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<td>7.4 Noise Pollution</td>
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<td>7.5 Waste and Recycling</td>
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<td>7.6 Environmental Policies</td>
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<td>8.1 Crime and Safety for Eskbank/Newbattle</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first house to be built in Eskbank/Newbattle was Eskbank House in 1794 in what is now Glenesk Crescent. The house was used by the Liberal politician William Gladstone during his successful Midlothian campaign. Following the opening of the Eskbank railway in the 1840s a number of substantial villas were constructed which tended to be occupied by Dalkeith and Edinburgh merchants and professionals.

(Midlothian Council, ‘Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area’)

Houses remain a notable feature of Eskbank/Newbattle today with the area containing over 100 listed buildings. Much of the housing stock is from the Georgian era with many homes featuring sizeable gardens. The average house price in the area is £100,000 more than the Scottish average.

At the time of the 2011 census, the number of residents in Eskbank/Newbattle was 4,581, accounting for 5.5% of the total Midlothian population. It has a higher proportion of people over the age of 65, and a lower proportion under the age of 16, than both the Midlothian and Scottish average. Retirement accounts for 68.9% of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle who are not considered eligible for work.

The area has a lower percentage of those working in elementary occupations (jobs not requiring formal qualifications) than Midlothian or Scotland. Over 50% of the working population is employed in associate professional, professional or management positions. The highest level of academic achievement for almost half of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle is either a level 3 or 4 qualification. People with no qualifications make up a smaller proportion of the population than in Midlothian as a whole. Learning opportunities addressing topics from key life and employability skills to general interest courses are available at Dalkeith Library, Dalkeith Campus, Newbattle Community Learning Centre and Newbattle Abbey College.

The majority of the population (86.3%) of Eskbank/Newbattle consider their health to be either good or very good. This notion is supported by statistics covering a range of health issues showing that the area’s figures for hospital admissions and other indicators being consistently lower than Midlothian and Scottish comparisons.

The following profile will look at eight key economic and demographic areas to give a comprehensive overview of Eskbank/Newbattle 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. Data was obtained using datazone and intermediate geographies. These are specific areas defined by government bodies for purposes of collating information. Intermediate areas are the larger areas and contain several datazones within them. Figure 0.2a shows the intermediate area used throughout the document and the six 2001 datazones contained within it. Appendix 1.0 lists all the geographies used as the basis for data collection.
This profile is a compilation of information that has been previously published by a range of statutory and voluntary sector agencies and does not present primary research. References and hypertext links to the original sources are provided throughout.

**Figure 0.1a Midlothian Area Map Highlighting Eskbank/Newbattle**

**Figure 0.2a Eskbank/Newbattle Datazone Map**

*Planning Department, Midlothian Council*
1.0 POPULATION

At the time of the 2011 census, the number of residents in Eskbank/Newbattle was 4,581, amounting to 5.5% of the total Midlothian population of 83,187. The 4,581 people were spread over an area of 459 hectares, giving an average population density of 10 persons per hectare, or a space of 1002 m² per person. More recent figures can be obtained from the National Records of Scotland (NRS). Estimates from NRS for June 2014 are given in Table 1.0a below. It should be noted however, that the NRS figures for the past 10 years underestimated the Midlothian population. Appendix 1 lists the datazones used to determine the area within which the population was counted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eskbank/Newbattle</td>
<td>4,581</td>
<td>4,442</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>

1.1 POPULATION SPREAD

The datazones making up the Eskbank/Newbattle area differ considerably from the mean of 10.0 persons per hectare. The zone with the lowest density is the Newbattle area incorporating Newbattle Abbey College and part of the golf course. In this area the density is 3.7 persons per hectare. The areas with the highest population densities are situated in the south-west of the area around Bonnyrigg Rd and Eskbank Rd where densities reach up to 54.2 persons per hectare.

1.2 POPULATION SPREAD BY AGE AND SEX

- The Eskbank/Newbattle area has a higher overall proportion of females (52.1%) than males which is consistent with the pattern in Midlothian (51.8%) and Scotland (51.4%).
- The proportion of females to males is generally highest in the age groups over 70 years of age. This is true on a neighbourhood, Midlothian Council area and national level.
- The only age group where males constitute a higher proportion of the population is in the 20-29 year age group where males have a slight majority of 50.9%.
- In Midlothian and Scotland, males dominate slightly in the under 20 age groups.
- In Eskbank/Newbattle, Midlothian, and Scotland, the age group with the greatest difference between males and females is the over 90s. In this group females dominate by 61.1%, 69.0% and 72.2% respectively.
Table 1.2a below shows that the population of Eskbank/Newbattle is slightly older than the national and Midlothian average, with over 5% more in the over 65 age group.

Eskbank/Newbattle also has a lower percentage of the population falling into the under 16 category.

Working age people in Eskbank/Newbattle constitute a lower proportion of the population than in Midlothian and Scotland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Eskbank/Newbattle</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 16</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16,381</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>911,282</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-64</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>54,216</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>3,467,929</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>1,034</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>15,613</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>968,389</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,442</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

Church of Scotland is the most common Christian denomination in Eskbank/Newbattle accounting for the faith of 38.1% of the population.

The largest category for Midlothian (45.2) and Scotland (36.7%) is people having no religion at all. In Eskbank/Newbattle (36.9%), this figure is lower than those who follow Church of Scotland.

Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian both have a lower proportion of Catholics than Scotland by approximately 6%.

The most influential religion outside of Christianity in all three areas is Islam.
- Despite still being the largest minority group, the percentage figures for Islam in Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian are considerably less than those for Scotland.
- Eskbank/Newbattle has a lower proportion than Scotland for all minority religions.
- Hinduism is the second largest minority religion in both Eskbank/Newbattle and Scotland.

Figure 1.3a Minority Religious Beliefs

Scotland Census 2011 - Table KS209SCb

1.4 LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

The following information relates to persons aged 3 and over at the time of the 2011 census.

- 99.1% of people in Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian are proficient in English language. This is extremely close to the Scotland level of 98.6%.
- The proportion of people who speak only English at home is slightly lower at 96.2%, for Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian, and 92.6% for Scotland.

The proportion of people who speak other languages than English at home is shown below.

Figure 1.4a Language Other than English Used at Home

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS206SC
1.5  HOUSEHOLDS

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 1,833 households in Eskbank/Newbattle. Two new development sites have been identified in the area with construction already underway on one of them. These will add a further 150 homes to the area. The composition of households at 2011 is summarised below.

- The 1,833 households in Eskbank/Newbattle make up 5.2% of the total 34,978 households in Midlothian. This is in close keeping to the Eskbank/Newbattle neighbourhood population making up 5.5% of Midlothian’s population at the time of the 2011 census.
- The largest difference lies between the numbers of one person households under the age of 65. Eskbank/Newbattle has only 11.8% of its population in this category compared to 15.3% in Midlothian and 21.6% in Scotland.
- Eskbank/Newbattle exceeds the council and national average on couples with dependent children, but is significantly lower for lone parents with dependent children.
- Couples with no dependent children constitute the largest group in all of the comparative areas. Eskbank/Newbattle exceeds the national average by 8.6% in this category.
- 8.2% of adults aged 18-64 in Eskbank/Newbattle live alone. This is lower than the 10.4% in Midlothian and only around half the national figure of 15.4%. This is potentially due to the relatively high house prices in Eskbank/Newbattle.

Scotland Census 2011 - Tables KS105SC & QS117SC

1.6  LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UK

- 4.3% of the Eskbank/Newbattle population were born outside the UK. This figure is close to the Midlothian average of 4.0% and lower than the Scotland average of 7.0%.
- In Eskbank/Newbattle, 62.2% of the population born outside the UK have lived in the UK for over 10 years. This figure is almost 25% greater than the national average.
- Conversely, Eskbank/Newbattle has a lower percentage of people that have been in the UK for less than 10 years in all three of the time categories than the national average.
- Figure 1.6a relates to the percentage of the population that were born outside of the UK.
1.7 HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION

Household deprivation can be assessed by counting the number of ‘dimensions of deprivation’ in a household on a scale from zero to four. The dimensions are based on four selected characteristics of employment, education, health and disability, and housing.

- The majority of households in Eskbank/Newbattle are not deprived in any way. Although this category is also the most common in Midlothian (39.3%) and Scotland (40.1%), the proportion in Eskbank/Newbattle is significantly higher at 57.8%.
- In deprived households in all three areas, it is most common to be deprived in only one dimension.
- All levels of deprivation are lower in Eskbank/Newbattle than in Midlothian and Scotland.
- There are no households in Eskbank/Newbattle that are deprived in four dimensions and only 2.5% are deprived in three dimensions.

1.8 OCCUPATION

The percentage figures for all people aged 16-74 in employment the week prior to the 2011 Scotland Census are broken down into sectors in Figure 1.8a.
The proportion of working residents of Eskbank/Newbattle in managerial positions is approximately 150% greater than the Midlothian and national average.

At 26.7%, Eskbank/Newbattle has almost double the proportion of those working in professional occupations than Midlothian at 13.8%, and is significantly greater than Scotland at 16.8%.

Eskbank/Newbattle also exceeds the Midlothian and Scotland figures for associate professional and technical occupations.

Conversely, figures for elementary occupations and machine operatives are much lower in Eskbank/Newbattle than the comparative areas.

Scotland Census 2011 - Table KS608SC

1.9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE 16 TO 74 AGE RANGE

The following information relates to the 16-74 year old age range. In Eskbank/Newbattle, this accounts for 3,339 people of its population of 4,581 at the time of census. In Midlothian and Scotland the figures for this age group are 61,511 and 3,970,530 respectively. Table 1.9a shows the percentage of people in each activity category. 'Economically Active - Unemployed' refers to those who are not employed but are currently seeking employment and are able to commence
work immediately. The number of economically active unemployed people in the 16-74 age group in Eskbank/Newbattle is 67.

- The proportion of employed 16-74 year olds in Eskbank/Newbattle working as both full-time (40.3%) and part-time (13.2) employees is close to the national average.
- At 10.2%, Eskbank/Newbattle exceeds Midlothian and Scotland (both 7.5%) for the percentage of self-employed people.
- 2.0% of the Eskbank/Newbattle population is considered economically active unemployed. This figure is less than half that of the Midlothian and national average.
- Of the three comparative areas, Eskbank/Newbattle has by far the lowest proportion of unemployed people who are considered long-term unemployed.
- Over one-fifth of the under 75s in Eskbank/Newbattle are retired. This is more than the Midlothian and Scotland average and is consistent with the Eskbank/Newbattle population being older.

Table 1.9a Economic Activity/Inactivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Eskbank/Newbattle (%)</th>
<th>Midlothian (%)</th>
<th>Scotland (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee - Full-time</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee - Part-time</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically active - Unemployed</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student – employed</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student - unemployed</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking after home or family</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term sick or disabled</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically inactive - Other</td>
<td>1.0</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 reasons shown in Figure 1.10a. Of the total 3,339 16-74 years olds in Eskbank/Newbattle, 1,035 (31.0%) 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. However, the figure of 68.9% for Eskbank/Newbattle is considerably higher than for Midlothian at 54.0% and Scotland at 48.0%.
- Eskbank/Newbattle has only 6.8% of its economically inactive population classified as long-term sick or disabled. This is less than half the Midlothian average of 15.6% and the Scotland average of 16.6%. 
The proportion of economically inactive students is lower for Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian than for Scotland. These figures do not include all students as some students are economically active.

Figure 1.10a Economically Inactive 16 to 74 Year Olds

1.11 HOURS WORKED

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

- A higher percentage of people in Eskbank/Newbattle (13.5%) work over 49 hours a week compared to the Midlothian average (8.9%) and Scottish average (11.7%).
- In all three of the areas, more employed people work 38-48 hours per week than in any other category. The figures for Eskbank/Newbattle, Midlothian and Scotland are 36.8%, 38.3% and 39.1% respectively.

Figure 1.11a Hours Worked by 16 to 74 Year Olds
The total number of males and females in employment in Eskbank/Newbattle is very similar giving a male: female ratio of 51:49.

Females strongly dominate the part-time categories of working 1-5, 6-15 and 16-30 hours a week.

Males strongly dominate the upper end of full time hours in the categories 38-48 hours, and 49+ hours worked per week.

87.5% of employed males are in full time work compared to 55.8% of employed females.

Figure 1.11b Hours Worked by 16 to 74 Year Olds in Eskbank/Newbattle by Sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time 49+ hours</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time 38-48 hours</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time 31-37 hours</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time 16-30 hours</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time 6-15 hours</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time 1-5 hours</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in employment</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>1087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS604SCb

1.12 LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

4.6% of households in Eskbank/Newbattle are lone parent households with or without dependent children. This is less than half of the figures for Midlothian (11.7%) and Scotland (11.1%).

Figures for lone parent households with dependent children in Eskbank/Newbattle, Midlothian and Scotland are 2.4%, 7.4% and 7.2% respectively.

In Eskbank/Newbattle, female lone parents constitute 93.0% of lone parent households with dependent children. This is in close keeping with Midlothian and Scotland figures, both of which are 92.2%.

Lone parents with dependent children in Eskbank/Newbattle have double the rate of full-time employment (46.5%) than those in Midlothian (23.2%) and Scotland (23.4%).

Figures for part-time employment are close across all areas; however, the unemployment figures for Eskbank/Newbattle are almost 20% lower than for Midlothian (42.8%) and Scotland (41.9%).

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

The Midlothian Community Planning Partnership is committed to measuring and monitoring the progress of community planning. The Midlothian Citizens' Survey is designed to research the views of the local community on an ongoing basis. For the winter 2015/2016 survey, 998 questionnaires were sent out to panel members across Midlothian. A total of 609 completed questionnaires were returned, giving a response rate of 61.0%. Of these, 40 were from the Eskbank/Newbattle area. Sections 2.1 to 2.4 summarise the responses given to some of the key questions. Responses to other areas of the survey also occur in the relevant sections of this report.

2.1 RESIDENTS RATINGS OF THE AREA

- The three biggest perceived problems in Eskbank/Newbattle were dog control, including fouling (86.8%), litter (75.0%), and speeding/bad driving in residential areas (64.9%). These were the same three issues identified by Midlothian residents as being problems.
- The amount of residents in Eskbank/Newbattle who identified these as ‘big’ problems was less at 31.6%, 11.1% and 27.0% respectively.
- Topics of least relevance to Eskbank/Newbattle residents were noisy neighbours, groups of people hanging around and hate crime.
- 17.9% of Eskbank/Newbattle respondents felt affected by the 2010 welfare reforms. 5.1% were directly affected and 12.8% had a family member who was directly affected. This is lower than the 20.3% in Midlothian who felt affected by the changes.

Figure 2.1a Perceived Problems in Eskbank/Newbattle

Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016
2.2 MIDLOTHIAN CITIZENS’ PANEL WINTER SURVEY 2015/2016 - COMMUNITY MATTERS

- Supporting adults and young people to build skills for learning, life and work is a key area for Midlothian Council. When asked ‘What help would you or your family benefit from to secure a job or learning opportunity?’ the most frequently selected skill from Eskbank/Newbattle respondents was ‘Interview Skills’. ‘Managing a team’ and ‘Introduction to Midlothian job opportunities’ were the joint second most cited responses. In Midlothian the most common response was ‘ICT/Coding’ followed by ‘Interview skills’.
- Nobody in Eskbank/Newbattle considered their neighbourhood a poor place to live. 70.0% rated the area as ‘Very good’ and a further 27.5% rated it as ‘Fairly good’.
- When asked ‘To what extent do you feel you are connected to and participate in your local community?’ 38.5% replied they were connected to some degree while 12.8% said ‘not at all’. The majority answer was ‘neither/nor’ accounting for 48.7%.
- 37.8% had taken part in a community event in the past year.
- 39.5% of the respondents volunteer in the local community.

2.3 HEALTHY EATING IN ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE AND MIDLOTHIAN

- 94.9% of Eskbank/Newbattle respondents believe it is important to eat a healthy diet. This is similar to the Midlothian figure of 96.0%.
- When asked what would make it easier for people to eat more healthily, the biggest response, at 55.0%, was to have a wider range of good quality affordable fruit & vegetables available on a local scale. This was also the most frequent answer in Midlothian, with 57.0% of the people claiming this.
- The main barrier preventing people from eating healthily in Eskbank/Newbattle (25.0%) and Midlothian (28.6%) is the perception that healthy foods are too expensive.
- The most frequent amount spent per person per week on food in Eskbank/Newbattle was £30 which 23.1% of respondents felt was representative of their food expenditure. 17.9% spent over £50. In Midlothian, £30 was also the most common amount spent on food (20.6%), with 13.1% spending over £50.
- Nobody in Eskbank/Newbattle missed meals because they couldn't afford the food. In Midlothian 1.8% of respondents missed meals due to lack of money.

2.4 INTERNET ACCESS IN ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE AND MIDLOTHIAN

- 70.6% of Eskbank/Newbattle residents were to some degree satisfied with the overall internet quality in the area. This is very similar the 70.9% in Midlothian who were satisfied.
- The most common method of accessing the internet was on a PC or laptop at home. 80.0% of Eskbank/Newbattle and 75.4% of Midlothian used this method.
- The second most common way of accessing internet in Eskbank/Newbattle was via tablet accounting for 50.0% of respondents. In Midlothian 42.4% of respondents used mobile phones, although tablet also rated highly at 41.5%.
• Of Eskbank/Newbattle residents who do not use the internet, the main reason was people feeling concerned about their privacy and keeping personal details safe (32.5%). This was also the main reason in Midlothian accounting for 18.9% of respondents.

2.5 LIBRARY USAGE IN ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE AND MIDLOTHIAN

There are no public libraries in Eskbank or Newbattle; the nearest libraries are Dalkeith, Bonnyrigg or Newtongrange.

The mobile library visits Eskbank/Newbattle every Tuesday afternoon:

• The average monthly book issues from the mobile library have decreased by two thirds between 2010-11 and 2015-15 from 993 to 364. There has been a 16.8% decrease in book issues across Midlothian over this time period.
• The average monthly visits to the mobile library have also decreased by nearly two thirds. This is in direct contrast to the Midlothian libraries as a whole where physical library visits have been increasing year on year from 2010-11 to 2015/16.

As the mobile library visits all of Midlothian, usage data is not unique to Eskbank/Newbattle.

Libraries Department, Midlothian Council

2.6 VACANCY RATES

The vacancy rates of shops, supermarkets and warehouses are an important indicator of the economic health of an area. As of April 2016 out of a total of 17 shops, supermarkets or retail warehouse units in Eskbank/Newbattle, there were no vacant properties. Across Midlothian the vacancy rate was 6.7%. These figures have been approximately stable for the five years between 2012 and 2016. There were no vacant properties (including all types of business units) in Eskbank/Newbattle between June 32013 and April 2016. The overall Midlothian vacancy rates increased by 0.9% over the same time period.

Values presented are discrete counts of vacancy rates and are only representative of the day the count was conducted.

Economic Development, Midlothian Council

2.7 YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO THEIR COMMUNITY

A Schools Pupil survey conducted in 2014 was completed by 90 pupils at Kings Park Primary School. Kings Park Primary’s catchment area covers the Eskbank/Newbattle area

• Of these 90 pupils, 85.6% agreed they feel safe and secure in their local community, 11.1% disagreed with this statement.
• 88.6% of pupils surveyed agreed that there are good opportunities to take part in activities in their local community.
Pupils in Eskbank/Newbattle may choose to attend St David’s Roman Catholic Primary School; however, the catchment area of this school extends beyond the boundaries of Eskbank/Newbattle. The responses to these questions by pupils from St David’s have not been included here as they would not necessarily be in reference to the Eskbank/Newbattle community.

School Student Satisfaction Survey, 2014

2.8 PEOPLE CLAIMING JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE

- Over the five years between 2011 and 2015, the percentage of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle registered as claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) shows a decreasing trend from a high of 1.0% in 2012 to 0.2% in 2015. The JSA is in the process of being replaced by Universal Credit (UC). The low value for 2015 may reflect a transition of people from the JSA to UC rather than a decrease in numbers of unemployed people.

- A maximum of 4.0% of the Scottish population and 3.8% of the Midlothian population claimed JSA support between 2011 and 2015. Like Eskbank/Newbattle, the proportion of the Scottish and Midlothian population claiming JSA has decreased between 2011 and 2015.

- Since April 2015, it has been possible to claim under the UC system at either the Dalkeith or the Penicuik job centre plus. One percent (1.0%) of the population of Midlothian had claimed UC over the 10 month period between April 2015 and February 2016. This is compared with 0.7% of people across Scotland over the same time period.

Department for Work and Pensions and NOMIS
3.0 HOUSING

Midlothian has 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 4,871. 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. The Eskbank/Newbattle area holds a total of 241 council homes, accounting for 3.7% of Midlothian Council’s housing stock.

Housing Department, Midlothian Council; Midlothian Local Housing Strategy 2013-17 Summary; Midlothian Council Annual Housing Land Audit 2014

3.1 ACCOMMODATION TYPE

- The proportion of flats in the Eskbank/Newbattle housing stock is 17.8%. This is lower than the Midlothian Council area average of 23.4% and less than half of the national figure of 38.0%.
- Conversely, the proportion of detached houses in Eskbank/Newbattle is approximately double that of the Midlothian and Scotland averages.
- There is a relatively large difference over the three comparative areas in the number of terraced houses. Eskbank/Newbattle has half the national average, and around a third of the Midlothian average of this type of accommodation.

Figure 3.1a Accommodation Type

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics 2013 Data
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.

- Eskbank/Newbattle has the largest proportion of its households in the mid-range D-E council tax bands (45.3%), followed by the most expensive F-H bands (41.3%).
- There is a strong contrast between the figures for Eskbank/Newbattle and the comparative areas. Over 60% of Midlothian and Scotland have dwellings in the A-C tax band range compared to only 13.4% in Eskbank/Newbattle.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics 2013 Data

3.3 HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY NUMBER OF PEOPLE

- Figures for five people or more living in a household are similar across all three areas, being 5.0% in Eskbank/Newbattle, 5.4% in Midlothian and 4.8% in Scotland.
- The proportion of households with a single occupant is greater for Scotland (34.7%) than for Eskbank/Newbattle (23.5%) and Midlothian (27.4%).
- The largest category for Eskbank/Newbattle is two person households which account for 41.7% of dwellings. This figure is greater than the figures for two person households in Midlothian (36.3%) and Scotland (34.0%).

Scotland Census 2011-Table QS406SC

3.4 DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

The below data is obtained from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics who define rooms as habitable rooms such as living rooms and bedrooms.

- In Scotland, the most common category is for homes to have three rooms, in Midlothian four rooms, and in Eskbank/Newbattle five rooms.
- Homes in Eskbank/Newbattle tend to be larger than average with 35.0% having six rooms or more, compared to 12.4% in Midlothian and 13.0% Scotland.
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.

- The most common category in all three areas is under-occupation by two rooms or more. This is particularly strong in Eskbank/Newbattle accounting for 67.5% of the households compared to 41.2% and 38.1% in Midlothian and Scotland respectively.
- In total, 88.3% of Eskbank/Newbattle’s homes are under-occupied to some extent.
- 3.0% of Eskbank/Newbattle’s dwellings are considered crowded, compared to 7.2% in Midlothian and 9.0% in Scotland.

*Scotland Census 2011 - Table QS408SC*

3.6 TENURE

- 87.4% of households in Eskbank/Newbattle are owned compared to 64.6% in Midlothian and 61.5% in Scotland.
- At 44.4%, a significantly higher percentage of homes in Eskbank/Newbattle are owned outright than in Midlothian (27.5%) and Scotland (27.8%). This may be a result of both affluence and the older than average population in Eskbank/Newbattle.
- The proportion of properties rented from the council is considerably lower in Eskbank/Newbattle than in Midlothian and Scotland.
- Of the three overall areas, Midlothian has the highest proportion of properties rented from the council. This may be a direct reflection of the council’s efforts to provide affordable accommodation.
3.7 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

- The median house sale price in 2013 across Midlothian was £155,000, while it was £20,000 less for Scotland as a whole at £135,000.
- The median house price for Eskbank/Newbattle is £227,500. This is £72,500 greater than Scotland and £92,500 greater than Midlothian.
- There is a big difference between all the datazones that make up Eskbank/Newbattle, with a high median price of £348,250, and a low of £148,000. This is a difference of over £200,000 in the median prices between the Eskbank/Newbattle datazones.
- The mean house price for Scotland is £162,266 but is higher in Midlothian at £182,515. The Eskbank/Newbattle mean house price is considerably higher than both at £264,408.
- The highest mean house price for the Eskbank/Newbattle datazones is £343,500 while the lowest is £165,815. This makes a difference of £177,685 between the mean prices for the datazones.

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.

- Across Midlothian an expected 11,408 properties will be built in areas highlighted for development. This includes areas already under construction, sites that have received consent and sites waiting for consent.
- 1,652 of the 11,408 will be designated as affordable housing.
- 1,036 of the 11,408 were fully completed by 31 March 2014.
- There are currently two sites on the edge of the Eskbank/Newbattle datazone areas that are planned for housing developments. One site is Dalhousie Rd, Eskbank (h47 – Site H3) which is already under construction and the other is South of Edinburgh College, Eskbank (h68 – Site N287) which has consent.
- The combined sites of Dalhousie Rd and South of Edinburgh College are expected to add 150 homes to the Eskbank/Newbattle area: of these 120 will be houses while 30 will be flats. None of these were complete by the last housing audit in March 2014.
- According to the completion programme, all of the 150 units will be completed in Eskbank by 2018.
- 35 (23.3%) of the 150 proposed dwellings in Eskbank/Newbattle are classed as affordable units. These will all be based at the Dalhousie Rd site, making up 25.0% of that site.

**Table 3.8a  Eskbank/Newbattle Housing Development Plans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name/ Address</th>
<th>Developer (or Owner)</th>
<th>Total Dwellings</th>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Flats</th>
<th>Affordable Units</th>
<th>Complete by 03/2014</th>
<th>Programmed Completion 2014-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalhousie Rd, Eskbank</td>
<td>David Wilson Homes &amp; Barratt Homes</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land 180m south of Edinburgh College</td>
<td>Miller Homes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 3.9 RESIDENTS HOUSING CONCERNS

- According to the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016, the main concern of Eskbank/Newbattle residents was increasing the number of new affordable housing. This was the first concern of 45.0% of the respondents.
- 17.5% of the respondents from this area felt the priority was helping to prevent households from becoming homeless.
- Improving the energy efficiency of housing was the third biggest concern which 12.5% of the residents felt was the main priority.

### 3.10 MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL TENANT SATISFACTION

Of the total 1,125 respondents to the Council Tenant Satisfaction Survey, only five were from Eskbank/Newbattle, all of whom lived in the same small street. Due to the lack of data for this area, no detailed analysis will be made. However, all five respondents were ‘quite satisfied’ with the value for money of their home.
3.11 TYPE OF CENTRAL HEATING USED

- Gas is the most common form of central heating in Scotland, Midlothian and Eskbank/Newbattle. However, it is more common in Eskbank/Newbattle, accounting for 94.7% of households. Gas is often considered the most desirable form of central heating.
- Electricity accounts for the second most popular type of central heating. Scotland has more than triple the proportion of households using electricity than Midlothian, and over five times that of Eskbank/Newbattle.
- Only 0.3% of households in Eskbank/Newbattle have no central heating. This is the lowest of the three areas although the figure for Midlothian is also low at 0.8%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Central Heating</th>
<th>Eskbank/Newbattle %</th>
<th>Midlothian %</th>
<th>Scotland %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric (incl. storage heaters)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid fuel (e.g. wood, coal)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other central heating</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Scotland census 2011 – Table QS415SC*

3.12 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

- There is minimal fluctuation in the number of households in temporary accommodation between March 2013 and March 2015. Figures for Eskbank/Newbattle are 24, 27 and 26 over the three years.
- Between 59.3% and 62.5% of the households in temporary accommodation in Eskbank/Newbattle reside in privately leased properties.
- Eskbank/Newbattle has 5.5% of Midlothian’s total households and a similar proportion of its households in temporary accommodation.

Table 3.12a Temporary Accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Eskbank/ Newbattle</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>% of Midlothian total in Eskbank/Newbattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2013</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/04/2014</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/04/2015</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Housing Department, Midlothian Council*
3.13 HOMELESSNESS

The following information relates to homeless individuals on the 31/03/2015 in Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian.

- 49 people in Eskbank/Newbattle are considered homeless, amounting to 4.9% of Midlothian’s homeless population of 994.
- As the overall population of Eskbank/Newbattle amounts to 5.5% of the Midlothian population, the degree of homelessness is closely related.

_Housing Department, Midlothian Council_

3.14 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING NEAR A DERELICT SITE

- Between 2004 and 2014 the majority (maximum 61.7%, minimum 51.5%) of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle lived within 500m of a derelict site.
- The percentage is much higher in Eskbank/Newbattle than it is in Scotland (maximum of 30.9% over four year period) but comparable to the percentage in Midlothian (maximum of 61.0% and minimum of 41.4% over time period).

*Figure 3.15a Percentage of Population Living within 500m of a Derelict Site*

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics, NB data is not available for 2013
4.0 HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

This section contains data for many health and social care indicators, which together give a detailed picture of the overall health of the residents of Eskbank/Newbattle. 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 a person’s health and wellbeing. This section is an overview of some of these factors.

The majority of data presented in this section is from the Scottish Public Health Observatory (ScotPHO) and represents data from the Eskbank Intermediate Zone geography. 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 Eskbank/Newbattle is significantly less than 100,000 people.

4.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY

- Life expectancy in Eskbank/Newbattle is greater than life expectancy in Midlothian or Scotland as a whole.
- The average male in Eskbank/Newbattle born between 2010 and 2012 has a life expectancy of 80.0 years. This is longer than the average male life expectancy in Midlothian (77.6 years) and in Scotland (76.6 years).
- The average female in Eskbank/Newbattle born between 2010 and 2012 has a life expectancy of 82.9 years which is longer than the average female life expectancy in Midlothian (81.3 years) and Scotland (80.8 years).


4.2 SELF-ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL HEALTH

- At the time of the Scotland Census in 2011, over three quarters (86.3%) of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle considered their health to be either very good or good. This is four percent greater than for Midlothian (82.9%) and Scotland (82.2%).
- In Eskbank/Newbattle, 3.9% of people listed their health as being bad or very bad which is lower than the Midlothian figure (5.1%) and the Scotland figure (5.6%).

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS302SC

4.3 LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITION OR DISABILITY BY CONDITION

- In 2011 70.2% of Eskbank/Newbattle residents said they had no disability or health condition, (see Table 4.3a). This is very similar to the percentage of Midlothian residents (69.9%) and Scotland (70.1%) who also felt they had no disability or health condition.
- 2.6% of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle in 2011 had a learning disability, learning difficulty or a developmental disorder. This is lower than the percentage of the population of Midlothian (3.4%) and Scotland (3.10%) with the same conditions.
Table 4.3a Long Term Health Condition or Disability by Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>No condition (%)</th>
<th>One or more conditions (%)</th>
<th>Deafness or partial hearing loss (%)</th>
<th>Blindness or partial sight loss (%)</th>
<th>Learning difficulty (%)</th>
<th>Learning disability (%)</th>
<th>Developmental disorder (%)</th>
<th>Physical disability (%)</th>
<th>Mental health condition (%)</th>
<th>Other condition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eskbank/Newbattle</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scotland Census 2011-Table QS304SC

4.4 EFFECT OF LONG TERM HEALTH PROBLEMS OR DISABILITY ON ACTIVITY

The percentage of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle who felt limited by their long term health problems or disability (either a lot or a little) was 17.2%. This is slightly lower than the percentage of people in Midlothian (19.4) and Scotland (19.6) who felt limited in some way by their health or disability. For a comprehensive directory of local disabled groups. See Forward Mid. Scotland

Census 2011-Table QS303SC

4.5 HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

- The most common causes of hospital admissions in Eskbank/Newbattle is Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (26.8 per 10,000 people) closely followed by Alcohol related causes (26.3 people) and Coronary Heart Disease (25.1 people)
- Hospital admissions for all causes are higher in Midlothian and Scotland than they are in Eskbank.

Figure 4.5a Hospital Admissions

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 19.04.16
4.6 EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

There were 551.4 emergency hospital admissions for every 10,000 people in Eskbank/Newbattle taken as a three year average for the years 2011-2013. There were 416.1 patients per 10,000 over the age of 65 who were admitted to hospital on multiple occasions over the same time period.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 19.04.16

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 Eskbank/Newbattle.

- The most common cause of death per 10,000 people, of the causes studied here, is early death from cancer which accounts for 11.6 people per 10,000 in Eskbank/Newbattle. This is below the figure for Midlothian (17.3) and Scotland (17.0).
- Fewer residents of Eskbank/Newbattle suffer early deaths from CHD and cancer and deaths from alcohol conditions (all ages) than residents of Midlothian and Scotland.
- Eskbank/Newbattle has more deaths from suicide (1.8 per 10,000 people) than Midlothian (1.6) and (1.5).

Figure 4.7a Major Causes of Death per 10,000 People

ScotPHO online Profile, accessed 19.04.16

4.8 PRESCRIPTION OF MENTAL HEALTH DRUGS

There was a 2.8% increase in the percentage of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis over the time period 2009/10 to 2014/15. This is consistent with growth observed in Scotland (3.0%) and Midlothian (3.3%). The percentage of the
Eskbank/Newbattle population prescribed drugs for mental health has been at least 3.5% lower than the percentage of the population of Scotland and at least 3.8% lower than the population of Midlothian over the time period studied.

*ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 26.04.16*

### 4.9 SIMD HEALTH DOMAIN

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is the Scottish Government’s official tool for identifying those places in Scotland suffering from deprivation. It incorporates several different aspects of deprivation, combining them into a single index. The index provides a relative ranking for each datazone, from 1 (most deprived) to 6,505 (least deprived). Midlothian has a total of 112 datazones and Eskbank/Newbattle has six.

The SIMD is calculated using seven domains: Employment; Income; Health: Education, Skills and Training; Geographic Access to services; Crime and Housing. As well as the overall SIMD rankings, information is also available on the individual domain 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 or uses of the SIMD. Deciles are bands of 10% i.e. decile one contains the 10% most deprived datazones. Combining the first 2 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 2015*

- With the exception of datazone S01004220, the Eskbank/Newbattle datazones all fell in either decile 9 or 10 between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 2012. This means each datazone falls within the 20% least deprived.
- All but one datazone either showed an increase in rank or did not change rank between SIMD 2012 and SIMD 2009.
- Between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2006 and SIMD 2004 there was no overall trend to the change in rankings with some datazones seeing year on year growth (e.g. S01004214), other datazones (e.g.S01004211) demonstrating growth, decline and no change. Datazone S01004215 has seen successive growth in rank since 2006 but has yet to return to a rank high of 5,794 measured in 2004.
### Table 4.9a SIMD Health Domain

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</tbody>
</table>

↑ = Rank has improved, ↓ = Rank has declined, ↑↑ = Rank has not changed. *SIMD 2012*

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### 4.10 MATERNAL SMOKING RATES

- The maternal smoking rate in Eskbank/Newbattle is significantly lower than the Midlothian and Scotland rates across between 2003/04 and 2014/15. In 2012/13-14/15 the Scotland smoking rate was 10.3% greater than Eskbank/Newbattle and the Midlothian rate was 12.7% greater.
- Between 2002/03-04/05 and 2012/13-14/15 the rate of maternal smoking in Eskbank/Newbattle increased by over three times its starting value (from 2.4% to 8.2%)
- In addition to this overall trend there was also a high in maternal smoking rates in 2008/09-11/12 of 8.6%
- It is noted that in contrast to Eskbank/Newbattle there is an overall decreasing trend for maternal smoking rates in Scotland over the time period studied.

*ScotPHO Online Profile, accessed 27.04.16*

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### 4.11 BREASTFEEDING

Between 2002/03-04/05 and 2012/13-14/15 the percentage of babies in Eskbank/Newbattle exclusively breastfeed at 6-8 weeks remained consistently high and ranged between 43.1% and 50.0%. The percentage of babies exclusively breastfeed in Eskbank/Newbattle is nearly double the percentage of babies exclusively breastfeed in Midlothian
4.12 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The level of teenage pregnancy in Eskbank/Newbattle is 11.6 per 1,000 females (measured over a 3 year average from 2011-2013) which is significantly lower than Midlothian at 57.8 per 1,000 and Scotland at 41.1 per 1,000.

4.13 IMMUNISATION

The five-in-one vaccine protects children against Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough), Tetanus, Polio and Hib (Haemophilus influenza type b). The uptake in this vaccine is very high across Eskbank/Newbattle and over the 11 years between 2003 and 2014 uptake has not fallen below 96.1% at 24 months and has been at 100% since 2009/11. The uptake at 24 months of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine in Eskbank/Newbattle has shown a steady increase between 2003 and 2014, rising from a low of 87.3% in 2003/05 to a high of 99.2% in 2010-12. This is consistent with Scotland and Midlothian, where highs of 95.3% and 94.8% were measured respectively in the uptake of the MMR.
4.14 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 Eskbank/Newbattle in 2013/14 with good dental health was greater than the percentage of P1 and P7 pupils with good dental health in Midlothian and Scotland.
- Almost all children (97.4%) in P1 in Eskbank/Newbattle in the 2013/14 academic year had good dental health. In contrast, 56.7% of P7 pupils in Eskbank/Newbattle in the 2013/14 academic year had good dental health.
- Compared to the data from the 2008/2009 academic year published in ScotPHO Spine Pack 2010, 86.4% of pupils in Primary 1 in Eskbank/Newbattle in 2008/09 received a category C letter. In the same year 61.8% of Primary 1 pupils in Scotland received a category C letter.

Figure 4.14a Child Dental Health at Primary 1 and Primary 7

![Bar chart showing child dental health percentages for Primary 1 and Primary 7 in Eskbank/Newbattle, Midlothian, and Scotland.](chart)

*The data for Eskbank/Newbattle is based on a sample set of 38 Primary 7 pupils and 30 Primary 1 pupils.*

*ScotPHO Online Profile Tool, v1.10, accessed 27.04.16*

4.15 CHILD OBESITY IN PRIMARY 1

- Child obesity is measured as Primary 1 children whose BMI 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. Presented in Figure 4.15a is data covering ten academic years from 2004/2005 to 2014/2015.
- Over the ten years considered, child obesity in Eskbank/Newbattle has shown considerable variability – ranging from a minimum of 2.8% in 2011/12 to a maximum of 24.0% in 2005/06.
• For five of the ten years the percentage of obese children in Eskbank/Newbattle has been higher than the Scottish percentage. However, it has only been higher than the Midlothian percentage for three of the years considered.

**Figure 4.15a Child Obesity in Primary 1**

Note: The number of Primary 1 children measured in each of the years studied was between 25 and 50 pupils

ScottPHO Online Profile Tool, v1.10, accessed 27.04.16

### 4.16 YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO HEALTH

The King’s Park Primary School catchment area covers Eskbank/Newbattle. A Schools’ Student Satisfaction Survey conducted in 2014 was completed by 90 pupils at King’s Park Primary School and 41 pupils at St David’s Roman Catholic Primary School. It is noted that the catchment area for St David’s school is substantially larger than the area of Eskbank/Newbattle. Consequently the responses to this survey from St David’s are non unique to Eskbank/Newbattle.

• 95.4% of pupils who filled in the survey at King’s Park Primary school and St David’s RC Primary School agree that their school helps them make safe and healthy choices (e.g. by teaching them about a healthy lifestyle and ways of keeping safe).

• 94.6% of pupils who filled in the survey feel safe and secure at their school.

School Student Satisfaction Survey, 2014

### 4.17 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 Child Protection Register.
• Of the Midlothian total, less than 2% of these children were from Eskbank/Newbattle.

_Peformance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council_

4.18 LOCAL SERVICES

• VOCAL Midlothian Carer Centre, Hardengreen Estate, provides support to carers in the form of training, counselling, access to short breaks, expert advice and advocacy and one to one support. The Midlothian Young Carers Service, Hardengreen Business Park, provides tailored support and advice for Young Carers.

• Garvald Glenesk Ltd, Avenue Road, Eskbank is a Residential Care Home catering for up to 12 residents with a learning disability or mental health condition. The home has a particular focus on autistic people.

• There are very few local health services located in Eskbank/Newbattle; however, there are a number of services in close proximity.

• There is a leisure centre and swimming pool in Newtongrange located at 115 Main Street. Facilities on offer include: Swimming, Squash, Tonezone, Health Suite, Sauna, Badminton, Table Tennis, Fitness/Activity class, Aquafit.

• The _library_ in Dalkeith is located on White Hart Street, Dalkeith and runs a number of events including ‘Bookbug’ sessions and lifelong learning courses. Like all libraries in Midlothian, it subscribes to the Visually Impaired Reading Groups in Libraries (VIRGIL) project. Also available at this library are replacement hearing aid batteries for NHS Lothian patients and connect online courses to improve basic computer skills.

• Residents of Eskbank/Newbattle can access lifelong learning courses at _Newbattle Community Learning Centre_ (Newtongrange), Dalkeith Library (Dalkeith), and at St David’s and Dalkeith High School Campuses (Dalkeith). Courses offered at these locations in 2015/16 included:

  o Computing
  o Drawing and painting
  o Photography
  o Card making and crafts
  o Short film making
  o Family History
  o Italian and Spanish
  o Tai Chi/Chi Gong
  o Health, Nutrition and Well Being
  o Introduction to emergency first aid
  o Elementary Food Hygiene
4.19 VOLUNTARY HOURS PROVIDED BY CARERS

- Consistent with data from Midlothian (9.9%) and Scotland (9.3%), 10.6% of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle provides unpaid care for a friend or family member.
- Of this 10.6%, over three quarters provide 1 to 19 care hours a week.
- In Eskbank/Newbattle 1.4% of the population provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care compared with 2.6% of the Midlothian population and 2.5% of the Scotland population.

*Scotland Census 2011-Table QS301SCb*

4.20 HOMECARE HOURS

In Eskbank/Newbattle, during the 2015/16 financial year, a total of 36 people collectively received 586.3 homecare hours a week: this totals 30,485 hours a year. Of these 36 people, 22% are under 65 years of age and 78% are over 65. A total of 486,690 homecare hours were provided in Midlothian in 2015/16. The population of Eskbank/Newbattle accounts for 5.5% of the Midlothian population but 6.3% of its homecare hours.

*Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council*
4.21 MIDLOTHIAN ELDERLY POPULATION PROJECTION

According to the 2011 Scotland Census, there were 1,020 people aged 65 or older living in Eskbank/Newbattle. This is 7.3% of Midlothian’s 13,903 people aged 65 or over.

- By 2037 there is predicted to be 24,781 people in Midlothian aged 65 or above.
- Assuming there is little change in the demographics of Midlothian and Eskbank/Newbattle, there will be 1,818 people over the age of 65 in Eskbank/Newbattle in 2037.

Figure 4.21a Midlothian Elderly Population Projection

![Midlothian Elderly Population Projection Graph](image-url)

4.22 FACILITIES FOR ELDERLY POPULATION

- Highbank Care Home, 9 Bonnyrigg Road, is a purpose built residential care home in Eskbank accommodating 35 residents. Highbank Care Home also provides day care for up to ten people living at home in the community and a respite care flat which can accommodate six guests.
- There are currently no lunch clubs available in Eskbank/Newbattle.
- The Midlothian Ageing Well project runs a number of exercise activities aimed at the elderly population of Midlothian. Whilst none of these classes take place in the Eskbank/Newbattle community area, a number of them take place in close proximity including:
  - Tai Chi/Chi Gong – King’s Park Pavilion, Dalkeith
  - Ballroom Dancing – Dalkeith Masonic Hall
  - Line Dancing – St Nicholas Church Hall, Dalkeith
  - New Age Kurling – Dalkeith Welfare Hall
  - Aging Well Health Walks – Leave from St Nicholas Church, Dalkeith
  - Aquafit – Newbattle Swimming pool, Newtongrange
  - Beginners Yoga, Pilates and Seated Pilates – Newtongrange Leisure Centre
- The Midlothian Ageing Well project is opened to people who are 50+. Most classes charge a fee of £1.
5.0 TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT

5.1 BORDERS RAILWAY

Eskbank has a station on the new Borders Railway line which provides a fast transport link between Edinburgh Waverley and Tweedbank in the Scottish borders. Travel time to Waverley is approximately 18 minutes with a service running twice an hour Monday to Saturday and hourly on Sunday. The railway is intended to increase access to jobs and reduce the number of peak-time car journeys. Station facilities include 248 free parking spaces, sheltered bicycle storage for 30 bikes and 24 hour CCTV. The other Midlothian stations on the line are Shawfair, Newtongrange and Gorebridge.

The Community Council of Eskbank/Newbattle was active in coordinating the ‘adoption’ of the Eskbank Borders Railway Station. Adoption of railways is an initiative by ScotRail which enables communities to be involved in their local railway stations and have the opportunity to enhance them in terms of visual improvements or providing services. The station has now been officially adopted by the Rotary Club of Dalkeith who are exploring the possibilities.

5.2 LOTHIAN BUS NETWORKS

The following Lothian buses all transit through Eskbank/Newbattle.

- 3 – Clovenstone – Mayfield
- 29 – Silverknowes – Gorebridge
- 39 – Woodburn – Hardengreen – Gorebridge
- 40 – Musselburgh – Auchendinny – Penicuik
- 49 – The Jewel – Royal Infirmary – Dalkeith Campus/ Rosewell
- N3 – Haymarket – City Centre – Gorebridge

- Four of these buses, including a night bus (N3), provide frequent links between Eskbank/Newbattle and Edinburgh city centre. Travel time is approximately 35 minutes but is subject to traffic conditions.
- The number 40 service links Eskbank/Newbattle to the coast at Musselburgh.

5.3 OTHER BUS NETWORKS

Eskbank/Newbattle has a stop on the long distance First Borders 95A/X95 Edinburgh to Carlisle route which runs up to twice an hour Monday to Friday and approximately once an hour at weekend.

Although Eskbank/Newbattle is not directly on any National Express route, it lies close to the 534 route which operates between Hull and Glasgow. The coach stops in Dalkeith once a day in each direction.

The Lothian Community Transport Services operate bus routes R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5; all of which travel through Eskbank once a day. There is a bus stop on each route in Eskbank and the buses are available to hail down in between stops in more rural areas.
5.4 COMMUTE TO WORK

Figure 5.4a 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 Eskbank/Newbattle, Midlothian and Scotland is by driving a car or van. The figure is highest for Eskbank/Newbattle at 61.5%.
- The relatively low figures for passengers in cars or vans suggest car-pooling is not common, especially in Eskbank/Newbattle.
- Only 0.5% of the Eskbank/Newbattle population and 0.4% of the Midlothian population travelled by train at the time of census. This figure has potentially increased with the new railway line.
- The percentage of Eskbank/Newbattle residents travelling to work by foot is less than half of the Scottish average with Midlothian figures lying between the two.
- The Scotland figures for travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach are considerably lower than for Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian.
5.5 TRAVEL TO SCHOOL

The national Hands Up Survey 2015 collects data on how children and young people travel to school. The schools which have catchment areas encompassing Eskbank/Newbattle are King’s Park Primary School, St David’s RC Primary School, St David’s RC High School, and Dalkeith High School.

- The number of pupils travelling actively (walk/cycle/scooter/skateboard) without motorised transport to school differs considerably between the four schools in the Eskbank/Newbattle catchment area. St David’s Primary has the largest percentage travelling in this manner at 68.3% while St David’s High School has the lowest at 13.4%.
- St David’s High has the largest percentage of pupils travelling by bus at 80.2% which is double that of Dalkeith High and over ten times that of the primary schools.
- The predominant mode of transport to Dalkeith High is by walking. This suggests more pupils live in closer proximity to the school than at St David’s High. The catchment area of St David’s High is larger due to it being a Catholic school.
- Park and Stride is much more common at King’s Park Primary than any of the other schools.

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<th>King’s Park Primary</th>
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<td>0.4</td>
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Hands up Survey 2015, Sustrans

5.6 SIMD ACCESS TO SERVICES DEPRIVATION

SIMD data is reported at the datazone level. For an overview of the SIMD please see 4.9 SIMD Health Domain

As part of the SIMD’s seven 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
Table 5.6a  SIMD Access Deprivation Rank Changes

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<td>4655</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

↑ = Rank has improved, ↓ = Rank has declined, ⇧ = Rank has not changed

SIMD 2012

- By 2012, two of the datazones of the Eskbank/Newbattle area had improved their rank in terms of access to amenities since 2009, two had deteriorated and two remained almost unchanged.
- The greatest improvement between 2009 and 2012 was in datazone S01004200 which changed rank by ~850 places.
- There is a clear difference in datazones regarding access deprivation in 2012. Datazone S01004211 is in the country’s third most deprived decile in terms of access deprivation, while four of the zones were in the country’s least deprived third.
- The data zone showing the most deprived access conditions (S01004211) is in Newbattle near the golf course. In this case the SIMD access deprivation rank is misleading as the properties in this zone are the most expensive with a median value of £348,250. This suggests the owners of these properties have chosen to live in more secluded areas.

5.7 ROAD ISSUES

In the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016, Eskbank/Newbattle residents were asked to rank 14 different road issues according to their level of concern. Those ranked in the top five were considered to be of high concern.

- Unfilled potholes were the biggest perceived problem and are seen as a high level of concern by 97.1% of the respondents in Eskbank/Newbattle and 90.8% in Midlothian.
- In both Eskbank/Newbattle and Midlothian, road closures due to utility works were ranked second, followed by concern over dangerous junctions.

5.8 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Road traffic casualty data presented here represents patients discharged from hospital or died as a result of a road traffic accident. It is calculated as a three year average per 100,000 of the population from 2002-2004 to 2011-2013. As the population of Eskbank/Newbattle is significantly less than this, the data presented here represents accidents per 10,000 people.
With the exception of 2005-07 and 2006-08, the rate of Eskbank/Newbattle patients who were discharged from hospital or died as a result of road traffic accidents was lower than the rate in Midlothian or Scotland.

Over the time period considered the rate of Midlothian and Scotland residents discharged from hospital or died as a result of a road traffic accident has seen an overall decrease.

Figure 5.8a Road Traffic Accidents

It is noted that this data does not include the location of the accident and is, therefore, not a reflection on the safety of roads in Eskbank/Newbattle.

ScotPHO Online Profile, accessed 07.04.16
6.0 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

6.1 CATCHMENT AREAS FOR ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Eskbank/Newbattle has one non denominational primary school, King’s Park Primary school, and is within the catchment area of St David’s Roman Catholic Primary School. It is important to note that the catchment area of St David’s extends beyond Eskbank/Newbattle area and any data reported here from St David’s will be non unique to Eskbank/Newbattle. Secondary school pupils in Eskbank/Newbattle can either attend Dalkeith High School or St David’s Roman Catholic High School.

Newbattle Abbey College and Edinburgh College (Midlothian Campus) are both located within Eskbank/Newbattle.

Figure 6.1a Catchment Map for King’s Park Primary School

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

Planning Department, Midlothian Council

Figure 6.1c Catchment Map for Dalkeith High School

Planning Department, Midlothian Council
6.2 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

- In Eskbank/Newbattle 18.4% of the population aged 16 or over have no qualifications. This is significantly lower than the national average (26.8%) and the Midlothian average (28.6%).
- Nearly half (47.2%) of the population have at least level 3 qualifications in Eskbank/Newbattle. This is higher than the national (35.8%) and Midlothian (29.6%) figures.
- 38.8% of the population of Eskbank/Newbattle have level 4 qualifications which is 12.7% greater than the national population and 17.7% greater than the Midlothian population.

Figure 6.2a Highest Level of Educational Achievement

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<td>Scotland</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskbank/Newbattle</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 4.9 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 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 six Eskbank/Newbattle datazones all fell within decile 9 and 10 (the 20% least deprived) in the education domain of the SIMD in 2012.
- Between SIMD 2004 and SIMD 20012 all datazones were ranked between decile 8 and 10, meaning the datazones have consistently ranked within the 30% least deprived.
- Datazone S01004209 has shown the most improvement over the time period considered and has increased its rank by 997 places which has moved it from decile 8 in 2004 to decile 10 in 2012.
Table 6.3a SIMD Rating of Education

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<td>9</td>
<td>5305</td>
<td>9 ↓</td>
<td>5014</td>
<td>8 ↓</td>
<td>5725</td>
<td>9 ↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004209</td>
<td>5101</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5937</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
<td>6322</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
<td>6098</td>
<td>10 ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004211</td>
<td>6232</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6239</td>
<td>10 ↓</td>
<td>6472</td>
<td>10 ↓</td>
<td>6218</td>
<td>10 ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004214</td>
<td>5874</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6034</td>
<td>10 ↓</td>
<td>5985</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
<td>5641</td>
<td>9 ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004215</td>
<td>6177</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6352</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
<td>6217</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
<td>6441</td>
<td>10 ↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004220</td>
<td>5724</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5918</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
<td>5791</td>
<td>9 ↓</td>
<td>6080</td>
<td>10 ↑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SIMD, 2012

6.4 EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENT

Eskbank/Newbattle has a number of early year’s services and facilities including a nursery class at King’s Park Primary school, an after school club, parent and toddler groups and a play area in Cortleferry.

Under 5’s Directory for Midlothian, Midlothian Council

6.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL SURVEYS

Eskbank/Newbattle residents live within the catchment area of Dalkeith High School and St David’s High School. The catchment area of these two schools extends beyond the boundaries of Eskbank/Newbattle and therefore the pupil responses to the secondary school survey 2014 will be non unique to Eskbank/Newbattle students.

- Over three quarters (79.2%) of pupils at Dalkeith High School and St David’s High School agreed that they are achieving well at school and making good progress in their learning.
- Over half of the pupils (60.7%) at the two schools feel safe and secure at school.

Student Satisfaction Survey, Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council

6.6 SCHOOL LEAVER DESTINATIONS

The vast majority (91.3%) of school leavers who left St David’s RC High School or Dalkeith High School in 2014/15 went on to a positive destination.

- Almost half of school leavers (49.2%) went on to further or higher education which is comparable with the Midlothian figure (52.8%) but below the Scotland figure (66.1%).
- Nearly a third (30.4%) were in employment or carrying out voluntary work.
Table 6.6a School Leaver Destinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Eskbank/Newbattle</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education (%)</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Education (%)</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training (%)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment (%)</td>
<td>101.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Work (%)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Agreements (%)</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed Seeking (%)</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed Not Seeking (%)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Known (%)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB Eskbank/Newbattle represents combined data from St David’s RC High School and Dalkeith 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
7.0 ENVIRONMENT

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 aspects of the environment including pollution, listed buildings, conservation areas, waste and recycling.

7.1 AIR POLLUTION

- Production of NO$_2$ (nitrogen dioxide) PM10 (particulate matter with less than 10 microns diameter) and CO$_2$ (carbon dioxide) in Eskbank/Newbattle in 2013 accounted for 0.1%, 1.2% and 0.1% of Scotland's total production of NO$_2$, PM10 and CO$_2$ respectively.
- In 2013 Midlothian produced 0.98% of Scotland’s NO$_2$, 12.89% of Scotland’s PM10 and 0.86% of Scotland’s CO$_2$.

Table 7.1a Air Pollution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total NO$_2$</th>
<th>As % of Scotland total</th>
<th>Total PM$_{10}$</th>
<th>As % of Scotland total</th>
<th>CO$_2$ as carbon</th>
<th>As % of Scotland total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eskbank/Newbattle</td>
<td>98.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>12,871</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>910.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>146.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>104,493</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>93,310</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,134.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12,198,500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2013*

7.2 WATER QUALITY

The River South Esk runs through Eskbank/Newbattle from south of Newbattle to the north of Eskbank. Its overall status between 2011 and 2014 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). It is noted that upstream of Eskbank/Newbattle (source to the Gorewater confluence), the water quality of this river is high.

*SEPA, 2016*

7.3 FLOOD RISK AREAS

A small percentage of the total area of Eskbank/Newbattle is at risk from surface water and/or river flooding. The areas at greatest risk are either side of the river South Esk and areas close to the borders railway. For further information and an interactive flood map of Eskbank/Newbattle, see: http://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmap/map.htm
7.4 NOISE POLLUTION

The main source of noise pollution in Eskbank/Newbattle is from traffic. According to measurements made in 2012, sections of the A7 have noise levels between 70 and 75 decibels.

Scottish Noise Mapping

- The majority of respondents to the 2014 Council Tenants Satisfaction Survey felt that noise from traffic was not a problem (69.4%). Of the remaining 30.6% of respondents, 8.2% felt it was a major problem and 22.4% felt it was a minor problem.

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

7.5 WASTE AND RECYCLING

In addition to the kerbside recycling collection service operating in Eskbank/Newbattle, there are two recycling points. These are located in Tesco car park and Eskbank Trading, Station Road. The nearest household waste recycling centre run by Midlothian Council is located in Newtonrange: Stobhill Household Waste Recycling Centre. A variety of items can be recycled at this centre including garden waste, scrap metal, cooking oil, textiles and rubble.

- 11.5% of respondents to the 2014 Council Tenants Satisfaction Survey, rated litter as a major problem, 36.5% rated litter as minor problem and 51.9% as not a problem.
- When asked if dog fouling was a major problem, 36.7% of respondents agreed it was a major problem, 24.5% felt it was a minor problem and 38.8% felt it was not a problem.

Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council

7.6 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The Newbattle/Eskbank area is covered by a number of environmental policies including:

- Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard
- Protection of River Valleys
- Regionally and Locally Important Nature Conservation Sites
- Nationally Important Gardens and Designated Landscapes

7.7 ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE 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 two conservation areas in Eskbank/Newbattle: Eskbank and Ironmills (Figure 7.7a) and Newbattle (Figure 7.7b).
There are over 100 listed buildings in Eskbank/Newbattle which include Newbattle Abbey (category A), Newbattle Viaduct (category B) and the Sun Inn (category C).

*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, Pastmap**

There are two structures in Eskbank/Newbattle on the buildings at risk register. Both of these structures are category A listed buildings.

**Buildings at risk register for Scotland**

**Figure 7.7a Eskbank and Ironmills Conservation Area**
7.8 VOLUNTEERING

There is a wide variety of opportunities to become involved in a number of volunteering projects in Eskbank/Newbattle including (but not limited to) Environmental Support Volunteer with a mental health charity, a fundraising volunteer with Leukaemia CARE, a Pet Fosterer with the Pet Care Network and a volunteer befriender with Home Link Family support.

(Opportunities correct as of April 2016)

*Volunteer Midlothian*
8.0 CRIME AND SAFETY

8.1 CRIME AND SAFETY FOR ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE

- During the year 2015/16 there were 515 crimes recorded by police in Eskbank/Newbattle. This was slightly above the three-year average of 463 crimes (+11.2%).
- Dishonesty crime accounted for the largest proportion of total crimes in the Eskbank/Newbattle area, in 2015/16 and the three-year average (43% and 36% respectively). Dishonesty crime includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts.
- In 2015/16 there were 222 crimes of dishonesty recorded by police in Eskbank/Newbattle, above the three-year average of 167.
- Crimes of violence, indecency and vandalism combined accounted for less than 10% of crimes committed in Eskbank/Newbattle in 2015/16 and across the three year comparable average.

Table 8.1a Crime and Safety data for Eskbank/Newbattle

<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>3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of Indecency</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty Crime</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism (incl. fire-raising)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Crimes</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous ASB Offences</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Offences</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>22.0</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. In 2015/16 there were 116 complaints of ASB recorded by police, a comparable number to the three-year average of 116.

In 2015/16 there were 18 road traffic accidents reported to Police in Newbattle/Eskbank, 9 more than the three-year average figure. Of the 18 accidents there were 23 people injures, 10 more than the three-year average of 13.

UNIFI crime recording system, based on crime initial input date. ASB calls are taken from STORM call grading system using final incident codes. Note: The timing of this report is in advance of the completion of the 2015/16 year-end procedures and reconciliation processes that are undertaken every year in association with the publication of official statistics. There may be minor amendments between the information in this report, compiled using local crime recording systems, and the final 2015/16 statistics. This data should therefore not be quoted as either official or end of year statistics.

Police Scotland 2016
The following sections are based on responses to the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Questionnaire 2015/16. For further information about the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016 see: 2.0 Neighbourhood and Place

8.2 PEOPLE’S PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME IN ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE

None of the respondents to the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Questionnaire from Eskbank/Newbattle had witnessed or been the victim of hate crime in the previous 12 months.

- Nearly half (48.0%) of respondents felt that vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage was a problem in Eskbank/Newbattle and over half (64.1%) felt that dishonesty crime (house breaking, theft, vehicle crime etc.) was a problem.
- Approximately two thirds of the respondents do not see drug dealing, violent crime, hate crime, sexual crime, organised crime, and terrorism as a problem in Eskbank/Newbattle

Table 8.2a People’s Perception of Crime in Eskbank/Newbattle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is this crime a problem in your locality?</th>
<th>Big Problem (%)</th>
<th>Small Problem (%)</th>
<th>Not a problem (%)</th>
<th>Don’t Know (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have been dealing drugs</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate crime</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic abuse</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty crime (house breaking, theft, vehicle crime etc)</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial crime</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual crime (rape, abuse, stalking, indecent exposure)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organised crime</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016

8.3 PERSONAL SAFETY IN ESKBANK/NEWBATTLE AND MIDLOTHIAN

- Over 97% of respondents to the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Questionnaire from Eskbank/Newbattle feel safe at home alone during the day and night and walking outside alone during the day. This comparable with the Midlothian respondents, over 98.1% of whom also feel safe in these situations.
- 88.6% of respondents feel fairly safe walking alone outside at night or walking with friends and family at night. This is slightly higher than the proportion of the of Midlothian respondents (86.1%) who feel safe when walking at night either alone or with friends and family.

Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016
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. Current datazones are named 2011 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 of10 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.
APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

The best representation of the Eskbank/Newbattle geographical area for collecting data was the use of Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) 2001 datazones S01004200, S01004209, S01004211, S01004214, S01004215 and S01004220. Together, these data zones form the 'intermediate area' of Eskbank. Although these data zones areas have since been superseded by SNS 2011 data zones, actual data has not transferred to the newer zones from all sources. Using 2001 data zone boundaries maintains consistency between different sources of information. Data zones do not fit exactly into the community council boundary; therefore some discrepancy in figures may occur between different sources.

Map Data © 2016 Google
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).