

Deben Climate Centre (DCC), 4 Rivers Recovery Project (4RRP)

River Ore Water Quality (ROWQ) Team Report April / May 2026

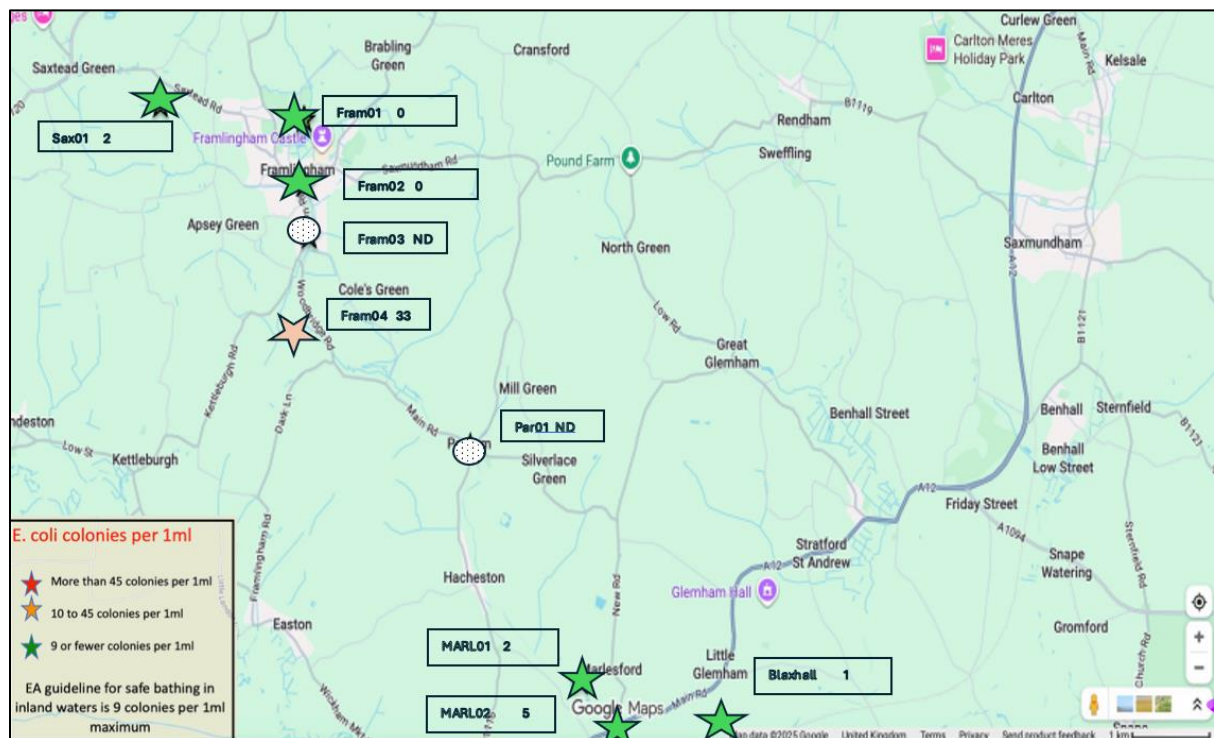
Sample locations: Saxtead, Framlingham, Parham, Hacheston, Marlesford and Blaxhall

This report is based on data collected between 30th April 2026 and 16th May 2026. During this period, there was minimal rainfall. Framlingham's weather records for May show daily high temperatures ranging from 16.2°C to 29.3°C, with overnight lows between 8.1°C and 15.1°C. The average high for May was 22°C. The average low was 11°C.

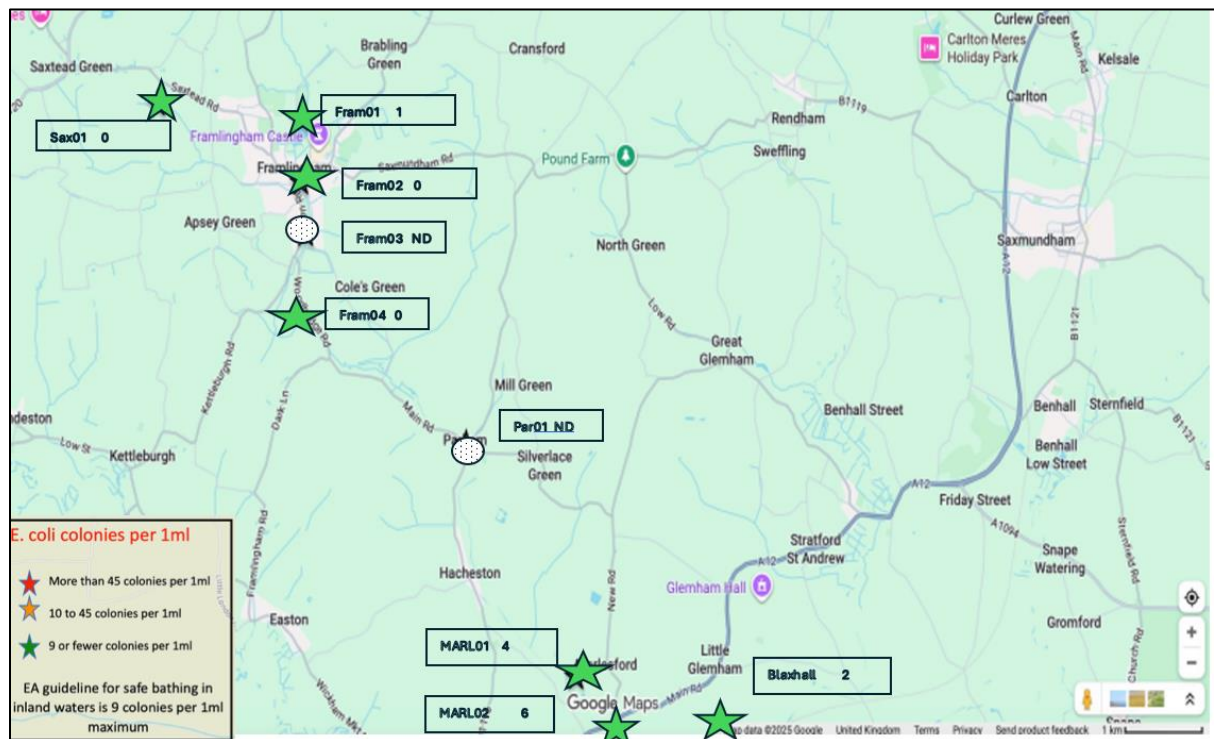
E. coli

E. coli colony counts have generally fallen within the acceptable range, i.e. less than 9 colonies per ml. However, Fram04, lying just below the sewage works in Framlingham, is the outlier: 33 colonies per ml were recorded in the April sample. On a positive note, no E. coli was recorded at this site in the May sample.

E. coli results River Ore 30th April 2026



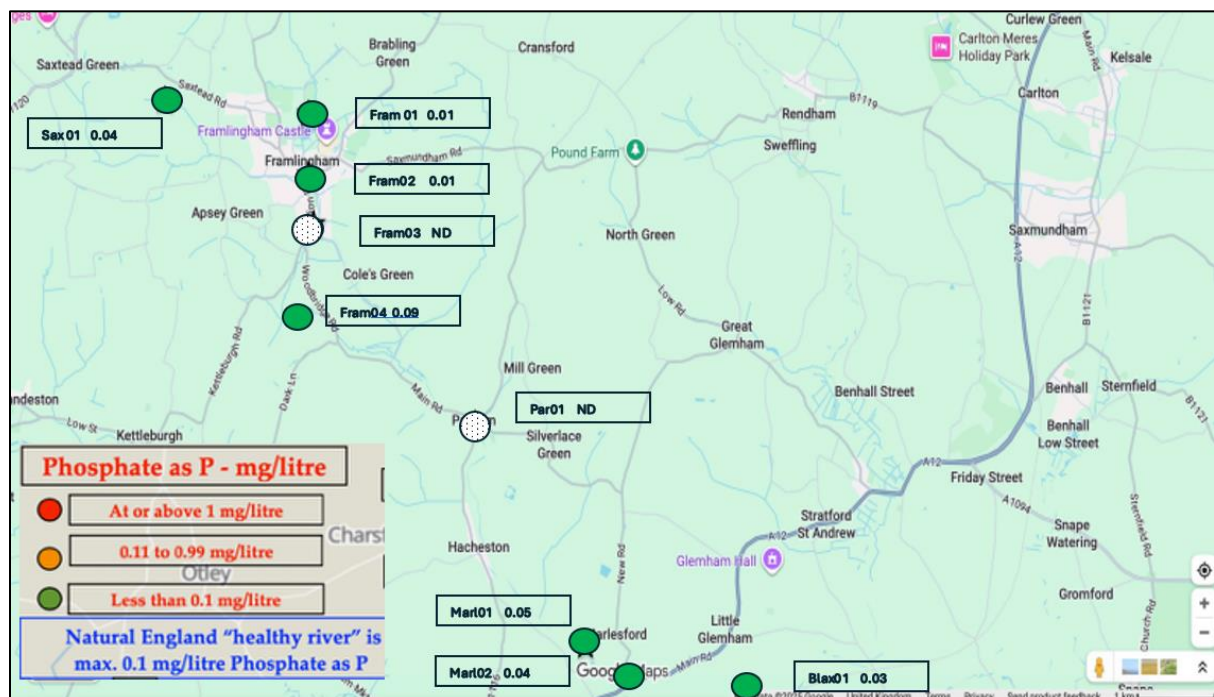
E. coli results River Ore 16th May 2026



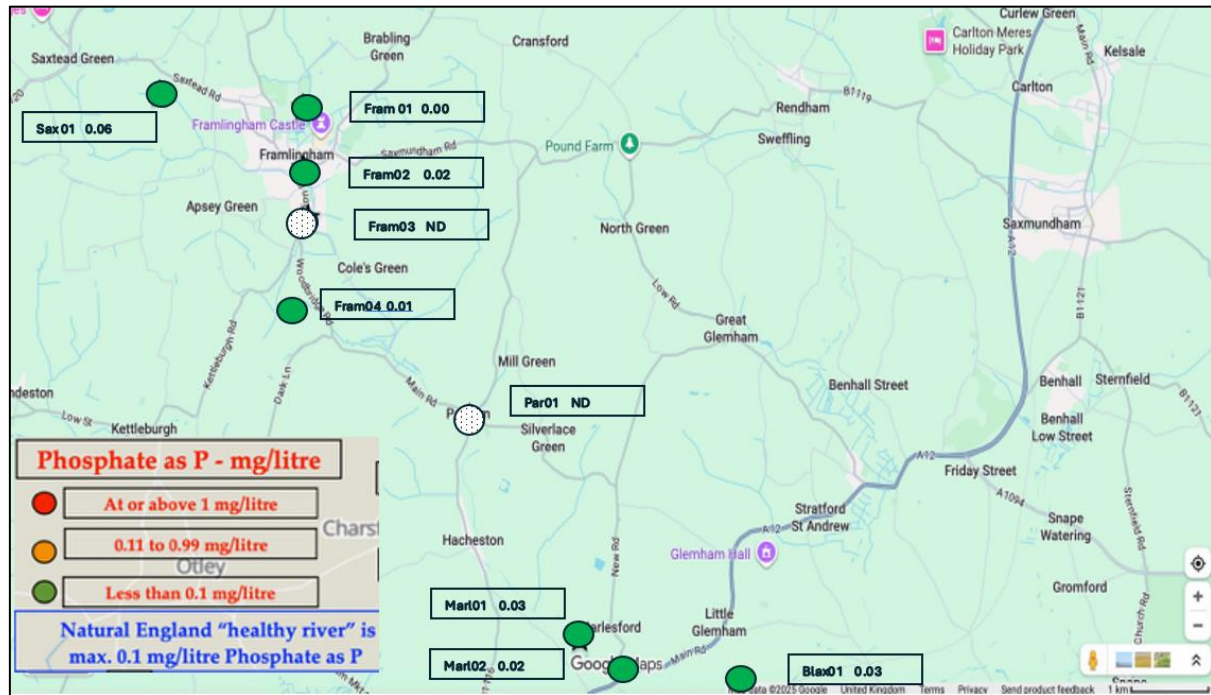
Phosphates

Natural England defines a healthy river as one with 0.1mg/litre of phosphate or less. None of the sample sites in late April / May 2026 showed significant phosphate levels.

Phosphate results River Ore 30th April



Phosphate results River Ore 16th May 2026



We are currently developing our monitoring of nitrates and ammonia.

Anglian Water automatic discharge sites in Framlingham

We are also monitoring Anglian Water discharges made by their automatic drain / sewage outlet points through Framlingham. Information on this can be accessed using [this link](#).

If you wish to join our group of volunteers, please contact us via our email address framoreriver26@gmail.com.

Phosphates

- These are naturally occurring minerals found in human and animal waste.
- Phosphates help plant growth.
- Large quantities lead to more algae and less oxygen in the water which causes harm or death to aquatic life.

Nitrates

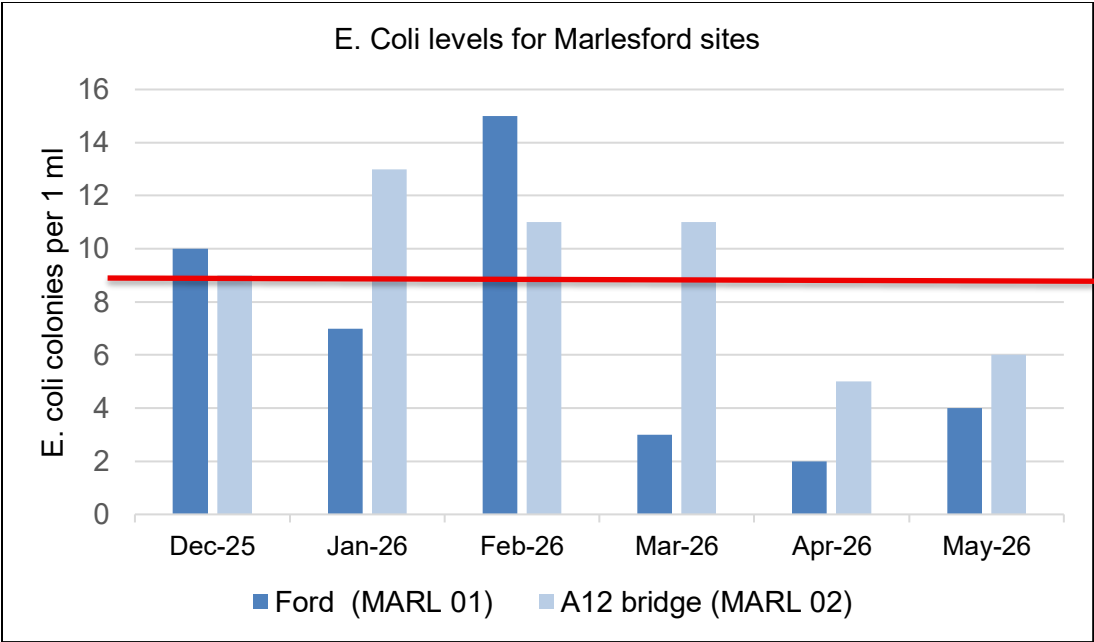
- Nitrogen is needed for plant growth.
- The main contributors to nitrates in river water are agriculture and sewage effluent.
- High levels lead to excessive plant growth causing light to be blocked and oxygen levels lowered. This harms or kills aquatic life.

Ammonia

- This occurs naturally in rivers.
- It is excreted by animals and produced when organic matter rots.
- It can be discharged into rivers via, for example, treated effluent, fertilisers, etc.
- Higher quantities of ammonia indicate pollution.

Graphs showing change over time for Marlesford sites

Environment
Agency
guideline for
safe bathing in
inland waters is
9 colonies per
1ml maximum.



Natural England
considers a 'healthy
river' as having a
maximum of 0.1mg
of phosphates per
litre.

