

# City Plan 2030-Choices for City Plan 2030

## Integrated Impact Assessment

### Summary Report - January 2020

Interim report		Final report	✓
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#### 1. Title of plan, policy or strategy being assessed

Choices for City Plan 2030

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

Choices for City Plan 2030 is the first stage in the preparation of the new local development plan. The Council has a statutory duty to prepare a local development plan. The process is set out in legislation and regulations. The local development plan, to be known as City Plan 2030 will set the strategy, policies and proposals for the use and development of land in Edinburgh. It will set out where development should and should not happen. The policies will be used to determine future planning applications. The purpose of Choices for City Plan 2030 is to seek views on the main choices for City Plan 2030.

The current Edinburgh Local Development Plan November 2016 provides the starting point for City Plan 2030. Monitoring of policies indicates that many of the policies in the current Plan are working well. Choices for City Plan 2030 sets out where changes to the current Plan are proposed. For many of the current Plan policies there is no change proposed. An [equalities and rights impact assessment](#) was carried out for the current Plan.

City Plan 2030 has a key role in delivering Edinburgh's vision to be a fair, connected, thriving and inspired city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced. City Plan 2030 will set out a strategy to guide the sustainable development of the city and policies to ensure that new development is of the highest quality.

The Plans aims towards achievement of the following outcomes:

- A sustainable city which support's everyone's physical and mental well being

- A city in which everyone lives in a home they can afford
- A city where you don't need to own a car to move around
- A city where everyone shares in its economic success

As the first stage in the Plan's preparation process Choices for City Plan 2030 does not set policy or strategy but sets out options for consultation. There will therefore be no change to policy at this stage of the City Plan 2030 project. Change in policy would occur at the stage following the consultation on Choices for City Plan 2030. This next Proposed Plan stage will be influenced by this IIA and subject to a further IIA.

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

Public engagement has been ongoing since March 2018. The process began with Community Councillors in March and June 2018 through a series of workshops which helped to shape the engagement which followed. Community workshops took place in autumn 2018 in 6 locations across the city. Sessions focussed on areas of the city where there was the most likely opportunity for change and other parts of the city. Further sessions were held in Autumn 2019.

There has been a focus on children and young people. All secondary schools in Edinburgh were offered the opportunity to be involved in the early engagement. Nine sessions were held in secondary schools to explain the project and gather views.

Feedback from school and community events has helped to shape the choices presented.

A number of existing networks have been utilised to engender engagement. This includes Festivals Edinburgh, EVOC and EaRN.

Social media has been used to build awareness and interest in the project. A regular newsletter and blog provides project updates, feedback from events and notification of upcoming event and opportunities be engaged in the plan process.

Development of Choices for City Plan 2030 has been carried out in parallel with a number of other Council strategies. In particular the Edinburgh Economy Strategy, Low Emissions Zone, City Mobility Plan and City Centre Transformation projects have provided insight into the priorities for Edinburgh .

The Choices for City Plan 2030 document is the main consultation stage in the preparation of City Plan 2030. Consultation will include:

- Launch of consultation document and questions on Council's Consultation Hub;

- Publicity to raise awareness of consultation;
- Notification to those groups and individuals on the project mailing list telling them how to comment;
- Staffed exhibitions in public places (e.g. shopping centres) to raise awareness; and
- Drop-in sessions (4-7pm) to allow interested individuals opportunity to find out more about consultation proposals.

**4. Date of IIA-** An initial IIA workshop was held on 1 February 2019 to consider an early version of Choices. This was followed by a second workshop on 22 October 2019 which assessed the final Choices document.

**5. Who was present at the IIA? Identify facilitator, Lead Officer, report writer and any partnership representative present and main stakeholder (e.g. NHS, Council)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Date of IIA training</b>	<b>Email</b>
Lindsay Robertson (report writer)	Senior Planning Officer	25 April 2018	<a href="mailto:lindsay.robertson3@edinburgh.gov.uk">lindsay.robertson3@edinburgh.gov.uk</a>
Jackie McInnes	Planning Equalities Officer	8 November 2018	jackie.mcinnnes@edinburgh.gov.uk
Iain McFarlane	City Plan Programme Director		iain.mcfarlane@edinburgh.gov.uk
Emma Fitzgerald	Planning Officer-development management		emma.fitzgerald@edinburgh.gov.uk
Kate Hopper	Project Manager (document author)		kate.hopper@edinburgh.gov.uk
Ben Wilson	Project Manager		ben.wilson@edinburgh.gov.uk

Keith Miller	Senior Planning Officer (SEA author)		keith.miller@edinburgh.gov.uk
Greg McDougall	Transport Officer		greg.mcdougall@edinburgh.gov.uk
Fiona MacLeod	Senior Policy and Strategy Officer		fiona.macleod@edinburgh.gov.uk

## 6. Evidence available at the time of the IIA

Evidence	Available?	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
Data on populations in need	Yes	<p>Over the last ten years, Edinburgh's population has grown by more than 57,000 – an increase of 13%.</p> <p>Growth is projected to continue at an annual average of almost 3,500 per year in the period to 2032 taking the total population to 563,600. The growth is not projected to be uniform across all age groups. The greatest increase in population is projected for older people with the number of people aged over 65 increasing by 28,000. School age children are projected to experience a moderate increase numerically with a growth of 1,500 primary age children and 3,700 secondary school age.</p> <p>By 2032, the average household size in Edinburgh is projected to fall to 2.0. The decreasing household size in the City means that household growth will even higher than the population growth. By 2032, the number of households is projected to increase by 18% - a growth of 41,000.</p>

Evidence	Available?	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
		<p>There are disparities across the city with pockets of poverty, low income and multiple deprivation. Around 29,500 people in Edinburgh live in the most deprived 10% of areas in Scotland. This represents around 5% of Edinburgh total population.</p> <p>Public transport accessibility varies across the city. Overall, 25% of Edinburgh's population live in areas classed in the highest accessibility levels whilst 42% live in the lowest accessibility levels.</p> <p>In general, the population of Edinburgh enjoys a high standard of health. Life expectancy is high with females living 81.1 years and males living to 77.1 years. However, there are significant inequalities in general health and mortality rates between different neighbourhoods within the city.</p> <p><a href="#">SESPlan Housing Need and Demand Study (HNDA)</a> provides evidence of housing need within the Edinburgh Housing Market area.</p> <p>The needs of families, older people, households containing persons with a disability and gypsies and travellers have been considered in the HNDA.</p> <p>Evidence indicates building affordable and sustainable housing is a priority, with a variety of house types and sizes to promote and encourage mobility in the housing system.</p> <p>The social, economic and physical environmental conditions in Edinburgh are variable and therefore do not</p>

Evidence	Available?	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
		provide a consistent quality of environment adequate to ensure good standards of public health across all areas and communities.
Data on service uptake/access	N/A	
Data on equality outcomes	Yes	See above
Research/literature evidence	Yes	<p>City Plan is informed by the priorities set out in a number of other strategies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Edinburgh Partnership Community Plan 2018-2028</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Council Business Plan 2017-2022</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">City Housing Strategy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">City Mobility Plan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Edinburgh Economy Strategy</a></li> </ul> <p>A monitoring statement has been prepared for City Plan 2030 which provides an evidence base as to why change is needed. The monitoring statement identifies the key physical, economic, social and environmental changes occurring in Edinburgh since the adoption of the current <a href="#">Local Development Plan in November 2016</a>; assesses the effectiveness of current Local Development Plan policies; and provides an information base to help assess the performance of City Plan 2030 in the future.</p> <p>An <a href="#">Equalities and Rights Assessment</a> prepared for the Strategic Development Plan and current <a href="#">Local Development Plan</a> provide further evidence. No negative impacts were identified.</p>
Public experience/		Feedback from early engagement on City Plan 2030 and other Place

Evidence	Available?	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
information		strategies. See below.
Evidence of inclusive engagement of service users and involvement findings		<p>A consultation and engagement strategy has been prepared. This has been informed by feedback from both participants and non-participants in the first LDP. Early engagement has taken place with Community Councils who have a role to represent a full cross-section of the community and encourage the involvement of people regardless of gender, race, age, disability, nationality or sexual orientation. This early engagement shaped the stages which followed. Workshops have taken place in locations across the city open to all, and publicised directly to interested parties and through a number of networks including Edinburgh Equalities and Rights Network (EaRN). Topic seminars have been held for industry and community representatives. Workshop sessions were held with secondary school pupils in both private and public sector schools.</p>
Evidence of unmet need		See data on populations in need.
Good practice guidelines		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDP is a statutory document. The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and associated regulations sets out minimum requirements for plan preparation. In preparing the LDP there are a number of general duties which must be complied with including sustainable development, climate change and equalities.</li> </ul>

Evidence	Available?	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Scottish Government Circular 6/2013</a> Development Planning sets out requirements for local development plans.</li> <li>• A development plan forum brings together planning authorities and agencies to discuss and share ideas on best practice.</li> <li>• <a href="#">National Standards for Community Engagement</a> provide good practice principles.</li> <li>• A number of good practice guidelines are produced by the <a href="#">RTPI</a> (the representative body for planning professionals)</li> <li>• The <a href="#">Place Standard Tool</a> provides a good practice tool for the consideration of place.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Gypsy Travellers and the Scottish Planning System – A Guide for Local Authorities 2015</a> (PAS)</li> </ul>
Environmental data		<p>City Plan 2030 is a qualifying plan in accordance with Section 5(3) of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. An SEA has been prepared. This identifies significant positive or negative effects that land use change and development, brought about by the options set out in Choices for City Plan 2030 may have on the environment.</p> <p>Noise can be a serious problem to people living in urban areas. In line with the Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006 an Edinburgh Noise Action Plan was published in 2014.</p> <p>Poor air quality, primarily caused by road transport emissions of gases such</p>



<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Available?</b>	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you?</b>
		<p>as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>), can have significant impacts on health. Some individuals may be more affected than others.</p> <p>The physical environmental conditions in Edinburgh are variable and therefore do not provide a consistent quality of environment adequate to ensure good standards of public health across all areas and communities.</p>
Risk from cumulative impacts		<p>City Plan 2030 is being prepared to align with a number of other strategies, as set out above, and in parallel with the City Mobility Plan, Low Emissions Zone and City Centre Transformation projects. The strategies have either been or will be the subject of integrated impact assessments. Where available these have been taken into account in considering the impact of Choices for City Plan 2030.</p>
Other (please specify)		
Additional evidence required		

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

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>Choices for City Plan sets out a preferred option to achieve the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sustainable city which support's everyone's physical and mental well being</li> <li>• A city in which everyone lives in a home they can afford</li> <li>• A city where you don't need to own a car to move around</li> <li>• A city where everyone shares in its economic success</li> </ul> <p>There are many positive impacts on equality, health and wellbeing and human rights.</p> <p>City Plan 2030 aims to deliver more affordable and market homes for people of all ages in mixed communities.</p> <p>It promotes healthier lifestyles through active travel and provision of green spaces which will have positive impacts on physical and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>A number of proposed changes will advance equality of opportunity through access to and quality of services.</p> <p>The City Plan process involves extensive engagement which allows people to shape planning policy in the city. The engagement process aims to build the capacity of communities. Preparation of places briefs for new housing allocations will provide the opportunity for people to be involved in shaping their area.</p> <p>Provision of public spaces and community facilities could allow development of relations between and within groups by providing places for interaction.</p>	<p>All</p> <p>Older people, disabled people, young people and children</p>

There are some proposals set out which could have more of an impact on some groups.

- Many of the proposals would be particularly positive for disabled people, young people and older people who may benefit more than others in terms of improvements in air quality, access to healthcare, local services and improved accessibility of green space.
- Ensuring that new buildings and places consider accessibility requirements particularly for people with varying needs, age or mobility issues as a key part of layouts could positively benefit older people and those with disabilities.
- Protecting against the loss of housing and excessive transient population could impact positively on groups such as older people, who may be more affected than others by transient populations and minority ethnic people who may desire to stay within existing communities.
- Parking policies which support parking for those with disabilities could positively benefit disabled people.
- Creation of high quality place and greenspaces could have a positive impact on mental and physical wellbeing for all but may particularly benefit those with mental health conditions.
- More affordable housing could particularly benefit all those vulnerable to falling into poverty. Delivery of additional housing could support community infrastructure and services in deprived communities.
- Safeguarding sites for new park and ride facilities and extension and realignment of bus services could benefit rural communities.
- Urban communities may particularly benefit from the delivery of new housing and community infrastructure in the urban area. They may benefit from things such

Older people and disabled people

Older people and minority ethnic people

Disabled people

Those vulnerable to poverty

Rural communities

Urban communities

<p>as new schools, green spaces, public realm.</p> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>More housing within the urban area could impact negatively on urban communities. Place Briefs for allocated sites would allow the key elements of design and layout in new developments to be set out to ensure appropriate development.</p> <p>Focus on urban sites for new housing could impact more on the business community than others as it would involve redevelopment of current employment sites. Policies are set out which could mitigate against negative impact. The quality and availability of business and industry premises may increase.</p>	<p>Urban communities</p> <p>Business community</p>
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<p><b>Environment and Sustainability</b></p> <p>A separate SEA has been completed and should be referred to. The SEA did not identify any negative effects from the preferred choices set out. The SEA provides an assessment of individual sites. Where there any negative effects identified on preferred sites mitigation is set out in the SEA.</p> <p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>An outcome of City Plan 2030 is to create a sustainable city. Proposals are set out which will work towards a carbon neutral Edinburgh, create green adaptable and resilient places.</p> <p>The preferred strategy makes efficient use of land through re-use of brownfield land for housing and retaining current green belt land. New and improved green spaces will improve the quality of the physical environment and have benefits which include enhancing biodiversity and protecting against the impacts of climate change, such as increased heat and flooding, improving air and water quality.</p> <p>Proposals require all new development to be carbon neutral and to demonstrate how their design will</p>	<p><b>Affected populations</b></p> <p>All</p>
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<p>incorporate measures to tackle and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Proposals aim to reduce traffic-borne air pollution by maximising public transport, walking and cycling. This could particularly benefit the young and those with respiratory conditions and those living in deprived areas as they can be more affected than other areas.</p> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>Development of West Edinburgh could increase the number of people experiencing noise pollution from the airport. There are a range of uses proposed and not all of the area would necessarily be allocated for development.</p>	<p>Young people, those living in deprived areas, urban communities, people with respiratory conditions</p> <p>Residents and workers</p>
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<p><b>Economic</b></p> <p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>Choices for City Plan 2030 has been prepared to align with the Edinburgh Economy Strategy which is tailored towards delivering good growth for everyone. The preferred choices set out are expected to have positive impacts on the economy. Policy is proposed that supports social enterprises, culture and tourism, innovation and learning, and the low carbon economy where it contributes to good growth for Edinburgh. Proposals will improve access to employment locations by public transport and active travel. New housing is identified which will provide employment opportunities in housebuilding.</p> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>A strategy is set out which would involve the redevelopment of some current business/industry areas. This could have a negative impact on the local economy through displacement. Further proposals set out aim to provide new business floorspace and re-provision on sites where business floorspace is redeveloped for</p>	<p><b>Affected populations</b></p> <p>All</p> <p>Business community</p>
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housing and other uses. This could retain business/industry within the area.	
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- 8. Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors and how will equality, human rights including children’s rights , environmental and sustainability issues be addressed?**

No

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

A content and engagement strategy has been prepared for the City Plan 2030 Project and will be reviewed throughout the project. This provides an overarching strategy that the Council will deliver during the process of preparing City Plan 2030 which extends beyond the Choices for City Plan 2030 stage. It also sets out an internal guideline for all the content and engagement elements of the project. The strategy aims to achieve a good city, a good plan and a plan which people understand. The approach recognises the different audiences and tailors the approach to meet these differing needs. City Plan 2030 has been communicated to date through community briefings, secondary schools, on-line and social media, use of existing networks including, EaRN and EVOC. Choices for City Plan 2030 will be communicated using a range of media and public engagement.

- 10. Does the policy concern agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use? If yes, an SEA should be completed, and the impacts identified in the IIA should be included in this.**

Choices for City Plan 2030 relates to land use and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required. An SEA has been carried out.

- 11. Additional Information and Evidence Required**

**If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered. If appropriate, mark this report as interim and submit updated final report once further evidence has been gathered.**

No further evidence required.

**12. Recommendations (these should be drawn from 6 – 11 above)**

- Ensure equalities are considered in developing communications plan.
- Continue to engage with the business community, including the third sector during consultation to understand impacts of Choices for City Plan 2030.
- Continue to utilise existing networks, including EaRN and EVOC throughout plan preparation process to ensure the engagement is as inclusive as possible.
- Consult on potential equalities and rights impacts of Choices to identify any further consequences from proposals set out.

**13. Specific to this IIA only, what actions have been, or will be, undertaken and by when? Please complete:**

<b>Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)</b>	<b>Who will take them forward (name and contact details)</b>	<b>Deadline for progressing</b>	<b>Review date</b>
Collect equalities information during consultation.	Kate Hopper – City Plan Project Manager	January 2021	January 2022
Continue to utilise existing networks.	Kate Hopper – City Plan Project Manager	January 2021	January 2022

<b>Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)</b>	<b>Who will take them forward (name and contact details)</b>	<b>Deadline for progressing</b>	<b>Review date</b>
Engage with the business community.	Kate Hopper – City Plan Project Manager	January 2021	January 2022
Include question within consultation on Choices for City Plan 2030 asking for views on any impacts on equalities and rights.	Kate Hopper – City Plan Project Manager	January 2021	January 2022

**14. How will you monitor how this policy, plan or strategy affects different groups, including people with protected characteristics?**

Choices for City Plan 2030 will be subject to public consultation. Equalities information will be collected alongside the consultation.

City Plan 2030 will be the local development plan. There is a statutory requirement to review a local development plan every five years. At review stage a Monitoring Statement will be required to be published which will consider the effectiveness of City Plan 2030.

**15. Sign off by Head of Service**

**Name** Michael Thain

**Date**

**16. Publication**

Send completed IIA for publication on the relevant website for your organisation.