

Integrated impact assessment (IIA) Template

Complete as a record of your assessment.

Read the IIA guidance before completing this template.

Title of proposal
Allocations Policy Suspension Update
Purpose of proposed work
The Council is currently non-compliant with key pieces of legislation relating to failures to accommodate and the use of unsuitable temporary accommodation, and on the 25 April, 13 June, 12 August, 25 September, 2 December 2025 and 10 February 2026, Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee agreed to an officer recommendation to suspend the Council housing allocation policy to help manage these risks. The officer proposal contained in the report to Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee on 25 August 2026 recommends lifting the temporary suspension of the Council's Allocations Policy, resuming Choice Based Lettings from 04 October 2026. As the Council continues to acquire additional suitable forms of temporary accommodation via the Housing and Homelessness Investment Programme, it is projected that the use of unsuitable temporary accommodation will reduce to 268 bed spaces by the end of March 2027. The temporary suspension of the Allocations Policy has played a significant role in increasing the supply of suitable temporary accommodation. Since the suspension was introduced, 1,224 homeless households have been supported through temporary accommodation or direct lets, with around 30% securing a settled home through a direct let. The number of Council void properties has now been reduced, meaning homes becoming available are increasingly the result of normal turnover rather than additional properties being brought back into use. Continuing the suspension would therefore have a more limited impact on reducing unsuitable temporary accommodation, as the same homes would be used to accommodate homeless households either temporarily or through a settled let. Alongside this, the Council is seeing a reduction in failures to accommodate, with a 60% reduction in instances and a 45% reduction in households affected between June and July, and this trend continuing into August. Officers will continue to monitor this closely and report further progress to Committee. The wider Housing and Homelessness Investment Programme, including off-the-shelf acquisitions, buybacks, commissioned temporary accommodation and new supply, is forecast to provide a further 1,641 suitable homes by March 2027. This additional supply is projected to meet the level of accommodation required to achieve its aims of the policy suspension. On this basis, the temporary suspension of the Allocations Policy is no longer required and normal lettings can resume, enabling more homeless households to move

directly into settled homes. Officers will continue to seek to achieve full compliance in 2027/28 by eliminating the use of unsuitable temporary accommodation. The impact of ceasing the suspension will allow settled Council homes to be advertised on EdIndex – Key to Choice. All applicants will be able to bid for Council settled homes and be subject to the normal letting policy.
Lead officer, name, job title, service and department
Derek McGowan, Service Director, Housing and Homelessness, Place
Additional colleagues: name, job title, service and department
Lisa Mallon, Head of Strategy, Commissioning and Service Improvement, Housing and Homelessness, Place Jill Thomson, Housing and Homelessness Strategy Manager, Housing and Homelessness, Place Andrew McCloskey, Senior Housing Development Officer, Housing and Homelessness, Place
Date
03 August 2026
Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned
As noted in 8 of this document there have been various communications with tenants and partner agencies. Following Committee, the website will be updated and partner agencies updated.

Impacts

1 Equality impacts

We want to ensure our proposals are fair for everyone. Consider potential positive and negative impacts of your proposal on groups/people with [protected characteristics](#). Assessment of impact means we consider the needs of everyone with an “intersectional lens.” This means looking at the impact that different protected characteristics and other factors can have on people.

Consider if your proposal will help:

- prevent discrimination
- advance equal opportunities by reducing disadvantage and meeting different needs, and
- foster good relations by encouraging inclusion and understanding.

Consider if your proposal could impact on groups/people with protected characteristics. Tick all that apply

	Negative impact	Positive impact	No impact
1. Age		✓	
2. Disability		✓	
3. Gender reassignment		✓	
4. Marriage and civil partnership		✓	
5. Pregnancy and maternity		✓	
6. Race		✓	
7. Religion or belief		✓	
8. Sex		✓	
9. Sexual orientation		✓	
10. Care experienced children and young people		✓	

Use the text box below to describe the differential impacts you have identified on each of the groups/people with protected characteristics. Consider any intersectional impacts.

Resuming the Council's Allocations Policy will allow all households to bid for Council settled homes. This will benefit all groups but may have specific implications for some households with protected characteristics.

Age

Positive impact on children and young people by moving into a settled home that may provide stability, particularly if this is in the same area as schools, for example. Lifting the suspension advances opportunities for households of all ages to access settled housing which would be available to bid on.

Disability

The suspension had a positive impact for households with Gold priority who have mobility issues and required a ground floor and/or accessible home. However, lifting the suspension will advance opportunities for households with other disabilities to access settled housing.

Sex

Positive impact as female main applicants make up 67% of households who have overcrowding priority and 77% of households with underoccupancy priority. Women are more likely to experience homelessness due to domestic abuse.

Care experienced children and young people

The Council has duties towards care experienced young children and people which can be met through settled homes being available to bid on.

Race

Positive impact as ethnic minority groups are more likely to experience overcrowding. EdIndex data shows that ethnic minority groups make up c.40% of households experiencing overcrowding despite making up c.30% of all EdIndex applicants

Gender reassignment

No differential impacts identified.

Sexual orientation.

No differential impacts identified.

Marriage and civil partnership

No differential impacts identified.

Religion or belief

No differential impacts identified.

Evidence

Use the text box below to summarise what evidence you have used to inform this IIA. Where possible, include links if the documents are published. Show how you have used your evidence in making your assessment of potential impacts.

Example: A proposal to increase charges will impact women more than men as we know women are more likely to be vulnerable to poverty. The [Gendered Nature of Poverty briefing note](#) provides an overview of this issue and why it matters.

Evidence could include the results of any relevant consultation/engagement. If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered.

EdIndex data

There are 32,075 applicants registered on EdIndex. The number of applicants in each group is as follows:

Gold priority - 431

Silver – Homeless priority - 9,227

Silver - Demolition/Officers Panel priority - 339

Silver - Overcrowding priority – 1,322

Silver - Underoccupation – 175

Waiting time points only – 20,581

Choice Priority Group	Number of applications at 03/08/2026 00:00:00	Percentage
1. Gold	431	1.34%
2. Silver - Homeless	9227	28.77%
2b. Demo & Officer Panel	339	1.06%
2c. Overcrowding	1322	4.12%
2d. Underoccupation	175	0.55%
3. Waiting Time	20581	64.17%
Sum:	32075	

Lets in 2025/26

The table below provides an overview of how many lets were made to the various groups via EdIndex.

Choice Priority Group	Number of lets in 2025/26
1. Gold	229
2. Silver - Homeless	988
2b. Demo & Officer Panel	142
2c. Overcrowding	63
2d. Underoccupation	51
3. Waiting Time	256
Sum:	1696

Bids made

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 to 31 March 2025).

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.

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 per month being advertised during this period.

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.

Following the suspension in April 2025, there have been less properties advertised per month compared to pre-suspension. In 2025/26, the average number of bids per property was 349 for 1,174 available properties to bid on.

The data shows that the suspension has had an impact on an increased average number of bids per property, indicating that bidding has been more competitive as only RSL homes have been advertised. An average of 15 properties per week have been advertised in 2025/26.

Homelessness data

The Council declared a Housing Emergency in November 2023, recognising the mounting housing pressures in the city. At this time there was around 7,000 households in Edinburgh without a permanent home, and around 5,000 households were in temporary accommodation, of which 1,300 households were in unsuitable accommodation. In June 2026, there were closer to 9,500 households with no permanent home, over 6,000 households living in temporary accommodation (including over 2,000 households with children), of which over 1,000 were in unsuitable accommodation.

The average length of time that homeless households spent in temporary accommodation increased from 428.5 days in 2024/25 to 447.9 days in 2025/26.

In 2025/26, there were 7,151 instances where the Council had failed to accommodate 2,260 households where there was a statutory duty to do so. This means the Council was in breach of legal obligations and open to legal challenges. This was an increase from

2024/25 where there were 2,472 instances affecting 1,026 households and 2023/24 where there were 1,450 instances affecting 550 households.

Homeless presentations in 2025/26 returned to levels last observed in 2011/12. In total the council received 4,501 homeless presentations.

Homelessness data shows that 32% of presentations are due to family breakdown in 2024/25, and 29% in 2025/26 and so far in 2026/27.

In August 2026, there were 6,344 households in temporary accommodation. there are 9,869 open homeless cases with statutory rights to temporary accommodation and settled housing. The suspension has meant less homes have been available for permanent accommodation, resulting in an increase in households in temporary accommodation and fewer households securing a settled home.

Supporting evidence

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.

Social Bite/Heriot Watt University report on Temporary Accommodation in Scotland (Nov 2018) highlights pressures on temporary accommodation in Edinburgh.

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.

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/>)

Sex and Age

Data on EdIndex shows that a slightly higher percentage of female applicants.

Sex	Number of applications at 03/08/2026	Percentage
Female	16065	50.1%
Male	16001	49.9%
Other	9	0.0%
Sum	32075	

After near parity in 2016/17 to 2018/19, there has been a diverging trend with significantly more males being the lead applicant in a homeless presentation than females. In 2025/26, males made up 64.4% of homeless presentations, with females accounting for 35.6%. Breaking this down further into gender by age bands, the largest number of homeless presentations in 2025/26 was in the males aged 25-34 years old age band (24.0%), followed by males aged 35-49 years (17.1%). Males aged 16-17 years (0.9%) made the fewest presentations, followed by females aged 16-17 years (1.4%). This has changed over the last few years, as historically the age band/gender with the largest percentage was males aged 35-49.

In 2025/26, single person households made up 75.6% of all homeless presentations. Of these, males were 55.1% and females were 20.5%. Single parents accounted for 12.7% of households, couples without children 3.6%, couples with children 4.5%, and other households (where there is an adult in the household who is not the main applicant or partner), 3.7%.

Data on EdIndex shows the number of households per age group per priority group.

Choice priority	a. 16-17	b. 18-24	c. 25-35	d. 36-59	e. 60+	Sum:
1. Gold	0	4	32	237	158	431
2. Silver - Homeless	44	1388	3149	4219	427	9227
2b. Demo & Officer Panel	17	131	75	102	14	339
2c. Overcrowding	1	69	387	833	32	1322
2d. Underoccupation	0	0	3	97	75	175
3. Waiting Time	64	1569	4839	9678	4431	20581
Sum:	126	3161	8485	15166	5137	32075

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.

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.

- 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 (Elected Member Briefing Note: Gender Responsive Budgeting - swbg.org.uk)

Race

Data on EdIndex provides a breakdown of each ethnic origin group

Ethnicity	Number of applicants at 03/08/2026 00:00:00	Percentage
African: Other	774	2.4%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British:Indian	202	0.6%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British:Bangladesh	227	0.7%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British:Chinese	134	0.4%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British:Other	413	1.3%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British:Pakistani	584	1.8%
Black,Black Scottish/British	159	0.5%
Black,Black Scottish/British:African	1758	5.5%
Black,Black Scottish/British:Caribbean	117	0.4%
Gypsy - Traveller	39	0.1%
Mixed	677	2.1%
NK	1320	4.1%
Other Black or Caribbean	96	0.3%
Other Ethnic Background	749	2.3%
Other:Arab, Arab Scottish or British	1375	4.3%
Refused to answer	129	0.4%
Ukrainian	900	2.8%
White:English	409	1.3%
White:Irish	206	0.6%
White:Other	1840	5.7%
White:Other British	1348	4.2%
White:Polish	1635	5.1%
White:Roma	39	0.1%
White:Scottish	16926	52.8%
White:Welsh	19	0.1%
Total	32075	

In 2025/26, 41.1% of homeless presentations were made by 'White: Scottish/British/Irish' households; and 'White: Scottish' households accounted for 34.4% of the homeless presentations. This was against a backdrop of an Edinburgh population that was 71.4% 'White: Scottish/British/Irish' and 56.3% 'White: Scottish' in the 2022 census. 'Other' households including Arabs are the second largest ethnic group at 24.7%, followed by 'Black' households at 19.7%. In 2024/25, 'Black' households were still the third largest grouping, and accounted for 12.7% of all presentations. In 2025/26, 47.1% of presentations were made by British nationals, 11.1% by European nationals and 41.9% by households from elsewhere in the world. This is the first year where British nationals have accounted for less than 50% of all the homeless presentations.

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).

EdIndex data shows that ethnic minority groups make up c.40% of households experiencing overcrowding despite making up c.30% of all EdIndex applicants

Care experienced children and young people

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.

At the end of March 2026, 102 young people had the priority.

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.

Disability

Data on EdIndex gives an overview of how many applicants have a recorded accessibility issue.

Accessibility Questions	Number of applications at			
	31/03/2025	11/08/2025	19/11/2025	03/08/2026
Autism	1160	1384	1456	1741
Blind / partially sighted	428	466	455	540
Hearing disability	806	878	914	1015
Learning disability	1563	1768	1832	2091
Mental health problems	6013	6597	6795	7563
Physically disabled	3211	3570	3686	4140
Sum:	13181	14663	15171	17090

The number of households with a recorded accessibility issue has continued to increase since March 2025 across all groups.

In 2022, the EdIndex application questions changed from “do you consider yourself disabled” to individual disabilities to capture the different accessibility challenges that applicants may face. Growth in recorded data is expected.

The increase in open EdIndex applications rose by 5,259 from 31 March 2025 to 03 August 2026, an increase of 19.6%. The total number of recorded accessibility issues has risen by 3,909, an increase of 15.1%.

A significant amount of applicants with accessibility issues already have a priority awarded. An accessibility issue, in isolation, does not always render a vulnerability which would warrant awarding a priority due to varying needs and requirements of the applicant.

	Number of applications at 03/08/2026 at 00:00:00					
	Autism	Blind / partially sighted	Hearing disability	Learning disability	Mental health disability	Physically disabled
1. Gold	35	33	52	53	176	256
2. Silver - Homeless	221	62	86	340	1336	463
2b. Demo & Officer Panel	51	2	8	44	101	51
2c. Overcrowding	115	12	29	115	253	115
2d. Underoccupation	8	9	10	16	62	49
3. Waiting Time	1311	422	830	1523	5635	3206

There are currently 431 applicants with Gold priority.

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 ([Scottish Government, 2023](#)).

Sexual orientation

Although the intersection of sexual orientation and homelessness is not captured in Scottish Government data, the Scottish Government EQIA on the Housing (Scotland) Bill – Homelessness Prevention Duties June 2024 noted that the most UK data shows that LGBTQ+ people are more likely to experience homelessness, including rough sleeping, than heterosexual people.

Gender reassignment

Although the Scottish Government does not as yet capture data on gender reassignment and homelessness, Stonewall has reported that one in four trans people in the UK have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives, and the Scottish Transgender Alliance Survey (2012) found that 19% of respondents had been homeless at some point in their lives, with 11% having been homeless more than once. These statistics evidence that trans status may have a disproportionate effect on likelihood of being homeless.

Please record any mitigating actions for any negative impacts identified, at Section 10 of this template

2 Human Rights impacts

The Council must act compatibly with Human Rights legislation. Think about what kind of impact the proposal may have on people in terms of [Human Rights](#). Use the text box below to describe which Human Rights Articles are relevant, which groups are affected and what the potential impacts are.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognise the right to housing as part of the right to an adequate standard of living. The First Minister of Scotland's advisory group on human rights leadership published a report in December 2018 with recommendations aimed at ensuring Scotland is an international leader in building a rights-based society. This included a section on economic, social and cultural rights and the right to adequate housing. The proposal would have a positive impact on households who are able to access a settled home suited to their needs.

Evidence

Use the text box below to summarise what evidence you have used to inform this IIA. Where possible, include links if the documents are published. Show how you have used your evidence in making your assessment of potential impacts.

Evidence could include the results of any relevant consultation/engagement. If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered.

There are 23,650 starters (74%) registered on EdIndex who do not have a settled home, and 8,373 Movers (26%). With more homes being advertised on EdIndex – Key to Choice, this will improve opportunities for households to secure a settled home.

Please record any mitigating actions for any negative impacts identified, at Section 10 of this template

3 Children's Rights impacts

The Council must act compatibly with Children's Rights legislation. Think about what kind of impact the proposal may have on children and young people in terms of [Children's Rights](#). Use the text box below to describe which Children's Rights Articles are relevant, which groups are affected and what the potential impacts are.

Children's rights 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.

Evidence

Use the text box below to summarise what evidence you have used to inform this IIA. Where possible, include links if the documents are published. Show how you have used your evidence in making your assessment of potential impacts.

Evidence could include the results of any relevant consultation/engagement. If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered.

Over 200 homes have been allocated to households with children living in unsuitable temporary accommodation since the suspension which has provided a positive outcome for these households. Returning to choice based lettings will provide fairer opportunities for all households to place bids on homes that meet their needs.

Please record any mitigating actions for any negative impacts identified, at Section 10 of this template

4 Socio-economic disadvantage impacts

The Council has a duty to consider how it can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by [socio-economic disadvantage](#), when making strategic decisions. However, to support the Council's Business Plan priorities, the Council considers it best practice to consider the potential impact that all relevant proposals may have on people experiencing socio- economic disadvantage and how inequalities of outcome can be reduced.

Consider if your proposal could impact on any of the below groups? Tick all that apply.

	Negative impact	Positive impact	No impact
Low income – cannot afford to maintain regular payments such as bills, food, clothing		✓	

	Negative impact	Positive impact	No impact
Low/no wealth – enough money to meet basic living costs and pay bills but have no savings to deal with unexpected spends and no provision for the future		✓	
Material deprivation – being unable to access basic goods and services, ie home contents insurance, repair/replace broken electrical goods, warm winter coat		✓	
Area deprivation (including communities of interest and communities of place) – where you live, where you work, visit or spend a continuous amount of time can all have an impact ie rural areas, accessibility of transport, education and employment impact, people who have experienced homelessness and/or the asylum system, those who share an identity and/or protected characteristic		✓	
Socio-economic background – disadvantage that can arise from parents' education, employment and income, social class in other words.		✓	

Use the text box below to describe the impacts you have identified on each of the groups above, and how you can reduce inequalities of outcome?

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. Returning to choice-based lettings will ensure that all economic backgrounds will be able to bid for settled homes.

Low income

Income cannot be taken into account. However, enabling wider access to social housing will support all households as it is the most affordable form of housing in the city. Those on low incomes will be able to access a wider variety of homes and can receive support to access benefits, grants and employability support.

Low/no wealth

Income cannot be taken into account. However, enabling wider access to social housing will support all households as it is the most affordable form of housing in the city. Those on low incomes will be able to access a wider variety of homes and can receive support to access benefits, grants and employability support.

Material deprivation

A variety of support services can offer assistance to households transition into a settled home, including benefit checks, applying for welfare benefits and grants and managing bills.

Area deprivation

By resuming choice based lettings for Council homes, applicants will be able to select homes that meet their personal preferences, enabling choice in access to education, employment and support.

Socio-economic background

Those with socio-economic needs may have social or support needs which would be suited to a settled social home.

Evidence

Use the text box below to summarise what evidence you have used to inform this IIA. Where possible, include links if the documents are published. Show how you have used your evidence in making your assessment of potential impacts.

Evidence could include the results of any relevant consultation/engagement. If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered.

Scottish Government's Ending homelessness together: updated action plan - October 2020 outlines that having a settled home is the best way to ensure people can live their lives with good health, wellbeing and a sense of community and belonging. A settled home acts as the foundation for a person to tackle an array of challenges including poverty, addictions, mental and health problems and avoiding offending and reoffending.

Please record any mitigating actions for any negative impacts identified, at Section 10 of this template.

5 Climate and nature impacts

The Council has a [duty](#) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to the impacts of climate change, incorporate the principles of sustainability into decisions and actions, and ensure a just transition (just transition only applies to climate mitigation or adaption projects).

Consider if your proposal could impact on any of the below? Tick all that apply.

	Negative impact	Positive impact	No impact
Climate Mitigation - opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions			✓
Climate Adaptation - opportunities to prepare for future changes in our climate			✓

	Negative impact	Positive impact	No impact
Just Transition – opportunities to ensure a fair shift to a low carbon economy that doesn't disadvantage people or increase inequality			✓
Nature Recovery Impacts			✓
Overall Sustainability			✓

Use the text box below to describe the impacts you have identified on each of the sections above and then consider how you can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to the impacts of climate change, incorporate the principles of sustainability into decisions and actions, and ensure a just transition. Also consider any cumulative effects of climate change on people.

N/A

Use the text box below to describe the impacts you have identified on nature.

N/A

Evidence

Use the text box below to summarise what evidence you have used to inform this IIA. Where possible, include links if the documents are published. Show how you have used your evidence in making your assessment of potential impacts.

Evidence could include the results of any relevant consultation/engagement. If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered.

N/A

Please record any mitigating actions for any negative impacts identified, at Section 10 of this template

6 Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)

Could your proposal result in significant environmental effects? If yes, you may need to complete a Strategic Environment Assessment? Information is available on the [Scottish Government SEA website](#).

Yes	No
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7 Consumer Duty

The Council has a duty to consider consumers' interests when making strategic decisions. If this applies to your proposal, you may need to complete a [consumer duty impact assessment](#). Information is available on the [Consumer Scotland website](#).

Yes	No
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8 Communications

Record how you will communicate information about this proposal change to those with different communication needs using [inclusive communications guidance and resources](#).

Following the decision made at Committee, we will update our website with the relevant details and notify all relevant partners and stakeholders. Please see [communications plan](#) in previous Committee report on 23 September 2025

9 Contractors

Is any part of this proposal to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors and if so, how will equality, human rights, children's rights and climate and nature 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 Actions

Record your actions in the table below. Actions may include:

- mitigations to reduce or eliminate negative impacts
- advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations
- addressing cumulative impacts
- collecting additional evidence
- financial implications
- risks
- any other actions.

Actions	Who will take them forward (name and job title)	Deadline for progressing	Review date (add name and job title)
Monitor the number of lets to homeless households	Derek McGowan – Service Director Housing and Homelessness	Weekly internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to Committee via Cyclical Assurance on Service Performance	December 2026

Monitor homelessness compliance issues (failures to accommodate and use of unsuitable temporary accommodation)	Derek McGowan – Service Director Housing and Homelessness	Monthly internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to Committee via Cyclical Assurance on Service Performance	December 2026
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11 Monitoring impact

Monitoring ensures that your proposal is effective and any issues are addressed.

Record your actions in the table below. Actions may include:

- how impacts on protected characteristics will be monitored, once the proposal has been introduced and implemented
- how IIA agreed actions will be monitored
- review process and timescales
- officer responsible.

Actions to monitor impact of proposal	Who will take them forward (name and job title)	Deadline for progressing	Review date (add name and job title)
Monitor the number of lets to homeless households	Derek McGowan – Service Director Housing and Homelessness	Weekly internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to Committee via Cyclical Assurance on Service Performance	December 2026
Monitor homelessness compliance issues (failures to accommodate and use of unsuitable temporary accommodation)	Derek McGowan – Service Director Housing and Homelessness	Monthly internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to Committee via Cyclical Assurance on Service Performance	December 2026

12 Next steps

Elected members must have access to IIAs in order to scrutinise them before making decisions. You must:

- share the IIA with them (this can be at draft stage for an APM meeting)
- complete the [committee report](#) with:
 - a summary of the identified impacts at section 7 of the committee report template: key policies
 - actions to address them at section 5 of the committee report template: next steps
- provide a link to the published IIA or attach as an appendix.

13 Quality assurance and approval

Complete the quality assurance checklist.

Send the quality assurance checklist and your completed IIA to your Head of Service for approval.

14 Authorisation

Name and title
<i>Derek McGowan, Service Director</i>
Date
<i>20 August 2026</i>

15 Publication

Send the approved IIA template to the relevant contact for publication. Ensure the title of the IIA is clear and concise, without acronyms and the content, layout and language style is [inclusive and accessible](#).

The City of Edinburgh Council:

- integratedimpactassessments@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published on the [Council website](#)

Edinburgh Integration Joint Board/Health and Social Care:

- sarah.bryson@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published on the [EH&SCP website](#)

Keep a copy of your template for a period of at least three years (longer if needed for business reasons).