

Integrated Impact Assessment – Summary Report

Each of the numbered sections below must be completed
Please state if the IIA is interim or final

1. Title of proposal

20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy.

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

The 20-Minute Neighbourhood approach supports the Council's three core priorities:

- Create good places to live and work;
- End poverty in Edinburgh; and,
- Become a net zero city by 2030.

The purpose of the 20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy is to set out how City of Edinburgh Council will embed 20-minute Neighbourhood concept in new and existing projects and decision-making across the city.

The term 20-minute neighbourhood is used to describe a place where people can live well locally. This ultimately means that people can access services, facilities and amenities which meet most daily needs within a 20-minute round trip by walking or wheeling.

It is noted that the strategy should be read alongside several other Council approved strategies and plans which refer to the 20-minute Neighbourhood approach. It seeks to build on existing work within the Council and where possible accelerate good place making principles in projects to create liveable places that meet the needs of local communities.

It is noted that is IIA relates to the overarching strategy. Projects that are developed as part of this strategy could be subject to a separate IIA Scoping.

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

This report seeks to update the existing 20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy that was approved by Policy and Sustainability Committee in June 2021.

All projects being developed under the 20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy will likely include project specific communication and engagement plans and individual IIA detailing proposed public engagement and consultation. All engagement and consultation will be carried out in accordance with Council policy and procedure.

4. Is the proposal considered strategic under the Fairer Scotland Duty?

Yes. The strategy will play a key role in the city's core priorities to end poverty and become a net zero city. This will be achieved through creating good places to live and work and delivering a green, sustainable transport network for residents and visitors.

5. Date of IIA – 15 June 2023

6. Who was present at the IIA? Identify facilitator, lead officer, report writer and any employee representative present and main stakeholder (e.g. Council, NHS)

Name	Job Title	Date of IIA training
Ian Tame	Programme Manager	
Jane Iannarelli	Senior Planning Officer	09 March 2022
Gert Rijdsdijk	Senior Transport Officer	
Gui Martins	Learning Estate Planning Officer	
Hazel Ferguson	Development & Regeneration Manager	
Becky Cropper	Poverty Prevention Manager	
Audrey Marchbank	Resource Officer	
Linda Irvine Fitzpatrick	Strategic Programme Manager	
Paul Powrie	Public Health Practitioner – South East Locality	
Elaine Watson	Learning Estate Planning Officer	

7. Evidence available at the time of the IIA

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
Data on populations in need	Census 2011 National Records for Scotland – Scotland’s Population 2020 National Records for Scotland Mid Year Estimates Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) City Plan 2030 Monitoring Statement Choices for City Plan 2030	<p>Edinburgh has one of the fastest growing populations of any city in the UK, with the population projected to have increased by a further 12% to 2043. This is partly due to an aging population – the number of people over 75 will nearly double by 2043.</p> <p>By 2032, the number of households is projected to increase by 18% - a growth of 41,000. 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>
Data on service uptake/access	Edinburgh’s Joint Community Safety Strategy 2020-2023 Childrens Services Plan 2020-2023	<p>In 2010 of the 190,000 people living and working in Edinburgh, 60,000 commuted to work by car and a further 61,300 commuted by car from other local authority areas. Transport accessibility is lowest around the periphery of the city, for example Niddrie, Baberton, Clermiston and Granton. Many of these are areas of high deprivation as ranked by the SIMD.</p> <p>30,800 pupils attend local authority schools. Of that just under 40% of pupils are assessed as having an additional support need with 1,700 assessed as having a disability.</p> <p>In 2019 over 2,000 children were involved with Homelessness Services.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation, area deprivation.	Census 2011 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2023-2028	Around 11% of Lothian’s population, just over 100,000 people, live in areas categorised as among the 20% most deprived in Scotland. The greatest number of these areas are located within Edinburgh (approximately 62,000 individuals) but proportionately West Lothian has the highest share of its population (26,500) living in the most deprived communities (14.3%).
Data on equality outcomes	Women’s Health Plan 2021-2024	
Research/literature evidence		<p>The Council has approved policies, strategies and guidance which support the 20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy.</p> <p>Key citywide documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2030 Climate Strategy • City Plan 2030 • City Mobility Plan • City Housing Strategy 2018 • Community Plan 2022-2028 • Corporate Property Strategy • Citywide Culture Strategy 2023-2030 • Digital and Smart City Strategy 2020-23 • Economy Strategy • End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan 2020-30 • Food Growing Strategy • Thrive Edinburgh Strategy • Thriving Greenspaces • Edinburgh City Plan 2030 Commercial Needs Study: Retail and Leisure. <p>Key National</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designing Streets: A policy statement for Scotland - National Transport Strategy - Equality Act
Public/patient/client experience information	National Strategy for Suicide Prevention NHS Lothian Director of Public Health Report Annual Report 2022	Based on 2011 Census Data the wards with the highest number of health conditions (including Deafness, Blindness, Physical, mental health, learning disabilities etc.) are Portobello/Craigmillar and Liberton/Gilmerton. Both had 31% of their total reporting health conditions. The City Centre had the lowest proportion (22%). The most deprived communities are in the peripheral areas of the city (e.g. Granton, Pilton, Niddrie, Saughton and Wester Hailes) furthest from the City Centre.
Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service and involvement findings	Equality and Diversity Framework 2021-2025	<p>Individual projects will develop communication and engagement strategies that include in person and virtual engagement/consultation with local stakeholders to ensure inclusivity.</p> <p>Individual projects will consult with Edinburgh access panel as appropriate.</p>
Evidence of unmet need	N/A	
Good practice guidelines	CEC Consultation Framework National Standards of Community Engagement Place Standard Tool	<p>The National Standards for Community Engagement are good-practice principles designed to support and inform the process of community engagement and will be used throughout the project.</p> <p>The Place Standard Tool provides a good practice tool for the consideration of place</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data	City Mobility Plan Air Quality Annual Progress report 2030 Climate Strategy Local air quality management – The City of Edinburgh Council Air Quality Monitoring Network (arccgis.com) Home page Scottish Air Quality	Evidence will continue to be collected on carbon emissions/air quality by the Council and Scottish Government as the project progresses. Project design options to be considered in relation to carbon impact. Poor air quality, primarily caused by road transport emissions of gases such as nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), can have significant impacts on health. Some individuals may be more affected than others.
Environmental data	Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan	Identify opportunity to strengthen and improve connectivity of the green/blue network.
Risk from cumulative impacts	N/A	Cumulative impacts may come about as a result of Low Emission Zone, Edinburgh City Centre Transformation projects and emerging City Plan 2030 policies which are being developed in parallel with City Mobility Plan. Focus on equalities and inclusion will remain strong as policies and proposals are further developed.
Other (please specify)	N/A	
Additional evidence required	N/A	

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

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>Positive</p> <p>Improve connections and access to council services e.g. no wrong door approach for a wider range of services.</p> <p>Connect and link service provision to allow residents access to services in a quick and discrete way e.g. locality based drop in.</p> <p>Opportunity to connect local services to city-wide provision.</p> <p>Have a positive impact on population health and wellbeing through the provision of well connected, safe, high quality public realm and green space.</p> <p>Promote an active lifestyle through the provision of safe, connected, and integrated sustainable travel routes.</p> <p>Improve city wide provision of green space that provides opportunities to be more physically active, socialise, gather and play.</p>	<p>All living in Edinburgh or visiting the local authority area for work, leisure or accessing facilities and services.</p>
<p>Negative</p> <p>The strategy is sometimes interpreted to mean that it will result in limiting movement and/or choice. The fear around a loss of freedom and misunderstanding of the 20 Minute Neighbourhood concept is an opportunity to educate residents on strategy.</p> <p>Maintain choice and ability to access to services out with local area (eg privacy and safety concerns). Ensure the transport network supports travelling out with the local area.</p> <p>Uneven distribution and capacity of third sector agencies across the city. Potential provision of services at a local level could lead to fragmentation or uneven distribution of quality.</p> <p>Increase reliance on digital and online services could exclude some and result in inequality of service provision.</p>	<p>All living in Edinburgh or visiting the local authority area for work, leisure or accessing facilities and services.</p>

Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts	Affected populations
<p>Positive</p> <p>Co-location of services within sustainable and accessible buildings could reduce the Council's carbon footprint.</p> <p>Provision of new and upgraded routes will improve the network of paths for walking, wheeling and cycling encouraging local journeys to be made using these modes. Improved access to public and shared transport options could also reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>Increased planting and green/blue infrastructure through public realm improvement projects could improve climate resilience.</p>	<p>All living in Edinburgh or visiting the local authority area for work, leisure or accessing facilities and services.</p>
<p>Negative</p> <p>Provision of services at a local level could lead to an increase of larger vehicles on the roads e.g. Transporting goods.</p> <p>Emissions, including noise because of project construction.</p> <p>New developments leading to a fragmented provision of greenspaces could have reduced benefits for biodiversity and nature.</p>	<p>All living in Edinburgh or visiting the local authority area for work, leisure or accessing facilities and services.</p>

Economic	Affected populations
<p>Positive</p> <p>Focus on improving town and local centres could attract mix of businesses and customers, benefitting local economies and increasing growth throughout the local authority area.</p> <p>Opportunity to repurpose buildings and promote alternative uses. Opportunities for asset transfer through community empowerment act could bring new uses to buildings.</p> <p>More local provision of money advice and support services could improve outreach.</p>	<p>All living in Edinburgh or visiting the local authority area for work, leisure or accessing facilities and services.</p>

Economic	Affected populations
More local provision of employability services could improve outreach. Potential to increase local employment opportunities, e.g. through staff redeployment to local centres.	
<p>Negative</p> <p>Local provision of services may not benefit from the economies of scale of larger operations. Perception that shopping locally might be more expensive.</p> <p>Transformative change will require significant investment.</p> <p>Impact on business during construction phase of any project.</p>	All living in Edinburgh or visiting the local authority area for work, leisure or accessing facilities and services.

9. Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors and if so how will equality, human rights including children’s rights, environmental and sustainability issues be addressed?

Most of the actions in the plan will be carried out by in-house Council services. Where contractors are used, as part of the Council’s procurement process due regard is required to be given to all equalities and rights, environmental and sustainability impacts when undertaking work on behalf of the Council.

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

Information relating to the strategy will be available in the CEC website. The website content will adhere to communication policy and best practise.

Each project that sits beneath this strategy will have an engagement and communications plan which will set out a proposal for designing literature relating to the project, including translation services in line with Council policy.

All online engagement via the Consultation Hub can be translated, distributed in hard copy on the request of participants.

- 11. Is the plan, programme, strategy or policy likely to result in significant environmental effects, either positive or negative? If yes, it is likely that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be required and the impacts identified in the IIA should be included in this. See section 2.10 in the Guidance for further information.**

Yes however the impacts have been considered through the [Climate Strategy 2030](#), [City Mobility Plan](#) and [City Plan 2030](#).

12. 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.

Given the nature of this Strategy this IIA will be updated as part of the ongoing programme. This process will include updating evidence as it is made available.

- 13. Specific to this IIA only, what recommended actions have been, or will be, undertaken and by when? (these should be drawn from 7 – 11 above) Please complete:**

Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)	Who will take them forward (name and job title)	Deadline for progressing	Review date
Increase understanding of 20 Minute Neighbourhood strategy through effective communication.	Richard Lambert (Senior Communications Officer)	Ongoing	
Support the development of a digital inclusion policy.	20 Minute Neighbourhood Board	Ongoing	
Maintain and improve the ability to access a wider range of services across the city via sustainable transport options.	Daisy Narayanan Head of Placemaking and Mobility.	Ongoing	
Ensure access to large green spaces and link into nature network.	20 Minute Neighbourhood Board	Ongoing	
Develop a strategic approach to managing deliveries.	Daisy Narayanan Head of Placemaking and Mobility.	Ongoing	

Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)	Who will take them forward (name and job title)	Deadline for progressing	Review date
Individual projects to consider construction management.	Relevant Project Manager	TBC	
Explore opportunities to collaborate and work across Council services and with partners to capitalised and get best value from available funding and deliver integrated outcomes.	20 Minute Neighbourhood Board	Ongoing	

14. Are there any negative impacts in section 8 for which there are no identified mitigating actions?

No – It is noted that this IIA covers the 20 Minute Neighbourhood Strategy and strategy only. Some of the impacts identified will be a result of individual projects which will have an individual IIA that will consider any negative impacts in greater detail.

15. How will you monitor how this proposal affects different groups, including people with protected characteristics?

Progress on key projects aligned to the 20-minute neighbourhood concept will be reported as part of future Strategy updates.

The forthcoming Edinburgh Partnership Survey help to understand how people view their local neighbourhood over time. Consideration will also be given to how the baseline mapping can be used to track improvements in local areas.

16. Sign off by Head of Service

Name Daisy Narayanan

Date 27/07/2023

17. Publication

Completed and signed IIAs should be sent to: integratedimpactassessments@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published on the Council website www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments
Edinburgh Integration Joint Board/Health and Social Care
sarah.bryson@edinburgh.gov.uk to be published at www.edinburghhsc.scot/the-ijb/integrated-impact-assessments/