

Integrated Impact Assessment – Summary Report

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

Interim

1. Title of proposal

Draft Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (ONTE) World Heritage Site (WHS)
Management Plan 2024 - 2035

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

This is a refresh of an existing document. The main change is that the plan now covers a ten-year period rather than five, and it had a separate action plan that will be reviewed every two years. A further change is that greater emphasis is now placed on responding to the climate emergency, which has its own priority theme in the Plan.

It is not perceived that there will be negative impacts resulting from the Management Plan. This will be kept under review and a further IIA will be carried out as necessary as part of the biennial Action Plan process.

The ONTE WHS Management Plan sets the broad policy framework to sustain and monitor the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. It is prepared in partnership with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and Edinburgh World Heritage Trust (EWH) as joint management partners of the WHS.

The Management Plan relates directly to Edinburgh City Plan 2030 (currently at examination stage) and other relevant supplementary planning documents, which remain the main mechanism for local implementation of the priorities within the Plan. It includes the following:

- Shared vision, long-term goals, and short-term actions to preserve the ONTE WHS's Outstanding Universal Value.
- Helps to explain the special qualities and values of the WHS.
- Advocates existing protective policies.
- Influences the day-to-day management issues.
- Provides supporting information on managing the opportunities and threats facing the Site.
- Provides a framework for monitoring the condition of the built environment.

The Management Plan must follow the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The Plan therefore includes:

- Executive Summary and Purpose of the Management Plan.
- Site description and brief history.
- Statement of significance.
- Interests in the World Heritage Site.
- Vision and long-term aims (2024-2050).
- Short-term objectives reviewed biennially (Action Plan).
- Monitoring strategy, implementation, and performance indicators/actions.

The Management Plan also makes reference throughout to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including those around gender equality, affordable and clean energy, sustainable cities and communities, and climate action.

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

The vision and long-term aims of the Plan were informed by early stakeholder engagement in the previous management plan and remain unchanged.

The development of the key themes in the draft Plan was informed by an online public engagement exercise from October-December 2022 based on the Scottish Government Place Standard methodology (a modified version to reflect World Heritage-specific issues). The key themes are:

1. Awareness, appreciation and activity around World Heritage Site status
2. Climate emergency
3. Conservation and maintenance of buildings and public spaces
4. Control, guidance, and contribution of new development to city centre
5. Sustainable visitor experience

A series of 'drop-in' events also took place in libraries, parks and graveyards, alongside stakeholder workshops, community council meetings and social media signposting. Focus group discussions were also carried out in Spring 2023. Each of these elements of public engagement was based on the Place Standard tool.

Further public consultation is proposed on the Consultation Hub to gather feedback on this draft plan. Further stakeholder engagement will also be carried out, including a meeting with Edinburgh Access Panel and dedicated workshops including representatives of a range of protected characteristic groups to consider the mobility and inclusion implications of the ONTE WHS MP.

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

Yes. The ONTE WHS Management Plan supports the delivery of other Council plans and strategies that play a key role in the city's bid to tackle inequalities, such as City Plan 2030, Climate Ready Edinburgh and Edinburgh City Centre Transformation.

5. Date of IIA

An initial workshop was held on 14 December 2023. A further workshop will be held following the consultation and engagement period.

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 |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Jenny Bruce (lead officer, report writer) | Old and New Towns of Edinburgh WHS Coordinator - CEC | 6 December 2023 |
| Gaby Laing (facilitator) | World Heritage Engagement Officer -EWH | - |
| Iain McFarlane | Development Planning Operations Manager - CEC | - |
| Andrew Smith | Senior Planner (Landscape) - CEC | - |
| Greg McDougall | Senior Transport Officer - CEC | - |
| Fiona MacLeod | Senior Climate Change and Sustainability Officer - CEC | - |
| Fiona Rankin | Head of Conservation (Public Realm) - EWH | - |
| Yann Grandgirard | Head of Climate Change - EWH | - |
| Christina Sinclair | Director – EWH | - |
| Wendy MacAdie | Head of Engagement and Operations – EWH | - |
| Rebecca Burnett | Business Growth and Talent Development Lead (Tourism/Retail) - CEC | - |

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 |
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| Data on populations in need | <p><u>Census 2011</u></p> <p><u>National Records for Scotland Mid-year estimates 2019, 2020, 2021</u></p> <p><u>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)</u></p> <p><u>Edinburgh By Numbers 2022</u></p> | <p>City of Edinburgh has one of the fastest growing populations of any city in the UK.</p> <p>By 2043 the proportion of dependents (0-15 and 65+) will represent almost half of the population in Edinburgh (to 47.6%).</p> <p>The City Centre has a much higher proportion (29%) of residents in the 16-24 age group compared with an Edinburgh- wide share of 13%. Conversely, the city centre has a lower share of its population over 65 years of age (12%), compared to the wider city region (22%).</p> <p>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%).</p> <p>The SMID details that 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.</p> <p>The City Centre includes some communities which fall within the most deprived in the city (such as the Old Town, Princes Street and Leith Street) and others which are among the least deprived (such as New Town West and Dean Village) in Edinburgh.</p> |

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| Data on service uptake/access | Yes | The Action Plan will impact on multiple service areas and data on service uptake/ access will be considered at service level when implementing relevant Plan actions. |
| Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation, area deprivation. | <p><u>Census 2011</u></p> <p>The Edinburgh Poverty Commission's <u>data and evidence 2020</u></p> | <p>Evidence in Edinburgh shows that the risk of low income and deprivation is strongly associated with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Households with adults or children in with specific characteristics such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAME backgrounds • Disability • Families with 3 or more children 2. Unemployment: Some 74% of all unemployed people in Scotland are in poverty, compared to only 5% of people in households where all adults are in full time work. 3. Limited or insecure working hours: 29% of households which rely on part time employment are in poverty, as well as 26% of multiple adult households where only one adult is in full time employment. 4. Low pay: Pre Covid the majority (65%) of people in poverty in Edinburgh were in working households 5. High housing costs: High housing costs in Edinburgh are estimated to have pushed 22,600 people in the city into poverty (29% of all people in poverty, more than double the Scottish average ratio). People in poverty are highly concentrated in rented accommodation in Scotland. 6. Car ownership and access to a bike follow a clear income gradient (higher income having higher access) in urban areas. Users of public transport tend to be younger (16-29) and older age groups (60+) 7. Access to transport is lowest around the periphery of the city, for example |

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| | | Niddrie, Baberton, Clermiston and Granton. Many of these are areas of high deprivation as ranked by the SIMD |
| Data on equality outcomes | Yes | See data on 'Populations in Need' |
| Research/literature evidence | Yes | <p>The management partnership for the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh World Heritage Site (including City of Edinburgh Council, Historic Environment Scotland and Edinburgh World Heritage Trust) has policies, strategies and guidance which supports the WHS Management Plan.</p> <p>Key Council documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Plan 2030 – The City of Edinburgh Council • Edinburgh Design Guidance • Conservation Area Character Appraisals • Conservation and Adaptation • City Mobility Plan • City Centre Transformation • Edinburgh Tourism Strategy 2030 • 2030 Climate Strategy • Local Flood Risk Management Plan • Vision for Water Management in the City of Edinburgh • Edinburgh Blue Green Network • Edinburgh's Thriving Green Spaces • Edinburgh Biodiversity Action Plan 2022 - 27 • City Housing Strategy • End Poverty in Edinburgh Delivery Plan 2020-2030 • Corporate Property Strategy <p>Key international documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention • UNESCO Sustainable Development Goals ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>UNESCO Climate Change and World Heritage Policy Document and Strategy</u> • <u>UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape</u> <p>Key national documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National Planning Framework 4</u> • <u>Our Place in Time strategy for the historic environment</u> • <u>Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)</u> • <u>Climate Ready Scotland: 2nd Scottish Adaptation Plan</u> • <u>Tackling the Nature Emergency – Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045</u> • <u>Scotland Outlook 2030 Tourism Strategy</u> |
| Public/patient/client experience information | <p><u>Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) Assessment</u></p> <p>Ongoing, including:</p> <p>Pre-draft public engagement – online consultation (Oct-Dec 2022)</p> <p>Pre-draft focus groups (March – April 2023), stakeholder workshops and community council meetings</p> | <p>The CVI concluded that the WHS is vulnerable to environmental, social and economic impacts from climate change, including flooding and heatwaves, which are already being experienced.</p> <p>Public engagement used the Scottish Government <u>Place Standard methodology</u>. Results indicated that there is action needed by the WHS Partners in relation to all the key themes of the research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater commitment required to tidying the city • A regeneration plan for Princes Street- to give it more of a sense of value and appeal for locals and to enhance the sense of community within the WHS • A tourist levy- with money being ringfenced to reduce the impact of tourism and to benefit locals • Promotion of a clear plan in relation to mobility around the WHS- and through this, to give |

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| | | <p>locals a sense of what the 'end goal' is and when this will be reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of how planning decisions are made- to allow locals to feel more involved |
| Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service and involvement findings | Yes | <p>A further eight-week public consultation will be held on the draft Plan. As well as being held online on the Council's Consultation Hub, to ensure inclusive engagement, several sessions will be planned to fully engage with all sectors and communities on the actions for the Plan. Radio advertising will be used to promote the consultation and it will be summarised in a BSL video. The Management Plan may change resulting from this consultation.</p> |
| Evidence of unmet need | Yes | <p>As above- the Management Plan may change resulting from this consultation.</p> |
| Good practice guidelines | <p><u>Atlas World Heritage</u></p> <p><u>UNESCO recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape</u></p> <p><u>Scottish Government Place Standard tool</u></p> | <p>International benchmarking with five European cities was carried out over three years, where sustainable heritage management research was shared and has provided the framework for this Plan.</p> |
| Carbon emissions generated/reduced data | | N/A |
| Environmental data | <u>SEA</u> | <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Pre-screening in November 2023</p> <p>This is a refresh of an existing Management Plan and a previous iteration has been through a full SEA.</p> |
| Risk from cumulative impacts | | <p>It is necessary to ensure that the ONTE WHS Management Plan does not contribute to inequality in the city.</p> |

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| | | The Plan aligns with several city-wide strategies which have already, or will be, subject to Integrated Impact Assessments. These have been considered in the preparation of this Plan. |
| Other (please specify) | | |
| Additional evidence required | | |

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

| Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights | Affected populations |
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| <p>Positive Support protection of open space; provision of green and blue infrastructure, integrated active travel routes and cleaner urban environment; conservation of buildings, monuments, graveyards, protect the visual amenity of the city, including the skyline and protected views; encourage good quality design, support sensitive adaptation of historic buildings to reduce carbon emissions; support repair and maintenance of buildings and streets; improve intellectual access to the WHS through in-person and digital education and interpretation resources; support community and interest groups to affect improvement and change in their local area, support community engagement, and promote mixed communities.</p> <p>Older people, disabled people and families in particular will benefit from improved accessibility in the public realm. Women and trans women will benefit from this Plan’s support of the Women’s Safety Agenda. Wider geographical communities will benefit from access to digital resource and could ease tourism pressures.</p> <p>Intersectionality was identified as being of key importance to the delivery of the Plan through the benefit in engaging with communities which have intersections with other groups, as well as capitalising on partnership working.</p> | <p>Staff, different geographical communities (including international)</p> <p>People vulnerable to falling into poverty;</p> <p>Older people; disabled people and families – young people and children</p> <p>The Action Plan identifies project work with the following: Refugees and asylum seekers, people with different religions or beliefs (includes people with no religion or</p> |

| Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights | Affected populations |
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| <p>Interpretation of the WHS will be widened to encourage a sense of belonging to those from less traditional backgrounds, e.g. refugees.</p> <p>Community projects and interpretation can help to highlight different groups who might be discriminated against and encourage feeling a part of the history of the WHS. Can help by carefully choosing our themes.</p> <p>Digital infrastructure can facilitate community engagement by providing online platforms for discussions, feedback, and collaboration. Social media, community forums, and virtual meetings can connect local communities and stakeholders, fostering a sense of ownership and participation in site management. A well-designed digital infrastructure considers accessibility for diverse audiences. This includes providing multilingual content, ensuring compatibility with assistive technologies, and addressing the needs of different user groups, therefore promoting inclusivity. Digital infrastructure can be employed to streamline visitor services, such as ticketing, reservations, and scheduling. Online platforms can make it easier for visitors to plan their trips, reducing congestion and improving overall service efficiency.</p> <p>Discouraging short-term lets could boost local housing provision. This would benefit vulnerable families and those experiencing homelessness in particular.</p> | <p>belief), lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual people</p> <p>People vulnerable to falling into poverty</p> |
| <p>Negative</p> <p>It is possible that any material changes to the WHS, including the use of scaffolding or relaying streets and pavements could disproportionately impact carers, disabled people and homeless people. Access to sites of worship might also be temporarily disrupted during physical works within the WHS boundary.</p> <p>In promoting the importance of maintenance, there could be a misconception that repairs to historic properties are more expensive than replacement works affecting those vulnerable to falling into poverty.</p> <p>It is possible that assets within the WHS, such as public institutions or local amenities (sandwich shops etc) could be taken out of use during conservation works, and not returned to action for some time, if at all. This could affect those who work in or use these assets.</p> | <p>Older people; disabled people and families – young people and children, people experiencing homelessness</p> <p>People vulnerable to falling into poverty</p> <p>Staff</p> |

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| Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights | Affected populations |
| <p><i>Assets such as places of work, institutions such as castle, palace, ‘shedding’ properties could impact WHS in terms of fewer amenities for staff (sandwich shops)</i></p> <p>It is possible that differences in opportunity might affect receipt of grant funding. There could be a misconception that communities outside the WHS are disadvantaged against funds diverted to the WHS. Renters (aside from shop owners) might be unlikely to apply for the repayable grants programme, believing this to be the responsibility of the landlord.</p> | <p>Geographical communities outwith the WHS</p> |
| Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts | Affected populations |
| <p>Positive</p> <p>Supporting adaptation projects to improve energy efficiency in homes, including rented properties and providing expert guidance on maintenance could alleviate anxiety by improving living conditions.</p> <p>Supporting traditional skills training, the use of traditional materials and encouraging the re-use of materials will have a positive impact on carbon emissions and build resilience across the sector.</p> <p>Improved mental health and wellbeing will be an outcome of the Plan through its support of low traffic neighbourhoods, improving air quality, promoting walking a wheeling within the boundary of the WHS and supporting the roll-out of electric vehicle charging points in appropriate locations. Also, by supporting flood mapping work in the WHS will ensure that interventions take place in the right location and target resources. Research will also support tree planting in appropriate locations, with a focus on matching the correct species to the historic environment.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for the Plan to support planning briefs that could dictate a requirement for a certain amount of public space/open space within the WHS.</p> | <p>People vulnerable to falling into poverty; Older people; disabled people and families – young people and children</p> <p>Disabled people (includes physical disability, learning disability, sensory impairment, long-term medical conditions, mental health problems)</p> |
| <p>Negative</p> <p>As this is an emerging area of expertise in both the sector and the public’s understanding, in promoting adaptations to mitigate climate change to historic buildings, there could be misconceptions due to misinformation (e.g. use of solar panels) and use of inappropriate materials which are detrimental to OUV.</p> | <p>Disabled people (includes physical disability, learning disability, sensory impairment, long-term medical conditions, mental health problems)</p> |

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| Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts | Affected populations |
| <p>In certain situations, a material might need to be chosen to match the historic character of a building, but which has a higher carbon footprint e.g. railings from France.</p> <p>Short-term negative impacts due to the disruption of building works/ street works, such as the installation of bin hubs, electric vehicle charging points etc. This impact could be felt by businesses as well as individuals. Interventions to the public realm are likely to have addressed their own impacts through IIA.</p> | |

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| Economic | Affected populations |
| <p>Positive</p> <p>Promote sustainable tourism, attracting visitors to the heritage site. Increased tourism can stimulate local economic development, create job opportunities, and contribute to the overall economic well-being of the community. This economic boost can, in turn, positively influence the cost of living.</p> <p>Diversify the local economy beyond tourism to balance the needs of local communities and visitors: The plan can encourage the development of local businesses, such as restaurants, shops, and markets, to cater to the needs of both tourists and residents. This can create a competitive market, potentially leading to reasonable prices for goods and services.</p> <p>Encouraging local businesses to hire residents, including young people, providing employment opportunities can contribute to the economic well-being of the community. This can be especially important in areas where tourism is a major economic driver like the WHS. Also, this enhances the sustainability and vitality of the WHS site by fostering a sense of ownership and pride among the workforce.</p> <p>Support for local businesses: Contribute to the sustainability and vitality of local businesses, ensuring that they benefit from the heritage site while also enhancing the overall visitor experience. Additionally, this approach helps create a more inclusive and authentic destination for tourists; can contribute to the growth and sustainability of local businesses through Promotion of Cultural and Artisanal</p> | <p>Staff Full-time Part-time Shift workers Staff with protected characteristics Staff vulnerable to falling into poverty</p> <p>Different geographical communities, including business communities</p> |

| Economic | Affected populations |
|---|---|
| Products, Designation of Heritage Zones or Districts, Local Food and Beverage Initiatives, Events and Festivals. | |
| <p>Negative</p> <p>The popularity of the WHS may lead to an increase in the cost of living, including housing prices and everyday expenses, making it challenging for some residents to afford living in the area.</p> <p>Benefits from tourism and economic activities may not be equally distributed among the local population. This can lead to socio-economic disparities, with some residents benefiting more than others.</p> | <p>Older people; disabled people and families – young people and children</p> <p>Those vulnerable to falling into poverty: eg have low or no wealth, on low income, live in areas of deprivation, experiencing material deprivation (socio-economic disadvantage)</p> |

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?

Implementation of the Plan projects will go through the city council’s sustainable procurement policies and guidance ensuring compliance with the most up-to-date requirements. Each action will be delivered on a case-by-case basis, and contractor/consultant involvement will vary depending on the required service. Projects may also be delivered by the other management partners using their own procurement policies and guidance.

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.

A communications and engagement plan has been developed on behalf of the WHS Steering Group/ management partners to accompany the WHS Management Plan. A range of communication methods will be used to reach out to different types of people at different stages of the implementation of the Plan, ensuring a broad audience reach and opportunities for interaction. Community involvement (listening and acting on stakeholders' views) will remain a key element of the development of the associated Action Plan. Formats will be designed to be understood by a range of population groups, for example using BSL materials and radio advertising. Residents are encouraged to use our translation service if they have language/visual requirements. Further considerations to all the issues will be developed as the Plan is finalised in 2024. This will benefit non-English speakers including migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers. This Management Plan will include signposting and communications in different formats (e.g. picture representations).

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, but this is a refresh of an existing Management Plan and a previous iteration has been through a full SEA. Pre-screening for SEA was carried out in November 2023 for this draft Management Plan. Several objectives and actions in the WHS Management Plan and Action Plan relate to other CEC plans and strategies that will go/ have been through their own SEA (eg City Plan 2030 and City Mobility Plan).

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.

Further evidence will be gathered from the 8-week consultation to be held following Committee approval of the draft WHS Management Plan and Action Plan. As such, this report is interim and will be updated following completion of the consultation.

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 |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
| Ensure the final plan takes into account the needs of all people with protected characteristics. | Jenny Bruce WHS Coordinator Gaby Laing WHS Engagement Officer On behalf of the WHS Steering Group/management partners | April 2024 End of consultation period | |
| Ensure the consultation process takes into account the needs of all people with protected | Jenny Bruce WHS Coordinator | April 2024 | |

| 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 |
|---|--|--|--------------------|
| characteristics, including digital accessibility. | Gaby Laing WHS Engagement Officer On behalf of the WHS Steering Group/management partners | End of consultation period | |
| Maintaining EWH secondment to CEC to ensure ongoing expert advice on impacts of change to the public realm in the WHS | Jenny Bruce WHS Coordinator On behalf of the WHS Steering Group/management partners | April 2024 End of consultation period | |

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

Yes, construction impacts including scaffolding are difficult to completely mitigate. How this plays into peoples' perceptions of negative impacts is also difficult to completely mitigate.

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

The final approved WHS Management Plan will be subject to scrutiny by the WHS Steering Group/management partners, and the Action Plan will be reported to Planning Committee every two years. Issues affecting protected characteristics will be picked up through this process.

16. Sign off by Head of Service

Name David Givan, Chief Planning Officer and Head of Building Standards

Date 15 January 2024

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/