Integrated impact assessment (IIA) Template

Complete as a record of your assessment.

Read the IIA guidance before completing this template.

Title of proposal
Household Support and Advice Service Integration Strategy
Purpose of proposed work
The strategy sets out the purpose and vision of the new Household Support and Advice Service which integrates the Councils former Family and Household Support Service and the Advice Shop. The services being delivered by the integrated service aren't new services, however the strategy focuses on the way in which these services will be delivered as a single service. The strategy directly responds to the following action within the Local Housing Strategy (LHS): • *Action 28. Develop a strategy to support the integration of the Advice Services and Family and Household Support.* The strategy reflects the need for such an integrated, holistic service within the wider context of the challenges in addressing housing, homelessness and poverty in our city. It describes the process, practical steps and actions needed to achieve the development of the integrated Household Support and Advice Service. The integration of these services will allow for the development of a locality-focused, place-based 'front door' approach which limits the number of times a person has to tell their story, and which comprehends the wider issues impacting on them. The broad remit of the new service will support it to develop its prevention approach through addressing root financial, housing and wellbeing issues at an earlier stage. The service supports the Council's wider approach in moving away from reactive crisis management, to a more proactive and joined up service delivery model that offers a number of interventions through a single service.
Lead officer, name, job title, service and department
Kayleigh Flannigan, Senior Housing Development Officer, Housing & Homelessness, Place
Additional colleagues: name, job title, service and department
Scott Watson, Household Support and Advice Manager, Place Mark Upward, Household Support and Advice Manager, Place Gillian Donohoe, Senior Housing Development Officer, Housing & Homelessness, Place Jill Thomson, Housing and Homelessness Strategy Manager, Place

Date
27 August 2026
Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned
The delivery of the service integration strategy was consulted on as an action as part of the LHS 2025-2030. The LHS was developed in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including departments across the City of Edinburgh Council, Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners, third sector organisations, community groups, private sector representative organisations such as the Scottish Association of Landlords and Homes for Scotland and members of the public including Council tenants. In total, over 1,100 people were engaged with, and written responses were submitted from 34 organisations. Public engagement for the LHS took place in three phases, from May 2024 to April 2025. You can find the final engagement and consultation report here.

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		x	
2. Disability		x	
3. Gender reassignment		x	
4. Marriage and civil partnership		x	
5. Pregnancy and maternity		x	
6. Race		x	
7. Religion or belief		x	
8. Sex		x	
9. Sexual orientation		x	
10. Care experienced children and young people		x	

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.

The Household Support and Advice Service offers an integrated provision covering a range of housing, money, debt, social welfare and community based supports accessible by a whole household regardless of age or need. This unique and holistic offer will have a positive impact on all groups with protected characteristics as the service isn't targeted at or only accessible to certain groups.

The Service strategy sets out five strategic priorities across the life of the strategy that delivers 25 actions in total. The focus of the strategy is delivering place-based, accessible and integrated provision that reaches households early and proactively works with partners to prevent harm from occurring in the first place. This approach will see provision delivered across the city in the places and spaces that households frequent, limiting the number of contacts households have with services when accessing help and support.

Additionally, the service has committed to a number of actions that focus on the development and use of service data to identify gaps in service provision, areaa where there is increased demand for service and where service uptake by particular groups doesn't reflect current need. This approach to the use of data ensures that accessibility for protected and vulnerable groups remains a priority for the service.

While the service is open to everyone across Edinburgh, the service will work with a high number of Council tenants. It is worth noting that people living in Council or Housing Association housing are four times more likely to have rent debt/arrears compared to owner occupiers' housing debt.

Whilst the integrated service will benefit everyone, the groups below are likely to experience greater impact.

<u>Age</u>

There will be a positive impact on children and young people where families are supported to sustain current tenancies by the service, access money, debt and welfare rights support early to avoid rent arrears and debt related harm. The service also supports households with children to access more appropriate housing for their needs where overcrowding or disability impacts housing stability. Support in setting up or sustaining a home minimises disruption to children and young people in terms of moving and changing schools for example.

The service's proactive approach to intervening early and preventing poverty will have a positive impact on longer term health outcomes for children and young people in Edinburgh – research recognises the impact poverty has during the first three years of a child's life and how this can influence future development and health trajectories.

The service supports households with children across a range of needs – this may be related to disability, poor school attendance and attainment or concerns relating to welfare. The integrated offer of housing support and money, debt and welfare rights provision has a positive impact on addressing the root causes of poor school attendance and attainment, thus promoting children and young people in reaching their full potential

The service also engages with and leads on a number of projects which support households impacted by or at risk of poverty – this includes advice provision incorporating questions about access to child maintenance payments where appropriate. If every child in Scotland received the maintenance they are entitled to, 20,000 children in Scotland would be lifted out of poverty.

The integrated nature of the support offered promotes the opportunity for households to be supported in a number of ways – this will include households seeking support for elderly relatives living with them, or where age related concerns impact on the stability of someone's housing. As an example, where housing support is being delivered to those where age related needs require OT supports or alternative accommodation, the service can offer appropriate advice and support to access age or need related financial support or benefits through the same service without additional referrals or long waiting lists.

Disability

Female single parents where there is disability in the family experience higher rent arrears than coupled families and male single parents with disability in the family.

Service data highlights that households with disabilities have a higher statistical risk of living in poverty. For disabled residents reliant on Universal Credit or disability benefits, administrative delays or changes to welfare awards serve as a direct catalyst for rent account instability. The integrated offer of the new service around housing support, setting up tenancies and income maximisation, support with benefits will positively impact those households at risk of both rent account instability but also housing instability due to disability related need.

Additionally, the services relationship with the Health and Social Care Partnership and increased proactive, partnership working will positively impact households with a disability around ensuring accommodation meets household's accessibility needs and/or support referral for OT support where adaptations or mitigation are required.

Sex

Women are more likely to experience public debt and amongst single parents – the vast majority of whom are women – there is an increased likelihood of financial abuse and coerced debt as a result of domestic abuse. Women are also more likely to experience homeless due to a violent or abusive household dispute; the service actively attends a number of multi-agency meetings to offer supports and services to women and households experiencing domestic abuse such as the DALAG (Domestic abuse local action group) and MARAC (Multi-agency risk assessment conference). The DALAG is a multi-agency partnership designed to prevent the escalation of low-risk domestic abuse cases where children are present where the MARAC group meet to discuss individuals at high risk of serious harm. The integrated nature of the new service provides enhanced services that include financial and housing related support to prevent harm where possible and to support households as early as possible to prevent further harm from occurring

Edinburgh Council currently house 22,444 council tenants with 50% currently in some form of rent arrears. Approximately 59% of our tenancies are **female led** (including joint tenancies). The service offers targeted supported for council tenants at risk of eviction due to rent arrears through the Multi-disciplinary Team (MDT). This support will positively impact these households in avoiding or reducing the threat of eviction due to rent arrears.

Intersectionalities between disability, sex and financial need are evident across our rent arrear profiles. The Gendered Impact of Public Debt report highlighted that female households with disability in the family owe more than males with disability in the family.

The Household Support and Advice service offer a range of debt related support, including collaborating with Public Health Scotland with a focus on gambling and associated health harms. New research highlights inequality is a key factor driving gambling in Scotland and that gambling also drives inequality.

The Scottish Health Survey 2021 highlighted that 61% of men and 56% of women in Scotland report gambling annually. More recently, Public Health Scotland reported gambling is no longer a male-dominated issue as it has been seen historically and that women now gamble almost as much as men in Scotland, and harm is increasing as well as recognising the association between gambling and intimate partner violence.

Race

The proactive focus on delivering place-based, accessible service provision that focuses on preventing poverty and homelessness will positively impact Edinburgh's ethnic minority communities. Data shows that minority ethnic groups are more likely to experience poverty than white ethnic groups.

The service recognises that specific groups may seek to access provision in different ways, at different times and in different locations within communities based on local need. The service's ambition is to ensure that each community in Edinburgh is able to access provision in the most meaningful way for them. The service addresses within the strategy a need to ensure that provision is delivered through a data led lens and reviewed through engagement with communities.

Care experienced children and young people

Care experienced young people in Edinburgh have established pathways of support through the Councils Housing and Homelessness Service in relation to access to both housing and housing support where required. Care leavers in Scotland frequently face independent living with minimal financial supports and suffer from persistently lower incomes and poorer economic outcomes compared to their non-care-experienced peers.

suffer from persistently lower incomes and poorer economic outcomes compared to their non-care-experienced peers.

The Household Support and Advice service offers housing support to all of Edinburgh's residents, regardless of age, need or background. Some of Edinburgh's care experienced young people may choose not to engage with housing support as offered though the Through Care and After Care service and instead prefer support offered by the Household Support and Advice Service.

Gypsy / Travellers

The Household Support and Advice Service work as part of a multiagency team to offer holistic advice and support to those stopping in unauthorised encampments as the services remit is open to all residents across Edinburgh. This offer, as described in the strategy, delivers proactive, place-based and person-centred support with a focus on poverty prevention and prevention of homelessness. Furthermore, The Scottish Government recently updated national guidance on Gypsy/Traveller accommodation which states that from 2027/27 dedicated site funding for sites will be integrated with the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP). The Council's statutory annual Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) will be presented to Committee later this year. As part of this, a progress update will be given on our current Gypsy/Traveller site to reflect these national changes

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.

Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2021–24 | Scottish Government, 2025 Used for: Section 7 (What do we know). Source for: poverty rates by ethnic group 2019–2024 — 43% for Asian or Asian British; 50% for Mixed, Black or Black British and Other; 18% for White British.

Chapter 1: Introduction and context - Health outcomes of experiencing poverty in the early years: evidence review - gov.scot This evidence review presents findings on the health outcomes of experiencing poverty in the early years. Its focus is on how poverty during the first 3 years of life can influence future development and health trajectories, drawing on key statistical health indicators and broader evidence.

Tackling child poverty priority families overview - gov.scot

This evidence pack highlights key issues for the six priority family types identified as being at highest risk of child poverty: lone parent families, minority ethnic families, families with a disabled adult or child, families with a younger mother (under 25), families with a child under 1, and larger families (3+ children)

The Care Review used as source for care leavers suffering from persistently lower incomes and poorer economic outcomes compared to their non-care-experienced peers.

Scottish Health Survey - Overview - Gambling harms - Improving Scotland's health - Population health - Public Health Scotland used as source for gambling and associated poor health outcomes in Scotland

The Gendered Impact of Public Debt Aberlour Children's Charity)source for gendered debt and intersectionality with disability.

The report also highlights that women in those circumstances are more likely to experience financial insecurity, including public debt and arrears:

- Women owe the most in total public debt/arrears, council tax and fuel/energy debt/arrears
- Female single parents have highest debts/arrears in the private rented sector and fuel/energy.
- Single parents with disability in the family owe more than couple families and male single parents with disability in the family.
- Females with disability in the family owe more than males with disability in the family.

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 Right to Adequate Housing

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.

Article 8 ECHR: Right to Respect for Private Life, Family Life, and the Home

The integrated nature of support offered by the Household Support and Advice service works across offered a wide range of services in order to prevent evictions and family breakdown whilst supporting stable environments for households to enjoy private life. This is further supported by the service's approach to tackling anti-social behaviour.

Article 6 ECHR: Right to a Fair Hearing

The service provides a range of advocacy support both informally and formally through support to attend appointments, court proceedings, benefit appeals and tribunals.

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.

2025-2026 Service Data showed that the service:

- Supported 2,922 households with housing support;
- Prevented 728 households from homelessness;
- Resolved 1,493 complaints/enquiries relating to antisocial behaviour; and
- Provided 5,413 people with benefits and money advice, information and support.

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.

Right to an Adequate Standard of Living (Article 27) 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. Additionally, with the integrated service providing housing support alongside money, welfare rights and debt advice and support ensure families have the financial means to provide basic necessities like food, clothing, and utilities

The Household Support and Advice Service is a key service in supporting Edinburgh's Child Maintenance Project. This work is about lifting children and families out of poverty by addressing the vastly under discussed mechanism of child maintenance. Which in turn reduces the risk of lifelong physical and mental health issues, poor school performance, future unemployment, lower adult earnings and reliance on services. The service engaging in this work directly addresses the Childs right to support.

Right to Health and Development (Article 6 & 24) and Right to Education (Article 28)
Financial provisions—including Sure Start Maternity Grants, free school meal extensions—protect a child's physical health and growth. The provision provided by Household Support and Advice works with families and partners to ensure that children have access to everything they need to attend and attain within Education as well as working with families to register with GP's, Dentists and access other health services. The service also ensures that families have access to relevant grants to ensure children have access to the appropriate uniform and travel to education settings.

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.

The End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Progress Report 2024 highlighted that poverty rates in Edinburgh are largely unchanged since 2020 and remain far above the headline targets set for 2030. 17% of people in Edinburgh were living in poverty in 2024, including 21% of all children (16% and 20% in 2020).

Service data (NEC) - In June 2026, over 6,000 households were living in temporary accommodation in Edinburgh, and this included over 2,000 households with children. Homelessness affects every aspect of a child's life, disrupting education, health, relationships and overall wellbeing, with lasting implications. There are multifaceted impacts of homelessness on children's health, development, play, education, and life prospects (Report on Children's Rights and Homelessness in Scotland, 2026-2029).

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		x	
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		x	
Material deprivation – being unable to access basic goods and services, ie home contents insurance, repair/replace broken electrical goods, warm winter coat		x	
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		x	
Socio-economic background – disadvantage that can arise from parents' education, employment and income, social class in other words.		x	

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?

The aim of the integrated service is to deliver help and support at the earliest opportunity to households included in each of the above categories. The service will work without a strict remit, offer provision in a range of place-based and community settings which includes access to commissioned services where households are seeking choice in who and where support is provided.

Additionally, the service is working on a number of data focussed projects which use existing service data alongside aggregated financial, health and other social and economic datasets to identify emerging need within communities across Edinburgh. The integrated service seeks within the strategy to work alongside partners to respond to current and emerging need within these communities' bringing services to spaces and places that experience high footfall and provide opportunities to proactively offer supports to mitigate impact of poverty and prevent further financial harm.

The Household Support and Advice Service works with key agencies to deliver a network of crisis support to tackle the impacts of the cost-of-living crisis across the most disadvantaged areas of the city. The strategy highlights the focus being on ensuring the service is delivered in areas with the highest need alongside the offer across the city's locality offices.

Additionally, the service has also adopted a cash first approach for people facing financial hardship, whilst also offering a range of holistic support and advice. The strategy makes reference to a 'quality conversation' which is an approach that seeks to identify the immediate support required to resolve the presenting need, as well as explore the other areas of a person's life to identify early or emerging need so that support can be offered to prevent problems occurring at a later stage. The quality conversation approach covers:

- Money and household finances;
- Housing;
- Community supports, family and other social supports; and
- Health and wellbeing.

The outcome of any conversation can result in a variety of identified supports, including providing people with direct cash payments, vouchers, or access to grants during a financial crisis as an alternative to or alongside in-kind support like food parcels or access to fuel vouchers.

The service also supports households to access white goods, furniture and basic essentials alongside money advice, or access to income maximisation officers where required. The service also provide support around managing household income through budgeting supports.

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.

A Just Capital 2025: New Actions to End Poverty in Edinburgh | Edinburgh Poverty Commission, 2025 Sections 1, 3, 6, and 7. Source for: poverty rate unchanged since 2020; 36,000 people to lift out of poverty by 2030; poverty becoming deeper; no pathway to ending poverty without resolving the housing crisis; one in three households in poverty due to housing costs; 61% of people in poverty in a working household; 15,000 people on in-work Universal Credit; JRF modelling — 60,000 children lifted out of poverty by increasing parents in work.

Small area population estimates: mid-2022 - National Records of Scotland (NRS) – area deprivation Section 3 (Population demographics — SIMD deprivation data; 26% of residents in most deprived 40% of Scotland).

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			x
Climate Adaptation - opportunities to prepare for future changes in our climate			x
Just Transition – opportunities to ensure a fair shift to a low carbon economy that doesn't disadvantage people or increase inequality			x
Nature Recovery Impacts			x
Overall Sustainability			x

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.

The Household Support and Advice Integration does not have any impact on climate or nature.

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 x

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 x

8 Communications

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

The service will develop new publicity material, including integration of the service's webpages, posters in different languages and utilising visual imagery to convey meaning, which will be produced and displayed in key locations such as locality offices, libraries and community centres and on the Edinburgh Council webpages. A programme of awareness-raising will be undertaken to promote the service to excluded groups and those with communication needs.

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?

N/A

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)
Gather and analyse service delivery and performance data – The service, as part of the strategy, will review current data collection and ensure access to relevant demographic data is included within the data review. The service will review data currently available across systems and seek to explore collecting data not available.	**Household Support & Advice Managers**	**April 2027**	**August 2027 MU/SW Household Support & Advice Managers**
Develop integrated communication materials and online pages to ensure the service is publicised as an integrated	**Household Support & Advice Managers**	**December 2026**	**February 2027** **Household Support & Advice Managers**

service and that households know what support they can access through the integrated service.			

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)
Impact will be monitored through the Cyclical assurance reporting to Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee	**Development Officer and Household Support & Advice Managers**	**Quarterly**	**Quarterly** **Household Support & Advice Managers**

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
Derek McGowan, Service Director
Date
1 September 2026

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).