

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 2:

Consultative Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019–24

Integrated Impact Assessment Form

(Promoting Equality, Human Rights and Sustainability)



Title of Policy/ Proposal	East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019–24
Completion Date	Consultative Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019–24 to complete April 2019 Final East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019-24 anticipated to be published October 2019
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Type of Initiative:

Policy/Strategy x

Programme/Plan New or Proposed x

Project Changing/Updated

Service Review or existing

Function

Other

1. Briefly describe the policy/proposal you are assessing.

The Consultative Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019–24 sets out how East Lothian Council will tackle climate change, and how it will work in partnership with our local communities, businesses, organisations and individuals to ensure that East Lothian can play its full part in the national and international efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

The Strategy will raise awareness of climate change challenges and opportunities in East Lothian. It sets out the priorities and actions for the Council and the wider East Lothian community to mitigate against and reduce the impacts of climate change and the inequalities that can result and promote resilient communities.

It brings together a wide range of plans and strategies across the Council into one place, enabling a co-ordinated action plan for mitigating against and adapting to climate change.

2. Set out a clear understanding of the purpose of the policy being developed or reviewed i.e. objectives, aims, including the context within which it will operate

The purpose of the Strategy is:

- To set out a coordinated approach, framework, outcomes, priorities and action plan for the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- To enable East Lothian Council to continue to meet its statutory climate change obligations;
- To contribute to the development of a sustainable, resource efficient and equitable East Lothian, with a thriving low carbon economy, a healthy and diverse natural environment, and flourishing low carbon communities that are resilient to the effects of future climate change; and
- To enable East Lothian to play its full part in the national and international efforts to reduce carbon emissions and tackle global warming.

The Strategy will also contribute to:

- Reducing Inequalities (Climate Justice)
- Improving Health and Wellbeing
- Contributing to a Thriving Local Economy
- Education and Awareness-raising
- Ensuring Cost-effective Action

3. What will change as a result of this policy?

The Strategy sets out a **Vision**, **Outcomes** and **Actions** for climate change mitigation and adaptation across East Lothian over a five year period, supporting national and local priority outcomes, and leading to long-term leadership and governance.

The Vision of the East Lothian Climate Change Strategy is:

‘East Lothian will be a place of opportunity for all, underpinned by sustainability, with thriving low carbon communities and a prosperous low carbon economy, contributing to national and international efforts to reduce carbon emissions.’

The Strategy sets out seven priority outcomes, to be achieved:

Outcome 1: A Low Carbon and Sustainable Council

Outcome 2: A Resource Efficient and Sustainable East Lothian

Outcome 3: Active Travel and Sustainable Transport are used for Everyday Journeys

Outcome 4: A Place Encouraging a Low Carbon Lifestyle

Outcome 5: A Low Carbon and Sustainable Economy

Outcome 6: A Healthy and Resilient Natural Environment

Outcome 7: A Well-Adapted East Lothian

The Strategy sets out a comprehensive action plan for change, which reflects and underpins the priority outcomes. It builds on existing policies, practices and projects, complementing, amending or replacing these as appropriate. It is considered likely that a range of positive outcomes will be achieved as a result of this Strategy.

4. Do I need to undertake an Integrated Impact Assessment?

High Relevance	Yes/no
1. The policy/ proposal has consequences for or affects people	Yes
2. The policy/proposal has potential to make a significant impact on equality	Yes
3. The policy/ proposal has the potential to make a significant impact on the economy and the delivery of economic outcomes	Yes
4. The policy/proposal is likely to have a significant environmental impact	Yes
Low Relevance	
5. The policy/proposal has little relevance to equality	No
6. The policy/proposal has negligible impact on the economy	No
7. The policy/proposal has no/ minimal impact on the environment	No
If you have identified low relevance please give a brief description of your reasoning here and send it to your Head of Service to record.	
N/A	

If you have answered yes to 1, 2, or 3 above, please proceed to complete the Integrated Impact Assessment.

If you have identified that your project will have a significant environmental impact (4), you will need to consider whether you need to complete a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Consideration of Strategic Environmental Assessment
<p>The Climate Change Strategy (CCS) will have positive impacts on the environment and sustainability through measures identified to mitigate against climate change.</p> <p>The CCS is an over-arching document that brings together existing strategies, policies, initiatives and management plans from across East Lothian Council into one place. These existing strategies, initiatives, policies and management plans set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the Council will address infrastructure requirements, including infrastructure for active travel and sustainable transport, green networks, flood protection; • how and where the Council has allocated land for new developments; • proposed use of technologies including Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies (e.g. heat pumps, solar PV, district heating, wind turbines, biogas); • proposals such as improved energy efficiency of housing; • management proposals e.g. for waste management; countryside site management for biodiversity; • how we will support communities e.g. the Resilient Communities initiative.

These are all relevant to the key aims of the CCS, to address climate change mitigation (reducing carbon emissions) and climate change adaptation (how our communities can adapt to a changing climate). They are included in the CCS, to draw together all of the work already underway across the Council and the future proposals and developments.

Accordingly, it is these key existing East Lothian Council strategies which will address climate change adaptation and mitigation, and which influence and inform the delivery of the Climate Change Strategy, specifically:

- East Lothian Local Transport Strategy 2018–24
- Active Travel Improvement Plan 2018–24
- East Lothian Local Development Plan 2018
- East Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2018-23
- East Lothian Open Space Strategy 2018
- Green Networks Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance

Each of the above strategies has been through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process.

It is the purpose of the SESplan¹ Strategic Development Plan (SDP) to identify sites for new developments, including housing and transport infrastructure. The East Lothian Local Development Plan allocates sites for housing, transport infrastructure etc, and policies including on energy and low carbon technologies, transport, housing, green networks and flood protection.

Given this, environmental impacts are considered to be contained within the SESplan SDP and East Lothian Local Development Plan as opposed to the Climate Change Strategy. Accordingly, a full SEA is carried out in relation to the SESplan SDP and East Lothian LDP. Through formal determinations made by local authorities across Scotland, including East Lothian Council, this is the consistent approach taken in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act.

A SEA pre-screening report for the Climate Change Strategy will be submitted to the SEA Gateway. However, it is considered that the environmental impacts are contained within the above strategies.

5. What information/data/ consultation have you used to inform the policy to date?

Evidence	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
Data on populations in need	All populations in East Lothian are ‘in need’ in respect of climate change. Scotland’s climate is already changing and we have to respond to the challenges this is causing and the opportunities this brings. In future years it is predicted that temperatures will rise, winter rainfall will increase whilst summer rainfall decreases and heatwaves, droughts, storms and floods will

¹ SESplan refers to the South East Scotland Strategic Development Planning Authority, covering the administrative areas of City of Edinburgh, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian, Scottish Borders and the southern half of Fife.

	<p>become more frequent. This will have a major impact on East Lothian’s communities, businesses, society, infrastructure and natural environment. Climate change will impact upon everyone across the county.</p> <p>East Lothian has a population of 104,840. There has been a 9.7% increase over the last ten years compared to 4.9% growth across Scotland. This is the third largest increase nationally, behind the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian. The population is projected to increase further by 8.6% from 2016-26, compared with 3.2% across Scotland. This is the second highest projected population increase nationally.</p> <p>Forming an integral part of the Council’s growth agenda, an additional 10,050 new homes are anticipated to be built in the county by 2024. Development of the new town of Blindwells is underway in East Lothian, and significant expansion is underway at Wallyford, Craighall / Musselburgh and Dunbar. Population growth will significantly increase the need and demand for housing, as well as infrastructure, amenities and services i.e. education, roads, rail, public transport, health and social care and community services. Everyone in East Lothian will be impacted upon by climate change.</p> <p>https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates/mid-2017</p> <p>https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//statistics/population-projections/sub-national-pp-16/pop-proj-principal-2016-tab-publication.pdf</p> <p>Scotland’s population is ageing, as the increase in the population of older age groups has been higher than younger age groups over the last 20 years. The largest increase has been in the age 75+ group (+31%), compared with the 0-15 age group, which shows the most significant decrease (-10%). 18% of the national population is aged 65+, compared with 20% in East Lothian.</p> <p>The number of people of pensionable age is projected to increase in all council areas across Scotland, with the second largest increase projected in East Lothian at 42% from 2014-39. Given the particular vulnerabilities of older people to climate change, this is a key concern for the Strategy.</p>
<p>Data on service uptake / access</p>	<p>UK Climate projections are available through the Met Office, updated annually.</p> <p>A significant proportion of carbon emissions come from housing. Climate change, fuel poverty and energy efficiency are intrinsically linked. Both climate change and fuel poverty can be tackled at the same time, as they have similar root causes and share the same solutions. The key link between climate change and fuel poverty is that fossil fuels are polluting the environment as well as increasing in cost, which subsequently</p>

	<p>increases energy bills. Fuel poverty and climate change are both exacerbated by housing that is not energy efficient and / or not well insulated. If we can make our homes more energy efficient and tackle fuel poverty, ensuring that people do not have to pay such large energy bills, this will help mitigate climate change and also promote health and wellbeing. Improving housing will help to a degree with income maximisation, however, for those who rely on government assistance via social security, income level is a key factor, especially in the context of rising cost of food and commodities. The East Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2018-23 sets out data re uptake of energy efficiency schemes and fuel poverty advice services.</p> <p>https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/download/13022/local_housing_strategy_2018-23</p> <p>Interventions have been underway across East Lothian for many years to improve active travel and sustainable transport. These have contributed to increased awareness of active and sustainable transport modes, engagement with active & sustainable travel across our communities (particularly by Area Partnerships, who have set up active & sustainable travel sub-groups), increased use of the Core Path and National Cycle Network as measured by counter data, and levels of public transport use. Data from Sustrans annual 'Hands Up Scotland' Survey of modes of travel to school shows that compared with other Scottish local authorities, East Lothian schools have regularly had the highest number of pupils travelling actively (walking, cycling, scooting) and sustainably to school. Electric vehicle charging points are being rolled out across the county, including providing on-street charging points in response to requests from residents without a private driveway (i.e. no means to plug in an electric car at their own house).</p> <p>Data collected by Waste Services shows an increase in recycling rates by households across East Lothian.</p>
Data on quality / outcomes	<p>Data on quality / outcomes is derived from a range of sources. Identifying baseline levels and researching measures to reduce the carbon footprint of the Council's assets and processes can be achieved to an extent through annual statutory climate reporting to the Scottish Government / Sustainable Scotland Network and the Council's carbon management plan.</p> <p>The UK's carbon emissions statistics by local authority area are published annually by the UK Government Department of Energy and Climate Change. This data shows that carbon emissions were 10.6 tonnes per person in East Lothian in 2016, compared with 15.3 tonnes per person in 2005. Figures are high compared to the national average due to high levels of emissions from the Dunbar Cement Plant and relatively high</p>

	<p>levels of emissions from road transport, given the rurality of East Lothian’s towns and villages.</p> <p>It is also helpful to consider CO2 emissions per person that are ‘within the scope of influence of local authorities’, excluding emissions from large industrial installations; motorway traffic; diesel railways and land use / forestry. CO2 emissions per person are also reducing with regard to emissions within the scope of East Lothian Council, showing a similar pattern to the national picture. It is anticipated that implementing an East Lothian Climate Change Strategy will encourage emissions per person to reduce further in future years.</p> <p>Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016</p> <p>Our climate impacts upon energy use within our homes and how we use energy impacts upon climate change. The temperature difference between the outside and inside of our homes in winter is critical to influencing energy use within the home. If a household heated its home to 25°C during winter, the house would use more energy compared with heating a house to 15°C during summer. Energy from housing is therefore a critical contributor to carbon emissions and climate change.</p> <p>The carbon footprint for housing in East Lothian is 184,000t/CO2 in 2015. It is evident this has been reducing year on year from 2012 onwards. The East Lothian Local Housing Strategy 2018-23 provides data on climate change, energy efficiency, fuel poverty and climate change.</p> <p>https://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/downloads/download/13022/local_housing_strategy_2018-23</p> <p>Through work on the Draft Strategy, we are continually increasing knowledge and understanding of the impacts of climate change, both past trends and future projections for East Lothian, on our communities, assets, services and priorities, and the measures necessary to reduce these impacts. This enables some consideration of households in need.</p> <p>Musselburgh, Haddington and West Barns are at particular risk of flooding and heavy downpours, with flood prevention schemes in place and coastal flood defences along the coast at Cockenzie, Prestonpans and Gosford Bay. Data on flooding is available upon request.</p>
<p>Research / literature evidence</p>	<p>The following areas of research were undertaken to inform the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy and legal drivers for mitigating against and adapting to climate change; • Identifying and working with key stakeholders to identify climate change mitigation measures already underway, and the opportunities for developing and extending these;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying baseline levels and researching measures to reduce the carbon footprint of the Council’s assets and processes; • Increasing knowledge and understanding of the impacts of climate change, both past trends and future projections for East Lothian, on our communities, assets, services and priorities, and the measures necessary to reduce these impacts. <p>A wide range of research / literature evidence informs and underpins this IIA including although not limited to:</p> <p>https://www.climatejust.org.uk/socially-vulnerable-groups-sensitive-climate-impacts</p> <p>https://www.climatejust.org.uk/resources/vulnerability-heatwavesdrought</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-government-report</p> <p>https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/type/Building-comfort-for-old-age-Designing-and-managing-thermal-comfort-in-low-carbon-housing-for-older-people/</p> <p>http://sei-international.org/mediamanager/documents/Publications/Future/climate_change_growing_old.pdf</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/174676/0048938.pdf</p> <p>http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/climate-change-social-justice-full.pdf</p>
Service user experience information	<p>East Lothian Council is committed to ensuring that local communities and other key stakeholders continue to have a genuine role in developing the Strategy and Action Plan, to ensure the Strategy reflects local issues and aspirations. A key aim of the Strategy is to encourage and facilitate behaviour change to mitigate against climate change amongst an aware and engaged population. Awareness-raising and public engagement were key aspects of the development of this Strategy, as the Council will be able to achieve more by working in partnership with communities, organisations, businesses and individuals.</p> <p>A public consultation to inform the development of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan took place during autumn 2018. The consultation consisted of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public drop-in events: In order to raise awareness and encourage public engagement across East Lothian, a series of public drop-in events took place around the county with one in each of East Lothian’s Area Partnership areas. These coincided with Scotland’s Climate Week 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online public consultation: The online survey ran concurrently with the consultation drop-in events, to provide an alternative method for people to engage with the development of the Strategy. • Email: People could also email comments / feedback to the Council’s designated email address. A total of 166 people took part in the consultation to inform the development of the Climate Change Strategy: 105 people came along to the drop-in events, 52 took part in the online consultation, and 9 people emailed additional comments / feedback. • Respondents provided information, feedback, local views and ideas from across East Lothian on how the Council and our communities can work together to tackle climate change. • Comments were received on a wide range of topics, including planning, housing, renewable energy, local food growing, transport, biodiversity, greenspaces, waste recycling, business and the local economy. • The information obtained was considered, analysed and used to inform the Strategy and Action Plan.
Consultation and involvement findings	Findings from consultation and engagement are set out in ‘Supporting Document 1: Consultation and Engagement: Draft East Lothian Climate Change Strategy 2019–24’. This evidences all feedback obtained through the formal consultation process and how this has been used to influence the Consultative Draft document.
Good practice guidelines	<p>While there are no good practice guidelines pertaining to climate change strategies as such, the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 commits East Lothian Council to meeting a target of 80% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050. The Scottish Government has produced guidance for public bodies on implementing their duties under the Act: https://www.gov.scot/publications/public-bodies-climate-change-duties-putting-practice-guidance-required-part/</p> <p>As a public body, the Council is expected to lead by example in reducing emissions, and to deliver the Scottish Government’s Climate Change Plan at a local level. The Council is required to influence and enable positive behaviours, drive change, and act as an exemplar of climate action and low carbon innovation in the transition to a sustainable and inclusive low carbon economy. These key principles are embedded in the Consultative Draft Strategy.</p> <p>Adaptation Scotland has produced guidance for the public sector on preparing for the impacts of future climate change including service delivery https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/</p>
Other (please specify)	N/A
Is any further information required? How	N/A

will you gather this?	
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6. How does the policy meet the different needs of groups in the community?

	Issues identified and how the strategy addresses these
<p>Equality Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older people 	<p>East Lothian has an ageing population. Older people generally face more harm from climate change compared with other adults, particularly very frail older people, with older people biophysically more susceptible to flooding and heatwaves.</p> <p>Older people may be less able to prepare for and cope during floods. Difficulties with balance, strength and mobility can make protecting homes from flooding more challenging. Flooding can cause higher mortality rates among older people due to secondary health impacts such as hypothermia and heart problems. Older age groups may also be associated with other characteristics such as low incomes, social isolation, poor health and living in certain types of housing, which can increase their exposure to floods i.e. single level dwellings where possessions are stored downstairs and more likely to be damaged.</p> <p>Temperature regulation can be less efficient for older people and older people in care homes in particular, can be disproportionately affected by heatwave events. Older people have higher rates of physical and / or mental health issues in care homes compared with the general population, which can make them more sensitive and less able to adapt to high temperatures. Often, specialist housing can be designed and operated in accordance with the thermal requirements in mind of residents who are most frail. Generally, older people can be reluctant to cool their homes by opening windows i.e. fear of crime, they may not be able to do so or may not be permitted to do so.</p> <p>Difficulties coping in heatwaves can be accentuated when people have specific health problems which also affect thermo-regulation, such as chronic cardiovascular, respiratory illness, diabetes, renal</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people and children 	<p>diseases, nervous system disorders, Parkinson’s disease and emphysema.</p> <p>Some older people may be bed-bound, unable to leave home daily or unable to care for themselves for other reasons, such as through living with dementia or other degenerative illness. Older people are also sensitive to disproportionate impacts from air pollution (which can be connected to heatwaves), drought, cold weather, food and water borne viruses and UV radiation.</p> <p>Some residential dwellings accentuate the impacts of very hot or cold conditions and local evidence shows a direct correlation between old people, disrepair and fuel poverty.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that children and babies can face disproportionate effects from climate related impacts. They are biophysically susceptible to heat stress from hot weather. The bodies of young children and babies create more heat energy, they sweat less, and dehydration affects them quicker than the general adult population. They are also less able to adapt their own clothing and behaviour in the face of extreme weather.</p> <p>Flooding has been associated with increased mental health issues and behavioural problems. The impacts of disruption to school and home life can be significant.</p> <p>Living in a cold and / or damp home can have a negative impact upon children, increasing the incidence of minor illnesses and exacerbating the severity of pre-existing illnesses.</p> <p>Air pollution is a significant risk to children, particularly from idling vehicles around schools.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men and transgender people (includes issues relating to pregnancy and maternity) 	<p>Difficulties coping in heatwaves can be accentuated in pregnancy. Mobility issues may mean pregnant women could potentially be more impacted by severe weather / flooding events.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees and asylum seekers • People with different religions or beliefs (includes people with no religion or belief) • Lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual people • People who are unmarried, married or in a civil partnership 	<p>weather, food and water borne viruses and UV radiation.</p> <p>East Lothian has welcomed a small group of Syrian families in recent years. Asylum Seekers are not entitled to claim public funds (most welfare benefits and social housing) – they may be able to access help with housing and financial support from the Home Office if they are destitute. However, there are a group with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF). This group will experience a higher level of disadvantages than those who are unemployed or on benefits.</p> <p>No differential impact.</p> <p>No differential impact.</p> <p>No differential impact.</p>
<p>Those vulnerable to falling into poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed and people on benefits 	<p>People on low incomes are less able to prepare for, respond to and recover from extreme weather events e.g. flooding and heatwaves.</p> <p>There is considerable evidence about the connections between income and health. People on low incomes have fewer choices in terms of goods and services, may suffer lower self-esteem, participate less in social activities and be more likely to experience stress and anxiety than people who have higher incomes. People on low incomes are more likely to be sensitive to the impacts of heat-wave events than those on higher incomes.</p> <p>People on lower incomes are more likely to have increased exposures to temperature extremes. This can come as a result of exposures at work and at home. Work - some low income occupations involve exposure to heat due to working outdoors, working on tasks which involve high temperatures and/or working in confined spaces. Home – People on low</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Parents and vulnerable families • Pensioners • Looked after children / Those leaving care settings (including children and young people and those with illness) • Homeless people 	<p>incomes living in accommodation requiring adaptation may not be able to afford the necessary adaptations to cool their homes in summer or to heat their homes in winter.</p> <p>Unemployed people and people on benefits tend to be more at risk of fuel poverty as these groups typically spend a large proportion of time at home and income will be low. With an ageing population and a likely growth in the numbers of disabled people it is likely that there will be an increased group whose health and wellbeing is potentially affected by fuel poverty.</p> <p>People living in higher crime areas may be unwilling to open their windows to let their homes cool down, especially at night, for fear of burglary. Furthermore, people on lower incomes are more likely to have poor security measures in the home and far less likely to have enhanced security measures compared with people on higher incomes.</p> <p>People on low incomes are less likely to have home contents insurance than those on higher incomes and may not be able to afford flood resilience measures for their homes.</p> <p>Covered elsewhere in this Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) Form</p> <p>Covered elsewhere in this IIA Form</p> <p>Covered elsewhere in this IIA Form</p> <p>Where social networks are relatively good there is evidence of a better response to emergency situations and quicker recovery. However some people lack the social support networks to help them respond to and recover from flood events, this is likely to include homeless people in temporary accommodation. Homeless people with few social networks may also struggle to maintain continuity of</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carers (including young carers) • Those involved in the community justice system • Those living in the most deprived communities (bottom 20% SIMD areas) • People with low literacy/numeracy • Others e.g. veterans 	<p>treatment in relation to physical or mental health treatments.</p> <p>Critically, rough sleepers are perhaps most susceptible of all to extreme weather events, with the recent Waugh report (2018) on Health and Homelessness showing a high rate of winter deaths in relation to rough sleepers compared with the general population. Rough sleepers are more at risk from disproportionate impacts from air pollution (which can be connected to heatwaves), drought, cold weather, food and water borne viruses and UV radiation.</p> <p>Generally, carers spend a significant proportion of time caring for relatives at home and given this, they face similar issues to older people, people with low mobility and people on low incomes. The impacts of climate change and extreme weather events can affect anyone, but carers who are socially isolated potentially face more serious harm.</p> <p>People with a conviction are likely to face the same issues as rough sleepers, people in temporary accommodation, people on low incomes and those who are socially isolated.</p> <p>People living in the most deprived communities are likely to face similar issues to those who are unemployed and in receipt of benefits.</p> <p>It can be more difficult for those with low literacy to have a voice in respect of protecting themselves against climate change e.g. people with low levels of literacy may find it difficult to obtain contents insurance and to organise flood resilience measures for their homes. Access to information about Climate Change might also be difficult.</p> <p>Being particularly susceptible to homelessness, mental health conditions and mobility issues, veterans may experience similar vulnerabilities as set out previously.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 	<p>rise and coastal erosion. Climate change will pose risks and challenges for people, coastal economies and local industry. It may also affect access to, and quality of, basic goods and services.</p> <p>Coastal areas are vulnerable to climate change because of rising sea levels and wave heights and accelerated coastal erosion – especially communities relying on the immediate coastal area for their residence, communications and economic and social activities. Many are also vulnerable to climate change because of socio-economic issues such as high proportions of older residents and transient populations, low employment levels and high seasonality of work, physical isolation and poor transport links.</p> <p>Several key towns and communities in East Lothian, including Musselburgh and Haddington, are at risk from flooding. Their degree of risk is determined by their proximity to rivers and the sea. Three basic types of flooding are considered relevant, as follows - Fluvial - Flooding from a river or watercourse; pluvial - flooding from overland flow, prior to entering a river or watercourse and coastal - flooding from the sea.</p>
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7. Are there any other factors which will affect the way this policy impacts on the community or staff groups?

No

8. Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors?

If yes, how have you included equality and human rights considerations into the contract?

If any small elements of the Strategy are to be carried out by contractors, equality and human rights considerations and local community benefits would be considered through the Council’s Procurement Policy and IIAs.

9. Have you considered how you will communicate information about this policy or policy change to those affected e.g. to those with hearing loss, speech impairment or English as a second language?

The Strategy will be available in different formats and languages upon request.

10. Please consider how your policy will impact on each of the following?

Objectives	Comments
Equality and Human rights	
<p>Promotes / advances equality of opportunity e.g. improves access to and quality of services, status</p>	<p>The Strategy aims to reduce inequalities, promoting equality of opportunity, setting out a wide range of actions to mitigate against identified inequalities and promoting the concept / adhering to the principles of Climate Justice.</p> <p>Climate change will affect different people and places unevenly, and so is likely to lead to inequalities within and across nations, and between current and future generations, so creating injustice. Internationally, climate justice is linked with an agenda for human rights and international development, and sharing the benefits and burdens associated with climate stabilisation, as well as concerns about the impacts of climate change (see the work of the <u>Mary Robinson Foundation</u>).</p> <p>In the UK, climate justice relates to concerns about the inequitable outcomes for different people and places associated with vulnerability to climate impacts and the fairness of policy and practice responses to address climate change and its consequences. It has been defined as: <i>Ensuring that collectively and individually we have the ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from climate change impacts – and the policies to mitigate or adapt to them – by considering existing vulnerabilities, resources and capabilities.</i></p> <p><i>By ‘just’ we mean: some chance of a safe climate for future generations; an equal distribution of the remaining global carbon budget between countries; and a transition in the UK in which the costs are distributed progressively, and where everyone’s essential needs for housing, transport and energy use are met.</i></p> <p>https://www.climatejust.org.uk/messages/why-does-climate-justice-matter</p> <p>The Climate Change Strategy also seeks to embed Sustainability across East Lothian Council, and will</p>

	<p>contribute towards addressing at local level the following UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities • SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • SDG 13: Climate Action • SDG 14: Life below Water • SDG 15: Life on Land
Promotes good relations within and between people with protected characteristics and tackles harassment	N/A
Promotes participation, inclusion, dignity and self-control over decisions	<p>The Strategy consultation and engagement has promoted participation from stakeholders, service users and vulnerable groups, taking a co-production approach to developing the document where possible.</p> <p>The Strategy aims to promote the dignity and inclusion of all groups, ensuring people can make their own climate change related decisions where possible and promoting community empowerment re specific community led projects.</p>
Builds family support networks, resilience and community capacity	The Strategy aims to build and improve community resilience and community capacity in respect of tackling and responding to climate change, particularly with regard to adaptation.
Reduces crime and fear of crime	N/A
<p>Promotes healthier lifestyles including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diet and nutrition, • sexual health, • substance misuse • Exercise and physical activity. • Life-skills 	<p>The Strategy promotes active travel and an active, outdoor lifestyle as part of a lower carbon lifestyle promoted by the strategy – which will have implications for improving physical and mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The Strategy also promotes allotments and local food growing as part of a low carbon lifestyle – this will have implications for diet and nutrition, by encouraging growing healthy fresh vegetables and fruit locally.</p> <p>The Strategy also seeks to promote healthier lifestyles for those groups identified as having poor health and promote life-skills to enable resilience to climate impacts.</p>
Environmental	

Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in East Lothian (including carbon management)	<p>The central purpose of the Climate Change Strategy is to set out how East Lothian Council, and the wider East Lothian community, can reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with national targets, through a combination of infrastructure improvements and behaviour change actions. These measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce need to travel / promote sustainable forms of transport • Enhance the natural environment and biodiversity • Improve the physical environment e.g. housing quality, public and green space • Improve air quality / air pollution • Encourage resource efficiency (energy, water, materials and minerals) and reduce waste. <p>The Strategy also sets out a strategic approach to planning for future climate change and has strong links with other East Lothian strategies and plans including those related to active & sustainable transport, waste management, air quality, greenspace management, biodiversity and flood protection.</p> <p>The Strategy includes a wide range of measures to increase energy efficiency, to both mitigate climate change and also reduce fuel poverty. It recognises the importance of new energy efficient housing, sustainable travel and the need for ‘placemaking’ in relation to new housing developments, to ensure social inclusion of vulnerable groups and improving the physical environment through increasing good quality, energy efficient housing stock, with appropriate green space, play areas for children etc.</p>
Plan for future climate change	
Pollution: air/ water/ soil/ noise	
Protect coastal and inland waters	
Enhance biodiversity	
Encourage resource efficiency (energy, water, materials and minerals)	
Public Safety: Minimise waste generation/ infection control/ accidental injury /fire risk	
Reduce need to travel / promote sustainable forms of transport	
Improves the physical environment e.g. housing quality, public and green space	
Economic	
Maximises income and /or reduces income inequality	<p>The Climate Change Strategy sets out how East Lothian can move towards a Low Carbon Economy. Key aspects of developing a Low Carbon Economy include developing local economies and thriving town centres, which reduce the need to travel and reduce the distance goods need to travel. This promotes local employment and access to local jobs, reducing travel costs particularly for those with less means to pay for travel.</p> <p>This links with key objectives of East Lothian’s Economic Development Strategy and Town Centre Strategies.</p>
Helps young people into positive destinations	
Supports local business	
Helps people to access jobs (both paid and unpaid)	
Improving literacy and numeracy	
Improves working conditions, including equal pay	

Improves local employment opportunities	As above. Opportunities to develop key low carbon sectors, such as renewables, may improve local employment opportunities in the future.
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11. Action Plan

Identified negative impact	Mitigating circumstances	Mitigating actions	Timeline	Responsible person
Older people are particularly sensitive to climate change, which is a concern in East Lothian, given the ageing population, particularly when correlated with rural outlying villages.	An assessment of older people has been undertaken for housing / health and social care related purposes, which provides significant data on population change, projections, levels of need, healthy life expectancy and rural living.	Consideration to be given to risk factors such as flooding in coastal communities / Musselburgh town centre overlaid with a mapping exercise re older people, to enable risk to be better managed.	Over the period of the Strategy, by 2024	Jennifer Lothian, Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Officer
Gypsy/Travellers have limited options in which to heat their mobile homes often having to use electric car meters which are expensive	Gypsy/Traveller Needs Assessment has been undertaken for the Local Housing Strategy 2018-2023 which provides data on the population and difficulties faced by this group.	Through procured support service, enable Gypsy/ Travellers to access benefits around fuel poverty to reduce fuel costs.	Over the period of the Strategy, by 2024	Jennifer Lothian, Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Officer
Cost of Climate Change adaptations/ mitigations might mean they are less likely to be taken up by individuals experiencing poverty	Information and awareness raising in a variety of formats will help to address this	Co-ordinated promotion and publicity around Climate Change mitigation	Over the period of the Strategy, by 2024	Jennifer Lothian, Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Officer

(despite these being the hardest hit groups).		and adaptation measures; accessibility of the information to a range of groups		
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Through annual reviews of the Strategy, ongoing monitoring of climate impacts upon equality groups will be carried out, outcomes for equality groups taken cognisance of and any issues addressed where the strategy is not considered to be meeting the needs of equality groups.

Through Strategy implementation, support will be provided to organisations working with communities who are vulnerable to climate change to develop fair and equitable responses to increase local resilience.

12. Sign off by Head of Service

Name: Douglas Proudfoot
Date: 15 May 2019