Integrated impact assessment (IIA) Template

Complete as a record of your assessment.

Read the IIA guidance before completing this template.

Title of proposal

Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) 2027-32

Purpose of proposed work

SHIPs are submitted to the Scottish Government annually and identify projects which will be included in the Affordable Housing Supply Programme and annual Strategic Local Programme Agreements. This is a statutory requirement for all local authorities, and the SHIP is subject to approval at Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee.

The purpose of the SHIP is to provide a potential pipeline for the delivery of affordable homes across a five-year period. Developing Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and the Council record the funding arrangements required for each project through a mix of grant funding, private finance and other contributions such as institutional investment and commuted sums. The SHIP also records key aspects like bedroom sizes, the number of units for each project and the tenure type proposed to be delivered. The information gathered through the SHIP enables officers to analyse whether the five-year pipeline meets the demand for affordable housing in Edinburgh and whether it is expected that there will be sufficient funding to support this.

The SHIP contributes to the following Housing Emergency Action Plan (HEAP) actions:

- HS1.1: The Council, developing Registered Social Landlords and Scottish Government will continue to work closely together to increase the supply of a range of affordable housing through the Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP) and other routes.
- HS1.4: Work with affordable housing partners, private sector partners and other key organisations to support provision of an adequate supply of accessible and wheelchair housing, and suitable housing for people with complex needs, through new and existing homes.
- HS1.9: Develop and implement a plan to ensure that larger (3+ bedroom) and smaller 1-bedroom affordable homes might be increased.

The SHIP's findings underline the above actions by evaluating the wider scope of affordable housing delivery across Edinburgh that considers the opportunities and constraints within the presented data.

The delivery of new affordable homes, with support of Affordable Housing Supply Programme (AHSP) and additional resources made available through the additional £1.6bn of Council funding approved in February 2026, will support those client groups in most need. This includes:

- Households awarded silver priority for homelessness where affordable homes can provide security to vulnerable households.

- Ambulant disabled households and the suitability of accessible homes for their long-term needs.
- Families with children, with specific benefit to the child's wellbeing in a secure home.
- Care experienced young people and the benefits to their development within an affordable home.

Lead officer, name, job title, service and department

Jamie Ramsay, Senior Housing Development Officer, Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement, Housing & Homelessness, Place

Additional colleagues: name, job title, service and department

Blair Davidson, Housing Development Officer, Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement, Housing & Homelessness, Place

Alex Blyth, Programme Office Manager, Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement, Housing & Homelessness, Place

James Sedgwick, Senior Housing Development Officer, Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement, Housing & Homelessness, Place

Niamh O'Reilly, Senior Housing Development Officer, Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement, Housing & Homelessness, Place

Christopher Glover, Housing Development Officer, Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement, Housing & Homelessness, Place

Date

29/09/2026

Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned

All projects within the SHIP are subject to consultation with the local community through the Planning process. The delivery of affordable homes in Edinburgh will have a positive impact on communities.

Feedback from the local community on newly proposed housing developments is published and considered by Development Management Sub-Committee who then determine whether to approve or refuse a planning application. This consultation is undertaken by the planning applicant, not the Council.

All developing RSLs have been involved in producing the SHIP and will be prominent in delivering the housing projects contained within.

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

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.

Homelessness and access to affordable housing continues to be the biggest and most visible driver of poverty in Edinburgh. In 2025, priorities noted by the Poverty Commission include:

- Continuing to address the housing crisis
- The experience of seeking help to be less painful, less complex, more humane and more compassionate
- Designing and making decisions with and alongside people with lived experience of poverty.
- Embedding prevention and third sector reforms and continuing to invest in raising the capacity of the workforce to understand and support people in poverty.

In August 2026, a report to Housing, Homelessness & Fair Work Committee provided an update to actions within the initial report. The SHIP continues to provide critical data which outlines the affordable housing delivery across Edinburgh by contributing to addressing the housing crisis and provide a settled home for those currently residing in temporary accommodation.

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. The following types of families identified by Scottish Government as being more likely to be living in poverty include: 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.

The SHIP outlines a potential pipeline of affordable homes that could be delivered in Edinburgh over the next five years. The delivery of additional affordable homes seeks to address the fact that access to affordable housing remains a key mechanism to help lift households out of poverty.

Whilst the delivery of affordable homes demonstrates a positive impact on each of the above groups by contributing to reducing poverty, the SHIP has the largest impact on the following groups:

Disability
The SHIP's 5-year pipeline records the provision type for each project's accommodation schedule by detailing the number of homes that have specialist provision or level access. This data is used to outline the number of prospective accessible homes against targets like 10% of all new developments to be fully-wheelchair accessible. Accessible homes ensure that those with additional needs can be fully accommodated and secure within their capabilities to manage their day-to-day lives. The SHIP also includes other types of specialist provision that assists older people and those with learning disabilities and mental health conditions.

Pregnancy and Maternity
Households face increased financial pressure during pregnancy and maternity due rising costs in basic necessities. Within the context of Edinburgh's housing market being the most expensive in Scotland, providing affordable homes can ensure that households have a smaller percentage of earnings going toward housing costs. This has a positive effect on ensuring the basic needs of households can be met by reducing poverty.

Race
Ethnic minority families are more likely to be living in poverty as per Scottish Government's findings. Providing affordable homes allows families to reduce the cost burden from housing, as well as help prevent overcrowding in minority communities. Families can also benefit from the high-quality construction of affordable homes which limits the occurrence of dampness and structurally dangerous homes.

The Council's Housing Emergency Action Plan (HEAP) aims to improve access to housing, secure best value, ensure funding levels are appropriate, reduce void property numbers, prevent and reduce homelessness. The HEAP also aims to support increasing the supply of accessible and adapted homes by ensuring that we have good quality homes to meet the needs of people with different protected characteristics.

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.

Edinburgh Poverty Commission – Calls to Action: Edinburgh-Poverty-Commission-2025-Calls-to-Action.pdf
Edinburgh Poverty Commission – Calls to Action Progress Update: 8.4 - Poverty Commission Calls to Action.pdf

The End Poverty in Edinburgh & Edinburgh Plan details the effects of insecure housing that leads to poverty. The report suggests that reducing the cost of living for households must start with increasing the supply of affordable homes to ease the financial burden. This report also outlines the exacerbated effects of insecure housing on protected groups, which the SHIP aims to address by delivering more affordable housing.
minority-ethnic-employment-scottish-social-housing-sector-evidence-scoping-review.pdf . This is used to evidence the disproportionate impact of insecure housing on ethnic minority groups.
SIMD - SIMD (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation). This is used outline poverty levels in Edinburgh.

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. The report is

consistent with the above finding by highlighting the right to adequate housing as imperative to achieving this aim. The proposal would have a positive impact on households looking to obtain a safe and secure tenancy through affordable homes.

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.

In October 2026, over 6,600 households were living in temporary accommodation in Edinburgh. There would be a positive impact on households by increasing the supply of affordable housing which would provide a settled home for households currently residing in temporary accommodation.

As of September 2026, there are 11,809 households with priority need including 9,522 applicants with Homeless priority and a further 2,287 with priorities such as overcrowding, under-occupation, gold priority, urgent gold priority, exceptional housing need and urgent exceptional housing need.

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 UNCRC Article 27 (adequate standard of living) states that every child has the right to a standard of living that enables key needs to be met that supports their development. This includes their physical, mental and social development. Governments must ensure they support families who cannot afford to provide these standards.

A key finding from the Edinburgh Poverty Commission's report suggests that "A Decent Home" that is affordable is essential to ending poverty in Edinburgh. The SHIP's proposed delivery of affordable homes helps to achieve this aim by ensuring that households have adequate resources to provide for their children within a safe and secure tenancy that meets their long-term needs for development.

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.

17% of people in Edinburgh were living in poverty in 2024, including 20% of all children. That represents 89,000 people in total, including 18,000 children.

As of October 2026, there were 2,213 households with children in temporary accommodation.

End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Progress Report 2024 - Item+5.2+-+End+Poverty+in+Edinburgh+Annual+Progress+Report+2024.pdf
CEC Internal Data – Used to present data within the above sections.
Edinburgh Poverty Commission 2025 – Calls to Action: Edinburgh-Poverty-Commission-2025-Calls-to-Action.pdf
UNCRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child | OHCHR

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		YES	
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		YES	
Material deprivation – being unable to access basic goods and services, ie home contents		YES	

	Negative impact	Positive impact	No impact
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		YES	
Socio-economic background – disadvantage that can arise from parents' education, employment and income, social class in other words.		YES	

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 delivery of high quality, affordable homes is essential in helping to end poverty and tackle homelessness.

By providing homes that are built to strict energy efficiency and building standards, this will help to provide secure, well-insulated properties that reduce heating and energy costs for tenants. Increased access to affordable housing and well-designed, safer and cleaner communities will contribute to improved health outcomes by providing homes that are physically accessible.

The majority of new build properties delivered by the Council and its housing association partners are accessible for people of limited mobility, meaning particular needs and housing requirements can often be met through allocation of a standard general needs property (Housing for Varying Needs standards are currently being reviewed with work being led by the Scottish Government).

The Scottish Government previously consulted on proposals to update Housing for Varying Needs guidance and introduce a new Scottish Accessible Homes Standard across tenures. In August 2026 they announced that expert architectural consultants that specialise in accessible housing have been commissioned to take forward a review of the guidance and that they will work with disabled people, housing providers, and industry representatives to develop both a modernised Housing for Varying Needs design guide and a new Scottish Accessible Homes Standard.

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.

ESPC have reported that the average selling price in Edinburgh is £317,070 in August 2026.With Edinburgh's average household income at £63,051, this means that the average selling price is approximately 5 times greater than the average household income. City Lets have reported that in Q2 of 2026, the average monthly rental price of a two-bedroom property in Edinburgh is £1,449. For family-sized homes, the monthly rental price is even greater with a 3-bedroom property costing an average of £1,742. With Edinburgh's average rental and property market prices being higher than the Scottish average, this further evidences the need to deliver high quality, affordable homes to groups who are socio-economically disadvantaged. City Lets Q2 Report - Balancing Act ESPC House Price Report – August 2026 - House Price Report - August 2026 Scottish Government Affordability report - Housing affordability study: Findings report CACI Scotland Paycheck Directory – 2026

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

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 City of Edinburgh Council declared a Climate Emergency in 2019 and committed to work towards a target of net zero emissions by 2030 for both city and corporate emissions and embedded this as a core priority of the Council Business Plan 2023-27. The Council also declared a Nature Emergency in 2023.

Climate Mitigations

Building more homes will inevitably produce more carbon, however, all new developments are required to meet minimum Building Regulations, which contain stringent targets for meeting certain energy efficiency standards. Since November 2020, all new build Council homes have been designed to achieve net zero operational emissions. These energy efficiency standards are crucial in moving Edinburgh towards a net zero city by 2030, along with reducing heating and energy costs for tenants. This plays a key role in meeting statutory EESH2 targets by 2032 by reducing poor energy efficiency as a driver for fuel poverty.

The Scottish Government has made a commitment that all new homes which are granted consent from 2024 must use heating systems that produce zero direct emissions at the point of use. This means that new homes will not be able to use fossil fuels such as gas or oil and could involve the installation of low or zero-emissions systems for individual homes or connection to a local heat network.

Energy efficiency standards are already in place for new affordable housing in Scotland. All new developments are required to meet minimum Building Regulations, which contain stringent targets for meeting certain energy efficiency standards. The Council's own house building programme is leading by example in terms of sustainable development. A design brief has been produced that will ensure all new build homes are designed to achieve net zero carbon operational. The net zero carbon design brief has been in place since November 2020 and follows a fabric first approach, allowing the design and construction to be tailored to meet the requirements of the site and to select the most appropriate low carbon heating solution.

The adoption of the City Plan 2030 with the National Planning Framework 4 provides a policy framework that ensures buildings, and the surrounding landscapes are designed to support these emergencies. The future designs will help mitigate the impact of carbon through sequestration and the landscape design will be checked through the planning process to ensure consideration of climate adaptation challenges e.g. surface water flooding, increasing intensity and volume of water, drought tolerant species etc. The buildings will also be designed to take account of heat and drainage challenges that the changing climate is creating.

Climate Adaptation

Following the EESSH2 review, the Scottish Government is introducing a new Social Housing Net Zero Standard (SHNZS) to replace the existing Energy Efficiency Standard

for Social Housing 2 (EESSH2). The new standard aims to align social housing with Scotland's ambitious 2045 net zero emissions target.

Currently, the Council plans to invest significantly in its multi-storey estate to ensure these blocks are brought up to a more modern standard including energy performance. There are currently 10 multi-storey blocks in design that will fully align with the upcoming SHNZS standard.

On 7 June 2018, the Council approved a Mixed Tenure Improvement Strategy, setting out the next steps to tackle mixed tenure repairs, including a proposal to establish a Mixed Tenure Service to engage with all residents and manage the delivery of the construction work. The Mixed Tenure Improvement Service (MTIS) was established as a result and was implemented in 2020.

By enhancing property conditions and energy efficiency across all types of housing through a whole house approach, homes will be better prepared to manage the effects of climate change. The number of Low-Rise retrofitted properties complete or in progress in 2026/27 amount to 1430; made up of 958 Council homes and 472 private homes.

Just Transition

The Council and RSL housebuilding partners are working toward sustainability principles which promote local material sourcing, recycling, insulation standards and renewable energy. The environmental impact of individual projects is currently assessed through the planning process.

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

The affordable house-building programme seeks to maximise delivery of homes on brownfield sites, reducing pressure on Edinburgh's green belt, however, the SHIP 2027-32 does outlines some potential development on greenfield sites despite priority being for brownfield development.

The adoption of the City Plan 2030 with the National Planning Framework 4 provides a policy framework that ensures buildings and the surrounding landscapes are designed to support these emergencies. Protecting, restoring and encouraging nature will also be considered in the design of the buildings (for example swift bricks) and the surrounding landscape. The planning process also considers the selection and structure of the proposed landscape design to maximise the future habitat provision, whilst creating a safe, attractive place for future residents to enjoy.

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.

In 2024, emissions from domestic energy accounted for 28% of Edinburgh's overall emissions. Council housing represents approximately 7.9% of Edinburgh's dwellings and approximately 2.21% of Edinburgh's overall emissions (as of 2024). Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing post 2020 (EESSH2) Guidance New Build Heat Standard (NBHS) City Plan 2030

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.

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was completed as part of City Plan 2030 which presents the housing development sites in the city.

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.

No

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 report will be published on the Council's website for the public and stakeholders to view subject to approval. The Council is a member of 'Happy to Translate' supporting engagement with customers who have little or no written English. All communication is provided in the format requested.

The consultation with the community on proposed new housing developments is published and the feedback is considered when Development Management Sub Committee determine whether to approve or refuse a planning application.

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?

Terms of grant offers to delivery partners for affordable housing include providing community benefits. If any element requires procurement to be undertaken for the programme, an acknowledgement of equality and human rights, sustainability and environmental impacts is already built into the Council's procurement framework and protocol.

Terms of grant offers also require grant applicants to adhere to the Fair Work First guidelines as set out by the Scottish Government. These include appropriate channels for effective voice, such as trade union recognition, investment in workforce development and offer flexible and family friendly working practices for all workers from day one of their employment. There should be no inappropriate use of zero hours contracts, action should be taken to tackle the gender pay gap and create a more diverse and inclusive workplace, payment of the real Living Wage and opposing the use of fire and rehire practice.

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)**
Monthly monitoring of AHSP funding programme to ensure, where Council control	Alex Blyth – Programme Office Manager	Ongoing	Ongoing

allows, that proposed programme of project approvals, site, starts, completions and spend is achieved each financial year.	Jamie Ramsay – Senior Housing Development Officer Blair Davidson – Housing Development Officer		
Continue to explore all opportunities to increase the provision of affordable homes, with a priority for social rent, alongside delivering more 1 & 3+ bedroom homes as per HEAP Actions 1. & HS1.9	Alex Blyth – Programme Office Manager Jamie Ramsay – Senior Housing Development Officer Blair Davidson – Housing Development Officer	Ongoing	Ongoing

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)**
Continue to monitor end of year statistics in relation to AHSP performance through approvals, site starts and completions. This	Alex Blyth – Programme Office Manager Jamie Ramsay – Senior Housing	Ongoing	Ongoing

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)
action will be reviewed in line with findings from the SHIP to allow for comparative analysis between actual delivery and the SHIP's projected pipeline.	Development Officer Blair Davidson – Housing Development Officer		
To maintain a regular dialogue with Scottish Government to continue to seek additional funding to support the pipeline of development projects within the SHIP, including the potential for multi-year budgets.	Derek McGowan – Service Director for Housing & Homelessness Lisa Mallon – Head of Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement	1 Year (Until next SHIP report)	Derek McGowan – Service Director for Housing & Homelessness Lisa Mallon – Head of Strategy, Commissioning & Service Improvement

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 for Housing and Homelessness
Date
19 November 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).