

MONITORING OF THE PAR RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

The monitoring group operates under the citizen science scheme run by the Westcountry Rivers Trust. From September 2026 the work carried by this group will be led by The Friends of Par Beach (<https://www.parbeach.com/>). Comments, opinions and errors in this report are those of the author only and do not purport to represent the views of any organisation or other individual.

Reports were formerly monthly but henceforward will be produced quarterly, describing the results of our river monitoring in each meteorological season.

SUMMER 2026 (June, July & August)

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SUMMER HEADLINES

- Heat, drought and low water levels
- Concentration of known pollutants, notably phosphates
- Bactiquick bacteria testing by The Friends of Par Beach
- Fewer sewage spills from Combined Sewer Overflows
- Parts of catchment within new Mid-Cornwall Moors National Nature Reserve
- Sewage spill from pumping station at Luxulyan

A. OUR SUMMER 2026 FINDINGS AT A GLANCE (SEE SECTIONS C TO I FOR FULL PICTURE)

1. Data

We sampled between 10th June and 19th August 2026. The **red** highlighting shows results of concern.

CRITERIA	UPPER PAR (UPSTREAM OF CONFLUENCE WITH BOKIDDICK STREAM NEAR BLACK HILL CAR PARK) 5 TESTING LOCATIONS: 15 SURVEYS Monitors: R. Smith	LOWER PAR (FROM CONFLUENCE WITH BOKIDDICK STREAM TO SEA) 3 TESTING LOCATIONS: 9 SURVEYS Monitors: Joan Farmer; Brian Harrisson; Veronica Jones; Roger Smith	TRIBUTARIES OF UPPER PAR (EXCLUDING TRESKILLING STREAM THIS MONTH) 6 TESTING LOCATIONS: 18 SURVEYS Monitors: Joan Farmer; Roger Smith	TRIBUTARIES OF LOWER PAR (POLMEAR & TYWARDREATH STREAMS) 2 TESTING LOCATIONS: 6 SURVEYS Monitors: Brian Harrisson; Maggie Tagney; Simon Tagney; Cathy Trodd
TEMPERATURE ° CELSIUS (SHOULD NOT EXCEED 18° CELSIUS)	Mean 17.13 Median 17.9 Min 12.7 Max 20.1	Mean 19.96 Median 21.8 Min 14 Max 23	Mean 17.88 Median 17.85 Min 13.8 Max 22.3	Mean 18.11 Median 19.5 Min 14.2 Max 20.5
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS PPM (SHOULD NOT EXCEED 300 PPM)	Mean 141.46 Median 106 Min 53 Max 383	Mean 266.66 Median 248 Min 107 Max 683	Mean 116.5 Median 89 Min 54 Max 274	Mean 145.66 Median 143 Min 110 Max 185
TURBIDITY (SHOULD BE <12 ON SECCHI TUBE. FOR AVERAGING ANY READING <12 IS COUNTED AS 0)	Mean 6.66 Median 0 Min 0 Max 100	Mean 0 Median 0 Min 0 Max 0	Mean 1.38 Median 0 Min 0 Max 25	Mean 0 Median 0 Min 0 Max 0
PHOSPHATES PPB (SHOULD NOT EXCEED 100 PPB)	Mean 333.33 Median 0 Min 0 Max 1000	Mean 666.66 Median 500 Min 500 Max 1000	Mean 0 Median 0 Min 0 Max 0	Mean 0 Median 0 Min 0 Max 0
NITRATES (SHOULD NOT EXCEED 50 PPM)	n/a	0 Lower Par at Par beach each month	n/a	n/a
RIVERFLY SCORE (TRIGGER LEVEL AT LRM SHOULD BE ≥ 6)	Lady Rashleigh Mine (Lower Par): June = 9; July = 7; August n/a Tywardreath Stream: June = 8			
KEY WILDLIFE (WRT KEY SPECIES ONLY* – FOR FULL LIST SEE SECTION I)	Dragonflies	Riverfly nymphs (Cased Caddis, Caseless Caddis, Flat- bodied Upwing, Olives, Gammarus, Stoneflies). Dragonflies. Otter spraint.	Beaver lake. Dragonflies, Damselflies, Broad- bodied Chasers.	Dragonflies
INVASIVE PLANTS				

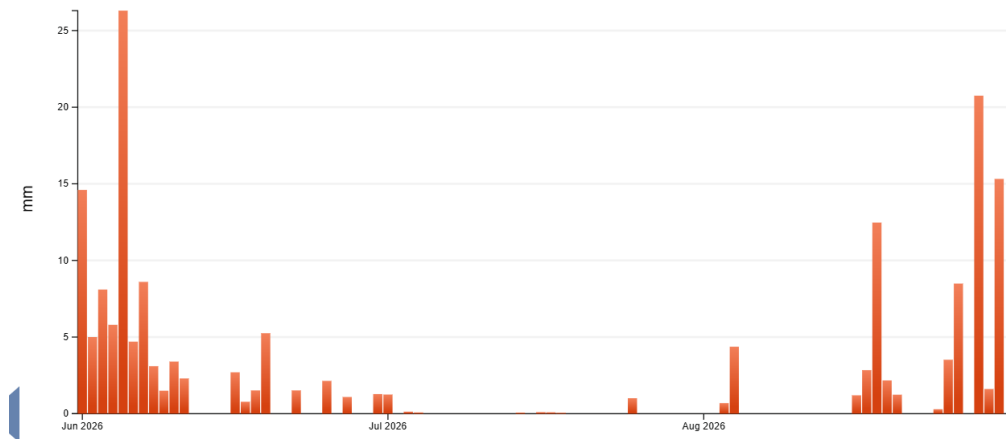
*The WRT monitoring forms highlight: Water Vole; Heron; Dipper; Otter (live sighting); Kingfisher;

Dragonflies/Damselflies; Mink; Grey Wagtail; Fish; 'Other' . Beavers aren't stipulated but could, for example, be considered a key species under 'Other'. It is in this latter category that indirect evidence of otters, such as spraint, is included.

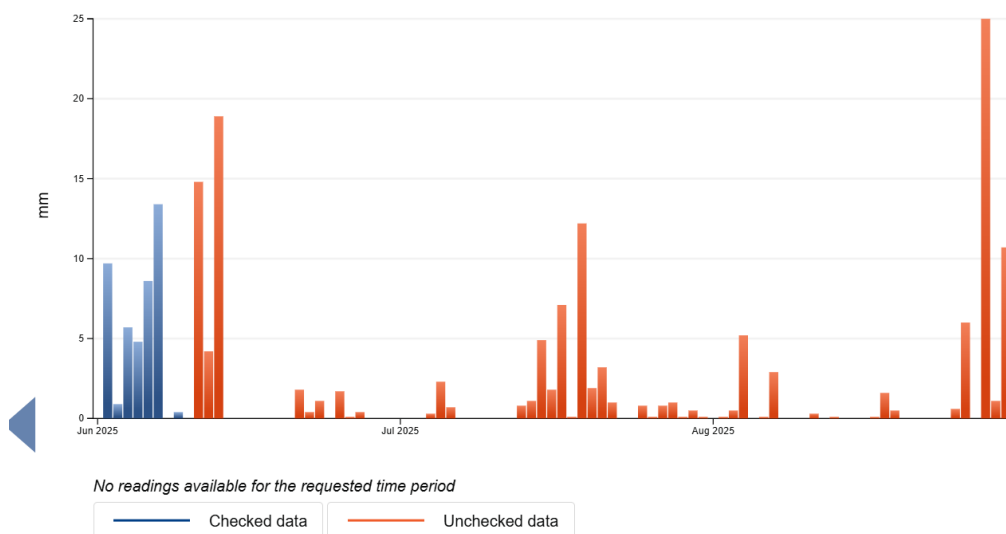
B. RAINFALL, RIVER LEVELS AND FLOW

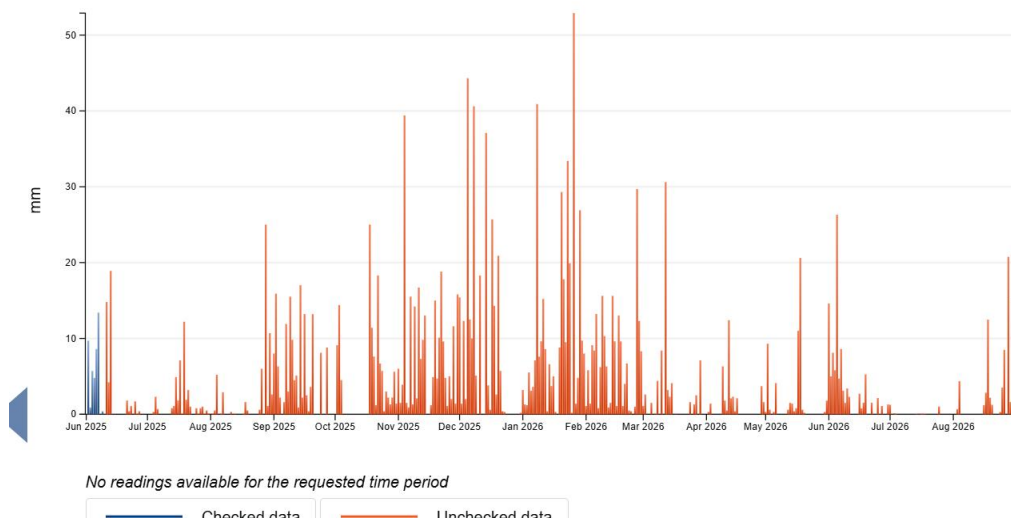
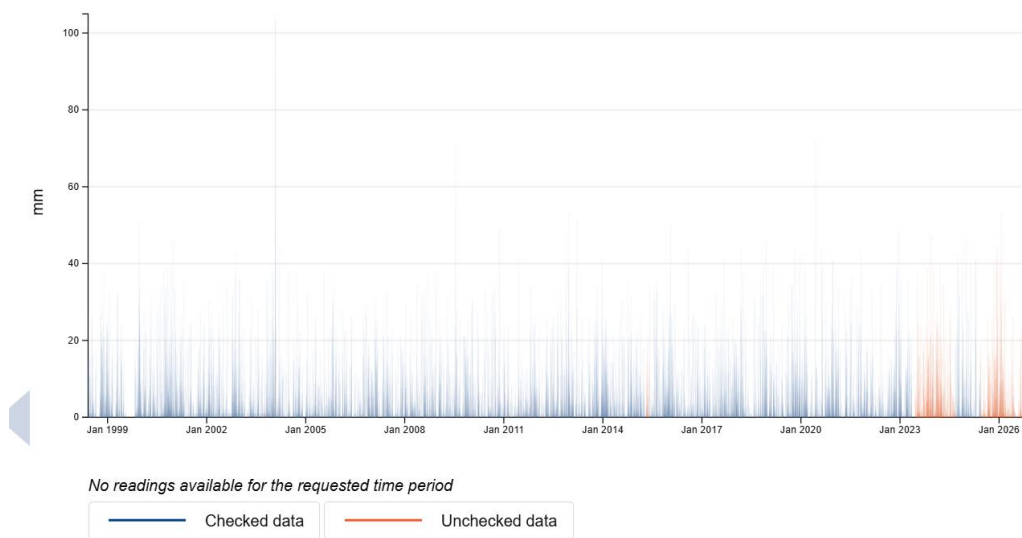
1. Rainfall at Luxulyan (https://environment.data.gov.uk/hydrology/station/14aadf3c-3d4d-44b3-b26b-cf705827d00e_377323)

(a) Summer 2026 (June, July, August)



(b) Summer 2025 (June, July, August)

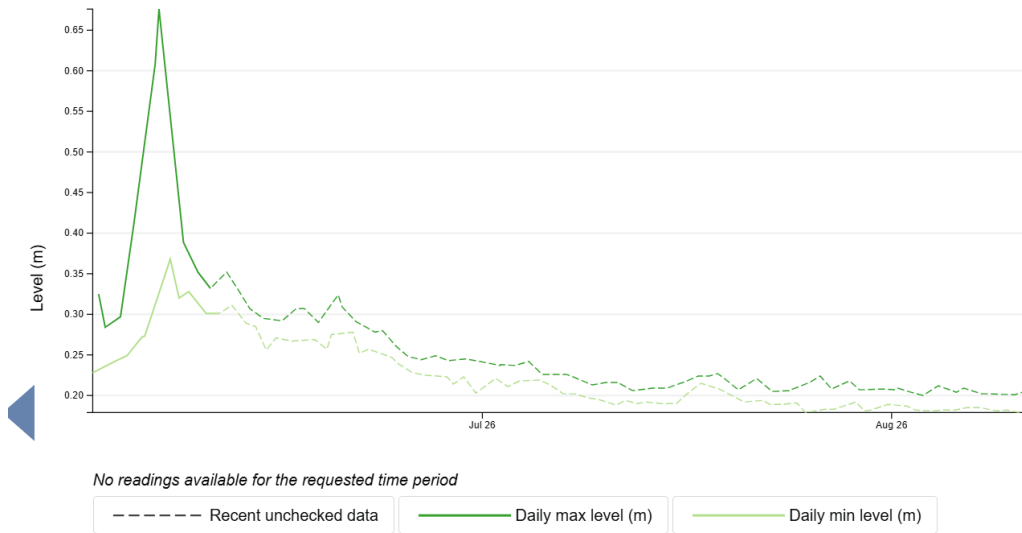


(c) 1st June 2025 until 31st August 2026:**(d) Complete record:**

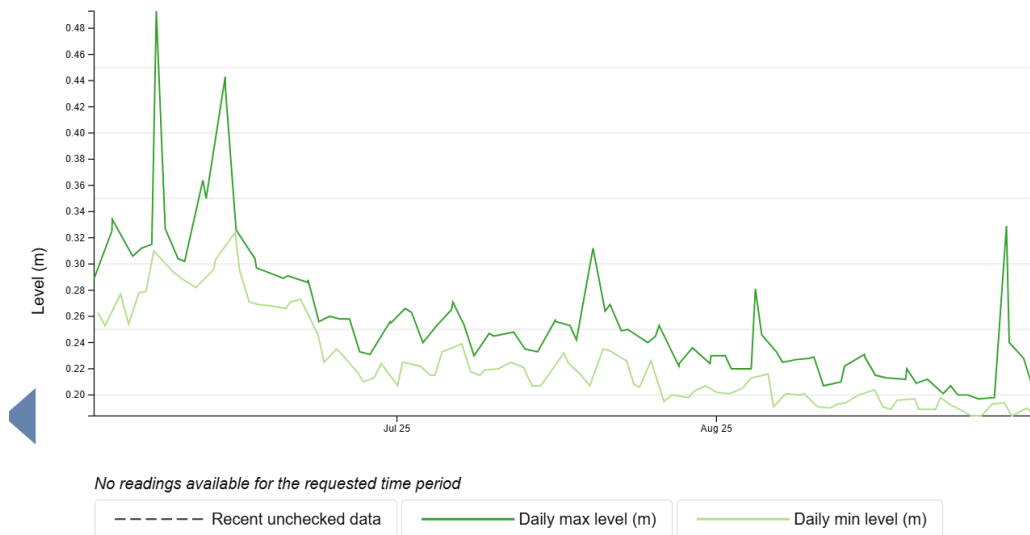
2. Par River levels at Luxulyan preceding and during surveys. Source:

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/hydrology/station/14aadf3c-3d4d-44b3-b26b-cf705827d00e>

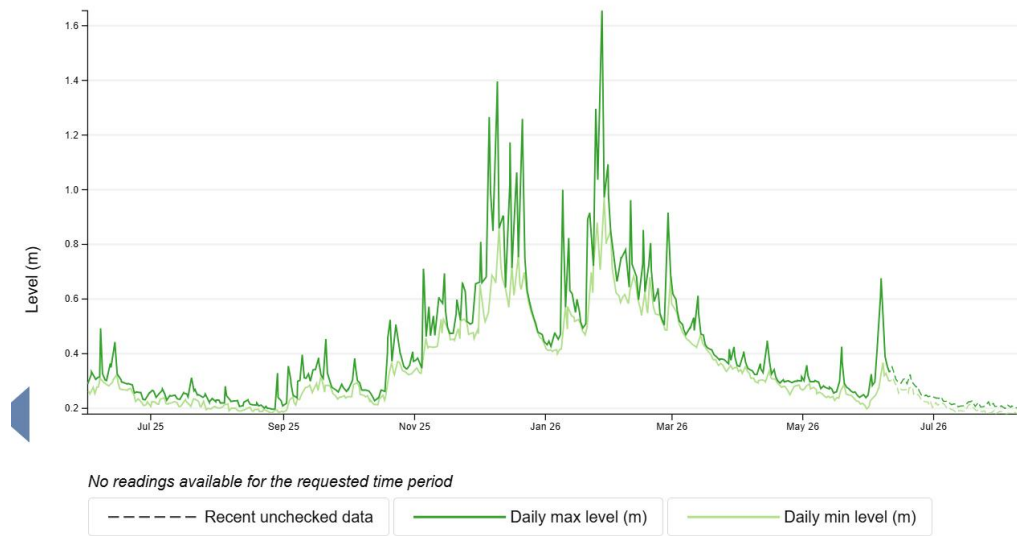
(a) Summer 2026 (June, July, August)



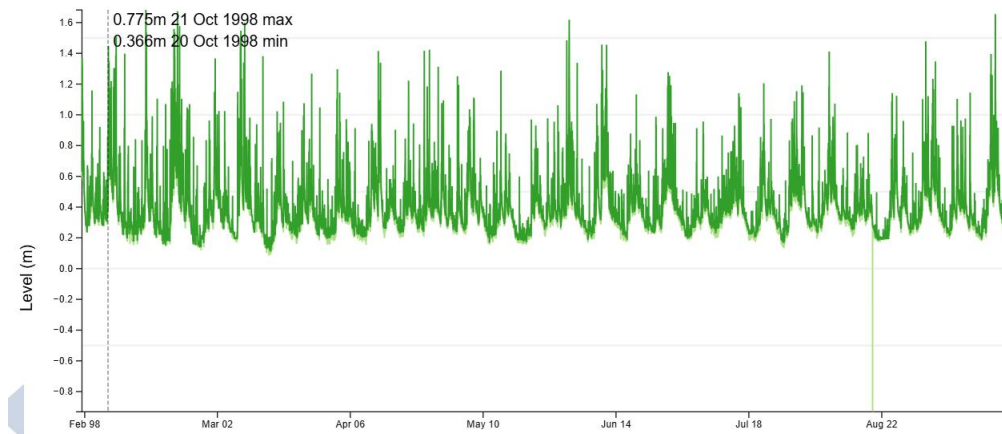
(b) Summer 2025 (June, July, August)



(c) 1st June 2025 until 31st August 2026:



(d) Complete record:



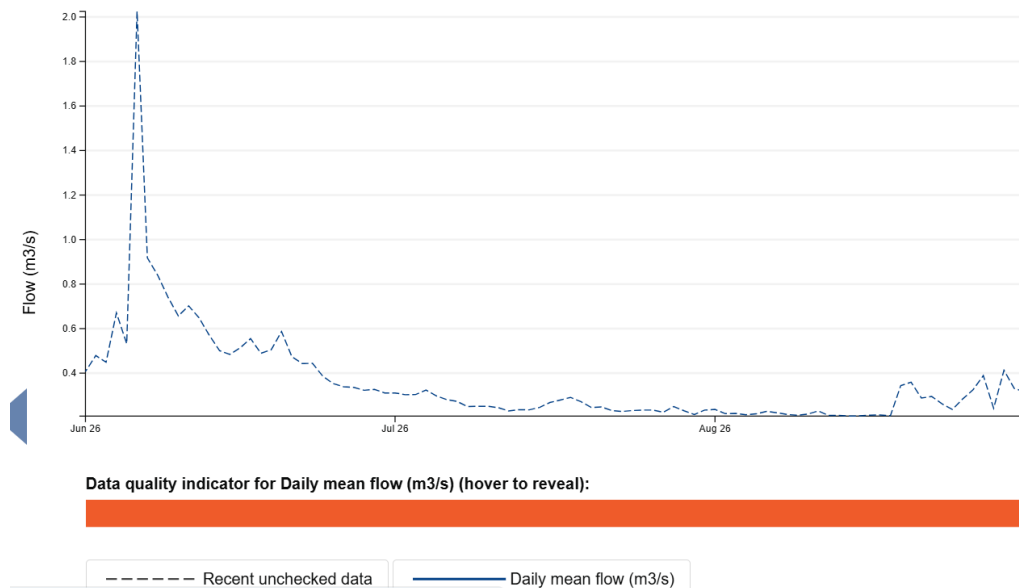
(e) How levels at Luxulyan could affect nearby areas:

1.80m	Property flooding is possible above this level. One or more flood warnings may be issued
1.68m	Water reaches the highest level recorded at this measuring station (recorded on 19 December 1999)
1.40m	Low lying land flooding is possible above this level. One or more flood alerts may be issued
	This is the top of the normal range

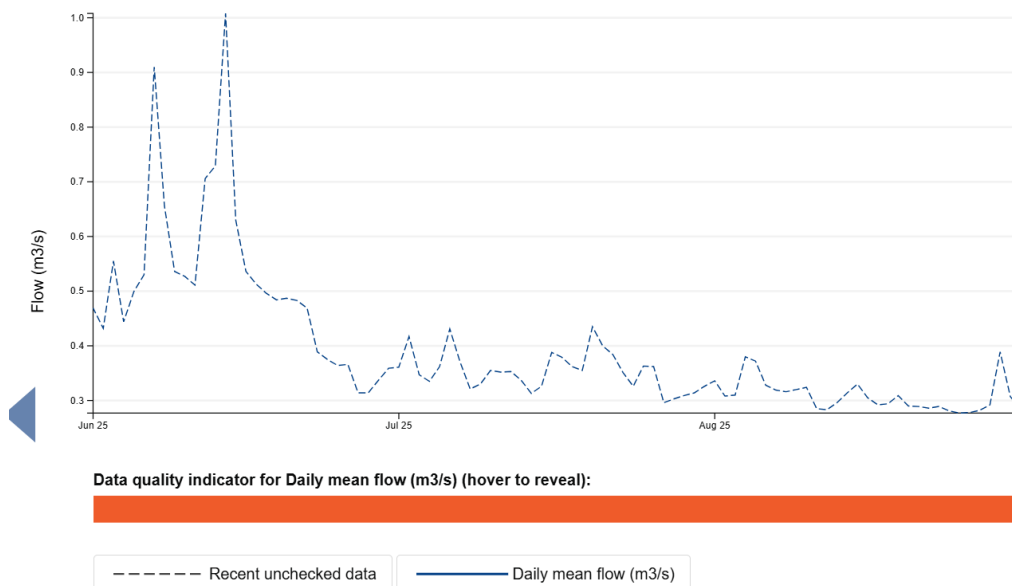
3. RIVER FLOW AT LUXULYAN (Daily Mean Flow in M3/s – cubic metres per second):

Source: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/hydrology/station/d58ffa6f-8f0d-4626-b7a1-23de1774b470>

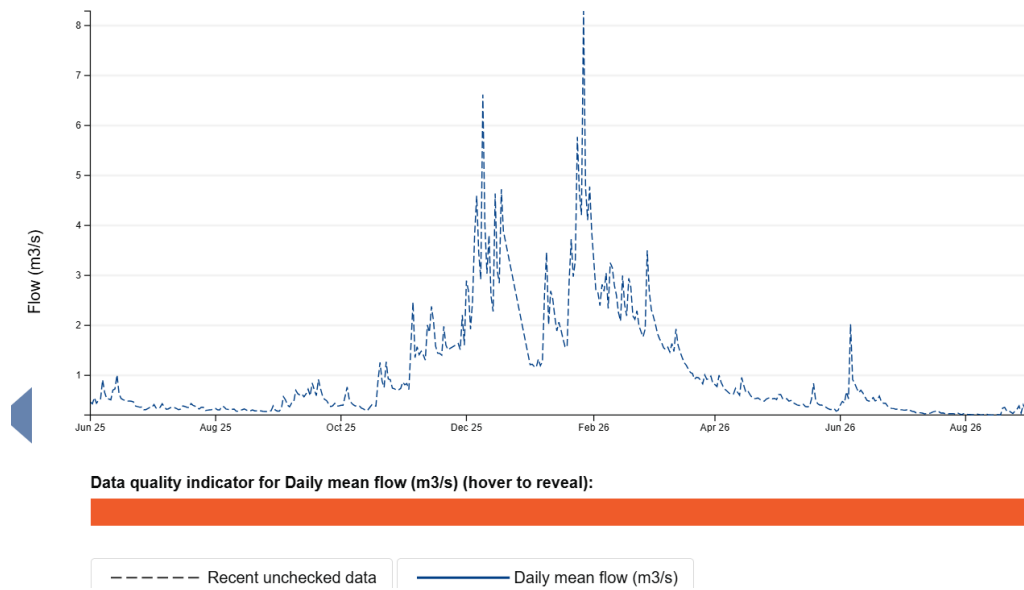
(a) Summer 2026 (June, July, August)



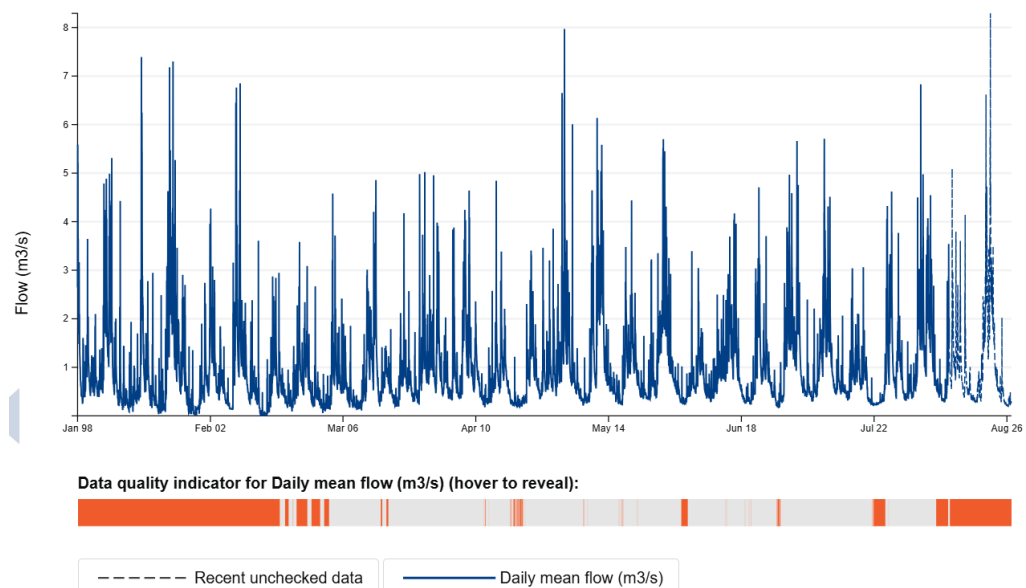
(b) Summer 2025 (June, July, August)



(c) 1st June 2025 until 31st August 2026:

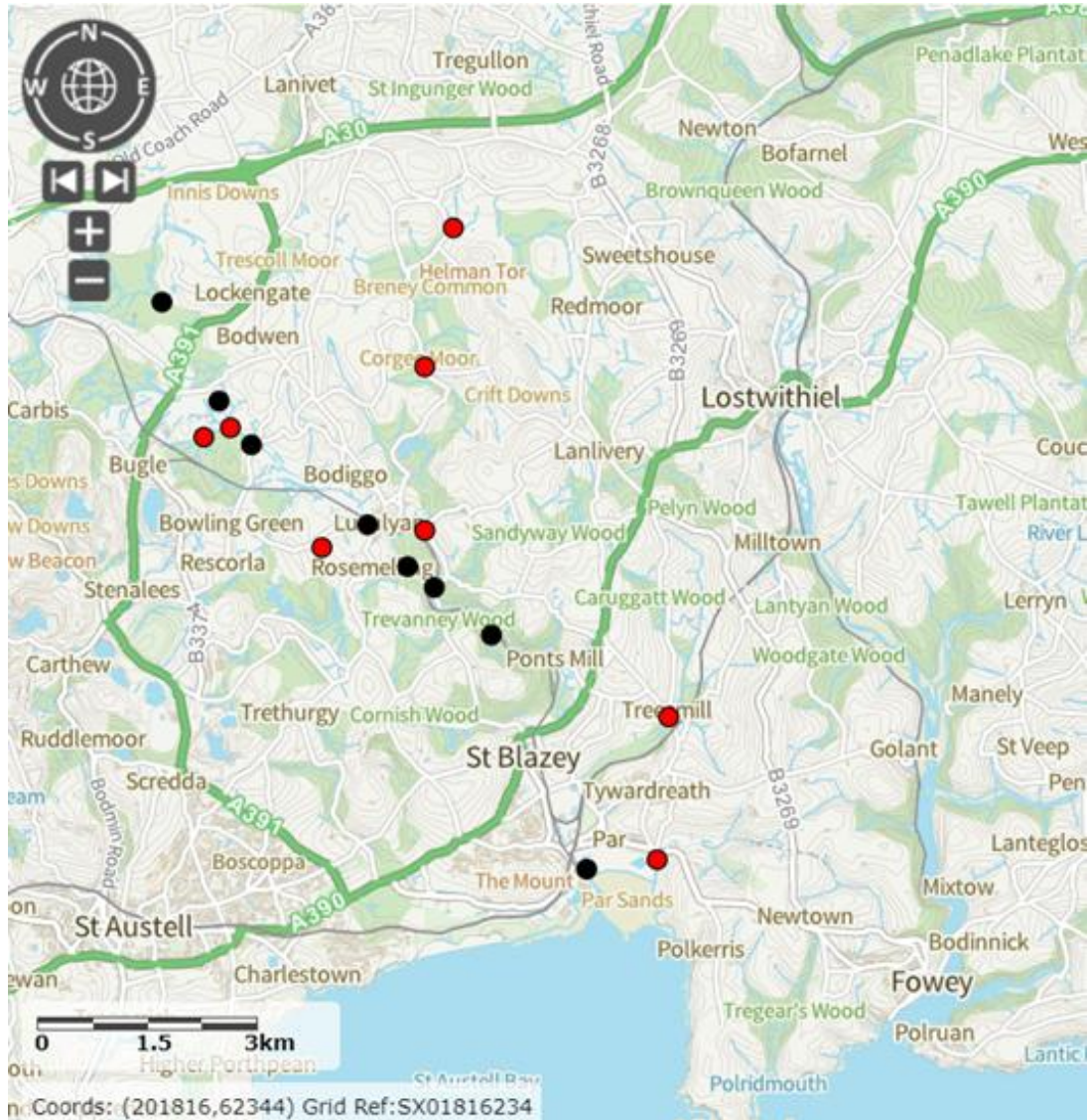


(d) Complete record



C. SUMMER 2026 MONITORING POINTS

Monitoring occurred at 16 locations. Points along the main Par River are shown in black. Those in red are on tributaries.



Source: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

LOCATION	PAR/TRIBUTARY	DATE/TIME	TYPE OF CHECK	MONITORED BY
Criggan Moors, Par River, SX 01882 61133	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record	Roger Smith
South of Minorca Lane, Par River, SX02668 59747	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Near Forkandles Farm, Molinnis Stream, SX 02460 59271	SECONDARY TRIBUTARY (OF CARBIS STREAM)	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sample & Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Carbis Stream SX 02834 59401	TRIBUTARY	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Lavrean, Par River SX 03134 59164	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Treskilling, Treskilling Stream, SX 04107 57726	TRIBUTARY	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Luxulyan allotments, Par River, SX 04732 58045	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Cam Bridges, Par River, SX 05292 57454	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Trebell Green, Bokiddick Stream SX 0551960226	TRIBUTARY	14/6/2026 20/7/2026 19/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Corgee Moor, Bokiddick Stream SX 0593462167	TRIBUTARY	14/6/2026 20/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Roger Smith
Gatty's Bridge, Bokiddick Stream SX 05531 57953	TRIBUTARY	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 19/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Joan Farmer
Treffry Viaduct, Par River, SX 05650 57179	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Joan Farmer
Lady Rashleigh Mine, Par River, SX 06451 56509	PAR	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 12/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record. Riverfly sampling, June & July.	Veronica Jones, Roger Smith, Joan Farmer, Deanna Earl
Treesmill, Tywardreath Stream, SX 08873 55385	TRIBUTARY	10/6/2026 15/7/2026 19/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record. Riverfly sampling, June.	Maggie Tagney Riverfly: Simon Tagney, Cathy Trodd
Par Beach slipway, SX 0776 53261	PAR	13/6/2026 13/7/2026 18/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Brian Harrison
Polmear Stream, Ship Inn SX 08749 53417	TRIBUTARY	15/6/2026 13/7/2026 17/8/2026	CSI sampling. Cartographer record.	Simon Tagney

D. SUMMER 2026 IN PICTURES

1. The lake created by a beaver dam near Helman Tor has been transformed into a rich, biodiverse location. The Tor to Shore project will create more special places for wildlife and people.



2. The Upper Par at Criggan Moor, now part of the new Mid-Cornwall Moors National Nature Reserve along with other places in the catchment.



3. The Upper Par near Minorca Lane has rather a forlorn look with a reduced flow from the drought. Other problems include litter as well as an artificially straight course.



4. The Molinnis Stream near Bugle has problems but summer foliage (including Japanese Knotweed, unfortunately) makes a pleasant picture.



5. The Lower Par at the Treffry Viaduct. This is a much-visited, polluted spot where children bathe in summer.



Photo: Joan Farmer

6. The Lower Par in Luxulyan Valley. Another much-used spot despite the questionable water quality.



7. A local landowner in Luxulyan spotted a sewage leak from the sewage pumping station in August. Sewage seeped into the Charlestown Leat (see photo). The leat is largely defunct but in wet weather could connect with the river. South West Water acted quickly to make repairs. A report was made to the Environment Agency.



8. A hot day on the Polmear Stream during the drought.



Photo: Simon Tagney

9. The Tywardreath Stream near Treesmill during July's drought.



Photo: Maggie Tagney

10. The Lower Par just before it reaches the sea. Testing carried out by Brian Harrisson and Simon Tagney showed very high bacteria levels at this point.



E. KEY INDICATORS IN MAPS & GRAPHS

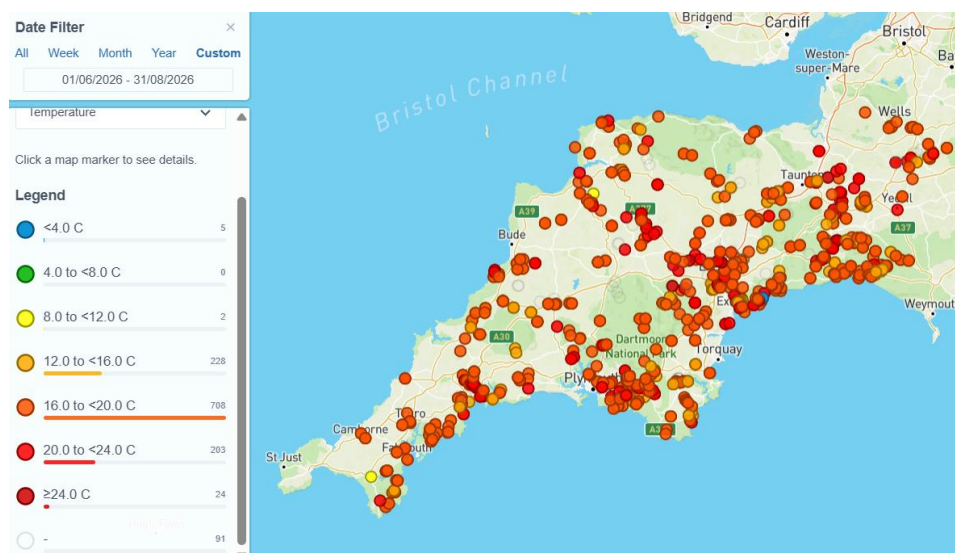
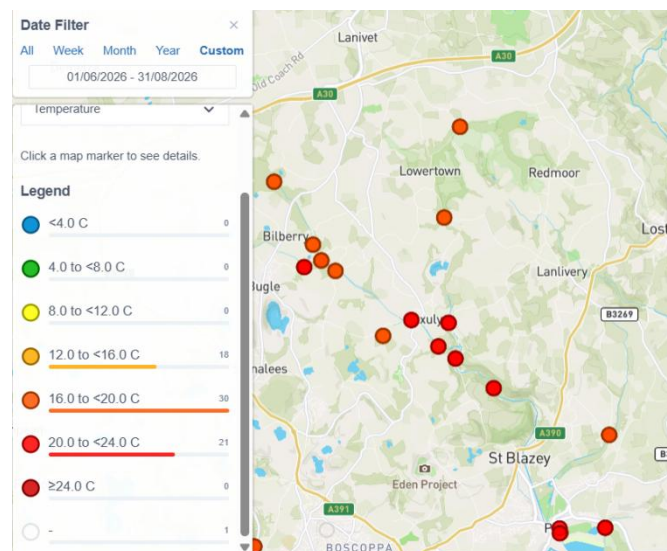
• TEMPERATURE

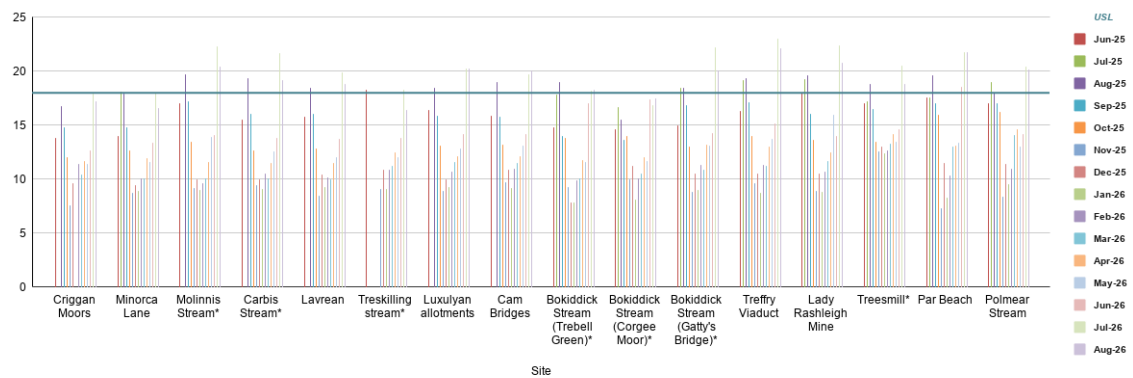
1. This is the WRT's explanation of why this is monitored:

Temperature is a vital parameter within the river ecosystem. It controls many of the aquatic species life cycles. Temperature fluctuates with the seasons; however, you do get variation within that, particularly in small rivers and streams. Another important reason to measure temperature is to track the impact of our warming climate on our waterbodies.

At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.

2. Geographical comparison. Source: Cartographer.



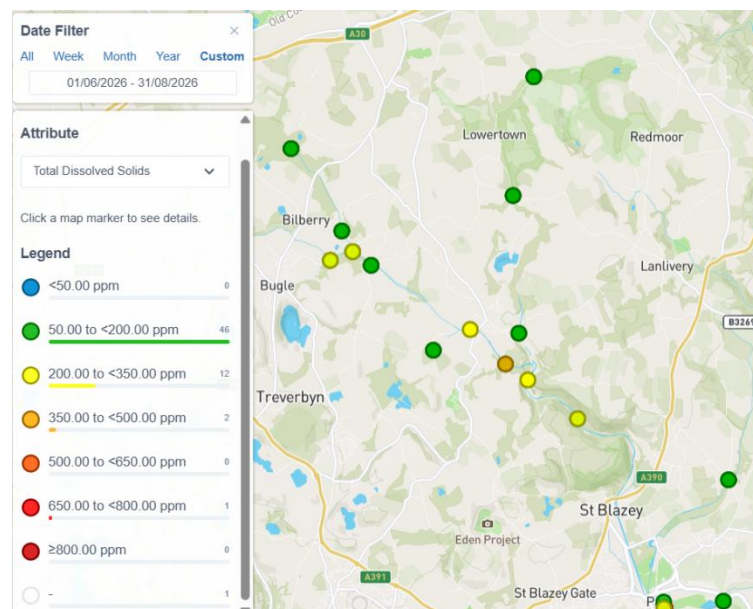


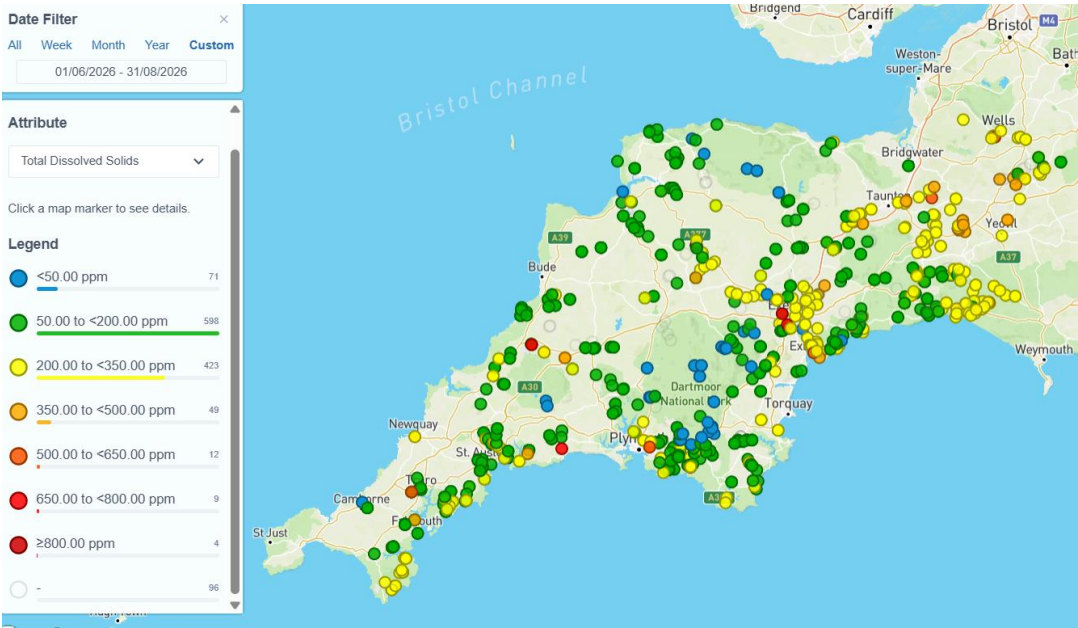
• TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS

1. We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM. This is the WRT's explanation:

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is directly related to the conductivity of the water. The more minerals, salts and metals that are dissolved in the water the more conductive it gets. Low levels of dissolved solids in waters such as those on Dartmoor near to the source of the river are a result of very low levels of input from the surrounding landscape. As the river runs down to the sea it collects material from many different inputs, some natural and some man-made such as farms, sewage plants, factories and residential areas. This typically increases the amount of solids dissolved in the water leading to a higher reading. Harmful pollution from things like sewage, slurry and factory discharge will usually elevate your TDS reading. However, some pollutants such as oil can lower conductivity; therefore it should be used as a general indicator of water quality not a specific measure of toxicity. Geology will influence the normal level of conductivity in a watercourse (e.g. Areas dominated by granite generally give a lower conductivity than those with limestone). Regular monitoring will allow the detection of changes in conductivity which can indicate pollution.

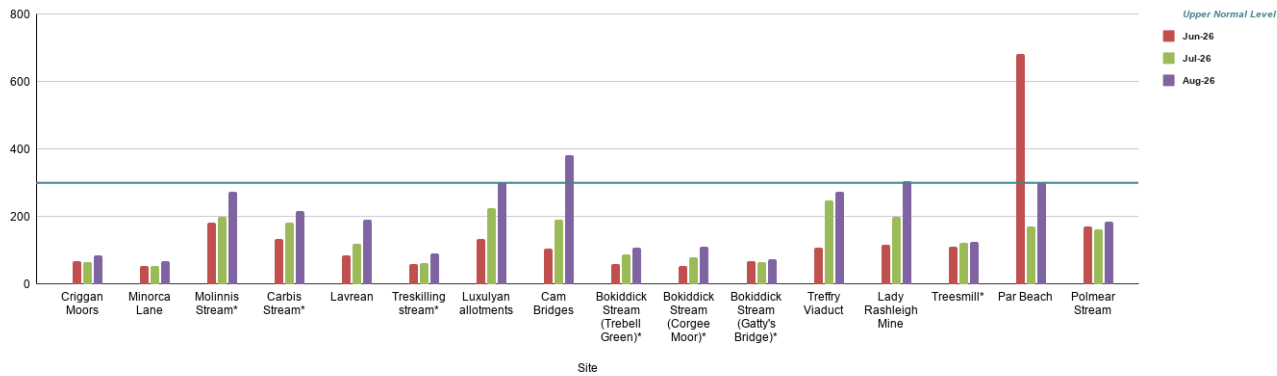
2. **Geographical comparison.** Source: Cartographer.





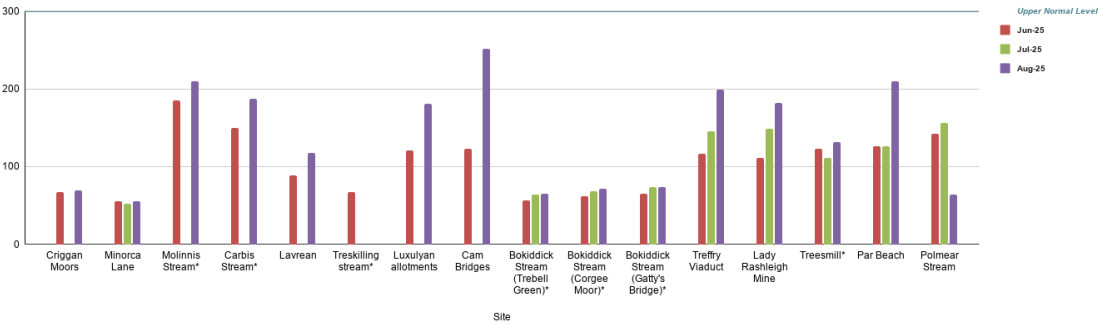
3. SUMMER 2026

Par River Total Dissolved Solids (PPM) - Filtered



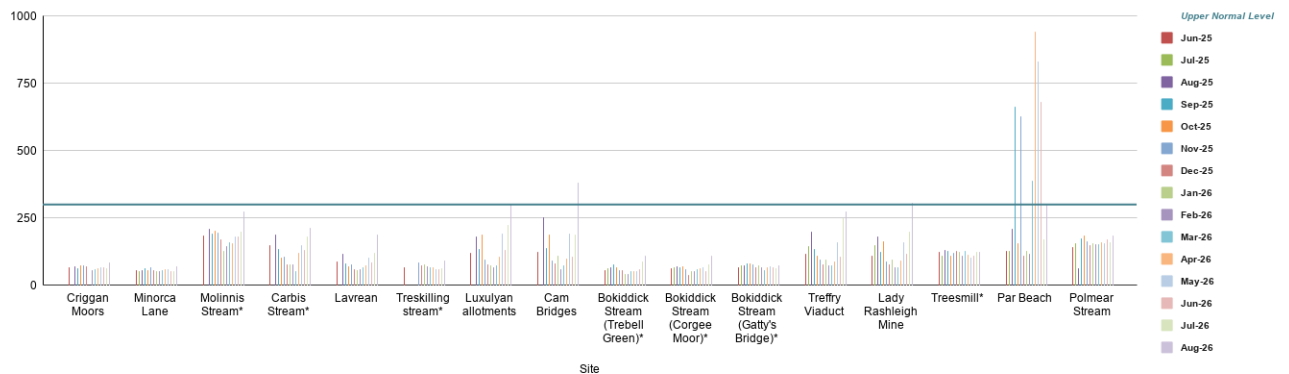
4. SUMMER 2025

Par River Total Dissolved Solids (PPM) - Filtered



6. FROM 1ST JUNE 2025 UNTIL 31ST AUGUST 2026

Par River Total Dissolved Solids (PPM) - Filtered



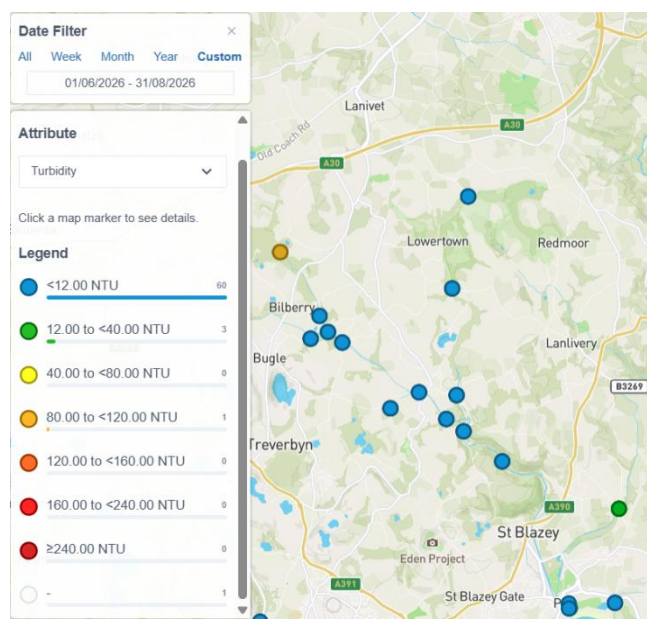
• TURBIDITY

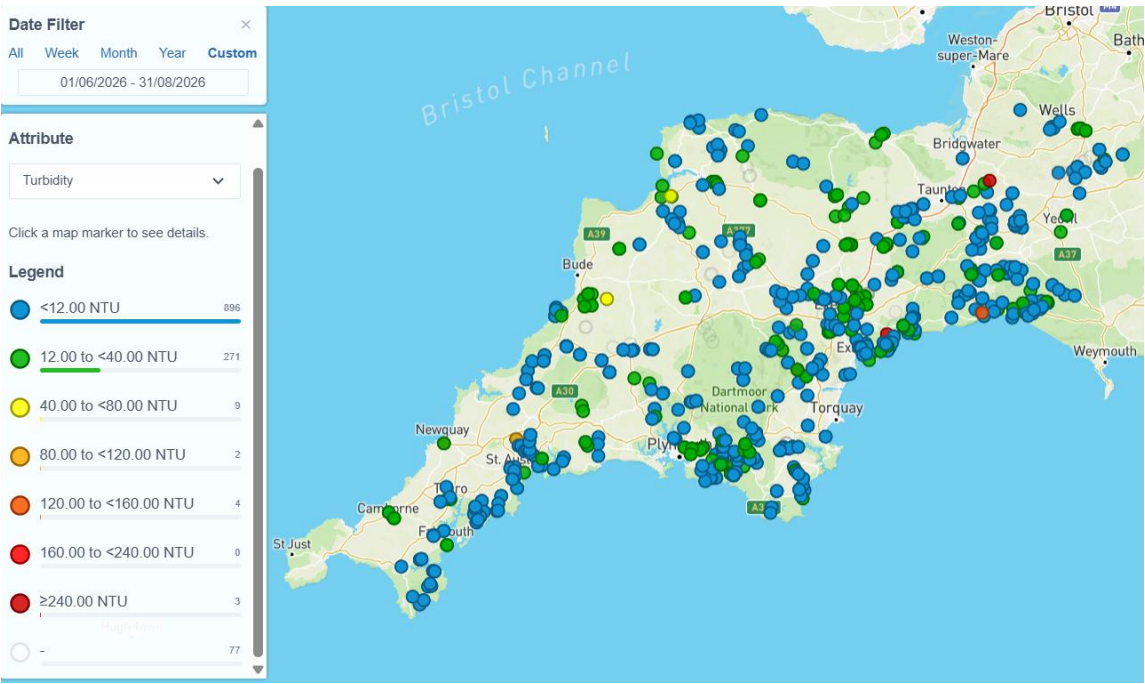
1. This is the WRT explanation of this measure:

Turbidity tube is a measure of the optical clarity of the water. The more suspended particles in the water the lower the clarity and the higher the turbidity. You will often find your waterbody gets more turbid after heavy rainfall due to soil running off the fields and sediment being mixed into the water column. This loss of topsoil is both a problem for farmer and river. It can often contain chemicals from the fertiliser and pesticides used on the land. An increase in sediment level on the substrate of the river can cause smothering of habitat by removing light and oxygen. Aquatic wildlife such as the less mobile invertebrates and fish eggs struggle to survive in low oxygen conditions and without light, plants are unable to grow. It is a good idea to sample your river after different weather conditions to understand how it responds to rainfall or drought.

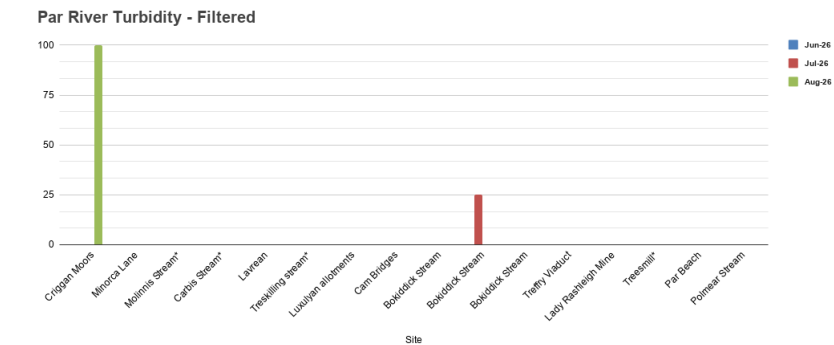
The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l.

2. Geographical comparison. Source: Cartographer.

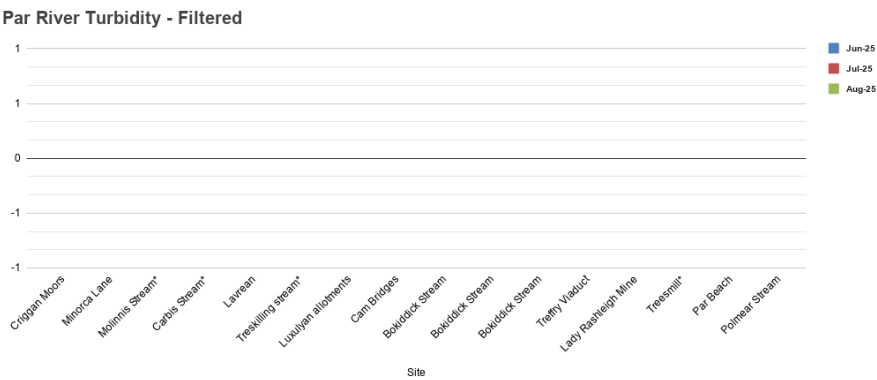




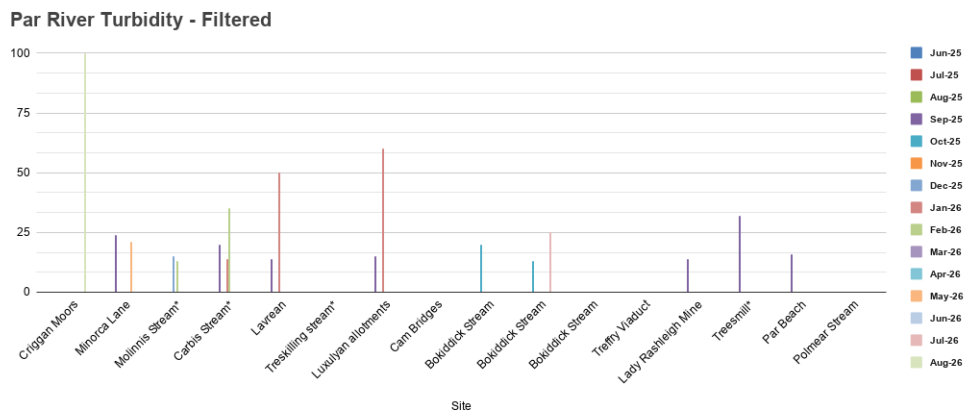
3. SUMMER 2026



4. SUMMER 2025



6. FROM 1ST JUNE 2025 UNTIL 31ST AUGUST 2026



• PHOSPHATES

1. This is the WRT's explanation of this measure.

Phosphate occurs naturally within the river ecosystem, but in very low levels under 0.05 mg/l.

Therefore, higher levels may indicate anthropogenic input. Phosphate is found in animal and human waste, cleaning chemicals, industrial runoff and fertiliser so this can be a good indicator of pollution.

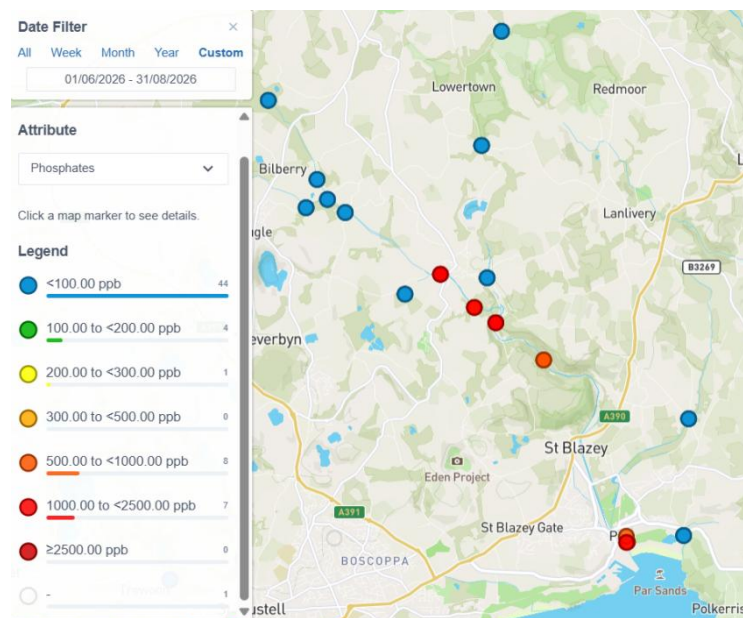
Having raised levels of phosphate can lead to increases in plant growth within the watercourse. This leads to a depletion of oxygen due to the plant's aerobic respiration during the night. Without oxygen aquatic species cannot survive and the river ecosystem collapses. (It is important to note that phosphate is taken up by plants. You may get a low reading but high plant growth, indicating eutrophication.) Ranges on phosphate diagnostic colour chart:

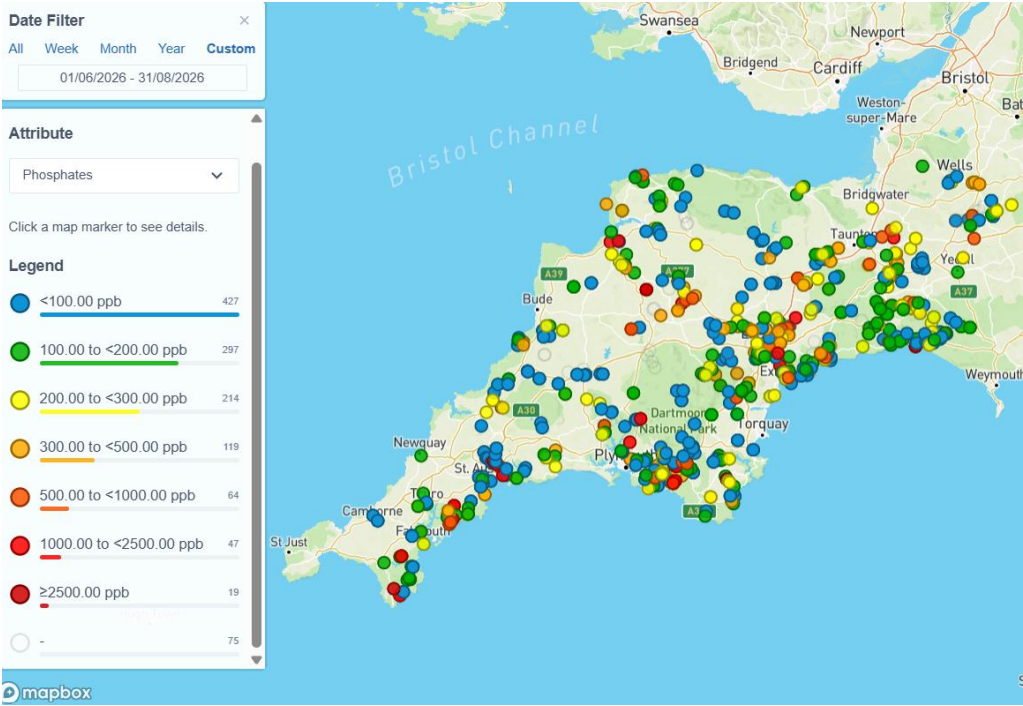
0 – 100 OK

200 – 300 HIGH

500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

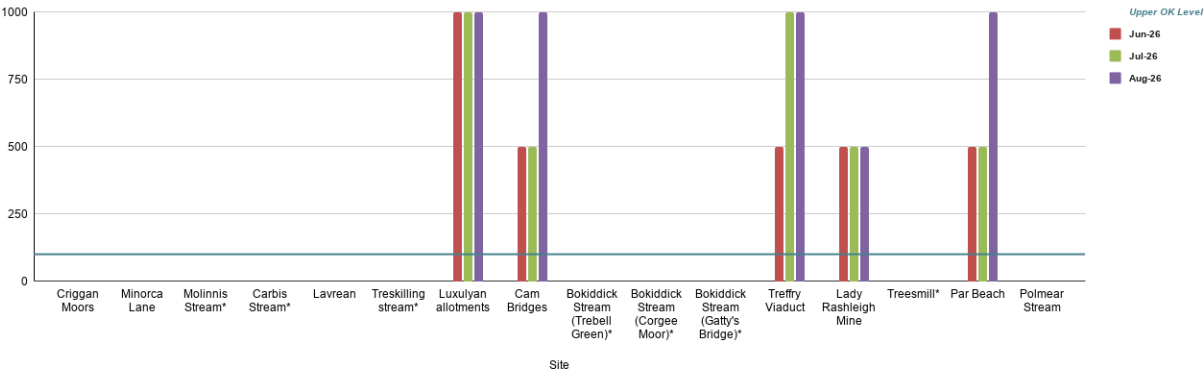
2. Geographical comparison. Source: Cartographer.





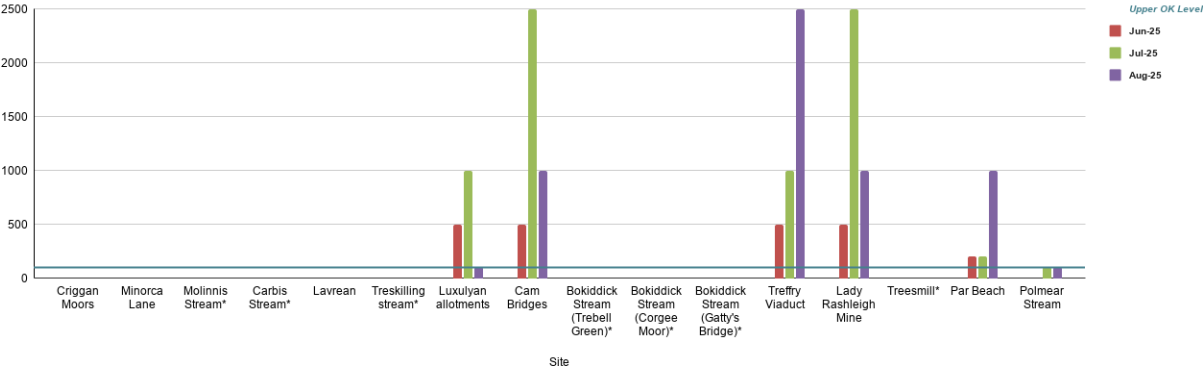
3. SUMMER 2026

Par River Phosphates (PPB) - Filtered



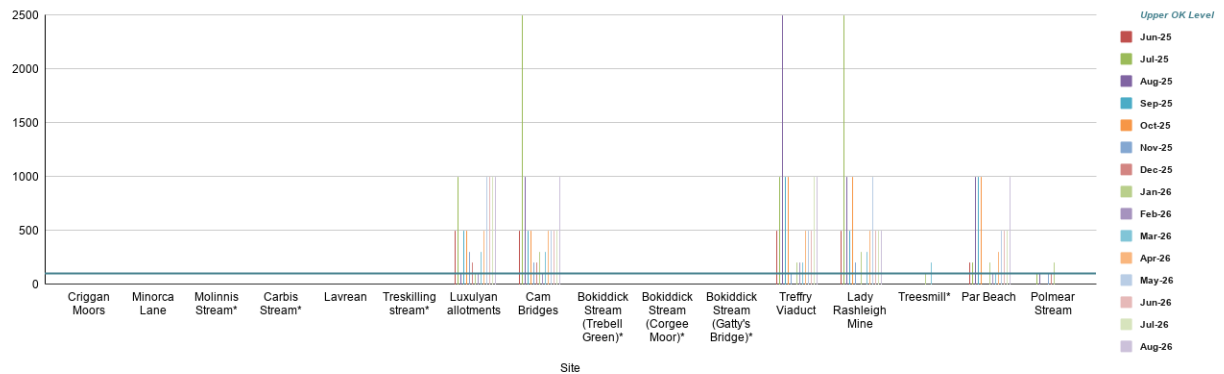
4. SUMMER 2025

Par River Phosphates (PPB) - Filtered



6. FROM 1ST JUNE 2025 UNTIL 31ST AUGUST 2026

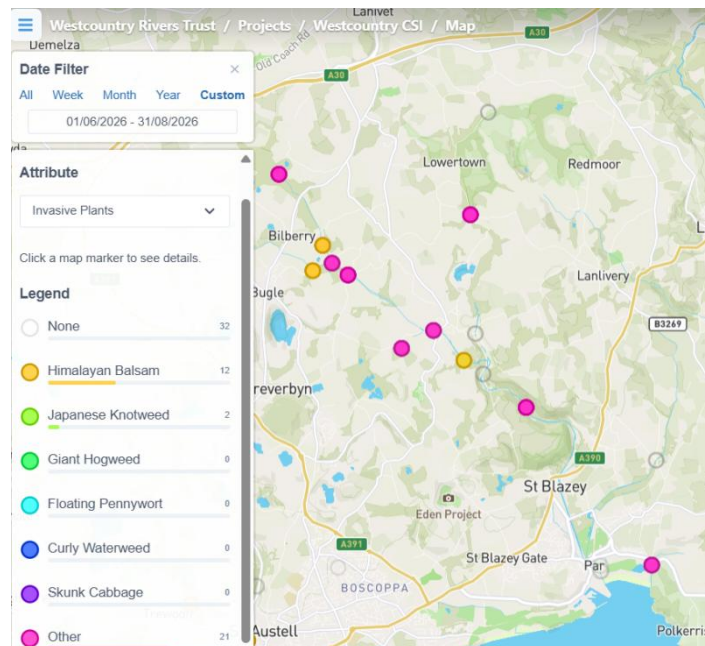
Par River Phosphates (PPB) - Filtered

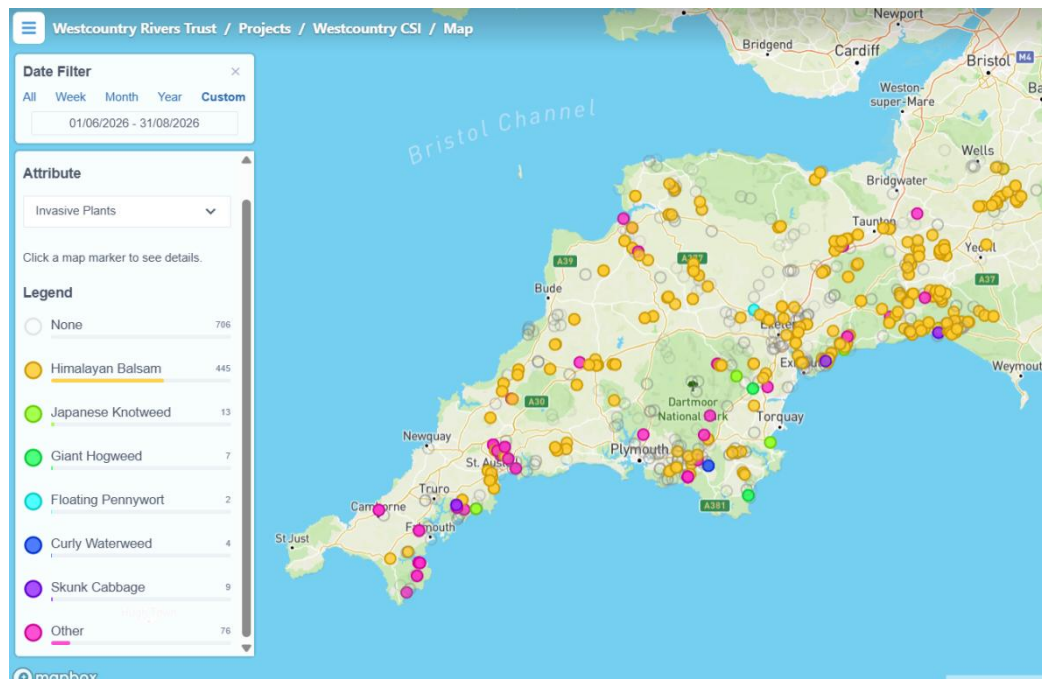


• NITRATE

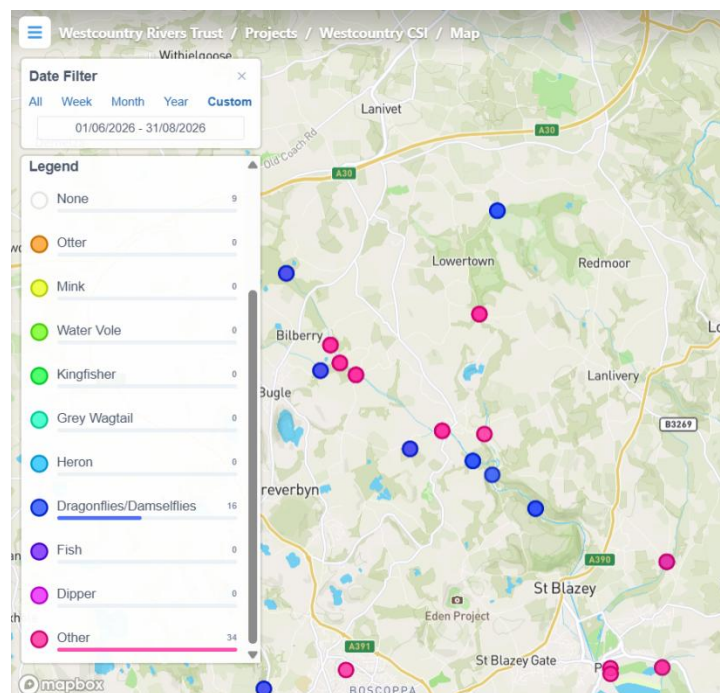
Nitrate results were recorded only on the Par River at Par Beach slipway and on the Polmear Stream. The readings were 0 PPM.

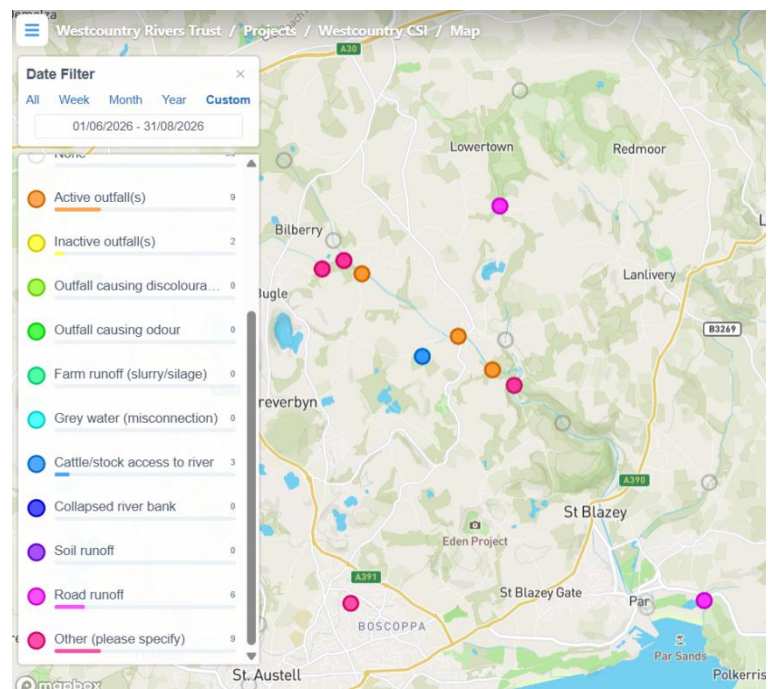
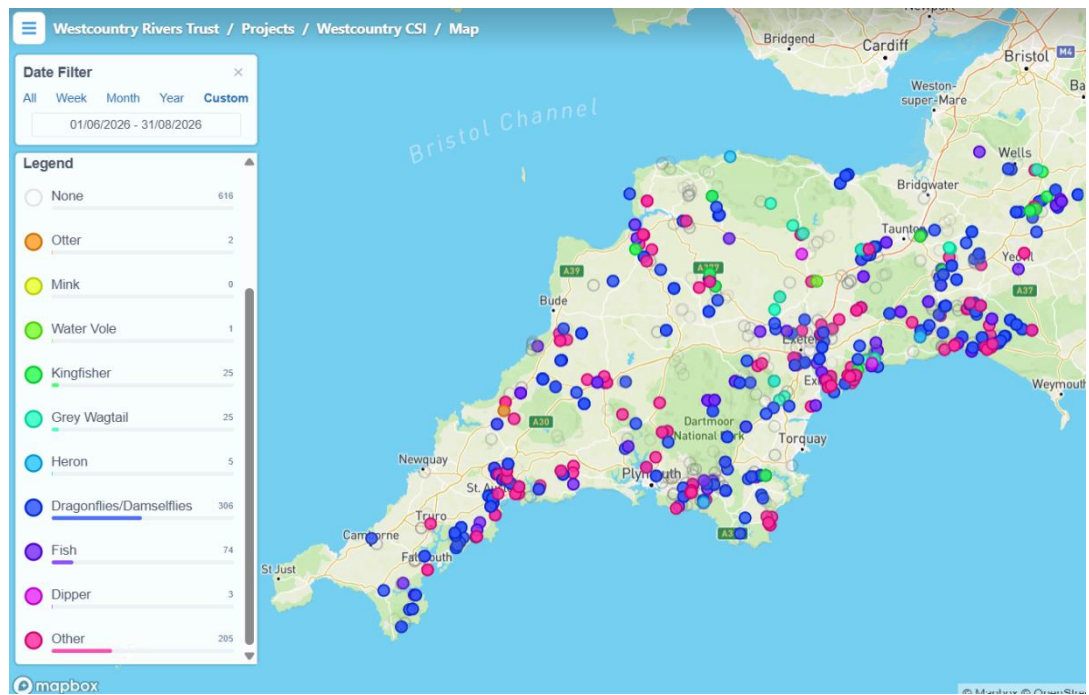
• INVASIVE PLANTS



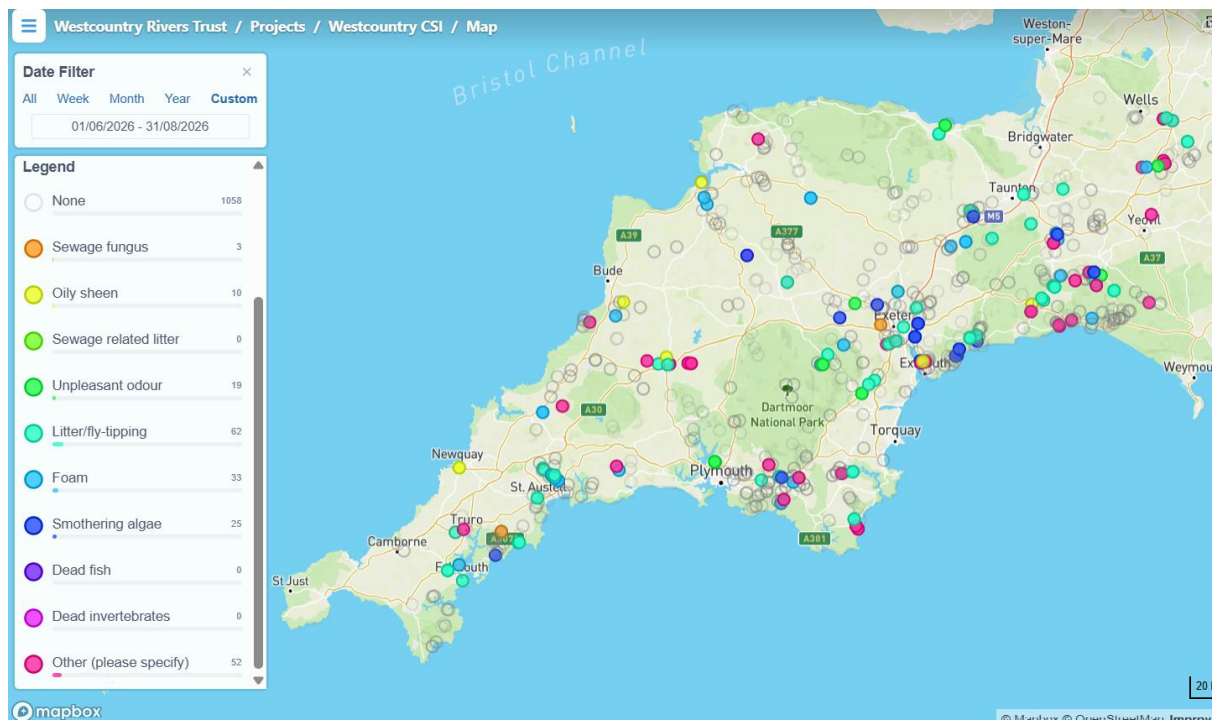
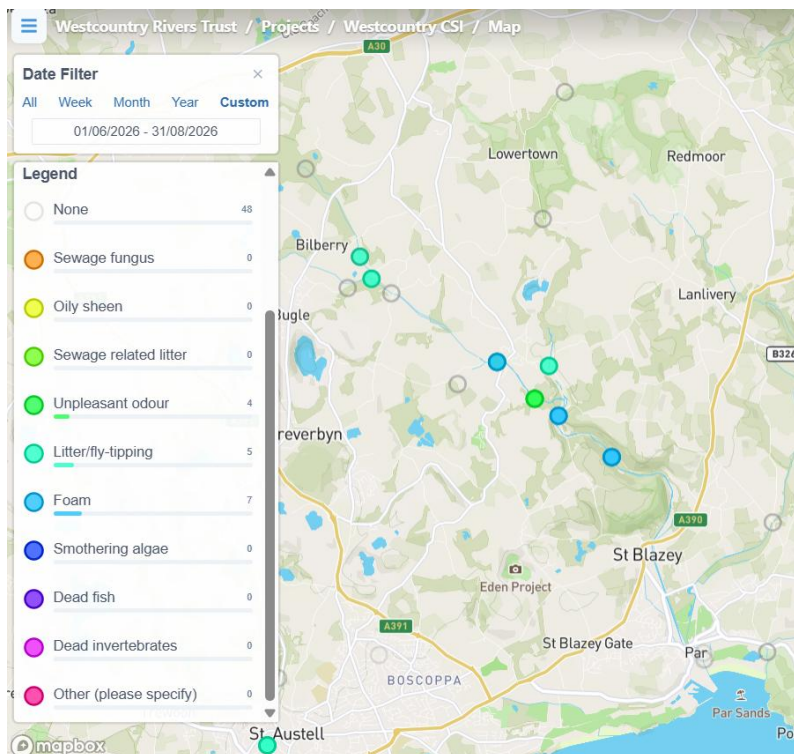


WILDLIFE



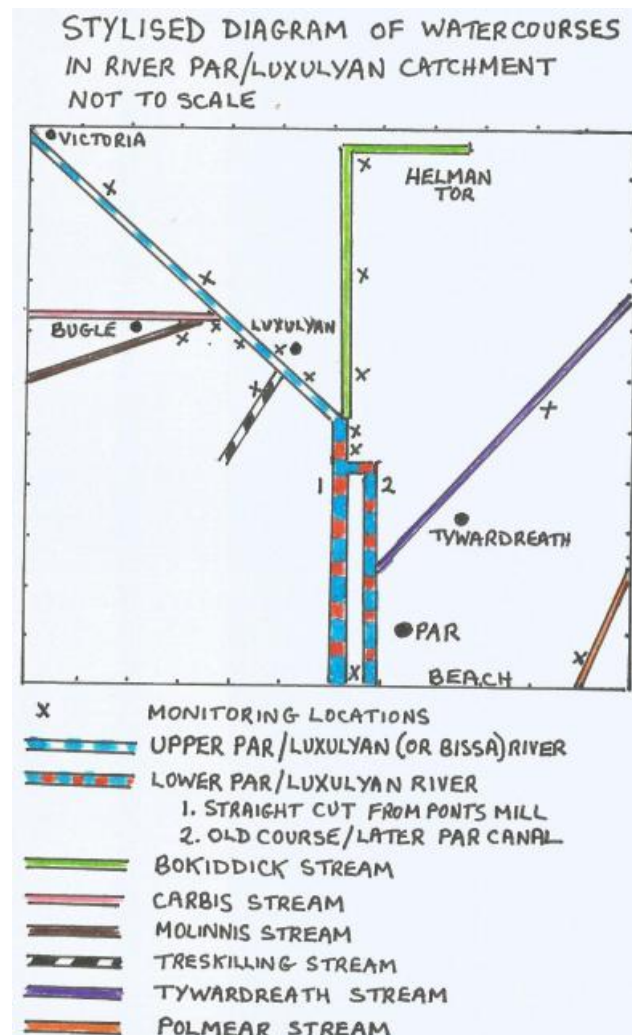


• POLLUTION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE



F. REPORTS ON INDIVIDUAL WATERBODIES

1. Stylised diagram of watercourses monitored by this group.



2. PAR/LUXULYAN RIVER

Following the practice of the Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer this will be divided into the Upper and Lower Par Rivers. Source: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3352>.

(a) UPPER PAR

(i) Key details:

Begins	Victoria, Roche
Ends	Near Black Hill car park, Luxulyan Valley
Length	20.718 km/12.87 miles

(ii) Selected information from Environment Agency report. Full information can be found at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB108048002310>

Overall judgements

	2019	2022
Ecological classification	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical classification	Fail	Does not require assessment

Reasons for not achieving Good (RNAG) & Reasons for Deterioration (RNAD)

Reason Type	SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element
RNAG	Flow	Surface water abstraction	Other	Hydrological Regime
RNAG	Physical modification	Reservoir / Impoundment - non flow related	Other	Fish
RNAG	Point source	Active mine	Mining and quarrying	Fish
RNAG	Natural	Natural mineralisation	No sector responsible	Fish
RNAG	Diffuse source	Abandoned mine	Mining and quarrying	Fish
RNAG	Diffuse source	Abandoned mine	Mining and quarrying	Fish
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Mercury and Its Compounds

(iii) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. See: <https://wrt.org.uk/our-new-csi-scorecards-are-now-live/> for more detail.



(iv) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Criggan Moors, Par River, SX 01882 61133	South of Minorca Lane, Par River, SX02668 59747	Lavrean, Par River SX 03134 59164	Luxulyan allotments, Par River, SX 04732 58045	Cam Bridges, Par River, SX 05292 57454	SUMMER 2026 MEAN (2025 IN BRACKETS)	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN (2025 IN BRACKETS)
TEMP ° Celsius	June 12.7 July 17.9 Aug 17.2	June 13.4 July 18 Aug 16.6	June 13.7 July 19.9 Aug 18.8	June 14.2 July 20.3 Aug 20.3	June 14.2 July 19.7 Aug 20.1	17.13 (16.79)	17.9 (16.8)
TDS PPM*	June 67 July 64 Aug 85	June 53 July 53 Aug 69	June 84 July 119 Aug 190	June 132 July 224 Aug 303	June 106 July 190 Aug 383	141.4 (107.4)	106 (89)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 100	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	6.66 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 1000 July 1000 Aug 1000	June 500 July 500 Aug 1000	333.33 (666.66)	0 (250)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June HWD July HWD Aug HWD	June HWD July HWD, HB Aug HB, HWD	June HWD July HWD Aug HWD	June HWD July HWD Aug -	June JK, HWD July JK, HWD Aug JK, HB	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug	June Litter July Aug	June July Aug	June Foam July Foam, smell Aug Foam	June Foam, smell July Foam, smell Aug Foam, smell	n/a	n/a
BACTIQUICK BACTERIA TESTING BY BRIAN HARRISSON	n/a	n/a	n/a	June - July - Aug 144 ERU/HIGH RISK/RED		n/a	n/a
RIVER LEVEL	June Low July Low Aug Low	June Low July Low Aug Low	June Low July Low Aug Low	June Low July Low Aug Low	June Average July Low Aug Low	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June Slow July Slow Aug Still	June Steady July Slow Aug Slow	June Steady July Steady Aug Slow	June Steady July Steady Aug Slow	June Steady July Steady Aug Steady	n/a	n/a

NOTES

1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.

2. TDS PPM* We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.

3. TURBIDITY** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.

4. PHOSPHATES PPB *** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.

6. POLLUTION Shows visible pollution. See separate section for information on sewage spills from South West Water sites. The Combined Sewer Overflows on or affecting the Upper Par (and the Lower Par and beach) are at:

- Roche storm overflow (SBB01035)
- Molinnis storm overflow, Bugle (SBB00794)
- Rescorla storm overflow, Luxulyan (SBB01022)
- Luxulyan sewage treatment works settled storm overflow, St Austell (SBB0119)

7. BACTIQUICK TESTING. This is being done by Simon Tagney and Brian Harrisson of The Friends of Par Beach using equipment provided by Noah Law M.P. Results are expressed in Endotoxin Units (ERU). Samples were also taken along the beach but in this report only river results are reported. It should be noted that bacteria levels are always higher in rivers. No inferences about public health can be made until a fuller understanding of the science is achieved.

N.B. In Summer 2025 equipment failure meant that only 8 of the 15 possible temperature and TDS measurements were possible.

(v) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Criggan Moors, Par River, SX 01882 61133	South of Minorca Lane, Par River, SX02668 59747	Lavrean, Par River SX 03134 59164	Luxulyan allotments, Par River, SX 04732 58045	Cam Bridges, Par River, SX 05292 57454
June	Chiffchaff, Buzzard (H)	Wren, Magpie, Blue Tit, Blackcap, Chaffinch and Robin (H)	Wren (H)	Blackbird, Chiffchaff, Coal tit, Carrion Crow, Blue Tit, Robin, Wren (H)	
July	Coal Tit, Robin, Goldcrest, Chiffchaff, Wren (H)	Pondskaters (S) Coal Tit, Wren, Jay, Blue Tit, Blackbird (H)	Pondskaters (S)	Marsh Tit, Robin, Swallow, Goldfinch, Magpie (H)	Dragonfly , unidentified butterfly (S)
August	Dragonfly (S) Goldcrest (H)	Pondskaters (S) Woodpigeon, Coal Tit, Robin, Goldcrest, Long-tailed Tit (H)	Pondskaters, Herring Gull (S)	Robin, Wren Blue Tit, Woodpigeon (H)	

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

(b) LOWER PAR**(i) Key details:**

Begins	Near Black Hill car park, Luxulyan Valley
Ends	Par beach
Length	5.504 km/3.42 miles

(ii) Selected information from Environment Agency report. Full information can be found at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB108048002290> .

Overall judgements

	2019	2022
Ecological classification	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical classification	Fail	Does not require assessment

Reason Type	SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element
RNAG	Point source	Sewage discharge (continuous)	Water Industry	Ammonia (Phys-Chem)
RNAG	Point source	Private Sewage Treatment	Industry	Ammonia (Phys-Chem)
RNAG	Point source	Farm/site infrastructure	Agriculture and rural land management	Ammonia (Phys-Chem)
RNAG	Point source	Contaminated land	Waste treatment and disposal	Ammonia (Phys-Chem)
RNAG	Physical modification	Urbanisation	Urban and transport	Mitigation Measures Assessment
RNAG	Diffuse source	Poor nutrient management	Agriculture and rural land management	Phosphate
RNAG	Point source	Sewage discharge (continuous)	Water Industry	Phosphate
RNAG	Diffuse source	Active mine	Mining and quarrying	Fish

Reason Type	SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element
RNAG	Point source	Sewage discharge (continuous)	Water Industry	Fish
RNAG	Suspect data	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Fish
RNAG	Physical modification	Flood protection	Local and Central Government	Mitigation Measures Assessment
RNAG	Point source	Incidents	Mining and quarrying	Fish
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Mercury and Its Compounds
RNAG	Diffuse source	Poor Livestock Management	Agriculture and rural land management	Phosphate

(iii) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. See: <https://wrt.org.uk/our-new-csi-scorecards-are-now-live/> for more detail.



(iv) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Treffry Viaduct, Par River, SX 05650 57179	Lady Rashleigh Mine, Par River, SX 06451 56509	Par Beach slipway, SX 0776 53261	SUMMER 2026 MEAN (2025 IN BRACKETS)	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN (2025 IN BRACKETS)
TEMP ° Celsius	June 15.2 July 23 Aug 22.1	June 14 July 22.4 Aug 20.8	June 18.6 July 21.8 Aug 21.8	19.96 (18.51)	21.8 (19.2)
TDS PPM*	June 107 July 248 Aug 273	June 117 July 198 Aug 306	June 683 July 170 Aug 298	266.66 (142.36)	248 (126)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 500 July 1000 Aug 1000	June 500 July 500 Aug 500	June 500 July 500 Aug 1000	666.66 (1044.44)	500 (1000)
ARMI RIVERFLY TRIGGER LEVEL IS 6. SEE BELOW	n/a	June 9 July 7 Aug- no test	n/a	n/a	n/a
INVASIVE PLANTS	June July Aug	June HWD July HWD Aug HWD	June July Aug	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Foam Aug	June Foam? July Aug Foam	June July Aug	n/a	n/a
BACTIQUICK BACTERIA TESTING BY BRIAN HARRISSON	June - July - Aug 140 ERU/HIGH RISK/RED	June - July - Aug 135 ERU/HIGH RISK/RED	June - July - Aug		
RIVER LEVEL	June Low July Low Aug Low	June Average July Low Aug Low	June Low July Low Aug High	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June Steady July Steady Aug Slow	June Steady July Steady Aug Steady	June Slow July Slow Aug	n/a	n/a

NOTES

1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.

2. TDS PPM* We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.

3. TURBIDITY** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.

4. PHOSPHATES PPB *** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.

6. POLLUTION Shows visible pollution. See separate section for information on sewage spills from South West Water sites. The Combined Sewer Overflows on or affecting the Lower Par and beach are at:

- Roche storm overflow (SBB01035)
- Molinnis storm overflow, Bugle (SBB00794)
- Rescorla storm overflow, Luxulyan (SBB01022)
- Luxulyan sewage treatment works settled storm overflow, St Austell (SBB0119)
- Tredenham Close storm overflow, Par (SBB1273)
- Par No2 pumping station overflow, Par (SBB01273)

7. BACTIQUICK TESTING. This is being done by Simon Tagney and Brian Harrison of The Friends of Par Beach using equipment provided by Noah Law M.P. Results are expressed in Endotoxin Units (ERU). Samples were also taken along the beach but in this report only river results are reported. It should be noted that bacteria levels are always higher in rivers. No inferences about public health can be made until a fuller understanding of the science is achieved.

8. ARMI RIVERFLY TESTING Riverfly Surveys under the Anglers' Riverfly Monitoring Initiative (<https://www.riverflies.org/rp-riverfly-monitoring-initiative>). In short, sampling for 8 riverfly groups is carried out using standardised methods with scores calculated for their abundance. Information is passed to ARMI and the ORKS database. If the score does not reach a trigger level (in our case trigger level was raised from 5 to 6 in May 2022), the Environment Agency must be informed immediately since it is highly likely to indicate that the water is polluted.

N.B. In Summer 2025 equipment failure meant that only 8 of the 15 possible temperature and TDS measurements were possible.

(v) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Treffry Viaduct, Par River, SX 05650 57179	Lady Rashleigh Mine, Par River, SX 06451 56509	Par Beach slipway, SX 0776 53261
June		ARMi Riverfly survey. Score=9 (trigger level =6): Cased Caddis, Caseless Caddis, Flat-bodied Upwing, Olives, and Gammarus.	
July	Swifts (S & H). Dragonflies (S)	ARMi Riverfly survey. Score=7 (trigger level =6): Cased Caddis, Caseless Caddis, Stoneflies, Olives, and Gammarus. Dragonfly , unidentified butterfly (S).	Gull, unidentified butterfly
August		Dragonfly , recent otter spraint (S). No ARMI riverfly – low river level.	Herring Gull (S)

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

3. BOKIDDICK STREAM

(a) Key details:

Begins	South-east of Helman Tor
Ends	Joins Par/Luxulyan River near Black Hill car park, Luxulyan Valley
Length	8.275 km/5.14 miles

(b) Selected information from Environment Agency report. Full information can be found at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB108048002300>

Overall judgements

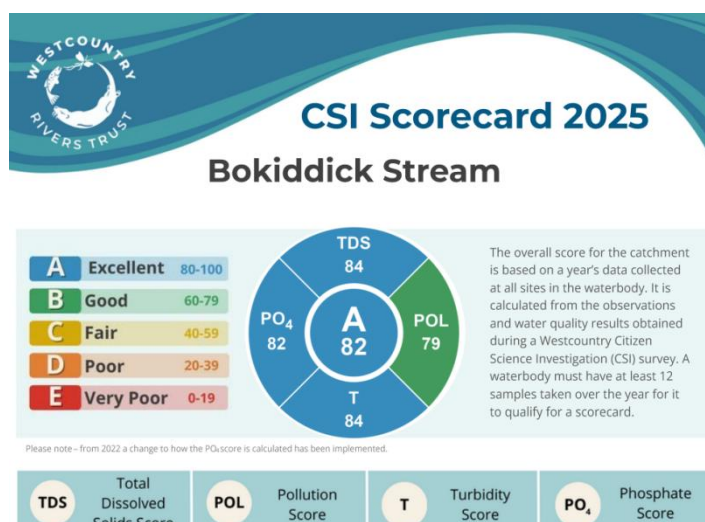
	2019	2022
Ecological classification	Good	Good
Chemical classification	Fail	Does not require assessment

Reasons for not achieving good (RNAG) and reasons for deterioration (RFD)

All reasons (RFDs and RNAGs) attributed to the classification elements in this water body.

Reason Type	SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element	More information
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	Details
RNAG	Flow	Surface water abstraction	Other	Hydrological Regime	Details
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Mercury and Its Compounds	Details

(c) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. See: <https://wrt.org.uk/our-new-csi-scorecards-are-now-live/> for more detail.



(d) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Trebell Green, Bokiddick Stream SX 0551960226	Corgee Moor, Bokiddick Stream SX 0593462167	Gatty's Bridge, Bokiddick Stream SX 05531 57953	SUMMER 2026 MEAN 2025 IN BRACKETS	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN 2025 IN BRACKETS
TEMP ° Celsius	June 17 July 18.2 Aug 18.3	June 17.4 July 16.9 Aug 17.5	June 14.3 July 22.2 Aug 20.1	17.98 (16.71)	17.5 (16.7)
TDS PPM*	June 58 July 88 Aug 108	June 54 July 79 Aug 111	June 68 July 64 Aug 73	78.11 (66.5)	73 (65,74)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 25 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	2.77 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June July Aug	June HWD July HWD Aug	June July HWD Aug	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug	June July Aug	June July Aug Litter	n/a	n/a
RIVER LEVEL	June High July High Aug High	June Average July Low Aug	June Low July Low Aug	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June Still July Still Aug Still	June Slow July Still Aug Still	June Steady July Steady Aug Slow	n/a	n/a

NOTES

1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.

2. TDS PPM* We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.

3. TURBIDITY** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.

4. PHOSPHATES PPB *** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.

6. POLLUTION Shows visible pollution. No Combined Sewer Overflows affect this watercourse.

N.B. In Summer 2025 equipment failure meant that only 8 of the 15 possible temperature and TDS measurements were possible.

(e) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Trebell Green, Bokiddick Stream SX 0551960226	Corgee Moor, Bokiddick Stream SX 0593462167	Gatty's Bridge, Bokiddick Stream SX 05531 57953
June	Beaver lake, Damselflies , Broad-bodied Chaser Dragonfly (S) Ringed Plover (?), Song Thrush, Chiffchaff, Jackdaw, Linnet, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Blackcap, Blackbird (H)	Wren, Blue Tit, Chiffchaff, Chaffinch, Blackbird (H)	
July	Beaver lake, Dragonfly , Pondskaters (S) Swallow, Wren, Carrion Crow, Bullfinch, Woodpigeon, Ring-necked Pheasant, Long-tailed Tit, Blue Tit (H)	Collared Dove, Marsh Tit (H)	
August	Beaver lake, Dragonfly , Pondskaters (S) Ring Ouzel (?), Swallow, Chiffchaff, Long-tailed Tit, Great Tit, Wren (H)	Marsh Tit, Chiffchaff, Robin (H)	Blue Tit (H)

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

4. TYWARDREATH STREAM

(a) Key details:

Begins	Near Higher Caruggatt
Ends	Joins Lower Par near Par Beach
Length	6.426 km/5.14 miles

(b) Selected information from Environment Agency report. Full information can be found at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB108048002300>

Overall judgements

	2019	2022
Ecological classification	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical classification	Fail	Does not require assessment

Reason Type	SWMI	Activity	Category	Classification Element
RNAG	Point source	Abandoned mine	Mining and quarrying	Zinc
RNAG	Point source	Abandoned mine	Mining and quarrying	Copper
RNAG	Point source	Abandoned mine	Mining and quarrying	Cadmium and Its Compounds
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)
RNAG	measures delivered to address reason, awaiting recovery	Not applicable	No sector responsible	Mercury and Its Compounds
RNAG	Other pressures	Other (not in list, must add details in comments)	No sector responsible	Macrophytes and Phytobenthos Combined

(c) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. See: <https://wrt.org.uk/our-new-csi-scorecards-are-now-live/> for more detail. No report card issued for 2025.



(d) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Treesmill, Tywardreath Stream, SX 08873 55385	ARMI RIVERFLY MONITORING SITE	SUMMER 2026 MEAN 2025 IN BRACKETS	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN 2025 IN BRACKETS
TEMP ° Celsius	June 14.6 July 20.5 Aug 18.8	n/a	17.96 (17.66)	18.8 (17.2)
TDS PPM*	June 110 July 123 Aug 125	n/a	119.33 (122)	123 (123)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	n/a	0 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	n/a	0 (0)	0 (0)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June HWD July HWD Aug	n/a	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug	n/a	n/a	n/a
ARMI RIVERFLY TRIGGER LEVEL IS 6. SEE BELOW	n/a	June 8 July - no test Aug- no test		
RIVER LEVEL	June AVERAGE July LOW Aug LOW	n/a	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June SLOW July SLOW Aug SLOW	n/a	n/a	n/a

NOTES

- 1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius** Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.
- 2. TDS PPM*** We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.
- 3. TURBIDITY**** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.
- 4. PHOSPHATES PPB ***** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH
- 5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK** = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.
- 6. POLLUTION** Shows visible pollution. No Combined Sewer Overflows affect this watercourse.
- 7. ARMI RIVERFLY TESTING** Riverfly Surveys under the Anglers' Riverfly Monitoring Initiative (<https://www.riverflies.org/rp-riverfly-monitoring-initiative>). In short, sampling for 8 riverfly groups is carried out using standardised methods with scores calculated for their abundance. Information is passed to ARMI and the ORKS database. If the score does not reach a trigger level (in our case trigger level was raised from 5 to 6 in May 2022), the Environment Agency must be informed immediately since it is highly likely to indicate that the water is polluted.

(e) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Treesmill, Tywardreath Stream, SX 08873 55385	ARMI RIVERFLY MONITORING SITE
June	Blackbird, Chiffchaff, House Sparrow, Chaffinch, House Martin, Dunnock, Long-tailed Tit, Swallow, Goldcrest, Goldfinch (H).	ARMI Riverfly survey. Score=8 (trigger level =6): Cased Caddis, Caseless Caddis, Mayflies, Olives, and Gammarus. Fish (Trout, Roach, Dace, Chubb?)
July	Dragonflies	
August	Raven, Swallow, Dunnock, Blue Tit, Great Tit, Bullfinch.	

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

5. CARBIS STREAM**(a) Key details:**

Begins	Carbis Common, near Roche?
Ends	Joins with Upper Par near Higher Menadue (SX 02834 59401)
Length	Approximately 4.66 km/2.9 miles

(b) Selected information from Environment Agency report: n/a.

(c) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. No report card.

(d) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Carbis Stream SX 02834 59401	SUMMER 2026 MEAN 2025 IN BRACKETS	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN 2025 IN BRACKETS
TEMP ° Celsius	June 13.8 July 21.7 Aug 19.2	18.23 (17.54)	19.2 (17.54)
TDS PPM*	June 132 July 182 Aug 215	176.33 (168.5)	182 (168.5)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June HWD July HWD Aug	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug Litter	n/a	n/a
RIVER LEVEL	June LOW July LOW Aug LOW	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June STEADY July STEADY Aug STEADY	n/a	n/a

NOTES

- 1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius** Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.
- 2. TDS PPM*** We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.
- 3. TURBIDITY**** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.

4. PHOSPHATES PPB *** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.

6. POLLUTION Shows visible pollution. See separate section for information on sewage spills from South West Water sites. The Combined Sewer Overflows on or affecting the Upper Par (and the Lower Par and beach) are at:

- Roche storm overflow (SBB01035)
- Molinnis storm overflow, Bugle (SBB00794)

(e) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Carbis Stream SX 02834 59401
June	Wren (H)
July	Woodpigeon (H)
August	Jackdaw (H)

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

6. MOLINNIS STREAM

(a) Key details:

Begins	Near Molinnis, Bugle?
Ends	Joins the Carbis Stream at SX 02625 59369
Length	Rough guess: 0.8 km/0.5 miles

(b) Selected information from Environment Agency report: n/a.

(c) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. No report card.

(d) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Near Forkandles Farm, Molinnis Stream, SX 02460 59271	SUMMER 2026 MEAN 2025 IN BRACKETS	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN 2025 IN BRACKETS
TEMP ° Celsius	June 14.1 July 22.3 Aug 20.4	18.93 (18.35)	20.4 (18.35)
TDS PPM*	June 182 July 199 Aug 274	218.33 (197.5)	199 (197.5)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June JK, HB, HWD July JK, HB, Aug JK, HB,	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug Litter	n/a	n/a
RIVER LEVEL	June LOW July LOW Aug LOW	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June STEADY July STEADY Aug STEADY	n/a	n/a

NOTES

1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.

2. TDS PPM* We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.

3. TURBIDITY** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.

4. PHOSPHATES PPB *** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.

6. POLLUTION Shows visible pollution. See separate section for information on sewage spills from South West Water sites. The Molinnis Stream Combined Sewer Overflow is very close to the confluence with the Carbis Stream so may not affect it at all.

- Molinnis storm overflow, Bugle (SBB00794)

(e) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Near Forkandles Farm, Molinnis Stream, SX 02460 59271
June	Chiffchaff (H)
July	Pondskaters (S)
August	Dragonfly (S) Bullfinch (H)

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

7. TRESKILLING STREAM

(a) Key details:

Begins	East of Penwithick?
Ends	Joins Upper Par near Bridges, Luxulyan
Length	2.1 miles

(b) Selected information from Environment Agency report: n/a.

(c) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. No report card.

(d) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

	Treskillling, Treskillling Stream, SX 04107 57726 (No public access)	SUMMER 2026 MEAN 2025 IN BRACKETS	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN 2025 IN BRACKETS
TEMP ° Celsius	June July Aug		
TDS PPM*	June 170 July 161 Aug 185	172 (120.6)	170 (142)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (66.66)	0 (100)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June HWD July HWD Aug	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug	n/a	n/a
RIVER LEVEL	June LOW July LOW Aug LOW	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June SLOW July STILL Aug SLOW	n/a	n/a

NOTES

- 1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius** Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.
- 2. TDS PPM*** We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.
- 3. TURBIDITY**** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.

- 4. PHOSPHATES PPB ***** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH

- 5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK** = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.

- 6. POLLUTION** Shows visible pollution. No Combined Sewer Overflows affect this watercourse.

(e) WILDLIFE

Key species as identified by WRT are shown in **bold type** and are only counted by the Trust if they are seen. The Merlin Bird ID app has been used to identify birdsong (<https://merlin.allaboutbirds.org/>) unless stated otherwise. It should be noted that in some places, e.g. Cam Bridges, the noise of the river makes it impossible to hear birds.

	Treskill, Treskill Stream, SX 04107 57726 (No public access)
June	Swallow, Goldfinch (S) Goldfinch, Great Tit (H)
July	Unidentified butterfly (S) Blue Tit, Greenfinch, Willow Warbler (unlikely according to app).
August	Dragonfly , unidentified butterfly (S) Buzzard (H)

H = Heard (usually via the Merlin ID Bird ID app)

S = Seen

IE = Indirect evidence, e.g. lake created by beavers, otter spraint etc.

8. POLMEAR STREAM

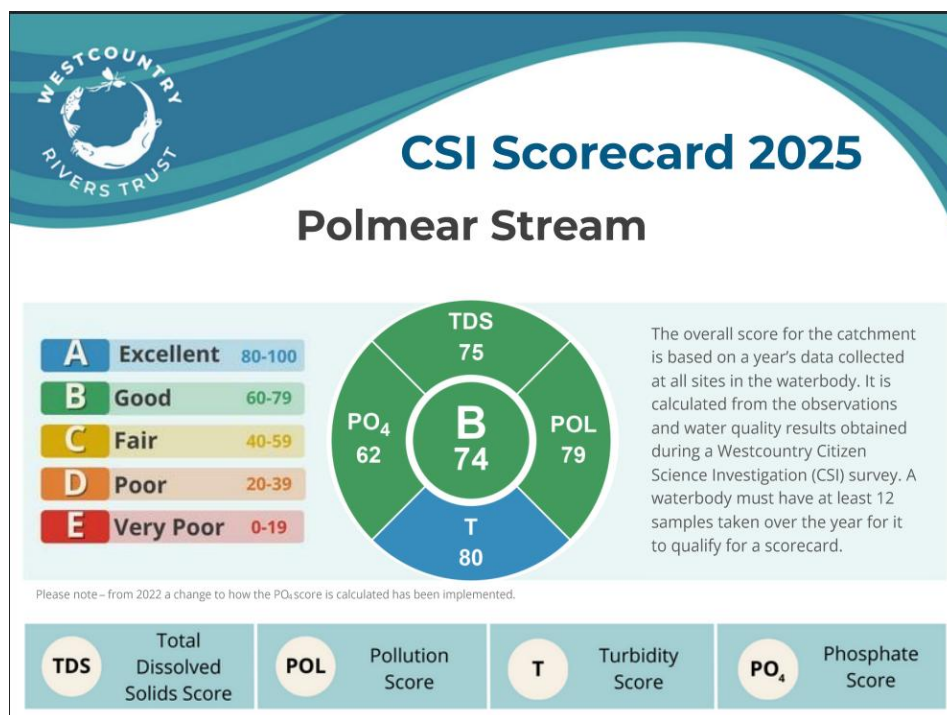
(a) Key details:

Begins	Near Little Pinnock?
Ends	Joins sea at eastern end of Par Beach
Length	2.7 km/1.7miles?

(b) Selected information from Environment Agency report: n/a

(c) Citizens Science data from Westcountry Rivers Trust volunteers' reports. See:

<https://wrt.org.uk/our-new-csi-scorecards-are-now-live/> for more detail.



(d) SUMMER 2026 RESULTS

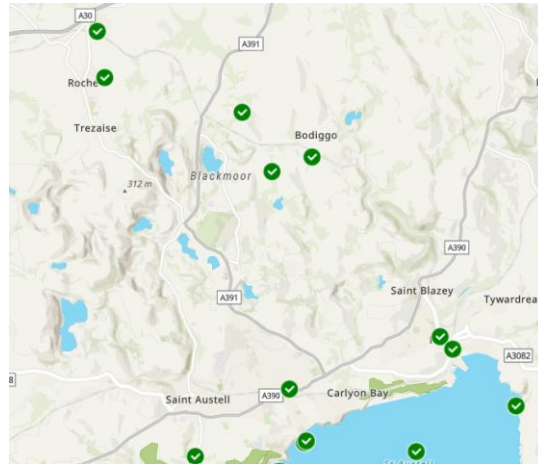
	Polmear Stream, Ship Inn, SX 08749 53417	SUMMER 2026 MEAN 2025 IN BRACKETS	SUMMER 2026 MEDIAN 2025 IN BRACKETS
TEMP ° Celsius	June 14.2 July 20.4 Aug 20.2	18.26 (18)	20.2 (18)
TDS PPM*	June 170 July 161 Aug 185	172 (120.6)	170 (142)
TURBIDITY**	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (0)	0 (0)
PHOSPHATES PPB***	June 0 July 0 Aug 0	0 (66.66)	0 (100)
INVASIVE PLANTS	June HWD July HWD Aug	n/a	n/a
VISIBLE POLLUTION	June July Aug	n/a	n/a
RIVER LEVEL	June LOW July LOW Aug LOW	n/a	n/a
RIVER FLOW	June SLOW July STILL Aug SLOW	n/a	n/a

NOTES

- 1. TEMPERATURE ° Celsius** Results above the temperature at which fish and other organisms can function healthily will be shown in red. At present, 18 °Celsius is being used as the upper safe limit for fish and other creatures, although 20° Celsius has been suggested by WRT instead. The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for temperature is 19.5 °C.
- 2. TDS PPM*** We measure these in ppm (parts per million). The Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for TDS is 300 PPM.
- 3. TURBIDITY**** Since the Yealm Estuary to Moor Project (YEM) in Devon considers that the upper safe level (USL) for turbidity is 75 NTU = 25 mg/l we have followed their practice. Zero scores are recorded as <12 but in the table these are shown as zero.
- 4. PHOSPHATES PPB ***** In Parts per Billion. 0 – 100 OK; 200 – 300 HIGH; 500 – 2500 – TOO HIGH
- 5. INVASIVE PLANTS JK** = Japanese Knotweed; HB = Himalayan Balsam; HWD = Hemlock Water Dropwort.
- 6. POLLUTION** Shows visible pollution. No Combined Sewer Overflows affect this watercourse.

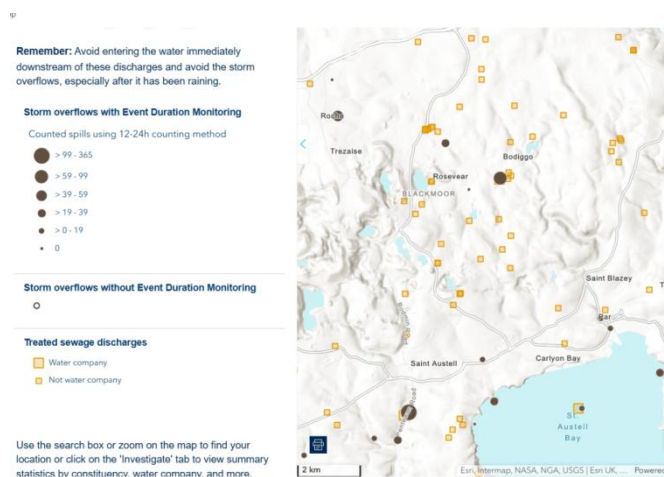
G. SEWAGE POLLUTION FROM SOUTH WEST WATER'S COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

1. The Rivers Trust's sewage map (<https://www.sewagemap.co.uk/>) gives live information about discharges of sewage into rivers and the sea by water companies. (This is also provided by South West Water's WaterFit Live site: <https://www.southwestwater.co.uk/storm-overflow-map>).



This screenshot is for illustrative purposes only. Not all of the locations are in the Par River catchment.

It should be noted that there are also numerous private sewerage arrangements in the area but information about possible contamination of watercourses from these has not been found. The following screenshot shows the different facilities in the area (source: <https://therivertrust.org/key-issues/sewage-in-rivers>)



2. South West Water Storm Overflows in the Par River Catchment (updated December 2025):

The main overflows are (from source to sea along the catchment). The identification numbers have been updated:

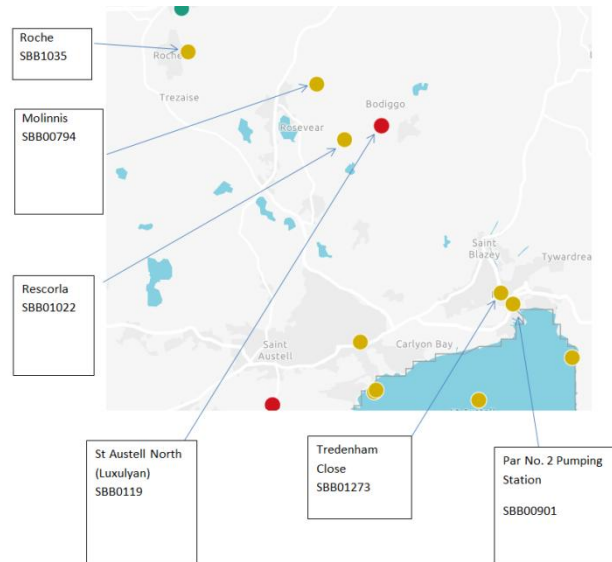
- Roche storm overflow (SBB01035)
- Molinnis storm overflow, Bugle (SBB00794)
- Rescorla storm overflow, Luxulyan (SBB01022)

- Luxulyan sewage treatment works settled storm overflow, St Austell (SBB0119)
- Tredenham Close storm overflow, Par (SBB1273)
- Par No2 pumping station overflow, Par (SBB01273)

This information has been taken from the *Surfers Against Sewage* discharge website:

<https://datahq.sas.org.uk/sewage-data-hq/> and The Rivers Trust's site:

<https://theriverstrust.org/sewage-map> .

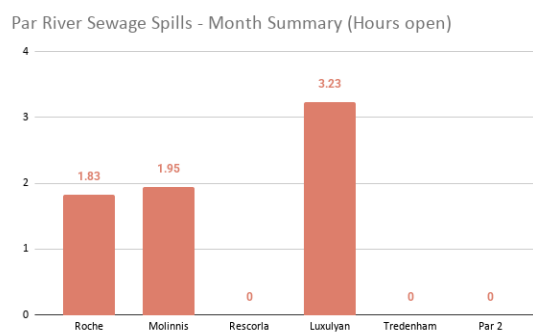


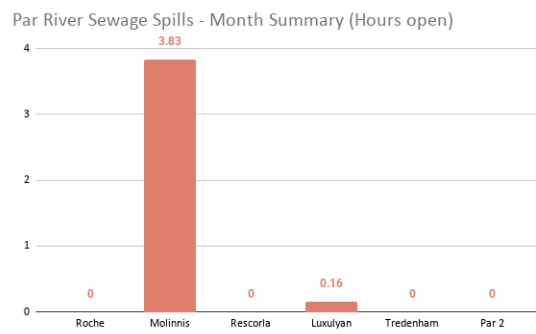
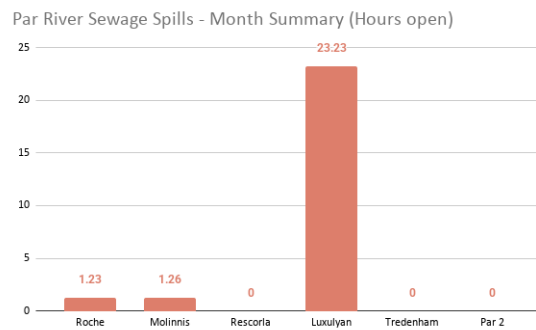
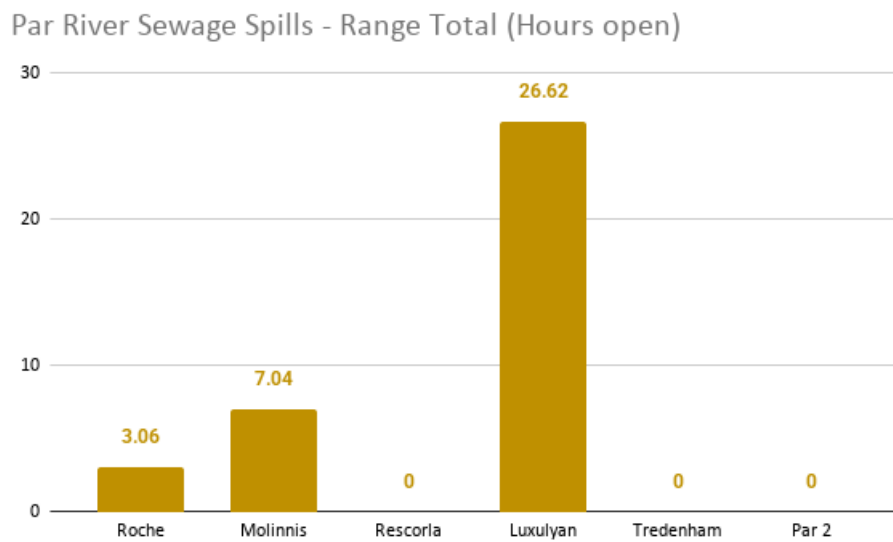
3. Graphs:

Data has been taken from <https://datahq.sas.org.uk/sewage-data-hq/>.

Any errors are the fault of the compiler of this report. Results are indicative, not definitive.

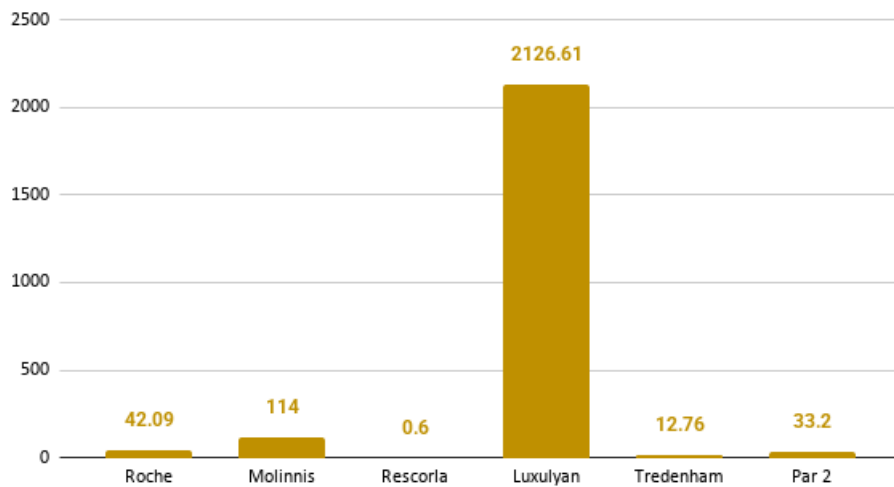
(a) June 2026



(b) July 2026**(c) August 2026****(d) Summer 2026**

(e) From 1st December 2025 until 31st August 2026

Par River Sewage Spills - Range Total (Hours open)



H. HOW TO REPORT RIVER POLLUTION

HOW TO REPORT RIVER POLLUTION

River pollution can now be reported **online** to the Environment Agency at: <https://www.gov.uk/report-water-pollution> .

Use this service to report water pollution in:

- rivers or the sea
- lakes or reservoirs
- canals
- smaller streams or watercourses (for example, a brook or culvert)

Water pollution can include:

- sewage
- waste, spills or leaks from farms
- waste, spills or leaks from factories or other industry
- spills or leaks from objects

If you're unable to use the online service, you can **call** the Environment Agency:
Environment Agency incident hotline

Telephone: **0800 80 70 60**

24-hour service

Readers of this report wishing to submit questions or comments to South West Water can send them to eirenquiries@pennon-group.co.uk .

I. OUR GROUP AND SUPPORTERS

From September 2026 the river monitoring of the Par River catchment will be overseen by The Friends of Par Beach. Monitoring is part of the Citizen Science programme run by the West Country Rivers Trust (WCRT) and is carried out monthly by volunteers, including Joan Farmer; Veronica Jones; Roger Smith; Simon Tagney; Maggie Tagney; and Brian Harrisson. They have received training from Lydia Ashworth, Junior Evidence and Engagement Officer of the West Country Rivers Trust (<https://wrt.org.uk/project/become-a-citizen-scientist/>). Results are logged on the Cartographer website. The support and advice given by Ross Tonkin, Lloyd Paynter, David Edwards, Claire and Gary Phillips, Jenny Heskett, Nick Taylor, Jeremy Roberts, Mat Bateman, Colin Pringle, Matt Healey, Simon Browning, Lydia Deacon, Jack Middleton, Anna Seal, Anna Crane, Zoe Connelly, Jade Neville, Lauren Jasper, Callum Lewis, Gwen Maggs, Oscar Miller, Sasha Pinto, Arthur Andrews, Jenny Tagney and Deanna Earl is greatly appreciated. The work carried out by the late Dave Burrell both in the field and in checking reports will not be forgotten. The interest and encouragement offered by Environment Agency officers, especially Lisa Best, Lisa Goodall, Layla Ousley, Jenny Davies, Leah Steward, Nicola Rogers, Peter Scobie, and Sally Turberville have been invaluable.

Report compiled on behalf of the group by Roger Smith, 28th September 2026