

Environmental Management Plan: Watercourse

Burnt House Farm

Turton Road, Bury

January 2026

Prepared for: Mr Walmsley

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1. Introduction

1.1 Site

1.1.1 Burnt House Farm, Turton Road, Bury. Ordnance Survey grid reference (centre of site): SD 7620 1425.

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 Demolition of the existing structure and construction of a new dwelling with associated access and landscape.

1.3 Target Start Date

1.3.1 February 2026.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Project Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Name	Responsibilities	Contact/Email
Principal Contractor (self-build)	Mr James Walmersley	Project and delivery manager	affetsideplant@gmail.com

2. Training, Competency and Awareness

2.1.1 The site workers will be briefed on a phase-by-phase basis ensuring full understanding against relevant activities and their cumulative Environmental mitigations to risk.

2.1.2 This will include:

- Site induction
- Environment Toolbox Talks



3. Permits and Licencing

- 3.1.1 The stream that runs southwest to northeast lies approximately 20m outside the development site and is not a Main River. There will be no risk to flooding. Flood Consent and watercourse consent is not required.

4. Watercourse

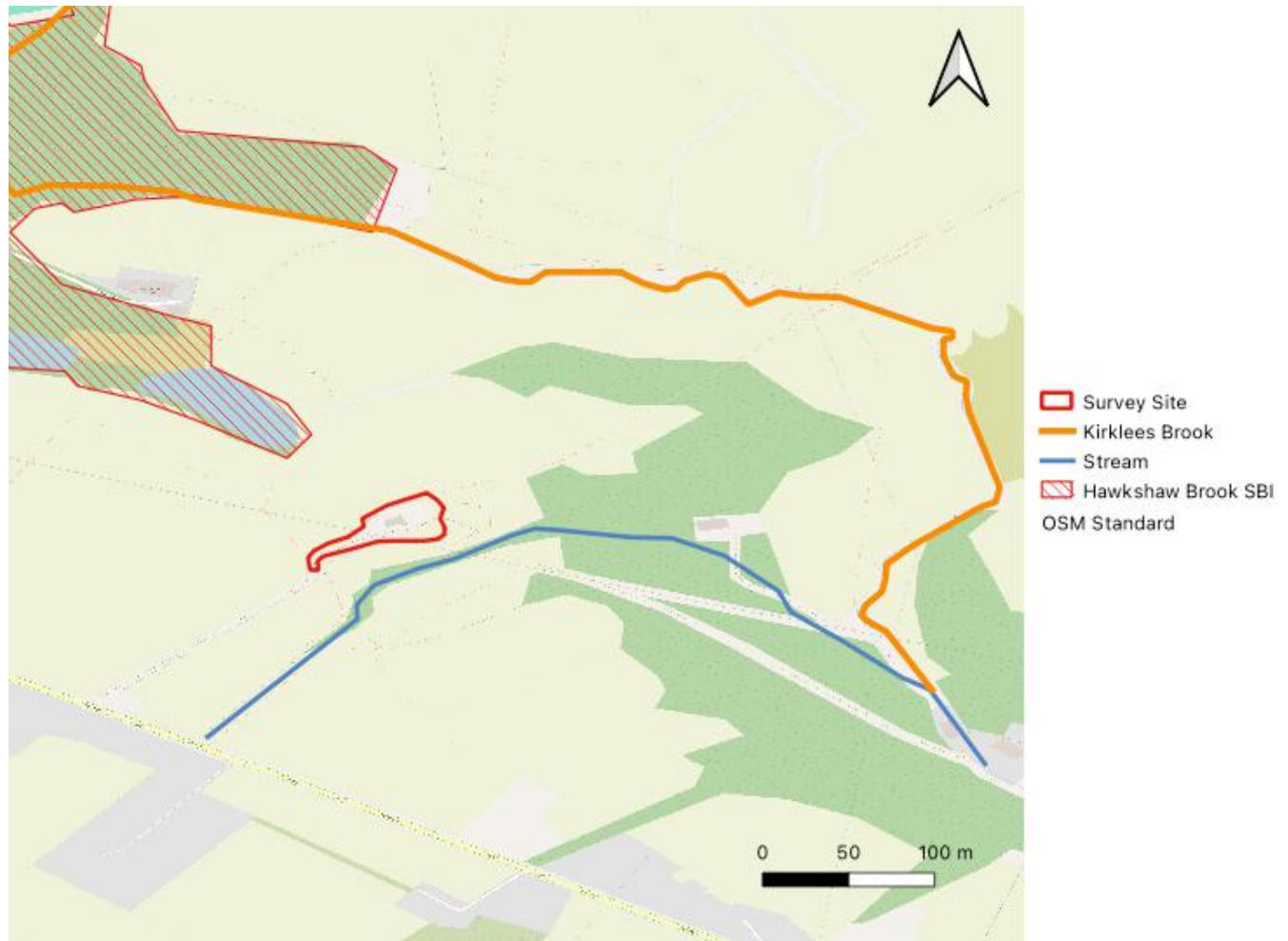
4.1 Risk Management

The Stream: Environmental Controls and Methodology

- 4.1.1 The stream 20m to the south of the site is connected to Kirlees Brook approximately 300m to the southeast, which indirectly connects to Hawkshaw Brook is a Site of Biological Importance. See Figure 1. There is a shallow gradient to the southeast towards the stream.
- 4.1.2 To protect the stream during works, the following will be undertaken:
- Water levels will be monitored throughout the works, working closely with the EA guidance on flood warnings and the weather forecast for potential heavy rain events.
 - No activities will take place within the watercourse, nor within 10m of the watercourse.
 - Care will be taken to avoid release of materials including debris and loose soil into the watercourse. If this occurs, debris and collectable materials will be removed immediately.
 - Biosecurity measures in relation to Himalayan Balsam will be employed.
 - All machinery will be stored at least 15m from the watercourse when not in use.



Figure 1: The stream in relation to the site and SBI in the wider area





5. Invasive non-native plant species

5.1 Risk Management

Himalayan Balsam: Biosecurity Measures

- The toolbox talk on Himalayan Balsam must be delivered to site operatives prior to the start of works by the ECoW.
- When vegetation work is complete, all equipment, clothing and boots will be cleaned to remove any plant material, seeds or soil using brushes and water washes, where appropriate.

Himalayan Balsam: Prevention of Spread Measures

- It must be assumed that all soil within 10m of the western boundary is contaminated with the seed of Himalayan balsam.
- All soil removed as a result of earthworks within the site must not be spread beyond the site boundary.
- No contaminated material, e.g. cut stems or soil containing seeds or invasive plant material, should be taken off site as it must be treated as controlled waste. If any controlled waste is required to be removed, it must be disposed of at a licensed landfill.
- Stems and flower heads can be left in a designated 'compost heap' on site for decomposition.
- Cutting or strimming of Himalayan balsam should ideally not take place whilst it is in seed, to minimised spread of the seed. The plant is most often in seed from late-June – September, but inspection of plants should take place prior to cutting. It is possible to bag the plant heads prior to cutting if cutting in the period of seed is necessary.

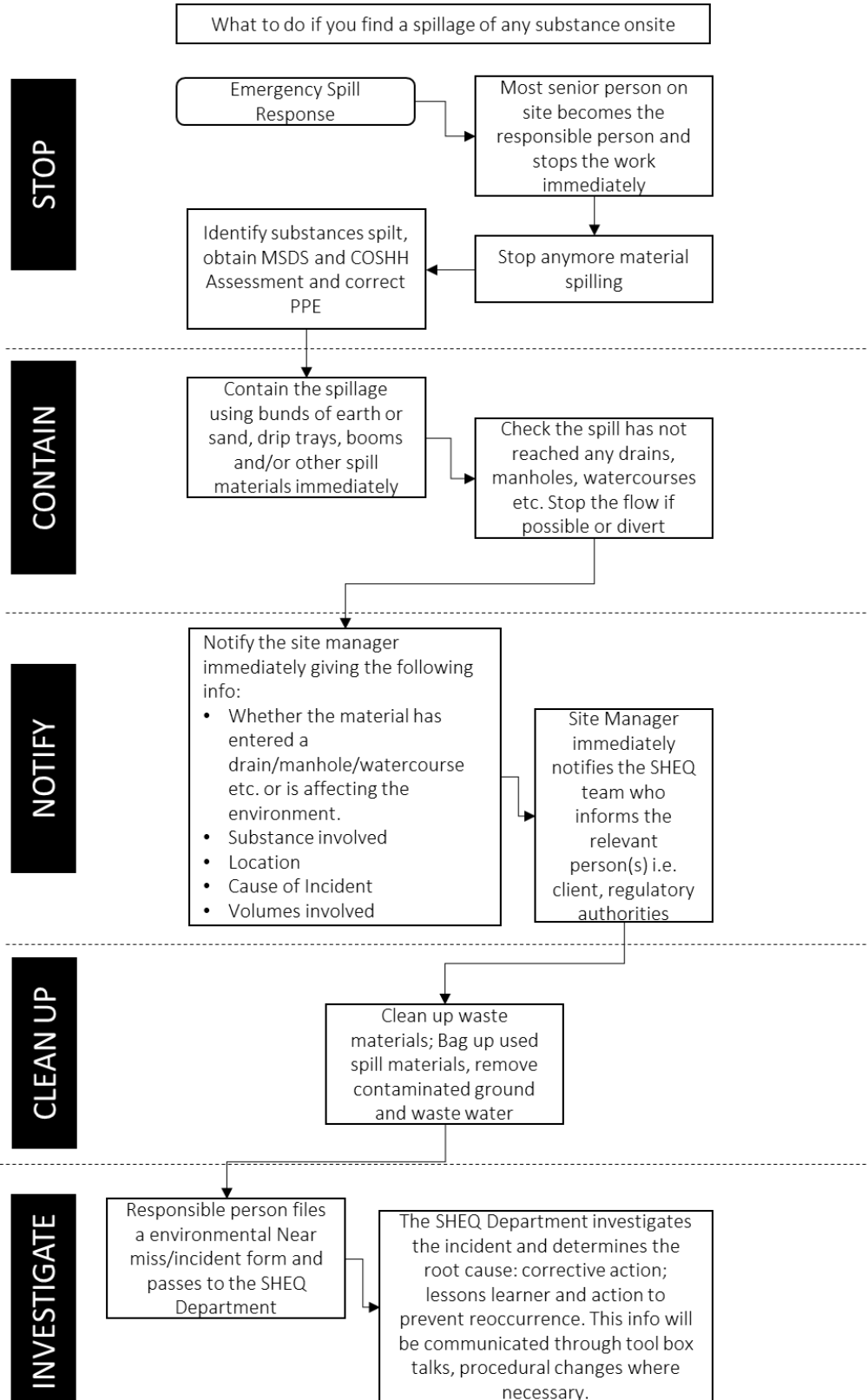


6. Pollution Prevention/ Refuelling Strategy

- Fuel shall be stored in dedicated bunded, impervious storage areas, at least 20m away from any watercourse.
- On available supply, Bio diesel to be used in all applicable equipment
- Fuel tanks shall be stored within a bund capable of holding 110% of their capacity. All pipes and gauges shall be within the wall of the bund.
- Plant and equipment check to be completed daily and weekly respectively by a competent person. These will be recorded and readily available within the site office.
- Small mobile plant shall be placed on drip trays.
- Spill kits will be available at various points around the site and located next to stored vehicles.
- CO2 extinguishers will be located close to the compound and storage.
- Access to fuel resources will only be granted to a competent personnel and will be locked securely unless in use.
- Appropriate signage will be put up such as 'NO SMOKING' and 'KEEP OUT' signs.
- When refuelling away from the compound, jerry cans will be provided to refill machinery, again being completed at least 20m away from the watercourse.



Emergency Spill Response





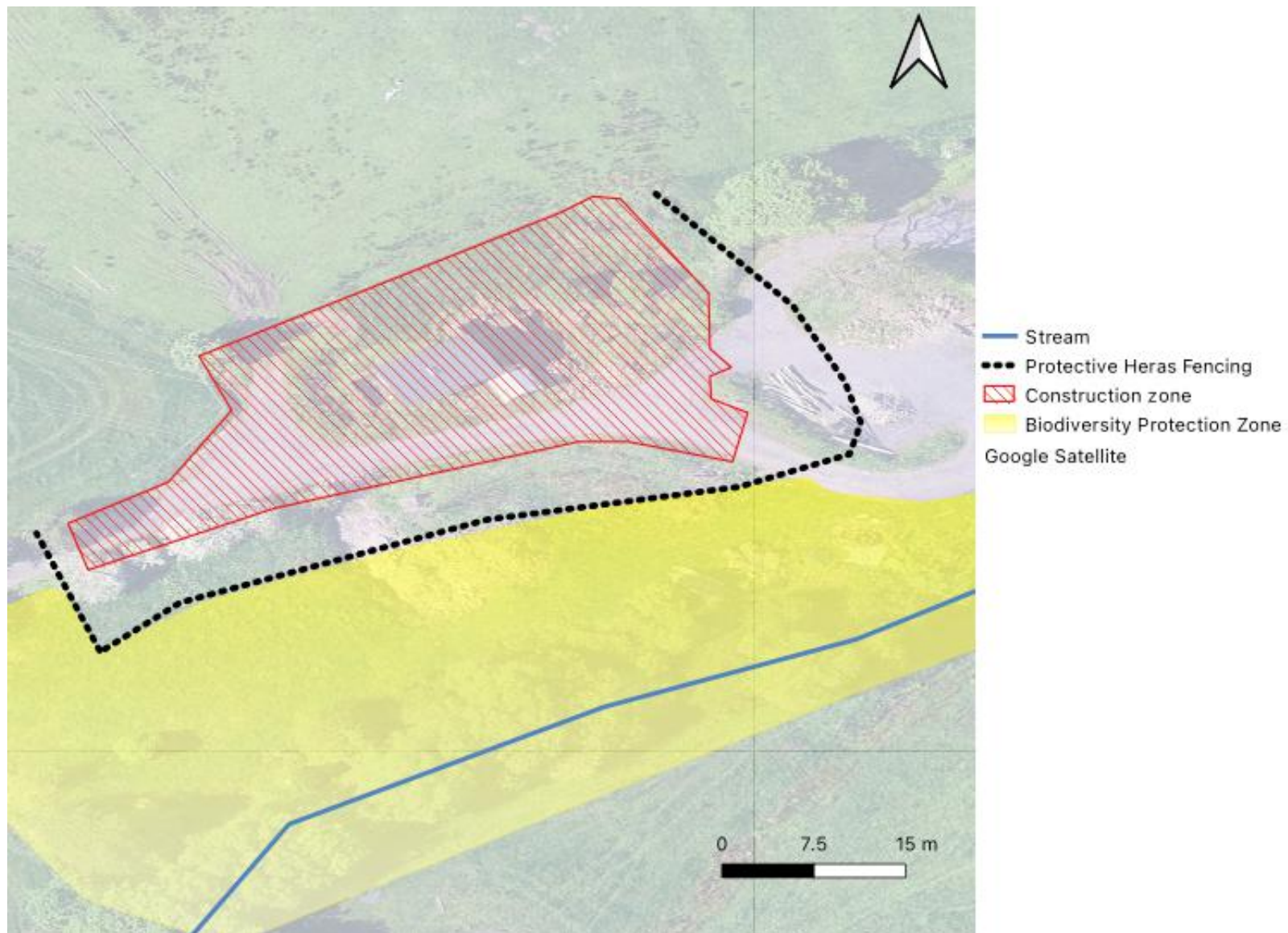
7. Biodiversity Protection Zones

- 7.1.1 The watercourse, outside the survey site, but within site ownership, will be in a Biodiversity Protection Zones during works.
- 7.1.2 Heras fencing and appropriate signage will be used to protect and indicate the presence of biodiversity protection zones.

8. Operational Phase

- 8.1.1 The watercourse will be protected in perpetuity during the operational phase of the development;
- No foul water or surface water will be intentionally directed into the watercourse.
 - Appropriate planting will allow any surface water uptake prior to discharge into the watercourse through the ground surface layer.

Figure 2: Biodiversity Protection Zones and Protection Measures



9. Risk Assessment

DRAFT RISK ASSESSMENT									
Data and information				Judgement			Action (by permitting)		
Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification of magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong	How might the receptor come into contact with the source	How likely is this contact	How severe will the consequence be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base this judgement	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by Compliance Assessment).
Waterway and aquatic life	Construction works	Pollution- Impacts on water quality and loss of or damage to habitats/species	Runoff from machines or material falling in.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Construction works taking place 20m from the stream. There is a medium likelihood that potential runoff from the works could cause accidental pollution from the machines.	Pollution measures in place at all times. All plants get checked daily.	Low
INNS spreading	INNS transferring to the work site or	Introduction of invasive species, loss of or damage to native species	Human/machine accidental transfer.	High	High	Medium	Himalyan balsam is present on site and without biosecurity,	All plant, equipment, PPE and tools shall be thoroughly cleaned prior to mobilising on site and during the project, work	Low



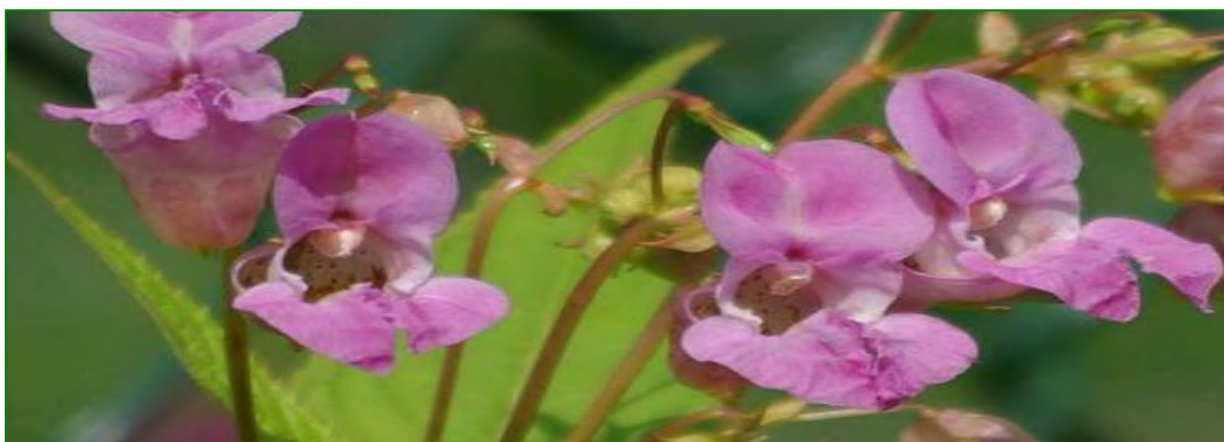
	spreading off-site						could easily be spread elsewhere on site or off site. Plant used for works may have been used at other sites where INNS are present.	area to be inspected before works commence. Check, clean and dry procedure will be carried out if necessary. Any known invasive species will be barriered off or removed from the area and treated. ECoW will check area of works for INNS prior to vegetation clearance.	
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Appendix A

Himalayan Balsam Toolbox Talk

Himalayan balsam is listed on the Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) making it an offence to spread it, or to cause it to grow in the wild.

About (Ecology)



Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens grandulifera*) is non-native plant now regularly seen along watercourses across the UK. It often forms continuous stands along streams and rivers. Due to its rapid growth, it shades out most of our native species, resulting in damage to natural habitats.

Himalayan balsam is pretty, and produces big, pink-purple flowers. Each plant produces about 2,500 seeds, which fall to the ground.

The soil within at least 7m of a stand of this plant is likely to contain seeds.

Where you might find it

Widespread throughout the UK, this plant is most commonly found along waterways (streams and rivers) and in damp areas, such as wet woodlands, marshes and mires.



Identification

Individual plants reach 2m in height, have translucent fleshy stems, pink-purple slipper-shaped flowers and large oval pointed leaves with obvious teeth around their edges. The midrib of the leaves can be tinged with red, which can help with identification early in the growing season.



Showing the pink flowers and seed pods of Himalayan balsam

The plant produces seed pods in late-summer that explode when touched, releasing 100s of seeds.



Biosecurity

If working in an area supporting Himalayan balsam, you should either avoid disturbing it and create a 7m buffer around the stand, or employ appropriate methods of treatment and biosecurity to prevent spread off site. This will include washing down equipment, machinery and clothing prior to leaving the site in case the seeds are transferred.

Any soil that may be contaminated by Himalayan balsam seeds must be treated as contaminated waste.