

## Final IIA Report – Cease commissioning of Older People’s Day Centre in Musselburgh, Wallyford and Whitecraig Areas.

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

### **1. Title of proposal**

Cease commissioning of Older People’s Day Centre in Musselburgh, Wallyford and Whitecraig Areas. Centre based support is for people with higher level and complexity of need. Day Centres can support people who are socially isolated, have personal care needs, cognitive impairment and dementia and also support unpaid carers by providing a regular break from caring.\

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

Musselburgh and surrounding areas will remain the only Area Partnership ward without day centre provision for older adults with complex needs.\

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

The development of the day centre in Musselburgh area was agreed by the Integration Joint Board as part of the Community Transformation Programme. The external commissioning process commenced in Autumn 2023 with a two-stage approach; following the first stage, two providers were shortlisted and interviewed in January 2024. \

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

N/A

### **5. Date of IIA**

8 October 2024 – 10am to 11am over MS Teams


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

<b>Name</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Date of IIA training</b>
Christine Johnston	Service Manager - Strategic Planning and Commissioning, ELHSCP	
Sue Northrop	Dementia Friendly East Lothian	
Lisa-Kim Heron	Quality Assurance & Governance Manager, ELHSCP	
Ashley Hardy	Strategic Planning & Commissioning Officer, ELHSCP	
Maria Burton	Strategic Planning & Commissioning Officer, ELHSCP	
Maureen Allan	Chief Officer for Volunteer Centre East Lothian	
Michael Huddleston	Dementia Adviser, Alzheimer's Scotland	
Suzanne Walker	Team Lead Older Adult Community Mental Health Team, ELHSCP	
Craig Higgins	Clinical Nurse Manager, Mental Health & Community, ELHSCP	
Neil Munro	Project Support Manager, ELHSCP	

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

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal														
<p>Data on populations in need</p>	<p><a href="#">East Lothian Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</a></p> <p><a href="#">East Lothian by numbers</a></p> <p><a href="#">A strengthened approach to prevention across the Lothian health and care system</a></p>	<p>Our population is changing. People are living longer</p> <p><b>Population</b> Over the next 10 years, population growth will rise in East Lothian, especially in the over 65 year age group. See Graph 1 below.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>East Lothian Percentage change in projected population by age group, 2018 and 2028</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Age group</th> <th>Percentage change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 to 15</td> <td>-1.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 to 24</td> <td>+6.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25 to 44</td> <td>+9.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 to 64</td> <td>-2.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65 to 74</td> <td>+23.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75 and over</td> <td>+32.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Our population has grown at a higher rate in areas of higher deprivation, specifically within the 1<sup>st</sup> quintile (most deprived) to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quintile while the population has decreased in areas of lowest deprivation (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> quintiles).</p> <p>From 2018 to 2043, East Lothian’s population is predicted to increase by a further 12.8% reaching a peak of 121,743 and will grow at faster rate than Scotland as a whole.</p> <p>Our resources are dwindling due to the impact of national austerity measures on public services, Brexit and recovery from Covid. We no longer have the ability to make capital investments. This, together with evidence from engagement, leads to placing much greater emphasis and resource into early intervention, intermediate care and other forms of support.</p> <p>Life expectancy is falling, with a growing difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived groups. Additionally, people are spending more of their life in ill health.</p>	Age group	Percentage change	0 to 15	-1.8%	16 to 24	+6.7%	25 to 44	+9.7%	45 to 64	-2.8%	65 to 74	+23.2%	75 and over	+32.6%
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Evidence	Available – detail source	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal</b>
		Population projections estimate that the population served by NHS Lothian will grow by 10.2% between 2018 and 2033 from 898,000 to 989,285 residents. Combined with an ageing population, multimorbidity, unmet healthcare needs exacerbated by COVID-19 and staffing pressures, there is concern that demand on health and social care services will continue to rise and become increasingly unsustainable.
Data on service uptake/access	N/A	
Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation, area deprivation.	<p><a href="#">ONS Facts and Figures about people in East Lothian NRS 2011 Census</a> (out of date and awaiting information from NRS from 2022 Census)</p> <p><a href="#">Scottish Government Equalities Evidence Finder</a> (by extrapolation)</p>	<p><b>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation</b></p> <p>East Lothian consists of 6 wards and 132 data zones, of which 8 data zones are in the 20% most deprived of Scotland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People living in the most deprived areas are statistically more likely to experience health inequalities. This means lower life expectancy, higher rates of disease, more long-term illness.</li> <li>• People living in the least deprived areas have a life expectancy 8 years (males) and 4.8 years (females) higher than those in the most deprived areas</li> <li>• The areas of highest deprivation in East Lothian are largely to the west of the county specifically in areas in Musselburgh, Tranent and Prestonpans. There are also pockets of deprivation in Haddington and Dunbar.</li> </ul>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 95% of people in East Lothian living in the community live within an urban setting and 5% live in more rural settings.</li> </ul>
Data on equality outcomes	<p>Understanding Health Outcomes &amp; Inequalities in the Musselburgh Area Partnership</p>  <p>Musselburgh Health Data &amp; Ineq</p>	Data shows a clear link between health outcomes and deprivation in Musselburgh and across East Lothian. This report highlighted numerous examples of how those in lower SIMD quintiles experience a higher burden of ill health and disease.
Research/literature evidence	<p><a href="#">Dementia Strategy – Technical report</a></p> <p><a href="#">The impact of dementia on women</a></p> <p><a href="#">Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023-25 -Scottish Government</a>  <a href="#">Mental health and wellbeing – PHS</a>  <a href="#">Why mental health is important to Scotland's future – Scottish Mental Health Partnership</a></p> <p><a href="#">Day centres for older people: a systematically conducted scoping</a></p>	<p>Dementia in East Lothian by Geography: Around 22% of those diagnosed live in the Musselburgh, Wallyford and Whitecraig area.</p> <p>There's a higher proportion or higher prevalence of dementia among women than there is among men.</p> <p>Community-based and operated mental health services play a key role in early intervention and also reduce pressures on clinical and statutory services</p> <p>This report found that centre attendance and participation in interventions within them impacted positively on older people's mental</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
	<p><a href="#">review of literature about their benefits, purposes and how they are perceived.</a></p> <p><a href="#">UK Survey of COVID-19 related social support closures and their effects on older people, people with dementia and carers.</a></p>	<p>health, social contacts, physical function and quality of life.</p> <p>Service Closures Impact on Mental Wellbeing. A UK Survey of COVID-19 related social support closures and their effects on older people, people with dementia and carers found that 1. Levels of anxiety in people with dementia and older adults had increased, this was coupled with lower levels of mental wellbeing in unpaid carers and older adults. 2. The results demonstrate a link between service loss and detrimental impacts on vulnerable groups (older people, people with dementia and carers).</p>
Public /patient/ client experience information	N/A	
Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service and involvement findings	N/A	
Evidence of unmet need	As per evidence and reports provided	Musselburgh and surrounding areas will remain the only Area Partnership ward without day centre provision for older adults with complex needs.
Good practice guidelines	<a href="#">Charter of Rights for People with Dementia and their Carers in Scotland'</a>	<p>Removing the day centre provision goes against the right to full and cultural social interactions in the community as set out in the Charter</p> <p>In pursuance of the Human Rights Act 1998 and The Scotland Act 1998 the rights contained within this charter are</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal</b>
	<p><a href="#">Dementia: A whole life and Human Rights Life Changes Trust</a></p>	<p>based on internationally agreed human rights and are intended to promote the respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights of people with dementia and their carers, as guaranteed in the European Convention of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the key principles of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons;</li> <li>• non-discrimination;</li> <li>• full and effective participation and inclusion in society;</li> <li>• respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;</li> <li>• equality of opportunity;</li> <li>• accessibility;</li> <li>• equality between men and women.</li> </ul> <p>The Charter also reflects other legal provisions and in particular the principles of the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000; the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003, and the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007.</p> <p>Dementia: A Whole Life Approach" is a resource for creating better lives. It covers five key areas identified by the Trust in collaboration with people with dementia and unpaid carers.</p>

<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 and to the environmental impacts of your proposal</b>
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data	n/a	
Environmental data	n/a	
Risk from cumulative impacts	<a href="#">Cumulative Impact Assessment   East Lothian Council</a>	Shows the positive and negative impact of the IJB Budget proposals for 2024-2025 that have a link to day centre provision.
Other (please specify)	n/a	
Additional evidence required	n/a	-

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

<b>Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>The IIA Group could not identify any positives to the proposal and noted that the cumulative impacts on other community services along with additional financial burden on the NHS as a result will be significant.</p> <p>The decision to cease the commissioning of the Older People’s Day Centre in Musselburgh, Wallyford and Whitecraig Areas. would be in contradiction to some of ELHSCP’s/East Lothian IJB’s strategic objectives expressed in the IJB Strategic Plan.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop Services that are Sustainable and Proportionate to Need.</li> <li>• Deliver New Models of Community Provision, Working Collaboratively with Communities.</li> <li>• Enable People to have More Choice and Control and Provide Care Closer to Home.</li> <li>• Keep People Safe from Harm.</li> <li>• Address Health Inequalities.</li> </ul>	<p>The group that will be impacted the most is those with the protected characteristic of age disability, gender and carers.</p> <p>People in geographical areas or communities (for example, rural communities, peripheral communities in towns)</p> <p>People living on a low income/socio-economic impact (Fairer Scotland)</p>



Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The absence of a dedicated day centre for older adults in Musselburgh poses significant risks to the well-being, social inclusion, and health of the local population and will have a significantly negative impact with no equity of access.</li> <li>• The area is projected to see a 50% increase in its population aged 75 and over by 2041. This growth in the elderly population underscores an increasing demand for day centre services that support both physical and mental health. 22% of the population in Musselburgh have a dementia diagnosis. It is short sighted over the longer term, given this huge factor to remove the provision of a day centre which also has a role in early diagnosis of those with mild cognitive impairment as well as supporting those with more complex diagnosis.</li> <li>• Day centres provide a period of respite to paid carers and informal carers who are usually family members and can be the only support available them. Two in three people with dementia (65%) are women. Women are also more likely to care for a loved one with dementia – making up around two thirds of unpaid carers. <a href="https://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/about-us/our-influence/policy-work/reports/the-impact-of-dementia-on-women/">https://www.alzheimersresearchuk.org/about-us/our-influence/policy-work/reports/the-impact-of-dementia-on-women/</a> In turn carers may experience higher levels of stress and burnout and subsequently a decline in their own health and wellbeing.</li> <li>• Not having a day centre in the Musselburgh Area goes against what is advocated and highlighted by both the Christie Report and the Feeley report around preventative services and person-centred care.</li> <li>• Negatively impacts on the work provided by the Musselburgh Meeting Centre and following initial support provided by them there is no other alternative provision for those with dementia.</li> <li>• Currently there is a significant unmet need of 216.75 hours per week (31 people) in the Musselburgh area. 50 hours of this is hospital</li> </ul>	<p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, gender, carers, LGBT+, veterans and race, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact on intersectionality.</p> <p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, gender,</p>

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>discharge. The cost of stay in hospital for 1 person to the HSCP over a 36 day period is approximately £19,760, this will only exacerbate where there is no provision within the community to support them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person's health and wellbeing baseline reduces while they are in hospital. Their OT and PT support and need therefore increases when back in the community putting further cost pressures on the HSCP.</li> <li>• It is known that health and wellbeing tends to decline in hospital where as the support provided by day centres can improve health, wellbeing and mental health.</li> <li>• Increases the burden on A&amp;E and other hospital beds where a person could be back in the community with day centre support rather than holding up a bed in a hospital.</li> <li>• Day centres and the work they do are regulated by the care inspectorate and those working there require skills and expertise to provide that support to those vulnerable older people with disabilities that really need to stay within their communities. Without this an abyss is being created, so where are people going to go?</li> <li>• Getting access closer to their location will be more difficult. People will need to travel further distances to receive the support needed. Travel can be seen as a barrier and transport would be challenging or not accessible for people and therefore requires the centre to be able to pick them up.</li> <li>• Day centres provide a huge amount of care and informal respite to family who provide care to their partners, and parents etc. There is evidence that suggests if this care and respite was not available people would no longer be in a position to care for them at home. This increases the need for replacement care at a cost from the HSCP which is currently already being significantly strained in meeting its current demand.</li> <li>• There is a higher proportion of females who provide care with around 70% of those being in the 50-64</li> </ul>	<p>carers, LGBT+, veterans and race, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact on intersectionality.</p> <p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, gender,</p>

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>age range and in sandwich roles where they are also supporting their children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining frequent social contact, helps prevent and delay dementia. This highlights the importance of the social and psychological factors day centre bring as well as the supportive and therapeutic environments and can really help with delaying progression.</li> <li>• There's a huge financial implication on all HSCP services and serious potential of risk of harm by not having the day centre at Musselburgh. Huge impact on delays in providing a mental health diagnosis as well as an increase to the demand on the need for packages of care, at an increasing cost. Costs will only increase further as the population grows within East Lothian. There is also a concern that the packages of care provided declines due to the demand and pressure on the system. Day centres really are vital as they support those waiting on packages of care and provide fundamental needs such as a hot meal for someone.</li> <li>• Not only are people with protected characteristics, being discriminated against, but actually we're putting them at risk of further harm by not having the day centre for the Musselburgh area.</li> <li>• With no day centre in Musselburgh it will push people into more acute and costly services. We are discriminating against people because of their age and disability because of their diagnosis, and there's so much diagnostic overshadowing dementia already.</li> <li>• People from Musselburgh are currently being transported to other day centres such as Cockenzie and Port Seton and Tranent. This in itself creates an inequality in the sense that people are having to pay for that travel to a day centre and be amongst others who are out with their own local community. This has a distorting impact then on the services that are being provided in those communities to people within their own community. For instance, people who have perhaps potentially lower needs at that point are not going to get that service because someone in Musselburgh with a higher level of need</li> </ul>	<p>carers, LGBT+, veterans and race, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact on intersectionality.</p> <p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, gender,</p>

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>has been brought there in an emergency. Creating inequalities between those within those communities and then across the communities. People are being disadvantaged because they can't get into day centres in their own communities and towns whereas the provision of a day centre in Musselburgh area would stop this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carers and other people who use the services benefit greatly from a day centre particularly if they're able to go multiple days a week, it creates a fantastic structure to a person's life with a set of routines. Carers know that they're going to have that break on a day and a weekly basis and it's going to be in their community. The person's going to be coming home at the end of the day. The alternative being a weeklong respite in a care home, which is more expensive and really unsettling for the person with dementia, it can lead to decline in their health, whether in that setting, institutionalisation, loss of skills and strengths that they had while they were at home, all sorts of things that the day centres are designed to set up and maintain.</li> <li>• Without the day centre provision in Musselburgh area people end up in crises which leads to being in hospital. From there they are moved to a care home because there is no support within the community. A local authority care home admission is around £49,000 per annum and for a privately owned care home this can be in excess of £62,000 per annum. There is only 1 local authority care home within East Lothian so demand is high and where people are placed into a privately owned care home who are unable to self-fund the additional cost burden falls on the HSCP.</li> <li>• The current financial climate has forced HSCP to consider all commissioned services, including the as yet to be commissioned Day Centre in Musselburgh. The costs and justifications don't make sense. Between the additional packages of care that is going to be required, the overall impact on other services, the staffing requirements that the partnership is going to need and also in terms of care home provision. It's estimated that 25% of people in hospital beds are people with dementia. So, in terms of hospital bed costs and those costs</li> </ul>	<p>carers, LGBT+, veterans and race, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact on intersectionality.</p> <p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, gender,</p>

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights	Affected populations
<p>noted above as well as impact on hospital provision where it's not just the people who are waiting for packages of care to get out, it's the system itself. It costs around £4.00 an hour for 1 person to attend a day centre in comparison to the cost of someone taking up a hospital bed and who could be within their own community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In terms of other impacts on people with protected characteristics it isn't just a one-off impact. This is going to be cumulative and a tsunami of impact on people in particular future generations of people. The impacts will spread out from the people in Musselburgh and impact on wider services because of the strains of working across East Lothian.</li> <li>• Day centres play a huge role in prevention of vulnerable people with protected characteristics going into hospital. They support those waiting for packages of care. Vulnerable people have somewhere to go, and staff can see when someone is really unwell and contact their GP, rather than self-admitted straight to A&amp;E and taking up bed space while a space in a Mental health bed is found. Prevention and intervention are key factors that day centres provide.</li> <li>• Not having a day centre goes against everything that was raised during the engagement from both the carers strategy and carers legislation and the dementia strategy. Things that people said would make a difference is about having community activities and community connections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site loss and hearing loss figures from technical report - <a href="#">Link</a></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#">Dementia Strategy – Technical report</a></p> <p><b><u>Mitigation</u></b></p> <p>There are limited actions that could mitigate the Musselburgh day centre and these will take funding time, effort, additional work of HSCP additional funding effort. to build new and restore current relationships and most will require an element of financial input.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening Community-Based Support Networks</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>carers, LGBT+, veterans and race, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact on intersectionality.</p> <p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, gender,</p>

<b>Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop an outreach programme (potentially unregulated)</li> <li>- Offering Enhanced In-Home Support Services</li> <li>- Expanding Respite Services for Carers</li> <li>- Community Activities</li> <li>- Development of a post diagnosis pathway or person pathway</li> </ul>	<p>carers, LGBT+, veterans and race, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact on intersectionality.</p>

<b>Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<p><b>Positive</b> n/a</p>	
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By not having a day centre in the Musselburgh area increases travel for people and their carers to alternative centres in other East Lothian areas.</li> </ul>	<p>All vulnerable groups listed above, older people, people with disabilities, carers, LGBT+, communities, ELHSCP staff. Also, considerations under Fairer Scotland Duty and impact of intersectionality.</p>

<b>Economic</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<p><b>Positive</b> n/a</p>	
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>The reduction to budgets and financial restrictions limits the number of services that can be funded and therefore the number of people who can be supported in East Lothian. Many of the people who need local support and can't get it will experience poorer health and lead to crisis intervention.</p>	<p>Anyone in need of support from all the affected groups noted above.</p>

<b>Economic</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<b>Mitigation:</b> ELHSCP is using Integrated Impact Assessment to identify adverse impacts and will report these to its IJB for consideration.	

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

ELHSCP commissions services in line with ELHSCP’s Commissioning Strategy and ethical principles , East Lothian Council’s Procurement Strategy and national good practice. Together, these set out a commitment to equality, human rights (including children’s rights), environmental and sustainability issues.

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

Communications will be planned should this proposal be accepted with service-users, potential service-users, staff and partners. They will be produced in accessible formats taking into account the needs of people who do not have English as a first language or low literacy levels.

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

No

**12. Additional Information and Evidence Required**

Reputational damage within the Community Groups and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector to the relationship with IJB, HSCP, NHS Lothian, East Lothian Council and Local Councillors will be irreparable.

There is an impact to human rights and these are:

**UNCHR – Article 25**

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Decision with regards to a legal challenge to close Teviot Day Centre in Hawick.

[https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/news/article/4333/statement\\_on\\_court\\_of\\_session\\_decision](https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/news/article/4333/statement_on_court_of_session_decision)

The judgement determined that Scottish Borders Council’s decision to shut the centre was unlawful, on the basis that the equality impact assessment and consultation processes undertaken in reaching the decision were flawed. The impact of the judgement is that there is therefore now no legal decision in place to close the centre. It has now reopened.

**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:**

<b>Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)</b>	<b>Who will take them forward (name and job title)</b>	<b>Deadline for progressing</b>	<b>Review date</b>
ELHSCP is using Integrated Impact Assessment to identify adverse impacts and will report these to its IJB for consideration.	Christine Johnston	ongoing	March/April 2025
The proposal to cease commissioning of the day centre is not going ahead following the IIA process. A proposal to pause and a review rather than ceasing the commissioning will go the IJB in 24 October 2024.	Christine Johnston	October	N/A



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

Yes.

The proposal to cease commissioning of the day centre is not going ahead following the IIA process. A proposal to pause and a review rather than ceasing the commissioning will go to the IJB in 24 October 2024.

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

By reviewing the impact on other services and those vulnerable groups with protected characteristics.

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

Name Laura Kerr -

Date

**17. Publication**

Completed and signed IIAs should be sent to:

for publication on the ELHSCP [IIA Database](#) on [www.eastlothian.gov.uk](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk)