



Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton Community Profile

Well Doncaster

Community Led Health and Wealth
Empowering people in Doncaster to live better, healthier, and happier lives.

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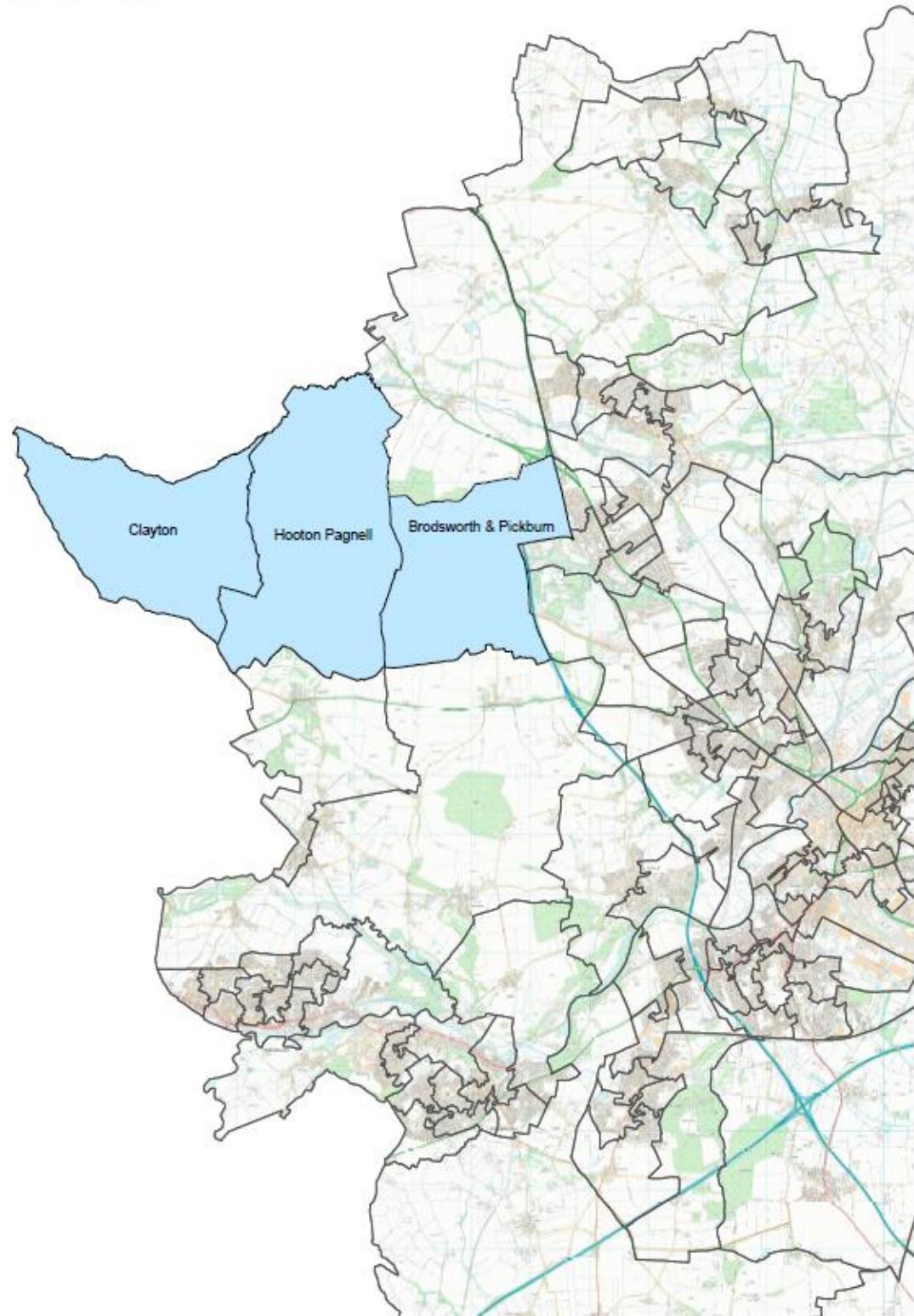
Well Doncaster
**Community
Wealth Builder**

Well Doncaster
Be Well



**City of
Doncaster
Council**

Communities



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 2025/26 to reflect the current opportunities and challenges of the community.

This report focuses on the communities of Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn, and Clayton 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.



Hooton Pagnell



59.4% of residents aged 16 years and over are in employment



34.1% of households are deprived in one dimension



24.8% of older residents (aged 65+) live alone



35.3% of housing is owned outright



24.7% of households are one-person households



No playing fields or green spaces

Brodsworth and Pickburn



23.5% of residents have 0 qualifications



33.5% of households are deprived in one dimension



43.5% of residents are aged 50+



24.6% of households are socially rented



Almost 1/4 of residents are under 19 years of age



31.9% of households are one person households

Clayton



50.5% of residents are economically inactive



14.7% of households are deprived in two dimensions



Higher rates of emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15-24-year-olds



41.4% of housing is owned outright



Alcohol specific admissions rate of 39.6 per 1000 residents



No playing fields or green spaces

Contents

This Report.....	3
One Page Summary	9
Key Priorities.....	9
Assets	10
Asset Maps.....	10
Business Assets	10
Health Assets.....	12
Community Assets	14
Assets in the Community	16
Population Health Management.....	16
Community Insight	18
Appreciative Inquiry	18
Doncaster Talks.....	29
Ward Members	30
Health and Wealth.....	31
Deprivation	31
Wealth Inequalities.....	33
Food Poverty.....	34
The Bread-and-Butter Thing.....	35
Fuel Poverty	36
Employment	37
Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough.....	40
Health Inequalities.....	41
Life Expectancy	41
Long-Term Health Conditions	41
Causes of Death.....	43
Hospital Admissions.....	45
Alcohol	46
Smoking.....	47
Childhood Development.....	48
Childhood Obesity.....	49
Pupils Lifestyle Survey	50
Learner Outcomes	50
Family Hubs	50
Loneliness and Isolation.....	51

Physical Activity	52
Active Travel	52
Green Spaces and Parks	53
Community Information	54
Population	54
Population Size	54
Age Profile	54
Ethnicity and Language	56
Housing	58
Household Characteristics	59
Community Safety	62
Community Safety	62
Key Community Safety Priorities	62
Vulnerable Victims	63
Wellbeing	63
Community Investment	64
References	65
Appendix	66

One Page Summary

Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton are rural villages which form part of the Sprotbrough Ward in Doncaster's North Locality. While the ward overall demonstrates strong health outcomes and higher life expectancy compared to Doncaster averages, significant health, wealth, and social some inequalities persist within these villages. The villages are isolated and have minimal links to the wider city of Doncaster, due to their rural location.

Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton are in the northwest of the ward. Sprotbrough ward consists of 8 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). One of these (E01007587, Brodsworth) covers Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn, and Clayton. These communities are also located in 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, Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton are considered more deprived communities than those in the South of the ward.

There are low levels of unemployment and a high proportion of economically active residents overall in this ward. A high proportion of residents have level 4 qualifications or above. 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. The prevalence of smokers, particularly at 15 years of age, is higher in Sprotbrough than across Doncaster. However, there are no health assets, in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, or Clayton, meaning that residents must travel to neighbouring areas, such as Sprotbrough, 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. Residents in these communities do not have direct access to health services within their community.

Key Priorities

- Absence of health assets in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton, and green spaces in Hooton Pagnell and Clayton
- High levels of emergency hospital admissions for 15–24-year-olds
- These 3 communities all have an ageing population and there is a high proportion of residents considered economically inactive.

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 Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, and Pickburn, and Clayton. 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

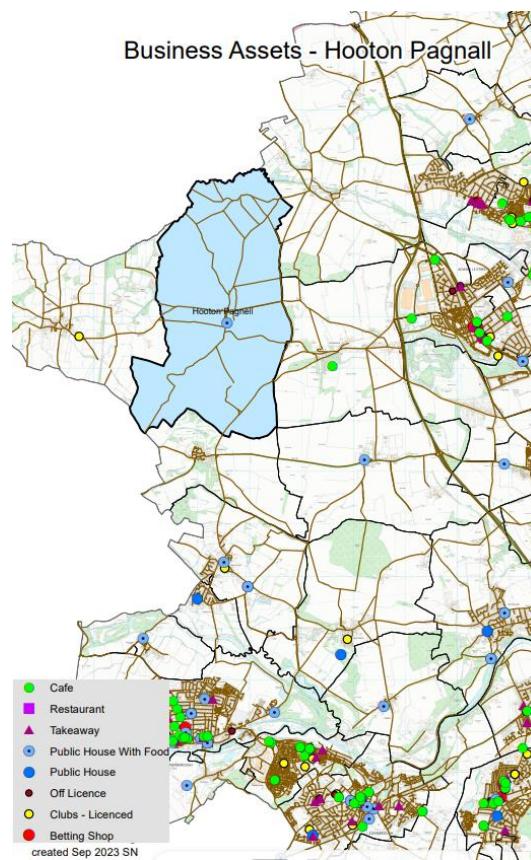


Figure 1. Business assets in Hooton Pagnall, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

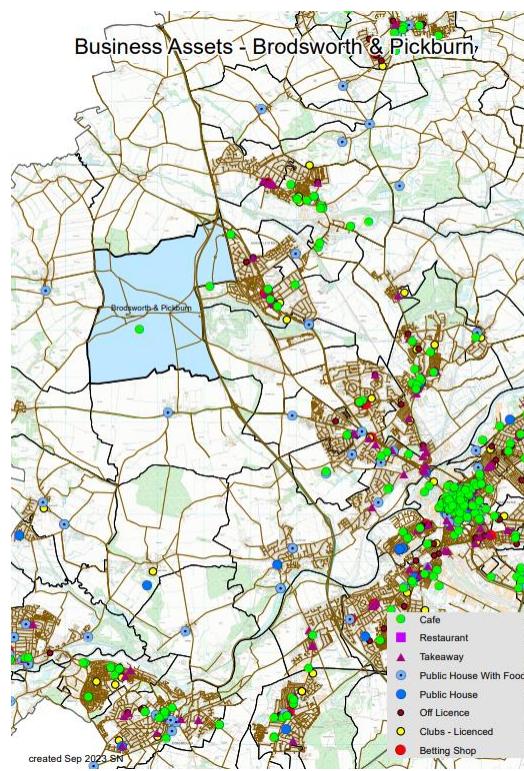


Figure 2. Business assets in Brodsworth and Pickburn, City of Doncaster Council, 2024



Figure 3. Business assets in Clayton, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

Health Assets

Health Assets - Hooton Pagnall

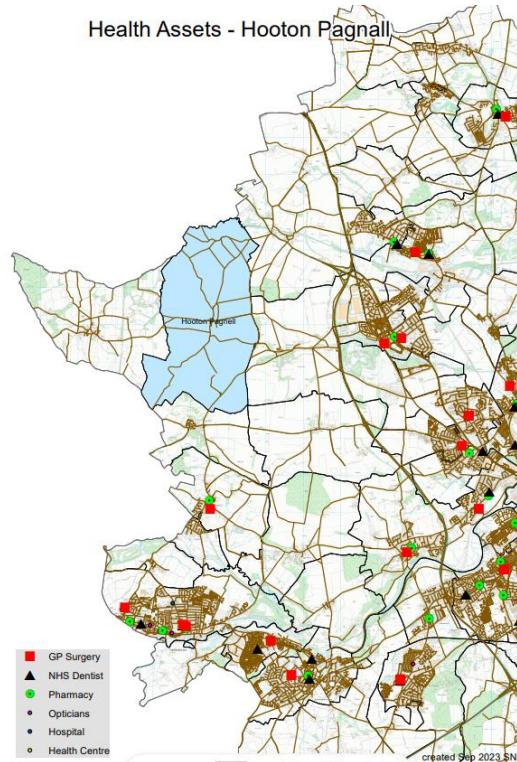


Figure 4. Health assets in Hooton Pagnall, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

Health Assets - Brodsworth & Rickburn

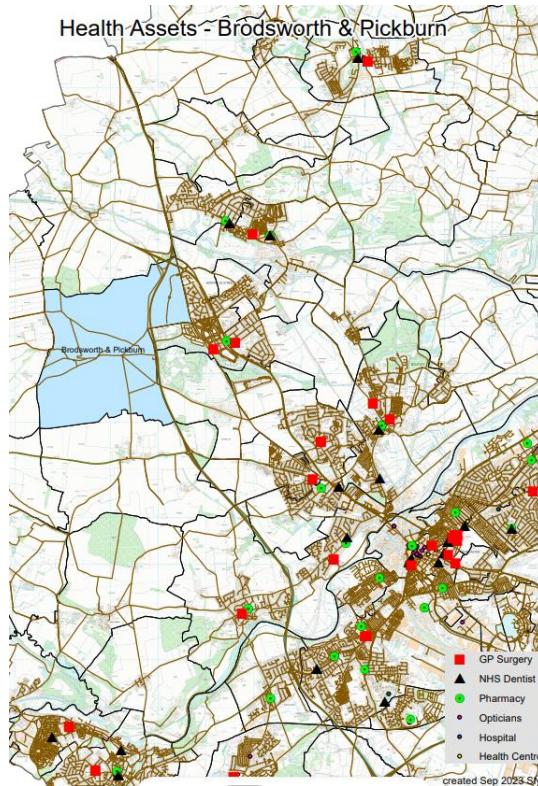


Figure 5. Health assets in Brodsworth and Rickburn, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

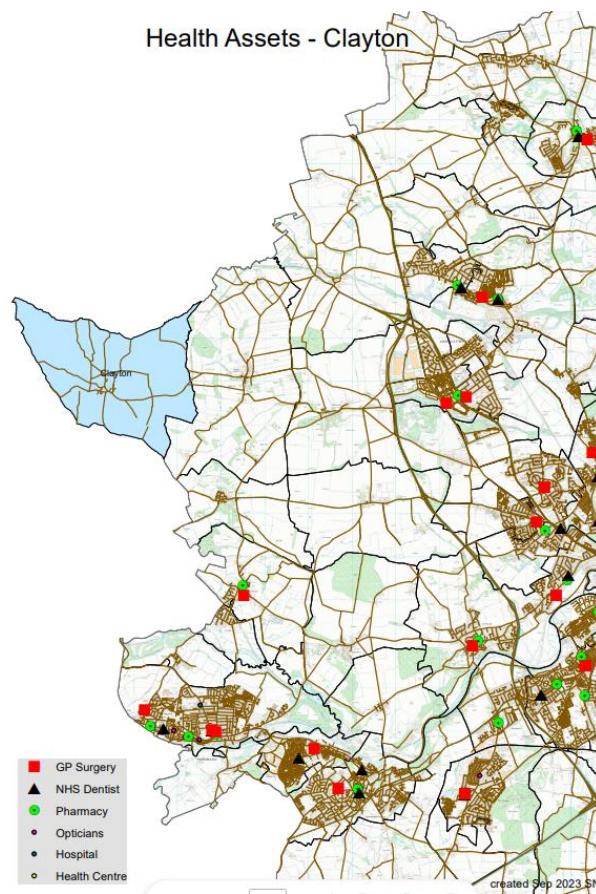


Figure 6. Health assets in Clayton, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

No specific health assets have been identified in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, or Clayton. Therefore, residents must travel to neighbouring areas, such as Woodlands, to access health services.

Community Assets

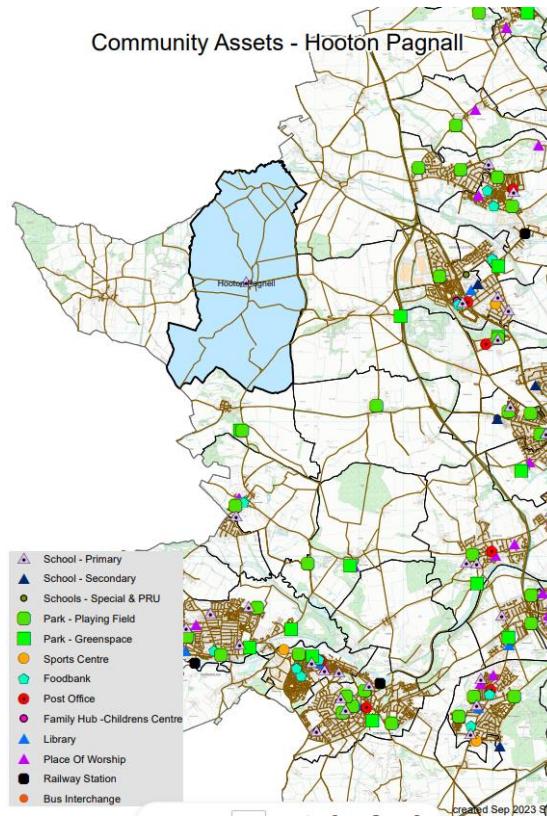


Figure 7. Community assets in Hooton Pagnall, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

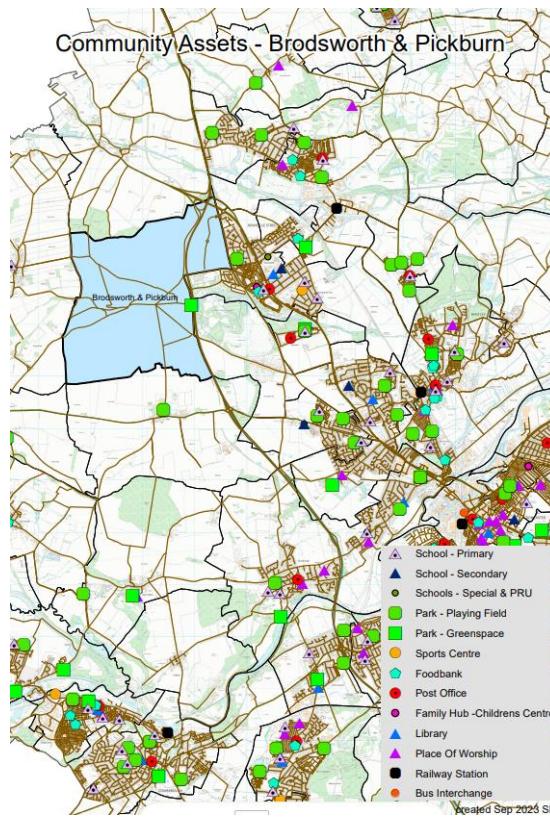


Figure 8. Community assets in Brodsworth and Pickburn, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

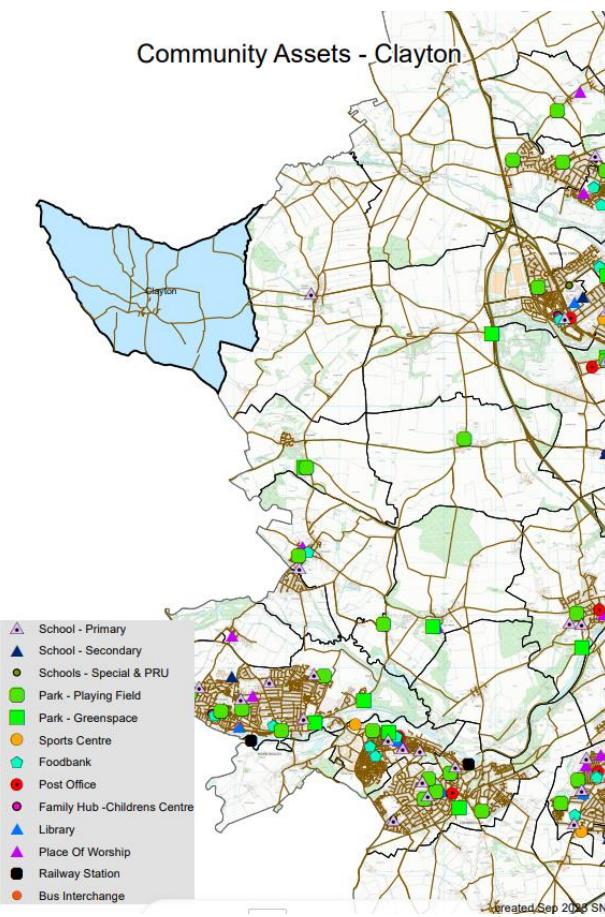


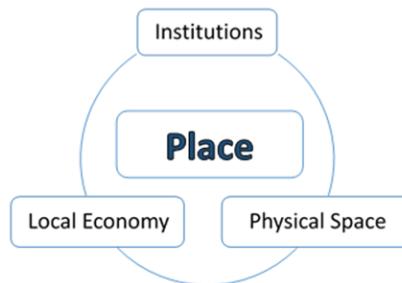
Figure 9. Community assets in Clayton, City of Doncaster Council, 2024

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 Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton, 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, carparks etc.)	Local Economy (Local profit businesses)
Hooton Pagnell		
Places of Worship: All Saints Church Education: Hooton Pagnell All Saints C Of E Primary School	Physical Activity/Sports: Hooton Pagnell Cricket Club Facilities: Cricket facility, Bilham Lane	Other: Hooton Pagnell Hall Stable Arches Boutique Accommodation Rock Farm Livery Food/Beverage: 1903
Brodsworth		
Places of Worship: St Michael and All Angels Church	Physical Activity/Sports Brodsworth Pit Top Running club	Other: Brodsworth Hall and Gardens Hill Farm Livery Stables
Pickburn		
None	None	Other: R H Morrell Farming



INDIVIDUALS (Key Individuals within the community)	ASSOCIATIONS Local Groups/Clubs
Hooton Pagnell	
Ward Members Oliver Bloor Cynthia Ransome	Support: Church services Physical Activity/Sports: Walking routes Cricket Community groups: Hooton Pagnell Cricket Club
Brodsworth	
Ward Members Oliver Bloor Cynthia Ransome	Support: Church services Physical Activity/Sports: Running and walking
Pickburn	
Ward Members Oliver Bloor Cynthia Ransome	

Community Insight

Appreciative Inquiry

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.

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 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 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 'other North communities' analysis. As the number of Appreciative Inquiries 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 themes and sub themes identified during the thematic analysis of Appreciative Inquiry undertaken for the 'outer lying' communities.

Theme	Sub theme	Quotes	Commentary
Community Spirit, Pride and Belonging	Friendliness Social support Familiarity	There is a good sense of community. Things to do if you want to get involved in community. - OC-23-003	When asked what was good about the surrounding villages in North Doncaster, most residents suggested the type of people around them was key

	<p>Participation</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>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>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>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>
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		I enjoy doing my volunteer work and living in a good community [...] I enjoy giving back to where I live – OC-25-4543	
Perceptions of place and Environment	Perceived safety Quiet and Safe environment Appearance of place	<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>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>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 than 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>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>

		<p>It's simple really...to have a good standard of living for myself and for my loved ones. - OC-25-5536</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>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>

		<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>	
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	<p>Local amenities</p> <p>Schools</p>	<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>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>

	Community Groups and Community Spaces	<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>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 [...], its a refuge and a safe warm space– OC-24-418</p> <p>I love Sprotbrough. The library is amazing , its not just about books its 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>	<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. Residents make reference 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> <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.</p>
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>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>

	Access to amenities/facilities	<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>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>	<p>There is a divide in responses here as the majority of responses make reference 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 Sproatbrough 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>
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Health and Wellbeing			
Theme	Sub theme	Quotes	Commentary
Social Wellbeing	Socialising and getting out of the house	<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>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</p>
	Family		

		<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 others 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>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>Residents in these communities identify health as being part of an individuals 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>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 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>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>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 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</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 peoples 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 out 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>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 regards 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>

		<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</p>	
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>	<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 a number 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.</p>

Table 1. Key themes, subthemes, and supporting quotations from Appreciative Inquiry in 'outer lying' communities', Well Doncaster, 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:

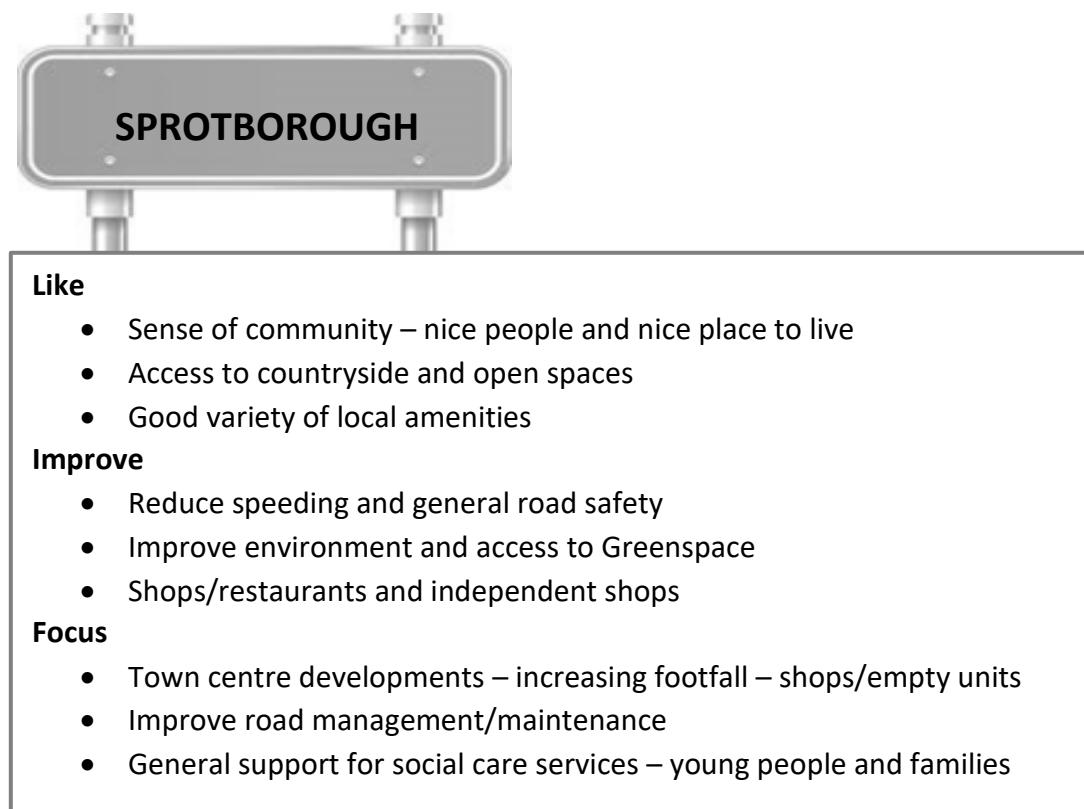


Figure 10, *Doncaster Talks Themes for Sprotbrough Ward, City of Doncaster Council, 2019*

Ward Members

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



- [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.

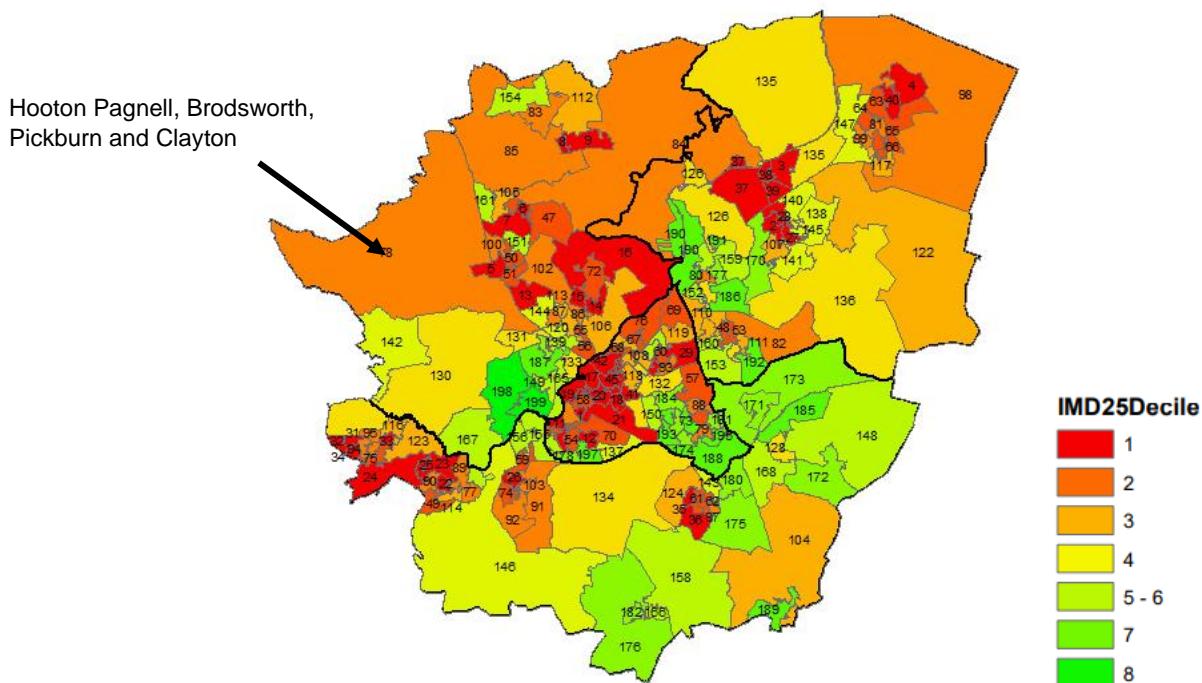


Figure 11: Index of Multiple Deprivation Deciles by LSOA 2025 – Doncaster, Office of National Statistics, 2025

Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton have a deprivation decile of 6, indicating that they are considered more deprived communities than those in the South of the Sprotbrough ward. Brodsworth and Pickburn, Clayton and Hooton Pagnell

all share the same IMD rating (30.61). Each community has seen an increase in their IMD rating since 2019 (25.73).

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).

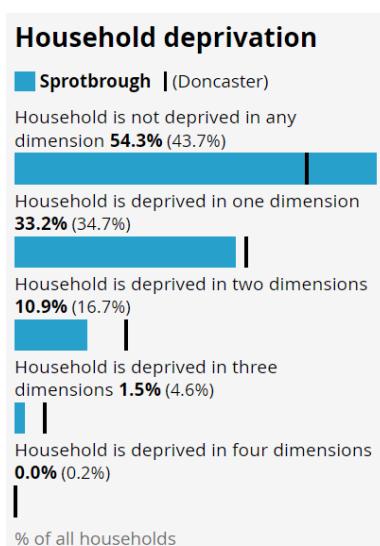


Figure 12. Household Deprivation in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Household deprivation for Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton have also been assessed through the 2021 census, as follows:

- In Hooton Pagnell, 61.2% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 34.1% are deprived in one dimension, and 4.7% are deprived in two dimensions. No households are deprived in three or four dimensions (ONS, 2021).
- In Brodsworth and Pickburn, 44.6% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 33.5% are deprived in one dimension, 17.3% are deprived in two dimensions, and 4.5% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021).
- In Clayton, 61.1% of households are not deprived in any dimension, 23.2% are deprived in one dimension, 14.7% are deprived in two dimensions, and 1.1% are deprived in three dimensions (ONS, 2021).

The IMD score for Sprotbrough ward is 13.3, lower than the overall scores for Doncaster (30.3) and England (21.7), indicating lower levels of deprivation in this area (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 2019). Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton all have identical IMD scores of 25.731. Hooton Pagnell is ranked 38 out of all 88 of Doncaster's communities, whilst Brodsworth and Pickburn and Clayton are ranked 39.

Whilst the overall levels of deprivation in Sprotbrough ward are low, it is clear that some areas, such as those in the north of the ward, have higher deprivation levels. It is therefore important that households who are deprived in one of more dimension are included in any targeted work going forwards.

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, with 29% of people in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton living in poverty, 21.1% of older people and 46.2% of children.

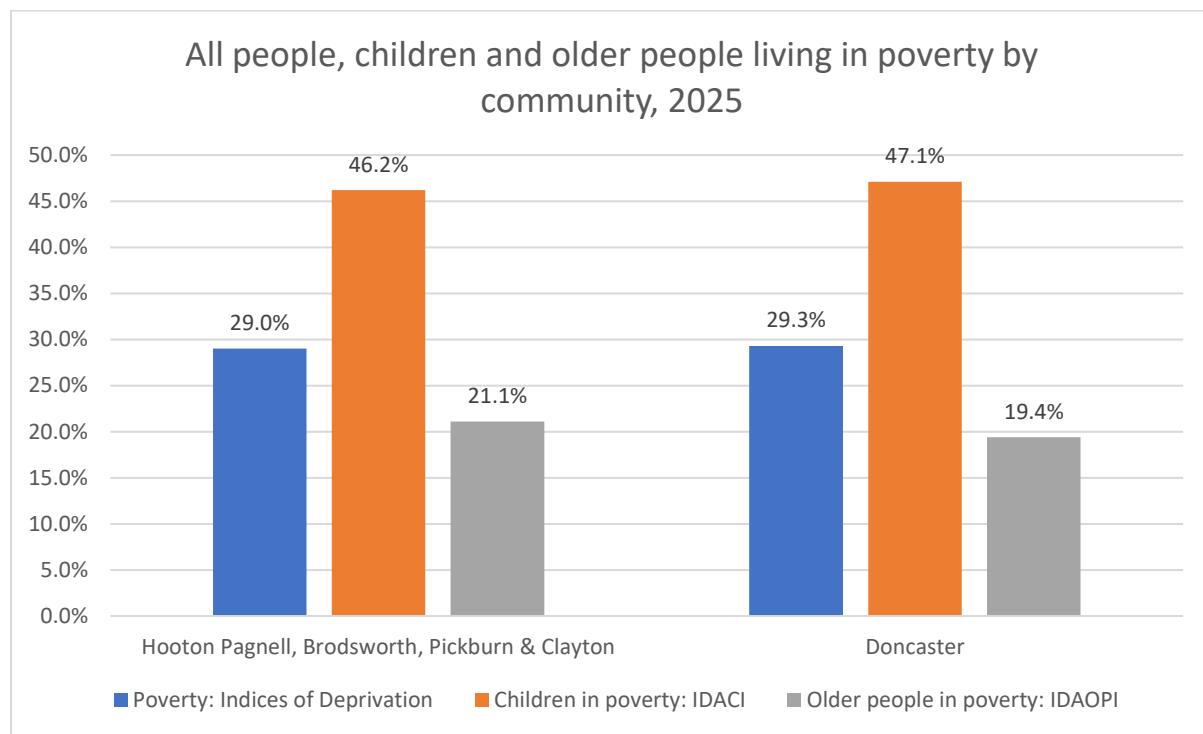


Figure 13: Poverty Prevalence Using IMD25, Office of National Statistics, 2025

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.

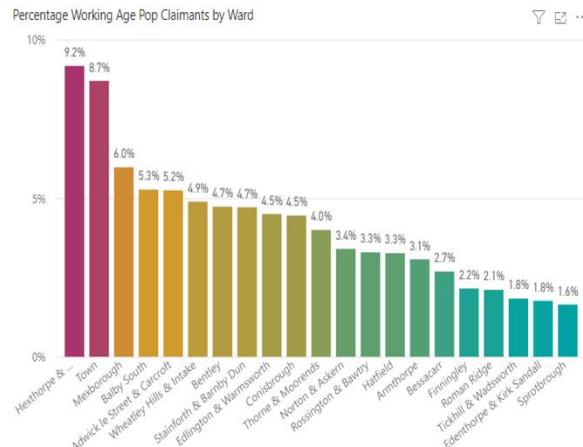


Figure 14. The percentage of Working Age Population Claimants by Ward in Doncaster (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission, 2020)

According to ONS data (2022), four LSOAs covering the Sprotbrough ward are included in the top 10 LSOAs for the lowest percentage of population claimants (see figure below). However, these LSOAs do not include the Brodsworth LSOA which covers Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton.

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 15. Top 10 LSOAs By Lowest Percentage Population Claimants, Office of National Statistics, 2022

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 2024 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.

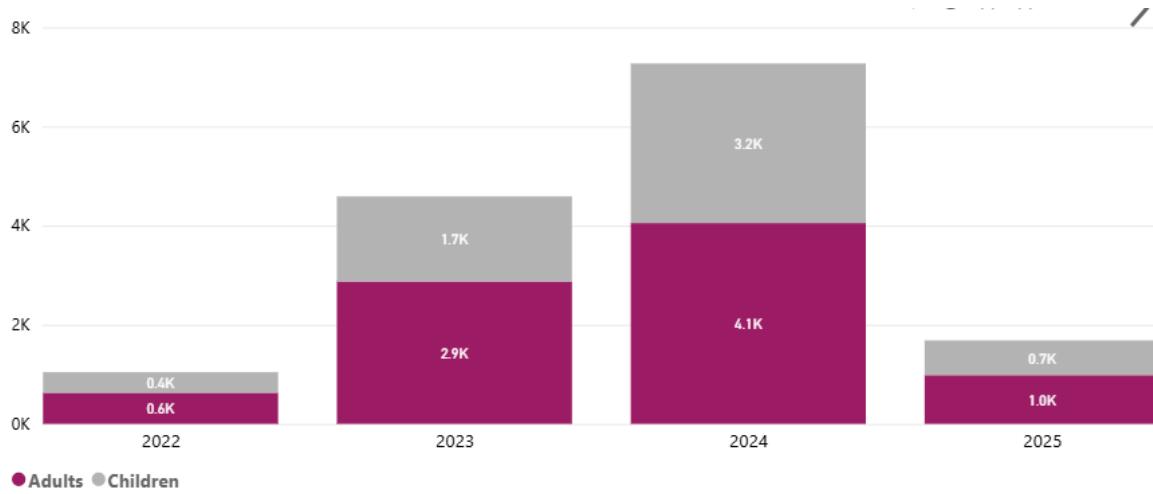


Figure 16. Number of Adults and Children Accessing Foodbanks in North of Doncaster, City of Doncaster Council, 2025

The Bread-and-Butter Thing

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.

Fuel Poverty

Approximately 12% of residents 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.

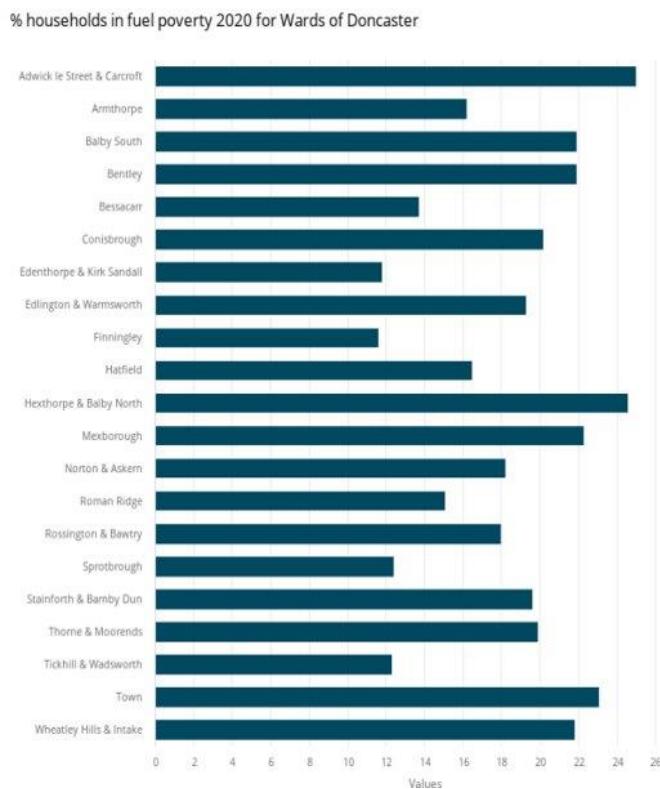


Figure 17. The percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty by Ward in Doncaster, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020

The table below displays an estimate of the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty in the LSOA covering the Sprotbrough ward. The data for the LSOA which encompasses Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton has been highlighted in green. The level of fuel poverty in these areas is higher than other communities in the Sprotbrough ward but is moderate compared to other areas of Doncaster. This is in line with the ward level fuel poverty data above and the comparatively lower levels of deprivation across the Sprotbrough ward.

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, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020

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).

Employment

In the Sprotbrough ward, 2.2% of working age residents are unemployed; this is significantly lower than the 6.1% reported for Doncaster (see figure below; NOMIS Labour Market Statistics, 2022). At a MSOA level, Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA has reported 2.8% unemployment.

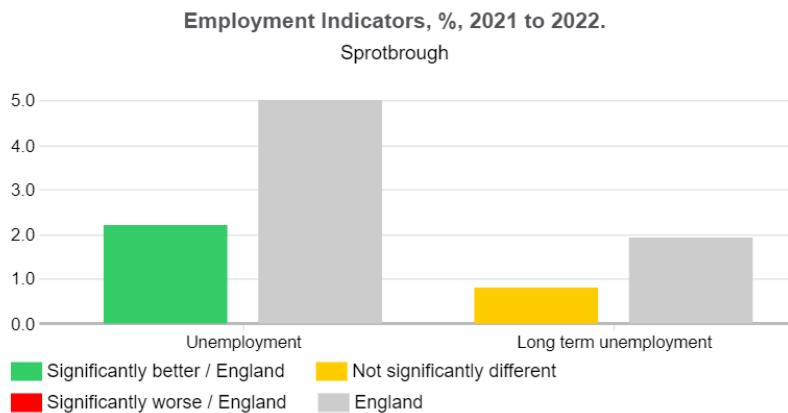


Figure 18. Percentage of Residents in Sprotbrough Ward in Unemployment and Long-Term Unemployment, Office of National Statistics, 2022

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.

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 (59.4%) of residents aged 16 years and over in Hooton Pagnell are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021; see Figure below). This is higher than that reported for Doncaster overall (5.9%). Of those not in employment, 14.5% have worked in the past 12 months, 68.1% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 17.4% have never worked.

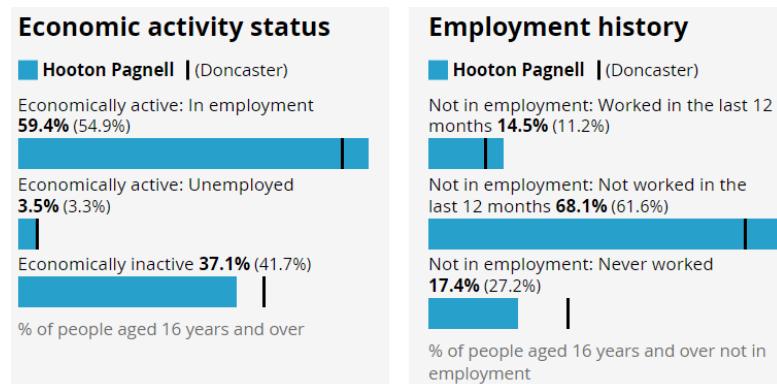


Figure 19. Employment Activity Status and Employment History in Hooton Pagnell, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Brodsworth and Pickburn, over half (54.1%) of residents aged 16 years and over are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021). This is marginally lower than that reported for Doncaster overall. Of those not in employment, 9.7% have worked in the past 12 months, 63.7% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 26.5% have never worked.

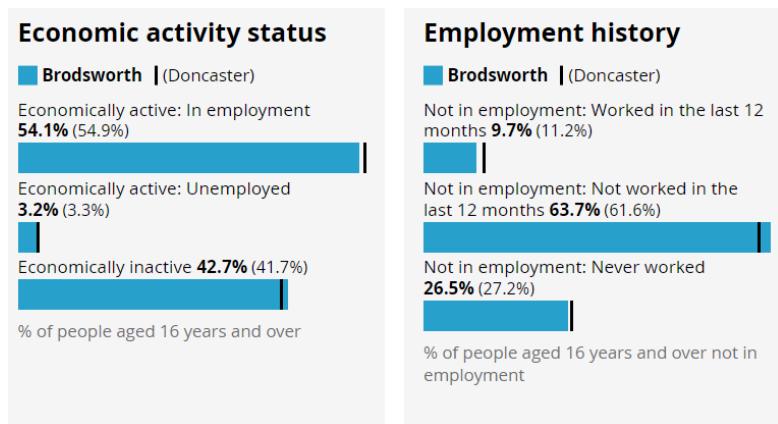


Figure 20. Employment Activity Status and Employment History in Brodsworth and Pickburn, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Clayton, less than half (47.3%) of residents aged 16 years and over are economically active and in employment (ONS, 2021). This is below that reported for Doncaster. Of those not in employment, 10.3% have worked in the past 12 months, 78.4% have not worked in the past 12 months, and 11.3% have never worked.

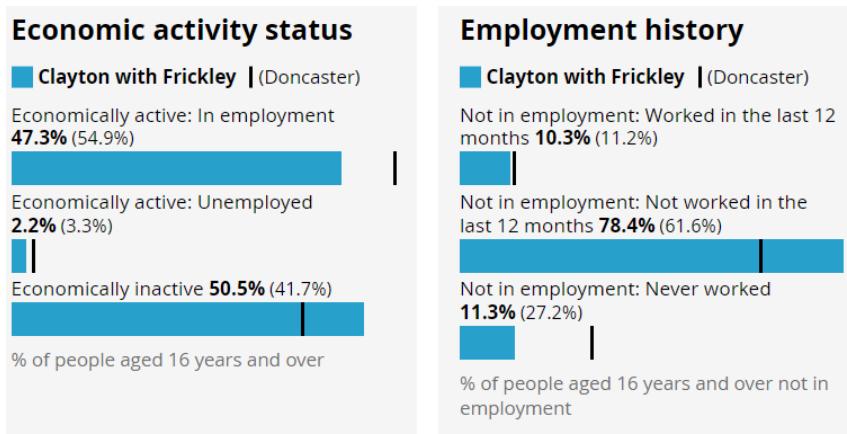


Figure 21. Employment Activity Status and Employment History in Clayton, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In the Sprotbrough ward, most 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 Hooton Pagnell and Clayton (see figures below). For Hooton Pagnell, 40.4% of residents have Level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications whilst 39.8% have Level 4 qualifications and above. For Clayton, these are 40.7% and 37.9%, respectively. In Brodsworth and Pickburn, the percentage of residents aged 16 years and over with Level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications is greater than that of Doncaster at 46.0%, but the percentage with Level 4 qualifications is lower at 20.3%.

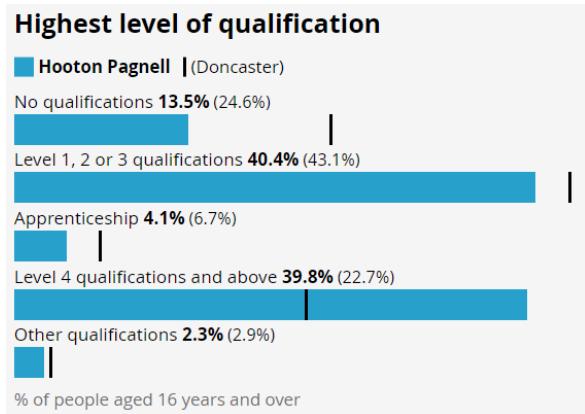
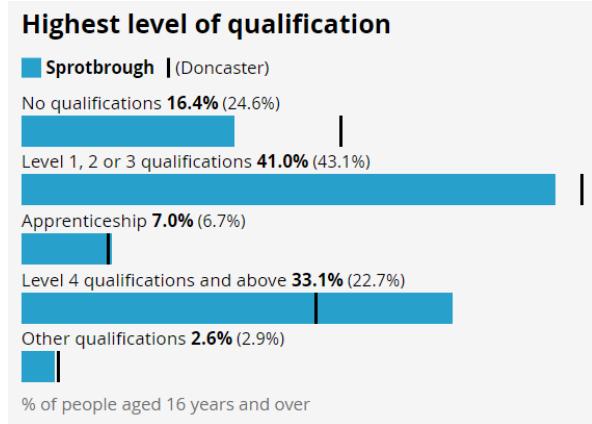


Figure 22. Highest Level of Qualification in Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Figure 23. Highest Level of Qualification in Hooton Pagnell, Office of National Statistics, 2021

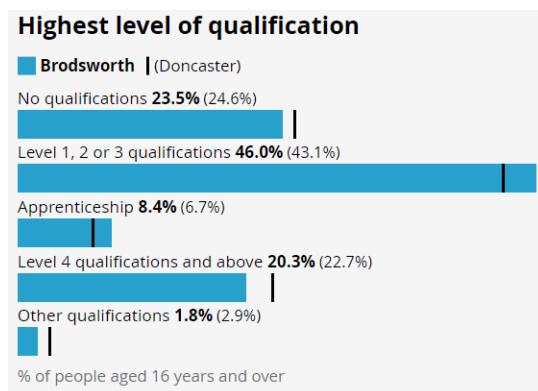
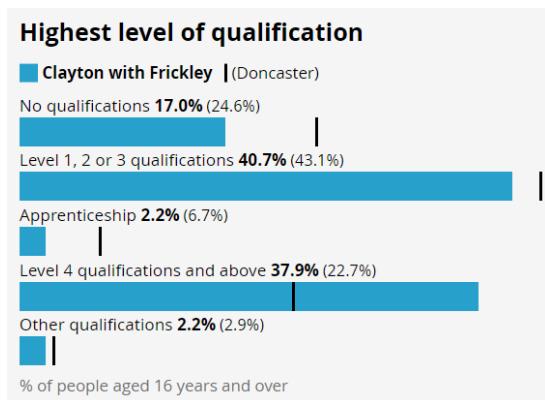


Figure 24. Highest Level of Qualification in Brodsworth and Pickburn, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Figure 25. Highest Level of Qualification in Clayton, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough

Citizen's Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB) are an independent charity and part of the Citizens Advice Network across England and Wales. They provide free, confidential and impartial advice and campaign on money, benefit, housing or employment issues affecting people's lives. 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.

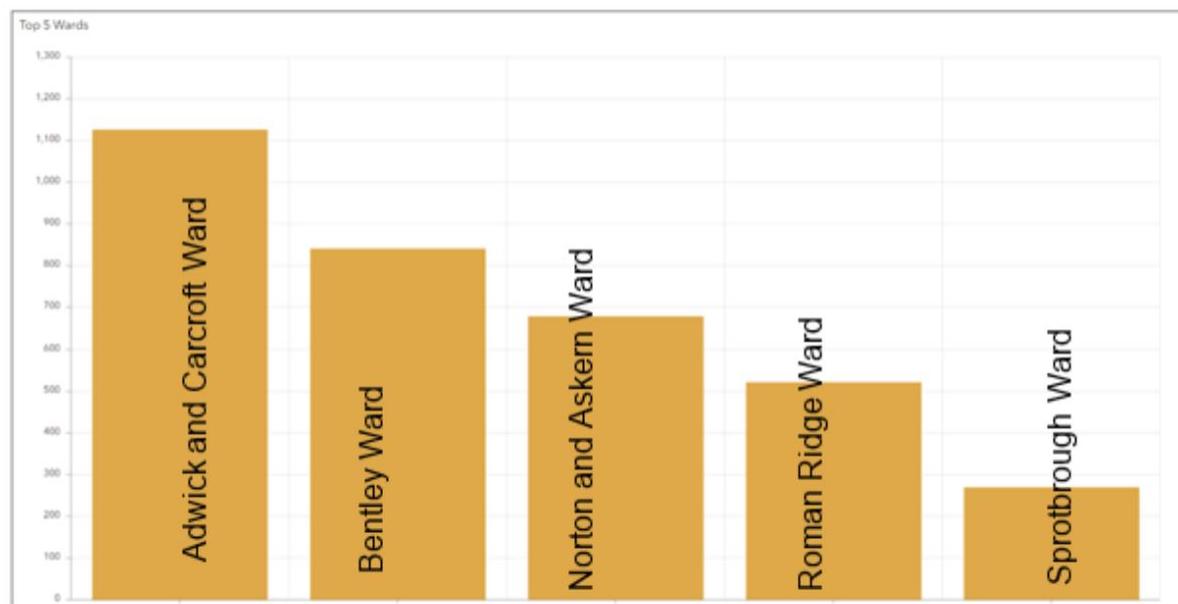


Figure 26. Number of Interactions with Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough During Fiscal Year 2024/25, Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough, 2025

Health Inequalities

Life Expectancy

Males have a life expectancy is the highest in the city at 80.6 years compared to the average for Doncaster 77.9 years and England's 79.5 years. Female life expectancy is 83.0 years, compared to Doncaster's, 81.3 years and England's 83.2 years. Healthy life expectancy in males in the ward is high at 66.7 years, compared to Doncaster's average 57.4 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.

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 at 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. Both Hooton Pagnell (11.8%) and Clayton (16.6%) have reported percentages lower than for across the ward. However, the proportion of residents who are considered disabled is higher in the Brodsworth area at 20.6% and this is also above the 20.3% prevalence recorded for Doncaster as a whole. As no health assets have been identified in this area, 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).

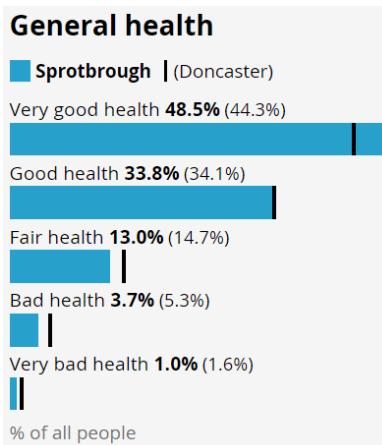


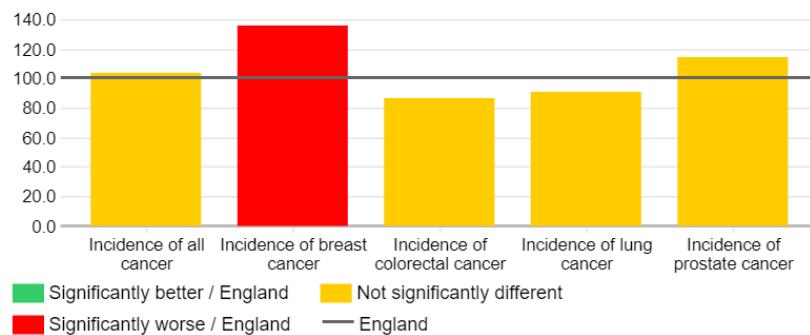
Figure 27. Self-Reported General Health of Residents in Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Hooton Pagnell, most residents reported that they had 'good health' (47.1%), above that reported across Doncaster. 'Very good health' was reported by 40.8% of residents. In Brodsworth and Pickburn, 43.7% reported that they had 'very good health' and 34.7% reported 'good health'; these are both similar to that of Doncaster. However, 'very bad health' was reported by 1.8% of residents, above that of Doncaster. This is in line with the higher prevalence of disability in this area. In Clayton, 43.9% of residents recorded 'very good health' and 38.4% recorded 'good 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 per 100, similar to the 106.5 per 100, reported for Doncaster. When evaluating the incidence of specific types of cancer, both colorectal cancer (86.9 per 100, SIR) and lung cancer (90.8 per 100, SIR) rates are lower in Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster (99.3 per 100, SIR and 137.1 per 100, SIR, respectively). However, higher incidence of breast cancer and prostate cancer are reported for Sprotbrough ward (135.6 per 100, SIR and 114.2 per 100, SIR, respectively) than Doncaster (97.3 per 100, SIR and 97.2 per 100, SIR, respectively).

Cancer Incidence, 2015 to 2019, standardised incidence ratio (SIR) 1
 Due to disclosure rules this data is not available at MSOA or CCG level, please see
 metadata for details. - Sprotbrough



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

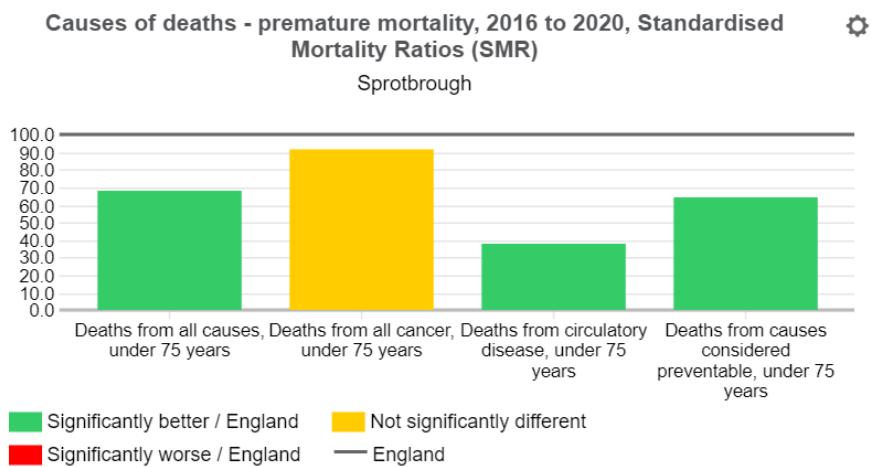
Figure 28. Incidence Of Cancer by Type (2015-2019) in the Sprotbrough Ward, NHS digital Cancer Analysis System, 2019

Causes of Death

Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton exhibits 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).

Preventable mortality overlaps with, but is not the same as treatable mortality, which includes causes of deaths that can be mainly avoided through timely and effective healthcare interventions, including secondary prevention and treatment. Preventable mortality and treatable mortality are the two components of avoidable mortality, as defined by the Office for National Statistics. The inclusion of this indicator sends out a clear signal of the importance of prevention as well as treatment in reducing avoidable deaths.

Deaths from all causes under 75 years (premature mortality) is lower in the Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster (67.7 versus 121.2 standardised mortality ratios [SMR]) and is significantly better than across England (see Figure below; ONS, 2021). When looking at specific causes, deaths from all cancer (91.4 versus 117.6 SMR), deaths from circulatory disease (38.1 versus 118.9 SMR), and deaths from causes considered preventable (64.1 versus 128.7 SMR) are all lower in the Sprotbrough ward than across Doncaster. For Cadeby, Hickleton, and Hampole MSOA, these are 92.0 (all cancer), 51.0 (all circulatory diseases), and 96.8 (considered preventable).



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Annual Mortality Extracts (based on Office for National Statistics source data)

Figure 29. Causes of Premature Deaths (2016-2020) in Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2020

When looking at all ages, deaths from cancer (95.4 versus 116.1 SMR), circulatory disease (78.4 versus 109.3 SMR), coronary heart disease (73.8 versus 121.8 SMR), stroke (84.3 versus 100.3 SMR), and respiratory diseases (69.2 versus 125.3 SMR) 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 (all causes), 87.6 (all cancer), 85.3 (circulatory disease), 97.5 (coronary heart disease), 64.5 (stroke), and 82.4 (respiratory diseases).

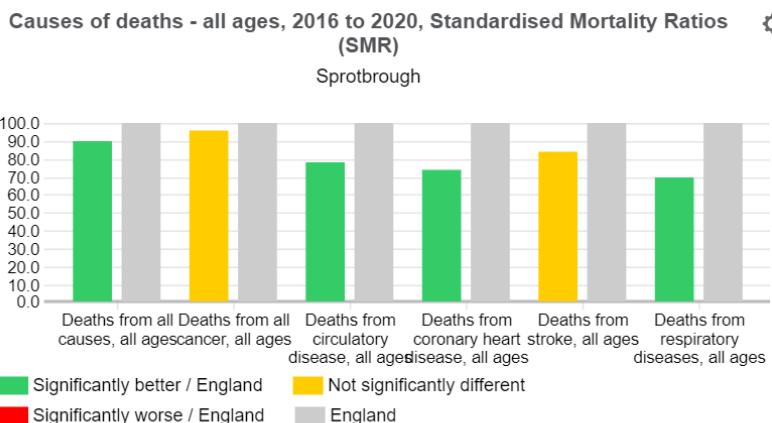


Figure 30. Causes of All-Ages Deaths (2016-2020) in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2020

Hospital Admissions

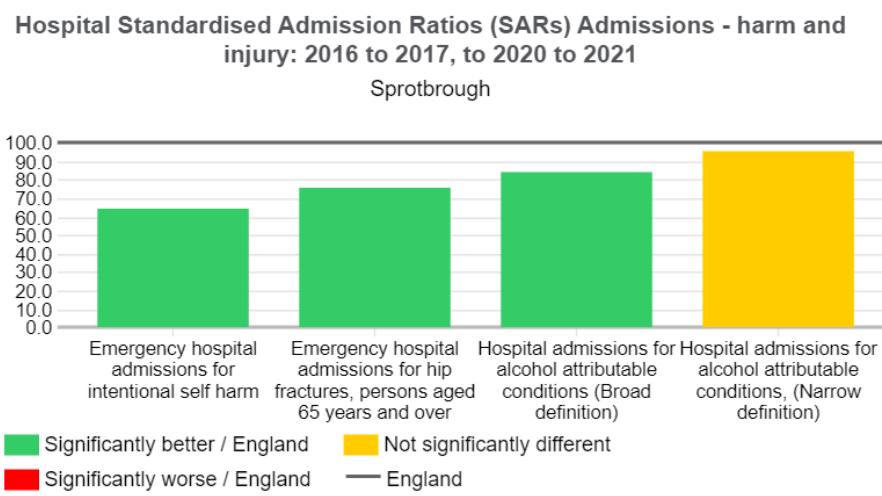


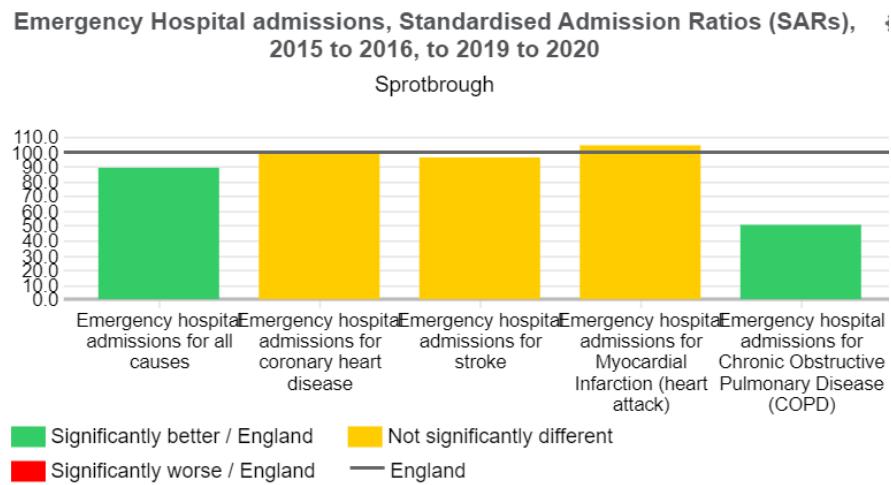
Figure 31. Hospital Admissions in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

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).

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.



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Figure 32. Emergency Hospital Admissions in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2020

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 by LSOA. The red line illustrates the overall rate across Doncaster at 43.7 per 1000 residents.

For Brodsworth LSOA, the LSOA encompassing Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton, an alcohol specific admissions rate of 39.6 per 1000 residents has been reported. This is below the rate across Doncaster.

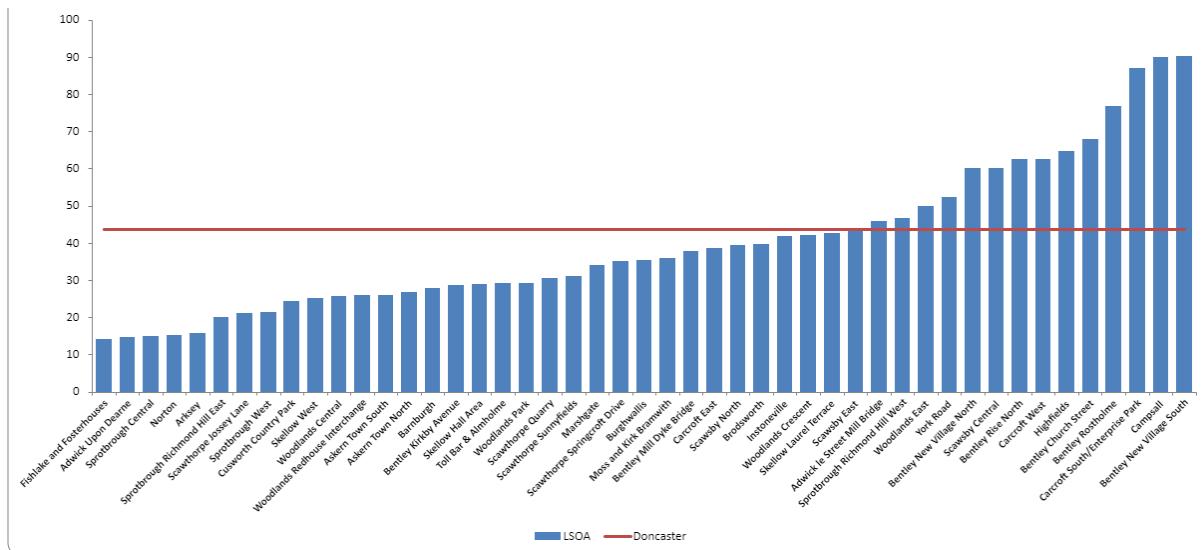


Figure 33. Alcohol Specific Admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by LSOA IN THE North Locality, Office of National Statistics, 2023

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 Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton as there are no PCN practices in any of these areas. However, the nearest two practices to these communities are The Ransome Practice (Woodside Surgery) and Great North Medical Group (Princess Medical Centre). The Ransome Practice has reported an alcohol specific admission rate of 37.5 per 1000 population and the Great North Medical Group has reported a rate of 40.2 per 1000 population.

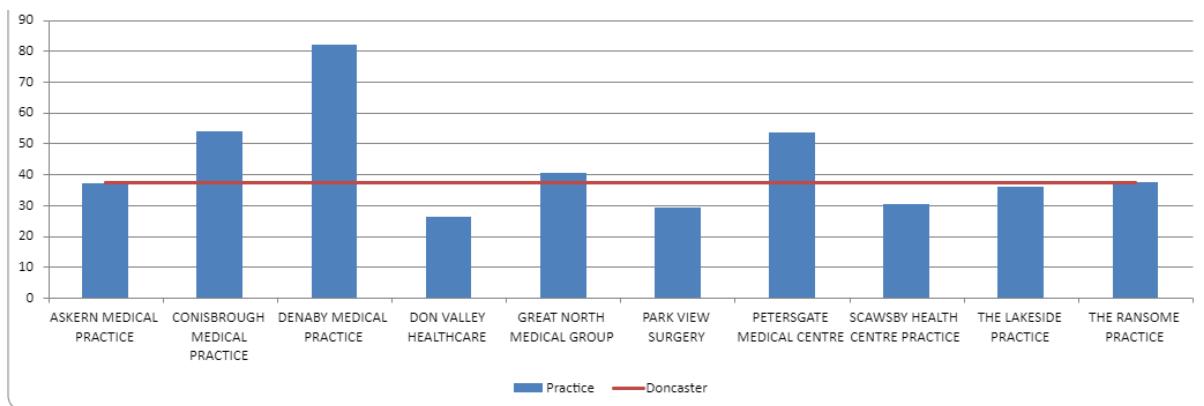


Figure 34. Alcohol Specific Admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by North PCN Practice, Office of National Statistics, 2023

Smoking

The smoking rate for Sprotbrough ward is 10%, this is lower compared to Doncaster's rate 14.1% and just lower than England at 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 with 10.0% of the ward's population smoking. 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).

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 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

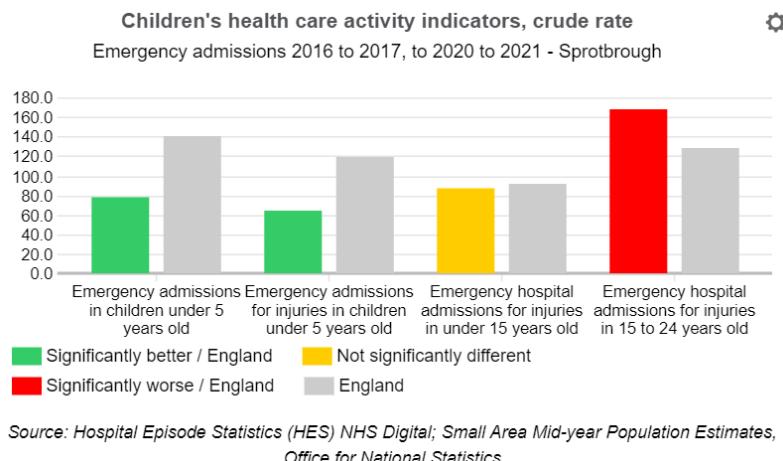


Figure 35. Children's Hospital Admissions in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

(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).

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 years old.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. In Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton, 46.2% of children are classed as living in child poverty, this is similar to the Doncaster rate (47.1%).

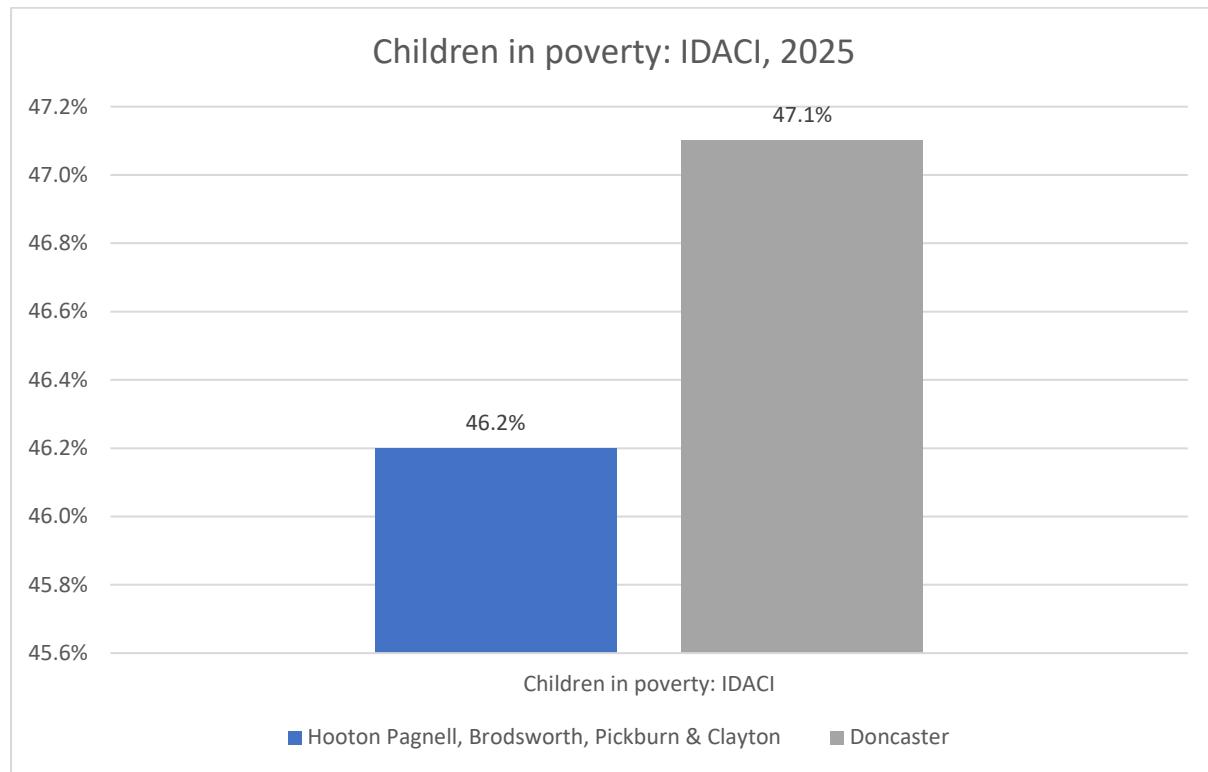


Figure 36: Children in poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) (aged 0 to 15), Deprivation Affecting Children Index, 2025

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, 67% of pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing, and mathematics at Key Stage 2 (KS2) in Brodsworth and Pickburn, an increase of 17% since 2022. This is higher than the across Doncaster as a whole (59%) and above the national percentage of 61%.

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) in Hooton Pagnell (53.0) was higher than Doncaster (44.0) and England (45.9). Brodsworth and Pickburn (61.3) also follow the same trend as Hooton Pagnell.

Family Hubs

There are three Family Hubs in the North localities 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

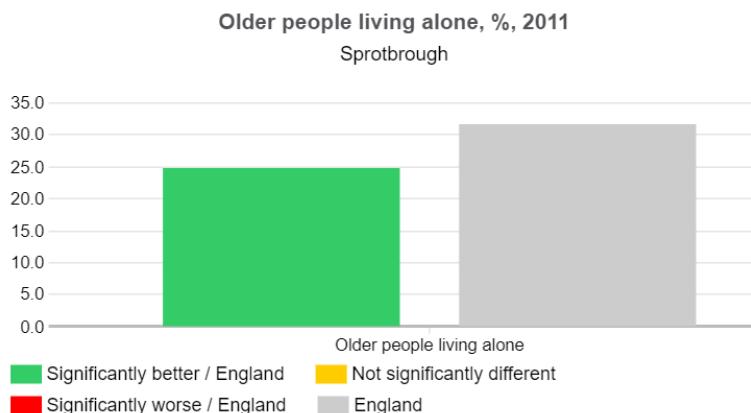
programmes, SEND pathways and specialist support for mental health, domestic abuse, welfare and substance misuse. Family Hubs provide welcoming community spaces for families, bringing together education, health, social care, and wellbeing services in one facility and cater for a broad spectrum of needs. 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. As of 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.



Source: ONS, Census 2011

Figure 37. 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 higher in the North of the ward where Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn, and Clayton are located.

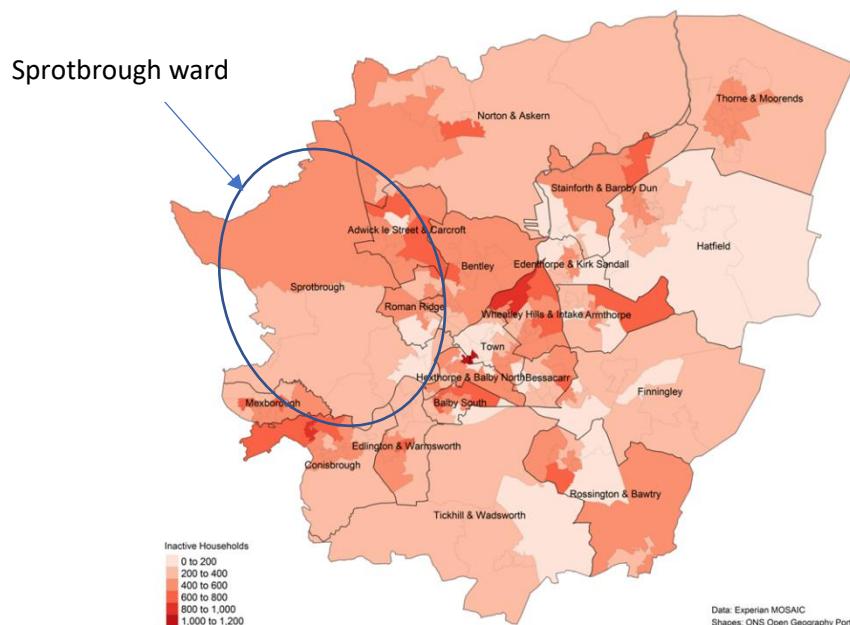


Figure 38. Mosaic Map of Inactive Households by Ward Across Doncaster, Get Doncaster Moving, 2023

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 Hooton Pagnell, 50.5% of residents travel to their workplace by car or van, whilst 3.0% walk. No residents reported that they cycle to work. In Brodsworth and Pickburn, 62.2% drive by car or van, 4.9% walk and 1.1% cycle to work. In Clayton, 58.1% of residents drive to work by car or van, 3.5% walk, and 1.2% cycle. The relatively low levels of active travel reflect the rural locations of these communities.

Green Spaces and Parks

Brodsworth and Pickburn has one green space identified. However, no playing fields or greenspaces have been identified in Hooton Pagnell or Clayton communities.



Community Information

Population

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 100 people) of Hooton Pagnell is 190 (52.4% female and 47.6% male), Brodsworth and Pickburn is 3000 (53.2% female and 46.8% male), and Clayton is 200 (49.0% female and 51.0% 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 Hooton Pagnell, 57.3% of the population are 50 years or over and 14.0% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age groups are 45-49-year-olds and 55–59-year-olds (13.9% each). In Brodsworth and Pickburn, 43.5% of the population are 50 years or over and 23.1% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 50-54-year-olds (7.5%). In Clayton, 66.3% of the population are 50 years or over and 10.0% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are also 55–59-year-olds (11.6%).

The infographics below display the population breakdown by age band and sex in the Sprotbrough ward, and individual communities of Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton.

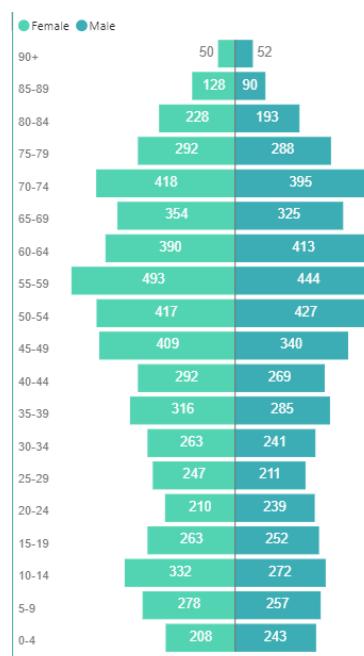


Figure 39. Population by Age Band and Sex in the Sprotborough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

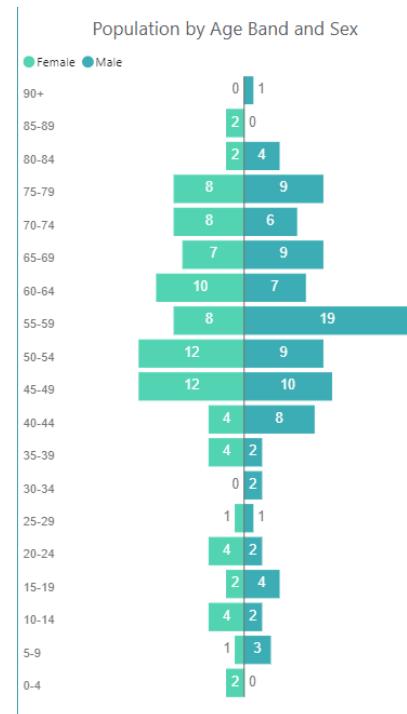


Figure 40. Population By Age Band and Sex in Hooton Pagnell, Office of National Statistics, 2021

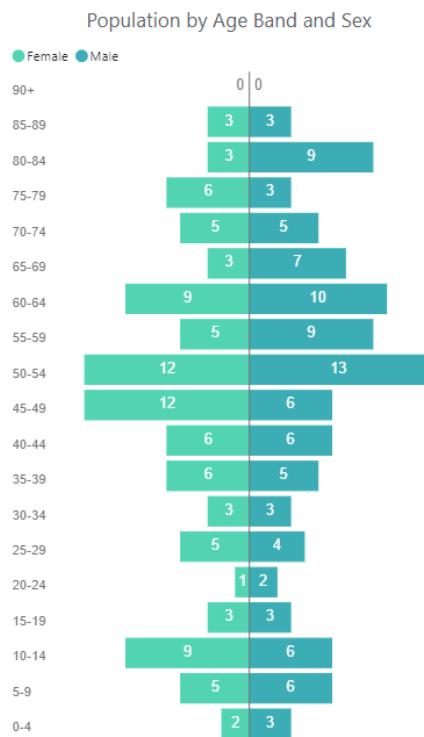


Figure 41. Population by Age Band and Sex in Brodsworth and Pickburn, Office of National Statistics, 2021

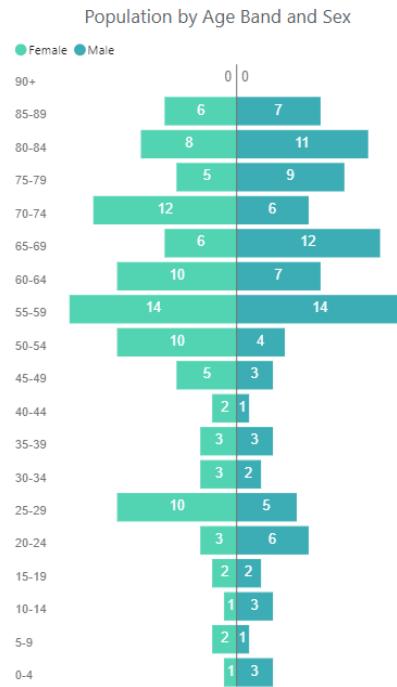


Figure 42. Population by Age Band and Sex in Clayton, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Ethnicity and Language

The population of Sprotbrough ward whose ethnic group is not 'white UK' (2.8%) is considerably lower than that of Doncaster as a whole (8.2%) (ONS, 2011; see Figure below). The most common ethnic group in these communities is white (97.2%), mixed or multiple ethnic groups (1.4%), followed by Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (0.3%), Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African (0.3%), and other ethnic group (0.7%).

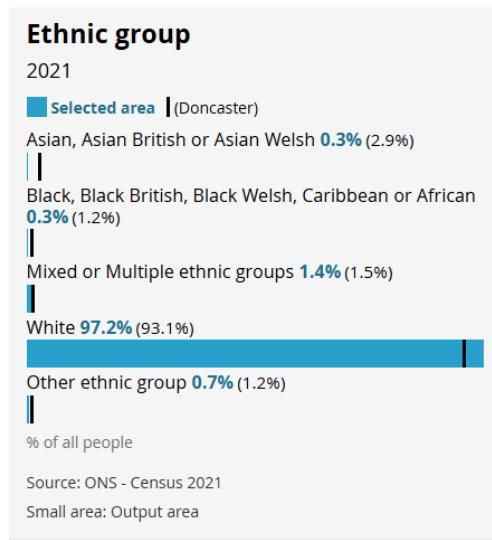


Figure 43. Ethnicity and Language in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth, Pickburn and Clayton, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Most (97.1%) residents in the Sprotbrough ward were born in the UK, above that reported for Doncaster (89.6%) (Figure below; ONS, 2021).

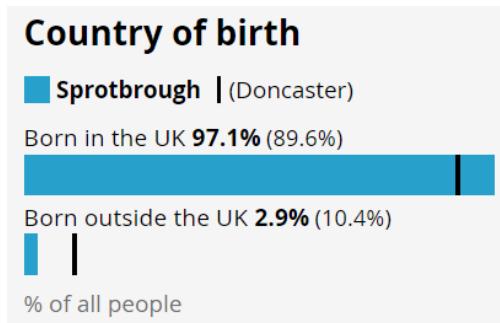


Figure 44. Country of Birth of Residents in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

Similarly high levels are seen in Hooton Pagnell (96.8%), Brodsworth and Pickburn (97.0%), and Clayton (99.0%).

In Hooton Pagnell, 94.7% of residents identify as white, 1.1% identify as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 2.7% identify as mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 0.5% identify as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 1.1% are other ethnic groups (ONS, 2021). In Brodsworth and Pickburn, 96.6% of residents identify as white, 1.0% identify as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, 1.9% identify as mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 0.1% identify as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 0.4% identify as other ethnic groups (ONS, 2021). In Clayton, 98.5% of residents identify as white, 0.5% identify as mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 0.5% identify as Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 0.5% identify as other ethnic groups (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.

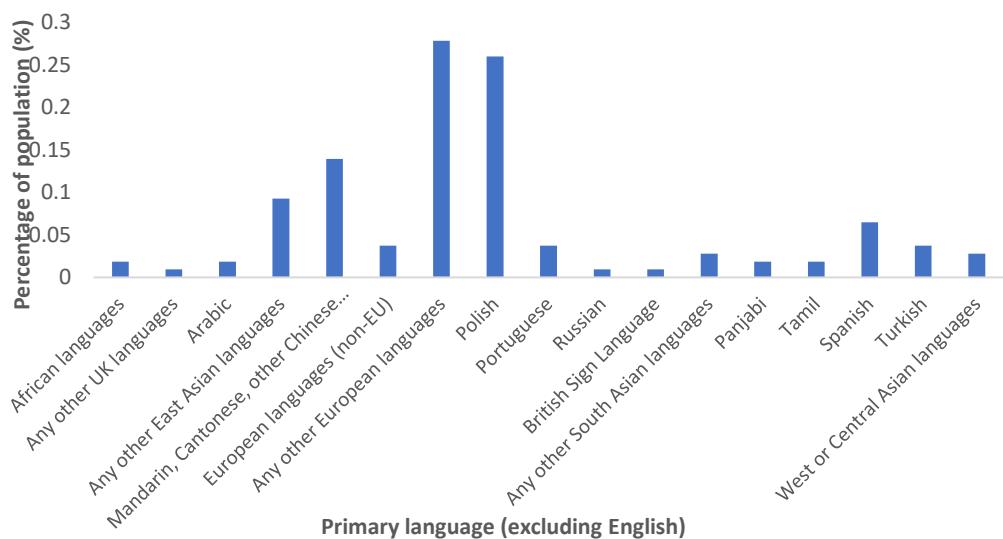


Figure 45. Primary Languages of Residents in the Sprotbrough Ward, Excluding English, Office of National Statistics, 2021

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 Hooton Pagnell, Christianity is the most common religion (59.9%), followed by no religion (29.9%), Muslim (1.6%), Hindu (0.5%), and other religion (0.5%).

In Brodsworth, Christianity is the most common religion (47.2%), closely followed by no religion (45.7%), Muslim (0.4%), Buddhist (0.4%), Sikh (0.3%), Hindu (0.2%), and other religion (0.2%).

In Clayton, Christianity is the most common religion (68.2%), followed by no religion (25.8%), and Buddhist (0.5%).

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. The remaining 0.1% of accommodation are caravans or other mobile/temporary structures.

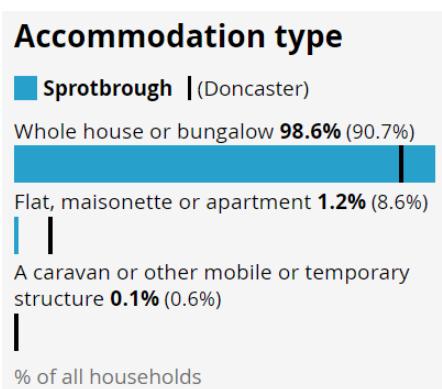


Figure 46. Accommodation Type in Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Hooton Pagnell, 97.6% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows and 2.4% are flats, maisonettes, or apartments. There are no caravans or other mobile or temporary structures. In Brodsworth and Pickburn, 92.4% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows, 7.5% are flats, maisonettes, or apartments and 0.1% are caravans, or other mobile or temporary structures. In Clayton, 98.9% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows and 1.1% are flats, maisonettes, or apartments.

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 Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton. A larger percentage of housing is owned outright in Hooton Pagnell (35.3%) and Clayton (41.1%) than across Doncaster, but

these are still lower than that for the Sprotbrough ward. There is a considerably higher percentage of social housing in Brodsworth and Pickburn (24.6%) than in Sprotbrough ward, Hooton Pagnell (2.4%), Clayton (9.5%), and across Doncaster (17.0%).

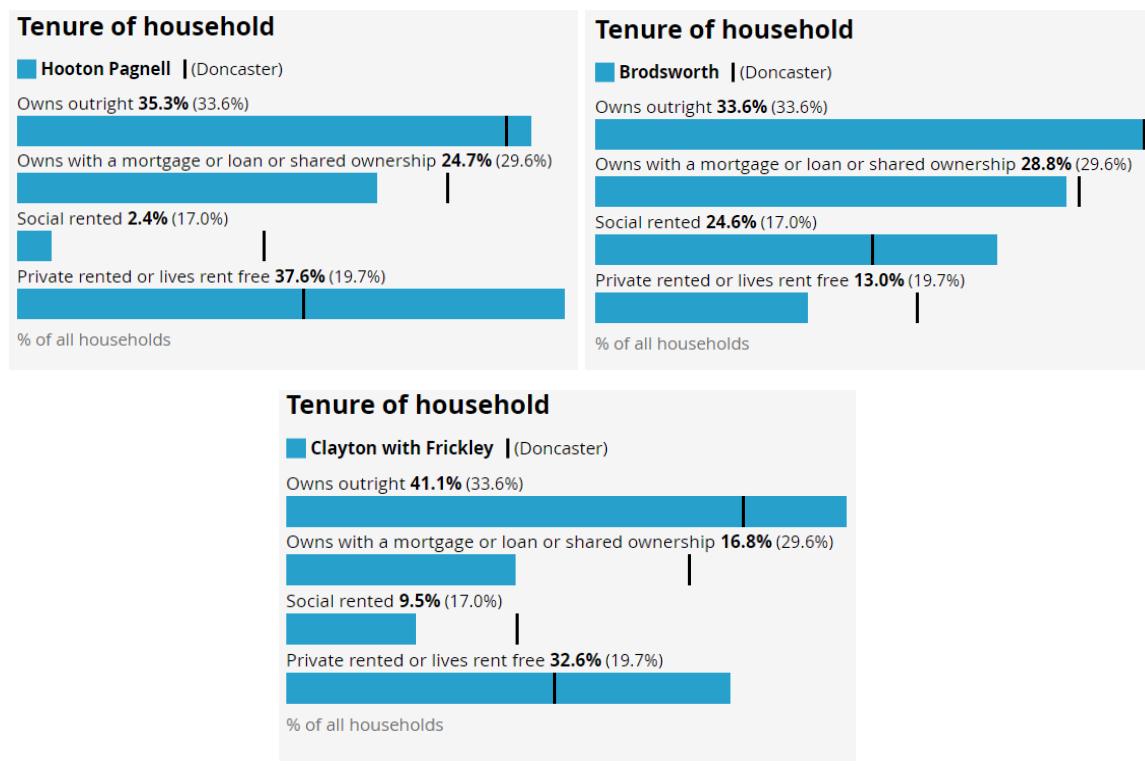


Figure 47. Tenure of Households in Hooton Pagnell, Brodsworth and Pickburn, and Clayton, Office of National Statistics, 2021

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.

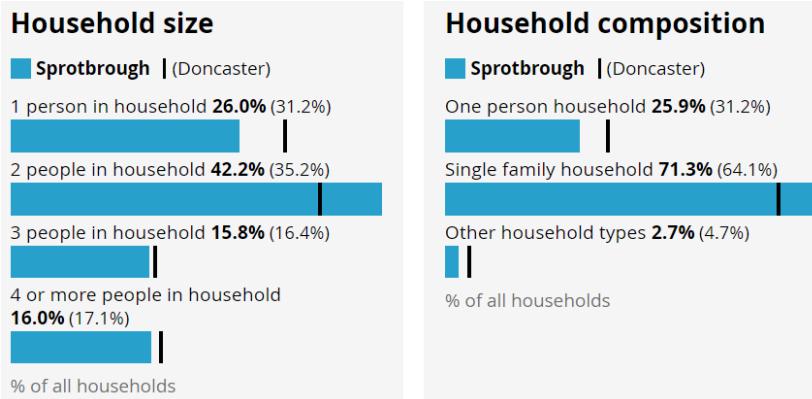


Figure 48. Household Size and Composition in the Sprotbrough Ward, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Hooton Pagnell, 73.3% of residents live in single family households (see figure below). 45.9% of residents live in households comprising of 2 people, followed by 24.7% in 1 person households. 10.6% of residents live in households with 4 or more people, which is lower than the 17.1% reported across Doncaster.

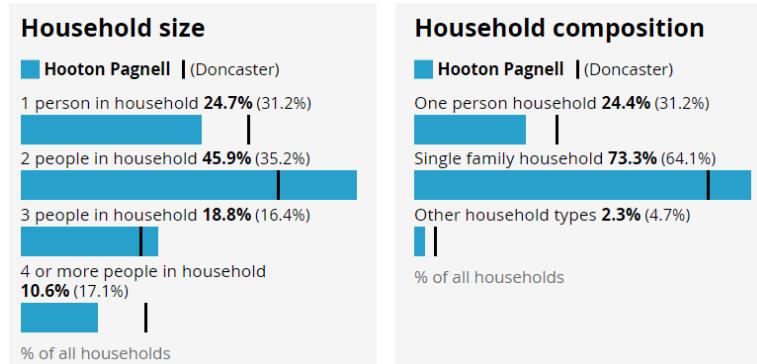


Figure 49. Household Size and Composition in Hooton Pagnel, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Brodsworth and Pickburn, household size and composition are similar to that across Doncaster (see figure below). Two-thirds of households (65.6%) are single family households, with 34.6% of residents living in 2-person households.

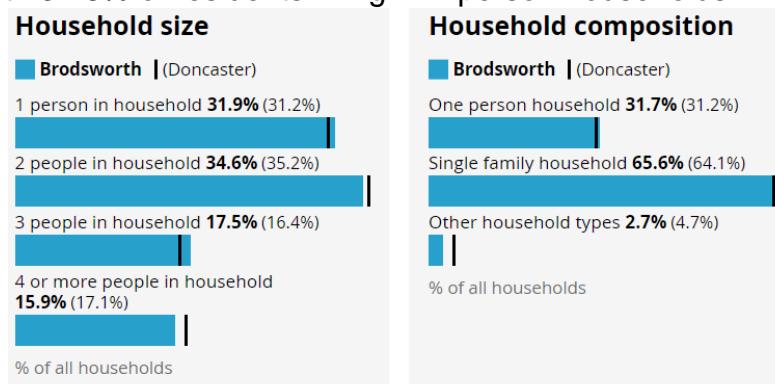


Figure 50. Household Size and Composition in the Brodsworth and Pickburn, Office of National Statistics, 2021

In Clayton, the percentage of residents living in single family households is greater than that of Doncaster at 73.4% (see figure below); these are most frequently 2-person households (49.5%). The percentage of residents living alone (24.5%) is below that of Doncaster.

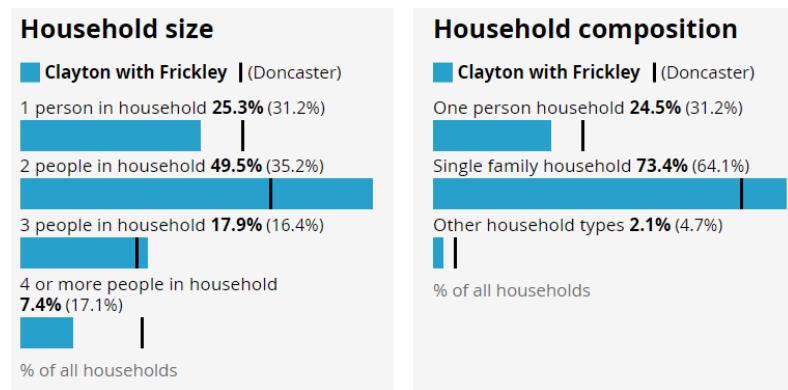


Figure 51. Household Size and Composition in Clayton, Office of National Statistics, 2021



Community Safety

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.

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

Anti-social behaviour can be defined as when someone acts in a way that causes trouble, fear, or upset to others. This can include things like being noisy late at night, vandalism, or being aggressive in public. Hate crime is when someone is hurt or targeted because of their race, religion, disability, gender identity, or sexuality. It's not just a crime against one person—it can make whole communities feel unsafe.

Of the 1528 cases of early intervention, 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).

Pupils from the Sprotbrough ward taking part in the Pupil Lifestyle Survey 2022 reported low levels of having seen knives being used as a threat (10%), which is below the overall percentage reported for Doncaster of 23% and lower than any other ward.

Vulnerable Victims

The number of vulnerable victims supported across North of Doncaster in Quarter 1 of 2023-2024 was 22. None of these occurred within the Sprotbrough ward (City of Doncaster Council, 2023). Domestic abuse crime rate for 2022 in Sprotbrough ward was 10.9 per 1000 population.

Wellbeing

This is one of the services delivered by City of Doncaster Council (CDC), the service covers helping 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. Top Three Common Themes for Requiring Support in North Communities, City of Doncaster Council, 2022

Community Investment

In the North locality, the sum of investment in community organisations was £1.79 million as of November 2025 (Doncaster Delivering Together, 2025). The main source of investment 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		
Sprotbrough & Cusworth	£180,580.00		
Roman Ridge	£89,790.00		
Bentley	£1,036,595.72		

Table 4. Community Investment Across North Locality, Doncaster Delivering Together, 2025

References

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

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



Appendix

Well Doncaster

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

[Home | Well Doncaster](#)

Census 2021

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

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

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

Public Health Data

Fingertips

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

Local Health contains indicators related to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

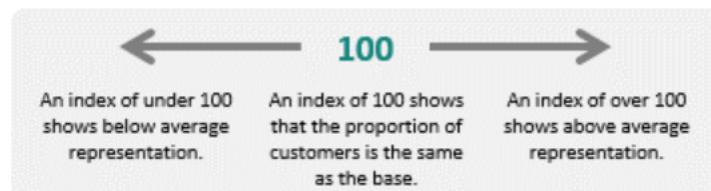
Acorn profiles

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

INTERPRETING THE REPORT

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

INDEX



The Wellbeing Acorn Profile contains 12 variables that are indicators of Disability or Infirmity 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

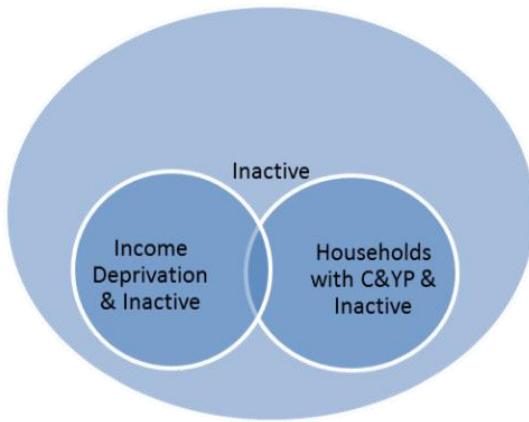
Get Doncaster Moving survey

<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 \(healthylearningdoncaster.co.uk\)](#)

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

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=17BayPsliJ1OUq6U4OFbk9FKLYL2-wDZN&ll=53.50909620569456%2C-1.136502800000032&z=14>