

**Tameside & Glossop Strategic Commission  
Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Form**

<b>Subject / Title</b>	Waste Policy and Recycling Collection Frequency Change Pilot EIA
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<b>Team</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Directorate</b>
Waste Management	Operations and Neighbourhoods	Operations and Neighbourhoods

<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
February 2021	

<b>Project Lead Officer</b>	Garry Parker
<b>Contract / Commissioning Manager</b>	N/A
<b>Assistant Director/ Director</b>	Emma Varnam

<b>EIA Group</b> (lead contact first)	<b>Job title</b>	<b>Service</b>
Garry Parker	Head of Waste Management and Fleet Services	Waste Management
Shamshed Ali	Environmental Services Manager	Waste Management
Philip Hinchcliffe	Graduate Officer	Waste Management
Michael Clegg	Policy Officer	Policy, Performance and Intelligence
Simon Brunet	Head of Policy, Performance and Intelligence	Policy, Performance and Intelligence

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**PART 1 – INITIAL SCREENING**

<p><b>1a.</b></p>	<p><b>What is the project, proposal or service / contract change?</b></p>	<p>Proposed changes to the Waste Policy to adjust current fortnightly collection of residential blue (paper and cardboard) and black co-mingled (glass, plastic bottles, cans and tin foil) recycling bins to collection once every three and to introduce charges for replacement recycling wheelie bins (brown, black and blue). Both changes would be subject to an exemption policy based on specific criteria.</p> <p>To gather evidence about the potential impact of the recycling bin collection changes, the proposal includes the implementation of a 12-week pilot scheme, from 1 August 2021, which adjusts the current fortnightly collection of residential blue paper/cardboard and black co-mingled (glass, plastic bottles, cans and tin foil) recycling bins to collection once every three weeks in pre-selected Tameside neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The bin collection adjustments will not include any changes to the brown food/garden waste bin or green non-recyclable waste bin collections.</p>
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<p><b>1b.</b></p>	<p><b>What are the main aims of the project, proposal or service / contract change?</b></p>	<p>The aims of an introduction of charging for replacement recycling wheelie bins would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To support the Tameside Corporate Plan priority of “Modern infrastructure and a sustainable environment that works for all generations and future generations”.</li> <li>- To encourage greater residents responsibility for the condition of their bins and encourage responsible use of recycling</li> <li>- Tameside Council already charges for the replacement of general waste bins, charging for recycling bins as well would further offset some of the revenue costs incurred for replacing bins</li> <li>- Help address the existing issue of bins being abandoned across Tameside which can be hazardous and unhygienic</li> <li>- Reduce examples of residents ordering replacement recycling bins for free for the purpose of storing extra general waste</li> </ul> <p>The aims of a collection frequency change of the paper/cardboard and co-mingled recycle bins across the borough would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To support the Tameside Corporate Plan priority of “Modern infrastructure and a sustainable environment that works for all generations and future generations”.</li> <li>- To reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and increase the proportion recycled.</li> <li>- To achieve an estimated cost reduction of £0.26m (£0.13m per bin type) in 2021/22, which would increase to an estimated combined annual cost reduction of £0.53m from 2022/23 (£0.265m per bin type)</li> <li>- However, it should be noted that the part year 2021/22 combined cost reduction has a revised estimate of £ 0.12m if implemented from 1 December 2021 following the evaluation of the pilot scheme. The estimated annual combined cost reduction has an estimated value of £ 0.37m from 2022/23.</li> <li>- The estimated savings would be achieved by a reduction in operating costs, specifically in regards to using agency staff and vehicle running costs</li> <li>- The estimated savings would help the council “build back better” in the face of significant financial challenges following the Covid-19 pandemic, and contribute towards delivering a balanced budget for the 2021/22 financial year</li> </ul>
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		<p>The aims of the pilot scheme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gather resident feedback and operational data about the pilot collection frequency change to inform any proposed wider implementation across the borough</li> <li>- Compare the pilot collection frequency change results across a range of housing types illustrative of the borough's wider housing stock:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A) Mixed social and private housing: terraced, semi-detached and low-rise flats</li> <li>- B) High density populated area: mainly terraced houses</li> <li>- C) Mixed social and private housing: semi-detached with gardens</li> <li>- D) Private housing estate: semi-detached with gardens</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The areas that have been selected for the pilot are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ridge Hill – Stalybridge</li> <li>• Hyde Central – Hyde</li> <li>• Haughton Green – Denton</li> <li>• Richmond Park – Dukinfield</li> </ul> <p>These waste collection areas each span several statistical lower-super output areas (LSOAs), but the boundaries of the waste collections areas and the LSOAs are not an exact fit. As such the estimates of the demographics of each waste collection area, which are derived from the LSOAs that comprise the majority of each waste collection area, are approximate, but indicative.</p>
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<p><b>1c. Will the project, proposal or service / contract change have either a direct or indirect impact on, or relevance to, any groups of people with protected equality characteristics?</b></p> <p><b>Where there is a direct or indirect impact on, or relevance to, a group of people with protected equality characteristics as a result of the project, proposal or service / contract change please explain why and how that group of people will be affected.</b></p>				
Protected Characteristic	Direct Impact/Relevance	Indirect Impact/Relevance	Little / No Impact/Relevance	Explanation
Age		<u>X</u>		We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that older or younger people use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recycle bins more frequently than the

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			<p>general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that in the Haughton Green (23.9%) and Richmond Park (20%) pilot areas there is a higher percentage of 65+ residents than the Tameside average (17.7%).</p> <p>Whereas in the Hyde Central (24.2%) and Ridge Hill (22.1%) pilot areas it can be estimated that there is a higher percentage of younger people under 16 than the Tameside average (20.2%).</p> <p>It can be argued that as the estimated demographics of two of the pilot areas include a higher percentage of 65+ residents than the Tameside average, whereas the other two pilot areas include a higher percentage of under 16 year old residents than</p>
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				<p>the Tameside average, the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, younger and older people as they are over-represented in the pilot areas.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact older people as the policy would waive these charges for residents in receipt of state pension.</p>
Disability		<u>X</u>		<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that disabled people use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recycle bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that the pilot areas of Ridge Hill (21.4%) and Haughton</p>

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				<p>Green (24.6%) have slightly higher percentages of residents with a disability compared to the Tameside average (20.9%).</p> <p>Based on the demographic estimates, it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the protected characteristic of disability.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact disabled people disproportionately compared to the rest of borough population. Furthermore charges would be waived for residents who qualify for means tested benefits and can evidence that position.</p>
Ethnicity		<u>X</u>		<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people of minority ethnic backgrounds use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled</p>

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				<p>recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that in the Hyde Central pilot area there is a much higher proportion (34%) of people who identify as Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi compared to the overall Tameside percentage (2%).</p> <p>For other ethnicities the percentages represented in the pilot areas are similar or below the overall Tameside percentage, and in fact for the Haughton Green, Richmond Park and Ridge Hill pilot areas it can be estimated that the percentage of people who identify as White British is higher than the Tameside average.</p> <p>As the Hyde Central pilot area has a significant representation of people of</p>
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				<p>Bangladeshi background, based on the demographic estimates, it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the protected characteristic of ethnicity.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people of minority ethnicities disproportionately compared to the rest of borough population.</p>
Sex			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people from marginalised sexes use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recycle bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately</p>

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			<p>be estimated that the percentage of males (Haughton Green: 48.5%; Richmond Park: 49.7%; Hyde Central: 49.4%; Ridge Hill: 50.1%) and females (Haughton Green: 51.5%; Richmond Park: 50.3%; Hyde Central: 50.6%; Ridge Hill: 49.9%) in the pilot areas are similar to the percentage of males (49.3%) and females (50.7%) in Tameside overall.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their sex compared to the rest of borough population.</p>
Religion or Belief		<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people from any specific religion or belief use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of</p>

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			<p>the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that the Haughton Green (71.2%) and Richmond Park (71%) pilot areas have a higher percentage of Christian people compared to the Tameside average (64%). The Hyde Central pilot area has a far higher percentage of Muslim people (34.4%) compared to the Tameside average (4.4%) and the Ridge Hill pilot area has a higher percentage of people stating "No Religion" (27.2%) compared to the Tameside average.</p> <p>Based on the demographic estimates, it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the protected characteristic of religion or belief.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement</p>
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				recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their religion or belief compared to the rest of borough population.
Sexual Orientation			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people from any specific sexual orientation use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recycle bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>There is an absence of low-level geographical data regarding the sexual orientation of residents in the pilot areas, but it is not anticipated that any of the pilot areas would have a higher proportion of people from marginalised sexual orientations than the Tameside average.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people</p>

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				disproportionately based on their sexual orientation compared to the rest of borough population.
Gender Reassignment			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people who have undergone gender reassignment use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>There is an absence of low-level geographical data regarding the gender reassignment status of residents in the pilot areas, but it is not anticipated that any of the pilot areas would have a higher proportion of people who have undertaken/are undertaking gender reassignment than the Tameside average.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people</p>

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				disproportionately based on their gender reassignment status compared to the rest of borough population.
Pregnancy & Maternity			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that pregnant women or women on maternity use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>There is an absence of low-level geographical data regarding the pregnancy and maternity status of residents in the pilot areas, but it is not anticipated that any of the pilot areas would have a higher proportion of people who are pregnant or on maternity than the Tameside average.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their pregnancy or</p>

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				maternity status compared to the rest of borough population.
Marriage & Civil Partnership		<u>X</u>		<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people from any specific marriage or civil partnership status use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside. It could be hypothesised that a married or civil partnership household is less likely to comprise one person compared to a single, separated, divorced or widowed household and therefore could use recycling bins more frequently on this basis.</p> <p>However, households where adults are single, separated, divorced or widowed could still have children and therefore potentially more people in the household.</p> <p>An additional group of “large households” has been added to the end of section 1c to</p>

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				<p>cover a circumstance of large households regardless of the marriage status of the adult/s present.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that three of the pilot areas (Haughton Green 45.9%; Richmond Park 51.7% and Hyde Central 44.9%) have a higher proportion of married people than the Tameside average (43.5%).</p> <p>Based on the demographic estimates, it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the protected characteristic of married people.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their</p>
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				marriage or civil partnership status compared to the rest of borough population.
<b>Other protected groups determined locally by Tameside and Glossop Strategic Commission?</b>				
<b>Group (please state)</b>	<b>Direct Impact/Relevance</b>	<b>Indirect Impact/Relevance</b>	<b>Little / No Impact/Relevance</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Mental Health			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people who experience mental health issues use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>There is an absence of low-level geographical data regarding the mental health of residents in the pilot areas, but it is not anticipated that any of the pilot areas would have a higher proportion of people who are experiencing mental health issues than the Tameside average.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people</p>

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				<p>disproportionately based on their mental health needs compared to the rest of borough population.</p> <p>Furthermore charges would be waived for residents on the POR (Pull Out and Return) Service and those in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance.</p>
Carers		<u>X</u>		<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people who are carers use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that the Haughton Green (16.6%), Ridge Hill (15%), and Richmond Park (14.4%) pilot areas have higher percentages of people providing unpaid care than the Tameside average (13.6%).</p>

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				<p>Based on the demographic estimates, it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the local protected characteristic of carers.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their carer status compared to the rest of borough population.</p>
Military Veterans			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people who are military veterans use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>There is an absence of low-level geographical data regarding the veteran status of residents in the pilot areas, but it is not anticipated that any of the pilot areas would have a</p>

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				<p>higher proportion of veterans than the Tameside average.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their military veteran status compared to the rest of borough population.</p>
Breast Feeding			<u>X</u>	<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people who are breast feeding use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>There is an absence of low-level geographical data regarding whether residents in the pilot areas are breastfeeding, but it is not anticipated that any of the pilot areas would have a higher proportion of people who are breastfeeding than the Tameside average.</p> <p>It is not anticipated</p>

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				that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people disproportionately based on their breastfeeding status compared to the rest of borough population.
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**Are there any other groups who you feel may be impacted by the project, proposal or service/contract change or which it may have relevance to?**

*(e.g. vulnerable residents, isolated residents, those who are homeless)*

<b>Group (please state)</b>	<b>Direct Impact/Relevance</b>	<b>Indirect Impact/Relevance</b>	<b>Little / No Impact/Relevance</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Low or no income groups		<u>X</u>		<p>We do not currently have any evidence to indicate that people who are on low or no income use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recycle bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Of the three lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of the Ridge Hill pilot waste collections area, two out of the total three were within the most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally for income.</p> <p>For the Hyde Central pilot waste</p>

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				<p>collections area three of the four LSOAs were within the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally for income.</p> <p>For the Houghton Green pilot waste collections area, one of the three LSOAs were within the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally.</p> <p>This indicates that there will be a number of people on low-incomes within three of the four pilot areas.</p> <p>As such it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, people who are on low-income.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people on low/no income as the policy would waive these charges for residents in receipt of income support, income-based job seekers allowance, and income-related Employment and</p>
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				Support Allowance.
Large families/households		<u>X</u>		<p>We anticipate that large families/households may use the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recylcate bins more frequently than the general population of Tameside.</p> <p>Through analysis of the multiple statistical lower-super output areas that comprise the majority of each pilot waste collection area, it can approximately be estimated that all four pilot areas (Ridge Hill: 28.1%; Richmond Park 25.9%; Hyde Central 29.7%; Haughton Green 32.1%) have a lower percentage of one person households than the Tameside average (32.7%).</p> <p>Richmond Park (14.7%) and Haughton Green (12%) have a higher percentage of married/civil partnership couples with no children than the Tameside average (11.5%).</p> <p>Ridge Hill (20.4%), Richmond Park (24.1%), and Hyde Central (23.7%) all</p>

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				<p>have higher percentages of married/civil partnership couples with children than the Tameside average (19.3%).</p> <p>Ridge Hill (8.6%) and Richmond Park (6.8%) both have higher percentages of cohabiting couples with children than the Tameside average (6.4%).</p> <p>Ridge Hill (15.4%) and Haughton Green (13.5%) both have higher percentages of single parents than the Tameside average (12.8%).</p> <p>Based on the demographic estimates, it can be argued that the pilot will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, people who have large families/households as they potentially have higher representation in the pilot areas.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that any introduction of charges for replacement recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would impact people</p>
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				disproportionately based on their household size compared to the rest of borough population.
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1d.	Does the project, proposal or service / contract change require a full EIA?	Yes	No

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<p><b>1e.</b></p>	<p><b>What are your reasons for the decision made at 1d?</b></p>	<p>In regards to the pilot scheme of the three-weekly bin collections, it is not anticipated that any particular protected characteristic group uses the paper/cardboard or co-mingled recycle bins more frequently than the general Tameside population. It is anticipated that the additionally considered group of large households may use the recycling bins more frequently than the general Tameside population.</p> <p>It has been considered that certain protected characteristic groups may use other bins more due to specific circumstances, such as pregnant and maternity or breastfeeding groups who may have babies that use nappies, or some older or disabled people who may have different sanitary requirements, however this bin use would be the green non-recyclable waste bin. There is no proposed change to the collection of the green non-recyclable waste bin or the brown food/garden waste bin as part of this pilot.</p> <p>It has also been considered that older or disabled people may have more difficulty taking a fuller, less frequently collected blue or black bin to its collection point, but for people who struggle with this there are no proposed changes to the pull and return collection system.</p> <p>Based on the demographic estimates of the pilot areas and as outlined in section 1c, Haughton Green has a higher percentage of disabled residents, 65+ residents, married residents, carers, and Christians than the Tameside average. The Richmond Park pilot area has an estimated higher percentage of 65+ residents, married residents, carers and Christians than the Tameside average. The Hyde Central pilot area has an estimated higher percentage of disabled residents, under 16 year old residents, married residents, Bangladeshi/Bangladeshi British residents and Muslims than the Tameside average. The Ridge Hill pilot area has an estimated percentage of under 16 year old residents, carers, and people of no religion than the Tameside average.</p> <p>Three of the pilot areas included LSOAs that were within the most deprived 20% of LSOAs nationally for income deprivation.</p> <p>As such it can be argued that the pilot overall will have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the protected characteristics of disability, age, marriage or civil partnership, ethnicity, religion and carers as these groups are represented in the pilot areas in higher percentages than are found in the general Tameside population. The pilot may also have an indirect impact on, or relevance to, the additional groups of people on low-income and people in large households.</p> <p>The impact can be considered indirect rather than direct as waste collection is a service for all residents, rather than being a service focused on a particular protected characteristic group, such as a children's centre. The impact on the protected groups mentioned in the paragraph above are due to their higher-than average representation in the selected pilot areas.</p>
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(Section 1e continued)

It is not anticipated that the introduction of charges for replacement of recycling bins as part of a revised waste policy would have a direct or indirect impact on, or relevance to, any protected characteristic group compared to the general borough population. This is because there is not currently any information to suggest that any protected characteristic group is more or less likely to request a replacement bin. Furthermore, for those residents who may be of low/no income, including those with disabilities and people of pensionable age, the exemption policy would allow replacement bin charges to be waived. The full exemption policy for replacement bin charges is:

- The crew whilst collecting waste has damaged a bin.
- A bin has fallen into the vehicle and the crew has confirmed this.
- When a bin has been vandalised/damaged/failed and is beyond use.
- Meeting the conditions of the Exemptions Policy, where service users meet the requirements for a second green bin.
- An individual named as the occupant/householder, who qualifies for means tested benefits and can evidence that position.
- Justification by a Supervisor or member of the Waste management team.

The pilot program is intended to test the effect of collection changes on different population groups, specifically in regards to type of housing stock, but the fact that the four pilot areas include (based on estimates) residents from a range of protected characteristic groups means that the operational data and residents feedback may be able to assess whether the changes have different impacts on specific protected characteristic groups.

The diversity of the pilot areas will help inform the impact on different protected characteristic groups, and this information will input into the evaluation of the pilots and help inform any potential borough-wide implementation of the collection changes. A full EIA will be carried out prior to any implementation of the three-weekly collection scheme borough-wide.

As part of the pilot there are plans for a separate online survey for people in the pilot area, doorstep conversations and a telephone helpline that will collect demographic information from residents of the pilot area in addition to their lived experience of the collection changes. This information will help provide a fuller picture of the experiences of protected characteristic groups for the full EIA that will take place before any potential implementation of waste policy changes borough-wide.

In addition to the pilot, and to run concurrently from 1 August 2021, there will be a public survey on the draft Waste Policy which will be promoted across the Council's communications and engagement channels, and sent to representatives of specific protected characteristic groups. This survey will give residents the opportunity to feedback as to what they anticipate the potential impact of three-weekly blue and black recycling bin collections and the introduction of charging for replacement blue, black and brown recycling bins will be on them. This public survey will include

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demographic questions so that insight can be gained as to whether a certain protected characteristic group may anticipate that the proposed changes may impact on them disproportionately.

A full EIA on the Waste Policy is not required until the evidence from the pilot-trial of the three-weekly bin collections and the results of the public survey on the Waste Policy has been analysed to help inform the EIA.

### **Mitigations**

The online survey, doorstep conversations and telephone helpline will help serve to mitigate any potential negative impact experienced by residents in the pilot areas, as they will function as methods of reporting issues. Any issues that arise will be considered in the full EIA prior to any potential implementation of the program borough-wide, but can also be addressed during the pilot if necessary.

In additions to direct channels of feedback operational data will be monitored during the pilot to identify any issues that may be impacting protected characteristic or other identified groups.

An Exceptional Circumstances Policy will be implemented for the small proportion of people who may require extra capacity for the disposal of their recyclable waste during the pilot. The policy will be communicated to residents in the pilot areas and advise those that live in a large household (6 or more residents) to contact the Waste Team if they need more room to store their recyclable waste so their requirements can be assessed. To qualify for additional recycling capacity they must be able to demonstrate they have 6 or more residents permanently residing at the property.

If households do not have 6 or more residents at the property, but feel they are unable to cope with the recycling capacity provided, they can be provided with a Waste Diary for one week. This will assist an officer with assessing the disposal requirements and areas where assistance can be provided.

When the Waste Diary has been completed an officer will visit the applicant's property and perform a waste audit at the applicant's home to determine whether or not extra capacity will be provided.

An exemption policy has been built into the Waste Policy which includes discretion to waive replacement bin charges under circumstances that include:

- The crew whilst collecting waste has damaged a bin.
- A bin has fallen into the vehicle and the crew has confirmed this.
- When a bin has been vandalised/damaged/failed and is beyond use.
- Meeting the conditions of the Exemptions Policy, where service users meet the requirements for a second green bin.
- An individual named as the occupant/householder, who qualifies for means tested benefits and can evidence that position.
- Justification by a Supervisor or member of the Waste management team.

### **Data Sources**

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Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) Form**

Census 2011

Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019