ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NRA

National Rivers Authority
South West Region

River Strat Catchment
River Water Quality
Classification 1990

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Suggestions for improvements that could be incorporated in the production of the next Classification report would be welcomed.

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RIVER WATER QUALITY IN THE RIVER STRAT CATCHMENT

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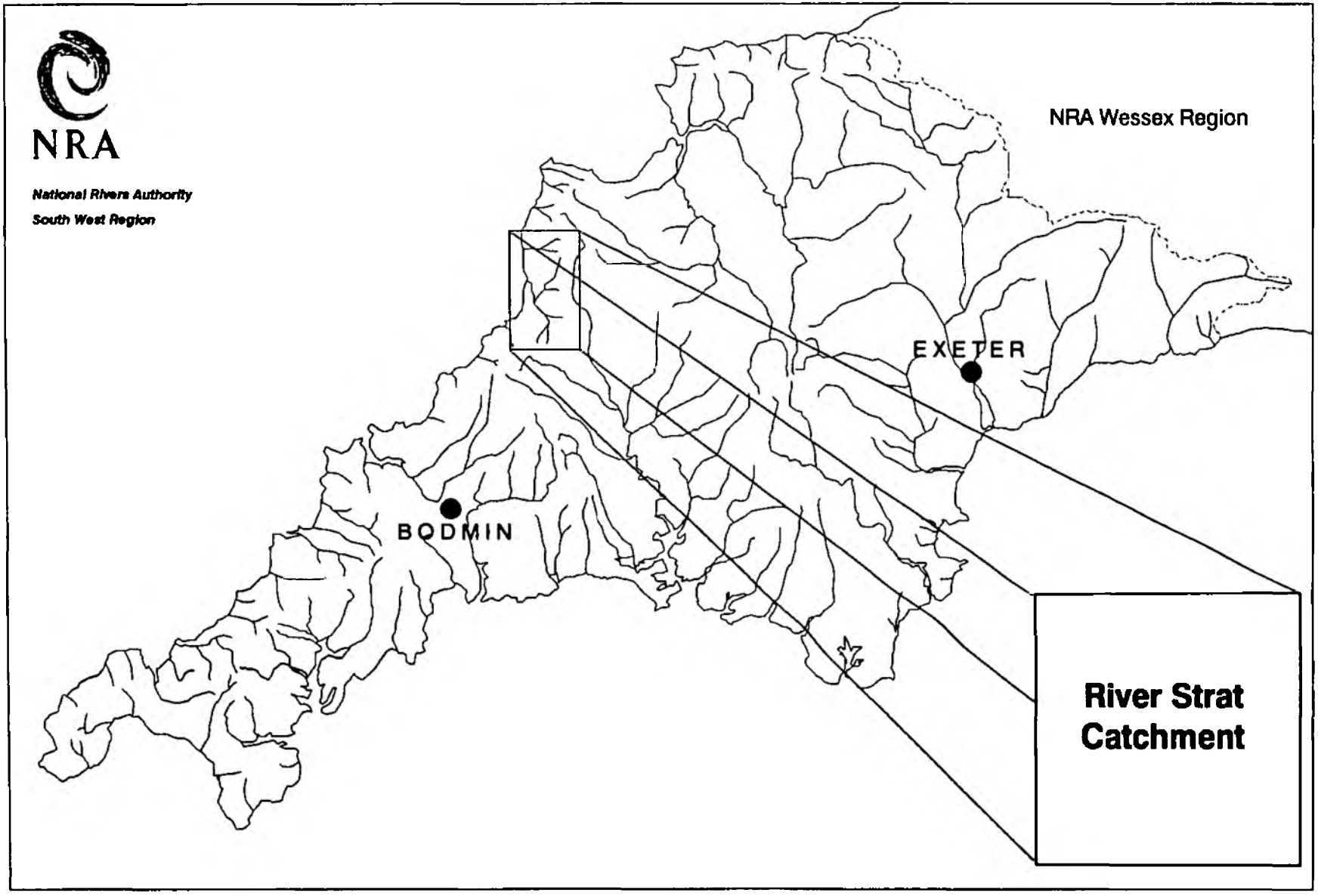
National Rivers Authority
South West Region



River Strat Catchment

1. INTRODUCTION

Monitoring to assess the quality of river waters is undertaken in thirty-two catchments within the region. As part of this monitoring programme samples are collected routinely from selected monitoring points at a pre-determined frequency per year, usually twelve spaced at monthly intervals. Each monitoring point provides data for the water quality of a river reach (in kilometres) upstream of the monitoring point.

River lengths have been re-measured and variations exist over those recorded previously.

Each water sample collected from each monitoring point is analysed for a range of chemical and physical constituents or properties known as determinands. The analytical results for each sample are entered into a computer database called the Water Quality Archive.

Selected data are accessed from the Archive so that the quality of each river reach can be determined based on a River Classification System developed by the National Water Council (NWC), (9.1).

This report presents the river water quality classification for 1990 for monitored river reaches in the River Strat catchment.

2. RIVER STRAT CATCHMENT

The River Strat flows over a distance of 12.7 km from its source to the tidal limit, (Appendix 10.1). Water quality was monitored at four locations on the main river; three of these sites were sampled at approximately monthly intervals. The site at Bush was sampled on fifteen occasions during 1990 because of no recent water quality data.

The Coombe Valley Stream and the Marsland Stream flow over a distance of 7.3 km and 5.5 km respectively from their source to the tidal limits, (Appendix 10.1) and were both monitored at one site at approximately monthly intervals.

Throughout the Strat catchment one secondary tributary, one tertiary tributary and one quarternary tributary of the River Strat were monitored. In addition Bude Canal, which flows over distance of 2.8 km, was monitored at two sites at approximately monthly intervals.

2.1 SECONDARY TRIBUTARY

The River Neet flows over a distance of 10.5 km from its source to the confluence with the River Strat, (Appendix 10.1) and was monitored at two locations at approximately monthly intervals. Monitoring points are located in the lower reaches.

2.2 TERTIARY TRIBUTARY

The Jacob Stream flows over a distance of 8.9 km from its source to the confluence with the River Neet, (Appendix 10.1) and was monitored at one location at approximately monthly intervals. Monitoring points are located in the lower reaches.

2.3 QUARTERNARY TRIBUTARY

The South Week Stream flows over a distance of 6.2 km from its source to the confluence with Jacob Stream, (Appendix 10.1) and was monitored at one location at approximately monthly intervals.

Each sample was analysed for a minimum number of determinands (Appendix 10.2) plus additional determinands based on local knowledge of the catchment. In addition, at selected sites, certain metal analyses were carried out.

The analytical results from all of these samples have been entered into the Water Quality Archive and can be accessed through the Water Act Register, (9.2).

3. NATIONAL WATER COUNCIL'S RIVER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

3.1 River Quality Objectives

In 1978 river quality objectives (RQOs) were assigned to all river lengths that were part of the routine monitoring network and to those additional watercourses, which were not part of the routine network, but which received discharges of effluents.

For the majority of watercourses long term objectives were identified based on existing and assumed adequate quality for the long term protection of the watercourse. In a few instances short term objectives were identified but no timetable for the achievement of the associated long term objective was set.

The RQOs currently in use in the River Strat catchment are identified in Appendix 10.1.

3.2 River Quality Classification

River water quality is classified using the National Water Council's (NWC) River Classification System (see Appendix 10.3), which identifies river water quality as being one of five quality classes as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 - National Water Council - River Classification System

Class	Description
1A	Good quality
1B	Lesser good quality
2	Fair quality
3	Poor quality
4	Bad quality

Using the NWC system, the classification of river water quality is based on the values of certain determinands as arithmetic means or as 95 percentiles (5 percentiles are used for pH and dissolved oxygen) as indicated in Appendices 10.4.1 and 10.4.2.

The quality classification system incorporates some of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC) criteria (Appendix 10.3) recommended for use by the NWC system.

4. 1990 RIVER WATER QUALITY SURVEY

The 1990 regional classification of river water quality also includes the requirements of the Department of the Environment quinquennial national river quality survey. The objectives for the Department of the Environment 1990 River Quality Survey are given below:

1) To carry out a National Classification Survey based on procedures used in the 1985 National Classification Survey, including all regional differences.

2) To classify all rivers and canals included in the 1985 National Classification Survey.

3) To compare the 1990 Classification with those obtained in 1985.

In addition, those watercourses, which were not part of the 1985 Survey and have been monitored since that date, are included in the 1990 regional classification of river water quality.

5. 1990 RIVER WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

Analytical data collected from monitoring during 1988, 1989 and 1990 were processed through a computerised river water quality classification programme. This resulted in a quality class being assigned to each monitored river reach as indicated in Appendix 10.5.

The quality class for 1990 can be compared against the appropriate River Quality Objective and previous annual quality classes (1985-1989) also based on three years combined data, for each river reach in Appendix 10.5.

The river water classification system used to classify each river length is identical to the system used in 1985 for the Department of the Environment's 1985 River Quality Survey. The determinand classification criteria used to determine the annual quality classes in 1985, subsequent years and for 1990 are indicated in Appendices 10.4 and 10.4.1.

Improvements to this classification system could have been made, particularly in the use of a different suspended solids standard for Class 2 waters. As the National Rivers Authority will be proposing new classification systems to the Secretary of State in the near future, it was decided to classify river lengths in 1990 with the classification used for the 1985-1989 classification period.

The adoption of the revised criteria for suspended solids in Class 2 waters would not have affected the classification of river reaches.

The river quality classes for 1990 of monitored river reaches in the catchment are shown in map form in Appendix 10.6.

The calculated determinand statistics for pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total ammonia, un-ionised ammonia, suspended solids, copper and zinc from which the quality class was determined for each river reach, are indicated in Appendix 10.7.

6. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH QUALITY OBJECTIVES

Those monitored river reaches within the catchment, which do not comply with their assigned (RQO), are shown in map form in Appendix 10.8.

Appendix 10.9 indicates the number of samples analysed for each determinand over the period 1988 to 1990 and the number of sample results per determinand, which exceed the determinand quality standard.

For those non-compliant river reaches in the catchment, the extent of exceedance of the calculated determinand statistic with relevant quality standard (represented as a percentage), is indicated in Appendix 10.10.

7. CAUSES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

For those river reaches, which did not comply with their assigned RQOs, the cause of non-compliance (where possible to identify) is indicated in Appendix 10.11.

8. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

RIVER REACH	A segment of water, upstream from sampling point to the next sampling point.
RIVER LENGTH	River distance in kilometres.
RIVER QUALITY OBJECTIVE	That NWC class,which protects the most sensitive use of the water.
95 percentiles	Maximum limits, which must be met for at least 95% of the time.
5 percentiles	Minimum limits, which must be met for at least 95% of the time.
BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (5 day carbonaceous ATU)	A standard test measuring the microbial uptake of oxygen - an estimate of organic pollution.
pH	A scale of acid to alkali.
UN-IONISED AMMONIA	Fraction of ammonia poisonous to fish, NH^3.
SUSPENDED SOLIDS	Solids removed by filtration or centrifuge under specific conditions.
USER REFERENCE NUMBER	Reference number allocated to a sampling point.
INFERRED STRETCH	Segment of water, which is not monitored and whose water quality classification is assigned from the monitored reach upstream.

9. REFERENCES

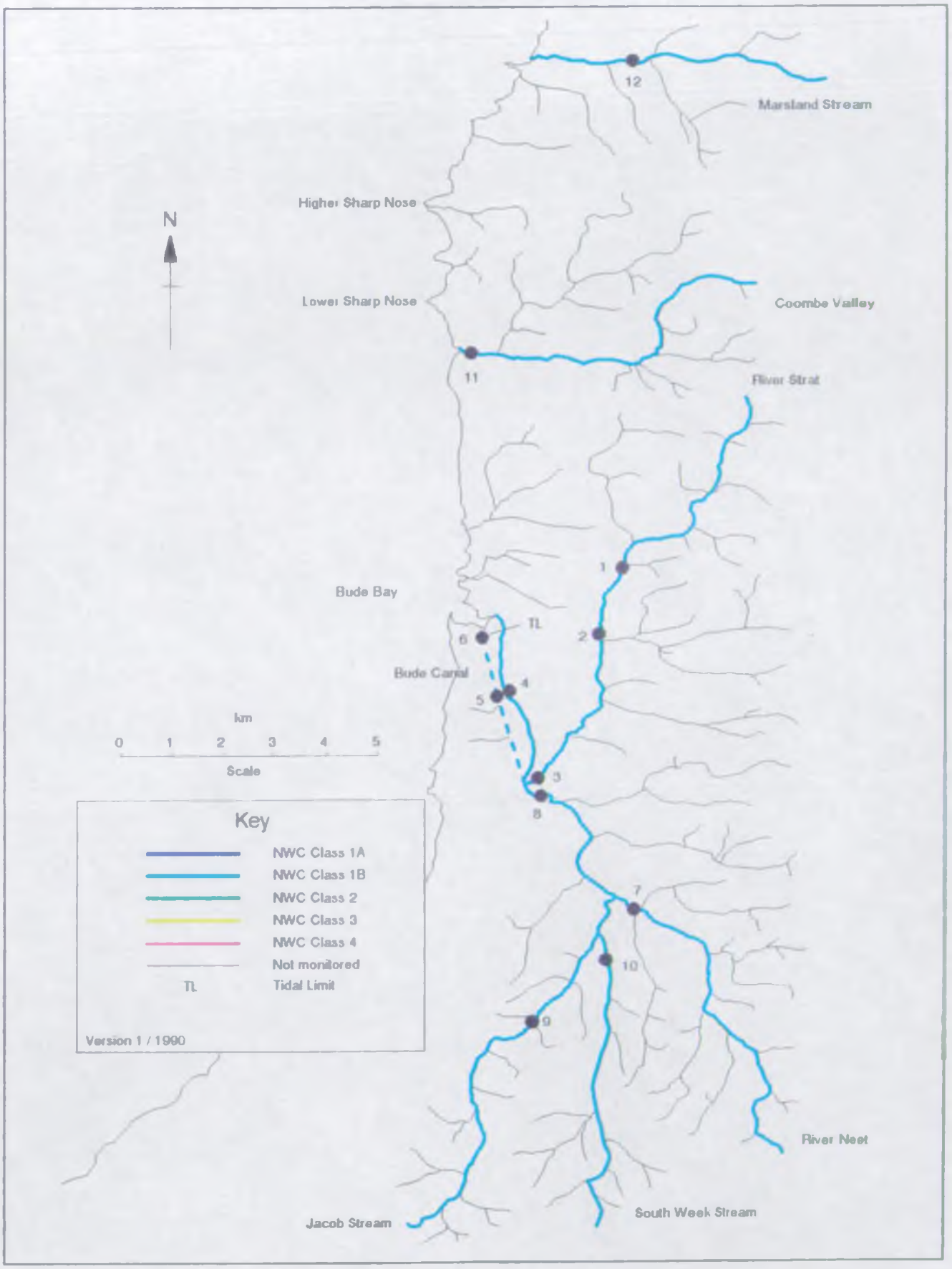
Reference

9.1 National Water Council (1977). River Water Quality: The Next Stage. Review of Discharge Consent Conditions. London.

9.2 Water Act 1989 Section 117

9.3 Alabaster J. S. and Lloyd R. Water Quality Criteria for Freshwater Fish, 2nd edition, 1982. Butterworths.

Strat & Neet Catchments
River Quality Objectives



APPENDIX 10.2

BASIC DETERMINAND ANALYTICAL SUITE FOR ALL CLASSIFIED RIVER SITES

pH as pH Units

Conductivity at 20 C as uS/cm

Water temperature (Cel)

Oxygen dissolved % saturation

Oxygen dissolved as mg/l O

Biochemical oxygen demand (5 day total ATU) as mg/l O

Total organic carbon as mg/l C

Nitrogen ammoniacal as mg/l N

Ammonia un-ionised as mg/l N

Nitrate as mg/l N

Nitrite as mg/l N

Suspended solids at 105 C as mg/l

Total hardness as mg/l CaCO3

Chloride as mg/l Cl

Orthophosphate (total) as mg/l P

Silicate reactive dissolved as mg/l SiO2

Sulphate (dissolved) as mg/l SO4

Sodium (total) as mg/l Na

Potassium (total) as mg/l K

Magnesium (total) as mg/l Mg

Calcium (total) as mg/l Ca

Alkalinity as pH 4.5 as mg/l CaCO3

NWC RIVER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

River Class	Quality criteria	Remarks	Current potential uses
	Class limiting criteria (95 percentile)		
1A Good Quality	(i) Dissolved oxygen saturation greater than 80% (ii) Biochemical oxygen demand not greater than 3 mg/l (iii) Ammonia not greater than 0.4 mg/l (iv) Where the water is abstracted for drinking water, it complies with requirements for A2* water (v) Non-toxic to fish in EIFAC terms (or best estimates if EIFAC figures not available)	(i) Average BOD probably not greater than 1.5 mg/l (ii) Visible evidence of pollution should be absent	(i) Water of high quality suitable for potable supply abstractions and for all abstractions (ii) Game or other high class fisheries (iii) High amenity value
1B Good Quality	(i) DO greater than 60% saturation (ii) BOD not greater than 5 mg/l (iii) Ammonia not greater than 0.9 mg/l (iv) Where water is abstracted for drinking water, it complies with the requirements for A2* water (v) Non-toxic to fish in EIFAC terms (or best estimates if EIFAC figures not available)	(i) Average BOD probably not greater than 2 mg/l (ii) Average ammonia probably not greater than 0.5 mg/l (iii) Visible evidence of pollution should be absent (iv) Waters of high quality which cannot be placed in Class 1A because of the high proportion of high quality effluent present or because of the effect of physical factors such as canalisation, low gradient or eutrophication (v) Class 1A and Class 1B together are essentially the Class 1 of the River Pollution Survey (RPS)	Water of less high quality than Class 1A but usable for substantially the same purposes
2 Fair Quality	(i) DO greater than 40% saturation (ii) BOD not greater than 9 mg/l (iii) Where water is abstracted for drinking water it complies with the requirements for A3* water (iv) Non-toxic to fish in EIFAC terms (or best estimates if EIFAC figures not available)	(i) Average BOD probably not greater than 5 mg/l (ii) Similar to Class 2 of RPS (iii) Water not showing physical signs of pollution other than humic colouration and a little foaming below weirs	(i) Waters suitable for potable supply after advanced treatment (ii) Supporting reasonably good coarse fisheries (iii) Moderate amenity value

Poor ality	(i) (ii) (iii)	DO greater than 10% saturation Not likely to be anaerobic BOD not greater than 17 mg/l. This may not apply if there is a high degree of re-aeration	Similar to Class 3 of RPS	Waters which are polluted to an extent that fish are absent only sporadically present. May be used for low grade industrial abstraction purposes. Considerable potential for further use if cleaned up
4 Bad ality		Waters which are inferior to Class 3 in terms of dissolved oxygen and likely to be anaerobic at times	Similar to Class 4 of RPS	Waters which are grossly polluted and are likely to cause nuisance
		DO greater than 10% saturation		Insignificant watercourses and ditches not usable, where the objective is simply to prevent nuisance developing

tes (a) Under extreme weather conditions (eg flood, drought, freeze-up), or when dominated by plant growth, or by aquatic plant decay, rivers usually in Class 1, 2, and 3 may have BODs and dissolved oxygen levels, or ammonia content outside the stated levels for those Classes. When this occurs the cause should be stated along with analytical results.

(b) The BOD determinations refer to 5 day carbonaceous BOD (ATU). Ammonia figures are expressed as NH_4. **

(c) In most instances the chemical classification given above will be suitable. However, the basis of the classification is restricted to a finite number of chemical determinands and there may be a few cases where the presence of a chemical substance other than those used in the classification markedly reduces the quality of the water. In such cases, the quality classification of the water should be down-graded on the basis of biota actually present, and the reasons stated.

(d) EIFAC (European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission) limits should be expressed as 95 percentile limits.

EEC category A2 and A3 requirements are those specified in the EEC Council directive of 16 June 1975 concerning the Quality of Surface Water intended for Abstraction of Drinking Water in the Member State.

Ammonia Conversion Factors

(mg NH_4/l to mg N/l)

Class 1A 0.4 mg NH_4/l = 0.31 mg N/l
Class 1B 0.9 mg NH_4/l = 0.70 mg N/l
0.5 mg NH_4/l = 0.39 mg N/l

NWC RIVER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CRITERIA USED BY NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY - SOUTH WEST REGION FOR NON-METALLIC DETERMINANDS

River Class	Quality Criteria
1A	Dissolved oxygen % saturation greater than 80% BOD (ATU) not greater than 3 mg/l O Total ammonia not greater than 0.31 mg/l N Non-ionised ammonia not greater than 0.021 mg/l N Temperature not greater than 21.5 C pH greater than 5.0 and less than 9.0 Suspended solids not greater than 25 mg/l
1B	Dissolved oxygen % saturation greater than 60% BOD (ATU) not greater than 5 mg/l O Total ammonia not greater than 0.70 mg/l N Non-ionised ammonia not greater than 0.021 mg/l N Temperature not greater than 21.5 C pH greater than 5.0 and less than 9.0 Suspended solids not greater than 25 mg/l
2	Dissolved oxygen & saturation greater than 40% BOD (ATU) not greater than 9 mg/l O Total ammonia not greater than 1.56 mg/l N Non-ionised ammonia not greater than 0.021 mg/l N Temperature not greater than 28 C pH greater than 5.0 and less than 9.0 Suspended solids not greater than 25 mg/l
3	Dissolved oxygen % saturation greater than 10% BOD (ATU) not greater than 17 mg/l O
4	Dissolved oxygen % saturation not greater than 10% BOD (ATU) greater than 17 mg/l O

STATISTICS USED BY NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY - SOUTH WEST REGION

Determinand	Statistic
Dissolved oxygen	5 percentile
BOD (ATU)	95 percentile
Total ammonia	95 percentile
Non-ionised ammonia	95 percentile
Temperature	95 percentile
pH	5 percentile 95 percentile
Suspended solids	arithmetic mean

NWC RIVER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CRITERIA USED BY NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY - SOUTH WEST REGION FOR METALLIC DETERMINANDS

SOLUBLE COPPER

Total Hardness (mean) mg/l CaCO3	Statistic	Soluble Copper* ug/l Cu Class 1	Class 2
0 - 10	95 percentile	< = 5	> 5
10 - 50	95 percentile	< = 22	> 22
50 - 100	95 percentile	< = 40	> 40
100 - 300	95 percentile	< = 112	> 112

* Total copper is used for classification until sufficient data on soluble copper can be obtained.

TOTAL ZINC

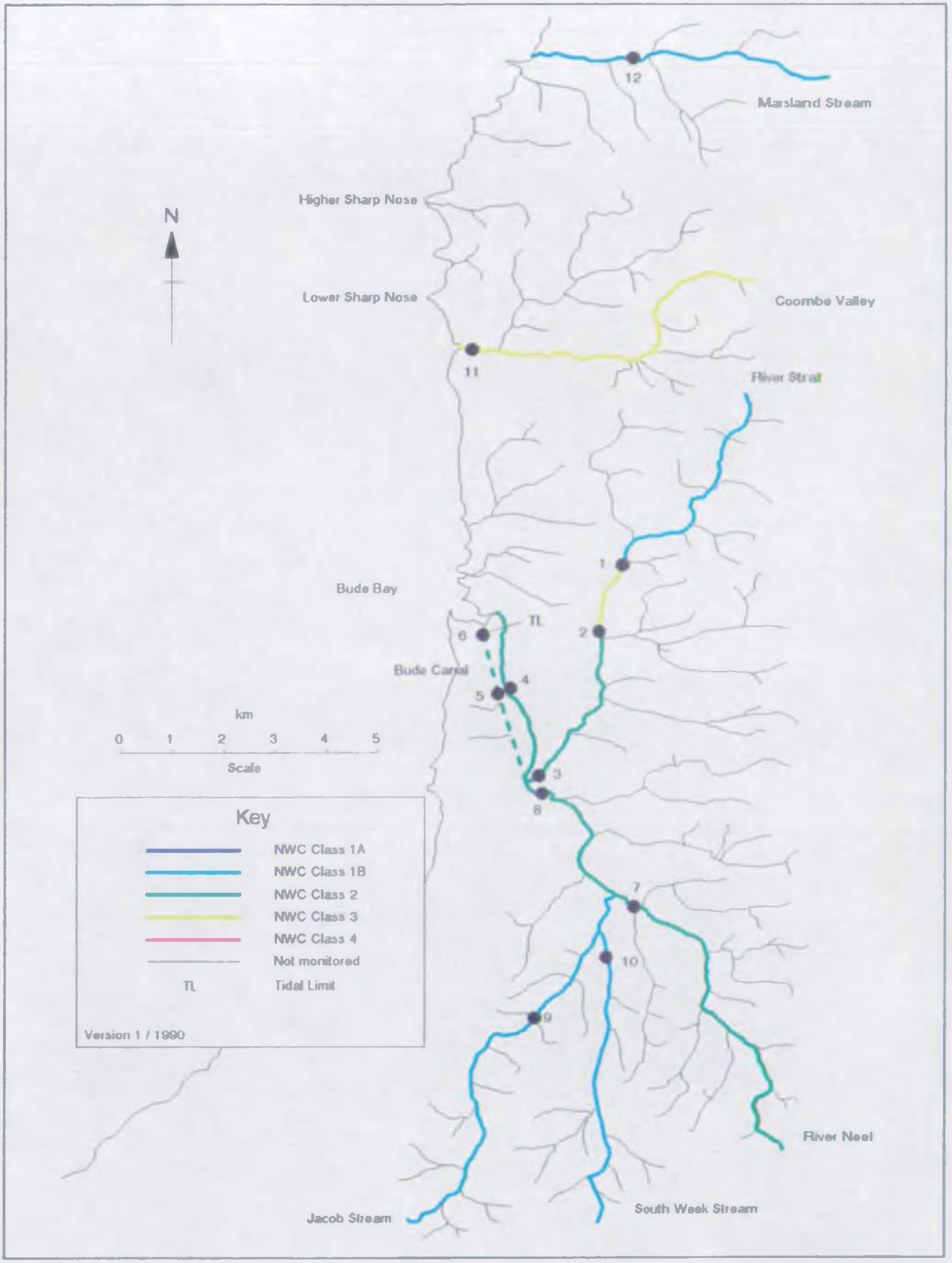
Total Hardness (mean) mg/l CaCO3	Statistic	Total Zinc ug/l Zn Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
0 - 10	95 percentile	< = 30	< = 300	> 300
10 - 50	95 percentile	< = 200	< = 700	> 700
50 - 100	95 percentile	< = 300	< = 1000	> 1000
100 - 300	95 percentile	< = 500	< = 2000	> 2000

NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY - SOUTH WEST REGION
1990 RIVER WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
CATCHMENT: STRAT (30)

1990 Map Position Number	River	Reach upstream of	User Reference Number	National Grid Reference	Reach Length (km)	Distance from source (km)	River Quality Objective	85 NWC Class	86 NWC Class	87 NWC Class	88 NWC Class	89 NWC Class	90 NWC Class
1	STRAT	BUSH	R27A015	SS 2316 0768	4.8	4.8	1B	2	1B	3	3	3	1B
2	STRAT	STRATTON	R27A001	SS 2296 0632	1.5	6.3	1B	2	1B	3	3	3	3
3	STRAT	HELE BRIDGE	R27A002	SS 2157 0370	3.6	9.9	1B	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	STRAT	RODDS BRIDGE	R27A003	SS 2110 0481	1.3	11.2	1B	2	3	4	4	4	2
	STRAT	NORMAL TIDAL LIMIT (INFERRED STRETCH)			1.5	12.7	1B	2	3	4	4	4	2
5	BUDE CANAL	RODDS BRIDGE	R27A009	SS 2110 0481	1.0	1.0	1B	2	2	2	1B	3	2
6	BUDE CANAL	FALCON BRIDGE	R27A010	SS 2071 0615	1.4	2.4	1B	2	2	3	3	3	2
	BUDE CANAL	NORMAL TIDAL LIMIT (INFERRED STRETCH)			0.4	2.8	1B	2	2	3	3	3	2
7	NEET	LANGFORD BRIDGE	R27A007	SS 2353 0095	6.3	6.3	1B	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	NEET	HELE BRIDGE	R27A008	SS 2155 0335	3.8	10.1	1B	2	3	3	3	3	2
	NEET	STRAT CONFLUENCE (INFERRED STRETCH)			0.4	10.5	1B	2	3	3	3	3	2
9	JACOB STREAM	NEWMILL BRIDGE	R27A006	SX 2158 9882	5.6	5.6	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B
	JACOB STREAM	NEET CONFLUENCE (INFERRED STRETCH)			3.3	8.9	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B
10	SOUTH WEEK STREAM	KITSHAM BRIDGE	R27A005	SS 2312 0022	5.6	5.6	1B	2	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B
	SOUTH WEEK STREAM	JACOB STREAM CONFL. (INFERRED STRETCH)			0.6	6.2	1B	2	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B
11	COOMBE VALLEY STREAM	DUCKPOOL COTTAGE	R27A011	SS 2035 1170	7.0	7.0	1B	1B	1B			3	3
	COOMBE VALLEY STREAM	NORMAL TIDAL LIMIT (INFERRED STRETCH)			0.3	7.3	1B	1B	1B			3	3
12	MARSLAND STREAM	GOOSEHAM MILL	R27A016	SS 2364 1716	3.5	3.5	1B	1B					1B
	MARSLAND STREAM	NORMAL TIDAL LIMIT (INFERRED STRETCH)			2.0	5.5	1B	1B					1B

Appendix 10.5

Strat & Neet Catchments
Water Quality - 1990



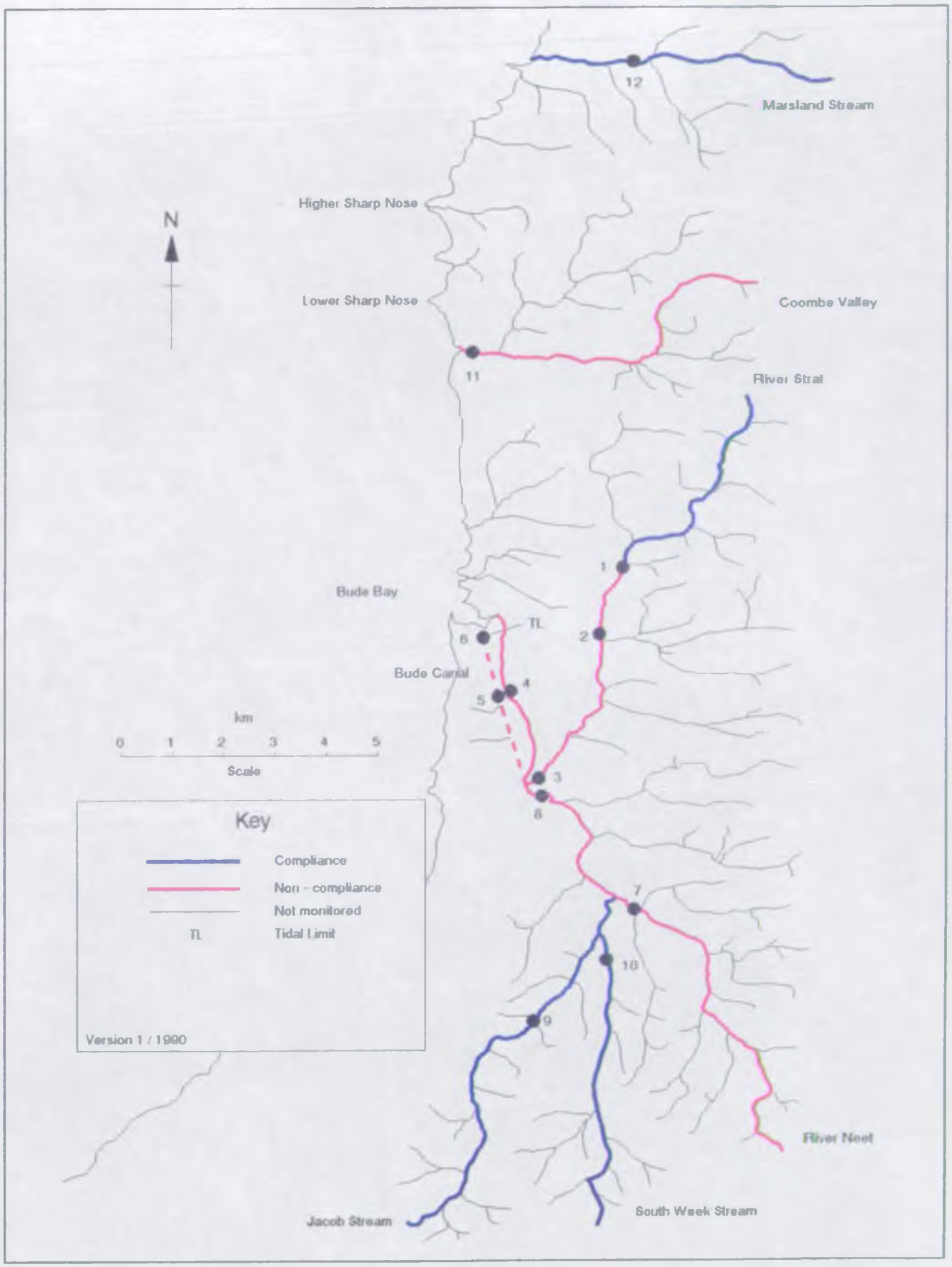
NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY – SOUTH WEST REGION
1990 RIVER WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
CALCULATED DETERMINAND STATISTICS USED FOR QUALITY ASSESSMENT
CATCHMENT: STRAT (30)

River	Reach upstream of	User Ref. Number	90 NWC Class	Calculated Determinand Statistics used for Quality Assessment																					
				pH Lower		pH Upper		Temperature		DO (%)		BOD (ATU)		Total Ammonia		Union. Ammonia		S.Solids		Total Copper		Total Zinc	
				Class	5%ile	Class	95%ile	Class	95%ile	Class	5%ile	Class	95%ile	Class	95%ile	Class	95%ile	Class	Mean	Class	95%ile	Class	95%ile
STRAT	BUSH	RZTA015	1B	1A	7.3	1A	8.5	1A	18.9	1A	85.1	1B	4.2	1A	0.253	1A	0.010	1A	6.8	1A	17.0	1A	10.0
STRAT	STRATTON	RZTA001	3	1A	7.3	1A	8.6	2	21.6	1B	77.9	3	9.4	1B	0.650	1A	0.010	3	29.9	1A	9.0	1A	24.0
STRAT	HELE BRIDGE	RZTA002	2	1A	7.2	1A	8.3	1A	20.7	1B	74.1	2	7.1	2	1.162	1A	0.010	1A	18.5	1A	8.0	1A	26.0
STRAT	RODDS BRIDGE	RZTA003	2	1A	7.4	1A	8.2	2	24.4	2	44.4	2	6.5	2	0.799	1A	0.010	1A	16.3	1A	14.0	1A	24.0
BUDE CANAL	RODDS BRIDGE	RZTA009	2	1A	7.2	1A	7.9	2	22.5	2	59.7	1B	3.7	2	1.039	1A	0.010	1A	9.6	1A	6.9	1A	16.0
BUDE CANAL	FALCON BRIDGE	RZTA010	2	1A	7.2	1A	8.8	2	24.6	1B	60.5	2	5.2	1B	0.315	1A	0.010	1A	18.0	1A	9.4	1A	13.0
NEET	LANGFORD BRIDGE	RZTA007	2	1A	6.9	1A	8.2	1A	18.6	2	53.1	1B	4.8	1B	0.594	1A	0.010	1A	9.0	2	112.4	1A	37.9
NEET	HELE BRIDGE	RZTA008	2	1A	7.1	1A	8.9	2	23.8	1B	67.3	1B	4.6	1B	0.558	1A	0.010	1A	9.8	1A	6.9	1A	13.8
JACOB STREAM	NEWMILL BRIDGE	RZTA006	1B	1A	6.9	1A	7.7	1A	17.5	1B	74.1	1B	3.3	1A	0.196	1A	0.010	1A	7.8	1A	9.0	1A	11.0
SOUTH WEEK STREAM	KITSHAM BRIDGE	RZTA005	1B	1A	6.9	1A	7.9	1A	20.5	1B	67.9	1B	3.4	1A	0.251	1A	0.010	1A	9.6	1A	11.0	1A	14.0
COOMBE VALLEY STREAM	DUCKPOOL COTTAGE	RZTA011	3	1A	7.3	3	9.5	2	22.7	1A	86.2	1B	4.8	1B	0.520	1A	0.016	1A	13.3	1A	8.4	1A	13.0
MARSLAND STREAM	COOMBE MILL	RZTA016	1B	1A	7.2	1A	8.0	1A	16.0	1A	85.0	1B	4.4	1A	0.060	1A	0.010	1A	5.2	1A	3.0	1A	10.0

Appendix 10.

Strat & Neet Catchments
Compliance - 1990

Appendix 10.8



NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY – SOUTH WEST REGION
1990 RIVER WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
NUMBER OF SAMPLES (N) AND NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXCEEDING QUALITY STANDARD (F)
CATCHMENT: STRAT (30)

River	Reach upstream of	User Ref. Number	pH Lower		pH Upper		Temperature		DO (%)		BOD (ATU)		Total Ammonia		Union. Ammonia		S.Solids		Total Copper		Total Zinc	
			N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F
STRAT	BUSH	RZ7A015	21	–	21	–	21	–	21	–	21	–	21	–	21	–	21	–	16	–	16	–
STRAT	STRATTON	RZ7A001	26	–	26	–	26	1	26	–	26	2	26	–	25	–	26	4	19	–	19	–
STRAT	HELE BRIDGE	RZ7A002	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	1	26	1	26	–	26	3	20	–	20	–
STRAT	FOLLY BRIDGE	RZ7A003	26	–	26	–	26	2	25	3	26	2	26	1	26	–	26	3	19	–	19	–
BUDE CANAL	FOLLY BRIDGE	RZ7A009	26	–	26	–	26	2	26	1	26	–	26	1	26	–	26	–	20	–	20	–
BUDE CANAL	FALCON BRIDGE	RZ7A010	29	–	29	1	29	5	29	1	29	2	29	–	29	–	29	6	23	–	23	–
NEET	LANGFORD BRIDGE	RZ7A007	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	2	26	1	26	1	26	–	26	1	20	1	20	–
NEET	HELE BRIDGE	RZ7A008	26	–	26	1	26	2	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	2	20	–	20	–
JACOB STREAM	NEWMILL BRIDGE	RZ7A006	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	1	20	–	20	–
SOUTH WEEK STREAM	KITSHAM BRIDGE	RZ7A005	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	–	26	2	19	–	19	–
COOMBE VALLEY STREAM	DUCKPOOL COTTAGE	RZ7A011	27	–	27	2	27	4	27	–	27	1	27	–	26	–	27	2	23	–	23	–
MARSLAND STREAM	GOOSEHAM MILL	RZ7A016	21	–	21	–	20	–	19	–	21	–	21	–	18	–	21	1	10	–	10	–

Appendix 10.9

NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY - SOUTH WEST REGION
1990 RIVER WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION
PERCENTAGE EXCEEDENCE OF DETERMINAND STATISTICS FROM QUALITY STANDARDS
CATCHMENT: STRAT (30)

River	Reach upstream of	User Ref. Number	PERCENTAGE EXCEEDENCE OF STATISTIC FROM QUALITY STANDARD									
			pH Lower	pH Upper	Temperature	DO (%)	BOD (ATU)	Total Ammonia	Un-ionised Ammonia	Suspended Solids	Total Copper	Total Zinc
STRAT	BUSH	R27A015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STRAT	STRATTON	R27A001	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	20	-	-
STRAT	HELE BRIDGE	R27A002	-	-	-	-	43	66	-	-	-	-
STRAT	RODDS BRIDGE	R27A003	-	-	13	26	29	14	-	-	-	-
BUDE CANAL	RODDS BRIDGE	R27A009	-	-	5	-	-	48	-	-	-	-
BUDE CANAL	FALCON BRIDGE	R27A010	-	-	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NEET	LANGFORD BRIDGE	R27A007	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	181	-
NEET	HELE BRIDGE	R27A008	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JACOB STREAM	NEWMILL BRIDGE	R27A006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH WEEK STREAM	KITSHAM BRIDGE	R27A005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOMBE VALLEY STREAM	DUCKPOOL COTTAGE	R27A011	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARSLAND STREAM	GOOSEHAM MILL	R27A016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 10.10

NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY - SOUTH WEST REGION
IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE CAUSES OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH RQO
CATCHMENT: STRAT (30)

1990 Map Position Number	River	Reach upstream of	User Reference Number	Reach Length (km)	Possible causes of non-compliance
2	STRAT	STRATTON	R27A001	1.5	LAND RUN-OFF, DROUGHT, URBANISATION, FARMING ACTIVITIES
3	STRAT	HELE BRIDGE	R27A002	3.6	LAND RUN-OFF, FARMING ACTIVITIES, CATCHMENT GEOLOGY
4	STRAT	RODDS BRIDGE	R27A003	1.3	LAND RUN-OFF, UP-STREAM ABSTRACTIONS
5	BUDE CANAL	RODDS BRIDGE	R27A009	1.0	POLLUTION (ONE OFF), ABSTRACTION, EUTROPHICATION, DROUGHT
6	BUDE CANAL	FALCON BRIDGE	R27A010	1.4	EUTROPHICATION, CANALISATION, URBANISATION, DROUGHT
7	NEET	LANGFORD BRIDGE	R27A007	6.3	DROUGHT, CATCHMENT GEOLOGY
8	NEET	HELE BRIDGE	R27A008	3.8	DROUGHT
11	COOMBE VALLEY STREAM	DUCKPOOL COTTAGE	R27A011	7.0	DROUGHT, EUTROPHICATION, LAND RUN-OFF