

# Policy and Sustainability Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 25 June 2020

## Adaptation and Renewal Programme Update

Executive/routine

Wards

Council Commitments

### 1. Recommendations

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- 1.1 Note that this paper brings together both the COVID-19 response and the Adaptation and Renewal Programme updates. This is the second update report from the A&R programme and includes the weekly COVID-19 Response Dashboard (Appendix 1).
- 1.2 Note the COVID-19 Response Dashboard now includes a breakdown of the Edinburgh settings for COVID-19 deaths as requested by Policy and Sustainability Committee on 28 May (Appendix 1).
- 1.3 Note the decisions taken to date under urgency provisions from 15 May 2020 to 15 June 2020 outlined at Appendix 2, this includes the operational governance for the programme (Appendix 3).
- 1.4 Note the approach being taken for Integrated Impact Assessments (IIA) in relations to decisions taken to date for the response to COVID-19 (Appendix 4).
- 1.5 Note work being undertaken with the NHS and EIJB to establish shared strategic principles to inform the recovery plans.
- 1.6 Note that this paper follows on from the first meeting of the Adaptation and Renewal All Party Oversight Group (APOG) which held its first meeting on 16 June.
- 1.7 Note the Scottish Government's timeline for Phase 2 (Appendix 5).

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# Policy and Sustainability Committee

## Adaptation and Renewal Programme Update

### 2. Executive Summary

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- 2.1 As agreed at the Policy and Sustainability Committee on 28 May, the Adaptation and Renewal Programme would provide regular committee updates. This report is the second update to Committee on progress and covers decisions taken in period 15 May 2020 to 15 June 2020 and Integrated Impact Assessments.

### 3. Background

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#### **Adaptation and Renewal Programme**

- 3.1 Edinburgh continues its work to respond to the COVID-19 global pandemic. While the transmission rate across Scotland is much reduced, COVID-19 continues to impact almost every part of citizens lives. This has required changes to everyday life for all the residents, businesses and city partners. It has also fundamentally changed how the Council operates. As agreed at Policy and Sustainability Committee on 28 May, a new programme structure has been put in place to guide decision making. The Adaptation and Renewal Programme consists of five officer working groups which report into a single programme board.
- 3.2 Three drivers continue to guide the Adaptation and Renewal Programme:
- to protect vulnerable residents;
  - to keep staff as safe as possible; and
  - to continue to deliver as many services as possible.

#### **Adaptation and Renewal All Party Oversight Group**

- 3.3 As agreed at Policy and Sustainability on 28 May, the first meeting of the Adaptation and Renewal All Party Oversight Group (APOG) met on 16 June. The remit of the APOG is to support and drive a co-ordinated approach; provide additional scrutiny and oversight of the Programme; and feedback and contribute to the development of options for Committee.

#### **Move into Phase 2**

- 3.4 The Scottish Government route map gives details of a gradual four phase move out of lockdown and returning to “some semblance of normality”. To move from phase 1

to phase 2, the “R” number must be consistently below 1 and the number of infectious cases showing a sustained decline.

- 3.5 On 18 June, the First Minister announced the move into Phase 2 of the route map and laid out the timescales for the gradual scaling up of the re-opening society (Appendix 5). The core message has changed to “Stay Safe, Protect Others, Save Lives.” This announcement impacts Council services and the detailed implications are being worked through by the respective Officer Working Groups. A full update will be provided to the next Policy and Sustainability Committee.

## 4. Main report

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### Decisions taken from 15 May to 15 June

- 4.1 A full list of decisions taken by Officers from 15 May 2020 to 15 June 2020 is outlined at Appendix 2. At the meeting on 28 May 2020 further detail was requested on the freedom of information request that was refused in April 2020. This request was for the Council’s Infectious Diseases Outbreak Resilience Plan (Covid-19). However, at the time the view was that disclosing the plan could hamper the implementation of the Council’s business continuity plans.
- 4.2 Given the considerable pressure Council services were under and the fast-moving nature of events at the time, it was thought that clear, unambiguous and effective communications was paramount, and the release of the Plan may have led to unrealistic expectations on the resumption of services.
- 4.3 Members are requested note the operational governance agreed by the Chief Executive at Appendix 3 for the Adaptation and Renewal Programme.

### Cumulative Impact Assessment

- 4.4 The Council uses an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) to meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, Public Sector Equality Duty, human and children’s rights conventions, Fairer Scotland Duty 2018 and the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.
- 4.5 The IIA process aligns with the Council’s wider Equality, Diversity and Rights Framework 2017 – 2021. The incorporation of equality, rights, economic and carbon impact assessments as an integral part of its decision-making process enables the Council to identify and address any unintended consequences of its decisions.
- 4.6 This summary describes the cumulative impacts of the decisions made by the Council during the crisis phase between 18 March and 14 May 2020. The decisions were categorised as follows:
- closure of Council buildings, venues and public gatherings
  - suspension, reduction and changing services (e.g. waste collection, registration of births and deaths)

- implementing new services and mitigating actions (including hub schools and council resilience centres; direct payment in lieu of free school meals and to suspending debt recovery activity)
  - governance changes and administrative processes
- 4.7 The decisions during this crisis phase were taken with the intention of protecting citizens and staff in line with public health guidance, and of mitigating the impact of the partial lockdown. The purpose of the cumulative impact assessment is to consider the combined impact of the full range of decisions, including unintended consequences.
- 4.8 The key cumulative impacts of the set of decisions are summarised below, with further details provided in the cumulative assessment report (Appendix 4).
- 4.9 However, this assessment has highlighted the challenge of digital exclusion across all groups. Under normal circumstances, people can access online resources through schools and libraries, but during lockdown, many of the alternatives put in place to services were provided online, and inaccessible to people without access to a digital device or WIFI, or the ability to use the technology.
- 4.10 The Council immediately enhanced its advice and benefit support capacity to ensure that citizens seeking financial advice and payments could do so quickly and over the phone. The Council also established a series of phone numbers that citizens could call for support and advice and these were promoted through direct communication and via city partners. The Council's Education and Digital services has provided devices to young people known to them, but there will have been groups who remained without access. Connectivity may also be a challenge in addition to skills and devices.
- 4.11 Longer term solutions will be considered within the Life Chances Officer Working Group of the Adaptation and Renewal Programme, which includes digital inclusion and digital learning and teaching workstreams.
- 4.12 Digital exclusion has emerged as a prominent issue across Scotland during the pandemic, with an identified overlap between groups who are more likely to be digitally excluded and the most vulnerable members of our society, including people who are currently shielded and wider vulnerable groups, such as people experiencing homelessness, asylum seekers and Gypsy/Traveller communities. In response, the Scottish Government and SCVO have led the development of a programme, "No One Left Behind", which is aimed at identifying ways to address digital exclusion.
- 4.13 Due regard to the equality, rights, environment and economic impacts has been given to the set of Covid-19 decisions. The cumulative assessment process has also contributed to the wider review of the impact of COVID-19 across the city and beyond to inform the renewal and adaptation programme.
- 4.14 Beyond the context of this cumulative impact assessment is growing recognition – both in Edinburgh, through the findings of the Poverty Commission, and

internationally - that the risks and impacts of the virus are not shared equally. The infection and mortality rate, the economic and social effects of COVID-19 vary markedly, reflecting underlying health and social inequalities.

- 4.15 Groups at higher risk of adverse impact include: people experiencing poverty, people in insecure and poor housing or who are homeless; refugees and asylum seekers; children and young people, older people, women (increased risk of infection through employment patterns; increased risk of domestic abuse), men (higher death rate) and some Black and Minority Ethnic Communities.
- 4.16 The distribution of infections and deaths, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the lockdown and associated measures, and the longer-term socioeconomic impact have the potential to reproduce and intensify existing inequalities.
- 4.17 The Council is also working with partners in the NHS and the EIJB to develop a set of shared strategic principles and equality outcomes. The outcome from this work will be brought back to committee for consideration and will inform the Adaptation and Renewal Programme as well as forming the basis for the next iteration of the Council's equalities framework due to be published in 2021.
- 4.18 The Adaptation and Renewal Programme Boards will consider the lessons learnt from this cumulative assessment alongside the Poverty Commission's COVID insights and will embed action to address inequalities through all aspects of its work. In addition, officers are working to coordinate activity to respond to issues raised politically through motions and amendments.

## **5. Next Steps**

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- 5.1 Detailed programme scopes and project timelines are currently being developed for each of the Officer Working Groups in the Adaptation and Renewal Programme. The third update to the Policy and Sustainability Committee will focus on the progress made by each group.

## **6. Financial impact**

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- 6.1 The financial implications of COVID-19 on the Council in both the short and long term are anticipated to be very significant. A report setting out the latest position is included elsewhere on the agenda.

## **7. Stakeholder/Community Impact**

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- 7.1 A full resident engagement plan is currently in development which will get feedback from residents on their experience of COVID -19 and their priorities for the Council and the city. The most appropriate time for engagement is still being assessed and a report will be brought to committee with recommendations however, the programme will continue to utilise the findings of ongoing partner engagement and

sectoral round tables as well as the findings of the Poverty Commission and Edinburgh specific data from any Scottish Government led engagement.

7.2 A report on the cumulative Integrated Impact Assessment is included in this report.

## 8. Background reading/external references

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Scottish Government Document “*Coronavirus (COVID-19): framework for decision making*”

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-framework-decision-making/pages/1/>

Scottish Government document ““*Coronavirus (COVID-19): framework for decision making - Scotland's route map through and out of the crisis*”

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-framework-decision-making-scotlands-route-map-through-out-crisis/>

Edinburgh Poverty Commission: Poverty and Coronavirus in Edinburgh: Interim Report  
<https://edinburghpovertycommission.org.uk/2020/05/19/poverty-and-coronavirus-in-edinburgh-interim-report/>

Adaptation and Renewal Programme, Policy and Sustainability Committee, 28 May 2020

<https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s24153/6.1%20-%20Adaptation%20and%20Renewal%20Programme%20V2.pdf>

Revenue Budget 2020/21 Update, Policy and Sustainability Committee, 28 May 2020

<https://democracy.edinburgh.gov.uk/documents/s24143/6.4%20-%20Revenue%20Budget%20Update%2020.21.pdf>

## 9. Appendices

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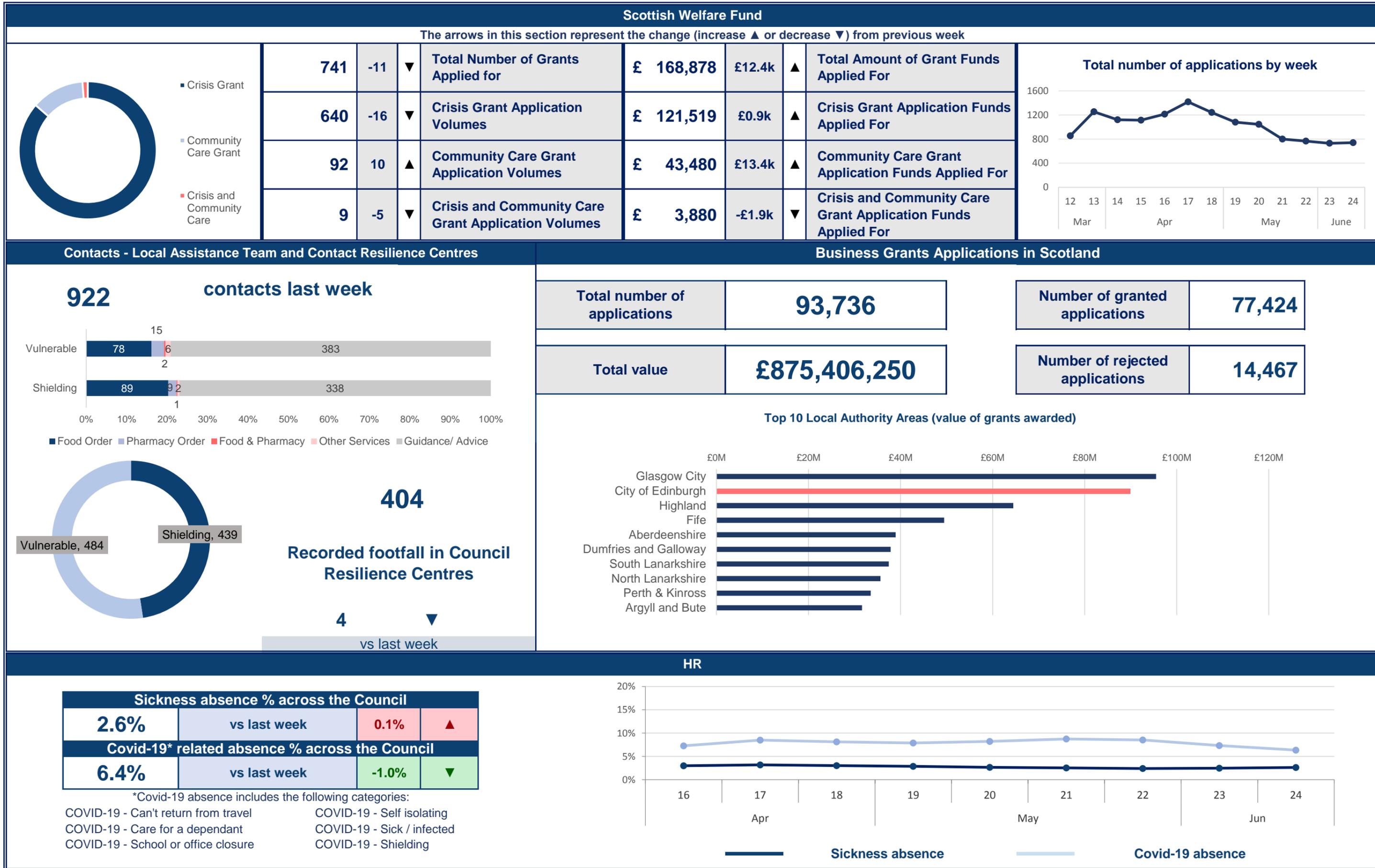
**Appendix 1** - COVID-19 Response Dashboard

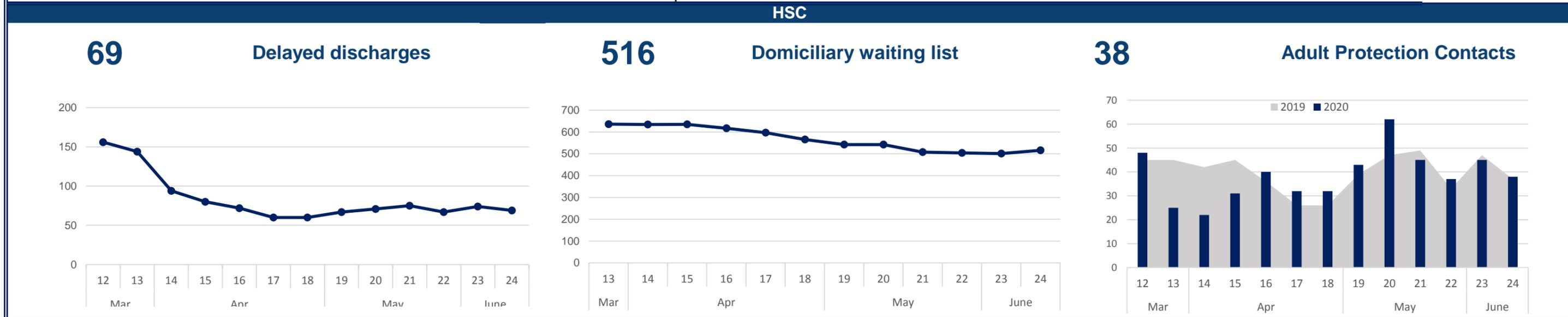
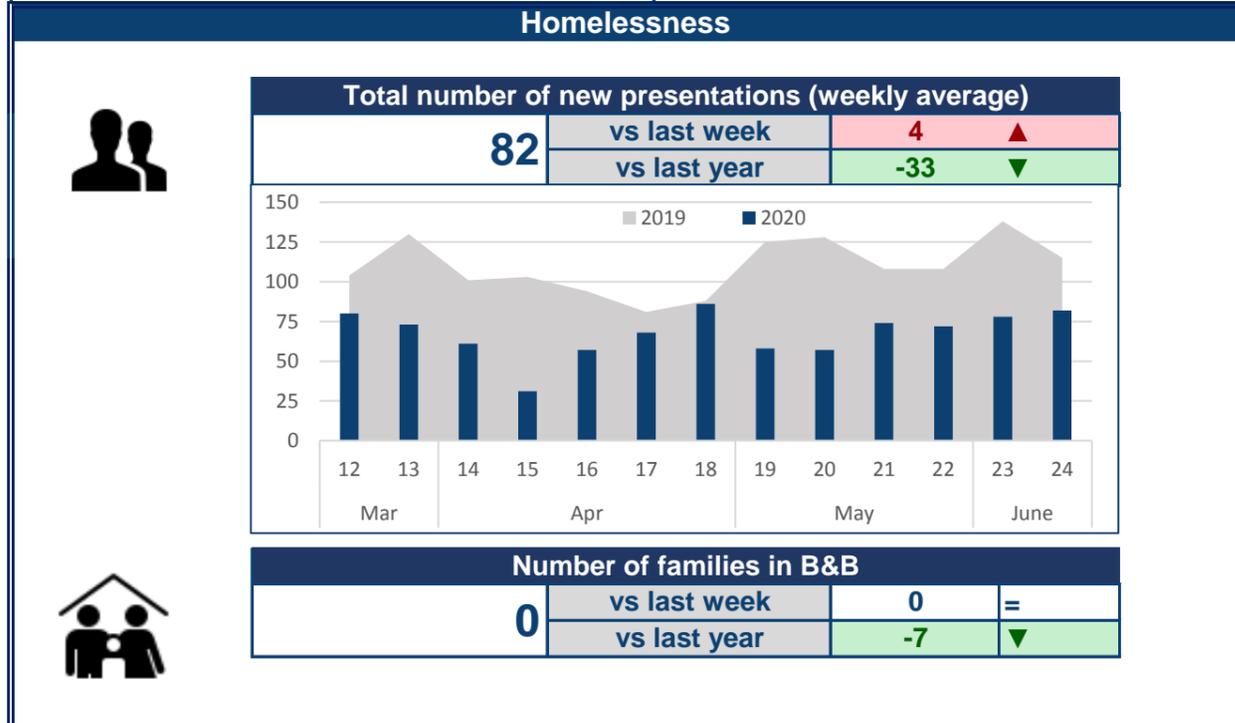
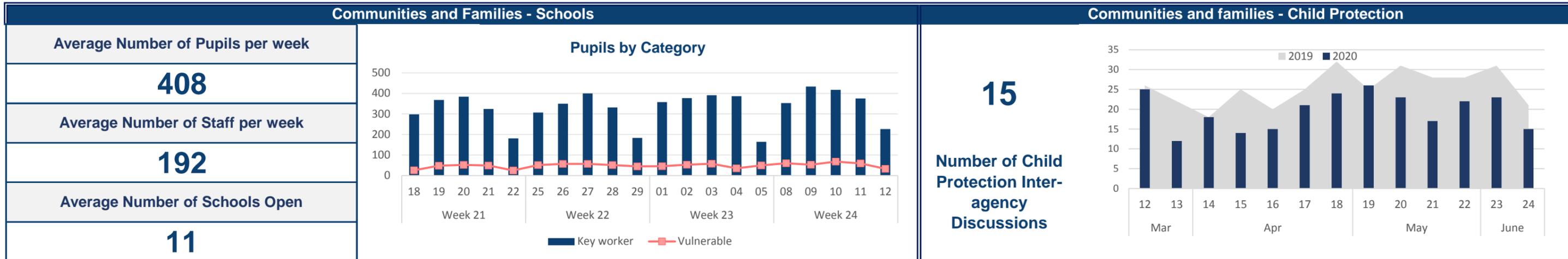
**Appendix 2** - Decisions taken from 15 May to 15 June 2020

**Appendix 3** - Operational Governance

**Appendix 4** - Integrated Impact Assessment

**Appendix 5** - Scottish Government Phase 2 Timeline.





**Covid-19**

**18,045** cases tested positive in **Scotland**

**2,453** patients who tested positive have died in **Scotland**

**2,807** cases tested positive in **NHS Lothian**

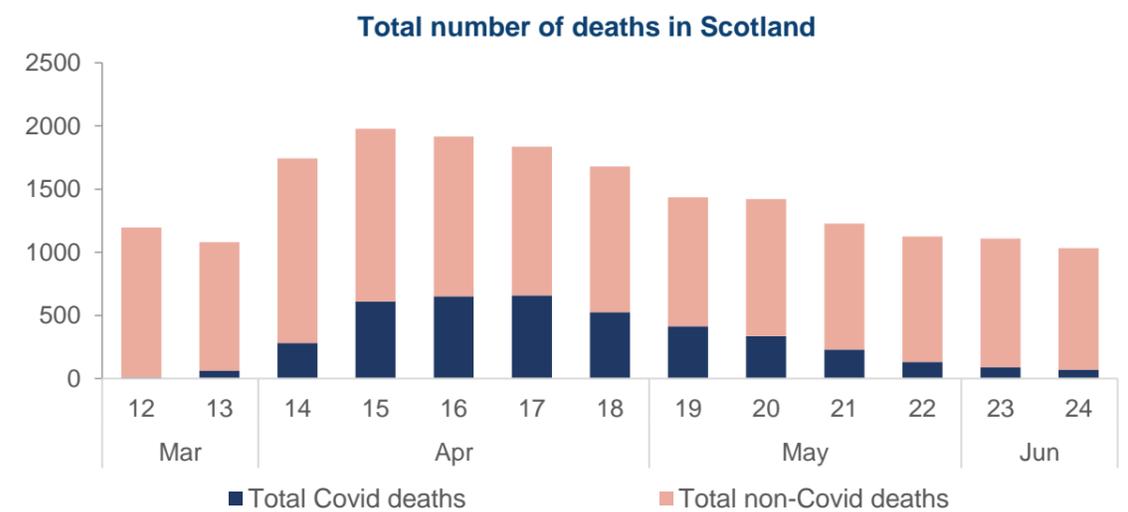
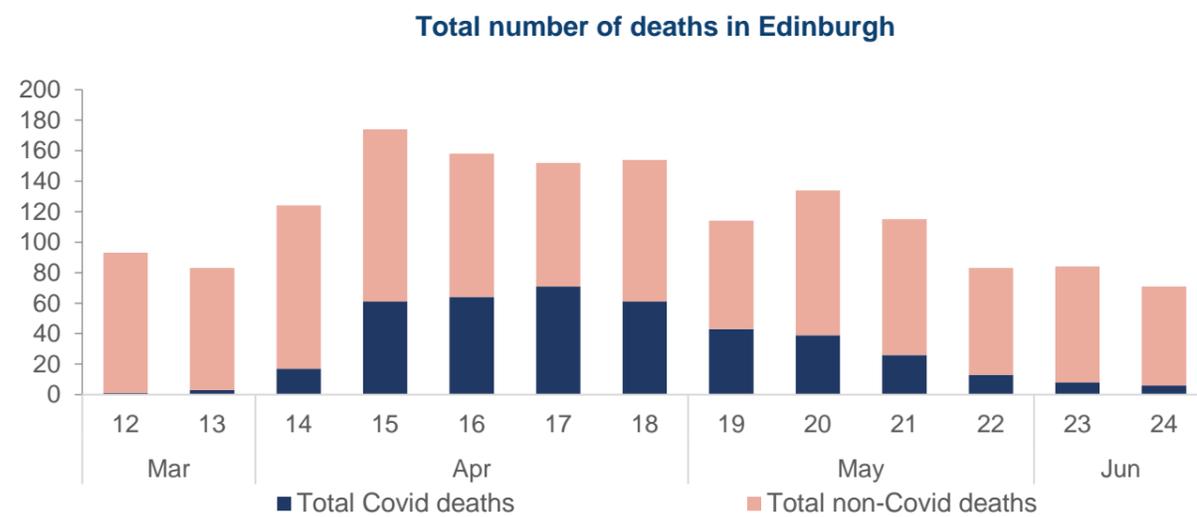
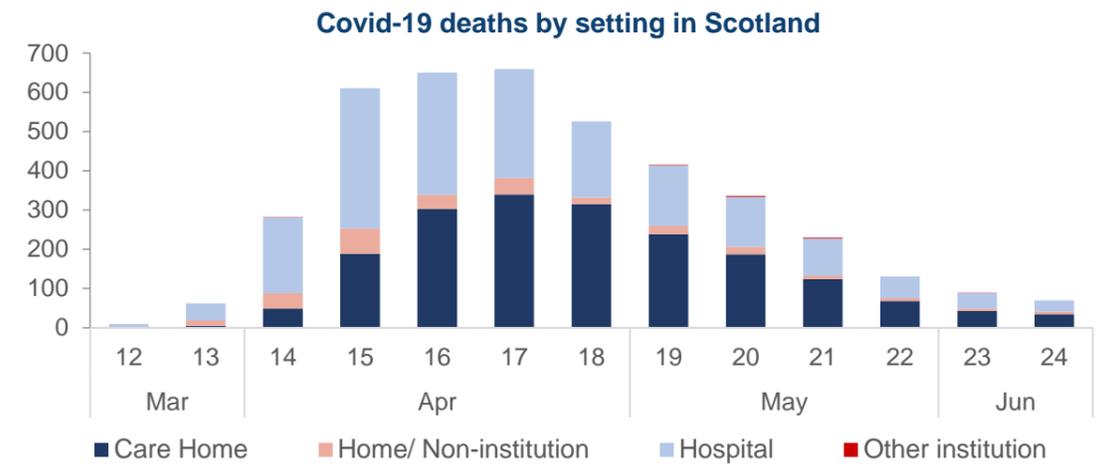
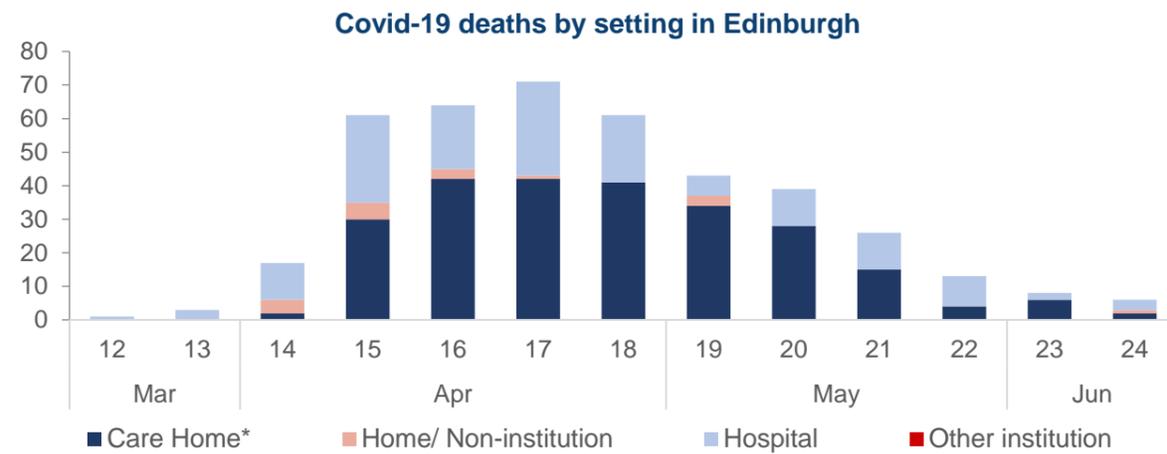
**282** patients who tested positive have died in **NHS Lothian**

**1,622** cases tested positive in **Edinburgh**

Source: Scottish Government

Last update: 16/06/2020

\*The figures below relate to all care home settings in Edinburgh and not those solely owned by CEC

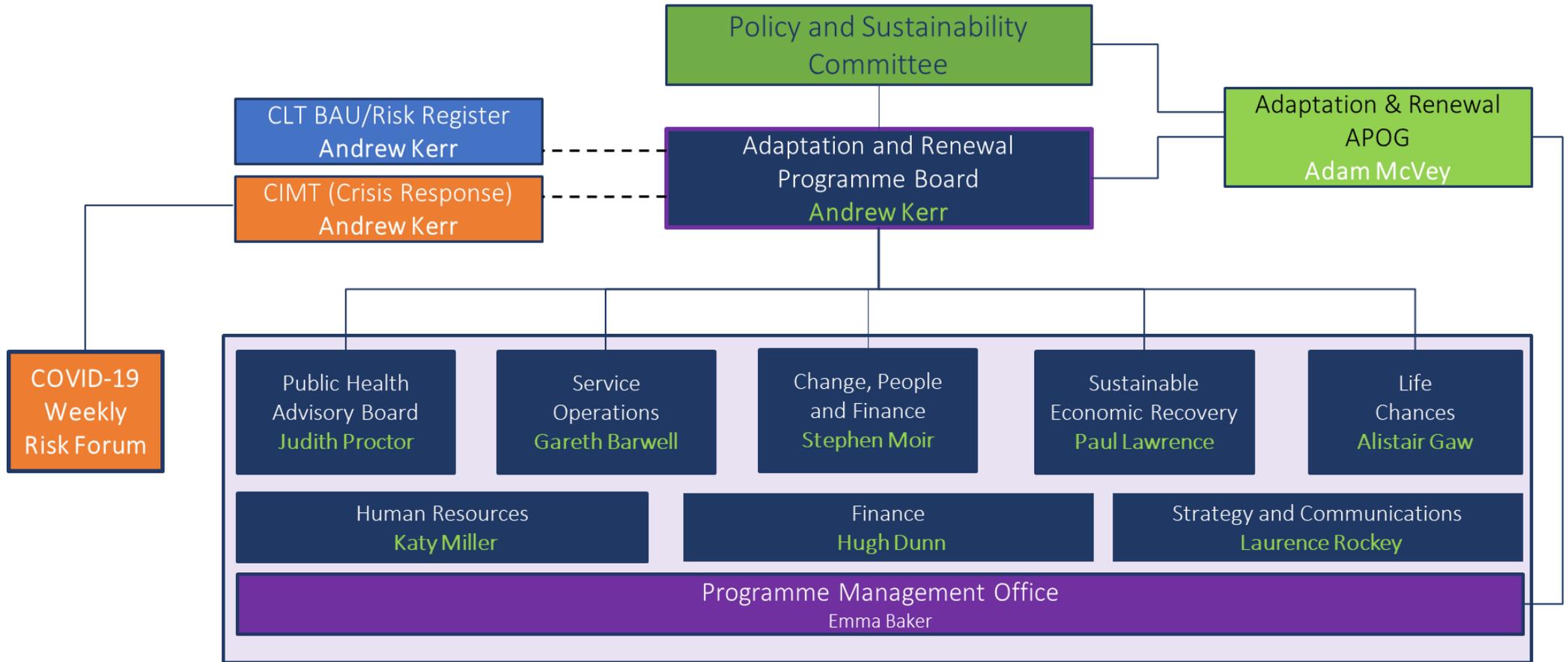


Source: National Records of Scotland (NRS)

Ref.	Appendix 2 - Approved Decisions	Date
D85	Community council grants recommendations approved	18/05/2020
D86	Letter of comfort for Edinburgh Leisure approved	18/05/2020
D87	Free School Meals - Continue for next period until end of May and then come back to CIMT.	18/05/2020
D88	Standing down Temporary Mortuary approved.	18/05/2020
D89	HR Case Management recommencement. CIMT approved. KM will start the conversation with Unions.	19/05/2020
D90	Payment of £160,000 to EVOG for the period to 8th June.	19/05/2020
D91	Access to schools approved for 1 day a week and full-time access granted from 5th June.	19/05/2020
D92	(CIMT & DIMT) From next week (w/c 25/05) Directorate IMT's will be stood down and only have CIMT. Directors will still hold SMT weekly meetings. H&SC IMT will still operate on daily basis	21/05/2020
D93	Free School meals will be paid for the next two weeks (1st 2 weeks of June).	25/05/2020
D94	Decision on Spaces for People schemes: Warriston Road	26/05/2020
D95	Decision on Spaces for People schemes: Stanley Street/Hope Street	26/05/2020
D96	Reopening of Household Waste Recycling Centres	26/05/2020
D97	Working from Home - Briefing paper was approved, with the detailed process for equipment to be developed and factored into the communications to colleagues.	26/05/2020
D98	Spaces For People – Old Dalkeith Road and Crewe Road South - Note from project team considered by AK, PL and GB. Decision taken to implement both schemes now that the consultation has taken place.	29/05/2020
D99	VIP Service for Urgent Coronavirus Enquiries – to continue the service for a further 4 weeks and to discuss with Group Leaders on Thursday.	01/06/2020
D100	Free School Meals – to pay for free school meals until end of term (29 June)	01/06/2020
D101	Parking Permit Extensions – agreed to not extend parking permits; agreed to take report on Strategic Review of Parking to Policy and Sustainability Committee	01/06/2020
D102	Plant Sale at the Inch Nursery – agreed to proceed with plant sale	01/06/2020

D103	Parks and Greenspace Recommencement – agreed to recommence grounds maintenance work across the city	01/06/2020
D104	Summer Embargo – agreed to cancel the Summer Embargo in 2020	01/06/2020
D105	Permission to conduct marriage and civil partnership ceremonies in specific circumstances (as in report)	04/06/2020
D106	Return to Work Plan – Roads Operations (as in report)	04/06/2020
D107	Re-opening of car parks at beauty spots and city parks	04/06/2020
D108	External Transport Providers – Supplier Relief Payments for C&F & H&SC	04/06/2020
D109	City Chambers will be used for marriage and civil partnership ceremonies in the circumstances required by Phase 1. (see D105)	08/06/2020
D110	Working Remotely during the COVID-19: Payment of a working from home working allowance; Collection and distribution of existing equipment from places of work; and Purchasing of additional equipment resulting from Display Screen Equipment (DSE) assessments.	08/06/2020
D111	Office staff working from home at least until October schools break with final discussions re wording of communications on Wednesday – LR/SM/MP to discuss (action A313)	08/06/2020
D112	Re-opening of Nicolson Sq. Gardens on the south of the City.	08/06/2020
D113	To fund EVOC for this week and to review on Friday	08/06/2020
D114	To pay free school meals until end of June.	08/06/2020
D115	Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (to proceed with furloughing relevant staff).	10/06/2020
D116	North Cairntow - Site Office Amenities (to be added to the list of essential buildings identified for critical cleaning).	10/06/2020
D117	Re-opening of non-essential construction sites in line with Scottish Governments 6 phase approach.	12/06/2020
D118	To getting back up and running the Parking Operations in the phased way set out in the report.	12/06/2020
D119	To pay the Childminder payments for the next 3 months (approx. £50k)	12/06/2020

### Appendix 3 – Operational Governance Structure



## Appendix 4

### Integrated Impact Assessment

#### Summary Report Template

Each of the numbered sections below must be completed

Interim report		Final report	✓	(Tick as appropriate)
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#### 1. Title of proposal

COVID-19 Related Council Decisions Cumulative Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

#### 2. What will change as a result of these decisions?

Decisions were taken by the Council Incident Management Team (CIMT) prior to and during the COVID-19 lock-down. The majority relate to measures taken to protect public and staff health and to reduce the spread of COVID-19 within the framework of Scottish Government legislation and guidance. The decisions related to:

- closure of Council buildings, venues and public gatherings (e.g. libraries,
- working from home and social distancing
- suspension, reduction and changing services (e.g. waste collection, registration of births and deaths)
- implementing new services and mitigating actions (including hub schools and council resilience centres; direct payment in lieu of free school meals and to suspend debt recovery actions e.g. for council tax)
- governance changes

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

None – emergency measures taken by the CIMT.

#### 4. Date of Cumulative IIA

20 and 27 May 2020

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)

Name	Job Title	Date of IIA training
Eleanor Cunningham	Lead Policy Officer	May 2018
Ruth Baxendale	Senior Policy and Insight Officer	IIA Trainer
Sarah Bryson	Planning and Commissioning Officer	IIA Trainer
Ciaran McDonald	Senior Policy and Insight Officer	December 2019
Fiona MacLeod	Senior Policy and Insight Officer	May 2018
Garry Sneddon	Senior Policy & Insight Officer	

6. 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?
Data on populations in need		N/A for cumulative IIA. The purpose of the cumulative IIA is to consider whether any impacts arise as a result of the <i>cumulative effect</i> of smaller impacts identified within individual IIAs. These individual IIAs have considered the appropriate evidence in relation to the corresponding IIAs on Covid-19 related Council decisions.
Data on service uptake/access		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation, area deprivation.		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA
Data on equality outcomes		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA
Research/literature evidence	<p>Yes – range of sources on the impact of COVID-19 e.g. Public Health England, <a href="#">COVID-19: understanding the impact on BME communities</a>, June 2020</p> <p>Improvement Service: <i>Poverty, Inequality and COVID-19</i>;</p> <p>Edinburgh Poverty Commission: <i>Poverty and Coronavirus in Edinburgh – Interim Report</i>;</p> <p>Covid-19 (Impact on Equalities and Human Rights): Scottish Parliament</p>	<p>The infection rate, health outcomes, economic and social effects of the virus vary enormously, reflecting underlying health and social inequalities.</p> <p>Groups at higher risk of adverse impact include: older people (digital exclusion, loneliness), young people, women and certain BME groups; children and young people (impact on education and employment); females (domestic abuse; lone parents, more likely to have taken on domestic and caring responsibilities in the home following service closures; BME women are also at risk of domestic abuse and additionally face technology, language and literacy barriers); people with disabilities or long term conditions; people in or near poverty (re access to ICT, financial cushion via savings, access to shops, access to green space); LGBT groups, who already experience higher levels of loneliness and poor mental health and young gay men have a higher risk of suicide; people in insecure and poor housing, in shared accommodation, or who are homeless; refugees and asylum seekers.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?
	<p>Equalities and Human Rights Committee 28 May 2020;            Inequality and Covid-19, Institute for Fiscal Studies, 30/04/2020</p> <p><a href="#">The Impact of COVID-19 on LGBT Communities in the UK</a>, April 2020</p>	
Public/patient/client experience information		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA
Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service and involvement findings		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA
Evidence of unmet need		See above – research/literature evidence
Good practice guidelines		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA
Environmental data		As above - N/A for cumulative IIA

<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Available – detail source</b>	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected?</b>
Risk from cumulative impacts		Information on impacts for each set of decisions provided by the relevant Heads of Service have been used to undertake this cumulative impact assessment.
Other (please specify)		
Additional evidence required		

All evidence and data relevant to specific Covid-19 related Council decisions are listed in corresponding IIAs. All IIAs on Covid-19 related Council decisions received were used at the basis for this Cumulative Integrated Impact Assessment. The IIAs are listed at the end of this report.

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

<b>Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights</b>	<b>Groups affected</b>
Relevant general equality duty: advancing equality of opportunity (through direct funding provided to families who receive school meals, suspension of debt collection activities and additional capacity in advice and benefit teams); contributing to the elimination of discrimination and harassment through the provision of Council Resilience Centres set up to provide a range of supports to vulnerable individuals including to people suffering from harassment who were at risk of imminent threat.	
<b>Positive</b> 1. The suspension of pay and display will facilitate access for people visiting to provide care and support, including bringing essential supplies; and allow the person to stay in the house and not have to move their vehicle; the hub schools enable key workers to provide care and support	1. People with mobility problems (e.g. older people and people with disabilities), people who have underlying health problems who need to shield

<p>2. Homeless people (who may be from any protected characteristic group) and people with complex needs will benefit from the alternative sources of support via temporary accommodation and the Council Resilience Centres.</p> <p>3. People who are shielding, many of whom belong to groups with protected characteristics, were supported to ensure that they have essential provisions and medication.</p>	<p>2. Homeless people (who may be from any protected characteristic group) and people with complex needs</p> <p>3. People who are older or have long term health conditions</p>
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>1. The closure of Edinburgh Leisure, Adult Education and libraries will have led to the loss of access to supports, information and resources, company and activities – digital alternatives are not accessible to all</p> <p>2. School closures – increase in caring responsibilities for parents</p> <p>3. The suspension of waste collection will lead to people using communal bins on pavements, but these are less accessible to people with mobility problems or who are frail.</p>	<p>1. Older people, people with disabilities and underlying health conditions, mental health problems, minority ethnic groups, refugees and asylum seekers; people who are “digitally excluded” - may include older people, women from minority ethnic groups, people in poverty</p> <p>2. Women form the majority of informal carers</p> <p>3. Older people, people with disabilities</p>
<p><b>Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts</b></p> <p><b>Positive</b></p>	<p><b>Groups affected</b></p> <p>All</p>

<p>Reduction in vehicle emissions and reduction in fuel consumption in public buildings and those workplaces that were closed; increased use of green space.</p> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>Reduction in recycling, increase in fly tipping and increase in domestic fuel; green space is not readily accessible to all people across the city.</p>	<p>People living in areas of deprivation</p>
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<b>Economic including socio-economic disadvantage</b>	<b>Groups affected</b>
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>Accessible (locally based) crisis support available via Council Resilience Centres, including for those who are digitally excluded and crisis grants; enhanced capacity in the contact centre, with additional phone lines, and greater capacity in the advice and benefits teams, to provide quick and easy access to support for people at risk of poverty; paypoint arrangements introduced so that people don't need to use cash; hub schools, providing care and support for children of key workers (allowing them to maintain income) and for vulnerable children; accommodation and food for rough sleepers as well as support to access advice and welfare rights; deferred efforts to recover council tax and other debts; replacement funding for free school meals; suspension of pay and display which may facilitate access by car for essential journeys.</p> <p>Support to staff including ensuring that paid special leave was granted in cases of COVID-related absence, mitigating the financial impact on low paid staff and those with caring responsibilities - in many cases, these are women and so this action also mitigates the risk of widening the gender pay gap.</p>	<p>People vulnerable to falling into poverty – including people who live in areas of deprivation, in receipt of benefits, vulnerable families (e.g. young mothers, people experiencing domestic abuse, children at risk of statutory measures, disabled adult/child, minority ethnic families), homeless people and carers.</p>
<p><b>Negative</b></p>	<p>1. People who are “digitally excluded” - may include older</p>

<p>Closure of libraries for those who use them to access the internet and web-based information, and support; and for those people who access hard copies of specialist resources which are not otherwise available; suspension of adult education classes for those who need support for literacy or people who are learning English as a second language (e.g. migrants, Syrian Resettlement Project); the suspension of waste and cleansing services has led to instances of fly-tipping, particularly in areas of deprivation; reduction in bus services will affect people who rely on public transport</p>	<p>people, women from minority ethnic groups, people in poverty;  2. Adults with low literacy/numeracy; people with English as a second language; refugees  3. People in areas of deprivation; low income, in receipt of benefits, pensions; vulnerable families; staff vulnerable to falling into poverty</p>
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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?**

This is only applicable for the Bethany Night Shelter and suspension of parking charges. No impacts on any rights or issues have been identified.

**9. Communication of changes (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)**

- The majority of decisions were communicated using existing means including using interpretation services where English is not an individual’s first language and with the support of the Additional Support for Learning Team with individuals and their families.
- For example, library services used notices on buildings, library account email, library web page, library social media and main Council web page and social media) and Parking Team Communications took account of full range of requirements including low level literacy or numeracy, learning difficulties or English as a second language, to explain that parking will be free of charge; range of media and simple messaging on machines, apps etc.
- The Communications Team provided a range of inputs including links to external webpages e.g. to information on shielding as well as providing support to service areas, and regular communications with staff and Elected Members

- Adult and Family Learning are maintaining contact with our learners through council websites, [www.joininedinburgh.org](http://www.joininedinburgh.org) social media accounts and paper copies of newsletters designed to share information and for learners to maintain contact with one another. Tutors are contacting literacy learners by phone; multi-lingual tutors/interpreters are used to contact ESOL learners who have no or low literacy in their first language.

**10. Is the 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.

Not applicable as these are short-term measures, taken during the respond phase.

#### **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.**

As noted above, these decisions relate to decisions taken during the respond phase. Learning from their implementation, including the adverse impacts identified and summarised above, and through service area debriefing sessions (e.g. Hub Schools) will inform the Adaptation and Renewal Programme (Policy and Sustainability, 28 May 2020).

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

The Adaptation and Renewal Programme will have oversight of monitoring activities.

**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
The Adaptation and Renewal Programme Boards should consider lessons learned from this cumulative IIA as part of its consideration of wider service reform and endeavour to ensure equalities is mainstreamed throughout Council's recovery plan.	SROs for the Adaptation and Renewal Programme	June 2020	
An national expert advisory board on Social Renewal has been established to drive progress towards a fairer, more equal Scotland in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic. We will reflect on emerging findings and build these into our future work on poverty and inequality.	SROs for the Adaptation and Renewal Programme	Ongoing – as evidence emerges	

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

The Adaptation and Renewal Programme Boards will build in consideration of potential impacts on all groups.

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

**Name**

**Date**

**16. Publication**

Completed and signed IIAs should be sent to

[strategyandbusinessplanning@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:strategyandbusinessplanning@edinburgh.gov.uk) to be published on the IIA directory on the Council website [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments)

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Bethany night shelter:</b> homeless people at risk of rough sleeping will have access to accommodation and food, linking into health, wellbeing, support and housing services</li> <li>2. Regular replacement funding for <b>free school meals:</b> direct payment to families to buy food for meals that the children would have received at school.</li> <li>3. <b>Hub schools:</b> by supporting key workers, there will be a greater staffing capacity to support people with health and social care needs; those children who are attending because they have been identified as vulnerable will be in a safe environment.</li> <li>4. <b>Community Centre closures:</b> informal partnerships have formed in communities with information sharing on social media platforms evidencing increased 'neighbourly' support activities, connections and increased volunteering</li> <li>5. <b>Council Resilience Centres (CRCs)</b> – ensure that accessible support is available for people in critical need.</li> <li>6. <b>Libraries</b> (mitigating actions): increased access through technology to greater choice and improved accessibility (in some cases) to information, resources and engagement</li> <li>7. <b>Parking</b> – suspension of pay and display: benefits people delivering essential goods, such as food and medicines, to older people; helps care workers park near to the person's house; and disabled people, without a blue badge, will be able to park free of charge near shops and local health centres; people who are shielding and/or who have symptoms will no longer need to leave the house to pay for parking or to move vehicles; reduces the number of parking places that need to be monitored so fewer Parking Attendants need to be deployed on street.</li> <li>8. <b>Council tax and other debts</b> – suspension of efforts to recover debts – positive impact by relieving this element of financial pressure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Homeless people (will include a range of protected characteristics and people in poverty)</li> <li>2, 3. Vulnerable children; children and families living in poverty</li> <li>3. People supported by key workers (older, disabilities)</li> <li>4. Older people, Young people Disabled people Minority Ethnic People Refugees and Asylum seekers LGBT</li> <li>5. People in areas of deprivation; people in poverty; no digital access; complex needs; homeless</li> <li>6. All groups with digital access</li> <li>7. Older people; disabled people; religious groups; informal carers; Covid-19 patients; healthcare workers, care staff, parking attendants</li> <li>8. People at risk of or experiencing poverty</li> </ol>

## Negative

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Adult and Family Learning, school lets, Edinburgh Leisure:</b> loss of access to services, supports and social contact, exacerbating isolation and poor mental health; loss of support to build language and communications skills to enable integration within local communities and communicate effectively with services; loss of opportunity for exercise and activity.</li><li>2. <b>Libraries:</b> the online alternatives to hard copies are not accessible to all –lack of digital skills/affordability of technology and internet access for some people leads to complete loss of access to library services; reduction in availability of specialist resources available only in hard copy: health, rights, law, community languages etc; increase in social isolation and reduction in support for mental wellbeing, community support, peer mentoring and neighbourhood networks; face to face Macmillan Cancer advice and support ceased.</li><li>3. <b>Community Centres:</b> loss of access to services that vulnerable people rely on, risking social isolation and negative impact on mental health and wellbeing</li><li>4. <b>Waste and Cleansing:</b> suspension of special uplifts, glass recycling and garden waste collections (to focus available resources on regular waste collection services) applied to kerbside collections across the city; the closure of Household Waste Recycling Centres stopped people taking rubbish from their homes to local centres for disposal. These decisions affected all households, with areas of deprivation having a higher incidence of fly-tipping – mitigations in place via local response to deal with incidents as they arose.</li><li>5. <b>Reduction in public transport</b> (a decision made by Lothian Buses and Edinburgh Trams) affected all users of these services</li><li>6. <b>Closure of public buildings and play parks</b> meant cancellation of events and activities in cultural venues and museums and galleries, the closure of registrar offices, the closure of play parks and an increase in signage reminding people to observe physical distancing in public spaces including parks and promenades. These changes do not adversely affect any single protected group.</li><li>7. <b>The closure of Nicolson Square Gardens</b> was a direct result of a request from local residents following concerns that people were observed not to be physically distancing. It is not a space that lends</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. All age groups; older people; people with mental or physical health problems; adults (settled scots) unable to read or write in English; English as a Second Language (ESOL) provision for migrants and settled adults; Syrian refugees (Syrian Resettlement Project - English classes); BSL users; families and parents who want to develop learning strategies to support their children's learning.</li><li>2. People who are "digitally excluded" - may include older people, women from minority ethnic groups, and people in poverty and people supported by Macmillan Cancer advice</li><li>3. All ages, vulnerable people</li><li>4. People living in areas of deprivation</li><li>5, 6, 7, 8: apply to all people</li><li>9. Older people, people with mobility problems</li><li>10. Staff who are lone parents, subject to domestic abuse, digitally excluded</li></ol> |
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<p>itself to exercise and therefore its closure is not detrimental to others who are seeking use of greenspace to exercise.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. The <b>suspension of wedding ceremonies</b> has caused emotional distress for some customers.</li> <li>9. <b>Parking</b> – suspension of pay and display: could increase demand for parking spaces and may mean that older and/or disabled blue badge holders are disadvantaged by being less likely to be able to park near their homes, shops or health care services. Previously, they had the advantage of parking without charge or time limit in public parking places over other motorists, but since anyone can now park in such a manner, this may disadvantage blue badge holders</li> <li>10. Staff working from home – not all staff are equipped or able to work effectively from home; potential adverse consequences of lockdown for people at risk or experiencing domestic abuse.</li> </ol>	
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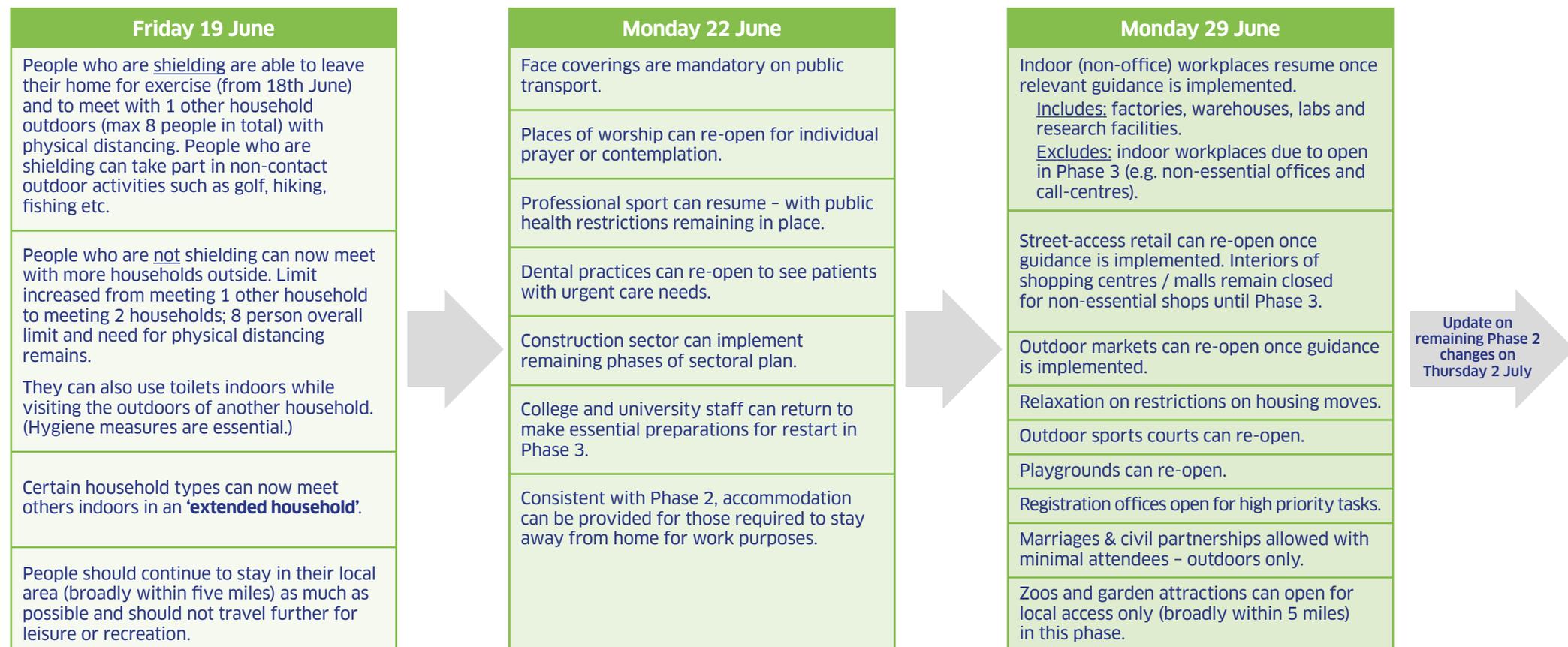
<p><b>Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts</b></p> <p><b>Positive</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The restrictions in place as a result of COVID 19 have led to fewer vehicles travelling around the city, reducing emissions.</li> <li>2. The closure of buildings through lockdown has reduced carbon emissions through lower fuel consumption for heating and lighting; reduction in the use of water; reduction in use of paper-based resources.</li> <li>3. Reduction in deliveries from suppliers to council buildings e.g. libraries: drop in recycling material from packaging and carbon emissions from distribution.</li> </ol> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There has been a reduction in waste collected which is likely to lead to a reduction in recycling of materials. This is likely to impact adversely on progress towards our sustainability target.</li> <li>2. Free parking could encourage people to travel by car unnecessarily, contributing to greenhouse gases and carbon emissions.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Affected populations</b></p> <p>All people</p>
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<p>3. Free parking may also discourage people from walking or cycling for their daily exercise or for travel to essential work, by taking the car instead and may encourage non-essential car journeys which risk accidents and put additional strain on NHS services at such a crucial time. However, the volumes of traffic on roads at present are considerably lower than normal.</p> <p>4. Minerals and natural resources (e.g. Cobalt) used for new and emerging technologies has environmental impacts.</p>	
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Economic including socio-economic disadvantage	Affected populations
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Hub schools</b> allow key workers to continue to work, ensuring an income and supporting delivery of healthcare.</li> <li>2. Regular replacement funding for <b>free school meals</b>: direct payment to families to buy food for meals that the children would have received at school.</li> <li>3. <b>Homeless people</b> at risk of rough sleeping: linking into statutory services, including advice and welfare rights</li> <li>4. <b>Council Resilience Centres</b> (CRCs) provide access to support including an emergency cash payment for people in critical need who may be unable to access or use online services.</li> <li>5. <b>Libraries</b>: move to online resources and use of social media - improved skills in use of technology (staff and customers) (increasingly essential for employability); E-issues and resources: no fines and no fees.</li> <li>6. <b>Parking - suspension of pay and display</b>: will remove a financial barrier and enhance accessibility to shops and health services for older people, while people are being advised not to travel by public transport. It will also help reduce the cost of travelling by car for everyone, especially unemployed people or those on benefits, while undertaking essential travel. It will allow non-permit holding residents to park for free during the day, if they now need to work from home or are furloughed and will allow essential business employees to travel safely to work by car when the use of public transport is being discouraged</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key workers and people supported by them.</li> <li>2. Children and families living in poverty</li> <li>3. Homeless people/ rough sleepers</li> <li>4. People who are unemployed, or on benefits, vulnerable people, people living in deprived areas.</li> <li>5. Libraries – people living in poverty</li> <li>6. Older people, people with disabilities</li> <li>7. People experiencing or at risk of poverty</li> </ol>

<p>7. <b>Council tax and other debts</b> – suspension of efforts to recover debts – positive impact by relieving this element of financial pressure</p>	
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Adult and Family Learning classes and Library closures:</b> 34.6% adults using daytime, evening classes are from areas with high levels of deprivation; people on low incomes may not have access to devices to use online resources and learning opportunities – digital exclusion. Loss of public access PCs, with free internet and WiFi – essential for supporting employability and improving digital skills.</li> <li>2. <b>Community centre closures:</b> loss of opportunity for those with fewer literacy/numeracy skills to access employment opportunities; loss of support for 16+ school leavers with reduced access to training and employability skills support; increasing food and fuel poverty for those spending more time in their home</li> <li>3. <b>Council tax and other debts</b> – suspension of efforts to chase – potential medium-long term risk of increased individual debt and risk to revenue for provision of services as people fall out of payment patterns and cancel Direct Debits.</li> <li>4. <b>Reduction in revenue</b> caused by lockdown, including through free parking – general risk to the Council and to charities who operate from community centres</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adults (settled Scots) unable to read or write in English; English as a Second Language (ESOL) provision for migrants and settled adults; Syrian refugees (Syrian Resettlement Project - English classes); BSL users; families and parents who want to develop learning strategies to support their children’s learning.</li> <li>2. People in areas of deprivation; low income, in receipt of benefits, pensions; People with low literacy/ numeracy; vulnerable families; staff vulnerable to falling into poverty</li> <li>3. People experiencing or at risk of poverty</li> </ol>

**Guide to re-opening and scaling up over the course of Phase 2. Not all details are shown below. Please refer to guidance and Q&A for more information.**



**Key Public Services Scaling-up and Resuming across Phase 2**

<p>Public services will continue to resume and scale-up during Phase 2, continuing those set out in Phase 1. In addition to the services set out above, resuming activity such as visiting support to Housing First Tenants and the resumption of area-based energy efficiency schemes.</p>	<p>A wide range of health and social care services are resuming and scaling-up during this phase, consistent with our <b>NHS Mobilisation Plan</b> - including the examples below. See the plan for more details.</p>		
	<p>Continue phased resumption of any suspended or postponed GP services supported by digital consultation.</p>	<p>Continued GP support for shielded patients, including home visits where clinically necessary.</p>	<p>Consideration to be given to a phased resumption of visiting care homes starting with outdoor visiting where it is clinically safe to do so.</p>
	<p>Public transport services will increase over the phase, including increased ferry services and capacity. All phase changes apply to islands. Public transport capacity will remain constrained due to physical distancing requirements - and active travel remains the preferred mode of travel.</p>	<p>Reintroducing some chronic disease management.</p>	<p>Increasing health care provision for pent-up demand, urgent referrals and triage of routine services.</p>
	<p>Phased resumption of some screening services.</p>	<p>Priority referrals to secondary care.</p>	<p>Plan with COSLA and partners to support and (where needed) review social care and care home services.</p>