Midlothian Moving Forward
Community Planning for Midlothian

NEWTONGRANGE
Neighbourhood Profile
July 2016
If required the figures included in this profile can be made available in different colours
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Newtonrange is a distinct former mining community situated in central Midlothian. The A7 runs along the eastern side of the community, connecting Newtonrange with the rest of Midlothian and Edinburgh. The opening of the Borders Railway in September 2015 also linked Newtonrange with Edinburgh, as do a number of bus services. Newtonrange has a library, swimming pool, community learning centre and leisure complex as well as the Scottish National Mining Museum. The mining museum is located on the site of the former Lady Victoria Colliery and is rated as one of Midlothian’s top tourist destinations.

The Newtonrange Conservation Area incorporates the Lady Victoria Colliery (a category A listed building) and Monkswood. In addition to the green spaces within Newtonrange (including Welfare Park and The Square), nationally important gardens and designed landscapes are found to the north-west of Newtonrange surrounding Newbattle Abbey.

At the time of the 2011 census the number of residents in Newtonrange was 5,341. Newtonrange accounts for 6.4% of the total Midlothian population but has a higher proportion of working age people than the Midlothian average and a lower proportion of over 65s. The vast majority of the population (80.7%) of Newtonrange consider their health to be either good or very good.

Newtonrange has a higher percentage of those working in caring, leisure and other service occupations than in Midlothian or Scotland. The highest level of academic achievement for over half of the population of Newtonrange is either level 1 qualification (e.g. standard grades) or no qualification. Residents of Newtonrange can learn additional skills at the Newbattle Community Learning Centre located in northern Newtonrange.

As a former mining community Newtonrange has a number of terraced houses. The median house price in Newtonrange is £136,672 which is lower than the Midlothian median price of £155,000 but slightly higher than the median Scotland house sale price of £135,000.

The following profile will look at eight key economic and demographic areas to give a comprehensive overview of Newtonrange 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. The main 2011 datazones used throughout the document are shown in Figure 0.2a. 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 Newtongrange 2011 Datazone Map
1 POPULATION

At the time of the 2011 census, the number of residents in Newtongrange was 5,341, amounting to 6.4% of the total Midlothian population of 83,187. The 5,341 people were spread over an area of 2.1 km², giving an average population density of 25.8 persons per hectare, or a space of 387.6 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 have underestimated the Midlothian population.

Table 1.0a  Population Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newtongrange</td>
<td>5,341</td>
<td>5,286</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

There is a considerable difference in the population density between the different datazones making up the Newtongrange area. The most densely populated areas are First Street through to Tenth Street, the old miner’s terraces which have a density up to 63.8 persons per hectare. The most sparsely populated areas are the eastern side of the town and around the National Mining Museum. These areas contain fields and have a maximum density of 12.9 persons per hectare.

1.2 POPULATION SPREAD BY AGE AND SEX

- Newtongrange has a higher overall proportion of females (51.3%) 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, council area and national level.
- Conversely, males predominate in the age groups below 30 years of age in Newtongrange, and below 20 years of age in Midlothian and Scotland.
- In Newtongrange the largest difference between males and females occurs in the 80 to 89 age range where females account for 59.8% of the population.
- In both Midlothian and Scotland, the age category with the largest sex ratio difference is the over 90s with females making up 69.0% and 72.2% of the population respectively.
Table 1.2b below shows that the populations of Newtongrange and Midlothian are slightly younger than the national average, with a higher percentage of the population falling into the under 16 category.

Newtongrange has a lower proportion of over 65s than Midlothian but a higher proportion of working age people.

Table 1.2b  Population Spread by Age Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Newtongrange</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 16</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>16,381</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>911,282</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-64</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>64.9</td>
<td>54,216</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>3,467,929</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>15,613</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>968,389</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,286</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 and denominational following on a national, council and neighbourhood level. A summary of the results is shown in Figure 1.3a.

- Church of Scotland is the most common Christian denomination in Newtongrange accounting for the faith of 33.0% of the population. This is very close to the Midlothian (33.7%) and Scottish (32.4%) average.
- The largest category however, is that of people having no religion at all. Newtongrange has a considerably higher proportion of non-religious people amounting to 47.5% of the population compared to the national average of 36.7%.
- Newtongrange (9.2%) and Midlothian (9.8%) both have a lower proportion of Catholics than Scotland by 6-7%.
- The most followed religion outside of Christianity on all three area scales is Islam.
Despite still being the largest minority group, the percentage figures for Newtongrange (0.6%) and Midlothian (0.6%) are less than half of those for Scotland (1.5%). Newtongrange has lower proportions than the national average for all minority religions.

Figure 1.3a  Minority Religious Beliefs

![Minority Religious Beliefs](image)

Scotland Census 2011 - Table KS209SCb

1.4  LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

The following data relates to persons aged three and over at the time of the 2011 census.

- The percentage of people who are proficient in English language in Newtongrange, Midlothian and Scotland are 99.2, 99.1 and 98.6 respectively. The percentage of people who speak only English at home is slightly lower at 96.4, 96.2 and 92.6.
- Figures for people in Newtongrange who speak languages other than English at home are lower than the Scottish averages but are generally similar to Midlothian figures.

Figure 1.4a  Language Other than English Used at Home

![Language Other than English Used at Home](image)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS206SC
1.5 HOUSEHOLDS

At the time of the 2011 Census there were 2,252 households in the Newtongrange area. Two new development sites have been identified in Newtongrange with construction already underway on one of them. These will add a further 296 homes to the area.

- The 2,252 households in Newtongrange make up 6.4% of the total 34,978 households in Midlothian. This is exactly in proportion to the Newtongrange neighbourhood population making up 6.4% 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. Newtongrange and Midlothian have only ≈15% compared to the national average of ≈22% in this category. This may be linked to the acknowledged affordable housing shortage in Midlothian which includes the Newtongrange area.
- Newtongrange exceeds the council and national average on couples with dependent children, but is in line with them in terms of lone parents with dependent children.
- Couples with no dependent children constitute the largest group in all of the comparative areas.
- 10.2% of adults aged 18-64 in Newtongrange live alone. This is similar to the 10.4% in Midlothian but lower than the 15.4% in Scotland.

Scotland Census 2011 - Tables QS117SC & KS105SC

1.6 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UK

- 3.7% of the Newtongrange population were born outside the UK. This is slightly lower than the Midlothian average of 4.0% and considerably lower than the Scotland average of 7.0%
- In Newtongrange, 64.9% of the population born outside the UK have lived in the UK for over ten years. This figure is greater than the Midlothian average of 56.3% and the national average of 37.4%.
- The proportion of people in Newtongrange who have resided in the UK for less than two years (10.9%) is approximately half that of the Scottish average which stands at 22.1%.
- The figures below relate to members of the population that were born outside of the UK.

Figure 1.6a Length of Residence in the UK

Scotland Census 2011 - Table QS803SC
1.7 HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION

One means of assessing household 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.

- A slightly higher proportion of households in Newtongrange (62.3%) have some degree of deprivation than in Midlothian (60.7%) and Scotland (59.9%).
- In deprived households in all three areas, it is most common to be deprived in only one dimension.
- There are a slightly greater proportion of households deprived by two or three dimensions in Newtongrange (29.8%) than Midlothian (26.7%) and Scotland (26.8%).

Scotland Census 2011 - Table QS119SC

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.

Figure 1.8a Employment Sectors

- The proportion of employed people in Newtongrange in managerial positions lies between the Midlothian and national average, all of which are within 1% of each other at approximately 8%.
At 12.9%, Newtonrange has a lower proportion of those working in professional occupations than Midlothian at 13.8%, and Scotland at 16.8%.

Newtonrange has a higher percentage of those working in caring, leisure and other service occupations than the other areas.

1.9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE 16 TO 74 AGE RANGE

The following information relates to the 16-74 year old age range. In Newtonrange, this accounts for 3,912 people of its population of 5,508 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 currently seeking employment and are able to commence work immediately. The number of economically active unemployed in Newtonrange is 186, in Midlothian is 2,700 and in Scotland is 189,414.

The employed proportion of Newtonrange is slightly higher than the Midlothian and national average for both full-time and part-time employees, although the proportion of self-employed people is lower.

At 13.5%, the retired population of Newtonrange is lower than that of Midlothian (15.6%) and Scotland (14.9%). This is consistent with Newtonrange having a slightly younger population than the comparative areas.

The student population of Newtonrange is 5.5%. This is relatively low compared to a national figure of 9.2% but similar to the Midlothian figure of 6.2%.

4.8% of the Newtonrange population is considered economically active unemployed. This percentage figure is exactly the same as the national average.

Newtonrange has a higher level of youth unemployment with the proportion of 16-24 year old job-seekers being ≈5% greater than for Midlothian and ≈11% greater than for Scotland.

Compared to Midlothian and Scotland, Newtonrange has the highest proportion of people who have never worked, but the lowest proportion of long-term unemployed.

Table 1.9a Economic Activity/Inactivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Newtonrange (%)</th>
<th>Midlothian (%)</th>
<th>Scotland (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee - Full-time</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee - Part-time</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active: Unemployed</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student – employed</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time student - unemployed</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive: Looking after home or family</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive: Long-term sick or disabled</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economically inactive - Other</td>
<td>1.6</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 various reasons shown in Figure 1.10a. Of the total 16-74 years olds in Newtonrange, 1,084 (27.7%) 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, accounting for 48.0% to 54.0% of the population in each area.
- Newtonrange has 19.0% of its economically inactive population classified as long-term sick or disabled. This is higher than the Midlothian average of 15.6% and Scotland average of 16.6%.
- The proportion of economically inactive students is lower for Newtonrange 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

![Economically Inactive 16 to 74 Year Olds](image)

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS601SC

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.

- A lower percentage of people in Newtonrange (7.1%) work over 49 hours a week compared to the Scottish average (11.7%).
- For most of the hours worked categories, the proportions are very similar on a neighbourhood, council area, and national level.
Figure 1.11a Hours Worked by 16 to 74 Year Olds

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS604SCb

- The total number of males and females in employment in Newtongrange is almost exactly the same giving a male: female ratio of 1:1.
- Females strongly dominate the part-time categories of working 6-15 hours a week 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.
- 88.3% of employed males are in full time work compared to 56.8% of employed females.

Figure 1.11b Hours Worked by 16 to 74 Year Olds in Newtongrange by Sex

Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS604SCb
1.12 LONE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

- 12.0% of households in Newtownrange are lone parent households, with or without dependent children. This is close to the figures for Midlothian (11.7%) and Scotland (11.1%).
- Figures for lone parent households with dependent children in Newtownrange, Midlothian and Scotland are 7.2%, 7.4% and 7.2% respectively.
- In Newtownrange female lone parents constitute 93.3% 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 in Newtownrange have a considerably higher rate of part-time employment (49.2%) than those in Midlothian (34.0%) and Scotland (34.7%).
- Figures for full-time employment are close across all areas, ranging between 21.5% and 23.4%.
- At 35.6%, the unemployment figures for Newtownrange are at least 6% lower than the comparative areas.

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

The Midlothian Community Planning Partnership is committed to measuring and monitoring the progress of community planning. The Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Survey is designed to research the views of the local community on an ongoing basis. For the winter 2015/2016 survey, a total of 609 panel members across Midlothian returned completed questionnaires. Of these, 25 were from the Newtongrange area. Sections 2.1 to 2.4 summarise the responses given to some of the key questions relating to neighbourhood and place. Other survey results also occur in the relevant sections of this profile.

2.1 RESIDENTS RATINGS OF THE AREA

- The three biggest perceived problems in Newtongrange were litter (91.3%), dog control, including fouling (82.6%) and speeding/bad driving in residential areas (78.3%). These were the same three issues identified by Midlothian residents as being problems.
- The amount of residents in Newtongrange who identified these as ‘big’ problems was less at 34.8%, 47.8% and 17.4% respectively.
- Topics of least concern to Newtongrange residents were drug taking, arson and hate crime.
- 16.6% of Newtongrange respondents felt affected by the 2010 welfare reforms. Half of these were directly affected and half had a family member who was directly affected. This figure is lower than the 20.3% in Midlothian who felt affected by the changes.

![Figure 2.1a Perceived Problems in Newtongrange and Midlothian](image)

Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016
2.2 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 Newtongrange respondents was ‘ICT/Coding (computer software, apps, websites)’. This was also the main choice of Midlothian respondents as a whole.
- Nobody in Newtongrange considered their neighbourhood a poor place to live. 48.0% rated the area as ‘Very good’ and a further 48.0% rated it as ‘Fairly good’.
- When asked ‘To what extent do you feel you are connected to and participate in your local community?’ 32.0% of the Newtongrange respondent’s said ‘A fair amount’ while 12.0% said ‘not at all’, the Midlothian figures are 32%, and 17% respectively. The majority answer was ‘neither/nor’ accounting for 56.0%.
- 37.5% had taken part in a community event in the past year.
- 20.8% of the respondents volunteer in the local community, much lower than the Midlothian average of 29%

2.3 HEALTHY EATING IN NEWTONGRANGE AND MIDLOTHIAN

- 91.7% of Newtongrange 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 56%, was to have a wider range of good quality affordable fruit & vegetables available locally. This was also the most frequent answer in Midlothian, with 57% of the people claiming this.
- The main barrier preventing people from eating healthily in both Newtongrange (28.0%) 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 Newtongrange was £40-£45 which 33.3% of respondents felt was representative of their food expenditure. 16.7% spent over £50. In Midlothian, £30 was the most common amount spent on food (20.6%) with 13.1% spending over £50.
- Nobody in Newtongrange 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 NEWTONGRANGE AND MIDLOTHIAN

- 65.2% of Newtongrange residents were to some degree satisfied with the overall internet quality in the area. This is lower than the 70.9% in Midlothian who were satisfied.
- The most common method of accessing the internet was on a PC or laptop at home. 64.0% of Newtongrange and 75.4% of Midlothian used this method.
- The second most common way of accessing internet in Newtongrange was via tablet accounting for 44.0% of respondents. In Midlothian 42.4% of respondents used mobile phones, although tablet also rated highly at 41.5%.
- Of Newtongrange residents who do not use the internet, the main reasons were not knowing how to use a computer and preferring to do things in person, each accounting for 12.0% of respondents. In Midlothian the main reason (18.9%) was people feeling concerned about their privacy and keeping personal details safe.
2.5 LIBRARY USAGE IN NEWTONGRANGE AND MIDLOTHIAN

There is one library in Newtongrange, located at St David's. The use of the library and its services between 2010/11 to 2014/15 has shown significant variability. A large variety of events are run at the library aimed at adults and children/teens and include (but are not limited to) story times, community group sessions, displays/exhibitions, learning activities and competitions.

- Over the time period 2011/12 to 2015/16, the total number of book issues in Newtongrange decreased steadily every year giving an overall decrease of 19%. This is comparable with the 17% decrease in book issues across Midlothian over the same time period.
- The amount of computer hours used as a percentage of available computer hours at Newtongrange library decreased by 7.4% between 2010/11 and 2015/16. Libraries across Midlothian saw a decrease of 14.8% between 2010/11 and 2015/16.
- The number of physical visits to Newtongrange library over the time period considered has varied considerably with the highest total number of visits recorded in 2012/13 and the lowest in 2014/15. At the Midlothian level the number of physical visits to libraries throughout the council has been increasing year on year from a low in 2011/12 of 425,555 to 480,092 in 2015/16.

Libraries Department, Midlothian Council

2.6 YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO THEIR COMMUNITY

An all Schools Pupil survey conducted in 2014. It was completed by 14 pupils at Newtongrange Primary School.

- Of these 42.9% agreed they feel safe and secure in their local community, whilst 50.0% disagreed with this statement.
- 78.6% of pupils surveyed agreed that there are good opportunities to take part in activities in their local community.

School Student Satisfaction Survey, 2014

2.7 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 40 shops, supermarkets or retail warehouse units in Newtongrange, the vacancy rate was 5.0%. Across Midlothian the vacancy rate for these types of units was 6.7%. These figures have been approximately stable for the five years between 2012 and 2016. The overall vacancy rate (including all types of business units) in Newtongrange has been static at 2.9% over the five years between April 2012 and April 2016. The overall Midlothian vacancy rates have increased by 0.9%.

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

Economic Development, Midlothian Council
2.8 PEOPLE CLAIMING JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE

- Over the five years between 2011 and 2015, the percentage of the population of Newtonrange registered as claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) shows a decreasing trend from 4.3% in 2012 to 1.7% 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 Newtonrange, 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 HOUSING

Midlothian has particularly high demands for affordable housing due to its proximity to the capital. 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.

Newtongrange holds ≈4% of Midlothian’s council housing stock and is the 3rd most popular place in Midlothian for council home applications. 1,831 applications were made for Newtongrange properties in 2015. The actual council home stock in the area is only ≈15% of the demand for it. Newtongrange was one of the Midlothian Council areas included in the 2006 new build programme to address the shortage of affordable accommodation.

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

3.1 ACCOMMODATION TYPE

- 23.6% of Newtongrange’s dwellings are flats. This is almost identical to the Midlothian average of 23.4%, but considerably lower than the national figure of 38.0%.
- Newtongrange also has a lower proportion of detached houses.
- There is a relatively large difference over the three comparative areas in the number of terraced houses. Newtongrange has almost double the proportion of Scotland’s population living in terraces. This is a result of numerous Victorian terraces being built in the 1920s to accommodate miners at the Lady Victoria Colliery in Newtongrange.

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.

- The majority of dwellings in all areas lie within Bands A-C. Percentages for Midlothian and Scotland within these bands are similar at 63.5% and 61.2% respectively, with Newtonrange being greater at 78.0%.
- At 2.1%, Newtonrange has a significantly smaller proportion of homes in the most expensive F-H bands than Midlothian (12.4%) and Scotland (12.5%).

*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 4.8% in Newtonrange and Scotland, and 5.4% in Midlothian.
- The proportion of households with a single occupant is greater for Scotland (34.7%) than for Newtonrange and Midlothian (both 27.4%) while the proportion of two person households is similar for all areas.

*Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS406SC*

3.4 DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

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

- Dwellings in Newtonrange generally have fewer rooms than the Midlothian and Scottish average. Half of the homes in Newtonrange have three habitable rooms while less than 30% of homes in Midlothian and Scotland lie in this category.
- Newtonrange has a lower proportion of dwellings with more than three rooms than Midlothian in all of the other categories.

*Figure 3.4a Dwellings by Number of Rooms*

*Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics 2013 Data*
### 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.

- For Midlothian (41.2%) and Scotland (38.1%), the largest category that households fall into is being under-occupied by two rooms or more.
- In Newtongrange the most frequent category is households being under-occupied by one room (35.2%), although it also scores highly on being under-occupied by two rooms or more (33.7%).
- In total, 6.6% of households in Newtongrange are considered overcrowded compared to 7.2% in Midlothian and 9.0% in Scotland.  
*Scotland Census – Table QS408SC*

### 3.6 TENURE

- In Newtongrange, 61.4% of the population own their own homes (21.2% outright, 40.2% mortgaged). This is extremely close to the Scottish average of 61.5%, although a higher percentage of these homes are owned outright in Scotland (27.8%).
- The percentage of accommodation rented from the council in Newtongrange is close to the Scottish average but lower than the Midlothian average.
- The figure for other socially rented housing outside of the council is more than double in Newtongrange at 17.7% than it is for Midlothian at 8.0%.
- The figures for those living rent free are similar across all areas.
- Renting from private landlords in Newtongrange and Midlothian is less common than in Scotland as a whole.

*Scotland Census 2011 – Table KS402SC*
3.7 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

- Only one of Newtongrange’s 23 respondents to the question in the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016 answered ‘yes’ when asked if they worry about being able to afford their rent or mortgage payments. Of the total 572 people in Midlothian who answered the question, 74 (12.9%) said they worried about this.
- 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 Newtongrange is £136,672 which is similar to Scotland but lower than Midlothian. High average prices in Midlothian could be due to its proximity to the capital.
- There is a big difference between all the datazones that make up Newtongrange, with a high median price of £157,500, and a low of £79,000. This is a difference of £78,500 in the median prices between the Newtongrange datazones.
- The mean house price for Scotland is £162,266 but is higher in Midlothian at £182,515. The Newtongrange mean house price is lower than both at £136,672.
- The highest mean house price for the Newtongrange datazones is £154,141 while the lowest is £84,400. This makes a difference of £69,741 between the means for the datazones.

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 Newtongrange area are shown in Table 3.8a.

- 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 in Newtongrange that are planned for housing developments. One site is East Newtongrange (h34 – Site Q) which is already under construction and the other is Lingerwood (h35 – Site R) which has council support.
- The combined sites of East Newtongrange and Lingerwood are expected to add 296 homes to the Newtongrange area. Of these, 26 were completed by the last housing audit in March 2014.
- According to the completion programme, another 84 units will be completed in Newtongrange by 2019, with a further 186 units to be completed post 2019. Reasons for the longer time period involved in post 2019 completion include difficult ground conditions in these areas.
- Only seven (2.4%) of the 296 proposed dwellings in Newtongrange are classed as affordable units (this measure is estimated using the Locality Development Plan).
Table 3.8a Newtongrange 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>
<th>Post 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Newtongrange Q II (phase 1)</td>
<td>Cruden Homes</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Newtongrange Q III (phase 2)</td>
<td>Cruden Homes</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Newtongrange (remainder) Grange Estates</td>
<td>Grange Estates</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingerwood R Grange Estates</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
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</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 Newtongrange residents was increasing the number of new affordable housing. This was the first concern of 35.0% of the respondents to the question.
- Improving the energy efficiency of housing was the second biggest concern which 25.0% felt was the main priority.

### 3.10 MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL TENANTS’ 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 surveys (1,090) were returned by post, while 35 surveys were completed online.

Of the total 1,125 respondents, 58 were from Newtongrange, accounting for 5.0% of the total respondents. A summary of resident’s opinions is shown in Figure 3.10a.

- In total, 69.6% of Newtongrange’s council house tenants were satisfied to some degree with the value for money of their dwelling. This is reasonably close to the figure of 73.1% satisfaction expressed by Midlothian Council tenants as a whole.
- 7.2% of Newtongrange council tenants were to some degree dissatisfied with the value for money compared to 8.0% in Midlothian.
Overall levels of satisfaction with Midlothian Council by council house tenants were slightly lower for Newtongrange at 74.2% than Midlothian at 78.8%.

Dissatisfaction rates were similar over the two areas (~10%); while Newtongrange respondents had a higher proportion of tenants believing the council was neither good nor bad.

63.8% (37) of Newtongrange’s respondents said they had made contact with the Housing Department in the last year.

67.4% of these said the department was easy to contact, while 16.2% claimed it was difficult.

The most common form of contact was via telephone which accounted for 80.6% of the respondents. There is the option to write or email the office, although only four people used these methods.

83.8% of people who dealt with the Housing Department said that staff were helpful, and 86.5% said that their query was answered in a reasonable amount of time.

### 3.11 TYPE OF CENTRAL HEATING USED

- The most common type of central heating across Scotland, Midlothian and Newtongrange is gas. The figure for this in Newtongrange is 93.7% which is almost 20% greater than the Scottish average of 74.2% that use gas.
- Electric heating accounts for the second most popular heating type in all three areas although Newtongrange (2.7%) has considerably less than the national average (13.4%) using this method.
- Only 0.2% of Newtongrange’s households have no central heating which is lower than the figures for Midlothian and Scotland.
Table 3.1a Type of Central Heating Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Central Heating</th>
<th>Newtongrange</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric (incl. storage heaters)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid fuel (e.g. wood, coal)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other central heating</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scotland Census 2011 – Table QS415SC

3.12 TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

- There is no change in the number of households in any type of temporary accommodation between March 2013 and March 2015. There are a total of 17 households in temporary accommodation in Newtongrange each year.
- 82.4% of the households in temporary accommodation in Newtongrange reside in private leased properties.
- Newtongrange has 6.4% of Midlothian’s total households but only 3.4% of its households in temporary accommodation. The number of households in temporary accommodation in Newtongrange is therefore relatively low.

Table 3.12a Households in Temporary Accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Newtongrange households</th>
<th>Midlothian households</th>
<th>% of Midlothian total in Newtongrange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/03/2013</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/04/2014</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/04/2015</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housing Department, Midlothian Council

3.13 HOMELESSNESS

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

- 41 people in Newtongrange are considered homeless, amounting to 4.1% of Midlothian’s homeless population of 994.
- As the overall population of Newtongrange amounts to 6.4% of the Midlothian population, the degree of homelessness is relatively low.

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

- Between 2004 and 2010 the majority (maximum 79.1%) of the population of Newtongrange lived within 500m of a derelict site.
- The percentage is much higher in Newtongrange than it is in Midlothian (maximum of 61.0% over ten year period) and in Scotland (maximum of 30.9% over time period).

Figure 3.16a Percentage of Population Living within 500m of a Derelict Site

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

NB data is not available for 2013
4 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 Newtongrange. 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 Newtongrange 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 Newtongrange is significantly less than 100,000 people.

4.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY

- Life expectancy in Newtongrange is either equal to or greater than life expectancy in Midlothian or Scotland as a whole.
- The average male in Newtongrange born between 2010 and 2012 has a life expectancy of 77.0 years. This is consistent with the Midlothian (77.6) and Scottish (76.6) average.
- The average female born in Newtongrange between 2010 and 2012 has a life expectancy of 83.7 years which is greater than the average life expectancy for females born in Midlothian (81.3 years) and Scotland (80.0 years) over the same time period.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 05.04.2016

4.2 SELF-ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL HEALTH

- At the time of the Scotland Census in 2011, over three quarters (80.7%) of the population of Newtongrange considered their health to be either very good or good. This is only two percent less than for Midlothian (82.9%) and Scotland (82.2%).
- In Newtongrange, 6.0% of people listed their health as being bad or very bad which is slightly higher 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 68.8% of Newtongrange 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.
- 2.9% of the population of Newtongrange 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></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 disability (%)</th>
<th>Learning difficulty (%)</th>
<th>Developmental disorder (%)</th>
<th>Physical disability (%)</th>
<th>Mental health condition (%)</th>
<th>Other condition (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newtongrange</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>4.4</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 Newtongrange who felt limited by their long term health problems or disability (either a lot or a little) was 20.7%. This is slightly higher 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 and other useful information see Forward Mid.

Scotland Census 2011 - Table QS303SC

4.5  HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

- The two most common reasons for hospital admission in Newtongrange are for Alcohol related issues or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). For both of these afflictions the number of hospital admissions is significantly greater in Newtongrange than in Midlothian or Scotland.
- The numbers of drug related admissions in Newtongrange is about more than double the admissions for Midlothian and Scotland.
- The rate of admissions for COPD in Newtongrange is between 44.6% and 49.4% greater than the admissions for Scotland and Midlothian.
- Newtongrange has lower numbers of hospital admissions for Asthmatic reasons than Midlothian.
4.6 EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

There were 790.8 emergency hospital admissions for every 10,000 people in Newtongrange taken as a three year average for the years 2011-2013. There were 673.6 patients per 10,000 over the age of 65 who were admitted to hospital on multiple occasions over the same time period.

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 Newtongrange.

- The most significant cause of death of the causes considered here is early deaths from cancer which accounts for the death of 15 in every 10,000 people in Newtongrange.
- For early deaths from CHD, cancer and all deaths from suicide, Newtongrange has below average figures when compared to Midlothian and Scotland. However, Newtongrange has a higher number of deaths from alcohol (3.2) per 10,000 than Midlothian (1.4) or Scotland (2.3).
4.8 PRESCRIPTION OF MENTAL HEALTH DRUGS

There was a 3.2% increase in the percentage of the population of Newtonrange 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%).

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 26.04.16

4.9 METHADONE USE

In 2014, £17,854,311 was claimed by Scottish pharmacists for dispensing, and supervising the consumption of methadone. Methadone is used as a substitute drug in the treatment of morphine and heroin addiction.

- The only pharmacy in Newtonrange is Lloyds Pharmacy on Main Street. In 2014 this pharmacy handled 322 prescriptions of methadone.
- The average monthly fees at this pharmacy were consistently below the Scottish average fees.
- The average number of methadone prescriptions handled a month at Lloyds Pharmacy in Newtonrange ranged between 21 and 34. The Scottish average is 32 prescriptions a month.

http://www.marcellison.com/bbc/methadone/
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 Newtongrange has eight.

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 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 2015

- The Newtongrange datazones in SIMD 2012 covered a large range of health domain deciles from decile three (datazone is in the 30% most deprived datazones) all the way up to decile nine (datazone falls within the 20% least deprived).
- All but one datazone either showed an increase in decile or did not change between SIMD 2012 and SIMD 2009.
- Between SIMD 2009 and SIMD 2004 there is no overall trend to the change in rankings with some datazones seeing year on year growth (e.g. S01004160), other datazones (e.g.S01004176) demonstrating growth, decline and little relative change. Datazone S01004163 has seen successive growth in rank since 2006 but has yet to return to a rank high of 2,908 measured in 2004.

Table 4.10a SIMD Health Domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>S01004163</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2435</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2879</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S01004167</td>
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<td>1937</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1797</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

NB. SIMD data is based on 2001 datazones which has since been superseded by 2011 datazone.
4.11 MATERNAL SMOKING RATES

- Between 2009/10 and 2014/15 there was a doubling in the rate of maternal smoking in Newtonrange from 11.3% in 2009/10 – 2010/11 to 26.2% in 2012/13-2014-15.
- Prior to 2009/10 the rate of maternal smoking in Newtonrange was variable, which is consistent with the trend observed in Midlothian. The Scottish rate of maternal smoking has been decreasing over this time period from a high of 26.2% in 2002/03 – 20004/05 to 18.5 in 2012/16-2014/15.

ScotPHO Online Profile, accessed 06.04.16

4.12 BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding rates in Newtonrange over the ten year period from 2002/03 - 2003/04 to 2012/13 - 2013/14 were variable and ranged from a high of 35.1% in 2007/08 - 2008/09 to a low of 26.3% in 2012/13 - 2013/14. The range in data for Newtonrange over the ten year period was 8.8% whereas for Scotland it was 1.1% and for Midlothian it was 5.4%.

Figure 4.12a Breastfeeding

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 14.04.16

4.13 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The level of teenage pregnancy in Newtonrange is 65.3 per 1,000 females (measured as a three year average from 2011-2013) which is higher than Midlothian at 57.8 per 1,000 and Scotland at 41.1 per 1,000.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 14.04.16
4.14 IMMUNISATION

The five-in-one vaccine protects children against Diphtheria, Pertussis (whooping cough), Tetanus, Polio and Hib (Haemophilus influenza type b). The uptake of this vaccine is very high across Newtongrange. Over the 11 years between 2003 and 2014 uptake has not fallen below 96.2% at 24 months. The uptake at 24 months of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccine in Newtongrange has shown a steady increase between 2003 and 2014 rising from a low of 88.0% in 2003 to a high of 94.0% in 2014. This is consistent with Scotland and Midlothian, where highs of vaccine uptake rates of 95.3% and 94.8% were measured respectively.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool v1.10, accessed 06.04.16

4.15 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.

- Newtongrange has fewer pupils with good dental health at Primary 1 and Primary 7 than is the average for both Midlothian and Scotland.
- Consistent with both the Midlothian and Scotland average, Figure 4.15a demonstrates that between Primary 1 and Primary 7 the average number of pupils with Category C dental health decreases.
- Compared to the data from the 2008/2009 academic year published in ScotPHO spine pack 2010, Newtongrange has seen a decrease in child dental health whilst Scotland as a whole has seen an improvement in child dental health over this time period.

Figure 4.15a Child Dental Health at Primary 1 and Primary 7

The data for Newtongrange is based on a sample set of 47 Primary 7 pupils and 34 Primary 1 pupils.

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool, v1.10, accessed 06.04.16
4.16 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 4.16a is data covering ten academic years from 2004/2005 to 2014/2015.

- Over the ten years considered, child obesity in Newtonrange has shown considerable variability – ranging from a minimum of 5.8% in 2013/14 to a maximum of 21.3% in 2005/06.
- For seven of the ten years considered, the percentage of children in Newtonrange measured as obese in Primary 1 was greater than the average for Midlothian and Scotland, by as much as 10.8% in 2005/06.

**Figure 4.16a Child Obesity in Primary 1**

Note: The number of Primary 1 children measured in each of the years studied was between 33 and 59 pupils

ScotPHO Online Profile Tool, v1.10, accessed 06.04.16

4.17 YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO HEALTH

Residents of Newtonrange live in the catchment area of Newtonrange Primary school. A Schools Pupil survey conducted in 2014 was completed by 14 pupils at Newtonrange Primary School.

- Of these 14 pupils, 78.6% of pupils agreed that their school helps them to make safe and healthy choices by teaching them about healthy lifestyles, and how to keep safe.
- 92.9% of pupils believe their school provides a good range of extra-curricular activities e.g. clubs, sports, music.

School Student Satisfaction Survey, 2014
4.18 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, 2.7% of Looked After Children were from Newtongrange.
- 42.9% of these children are in relative care and 42.9% are cared for at home by their parents. The remainder are in foster care.

Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council

4.19 LOCAL SERVICES

- Newtongrange has one dentist and one pharmacy.
- 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 Newtongrange is located in St David’s (see Figure 4.19a) and runs a number of events including a Reminiscence Group, a knitting/craft club and a visually impaired reading group. 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, an information point for disabled people and a healthy reading collection aimed at supporting people with mild to moderate mental health issues.
- Newbattle Community Learning Centre is located in Gardiner Place and provides community learning courses and activities in Newtongrange. It provides a space for people of all ages to engage in learning opportunities in a local and friendly atmosphere. Courses are offered on a variety of lengths from half day to 16 week courses. Courses run in 2015/16 include:
  - Computing
  - Drawing and painting
  - Card making and crafts
  - Family History
  - Tai Chi/Chi Gong
  - Health, Nutrition and Well Being
  - Introduction to emergency first aid
  - Elementary Food Hygiene

Midlothian Council
4.20 VOLUNTARY HOURS PROVIDED BY CARERS

- Consistent with data from Midlothian (9.9%) and Scotland (9.3%), 10.3% of the population of Newtongrange provides unpaid care for a friend of family member.
- Of this 10.3%, over half provide 1 to 19 care hours a week. Again this is consistent with the figures from Midlothian (5.6%) and Scotland (5.2%).
- In Newtongrange 3.1% of the population provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care.

Scotland Census 2011, Table QS301SCb

4.21 HOMECARE HOURS

In Newtongrange in the financial year 2015/16 a total of 85 people collectively received 1,124 homecare hours a week, this totals 58,448 hours a year. Of these 85 people, 30.6% are under 65 years of age and 69.4% are over 65. A total of 486,690 homecare hours were provided across Midlothian in 2015/16. The population of Newtongrange accounts for 6.4% of the Midlothian population, however, it accounts for 12.0% of the homecare hours.

Performance and Planning Team, Midlothian Council
### 4.22 MIDLOTHIAN ELDERLY POPULATION PROJECTION

According to the 2011 Scotland Census, there were 690 people aged 65 or older living in Newtongrange. This is 5.0% 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 Newtongrange, there will be 1,230 people over the age of 65 in Newtongrange by 2037.

![Midlothian Elderly Population Projection](image)

**Figure 4.22a Midlothian Elderly Population Projection**

### 4.23 FACILITIES FOR ELDERLY POPULATION

- There is one day centre in Newtongrange, St David’s Bradbury Day Centre, 57 St David’s, which caters for elderly people. Open seven days a week it provides a full day care service for up to 140 people.
- There are currently no lunch clubs available in Newtongrange.
- As part of the Midlothian Ageing well project a number of exercise activities aimed at the over 50 population are run in Newtongrange. These classes all take place at Newtongrange Leisure centre or Newbattle swimming pool, Newtongrange. These include:
  - “Ageing well in the water” – Aqua fit sessions
  - Beginners Yoga
  - Zumba Gold
  - Seated Pilates/ Yoga
  - Pilates
- In addition to the classes listed above there are a number of classes available as part of the Midlothian Ageing well project in nearby Dalkeith.
- The Midlothian Ageing well project is opened to people who are 50+. Most classes charge a fee of £1.
5 TRAVEL and TRANSPORT

5.1 BORDERS RAILWAY

Newtongrange has a station on the new Borders Railway line which provides a fast link between Edinburgh Waverley and Tweedbank in the Scottish borders. Travelling time to Waverley is approximately 21 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 56 free parking spaces, sheltered bicycle storage for 20 bikes and 24 hour CCTV. The station provides easy access to the National Mining Museum Scotland and is expected to boost tourism. Adoption 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 services.

5.2 LOTHIAN BUS NETWORKS

The following Lothian buses all transit through Newtongrange.

- N3 – Haymarket – City Centre – Gorebridge
- 29 – Silverknowes – Gorebridge
- 33 – Baberton – Royal Infirmary – Sheriffhall Park & Ride - Gorebridge
- 39 – Woodburn – Hardengreen - Gorebridge

- The 29 and 33 provide a frequent service to Edinburgh while the N3 night service allows 24 hour access to the city centre and further services.

5.3 OTHER BUS NETWORKS

Newtongrange is on the long distance 95A/X95 Edinburgh to Carlisle First Borders route which runs up to twice an hour Monday to Friday and approximately once an hour at weekend. First bus 86/86A between Edinburgh and Birkenside runs through Newtongrange up to six times an hour at peak times during the week and less frequently at weekend. First bus 302 between Dalkeith and Orchard Grange routes through Newtongrange hourly from 09.00-17.00 Monday to Saturday.

The Lothian Community Transport Services bus R2 runs through Newtongrange every day linking it to Dalkeith via Gorebridge and Bonnyrigg.

5.4 COMMUTE TO WORK

Figure 5.4a shows the methods by which people travel to work. 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 Newtongrange (58.4%), Midlothian (58.1%) and Scotland (56.0%) is by driving a car or van.

The relatively low figures in all areas for passengers in cars or vans suggest car-pooling is not common. Figures range from 5.4% to 6.8%.

Only 0.3% of the Newtongrange population and 0.4% of the Midlothian population travelled by train at the time of census. This figure has potentially increased with the opening of the new railway line.

The percentage of Newtongrange residents travelling to work on foot (4.7%) is less than half of the Scottish average (9.9%) with Midlothian figures lying between the two.

The Scotland figure (10.0%) for travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach is considerably lower than for Newtongrange (18.4%) and Midlothian (18.2%).

### 5.5 TRAVEL TO SCHOOL

The national Hands Up Survey 2015 shows how children and young people travel to school. The schools that have a catchment area within Newtongrange are Newtongrange Primary School, St Andrew’s RC Primary School, St David’s RC High School and Newbattle 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 Newtongrange catchment area. Newtongrange Primary has the largest percentage travelling in this manner at 71.3% while St Andrew’s Primary has the lowest at 47.8%.
- St David's High has the largest percentage of pupils travelling by bus at 80.2% with Newbattle High at 35.4% and the primary schools being less than 1%.
- There is a large difference between the percentages of pupils who are driven to each school. St Andrew's Primary has 33.1% of its pupils driven to school while St David's High has 5.3% driven.

Figure 5.5a Travel to School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you get to school?</th>
<th>Newtongrange Primary (%)</th>
<th>St Andrew's Primary (%)</th>
<th>Newbattle High (%)</th>
<th>St David's High (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scooter/ Skateboard</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park &amp; Stride</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driven</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 Section 4.10 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4266</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2344</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>S01004162</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1621</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1114</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

↑ = Rank has improved, ↓ = Rank has declined, ✰ = Rank has not changed.
By 2012, all datazones comprising the Newtongrange area had improved their rank in terms of access to amenities since 2009.
Four of the eight zones improved their rank by over 1000 places.
The datazone showing the most deprived access conditions (S01004162) is a rural zone separated from the main town by the South Esk river.

5.7 ROAD ISSUES

In the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016, Newtongrange 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 problem, being seen as a high level of concern by 64% of the respondents.
- 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 directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 of the population. As the population of Newtongrange is significantly less than this, the data presented here represents accidents per 10,000 people.

- The number of road traffic casualties in Newtongrange has showed a significant decrease since a high in 2005-07 of 13.7 casualties per 10,000 people to a low of 3.0 people in 2010-12 (see Figure 5.8a).
- This downward trend in road traffic casualties per 10,000 people is also observed in Midlothian and Scotland although it is less dramatic for these areas than it is for Newtongrange.

Figure 5.8a Road Traffic Accidents

ScotPHO Online Profile, accessed 08.04.16
6 EDUCATION and TRAINING

6.1 CATCHMENT AREAS FOR NEWTONGRANGE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Newtongrange has one non denominational primary school, Newtongrange Primary school, and is within the catchment area of St Andrews Roman Catholic Primary School. It is important to note that the catchment area of St Andrews extends beyond Newtongrange and any data reported here from St Andrews will be non unique to Newtongrange (see Figure 6.1b). Secondary school pupils in Newtongrange can either attend Newbattle High School or St David's High School. St David's High School catchment area encompasses all of Midlothian.

Figure 6.1a Catchment Map for Newtongrange Primary School
Figure 6.1b Catchment Map for St Andrew’s Roman Catholic Primary Schools

Planning Department, Midlothian Council

Figure 6.1c Catchment Map for Newbattle Secondary School

Planning Department, Midlothian Council
6.2 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

- In Newtongrange 31.4% of the population aged 16 or over have no qualifications. This is higher than the national average (26.8%) and the Midlothian average (28.6%).
- The majority (58.6%) of the population of Newtongrange have either level 1 qualifications (e.g. standard grades) or no qualifications. This is 2.8% higher than the Midlothian figure (55.9%) and 8.7% higher than the national average of 49.9%.
- Less people in Newtongrange have level four qualifications (e.g. a degree or professional qualification) (19.2%) than the average at the Midlothian (21.1%) and Scotland level (26.1%).

Figure 6.2a Highest Level of Educational Achievement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Midlothian</th>
<th>Newtongrange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 Newtongrange datazones cover a large range of education domain deciles from decile two (datazone is in the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland) to decile seven (datazone falls within the 40% least deprived).
- Five of the Newtongrange datazones showed an increase in decile or did not change between SIMD 2012 and SIMD 2009. Whilst three datazones had a decile decrease
- Between SIMD 2009 and 2006 all but two datazones showed an increase in rank.
• Between SIMD 2006 and 2004 two datazones (S01004160 and S01004171) moved up two deciles, (from the 30% most deprived to the 50% most deprived)

Table 6.3a SIMD Rating of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>3834</td>
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<td>4148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SIMD, 2012

6.4 EARLY YEARS DEVELOPMENT

Newtongrange has a number of early year’s services and facilities including a nursery class at Newtongrange primary school, playgroups, parent and toddler groups and a health visitor and Well Baby clinic based at Newtongrange child health clinic.

Under 5’s Directory for Midlothian, Midlothian Council

6.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL SURVEYS

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

• The vast majority of pupils (83.9%) at Newbattle 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 (91.4%) of school leavers who left St David's R.C. high school or Newbattle high school in 2014/15 went on to a positive destination:

- Almost half of school leavers (44.0%) went on to further or higher education which is less than both the Midlothian figure (52.8%) and the Scotland figure (66.1%).
- More than a third (35.1%) were in employment or carrying out voluntary work

Table 6.6a School Leaver Destinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Higher Education (%)</th>
<th>Further Education (%)</th>
<th>Training (%)</th>
<th>Employment (%)</th>
<th>Voluntary Work (%)</th>
<th>Activity Agreements (%)</th>
<th>Unemployed Not Seeking (%)</th>
<th>Unemployed Seeking (%)</th>
<th>Not Known (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newtongrange</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>31.3</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>Scotland</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data collected three months after leaving school. NB Newtongrange represents combined data from St David’s RC High School and Newbattle 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 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 ranging from air pollution and water quality to listed buildings and conservation areas to waste, recycling and noise pollution.

7.1 AIR POLLUTION AND QUALITY

- Production of NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) PM₁₀ (particulate matter of less than 10 microns diameter) and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) in Newtonrange in 2013 was relatively low and accounted for 0.06%, 0.94% and 0.07% of Scotland’s total production of NO₂, PM₁₀ and CO₂ respectively.
- In 2013 Midlothian produced 0.98% of Scotland’s NO₂, 12.89% of Scotland’s PM₁₀ and 0.86% of Scotland’s CO₂.

Table 7.1a Air Pollution

<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>Newtonrange</td>
<td>53.87</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>10.68</td>
<td>0.94%</td>
<td>8117.42</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>910.85</td>
<td>0.98%</td>
<td>146.25</td>
<td>12.89%</td>
<td>104493</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>93310</td>
<td></td>
<td>1134.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>12198500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2013

7.2 WATER QUALITY

The River South Esk runs from south to north along the eastern boundary of Newtonrange and is covered by protection of river valleys policy. 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 Newtonrange, (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 Newtonrange is at risk from surface water flooding. The area at greatest risk is the area to the north of the mining museum, either side of Murder Dean Road. For further information and an interactive flood map of Newtonrange see: http://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmap/map.htm
7.4 NOISE POLLUTION

Traffic is the main source of noise pollution in Newtongrange. The highest levels of noise pollution are associated with the A7, the B6482 and Bryans Road (data collected in 2012).

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.

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

Stobhill Household Waste Recycling Centre is located in Newtongrange. A variety of items can be recycled at this centre including garden waste, scrap metal, cooking oil, textiles and rubble. There is also a recycling point in the Co-Op car park in Newtongrange.

- 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

There are a number of open spaces in Newtongrange including Welfare Park and The Square. Newtongrange borders a number of areas protected by policy including the Newbattle Strategic Greenspace Safeguard and Newbattle and Dalhousie conservation areas. An area in the north-west of Newtongrange surrounding Newbattle Abbey is designated as having nationally important gardens and designed landscapes.

Midlothian Council

7.7 NEWTONGRANGE 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 is one conservation area in the south of Newtongrange which includes the Lady Victoria Colliery site (Figure 7.7a).
There are 25 listed buildings in Newtongrange which include The Lady Victoria Colliery (category A), the Colliery Managers office (category B) the Dean Tavern (category C) and Newtongrange Parish Church (category C). There are no scheduled monuments in Newtongrange.

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

There are 11 buildings in Newtongrange on the buildings at risk register. The majority of these buildings have listed status. (Buildings at risk register for Scotland)

7.8 VOLUNTEERING

There is a wide variety of opportunities to become involved in a number of volunteering projects in Newtongrange including becoming a friend of St Joseph’s Services, centre volunteer at St David’s Bradbury Day Centre, Youth Panel Member with UPower at Lady Victoria Colliery, Connect Online One to One IT Tutor and Play Facilitator with Splat!

(Opportunities correct as of April 2016)
8 CRIME and SAFETY

8.1 CRIME AND SAFETY DATA FOR NEWTONGRANGE

- During the year 2015/16 there were 443 crimes (group 1-7) recorded by police in Newtongrange. This is slightly below the three-year average of 481 crimes (-7.9%).
- Dishonesty crime accounted for the largest proportion of total crimes in the Newtongrange area, in 2015/16 and the three-year average (34% and 33% respectively). Dishonesty crime includes housebreaking, theft of motor vehicles, shoplifting, fraud, and other thefts. In 2015/16 there were 151 crimes of dishonesty recorded by police in Newtongrange, slightly below the three-year average of 158 crimes.
- Miscellaneous Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) offences which include minor assault, breach of the peace, and threatening and abusive behaviour, was the second most common crime group and made up 29% of crime recorded by police in Newtongrange in 2015/16, comparable to the three-year average figure. In 2015/16 there were 128 miscellaneous ASB offences recorded by police, down 10 from the three-year average of 138.
- Crimes of violence and indecency combined accounted for less than 3% of crimes committed in Newtongrange in 2015/16 and across the three year comparable average.

Table 8.1a Crime and Safety data for Newtongrange

<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>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes of Indecency</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty Crime</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vandalism (incl. Fire-raising)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Crimes</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous ASB Offences</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Offences</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10.0</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 etc. In 2015/16 there were 247 complaints of ASB recorded by police, down 16.3% from the three-year average figure of 295.

In 2015/16 there were 11 road traffic accidents reported to police in Newtongrange, 3 more than the three-year average figure. Of the 11 accidents there were 14 people injures, 6 more than the three-year average of 8.

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 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME IN NEWTONGRANGE

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

- Nearly half of respondents felt that vandalism, graffiti or other deliberate damage (44.0%) and dishonesty crime (house breaking, theft, vehicle crime etc.) (48.0%) were a problem in Newtongrange.
- Approximately two thirds of the respondents do not see violent crime, sexual crime, organised crime, child abuse and terrorism as a problem in Newtongrange.

Table 8.2a Perceptions of Crime in Newtongrange

<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>8.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have been dealing drugs</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate crime</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic abuse</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonesty crime (house breaking, theft, vehicle crime etc)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial crime</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual crime (rape, abuse, stalking, indecent exposure)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child abuse</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organised crime</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Survey 2015/2016

8.3 PERSONAL SAFETY IN NEWTONGRANGE AND MIDLOTHIAN

- All respondents to the Midlothian Citizens’ Panel Winter Questionnaire from Newtongrange feel safe at home alone during the day and night and walking outside alone during the day. Over 98.1% of Midlothian respondents also feel safe in these situations.
- 80% of respondents feel fairly safe walking alone outside at night or walking with friends and family at night. This is slightly lower than the proportion 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 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.
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.

2011 datazones and intermediate areas were used where possible throughout this document to obtain relevant data for Newtongrange. The eight 2011 datazones used for National Records of Scotland population estimates and 2011 census data are as follows: S01011031 - S01011036, plus S01010992 and S01010993.

Information from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics (SNS) was only available using 2001 data zones. The 2001 datazones which most closely match the Newtongrange Community council area are: S01004160, S01004163, S01004167, S01004170, S01004171, S01004176 and S01004184.

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).