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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Moorfoot extends over an area of 9161 hectares and is situated in the southern part of Midlothian. It is composed of villages Temple, Carrington and North Middleton. The Moorfoot area is rich in natural landscapes, reservoirs and historical monuments. There are over a 100 listed buildings in the Moorfoot area. There are also the Moorfoot hills which traverse from Peebles in the south-west to Tynehead in the South-east; in addition to a range of hills traversing the border between Midlothian and the Scottish Borders Council Area.

At the time of the 2011 Scotland Census, the population of Moorfoot was 1358, accounting for 1.6% of Midlothian’s population. The area has a slightly lower proportion of under 16s and over 65s than Midlothian and Scotland; it also has a comparatively similar working age population to Midlothian and Scotland.

The Professional occupations sector makes up the highest proportion of employed people in Moorfoot (20.7%) which is higher than that of Midlothian and Scotland. On the other hand, the proportion of the Moorfoot population employed in elementary occupations (6.7%) is lower than that of Midlothian and Scotland (11.2% and 11.6% respectively).

19.2% of the Moorfoot population hold no qualification at all, while a further 22.9% have level 1 qualifications as their highest level of academic achievement. Both these figures are lower than the Midlothian and Scotland average.

86.9% of the Moorfoot population consider their health to be either good or very good. General life expectancy for both males and females in Moorfoot (78.6 and 84.7 years respectively) is slightly higher than the Midlothian and Scottish averages.

77.8% of the accommodation in Moorfoot is under-occupied with an excess of one or two rooms, while 4% is overcrowded. The median house price in Moorfoot is (£196,224 which is higher than the Midlothian and national median price (£155,000 and £135,000 respectively). The mean house prices in the Moorfoot area is over £12,000 more than the Midlothian average.

The following profile will look at eight key economic and demographic areas to give an overview of Moorfoot in 2016. The areas considered are: population, neighbourhood and place, housing, health and social care, travel and transport, education and training, environment, and crime and safety.

The best representation of the Moorfoot area in terms of collecting data was the use of SNS 2001 datazones S01004121 and S01004123. Although the data zone area have since been superseded by SNS 2011 data zones, actual data has not transferred to the newer zones from all sources. Thus most of the analysis uses the SIMD 2001 (except with health, education and access deprivation analysis where SIMD 2011 is also included). Using mainly 2001 data zone boundaries maintains consistency between different sources of information. However, the data zones do not fit exactly into the community council boundary so discrepancy in figures may occur between different sources.
Figure 0.1 - Midlothian Area Map Highlighting Moorfoot

Figure 0.2 - Moorfoot Area Map

Planning Department, Midlothian Council 2016
1 POPULATION

At the time of the 2011 census, the number of residents in Moorfoot was 1358, amounting to 1.6% of the total Midlothian population of 83,187. The 1358 people were spread over an area of 91.6 km², giving an average population density of 14.8 persons per km², or a space of 67,459.5 m² per person. More recent population figures can be obtained from the National Records of Scotland (NRS). Estimates from NRS for June 2014 are given in Table 1.0 below. It should however be noted that the NRS figures for the past 10 years underestimate the Midlothian population.

Table 1.0 – Population Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moorfoot</td>
<td>1358</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>83,187</td>
<td>86,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>5,295,403</td>
<td>5,347,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scotland Census 2011 (Table KS101SC) & National Records of Scotland June 2014 Estimates

1.1 POPULATION SPREAD

The population of Moorfoot is highly concentrated in the north-eastern part (around North Middleton) with a density of 0.64 persons per hectare. The lowest density area is towards the south (rural south Midlothian) especially the south of the Moorfoot area which is mostly covered by the Moorfoot hills; the density is 0.06 persons per hectare.

Scotland census 2011 (Table KS101SC)

1.2 POPULATION SPREAD BY AGE AND SEX

- Data from the 2011 Scottish census shows that Moorfoot has a slightly higher proportion of males than females (688 to 670); with the males making up 50.7%. This is therefore different from the pattern in Midlothian and Scotland where males make up the minority (48.2% and 48.6% respectively).
- On the other hand, mid-2014 estimates from National records of Scotland shows a fairly even estimate in Moorfoot; with females (975) slightly outnumbering males (974).
- NRS statistics for Moorfoot estimates a higher number of males than females in the 0 to 19, 60 to 69 and 90+ age groups. The proportion of females is higher than males within the working age cohorts (20 to 59) as well as 70 to 89 age groups.
- In Moorfoot, the age category with the largest sex ratio difference is the 90+ age group where males constitute 85.7%. This is also consistent with Midlothian and Scotland, where females make up 69.0% and 72.2% of the population respectively.
Table 1.2 below shows that there is a higher proportion of young people (under 16) in Moorfoot than the Midlothian and National average.

The proportion of working age population (16-64) in Moorfoot is higher than the Midlothian average but slightly lower than the Scotland figure.

Conversely, Moorfoot has a lower proportion of over 65s than the other two areas.

### Table 1.2 Population Spread by Age Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Moorfoot</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 16</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>16,381</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>911,282</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-64</td>
<td>1260</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>54,216</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>3,467,929</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>15,613</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>968,389</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>86,210</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5,347,600</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 RELIGIOUS ANALYSIS

The 2011 Census provides the most recent figures for religious following on a national, council and neighbourhood level. A summary of the results is shown in Figures 1.3a below.

- Church of Scotland is the most common Christian denomination in Moorfoot accounting for the faith of 29.6% of the population. This reflects the pattern in Midlothian (33.7%) and Scottish (32.4%).
- The largest category in Moorfoot, however, is that of people having no religion at all. In Moorfoot, 50.7% of people have no religion which is higher than the Midlothian (45.2%) and Scotland (36.7%) averages.
- The proportion of Roman Catholics in Moorfoot (9.4%) is lower than that of Midlothian (9.8%) and Scotland (15.9%).
1.4 LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

99.5% of the population of Moorfoot (above age 3) are proficient in English (that is, speaking well or very well). This is similar to the Midlothian figure of 99.1% and the National average of 98.6%.

In addition, the number of people who use English only at home is higher for Moorfoot (96.4%) and Midlothian (96.2%) than the National figure (92.6%).

Figure 1.4 – Language Other than English Used at Home in Moorfoot
1.5 HOUSEHOLDS

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 568 households in the Moorfoot area. Two new housing developments sites have been identified in Moorfoot (in North Middleton and Temple village) which will add 20 new dwellings to the area.

- The 568 households in Moorfoot make up 1.6% of the 34,978 households in Midlothian. This also reflects the proportion of the Moorfoot population as part of the Midlothian’s population (1.6%).
- The largest category of households in Moorfoot is married or same sex couples with no children (19.2%). In Midlothian this is 14.7% and in Scotland it is 12.5%. The largest category of households in Midlothian and Scotland is however is one-person households under the age of 65.
- 10.4% of households in Moorfoot are lone parent households; out of this, 6.3% are lone parents with dependent children while the rest (4.1%) are without children. Midlothian has 11.7% lone parents (comprised of 7.4% with children and 4.3% without) and Scotland has 11.1% (7.2% with children and 3.9% without).
- Couples with no dependent children constitute the largest group. Moorfoot has 32.2% which is higher than the Midlothian (27.5%) and Scotland average (23.9%).
- 10.5% of adults in Moorfoot live alone which reflects the Midlothian figure (10.5%) but is lower than the national average (15.4%).

Scotland Census 2011 - Tables QS117SC & KS105SC

1.6 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UK

The figure below relates to the percentage of the population that were born outside of the UK.

- 4.3% of the Moorfoot population were born outside the UK. This is slightly higher than the Midlothian average of 4.0% but considerably lower than the Scotland average of 7.0%
- In Moorfoot, 62.7% of the population born outside the UK have lived in the UK for over ten years. This figure is higher than the Midlothian average of 56.3% as well as the national average (37.4%).
- The proportion of people in Moorfoot who have resided in the UK between two and five years (13.6%) is less than the Midlothian and Scotland figures (14.7% and 21.7% respectively).
1.7 HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION

One means of assessing deprivation is to look at the number of dimensions of deprivation. These are measured on a scale from zero to four dimensions in any individual household. The dimensions are based on four selected household characteristics of employment, education, health and disability and housing.

- 50% of households in Moorfoot have some degree of deprivation. This is lower than the Midlothian and National figures (60.7% and 59.9% respectively).
- All four dimensions of deprivation in Moorfoot have a lower figure than that of Midlothian and Scotland.

1.8 OCCUPATION

Employment measures are based on all people aged 16-74 in employment the week prior to the 2011 Scotland Census.
Figure 1.8 Employment Sectors

- The Professional occupations sector makes up the highest proportion of employed people in Moorfoot (20.7%) which is higher than that of Midlothian and Scotland.
- Moorfoot has a higher proportion of its residents employed in Managers, directors and professional occupations (30.5%) are higher than the Midlothian (21.5%) and Scottish figure (25.1%). This sector normally requires significant amount of knowledge and experience.
- Conversely, the proportion of the Moorfoot population employed in elementary occupations (6.7%) is lower than that of Midlothian and Scotland (11.2% and 11.6% respectively). Such occupations usually require a minimum general level of education (that which is acquired by the end of the period of compulsory education) and they would also have short periods of work-related training.

1.9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE 16 TO 74 AGE RANGE

This analysis focuses on the age group 16 to 74 (986 people) who make up 72.6% of the Moorfoot population. Comparatively, 74% of Midlothian and 75% of Scotland are also in this age group. In Moorfoot, out of the 986 people in this working age-group, 75.9% are economically active while the rest are economically inactive. Table 1.9 shows the percentage of people in each economic activity grouping. ‘Economically Active - Unemployed’ refers to those who are currently seeking employment and are able to commence work immediately. The number of economically active unemployed in Moorfoot is less than 40 (4.1% of the economically active population), compared to Midlothian’s 2,700 (4.4%) and Scotland’s 189,414 (4.8%).
Compared to Midlothian (71.1%) and Scotland (69%), Moorfoot has a slightly higher proportion of economically active people (75.9%). The economically active are people who are either working or not working but actively seeking work to start immediately.

The proportion of employed people in Moorfoot is also higher than that of Midlothian and Scotland. This includes full time and part time employed, self employed as well as employed full-time students.

Moorfoot also has a lower proportion of retired people (12.5%) than Midlothian (15.6%) and Scotland (14.9%).

The proportion of students in Moorfoot (4.2%) is also lower than that of Midlothian (6.2%) and Scotland (9.2%).

In terms of youth unemployment (16-24 age group), Moorfoot has the same level as Midlothian but has a ≈3% higher figure than Scotland.

Similarly, the proportion of 50 to 74 year olds who are unemployed in Moorfoot is the same as that of Midlothian, although it is ≈3% than the Scottish level.

The proportion of the working age population in Moorfoot who have never worked (11.1%) is lower than the figures for Midlothian and Scotland (14.8% and 13.9% respectively).

Table 1.9 – Economic Activity/Inactivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Moorfoot (%)</th>
<th>Midlothian (%)</th>
<th>Scotland (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee - Full-time</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee - Part-time</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically active - Unemployed</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student – employed</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student - unemployed</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking after home or family</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term sick or disabled</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically inactive - Other</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scotland Census 2011 - Table KS601SC

1.10 ECONOMIC INACTIVITY IN THE 16 TO 74 AGE RANGE

The economically inactive population refers to those that are not in work and may not be available to start work immediately for the reasons shown in Figure 1.10. Of the 986 people who are in the 16-74 age range in Moorfoot, 238 (24.1%) are considered economically inactive. In Midlothian and Scotland, the figures are 17,757 (28.9%) and 1,231,631 (31.0%) respectively.

The retired category constitutes the highest proportion of economically inactive 16-74 year olds in all three areas. Retirement accounts for 51.7% of the economically inactive in Moorfoot, 54.0% in Midlothian and 48.0% in Scotland.

Moorfoot has 13.4% of its economically inactive population classified as long-term sick or disabled. This is lower than the Midlothian average of 15.6% and the Scotland average of 16.6%.
1.11 HOURS WORKED

Figures 1.11a and 1.11b show the number of hours worked per week by 16-74 year olds in employment.

- 14.5% of the working population of Moorfoot work over 49 hours a week compared to the Midlothian (8.9%) and Scottish averages (11.7%).
- In all areas it is most common to work 38-48 hours per week. In Moorfoot this represents 40.3%, which higher than that of Midlothian (38.3%) and Scotland (39.1%).
- For the ‘1 to 5’ and ‘6 to 15’ hours worked categories, the proportions are very similar on a neighbourhood, council area, and national level.
The total number of people in employment in Moorfoot is 705; representing 71.5% of the economically active population (there are 986 economically active people).

Moorfoot has a higher proportion of males (52.6%) than females (47.4%) in the 16 to 74 working age group.

79.7% of part time workers in Moorfoot are female, while 63% of full-time workers are male.
1.12 LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

- 10.4% of the 568 households in Moorfoot are lone parent households, with or without dependent children. This is lower than the figures for Midlothian (11.7%) and Scotland (11.1%).
- Figures for lone parent households with dependent children in Moorfoot, Midlothian and Scotland are 6.3%, 7.4% and 7.2% respectively.
- In Moorfoot, female lone parents constitute 80.6% of lone parent households with dependent children. This also reflects the Midlothian and Scotland figure (92.2%), albeit lower.
- Lone parents with dependent children in Moorfoot have a 16.7% rate of part-time employment which is lower than those in Midlothian (34.0%) and Scotland (34.7%). Similarly, the proportion of lone parent households in Moorfoot (13.9%) is lower than the Midlothian (23.2%) and Scotland (23.4%) figures.
- Figures for lone parents in full-time employment are similar in Midlothian (23.2%) and Scotland (23.4%) but lower for Moorfoot (13.9%).
- At 69.4%, the unemployment figure for lone parent households with dependent children in Moorfoot is ≈26%-28% higher than Midlothian and Scotland.

Scotland Census 2011 – Tables KS107SC & KS105SC
2 NEIGHBOURHOOD AND PLACE

2.1 YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDE TO THEIR COMMUNITY

A schools pupil survey conducted in 2014 was completed by a total of 2009 students in the schools within the Midlothian council area. 21 pupils from Moorfoot Primary school were part of the survey. As the question relates to the Moorfoot local community, the high schools and Catholic schools are omitted from this data due to the size of their catchment areas.

- Of the total 21 pupils, 66.7% agreed they feel safe and secure in their local community, whilst 23.8% disagreed with this statement.
- 80.9% of pupils surveyed agreed that there are good opportunities to take part in activities in their local community.

School Student Satisfaction Survey, 2014

2.2 PEOPLE CLAIMING JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE

- Over the five year period from 2011 to 2015, the percentage of the population of Moorfoot registered as claiming Job seekers Allowance (JSA) has decreased from 1.5% to 0.3%; showing a gradual trend of reduction in 2012 (1.2%), 2013 (0.7%) and 2014 (0.5%). The JSA is in the process of being replaced by Universal Credit. Thus the low value of 2015 might be due to such a transition rather than a decrease in the number of unemployed people.
- Comparatively, 4% of the Scottish population and 3.8% of Midlothian population claimed JSA between these periods (2011-2015). The proportion of the Scottish and Midlothian population that claims JSA has also decreased between 2011 and 2015, thus reflecting the trend of Moorfoot.
- Since April 2015 under the Universal credit system, it has been possible to claim at the Dalkeith or the Penicuik job centre plus.
- 1% of the population of Midlothian had claimed Universal Credit from June 2015 to June 2016. This is compared with 0.7% of people across Scotland over the same time period.

NB: The two datazones in the Moorfoot area were used for the analysis instead of the intermediate zone. This is because the intermediate zone excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate as well as parts of the Pentland Regional Park.

Department for Work and Pensions and NOMIS
3 HOUSING

Midlothian is unusual on a Scottish scale with particularly high demands for affordable housing. Although the council has invested heavily in new build social housing in recent years, the council’s waiting list for affordable housing has increased from 2,465 in 2006 and currently stands at approximately 4,588. In response to the demand outstripping the supply, the council aims to supply 565 new homes per annum between 2013 and 2017. Each year, 165 of these will be affordable housing, delivered by the council and other providers. This is in addition to other private builds scheduled across Midlothian. The overall aim is to provide a total of 11,408 new homes in areas that have been highlighted for development.

(Midlothian Local Housing Strategy 2013-2017 Summary; Midlothian Council Annual Housing Land Audit 2014)

The high demand is partially due to Midlothian being the 7th cheapest council area in Scotland for housing, in combination with being located next to Edinburgh (the nation’s most expensive council area). Private property prices in Midlothian are also considerably lower than in Edinburgh. With Edinburgh offering easily accessible opportunities for work and leisure, Midlothian is a desirable place to live. Many people wish to have the advantages of the proximity of the capital, alongside the benefits of cheaper housing in Midlothian.

In Moorfoot, there are 26 council houses (5 units in Temple, 8 in North Middleton and 13 in Carrington); these represent 0.4% of the total Midlothian council housing stock. 940 council housing applications were made for Moorfoot properties in 2015/2016.

(Midlothian Local Housing Strategy 2013-2017 Summary; Midlothian Council Annual Housing Land Audit 2014)

3.1 ACCOMMODATION TYPE

Figure 3.1 shows the type of housing the population was living in according to 2013 data from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics. Figures represent both social housing and private housing.

- 47.1% of Moorfoot dwellings are detached. This is more than double the Scotland average of 21.1% and the Midlothian figure of 19.3%.
- The proportion of semi-detached housing in Moorfoot is also higher than the Midlothian and Scotland figures.
- The least popular accommodation type in Moorfoot is Flats (7%) which is less than one-third of the Midlothian figure (23.4%) and less than one-fifth of the Scotland population (38%)
3.2 COUNCIL TAX BANDS

Council tax bands are graded on the value of the property with band H being the most expensive and band A being the cheapest.

- In Moorfoot, the majority of buildings lie within bands D to E (41%), in Midlothian and Scotland the band D-E figures are 24.1% and 26.2% respectively.
- Moorfoot also has a comparatively lower proportion of properties within A to C (25.2%). On the other hand, this band makes up the highest proportion in Midlothian (63.5%) and Scotland (61.2%).

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics 2013 Data

3.3 HOUSEHOLDS SIZE BY NUMBER OF PEOPLE

- Figures for five people or more living in a household is slightly higher in Moorfoot (6.0%) and Midlothian (5.5%) than in Scotland (4.7%).
- The proportion of households with a single occupant is greater for Scotland (34.7%) and for Midlothian (27.4%) than in Moorfoot (23.8%) while the proportion of two person households is higher in Moorfoot (40.8%) than the other areas.

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS406SC

3.4 DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

The number of rooms in households is shown in Figure 3.4. The data below is obtained from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics who define rooms as habitable rooms such as living rooms and bedrooms. It should be noted that this is different from the census data which also includes rooms such as kitchens.
- Moorfoot on average has more rooms than the other two areas. This is because Moorfoot has a higher proportion of houses with 6 habitable rooms or more (29.2%) than Midlothian (12.5%) and Scotland (13.0%).
- Moorfoot also has a slightly higher proportion of houses with 4 habitable rooms (30.1%) than the other two areas.
- Moorfoot has a lower proportion of 1 and 2 bedroom houses (4.4%) compared to Midlothian (7.4%) and Scotland (12.9%).

**Figure 3.4 Dwellings by Number of Rooms**

- **3.5 OCCUPANCY OF HOUSEHOLDS**

  The occupancy rating of a household is an indicator of crowded conditions. It measures whether an abode is under-occupied or overcrowded. It is calculated by subtracting the number of rooms deemed necessary for the occupants from the number of the rooms the household actually has. The number of rooms deemed necessary is based on the number of occupants, their age, and their relationship to each other.

  Due to welfare reforms of April 2013, many working-age tenants who currently under-occupy their own home and who receive Housing Benefit to help pay their rent will see a 14% reduction in their housing benefit if they under occupy by 1 bedroom and 25% if they under occupy by 2 bedrooms.

  **Midlothian Local Housing Strategy 2013-2017 Summary.**

  - For Moorfoot (58.3%), Midlothian (41.2%) and Scotland (38.1%), the largest category that households fall into is being under-occupied by two rooms or more.
  - In total, 7.2% of households in Midlothian and 9.0% in Scotland are overcrowded compared to 4.0% in Moorfoot.
  - Scotland Census – Table QS408SC
3.6 TENURE

- 63.0% of the households in Moorfoot own their own home (24.5% outright, 38.6% mortgaged); this is comparable to the rates of ownership for Midlothian (64.6%) and Scotland (61.6%). Such forms of ownership include those who own it outright and those who own it with a mortgage or loan.
- The proportion of households in Moorfoot who rent council housing (14.4%) is higher than the National average of 13.2% but lower than that of Midlothian (18.7%). Conversely the rates of other socially rented housing in Moorfoot (3.0%) is less than half the rates for Midlothian and Scotland (8.0% and 11.1% respectively)
- Rent free tenures are higher in Moorfoot than the other areas.
- The proportion of households living in privately-rented housing is comparatively lower for Midlothian and Scotland than for Moorfoot.

Figure 3.6 Tenure Types

![Figure 3.6 Tenure Types](image)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS402SC

3.7 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

- The median house sale price in Midlothian (£155,000) is £20,000 higher than the national median house price of £135,000. Both the Midlothian and National, median house sale prices are lower than that of Moorfoot (£196,224).
- There is not much noticeable difference in the median house sale prices for the two datazones in Moorfoot (the lowest being £192,498 while £199,950 is the highest).
- The Mean house sale price in Moorfoot is £194,646. In Midlothian this is ≈6% lower at £182,515. The mean house sale price in Scotland is £162,266.
- There is a difference of £6,983 between the between the highest and lowest mean house sale prices in Moorfoot.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics 2013 Data
3.8 HOUSING SUPPLY

Midlothian Council has several plans to increase the supply of housing, including affordable housing in Midlothian. These will be delivered by a combination of private developers and Midlothian Council itself. Those relevant to the Moorfoot area are shown in Table 3.8 with explanations below. These statistics were based on a draft version of the Midlothian council Annual Land Audit 2016 (subject to approval).

- An estimated 15,871 properties will be built in certain areas that have been earmarked for development in Midlothian. This includes areas under construction, sites that have received consent and those awaiting consent.
- 2,943 of the 15,871 properties will be affordable housing.
- 1,033 of the 15,871 were fully completed by March 31st, 2016.
- In Moorfoot, there are currently 2 sites that are planned for housing construction. These are:
  1. Borthwick Castle Road (h60 – site VH2)
  2. Rosebery Farm, Temple
- The total number of dwellings that are expected to be added from these developments in Moorfoot is 20.
- According to the completion programme, by 2021, the 20 housing units will be completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name and Address</th>
<th>Developer (or Owner)</th>
<th>Total Dwellings</th>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Flats</th>
<th>Affordable Units</th>
<th>Complete by 03/2016</th>
<th>Programmed Completion 2016-2021</th>
<th>Post 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borthwick Castle Road, North</td>
<td>(Private)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosebery Farm, Temple,</td>
<td>(Private)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midlothian Council, Planning Department, ‘Annual Housing Land Audit 2014’

3.9 MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL TENANT SATISFACTION

As part of Midlothian Council’s Tenant Participation and Customer Engagement Strategy 2012-2015, it was agreed to undertake a Tenant Satisfaction Survey in 2014, to seek the views of council property tenants on key issues that affect them and their tenancy. Survey forms were posted to all tenants with a permanent council tenancy. In total 6,662 surveys were issued to all council tenants, of which 1,125 were returned, representing a response rate of 16.9%. The majority of the surveys (1,090) were returned by post, while 35 surveys were completed online.

- Of the 1,125 respondents, 4 were from the Moorfoot area representing 0.4% of the responses.
- In general, 50% of the Moorfoot respondents were quite satisfied with the value for money of their dwelling. This is lower than the Midlothian average of 78.1%.
- 50% of the Moorfoot respondents were also neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the value for money of their dwelling.
- In terms of overall satisfaction, 50% of Moorfoot respondents are satisfied with the services of the Midlothian council. This is lower than the satisfaction level for the entire respondents in Midlothian (78.8%). On the other hand, the dissatisfaction rate in Moorfoot is 0%.
• All the respondents from Moorfoot stated that they have made contact with the Housing Department in the past year. Of these 75% stated that it was easy to contact the Housing department while the rest stated that it was neither easy nor difficult.

• The most common form of contact was through the telephone which constituted 75.0%, while the rest contacted through physical visits (to the office).

• All the respondents stated the Housing Department staff were helpful. Again, all the respondents said that their query was answered in a reasonable amount of time.

3.10 TYPE OF CENTRAL HEATING USED

• The most common type of central heating used across Scotland, Midlothian and Moorfoot is gas. The figure for this in Moorfoot is 42.3% which is significantly lower than the Midlothian (86.9%) and Scottish (74.2%) averages.

• In Moorfoot, oil central heating accounts for the second most popular heating type (28.7%); in Midlothian and Scotland, oil central heating is rarely used (3.6% and 5.7% respectively)

• Electric heating accounts for the next most popular heating type in Midlothian (4.4%) and Scotland (13.4%), although in Moorfoot (8.3%) it ranks as the fourth most used.

• The proportion of Moorfoot households who have no central heating (2.6%) is slightly higher than the Scottish (2.3%) and Midlothian average (0.8%)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS415SC

3.11 HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is defined in Section 24 of the 1987 Act as having ‘no accommodation in the United Kingdom or elsewhere which (s)he (together with any person who normally lives with the applicant) is entitled or permitted to occupy in one of the following ways:’

• has a right to occupy because of a legal interest (e.g. owner, tenant),or because of a court order;

• has a right or permission to occupy (e.g. lodger); or

• has some protection given by law.

The information on homelessness relates to homeless individuals on March 31, 2015.

• There are less than 5 homeless households in Moorfoot, which represents less than 0.5% of the homeless households of Midlothian (994).

• Moorfoot’s overall households constitute 1.6% of Midlothian households, meaning that the proportion of those considered homeless is lower.

Housing Department, Midlothian Council
3.12 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING NEAR A DERELICT SITE

- Between 2004 and 2014 there has been significant variability in the proportion of the population of Moorfoot living within 500m of a derelict site. Over this period, Moorfoot has always performed better than Midlothian but not against the Scottish figures.
- Between the period 2004 and 2014, the proportion of the population in Moorfoot living near a derelict site has decreased by 1.2%. Midlothian also saw a 19.6% decrease but Scotland saw an increase of 1.8%.

Figure 3.12 Percentage of Population Living near a Derelict Site

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, Note data is not available for 2013
4 HEALTH and SOCIAL CARE

This section contains data from many health and social care indicators, which together give a detailed picture of the overall health of the residents of Moorfoot. The indicators include hospital admissions, early death rates, child and maternal health, local health services and social care services available in the area. Many factors influence the quality of someone’s health and wellbeing and this section is an overview of some of these factors.

The proportion of the data presented in this section is mostly from the Scottish Census website and the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO). The ScotPHO data represents data from the Rural South Midlothian intermediate zone. It must be noted that this intermediate zone excludes parts of North Middleton (which has been added into the Pathhead and Rural east Midlothian intermediate zone within the ScotPHO data).

The Rural south Midlothian intermediate zone, which is being used for the purposes of this health profile, also extends into areas to the west such as Howgate and therefore is not exclusive to the Moorfoot area only.

Where health data has been measured per 100,000 of population, the data has been converted to per 10,000 people as the population of Moorfoot is significantly less than 100,000 people.

4.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY

The average life expectancy in Moorfoot is generally consistent with that of Midlothian and Scotland, although Moorfoot has higher figures in comparison with the other two areas.

- The average male in Moorfoot born between 2010 and 2012 will live to be 78.6 years, which reflects that of Midlothian (77.6) and Scotland (76.6)
- The average female in Moorfoot born between 2010 and 2012 will live to be 84.7 years, which is greater than the female life expectancy for Midlothian (81.3) and Scotland (80.8).

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 14.09.16

4.2 SELF ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL HEALTH

- At the time of the Scotland Census in 2011, 86.9% of the population of Moorfoot considered their health to be either very good or good. This is higher than the figure for Midlothian (82.9%) and Scotland (82.2%).
- In Moorfoot, 4.1% of people listed their health as being bad or very bad which is lower than the Midlothian (5.1%) and Scotland figure (5.6%).

This data covers the ‘original’ Moorfoot area being used for the Neighbourhood profile (shown in Figure 0.2)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS302SC
4.3 LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITION OR DISABILITY BY CONDITION

- In 2011, 75.6% of Moorfoot residents said they had no disability or health condition. This is higher than the percentage of Midlothian (69.9%) and Scotland (70.1%) residents who also felt they had no disability or health condition.

- 2.8% of the population of Moorfoot in 2011 had a learning disability, learning difficulty or a developmental disorder. This is also lower than the percentage of the population of Midlothian (3.4%) and Scotland (3.1%) with the same conditions.

Table 4.3 Long Term Health Condition or Disability by Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Moorfoot</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No condition</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>70.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One or more conditions</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deafness or partial hearing loss</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blindness or partial sight loss</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning disability (%)</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning difficulty (%)</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental disorder (%)</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability (%)</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health condition (%)</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other condition (%)</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This data covers the ‘original’ Moorfoot area being used for the Neighbourhood profile (shown in Figure 0.2)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS304SC

4.4 EFFECT OF LONG TERM HEALTH PROBLEMS OR DISABILITY ON ACTIVITY

In Moorfoot, 14.8% of the population feel limited (either a little or a lot) in their day-to-day activities due to their long term health conditions or disability. This is lower than the Midlothian (19.4%) and national figures (19.6%). For a comprehensive list of local disabled groups and other useful information see Forward Mid.

This data covers the ‘original’ Moorfoot area being used for the Neighbourhood profile (shown in Figure 0.2)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS303SC

4.5 HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

- The most common causes of hospital admissions in all three areas is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) followed by alcohol related hospital stays, although the rates for Moorfoot are comparatively lower.

- Hospital admissions for all Asthma and Drug-related admissions are higher for Moorfoot than for the other two areas.

- Figures for Psychiatric hospitalisation are higher for Moorfoot and Scotland than for Midlothian.
Figure 4.5 Hospital Admissions

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.
ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 14.09.16

4.6 EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

There is an average of 653.6 emergency hospital admissions for every 10,000 people in Moorfoot, taken as a three year average between 2013 and 2015. In terms of patients per 10,000 people over 65 years with multiple emergency hospitals, this figure is 551.0 in Moorfoot.

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.
ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 14.09.16

4.7 MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATHS PER 10,000 PEOPLE

A death is considered to be early if the person was younger than 75 years and here is presented data for early death due to coronary heart disease (CHD) or cancer. Also included in Figure 4.7a is death from alcohol conditions and deaths from suicide. Age at death is not specified for these two causes. No information was available concerning death related to smoking for Moorfoot.

- The most significant cause of death of the causes considered here is early deaths from cancer which accounts for the death of 17-18 in every 10,000 people in Moorfoot.
- For early deaths from CHD, alcohol conditions all deaths from suicide, Moorfoot has below average figures when compared to Midlothian and Scotland.
**Figure 4.7a Major Causes of Deaths per 10,000 People**

![Figure 4.7a Major Causes of Deaths per 10,000 People](image)

*This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.*

*ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 14.09.16*

### 4.8 PRESCRIPTION OF MENTAL HEALTH DRUGS

There has been year on year growth in the prescription of drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis across Moorfoot, Midlothian and Scotland between 2009/10 and 2014/15. Within this period, prescriptions have risen by 4% in Moorfoot which is higher than the increases in Midlothian (3.2%) and Scotland (3%)

*This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.*

*ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 14.09.16*

### 4.9 SIMD - HEALTH DOMAIN

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the official tool for the Scottish Government for identifying deprived areas in Scotland. It incorporates several aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. The index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived). Midlothian has a total of 112 2001-based datazones in the 115 of the 2011-based datazones. Moorfoot has 2. Datazones are groups of census output areas which have populations of between 500 and 1,000 household residents.

The SIMD is calculated using 7 domains; Employment; Income; Health; Education, Skills and Training; Geographic Access to services; Crime and Housing. In addition to the overall SIMD rankings, information is also available on overall individual rankings.

Analysis of the SIMD has historically tended to focus on the 15% most deprived datazones. However other cut-offs, such as 10% or 20% most deprived may be more appropriate for particular policies used in the SIMD. Deciles are bands of 10% i.e. decile one contains the 10% most deprived datazones. Combining the first two deciles gives the 20% most deprived datazones.
in Scotland. The SIMD health domain is an important indicator of deprivation. It is used to identify areas with high levels of illness or mortality given the age-sex profile of the population.

SIMD 2012, Midlothian Profile 2016

- The 2 datazones in Moorfoot ranges with deciles 7 to 9 in terms of health domain deciles. This means that they are all within the 40% least deprived datazones in terms of health.
- Table 4.10 shows that between the SIMD 2006 to SIMD 2009, the 2 datazones reduced in rank. On the other hand, both datazones improved in rank between the SIMD 2009 to SIMD 2012.
- Latest rankings from the SIMD 2016 shows that the datazone S01004121 (i.e. rural south Midlothian) reduced in rank while datazone S01004123 (i.e. North Middleton area) remained the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S01004121</td>
<td>5,488</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,161</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,423</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>S0101031</td>
<td>5,495</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004123</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>S01011020</td>
<td>6,263</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

↑ = Rank has improved, ↓ = Rank has declined, † = Rank has not changed.

NB. SIMD data for 2006-2012 is based on 2001 datazones and the SIMD data for 2016 is based on the 2011 datazones. It should be noted that there are slight changes in the datazones for 2001 and 2011. For more information, see the Scottish statistics website for Midlothian, SIMD 2012, 2016

4.10 MATERNAL SMOKING RATES

- Between 2002/03 and 2014/15 the maternal smoking rate in Moorfoot has been mostly above the national and Midlothian rates.
- Maternal smoking rates in Moorfoot consistently fell from 16.5% in 2002/03 to 6.1% in 2007/08 and rose to 20.3% in 2010/11. The current rate (2014/15) in Moorfoot is 14.9%.
- In Scotland, maternal smoking rates have been consistently falling from 26.2% in 2002/03 to 18.5% in 2014/15. In Midlothian however, the figures have varied over the years, although the overall trend shows a gradual increase from 16% in 2003/04 to 20.9% in 2014/15.
- Within 2002/03 to 2014/15, Moorfoot has seen a decrease of 1.6% in its maternal smoking rates. Scotland has also seen a large decrease (of 7.7%) but Midlothian has seen an increase of 4.9%

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 15.09.16
4.11 BREASTFEEDING

- Over the period 2002/03-2003/04 to 2012/13-2013/14, the breastfeeding rates for Moorfoot have been consistently higher than the Midlothian and National levels.
- The rate for Moorfoot has been variable with the lowest figure (42.6%) recorded in 2005/06-2007/08.
- There has also been an overall increase (of 1.1%) within the period 2002/03-2003/04 to 2012/13-2013/14 in Moorfoot, while Midlothian and Scotland have seen decreases of 3.5% and 0.5% respectively.

Figure 4.11 Breastfeeding

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.
ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 15.09.16

4.12 IMMUNISATION

The five-in-one vaccine protects children from Diptheria, Pertusis (Whooping cough), Tetanus, Polio and Hib (Haemophilus Influenza type b). Over the 10 year period from 2004 to 2014, the uptake of this vaccine has been very high across Moorfoot; it has not fallen below 97.3% within this period. This also reflects the case of Midlothian and Scotland where the lowest five-in-one vaccination rates were 98.2% and 96.8% respectively between the same periods. The rate of uptake at 24 months of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine was also high in Moorfoot between 2004 and 2014; with the lowest being 89.3% in 2005 and the highest being 97.2% in 2010.

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.
ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 15.09.16
4.13 CHILD DENTAL HEALTH AT PRIMARY 1 AND PRIMARY 7

Child dental health at Primary 1 and 7 is measured as the percentage of children who receive a ‘Category C’ letter from basic inspection which means they have good dental health. The data presented here was collected in the 2013/14 academic year.

- The percentage of Primary 1 (P1) and Primary 7 (P7) pupils in Moorfoot in 2013/14 with good dental health was higher than the percentage of P1 and P7 pupils with good dental health in Midlothian and Scotland.
- Over two thirds (82.3%) of children in P1 in Moorfoot in the 2013/14 academic year had good dental health. Similar levels of good dental health are also reflected for P7 pupils in Moorfoot (84.6%).
- Compared to the data from the 2012/2013 academic year published in ScotPHO, 86.2% of pupils in P1 in Moorfoot in 2012/13 received a category C letter. In the same year 43.3% of P7 pupils in Scotland received a category C letter.

Figure 4.13 Child Dental Health at Primary 1 and Primary 7

The data for Moorfoot is based on a sample set of 62 primary 1 pupils and 39 primary 7 pupils. It excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 15.09.16

4.14 CHILD OBESITY IN PRIMARY 1

Child obesity is measured as Primary 1 children whose BMI (Body mass Index) is within the top 5% of the 1990 UK reference range for their age and sex. It is expressed as a percentage of all children reviewed. Figure 4.14 shows the data covering ten academic years from 2004/2005 to 2014/2015.

- The data for the 10 year period considered shows that Child obesity has been consistently rising and falling in Moorfoot; with a peak in 2006/07 and the lowest figure in 2013/14.
For five of the ten years considered, child obesity in Moorfoot was higher than the Midlothian and national figures; while the other five years also saw relatively low levels in Moorfoot compared to the other two areas.

In general, Child obesity in Primary 1 has risen by 3% in Moorfoot within the 2004/2005 to 2014/2015 period; while Midlothian and Scotland had reduced figures (of 1.1% and 0.7% respectively).

Figure 4.14 Child Obesity in Primary 1

Note: The number of Primary 1 children measured in each of the years studied was between 3 and 10 pupils. It excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.
ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.11, accessed 15.09.16

4.15 YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO HEALTH

A Schools’ Student Satisfaction Survey conducted in 2014 was completed by 21 pupils from Moorfoot primary School, 41 pupils from St Mary’s Primary School, 40 pupils at St David’s RC Primary School, 16 pupils at Saltersgate School and 206 pupils from Newbattle High School. All of these schools incorporate all or part of Moorfoot in their catchment area. The data from these schools was combined to give the following information.

- 90.2% of the pupils agree that their school helps them make safe and healthy choices by teaching them about healthy lifestyle and how to keep safe.
- In addition, 89.7% also agree that their school provides them a good range of extra-curricular activities (such as clubs, sports, music, visits, and charity work).
- 81.9% also agree that they have a say in decisions about how to improve the school and their views are taken seriously.

School Student Satisfaction Survey, 2014
4.16 LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN AND THE CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER

Looked after children, are defined as those in the care of their local authority. The vast majority of looked after children are ‘looked after’ for care and protection reasons. The Child Protection Register aims to protect a child from child abuse or neglect.

Scottish Government

- In Midlothian on 31st March 2016, there was a total of 298 ‘Looked after children’ and children on the Protection register.
- Of the Midlothian total, 5.4% of ‘Looked after children’ were from Moorfoot.
- Half (50%) of the children are in foster care (council care and non-council care). The rest are in relative care and other forms of care.
- 4.7% of the children on the Midlothian Child Protection Register in 2016 are from Moorfoot.
- 1% of the population of Moorfoot are on the Child Protection Register.

Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council.

4.17 LOCAL SERVICES

- The nearest pharmacy and Dental practice to Moorfoot is in Gorebridge (35 main street and 19-21 Main street respectively)
- The nearest library is also the Gorebridge library located on 98 Hunterfield Road. They undertake a variety of activities including storytelling, art classes, swimming, gardening competitions etc.
- There are three village halls in the Moorfoot area. They are Temple Village Hall (on Temple Main Street - EH23 4SQ), Carrington Village hall in Carrington (EH23 4LP), and North Middleton Village hall in North Middleton (on 54 Borthwick Castle Terrace).
- Activities at the Temple village hall include community gatherings, movies and soup lunches. For more information see the Temple village website.
- Activities at the North Middleton village hall include youth club events, dances, councillors' surgeries and also opportunities for hire. (More information can be found at the Middleton Village Community Hall Association website)
- Activities at the Carrington village hall include community meetings, dances, carpet bowling and dominoes games. It has a kitchen and a bar. Middleton Councillors’ visit the village periodically, and sometimes have surgeries in the village hall. More information can be found at the Carrington Village Community Website.
- There is also the Gore Glen Pavilion which is located to the east of Carrington (on Glen View Road). Facilities include three 11-a-side grass pitches, two 7-a-side grass pitches, 6 changing rooms and a ramped access.
- The Temple Nursery and Playgroup is located on Temple Main Street (Tradoch Hall) and provides care services for children. The nursery has a main playroom, quiet room, toilet facilities, kitchen, area, large hall and a secure outdoor play area.
- The Moorfoot primary school is located on 41 Borthwick Castle Road and serves the villages of Temple, Borthwick, North Middleton and Carrington. Nursery classes are also held at the school. It has a host of facilities including an amphitheatre, an Astro-Turf and a willow tunnel.

Midlothian Council.
Figure 4.17 Local Services

Map data © 2016 Google

- Lloyds Pharmacy (Gorebridge)
- Dental Practice (Gorebridge)
- Library (Gorebridge)
- Village Halls (Temple, Carrington & North Middleton)
- Gore Glen Pavilion
- Temple Nursery (in Temple village hall)
- Moorfoot Primary School
- Carrington Sub Post-office
- North Middleton Post Office
- Temple Post Office
4.18 VOLUNTARY HOURS PROVIDED BY CARERS

- 10.3% of the population of Moorfoot provide unpaid care for a family, friend or neighbour because of long-term physical or mental ill health/disability, or because of problems related to old age. This is also consistent with Midlothian and national figures (9.9% and 9.3% respectively).
- About three-quarters of the 10.3% in Moorfoot provide 1 to 19 hours unpaid care weekly. This is higher than the figures for Midlothian with 5.6% and Scotland with 5.2% who also provide similar unpaid care hours.

*Scotland Census 2011, Table QS301SCb*

4.19 HOMECARE HOURS

In Moorfoot, in the financial year 2015/16 a total of 9 people collectively received 66 homecare hours a week; this is equivalent to 3,419 hours a year. Of these 9 people, around 11% are under 65 years of age and the rest are over 65. A total of 486,690 homecare hours were provided in Midlothian in 2015/16. The population of Moorfoot accounts for 1.6% of the Midlothian population, however, it accounts for 0.7% of the homecare hours.

*Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council*

4.20 MIDLOTHIAN ELDERLY POPULATION PROJECTION

Data from the 2011 Scottish Census shows that there are 178 people aged 65 or older in Moorfoot. This represents 1.3% of the population of Midlothian who are 65 or older (13,903).

- By 2037, there is projected to be 24,781 people in Midlothian aged 65 or above.
- Assuming there is little change in the demographics of Midlothian and Moorfoot, there will be 322 people over the age of 65 in Moorfoot by 2037.

*Figure 4.20 Midlothian Elderly Population Projection*

*National Records of Scotland*
4.21 FACILITIES FOR ELDERLY POPULATION

- The nearest leisure centre is the Gorebridge leisure centre (on Hunterfield Road). Services offered there for the over-50 population include:
  - Health walks
  - Beginners’ Yoga
  - New age curling
  - Seated Pilates/Yoga

These classes are part of the Midlothian Ageing well project. The Midlothian Ageing well project is open to people who are 50+. Most classes charge a fee of £2.
5 TRAVEL and TRANSPORT

5.1 BORDERS RAILWAY

The nearest railway station to Moorfoot is at Gorebridge on the Borders’ Railway opened in September 2015. The station is about 2.2 miles north of North Middleton, 2.7 miles east of Carrington and 3 miles north-east of Temple. Borders’ Railway links Tweedbank in the Scottish Borders and Edinburgh Waverley. The service runs twice an hour during the daytime on Monday to Saturday, and hourly in the evenings and on Sundays. The railway service is intended to increase access to jobs and reduce the number of peak-time car journeys. The Gorebridge railway station has 73 free car parking spaces, 20 bicycle storage spaces, a taxi rank, Wi-Fi connection and 24 hour CCTV coverage. Train timetable leaflets are available from all Midlothian libraries and main council offices, whilst Traveline Scotland can give full details of connecting services by train/bus on 0871 200 2233 or online at www.travelinescotland.com

5.2 LOTHIAN BUS NETWORKS

Lothian Buses [LB] is the largest operator of buses in Midlothian. LB runs four bus services to Gorebridge [Birkenside] and together they provide a 24-hour bus service. The Birkenside terminus point is on Powdermill Brae opposite the new Harvieston Mains residential development, some 1.6 miles from North Middleton. Off-peak Mon-Sat there are six buses an hour in each direction between Birkenside and Edinburgh with more buses at peak times, and fewer buses in the evenings and on Sundays. A 24/7 timetable enquiry line is provided by LB on 0131 555 6363.

29 Birkenside – Newtongrange – Tesco – Gilmerton – City – Silverknowes [runs seven days a week]

X29 Birkenside – Newtongrange – Gilmerton – City – Muirhouse [runs peak time only on Mondays to Fridays]

33 Birkenside – Newtongrange – Mayfield – Dalkeith – Sheriffhall Park and Ride – Edinburgh Royal Infirmary – Royal Commonwealth Pool – City – Gorgie – Baberton [runs seven days a week]

N3 NIGHTBUS – Birkenside – Newtongrange – Mayfield – Dalkeith – Eskbank – Gilmerton – City – Haymarket [runs seven nights a week]

5.3 OTHER BUS NETWORKS

First Borders based in Galashiels operates one bus service that runs via Moorfoot – the X95. This runs hourly Edinburgh-Newtongrange-Birkenside-North Middleton-Stow-Galashiels-Selkirk-Hawick in the daytime with a reduced two-hourly frequency in the evenings. There is also an hourly service from Galashiels to Hawick and Carlisle which, together with the Edinburgh-Hawick buses, provides a journey every half hour between Galashiels and Hawick. Passengers boarding in North Middleton going to Carlisle will need to change buses in Galashiels or Hawick.
LCTS (Lothian Community Transport Services) run a Community Bus Network on behalf of Midlothian Council to reach those areas not covered by mainstream bus services.

- R5 on Mondays – Temple and Carrington linked to Straiton and Bonnyrigg
- R1 on Thursdays – Temple and Carrington linked to Bonnyrigg, Lasswade Centre and Dalkeith town centre

HcL [formerly known as Handicabs Lothian] provide Dial-A-Bus link from Temple and Carrington on a Thursday morning to Gorebridge, Tesco Eskbank and Dalkeith town centre

5.4 COMMUTE TO WORK

Figure 5.4 shows the methods by which people travel to work. Although it does not strictly involve travel, working from home is included as this may be considered important in terms of climate change and road congestion. This information however, is from the 2011 census, before the new Borders Railway line was opened.

- The most popular means of commuting to work across Moorfoot (67.2%), Midlothian (58.1%) and Scotland (56.0%) is by driving a car or van; although Moorfoot has a comparatively higher proportion.
- The relatively low figures for passengers in cars or vans shown in Figure 5.4 suggest car-pooling is not common, especially in Moorfoot.
- Only 0.4% of the Moorfoot and Midlothian population travelled by train at the time of census. This figure has potentially increased with the new railway line.
- The percentage of Moorfoot residents travelling to work by foot (1.7%) is significantly lower than the Scottish average (9.9%) but greater than the Midlothian (6.4%).
- The Moorfoot and Midlothian figures for travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach are considerably lower than the Scottish average.
5.5 TRAVEL TO SCHOOL

The national Hands up Survey 2015 showed how children and young people travel to school. The schools that have a catchment area within Moorfoot and participated in the Survey are Moorfoot primary school, St Andrew’s Primary School, St Mary’s Primary School, St David’s RC Primary School, Newbattle Community High School and St David’s High School.

- Moorfoot Primary School has the highest proportion of pupils driven to school (44.1%).
- Newbattle Community High School has the highest number of pupils walking to School (49.0%) among the five schools in the Moorfoot catchment area. St David’s RC Primary School also has a high percentage of pupils walking to school (45.4%).
- St David’s High School has the highest proportion of children using the bus to school (80.2%), which is more than the combined figures of the other five schools.
- In addition, St David’s High school also has the lowest proportion of children walking to school. This also applies to Newbattle community High school for cycling.
### How do you get to school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Moorfoot Primary (%)</th>
<th>St Andrew’s Primary (%)</th>
<th>St Mary’s Primary School (%)</th>
<th>St David’s RC Primary School (%)</th>
<th>Newbattle Community High School (%)</th>
<th>St David’s High (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
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<td>Cycle</td>
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<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scooter/ skateboard</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park &amp; Stride</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driven</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hands up Survey 2015, Sustrans*

#### 5.6 SIMD – ACCESS DEPRIVATION

As part of the SIMD’s 7 measures of an area’s deprivation level, 9% is made up by its level of access deprivation. This takes into account several indicators of transport access, and travel times in order to establish the level of deprivation or access. These indicators are:

- Drive time to; GP surgery; Post Office; Retail Centre; Primary School; Secondary School; Petrol Station
- Public transport to GP surgery; Post Office; Retail Centre

SIMD data is reported at the datazone level. For an overview of the SIMD please see section 4.10 SIMD Health Domain.

Table 5.6 shows the SIMD access deprivation rank changes in Moorfoot between 2006 and 2016.

#### Table 5.6 SIMD Access Deprivation Rank changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S01004121</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S01010931</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004123</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>S01011020</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

↑ = Rank has improved, ↓ = Rank has declined, † = Rank has not changed.

*NB. SIMD data for 2006-2012 is based on 2001 datazones and the SIMD data for 2016 is based on the 2011 datazones. It should be noted that there are slight changes in the datazones for 2001 and 2011. For more information, see the Scottish statistics website for Midlothian, SIMD 2012, 2016*
Table 5.6 shows that the datazone S01004121 has not improved in rank (from SIMD 2006 TO SIMD 2016) and is still part of the 10% most access-deprived datazones in Scotland. This datazone covers the rural south Midlothian area.

- Datazone S01004123 has improved in rank between SIMD 2012 and SIMD 2016 periods but it still remains part of the 20% of the most access-deprived datazones. This area includes North Middleton.

5.7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Road traffic casualty data included here represents patients discharged from hospital or died as a result of a road traffic accident. It is calculated as a three year average directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 of the population. As the population of Moorfoot is significantly less than this, the data presented here represents accidents per 10,000 people.

- The number of road traffic casualties in Moorfoot has showed a significant variability from 2005-07 to 2012-14. From 2002-04 to 2004-06, accident casualty rates were lower for Moorfoot than for Midlothian and Scotland. There was a subsequent rise in the accident casualty rates for Moorfoot in 2005-07 to 2009-11 as against Midlothian and Scotland, with a peak of 16.7% in 2007-09, which was more than the overall casualty rate for Midlothian (7.8%) and Scotland (7.6%).
- The current three-year rate (2012-14) still shows a higher rate for Moorfoot (9.2%) than for Midlothian and Scotland (both with 5.9% each).

Figure 5.7 Road Traffic Accidents

This data excludes North Middleton and includes Howgate.  
ScotPHO Online Profile Tool (v1.11), accessed 20.09.16
6 EDUCATION and TRAINING

6.1 CATCHMENT AREAS FOR MOORFOOT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Moorfoot has one non denominational primary school, Moorfoot Primary school. It is also within the catchment area of St Andrew's Primary School, St Mary's Primary School, St David’s RC Primary School and Saltersgate School. It is important to note that the apart from Moorfoot primary, the catchment areas of the other four schools extend beyond Moorfoot and any data reported for them will be non unique to Moorfoot (see Figure 6.1b – 6.1e). Secondary school pupils in Moorfoot can either attend Newbattle Community High School or St David’s High School. St David’s High and Saltersgate School catchment area encompasses all of Midlothian.

Figure 6.1a Catchment Map for Moorfoot Primary School
Figure 6.1b Catchment Map for St Andrew’s Primary School

Planning Department, Midlothian Council

Figure 6.1c Catchment Map for St Mary’s Primary School

Planning Department, Midlothian Council
Figure 6.1d Catchment Map for St David’s Primary School

Planning Department, Midlothian Council

Figure 6.1e Catchment Map for Newbattle Community High School

Planning Department, Midlothian Council
6.2  HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

- In Moorfoot 19.2% of the population aged 16 or over have no qualifications. This is lower than the national average (26.8%) and the Midlothian average (28.6%). The group who reported no qualifications include those aged 16 and over who were still studying towards the completion of their formal education at the time of the census.
- The proportion of level 1 qualification (e.g. Standard Grade) in Moorfoot (22.9%) is lower than the Midlothian figure (27.3%) and the national average of 23.1%.
- Significantly more people in Moorfoot have level four qualifications (e.g. a degree) (32.9%) than the average at the Midlothian (21.1%) and Scotland level (26.1%).

![Figure 6.2 Highest Level of Educational Attainment](image)

Note: The group who reported no qualifications will have included those aged 16 and over who were still studying towards the completion of their formal education.

Scotland Census 2011 - Table QS501SC
For a definition of the Levels see Appendix 2

6.3  SIMD – RATING OF EDUCATION

For an explanation of the SIMD please see 4.10 SIMD Health Domain. The education aspect of the SIMD incorporates five separate indicators and contributes 14% to the overall SIMD. The indicators are school pupil absences, pupil performance at Scottish Qualification Authority (SQA) stage 4, working-age people with no qualifications, 17-21 year olds enrolling into higher education, and people aged 16-19 not in full time education, employment or training.
- The Moorfoot area covers education domain deciles from decile 6 (datazone in the 50% least deprived datazones in Scotland) to decile 9 (which falls within the 20% least deprived).
- Between SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2016, the datazone S01004121 has improved in rank from the decile 6 (50% least deprived) to decile 8 (30% least deprived).
- Between SIMD 2012 and SIMD 2016, the datazone S01004123 improved in rank (similar to its SIMD 2006 level).

### Table 6.3 SIMD Rating of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S01004121</td>
<td>3,379</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4,060</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>S01010931</td>
<td>5,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004123</td>
<td>4,731</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,466</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,582</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>S01011020</td>
<td>4,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

↑ = Rank has improved, ↓ = Rank has declined, ▶ = Rank has not changed.

NB. SIMD data for 2006-2012 is based on 2001 datazones and the SIMD data for 2016 is based on the 2011 datazones. It should be noted that there are slight changes in the datazones for 2001 and 2011. For more information, see the [Scottish statistics website for Midlothian](https://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/health/education/simd/). SIMD 2012, 2016

### 6.4 EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENT

Moorfoot primary school (North Middleton) has a nursery class. Other primary schools with a catchment area across Moorfoot (such as St Andrew’s and St Mary’s Primary schools) also have nursery classes.

In addition, there is the Temple Nursery and Playgroup in Temple village as well as the Sims Childminding service in Moorfoot. The Midlothian Sure Start centre (in Gorebridge) also provides childcare services.

*Under 5’s Directory for Midlothian, Midlothian Council*

### 6.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL SURVEYS

Moorfoot residents live within the catchment area of Newbattle Community High School, Saltersgate School and St David’s Roman Catholic High School. The catchment area of these three schools extends beyond the boundaries of Moorfoot and therefore the pupil responses to the secondary school survey 2014 will be non unique to Moorfoot pupils.

- The vast majority of pupils (87.3%) at the three schools agreed that they are achieving well at school and making good progress in their learning.
- 97.6% of the pupils at the schools also feel safe and secure at school.

*Student Satisfaction Survey, Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council*
6.6 SCHOOL LEAVER DESTINATIONS

- The overall majority (91.3%) of the school leavers who left Newbattle Community High School and St David's High School in 2014/15 went on to a positive destination.
- 45% of the school leavers went on to pursue further or higher education. This is lower than the national (66.1%) and the Midlothian figure (52.8%).
- 34.6% also went into employment or voluntary work; this is higher than the Midlothian and Scotland averages (31.8% and 22.1% respectively).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6.6 School Leaver Destinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorfoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data collected three months after leaving school. NB Moorfoot represents data from Newbattle Community High School and St David’s High School. An activity agreement is a contract between a young person and an activity agreement coach to undertake a programme of learning/development that helps them improve their skills and prepare for entry to employment, training, education and/or volunteering.

Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council
The quality of the environment communities live in contributes to the overall health and wellbeing of a population. This section considers a wide spectrum of environmental aspects including pollution, listed buildings, conservation areas, waste and recycling.

7.1 AIR POLLUTION AND QUALITY

- The emission of NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide), PM₁₀ (particulate matter of less than 10 microns diameter) and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) in Moorfoot in 2014 accounted for 0.1%, 0.3% and 0.5% of Scotland’s total production of NO₂, PM₁₀ and CO₂ respectively.

- In terms of emissions per person for NO₂, Moorfoot had a relatively higher proportion (0.07 tonnes of NO₂ per 1x1km per person) as compared to Midlothian (0.01) and Scotland (0.019). A similar situation shows with respect to CO₂ emissions per person; Moorfoot had a higher rate (867.6 tonnes per 1x1km) than Midlothian (526) and Scotland (821.4). This also applies to particulate matter per person (2.9 tonnes per 1x1km per person in Moorfoot, 0.21 in Midlothian and 0.15 in Scotland).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>NO₂</th>
<th>% of Scotland total</th>
<th>PM₁₀</th>
<th>% of Scotland total</th>
<th>CO₂ as carbon</th>
<th>% of Scotland total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moorfoot</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>40.01</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>11781.70</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>855.13</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>180.92</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>95163.50</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>102244.50</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>15249.80</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>12525767</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.1: Air Pollution

7.2 WATER QUALITY

The overall status of a water body is an indication of how much the water body has been modified by human activities. The overall status classification of surface water bodies describes by how much their condition (“status”) differs from near natural conditions. Water bodies in a near natural condition are at high status while those whose quality has been severely damaged are at poor/bad status. The water quality classification looks at both biological and chemical indicators of “pollution”. Water bodies with low levels of pollution are classified as high or good water quality, whereas those with high levels of pollution are classified as poor or bad.

In Moorfoot, the River South Esk runs from south to north and flows into the Gladhouse reservoir in Southern part of Moorfoot. Other water bodies that run through Moorfoot include River Tyne Fullarton water, Gore water/Middleton South Burn and Redside Burn. From 2011 to 2014, the overall status of all these water bodies, except river Tyne, was poor (indicating the natural state of the river has been severely damaged by human activity) and the water quality was moderate (indicating moderate levels of pollution). River Tyne has generally had a ‘moderate’ status rating within the 2011-2014 period especially from the source to Keith water/Fala dam burn.

SEPA, 2016
7.3 FLOOD RISK AREAS

Some areas of Moorfoot are at risk from surface water and especially river flooding. The areas at greatest risk from river flooding are:
- Gladhouse Reservoir in southern Moorfoot
- Rosebery Reservoir; and
- Edgelaw Reservoir.

Other potential river flood risk areas are:
- parts of Temple Village (from the River South Esk)
- areas in North Middleton such as Borthwick Farms, Borthwick Castle Hotel and Currie Bridge area (from the Gore Water).

In Carrington, certain areas are at risk of surface water flooding including areas around Carrington Main Street. For further information, see the SEPA flood maps.

7.4 NOISE POLLUTION

The main source of noise pollution in the Moorfoot area is traffic. The highest level of noise pollution is associated with the A7 highway which connects North Middleton which connects the North-east of the Moorfoot area to the Edinburgh city bypass. Other affected roads include the B6372 and B704 roads in the northern part of Moorfoot.

Scottish Noise Mapping

Results from the 2014 Council Tenants Satisfaction survey shows that 66.6% of the respondents from Moorfoot felt that noise from traffic was not a problem. The remaining 33.3% felt that it was a minor problem.

Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council

[For an explanation of the Council Tenants Satisfaction Survey see 3.10 Midlothian Council Tenant Satisfaction]

7.5 WASTE AND RECYCLING

The nearest recycling centre to Moorfoot is on Stobhill Road (in Newtonrange). A host of items can be recycled at this centre including garden waste, scrap metal, wood, paper, glass, cans, textiles, mixed plastics and rubble.

Midlothian Council
7.6 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

Numerous sites and landscapes in Moorfoot are protected under various environmental policies. These have been summarised below.

Policy ENV4: Prime Agricultural land
- To the east of Carrington to the north east of Moorfoot area (around Cockpen bridge)

Policy ENV8: Protection of River valleys
- River South Esk from Rosebery Reservoir to the north of Midlothian

Policy ENV 13: Nationally important nature conservation sites
- areas to the south of Jeffries Corse in southern Moorfoot

Policy ENV14: Regionally and locally important nature conservation sites
- Long Shank (in south Moorfoot)
- Toxside Moss (in south western Moorfoot)
- Rosebery Reservoir
- Edgelaw Reservoir
- Mill Wood
- Arniston
- Disused quarries around Halkerston Glen
- Areas around Grove Farm and Fancy Grove Wood in the north of Moorfoot.

Policies ENV13 and ENV14: sites of both National and regional/local importance.
- The Gladhouse Reservoir
- The east of Toxside Moss

Policy ENV23: Scheduled monument.
- Remains of the Hirendean Castle
- Moorfoot Chapel, Monastic Grange and Chapel
- Temple Old Parish Church
- Stonefield Hill Farm Henge
- Capielaw enclosure
- Carrington Barns, enclosure 500m SE of Scheduled Monument 6259; and
- Loquhariot, fort 500m SW of Scheduled Monument 6260.

Policy ENV20: Nationally important gardens and designated landscapes.
- Area around Arniston

Midlothian Council; Scottish Natural Heritage
7.7 MOORFOOT CONSERVATION AREAS AND LISTED BUILDINGS

Conservation areas are areas of historic and/or architectural interest designated by Midlothian Council. The purpose of these areas is to ensure that their character can be preserved and enhanced. There are a few conservation areas in Moorfoot. These are;

- The Carrington conservation area (in Carrington Village)
- Temple and Arniston conservation area
- Borthwick and Crichton Conservation area

There are over 100 listed buildings in the Moorfoot area, located in areas such as Dalhousie, Cockpen Farm, Kirkhill, Carrington, Arniston, Borthwick, Harvieston, Temple, Middleton and Toxside. These buildings fall into category A, B and C listed buildings. For an overview of the listed buildings see appendix 3.

There are 9 buildings in Moorfoot on the buildings at risk register, 7 of which are listed buildings. (Buildings at risk register for Scotland)

*Category A: Buildings of national or international importance, Category B: Buildings of regional or more than local importance; Category C: Buildings of local importance*

Historic Scotland, Past Map

7.8 VOLUNTEERING

There is an opportunity to volunteer at Thornton rose riding for the disabled (at Thornton Farm, located 2.6 miles to the north-west of Carrington). There is also a volunteering opportunity to become a befriender at the Newbyres Village care home (located outside the northern boundaries of North Middleton area).

(Opportunities correct as of September 29, 2016)

Volunteer Midlothian
8 CRIME and SAFETY

8.1 CRIME AND SAFETY FOR MOORFOOT – THREE YEAR COMPARABLE AVERAGE

- During the year 2015/2016, 113 crimes were committed in the Moorfoot area. This is 11.5% below the three-year average for the Neighbourhood (126).
- The most recorded type of crime in Moorfoot is Dishonesty Crime. Such offences include housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts. This accounted for 39.8% (45 crimes) which is lower than the 3-year average of 60.
- The second most recorded type of crime in Moorfoot is Miscellaneous Anti-Social Behaviour Offences. This type of crime also includes minor assault, breach of the peace, as well as threatening and abusive behaviour. It accounted for 28.3% - representing 32 crimes - which is higher than the 3-year average of 27.
- Crimes of indecency accounted for 3.5% of overall crimes, which is higher than the 3 year average (1.6%). There were 17 motor vehicle offences in 2015/2016 as against the 3-year average of 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>2015/16</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>3-year average</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of Violence</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of Indecency</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty Crime</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism (incl. Fire-raising)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Crimes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous ASB Offences</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Offences</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where other crimes include possession of drugs/offensive weapons and bail offences. Motor vehicle offences include failure to insure a motor vehicle or driving under the influence of alcohol.

Antisocial behaviour (ASB) calls include noise complaints, neighbour disputes, street drinking, vehicle noise and public nuisance etc. In 2015/16 there were 22 complaints of ASB recorded by police in Moorfoot, which shows a 4.5% decrease from the three – year average of 23.

Police Scotland, 2016
9 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) - A lung disease characterised by chronic obstruction of lung airflow that interferes with normal breathing.

Datazones – Key small-area statistical geographies covering the whole of Scotland with each datazone containing between 500 and 1,000 household residents. 2001 datazone boundaries were revised in 2014 in response to the results of the 2011 Scotland Census. A second revision was also done in 2016. Current datazones are named 2016 datazones.

Deprivation - People are deprived if they lack the financial resources to provide the types of diet, clothing, housing, household facilities, and fuel, and environmental, educational, working and social conditions, activities, and facilities which are customary in their society.

Education Attainment – Derived from the 2011 Scotland Census asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. There were 10 response options (plus “no qualifications”) covering professional, vocational and academic qualifications. These were combined into four categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications.

Hands Up Survey – The largest national survey about travel to school across Scotland. It is a joint survey between Sustrans and Scottish local authorities funded by Transport Scotland.

Midlothian Winter Survey – Annual survey which asks the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel about views on services provided by the Community Planning Partnership and their experience of living in Midlothian. The most recent survey was completed in March 2016.

Intermediate Zone - Intermediate zones are aggregations of datazones within local authorities and contain between 2,500 and 6,000 people.

National Records of Scotland (NRS) - A non-ministerial department of the Scottish Government, whose purpose is to collect, preserve and produce information about Scotland's people and history and make it available to inform current and future generations.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) - The concentration levels of NO₂ found in the air are measured as micrograms per cubic metre. The main source of NO₂ is road transport and it can cause respiratory issues.

PM10 - Particulate pollution generally caused by diesel combustion, construction, mining and quarrying with a diameter of 10 microns or less.

Scotland Census - Official estimate of every person and household collected every ten years. The most recent census was in 2011.

Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) - Co-led by Information Services Division Scotland and National Health Service Scotland, and includes the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, National Records of Scotland and Health Protection Scotland. Its aim is to provide a clear picture of the health of the Scottish population and the factors that affect it.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) – Government body that compiles a range of official statistics about Scotland.
**Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)** - Scottish Government's official tool for identifying places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates seven different aspects of 'employment', 'income', 'health', 'education, skills and training', 'geographic access to services', 'housing' and 'crime', combining them into a single index.

**Vacancy Rates** - Business vacancy rates measures the number of business units which are unoccupied or are available for rent.
10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Data presented here has been collected by a number of different bodies. It has been collected based on datazones geography, postcode geography, intermediate geography and school catchment areas. These geographies do not always exactly overlie, therefore some datasets will include data from locations not captured by other datasets.

Information from National records of Scotland and Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) for Moorfoot was obtained by mainly using the 2001 data zones in order to get all the needed and readily available statistics (except in the case of SIMD analysis where the 2011 datazones were also added). The 2001 datazones which most closely match the Moorfoot Community council area are:

- S01004121 and S01004123. These 2 datazones represent the 2001 intermediate zone; S02000788 (Rural South Midlothian).

It should be noted that the 2001 intermediate zone for Moorfoot does not represent the exact demarcations of the 2 datazones and extends beyond the boundaries of this neighbourhood profile (into nearby areas such as Howgate and parts of the Pentland Regional Park). It also excludes North Middleton.

- The 2011 datazones for Moorfoot which were used as part of the SIMD analysis are S01010931 and S01011020.

Appendix 2

Level of qualification is defined as:

Level 1: 0 Grade, Standard Grade, Access 3 Cluster, Intermediate 1 or 2, GCSE, CSE, Senior Certification or equivalent; GSVQ Foundation or Intermediate, SVQ level 1 or 2, SCOTVEC Module, City and Guilds Craft or equivalent; Other school qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).

Level 2: SCE Higher Grade, Higher, Advanced Higher, CSYS, A Level, AS Level, Advanced Senior Certificate or equivalent; GSVQ Advanced, SVQ level 3, ONC, OND, SCOTVEC National Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft or equivalent.

Level 3: HNC, HND, SVQ level 4 or equivalent; Other post-school but pre-Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).

Level 4 and above: Degree, Postgraduate qualifications, Masters, PhD, SVQ level 5 or equivalent; Professional qualifications (for example, teaching, nursing, accountancy); Other Higher Education qualifications not already mentioned (including foreign qualifications).
Appendix 3

Listed buildings in the Moorfoot Area

Note: The 'listed buildings' below are mostly buildings and does not include objects or structures and does may not. Some of the listed buildings below may be a combination of buildings, objects and structures (for example, a farmhouse with cottages, gates, bridges etc may be identified as separate 'listed buildings').

1. Dalhousie Mains (cottages 1 to 4 and Farmhouse)
2. Lothianbridge (Craigesk house, The Sun Inn and Newbattle Viaduct)
3. Grove Farm
4. Cockpen Farm (and folly/tower)
5. Cockpen and Carrington Parish Church
6. The Glebe House (former Cockpen Manse)
7. Dalhousie Grange, Dalhousie Castle and Dalhousie West Lodge
8. Upper Dalhousie Farmhouse and Farm
9. Paduvine Farmhouse
10. Kirkhill Hotel
11. Kirkhill Lodge
12. Redheugh Farmhouse and Steading
13. Newtonloan Toll House
14. Brewers Bush
15. Burial Ground (Cockpen Old Parish Church)
16. Arniston, Rustic bridge over Gore water
17. Carrington burial ground
18. Redside Farmhouse and Steading
19. Carrington Village, Manse Road, Carrington Hill
20. Carrington Village (1 to 5 Main Street)
21. Carrington Mains (Farmhouse and Steading)
22. Carrington village (1 to 8 Primrose Gardens)
23. Carrington Kirk
24. Carrington Mill and Mill Cottage
25. Carrington Bridge over Redside Burn
26. Kirkhill Lodge
27. Kirkhill Hotel
28. Arniston Home Farm and Farmhouse
29. Arniston polices west lodge
30. Rustic Bridge (no.6 over River south Esk)
31. Arniston Rustic Bridges (nos. 1,2,3 and 4 over Purvies Hill Burn)
32. Arniston Rustic Bridge over Gore water
33. Arniston House (including summer house and sundial)
34. Arniston Policies Garden Urn
35. Arniston Grotto
36. Arniston Sunken Garden
37. Arniston Ice house
38. Arniston Home Farm Cottages (1 to 5)
39. Arniston North Lodge
40. Arniston South Lodge
41. Arniston South (Cougar) Gate
42. Arniston (Bridge over Purvies Hill Burn)  
43. Arniston Old kennels  
44. Arniston east lodge  
45. Shank Garden (west of Arniston North Lodge)  
46. Carlyle Lodge  
47. Catcun Farm Cottages (1 and 2)  
48. Torkraik House  
49. Borthwick Bridge over Gore Water  
50. Borthwick Old School House  
51. Borthwick Manse  
52. Borthwick Manse Old Stables  
53. Borthwick Kirk  
54. Borthwick Church Yard  
55. Borthwick Castle  
56. Currie House  
57. Currie Bridge  
58. Currie Mains  
59. Loquhariot Doocot  
60. Harvieston House  
61. Harvieston Farm Outbuildings  
62. Harvieston House Walled Garden  
63. Harvieston Mains  
64. Harvieston Mains Cottages (1 to 4)  
65. Harvieston Lodge Gates  
66. Edgelaw Reservoir (including dam overflow upstand shaft and bridges)  
67. 32 & 34 Main Street (Temple Village)  
68. Braidwood Farm  
69. The Mill House (Temple Village)  
70. Temple Kirk and Session House  
71. Old Temple Kirk  
72. Temple Manse  
73. Braidwood Bridge (over river South Esk)  
74. Horace’s Bridge (over river South Esk)  
75. Tradoch Hall (Temple Village)  
76. Temple Farm Cottages  
77. Castleton Farmhouse  
78. Easter Middleton Farmhouse  
79. Middleton Hall  
80. Middleton Mains (the Dugin)  
81. Middleton Hall (South West Lodge)  
82. Wester Middleton Farm  
83. Outerston Farm  
84. Esperston Farmhouse  
85. Broadhead Cottage  
86. Yorkston Farmhouse  
87. Rosebery Reservoir (including dam overflow upstand shaft and bridges)  
88. Millbank Cottage  
89. Fountainside
90. Toxside Farmhouse
91. Toxside Farm Cottages
92. Toxside School
93. Upperside Limekiln North and South
94. Gladhouse Villa
95. Gladhouse Reservoir (including dam overflow upstand shaft and bridges)
96. Maudslie Farmhouse and Steading
97. Hiredean Hill Sheep Stell
98. Huntly Cot