



Supplementary Planning Document
***Waste collection and storage: guidance
for new residential developments***

Adopted: June 2026



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Section A: Introduction

1. Background and Legislation

- 1.1. Braintree District has been growing at a fast pace over the years and it will be welcoming more residents in the near future. The Council is working to make the District a sustainable environment and a great place to live, work and play. Embracing the principles of the waste hierarchy, the Council's current Corporate Plan identifies the minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste as priorities in one key area of work that will contribute towards the Council's objectives.



In every new development, regardless of its size, the management of waste needs to be considered at all stages, from the design of the building and the layout of the plot right through to occupation. The Resources and Waste Strategy and subsequent reforms, including The Environment Act 2021, set out the types of materials that will be required for households to present to minimise waste and maximise recycling. This will have an impact on the types of receptacles that households need and developers are advised to take these factors into account when designing waste storage and collection areas.

- 1.2. The purpose of this document is to provide detailed design advice to developers, housebuilders, architects, urban designers, residents and development management officers on the provisions that need to be made for storage and collection of waste, including separation of recyclable waste. This document specifically focuses on the need to provide suitable storage accommodation for waste collection facilities and provide ease of access to the collection point for residents, collection vehicles and operatives.
- 1.3. This SPD will be an important material consideration in determining planning applications for new development. It is applicable to all new residential development proposals, from single dwellings to large scale urban extensions. In certain circumstances, the SPD may also be a relevant consideration in determining householder applications (i.e. house extensions).

- 1.4. This document is not intended to be exhaustive. It is recommended that developers use the following sources of guidance as appropriate:
- Resources and Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA) 2018
 - Environment Act 2021
 - Environmental Improvement Plan 2023
 - Environmental Protection Act (1990)
 - National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG) 2014
 - Waste Management Plan for England (DEFRA) 2013
 - Approved Document H - Drainage and Waste Disposal (2002 Edition, incorporating 2010 amendments) (Relevant section - H6 Solid Waste Storage)
 - Approved Document M – Access to and use of Buildings (2004 Edition, incorporating 2010 and 2013 amendments)
 - British Standard 5906:2005 Waste management in buildings – Code of practice
 - Making Space for Waste: Designing Waste Management in New Developments – (2010)
 - Manual for streets - Publications - GOV.UK
 - Equality Act 2010
 - National Planning Policy Framework
 - National Planning Practice Guidance
 - Braintree District Council Development Plan, including where applicable adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans
- 1.5. The Council encourages architects and developers to seek pre-application advice from the Planning Development Management Team at an early stage to assist with advice and guidance on layout and means of refuse and recycling storage and collection.
- 1.6. The Council's Local Validation List requires that planning applications should include a Refuse Strategy. Further details on what the information that must be included within a Refuse Strategy is set out below in Section 7.
- 1.7. ***Ensuring compliance***
- 1.7.1. If planning permission is forthcoming, conditions or in some cases a legal agreement will normally be used to secure the construction and retention of storage for refuse and recycling. Non-compliance with a planning condition or legal agreement is likely to result in enforcement action being taken against the owner of the property or site.

2. Planning Policy

- 2.1. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) are documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary Planning Documents are important material considerations in planning decisions but are not part of the Council's Development Plan.

2.2. *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024*

Chapter 12 of the NPPF (Achieving well-designed places) recognises the importance of good design and layout in achieving sustainable development. The use of

Supplementary Planning Documents in the planning decision making process is highlighted and recognised as an appropriate mechanism for ensuring that proper consideration and guidance in relation to design and layout matters is achieved.

2.3. *National Planning Practice Guidance*

- 2.3.1. The National Planning Practise Guidance 'Waste' Section states that planning authorities 'must have regard to national planning policy for waste and are expected to help deliver the waste hierarchy' (Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 28-010-20141016).
- 2.3.2. The National Design Guide (January 2021) states at Section H3 (p40) that 'well-designed places include a clear attention to detail' and that they include 'local waste storage, management and pick up: refuse bins for all the different types of collection including landfill, recycling and food waste. They are accessible and well-integrated into the design of streets, spaces and buildings, to minimise visual impact, unsightliness and avoid clutter'.

2.4. *Braintree District – Development Plan*

- 2.4.1. The current Development Plan for Braintree District is made up of the Braintree District Local Plan 2013 - 2033, alongside Neighbourhood Development Plans where applicable.
- 2.4.2. Development Plan Policies of particular relevance to this SPD include:

Braintree District Local Plan 2013-2033

- Policy LPP52 - Layout and Design of Development
 - Policy LPP42 - Sustainable Transport
 - Policy LPP78 - Infrastructure Delivery and Impact Mitigation
- 2.4.3. If an application is submitted in an area with an adopted or emerging Neighbourhood Development Plan, additional relevant policies are likely to apply.
- 2.4.4. The Council has approved the following documents as material considerations which also contain guidance on waste storage and collection. These will however in due course be replaced by a Braintree District Design Code:
 - The Urban Place Supplement (excluding sections 5.8, 6.2, 7.0-7.3)
 - Essex Design Guide, 2005
- 2.4.5. Where there is conflict with these documents, the guidance contained within this SPD should take precedent.
- 2.4.6. Braintree District's Development Plan is updated from time to time. Therefore please check the Council's website for the latest information on planning policies.

The Essex Waste and Minerals Local Plans

- 2.4.7. The Essex Waste and Minerals Local Plans also form part of the Development Plan for Braintree District. The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (WLP) was adopted in July 2017 covering the period from 2017 to 2032. It sets out where and how waste management developments can occur and contains the policies against which waste

management applications are assessed. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) designates Waste Consultation Areas (WCAs) at a distance of 250m around permitted and allocated waste management facilities or within 400m of a Water Recycling Centres. ECC must be consulted on all non-waste related development within these areas to ensure that the proposed development would not adversely impact on their existing or future operation. A Waste Infrastructure Impact Assessment may need to be undertaken.

- 2.4.8. The Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014 sets out proposals and policies for the extraction of minerals in Essex and contains policies which safeguard known mineral bearing land from sterilisation, and existing, permitted and allocated mineral infrastructure from proximal development which may compromise their operation. A Mineral Infrastructure Impact Assessment may need to be undertaken.

Waste Strategy for Essex

- 2.4.9. The Waste Strategy for Essex commits councils to stretching targets to reduce waste, increase reuse and recycling and to recover energy and materials from waste that can't be recycled.
- halve the amount of residual waste produced per person by 2042.
 - reuse, recycle, or compost 65% of waste by 2035 with an ambition to achieve 70% or more.
 - stop using landfill by 2030.
 - ensure that all residents have access to recycling services for plastic, paper, card, metal, glass, food, and garden waste by 2026.
 - ensure that all residents have access to recycling services for plastic film by 2027.

The Action Plan (2025 to 2030) sets out key actions to be undertaken in 2025 to 2030 to help deliver the WSfE namely:

- Move to a Circular Economy
- actively contribute to the development of the Government's Circular Economy Strategy
- connect, support and encourage businesses within Essex to move towards sustainable practices
- support partnership councils to apply circular economy principles when buying goods and services

Section B: Technical Requirements

3. Designing waste management in new residential developments

This section firstly addresses the requirements for individual properties (houses/maisonettes/houses of multiple occupation (HMO's)). It then goes on to address communal properties (apartments/flats). Please ensure that you refer to the correction section. You must also refer to Section 4 which covers general considerations for all property types.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES – HOUSES/MAISONETTES/HMO's

3.1. Requirements for Individual Properties (Houses/Maisonettes/HMO's Only) – Containers & Capacity

- 3.1.1. For residents living in houses, maisonettes or HMO's (with their own front door and outside space to house the containers), the Council operates a waste collection service covering the different types of waste on an alternating basis. Residents are provided with, and separate waste into, a variety of specific containers. (Developers are advised to check the Council's website to confirm the latest dimensions and types of containers required and the frequency and types of collections which take place:

<https://www.braintree.gov.uk/bins-waste-recycling>

- 3.1.2. The receptacles in which waste and recycling are presented for collection and the point of collection are specified by Braintree District Council as the Waste Collection Authority in accordance with sections 46 and 47 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Refuse & Recycling Storage Areas (Houses/Maisonettes/HMO's Only)

- 3.1.3. All new developments which create one or more new dwellings must provide suitably designed and located, dedicated on-site storage space for waste and recyclable material, minimising their visual impact and integrating them into the design of the property/development. It is preferable to have storage areas to the rear or side of the property to reduce the cluttered appearance of the street and to minimise impact on the street scene.
- 3.1.4. The storage area must be sufficient to accommodate all the required refuse containers. The storage area must be on hardstanding and of sufficient height to permit opening of bin lids and regular removal of bins. Residents on collection day are required to present their bins either on their property where the front drive or path meets the adopted public highway or if located on a private drive then at the boundary of that private drive with the adopted public highway. Residents are required to return their empty refuse containers as soon as possible after the collection has occurred. Suitable bin transfer access routes for residents from storage areas to collection points are therefore required on/for all individual properties. Storage points should adhere to the following guidelines:
- Sensitively located to the side or rear of the property, with appropriate screening;
 - Not require wheeled bins/containers to be moved through a building to reach a collection point;
 - Be well ventilated and preferably in a shaded position to minimise odours;

- The 'drag distance' for residents between storage areas and designated collection points must comply with building regulations;
- Gradients should not exceed 12 inches and avoid steps;
- Route to the collection point should be constructed in a solid, smooth, bound material;
- Dropped kerbs may sometimes be required.

3.1.5. Whilst the storage of waste and recycling bins to the side or rear of properties is the preferred option, the Council will in exceptional circumstances consider integrated door-side units or purpose built individual refuse stores to the front of properties, where it can be demonstrated that the facility will allow the creation of an attractive street scene with discreet, usable external storage areas (Figs 1 and 2 examples below). Whilst the provision of such structures can be effective, where storage is adjacent to the dwelling it must be ensured that the height of the structure would not obstruct normal ground floor windows, due to the height of the Council's two-wheeled bins. Landscape planting such as hedges may also be required to help screen these structures.



Fig 1.



Fig 2.

- 3.1.6. Where terraced houses are proposed, to allow refuse and recycling storage areas to the rear of the properties, and to avoid the necessity to have rear gates and long rear alleyways, developers are required to use ginnels as a means of providing direct, convenient access to the front of the property and the collection point. There may be exceptions to this where the rear gardens of terraced houses can be directly accessed from a road to the rear but these will be considered on a case by case basis.
- 3.1.7. Where a proposed extension to an existing property results in the loss of the outside waste storage area, a suitable alternative area must be provided as part of the development proposals. Proposals which prevent bins being moved from the storage point to the collection point, or which result in the bins being relocated to an open freestanding position to the front of the property are unacceptable.

Refuse & Recycling Collection Points (Houses/Maisonettes/HMO's Only)

- 3.1.8. A suitable area must also be provided for the necessary containers to be placed at the property boundary on collection day; this should still be on the grounds of the property and not on the public highway itself i.e. at the edge of the private curtilage where it meets the adopted public highway. Such an area or 'collection point' should be large enough to accommodate the required number of refuse collection containers for collection days.

- 3.1.9. Where a property is located on a private driveway, a communal collection point must be provided which is located at the boundary of the private driveway with the adopted highway. This collection point must be large enough to accommodate all the required refuse containers for collection days from all of the dwellings which it serves and should aim to serve no more than 5 dwellings. It should be designed as a collection day collection point only and not as a longer-term storage area. Where applicable the Developer should ensure that dropped kerbs are located adjacent to these communal collection points to ensure bins can be manoeuvred easily in addition to ensuring that each bin is numbered clearly to the corresponding dwelling it serves.
- 3.1.10. Residents or property managers will be responsible for the up keeping of the communal collection points and a management plan will be required. The responsibility for bin collection points that are misused e.g. due to fly tipping or contamination will lie with residents or the management company, not the Council.
- 3.1.11. Figures 3 and 4 below show examples of undesirable communal collection points for houses/maisonettes, where waste accumulates in-between collections.



Fig 3.



Fig 4.

- 3.1.12. Figure 5 (below) shows how a communal collection point for houses should be designed – note that whilst the design principle of this example is acceptable, in practical terms it is too small and is not located adjacent to adopted highway.



Communal collection point

Fig 5.

- 3.1.13. The Council's collection crews should not have to move 2-wheeled containers more than 15 metres from any collection point (communal or singular) to the refuse freighter. Developers should also be aware of and comply with the maximum bin drag distances for residents which are set out within the Building Regulations. The Council's collection crews will not enter private roads, driveways or curtilages either in a vehicle or on foot. Developers must therefore ensure that they design layouts to comply with Building Regulations bin drag distances for residents, the Council's bin drag distances for collection crews (15m maximum for 2 wheeled bins) and the need to ensure that collection crews are not required to enter private roads/driveways/curtilages at any point either in a vehicle or on foot in order to achieve the above.
- 3.1.14. Developers are advised to allocate adequate secluded space in gardens for home composting and are encouraged to provide each house with a compost bin. Composting raw fruit, vegetable peelings and garden waste at home is the most environmentally friendly way of managing this type of waste.
- 3.1.15. All residential development must have due regard for potential nuisance from noise and odour that may arise from waste management and facilitate the safe, efficient and environmentally sensitive collection of waste.

3.2. *Private Gated Developments*

- 3.2.1. Private gated developments must make the same refuse provision as other developments and must comply with standard bin drag distances for all parties. As BDC waste collection operatives cannot enter private unadopted roads either in a vehicle or on foot communal collection points will need to be provided for private gated developments which are located outside the gates and at the boundary with the adopted public highway. These collection points should aim to serve a maximum of 5 dwellings each and should comply with the communal collection criteria set out above.

COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENTS – APARTMENTS/FLATS

3.3. *Requirements for Communal Properties (Apartments/Flatted Developments Only) – Containers and Capacity*

- 3.3.1. Communal storage facilities are required for flats and apartments as it is not practical to provide individual storage points for each residential unit. Residents living in flats/apartments will need to transfer their waste and recycling to communal refuse containers that will be provided by the developers or managing agents. The requirements for communal refuse containers including types of containers and capacity per household are available here:

<https://www.braintree.gov.uk/bins-waste-recycling/flats-recycling>

Refuge and Recycling Storage Areas and Collection (Apartments/Flats only)

- 3.3.2. Communal bin stores should be located so that residents are not required to carry their refuse and recycling for more than 30 metres in compliance with Building Regulations. The number of bin store buildings should be kept to a minimum (i.e. consolidated) to

minimise both the visual impact of such buildings and the number of collection points, as the bin store will normally also act as the collection point. This supports an efficient collection service.

- 3.3.3. The design of communal bin storage areas is critical as they will help to prevent vermin and nuisance from the spread of rubbish, odour and noise. They should be an integral part of the development and designed and constructed to a high standard using appropriate materials for their context which match the quality of other proposed built form. They must have due regard for the safety of residents and collection crews and should be located to avoid conflict with parking and to ensure residents and collection vehicles and their crews can obtain access at all times.
- 3.3.4. Bin drag distances for Council collection operatives must be complied with. This means a maximum of 10m from the collection point to the refuse freighter for 4 wheeled bins. The Council's collection crews will not enter private roads, driveways or curtilages either in a vehicle or on foot. Communal bin stores must therefore be located at the boundary between the private curtilage and the adopted public highway and the maximum 10m drag distance must be met without the need for Council collection operatives to enter private roads, driveways or curtilages on foot or in a vehicle.
- 3.3.5. Recycling, refuse and food bins should be kept separate to avoid contamination. Bin stores should therefore be appropriately segregated with different entrances to assist this.
- 3.3.6. Bin stores should normally be designed as freestanding buildings, fully detached from the accommodation blocks/buildings which they serve rather than sharing an adjoining wall to minimise the fire risk to residents from the outset. Integral or attached bin stores will not be permitted unless a clear case is made by a Developer as to why an exception is necessary and that there is no habitable accommodation directly above it. In all cases Building Regulations will need to be adhered to, particularly with regard to fire risk.



Fig 6 An example of a well-designed detached bin store building serving a flatted block, however it is not located immediately adjacent to the adopted highway and fails this criteria.

- 3.3.7. The bin store will usually be the collection point, therefore the physical access requirements set out below must be met.
- 3.3.8. All bin stores should be large enough to house the required number of bins with a minimum clearance of 15cm around all sides of each bin, so that each one can be accessed by residents and be moved independently from the others for collection and maintenance.
- 3.3.9. All bin storage areas should have the following. Where dimensions are specified these should be indicated on drawings submitted as part of the planning application or condition discharge application:
- Adequate lighting – carefully designed artificial lighting will be required so residents may continue to use the area in the evenings and feel safe in doing so;
 - The location of the store should ensure that the entrance to the store is subject to good natural surveillance to discourage anti-social behaviour;
 - Good natural ventilation should be achieved with high and low level air bricks;
 - Floor should be capable of supporting up to half a tonne per square metre, flat surface laid to a fall with suitable drainage to a wastewater drain. A wash down facility should be provided;
 - Solid smooth, easily cleanable floor e.g. paving or concrete float finished;
 - A roof and solid doors;
 - A 2m wide and 2m high door with a level threshold to allow removal of each bin, without the need to move the others;
 - The height of the store should be a minimum of 2.3m high to allow any bins lids to be fully opened;
 - Sufficient space inside to allow bins to be manoeuvred in and out where multiple bins are present;
 - The site layout should prevent car parking from obstructing access to the entrance doors to the refuse store. Signage stating that vehicles should not block access will be required where appropriate;
 - Dropped kerbs will be required as appropriate;
 - A notice board or space for signage should be provided so that collection days and other information can be displayed. Details of this will normally be required and agreed under a waste collection strategy for the site secured as part of the planning permission.

- 3.3.10. Further guidance regarding design and capacity for solid waste for domestic developments is provided in the Building Regulations – Approved Document H (Edition 2002, incorporating 2010 amendments, updated 2015) and British Standard 5906:2005. If in doubt, contact the Planning Team for pre-application advice.

4. Ensuring adequate access to all residential development types – general considerations

- 4.1. For all dwellings (communal and single) there are some general access considerations which need to be complied with. Particular care needs to be taken when designing access to bin storage areas and collection points in order to minimise health and safety risks and the potential for damage to buildings, roads and structures.
- 4.2. When designing waste storage facilities, developers should consider the Equality Act 2010 and its provision to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all, for example by making reasonable adjustments to remove barriers for people with disabilities.

4.3. *General access for waste collection operatives*

- 4.3.1. Bins should not have to pass through designated parking spaces or bicycle storage areas. The service routes, roads and paths between the bin collection point and the nearest refuse vehicle collection point must have a solid foundation which can support at least half a tonne per square metre. It must be rendered to a smooth finish, be level (unless a gradient of no more than 1:12 falls away from the bin collection point), have no steps (with dropped kerbs if required) and have a minimum width of 2 metres. As set out above Council waste collection operatives cannot enter private unadopted roads on foot or in their vehicle so their drag routes and vehicle routes must be on adopted highway only.

4.4. *General access for waste collection vehicles*

- 4.4.1. Where refuse collection vehicles will be required to enter new roads (which must be adopted public highway) to carry out collections then planning applications will be required to include swept path analysis showing the tracking movements of a refuse collection vehicle, to ensure that there are no adverse highway safety implications and that vehicles can actually access developments to collect waste. Access should be available for the largest of the collection vehicles in use, the dimensions of which are provided on the Council's website:

<https://www.braintree.gov.uk/directory-record/6471/refuse-plan>

- 4.4.2. The collection vehicle must be able to enter and leave the site in a forward-facing direction and a turning circle, hammerhead or other turning area which is acceptable to the Highway Authority must be provided so the vehicle can turn around if necessary. Reversing of waste collection vehicles is a dangerous operation and requires the use of reversing assistants to support the driver. Injuries to collection crews or members of the public by moving collection vehicles are invariably severe or fatal; one in three recorded accidents

occur when vehicles are reversing. If turning space is necessary, the road layout should permit at least a turning circle which is acceptable to the Highway Authority. Layouts which require refuse vehicles to reverse will not be supported.

- 4.4.3. Any gates or arches on the vehicle route to the refuse/recycling storage/collection area should give a minimum clearance of 3.72m width and 4.5m height. Clearance of at least 5m above the height of a standard collection vehicle will be required in the area where bins are to be emptied to allow for the bin lifting mechanism.

5. Waste management design in commercial properties

- 5.1. It is just as important that commercial developments are designed to provide suitable arrangements for refuse and recycling storage, segregation and collection, as it is for residential development. Commercial developments can generate high volumes of refuse and recycling and a failure to plan adequately for this can significantly detract from the appearance of the development; create operational issues for businesses; and adversely impact local residents. This SPD addresses domestic waste only however for mixed use developments incorporating both commercial and residential premises the waste and recycling containers must not be stored in the same location or must be clearly signed so as to avoid contamination. Plans for mixed use developments should clearly show separate storage areas and containers for the residential element and the commercial element, and neither party shall have access to the other's area. Under no circumstances shall waste from commercial businesses enter the domestic waste stream.
- 5.2. Braintree District Council collects waste from commercial properties requesting a commercial trade service. For more information on this service and its requirements advice should be sought from the Commercial Waste Service the contact details for which are located here:
<https://www.braintree.gov.uk/bins-waste-recycling/commercial-waste>

6. Bring bank sites/mini recycling centres, litter bins and dog waste bins

- 6.1 The Council may require the provision of a public mini recycling centre on large developments. Developers should discuss this in detail with the Local Planning Authority at the pre-application stage. The provision of litter bins and dog waste bins across the development is likely to be required and should again be discussed at the pre-application stage.

7. Planning Application Validation Requirements

- 7.1 The Council's Local Validation List for planning applications that involve development that would require bin storage, including all new dwellings, requires the submission of a Refuse Strategy. The Strategy must normally include:
- The location of the storage areas for refuse and recycling containers. For 'Major Applications' bin storage must be shown on a separate plan(s). For 'Minor' and 'Other Applications' the bin storage arrangements can be shown on the block plan;
 - The drawings should also clearly show the location of the refuse and recycling collection point for each property and show the route that the refuse freighter will follow. The plan will also need to identify the route and distance that refuse crews will

- be required to move/drag refuse and recycling to the freighter from the collection point and that residents will be required to move/drag refuse and recycling from the storage area to the collection point;
- A plan showing which roads will be adopted and which will be private on the development;
- Details of the design, dimensions and materials of any communal bin stores and of individual storage areas;
- Details of the design, dimensions and materials of all refuse and recycling collection points (both individual and communal);
- Where applicable the location and proposed spec/details of litter bins; dog waste bins and mini recycling facilities or bring banks;
- Drawings should be at a scale of 1:50; 1:100, 1:200 or 1:500 depending on size of development and context;
- Where a refuse freighter will need to enter a new development to allow crews to collect refuse and recycling a plan showing the tracked route of the largest refuse freighter used by the Council negotiating the route it will need to take around proposed development along adopted highway only;
- The Strategy must also include details of how communal bin storage areas and collection points will be managed and maintained and who will be collecting each type of waste including from litter bins and dog waste bins.

8. Waste collection arrangements and bin provision (s106 obligations)

- 8.1. Policy LPP78 'Infrastructure Delivery and Impact Mitigation' of the Adopted Local Plan requires all developments to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place to meet the demands generated. This includes waste and Developers are therefore required to make a financial contribution to be secured by way of a s106 Agreement to fund the initial purchase by the Council of the required waste receptacles for all dwellings on the proposed development. Centralised purchasing by the Council ensures that bins of the correct specification and build quality are provided to all residents of new developments. Once planning permission has been granted and building is underway, the Waste Management Team at Braintree District Council should be notified by the Developer at least six weeks before the development is due to be occupied in order to discuss and arrange with the Council for waste collections to start.
- 8.2. The Council will not commence collection within a development until the carriageway has been adopted by the Highway Authority (ECC) and constructed to at least binder (base) course layer with access unhindered. If collection is required prior to this, private arrangements must be made by the developer.
- 8.3. A site visit and risk assessment may be required from the Council Waste Management Team before any collections can start.

Relevant Contact Details

Braintree District Council - Operations
Causeway House
Bocking End
Braintree, Essex
CM7 9HB
01376 555 525

Customer Services: csc@braintree.gov.uk

Recycling Team: recycling@braintree.gov.uk

Commercial Waste Team: tradewaste@braintree.gov.uk

www.braintree.gov.uk

<https://www.braintree.gov.uk/planning-building-control>

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