



Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring

Community Profile

Well Doncaster

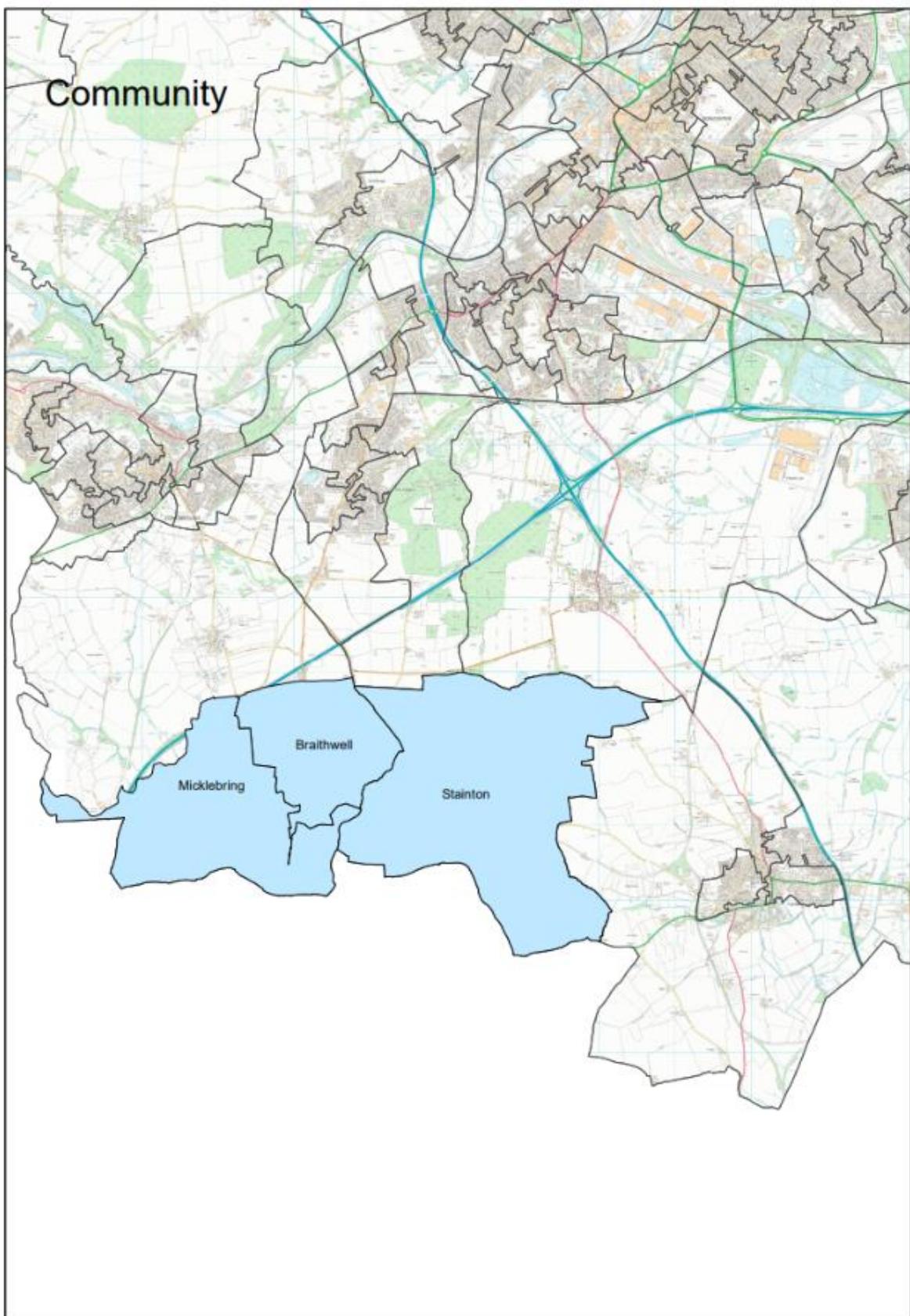
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This Report

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

This report focuses on Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring; these communities are part of the Tickhill and Wadworth ward in the South of Doncaster. Other communities in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (Loversall, Wadworth, Woodfield Plantation, and Tickhill) have been covered in separate community profiles. The report begins with a one-page summary outlining key information and priorities about Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring. This report also shows the initial conversations with communities, including ward members, community organisations, faith groups, residents and other organisations who work in the area. Communities' knowledge of their own areas enables them to identify their strengths and the assets on which they can build on. This document is shared with the intention of supporting those conversations and sharing information that might not be readily available to local people.

Where specific data for these communities is unavailable, data for the Tickhill and Wadworth ward has been presented. 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.



Stainton



Over half of residents are aged 50 years and over



More than half of households are not deprived in any dimension



Strong educational attainment with 31% of residents holding Level 4 qualifications or above



Childhood obesity at reception age is above the borough average



Over 80% of residents live in single family households



Low levels of active travel to work

Braithwell



Over half of the residents in Braithwell are aged 50 years and older



Almost one-third of residents hold Level 4 qualifications or above



The prevalence for disability in Braithwell is 21%



Active travel rates are very low for residents in Braithwell



Economic inactivity is at 45 percent in Braithwell



Childhood obesity at reception age is higher than Doncaster's average

Micklebring



High alcohol related hospital admissions



Economic activity is higher than in neighbouring villages



Almost 90 percent of residents report good or very good health



Child poverty is lower than the Doncaster average but has increased since 2019



Disability prevalence is low at 11.6%



In Micklebring there are high prostate cancer rates

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One Page Summary

Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring are villages that are part of the Tickhill and Wadsworth (sometimes referred to as Wadsworth) ward which also consists of Loversall, Wadsworth, Woodfield Plantation, and Tickhill. The latter communities have been covered in other community profiles.

Stainton

Stainton is a small rural village with a population of around 300 people. Over half of residents are aged 50 years and over, and almost one-quarter are under 19 years old. The community is predominantly White British, with almost all residents speaking English as their first language. More than half of households are not deprived in any dimension, yet economic inactivity is high at 46%, with nearly one-third of those never having worked. Despite this, educational attainment is strong, with 31 % of residents holding Level 4 qualifications or above. Most residents report good or very good health, although disability prevalence is higher than the Doncaster average at 29%. Childhood obesity at reception age is above the borough average, and active travel rates are low. There are no health assets in the village, meaning residents must travel for healthcare services. Alcohol-related hospital admissions are above the Doncaster average, and prostate cancer incidence is higher than borough and national levels.

Key Priorities:

- Reduce economic inactivity and support older residents to remain active and engaged.
- Address high prevalence of overweight and obesity at reception age.
- Improve access to health services locally and tackle higher alcohol-related admissions.
- Promote active travel and physical activity opportunities within the community.
- Raise awareness around prostate cancer and alcohol consumption.

Braithwell

Braithwell has a population of approximately 850 people, with over half aged 50 years and older. The village is largely affluent, with low levels of deprivation and high home ownership, yet economic inactivity is notable at 45%, reflecting the older age profile. Almost one-third of residents hold Level 4 qualifications or above, and most report good or very good health, although a slightly higher proportion report poor health compared to the ward average. Disability prevalence is 21%, and active travel rates are very low. Childhood obesity at reception age is higher than Doncaster's average, while Year 6 rates are lower. Alcohol-related hospital admissions are above the borough average, and prostate cancer incidence is elevated. Food and fuel poverty are relatively low, but child poverty has increased since 2019. There are limited local health services, requiring travel to neighbouring areas.

Key Priorities:

- Address high prevalence of overweight and obesity at reception age.
- Reduce economic inactivity and support older residents to remain active and socially connected.
- Improve access to health services and address alcohol-related hospital admissions.
- Promote active travel and physical activity opportunities.
- Monitor and respond to rising child poverty and ensure food and fuel insecurity support is available.

Micklebring

Micklebring is a small village with a population of around 250 people. It is one of the least deprived communities in Doncaster, with over 60% of households not deprived in any dimension and very low levels of social housing. Economic activity is higher than in neighbouring villages, and educational attainment is strong, with 36% of residents holding Level 4 qualifications or above. Almost 90 percent of residents report good or very good health, and disability prevalence is low at 11.6%. Active travel rates are very low, and there are no local health assets, meaning residents must travel for healthcare. Alcohol-related hospital admissions are above the Doncaster average, and prostate cancer incidence is higher than borough and national levels. Child poverty is lower than the Doncaster average but has increased since 2019.

Key Priorities:

- Promote active travel and physical activity opportunities within the community.
- Improve access to health services and tackle higher alcohol-related admissions.
- Raise awareness around prostate cancer and healthy lifestyle choices.
- Monitor and respond to rising child poverty and ensure food and fuel insecurity support is available.

Assets

Asset Maps

The maps below illustrate the different types of assets found in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring. 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

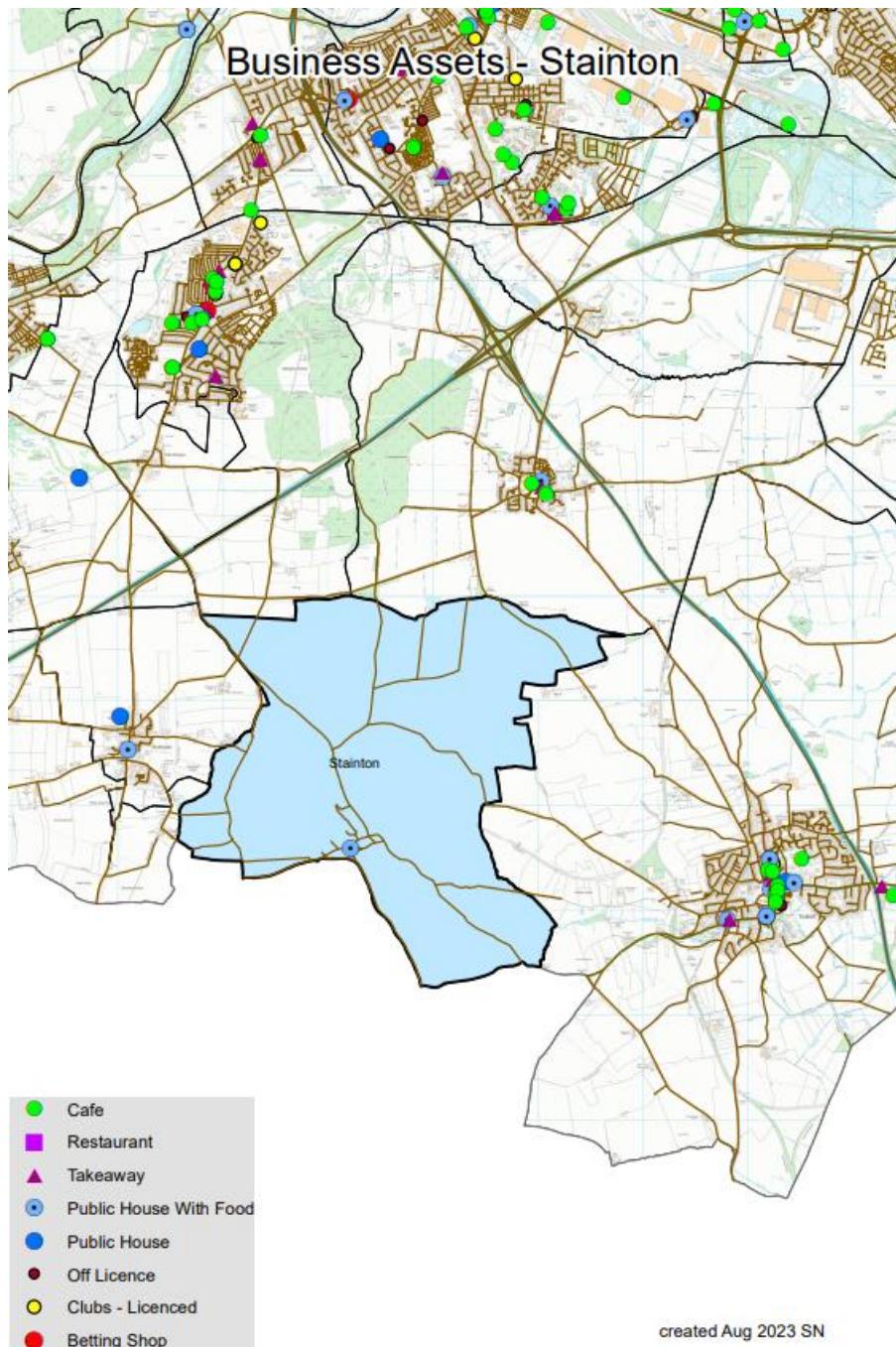


Figure 1. Business Assets in Stainton (2024)

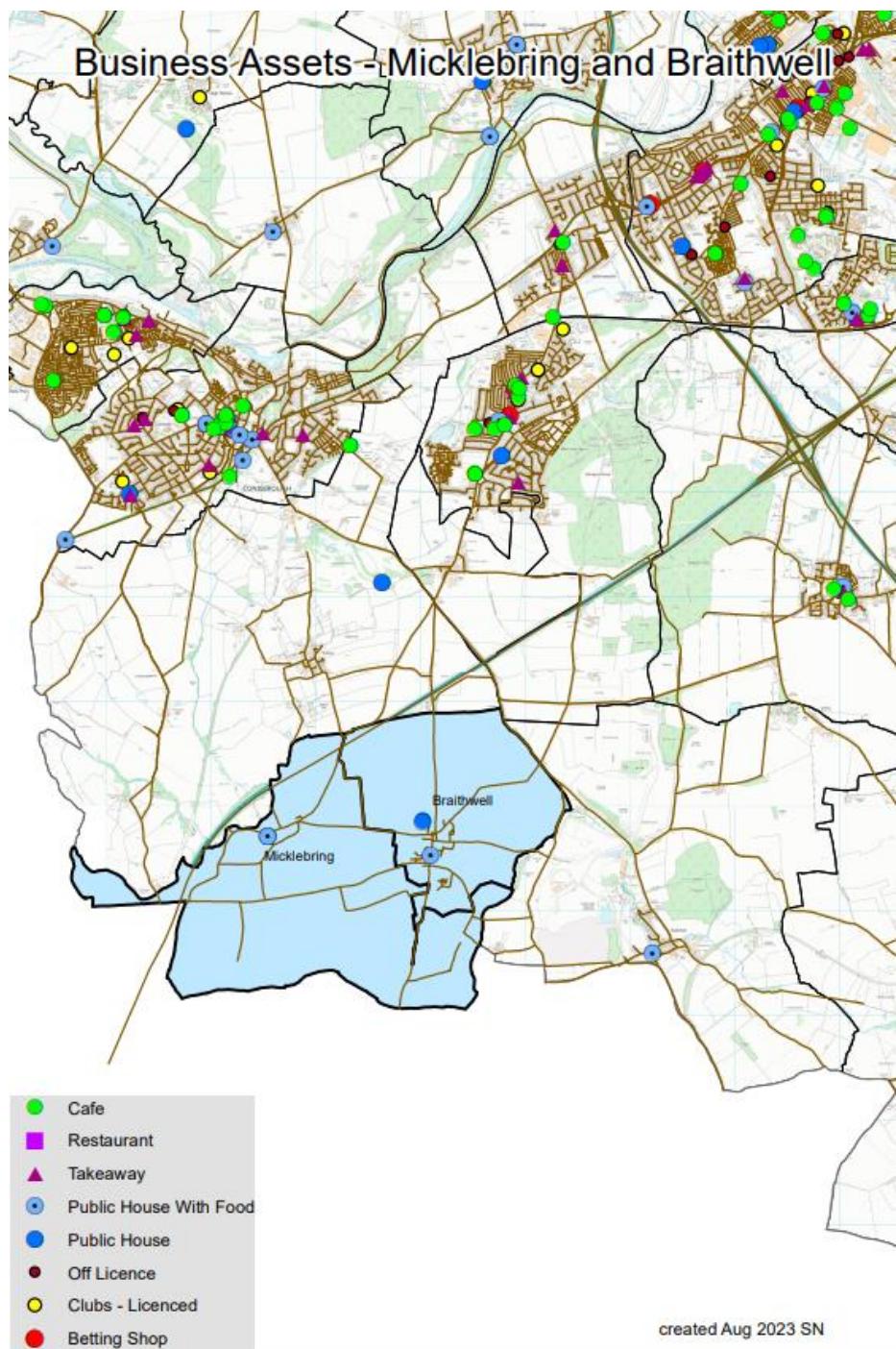


Figure 2. Business Assets in Braithwell and Micklebring (2024)

Health Assets

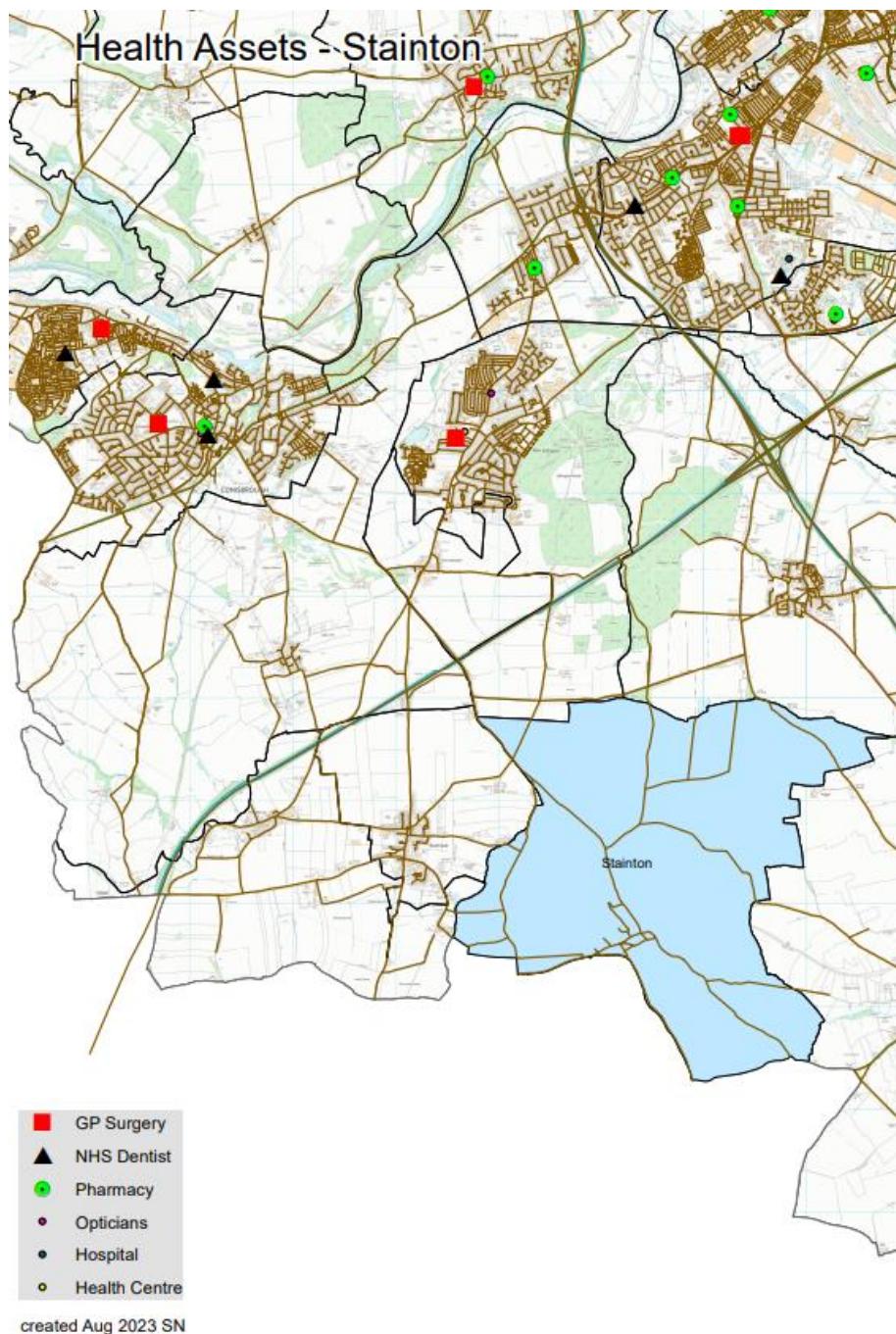
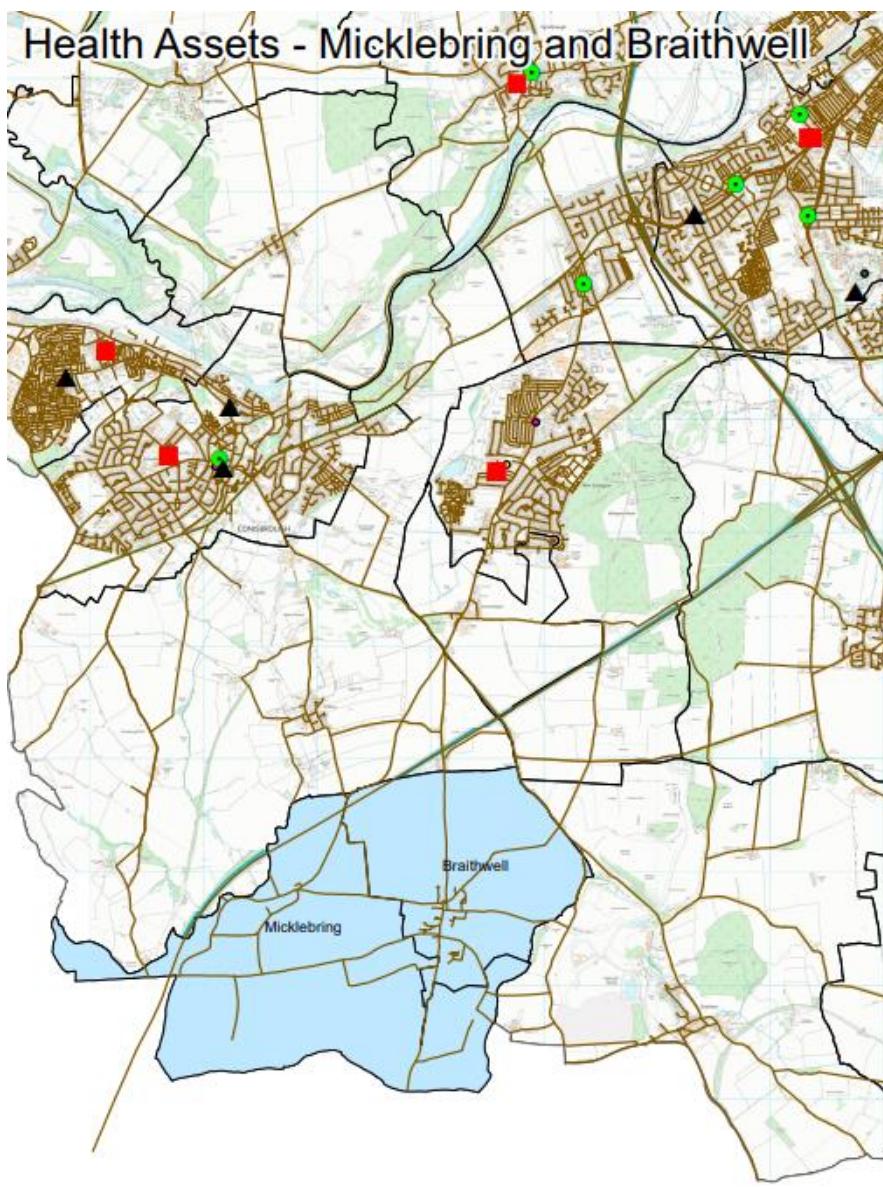


Figure 3. Health Assets in Stainton (2024)



- GP Surgery
- ▲ NHS Dentist
- Pharmacy
- Opticians
- Hospital
- Health Centre

created Aug 2023 SN

Figure 4. Health Assets in Braithwell and Micklebring (2024)

No health assets have been identified in Stainton, Braithwell, or Micklebring. Therefore, residents will need to travel to neighbouring areas, such as Tickhill and New Edlington, to access healthcare services.

Community Assets

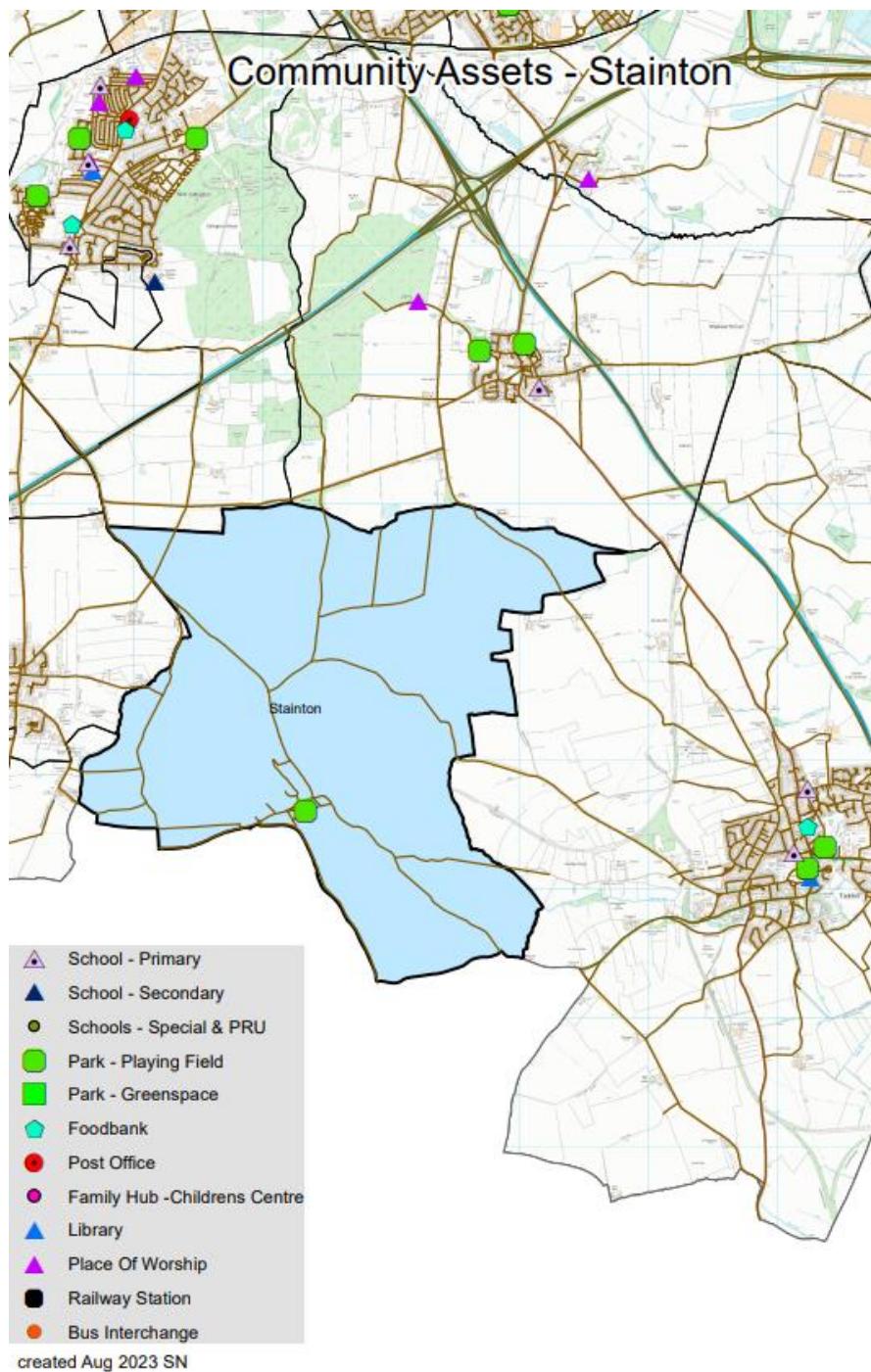


Figure 5. Community Assets in Stainton (2024)

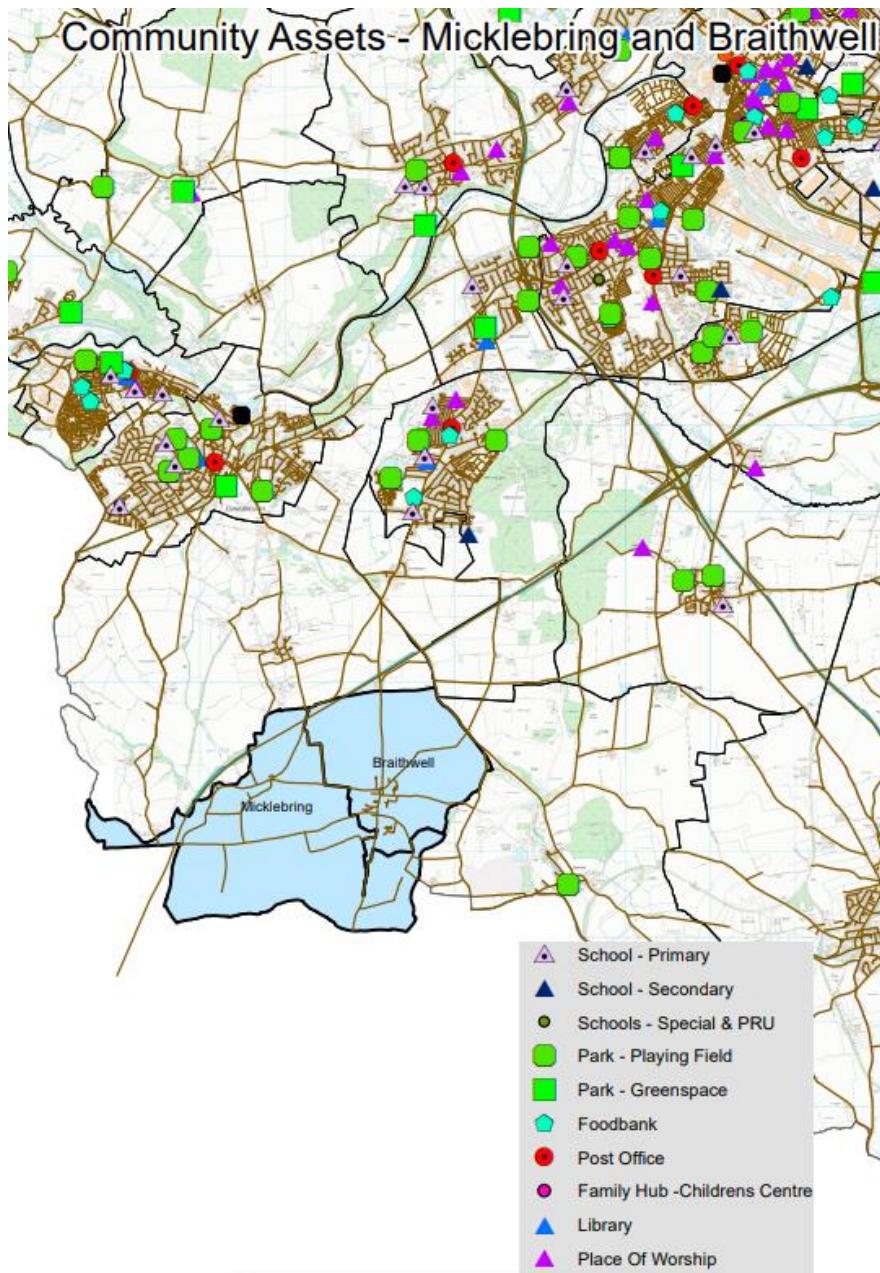


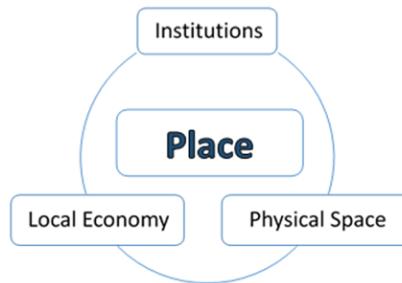
Figure 6. Community Assets in Braithwell and Micklebring (2024)

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 us 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 Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring, identifying their current status and needs, and work with each group and partners to

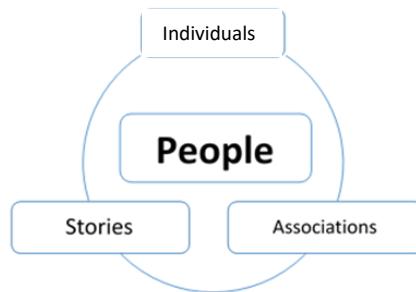
meet their goals. This is a living document and will be updated and adapted as needs are met and change. If you would like more detail on this, please contact welldoncaster@doncaster.gov.uk

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)
Stainton		
Health/Care Services: None Places of Worship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church of St Winifred Cemetery Education: None	Parks: Toddler and junior play areas Playing field and park (School lane) Public service buildings: Stainton Village Hall Leisure: None Physical Activity/Sports: Heritage: Breedon Rotherham (Holme Hall Quarry) — Aggregates Carparks: None	Shops: none Food/Beverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Three Tuns Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarmac Maltby Blocks Plant (construction company) Philip Watkins Agricultural Machinery Caroline Watkins Garden Design and landscaping Watkins T E & Sons (farm) Meadowclose Home Boarding Kekyra Energy Groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarn Art Group PULP (Pop Up Life Portraits) – 4GoFigure
Braithwell		
Health/Care Services: none Places of Worship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St James' Church Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braithwell Community School 	Parks: The Ruddle Centre's playing field High Street - toddler and junior play areas Public service buildings: none Leisure, Physical Activity/Sports: The Ruddle Centre – local community centre with village bowling green and clubhouse The Master's House	Shops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Braithwell Nurseries Mysticum Luna (jewellery designer) Braithwell Post Office Food/Beverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Butchers Arms Happy Friday Treats (bakery) CAMRIENNE Cocktail Bar The Towbar Mobile Bar Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleopatra Aesthetics (beauty salon) Braithwell Bunny Boarding

	<p>Heritage: Norman Cross (heritage landmark)</p> <p>Carparks: none</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whinfrey Briggs accountant Sole2soul Reflexology Dooneys (hairdresser) Tazzer Group (cleaning service) Yeardley E M & D G farm C Cooper Farm The Green Toilet Company Nichols Sign makers Parker & Jones Therapy - Braithwell
Micklebring		
<p>Health/Care Services: none</p> <p>Places of Worship: none</p> <p>Education: none</p>	<p>Parks: none</p> <p>Public service buildings: none</p> <p>Leisure: none</p> <p>Physical Activity/Sports: none</p> <p>Heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millennium Viewpoint (historical landmark) </p> <p>Carparks: none</p>	<p>Shops: none</p> <p>Food/Beverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing Harts </p> <p>Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoflair car body shop Well Farm R Spencer & Sons </p>



Individuals (Key Individuals within the community)	Associations Local Groups/Clubs
Stainton	
<p>Ward Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor Jackie Dudley Councillor Martin Greenhalgh <p>Community Members: Stainton Parish Council (covers Stainton, Wilsic, and Lambcote): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cllr David Barratt Cllr Ivor Watkins Cllr Kate Watkins Cllrs Nick Walsham Di Hoyes (Parish Clerk) Rev. Canon Paul Richardson Well Doncaster Officers </p>	<p>Physical Activity/Sports: none</p> <p>Community groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarn Art Group PULP (Pop Up Life Portraits) – 4GoFigure </p>

Braithwell	
Ward Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Jackie Dudley • Councillor Martin Greenhalgh Community Members: Parish Council (Braithwell with Micklebring): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cllr Michael Addenbrooke • Cllr John Parkes • Cllr Richard Pawson • Cllr Anne Sharman • Cllr Elizabeth Spencer • Diane Hoyes (Clerk) • Well Doncaster Officers 	Physical Activity/Sports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butchers Arms football team Community groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotherham and District Model Flying Club • Good Companions • The Wheelbarrow Committee • The Winter Wonderland Group • 82nd Doncaster Rainbows, Brownies, Guides and Rangers • Braithwell, Micklebring & Clifton History & Heraldry Group • Craft Café • Chess Club
Micklebring	
Ward Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Jackie Dudley • Councillor Martin Greenhalgh Community Members: Parish Council (Braithwell with Micklebring): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cllr Michael Addenbrooke • Cllr John Parkes • Cllr Richard Pawson • Cllr Anne Sharman • Cllr Elizabeth Spencer • Diane Hoyes (Clerk) • Well Doncaster Officers 	Physical Activity/Sports: none Community groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phoenix Model Flying Club • Rotherham • Braithwell, Micklebring & Clifton History & Heraldry Group

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.

The Appreciative Inquiry involves 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.



AI theme framework -Tickhill and Wadworth dated from April 2024 to end of March 2025.

Appreciative Enquiry – 39 community voices – 11 were children / young people.

Theme	Sub theme	Quotes	Commentary
Accessible to All	Assets Events Quality of Life Library	<p>Restaurants, shops, doctors. Ref: 5178</p> <p>Restaurants, pubs, facilities and cricket ground. Ref: 5249</p> <p>Social opportunities for older people. Ref: 5294</p> <p>Library is great, lots going on. Ref: 60, 5292</p> <p>Methodist church dancing. Ref: 5298</p> <p>Scarecrow festival, which the local school gets involved in – people travel in from all over to see. Ref: 5298</p>	Multiple residents are aware they have access to a range of assets locally which improve the quality of life for those living there. Over time the focus on assets has expanded to the variety of assets available to them. Residents speak about how events are an option for people to get involved in as a whole community or smaller groups within community. Particular emphasis is placed on the library with their array of options and the associations/clubs that are on offer.
Community Spirit	Social Networks Support	<p>People know about each other. Ref: 5178</p> <p>Friendly. Ref: 5178</p> <p>Friends and family here. Ref: 5178</p> <p>Community spirit.</p>	Having a good sense of community appears to be valued by the residents living in this area, having strong social networks between neighbours, families and even between strangers. The theme of community spirit has been strengthened over time with residents continue to share how support for members of the community from others is valued highly.

		<p>Ref: 5259</p> <p>Sense of belonging. Ref: 60</p> <p>People running the shop supported the community during lockdown. Ref: 5295</p> <p>Lucky to live where we do. Ref: 5293</p> <p>Feel part of the village. Ref: 5292</p>	
Family Focused	<p>Opportunities for Children</p> <p>Local Support</p>	<p>Good education, childcare, afterschool for children. Scouts REF: 5178</p> <p>Bring my kids to places REF: 5178</p> <p>Young people's space, recently opened at a local café REF: 5293</p> <p>It does feel like they could do with a bit more variety though REF: 5296</p>	<p>This resident has explored the range of opportunities available for children and shared that having family-oriented activities is beneficial.</p> <p>Children's opportunities continue to be explored, the space at H's café being opened up for young people in the community appears to be received well providing even further variety. However, there are some that believe in the past there was more and that the current offer is still not sufficient.</p>

Infrastructure	Hyperlocal Transport Wellbeing Transport Impediment	<p>Nice and clean. Small village REF: 5178</p> <p>Everything is in the village REF: 5178</p> <p>I prefer not to drive far REF: 5178</p> <p>Like when places are smaller and quieter REF: 5178</p> <p>Peaceful and quiet place R EF: 5249</p> <p>Relaxing place REF: 5249</p> <p>Commute to town easily REF: 5260</p> <p>Buses are regular REF: 5260</p>	<p>Residents here value the benefits of not having to travel to utilise the assets available locally without having to rush. This coincides with the small village feel to the place meaning it has benefits in terms of being good for residents' wellbeing and they can enjoy a slower paced life.</p> <p>The theme of infrastructure and the role of transport has become stronger. Infrastructure as a whole includes residents being able to get to what they need and that the small scale of the village is highly valued.</p>
Green Space	Sports Clubs Recreation Health and Wellbeing Personal Ownership	<p>Cricket club REF: 5296</p> <p>Lots of nice walks close, don't need a car REF: 5292</p> <p>Horticultural society look after the flower beds REF: 5293</p>	<p>There has been an emphasis within the area about their ability to access sporting facilities locally for recreation and being able to get out and walk for health. This is supported by the community taking ownership and looking after the spaces they have by maintaining upkeep in those areas.</p>
Health and Wellbeing		<p>Having a balance REF: 5178</p> <p>I need to prioritise</p>	<p>The thematic analysis of community voices in Tickhill reveals a picture of health and wellbeing, shaped by environmental and systemic factors. Residents express a strong connection between their local surroundings and their overall sense of wellness, while</p>

	<p>REF: 5178</p> <p>Relaxing place to live, good for my wellbeing REF: 5249</p> <p>Peace of mind, happiness and a chilled-out life REF: 5249</p> <p>Enjoy fresh air REF: 60</p> <p>Work can be stressful and my long-term condition REF: 5178</p> <p>Patients are informed when doctors give them options REF: 5178</p> <p>Less clinical work done these days REF: 5178</p> <p>NHS system is not efficient REF: 5178</p> <p>A lot of waste of resources and money REF: 5178</p> <p>It's not sustainable as it is now REF: 5178</p>	<p>also highlighting areas of concern, particularly in healthcare provision.</p> <p>The village is appreciated for its peaceful, atmosphere, which residents associate with a slower pace of life and improved mental wellbeing. The availability of green spaces, including walking paths and recreational facilities like the cricket club, further supports physical activity and mental health. The community's involvement in maintaining these spaces, such as through the horticultural society, reinforces a sense of ownership and pride, contributing positively to collective wellbeing.</p> <p>The thematic analysis of community voices in Tickhill reveals a nuanced picture of health and wellbeing, shaped by both environmental and systemic factors. Residents express a strong connection between their local surroundings and their overall sense of wellness, while also highlighting areas of concern, particularly in healthcare provision.</p>
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Doncaster Talks

In 2019, Doncaster Talks undertook insight across the borough. Responses were separated into wards and thematically analysed. Across the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, 107 responses were recorded (0.97% of the ward). The main themes on what people liked about the area, what could be improved, and what the borough should focus on are displayed in Figure 7.

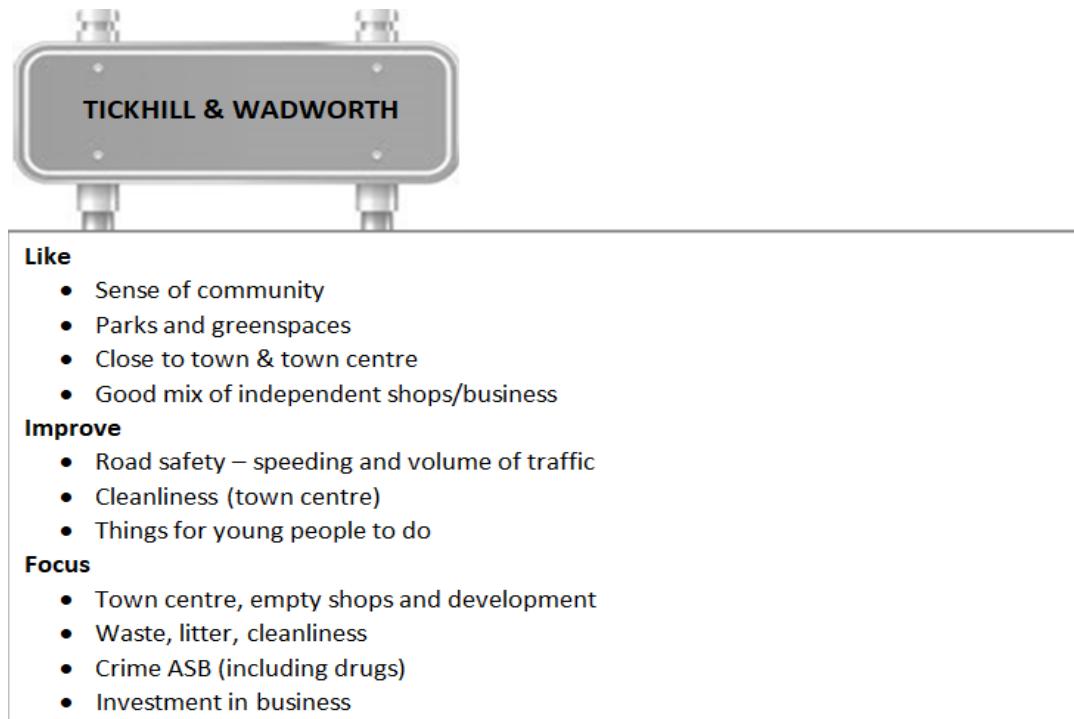


Figure 7. Tickhill and Wadworth Doncaster Talks Data, 2019

Ward Members

The Tickhill and Wadworth ward has two ward members who were elected in May 2025.



Councillor Jackie Dudley



Councillor Martin Greenhalgh

Tickhill and
Wadworth
Reform UK
Deputy Civic
Mayor

Tickhill and
Wadworth
Conservative

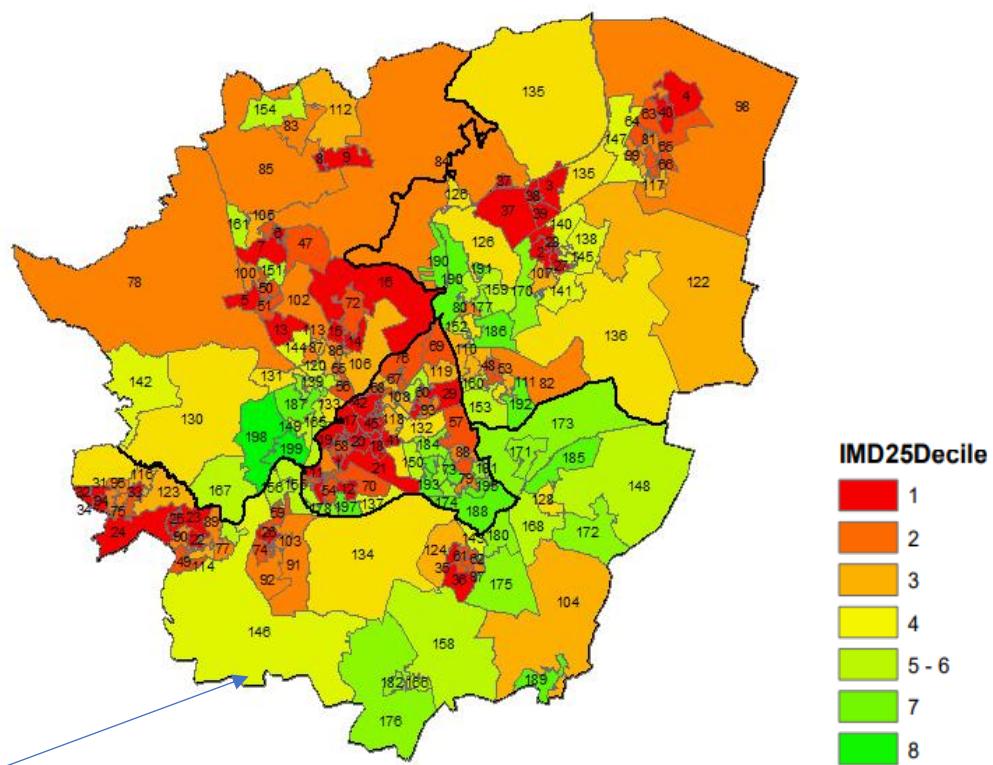
Health and Wealth

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 2019 below shows deprivation levels across the city by Lower Super Output Areas (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, which means they are least deprived.



Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring

Figure 8. Deprivation Deciles Across Doncaster by LSOA, (ONS, 2025)

New 2025 IMD data shows that Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring have a score of 16.36 ranking between 62nd and 65th out of 88 communities in Doncaster.

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 Tickhill and Wadsworth ward can be seen in the figure below. The majority (57.3%) of households are not deprived in any dimension, which is higher than has been reported for Doncaster overall. Just 1.5% of households are deprived in 3 or more dimensions, which is considerably lower than the 4.8% reported for Doncaster.

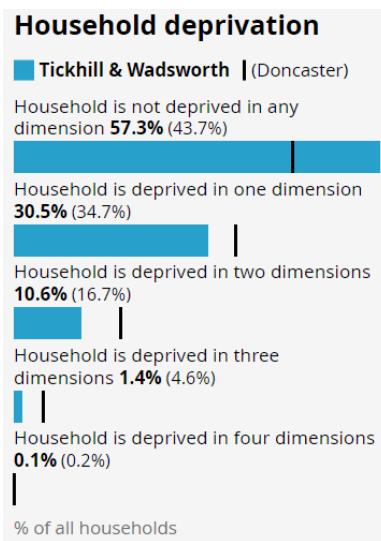


Figure 9. Household Deprivation in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

Household deprivation for Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring has also been assessed through the 2021 census. In Stainton, similar to the ward level data, over half of households (56.2%) are not deprived in any dimension (Figure below; ONS 2021). However, a higher proportion of residents (3.6%) are deprived in 3 or more dimensions.

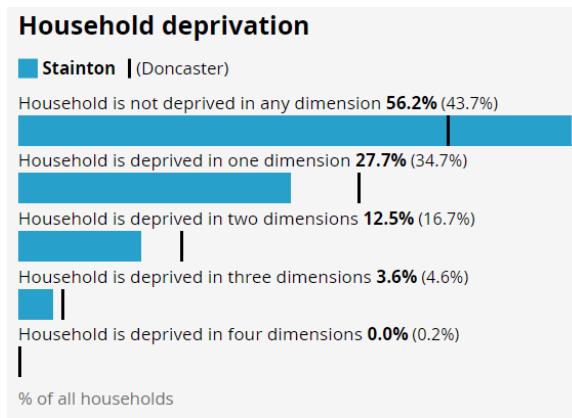


Figure 10. Household deprivation in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

A slightly higher level of deprivation in one dimension (35.6%) is seen in Braithwell and this is also higher than that reported for Doncaster (Figure below; ONS, 2021).

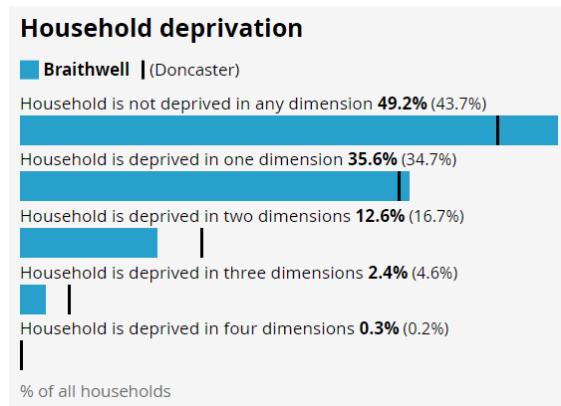


Figure 11. Household Deprivation in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

In Micklebring, the percentage of households not deprived in any dimensions is considerably higher than that of Doncaster and is higher than neighbouring communities of Stainton and Braithwell. Only 1% of households in this village are deprived in three or more dimensions.

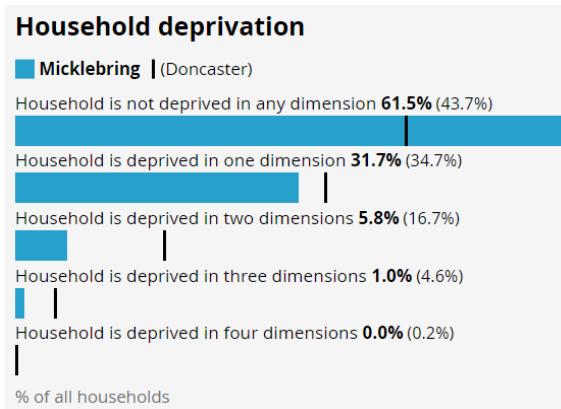


Figure 12. Household Deprivation in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

Whilst the overall levels of deprivation in Tickhill and Wadworth ward and in these three villages are fairly low, it is still important that households who are deprived in one or more dimension, such as those in Braithwell, are included in any targeted work going forwards.

Wealth Inequalities

In 2025, 16.8% of Warmsworth, Braithwell & Stainton Middle-layer Super Output Area (MSOA) residents are experiencing poverty, lower than the Doncaster average of 29.3%. This is an increase from 2019, where 9.8% residents were living in poverty.

The proportion of older people in poverty in Warmsworth, Braithwell & Stainton MSOA (12%) is lower than the Doncaster rate (19.4%). Similarly to all people, this has increased (from 9.9%) since 2019.

Furthermore, 30.1% of children are living in poverty, lower than the Doncaster average, 47.1%, and an increase from 14.3% in 2019.

When considering the change from 2019 to 2025 data, it is important to note that there have been changes to the calculation of the source data, the income deprivation domain in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. While it can be inferred that there has been an increase in the proportion of people living in poverty, the changes in this indicator may contribute to the significance of this change. At community level, the data differs slightly, with 9.9% of Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring residents experiencing poverty, 9.8% of older people and 16.1% of children.

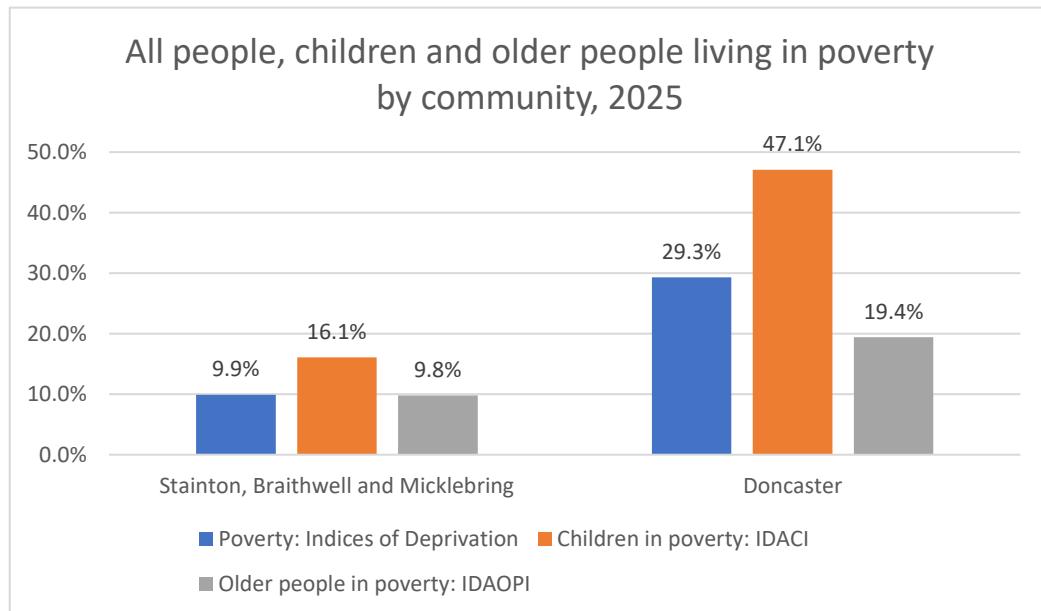


Figure 13: Poverty Prevalence Using IMD25 (ONS, 2022)

At a ward level, of the working age population in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward, 1.8% are benefits claimants (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission, 2020; see figure below); this ward has the third lowest claimant rate of all Doncaster wards, reflecting its high IMD score and low levels of income deprivation.

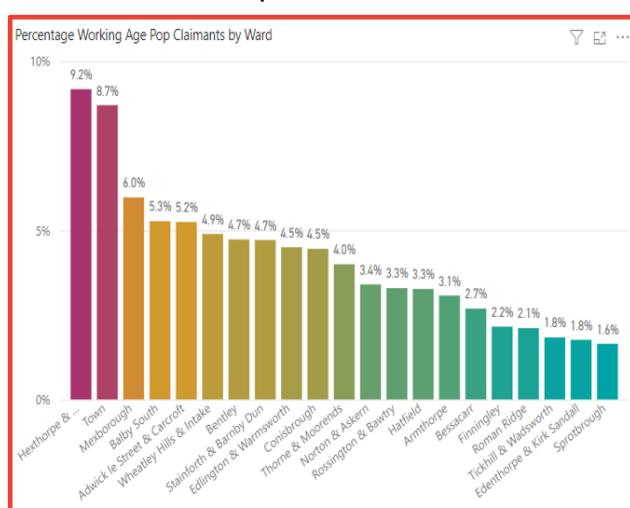


Figure 14. Percentage of Working Age Population Claimants by Ward, Doncaster (Fairness & Wellbeing Commission, 2020)

According to Power BI data (2022), one LSOA covering these three villages, namely Braithwell, is included in the top 10 LSOAs with the lowest percentages of claimants, with 1.02% of residents claiming benefits (see figure below).

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 (Doncaster, Joint Strategic Need Assessment, 2022)

Food Poverty

There are 6 foodbanks located in the South Locality. There are no foodbanks located in Braithwell, Stainton or Micklebring. The closest foodbanks are located in Rossington, namely the Trussell Trust Foodbank and Arks and Crafts Foodbank in Rossington. The top reasons for accessing foodbank support include the Cost-of-Living Crisis, debt, and low income in Rossington. Household types accessing food support at Doncaster Food bank Rossington can be seen in figure 16, and Reasons for accessing food support at Doncaster Foodbank Rossington in figure 17. The most common household types needing support from the foodbanks in Rossington are Individuals, followed by families. The South locality ranks as 2nd in relative level of support compared to the rest of the city, highlighting the need to address poverty, food poverty and low income.

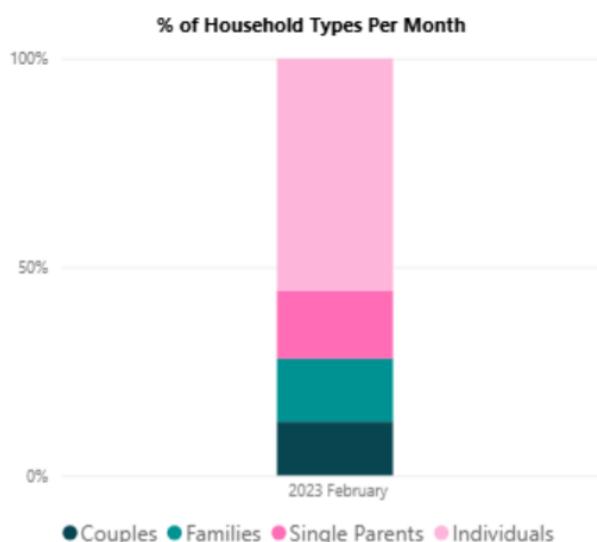


Figure 16. Household Types Accessing Food Support at Doncaster Food Bank Rossington (City of Doncaster Council, 2025).

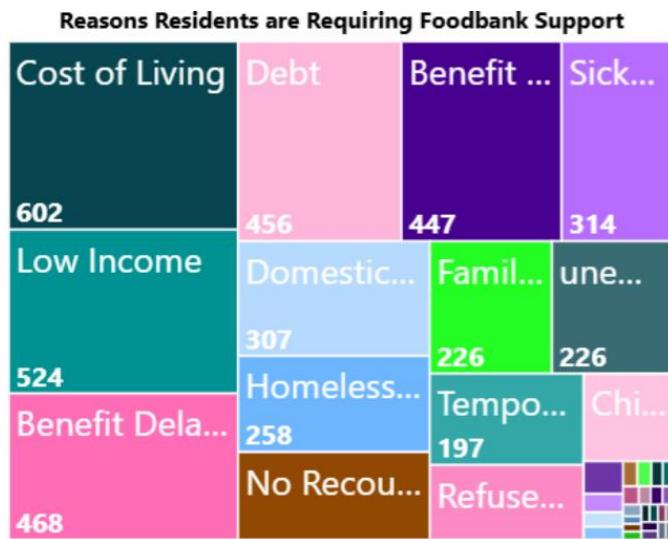


Figure 17. Reasons for Accessing Food Support at Doncaster Foodbank Rossington (City of Doncaster Council, 2025)

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. There are low number of residents accessing TBBT support in Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring, as seen in figure 18.

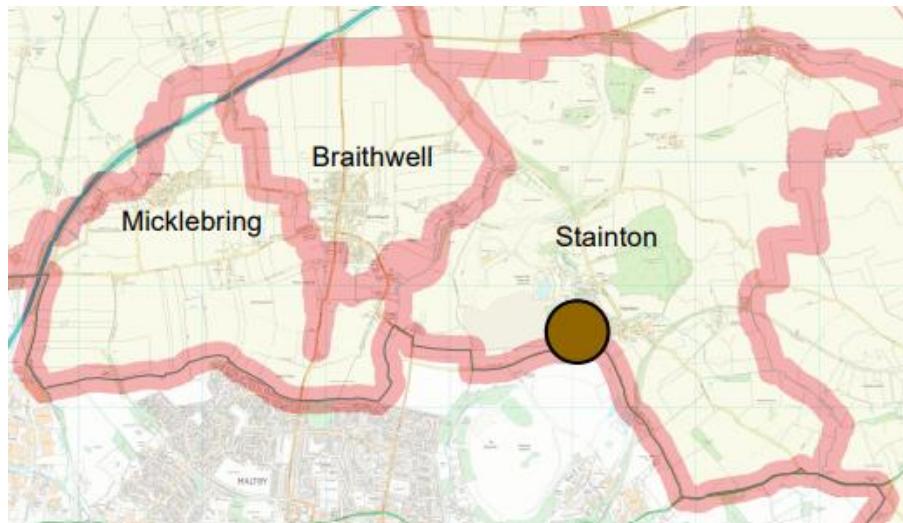


Figure 18. Shows a Map of Interactions with TBBT in Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring 9The Bread and Butter Thing, 2025)

Fuel Poverty

Just over 12% of households in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward were classed as experiencing fuel poverty in 2020 (see figure below; Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020). This is lower than Doncaster (18.8%) and 13.2% reported for England.

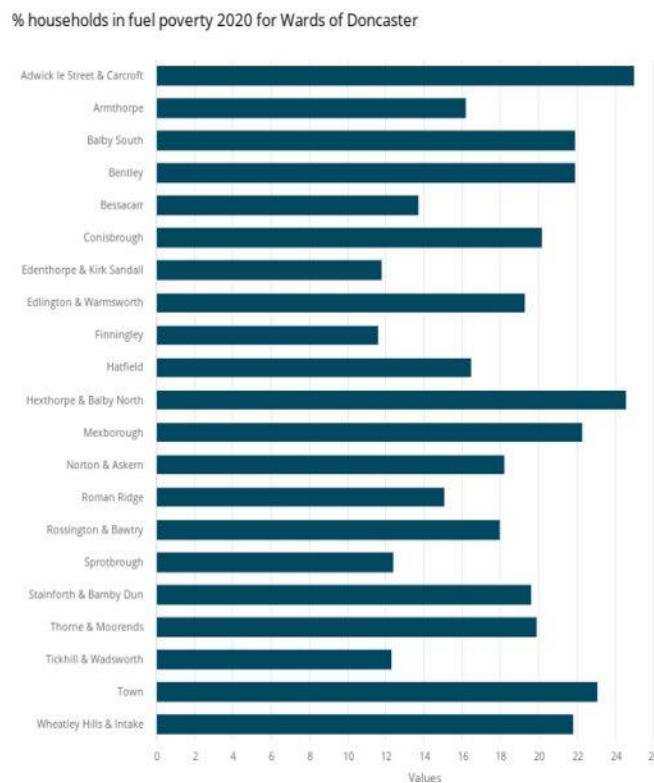


Figure 19. The Percentage of Households in Fuel Poverty by Ward in Doncaster (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy, 2020)

The table below displays an estimate of the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty in the LSOA covering the Tickhill and Wadworth ward. Braithwell LSOA, which covers the three communities in this report, is highlighted in green. The proportion of 13.8% reported, suggests relatively low levels of fuel poverty in these communities. This is in line with the ward level fuel poverty data above and the comparatively lower levels of deprivation across the Tickhill and Wadworth ward.

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

LSOA Code and name	Proportion of households in fuel poverty (%)
E01007612, Tickhill North	18.1
E01007614, Tickhill East	7.7
E01007615, Tickhill Central	16.8
E01007616, Tickhill South	13.6
E01007611, Loversall	15.6
E01007613, Braithwell	13.8
E01034242, WP Woodfield Way	4.2
E01034243, Woodfield Plantation	5.8

Table 1. Proportion of Households in Fuel Poverty by LSOA in the Tickhill and Wadworth Ward (ONS, 2020)

Employment

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. As of the 2021 Census, 38.5% of residents aged 16 and over in Tickhill Ward, Doncaster, were economically inactive. This figure is based solely on official census data from the Office for National Statistics.

Tickhill's economic inactivity rate is lower than the Doncaster borough average of 41.7%, reflecting its relatively older and more affluent demographic, with a higher proportion of retirees.

In the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, 2.3% of working age residents are unemployed; which is lower than the 6.1% reported for Doncaster and significantly better than across England (see figure below; NOMIS Labour Market Statistics, 2022). The crude rate of long-term unemployment in this ward is 0.8 per 1000 working age population, compared with 1.5 per 1000 across Doncaster (NOMIS Labour Market Statistics, 2022). At a MSOA level, Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton has a higher proportion of unemployed residents than across the ward at 3.8%, but this is still considerably

lower than that of Doncaster overall. Furthermore, this MSOA has a long-term unemployment rate of 0.0 per 1000 working age residents.

Of residents in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward who are not in employment, 8.0% have worked in the last 12 months, 78.1% have not worked in the last 12 months, and 13.9% have never worked (ONS, 2021).

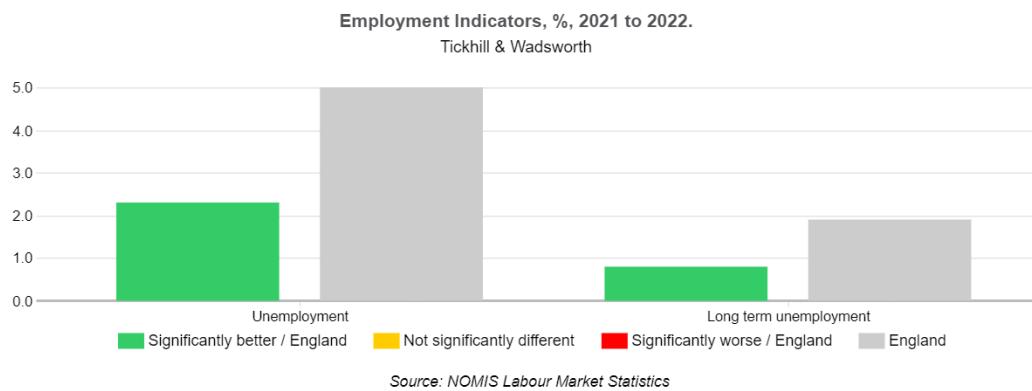


Figure 20. Percentage of Residents in Tickhill & Wadsworth ward in Unemployment and Long-Term Unemployment (ONS 2022)

At a community level, almost half of residents aged 16 years and over in Stainton are economically inactive (ONS, 2021). This is higher than that reported for Doncaster and may reflect the high proportion of retirement-age residents in the community. Of those not in employment, 9.7% have worked in the last 12 months, 58.9% have not worked in the last 12 months, and 31.5% have never worked. This latter figure is higher than reported across Doncaster (27.2%).

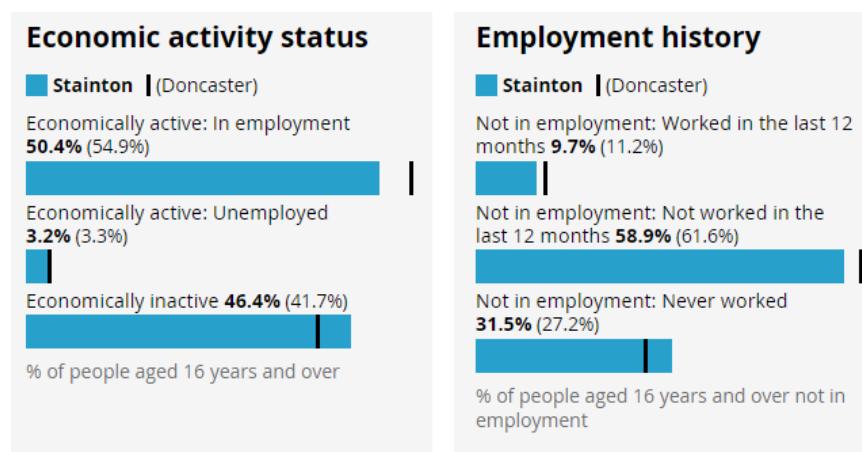


Figure 21. Employment Activity Status and Employment History in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

Similarly, in Braithwell, a high proportion of the population are economically inactive (44.6%). However, the percentage of residents who have never worked (20%) is considerably lower than in Stainton and is also lower than seen across Doncaster. Instead, there is a high proportion of residents who have not worked in the last 12 months in this community (72.4%).

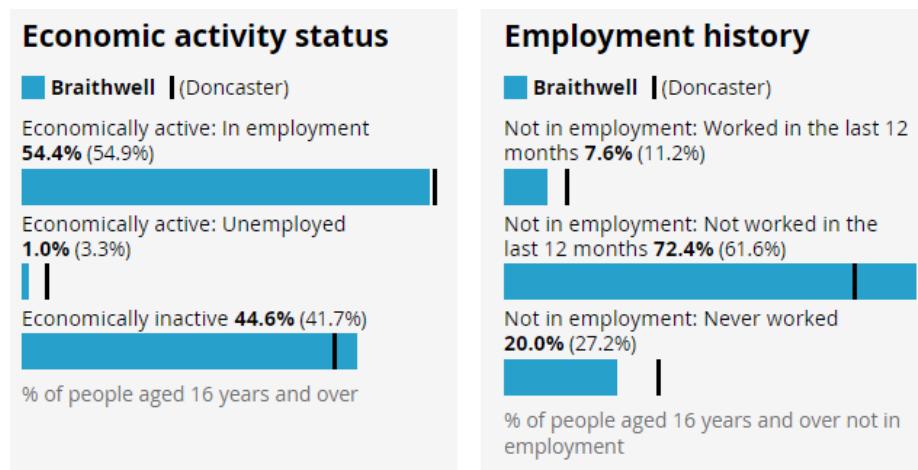


Figure 22. Employment Activity Status and Employment History in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

The percentage of economically inactive residents in Micklebring is lower than in Braithwell and Stainton (38.6%), but is in line with that of Doncaster. Furthermore, of those who are not in employment, a higher proportion of residents have worked in the last 12 months (18.9%).

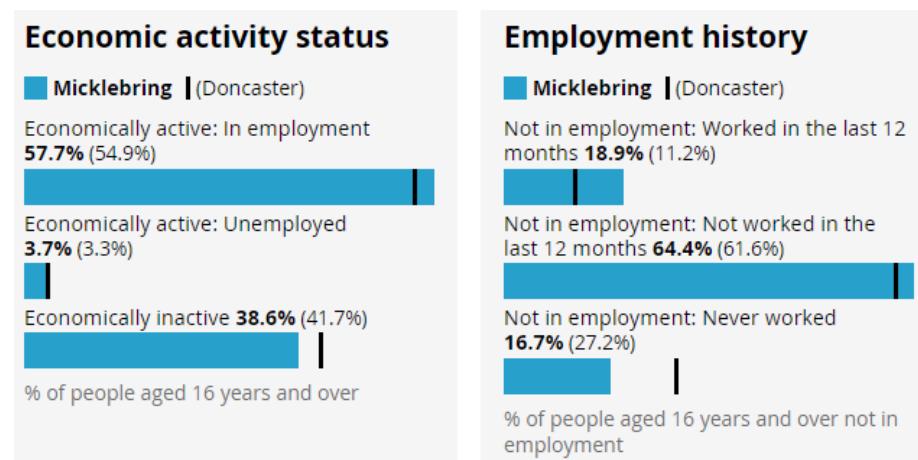


Figure 23 Employment Activity Status and Employment History in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

In the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward, most residents have level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications (40.1%). 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 (35.6% versus 22.7%, respectively), indicating high levels of education/qualifications across the ward. This is reflected in the occupations of residents in the ward; 17.2% are managers, directors and senior officials, whilst 22.0% have professional occupations. These are both considerably higher proportions than observed across Doncaster.

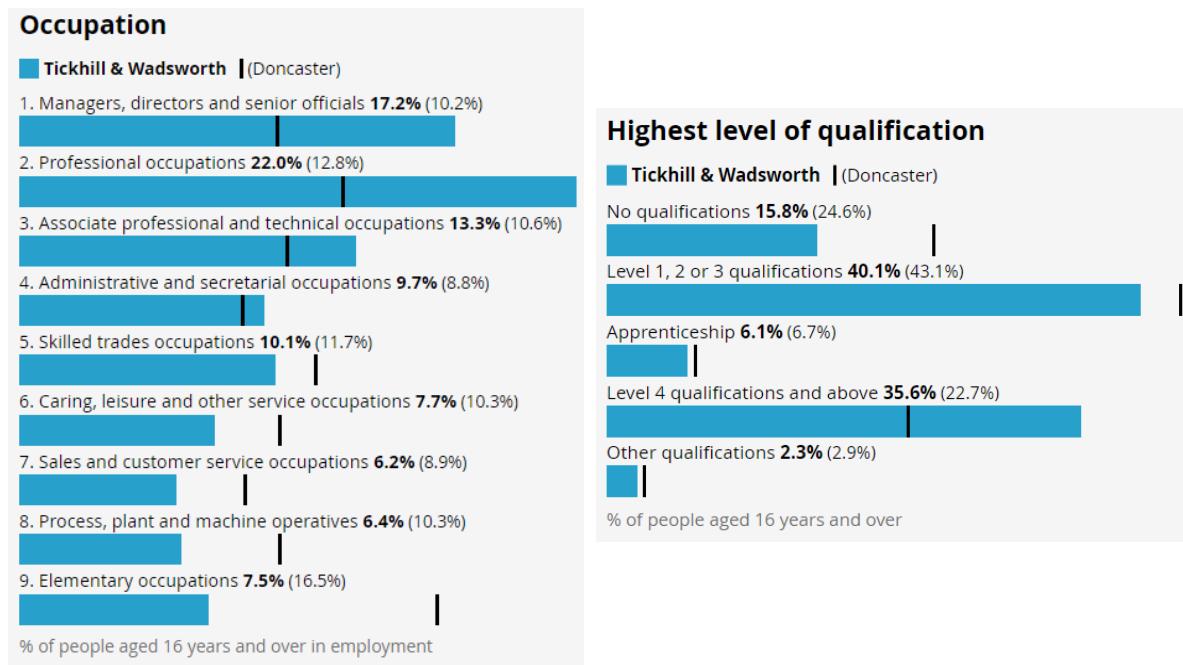


Figure 24. Highest Level of Qualification and Occupation in Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

In Stainton, a higher proportion of residents have no qualifications (23.2%) than observed at ward level (figure 25). This reflects the higher levels of economical inactivity, particularly for residents who have never worked in the community. Despite this, there is still a high percentage of residents who have level 4 qualifications and above in Stainton (31.2%) and a large percentage of residents who have senior positions (24.6%) and professional occupations (17.5%) (figure 25). Additionally, the proportion of residents with apprenticeships is higher than that seen across the ward, and in Doncaster, at 10%.

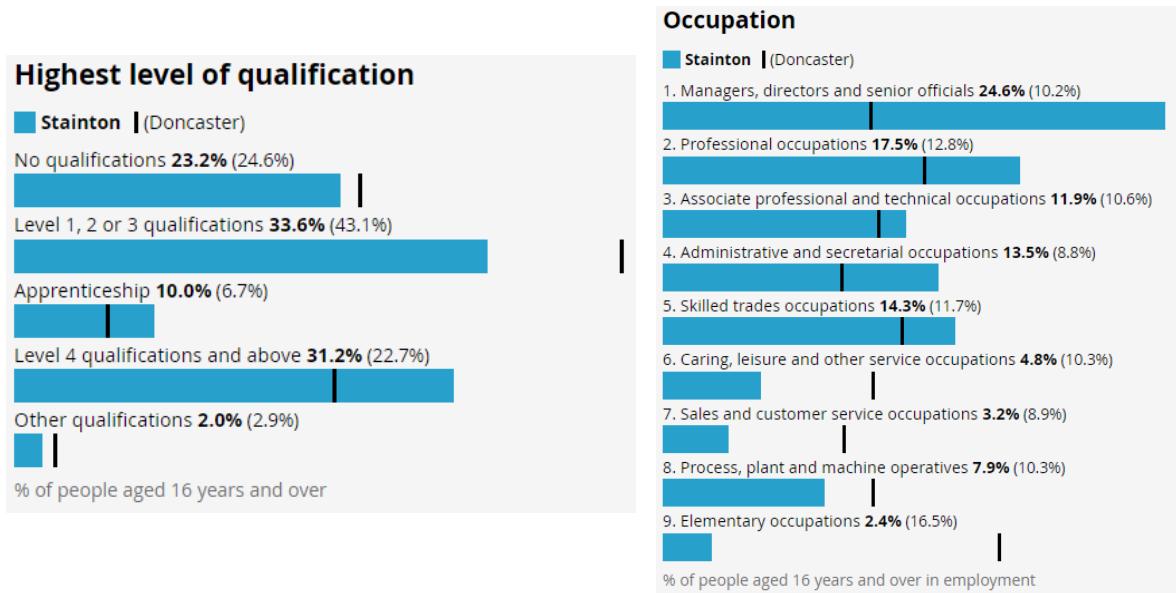


Figure 25. Highest Level of Qualification and Occupations in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

The qualification levels of residents in Braithwell reflects the pattern observed at ward level, with 41.5% of residents having level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications and 32.1% having level 4 or above (figure 26). Again, there is a high proportion of residents who are managers, directors, and senior officials (19.5%), or who have other professional occupations (figure 26).

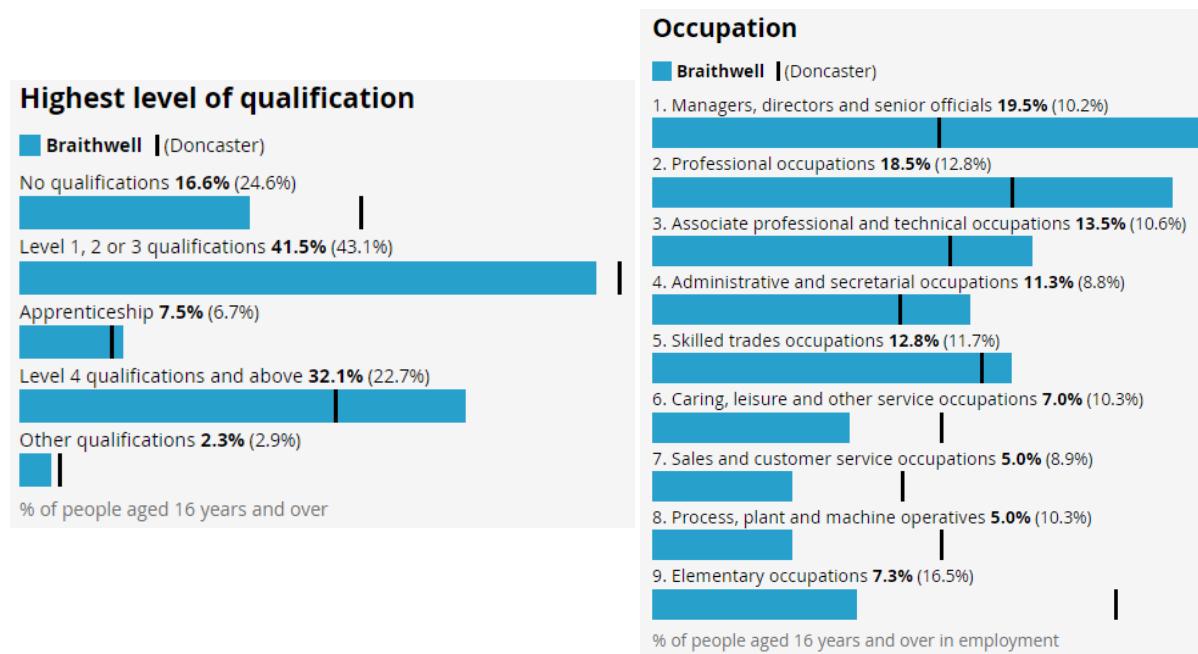


Figure 26. Highest Level of Qualification and Occupations in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

As shown in the Figure 27, of the three communities in this profile, Micklebring has the highest proportions of residents with level 1, 2, or 3 qualifications (43.3%) and with level 4 qualifications and above (36.4%). In accordance with this, only 12.4% of residents have no qualifications, almost half that of Doncaster. This corresponds with the higher levels of economic activity observed in the community and is reflected in the high proportion of residents who are managers, directors, senior officials, or who have another professional occupation (figure 27).

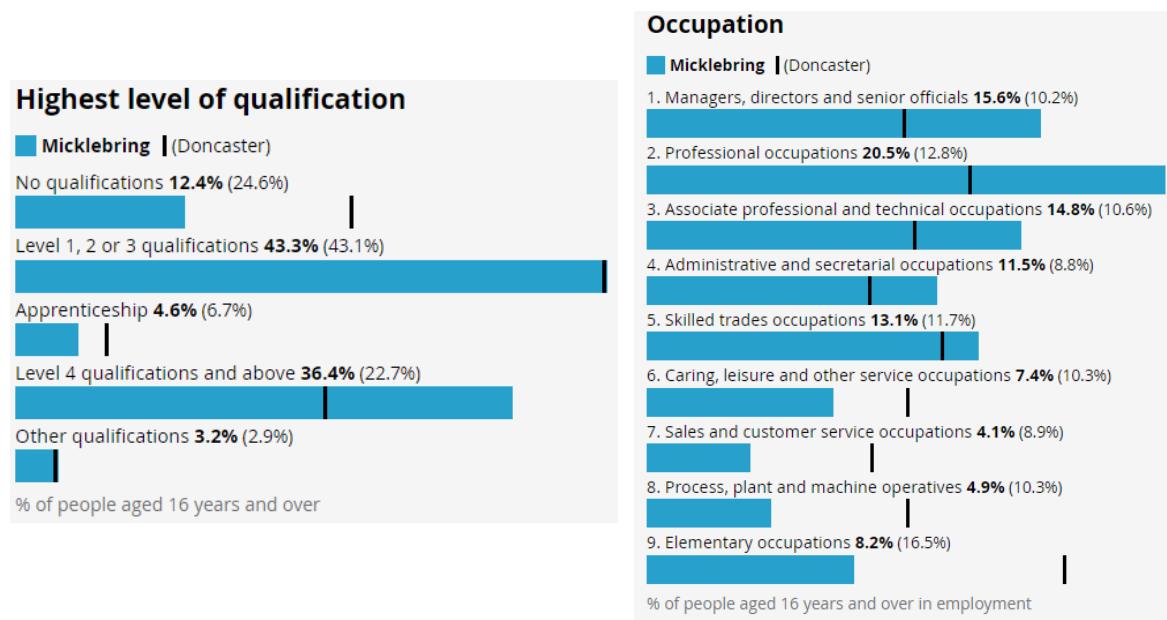


Figure 27. Highest Level of Qualification and Occupations in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB)

Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB) provides independent and free information, advice, and support. There is currently a CADB outreach site at Rossington family hub, the Rossington Practice, Edlington Helping Hands, Stone Castle Centre Conisbrough, The Old Library Denaby and the main Mexborough office.

The figures of interactions, clients, postcodes covered and total income gain for Tickhill and Wadworth can be seen from 2021/22 to 2024/25 in table 2. These numbers have remained consistent since 2021, with a large increase in income gain in 23/24. During the 2024/25 fiscal year, debt, benefits & tax credits, utilities and communications, benefits and universal credits and consumer goods and services were the top 5 issues when seeking support from CADB in the Tickhill and Wadworth Ward, as seen in figure 28. Figure 29 shows interactions with CADB in Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring in 2024/25.

Data collation information	Fiscal year 2021/22	Fiscal year 2022/23	Fiscal year 2023/24	Fiscal year 2024/25
Clients	36	42	62	55
New Interactions	263	206	708	225
Postcodes covered	31	34	44	44
Repeat Interactions	14	10	30	27
Total Income gain	£62,954	£31,050	£206,425	£61,121

Table 2. Tickhill and Wadworth Ward CADB Figures for Fiscal Years 2021/22 to 2024/25 (Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough, 2025)

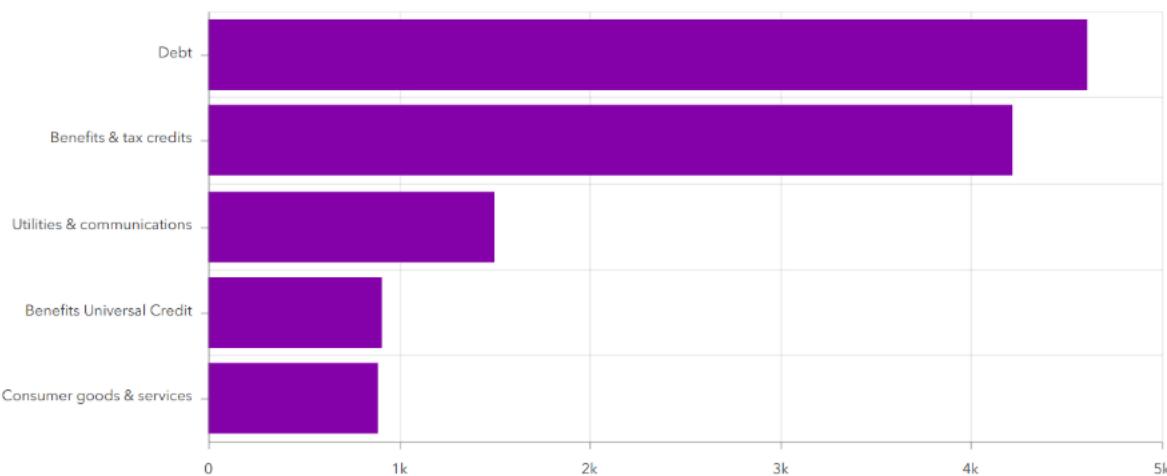


Figure 28. Reasons Residents are Accessing Foodbank Support in the Tickhill Ward in 24/25 25 (Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough, 2025)

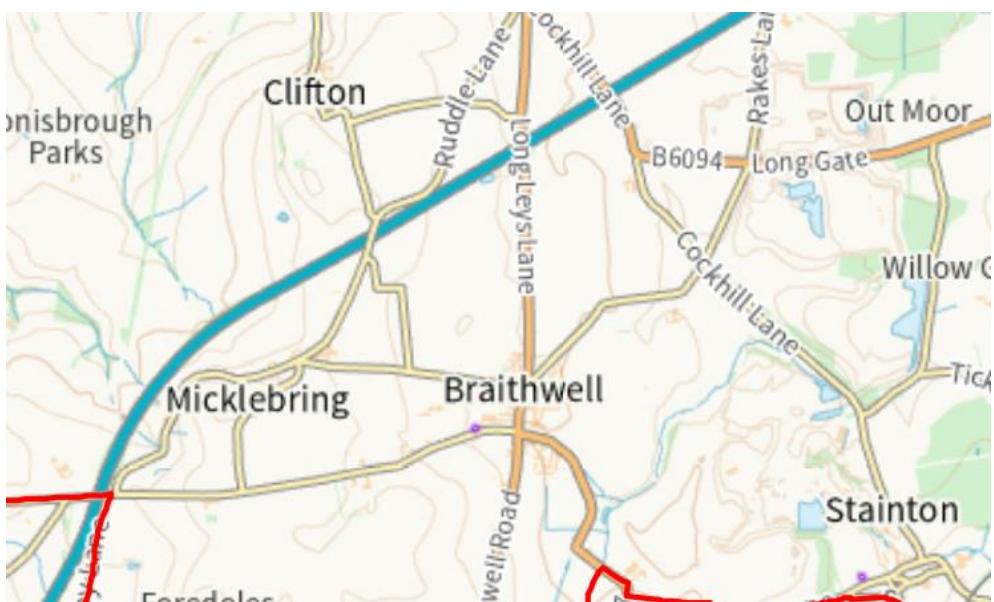


Figure 29. Reasons Residents are Accessing CABD Support in Stainton, Barithwell and Micklebring 24/25 25 (Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough, 2025)

Health Inequalities

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth in the Tickhill Ward is 78.9 for men and 85.3 for women, higher than the averages of Doncaster (*m*: 77.8, *f*: 81.6) and England (*m*: 79., *f*: 83.) Healthy life expectancy for men is 64.9 and 68 for women, compared to 57.4 for men and 56.1 for women in Doncaster and England, (*m* 61.5, *f*: 61.9), meaning that residents in Tickhill live longer and more years in better health than Doncaster and England.

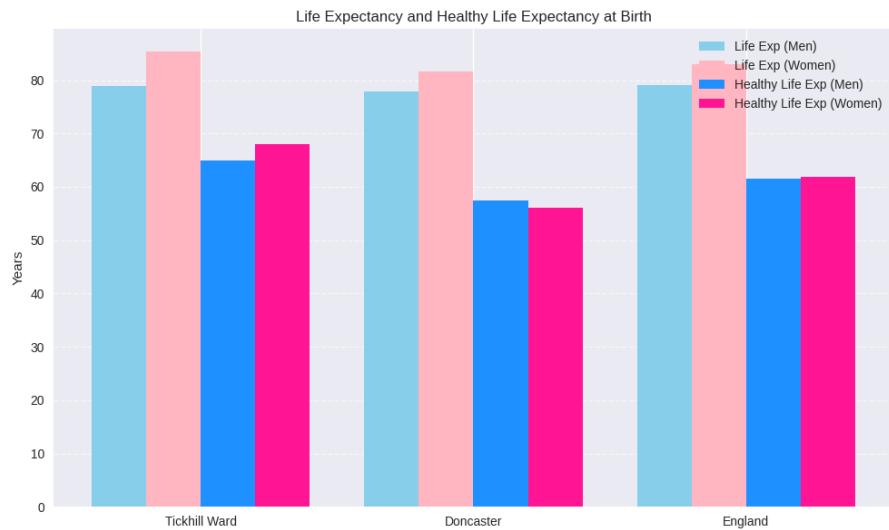


Figure 30. Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy, Tickhill Ward, (ONS 2023)

Long-Term Health Conditions

Almost one-fifth (18.1%) of residents in Tickhill and Wadworth ward have a limiting long-term illness or disability, however this is lower than that reported for Doncaster overall (21.7%) (ONS Census, 2021). The proportion of residents with limiting long-term illness or disability in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA is in line with that across Doncaster (20.7%). According to the ONS (2021), 16.7% of the population of Tickhill and Wadworth ward are considered disabled under the Equality Act. Within Stainton, the proportion of disabled residents is considerably higher at 29.1%. This is also above the 20.3% prevalence recorded for Doncaster as a whole. In Braithwell, 1/5 (21.2%) of the population are considered disabled, whilst in Micklebring this is considerably lower at 11.6%. This discrepancy may be explained by the differing age profiles of the areas; there is a higher proportion of 0–19-year-olds in Micklebring, whilst Braithwell has a higher proportion of adults aged 60 years and over (see demographics section of this report below).

The prevalence of obesity, including overweight, in the ward by national quintile is 5; quintile 5 is the lowest 20%, indicating low prevalence of overweight and obesity in Tickhill and Wadworth (University of Southampton and University of Portsmouth,

2014). In comparison, Doncaster falls into quintile 1, indicating that it is in the highest 20% for prevalence of obesity.

When looking at self-reported health status, almost half (49.3%) of residents in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward stated that they had 'very good health', higher than the 44.3% recorded for Doncaster (See figure below; ONS, 2021).

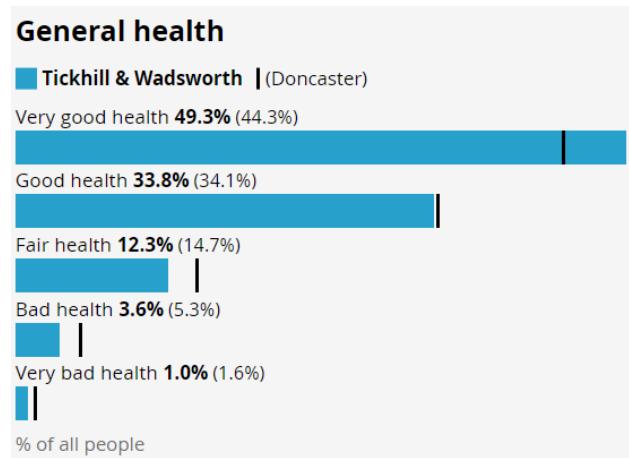


Figure 31. Self-Reported Health of Residents in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)

In Stainton, the proportion of residents reporting 'very good health' was slightly lower than across the ward at 41.4% (see figure below). However, a larger proportion (40.4%) of residents reported that they had 'good health'. Very bad health was reported by 1.3% of residents, in line with that of Doncaster.

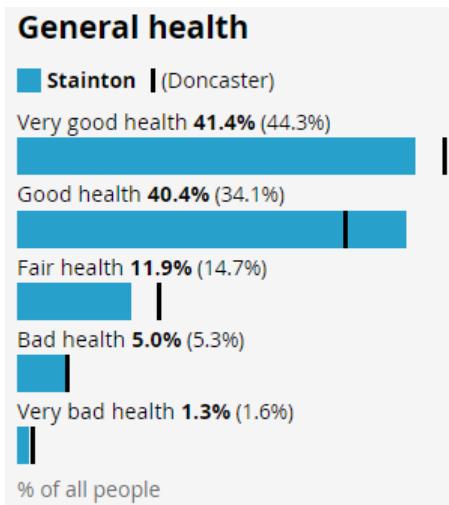


Figure 32. Self-Reported Health of Residents in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

In Braithwell, a higher percentage of residents reported 'very good health' than in Stainton and across Doncaster (47.5%). However, the proportion of residents reporting bad health was slightly higher than observed at ward level (5.4%).

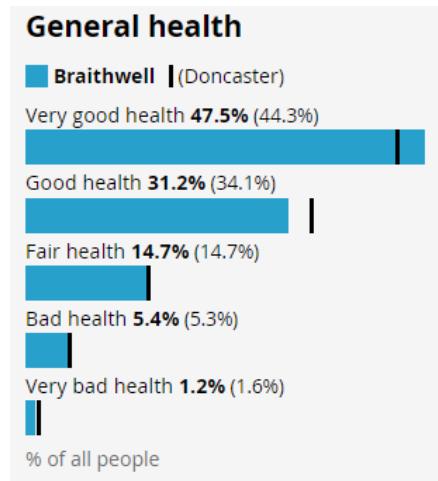


Figure 33. Self-Reported Health of Residents in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

A high proportion of residents in Micklebring reported having ‘very good health’ (56%), whilst only 0.4% of residents reported ‘very bad health’ (figure 34). This is reflected by the high levels of economic activity and low levels of household deprivation observed in the community.

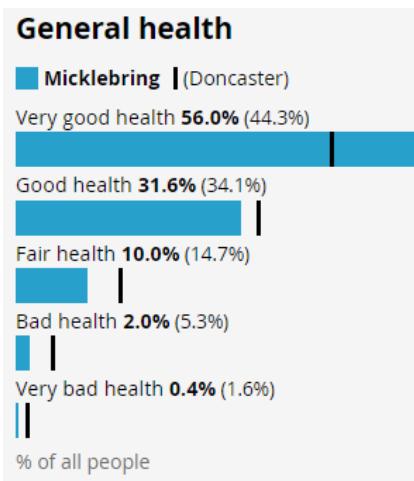


Figure 34. Self-Reported Health of Residents in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

The standardised incidence ratio (SIR) of all cancer in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward is 94.0, lower than the 106.5 reported for Doncaster (Figure 35; NHS Digital Cancer Analysis System, 2021). When evaluating the incidence of specific types of cancer, breast cancer (82.4), colorectal cancer (87.7 SIR), and lung cancer (90.6 SIR) rates are lower in Tickhill and Wadworth ward than across Doncaster (97.3 SIR, 99.3 SIR, and 137.1 SIR, respectively). However, higher incidence of prostate cancer has been reported for the ward (130.5 SIR) than Doncaster (97.2 SIR). This was also significantly worse than reported for England.

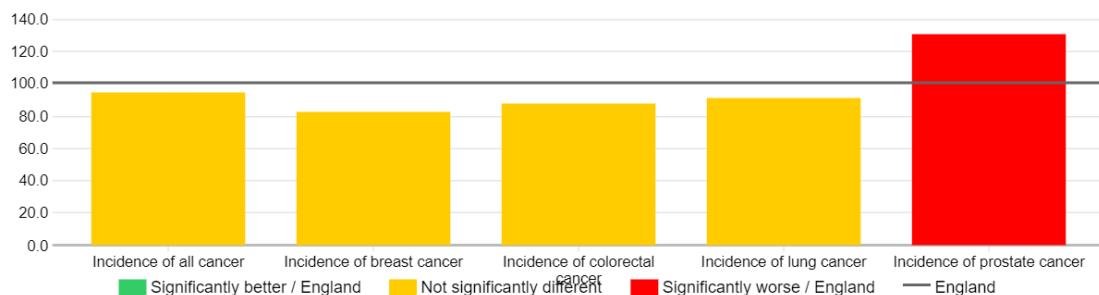


Figure 35. Incidence of Cancer by Type (2015-2019) in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (NHS digital Cancer 2021) Analysis System

Incidence of Death

The Tickhill and Wadworth ward exhibits low levels of mortality compared to Doncaster and England. The leading cause of deaths 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.

Deaths from all causes under 75 years (premature mortality) is lower in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward than across Doncaster (72.3 versus 121.2 standardised mortality ratios [SMR]) and is significantly better than across England (see Figure 36; ONS, 2021). At an MSOA level, this is 80.6 for Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton, the 7th lowest ratio of MSOAs in Doncaster. When looking at specific causes, deaths from all cancer (81.4 versus 117.6 SMR), deaths from circulatory disease (56.3 versus 118.9 SMR), and deaths from causes considered preventable (67.8 versus 128.7 SMR) are all lower in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward than across Doncaster. In Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, ratios for causes of death have been reported at 91.6 (all cancer), 85.4 (all circulatory diseases), and 81.3 (considered preventable); these are all higher than is seen at ward level.

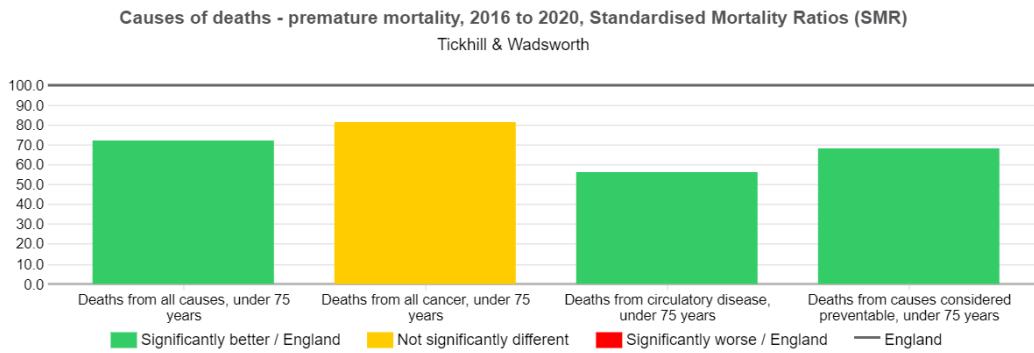


Figure 36. Causes of Premature Deaths (2016-2020) in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

When looking at all ages, deaths from all causes (88.3 versus 116.1), all cancer (81.7 versus 116.1 SMR), circulatory disease (75.3 versus 109.3 SMR), coronary heart disease (66.3 versus 121.8 SMR), stroke (62.1 versus 100.3 SMR), and respiratory diseases (82.8 versus 125.3 SMR) are all lower in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward than for Doncaster overall (Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, 2020). Furthermore, the ratios of deaths from all causes, all cancer, circulatory disease, coronary heart disease are all significantly better than across England (see Figure 37).

At an MSOA level, Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton has reported ratios of 88.8 (all causes), 96.8 (all cancer), 85.4 (circulatory disease), 105.8 (coronary heart disease), 94.3 (stroke), and 86.1 (respiratory diseases). As before, these are all higher than has been reported at ward level.

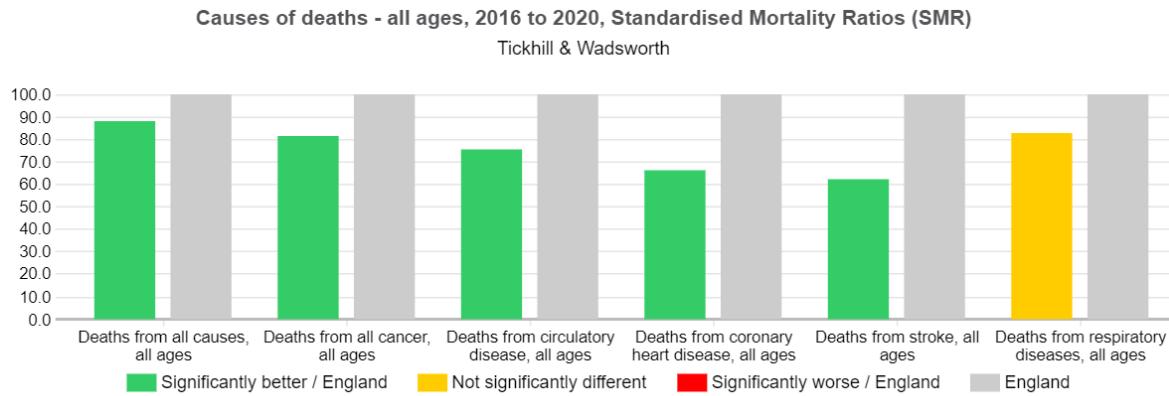


Figure 37. Causes of All-Ages Deaths (2016-2020) in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

Hospital Admissions

The overall rate of emergency hospital admissions in children under 5 years old in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward has been reported at 88.9 per 1000 children, slightly lower than that across Doncaster (91.1 per 1000) and considerably below that of England (140.7 per 1000) (figure 38; Hospital Episode Statistics NHS Digital, 2021). Similarly, the rate of emergency admissions for injuries in children under 5 years old are also lower in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward than in Doncaster overall, at 66.3 per 10,000 and 99.0 per 10,000, respectively. The rate of emergency hospital admissions for children

under 15 years old have been reported at 71.3 per 10,000 and for 15–24-year-olds at 107.9 per 10,000. These are both lower than that reported across Doncaster (88.8 and 161.6 per 10,000, respectively).

In Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, the overall rate of emergency hospital admissions has been reported at 76.6 per 1000 in children under 5 years old, the 7th lowest area in Doncaster. Emergency admissions for injuries is 91.4 per 10,000 for children under 5 years old, 83.4 per 10,000 for children under 15 years old, and 134.8 per 10,000 for 15-24-years-olds.

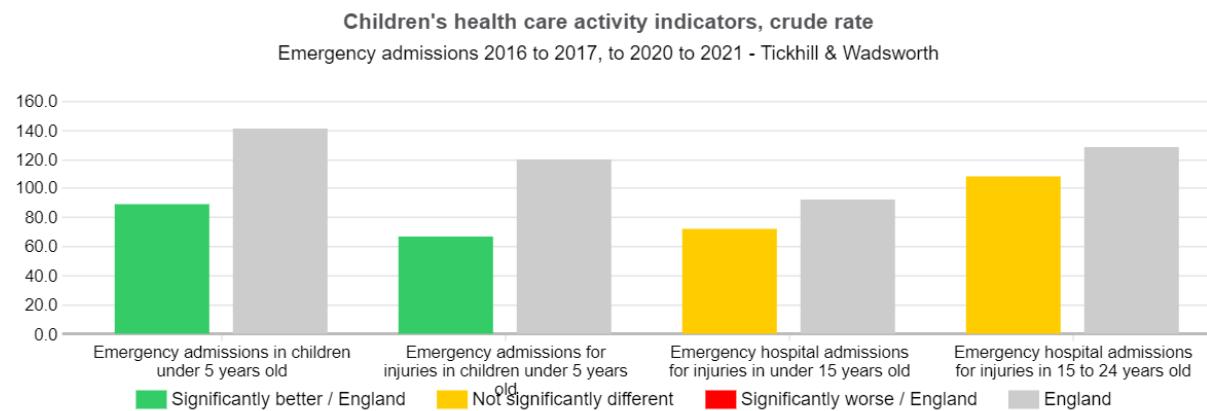


Figure 38. Children's Hospital Admissions in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)

The standardised admission ratio for all-causes emergency hospital admissions in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward is lower than that across Doncaster, at 85.6 versus 112.5, respectively (Hospital Episode Statistics, 2020). When looking at specific causes, hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (77.4 versus 114.6), stroke (73.8 versus 105.7), myocardial infarction (80.5 versus 115.9) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (57.3 versus 124.2) are all lower in this ward than across Doncaster. All-cause, coronary heart disease, stroke, and COPD admissions are also both significantly better for Tickhill and Wadsworth ward than across England (see Figure below).

In Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, standardised admission ratios are 96.3 for all-causes emergency hospital admissions, 117.4 for coronary heart disease, 55.7 for stroke, 114.8 for myocardial infarction, and 106.6 for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Aside from stroke admissions, these ratios are all higher in this MSOA than in the neighbouring Tickhill and Wadsworth MSOA. The admission ratio for stroke in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA is the lowest across all of Doncaster's MSOAs.

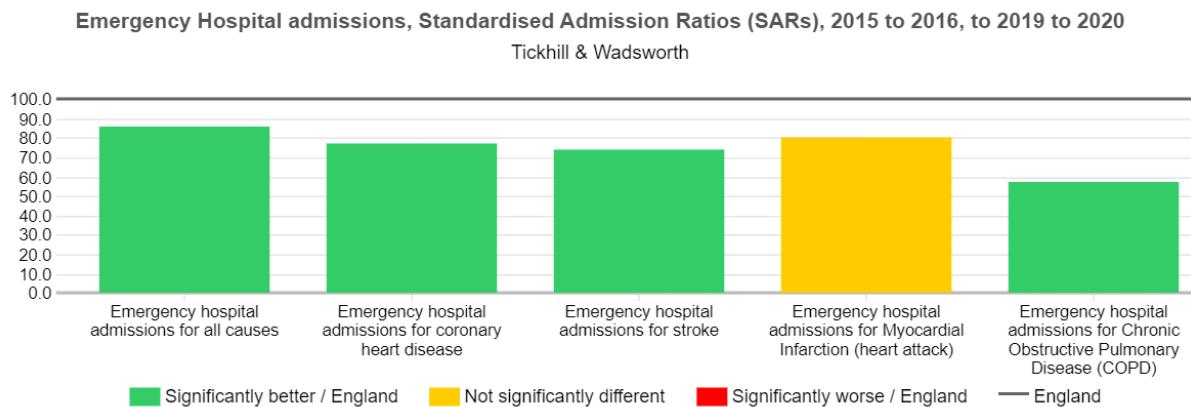


Figure 39. Emergency Hospital Admissions in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

Similarly, standardised admission ratios for emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm (75.0 versus 121.6), hip fractures in persons aged 65 years and over (76.6 versus 106.7), broad definition alcohol attributable conditions (84.0 versus 112.7) and narrow definition alcohol attributable conditions (90.7 versus 125.1) are all lower in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward than in Doncaster overall (Hospital Episode Statistics, 2021). Excluding narrow definition alcohol attributable conditions, these admissions are also all significantly better for this ward than across England (see figure 40).

In Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, standardised admission ratios for emergency hospital admissions are 68.6 for intentional self-harm (the third lowest of all Doncaster MSOAs), 76.0 for hip fractures (65 years and over), 102.4 for broad definition alcohol attributable conditions, and 115.1 for narrow definition alcohol attributable conditions.

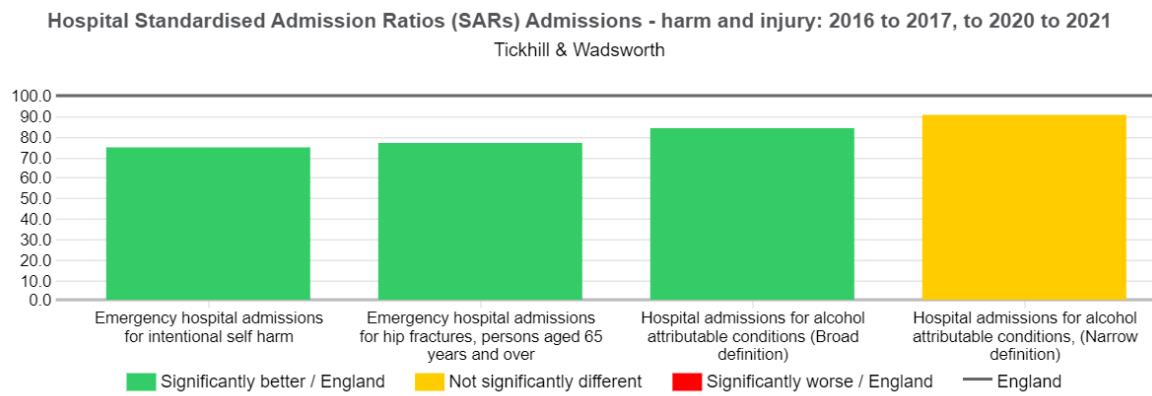


Figure 40. Hospital Admissions in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

Alcohol Intake

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

Braithwell LSOA, which covers Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring, has a rate of 54.74 per 1000 residents. This is above the overall rate for Doncaster and is the 14th highest of South Doncaster's LSOAs.

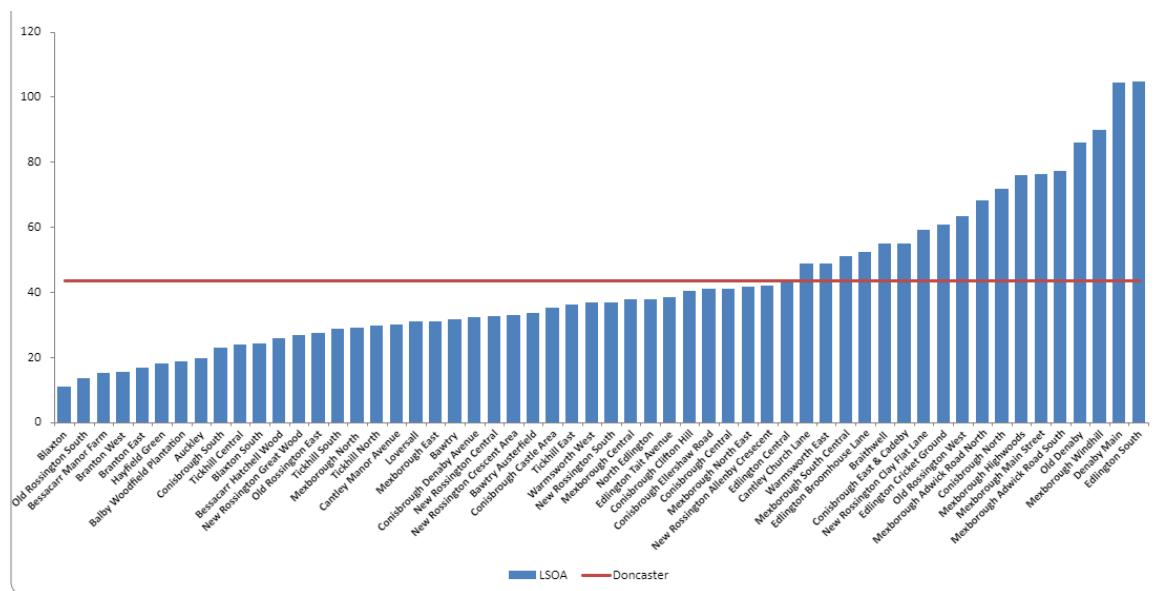


Figure 41. Alcohol Specific Admissions per-1000 Population (April 2016-July 2023) by LSOA, South Doncaster (9NS, 2023)

The figure below displays alcohol specific admissions by South PCN practice. There are no South PCN practices in Stainton, Braithwell, or Micklebring. The nearest Doncaster PCN practices to these areas would be The Tickhill and Colliery Medical Practice in Tickhill, The Nayar Practice in New Edlington, or Conisbrough Group Practice in Conisbrough; however, we do not have access to a breakdown of which practices residents are registered with and thus it is not currently possible to identify which practices residents are attending. The Tickhill and Colliery Medical Practice have reported an admission rate of 21.4 per 1000 patients, the lowest of all South practices and lower than the 37.4 per 1000 patients reported for all Doncaster practices combined. In contrast, The Nayar Practice and Conisbrough Group Practice both report admission rates of 45.4 per 1000 patients. These are both higher than that of all Doncaster practices.

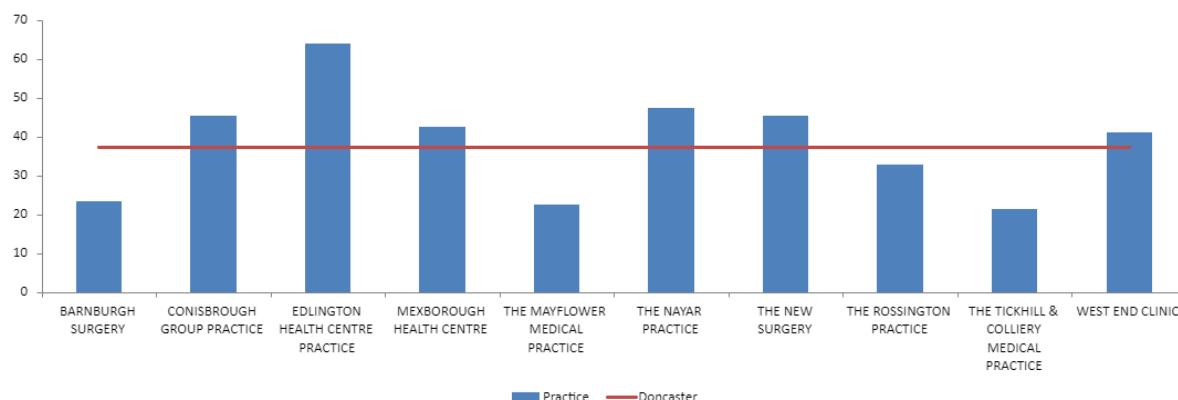


Figure 42. Alcohol Specific Admissions per-1000 Population (April 2016-July 2023) by South PCN Practice

Smoking

The Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward has a smoking prevalence of 10%, lower than Doncaster's 12.4% and England's 11.9%. In the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward, the prevalence of residents smoking on a regular basis at 15 years of age has been estimated at 10.4%, whilst those smoking on a regular or occasional basis has been reported at 11.8%. The Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward has a smoking prevalence of 10%, lower than Doncaster's 12.4% and England's 11.9%. In the Tickhill and Wadsworth MSOA, smoking prevalence at age 15 years has been estimated at 10.7% for regular smokers and 11.9% for regular or occasional smokers. It is important to note that these latter figures have been modelled from small amounts of data. Smoking prevalence data at ward and MSOA level are all higher than the prevalence reported across Doncaster (8.9%).

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 Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward, the gross annual cost of smoking as of Spring 2024 was £7.46 million. An estimated £2.21 million is spent annually on tobacco products Tickhill and Wadsworth and the national average spend on tobacco per smoker now stands at £2486. Smoking has a significant impact on employment and productivity, as in Tickhill and Wadsworth the total cost due to lost productivity from smoking was estimated at £4.12 million which is lower than the borough average (£6.5M).

Loneliness and Isolation

Across the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward, 28.4% of older people (65 years and over) live alone, significantly better than the 31.5% reported for England and 31.6% reported for Doncaster overall (ONS, 2011; figure 43). This is despite the high proportion of over 50's living in the area. At an MSOA level, 27.4% of older people in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA live alone.

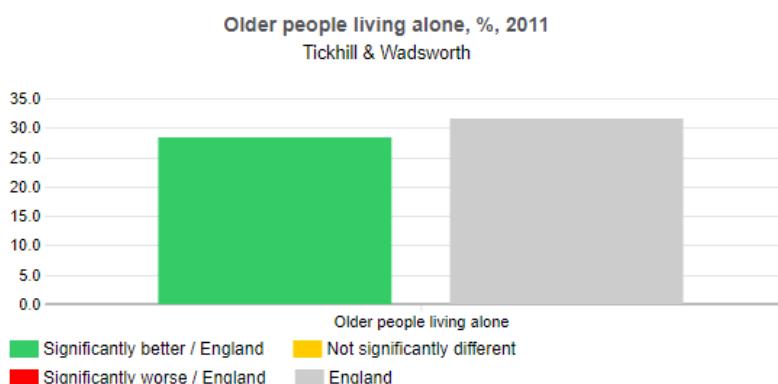


Figure 43. Older People Living Alone in Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2011)

Childhood Development

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

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. In Stainton, Braithwell & Micklebring 16.1% of children are classed as living in child poverty, which is much lower than the Doncaster rate (47.1%).

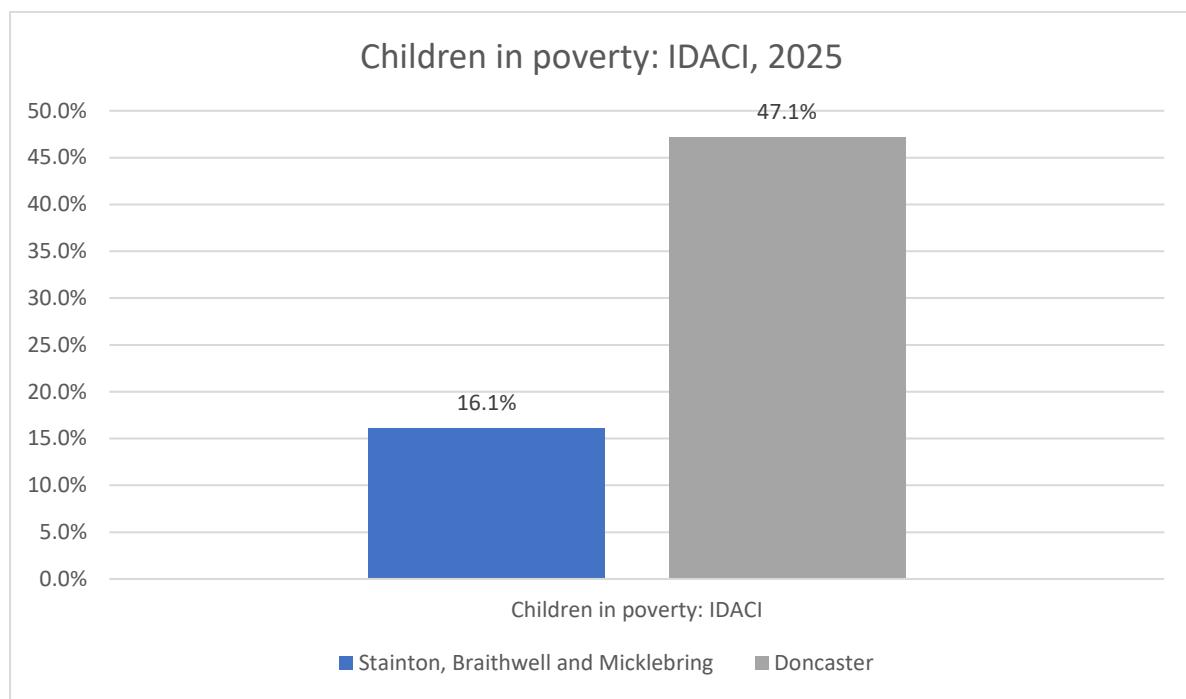


Figure 44. Children in Poverty: Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (aged 0 to 15) (ONS, 2025)

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.

Between 2022/23 and 2024/25, reception-age children in Warmsworth, Braithwell & Stainton had an obesity prevalence of 14.3%, compared to 12.1% in Doncaster and 9.8% in England. The prevalence of overweight (including obesity) at reception age was 25.0%, lower than Doncaster's 26.7% and higher than England's 22.3%. Among Year 6 children, obesity prevalence was 22.9%, below Doncaster's 26.3% and equal to England's 22.3%, while overweight (including obesity) prevalence reached 34.3%, compared to 40.2% in Doncaster and 36.2% nationally.

Indicator	Period	033 Warmsworth, Braithwell & Stainton			Doncaster			England		
		Recent Trend	Count	Value	Value	Value	Worst	Range	Best	
Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined New data	2022/23 - 24/25	—	-	14.3%	12.1%	9.8%	22.4%		2.5%	
Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined New data	2022/23 - 24/25	—	-	25.0%	26.7%	22.3%	40.0%		7.7%	
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined New data	2022/23 - 24/25	—	-	22.9%	26.3%	22.3%	42.9%		4.0%	
Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined New data	2022/23 - 24/25	—	-	34.3%	40.2%	36.2%	56.5%		10.3%	

Figure 45. Childhood Obesity in Warmsworth, Braithwell & Stainton 2022-25, (ONS, 2025)

Pupils Lifestyle Survey

The Pupil Lifestyle Survey is conducted by City of Doncaster Council to provide valuable data on children and young people's health-related behaviour, through an anonymous school-based questionnaire. Data from the survey has provided a set of Doncaster-wide figures at key points in children and young people's development; KS2, 3 and 4. In the 2024 data, Tickhill and Wadworth ward had 50 pupils participating, all Year 6s. 54% were boys and 42% girls. 89% identified as White and 8% as an ethnic minority, compared to 68% percent identifying as White in Doncaster and 28% as an ethnic minority. Of those fifty, English was a second language for 18%, lower than Doncaster's 23%.

14% of pupils in Tickhill reported having a disability, compared to 9% across Doncaster. 94% of children had breakfast, higher than Doncaster's 86%, and Tickhill has one of the lowest rates of free school meal eligibility at 6%, compared to 19% for Doncaster. Looking at previous years, breakfast consumption was 96% in 2023 and 92% in 2022, while free school meal eligibility was 5% in 2023 and 7% in 2022. The proportion of pupils with English as a second language was 15% in 2023 and 17% in 2022, and disability prevalence remained broadly similar across years at around 13–14%.

Learner Outcomes

At Key Stage 2 (KS2), each pupil is assessed in reading, writing and maths. In Stainton, out of 1 pupil with a Stainton postcode, 100% reached the expected standard in reading, writing and maths in 2024. No children were missing from education or home educated in Stainton that year. There is no data for any other years, and no data for Micklebring.

In Braithwell, out of 3 pupils, 33% reached the expected KS2 standard in 2024. In 2023, out of 2 pupils this was 100%, and in 2022 out of 3 children this was 67%. No children were missing from education or home educated in Braithwell that year.

These rates are mostly higher than the Doncaster rate (59%) and the national rate (61%) however the numbers of children included from these communities are low.

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, Stainton 1 pupil achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 17, down from 47.8 in 2023 from 2 pupils and 12.0 from 1 pupil in 2022. This is lower than the Doncaster-wide score of 44 in 2024, and the national score of 45.9. However, only a small number of pupils were recorded.

Braithwell pupils scored 45.3 (3 pupils) in 2023, a decrease from 55.5 (1 pupil) in 2023. There is no data for Micklebring.

Family Hubs

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

Membership data shows the percentage of eligible children signed up to Family Hubs. In Q4 of fiscal year 2024-2025 Tickhill Ward Family hub membership was 50% for children aged 0-8 weeks, 71% for 0-1 year and 11-month-old children and 84% for children aged between 0-4 years and 11 months. Tickhill has a rate of membership that is lower than other communities in South.

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 and access are lower in Tickhill compared to other wards, especially at age 0-1 years and 11 months (24) and 39% for access. There are several factors that could contribute to membership, access and engagement figures which must be considered when interpreting data. A complex relationship exists between

socioeconomic, cultural, education, deprivation and independence as well as other factors and indicators which can influence these rates. Data across all recorded age groups is available in the table below.

	0-8 weeks	0-1 year and 11 months	0-4 years and 11 months
Membership	50%	71%	84%
Access	NA	39%	80%
Engagement	NA	24%	70%

Table 3. Tickhill Family Hub Children's Membership, Access and Engagement Figures Fiscal Q4 2024-25. (City of Doncaster Council, 2025)

	South Family Hubs
Membership	92%
Access	80%
Engagement	68%

Table 4. South Locality Family Hub Children's Membership, Access and Engagement Figures Across All Ages Fiscal Year 2024/25 (City of Doncaster Council, 2025)

Family Hubs facilitate 2-Year-Old Funding Entitlement for families which provides up to 15 hours of free early education or childcare per week for 38 weeks of the year. 64% of eligible children in Doncaster have taken up 2-year-old funding. This figure has dropped each term over the last year in all localities with the biggest decrease in Central and South localities. For Summer 2025 late starters, 2-year-old funding uptake is lower in the Tickhill Ward, 0%, compared with Doncaster (64%).

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. Braithwell LSOA (and Tickhill and Wadworth ward) has a low number of inactive households (200-400).

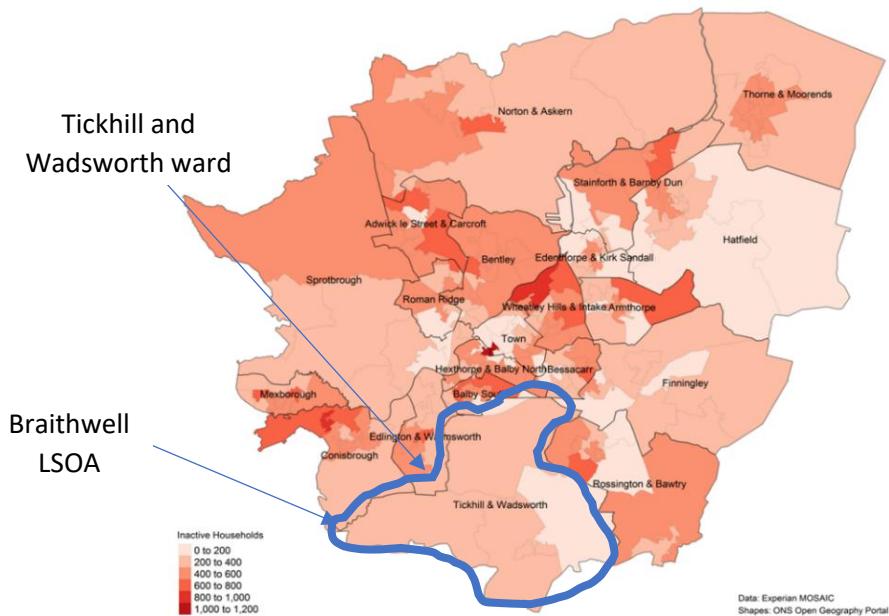


Figure 46. Mosaic map of inactive households by LSOA across Doncaster (Get Doncaster Moving, 2023)

Physical Activity Children and Young People

Data from the 2024 Pupil Lifestyle Survey shows that 48% of participating Tickhill Ward students walk to school, compared to Doncaster at 39%. 98% students in Tickhill have done physical activity in the last 7 days, compared to 97% of students in Doncaster. 21% of students in Mexborough do physical activity via afterschool club, compared to 18% in Doncaster.

Active Travel

According to the National Census data (ONS, 2021), 58.4% of residents aged 16 years and over in employment in the ward drive to work by car or van. This is in line with the 57.9% reported for Doncaster. Only 4.1% walk to work, whilst 0.7% cycle; both are lower than reported for Doncaster (7.1% and 1.8%, respectively). However, almost 30% of residents work from home (29.2%), which may contribute to lower levels of active work travel.

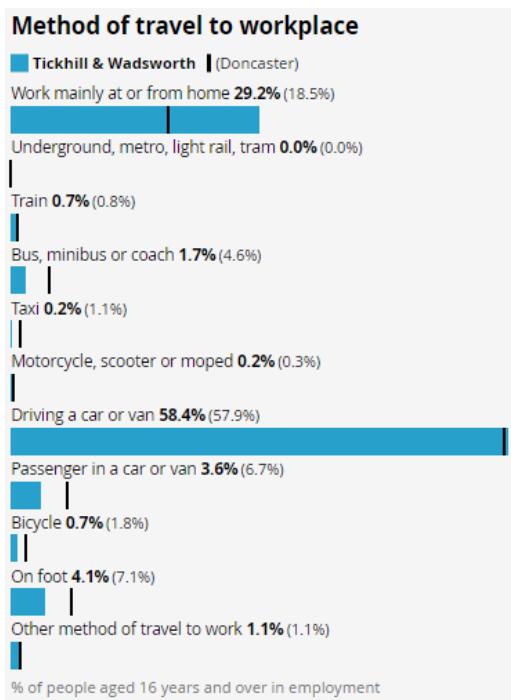


Figure 47. Methods of Travel to Workplace in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)

At a community level, slightly lower levels of active travel to work are observed (see figure 48). In Stainton and Micklebring, 3.2% and 3.3% of residents walk to work, respectively. Just under 1% (0.8%) cycle to work in Stainton, whilst no residents reported using this method of transport to get to work in Micklebring. The proportion of residents walking to work in Braithwell is considerably lower than that of Doncaster at 1.3%. Similarly, only 0.3% of residents cycle to work in this community. As with ward-level, around 30% of residents in each of these communities work from home, which may contribute to the low levels of active transport.



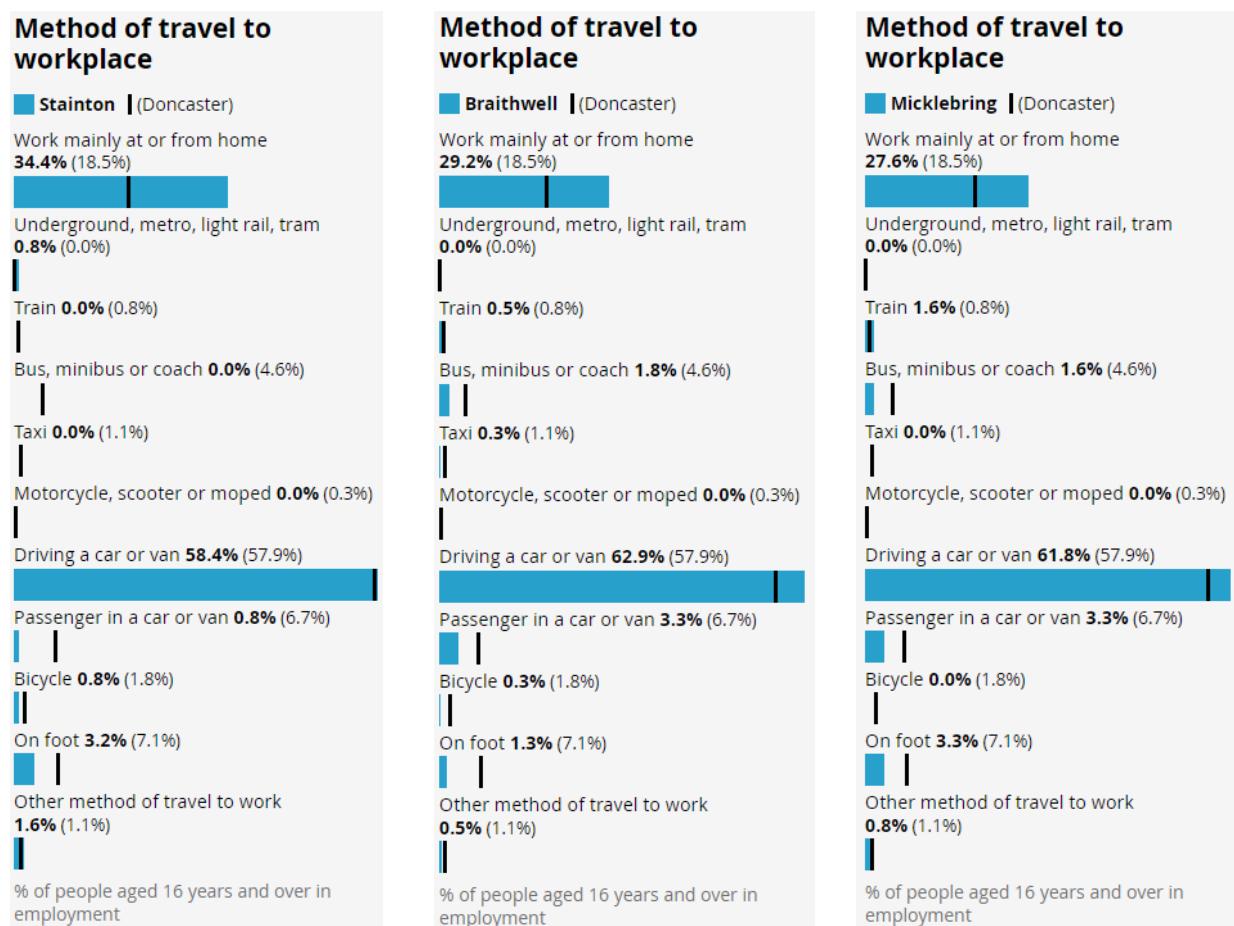


Figure 48. Methods of Travel to Workplace in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

Green Spaces and Parks

As shown in the community assets maps, one playing field has been identified in Stainton. There is also a playing field attached to the Ruddle Centre in Braithwell.

Community Information

Population

The all-age population size across Tickhill and Wadworth ward is 11,282, with 51.6% female and 48.4% male (ONS, 2021). In Doncaster, this split is 49.6% female and 50.4% male. At a community level, the population size of Stainton is 319 (46.7% female and 53.3% male; this is the opposite of what is observed across the ward as a whole), 871 (49.9% female and 50.1% male) in Braithwell, and 230 in Micklebring (49.6% female and 50.4% male) (ONS, 2021). In comparison, across Doncaster, the proportion of females is slightly lower at 50.4% of the population. The crude rate for population density across Tickhill and Wadworth ward is 138.5 people per square kilometre and across Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA is 192 per square kilometre. These are both considerably lower than the 550.7 reported for Doncaster overall (ONS small area population estimates, 2020).

Age Profile

In the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, almost half (46.4%) of the population are aged 50 years and over, compared with 39.5% across Doncaster, whilst 20.0% are aged 19 years and under, compared with 18.7% across Doncaster (ONS, 2021). The most common age group in the ward are 55-59-year-olds (7.8%).

In Stainton, 50.5% of the population are 50 years or over and 25.9% of the population are under 19 years old (ONS, 2021). The most common age group are 15-19-year-olds (11.6%). In Braithwell, there is a slightly higher proportion of residents aged 50 years and over at 55.4% and lower percentage of residents 19 years and under (17.2%). The 55-59-year-old category is the most common age group in Braithwell. Less than half of residents in Micklebring are aged 50 years and over (46.9%), whilst 20.5% are aged 19 years and under. The most common age group are the 50-54-year-olds. The infographics below display the population breakdown by age band and sex in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward and individual communities of Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (Power BI, 2023).

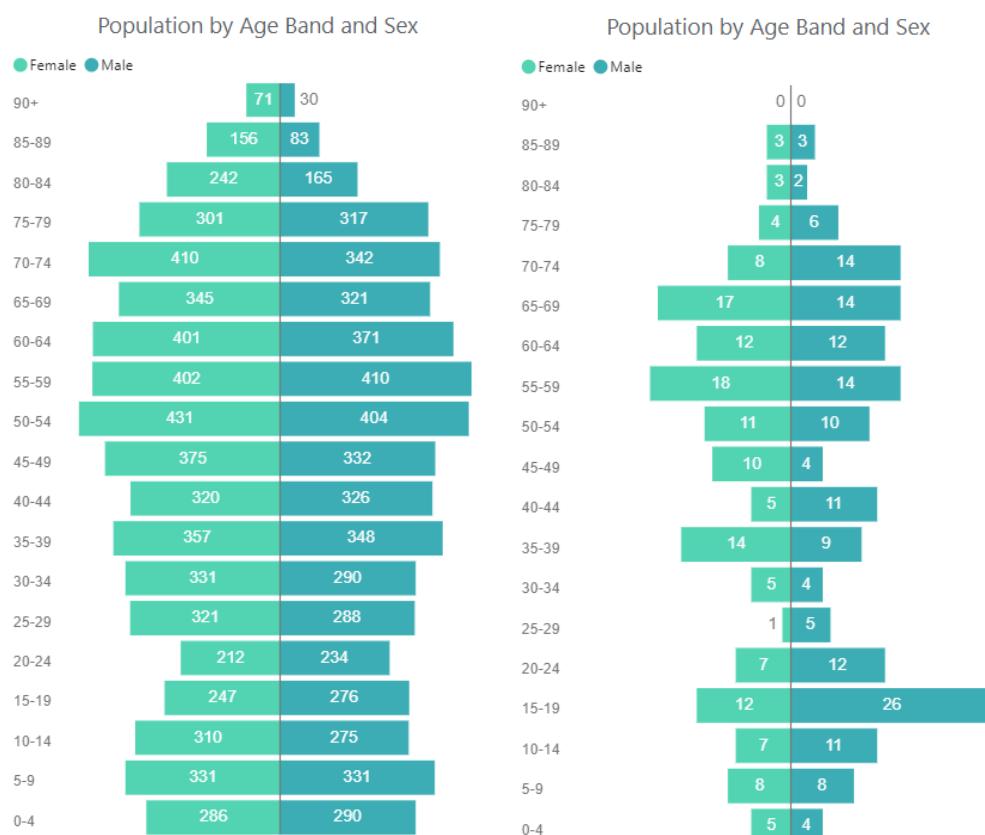


Figure 49. Population by Age Band and Sex in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (2023)

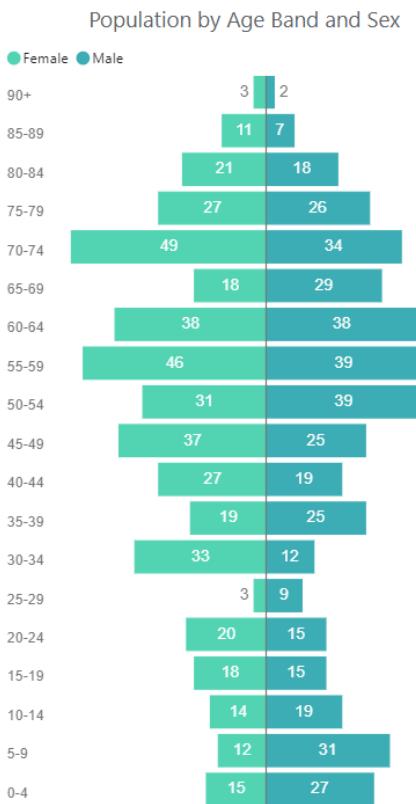


Figure 50. Population by Age Band and Sex in Stainton (2023)

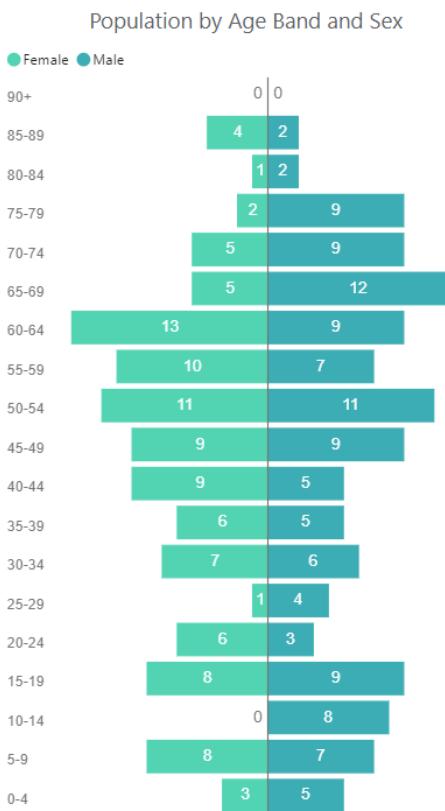


Figure 51. Population by Age Band and Sex in Braithwell (2023)

Figure 52. Population by Age Band and Sex in Micklebring (2023)

Ethnicity and Language

The population of Tickhill and Wadsworth ward whose ethnic group is not 'white UK' (3.0%) is considerably lower than that of Doncaster as a whole (8.2%) (ONS, 2011; see Figure 53). In Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Micklebring MSOA, 2.4% of residents have an ethnicity that is not 'white' and 3.9% have an ethnicity that is not 'white UK'.

The most common ethnic group in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward is white (95.5%), followed by Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (1.7%), mixed or multiple ethnic groups (1.4%), Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African (1.0%), and from other ethnic groups (0.4%).

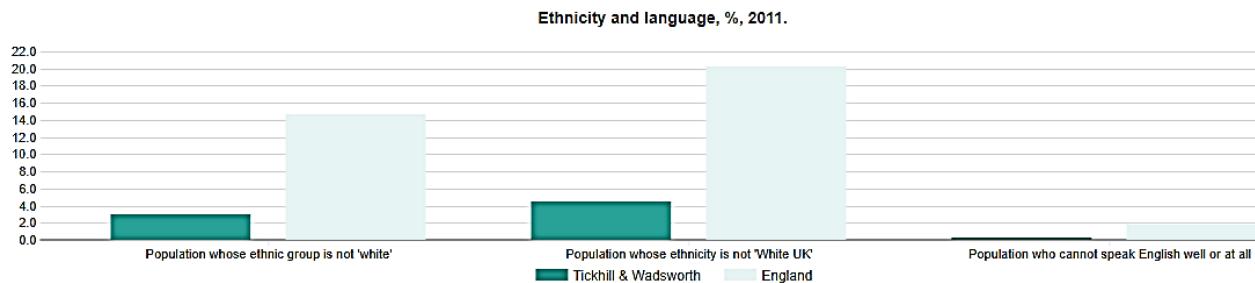


Figure 53. *Ethnicity and Language in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2011)*

Most (94.1%) residents in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward were born in the UK, and this is higher than that seen for across Doncaster (Figure 54; ONS, 2021). When looking at a community level, 95.2% of residents in Micklebring were born in the UK. Higher proportions of UK-born residents have been reported in Stainton (98.0%) and Braithwell (98.1%); this is almost 10% higher than that of Doncaster.

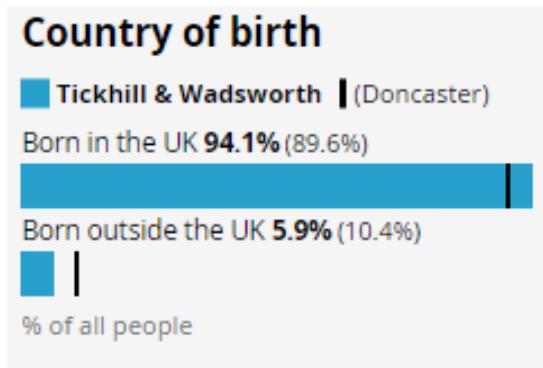


Figure 54. *Country of birth of residents in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)*

In Stainton, a high proportion of 'white' residents is also observed (96.4%), whilst 2.0% are Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 1.7% are Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh (ONS, 2021). In Micklebring, the majority of residents are also white (94%). However, there is a high proportion of residents of Asian, Asian British, or Asian Welsh ethnicity in the community (4.4%). Other residents are black, black British, black Welsh, Caribbean or African (1.2%) or of mixed or multiple ethnic groups (0.4%). In Braithwell, the proportion of residents considered white is even higher at 98.6% of residents, whilst 0.8% are of mixed or multiple ethnicities, 0.4% are Asian, Asian British, or Asian Welsh, 0.1% are Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, or African, and 0.1% are from another ethnic group.

Just 0.5% of the population of Tickhill and Wadsworth ward cannot speak English well or at all, compared with 1.6% across Doncaster (ONS 2021). In the Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, this is even lower at 0.4% of the population (ONS,

2011). Furthermore, the majority of the population in the ward (97.2%) and in Stainton (99.7%), Braithwell (99.9%), and Micklebring (96.8%) speak English as their primary language (ONS, 2021). The other languages spoken as primary language by residents in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward are displayed in the figure below.

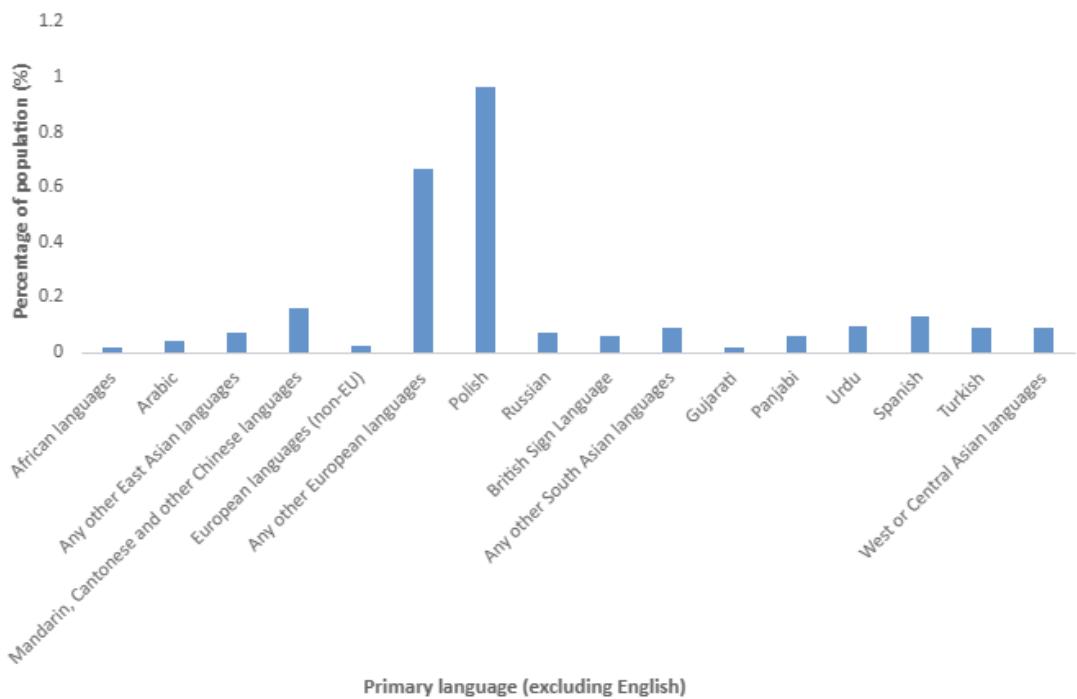


Figure 55. Primary Languages of Residents in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, Excluding English (ONS, 2021)

Over half (58%) of residents in Tickhill and Wadworth ward consider their religion to be Christian, followed by no religion (35.5%) (ONS, 2021). Other religions reported include (0.9%), Buddhist (0.2%), Hindu (0.2%), Sikh (0.2%), and other religion (0.3%).

In Stainton, Christianity is also the most common religion (55.3%), and this is higher than that reported for Doncaster (50.9%). This is followed by no religion (38.4%), and Muslim (1.3%). The proportion of residents who consider themselves Christian is almost 8% higher in Braithwell than Stainton (62.8%). This is followed by no religion (32.1%), Buddhist (0.2%), other religion (0.2%), Muslim (0.1%), and Sikh (0.1%). In Micklebring, the most common religion is also Christianity at 59.8%, followed by no religion (32.9%), Muslim (2.8%), and other religion (0.8%).

Housing

According to the ONS (2021), 94.5% of accommodation in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward is comprised of whole houses or bungalows, with 4.7% as flats, maisonettes, or apartments and 0.8% as caravans or other mobile/temporary structures (figure below; ONS, 2021).

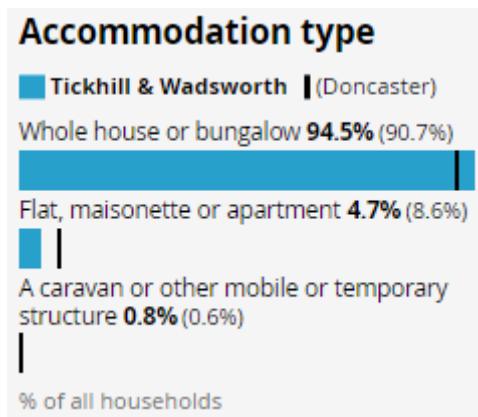


Figure 56. Accommodation Type in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

In Stainton, 100% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows (ONS, 2021; figure 57). In Braithwell, 97.1% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows, whilst the remaining 2.9% are flats, maisonettes, or apartments. This is similar to the accommodation observed in Micklebring, where 99.1% are whole houses or bungalows and 0.9% are flats, maisonettes, or apartments.

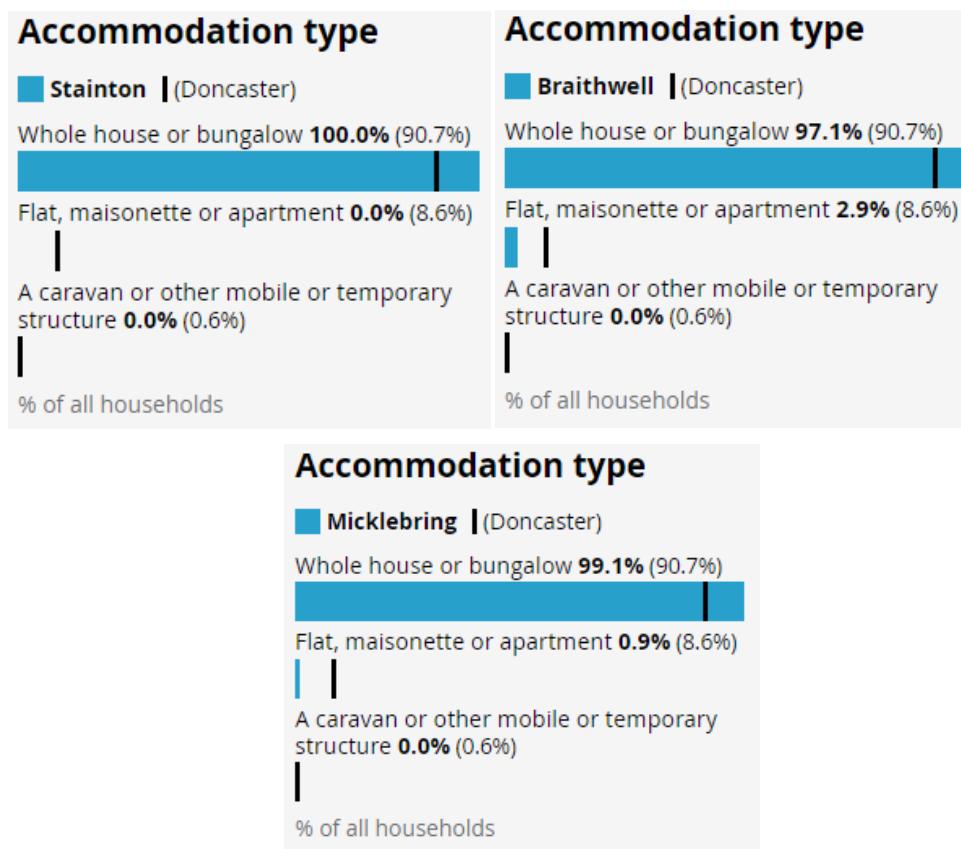


Figure 57. Accommodation type in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

The figures below display the distribution of household tenure for Tickhill and Wadsworth ward and for Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring. Over 40% of housing is owned outright in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward, higher than the 33.6% reported for Doncaster. Just over a third (34.9%) is owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership (29.6% for Doncaster), whilst 13.9% is private rented or lived in rent free (19.7% for Doncaster). There is a lower proportion of socially renting households in the ward (7.7%) compared with Doncaster (17.0%).

In Stainton and Micklebring, a similar proportion of housing is owned outright to that observed at ward level at 44.6% and 44.2%, respectively. A larger percentage of housing is owned outright in Braithwell (50.5%). There are low proportions of socially rented households in all three communities. However, this is especially low in Micklebring (1.0%), reflecting the low levels of household deprivation observed in this community, as discussed previously.

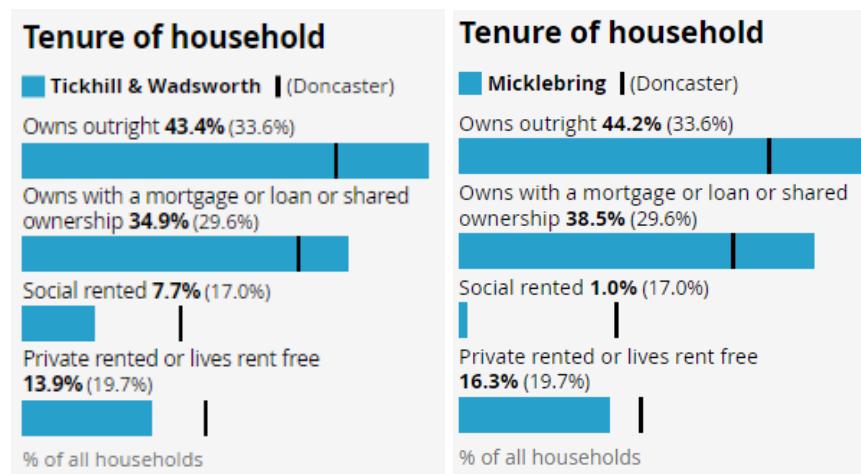


Figure 58. Tenure of Households in Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

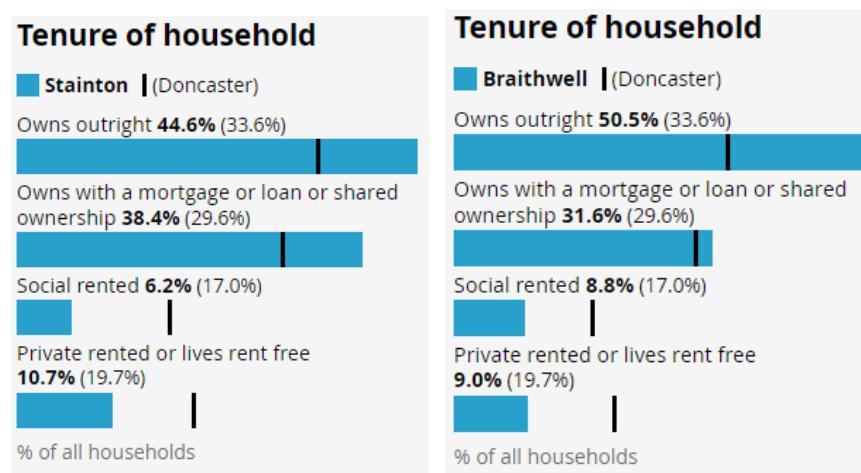


Figure 59. Tenure of Households in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

Household Characteristics

The percentage of residents living in overcrowded houses is lower in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (2.2%) than across Doncaster as a whole (4.5%) and this is the second lowest percentage of all the wards (Power BI, 2011).

In Tickhill and Wadsworth ward, residents most commonly live in households comprising of 2 individuals (40.4%) and this is greater than the percentage reported across Doncaster (Figure 60; ONS, 2021). This is followed by 1 person households (26.8%), which is lower than across Doncaster. The percentage of households comprising of 4 or more people in the ward is 16.1%. The majority of households (69.6%) are single family households.

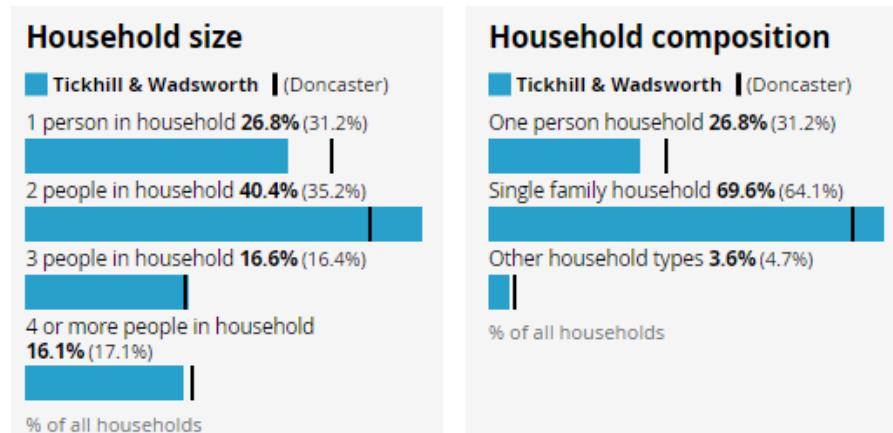


Figure 60. Household Size and Composition in the Tickhill and Wadsworth Ward (ONS, 2021)

In Stainton, over 80% of residents live in single family households (see figure below), considerably higher than observed across Doncaster. Half of residents live in households comprising of 2 people, followed by 17% in 1 person households (this is almost half of the percentage seen for Doncaster overall) and 16.1% in 3 person households.

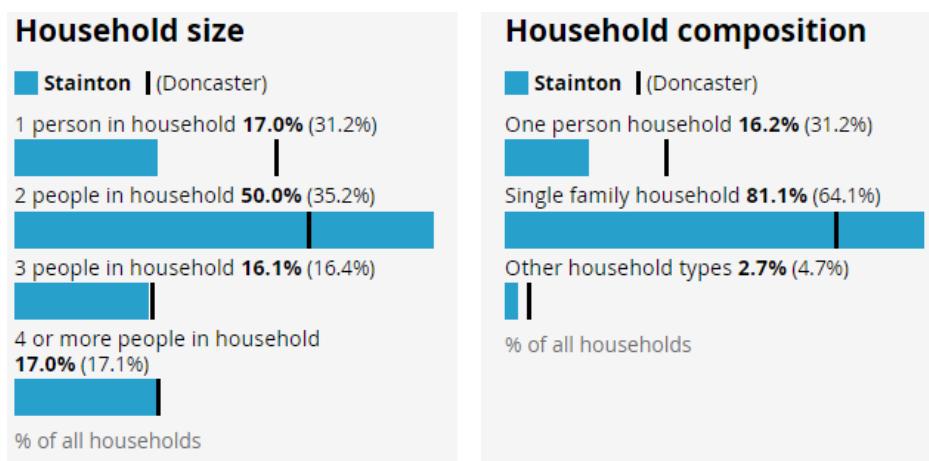


Figure 61. Household Size and Composition in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

In Braithwell, a high proportion of residents also live in single family households (69.7%; see figure below). Similarly, most residents live in households comprising of 2 people (44.3%), followed by 1 person (25.5%), and 4 or more people (17.1%).

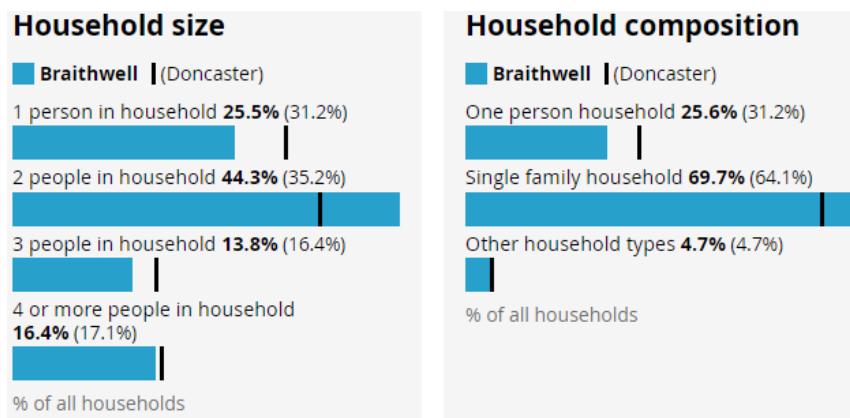


Figure 62. Household size and composition in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

In Micklebring, as with the communities above, most residents live in single family households (67%) and over 1/3 of residents live in 2 person-households (38.2%). However, the proportion of residents living in households with 4 or more people is higher than that observed across Doncaster (21.6%). In line with this, Micklebring has a high proportion of houses with 4 or more bedrooms (40.4%) and a low level of deprivation, which indicates that over-occupancy is not an issue for most residents in this community. Micklebring has 62% of households with an occupancy rating of +2, which supports this observation.

Occupancy ratings describe whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded, ideally occupied or under-occupied (ONS, 2021). This is calculated by comparing the number of bedrooms the household requires to the number of available bedrooms. The number of bedrooms the household requires is calculated according to the Bedroom Standard, where the following should have their own bedroom:

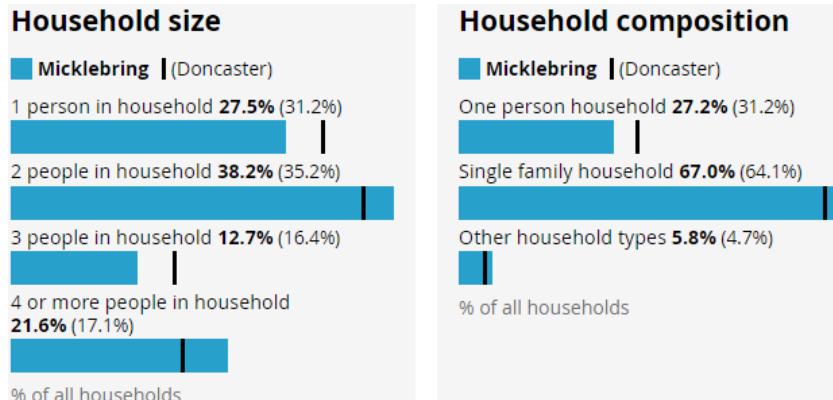


Figure 63. Household Size and Composition in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

St Leger Homes

St Leger Homes provide housing services across Doncaster. They manage over 21,000 residences owned by the City of Doncaster Council. High levels of social housing, with a large proportion of bungalows and terraced housing are an indicator of deprivation and are associated with overcrowding, low income, and can therefore consequently affect poor levels of childhood development. The number of socially rented houses for Stainton and Braithwell can be seen in the table below. Micklebring doesn't have any St Leger housing. The rent arrears for these communities can also be seen below. These have remained similar then reduced for Stainton and Braithwell, but increased largely in Micklebring from 22/23 to 23/24.

Type of House	Total number Stainton	Total number Braithwell
Bungalows	0	8
Flats	0	7
Maisonette	0	0
Houses	5	19
Total	5	34

Table 5. St Leger Housing in Stainton and Braithwell (St Leger Homes, 2025)

Community	Rent Arrears 21/22	Rent Arrears 22/23	Rent Arrears 23/24	Rent Arrears 24/25
Stainton	£237	£172	0	0
Braithwell	£926	£1786	0	0
Micklebring	0	0	£21,093.47	£22,332.92

Table 6. Shows the Rent Arrears for Stainton, Braithwell and Micklebring from 21/22 to 24/25, (St Leger Homes, 2025)

Community Safety

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

To help achieve this, we're committed to a city-wide approach that combines proactive and reactive measures through a layered crime prevention strategy—primary, secondary, and tertiary—designed to make every community safer. If you'd like to stay informed or take action, you can find detailed crime statistics for your neighbourhood at www.police.uk. To report issues or concerns, visit www.yourlifedoncaster.co.uk/safer-city-how-to-report-issues.

The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership

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

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

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

Community Voice / Key Safety Concerns

People in South Doncaster told us that anti-social behaviour remains a big concern, even though some improvements have been made. Residents spoke about youth-related disturbances, intimidation, and visible drug use, which make certain areas feel unsafe—especially for older and disabled people. There's also frustration about limited trust in enforcement, with many saying they don't feel confident reporting issues. Poorly maintained public spaces and fly-tipping add to the sense of neglect. While there is pride in the community and optimism about recent progress, people want to see more visible policing, quicker responses, and better youth services to reduce disruption and build a stronger sense of safety and belonging.

Anti-Social 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 1657 cases of early intervention, anti-social behaviour (ASB), hate crime and low-level crime issues identified and managed in South Doncaster in Quarter 1 of 2023-2024, 66 of these occurred in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (City of Doncaster Council, 2023). South Yorkshire Police reported 519 anti-social behaviour incidents in South Doncaster in the 1st quarter of 2023-2024, of which 54 occurred in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (City of Doncaster Council, 2023).

The number of vulnerable victims for each Locality is also recorded. In figure 64 below you can see that South is the lowest in Doncaster (8), compared to North (22), central (41) and South (8).

Across the South locality there were only 8 cases of vulnerable people being supported in 2023. These numbers are linked to the number of closed cases in hotspot locations across the locality and particularly a reduction in the contact required through dedicated work in Mexborough. This has been done to help address inequalities and vulnerabilities experienced by those in need.

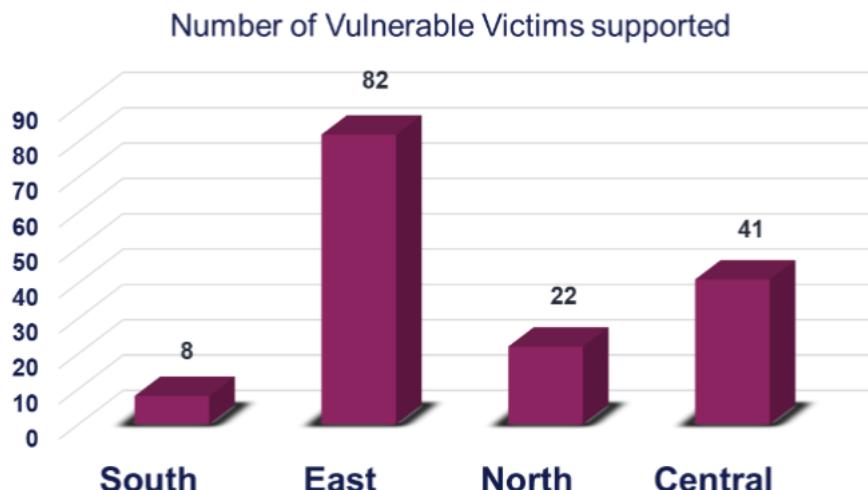


Figure 64. Number of Vulnerable Victims Supported by Locality (City of Doncaster Council, 2024)

Wellbeing Service

Wellbeing services are delivered by City of Doncaster Council and supports residents with issues such as financial support, physical health, housing, mental health and social isolation. Table 7 shows the top 3 themes most prevalent in the Tickhill Ward.

Tickhill Ward theme Ranking	Theme Supported
1	Physical health
2	Mental, emotional and physical health
3	Carers

Table 7. Top 3 Most Common Themes Residents are Accessing the Wellbeing Service for support. (City of Doncaster Council, 2024)

Community Investment

Between March 2020 and July 2025 there has been £127.94k invested from Doncaster Delivering Together in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward across 59 spends. This investment has been successfully applied for by partners and Voluntary Community and Faith Sector (VCFS) groups. The top 3 priorities are increasing community spirit, financial security and mental health support & awareness.

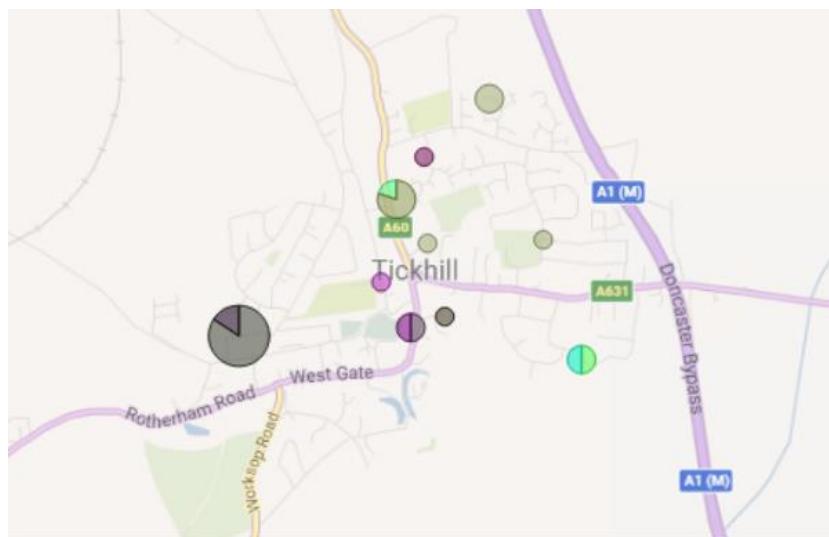


Figure 65. Map of Community Investment in Tickhill (Doncaster Delivering Together, 2025)



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

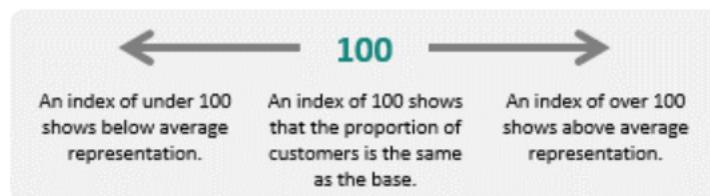
Wellbeing Acorn segments the population into 4 groups (Health Challenges; At Risk; Caution; Healthy) and 25 types describing the health and wellbeing attributes of each

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

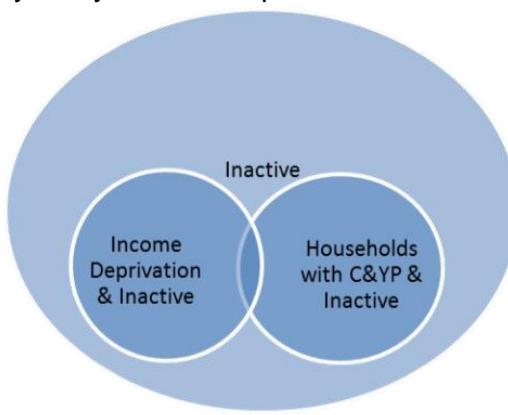
Get Doncaster Moving survey

<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-1.1365028000000032&z=14>