

Appendix 2 - Integrated Impact Assessment – Summary Report

Please state if the IIA is interim or final – **UPDATED INTERIM**

1. Title of proposal

Allocations Policy Suspension Update and Costed Plan to Meet Homelessness Demand

2. What will change as a result of this proposal?

The request is to suspend the Council House Letting Policy, other than for people who have been awarded Gold Priority or those awaiting discharge from hospital, until the Council is compliant with both:

- The Housing Scotland Act 1987 (as amended); and
- The Homeless Persons (Unsuitable Accommodation) (Scotland) Order 2022.

3. Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned

As noted in section 10 of this document there have been various communications with tenants and partner agencies. Following Committee the website will be updated and partner agencies updated.

4. Is the proposal considered strategic under the Fairer Scotland Duty?

Yes.

5. Date of IIA

Original - 16th April 2025

Update - 11 August 2025

6. Who was present at the IIA? Identify facilitator, lead officer, report writer and any employee representative present and main stakeholder (e.g. Council, NHS)

Name	Job Title
Derek McGowan	Service Director – Housing and Homelessness
Debbie Herbertson	Homelessness Services Manager
Jill Thomson	Housing and Homelessness Strategy Manager

Nicky Brown	Head of Homelessness and Housing Access
Sarah Burns	Head of Housing Services
Lisa Mallon	Head of Strategy, Commissioning and Service Improvement
Lucy Pearson	Lead Officer - Equalities

7. Evidence available at the time of the IIA

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
Data on populations in need	Edindex Housing Register	<p>Total number of applicants on EdIndex 26,816 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number of applicants on EdIndex 28, 029 (Aug 2025) - increase</p> <p>Total number awarded gold priority 463 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number awarded gold priority 443 (Aug 2025) - decrease</p> <p>Total number with Silver – Homeless priority 7,473 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number with Silver – Homeless priority 7,758 (Aug 2025) - increase</p> <p>Total number with Demo and Officer Panel priority 227 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number with Demo and Officer Panel priority 228 (Aug 2025) - increase</p> <p>Total number with Overcrowding priority 1,129 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number with Overcrowding priority 1,202 (Aug 2025) - increase</p> <p>Total number with Under-occupation priority 166 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number with Under-occupation priority 164 (Aug 2025) - decrease</p>

		<p>Total number of applicants with waiting time points only 17,358 (March 2025)</p> <p>Total number of applicants with waiting time points only 18, 234 (Aug 2025)</p> <table> <tr> <th>Choice Priority Group</th><th>Number of applications at 31/03/2025 00:00:00</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr> <td>1. Gold</td><td>463</td><td>1.73 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2a. Silver - Homeless</td><td>7473</td><td>27.87 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2b. Demo & Officer Panel</td><td>227</td><td>0.85 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2c. Overcrowding</td><td>1129</td><td>4.21 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2d. Underoccupation</td><td>166</td><td>0.62 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Waiting Time</td><td>17358</td><td>64.73 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sum:</td><td>26816</td><td></td></tr> </table> <table> <tr> <th>Choice Priority Group</th><th>Number of applications at 11/08/2025 00:00:00</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr> <td>1. Gold</td><td>443</td><td>1.58 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2a. Silver - Homeless</td><td>7758</td><td>27.68 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2b. Demo & Officer Panel</td><td>228</td><td>0.81 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2c. Overcrowding</td><td>1202</td><td>4.29 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>2d. Underoccupation</td><td>164</td><td>0.59 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Waiting Time</td><td>18234</td><td>65.06 %</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sum:</td><td>28029</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Choice Priority Group	Number of applications at 31/03/2025 00:00:00	Percentage	1. Gold	463	1.73 %	2a. Silver - Homeless	7473	27.87 %	2b. Demo & Officer Panel	227	0.85 %	2c. Overcrowding	1129	4.21 %	2d. Underoccupation	166	0.62 %	3. Waiting Time	17358	64.73 %	Sum:	26816		Choice Priority Group	Number of applications at 11/08/2025 00:00:00	Percentage	1. Gold	443	1.58 %	2a. Silver - Homeless	7758	27.68 %	2b. Demo & Officer Panel	228	0.81 %	2c. Overcrowding	1202	4.29 %	2d. Underoccupation	164	0.59 %	3. Waiting Time	18234	65.06 %	Sum:	28029	
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		<p>In 2024/25 the average number of bids for social rented homes advertised for let on EdIndex is 243 (CEC), All EdIndex landlords 291 (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025).</p> <p>The average number of bids placed prior to the suspension was 296 per property from April 2024 to October 2024, from an average of 180 properties advertised each month.</p> <p>During the first suspension, from 13 November 2024 to 7 January 2025, this rose to an average of 450 bids per property from an average of 84 properties advertised during this period.</p> <p>This fell once lettings resumed later in January 2025 to an average of 295 bids per property, which is in line with pre-suspension figures, and has since increased to an average of 355 bids per property in May 2025, following the second suspension which took place in April 2025.</p>

	<p>Homelessness Presentations</p> <p>Homelessness journey times</p>	<p>As at August 2025 the average is 357 bids per property.</p> <p>This is in line with previous IIAs which were submitted at the time of the suspensions, which identify the risk of longer waiting times.</p> <p>The data suggests that the suspension has had an impact with an increased average number of bids per property due to a lower amount of properties being available. This indicates that bidding for permanent accommodation for all applicants on EdIndex has been more competitive.</p> <p>2024 / 2025 – 3, 817</p> <p>5,260 households / 10,400 people in temporary accommodation, most of who required social housing</p> <p>Homelessness case length 2024-25 – 629.0 days / 779.0 days to be housed</p> <p>Average Time in Temporary Accommodation 2024-25 – 378.7 days all households (inc advice only) / 447.7 days households assessed as homeless.</p>
Data on service uptake/access	<p>Cause of homelessness</p> <p>Homelessness demographics</p>	<p>Household dispute (non-violent) 45.2%</p> <p>Landlord Termination 19.5%</p> <p>Household dispute (violent/abusive) 11.0%</p> <p>45.0 % of households have one or more support needs.</p> <p>The support needs of households presenting as homeless includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health – 35% • Learning Disability – 5.7% • Physical Disability – 7.9% • Medical Condition – 12.1% • Drug or Alcohol Dependency – 7.4% • Basic Housing Management / Independent Living Skills 7.2%

Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation,	Cause of homelessness / Homelessness demographics	<p>As above</p> <p>8,220 open homeless cases with statutory rights to temporary accommodation and settled housing</p> <p>1 in 5 children in Edinburgh experience poverty, with a clear, established link between areas identified as multiply deprived through Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation, social housing and poverty.</p>
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area deprivation.		<p>The following types of family are identified by Scottish Government as being more likely to be living in poverty: lone parent families; minority ethnic families; families with a disabled adult or child; families with a younger mother; families with a child under one; families with three or more children (Ref: https://www.gov.scot/publications/tackling-child-poverty-priority-families-overview/pages/introduction/)</p> <p>Homelessness In 2021/22, 9.9% of main applicants for homelessness support declared an ethnicity that was not White, the highest proportion on record (Scottish Government, 2022).</p> <p>In 2024/25 40.4% of main applicants for homelessness support declared an ethnicity that was not White (CEC internal data).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For some ethnic groups, the proportion of main applicants in 2018/19 and 2021/22 was higher than estimates of those populations in the 2019 Scottish Household Survey (Scottish Government, 2020), suggesting they may be over-represented in applications. This assessment is corroborated by the findings of a review of ethnicity and homelessness conducted by the Coalition for Racial Equality and Rights (CRER), which show that Black and minority ethnic people are disproportionately represented within homelessness applications and assessments (CRER, 2023). <p>Homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2024/25, just over half of those assessed as homeless (55%) had at least one support need relating to: a mental health problem (35%), a learning disability (5.7%), a physical disability (7.9%), a medical condition (12.1%), drug or alcohol dependency (7.4%) or independent living skills (7.2%) (CEC internal data). <p>Children's rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECHR Article 27 (adequate standard of living) states that every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and social needs and support their development. Governments must help families who cannot afford to provide this.
	<u>End Poverty in Edinbur</u>	An estimated 17% of people (over 80,000) in Edinburgh were living in poverty in the period to 2022, including 20% of all children.

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		African: Other	453	1.62 %
		Asian. Asian Scottish/British:Bangladesh	197	0.70 %
		Asian. Asian Scottish/British:Chinese	116	0.41 %
		Asian, Asian Scottish/British:Indian	167	0.60 %
		Asian. Asian Scottish/British:Other	336	1.20 %
		Asian. Asian Scottish/British:Pakistani	493	1.76 %
		Black,Black Scottish/British	124	0.44 %
		Black,Black Scottish/British:African	1437	5.13 %
		Black,Black Scottish/British:Caribbean	98	0.35 %
		Gypsy - Traveller	34	0.12 %
		Mixed	613	2.19 %
		Not known	1156	4.12 %
		Other:Arab, Arab Scottish or British	997	3.56 %
		Other Black or Caribbean	76	0.27 %
		Other Ethnic Background	617	2.20 %
		Refused to answer	77	0.27 %
		Ukrainian	727	2.59 %
		White:English	247	0.88 %
		White:Irish	170	0.61 %
		White:Other	1678	5.99 %
		White:Other British	1298	4.63 %
		White:Polish	1531	5.46 %
		White:Roma	25	0.09 %
		White:Scottish	15351	54.77 %
		White:Showman, Showwoman	1	0.00 %
		White:Welsh	10	0.04 %
		Sum :	28029	

Sex		Number of applications at 31/03/2025 00:00:00				Percentage	
Female		13907				51.86 %	
Male		12909				48.14 %	
Sum:		26816					
Sex		Number of applications at 11/08/2025 00:00:00				Percentage	
Female		14387				51.33 %	
Male		13642				48.67 %	
Sum:		28029					
Choice priority	a. 16-17	b. 18-24	c. 25-35	d. 36-59	e. 60+	Sum:	
1. Gold		1	45	239	178	463	
2a. Silver - Homeless	65	1071	2517	3490	330	7473	
2b. Demo & Officer Panel	8	56	59	86	18	227	
2c. Overcrowding	4	65	361	676	23	1129	
2d. Underoccupation			3	95	68	166	
3. Waiting Time	60	1266	3962	8345	3725	17358	
Sum:	137	2459	6947	12931	4342	26816	
Choice priority	a. 16-17	b. 18-24	c. 25-35	d. 36-59	e. 60+	Sum:	
1. Gold		2	39	233	169	443	
2a. Silver - Homeless	65	1131	2635	3578	349	7758	
2b. Demo & Officer Panel	8	67	55	82	16	228	
2c. Overcrowding	1	64	388	725	24	1202	
2d. Underoccupation			2	91	71	164	
3. Waiting Time	52	1351	4219	8738	3866	18226	
Not known		1	2	5		8	
Sum:	126	2616	7340	13452	4495	28029	

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		Accessibility questions		Y
		5121	Mental health problems	6013
		5122	Physically disabled	3211
		5123	Learning disability	1563
		5124	Blind / partially sighted	428
		5125	Hearing disability	806
		5453	Autism	1160
		Accessibility Questions		Number of applications at 11/08/2025 00:00:00
		Autism		1384
Blind / partially sighted		466		
Hearing disability		878		
Leaming disability		1768		
Mental health problems		6597		
Physically disabled		3570		

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	<u>Elected Member Briefing Note: Gender Responsive Budgeting</u> <u>(swbg.org.uk)</u>	<p>Women are more likely to experience poverty than men and still tend to have more responsibility for unpaid work including childcare, care for older or disabled people, and domestic work. For many women, this means a greater reliance on public services and can limit the time they have for paid work and other activities.</p> <p>Inequalities based on gender intersect with other forms of inequality based on class, race, disability and other factors so that some groups of women, particularly poor women, women from minority ethnic communities and disabled women face multiple disadvantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households headed by single women with dependent children, and single men without dependent children are most likely to experience poverty. • Women are more likely to experience sexual and sex-based violence.

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Research/literature evidence	<u>Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan</u>	<p>Homelessness data shows that 32% of presentations are due to family breakdown.</p> <p>HARSAG recommendations, Scottish Government Ending Homelessness Together Action Plan and CEC's Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan all evidence the need to reduce the number of households in temporary accommodation and prevent homelessness wherever possible. Scottish Government Ending Homelessness Together Action Plan (Nov 2018) – overview of homelessness in Scotland and ambitions of Scottish Government to prevent and end homelessness, including role and duties of local authorities in helping to achieve this.</p> <p>Social Bite/Heriot Watt University report on Temporary Accommodation in Scotland (Nov 2018) highlights pressures on temporary accommodation in Edinburgh.</p> <p>The Preventing Homelessness in Scotland recommendation from the Prevention Review Group and the subsequent joint Scottish Government and CoSLA Prevention Duty consultation paper, identified the ways in which prevention of homelessness as a legal duty may be achieved and defines homelessness prevention as a shared responsibility across public bodies.</p> <p>The Youth homelessness Prevention Pathway published by A Way Home Scotland lays out a pathway to ending youth homelessness and identifies issues that more commonly arise for young people. In Edinburgh there is a Housing Options Protocol in place for young people leaving care. The care leavers housing protocol's aim is to avoid care leavers having to go through the homeless route to secure accommodation, instead they will be supported and awarded Exceptional Housing Need priority, which will give them a reasonable preference when bidding for social rented accommodation.</p> <p>At the end of March 2025, 65 young people had the priority.</p> <p>Accommodation does not always meet the needs of disabled people. The proportion of households containing a disabled person requiring an adaptation to their home was 53.6% in 2019 (<u>Scottish Government, 2023</u>).</p>
Public/patient/client experience information	Customer satisfaction with	The satisfaction results for 2023/24 ARC were based on combination of Tenant Survey 2021 (where the results were overly positive due to the over-representation from the over 65 group) and Tenant Survey 2022. Please see the table below for satisfaction results for ARC 2020/21, 21/22, 22/23 and 23/24.

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal					
	Council landlord function	* this question was asked but not in the correct format, so no result was provided as part of the ARC ** this question was asked but in the old SHR format, so results were not applicable					
			ARC 2020/21	ARC 2021/22 (TS 2021 – over representation from over 65)	ARC 2022/23 and 2023/24	TS 2024 (to be used for 2024/25 ARC)	
		Q1 Overall Satisfaction	73.8%	80.8%	76.2% (TS 2022)	67.2%	
		Q7 Keeping you informed	70.3%	86.5%	86.5%	68.1%	
		Q10 Opportunities to participate	- (95.0%)*	99.0%	99.0%	82.4%	
		Q11 Quality of your home	73.2%	81.6%	81.6%	70.2%	
		Q19 Repairs Service	95.5%	69.1%	60.9% (TS 2022)	69.8%	
		Q22 Contribution to management of neighbourhood	- **	81.3%	81.3%	61.7%	
		Q23 Value for Money	68.1%	82.5%	72.0% (TS 2022)	74.3%	
Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service	Ongoing work with Edinburgh Tenant Federation Homelessness Services Information	In relation to internet access, below is the summary from Scottish Household Survey 2022 , respondents who answered “yes” to “households with home internet access”.					
		Council	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All
		Scotland	94%	80%	96%	[u]	91%
		Edinburgh, City of	92%	78%	96%	[u]	91%

		<p>The last time we asked about internet access was in Tenant Survey 2021 (where there was an over-representation of 65+ tenants) and it found that 51.4% of tenants had internet access, so the statement was still correct.</p> <p>Scottish Household Survey 2023 results are noted below for respondents who answered “yes” to “households with home internet access. Due to the small sample size of social tenants taking part in the 2023 Scottish Household Survey, the updated table does not provide a figure for the social rented sector:</p> <table><tr><td>Council</td><td>Owner occupied</td><td>Social rented</td><td>Private rented</td><td>Other</td><td>All</td></tr><tr><td>Scotland</td><td>93%</td><td>85%</td><td>96%</td><td>[u]</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>Edinburgh, City of</td><td>94%</td><td>[u]</td><td>94%</td><td>[u]</td><td>92%</td></tr></table>	Council	Owner occupied	Social rented	Private rented	Other	All	Scotland	93%	85%	96%	[u]	91%	Edinburgh, City of	94%	[u]	94%	[u]	92%
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Edinburgh, City of	94%	[u]	94%	[u]	92%															
Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal																		
		<p>97% of tenants have a smart phone and 78% of 18-35 year olds looking to transact digitally this is a key tool for better engagement and smart phones have built in accessibility tools to increase inclusive engagement.</p> <p>All appropriate letters and guidance from homelessness services is provided in the service users’ chosen language. Ongoing work on ‘Get connected’ with Simon Community with a commitment of 40 devices for homeless people who do not have digital devices and require them to assist with their homeless journey.</p>																		
Evidence of unmet need	Edindex	5,260 households in temporary accommodation including 1,700 with children.																		
Good practice guidelines		Council House Allocation Policy Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan Local Housing Strategy																		
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data		N/A																		

Environmental data	The State of the UK Climate report	<p>Scotland's 10 warmest years on record have all occurred since 1997. The average temperatures for the last decade (2014-2023) were 1.02°C warmer than the 1961- 1990 average, and the warmest year on record was 2022.</p> <p>There has been an increase in rainfall over Scotland in the past few decades with an increasing proportion of rainfall coming from heavy rainfall events. The annual average rainfall in the last decade (2014-2023) was 10% wetter than the 1961-1990 average, with winters 29% wetter.</p> <p>Mean sea level around the UK has risen by approximately 1.4 mm/year from the start of the 20th century and the rate of sea level rise has increased over the last 30 years.</p> <p>Climate change impacts are frequently felt most by the poorest and most marginalised groups in society, who may also suffer from reduced health and wellbeing.</p> <p>A 'just transition' means moving to a more sustainable economy in a way that's fair to everyone.</p> <p>The just transition addresses various dimensions of inequality, vulnerability and opportunity. It frames the transition with a human</p>
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Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
		<p>rights lens with the aim of eliminating existing inequalities, enabling social inclusion and promoting different forms of equity. From the climate justice perspective, relevant issues include: the disproportionate impacts of climate change on underrepresented and vulnerable communities; the injustices incurred by richer countries being the significant contributors to historical greenhouse gas emissions and poorer countries being the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; intergenerational injustices; loss and damage from climate change impacts; and unequal access to clean and affordable energy, green finance and to a sustainable and healthy diet.</p> <p>The just transition is a crucial enabler to implementing the net zero transition: involving all affected parties and responding to injustices serves to ensure political acceptability for climate action, mitigate the risk of 'just transition litigation', and ultimately avoid delays in achieving net zero globally. To achieve its varied aims, a just transition is considered to require fundamental restructuring of the socioeconomic systems that have created these inequalities and the climate crisis.</p>

Risk from cumulative impacts		<p>This short term action plan accelerates the actions identified in the HEAP, meaning that some actions required just now may leave some households at a disadvantage, and the service is committed to minimising these risks.</p> <p>There is a risk that the waiting time for accessing permanent housing with the Council will be longer.</p> <p>The housing emergency action plan contains a series of proposals aimed at improving access to housing, securing best value and ensuring funding levels are appropriate, reducing void property numbers, reducing homelessness, and increasing the number of affordable homes in the city.</p>
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Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
		<p>There is no overall identified risk to improving in these key areas, although in the short term the services offered will change.</p> <p>An intersectional and person-centred approach has been taken when reviewing the impact of this proposal using the available data and evidence. It is not believed that this proposal presents a greater risk to any protected characteristic group. However, analysis has also been done on protected characteristic groups e.g. those from minority communities represent a proportionately smaller group of the overall registration number, and it is not believed these communities are at a proportionately greater risk due to this proposal. Homeless advice presentations to the Council are more likely to be male.</p>

Other (please specify)		
Additional evidence required		

8. In summary, what impacts were identified and which groups will they affect?

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>Positive</p> <p>The proposals aim to bring the Council to a compliant state with homelessness legislation.</p>	<p>All - but more focused on lone parents (women in particular), carers, ethnic</p>

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>This commitment may mean that an increased number of houses available to the Council will be classed as temporary, but where possible we will look to allocate houses on a permanent basis. This approach will focus on families with children first.</p>	<p>minority communities in the short term.</p>
<p>Negative</p> <p>In suspending the Allocation Policy, other than for those with Gold priority there will be no properties advertised for rent until the Committee is assured the Council is compliant with housing legislation related to homelessness duties.</p> <p>This means that people of all protected characteristics and economic backgrounds will be unable to bid for or secure permanent settled accommodation with us, other than those who have been awarded gold priority.</p> <p>All applications are viewed with an intersectional lens, ensuring those with the highest priority (e.g. Gold priority, or silver homeless priority) are allocated houses on an equal basis.</p>	<p>All</p>

Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts	Affected populations
Positive	All

Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts	Affected populations
<p>Any external contractors will be required to comply with equality legislation and the Council's sustainability commitments.</p> <p>This will support 'A Just Transition' by ensuring people from protected characteristic backgrounds are living in houses that meet a certain standard overtime, and in-turn tackling the inequality around the impacts of climate change.</p>	All
<p>Negative</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Protected Characteristic communities across Edinburgh are vulnerable to a range of impacts from climate change including flooding, damage to property and temperature fluctuations. Climate change impacts are frequently felt most by the poorest and most marginalised groups in society, who may also suffer from reduced health and wellbeing.</p>	All

Economic	Affected populations
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<p>Positive</p> <p>Homelessness is understood as a key driver of poorer life outcomes, including employability, physical and mental health, and educational attainment. Ensuring the Council is complying with relevant housing legislation relating to homelessness will provide better quality and more secure accommodation overall.</p> <p>Improving access to settled accommodation quicker, especially for households including children and young people, will have a positive impact on these factors.</p> <p>This project will give Council services an additional opportunity to work with homeless households to support income maximisation and other support needs, such as employability services to support people to access and sustain employment opportunities.</p>	All
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Economic	Affected populations
<p>Looking at Council finance, the Housing Revenue Account will benefit from increased rental income due to the increased number of tenanted properties.</p> <p>There are potential financial benefits to the General Fund in year and long term through the decreased reliance on unlicensed accommodation as temporary accommodation. Under both options it is forecast that the service will operate within the 2025/26 approved budget.</p>	All
<p>Negative</p> <p>Potential increase in GF expenditure to obtain other suitable accommodation.</p> <p>Option 1 is forecast to be a net additional cost of £5m in 2026/27, prior to identification of further measures to replace the residual 870 unsuitable accommodation places, as at March 2027, with suitable accommodation alternatives.</p> <p>Option 2 is forecast to be on budget in 2026/27, prior to identification of further measures to remove the residual 517 unsuitable accommodation places, as at March 2027, with suitable accommodation alternatives.</p>	All

Households may face further challenges in finding and retaining employment during this period due to change of address/location. Council funded employability services and the Edinburgh Guarantee will be available to those that need it.	
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9. Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors and if so how will equality, human rights including children's rights, environmental and sustainability issues be addressed?

Any contractors used will be through the agreed Repairs and Maintenance Framework (which are awarded in line with the Council's Contract and Grant Terms & Conditions that align with the above policy areas)

10. Consider how you will communicate information about this policy/ service change to children and young people and those affected by sensory impairment, speech impairment, low level literacy or numeracy, learning difficulties or English as a second language? Please provide a summary of the communications plan.

This plan, if approved will be circulated through media channels and alternative accessible and inclusive methods.

We did the following communication around the suspension of the allocation policy in June:

- Article in Tenants Courier – June edition
- Briefed the Edindex Board, minutes circulated to all RSL partners – 17 June
- Briefed SHAPE colleagues verbally, although they were fully aware of the committee and the outcome
- Update provided through last Homelessness Task Force
- Website updated immediately following the decision so anyone accessing to bid or anyone supporting those to bid would see the update.
- Only one enquiry from an external organisation, who attended committee – query answered. And further briefing through the R2 group.

Following Committee on Tuesday we will ensure that we communicate the decision via the website immediately and that partner organisations that we work with are provided with an update.

Communications will be shared using methods that are considered appropriate to the range of audiences, as well as being proportionate and timely. Methods include:

- Plain English and appropriate tone in line with Council branding guidelines
- British Sign Language – including videos and written documents
- Braille

- Large Print
- Translation into other languages

11. Is the plan, programme, strategy or policy likely to result in significant environmental effects, either positive or negative? If yes, it is likely that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be required and the impacts identified in the IIA should be included in this. See section 2.10 in the Guidance for further information.

No.

12. Additional Information and Evidence Required

None.

13. Specific to this IIA only, what recommended actions have been, or will be, undertaken and by when? (these should be drawn from 7 – 11 above) Please complete:

Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)	Who will take them forward (name and job title)	Deadline for progressing	Review date
Continued support for homeless households with income maximization, employability and other supports from existing services.	Nicky Brown – Head of Homelessness and Housing Access	12/9/25	Monthly
Continued communication with partner agencies and those impacted	Derek McGowan – Service Director, Housing and Homelessness	12/9/25	Monthly
Cyclical committee updates to be prepared	Lisa Mallon, Head of Housing and Homelessness Strategy, Commissioning and Service Improvement	13/5/25	Cyclical
Continued work on the actions identified in Section 3 of the main report	Derek McGowan – Service Director, Housing and Homelessness	31/3/26	Monthly

14. Are there any negative impacts in section 8 for which there are no identified mitigating actions?

No.

15. How will you monitor how this proposal affects different groups, including people with protected characteristics?

A programme tracker has been developed to monitor progress of the plan and a report will be brought to Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee at the next cycle.

16. Sign off by Head of Service

Name: Derek McGowan

Date: 16th April 2025

Update: 11/8/25

17. Publication

Completed and signed IIAs should be sent to:

integratedimpactassessments@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published on the Council website www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments

Edinburgh Integration Joint Board/Health and Social Care

sarah.bryson@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published at www.edinburghhsc.scot/the-ijb/integrated-impact-assessments/

