Integrated impact assessment (IIA)

Title of proposal

Housing Allocations Policy Review

Purpose of proposed work

All social landlords are required to have a policy which sets out how their homes will be allocated. Usually, this policy is reviewed every three to five years to evaluate what is working well, what could be improved and to update the policy if there are any relevant changes in legislation.

The City of Edinburgh Council has committed to review its current policy (called the Letting Policy) as one of the actions within the Housing Emergency Action Plan (HEAP).

The legislative and regulatory framework for the allocation of social housing in Scotland stems from the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 and amended in the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014. Social landlords have a duty to work within a legal framework when developing allocation policies, managing housing lists and allocating housing. They must publish these policies. Landlords have discretion to develop allocation policies in line with local priorities and are encouraged to build flexibility into the policies. They must clearly outline how priority is awarded to applicants, and they are expected to make the best use of their available housing stock.

In Scotland, most people aged 16 or over have the right to join a housing list. However, there are some restrictions on those who are subject to immigration control.

Once applicants are registered, they may be owed a level of priority. Current legislation requires that ‘reasonable preference’ should be given to three categories of applicants:

1. Homeless people and people threatened with homelessness who have unmet housing needs.

2.People who are living in unsatisfactory housing conditions and who have unmet housing needs.

3.Tenants of homes held by a social landlord who considers the property underoccupied.

There is no legal definition of “unsatisfactory housing conditions”. The Social Housing Allocations in Scotland: A Practice Guide (2019) notes that the term covers a range of circumstances, including overcrowding, the physical condition of a property, unsuitability due to health and disability, harassment and abuse and social or family support.

The feedback from this engagement has fed into the draft allocations policy for consultation. The key proposed changes are:

Removal of the Gold and Silver priority categories – instead the policy introduces specific named housing needs categories (called housing pathways) for transparency and clarity. Housing pathways are **ordered alphabetically** to remove any perception of hierarchy;

Replacement of Starter and Mover categories – The existing Starter and Mover categories will be replaced by the new housing pathways. A distinction will remain between applicants seeking social housing and existing social housing tenants wishing to move. This reflects feedback from the first phase of consultation on the terminology and structure of the categories.

Advertising for specific housing needs – The new pathways will allow Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners to advertise homes to specific applicant groups to support their allocations priorities. The Council will generally advertise homes to all eligible applicants, except for wheelchair-accessible or adapted properties, which will be restricted to applicants assessed as requiring these features.

New housing pathway groups – Additional pathways have been introduced to reflect the types of referrals received by the Officers' Panel, providing clearer routes for applicants with specific housing needs and more consistent evidence requirements.

All existing points allocations will remain unchanged, with the exception of the cap on overcrowding points, which will be removed. Applicants currently at the maximum level of points (40,366) will begin accruing one additional point per day when the new policy comes into effect.

Lead officer, name, job title, service and department

Jill Thomson, Housing & Homelessness Strategy Manager, Housing & Homelessness, Place

Additional colleagues: name, job title, service and department

Karen Allan, Access to Housing Manager, Housing & Homelessness, Place
Debbie Herbertson, Service Manager, Housing & Homelessness, Place
Martin Macaulay, Senior Housing Development Officer, Housing & Homelessness, Place
Andrew McCloskey, Senior Housing Development Officer, Housing & Homelessness, Place
Cat Grant, Senior Housing Development Officer, Housing & Homelessness, Place
Brendan Fowler, Chief Executive Officer, Prospect Community Housing
Elaine Inglis, Letting Advice and Solutions Co-ordinator, Wheatley Homes East
Alasdair Fraser, Housing Manager, Manor Estates Housing Association

Date

20 October 2026

Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned

Officers asked for views on the Council's current Letting Policy to help inform the review of the policy.

To publicise the engagement:

- An email was sent to applicants registered with EdIndex and City of Edinburgh Council tenants.
- EdIndex partners communicated this to their tenants by email and in newsletters.
- The survey was advertised with a QR code and link in Council locality offices.
- Paper copies of the survey were available in Local Council offices and RSL offices.
- Council Housing Officers were also asked to add an email signature advertising the survey with a link.

Phase one of the consultation sought responses on five topic areas:

- Whether to operate a Choice based or a Needs based letting system.
- Whether to retain Starter and Mover categories.
- Priority categories
  - Understanding of the differences between the Gold and Silver priorities;
  - How helpful the categories were to understand how applicants are prioritised;
  - Additional categories for a priority award; and
  - Other comments
- Which incentive to downsize should the Council and EdIndex landlords offer to encourage tenants to move to a smaller home.
- What additional information on advertised homes would help applicants bid.

The consultation was carried out via:

- An online survey on the Council's consultation hub, with paper copies of this survey available. 2,488 responses were received in total.
- 10 in-person and online events were held with Registered Tenant Organisations, Council and EdIndex partners and stakeholders representing tenants and applicants.

Outcomes were published in a report at the Council's Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee on 29 September 2026.

Subject to Committee approval, phase two of the consultation will focus on seeking feedback on the draft Policy. The engagement activity will contain:

- An online survey, with paper copies available in local Council offices and RSL reception areas;
- Meetings with Registered Tenant Organisations;
- In-person and online events with stakeholders; and
- EdIndex partners' event.

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.

Age

Some homes in multi-storey blocks are unsuitable for children, and this will be noted on the advert. This may have a positive impact on older people but a negative impact on children.

Some homes are specialised to accommodate older people's needs and will continue to be advertised with preference for those requiring sheltered housing, again impacting positively on older people.

In the current policy, applicants in the Mover category who are:

- Not tenants of the EdIndex partnership;
- Homeowners;
- Homestake residents; or
- Shared Ownership/Shared Equity residents have their points backdated to the day when they moved into their home. In the draft policy, these applicants will be migrated to the General housing pathway.

Under the new policy, any new applicants from these housing tenures will not have their points backdated.

67.47% of applicants who are Homeowners, Homestake residents or Shared Ownership/Shared Equity residents are aged 60 and over. This change may have a negative impact for this group; however, transitional arrangements will apply where these households will benefit from retaining their existing enhanced waiting time once the new policy comes into effect. If most new applicants from this type of housing tenure continue to be those who are aged 60 and over, they can still be considered for other housing pathways depending on their housing need and can bid for sheltered accommodation where appropriate.

Disability

The draft policy revises the ambiguous priority categories “Gold” and “Urgent Gold” priority and replaces them with the Mobility Pathway and Delayed Discharge Pathway respectively. This will be a positive impact in improving the accessibility of language used on EdIndex.

In the new policy, homes will be advertised only for applicants in these groups. This will have a positive impact in ensuring specialist housing stock is managed appropriately.

In the current Letting Policy, any applicant can bid for accessible, adapted and wheelchair accessible homes. Ringfencing the applicants that can bid for these homes ensures it goes to a household with an identified need. It also ensures that applicants in these pathways can only bid for homes that would meet their requirements. Currently, applicants could bid for ground floor homes which cannot be adapted. This wastes the applicant’s bids. The change ensures that applicants can make appropriate bids.

If no suitable bids are received, the home will be referred to HART who can nominate a suitable household. This proposed adjustment will have a positive impact on this group.

The introduction of a Medical Pathway will have a positive impact as there is no existing specific priority group for people with other medical needs, out with those with an assessed mobility need that require a ground floor property. Applicants with other medical needs could only qualify in the current Letting Policy for Exceptional or Urgent Exceptional Housing Need priority after a relevant assessment. Having a distinct Medical Pathway with the assessment criteria set out for what is required, will be positive for those with other medical needs.

Gender reassignment

No differential impacts identified.

Marriage and civil partnership

No differential impacts identified.

Pregnancy and maternity

No differential impacts identified.

Race

This will have a positive impact as ethnic minority groups are more likely to experience overcrowding. EdIndex data shows that ethnic minority groups disproportionately make up c.40% of households experiencing overcrowding despite making up c.30% of all EdIndex applicants. Removing the cap on overcrowding provides increased opportunities of securing an offer of housing. The enhanced route for those overcrowded and needing three or more bedrooms directly benefits ethnic minority groups who account for 51.41% of applicants in this category.

Religion or belief

No differential impacts identified.

Sex

No differential impacts identified.

Sexual orientation

No differential impacts identified.

Care experienced children and young people

This group will continue to receive a dedicated route to housing, resulting in a positive impact. The policy will have a named pathway for Care Leavers, allowing housing outcomes to be monitored closely.

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.

Officers Panel Evidence

The Officer's Panel is comprised of senior Housing Officers. Referrals can be made by professionals where a household's circumstances are unique and not covered by the

other priority categories. Currently, referrals can be made for Exceptional or Urgent Exceptional Housing Need which may result in the priority being awarded. New categories have been created to differentiate between the most common referrals that are made to cater for applicants in housing need. The new categories are Medical, Unsustainable Living Condition and Discretionary.

EdIndex Data

The data held on EdIndex has been used to inform our policy by examining the current priority groups, vulnerabilities and accessibility needs, and lets to all groups to ascertain what is working well and what can be improved.

On 20 October 2026, there were 32,181 applicants registered on EdIndex.

The table below provides a breakdown of the main applicant's sex:

Sex	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
Female	16,088	49.99%
Male	16,083	49.98%
Not known	10	0.03%

The table below provides a breakdown of the main applicant's ethnicity:

Ethnicity	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
African: Other	801	2.49%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British: Indian	202	0.63%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British: Bangladesh	230	0.71%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British: Chinese	135	0.42%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British: Other	427	1.33%
Asian, Asian Scottish/British: Pakistan	586	1.82%
Black, Black Scottish/British	165	0.51%
Black, Black Scottish/British: African	1,789	5.56%
Black, Black Scottish/British: Caribbean	117	0.36%
Gypsy – Traveller	41	0.13%
Mixed	688	2.14%
Not known	1,333	4.14%
Other Black or Caribbean	101	0.31%
Other Ethnic Background	755	2.35%
Other: Arab, Arab Scottish or British	1,397	4.34%
Refused to answer	129	0.40%
Ukrainian	907	2.82%
White: English	429	1.33%
White: Irish	207	0.64%
White: Other	1,827	5.68%
White: Other British	1,332	4.14%
White: Polish	1,622	5.04%
White: Roma	40	0.12%
White: Scottish	16,901	52.52%
White: Welsh	20	0.06%

The table below provides a breakdown of the main applicant's language:

Language	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
Albanian	2	0.01%
Amharic	15	0.05%
Arabic	1,277	3.97%
Bengali	39	0.12%
Bulgarian	35	0.11%
Cantonese	11	0.03%
Czech	1	0.00%
Dari	19	0.06%
English	12,885	40.04%
Farsi	56	0.17%
French	18	0.06%
German	1	0.00%
Greek	1	0.00%
Hindi	3	0.01%
Hungarian	19	0.06%
Italian	35	0.11%
Kurdish Badini	10	0.03%
Kurdish	136	0.42%
Kurdish Kurnai	8	0.02%
Kurdish Sorani	46	0.14%
Latvian	9	0.03%
Lithuanian	5	0.02%
Mandarin	12	0.04%
Mandinka	2	0.01%
Nepalese	1	0.00%
Nepali	1	0.00%
Not answered	16,066	49.92%
Oromo	10	0.03%
Oth	65	0.20%
Pashto	20	0.06%
Polish	396	1.23%
Portuguese	29	0.09%
Punjabi	10	0.03%
Romanian	156	0.48%
Russian	23	0.07%
Sign	2	0.01%
Slovakian	4	0.01%
Somalian	35	0.11%
Spanish	128	0.40%
Thai	7	0.02%
Tigre	1	0.00%
Tigrinya	73	0.23%
Turkish	72	0.22%
Twi	1	0.00%
Ukrainian	329	1.02%
Urdu	82	0.25%
Vietnamese	19	0.06%
Wolof	6	0.02%

The table below provides a breakdown of the main applicant's age:

Age	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
16-17	123	0.38%
18-24	3,112	9.67%
25-35	8,516	26.46%
36-59	15,242	47.36%
60+	5,188	16.12%

The table below provides a breakdown of the current priority groups:

Priority group	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
Urgent Gold priority	26	0.08%
Gold priority	422	1.31%
Silver – Urgent Exceptional Housing Need	164	0.51%
Silver – Exceptional Housing Need	199	0.62%
Silver – Homeless	9,577	29.76%
Silver – Overcrowded	1,316	4.09%
Silver – Underoccupied	174	0.54%
Waiting time	20,303	63.09%

The table below provides a breakdown of the accessibility needs in the household:

Accessibility need	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
Mental health	7,575	23.54%
Physical health	4,180	12.99%
Learning disability	2,128	6.61%
Blind	533	1.66%
Deaf	1,030	3.20%
Autism	1,783	5.54%

The table below provides a breakdown of applicants' tenure in the Starter category:

Starter group	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
Bed & Breakfast	266	0.82%
City of Edinburgh Council Temporary Accommodation	7,865	24.44%
Council property	86	0.27%
Hospital	85	0.26%
Hostel	340	1.06%
Housing Association/Co-operative property	86	0.27%
Not known	332	1.03%
Own property	44	0.14%
Prison	77	0.24%
Private Sector Leasing	565	1.76%
Property comes with job	11	0.03%
Rented from Private Landlord	5,588	17.36%
Residential Care/Supported Accommodation	526	1.63%
Shared Ownership/Homestake	6	0.02%
Sleeping Rough	620	1.93%
Staying with parents/friends/ relatives	7,194	22.35%
Student Accommodation	96	0.30%

The table below provides a breakdown of applicants' tenure in the Mover category:

Mover group	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
Council property	3,738	11.62%
Housing Association/Co-operative property	3,532	10.98%
Own property	948	2.95%
Property comes with job	80	0.25%
Shared Ownership/Homestake	97	0.30%

The table below provides a breakdown of the number of bedrooms required for each household:

Number of bedrooms required	Number of applicants on 20 October 2026 at 00:00:00	Percentage
One	20,139	62.58%
Two	6,008	18.67%
Three	3,887	12.08%
Four	1,464	4.55%
Five	509	1.58%
Six, or more	174	0.54%

The table below provides a breakdown of the number of lets made per bedroom size in recent years:

Year	Studio	One bedroom	Two bedrooms	Three bedrooms	Four bedrooms	Five, or more bedrooms	Total lets in year
2023/24	45	992	837	197	26	5	2.102
2024/25	38	954	846	225	23	0	2,086
2025/26	14	694	641	245	27	0	1,621
2026/27	7	245	155	33	4	0	457

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.

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.

Evidence is taken from EdIndex (see above). There are 32,181 applicants registered on EdIndex (as of 20 October 2026). The Allocations Policy sets out how housing will be allocated to those who are registered on EdIndex. The allocations policy supports the right to adequate housing and attempts to do so in a manner which is fair, giving priority to those in greatest 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.

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. The policy directly supports this by providing additional support for families experiencing severe overcrowding and removes the cap on overcrowding, enhancing opportunities for families.

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.

Evidence is taken from EdIndex (see above). As of 20 October 2027, there were 1,316 applicants with an overcrowding priority, which is 4.09% of total applicants. Removing the cap on overcrowding improves access to housing to those families with an inadequate number of rooms for their family's size, which will in many cases include children.

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		✓	
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, i.e. 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 i.e. 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?

The review aims to ensure the best use of available housing stock, support the reduction of homelessness and ensure the allocations policy continues to comply with relevant legislation whilst allocating homes in a fair and transparent manner. This supports the priorities and actions set out in the Housing Emergency Action Plan (HEAP) and Local Housing Strategy (LHS).

Low income

Social housing is the most affordable housing option in the city. Income cannot be taken into account when allocating a home, but those on low incomes will benefit from accessing social housing. Support will be offered to tenants requiring help accessing benefits and employability. There would be conversations with tenants and staff about sustaining their tenancy, with support available on managing finances (for example).

Low/no wealth

Social housing is the most affordable housing option in the city. Income cannot be taken into account when allocating a home, but those on low incomes will benefit

from accessing social housing. Support will be offered to tenants requiring help accessing benefits and employability. There would be conversations with tenants and staff about sustaining their tenancy, with support available on managing finances (for example).

Material deprivation

Living in permanent accommodation may have a positive impact on how much control people feel they have on material goods within the home.

Area deprivation

Continuing to afford Choice Based Lettings to applicants on EdIndex will enable applicants to make informed choices about where they would like to reside as they will be bidding on homes in areas of their choosing.

Socio-economic background

Applicants could have intersectional social issues which reduce their housing options. The draft policy recognises the challenges that some groups face and awards preference to groups who suffer from socio-economic challenges.

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.

Evidence is taken from EdIndex where possible, (see above), however income details for applicants on EdIndex is not known as this data is not collected, as social landlords cannot take the income of an applicant or their family into account when allocating social homes.

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			✓
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.

No impact.

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

No impact.

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 ✓

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 ✓

8 Communications

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

Via the Council's website, the EdIndex website and social media.
Via Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee, and Policy and Strategy Committee.
Via Registered Social Landlord's (RSL) governance boards and routes.
Via email footers.
Via emails to all EdIndex applicants who have an email address.
Via emails to all primary and secondary stakeholders.
Via the Orb to internal staff.
Via the Tenant's Courier.

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)
Progress the Allocations Policy Review.	Overseen by sub-group set up specifically to progress the Allocations Policy Review (via EdIndex Board).	2027	Dependent on when draft policy is approved and adopted. Allocations Policy Sub-group.
Implement the approved policy.	Overseen by sub-group set up specifically to progress the Allocations Policy Review (via EdIndex Board).	2027	Dependent on when draft policy is approved and adopted. Allocations Policy Sub-group.

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)
Review feedback following implementation.	Overseen by sub-group set up specifically to progress the Allocations Policy Review (via EdIndex Board).	2027/28 – at an agreed timescale once policy approved and adopted.	2027/28 – at an agreed timescale once policy approved and adopted. Allocations Policy Sub-group.
Analysis of bidding in each housing pathway	Overseen by sub-group set up specifically to	2027/28 – at an agreed timescale once policy	2027/28 – at an agreed timescale once policy

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)
	progress the Allocations Policy Review (via EdIndex Board).	approved and adopted.	approved and adopted. Allocations Policy Sub-group.

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).