



Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr Community Profile

Well Doncaster

Community Led Health and Wealth

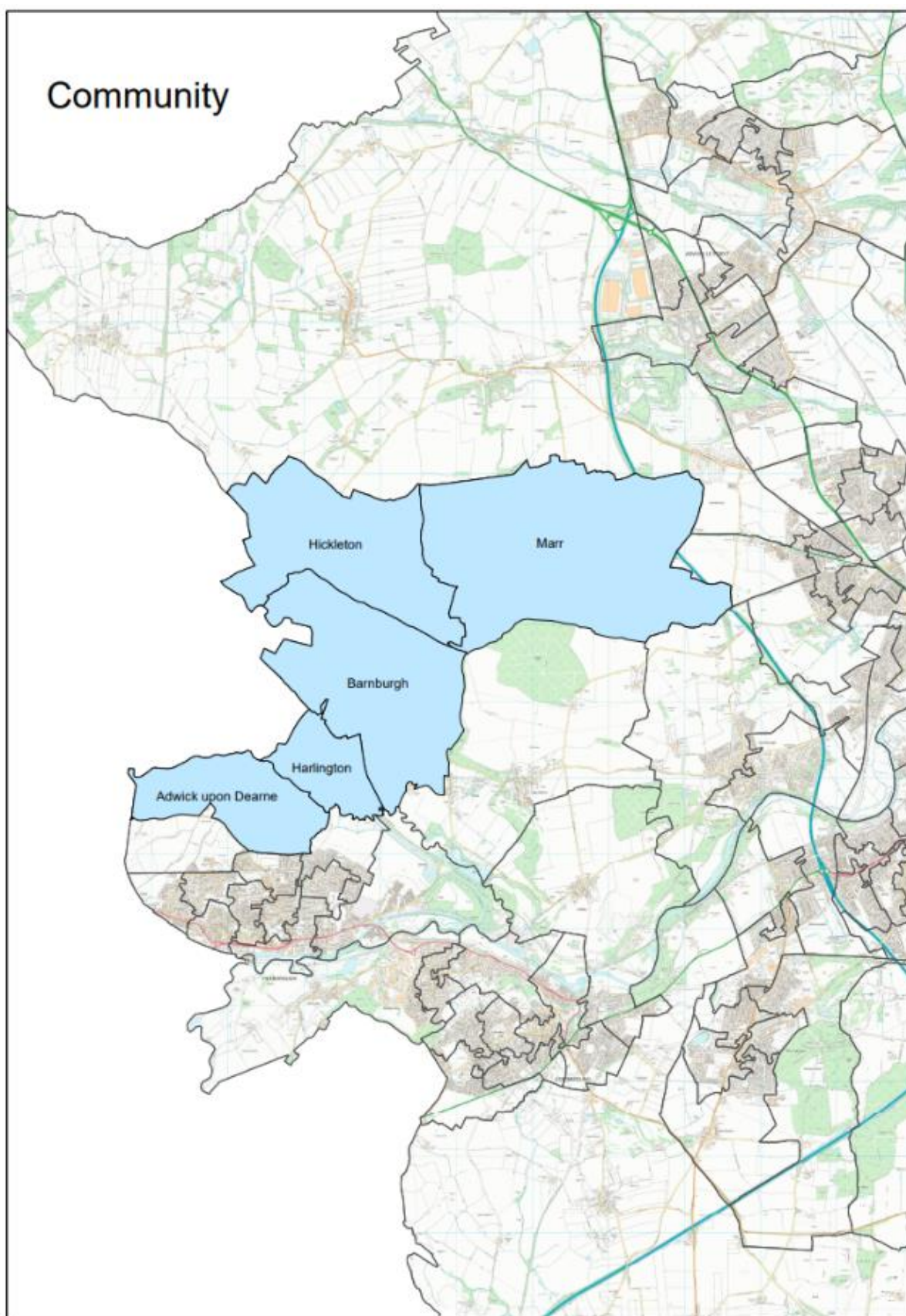
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This Report

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 communities of Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick Upon Dearne, Hickleton and Marr, part of the Sprotbrough ward in the North 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.



Barnburgh



30.4% of residents aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications or above



Whilst 54% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 2.8% are deprived in three dimensions



99.2% of residents are born in the UK



51.5% of housing is owned outright by residents



53.4% of residents are aged 50+ years old



70.9% of residents are unemployed and have not worked in the last 12 months

Harlington



28.2% of residents aged 16 years and over have level 4 qualifications or above



53.1% of households are not deprived in any dimension, but 31.2% are deprived in one



98% of residents in Harlington are born in the UK



56.7% of housing owned outright by residents



55.9% of residents are aged 50 years or over in Harlington



No playing fields or greenspaces have been identified in Harlington

Adwick upon Dearne



27.8% of residents aged 16 years or over have no qualifications



46.2% of households are deprived in one dimension



67.4% of households are single family households



9.1% of housing is socially rented



62.2% of residents are aged 50 years and over



No playing fields or green spaces have been identified in this community

Hickleton



15.3% of residents aged 16 years and over have no qualifications



36% of households are deprived in one dimension



50% of children achieved the expected standard of reading, writing and mathematics at KS2



Over 62% of housing is owned outright by residents



60.4% of residents are aged 50 years and over



Only 1% of residents walk to work and no residents cycle to work

Marr



13.6% of residents aged 16 years and over are not employed and have never worked



56.1% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 4.5% are deprived in three dimensions



No residents reported 'very bad health'



6.1% of housing is socially rented by residents



46.8% of residents are under 19 years of age



Low levels of active travel, with no residents walking or cycling to work in Marr

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Summary

Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr are all part of the Sprotbrough ward which also consists of Sprotbrough, Cadeby, High Melton, Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton, Hampole, Skelbrooke. The Sprotbrough ward is located to the Northwest of the City and has a population of approximately 10, 800 (ONS, 2021). Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr are located in the southwest and west of the ward. Sprotbrough ward consists of 8 Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). One of these (E01007586, Barnburgh) covers Barnburgh, Harlington, Hickleton, and Marr and another (E01007583, Adwick upon Dearne) covers Adwick upon Dearne. These communities also fall into one Middle-layer Super Output Area (MSOA), namely Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole.

Whilst there are low overall levels of income deprivation and poverty in the Sprotbrough ward, the communities discussed in this profile, particularly Adwick upon Dearne, are considered more deprived than those in the South-East of the ward. There is a low prevalence of childhood and adult obesity in the ward. Life expectancy for men and women are higher in Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster, and for men this is higher than any other ward. Premature mortality and deaths from cancer, circulatory disease, coronary heart disease, stroke, and respiratory diseases are lower in this ward than across Doncaster. Colorectal cancer and lung cancer rates are also lower in Sprotbrough ward, but there is a higher incidence of breast and prostate cancer. There are high levels of emergency hospital admissions for 15–24-year-olds in the Sprotbrough ward. Alcohol-specific admissions are low in the LSOAs covering these communities, but the prevalence of smokers, particularly at 15 years of age, is higher in Sprotbrough than across Doncaster.

There are no specific health assets in Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, or Marr, meaning that residents must travel to neighbouring areas, such as Barnburgh, to access health services. Accommodation in the ward is predominantly houses or bungalows. Over half of housing is owned outright, whilst the proportion of socially rented housing is considerably lower than across Doncaster. Most residents live in single-family households. There are low rates of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Barnburgh: The population size of Barnburgh is approximately 950 (ONS, 2021). The most common age group is 70-74-year-olds and over half are aged 50 years or over. Residents are predominantly white British. There is a high proportion of economically inactive residents in Barnburgh. Nearly one third of residents aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications and above. Over half of housing is owned outright.

Harlington: The population size of Harlington is approximately 900 (ONS, 2021). The most common age group is 65-69-year-olds and over half are aged 50 years or over. Residents are predominantly white British. There is a high proportion of economically inactive residents in Harlington. Nearly one third of residents aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications and above. Over half of housing is owned outright.

Adwick upon Dearne: The population size of Adwick upon Dearne is approximately 300 (ONS, 2021). The most common age group is 70-74-year-olds and over 60% are

aged 50 years or over. Residents are predominantly white British. Higher levels of deprivation are observed in this community, yet Adwick upon Dearne LSOA is in the top 10 LSOAs for lowest proportion of benefit claimants. Nearly 30% of residents aged 16 years and over have no qualifications, but 30% have Level 4 and above. There are high proportions of economically inactive and disabled residents in Adwick upon Dearne, reflecting the ageing population. Over half of housing is owned outright in this community.

Hickleton: The population size of Hickleton is approximately 220 (ONS, 2021). The most common age group is 55-59-year-olds and over 60% are aged 50 years or over. Residents are predominantly white British. A high proportion of residents (~40%) aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications or above in Hickleton. Hickleton has a high percentage of disabled residents. Over 60% of housing is owned outright in this community.

Marr: The population size of Marr is approximately 170 (ONS, 2021). The most common age group is 60-64-year-olds. This community has a lower proportion of residents aged 50 years or over and a higher proportion of residents under 19 years old than those above. Residents are predominantly white British. There is a high proportion of economically active, in employment residents in Marr and over one third aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications and above. The proportion of housing owned outright is lower in this community than the others in this profile, yet this is higher than observed across Doncaster (~39%).

Key Priorities

- Higher rates of breast and prostate cancer in the Sprotbrough ward
- Higher levels of disability across these 5 communities, with an absence of health assets in Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr
- High prevalence of smokers at age 15 in the ward
- All communities have an ageing population, but especially Adwick upon Dearne

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 strength/assets-based approach to work with individuals, families and communities is crucial to the achievement of our overall vision. It is recognised that work is needed in the community to expand the understanding of who, how and what is accessed in the area. Greater knowledge of the identity of each community/ward will allow a more appropriate and effective response to community needs.

Asset Maps

The maps below illustrate the different types of assets found in Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr. Maps have been split to show Business, Community, and Health assets separately. It should be noted that these maps are a starting point in understanding the community and that further work is needed amongst the community to understand all the assets and how they are used.

Business Assets

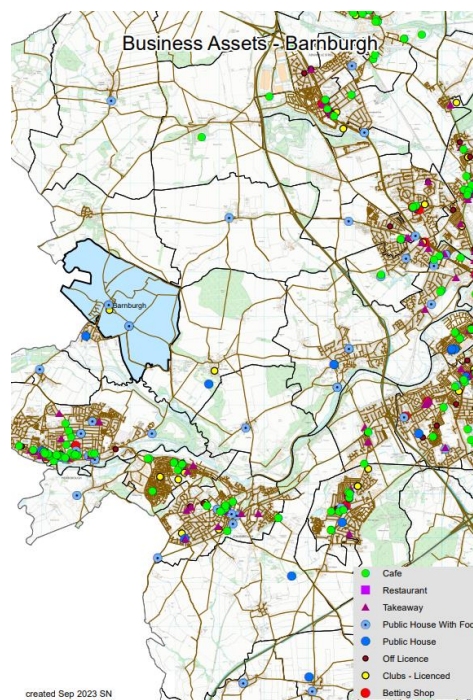


Figure 1. Business assets in Barnburgh, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

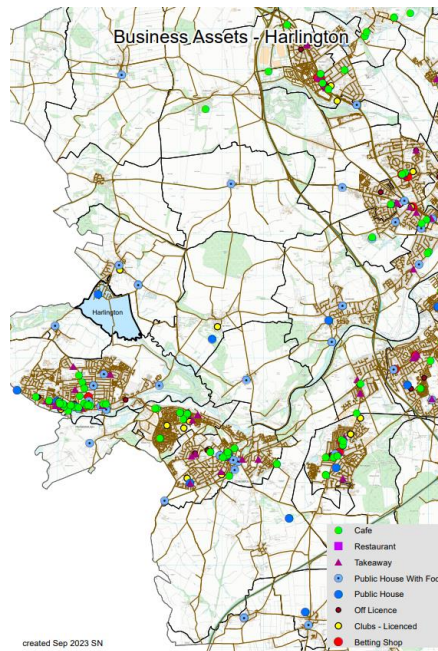


Figure 2. Business assets in Harlington, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

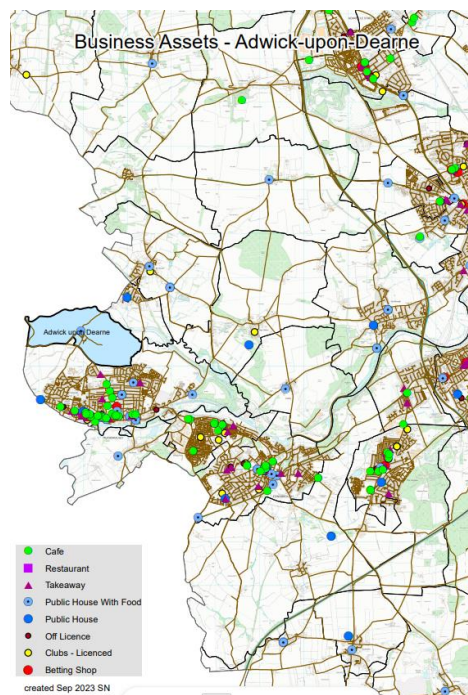


Figure 3. Business assets in Adwick upon Deerne, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

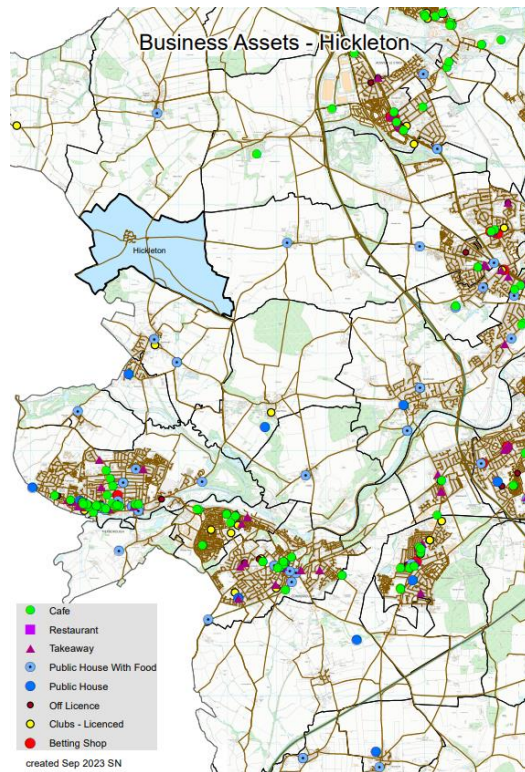


Figure 4. Business assets in Hickleton, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

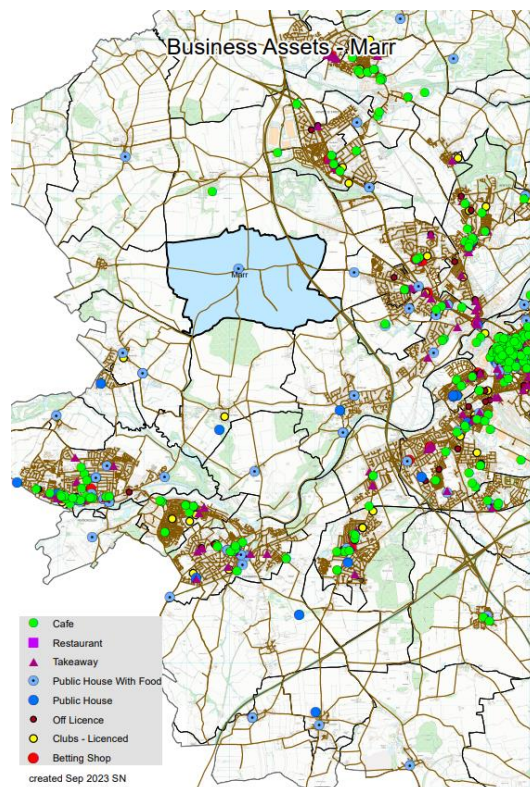


Figure 5. Business assets in Marr, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

Health Assets

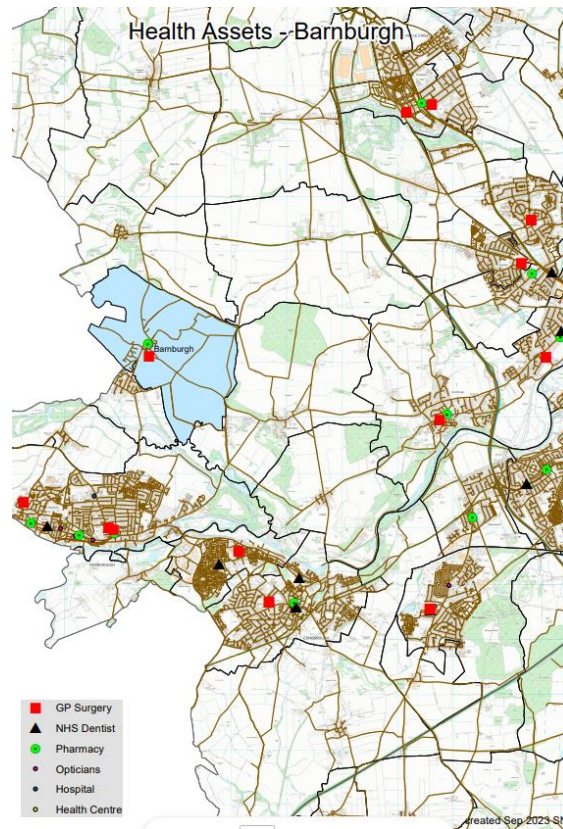


Figure 6. Health assets in Barnburgh, City of Doncaster Council, 2024



Figure 7. Health assets in Harlington, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

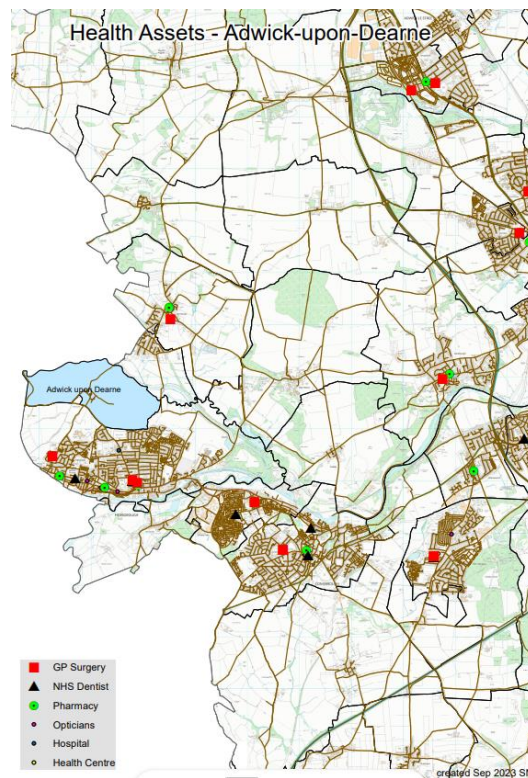


Figure 8. Health assets in Adwick upon Deerne, City of Doncaster Council, 2024



Figure 9. Health assets in Hickleton, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

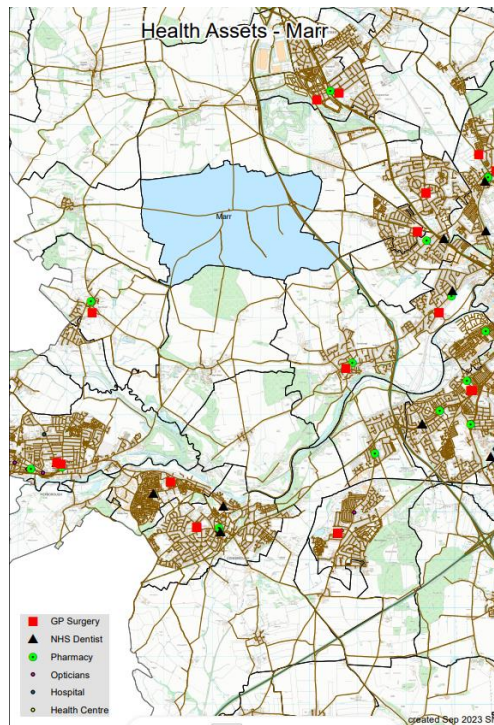


Figure 10. Health assets in Marr, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

Barnburgh Surgery is located in Barnburgh. No specific health assets have been identified in Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, or Marr. Therefore, residents must travel to neighbouring areas, such as Barnburgh, to access health services.

Community Assets

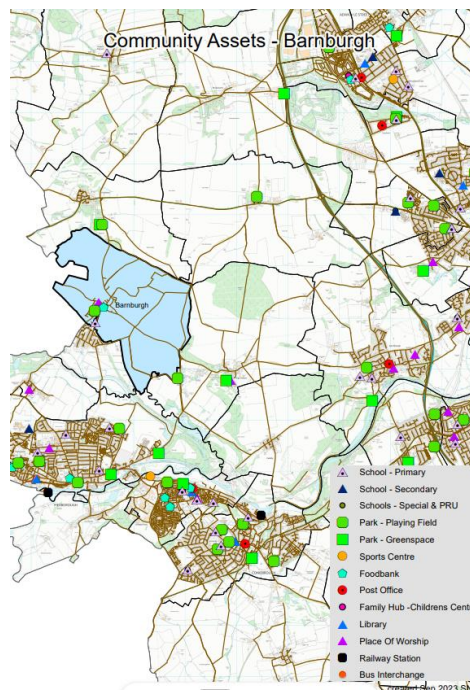


Figure 11. Community assets in Barnburgh, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

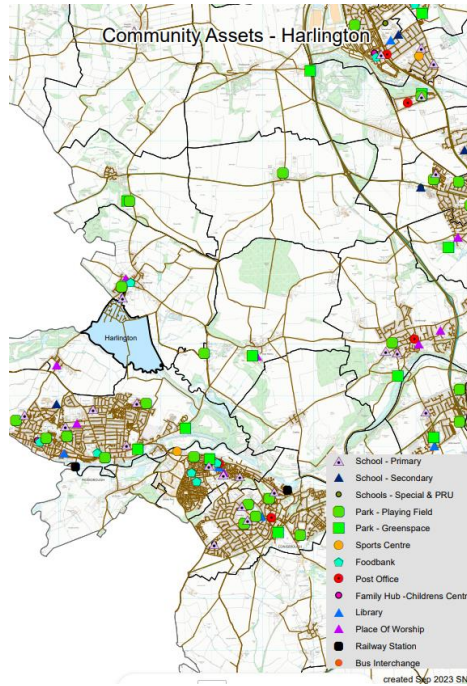


Figure 12. Community assets in Harlington, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

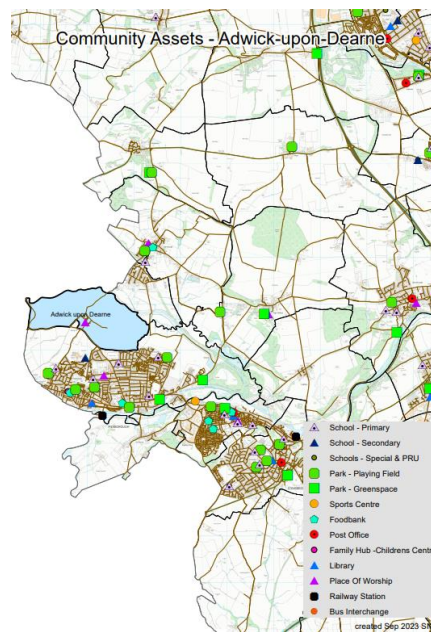


Figure 13. Community assets in Adwick upon Dearne, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

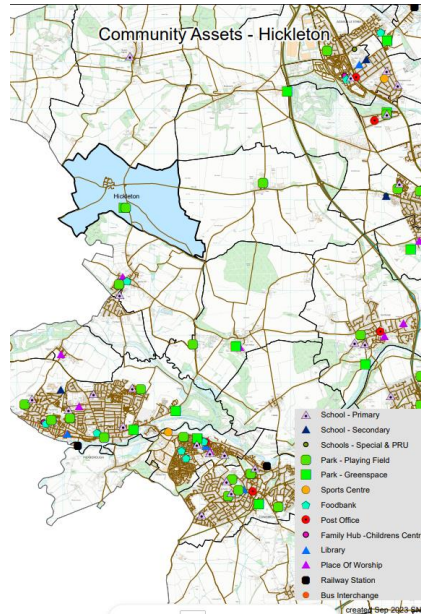


Figure 14. Community assets in Hickleton, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

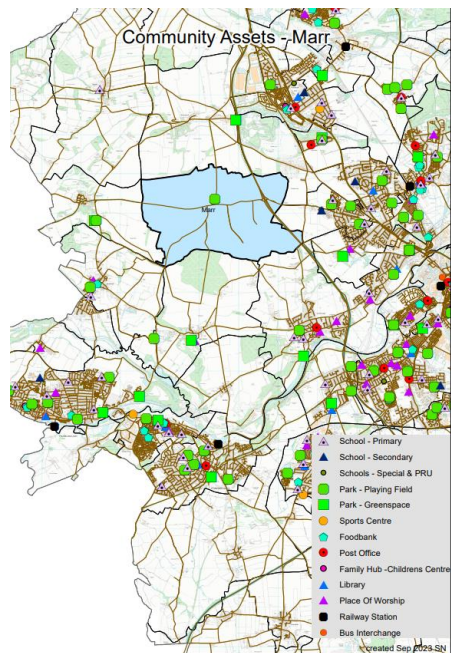


Figure 15. Community assets in Marr, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

Assets in the Community

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 Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick Upon Dearne, Hickleton and Marr 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

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



Institutions (Schools/colleges etc.)	Physical space (Parks, carpark etc.)	Local Economy (Local profit businesses)
Barnburgh		
Health/Care Services: Weldricks Pharmacy Places of Worship: St Peter's Church Education: Barnburgh Primary School	Parks: Church Lane Multi-use games area Barnburgh Park Public service buildings: Barnburgh and Harlington village hall Leisure: Barnburgh Lane allotments Barnburgh Lakes fishing Physical Activity/Sports: Barnburgh Lakes fishing Facilities:	Shops: Viscum Other: Food/Beverage: The Crown Inn Barnburgh working men's club & Institute The Coach and Horses
Harlington		
Health/Care Services: Places of Worship: Education:	Parks: Public service buildings: Leisure: Furlong Road Allotments	Shops: Springfield Sand and Gravel Other: Allora Chop n' Change

	Physical Activity/Sports: Facilities: Millfield Riding School	Food/Beverage: The Harlington Inn
Adwick Upon Dearne		
Health/Care Services: Places of Worship: Education:	Adwick Upon Dearne Village hall	Shops: Other: Fired Fusion Glass Design Food/Beverage: The Manvers Arms
Hickleton		
Health/Care Services: Places of Worship: St Wilfrid's Church Education:	Parks: Hickleton Park Public service buildings: Leisure: Physical Activity/Sports: Children's football Facilities:	Shops: Other: My Tactics Company LTD Hickleton Golf Club Food/Beverage: Hickleton Club
Marr		
Health/Care Services: Places of Worship: Education:	Parks: Public service buildings: Leisure: Physical Activity/Sports: Facilities:	Shops: Other: Farmstar Food/Beverage: Marr Lodge Marr Grange Farm shop & Tearooms



Individuals (Key individuals within the community)	Associations Local groups/clubs
Barnburgh	

Ward members: Cynthia Ransome Oliver Bloor	Support: Church services Physical activity/sports: Fishing facilities Community groups: Barnburgh Athletic JFC
Harlington	
Ward members: Cynthia Ransome Oliver Bloor Professionals: Glenys J Holland, Reflexologist	Physical activity/sports: Horse riding
Adwick upon Dearne	
Ward members: Cynthia Ransome Oliver Bloor	None
Hickleton	
Ward members: Cynthia Ransome Oliver Bloor	Physical activity/sports: golf Community groups: Hickleton Harriers Junior Football Club
Marr	
Ward members: Cynthia Ransome Oliver Bloor	None

Community Insight

Appreciative Inquiry

Data was analysed using a framework analysis approach (Ritchie and Lewis, 2003). Framework Analysis involves a systematic process of sifting, charting and sorting the material into key issues and themes allowing the integration of pre-existing themes into the emerging data analysis.

The Well Doncaster Team undertake an Appreciative Inquiry within communities to gather insight to support co-designing action plans with the community. The AI questions are structured to pull on the successes of the past and present, to seek new potentials and possibilities and build on those through the Dream and Design stages.

The Appreciative Inquiry will include the following steps:

1. **Discovery** – This will involve engagement with the residents 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. **Deliver** – A collaborative way of working and investing resources in working towards to the actions from the previous phase.

Whilst the Sprotbrough ward is not one of the main priority areas for Well Doncaster, Appreciative Inquiry has been undertaken within its communities. At this time, responses have been combined with other non-priority communities to create an 'Outer Lying Communities' analysis. As the number of community conversations increases, it may be possible in the future to undertake specific theming for each community within the Sprotbrough ward. The table below outlines the key emerging themes and sub themes identified during the thematic analysis of conversations undertaken for the 'Outer Lying Communities' up to 2025.

Theme	Sub theme	Quotes	Commentary
Community Spirit, Pride and Belonging	Friendliness Social support Familiarity Participation	<p>There is a good sense of community. Things to do if you want to get involved in community. - OC-23-003</p> <p>People get together especially when they are on their own. There is a lovely atmosphere - OC-23-41</p> <p>Been brought up in the area so know a lot of people, know everyone. - OC-23-59</p> <p>I like where I live because the people are lovely, supportive community in my area [...] brings everyone together, feels safer. Rely on each other. Look out for each other - OC-23-66</p> <p>Having lots of friends and socialising - being supported and being able to support other people in my community. - OC-23-72</p> <p>people are lovely and chatty, feel like i belong – OC-25-4824</p> <p>Good councillors...Having kind people in community helps me feel positive - OC-23-001</p> <p>Its a small quiet community, People don't often move out so everyone knows everyone - OC-24-130</p>	<p>When asked what was good about the surrounding villages in North Doncaster, most residents suggested the type of people around them was key to having a positive experience. Many suggested that having a sense of community amongst friends, neighbours and family was the most important factor. Some suggested this came in the form of feeling like there was social support close by and there was always someone to talk to. Others suggested knowing everyone in a small village means everyone feels closer.</p> <p>Over time the sense of community spirit has evolved to encompass different meanings. Residents continue to discuss feelings of community, grounded in support they have from family and friends, and feelings of familiarity for having lived in their communities for a long time. Residents speak of a community spirit in the way local people look out for one another, but also in how they communicate and participate in local community life. Two residents refer to local sources of information sharing in a community Facebook page and a community newsletter. Participation is also mentioned, with a resident speaking about how volunteering in her local community makes her feel good to be able to give back.</p>

		<p>Scawthorpe has a great sense of community, and I like knowing I live near lots of family and friends [...] It allows me to know support is available to me close-by. - OC-24-4559</p> <p>We have passionate people in our community - people who are looking out for the community and safety of residents. We have good communication within the village and a good Facebook page to share what's going on in the area. - OC-24-5098</p> <p>I have lived in Sprotbrough all my life, 58 years, I love it here. OC-24-5536</p> <p>I've lived here a long time and I have friends [...] There is a good sense of community and we are near family and get help caring – OC-25-147</p> <p>I enjoy doing my volunteer work and living in a good community [...] I enjoy giving back to where I live – OC-25-4543</p>	<p>There has been a strong theme of community and spirit in the Other Communities since we have been having Community Conversations in 2023. Familiarity, people and a sense of belonging remaining prevalent, but with newer ideas around passion, pride, and participation.</p>
Perceptions of place and Environment	<p>Perceived safety Quiet and Safe environment</p> <p>Appearance of place</p>	<p>No antisocial behaviour...Feel safe. - OC-23-010</p> <p>Knowing people in my community makes me feel safe - OC-23-38</p> <p>It's a safe area and environment, near to green spaces and the TransPennine trail [...] Safety is very important to me, and things being in walking distance. - OC-24-64</p> <p>It's a lovely community. We look after our properties and keep things tidy - OC-23-005</p> <p>quiet area...I prefer a quiet environment in general - OC-23-001</p> <p>Scawthorpe is also really clean and tidy [...] It makes us proud to live in our area and means the area we live in is nice and welcoming. - OC-24-4533</p> <p>It is quiet and peaceful, a nice place for children OC-24-4792</p> <p>It's nice and quiet and there's no vandalism which makes it a nicer place to live. - OC-24-5242</p> <p>I like that there is low levels of ASB and it is peaceful. I can walk around to the shops. - OC-24-5477</p>	<p>Residents in the past make multiple references to a lack of antisocial behaviour in their areas contributing to being a good thing about where they live. This is perhaps due to the high prevalence of ASB in other local areas nearby, where residents in these communities feel luckier or happier that they can avoid this.</p> <p>Residents cite their communities as feeling safe due to being quiet, knowing people nearby, and knowing that people look after each other. Residents make frequent reference to their community being quiet and peaceful, noting low levels of ASB, and safety particularly for children.</p> <p>The peace and quiet, particularly in rural areas and on trails such as the TransPennine Trail, are a key contributor to feelings of safety. More recently, residents mention a sense of pride in their community, with people looking after where they live and the people around them. The area being both clean and well looked after by its residents is a key factor in why people like where they live.</p>

		<p>safer than other areas [...] For children growing up it's a better area. - OC-24-5608</p> <p>I like where I live - it's quiet and it's clean, people take pride in looking after the area. My neighbours - we look out for each other - OC-25-5534</p> <p>It's simple really...to have a good standard of living for myself and for my loved ones. - OC-25-5536</p>	<p>Residents tie this feeling of quietness, safety, and community pride, to having an overall better standard of living. The wider determinants of health here are noted to be of good quality, something which is referenced further in the Health and Wellbeing Framework below.</p>
Green Spaces	<p>Rural</p> <p>Parks</p> <p>Exercise</p> <p>Heritage</p>	<p>Has a countryside feel to where I live – OC-23-116</p> <p>Lovely peaceful, dog walks, people similar ages. close to fields and nice walks, family close by – OC-23-131</p> <p>There are local parks which are well maintained with things to do for children and its nice for adults to walk around – OC-23-133</p> <p>It's quiet, there are lots of green spaces about, close to nature – OC-23-142</p> <p>Green space is fantastic for exercising – OC-23-57</p> <p>Barnsley Road Park and Cusworth Park [...] parks means places to get out and stuff for kids to do – OC-23-62</p> <p>There's nice clean parks which i use often to walk my dogs, the TransPennine trail is good, I've noticed there have been recent refurbishments on the walk to Cusworth - OC-24-4544</p> <p>I like that it has a bit of a rural feeling but you are still very near to everything. - OC-24-5521</p> <p>I like that i live close to the countryside and it is rural – OC-25-274</p> <p>There is really easy access to the countryside [...] I enjoy walking and being outdoors, I really like outdoor life – OC-25-275</p>	<p>Throughout the last few years, for residents in the Other Communities, green spaces are mentioned much more frequently than in other areas where Community Conversations are carried out.</p> <p>Residents frequently make reference to living rurally or having very easy access to the countryside which they see as a big draw to living in their area. This rural living does not hinder residents' ability to access amenities, as residents mention they are still close to services and facilities which they need. Residents also cite living near green spaces such as parks, trails, and heritage sites. Residents use green spaces such as parks for walking and exercise, and for the children to use. Residents use the TransPennine Trail for walking and cycling, and mention attending cultural heritage sites such as Cusworth Hall to access green spaces there. Residents note improvements to green spaces and links such as refurbishments on the TransPennine Trail and around Cusworth Hall.</p>

Things to Do		<p>There is lots of things for kids to do in Scawthorpe and the football club are fantastic [...] It means young people have things to do that keep them out of trouble – OC-24-4560</p> <p>we have TPT close which is good for bikes – OC-24-5598</p> <p>I like the walks and the countryside, you can walk or bike to other areas and its a nice place to live. - OC-24-5626</p> <p>Access to Cusworth hall, walks to Conisbrough viaduct via Sprotbrough flash (trans Pennine trail).OC5-24-472</p> <p>good decent walks, tracks, Cusworth. - OC-25-99</p> <p>easy access to scenic countryside, don gorge, Yorkshire wildlife trust etc – OC-25-280</p> <p>its a lovely community with lots going on eg the library and social groups – OC-25-277</p>	<p>Activities and things to do, are mentioned regularly in Other Communities. Residents note that there is a lot for people to do in terms of activities in the local area. This is largely split into children's activities such as sports clubs, using the TransPennine Trail for walking and cycling, and accessing heritage opportunities such as Cusworth Hall. Residents in these communities are clearly active participants in local life and benefit from accessing activities outside of their day-to-day lives. These activities commonly involve physical exercise and accessing the outdoors in an interactive manner.</p>
Local assets and amenities	Local amenities Schools	<p>There is plenty of opportunities to access local sports - lots of teams close by, there are more camps available for kids. The council put on the HAF sessions which are well attended – OC-23-124</p> <p>Local shops and nice pubs for a meal...Good GP practice – OC-23-010</p> <p>Cusworth hall, schools [...]A nice place to visit. Good schools mean good education – OC-23-57</p> <p>Barnsley Road Park 5 min walk with the kids to Saltersgate Primary – OC-23-71</p> <p>Good access to Cusworth Park, have a good social life here, good schools and shops, many groups and activities. - OC-24-5524</p> <p>I can get out and about, I don't feel isolated. - OC-24-5538</p>	<p>Residents in Other Communities regularly mention having good access to local amenities such as shops, community centres, and cafes. Multiple residents also speak about local schools being good and locally accessible. Residents link access to amenities to feeling less isolated and having a good impact on their day-to-day life.</p> <p>Residents in these communities discuss having an active social life, with plenty of activities locally as well as local amenities making life easier for them.</p> <p>Residents refer to local opportunities for community support, particularly during the cost-of-living crisis. It appears that access to local amenities is important in terms of things being convenient but is equally important for people to feel less isolated and have access to support.</p>

	Community Groups and Community Spaces	<p>shops, Morrisons, cafes, The Range, craft shops, electrical stores, all these shops and they don't impact negatively on where we live. good services in Scawsby. - OC-24-159</p> <p>[I am] involved in two CICs...important for communities to have free access to sessions in the cost-of-living crisis – OC-23-011</p> <p>Sprotbrough library is fantastic [...], it's a refuge and a safe warm space– OC-24-418</p> <p>I love Sprotbrough. The library is amazing, it's not just about books it's about the community, they have all sorts of things going on in there. If you put in the effort, put yourself out there and look for things then there is such a lot going on in Doncaster. - OC-24-496</p>	Community spaces have come up consistently in community conversations throughout the time we have been collecting data in Other Communities. Spaces such as Sprotbrough Library are cited as being community hubs, where groups can come and community members get support. It is worth noting that Community Conversations are often carried out at community centres during social events and groups, so the weighting on these amenities may be heavier than in a more representative sample of the local population.
Accessibility	Transport and transport links	<p>Bus is only one every hour, but we do use it and its reliable – OC-23-008</p> <p>Important for work purposes that I have easy A1 access, transport/infrastructure - this gives greater scope for work opportunities – OC-23-35</p> <p>Good access to main roads. Get on train at Bentley – OC-23-35</p> <p>I'm not particularly mobile, so am able to access things I need using the bus – OC-23-64</p> <p>easy to get to work, son can walk to school, can walk to pub instead of getting taxi – OC-23-126</p> <p>Don't drive so need things to be close by or have a good bus service – OC-23-70</p> <p>We can go anywhere with road access. Good to have things local - OC-23-72</p> <p>Jossey Lane is lovely and we have great transport links to town and many other places. OC-24-4533</p> <p>It has a good connection to the town centre, which I often visit and have to travel through. OC-24-5097 (sprot)</p>	<p>Accessibility to key locations including work, train station and shops is important to residents living in the outer villages in North Doncaster. This is cited for various reasons including attending local social groups, getting into the city centre for shopping, getting out of the local area for work, or even simply knowing that you can get somewhere if needed for example in an emergency.</p> <p>There is a divide in responses here as the majority of responses refer to accessibility of road transport in the area when you are able to drive – linking their communities to accessing the A1 and the city centre. Other residents discuss the importance of a strong public transport system due to either not being able to drive or not being able to walk far.</p> <p>There are mixed responses due to the mix of local areas covered in this framework. For example, residents in Sprotbrough and Scawsby discuss ease of access to the city centre but in other areas this is not necessarily the case. In multiple conversations residents have mentioned how bus services are not as frequent as they used to be, for some residents this is not an issue, but for others it has impacted their ability to get into the city centre.</p>

	Access to amenities/facilities	<p>I like it you can get to the centre easy – OC-25-570</p> <p>Its quite central to trains and bus routes, well connected [...] so I can try to be less isolated – OC-25-40</p> <p>Its accessible to town and stuff that we need close to town easy bus route to town [...] Never know what's going to happen and needing to have access to things – OC-25-394</p>	
Health and Wellbeing			
Theme	Sub theme	Quotes	Commentary
Social Wellbeing	<p>Socialising and getting out of the house</p> <p>Family</p>	<p>Getting out and being social – OC-23-44</p> <p>My children being happy and content means I am happy and content - OC-23-009</p> <p>To have a good quality of life and be able to support younger generations of family e.g. grandchildren – OC-23-010</p> <p>I like where I live - it's quiet and it's clean, people take pride in looking after the area. My neighbours - we look out for each other but aren't in each other's pockets...perfect! [...] Because it has a direct impact on my overall health and my happiness - OC-25-5534</p> <p>Having local groups that run near where you live, - OC-24-4793</p> <p>Getting out and socialising – OC-24-4543</p> <p>Socialising a lot, having access to green spaces, having transport to get to social groups and opportunities including buses. - OC-25-418</p> <p>Its good for your mental health, stops you feeling isolated. Its (library) a kindly place with smiling faces. - OC-25-418</p>	<p>Social Wellbeing is a key theme within the health responses in the Other Communities. This plays out in different ways but largely draws links between socialising and health, or between health and supporting others.</p> <p>Residents rely on getting out of the house and getting to social opportunities to contribute to their mental wellbeing, at local social groups for instance. Local groups and community spaces such as libraries contribute heavily to reducing social isolation, which people strongly link to wellbeing. Being able to access transport to these groups is crucial where residents are not able to drive.</p> <p>Residents also cite needing to have good health to be able to support family members such as children.</p>

Health as Personal Responsibility	<p>Physical activity</p> <p>Managing conditions</p> <p>Proactive role in own health</p>	<p>being mobile and active [is important] - OC-23-008</p> <p>I would like to be as healthy as I possibly could be with the cards that are dealt me. e.g. managing/preventing any conditions/illness that may occur – OC-23-35</p> <p>passion for me as a parent, want child to be active. More active children have better attainment – OC-23-59</p> <p>Gymnastics, athletics, basketball, parkour – OC-25-5102</p> <p>To stay in control of your health, nowadays its so hard to see the health service you need to make sure you take control and do the best for yourself. - OC-25-5521</p> <p>getting out, walks, eating healthy, supplements – OC-25-159</p> <p>You've got to start thinking about it when you're young, things like healthy eating and exercise are really important to live a good healthy life. - OC-25-49</p>	<p>Residents in these communities identify health as being part of an individual's personal responsibility. They acknowledge the need to be proactive and engaged in managing long term conditions but also in having healthy habits such as eating well and exercising. Physical exercise has been mentioned throughout the community framework as residents often use green spaces to access opportunities for exercise such as walking and cycling. In the health responses, residents mention other ways they stay active, and the importance of passing on healthy habits to younger generations.</p> <p>Residents have identified that it is not always possible to seek help from healthcare services, so it is important to take control and manage your own health where possible, starting this at a young age to be able to live a long and healthy life.</p>
Services	<p>Being listened to</p> <p>Kindness</p> <p>Efficiency</p> <p>Access</p> <p>Community Healthcare</p>	<p>Everything, supported and listened too as well as fair and equal access to health services – OC-24-4893</p> <p>getting care when you need it, care is good where I am as it is a convenient location, multiple GPs in Cusworth – OC-24-547</p> <p>Being able to get an appointment in advance for less urgent matters. My practice has improved their process with appointment booking in recent years. - OC-23-35</p> <p>Ease of getting medical appointments - accessibility and availability. - OC-24-5097</p> <p>Always being able to get an appointment at the hospital and at the doctors, and in a reasonable time frame. To feel like I'm being listened to, that's really important to me. - OC-24-5534</p>	<p>When asked 'What does good quality healthcare look and feel like to you?' residents most commonly raised issues with accessing GP services – citing 'getting an appointment when you need it' as extremely important. Residents are happy when services are responsive, efficient, and locally accessible. Residents have mentioned changes in booking systems in recent years which some appreciate but others feel alienated by due to technological barriers.</p> <p>Responses to this question did bring out a number of negative responses particularly around access, and some residents mentioned choosing to pay for private services in order to access care, where others simply stated they were grateful to not need to access</p>

		<p>my pharmacy is good for easy access to care and gave my cousin antibiotics so is more easy access point than doctors you can just walk in and can speak to someone – OC-24-5569</p> <p>Husband is ill do travelling around a lot my Dr's is good on it straight away and had District nurses coming round and providing support – OC-24-5602</p> <p>Easy access and that it is there when you need it. Awareness of different people's circumstances and flexibility in people accessing appointments. Pharmacy provisions are great and not enough people know about them - when my son was poorly, they were fab and helped straight away. - OC-25-64</p> <p>Healthcare brought into the community is a great idea. - OC-25-64</p> <p>being able to have preventative medical checks – OC-25-275</p> <p>Being able to get a GP appointment. Where a person answers the phone - not a machine. Caring, considerate and compassionate people who providing a efficient service. - OC-23-60</p> <p>holistic staff, staff having time to talk through health issues, not just one per appointment. need joined up working. - OC-25-362</p>	<p>healthcare services in the knowledge that there are barriers to access.</p> <p>Residents do feel that they receive a good standard of care once they are able to see a medical professional, with some mentioning good relationships with their GP and others noting community services such as District Nursing being a very good quality service.</p> <p>Residents express that kindness, care, and being listened to is very important. This spans from being listened to and treated with flexibility and compassion at the point of accessing services with receptionists, to feeling heard and validated within appointments with doctors.</p> <p>Residents do note the need for preventative care, and a holistic approach in healthcare, with healthcare being brought into the community. This shows a level of health literacy and residents being active in their own health – seen as a separate theme in this framework.</p>
Environment and Health	<p>Safety</p> <p>Green Space</p>	<p>Having a safe environment to get fresh air and exercise. Healthy food and good mental health - OC-23-57</p> <p>Being outside makes me feel better, going for nice walks in the local area - OC-23-58</p> <p>Living in a quiet are helps with anxiety and mental health - OC-23-67</p> <p>watch the wildlife, mindfulness – OC-25-4824</p>	<p>In the Other Communities, a theme which came through strongly in regard to Health and Wellbeing was living in a good environment. Residents recognised the impact of the wider determinants of health and were able to identify factors in their local community which contribute to positive mental and physical wellbeing. Key examples mentioned were living somewhere safe and quiet and being able to access to green spaces to get fresh air and exercise.</p>

		Access to fresh air and green spaces at any time of day and feeling safe at all times of the day so I can go for a walk before the sunrise or after the sun sets. - OC-25-64	
Representations of Good Health		<p>Keeping well at my age, keeping mobile and active and still being able to work. - OC-23-36</p> <p>To live longer and have things/plans that I am able to do. I try to enjoy every day and make the best of life - OC-23-60</p> <p>To live a long and healthy life. - OC-25-5242</p> <p>For me, it's being and feeling healthy - looking after my physical health to keep my mental health strong. Living a happy and fulfilled life. - OC-25-5534</p> <p>I love travel I do OK for my age going for it while I can thinking health – OC-25-325</p> <p>Balance, after a few weeks on dance on i now feel much better, like speaking to people there, like folk music, like swimming at Adwick – OC-25-362</p>	Residents gave different examples of how they see 'good health' or what a healthy life looks like. For some this was linked to longevity, mobility and independence, and for others there were themes of happiness and fulfilment. Residents identified positive and hopeful examples involving being active in their health outcomes in order to lead a socially, economically, and emotionally successful life. These examples of good health encompass several of the previous themes in this framework and reinforce the idea that local residents are proactive in having good health outcomes, recognising the importance of multiple different factors at play in their health and wellbeing.

Table 1. Key themes, subthemes, and supporting quotations from Appreciative Inquiry in 'other North communities' (City Of Doncaster Council, 2025)

Doncaster Talks

In 2019, Doncaster Talks undertook insight across the borough. Responses were separated into wards and thematically analysed. Across the Sprotbrough ward, 73 responses were recorded (0.66% of the ward) 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 table below:

SPROTBOROUGH
Like <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sense of community – nice people and nice place to live• Access to countryside and open spaces• Good variety of local amenities Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce speeding and general road safety• Improve environment and access to Greenspace• Shops/restaurants and independent shops Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Town centre developments – increasing footfall – shops/empty units• Improve road management/maintenance• General support for social care services – young people and families

Figure 16, Doncaster Talks Survey (City of Doncaster Council, 2019)

Ward Members

The Sprotbrough ward has two ward Councillors. The local elected representatives for Sprotbrough ward are Cllr Cynthia Ransome and Cllr Oliver Bloor and they were elected in 2025.



Councillor Oliver Bloor

Sprotbrough

Reform UK



Councillor Cynthia Ransome

Sprotbrough

Conservative



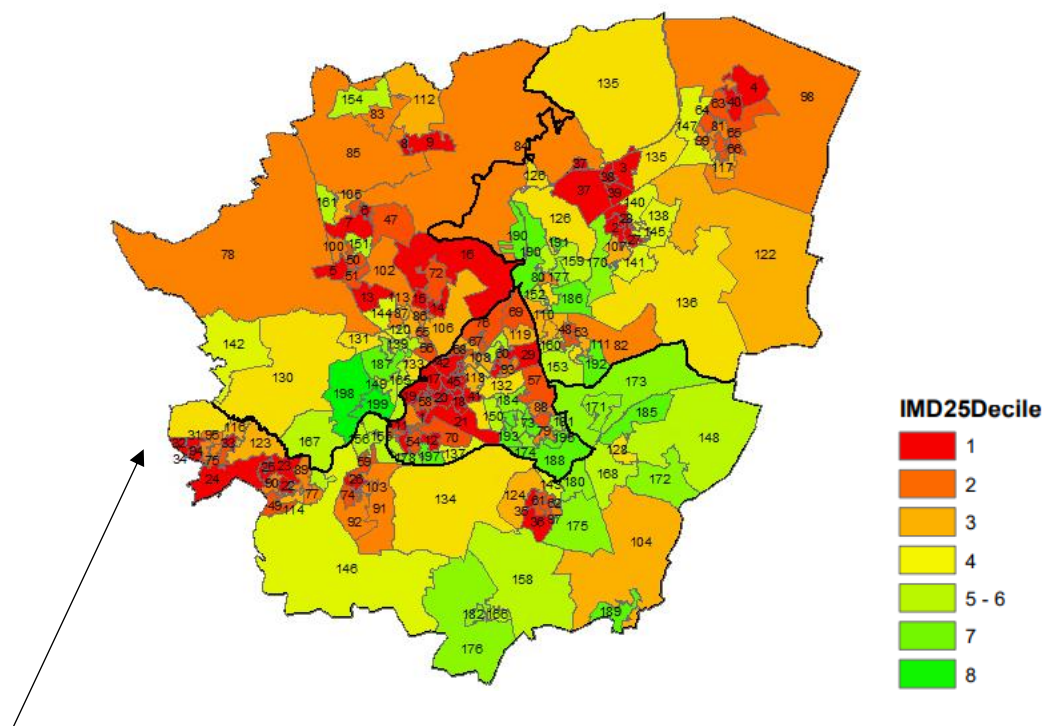
Health and Wealth

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.

Deprivation

Evidence shows that people living in our most deprived areas face the worse 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 deprivation map from 2025 below shows deprivation levels across the city by LSOAs. Areas in red are those in the top IMD decile (1), which means they have been identified as being most deprived, whilst green are the bottom (7-10) deciles, meaning they are least deprived.



Barnburgh,
Harlington,
Hickleton, and
Marr

Figure 17: Index of Multiple Deprivation Deciles by LSOA 2025 – Doncaster (Office of National Statistics, 2025)

Barnburgh, Harlington, Hickleton, Adwick Upon Dearne and Marr have a deprivation decile of 8, indicating that the communities are considered less deprived communities. Each community sits outside of the top fifty most deprived communities within Doncaster. Barnburgh (16.24) sits sixty-sixth in 2025 and has seen a slight decrease in IMD score since 2019 (16.72). Harlington (16.08) sits sixty-seventh in Doncaster in 2025 and again has seen a slight decrease in rating since 2019 (16.28). Adwick Upon Dearne (17.51) ranks fifty-eighth in Doncaster on IMD ratings and has seen a decrease since 2019 (19.89). Hickleton (15.41) ranks sixty-ninth and Marr (17.51) ranks sixtieth in 2025 in Doncaster. Hickleton has seen a small increase in rating since 2019 (14.61), whilst Marr has seen a decrease in rating since 2019 (19.89).

The 2021 Census data has been used to produce estimates that classify households in England and Wales by four dimensions of deprivation; Education, Employment, Health and Housing. Deprivation at a household level in the Sprotbrough ward can be seen in the figure below. The majority (54.3%) of households are not deprived in any dimension, which is higher than has been reported for Doncaster overall (Figure below). However, 33.2% of households are deprived in one dimension, in line with that of Doncaster (ONS, 2021).

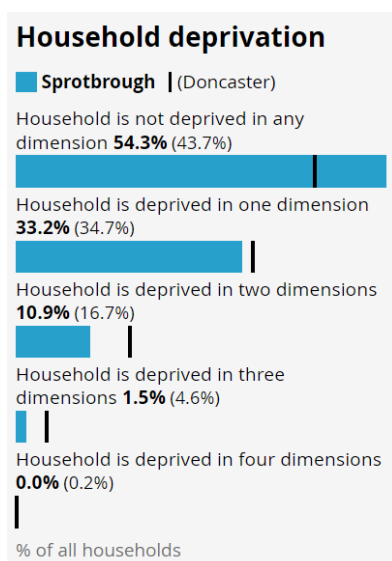


Figure 18. Household deprivation in the Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Household deprivation for Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr have also been assessed through the 2021 census, as follows:

- In Barnburgh, 54.0% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 30.4% are deprived in one dimension, 12.7% are deprived in two dimensions, and 2.8% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021).
- In Harlington, 53.1% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 31.2% are deprived in one dimension, 15.2% are deprived in two dimensions, and 0.5% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021).
- In Adwick upon Dearne, 36.4% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 46.2% are deprived in one dimension, 16.1% are deprived in two dimensions, and 1.4% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021). The

higher levels of household deprivation in this community reflects the lower IMD deprivation decile above.

- In Hickleton, 49.5% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 36.0% are deprived in one dimension, 12.6% are deprived in two dimensions, and 1.8% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021).
- In Marr, 56.1% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 25.8% are deprived in one dimension, 13.6% are deprived in two dimensions, and 4.5% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021).

Wealth Inequalities

In 2025, 15.6% of Cadeby, Hickleton and Hampole MSOA residents are experiencing poverty, lower than the Doncaster average of 29.3%. This is an increase from 2019, where 7.8% of residents were living in poverty.

The proportion of older people in poverty in Cadeby, Hickleton and Hampole MSOA (11.3%) is lower than the Doncaster rate (19.4%), similarly to all people, this has increased (from 9.4%) since 2019.

Furthermore, 28.1% of children are living in poverty, lower than the Doncaster average, 47.1%, an increase from 8.1% 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, outlined in the figure below.

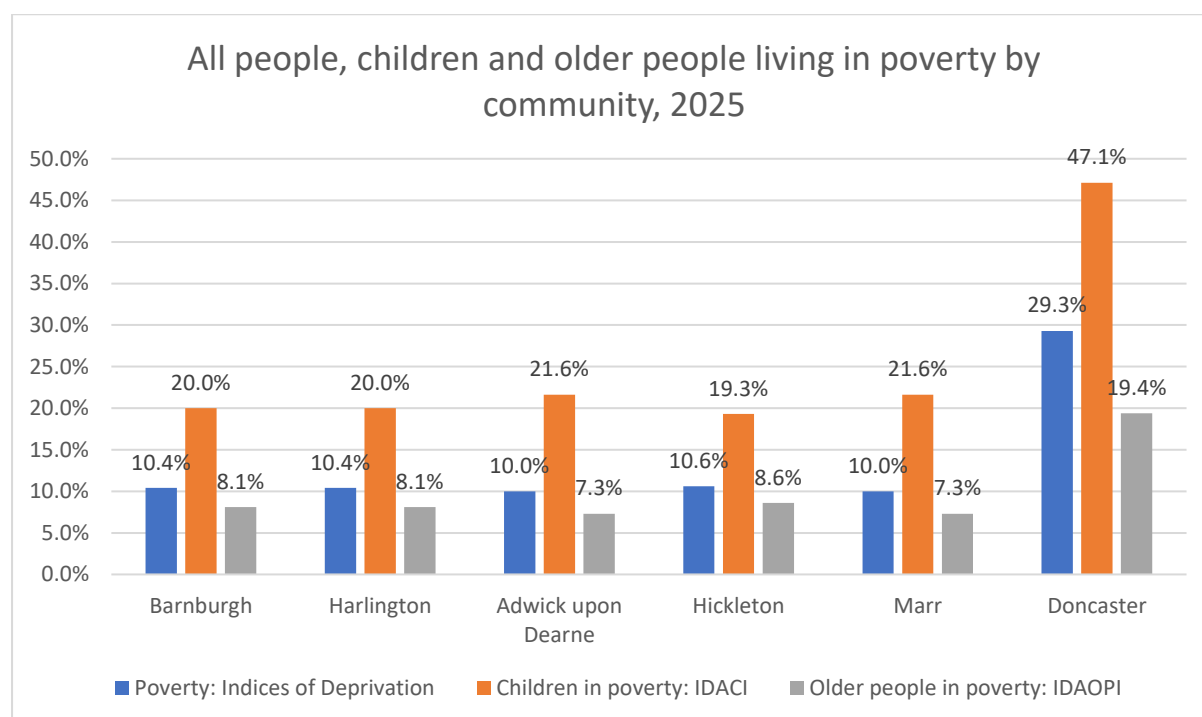


Figure 19: Poverty prevalence using IMD25 (Office of National Statistics, 2025)

At a ward level, of the working age population in Sprotbrough ward, 1.6% are benefits claimants (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission, 2020; see figure below); this ward has the lowest claimant rate of all Doncaster wards, reflecting its high IMD score and low levels of income deprivation.

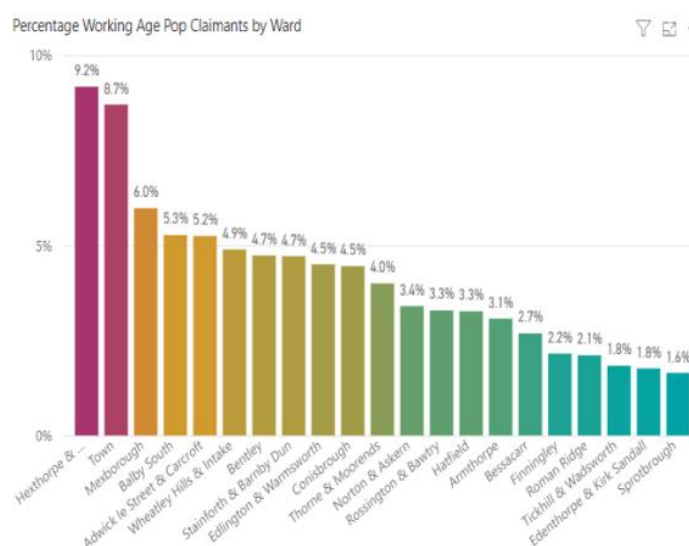


Figure 20. The percentage of working age population claimants by ward in Doncaster (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission, 2020)

According to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA, 2022), four LSOAs in the Sprotbrough ward, Sprotbrough Central, Sprotbrough West, Barnburgh and Adwick upon Dearne, are included in the top 10 LSOAs with the lowest percentages of claimants (see figure below). Two of these LSOAs (Adwick upon Dearne and Barnburgh) cover the communities in this profile.

Top 10 LSOAs by Lowest % Population Claimants	
Local Name	Claimants as % of Population
Adwick Upon Dearne	0.60%
Barnburgh	0.59%
Barnby Dun Central	0.00%
Barnby Dun East	0.88%
Bessacarr Stoops Lane	0.73%
Braithwell	1.02%
Skellow West	0.00%
Sprotbrough Central	0.45%
Sprotbrough West	0.63%
Tickhill South	0.87%

Figure 21. Top 10 LSOAs by lowest percentage population claimants (City Of Doncaster Council, 2022)

Fuel Poverty

Approximately 12% of households in the Sprotbrough ward were classed as experiencing fuel poverty in 2020 (see figure below; Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy, 2020). This is lower than most other wards in Doncaster and is also lower than the 18.8% reported overall for Doncaster and 13.2% reported for England.

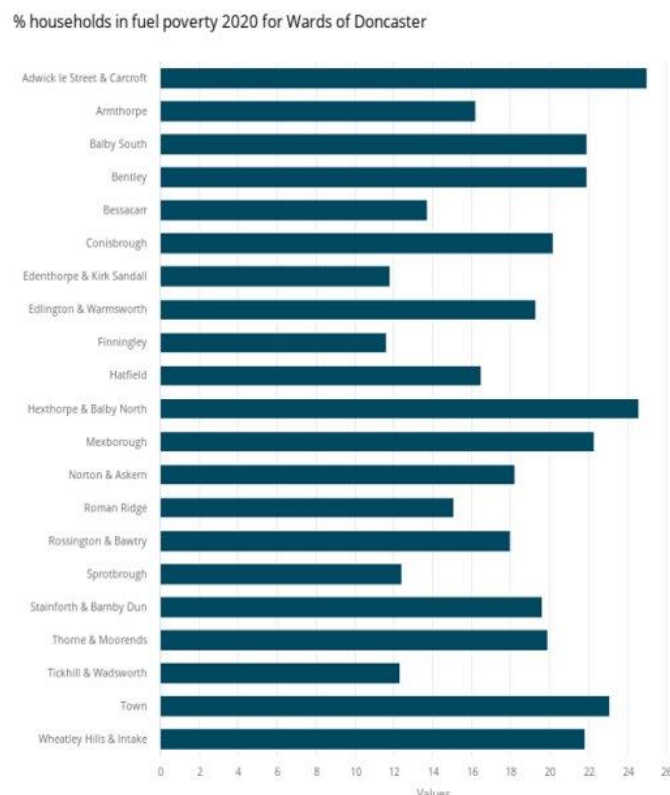


Figure 22. The percentage of households in fuel poverty by ward in Doncaster (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy, 2020)

The table below displays an estimate of the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty in the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) covering the Sprotbrough ward. The data for the LSOAs which encompass Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr have been highlighted in green. The level of fuel poverty in these areas is in line with the ward level fuel poverty data above, and the comparatively lower levels of deprivation across the Sprotbrough ward. However, Adwick upon Dearne LSOA has reported a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than its neighbouring LSOA (Barnburgh).

However, it is important to note that estimates of fuel poverty at LSOA level should be treated with caution. The estimates should only be used to look at general trends and identify areas of particularly high or low fuel poverty. They should not be used to identify trends over time within an LSOA, or to compare LSOAs with similar fuel poverty levels due to very small sample sizes and consequent instability in estimates at this level (Sub-regional fuel poverty report, 2023).

LSOA Code, name	Proportion of households in fuel poverty (%)
E01007583, Adwick upon Dearne (covering High Melton)	14.3
E01007585, Sprotbrough Richmond Hill East (covering Sprotbrough)	17.5
E01007586, Barnburgh (covering Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr)	10.2
E01007587, Brodsworth (covering Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton)	18.4
E01007617, Sprotbrough West (covering Sprotbrough)	9.7
E01007618, Sprotbrough Richmond Hill West (covering Sprotbrough)	10.6
E01007619, Sprotbrough Central (covering Sprotbrough)	6.6
E01007620, Conisbrough East and Cadeby (covering Cadeby)	11.5

Table 2. Proportion of households in fuel poverty by LSOA in the Sprotbrough ward

Food Poverty

There are 7 active foodbanks in the North locality of Doncaster. There is no active foodbank within the ward boundaries of Sprotbrough. Seventh Day Adventist and Bentley Baptist Church are the closest foodbanks serving the Sprotbrough ward. Cost of Living Crisis, Low income, Benefit delays, Debt and Benefit changes are the top 5 reasons for residents accessing support from foodbanks across Bentley. Figure 5 shows demand for food support has increased since April 2022 across North of Doncaster. From 2022 to 2025 demand has increased significantly for both adults and children across the locality, with 4100 adults and 3200 children being supported in 2024, which is a significant increase from 2900 adults and 170 children in 2023.. It must be noted that this data does highlight where residents are accessing support, and therefore it is unknown where food poverty is more prevalent.

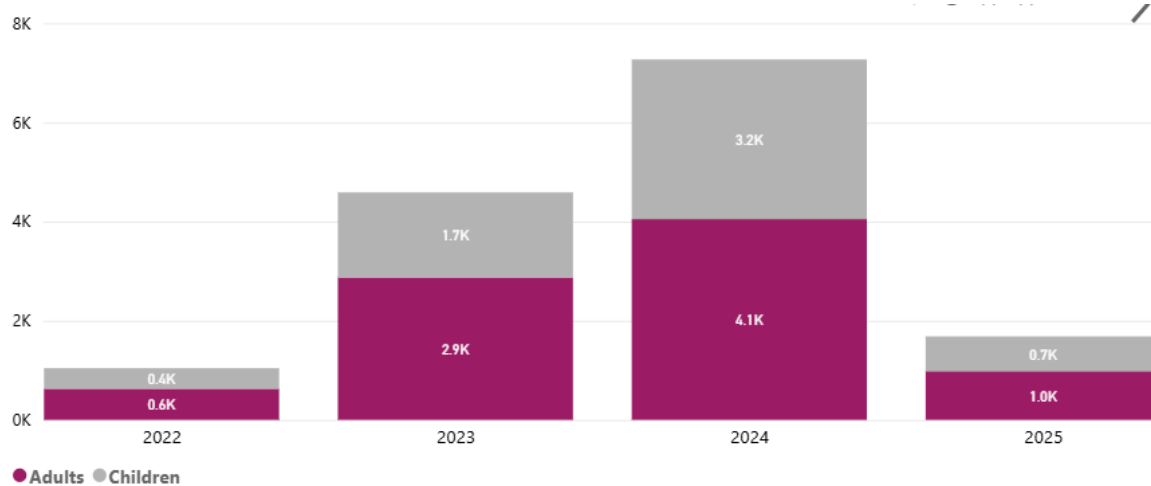


Figure 23. Number of Adults and Children accessing foodbanks in North of Doncaster (2025)

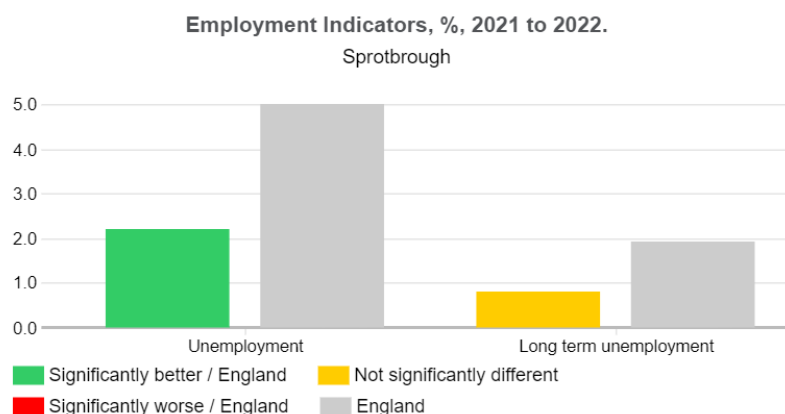
The Bread And Butter Thing (TBBT)

The purpose of The Bread and Butter Thing (TBBT) addresses moderate food insecurity helping minimise demand on crisis support i.e. foodbanks. They also reduce poverty premiums that families in low-income areas can face, reduce waste by identifying edible surplus food in the UK food sector and redistributing it, to build resilience within the communities. TBBT establish a mobile food club which gives access to nutritious and affordable food taken into the heart of communities starved of money, food, and resources. There is no eligibility, and parcels are based on a weekly shop and provides essential produce for family eating – fresh fruit and veg, chilled goods and cupboard staples. Deeply discounting a family's shopping and stretching their budget. A members average weekly saving is £26.50

Throughout the City there are five Hubs based in the following communities: 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. In 2024 across the five sites 1596 volunteering opportunities were accessed with 3241 residents accessing the support.

Employment

In the Sprotbrough ward, 2.2% of working age residents are unemployed; this is lower than the 6.1% reported for Doncaster (see figure below; NOMIS Labour Market Statistics, 2022). Of residents who are not in employment, 10.1% have worked in the last 12 months, 71.4% have not worked in the last 12 months, and 18.6% have never worked (ONS, 2021). The crude rate of long-term unemployment in this ward is 0.8 per 1000, compared with 1.5 per 1000 across Doncaster (NOMIS Labour Market Statistics, 2022). Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA has a crude rate of 0.0 per 1000.



Source: NOMIS Labour Market Statistics

Figure 24. Percentage of residents in Sprotbrough ward in unemployment and long-term unemployment (Office Of National Statistics 2021)

Economically active adults are defined as those aged 16 years and over who are:

- in employment (an employee or self-employed)
- unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks
- unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted

Economically inactive are those aged 16 years and above who do not have a job and have not looked for work; this can include retired individuals and students.

At a community level, over half (52.4%) of residents aged 16 years and over in

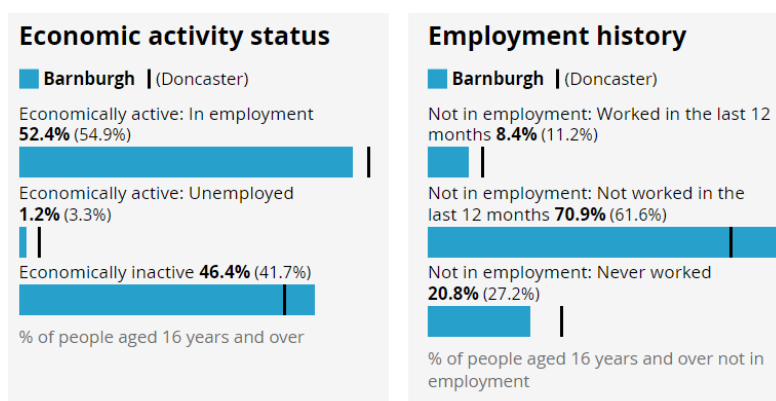


Figure 25. Employment activity status and employment history in Barnburgh (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Barnburgh are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021; see Figure below). This is higher than that reported for Doncaster overall. Of those not in employment, 8.4% have worked in the past 12 months, 70.9% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 20.8% have never worked.

In Harlington, over half (52.7%) of residents aged 16 years and over are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021; see Figure below). This is lower than that reported for Doncaster overall. Of those not in employment, 11.2% have worked in the past 12 months, 75.6% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 13.2% have never worked.

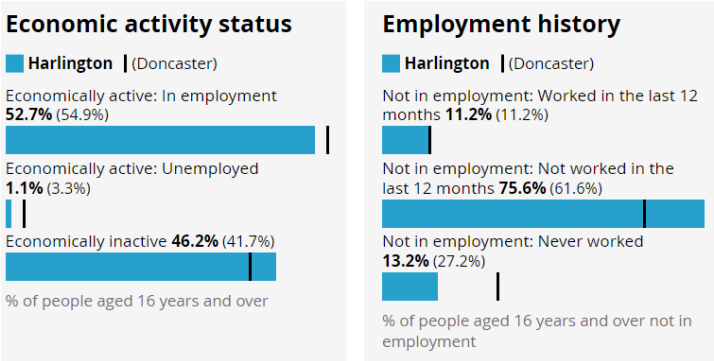


Figure 26. Employment activity status and employment history in Harlington (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Adwick upon Dearne, 43.3% of residents aged 16 years and over are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021; see Figure below). This is below that reported for Doncaster. Of those not in employment, 9.8% have worked in the past 12 months, 72.5% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 17.6% have never worked.

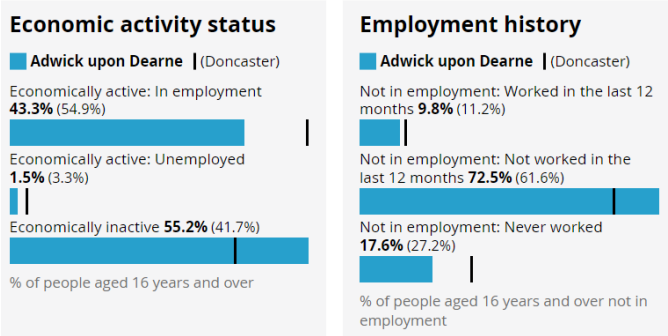


Figure 27. Employment activity status and employment history in Adwick upon Dearne (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Hickleton, over half (53.3%) of residents aged 16 years and over are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021; see Figure below), just below that of Doncaster. Of those not in employment, 10.9% have worked in the past 12 months, 72.8% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 16.3% have never worked.

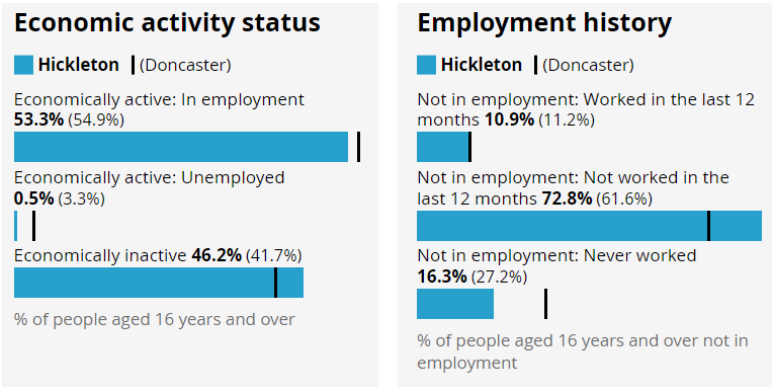


Figure 28. Employment activity status and employment history in Hickleton (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

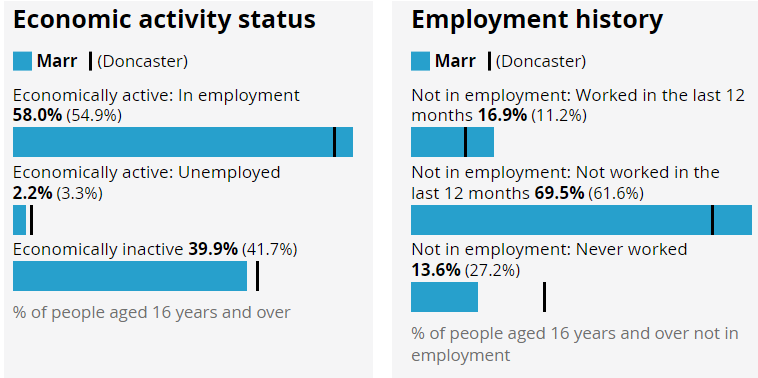


Figure 29. Employment activity status and employment history in Marr (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Marr, 58.0% of residents aged 16 years and over are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021; see Figure below). This is above that reported for Doncaster. Of those not in employment, 16.9% have worked in the past 12 months, 69.5% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 13.6% have never worked.

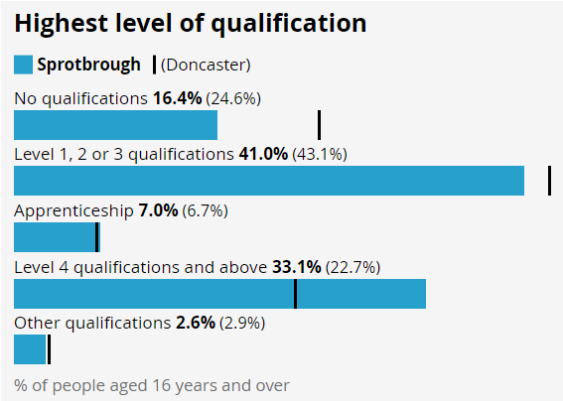


Figure 30. Highest level of qualification in Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In the Sprotbrough ward, a significant amount of residents have level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications (41.0%). This is slightly below that of Doncaster (43.1%). However, the percentage of residents with level 4 qualifications and above is considerably higher than across Doncaster (33.1% versus 22.7%, respectively), indicating high levels of education/qualifications across the ward.

Similar patterns are observed when looking at individual communities of Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr (see figures below). For Barnburgh, 40.7% of residents have Level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications, whilst 30.4% have

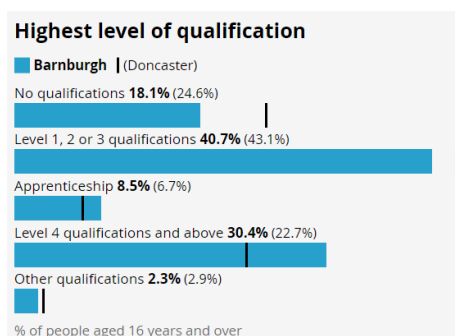


Figure 31. Highest level of qualification in Barnburgh (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

level 4 qualifications and above. These percentages are 42.7% and 28.2%, respectively, for Harlington, 34.8% and 29.3% for Adwick upon Dearne, 35.7% and 39.8% for Hickleton, and 40.7% and 35.0% for Marr.

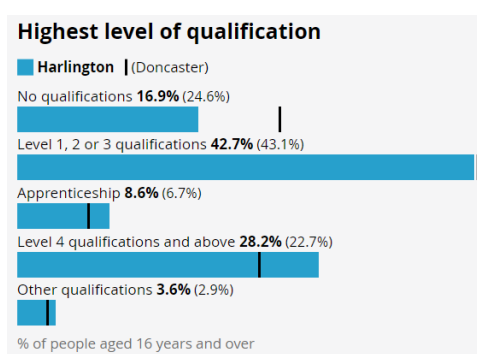


Figure 32. Highest level of qualification in Harlington (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

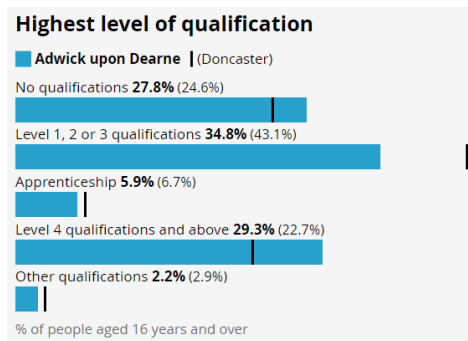


Figure 33. Highest level of qualification in Adwick upon Dearne (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

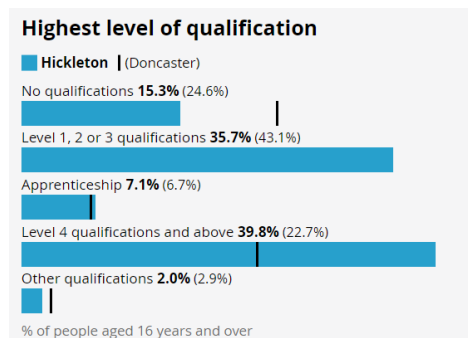


Figure 34. Highest level of qualification in Hickleton (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

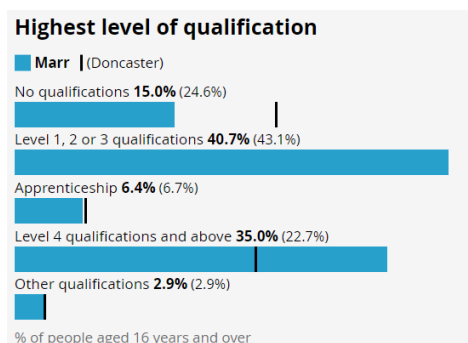


Figure 34. Highest level of qualification in Marr (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough

Citizens 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. During the fiscal year of 2024/25 there were 53 residents living in the Sprotbrough ward accessing CADB. During the 2024/25 fiscal year, there were 211 new interactions with CADB from residents in the Ward. Debt, benefits and tax credits, utilities and communications, benefits and universal credits and consumer goods and services are the top 5 issues when seeking support.

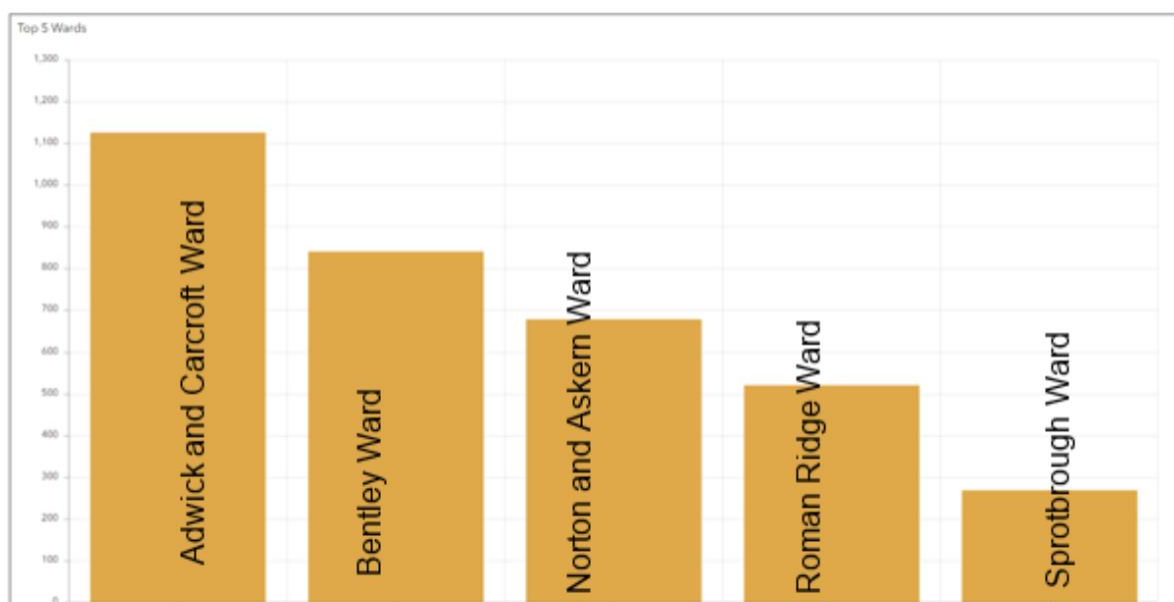


Figure 35. number of interactions with Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB) during fiscal year 2024/25 (Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough 2025)

Health Inequalities

Life Expectancy

Males have a life expectancy of 80.6 years of age compared to the average of Doncaster 77.9 years of age and England's 79.5 years of age. Female life expectancy is 83.0 years, compared to Doncaster's, 81.3 years of age and England's 83.2 years of age. Healthy life expectancy in males in the ward is high at 66.7 years, compared to Doncaster's average 57.4 years and is also higher than England's rate of 61.5 years. Healthy life expectancy in females follows this trend in the ward, as females can expect 67.7 years of healthy life, higher than the Doncaster average of 56.1 years and is also higher than the England rate of 61.9 years.

Long-Term Health Conditions

Almost one-fifth (18.1%) of residents in Sprotbrough ward have a limiting long-term illness or disability, however this is lower than that reported for Doncaster overall (21.7%) (ONS Census, 2011). According to the ONS (2021), 17.8% of the population of Sprotbrough ward are considered disabled under the Equality Act. Within Barnburgh, 19.8% of the population are considered disabled. Similar levels of disability are observed in Harlington (19.6%) and Marr (16.0%). This is higher in the Adwick upon Dearne area at 27.8%, and this is also above the 20.3% prevalence recorded for Doncaster as a whole. Similarly, in Hickleton, 25.8% of residents are considered disabled. As no health assets have been identified in these areas, access to healthcare may be more difficult for these individuals.

When looking at self-reported health status, almost half (48.5%) of residents in Sprotbrough ward stated that they had ‘very good health’, higher than the 44.3% recorded for Doncaster (See figure below; ONS, 2021).

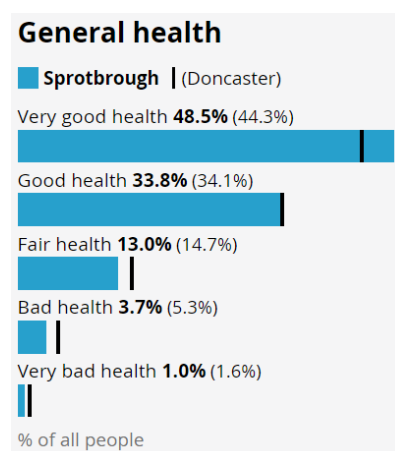
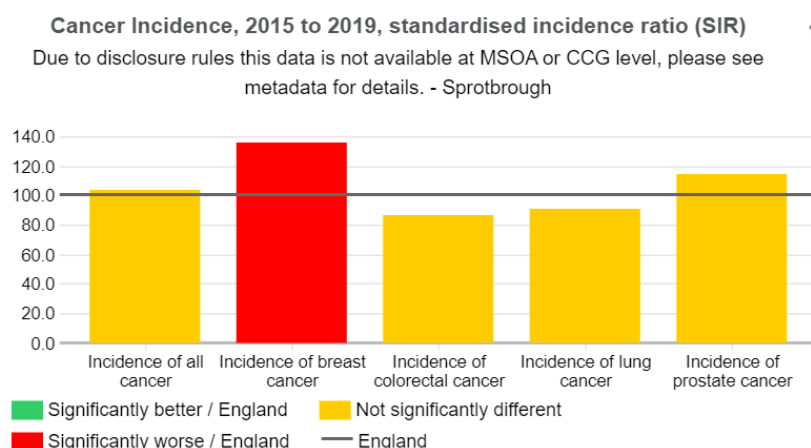


Figure 36. Self-reported general health of residents in Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Similarly, in Barnburgh, 46.1% of residents reported that they had ‘very good health’ and 35.5% reported that they had ‘good health’. In Harlington, 45.3% reported that they had ‘very good health’, and 32.9% reported ‘good health’, which is slightly lower than that of Doncaster. ‘Very bad health’ was reported by 1.8% of residents, which is above that of Doncaster. In Adwick upon Dearne, 40.5% of residents recorded ‘very good health’ and 32.1% recorded ‘good health’; these are both below that reported for Doncaster and Sprotbrough ward. The percentage of residents reporting ‘bad health’ was above that of Doncaster and Sprotbrough ward at 6.1%. This is in line with the prevalence of disability in this area. In Hickleton, almost half (49.5%) of residents reported ‘very good health’, which is above that of Doncaster. ‘Good health’ was reported by 28.6% whilst ‘very bad health’ was reported by 1.4%. In Marr, over ½ (56.8%) of residents reported ‘very good health’, 4.1% reported ‘bad health’, and no residents reported ‘very bad health’.

Sprotbrough ward is in the second lowest quintile (Quintile 4) for prevalence of obesity (including overweight) in adults aged 16 years and over, indicating low levels of obesity in this ward (Department of Geography and Environment, University of Southampton and Department of Geography, University of Portsmouth, 2014). Comparatively, Doncaster overall falls into the highest quintile (Quintile 1), indicating that it is in the highest 20% of areas for obesity prevalence nationally.

The standardised incidence ratio (SIR) of all cancer in the Sprotbrough ward is 103.8, similar to the 106.5 reported for Doncaster (Figure below; NHS Digital Cancer Analysis System, 2021). When evaluating the incidence of specific types of cancer, both colorectal cancer (86.9 SIR) and lung cancer (90.8 SIR) rates are lower in Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster (99.3 SIR and 137.1 SIR, respectively). However, higher incidence of breast cancer and prostate cancer are reported for Sprotbrough ward (135.6 SIR and 114.2 SIR, respectively) than Doncaster (97.3 SIR and 97.2 SIR, respectively).



Source: English cancer registration data from the NHS Digital Cancer Analysis System (AV2019 CASREF01), National Statistical Postcode Lookup (May 2021)

Figure 37. Incidence of cancer by type (2015-2019) in the Sprotbrough ward (NHS digital Cancer Analysis System, 2021)

Causes of Death

Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick Upon Dearne, Hickleton and Marr exhibit high levels of mortality compared to Doncaster and England. The leading cause of death are those considered preventable. The basic concept of preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause could potentially be avoided by public health and primary prevention interventions (that is, before the onset of diseases or injuries, to reduce incidence).

Deaths from all causes under 75 years (premature mortality) is lower in the Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster (67.7 per 100 versus 121.2 per 100 ISR and is significantly better than across England. When looking at specific causes, deaths from all cancer (91.4 per 100 versus 117.6 per 100 ISR), deaths from circulatory disease (38.1 per 100 versus 118.9 per 100 ISR), and deaths from causes considered preventable (64.1 per 100 versus 128.7 per 100 ISR) are all lower in the Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster. For Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA, these are 92.0 per 100 for all cancer, 51.0 per 100 for all circulatory diseases, and 96.8 per 100 ISR for deaths considered preventable.

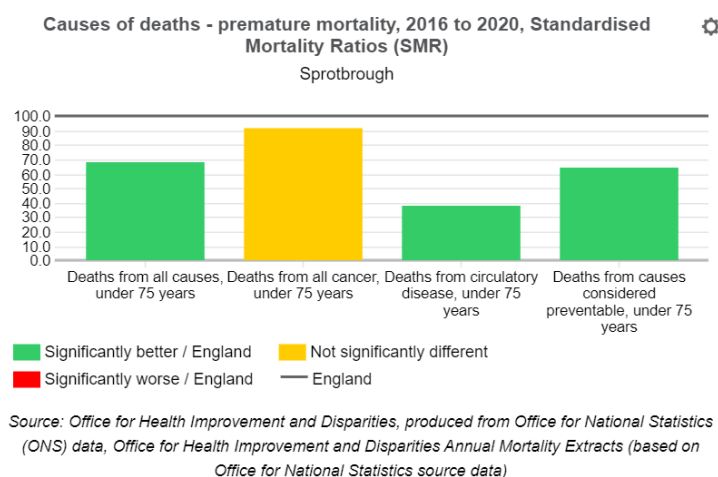


Figure 38. Causes of premature deaths (2016-2020) in the Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

When looking at all ages, deaths from cancer (95.4 per 100 versus 116.1 per 100 ISR), circulatory disease (78.4 per 100 versus 109.3 per 100 ISR), coronary heart disease (73.8 per 100 versus 121.8 per 100 ISR), stroke (84.3 per 100 versus 100.3 per 100 ISR), and respiratory diseases (69.2 per 100 versus 125.3 per 100 ISR) are all lower in the Sprotbrough ward than for Doncaster overall (Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, 2020). Furthermore, the ratio of deaths from all causes, circulatory disease, coronary heart disease, and respiratory disease in Sprotbrough ward are all significantly better than across England (see Figure below). Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA has reported ratios of 81.1 per 100 ISR for all causes, 87.6 per 100 ISR for all cancer, 85.3 per 100 ISR for circulatory disease, 97.5 per 100 ISR for coronary heart disease, 64.5 per 100 ISR for stroke, and 82.4 per 100 ISR for respiratory diseases.

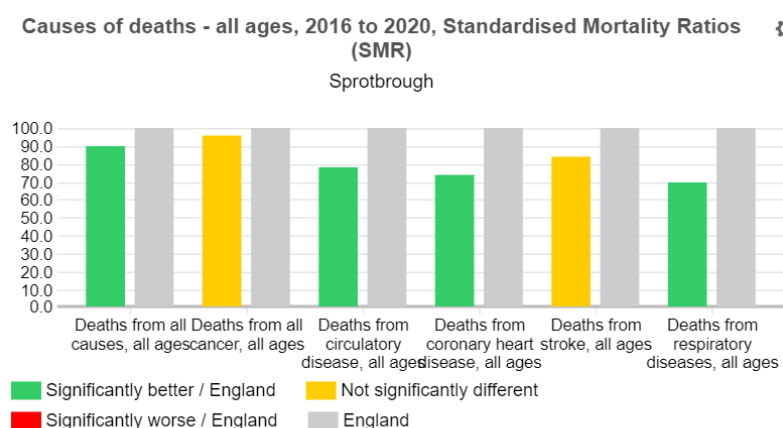


Figure 39. Causes of all-ages deaths (2016-2020) in the Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Hospital Admissions

The overall rate of emergency hospital admissions in children under 5 years old in Sprotbrough ward has been reported at 78.6 per 1000 children, lower than that across Doncaster (91.1 per 1000) and England (140.7 per 1000) (figure below; Hospital Episode Statistics NHS Digital, 2021). Similarly, the rate of emergency admissions for injuries in children under 5 years old are also lower in Sprotbrough ward than in Doncaster overall, at 65.0 per 10,000 and 99.0 per 10,000, respectively. However, the

rate of emergency hospital admissions for children under 15 years old in Sprotbrough (87.4 per 10,000) are similar to that across Doncaster (88.8 per 10,000). Furthermore, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15–24-year-olds is higher in Sprotbrough (168.5 per 10,000) than across Doncaster (161.6 per 10,000).

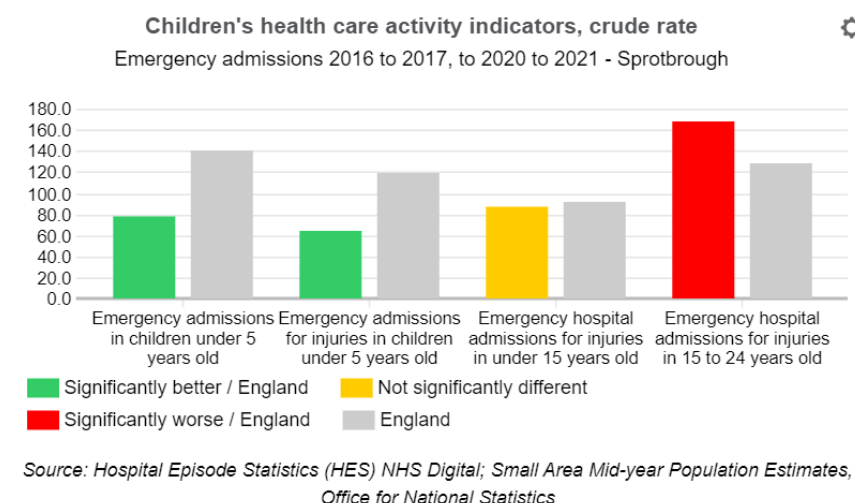


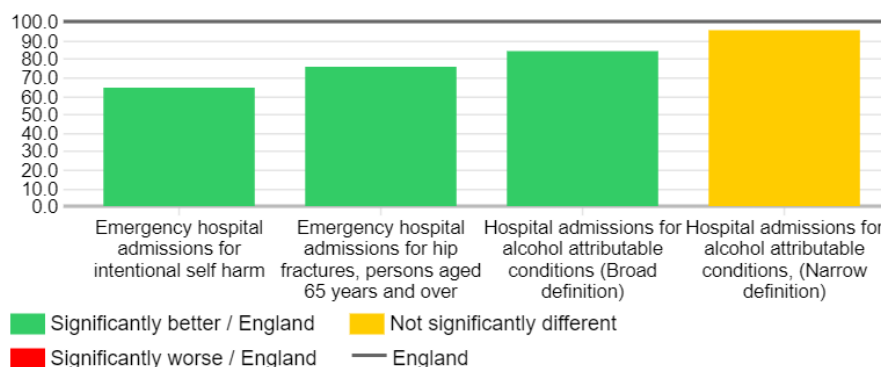
Figure 40. Children's hospital admissions in the Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA, the overall rate of emergency hospital admissions is 81.4 in children under 5 years old. Emergency admissions for injuries is 78.9 for children under 5 years old, 101.7 for children under 15 years old, and 183.8 for 15–24-year-olds.

Similarly, standardised admission ratios for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (64.4 versus 121.6), hip fractures in persons aged 65 years and over (75.2 versus 106.7), broad definition alcohol attributable conditions (83.6 versus 112.7) and narrow definition alcohol attributable conditions (95.1 versus 125.1) are all lower in the Sprotbrough ward than in Doncaster overall (Hospital Episode Statistics, 2021). Excluding narrow definition alcohol attributable conditions, these admissions are also all significantly better for the Sprotbrough ward than across England (see figure below).

Hospital Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs) Admissions - harm and injury: 2016 to 2017, to 2020 to 2021

Sprotbrough



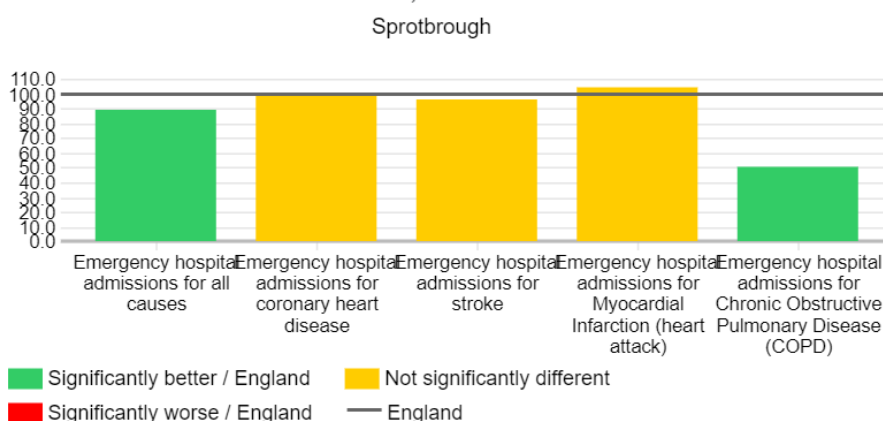
Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Figure 41. Hospital admissions in the Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA, standardised admission ratios for emergency hospital admissions are 77.8 for intentional self-harm, 71.5 for hip fractures (65 years and over), 92.1 for broad definition alcohol attributable conditions, and 107.0 for narrow definition alcohol attributable conditions.

The standardised admission ratio for all-causes emergency hospital admissions in Sprotbrough ward is lower than that across Doncaster, at 88.6 and 112.5 respectively (Hospital Episode Statistics, 2020). When looking at specific causes, hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (98.9 versus 114.6), stroke (96.3 versus 105.7), myocardial infarction (104.2 versus 115.9) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (50.0 versus 124.2) are all lower in Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster. All-cause admissions and COPD admissions are also both significantly better for Sprotbrough ward than across England (see Figure below). In Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA, standardised admission ratios are 90.3 for all-causes emergency hospital admissions, 120.8 for coronary heart disease, 65.4 for stroke, 124.5 for myocardial infarction, and 61.2 for COPD

Emergency Hospital admissions, Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs), 2015 to 2016, to 2019 to 2020



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Figure 42. Emergency hospital admissions in the Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Alcohol

Data on emergency hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions can be found in the previous section. The figure below shows the rate of alcohol-specific admissions per 1000 residents across the North of Doncaster. The red line illustrates the overall rate across Doncaster at 43.7 per 1000 residents.

For Barnburgh LSOA, there were 27.8 admissions per 1000 residents. For Adwick upon Dearne LSOA, there were 14.8 admissions per 1000 residents. These are both below that of Doncaster.

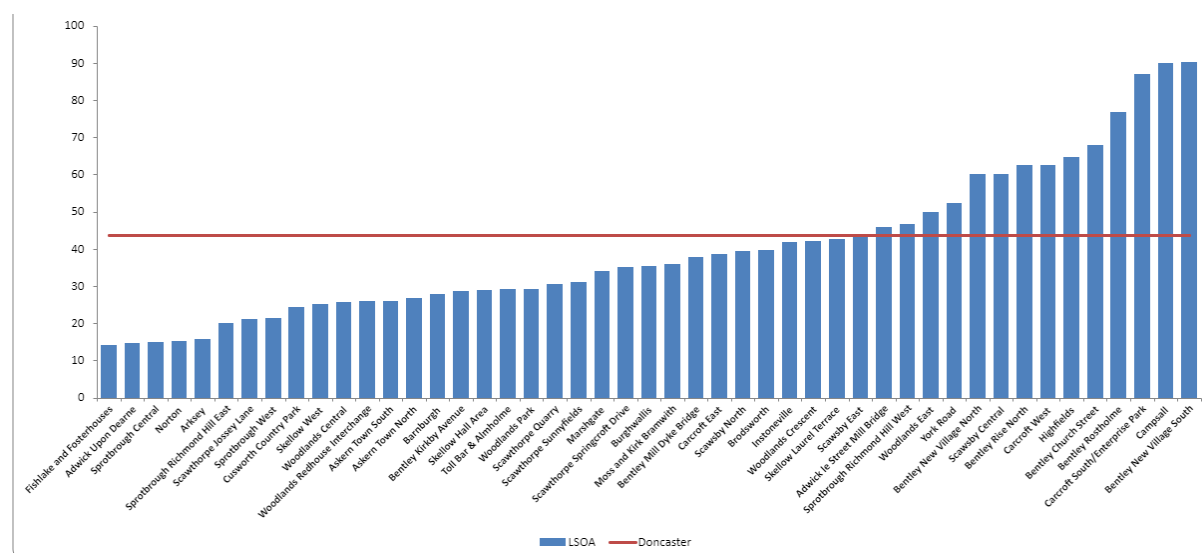


Figure 43. Alcohol specific admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by LSOA, (Office Of National Statistics, 2023)

The figure below shows alcohol specific admissions by North Primary Care Network (PCN) practice. However, it is difficult to directly attribute any of these cases to residents in Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr as there are no GP practices in any of these areas. The nearest GP practice in Doncaster to many residents in these areas is Barnburgh Surgery.

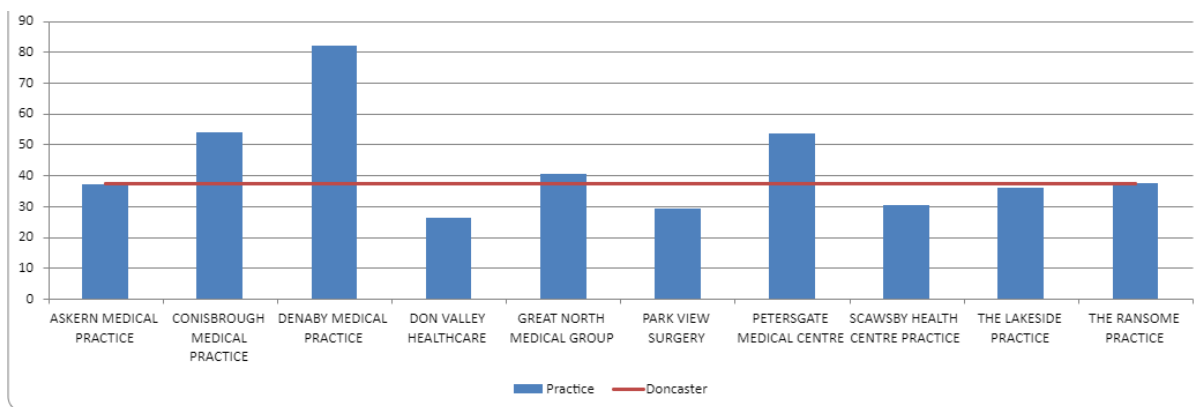


Figure 44. Alcohol specific admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by North PCN practice

There is a GP practice in Barnburgh (Barnburgh Surgery) and is in the South PCN. The figure below shows alcohol specific admissions by South PCN practice. Alcohol specific admissions for this surgery were 23.3 per 1000 between April 2016 and July 2023. This is below the rate across Doncaster.

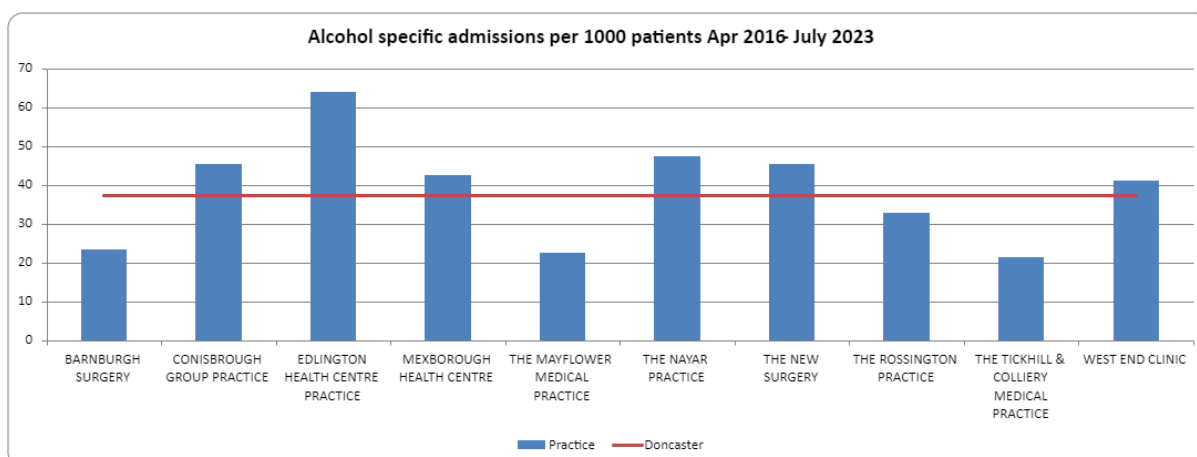


Figure 45. Alcohol specific admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by South PCN practice

Smoking

In the Sprotbrough ward, 10.0% of residents over 18 smoke, which is lower than the Doncaster rate (14.1%) and 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 the Sprotbrough ward, the gross annual cost of smoking as of Spring 2024 was £7.45 million. An estimated £2.14 million is spent annually on Tobacco products in the Sprotbrough ward and the national average spend on tobacco per smoker now stands at £2486. Smoking has a significant impact on employment and productivity, in the Sprotbrough ward the total cost due to lost productivity from smoking was estimated at £3.98 million which is significantly lower than the borough average (£6.5M) (ASH 2024).

In the Sprotbrough ward, the prevalence of residents smoking on a regular or occasional basis at 15 years of age has been reported at 10.7% (ONS, 2014); this is

higher than the prevalence across Doncaster (8.9%). Smoking status, as self-reported by patients during registration, has also been reported at a GP practice level. In Barnburgh, Barnburgh Surgery have reported smoking prevalence at 8.51% of patients aged 15 years and over, the lowest of all practices in Doncaster and lower than the overall prevalence across Doncaster of 17.96% (NHS England Quality and Outcomes Framework 2022-2023). This data is in line with the lower rates of COPD observed in this ward.

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.

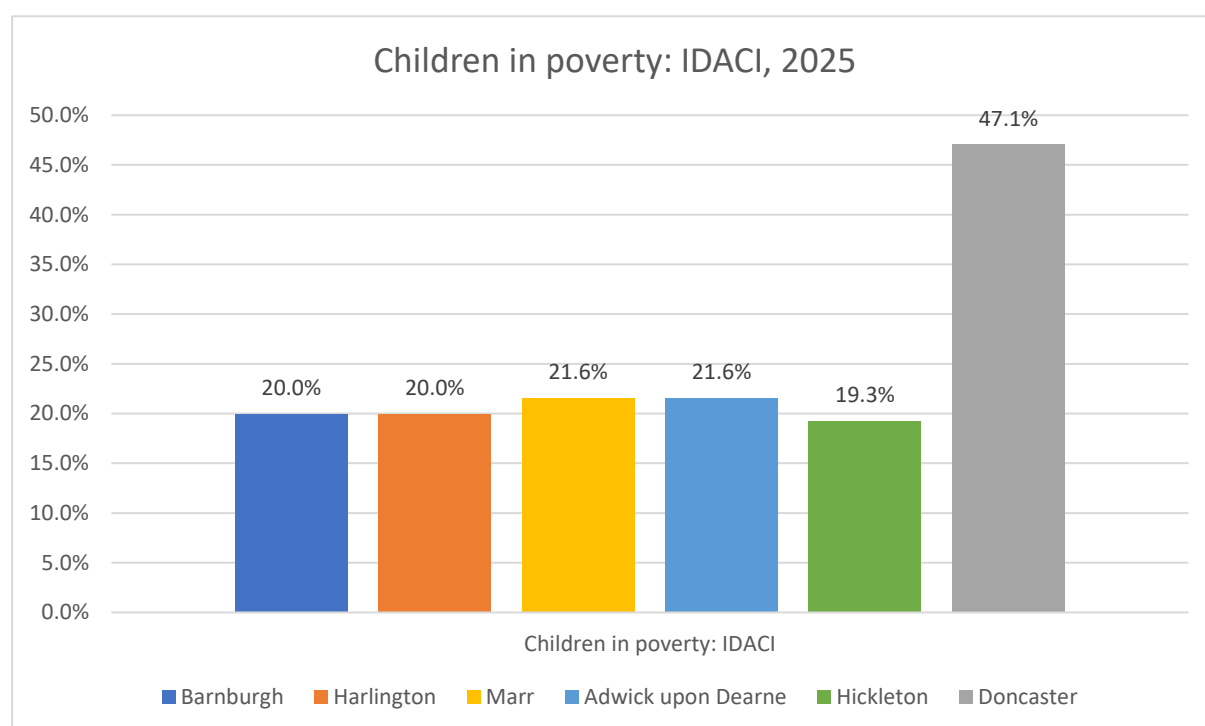


Figure 46: Children in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) (aged 0 to 15) – Source: IMD 2025

Childhood Obesity

Childhood obesity and inequality are closely connected. Children from families with less money often have fewer chances to eat healthy food or play outside safely. They might live in areas without parks or easy access to affordable fresh fruits and

vegetables. These challenges make it harder for them to stay at a healthy weight. Because of this, childhood obesity is more common in deprived communities. Helping all children grow up healthy means making sure every family has access to good food, safe places to play, and support for healthy living.

The prevalence of overweight (including obesity) at reception age children (23.95) is lower in the Sprotbrough ward, than Doncaster (26.7%), but is slightly higher than England (22.3%). Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) follows the same trend in reception aged children in Sprotbrough (10.9%), compared to Doncaster (12.1%) and England (9.8%). In year 6, the prevalence of obesity and overweight children sees positive rates compared to Doncaster and national levels. In year 6, the prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) in Sprotbrough (14.9%) is lower than both Doncaster (26.3%) and England (22.3%). Rates for the prevalence of overweight (including obesity) in year 6 in Sprotbrough (27.2%) are again lower than Doncaster (40.25) and England (36.2%).

Pupils Lifestyle Survey

The Doncaster Pupils Lifestyle Survey 2024 was completed by 238 pupils across years 4, 6, 8, and 10 from the Sprotbrough ward; 44% defined their gender as male, 53% as female, and 3% differently/preferred not to say. Of these pupils, 87% had a white ethnicity. English was a second language for 17% of pupils, compared with 23% for Doncaster as a whole.

Prevalence of disability (8%) and was lower than the Doncaster average (9%). Long-standing illness in pupils was reported at 15% in Sprotbrough ward slightly higher than what was reported across Doncaster (14%). Special Educational Needs (SEN) was reported for 11% of pupils from the Sprotbrough ward taking part in the survey, which is 2% lower than that reported for Doncaster overall (13%) and lower than all but two other wards. Of those reporting SEN, just over half (56%) of pupils received extra help at school; higher than the overall percentage for Doncaster (43%). The second lowest percentage of young carers across Doncaster wards was reported in Sprotbrough (3%), which was less than half that of Doncaster overall (7%). Of these carers, 13% suggested teachers were aware of their caring responsibilities.

The use of free school meals by pupils were lower in Sprotbrough (9%) than across Doncaster (19%). In Sprotbrough 79% of pupils stated that they eat fruit and vegetables everyday/most days, compared to the Doncaster overall (67%). Healthy habits are a common theme in children in Sprotbrough as more children (99%) clean their teeth at least daily than Doncaster (96%).

Learner Outcomes

In 2024, 100% of pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing, and mathematics at Key Stage 2 (KS2) in Adwick Upon Dearne, an increase of 50% since 2023. This is higher than the across Doncaster as a whole (59%) and also the national percentage of 61%. 70% of Barnburgh residents achieved the expected standard, however only 29% in students in Harlington achieved the expected standard. 50% Of students in Hickleton achieved the expected standard and 0% in Marr achieved this standard. The sample size for all of these communities were below 10 students.

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. In 2024, average GCSE attainment 8 score per pupil (out of 90) was 71.5 in Barnburgh, higher than both Doncaster overall (44.0) and nationally (45.9). Harlington sees an attainment score of 56.0 and Marr scores 68.3, however all these communities see a very small sample size of 12 pupils combined. The other communities did not receive an attainment score as no pupils residing there were studying at KS4 level.

Family Hubs

There are three Family Hubs in the North locality of Doncaster, namely Adwick, Askern, and Bentley, but none of these are in the Sprotbrough ward. Adwick and Bentley Family Hubs are the closest Hubs for Sprotbrough ward residents.

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 Sprotbrough was 86% for children aged 0-8 weeks, 84% for 0-1 year and 11-month-old children and 81% for children aged between 0-4 years and 11 months.

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 Sprotbrough compared to other wards, especially at age 0-1 years and 11 months (61%). Engagement increases to 84% when including all ages up to 0-4 years and 11 months but Sprotbrough remains lower than the average when compared to other areas.

Loneliness and Isolation

Across the Sprotbrough ward, 24.8% of older people (65 years and over) live alone, significantly less than the 31.6% reported for Doncaster overall and 31.5% for England (ONS, 2011; see figure below). This is despite the comparatively high proportion of over 50's living in the area. In Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA, 26.2% of older people live alone.

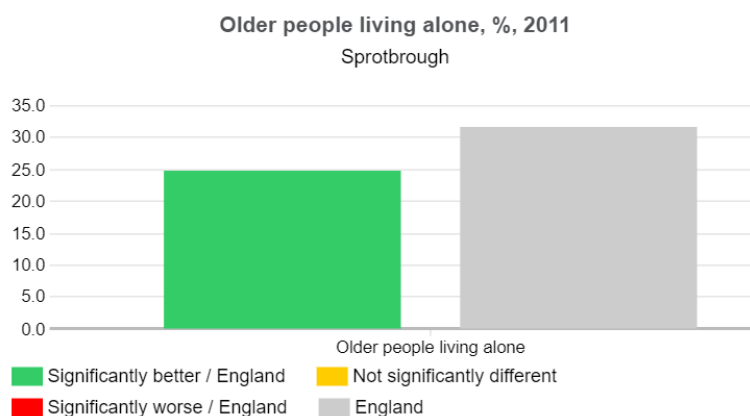


Figure 47. Older people living alone in Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2011)

Physical Activity

It is known that Doncaster has more physically inactive adults, and fewer physically active adults than the national average (Get Doncaster Moving/Sport England, 2019). Across Doncaster, 29.1% of adults are physically inactive and this is higher than across England (25.4%). The number of physically active adults in Doncaster is lower than the England rate, at 59.0% and 62.3% respectively.

The Mosaic map below shows levels of inactive households across Doncaster. Data is mapped to LSOA, however wards are shown and labelled for orientation. The Sprotbrough ward (circled on the map below) has a low to moderate number of inactive households, with the number of inactive households lower in the South of the ward where Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr are located, then in the North of the ward.

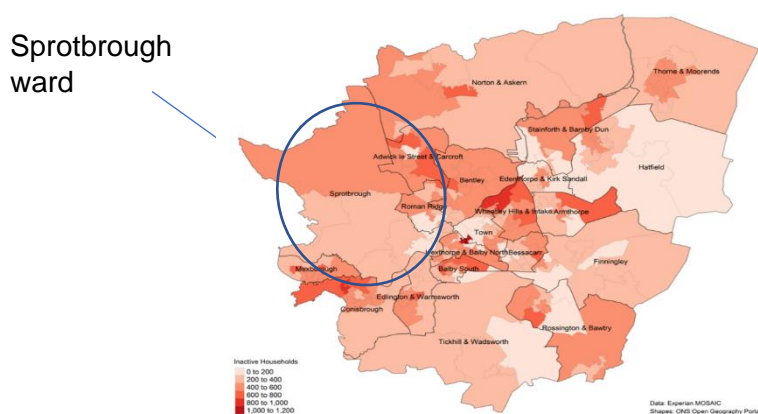


Figure 48. Mosaic map of inactive households by ward across Doncaster, Get Doncaster Moving, 2023

The Pupil Lifestyle Survey 2024 revealed that less than half (39%) of pupils in the Sprotbrough ward walked to school, which aligns with 39% across Doncaster. Nearly all pupils taking part in the survey from the Sprotbrough ward reported that they had taken part in physical activities in the last 7 days (99%), with 51% taking part in physical activity on 5 days or more; this is higher than reported for Doncaster (47%). Sprotbrough ward also reported a significantly higher percentage of pupils who enjoyed physical activity across all the wards (84%), which may contribute to the high levels of activity in the area.

Active Travel

According to the National Census data (ONS, 2021), 60.7% of residents aged 16 years and over in employment in Sprotbrough ward drive to work by car or van. This is slightly higher than the 57.9% reported for Doncaster. Only 3.6% walk to work, whilst 0.9% cycle; both are lower than reported for Doncaster (7.1% and 1.8%, respectively).

At a community level, similarly low levels of active travel to work are observed. In Barnburgh, 61.5% of residents travel to their workplace by car or van, whilst 3.2% walk and 0.7% cycle. In Harlington, 67.4% drive by car or van, 2.4% walk and 0.5% cycle to work. In Adwick upon Dearne, 65.0% of residents drive to work by car or van, 4.3% walk, and 0.9% cycle. In Hickleton, 50.5% of residents drive to work by car or van and 1.0% walk; 42.7% work mainly at or from home. No residents cycle to work. In Marr, 60.0% of residents drive to work by car or van. No residents walk or cycle to work, but 35.0% work mainly at or from home.

Green Spaces and Parks

Barnburgh and Hickleton each have had one green space and one playing field identified. One playing field has been identified in Marr. However, no playing fields or greenspaces have been identified in Harlington or Adwick upon Dearne communities.



Community Information

Population Size

The all-age population size across Sprotbrough ward is 10, 824, with 51.4% female and 48.6% male (ONS, 2021). The crude rate for population density across Sprotbrough ward is 138.5, lower than the 550.7 reported for Doncaster overall (ONS small area population estimates (SAPE), 2020). At a community level, the population size (rounded to the nearest 10 people) of Barnburgh is 950 (50.8% female and 49.2% male), Harlington is 900 (52.4% female and 47.6% male), Adwick upon Dearne is 300 (49.8% female and 50.2% male), Hickleton is 220 (48.6% female and 51.4% male), and Marr is 170 (49.7% female and 50.3% male) (ONS, 2021).

Age Profile

In the Sprotbrough ward, half (50.7%) of the population are aged 50 years and over, compared with 39.5% across Doncaster (ONS, 2021). Only 15.9% of the population of the Sprotbrough ward comprises of under 19's, compared with 18.7% across Doncaster (ONS, 2021). This indicates an ageing population in Sprotbrough.

At a community level, in Barnburgh, 53.4% of the population are 50 years or over and 16.1% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 70-74-year-olds (9.4%). In Harlington, 55.9% of the population are 50 years or over and 17.0% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 65-69-year-olds (9.4%). In Adwick upon Dearne, 62.2% of the population are 50 years or over and 13.1% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 70-74-year-olds (13.5%). In Hickleton, 60.4% of residents are aged 50 years or over and 15.4% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 55-59-year-olds (14.5%). In Marr, 20.1% of residents are aged 50 years or over and 46.8% are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 60-64-year-olds (11.8%).

The infographics below display the population breakdown by age band and sex in the Sprotbrough ward, and individual communities of Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr (Power BI, 2023).

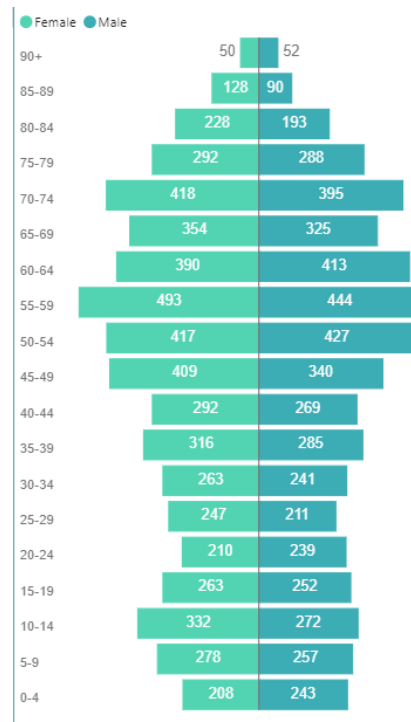


Figure 49. Population by age band and sex in the Sprotbrough ward, (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

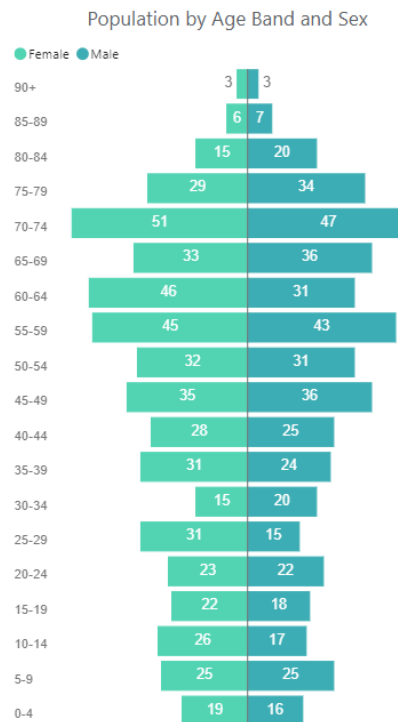


Figure 50. Population by age band and sex in Barnburgh, (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

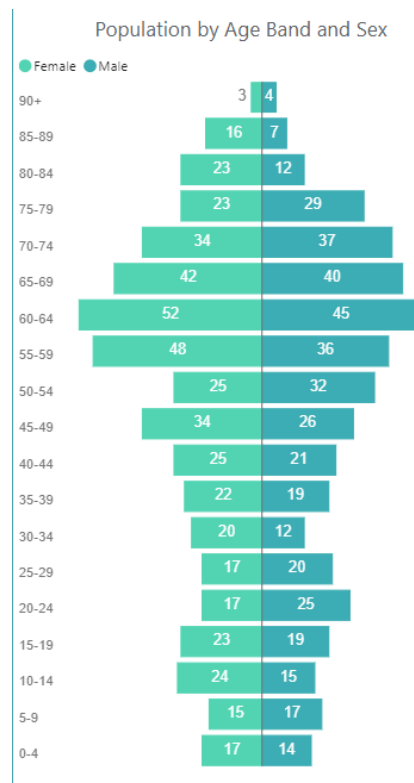


Figure 51. Population by age band and sex in Harlington (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

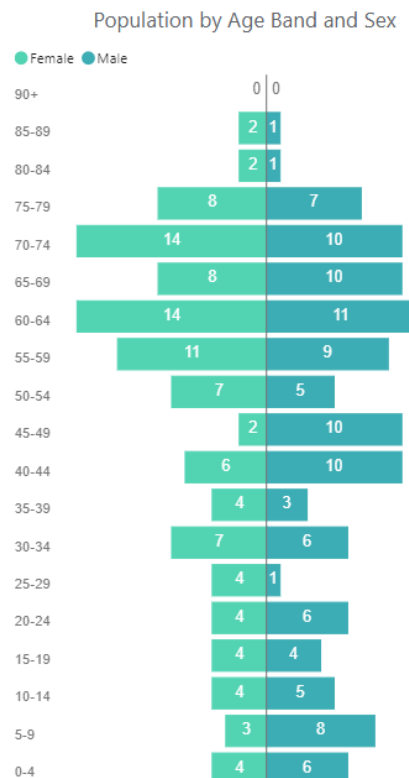


Figure 52. Population by age band and sex in Adwick upon Dearne, (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

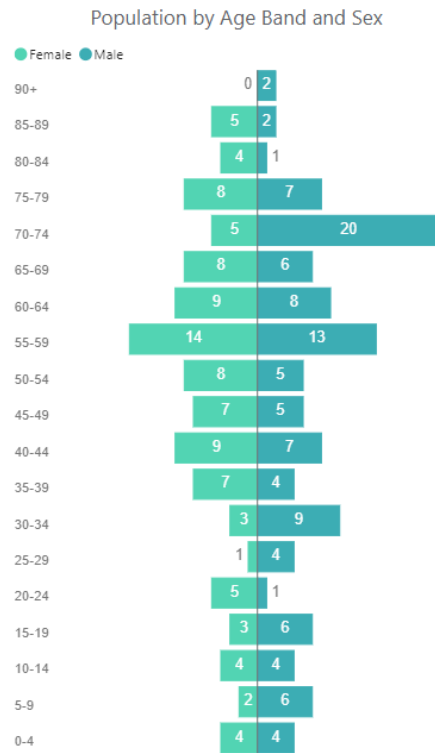


Figure 53. Population by age band and sex in Hickleton, (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

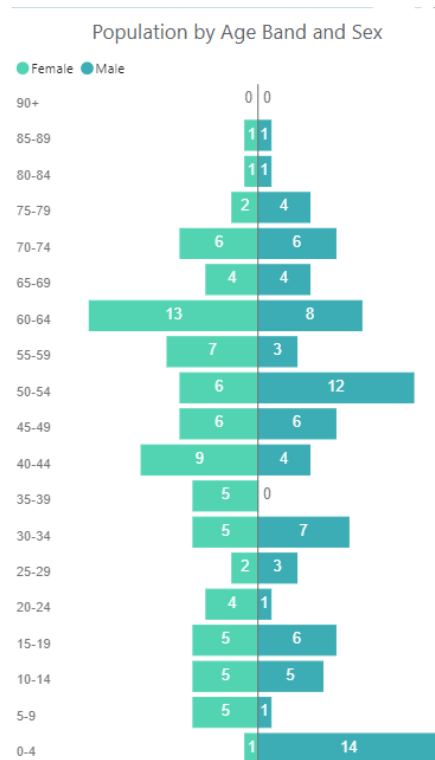


Figure 54. Population by age band and sex in Marr, (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Ethnicity and Language

In the Sprotbrough ward, 96.8% of residents are classed as 'white', which is higher than the Doncaster rate (93.1%) and significantly higher than England (81.0%). The second highest ethnic group in Sprotbrough is Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (1.4%), with this rate being slightly lower than Doncaster (2.9%) and much lower than England (9.6%). (ONS 2021).

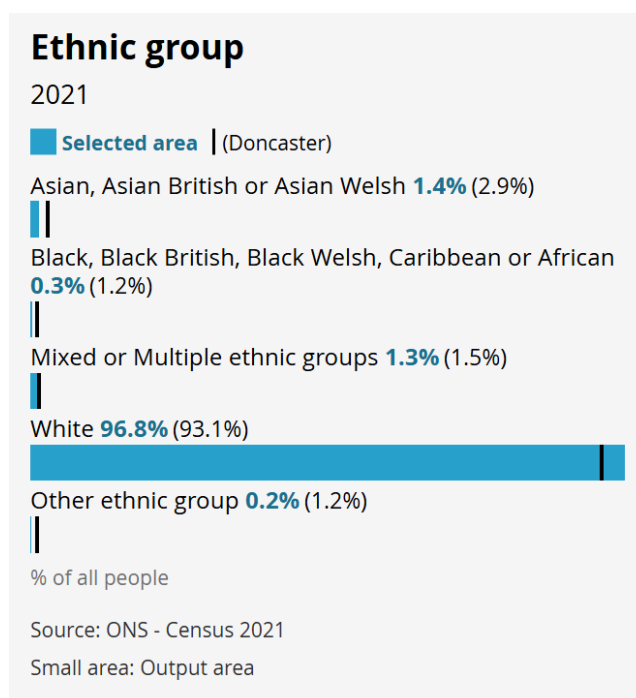


Figure 55. Ethnicity in Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Most (97.1%) residents in the Sprotbrough ward were born in the UK (Figure below; ONS, 2021).

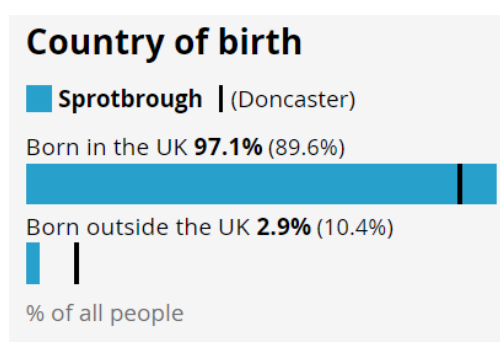


Figure 56. Country of birth of residents in the Sprotbrough Ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

The percentage of UK born residents are higher in Barnburgh (99.2%), Harlington (98.0%), Adwick upon Dearne (99.3%), and Hickleton (98.6%). Marr has slightly lower levels of UK born residents at 94.0%, but this is still higher than that of Doncaster (89.6%).

In Barnburgh, 99.1% of residents are white, 0.5% are mixed or multiple ethnic groups, and 0.4% are Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (ONS, 2021). In Harlington, 98.9%

of residents are white, 0.4% are mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 0.2% are Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 0.2% are Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 0.2% are other ethnic groups (ONS, 2021). In Adwick upon Dearne, 99.0% of residents are white, 0.7% are mixed or multiple ethnic groups, and 0.3% are Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (ONS, 2021). Hickleton is the most diverse of the 5 areas; 97.3% are white, 0.9% are mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 0.9% are other ethnic groups, 0.5% are Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, and 0.5% are Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 0.2% are other ethnic groups (ONS, 2021). In Marr, 98.2% of residents are white, 1.2% are other ethnic groups, and 0.6% are Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African (ONS, 2021).

Just 0.3% of the population of Sprotbrough ward cannot speak English well or at all, compared with 1.2% across Doncaster (figure above). The majority (97%) of the population in the Sprotbrough ward speak English as their primary language. The other languages spoken as primary language by residents in the Sprotbrough ward are displayed in the figure below.

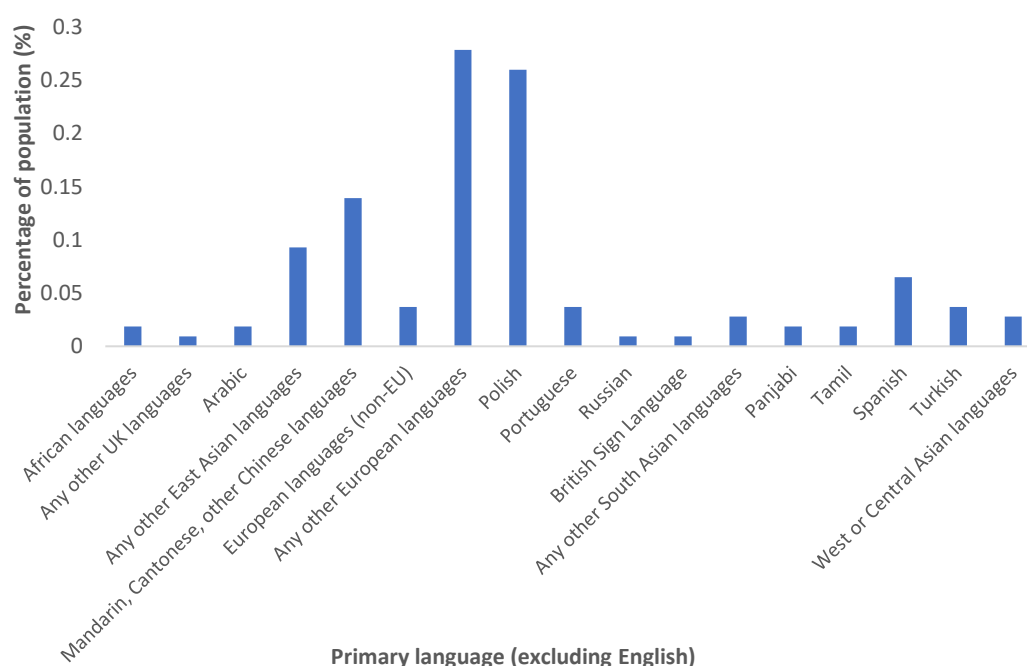


Figure 57. Primary languages of residents in the Sprotbrough ward, excluding English (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

Over half (59%) of residents in Sprotbrough ward consider their religion to be Christian, followed by no religion (35%) (ONS, 2021). Other religions reported include Buddhist (0.1%), Hindu (0.1%), Muslim (0.4%), Sikh (0.1%) and other religion (0.4%).

In Barnburgh, Christianity is the most common religion (63.3%), followed by no religion (33.3%), other religion (0.3%), and Muslim (0.1%).

In Harlington, Christianity is the most common religion (62.2%), followed by no religion (32.2%), Buddhism (0.2%), and other religion (0.2%).

In Adwick upon Dearne, Christianity is the most common religion (66.2%), followed by no religion (29.4%), and Muslim (0.3%).

In Hickleton, Christianity is the most common religion (69.1%), followed by no religion (26.0%), Sikh (0.9%), and Muslim (0.4%).

In Marr, Christianity is the most common religion (69.8%), followed by no religion (25.4%), and other religion (1.2%).

Housing

According to the ONS (2021), 98.6% of accommodation in the Sprotbrough ward is comprised of whole houses or bungalows, with just 1.2% flats, maisonettes, or apartments (figure below; ONS, 2021). The remaining 0.1% of accommodation are caravans or other mobile/temporary structures.

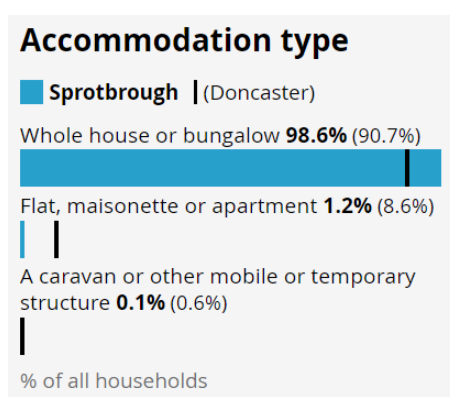


Figure 58. Accommodation type in Sprotbrough ward (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Barnburgh, 98.3% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalow and 1.7% are flats, maisonettes or apartments. In Harlington, 99.5% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows, 0.2% are flats, maisonettes, or apartments, and 0.2% are caravans or other mobile or temporary structures. In Adwick upon Dearne, 97.2% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalow and 2.8% are flats, maisonettes or apartments. In Hickleton, 99.1% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalow and 0.9% are flats, maisonettes or apartments. In Marr, 98.5% are whole houses or bungalow and 1.5% are flats, maisonettes or apartments. There are no caravans or other mobile or temporary structures in Barnburgh, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, or Marr.

Over half (50.5%) of housing is owned outright in Sprotbrough ward, higher than the 33.6% reported for Doncaster. A third (32.6%) is owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership (29.6% for Doncaster), 13.7% is private rented or lived in rent free (19.7% for Doncaster), and only 3.2% are socially rented (17.0% for Doncaster). The figure below displays the distribution of household tenure for Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr. A larger percentage of housing is owned outright in Barnburgh (51.5%), Harlington (56.7%), Adwick upon Dearne (52.4%), Hickleton (62.2%), and Marr (39.4%) than across Doncaster as a whole. There is a higher percentage of social housing in Barnburgh (9.3%) and Adwick upon Dearne (9.1%) than in the other communities, but this is still considerably lower than that across Doncaster.

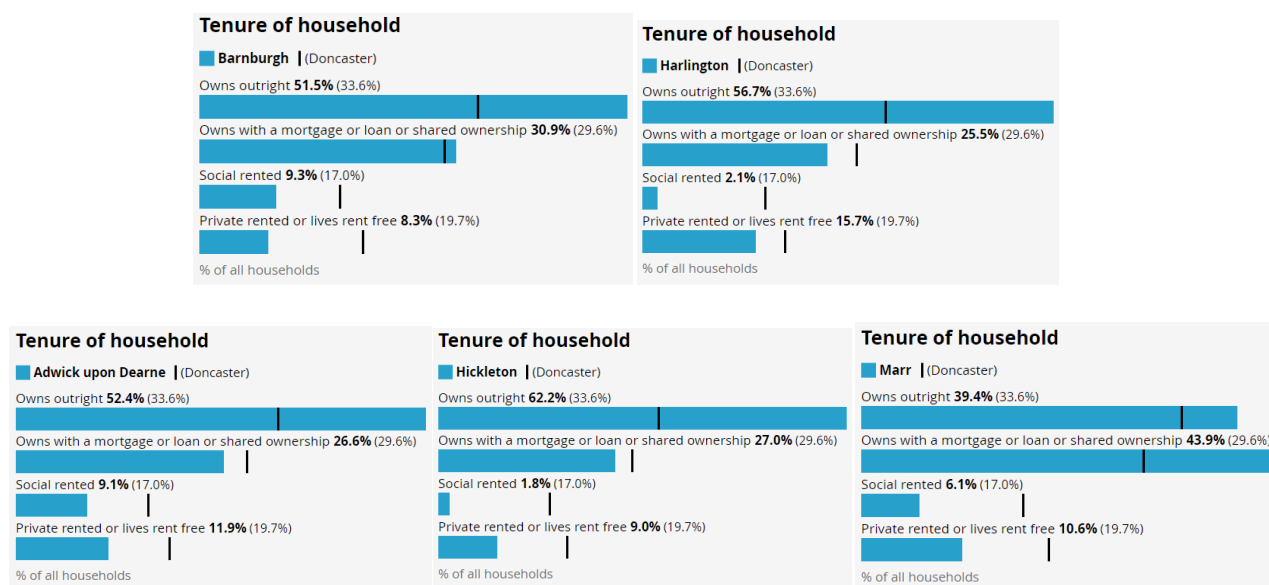


Figure 59. Tenure of Households in Barnburgh, Harlington, Adwick upon Dearne, Hickleton, and Marr (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

St Leger Homes manage the socially rented properties across Doncaster on behalf of City of Doncaster Council (CDC). In Barnburgh, there are 43 properties managed by St Leger Homes: twenty-two 1-bed bungalows, seven 2-bed bungalows, three 1-bed flats, ten 3-bed houses, and one 4-bed house. Rent arrears for these properties in 2024/2025 totalled £7,673.52. There are 10 St Leger Housing properties in Adwick upon Dearne; four 1-bed bungalows, four 1-bed flats, one 2-bed house, and one 3-bed house. Rent arrears for these properties totalled £250,613.69 in 2024/2025. There are no St Leger Homes managed properties in Harlington, Hickleton, and Marr.

Household Characteristics

The percentage of residents living in overcrowded houses is lower in Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster as a whole, at 1.5% and 4.5%, respectively. Sprotbrough ward also has the lowest percentage of overcrowded houses of all the wards in Doncaster (Power BI, 2011)

In Sprotbrough ward, residents most commonly live in households comprising of 2 individuals (42.2%) and this is greater than the percentage across Doncaster (Figure below; ONS, 2021). This is followed by 1 individual households (26%), which is lower than across Doncaster. The percentage of households comprising of 4 or more people in Sprotbrough ward is 16%. The majority of households (71.3%) are single family households.

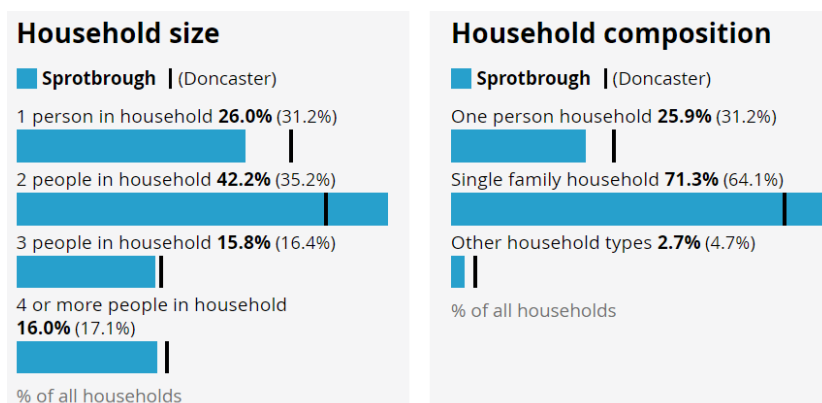


Figure 60. Household Size and Composition in the Sprotbrough Ward ((Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Barnburgh, 73.6% of residents live in single family households (see figure below). 46.8% of residents live in households comprising of 2 people, which is above the 25.2% reported across Doncaster. This is followed by 23.6% in 1 person households, 13.7% in households with 4 or more people, and 16.1% in 3 person households.

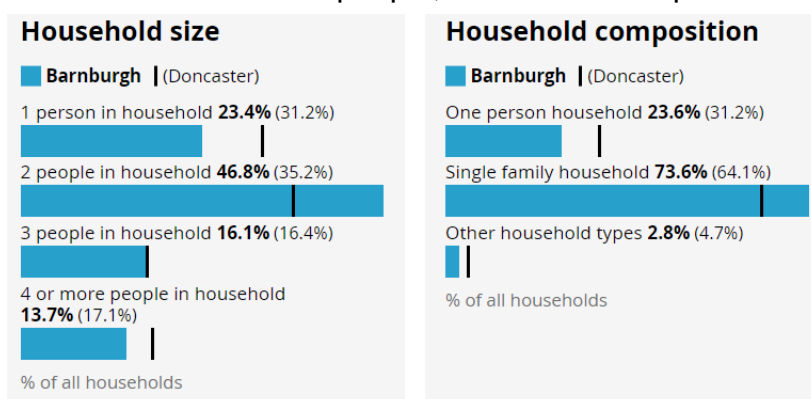


Figure 61. Household size and composition in Barnburgh (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Harlington, a greater percentage of residents live in 2-person households (43.8%) than across Doncaster (see figure below). Again, most residents (68.6%) live in single family households. Almost 30% of residents live in one-person households.

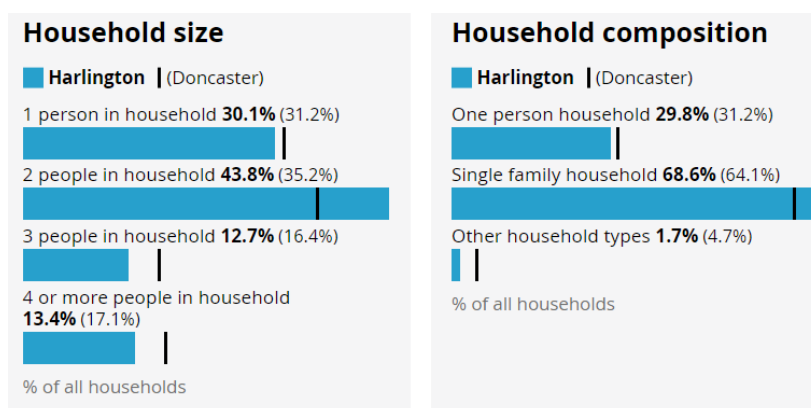


Figure 62. Household size and composition in Harlington (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Adwick upon Dearne, in line with Doncaster, most residents (67.4%) live in single family households (see figure below). These are most often 2-person households (43.0%), and this is a greater percentage than observed across Doncaster. The percentage of residents living alone (29.2%) is also in line with that across Doncaster.

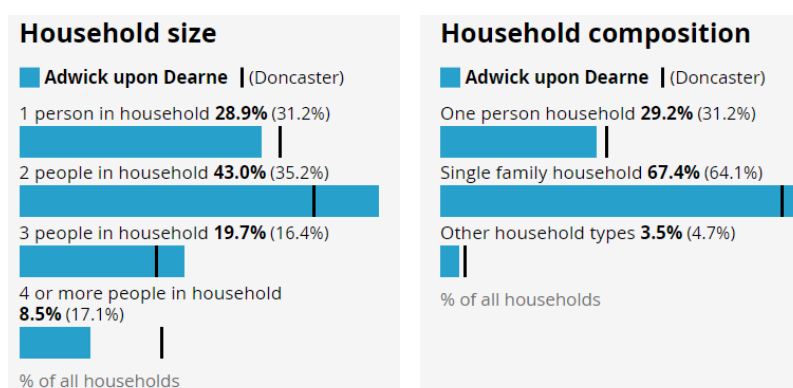


Figure 63. Household size and composition in Adwick upon Dearne (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

However, there is a lower percentage of residents living in households with 4 or more people in this community (8.5%).

In Hickleton, 63.3% of residents live in single family households, in line with Doncaster. However, a greater proportion of residents live in households with 2 people (45.0%) compared with Doncaster. There are also smaller proportions of 3-person (11.7%) and 4- or more person households (9.9%).

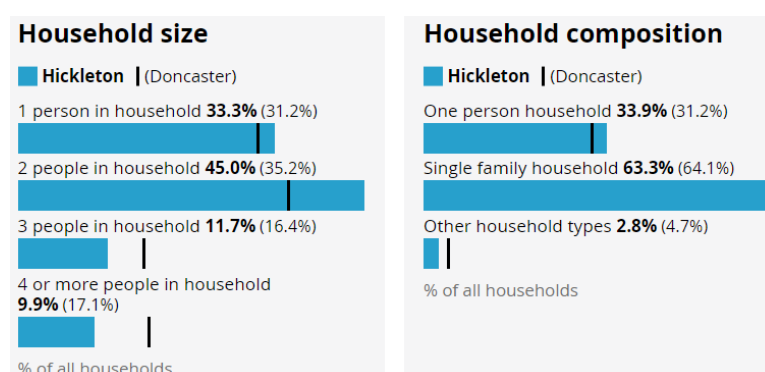


Figure 64. Household size and composition in Hickleton (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

In Marr, over 80% of residents live in single family households, whilst only 16.7% live in single person households. A greater proportion of residents live in 2-person (43.1%) or 4-or more person (29.2%) households in Marr than across Doncaster.

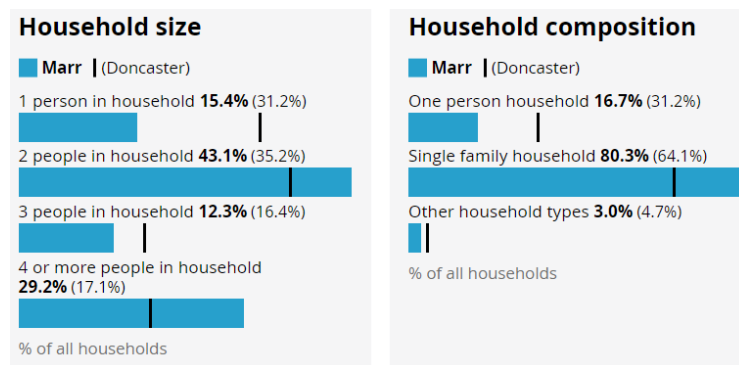


Figure 65. Household size and composition in Marr (Office Of National Statistics, 2021)

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

Key Community Safety Priorities

The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership
We're 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 (ASB) – 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 North Doncaster told us that anti-social behaviour is one of their biggest concerns, especially where groups gather and cause disruption. Residents also feel that problems like littering and fly-tipping make some areas feel neglected. Many would feel safer with more visible policing and regular patrols to prevent issues before they escalate. While there's a strong sense of community and pride, people want to see practical changes—such as cleaner streets, better lighting, and more activities for young people—to keep the area safe and welcoming for everyone.

Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Of the 1528 cases of early intervention, antisocial behaviour (ASB), hate crime and low-level crime issues identified and managed in North Doncaster in Quarter 1 of 2023-2024, 74 of these occurred in the Sprotbrough ward (City of Doncaster Council, 2023). South Yorkshire Police reported 515 anti-social behaviour incidents in North Doncaster in the 1st quarter of 2023-2024, of which 64 occurred in the Sprotbrough ward (City of Doncaster Council, 2023). Sprotbrough ward has a crime rate of 71 per 1000 population and ASB rate of 5 per 1000 population.

Wellbeing

This is one of the services delivered by City of Doncaster Council (CDC), the service supports residents with financial support, physical health, housing, mental health and social isolation, and an early intervention to prevent moving to adult social care services. The North locality identifies 3 common themes for support that residents are in need of, social isolation, loneliness and recreation, work, education and training and mental/emotional health.

Area	Total Number of Engagements*	1 st Most Common Theme	2 nd Most Common Theme	3 rd Most Common Theme
Borough wide	7,431	Social Isolation, Loneliness & Recreation	Mental & Emotional Health	Finances, Debt & Economic Wellbeing
North	2,383 (32.1% of Borough wide demand)	Social Isolation, Loneliness & Recreation	Work, Education or Training	Mental & Emotional Health
South	2,448 (32.9% of Borough wide demand)	Mental & Emotional Health	Social Isolation, Loneliness & Recreation	Physical Health
East	1,865 (25.1% of Borough wide demand)	Social Isolation, Loneliness & Recreation	Mental & Emotional Health	Finances, Debt & Economic Wellbeing
Central	735 (9.9% of Borough wide demand)	Finances, Debt & Economic Wellbeing	Social Isolation, Loneliness & Recreation / Mental & Emotional Health	Work, Education or Training

Table 3, Number of engagements per locality, quarter 4 2024-25. (City Of Doncaster Council, 2025)

Community Investment

In the North locality, the sum of investment totals £1.79 million as of November 2025 (Doncaster Delivering Together, 2025). The main source of investments into Community organisations has been 'Community Wealth Builder Support', followed by 'VCFS Fund' and 'Active Communities Grant'. Financial support in the locality has focused on providing foodbank support, providing project resources, youth activities and supporting health and wellbeing in adults.

In the Sprotbrough ward, investment totalled £180,580.00 as of November 2025. Community organisations receiving support include Cre8ive You CIC, Don Gorge Community Group, The Hygiene Bank, Jackdaw Wood CIC, Clayton-cum-Frickley County-Women's Association, Sprotbrough Community Library, St Mary's Church, Community Education Links, Sprotbrough Cricket Club, Friends of Cusworth Park, and Families Together. The main source of grants has been 'Community Wealth Builder Support', followed by 'VCFS Fund', and 'Community Wealth Builder Grants'.

The top priority for investment in the Sprotbrough ward was 'Building opportunities for healthier, happier and longer lives for all', followed by 'nurturing a child and family-friendly borough' and 'developing he skills to thrive in life and work'.

Ward	Total Amount by Ward	Funding Type	Total Amount by Locality
Norton & Askern	£235,468.67	VCFS, Ward Members, Barrier Buster, Community Booster, Active Communities Grant, Community Wealth Builder Support (X4), Locality Commissioning, Holiday Activity Fund, LSCIF Round Two, Community Investment Fund, Community Wealth Builder Grants, Dragon's Den, Ward Members	£1,790,000
Adwick Le Street & Carcroft	£246,844.57		
Sprotborough & Cusworth	£180,580.00		
Roman Ridge	£89,790.00		
Bentley	£1,036,595.72		

Table 4. Community Investment across North Locality (City of Doncaster Council, 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](#)

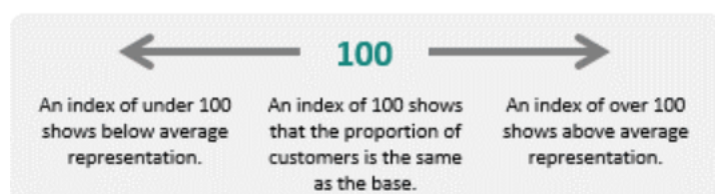
Acorn profiles

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

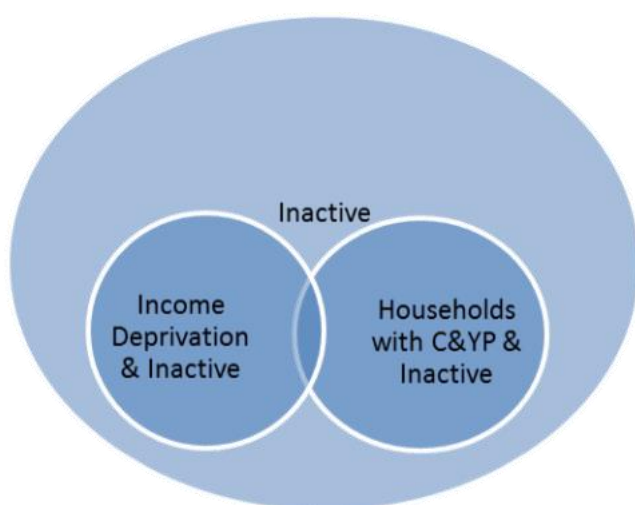
Get Doncaster Moving survey

<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.

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

Community Investment:

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

Population Health Management

Assets

Maps



town centre business assets.pdf

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=17BayPsljJ1OUq6U4OFbk9FKLYL2-wDZN&ll=53.50909620569456%2C-1.1365028000000032&z=14>