

## Supporting Information

### The Case For Introduction of Wheeled Bins

1. SDC is one of the few collection authorities in England collecting waste in plastic sacks. The collection process is quick and efficient however it presents various difficulties both now and for the future.
2. Sack collection systems prevent local authorities exercising any control over the volume and content of waste being sent for landfill.
3. Wheeled bins are of a fixed capacity and therefore provide local authorities with a means of controlling the quantity of waste collected from each household should it wish, or be required, to do so.
4. Sacks are prone to splitting and vulnerable to vermin, domestic pets, insects etc.
5. Wheeled bins provide a hygienic and secure means of storing waste and recyclable materials.
6. HSE investigations over the past two years have determined that the waste management industry now tops the list for accidents and injuries, many caused by handling and lifting sacks and dustbins.
7. Wheeled bins eliminate the risk of stick or laceration injuries and significantly reduce the risk of strain injuries, to both collection staff and the public alike. They provide an easily manageable means of storing and moving waste to the collection point for the significant majority of householders.
8. The majority of local authorities provide their residents with a means of containing their waste. SDC is often criticised for not providing householders with sacks or bins.

### Arrangements for Sack Properties

1. Properties not suitable for wheeled bins will remain on a sack collection system.
2. The removal of the budget to provide those sacks for the householder will necessitate alternative arrangements if the quantity of waste for landfill is to be controlled and recycling to be encouraged.
3. Issuing a finite quantity of domestic waste labels, to be stuck on each sack for collection, by post to each property will ensure those properties have a comparable capacity for waste to those with wheeled bins.
4. The sack service will remain vulnerable to the vagueries of householder's choice of refuse sacks in that flimsy, over-sized sacks could be used causing the associated difficulties.
5. A consistent and firm policy to optimise the number of properties provided with bins will assist in keeping the costs of sack collections to a minimum as well as enhance the operational effectiveness of the rounds.

### Interim Steps Prior to October 2008

1. November 07 – roll-out of Black Boxes across the rural parts of the district. As paper will be recycled in the boxes, the existing mixed paper and cardboard collection service in rural areas will change to a cardboard only collection service. If operationally viable, the cardboard-only collections will take place on the same day as the Black Boxes to ensure simplicity for the householder i.e. providing a single, “recycling” collection day.
2. April 08 – collections of mixed garden waste and cardboard collections from urban areas must cease.
3. April 08 – chargeable garden waste collection service to be implemented in two phases, commencing with urban areas and progressing into rural areas as per customer take-up.
4. April 08 – existing mixed garden waste and cardboard collection round will change to a cardboard only collection round.
5. October 08 – roll-out of main twin-bin scheme.
6. October 08 – rural and urban cardboard collection rounds cease.