



# Intake

## Community Profile

**Well Doncaster**

**Community Led Health and Wealth**

Empowering people in Doncaster to live better, healthier, and happier lives.

[www.welldoncaster.uk](http://www.welldoncaster.uk)

Well Doncaster  
**Community  
Wealth Builder**

Well Doncaster  
**Be Well**



**City of  
Doncaster  
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## This Report

This report uses a population health management approach to looking at the health of a whole group of people such as a town, neighbourhood, or community instead of just focusing on one person at a time. It is designed to help community leaders, services, residents etc. understand the strengths of both people and place, whilst also looking into what health challenges are common in that group, what services are needed most, and where help is lacking. By using data and trends, this Community Profile can inform tailored ways to keep people healthy, prevent illness, and make sure everyone gets the care they need. By focusing on prevention, early intervention, and coordinated care, together we can build healthier communities and support long-term, sustainable improvements in public health. The first Community Profile was written in 2023 and has been refreshed in 2025 to reflect the current opportunities and challenges of the community.

This report focuses on the community of Intake, part of the Wheatley and Intake ward in the Central locality of the city and begins with a summary outlining key information and priorities. This document includes conversations with communities, ward members, community organisations, faith groups, residents and other organisations who work in the area. This document is shared with the intention of supporting those conversations and sharing information that might not be readily available to local people.

To ensure each community is represented as accurately as possible, where possible, separate data and illustrations have been used. Data that is only available at ward level will be stated when included. Indirectly Standardised Ratios (ISRs) have been used throughout this document and have been used to compare data at community and ward level, against a reference population. ISRs show how often an event (such as deaths or hospital admissions) occurs in a population compared to what would be expected in a reference population, after adjusting for age differences. England is used as the reference population for ISR's throughout the document.

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# Intake



45.7% of children in year 6 are overweight or obese



5.8% are currently unemployed



Over 20.6% of residents are living with a limiting health condition



Grove Park is part of the Get Doncaster Moving Future Parks work plan



2.6% of residents are non-English speaking



43.7% of Intake residents are inactive

## One Page Summary

Intake and Wheatley ward is divided into six distinct communities: Lower Wheatley, North Bridge, Wheatley Park, Wheatley Hills, Clay Lane and Intake. The ward is amongst the 20 most deprived communities in Doncaster, with Lower Wheatley North Bridge being the most deprived. Almost half of the population across Intake and Wheatley ward are living in deprivation. There are also more older people living in poverty in Intake (30.2%) compared to Doncaster (19.4%).

Intake and Wheatley ward has an older than average population. There is a high proportion of Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities in Intake and Wheatley, and the ward has the third highest percentage of non-English speakers.

The rate of older children who are classified as overweight or obese is extremely high in Intake, with many becoming overweight by the time they reach secondary school. Data from 2023/24 indicates reception age children in Intake are less likely to be overweight or obese compared with Doncaster, but older children are significantly more overweight and obese when looking at rates in Year 6 children.

Residents in Intake and Wheatley have a lower life expectancy, and many residents are living with conditions related to smoking, such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), coronary heart disease (CHD) and lung cancer. A substantial number of preventable deaths occur in people aged 75 and under.

Census 2021 data indicates higher rates of people in Intake report having never worked (35.2%) and 41% of residents are classified as economically inactive. Housing data shows Intake has significantly higher rent arrears compared to other Doncaster communities. It has the highest in Central locality and second highest in the city with rent arrears now reaching £177,895.72 in 2025.

There are several green spaces available to explore and engage in physical activity, and Grove Park is forming part of the Future Parks ongoing work.

## Key Health Priorities

- Poverty (including child poverty, fuel poverty, poverty in older people, unemployment, and long-term unemployment)
- Child development (specifically weight management and sedentary behaviours)
- Preventing premature deaths specifically linked to poor lifestyle choices (COPD, lung cancer, myocardial infarction)
- High rates of older people in poverty compared to Doncaster

## Assets

Well Doncaster use a community-centred approach which allows investment in supporting, working with and empowering communities to facilitate a healthy community. The voice and role of our communities and taking a strengths/assets-based approach to work with individuals, families and communities is crucial to the achievement of our overall vision.

### Asset Maps

The maps below show different types of assets across Intake and Wheatley. Please refer to the [appendix](#) for larger maps.

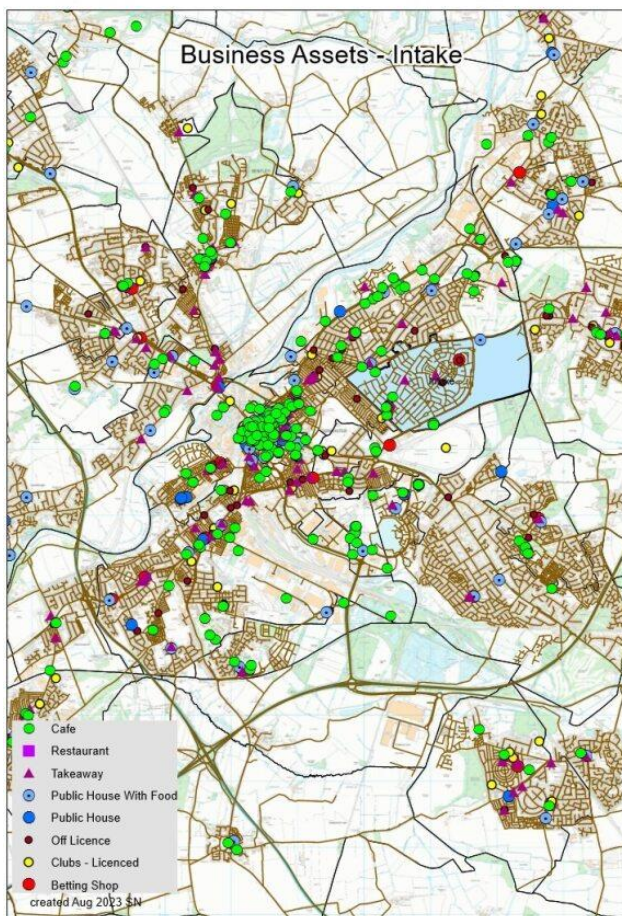


Figure 1. Intake Business Assets (2024)

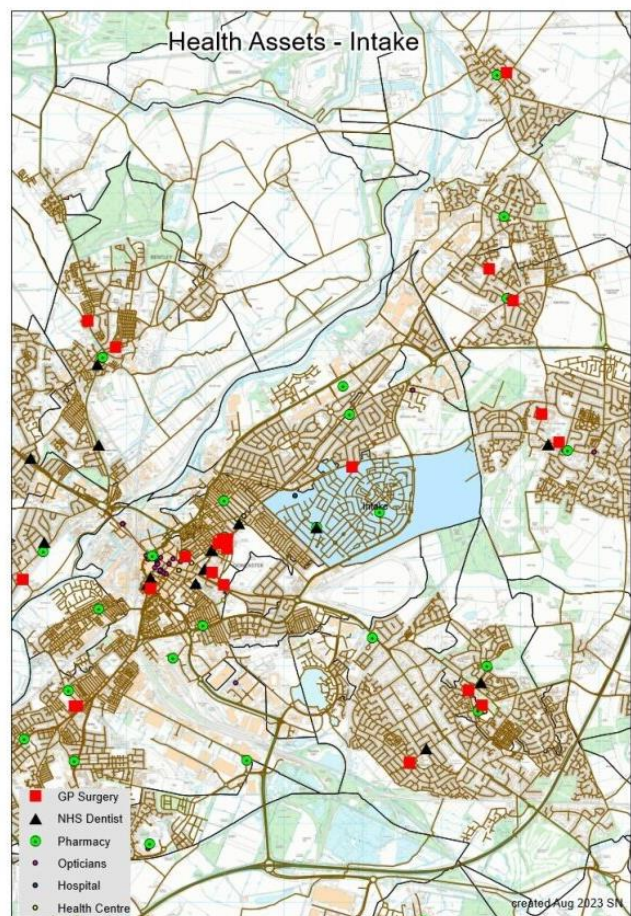


Figure 2. Intake Health Assets (2024)



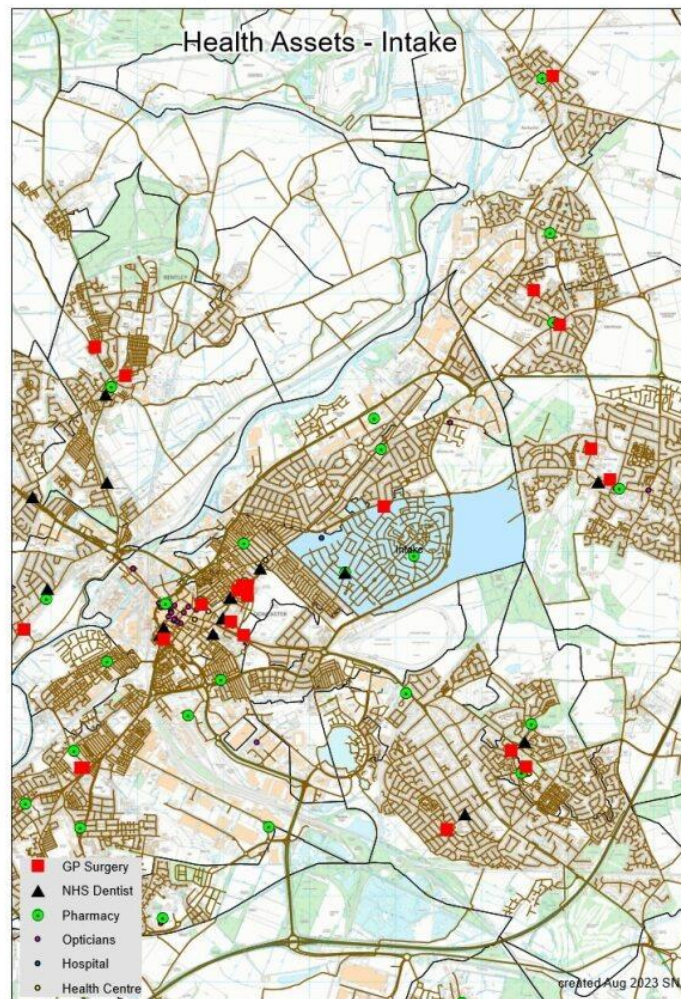


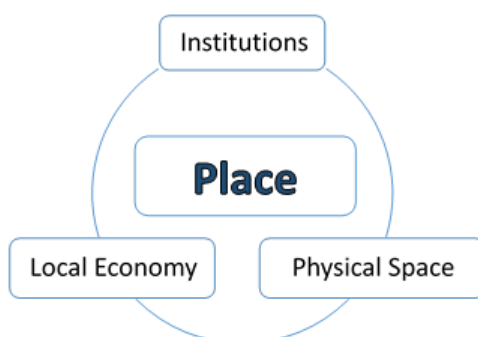
Figure 3. Intake Community Assets (2024)

## Population Health Management

It is vital to understand the impact on the community of nationwide influencing factors such as the COVID19 pandemic and cost of living crisis as well as local and regional issues and opportunities. Understanding community organisations and other assets operating in the community helps up to ensure appropriate and targeted support can be offered, and work can be implemented to manage any gaps or risks associated with changes. Well Doncaster undertake regular population health management insight with community organisations in Intake, identifying their current status and needs, and work with each group and partners to meet their goals. This is a living document and will be updated and adapted as needs are met and change. If you would like more detail on this, please contact [welldoncaster@doncaster.gov.uk](mailto:welldoncaster@doncaster.gov.uk)

## Assets in the Community

As part of a population health management approach, the following assets have been identified and themed around place and people:



<b>Institutions (Schools/colleges etc.)</b>	<b>Physical space (Parks, car parks etc.)</b>	<b>Local Economy (Local profit Businesses)</b>
<u>Schools</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intake Primary Academy</li> <li>Sandringham Primary School</li> <li>Plover primary school</li> <li>Clever Clogs Day Nursery</li> <li>Kinderkake Nursery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intake Skate Park</li> </ul>	<u>Food &amp; Beverage</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intake Fish and chips</li> <li>Intake Social Club and Institute</li> </ul>
<u>Health</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doncaster Royal Infirmary</li> <li>The Sandringham Practice</li> <li>Bupa Dental Care</li> </ul>		<u>Shops/ Supermarkets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sainsbury's local</li> <li>Wickes</li> <li>Go Local Extra</li> <li>SPAR</li> </ul>
<u>Libraries:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Library</li> </ul>		<u>Other</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doncaster Racecourse</li> <li>Hyde Florists</li> <li>Angie's hotel</li> <li>Weldricks Pharmacy</li> <li>The Salvation Army</li> </ul>
<u>Religious</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church</li> <li>Flintwood Methodist Church</li> <li>Harvest Fields Ministries</li> <li>Intake URC Church</li> <li>RCCG Maranatha Church</li> <li>All saints church</li> </ul>		

Table 1 - Community Assets - Institutions and Physical Space Intake



INDIVIDUALS (Key Individuals within the community and why)	ASSOCIATIONS Local Groups/Clubs	STORIES (Good news stories)
<u>Community Explorers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sarah Swann</li> <li>Sarah Ainslie</li> <li>Jade Magilton</li> <li>Chris Pow</li> <li>Beth Quin</li> </ul> <u>Ward Members</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guy Aston</li> <li>Jane Kidd</li> <li>Paul Cutts</li> </ul>	<u>Support</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People Focused Group (PFG)</li> </ul> <u>Children</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brownies/ Girl Guides</li> <li>Asperger's Youth Club</li> <li>Intake and Bell Vue Children's Centre</li> </ul> <u>Smaller community groups:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intake Neighbourhood Watch</li> </ul> <u>TARA (Tenants and residents association) groups</u> High-rise tenants and residents Association (TARA)	<p>The 2024 Autumn Festival at Intake Library saw over 100 visitors attend to participate in creative activities, art, face painting, animation with Flintwood Church and Intake Library hosting with support from Well Doncaster utilising the Colab grant. The event offered youth provision and helped to provide a social space for intergenerational connections. Residents attending the event contributed to the future parks survey for Grove Gardens and had the opportunity to speak to a Well Doncaster Officer for community conversations. The event received positive feedback from residents with many commenting on it's support with cost of living by providing affordable food for families and something the area needed.</p>

Table 2 - Community Assets - Individuals and Associations Intake



# Community Insight

## Appreciative Inquiry

The Well Doncaster Team undertake Appreciative Inquiry (AI) within communities to gather insight to support co-designing action plans with the community. Armstrong (2020) suggests that reframing the questions considering a crisis like Covid-19 and drawing on strengths and assets from past positive experience will help participants as they restructure their community. The AI questions are structured to pull on the successes of the past and present, to seek new potentials and possibilities and to build on those through the Dream and Design stages.

The Appreciative Inquiry will include the following steps:

1. **Discovery Phase** – This will involve engagement with the residents of Hyde Park to find out what is working well in the community. Responses will be themed to allow priorities of the community to be established.
2. **Dream** – Residents and key stakeholders will be invited to attend an initial workshop to discuss what ideas they have for their community and how these will meet the priorities highlighted in the discovery phase.
3. **Design** – All attendees are invited back for a second workshop to develop an action plan to direct work for the community.
4. **Destiny** – A collaborative way of working and investing resources to meet the actions from the previous phase.

Community insight gathering has been ongoing in Intake since 2019. All responses have undergone a thematic analysis, and themes have emerged indicating key assets and strengths in the community. Insight in Intake has been gathered through multiple resident engagements including community events such as the Autumn Festival 2024 at Intake Library, in coordination with Get Doncaster Moving and the Future Parks Surveys and other focus groups and one to one conversation. Themes from the most recent Thematic Framework are shared below along with commentary summarising resident's quotes. The framework has been created from 296 conversations with residents from 2021 to March 2025.

Theme	Sub Theme	Quotes	Commentary
<b>Community Spirit and Social Connection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Friendliness and Neighbourliness</li><li>• Support Networks and Peer Support</li><li>• Community Identity and Pride</li></ul>	"Lovely neighbours" (IW1) "Good people" (IW10) "Friendly people" (IP15) "People are helpful and kind" (IW14) "PFG – saved life, a family of people and support" (I4345)	This theme captures the emotional and social fabric of the community. It reflects how people relate to one another, the strength of their bonds, and the sense of belonging they feel.  Quotes regarding neighbours show that everyday



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intergenerational and Cultural Diversity</li> </ul>	<p>"Foodbank, women's centre – have a support network" (IW27)</p> <p>"Having support available if needed" (ID47)</p> <p>"Pride in area" (IP21)</p> <p>"Real sense of community" (ID5)</p> <p>"Community spirit" (IP22)</p> <p>"Nepalese community is close-by. Feels like one large family" (#5652)</p> <p>"The area is very diverse" (ID13)</p> <p>"Older people have a lot of knowledge that isn't tapped into" (IP2)</p>	<p>interactions, like greetings and casual chats, are foundational to community life. These small acts build trust and reduce isolation.</p> <p>Mentions of PFG, foodbanks, and women's centres highlight the importance of informal and formal support systems. These networks are lifelines for many, especially those facing mental health challenges or social vulnerability.</p> <p>Expressions highlighting community pride, and a sense of community show that people feel emotionally invested in where they live. This pride can be a powerful motivator for civic engagement and local improvement.</p> <p>Acknowledging cultural diversity reflects a community that is not only diverse but also values that diversity. It suggests a need for inclusive spaces and intergenerational dialogue.</p>
<b>Health, Wellbeing, and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mental and Emotional Health</li> <li>Physical Health and Activity</li> <li>Access to Healthcare</li> <li>Safety and Security</li> <li>Hyper local community support</li> </ul>	<p>"Mental health support, round the corner" (ID2)</p> <p>"PFG helps with mental health" (ID6)</p> <p>"Not be ill... not to be stressed" (IP2)</p> <p>"Staying active both mind and physical" (IP19)</p> <p>"Trying to keep healthy" (IP15)</p> <p>"Tai chi and walking are enjoyable" (IP1)</p> <p>"Getting help when I need it. See doctors." (IP26)</p> <p>"Access and affordability" (IP22)</p> <p>"GP access is good" (ID1)</p> <p>"I feel safe living there" (IW1)</p> <p>"Safe – used to live in America and knows the stress" (IP1)</p>	<p>This theme reflects the community's concern for both physical and mental health, and the conditions that support or undermine wellbeing.</p> <p>Quotes relating to mental health support, show that mental health is a daily concern. The presence of local services are seen as essential.</p> <p>Activities like walking, tai chi, and gardening are not just hobbies, they're coping strategies and sources of joy. They also reflect a desire to age well and stay independent.</p> <p>Comments from residents suggest that access is uneven to GP and health care. While some say GP access is good, others struggle with appointments or affordability.</p>

		"Community police helped keep everyone safe" (ID3)	<p>This suggests a need for more equitable and navigable healthcare systems.</p> <p>Safety is a mixed experience. Some feel secure while others cite crime, drug use, or environmental hazards. This duality shows that safety is both a physical and emotional state.</p>
<b>Environment and Green Spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Nature and Parks</li> <li>• Cleanliness and Maintenance</li> <li>• Safety in Public Spaces</li> </ul>	<p>"Town Fields is close and the racecourse" (ID35)</p> <p>"Green spaces were good in the past" (ID4)</p> <p>"The amount of trees and nature on my doorstep" (#5425)</p> <p>"My street is quiet and clean" (IW30)</p> <p>"Relatively clean, people will pick up rubbish" (IP8)</p> <p>"Green space when it is clean, the streets are dirty though" (IP21)</p> <p>"There is a lot of glass on the floor" (IP12)</p> <p>"Needles and used condoms in the area" (ID4)</p>	<p>This theme highlights the importance of the physical environment in shaping quality of life.</p> <p>Quotes relating to environment and green spaces show that green spaces are deeply valued for recreation, relaxation, and mental health.</p> <p>Concerns about safety in public spaces in parks highlight the need for better maintenance and community policing. These concerns can deter families and vulnerable groups from using public spaces.</p>
<b>Access to Services and Amenities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shops and Local Facilities</li> <li>• Transport and Connectivity</li> <li>• Healthcare and Education</li> <li>• Social connections</li> </ul>	<p>"Good row of shops on Sandringham Road" (IW7)</p> <p>"The shops are good" (ID9)</p> <p>"Asda is handy" (IW1)</p> <p>"Transport to centre" (IP18)</p> <p>"Bus times are good" (IW17)</p> <p>"Easy accessible near my home" (ID1)</p> <p>"Good school for grandchildren" (IP16)</p> <p>"School is walking distance" (ID42)</p> <p>"Access to doctors" (IP9)</p>	<p>This theme reflects how well the community is served by local infrastructure and how this affects daily life.</p> <p>Resident comments on shops and local facilities show that local retail is not just about convenience—it's also a social hub.</p> <p>Good transport links were raised as essential for accessing work, healthcare, and social opportunities. They also support independence for older adults and those without cars.</p> <p>Schools and GPs are seen as cornerstones of the community. Their proximity and quality directly impact family wellbeing and community stability.</p>

<b>Youth, Activities, and Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Provision and Gaps</li> <li>• Community Activities and Volunteering</li> <li>• Aspirations for more Engagement</li> </ul>	<p>"There used to be a youth club" (ID6)</p> <p>"Nothing for the kids to do" (IW21)</p> <p>"Youth club would be good" (#5426)</p> <p>"I attend the community garden every Monday" (ID15)</p> <p>"Volunteering has allowed me to get out of the house" (ID4)</p> <p>"Enjoy going to PFG" (ID46)</p> <p>"Would love to engage in activities but don't know how" (IW21)</p> <p>"The groups we have" (IP21)</p> <p>"Having a variety of choice in things to do" (ID47)</p>	<p>This theme captures the community's desire for meaningful engagement, especially for young people and those at risk of isolation.</p> <p>The loss of youth clubs is a recurring concern suggest a link between lack of provision and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Activities like gardening, creative groups, and volunteering are seen as vital for mental health, social connection, and purpose. They also help people reintegrate after isolation or illness.</p> <p>Desire for more Engagement points to a communication gap that could be bridged with better outreach and coordination.</p>
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## Doncaster Talks

In 2019, Doncaster Talks undertook insight across the borough of Doncaster. Responses were separated into wards and thematically analysed. Across Intake and Wheatley, there was a total of 180 responses were recorded and the main themes on what people liked about the area, what could be improved, and what the borough should focus on are displayed in the below table.

<b>WHEATLEY HILLS &amp; INTAKE</b>
<b>Like</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Close and easy access to services and amenities</li><li>• Lots of nice parks nearby</li><li>• Friendly community</li><li>• Good transport links</li></ul>
<b>Improve</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clean up litter and dog fouling</li><li>• ASB</li><li>• Less crime, more police presence</li><li>• More events and leisure facilities</li></ul>
<b>Focus</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More for young people</li><li>• Litter and bin collection</li><li>• More police patrols – less crime</li></ul>

*Figure 4. Doncaster Talks Insight, City of Doncaster Council, 2019*

## Ward Members

Below are the ward members for Intake and Wheatley Hills following elections in 2025.



Councillor Guy Aston  
Wheatley Hills and Intake  
Reform UK  
Reform Group Leader



Councillor Paul Cutts  
Wheatley Hills and Intake  
Reform UK



Councillor Jane Kid  
Wheatley Hills and Intake  
Labour and Co-operative  
Party



## Health and Wealth

Health inequalities are avoidable differences across the population, and between different groups within society. Health inequalities arise from the conditions in which we live, work and play. These conditions influence our opportunities for good health, how we think, feel and act, therefore shaping our health and wellbeing.

Evidence shows that people living in our most deprived areas face the worst health inequalities in relation to health access, experiences and outcomes. Deprivation covers a range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources, including but not limited to finances, housing and education. It is measured in different ways including the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The map below shows the national IMD Deciles across Doncaster by Local Super Output Area (LSOA). Areas in red indicate higher levels of deprivation. New data for 2025 shows that the IMD score in Intake is 36.32 ranking 20<sup>th</sup> out of 88 communities in Doncaster for deprivation.

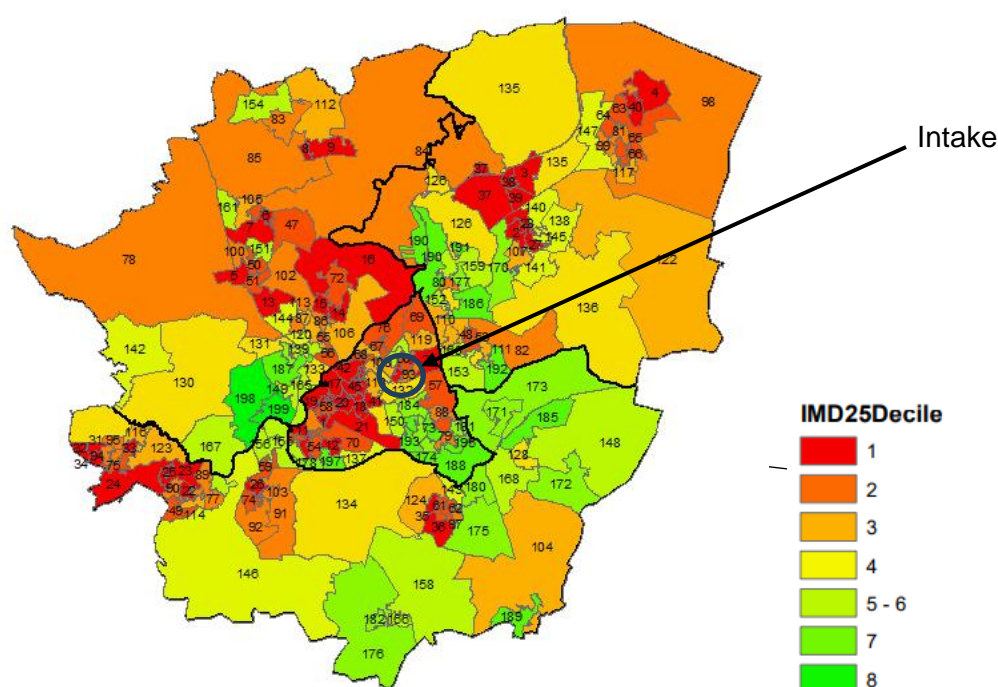


Figure 4 - Index of Multiple Deprivation Deciles by LSOA 2025 Doncaster, Office of National Statistics, 2025

## Wealth Inequalities

In 2025, 38.9% of Intake Middle-layer Super Output Area (MSOA) residents are experiencing poverty, similar to the Doncaster average of 29.3%. This is a significant increase from 2019, where 22.2% of Intake MSOA residents were living in poverty.

The proportion of older people in poverty in Intake MSOA (30.2%) is higher than the Doncaster rate (19.4%), similarly to all people, this has increased (23.3%) since 2019.

Furthermore, 56.7% of children are living in poverty in Intake MSOA, higher than the Doncaster average, 47.1%, an increase from 29% in 2019.

When considering the change from 2019 to 2025 data, it is important to note that there have been changes to the calculation of the source data, the income deprivation domain in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. While it can be inferred that there has been an increase in the proportion of people living in poverty, the changes in this indicator may contribute to the significance of this change.

At community level, the data differs slightly, with 39.9% of Intake residents experiencing poverty, 31.7% of older people and 57.1% of children.

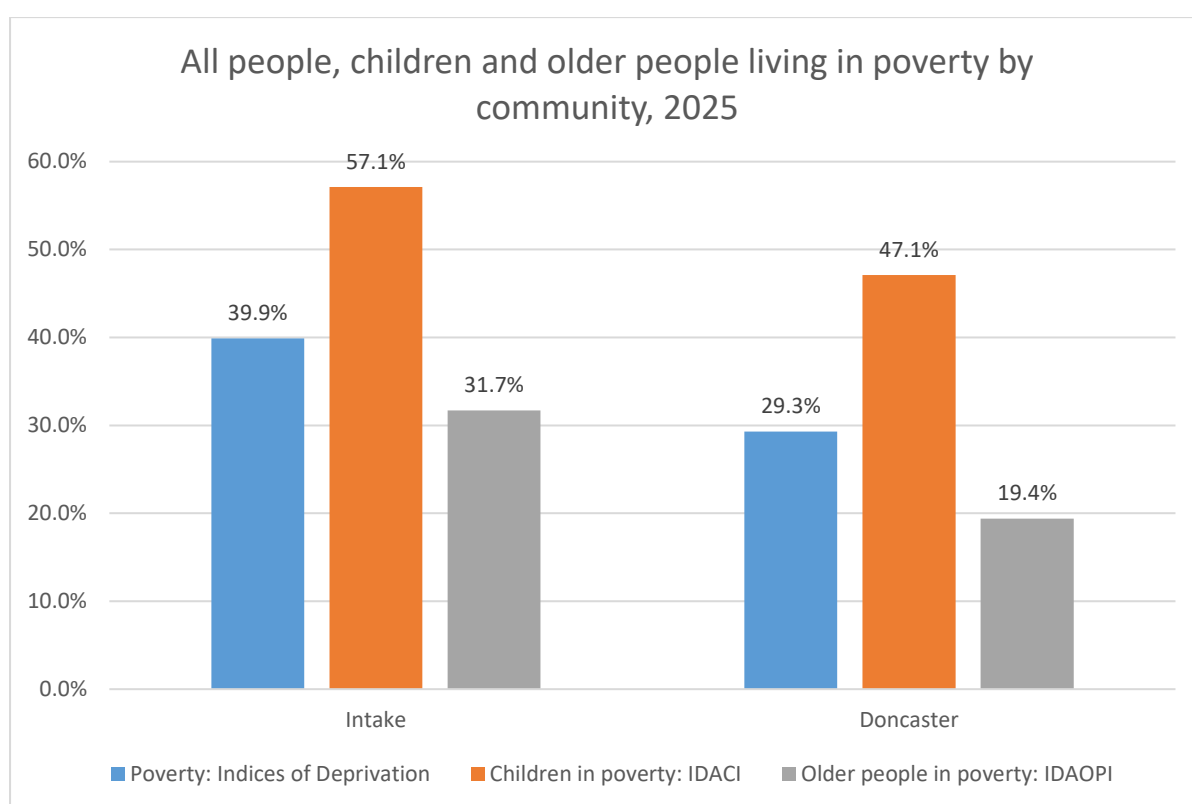


Figure 5 - Poverty Prevalence Using IMD25, Office of National Statistics, 2025

The 2021 Census data has classified households in England and Wales by four dimensions of deprivation: employment, education, health and disability, and household overcrowding.

36.4% of households in Intake are not deprived in any dimensions which is lower than Doncaster (43.7%) and England (48.4%). Moreover, 20.6% of households are deprived in two dimensions, higher than Doncaster (16.7%) and England (14.2%) and households deprived in three dimensions (6.6%) are higher than Doncaster (4.6%)

and England (3.7%). There are 0.3% residents living in deprivation in all four dimensions, higher than Doncaster's 0.2%.

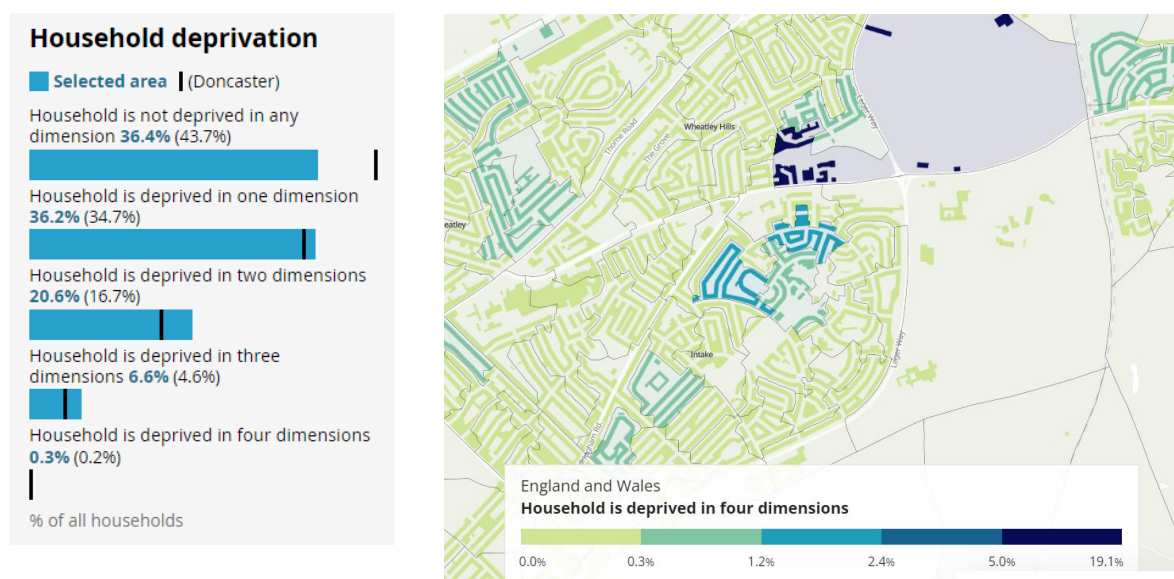


Figure 6 - Household Deprivation in Intake, Office of National Statistics, 2021

## Employment

2021 Census data indicates 41% of residents in Intake are classed as economically inactive, that is residents that are not in employment and not actively seeking employment. 25.7% of Intake are not in employment but worked in the last 12 months in comparison to Doncaster (61.6%), it is important to note this data is likely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, 35.2% of residents self-report as never worked in comparison to England (25.6%) and Doncaster (27.2%). This is also reflected in the high proportion of residents aged over 16 years of age (41.9%) who are economically inactive in comparison to Doncaster (41.9%) and England (39.1%).

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA 2022) shows the percentages of residents claiming universal credit. In the Intake and Wheatley ward 4.76% of residents are claiming this benefit, which is the eighth highest in the whole of Doncaster.

Of those who work, the majority of people work full time (59.8%) which is slightly lower to that of Doncaster (60.7%) but 0.01% higher than England (59.1%). Part time working in Intake (23.1%) is higher than the Doncaster rate (20.7%) and England (19.5%).

The census has also showed us the professions of residents in Intake, with Elementary occupations – simple and routine tasks/first level skill roles being the highest (26.5%) which is significantly higher than Doncaster (16.5%) and more than double that of England (10.5%).

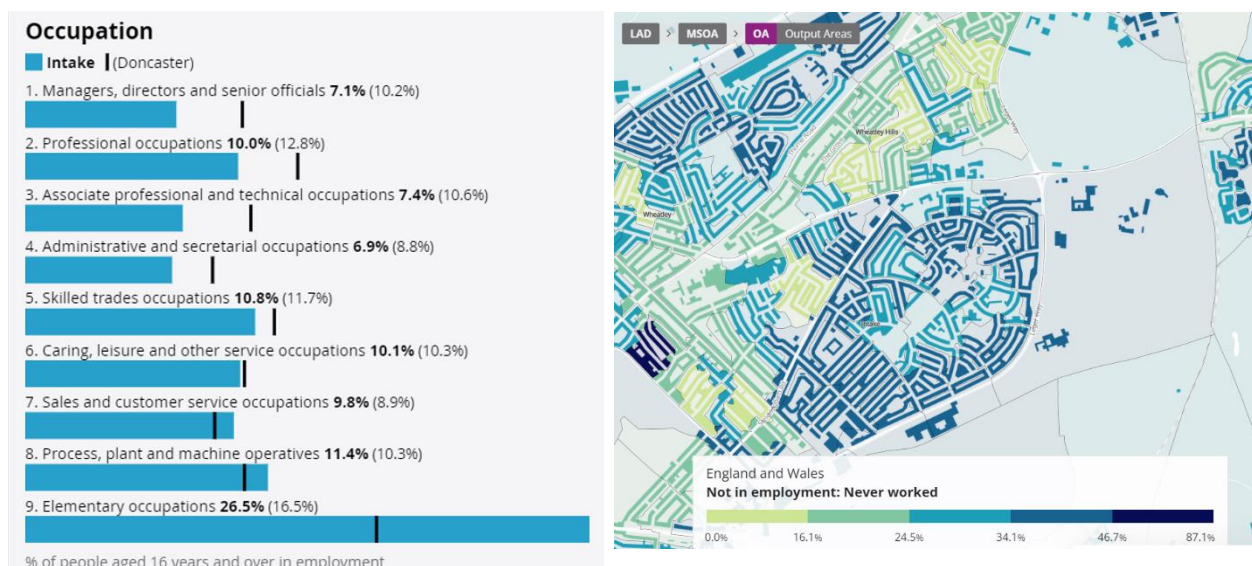


Figure 7 - Occupations and Employment History in Intake, Office of National Statistics, 2021

There are significantly fewer over 16-year-olds in Intake (18.5%) with a Level 4 qualification compared to Doncaster (22.7%) and significantly more people over 16 years old in Intake (28.8%) with no qualifications than Doncaster (24.6%).

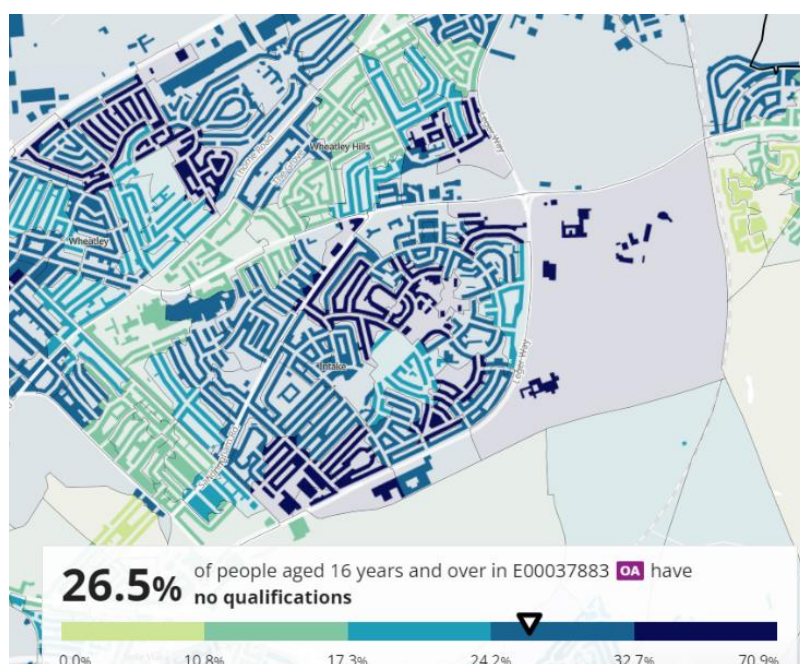


Figure 8 – Percentage of People Aged 16 Years and Over with No Qualifications, Office of National Statistics, 2021

## Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty is defined as a household living on a lower income which is not deemed reasonable enough to warm a home sufficiently. As of 2023 in Doncaster 16.1% of the



population live in fuel poverty, which is significantly higher than England (11.4%) and Doncaster ranks as the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region and the highest in South Yorkshire. In 2020, 21.8% of adults were unable to warm their homes to a reasonable standard in Intake and Wheatley ward. Data taken at MSOA level in 2020 suggests 23.6% of Intake residents are affected by fuel poverty.

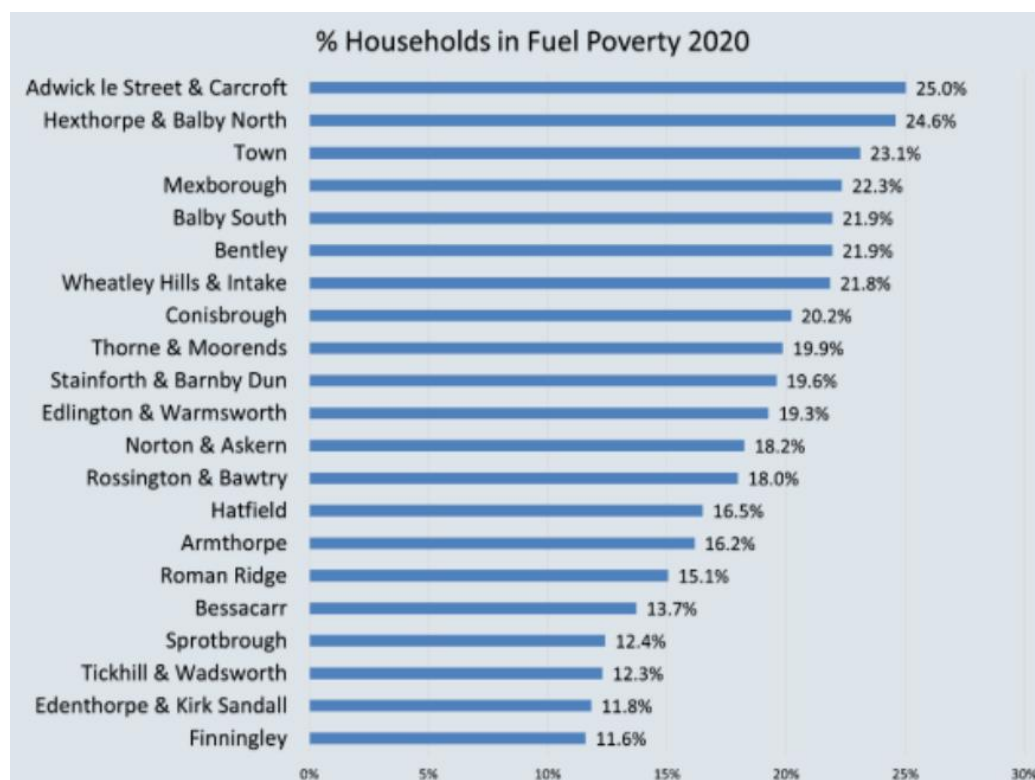


Figure 9 - Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty by Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2020

## Food Poverty

There are 7 active foodbanks in the Central locality of Doncaster. Across fiscal years 2024-2025, Central foodbanks supported 5102 individuals, 2333 single parents, 4170 families, 1488 couples and 91 'other', and ranked as the highest locality for relative level of foodbank support. The most recent data from 2025 shows that across the Central foodbanks the highest number of people supported by type were individuals and single parents. This has changed from fiscal year 2024-2025 data where there were significantly more couples seeking support. The figure below shows the count and type of residents supported throughout 2024-2025.

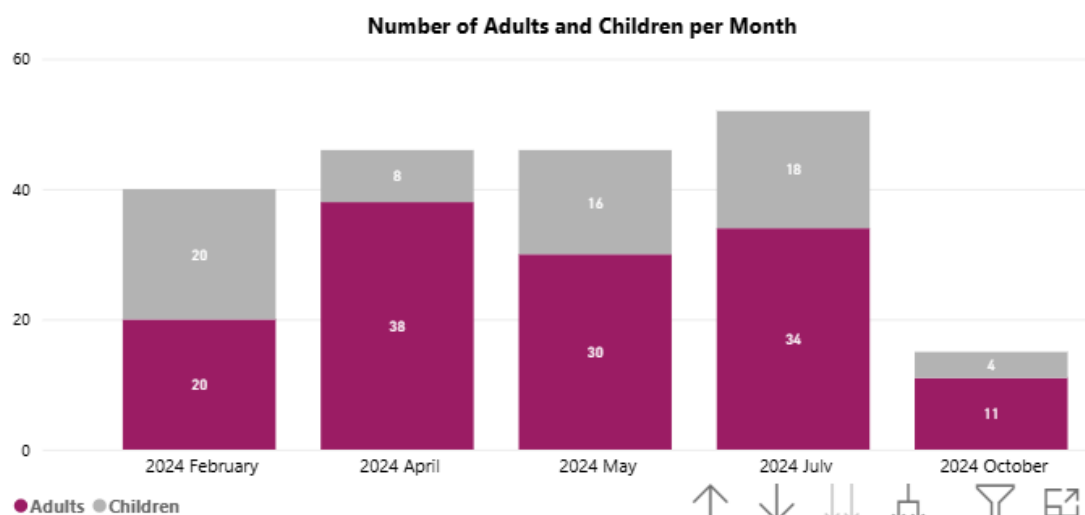


Figure 10 - Number of People Accessing Central Foodbanks 2024, City of Doncaster Council, 2025

Although there is no foodbank situated in Intake, the closest foodbank is located in the neighbouring community of Wheatley and operates from St Paul's Church.

The most recent foodbank data from 2025 shows the top five reasons for accessing foodbanks across the borough are: cost of living (602 residents), low income (524 residents), benefits delay (468 residents), debt (456 residents) and benefit changes (447 residents). The figure below shows a tree map chart showing an overview of the reasons residents are requiring foodbank support.

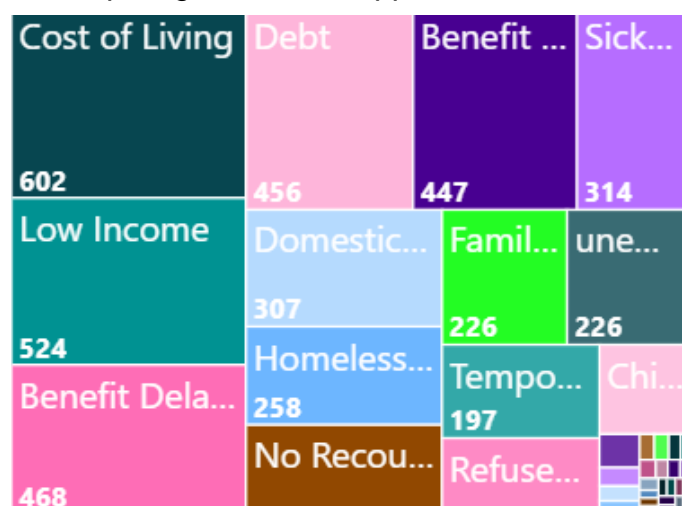


Figure 11 - Reasons Residents are Requiring Foodbank Support, City of Doncaster Council, 2025

### The Bread-and-Butter Thing

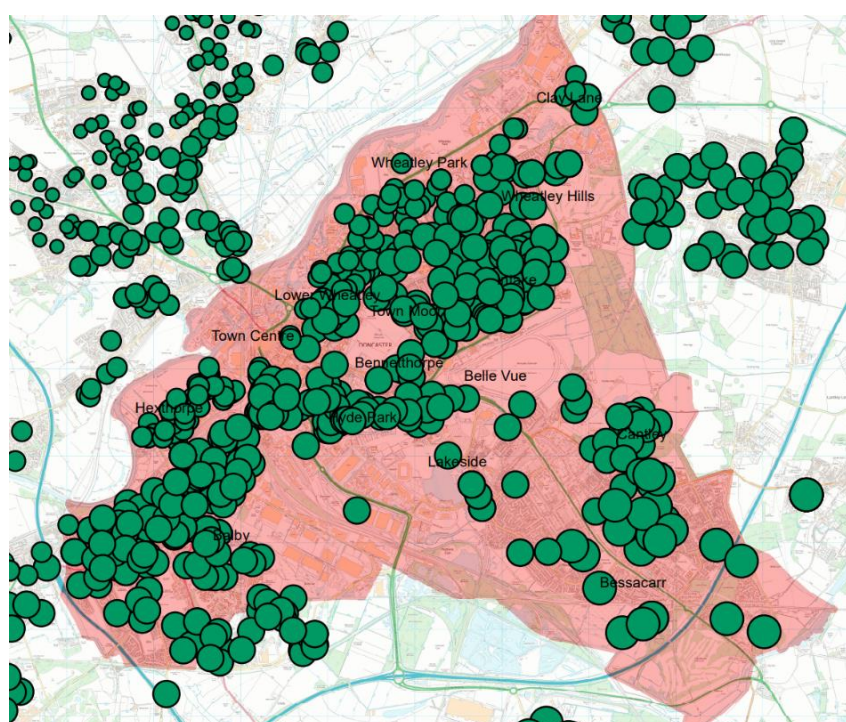
There are 5 The Bread-and-Butter-Thing (TBBT) Hubs based in the following communities across the borough: Mexborough, Rossington, Carcroft, Thorne and Hexthorpe. Each site offers 80 residents the opportunity to access affordable food, ensuring 400 residents per week get the help they need. The purpose is to reduce poverty premiums that families in low-income areas can face, to reduce waste by

identifying edible surplus food in the UK food sector and redistributing it and to build resilience within the communities.

The mobile food hub gives access to nutritious and affordable food taken into the heart of communities starved of money, food, and resources. The food parcels are based on a weekly shop providing essential produce for families including fresh fruit and veg, chilled goods and cupboard staples. By discounting a family's shopping, a members average weekly saving is £26.50.

The King's Cross Church in Hexthorpe operates the only TBBT in the central locality. The TBBT provides residents with food parcels from surplus food at an affordable price and aims to help people move up the food ladder by acting as a financial bridge and helping with cost of living. Although TBBT is not close to residents in Intake, it's open to any residents in Doncaster and Figure 13 shows the postcode s residents accessing TBBT and may are from Intake.

In 2024 across the five sites, 3241 residents accessed TBBT, and 1596 volunteering opportunities were filled. The map below shows the postcode areas of residents in Central Doncaster accessing TBBT throughout fiscal year 2024/25 and indicates dense clusters in areas of higher deprivation including Intake, Wheatley, City Centre, Clay Lane, Hexthorpe and Balby with some postcodes accumulated in less deprived areas such as Cantley and Bessacarr. The access data suggests residents from various areas in Central Doncaster are receiving support from discounted food parcels via TBBT, but particularly residents from more deprived communities.



*Figure 12 Postcode Map Showing Residents Accessing TBBT Throughout Fiscal Year 2024/25, The Brad and Butter Things, 2025*

## Citizens Advise Doncaster Borough

Citizen's Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB) are an independent charity and part of the Citizens Advice Network across England and Wales. They provide free, confidential, and impartial advice and campaign on money, benefit, housing, or employment issues affecting people's lives. In 2020 CADB established a network of community-based outreach sites where residents can access free, impartial information, advice, and guidance. The closest outreach sites are located at People Focus Group Wellness Centre, Intake, St Pauls Church, Wheatley Park and Armthorpe Community Centre.

A total of 237 clients from Intake and Wheatley Ward have accessed support in fiscal year 2024/25, this has fallen from recent years. Since 2021, the number of people accessing support through CADB had increased year on year from 255 in fiscal year 2021-22, to 318 in 2022-23 and 408 in 2023-24. As of 2025, total income gain, that is the amount of additional income that a client receives as a result of support or intervention from CADB, has increased to £20,616,502 across Doncaster. £219,038 of which was generated in latest full fiscal year 2024/25 from Wheatley and Intake ward. As ward data includes residents across Wheatley and Intake, the postcode map below indicates where residents are accessing support from Intake.

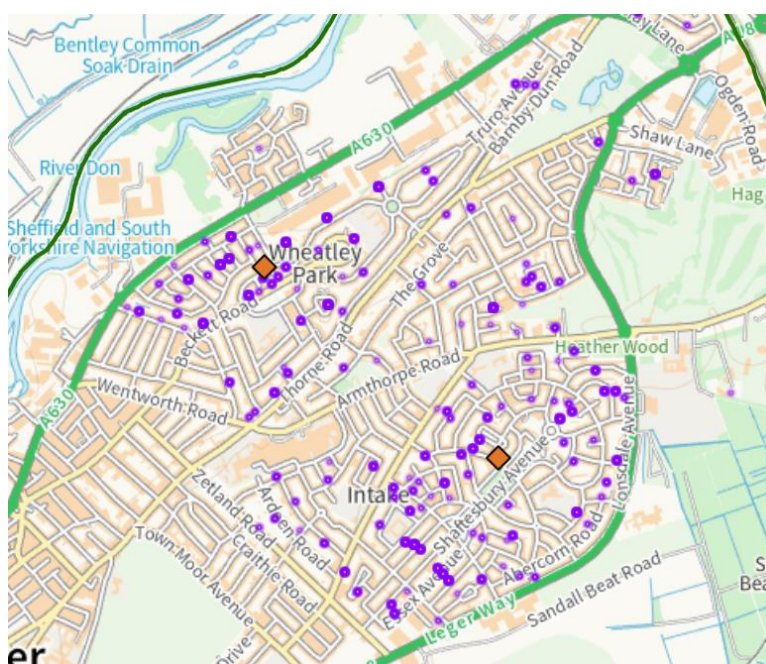


Figure 13 - Postcode Areas of Residents Accessing CADB Support Throughout Fiscal Year 2024-25, Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough, 2025

The top five reasons residents from Wheatley and Intake access support are: debt, benefits and tax credits, utilities and communications, consumer goods and services and lastly benefits universal credit. More specifically, residents report cost of living regarding fuel (including gas, electricity, oil and coal) as the primary reason for seeking support. Wheatley and Intake ranks as the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest ward in the Central locality



seeking support from CADB. The table below shows a breakdown of CADB data comparing Wheatley and Intake to the other top 5 Central wards.

Data collation information	Town			Wheatley and Intake			Hexthorpe and Balby North			Bessacarr			Balby South		
Year	22/23	23/24	24/25	22/23	23/24	24/25	22/23	23/24	24/25	22/23	23/24	24/25	22/23	23/24	24/25
Clients	463	617	421	318	408	237	283	434	349	142	183	148	133	159	140
Postcodes covered	230	272	228	181	197	152	133	174	142	93	115	108	80	102	79
Top Issue for advice/info	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt	Debt
Total Income gain	£239,509	£742,292	£333,828	£171,071	£589,869	£219,038	£243,610	£561,915	£284,999	£87,008	£270,573	£196,972	£63,323	£290,520	£302,413

Table 3 - CADB Figures for Fiscal Year 2024/25 Showing the Top 5 Wards Seeking Support, Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough, 2025

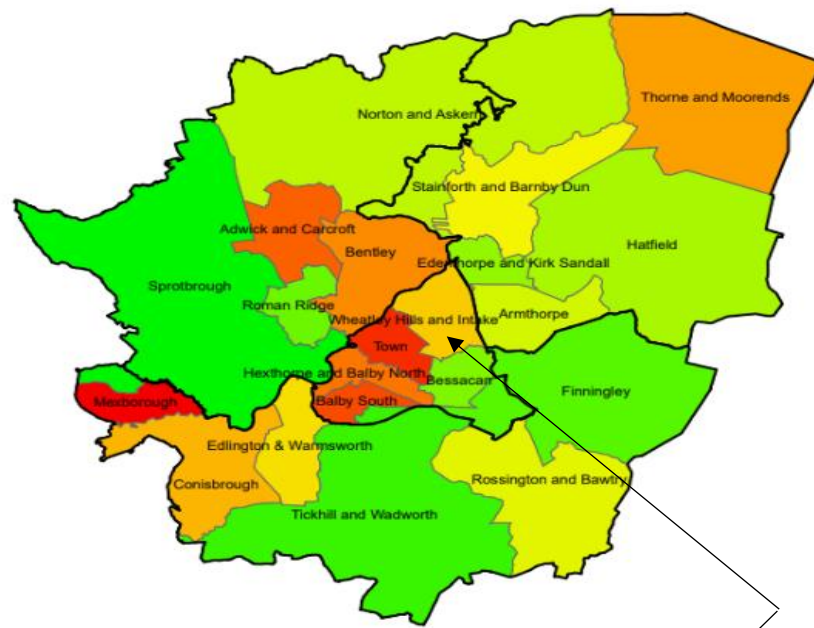
## Health Inequalities

### Life Expectancy

Life expectancies in males in Intake and Wheatley (77.2 years) and females (81.5years) are lower than the rates of Doncaster (*m*: 77.9, *f*: 82. 3) and England (*m*: 79.5, *f*: 83.2). Healthy life expectancy is the number of years a person lives in good health. Healthy life expectancy at birth for males in Intake is 59.9 years for men and 62.3 years for women compared to 57.4 for males and 56.1 for women across Doncaster.

# Life Expectancy at Birth by Ward - Male

Ward	Male-Age
Sprotbrough	82.72
Tickhill and Wadworth	82.06
Finningley	81.24
Roman Ridge	80.11
Bessacarr	79.93
Edenthorpe and Kirk Sandall	79.10
Hatfield	78.85
Norton and Asker	78.51
Armthorpe	78.47
Rossington and Bawtry	77.72
Stainforth and Barnby Dun	77.71
Edlington & Warmsworth	77.33
Wheatley Hills and Intake	77.29
Conisbrough	76.25
Thorne and Moorends	75.93
Bentley	75.87
Hexthorpe and Balby North	75.65
Adwick & Carcroft	74.98
Balby South	74.93
Town	74.67
Mexborough	74.14



# Life Expectancy at Birth by Ward - Female

Ward	Female-Age
Roman Ridge	87.16
Edenthorpe and Kirk Sandall	84.57
Bessacarr	83.83
Tickhill and Wadworth	83.76
Finningley	83.69
Sprotbrough	83.25
Norton and Asker	82.81
Hatfield	81.78
Stainforth and Barnby Dun	81.66
Wheatley Hills and Intake	81.57
Edlington & Warmsworth	81.34
Bentley	80.25
Balby South	79.90
Town	79.72
Armthorpe	79.65
Mexborough	79.55
Rossington and Bawtry	79.53
Conisbrough	79.50
Hexthorpe and Balby North	79.41
Thorne and Moorends	78.88
Adwick and Carcroft	78.30

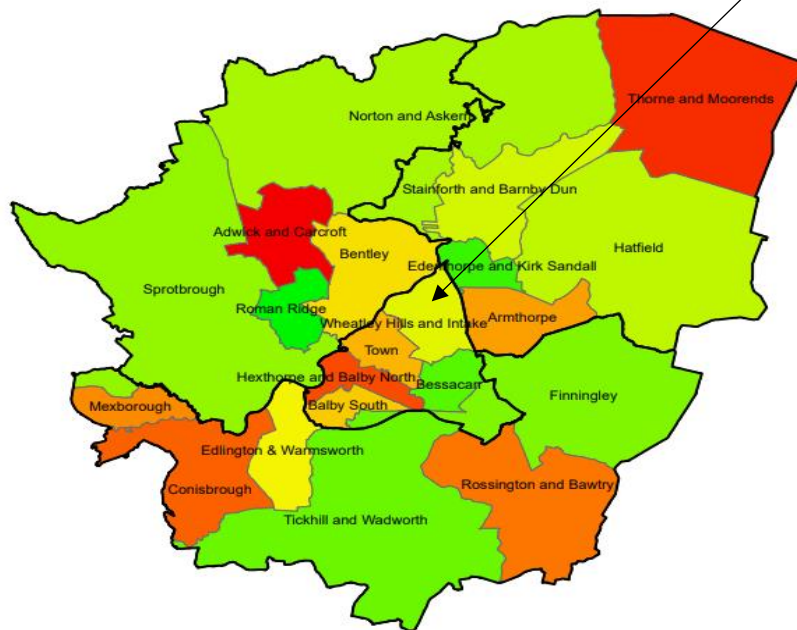


Figure 14 - Life Expectancy, Intake and Wheatley Ward for Males and Females, Office of National Statistics, 2023

## Long-Term Health Conditions

The proportion of residents with poor health in Intake and Wheatley is greater than the national rate. According to 2021 census data, over 20% of residents in Intake are reported to be living with a debilitating health condition including Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, diabetes, musculoskeletal conditions such as arthritis and depression, and is significantly higher than England (17.6%).

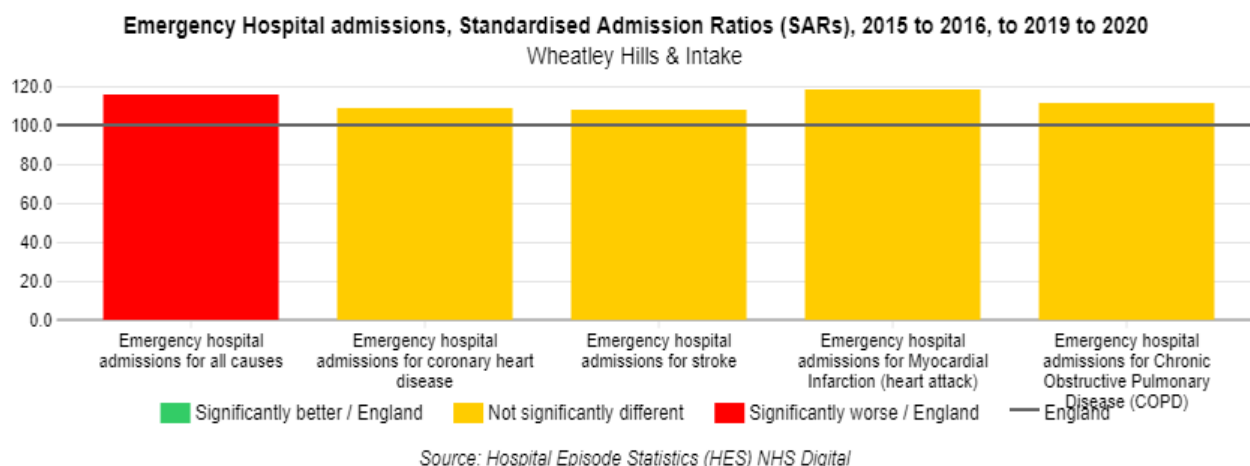


Figure 15 - Comparison of Emergency Hospital Admissions by Ward 2016/17 – 20/9-22, Office of National Statistics, 2020

Emergency hospital admissions appear to be greatly associated with heart health including conditions such as strokes heart attack and coronary heart disease. Hospital stays for self-harm are significantly higher than Doncaster and England, as are hospital stays for alcohol attributed conditions. Circulatory disease and coronary heart disease are the leading causes of death in the ward

## Incidence of Death

According to the latest data from Fingertips, mortality rates for years 2019-2023 are higher in Intake compared to Doncaster and England. All-cause mortality ISR is higher in Intake (120.9/100) compared to England as the benchmark (100/00) and Doncaster (117.1/100). Mortality from Cancer is significantly higher in Intake at 148/100 compared to the average ratio across Doncaster (113.9/100) and England (100/100). When looking at mortality in under 75's, Intake has higher mortality (132.4/110) than Doncaster (123.3/100) and England (100/100). Deaths considered preventable in under 75's are also higher in Intake (139.9/100) compared to Doncaster (132.9/100) and England as the comparator (100/100). Other than Cancer, death from coronary heart disease is the most prevalent reason for mortality in Intake, similar to the Doncaster average, with a ratio of 144.6/100 compared to 142.2/100 for Doncaster and 100/100 for England as the benchmark.

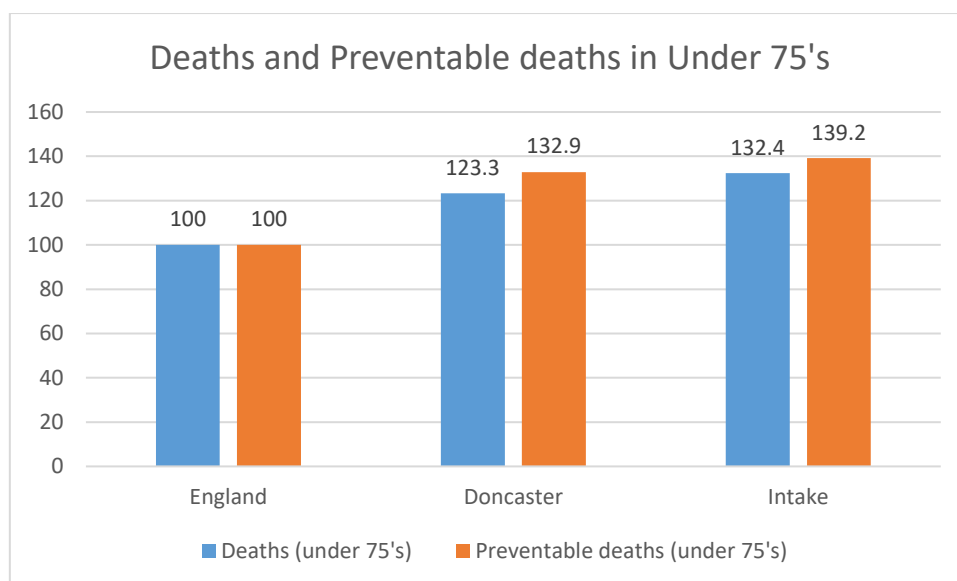


Figure 16 - Deaths and Preventable Deaths in Under 75's Across Years 2019-2023, Office of National Statistics, 2023

## Alcohol

The data supplied by Public Health Fingertips shows that Intake is the 3rd highest area of Doncaster and 2<sup>nd</sup> highest area in the Central locality for hospital admissions due to alcohol attributable conditions with a ISR of 154.8 per 100 compared to Doncaster (125.1 per 100), using England as the reference population (100 per 100).

England	—	1,309,386	100.0	
Doncaster	—	9,315	125.1	
Bentley & Toll Bar	—	310	174.6	
Hexthorpe & Balby North	—	260	172.9	
Intake	—	331	154.8	
Belle Vue & Town Fields	—	360	153.8	
Conisbrough North	—	257	151.9	
Mexborough West	—	315	151.7	
Conisbrough South	—	268	150.0	
Moorends	—	207	147.2	
Central Doncaster & Hyde Park	—	366	143.9	
Edlington	—	242	142.3	
Cantley Park	—	200	138.7	
Balby Carr	—	255	136.1	
Mexborough East	—	206	133.3	
Askern, Campsall & Norton	—	379	133.2	
Thorne	—	372	132.6	
Bentley Rise	—	187	131.3	
New Rossington	—	211	131.2	
Adwick le Street & Woodlands	—	314	131.0	
Stainforth	—	229	126.8	
Carcroft	—	246	122.2	

Figure 17 - Top 20 MSOA's for Rate of Hospital Admissions due to Alcohol Attributable Conditions 2017-2021

## Smoking

13.5% of Intake and Wheatley ward are smokers, which is lower than Doncaster (17.6%) but significantly higher than England (10.4%).

Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) estimates smoking costs Doncaster £335 million per year, the combined cost of smoking-related medical treatment via hospital admission and primary care services is £16.5 million. Social care costs due to smoking amounts to an estimated £115 million annually in Doncaster with the majority being lost to informal care costs from friends and family (£64.3 million).

In Wheatley Hills and Intake ward, the gross annual cost of smoking as of Spring 2024 was £14.5 million. An estimated £4.72 million is spent annually on tobacco products in Wheatley Hills and Intake and the national average spend on tobacco per smoker now stands at £2486. Smoking has a significant impact on employment and productivity, in Wheatley Hills and Intake the total cost due to lost productivity from smoking was estimated at £8.79 million which is significantly higher than the borough average (£6.5M) and the second highest across electoral wards in Doncaster (ASH 2024).

## Childhood Development

A child's early experiences are vital in providing the foundations for children to develop healthily and happily. Children being born into deprivation and living amongst deprivation in their early years are more likely to experience a wide range of health problems, fall behind their peers, and face employment problems in adult life. The quality of early experiences is important as children develop, providing opportunity for motor (physical), intellectual (language and communication), cognitive and socio-emotional development.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. In Intake, 57.1% of children are classed as living in child poverty, this is higher than the Doncaster rate (47.1%).



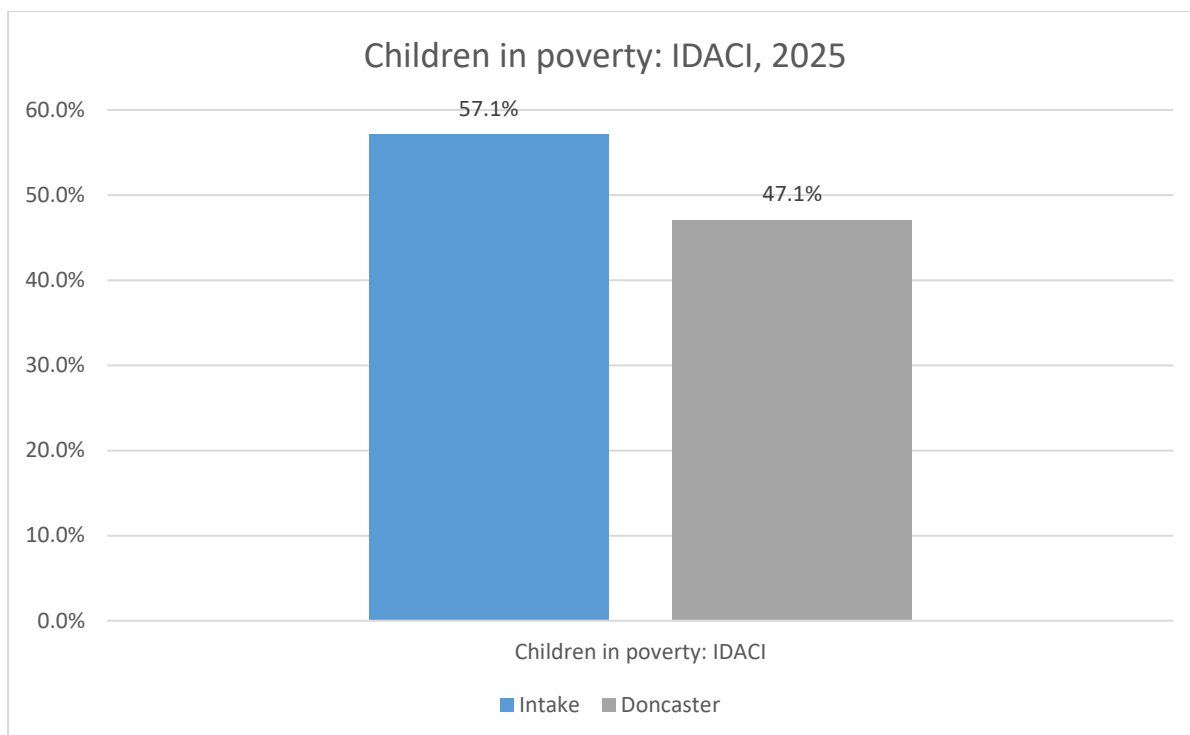


Figure 18 - Children in Poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (aged 0 to 15), Office of National Statistics, 2025

## Childhood Obesity

Children in Intake classified as overweight (including obese) at reception age is 26.1%, significantly higher than England (22.6%) but the same as Doncaster (26.1%). This trend continues into year 6 where 39.2% of children are overweight (including obese) compares to Doncaster (28.3%) is significantly higher than England (21.6%).

The table below shows the most recent combined data from years 2021/22-2023/24 at community level, indicating lower than average overweight and obese in reception age children in Intake but significantly higher rates of overweight and obese in older children when looking at year 6. The data suggests that more children in Intake have a healthier weight at reception age, but more children are overweight and obese at year 6.

	Intake	Doncaster	England
Reception age overweight (including obese)	19.1%	25.8%	21.9%
Reception age obese (including severely obese)	10.3%	12.1%	9.6%
Year 6 overweight (including obese)	45.7%	40.3%	36.7%
Year 6 obese (including severely obese)	28.4%	26.6%	22.7%

Table 4 - Overweight and Obesity in Reception and Year 6 Children Combined Years 2021/22-2023/24

## Childhood Health

Emergency admissions in under 5s are lower in Intake and Wheatley Ward (86.4 per 1,000) than Doncaster (91.1 per 1000) and significantly lower than England (140.7 per 1000). Emergency hospital admissions for under 15-year-olds in the ward (157.8 per 10000 compared to Doncaster (161.6 per 10000) and Ward rates are significantly worse than England (127.9 per 10000).

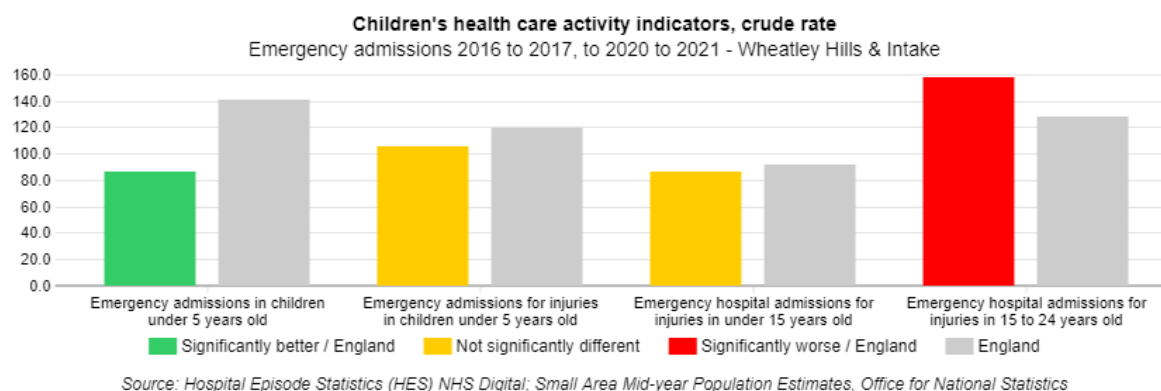


Figure 19 - Children's Hospital Admissions, Intake and Wheatley, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Hospital admissions amongst children and 15–24-year-olds are increasingly likely in Intake (152.2 people per 10,000). This means 85 residents aged 15-24 per 10,000 will be admitted to hospital for injuries in Intake. Distribution across genders, causes of admissions to hospital and specific ages of patients are unknown so no further association or relationship can be determined.

## School Attainment

School attainment for pupils in Intake at Key Stage 2 (KS2) has fluctuated over recent years, and 48% of children with an Intake postcode achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics in 2022/23. In 2023/24 only 35% of KS2 pupils of pupils achieved the expected standard. Most recent data from 2024/25 shows the percentage of pupils reaching expected standard has risen to 62%, which is higher than the Doncaster average that year (59%).

At Key Stage 4 (KS4), each pupil is given an Attainment 8 score (a score out of 90) based on their 8 best GCSE grades including English, Maths and at least 3 other traditional academic GCSEs (sciences, languages, and humanities). Other qualifications at an equivalent level (e.g. BTECs) can also count towards the score. GCSE attainment 8 score has been slowly decreasing in Intake since 2022/23, falling from 44.6 in 2022/23 to 43.5 in 2023/24 and 39.2 most recently in 2024/25, which is lower than the Doncaster average of 44. In summary, pupils on average in Intake are outperforming their peers across Doncaster at KS2, but underperforming at KS4 compared to Doncaster.

## Pupil Lifestyle Survey

The Pupil Lifestyle Survey is conducted by City of Doncaster Council to provide valuable data on children and young people's health-related behaviour, through an anonymous school-based questionnaire. Data from the survey has provided a set of Doncaster-wide figures at key points in children and young people's development; KS2, 3 and 4. The 2024 Pupil Lifestyle Survey had 3810 participants with 227 from Wheatley Hills and Intake ward. Wheatley and Intake has a relatively equal split of boys and girls at 52% and 47% respectively with 70% of pupils reporting themselves as white ethnicity and 22% as ethnic minority. 39% of pupils reported English as their second language, the 2nd highest ward in the borough and significantly higher than Doncaster (23%).

Wheatley and Intake pupils had higher rates of long-standing illnesses at 16%, joint highest across Doncaster. 11% of pupils from this ward said they were young carers which was the second highest in Doncaster with the average amount of pupils with caring responsibilities in Doncaster at 7%. When asked about bullying, safety and home life, only 73% of pupils felt they get love and support at home, lower than the Doncaster average of 77% and the number of pupils who had experienced bullying within the past 12 months was also higher than average at 33% compared to 28% on average. 84% of pupils in Wheatley and Intake said they feel safe at home compared to 88% across Doncaster.

When looking at the wider community outside of school, 69% said they feel able to get involved in the community which is significantly higher than the Doncaster average of 59% and something that goes against a falling average trend for the borough suggesting better community activity and cohesion in Wheatley and Intake.

## Family Hubs

Family Hubs are local, community-based centres that offer integrated services for families from the early stages of life covering conception and early childhood up to adolescence, and up to age 25 for individuals with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). Family Hubs offer early years and parental support including antenatal and postnatal care, baby and toddler classes, infant feeding, parenting programmes, SEND pathways and specialist support for mental health, domestic abuse, welfare and substance misuse. Family Hubs provide welcoming community spaces for families, bringing together education, health, social care, and wellbeing services in one facility and cater for a broad spectrum of needs. There are twelve Family Hubs across Doncaster, with three located in the Central locality which include Central, Balby and Wheatley Family Hubs.

Membership data shows the percentage of eligible children signed up to Family Hubs. In Q4 of fiscal year 2024-2025 membership of children in Intake was 56% for children

aged 0-8 weeks, 70% for 0-1 year and 11-month-old children and 82% for children aged between 0-4 years and 11 months. In comparison, average membership across all Family Hubs in Central across all ages for fiscal year 2024-2025 was 84%, but Intake falls lower than this across all ages.

Access data includes the percentage of children using Family Hubs services once or twice and engagement figures indicate the number of children seen three or more times. Engagement is lower in Intake compared to other wards, especially at age 0-1 years and 11 months (34%). Engagement increases to 64% when including all ages up to 0-4 years and 11 months but Intake remains lower than the average when compared to other areas. When looking at the average yearly access and engagement figures from Central Family Hubs across Central communities (including all ages) the data shows access (81%) and engagement (66%) is higher than in Intake.

	<b>0-8 weeks</b>	<b>0-1 year and 11 months</b>	<b>0-4 years and 11 months</b>
Membership	56%	70%	82%
Access	NA	58%	79%
Engagement	NA	34%	64%

*Table 5 - Family Hub Membership, Access & Engagement Figures from Intake Q4 Fiscal Year 2024-25, City of Doncaster Council, 2025*

	<b>Central Family Hubs</b>
Membership	84%
Access	81%
Engagement	66%

*Table 6 - Central Locality Family Hub Children's Membership, Access and Engagement Figures Across all Ages Fiscal Year 2024/25, City of Doncaster Council, 2025*

There are several factors that could contribute to membership, access and engagement figures which must be considered when interpreting data. A complex relationship exists between socioeconomic, cultural, education, deprivation and independence as well as other factors and indicators which can influence these rates. Data across all recorded age groups is available in the table below.

Family Hubs facilitate 2-Year-Old Funding Entitlement for families which provides up to 15 hours of free early education or childcare per week for 38 weeks of the year. The latest data from Summer 2025 indicates 62.4% of eligible children in Doncaster have taken up 2-year-old funding when recorded at the start of term, and this was 57.6% for Intake. When looking at late starters for the same year, Doncaster saw 64% take-up in comparison to 59.4% in Intake. 2-year-old funding uptake is lower across Central

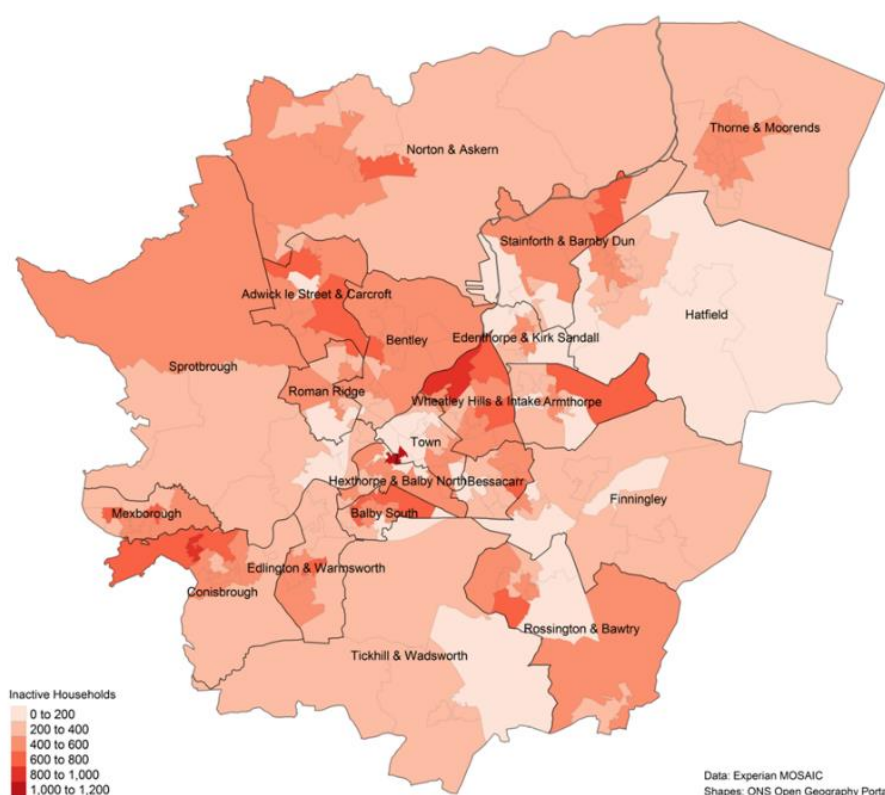


Family Hubs in Summer 2025 at the beginning of term (54.5%) and for late starters (56.4%) compared to Doncaster 62.4% and 64% respectively.

## Physical Activity

It is known that Doncaster has more physically inactive adults, and fewer physically active adults than the national average. 28.9% of adults in Doncaster are physically inactive, which is significantly higher than the England rate (23.4%). Additionally, the number of physically active adults in Doncaster is lower than the England rate, at 59.3% and 65.9% respectively.

The Mosaic map below shows where there are high numbers of inactive households across Doncaster. Data is mapped to LSOA however wards are shown and labelled for orientation. This data has been matched to the number of children and young people living in deprived and inactive households. Mosaic data shows a high percentage of the population in Intake and Wheatley Hills ward do not engage in any moderate intensity physical activity. This falls in line with Acorn data which shows 43.7% and 41.9% of Intake and Wheatley Hills residents, respectively, have reported they never engage in moderate intensity physical activity. Also, 39.6% of residents in Wheatley Park and 30.3% of residents in Lower Wheatley do not engage in any physical activity. Therefore, nearly half of the population are leading a sedentary lifestyle.



In 2019 Get Doncaster Moving's Local Delivery Pilot (LDP) conducted three insight phases to establish how inequalities affect physical activity levels of Intake residents. Phase 2 insight reports COM-B (Capabilities, Opportunities, Motivation and Behaviour) (Capabilities, Opportunities, Motivation and Behaviour) factors that can affect an individual's levels of physical activity. Lack of capabilities reported were typically centred around structured sport and exercise sessions. Resident knowledge of physical activity and its benefits were strong amongst both active and inactive residents. However, it was highlighted that they were far less familiar with what constitutes physical activity, suggesting guidance around 'what counts' as physical activity is needed.

## Physical Activity Children and Young People

Data from the Pupil Lifestyle Survey 2022 reports 52% of children walk to school and 32% are active one to two days per week, whilst 26% reported as being active three or four days and 38% on five or more occasions during the week. In 2024, the amount of pupils walking to school has decreased to 48%, with 98% of pupils reporting being active in the last 7 days and 53% are active at least 5 days a week, an increase from 38% in previous years. Getting hot and tired during physical activity and being shy about my body were the two most common answers given by pupils when asked why they did not participate in physical activity in 2022. This has since changed to pupils feeling like they are not good at physical activity as the main barrier to being active in 2024.

## Active Travel

More than half (55.2%) of residents in employment in Intake travel less than 10km to work and 13.3% travel less than 10km to 30km. However, 52.6% drive to work, lower than Doncaster (57.9%). 2.9% travel by bike and 1.2% travel by foot.

## Green Spaces/Parks

There are two children's play parks situated in Intake – Essex Avenue Park and Shaftsbury Avenue Park which both have toddler or junior play areas, with playing fields and multi-use game areas. Intake also has several green spaces within proximity; Town Fields towards the City Centre is within walkable distance, along with Sandall Park located in Wheatley, and Town Moor golf course between Intake and Cantley. Grove Gardens is also close to Intake, located between Wheatley Hills and Intake communities, and is part of Get Doncaster Moving's Future Park plans. Works started in Summer 2025 following engagement with the local community which involved gathering feedback to develop the park.

# Community Information

## Population size

- Intake Population: 8,800

## Age Profile

The population of Intake has a younger demographic with significantly more 19–39-year-olds. There significantly fewer residents over the age of 55 years.

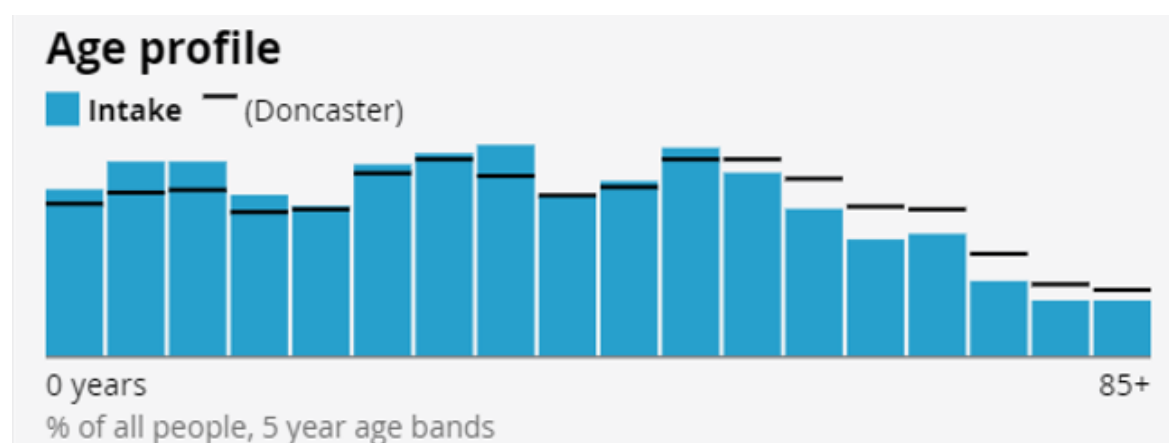


Figure 21 - Age Profiles of Intake Community, Office of National Statistics, 2021

## Population & Diversity

The Census 2021 data shows that Intake has a large BAME community compared to other wards in Doncaster. Around 14.5% of residents in Intake stated their ethnicity as 'not White UK,' although the specific categories and languages spoken are unknown. 'White UK' is the predominant group amongst Intake residents (84.5%).

Ethnic Group	Intake	Doncaster	England
Asian	8.4%	2.9%	9.6%
Black	1.5%	1.2%	4.2%
White	84.5%	93.1%	81.0%
Other ethnicity	4.6%	2.7%	5.2%

Table 7 - Ethnicity Compared to Doncaster and England, Office of National Statistics, 2021

## Housing

Housing conditions and the surrounding environment can have profound impacts upon residents' health and exacerbate health inequalities. The area has a high density of housing. Semi-detached housing makes up more than half of the properties in Intake and Wheatley Hills. There is also a mixture of traditional terraced housing, flats,

detached and bungalow housing. Flats make up just 9-10% of the properties on offer. Of these houses, an average of 37% have two or more people living in them. Nevertheless, one-person households appear more frequently across the community compared to Doncaster as a whole.

Intake has a significantly lower number of people who outright own their property (24.3%) compared to Doncaster (33.6%) and England (32.5%). A sizeable number of residents in Intake live in socially rented housing (30.7%) compared to Doncaster (17%) and England (17.1%). Intake residents (28%) on average have a similar percentage of people who own their property with a mortgage or loan when comparing this across Doncaster (29.6%) and England (29.8%).

St Leger Homes is the main provider of Doncaster's of Social Housing. St Leger Homes own 1144 properties in Intake and this comprises of Bedsits (8) 1 bed bungalows (99), 2 bed bungalows (60), 3 bed bungalows (1), 1 bed flats (86), 2 bed flats (118), 3 bed flats (36), 4 bed flats (1), 3 bed maisonettes (25), 2 bed houses (132), 3 bed houses (566), 4 bed houses (12) and homeless family properties (13).

The majority of the social housing renters are aged between 46-65 years old. St Leger Homes also has a large outstanding amount of rent arrears from those living in Intake. In 2021/2022 the amount owed was £125,966, and this amount increased in 2022/2023 to £155,792. In 23/24 rent arrears rose to £166,832.81 and the latest report in 24/25 shows rent arrears is up to £177,895.72 which ranks as the highest in the Central area and second highest in the borough behind Mexborough (£250,613.69).



Figure 22 - Map of Socially Rented Properties in Intake, Office of National Statistics, 2021



## Community Safety

Community safety remains a top priority for residents and stakeholders across Doncaster. Feedback from a range of engagement activities consistently highlights concerns around anti-social behaviour, crime, and perceptions of safety. People want cleaner, more vibrant and welcoming neighbourhoods, supported by effective policing, youth engagement, and thoughtful environmental design.

To help achieve this, we're committed to a city-wide approach that combines proactive and reactive measures through a layered crime prevention strategy—primary, secondary, and tertiary—designed to make every community safer.

If you'd like to stay informed or take action, you can find detailed crime statistics for your neighbourhood at [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk). To report issues or concerns, visit [www.yourlifedoncaster.co.uk/safer-city-how-to-report-issues](http://www.yourlifedoncaster.co.uk/safer-city-how-to-report-issues).

## The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership

The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership is working together to make Doncaster a safer, stronger place for everyone. The partnership focuses on six key priorities that tackle issues affecting our communities:

- **Reducing anti-social behaviour** – making our streets and public spaces welcoming for all.
- **Reducing crime and re-offending** – supporting people to make positive choices and preventing repeat offences.
- **Tackling serious and organised crime** – protecting our communities from organised criminality and criminal networks.
- **Reducing substance and alcohol misuse** – helping people access support and reducing harm.
- **Tackling domestic and sexual abuse** – ensuring victims get the help they need and holding perpetrators to account.
- **Reducing violence and violent crime** – creating safer neighbourhoods for families and young people.

Together, these priorities aim to build a Doncaster where everyone feels safe and supported.

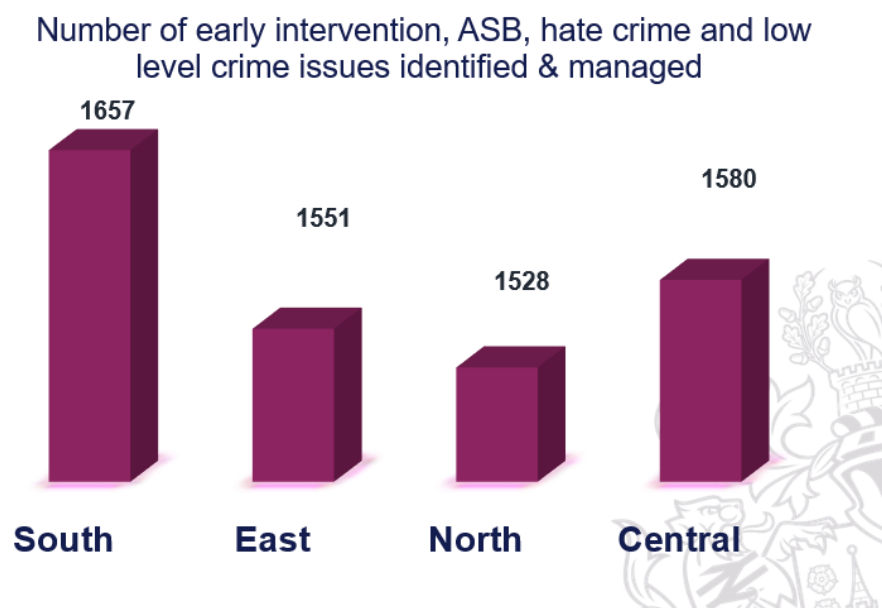
## Community Voice / Key Safety Concerns

People in Central Doncaster told us that safety feels very mixed—some areas feel secure, while others are struggling with anti-social behaviour and environmental issues. Residents spoke about loitering, street drinking, and intimidation in certain

hotspots, alongside concerns about fly-tipping and poorly maintained public spaces. Many said they want more visible policing and enforcement to tackle these problems and restore confidence. There's also a call for better youth services and safe spaces to reduce disruption and give young people positive options. Overall, the community wants cleaner streets, stronger enforcement, and more opportunities to bring people together and rebuild pride in Central Doncaster.

## Anti-Social Behaviour

Data provided by City of Doncaster Council shows that the number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents, early intervention, hate crimes and low-level crime in the Central locality is the second highest for Doncaster.



*Figure 23 - Number of Early Interventions, ASB, Hate Crime and Low-Level Crime Issues, Identified and Managed in Doncaster 2023-24, City of Doncaster Council, 2024*

Upon further breakdown the data shows that from 1580 incidents/reports, 349 of them are recorded as being in the Wheatley and Intake ward.

Through partnership working with South Yorkshire Police (SYP) data has been provided of ASB incidents reported to the police. The Central Locality is currently having the highest number of ASB reports.

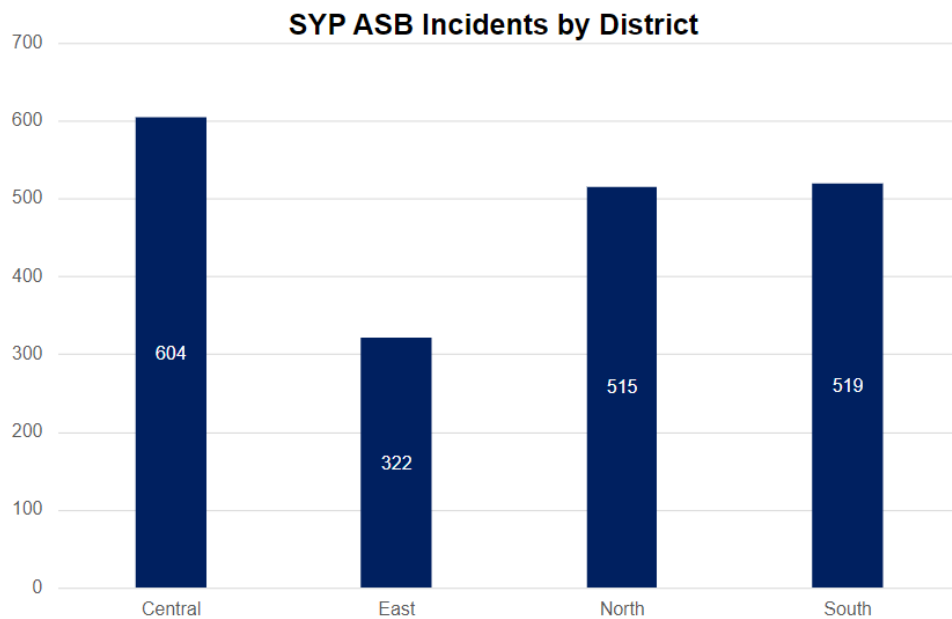


Figure 24 - ABS Incidents in Doncaster by Locality, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

## Vulnerable Victims

The number of vulnerable victims for each Locality is also recorded from the table below, and Central is the second highest area of Doncaster. East Locality (82) has double that of Central (41) but likewise Central has more than double of the North Locality (22).

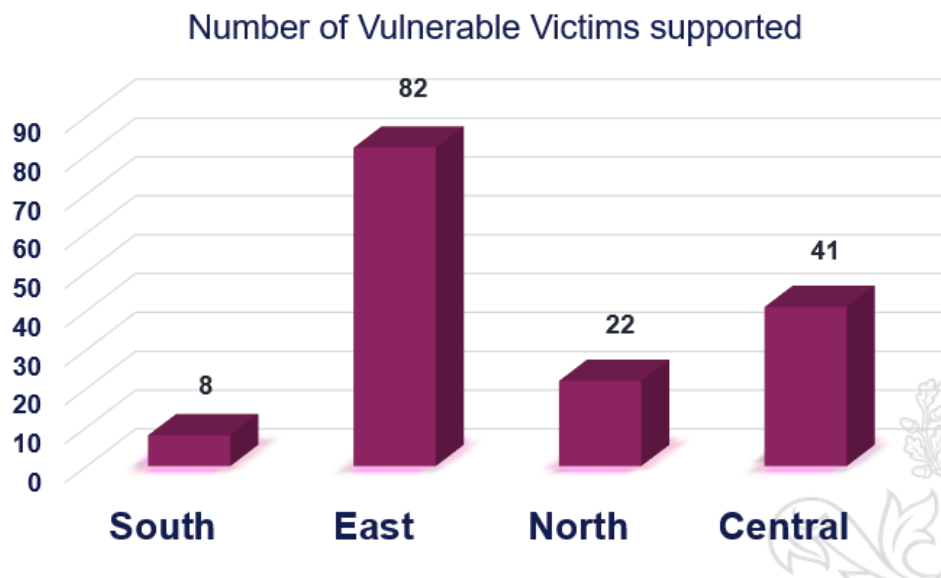


Figure 25 - Number of Vulnerable Victims Supported in Doncaster by Locality, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

Of the 41 vulnerable residents recorded in Central Doncaster, 16 of them are based in the Wheatley/Clay Lane & Intake ward. These residents are linked to neighbour ASB, drug dealing and criminal activity.

## Wellbeing Service

This service is run by City of Doncaster Stronger Neighbourhood Team. The Wellbeing Service helps residents with financial support, physical and mental health, housing, and social isolation to prevent escalation into social care services.

Community Ranking for using service	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025 Q4
1	Wheatley & Intake	Wheatley & Intake	Wheatley & Intake	Town
2	Rossington & Bawtry	Rossington & Bawtry	Bessacarr & Cantley	Hexthorpe and Balby North
3	Thorne & Moorends	Mexborough	Mexborough	Rossington
4	Adwick & Carcroft	Adwick & Carcroft	Hexthorpe & Balby North and Bentley	Thorne and Moorends
5	Town/City Ward	Bessacarr & Cantley	Rossington & Bawtry and Town/City Ward	Norton & Askern

Table 8 - Top 5 Wards using the Wellbeing Service, City of Doncaster Council, 2025

Wheatley and Intake	Theme Supported
1	Financial
2	Housing and Living Environment
3	Mental and Emotional Health

Table 9 - Top 3 Most Common Themes Residents are Accessing the Wellbeing Service for support, City of Doncaster Council, 2025

## Community Investment

As of July 2025, there has been £12.3 million worth of investment delivered in the Central locality from Doncaster Delivering Together. This investment has been successfully applied for by partners and Voluntary Community and Faith Sector (VCFS) groups. The top 3 areas of funding spend has gone to increasing community spirit (£879,798.09), mental health support and awareness (£594,269.79), and using and improving community assets (£562,444.14).

Wheatley and Intake has had significant investment over the last few years, and as of April 2025, Wheatley and Intake has received £539,651 worth of delivered projects. The top three areas of investment for Intake have gone towards increasing financial security, increasing community spirit and utilising community assets. Some examples of community investments in Wheatley and Intake ward are the installation of Changing Places toilets at Sandall Park, funding towards community litter picking

projects and foodbank support. Also, money has been put towards running community events such as Sandall Park Princess and Superhero Day, the Sensory Light Garden and other community events as well as investment into green spaces including Grove Gardens as part of Get Doncaster Moving's Future Parks initiative to improve quality, sustainability and access to green spaces.

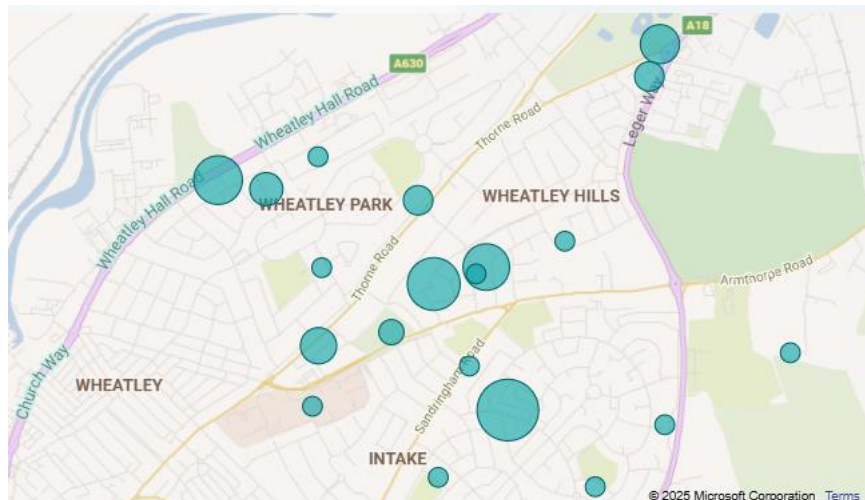


Figure 26 - City of Doncaster Investment Map of Wheatley and Intake Ward Showing Areas of Investment, Doncaster Delivering Together, 2025





## References

Armstrong, A.J., Holmes, C.M. and Henning, D., (2020). A changing world, again. How Appreciative Inquiry can guide our growth. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 2(1), p.100038.

Ritchie, J., Spencer, L., O'Connor, W., & Lewis, J. (2003). Carrying out qualitative analysis. London: Sage.

## Appendix

### Well Doncaster

More information about Well Doncaster can be found on our website:

[Home | Well Doncaster](#)

### Census 2021

The census is undertaken by the Office for National Statistics every 10 years and gives us a picture of all the people and households in England and Wales.

[Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

[Census Maps - Census 2021 data interactive, ONS](#)

### Public Health Data

#### Fingertips

This is a new fingertips profile that uses data from Local Health an existing PHE data tool. Local Health is a collection of quality assured health information presented for small geographical areas. By presenting data for small areas, Local Health provides evidence of inequalities within local areas. It supports targeted interventions to reduce such inequalities.

Local Health contains indicators related to:

- Population and demographic factors
- Wider determinants of health
- Health outcomes

It presents data for middle super output areas (MSOA), electoral wards, clinical commissioning groups (CCG), local authorities, and England as a whole.

Please note, as the Local Health tool was designed to allow users to map small area data, a mapping option has not been provided in this profile.

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-health/data#page/0>

[Local Health - Public Health England - Reports: get a dashboard on a custom area](#)

Link to data- [Fingertips | Department of Health and Social Care](#)

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy by ward: [Life expectancy by census ward](#)

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2025 – statistical release, data files and reports: [English indices of deprivation 2025 - GOV.UK](#)

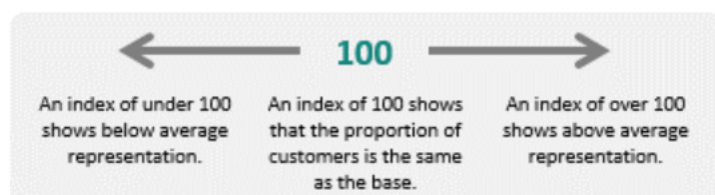
## Acorn profiles

Wellbeing Acorn segments the population into 4 groups (Health Challenges; At Risk; Caution; Healthy) and 25 types describing the health and wellbeing attributes of each postcode across the country. By analysing significant social and health related behaviour, it provides precise information and an in depth understanding of upstream issues affected by current lifestyle traits

## INTERPRETING THE REPORT

The Wellbeing Acorn profile report helps you understand the underlying demographics, lifestyle and health attributes of your customers and service users by comparing their Wellbeing Acorn profile to a base (e.g. UK population, area or other customer groups).

### INDEX



The Wellbeing Acorn Profile contains 12 variables that are indicators of Disability or Infirmary in the population and 9 variables related to unhealthy Behaviours. The average score measured against the base profile of Yorkshire and the Humber is 100. A value above 100 indicates that the area population is overrepresented for this characteristic, below 100 the value is less than the average or underrepresented.

## Physical Activity

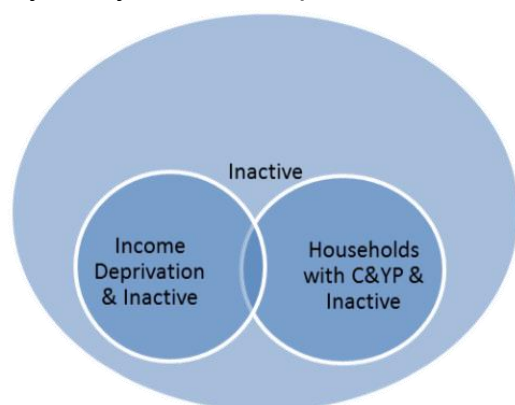
Get Doncaster Moving survey

<https://getdoncastermoving.org/uploads/behavioural-insight-phase-one-summary-report.pdf?v=1644581925>

Mosaic data

Mosaic Public Sector classifies the UK population into one of 66 types and 15 groups through a detailed and accurate understanding of each citizen's demographics, lifestyles, behaviours and location.

## The Physically Inactive Population of Doncaster



The MOSAIC types who “Do not exercise” and “Do not take part in Sport” were searched and three priority groups have been identified through work with strategic partners as part of the development of Doncaster’s Physical Activity Strategy. The three priority groups are:

- The Inactive
- Families with children and young people
- People living in income deprivation

These groups are cross-referenced against the inactivity list allowing for the identification of MOSAIC types which are both likely to be inactive and living in deprivation as well as inactive and from households with children and young people.

Link to the Get Doncaster Moving strategy; [Let's Get Moving! | Get Doncaster Moving](#)

### **Pupil Lifestyle Survey**

[Pupil Lifestyle Survey - Healthy Schools \(healthylearningdoncaster.co.uk\)](https://healthylearningdoncaster.co.uk)

### **Power BI – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment**

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a process that identifies the current and future health and wellbeing needs of a local population. The dashboards show information about the employment, health, and wellbeing of people in Doncaster. We use this information to inform our policies and strategies to improve the lives of everyone in the Doncaster area.

[Joint Strategic Needs Assessments - Team Doncaster](#)

### **Community Safety**

The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership Community Safety Strategy can be found at - [The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership - City of Doncaster Council](#)

If you’d like to stay informed about crime and ASB in your community, you can find detailed crime statistics for your neighbourhood at [www.police.uk](https://www.police.uk).

If you would like further information about making Doncaster a Safer City, please see - [Making Doncaster a Safer City - YourLifeDoncaster](#)

To report issues or concerns, visit [www.yourlifedoncaster.co.uk/safer-city-how-to-report-issues](http://www.yourlifedoncaster.co.uk/safer-city-how-to-report-issues)

### **Community Investment:**

Investment Map: [Doncaster Delivering Together Investment Plan - Team Doncaster](#)

### **Population Health Management**

#### **Interactive Map**

To access and identify assets at ward and locality level please use the following interactive

map: <https://www.google.co.uk/maps/d/viewer?mid=17BayPslj1OUq6U4OFbk9FKLYL2-wDZN&ll=53.50909620569456%2C-1.1365028000000032&z=14>

