

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) SCREENING FORM

1. Introduction to the EIA process

A successful EIA will look at 5 key areas:

- **Identify the Policy / Service to be assessed** – a clear definition of the policy / service and its aims;
- **Screening** - Collect data to evidence the type of barriers people face to accessing services (research, consultations, complaints and/or consult with equality groups);
- **Prioritising Impact** – reaching an informed decision on whether or not there is a differential impact on equality groups, and at what level,
- **Action Planning**– develop an action plan to make changes where a negative impact has been assessed
- **Measuring outcomes** – stating how you will monitor and evaluate the policy / service to ensure that you are achieving the expected outcomes for all groups.

2. Name of the policy / service :

City Centre Commercial Waste Pilot Project/ Development & Regeneration Services

3. List main activities of the policy / service :

The City Centre Commercial Waste Pilot Project seeks to test a new concept for Glasgow by removing commercial waste bins, which are permanently stored in public space, from footways, parking bays and lanes with in eight designated areas.

The areas are:

Sauchiehall Street – from Cambridge Street to St George’s Road at Renfrew Road;

Sauchiehall Lane – from Elmbank Street to Hope Street;

Robertson Street;

West Nile Street – between Gordon Street and St Vincent Street, and including Drury Street

Garth Street, Merchant City

John Street, Merchant City

North Lane

North Court

The pilot project has a number of key objectives:

(i) To reduce the amount of trade waste containers on the streets and improve the look and feel of the city centre.

(ii) To maximise the substantial capital investment already invested in Glasgow city centre and the further £115 million to be spent on a large-

scale programme of public realm works in the next few years via the City Deal project.

(iii) To reduce the amount of litter derived from trade waste.

(iv) To encourage businesses to manage their waste more responsibly and recycle more.

(v) To reduce public safety issues by removing tripping hazards and bins blocking footways which can potentially have a detrimental impact on visually impaired or disabled residents/visitors. The Equality Act 2010, (section 20: Duty to make adjustments) states “a duty not to indirectly discriminate and to make reasonable adjustments where existing arrangements place a disabled person at a substantial disadvantage”.

(vi) To evaluate the impact and benefits of the project in order to make recommendations to Committee on potentially rolling out the programme across the city centre and to other city locations.

4. Who will be the main beneficiaries of the policy / service:

The main beneficiaries will be the general public, disabled people and parents/guardians with young children or prams who will have access to pavements and footways free from obstructions namely large trade waste containers.

5. Name of officer completing policy / service screening

Seamus Connolly DATE 15.03.2017

6. Screening Verified by

Jane Laiolo DATE 15.03.2017

EVIDENCE/ENGAGEMENT

The best approach to find out if the policy / service is likely to impact negatively or positively on equality groups is to look at existing research, previous consultation recommendations, studies or consult with representatives of those groups. This will provide you with what do you need to know that will provide you with evidence of the needs of the diverse population and their needs.

<p>Please name any research, data, consultation or studies referred to for this assessment:</p>	<p>Please state if this reference refers to; Gender, BME, Disabled people, LGBT, older people, children & young people</p>	<p>Do you intend to set up your own consultation? If so, please list the main issues that come from this</p>
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	or faith & belief.	consultation.
<p>The City Centre Regeneration Service (CCRS) have engaged with other local Authorities who have implemented a similar project to reduce trade waste occupying public space.</p> <p>CCRS have also engaged with internal services and have formed a working group with colleagues in LES Environmental Health, Legal Services and Corporate Communications to lead on the pilot.</p>		
<p>The project has also consulted with organisation such as the Glasgow Disability Alliance and Guide dog Scotland to gain there opinion.</p>	<p>Disabled people. Children & young people.</p>	<p>CCRS has issued and promoted a survey monkey to interested parties, businesses, visitors and city centre residents to gather a broad range of opinion regards the current procedure for presenting commercial waste.</p> <p>The survey will be reissued on completion of the pilot period in six months from the project start date of 03.04.2017.</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence and feedback from Disabled Groups has indicated that structures placed on footways has a detrimental impact on day to day activity and can lead to disabled people having to use the road to continue journeys or make alternative arrangements or routes.</p> <p>A baseline survey has been carried out and assessment of the pilot areas by an external organisation, Keep Scotland Beautiful, will also be completed during April 2017.</p>
<p>The project has also engaged with the business</p>		

community and will be meeting with all relevant trade waste contractors currently operating in the city centre.		
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DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT

Use the table below to tick where you think the policy / service has either a negative impact (could disadvantage them) or a positive impact (contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within a equality group), based on the evidence you have collated

There are too many faith groups to provide a list, therefore, please input the faith group e.g. Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Hindus, etc. Consider the different faith groups individually when considering positive or negative impacts.

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice/Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason
GENDER	Women				
	Men				
RACE	White				
	Asian				
	African/Caribbean				
	Other ethnic group				
	Mixed or multiple ethnic group				
DISABILITY	Physical disability	✓	✓		By removing large structures (Trade waste bins) from the pilot areas the areas will be more accessible to users. Minimising the

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					potential risk to people with a Physical disability. It is also noted that parking bays are also utilised to store waste bins. This in turn limits access to Blue badge holders to accessible parking bays.
	Sensory Impairment (sight, hearing,)	✓	✓		Feedback from Guide Dog Scotland advises: those using guide dogs may be forced onto the road due to structures being viewed as an impediment by the guide dog.
	Learning Disability	✓	✓		By removing large structures (Trade waste bins) from the pilot areas the areas will be more accessible to users. Minimising the potential risk to people with a Learning Disability.
	Mental Health Issues				
LGBT	Lesbians, Gay Men, Bisexual, Transgender				

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice/Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason
AGE	Older People (60 +)	√	√		Health and disability issues often increase with age along with concerns about personal and road safety. By removing trade waste bins from pavements the areas will become more accessible for older people and increase their experience of road safety by not having to go onto the road to navigate their way round waste bins.
	Younger People (16-25)				Research indicates that road accidents are twice as likely for those aged 16 – 22 than the population as a whole. By removing waste bins from pavement areas the risk to young people who may have to access the road to navigate round bins would be reduced.
	Children (0-16)	√	√		Young Children/Parents with pushchairs may be forced to access the road due to the

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					presence of Trade waste containers being placed on Footways/Lanes.
RELIGION & BELIEF	Input *				
MATERNITY AND PREGNANCY		√	√		Similar to above, people on maternity leave with a pushchair may be forced onto the road to navigate waste bins placed on the pavement.
GENDER REASSIGNMENT					
Other (e.g caring responsibilities)					

Continue to answer or tick the following questions where the initial screening (above) indicated that there may be a negative impact on certain equality groups. ** Equality Legislation listed a back of this document.

IMPACT	YES	NO
HIGH		
There is substantial evidence and/or concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected by the policy / service.		
MEDIUM		

There is some evidence and/or some concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected		
LOW		
There is little or no evidence that some people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected.		✓
Does the negative impact breach any of the equality legislation? **		✓
	Immediately	Within next 6 months
The negative impact requires action to be taken		

TAKING ACTION

SCREENING ACTION PLAN

Policy / service name	Issues	Action Required	Lead Officer	Timescale	Completed/date of review
City Centre Commercial Waste Project, Development & Regeneration Services	Could you remove the negative impact from the project, policy or strategy?	No action is required at present. The project will be evaluated throughout the six month period and any negative impact which arises will be addressed.	Seamus Connolly	Oct-Nov 2017	November 2017
	Could you change the project, policy or strategy to have a positive impact?	The project will be evaluated prior to being rolled out to a wider city centre area. The new areas once decided will also be subject to EIA	Seamus Connolly	Oct-Nov 2017	November 2017

		assessment/screening.			
	If you can do neither of the above, please recommend the next steps to be taken.	The project will be evaluated prior to being rolled out to a wider city centre area. The new areas once decided will also be subject to EIA assessment/screening	Seamus Connolly	Oct-Nov 2017	November 2017

MEASURING OUTCOMES

The equality impact assessment screening is not an end in itself but the start of a continuous monitoring and review process. It is our responsibility to identify any current, new or developing issues raised by the community.

Legislation

The UK Government's Equality Act 2010 replaces the existing equality legislation and brings anti-discrimination laws together in a single Act. It simplifies the law and removes inconsistencies making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. The Equality Act protects people on the basis of protected characteristics specified in the Act. These are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

A key measure within the Act is the Public Sector **Equality Duty** which came into force on 5 April 2011. This Duty requires public bodies to be pro-active in tackling discrimination by eliminating discrimination, pro-actively promoting equality of opportunity and by fostering good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The intention is to prevent discrimination by bringing equality into the mainstream and taking the Equality Duty into consideration before, during and while making a decision on the development of policy options

The Equality Duty is supported by the **specific duties** set out by Scottish Ministers to apply to some public authorities including local authorities. The specific duties require public bodies to publish information to show their compliance with the Equality Duty.

One of the specific duties relates to Equality Impact Assessment. Public Authorities in Scotland are required to carry out impact assessments of any proposed new or revised policy or practice. "Policy" is used as shorthand for a range of different types of functions including strategies, plans, services or proposals as well as provisions, criteria and practices. For example, setting budgets, developing high-level strategies, changing organisational practices such as internal restructuring or proposals for any of the above.

Impact assessments should be based on relevant evidence and the results should be published,