

As part of surveillance of snail-borne trematodiasis in Knowsley Safari (KS), Prescot, United Kingdom, a collection was made in July 2021 of various planorbid ($n = 173$) and lymnaeid ($n = 218$) snails. These were taken from 15 purposely selected freshwater habitats. In the laboratory emergent trematode cercariae, often from single snails, were identified by morphology with a sub-set, of those most accessible, later characterized by cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (*cox1*) DNA barcoding. Two schistosomatid cercariae were of special note in the context of human cercarial dermatitis (HCD), *Bilharziella polonica* emergent from *Planorbarius corneus* and *Trichobilharzia* spp. emergent from *Ampullacaena balthica*. The former schistosomatid was last reported in the United Kingdom over 50 years ago. From *cox1* analyses, the latter likely consisted of two taxa, *Trichobilharzia anseri*, a first report in the United Kingdom, and a hitherto unnamed genetic lineage having some affiliation with *Trichobilharzia longicauda*. The chronobiology of emergent cercariae from *P. corneus* was assessed, with the vertical swimming rate of *B. polonica* measured. We provide a brief risk appraisal of HCD for public activities typically undertaken within KS educational and recreational programmes.