

Refuse Collection

Refuse-collection vehicles will circulate on all parts of the adopted road system but not on private drives. In the case of mews court cul-de-sac, they will enter in reverse gear and not turn. Refuse collection will be made only from those dwellings within 25m of an adopted road local operatives may have different criteria.

In other cases, it is necessary to provide a shared bin-collection point screened by an above-eye-level wall. This should be located within 25m of an adopted road.

In the case of terrace houses, refuse-collection points or related access should be located at the rear of properties rather than at the front. Refuse collection points should be accessible to people of all ages and across a range of physical and mental abilities. Such facilities should also be clearly identifiable, particularly for the partially sighted, blind and those with dementia.

Many innovative developments have implemented vacuum waste and storage facilities, reducing the number of on-street bins as well as the frequency of refuse collection. This method involves constructing an underground vacuum-pipe system connected to refuse-deposit points above ground (locations may include central hubs, nodal points or community spaces). The vacuum-pipe system removes deposited refuse and recycling to a central store for convenient storage and collection.

Progressive refuse disposal systems should be considered wherever possible. Where it is not feasible to incorporate such a system into a development, street design should allow for their introduction at a future date.

Other refuse systems that reduce the visual and practical impact of large numbers of bins include large-capacity standalone in-ground waste stores shared by streets or neighbourhoods. These stores can be mounted, lifted and emptied by refuse-collection vehicles. Again, such infrastructure should be considered at an early stage to avoid the need to retrofit with its ensuing disruption and detrimental impact on the streetscape.