

# Clay Lane Community Profile

## Well Doncaster



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**Community Led Health and Wealth**  
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City of  
Doncaster  
Council

Map of Clay Lane, Doncaster. Situated in Central Doncaster as part of Wheatley and Intake Ward



# Well Doncaster

The logo for Well Doncaster features the text 'Well Doncaster' in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. Below the text is a stylized graphic consisting of three horizontal, overlapping brushstrokes in shades of blue, green, and red.

## This Report

This report focuses on the community of Clay Lane which is in the Intake and Wheatley ward in the Centre of the City and begins with a summary outlining key information and priorities. Data for Clay Lane only is used where possible. Where this is not possible ward level data has been used.

This document builds on 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.

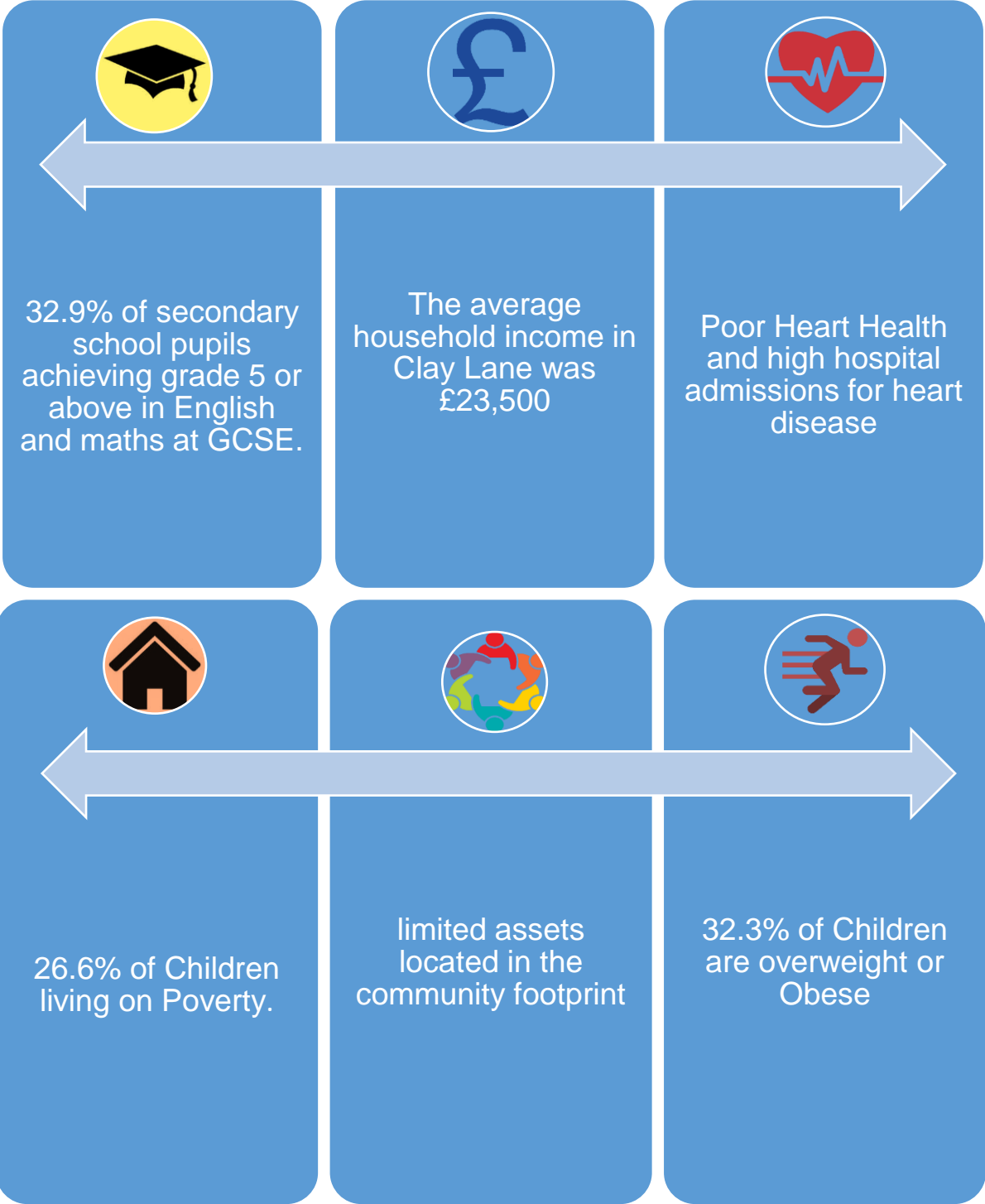
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# CLAY LANE



## One Page Summary

Clay Lane is situated in the Intake and Wheatley Ward in the Central locality of Doncaster. Children and young people make up the largest proportion of Clay Lane's population. There is a lower percentage of older adults (>65-year-olds) in comparison to Doncaster and England. Clay Lane has a lower proportion of BAME community than Doncaster (6.8%), and a significantly lower number than England (18.8%). 'White UK' is the predominant group amongst Clay Lane residents (89.8%).

Clay Lane is the 18<sup>th</sup> most deprived community in the borough with a IMD score of 37.985. Over a quarter, 26.6% of children in the ward are living in poverty, significantly higher than Doncaster (22.7%) and England (17.1%). There are also significantly more older people living in poverty in the ward (20.9% compared with Doncaster (15.9%) and England (14.2%). In 2020, 21.8% of adults were unable to warm their homes to a reasonable standard in Intake and Wheatley ward.

55.8% of residents are currently in employment, which lower than that of England at 57.4%. 52.8% of residents from Clay Lane have not worked in the last 12 months, which is significantly lower than and Doncaster (61.6%). The most prevalent type of occupation in Clay Lane is reported as elementary occupations (23.4%) and is significantly higher than Doncaster (16.5%) and England (10.5%). There are significantly more process, plant and machine operative occupations in the Clay Lane (14.8%) compared to Doncaster (10.3%). There are significantly fewer residents in professional (8.6%) and managerial (8.6%) roles compared to Doncaster with 12.8% and 10.6% respectively.

Children classified as overweight (including obese) at reception age in Intake and Wheatley Ward (32.3%) this is significantly higher than the national (22.6%) and Doncaster figures (26.1%). Children classified as overweight (including obese) at Year 6 sees an increase to 40.4% in Thorne and Moorends Ward. This is higher than Doncaster (38.3%) and England (35.8%).

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

## Key Health Priorities

- High deprivation and children and families living in poverty.
- High rates of childhood obesity
- High rates of a range of heart disease leading to high rates of emergency hospital admissions





## Assets

Well Doncaster supports the communities we work with by using community centred and localised, bottom-up way of strengthening communities by identifying and connecting existing “assets” that are existing within the community already. This approach is known as Asset-Based Community Development or ABCD, which focuses on facilitating, inspiring, and recognising skills, strengths, knowledge, capacity, resources, and enthusiasm. Well Doncaster supports our communities to make positive changes to their lifestyle, and way of life by allowing them to come together and lead the way in shaping a happier, healthier, and safer community that is inclusive for all. The voice and role of our communities and taking a strength/assets-based approach to work with individuals, families and communities is crucial to the achievement of our overall vision. It is crucial that we allow those in the community to have a platform where they can become part of the solution to the wider health and social issues they are experiencing. We pride ourselves on our values, principles, and compassionate approach, it is what drives the work we do.

## Asset Maps

Clay Lane is a small community within Intake and Wheatley Hills and very near to East of Doncaster and assets tend to cluster around the housing estates within the other community boundaries. Clay Lane is surrounded by dual carriage ways and industrial complexes on both sides. The maps below show different types of assets that surround Clay Lane. The maps highlight how the only asset within the community itself is the takeaway food outlet.

It should be noted that these maps are a starting point in understanding the community and that further work is to understand all the assets and how they are used.

Please refer to the [appendix](#) for larger maps.

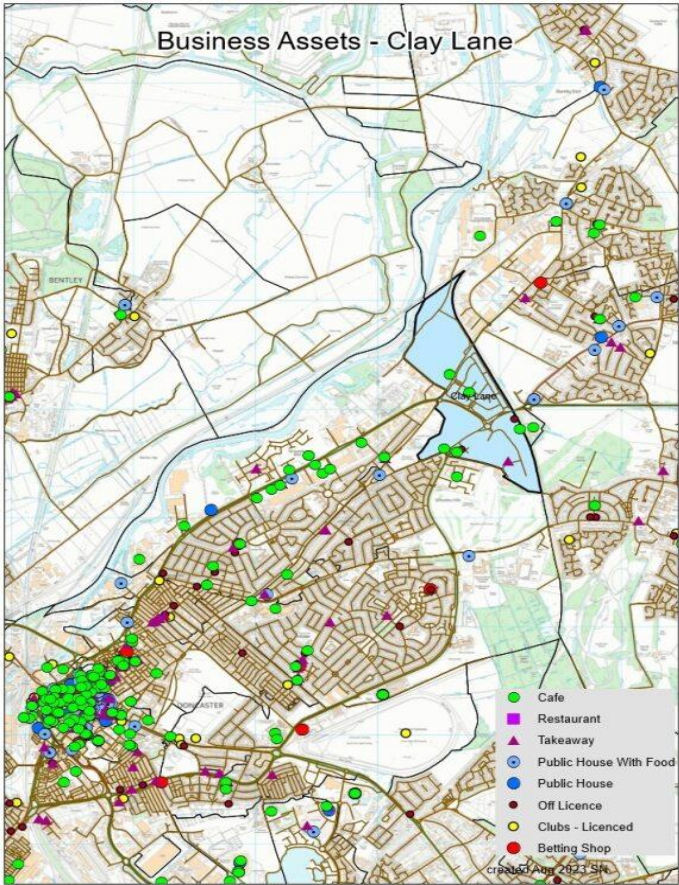


Figure 1: Clay Lane Business Assets

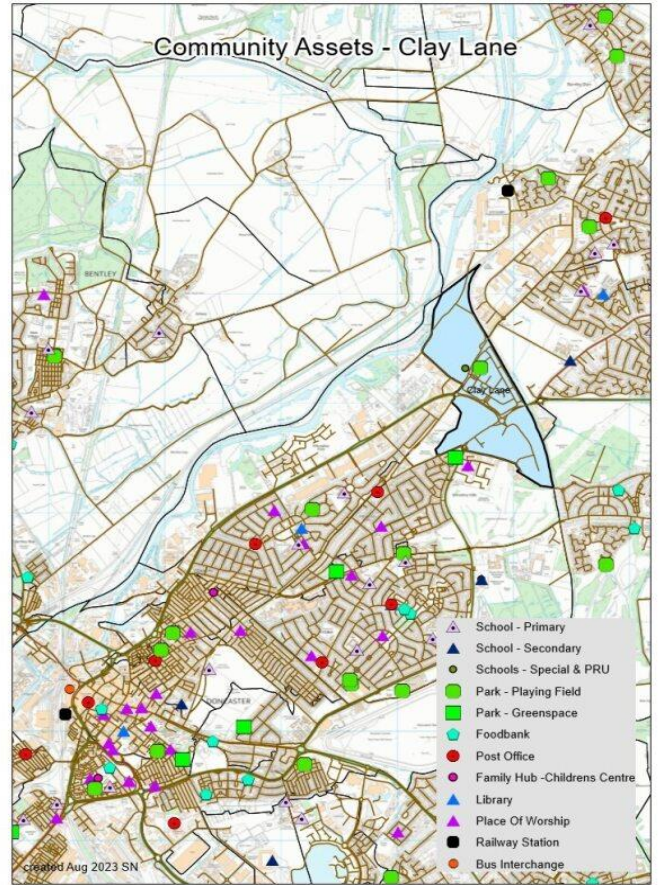


Figure 2. Clay Lane community assets (surrounding area)

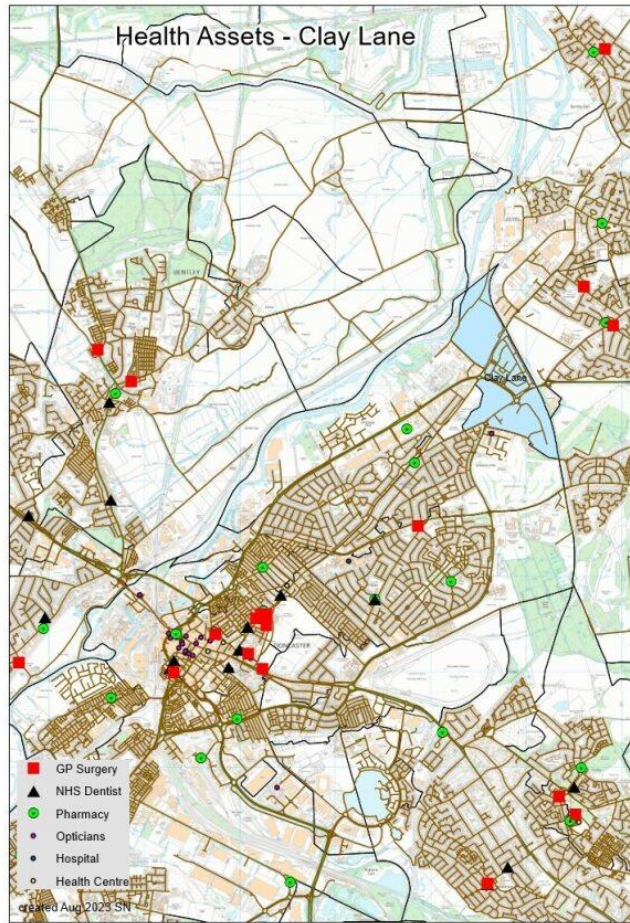


Figure 3 Health assets situated around Clay Lane



### Assets in the Community

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, car parks etc.)	Local Economy (Local profit Businesses)
<p><u>Schools</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kingfisher Primary School, Wheatley</li> <li>• </li> </ul>	<p><u>Parks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandall Park</li> <li>• Shackleton Road Playground</li> <li>• The “Banking’s” green space</li> </ul>	<p><u>Trade &amp; Business Shops:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Lorax Clothes Shop</li> <li>• Discount Roofing &amp; Building supplies</li> <li>• GB Mechanics Ltd</li> </ul> <p><u>Health &amp; Beauty</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir Barbers</li> </ul> <p><u>Food &amp; Beverage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bangla Chef</li> <li>• Chopsticks</li> <li>• Papa Dino’s</li> </ul> <p><u>Essential Stores</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clay Lane News and Off License</li> </ul>



INDIVIDUALS (Key Individuals within the community and why)	ASSOCIATIONS Local Groups/Clubs	STORIES (Good news stories)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donna Jones</li> <li>• Alex &amp; Sophie Chadburn</li> <li>• Daniel Barwell</li> <li>• Debby Jones</li> <li>• Jan Barton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Friends of Clay Lane</li> <li>• Junior Clay Laners (Children and young people litter picking group)</li> <li>• Street Ambassadors</li> <li>• The Lorax – Uniform Bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Painting in the Park</li> <li>• Created friends of clay lane</li> <li>• Picnic in the Park</li> <li>• Clay lane Olympics</li> <li>• Scarecrow Festival</li> <li>• Junior Clay Laners Litter Picking</li> <li>• Street Ambassadors</li> <li>• De-fib finally fitted</li> <li>• The Lorax Uniform Bank</li> <li>• Protecting the Banking's as Biodiversity Green Space</li> </ul>

### Ward Members

Below are the ward members for Clay Lane, Intake and Wheatley Hills.



Councillor  
Yetunde Elebuibon



Councillor  
Jane Kidd



Councillor  
Emma Muddiman-Rawlins

## 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 map below shows Clay Lane is the 18<sup>th</sup> most deprived community in the borough with a IMD score of 37.985.

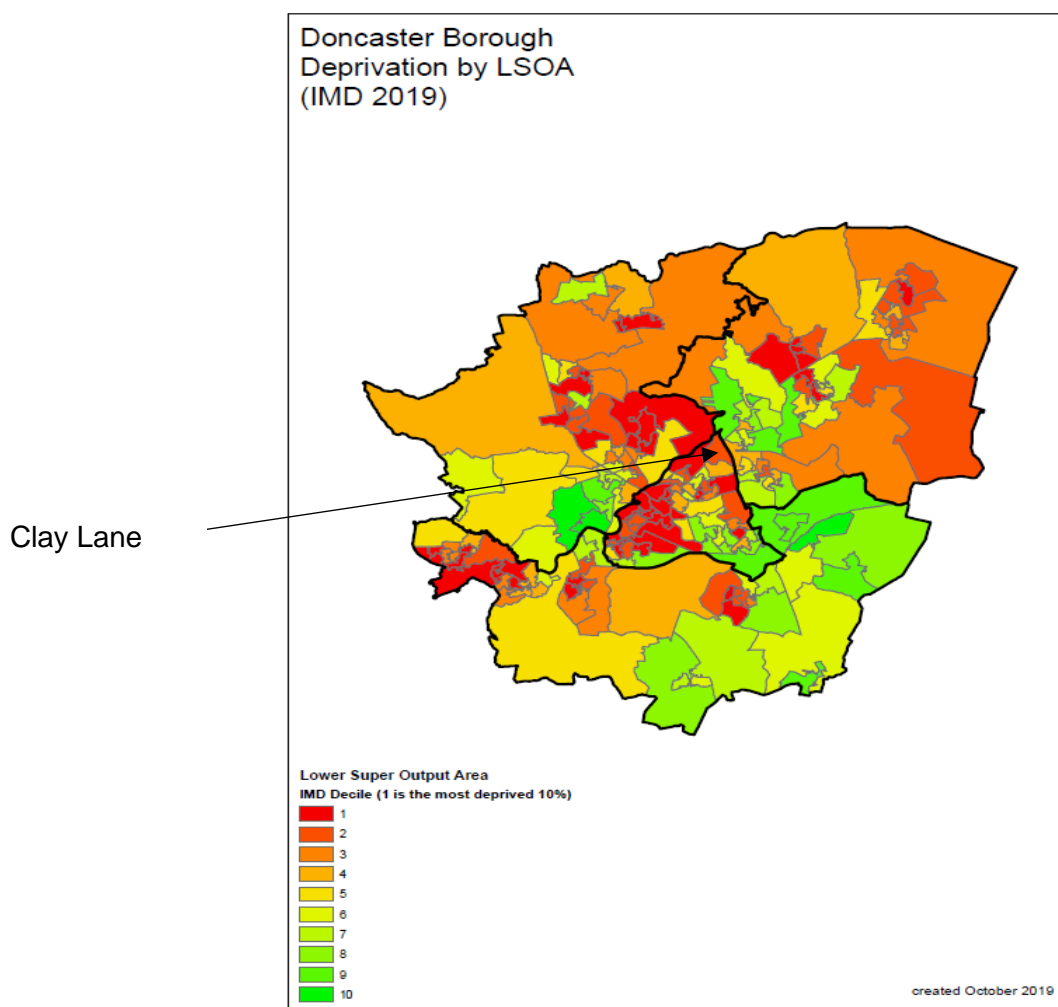
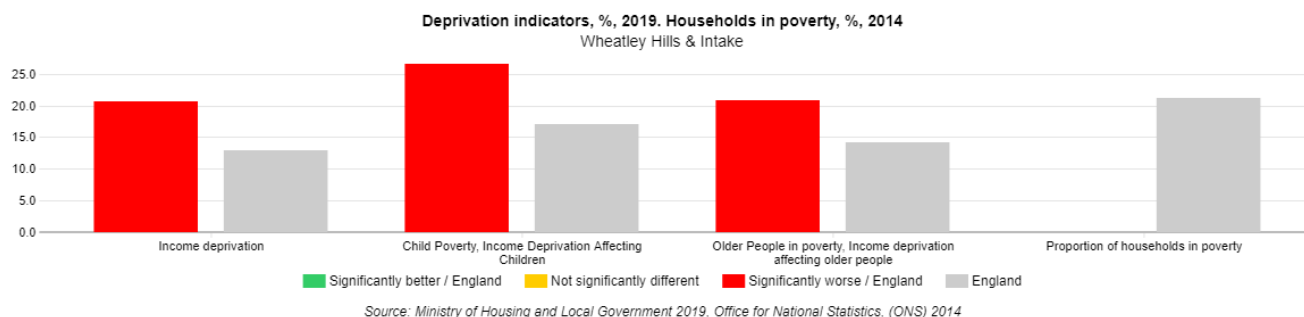


Figure 4. Doncaster Index of Multiple Deprivation changes in deprivation between 2015-2019

## Wealth Inequalities

The data provided via Public Health Fingertips shows the different levels of deprivation throughout our communities in Doncaster. Below is a table of data showing income deprivation, children affected by income deprivation, older people in poverty and those affected by fuel poverty at a ward level. Many Intake and Wheatly residents are currently living in poverty, which reflects the high level of multiple deprivation amongst communities. However, it must be noted that poverty rates do differ between communities and given that Clay Lane's data is taken at ward level it may not highlight the overall poverty rate in the Clay Lane community.



*Figure 5. Figure 5. Levels of income deprivation across wards, Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI), Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI), 2019 and Fuel Poverty 2020*

The data shows that 26.6% of children in the ward are living in poverty, significantly higher than Doncaster (22.7%) and England (17.1%). There are also significantly more older people living in poverty in the ward (20.9% compared with Doncaster (15.9%) and England (14.2%).

The 2021 Census data has been used to produce estimates that classify households in England and Wales by four dimensions of deprivation: employment, education, health and disability and household overcrowding.

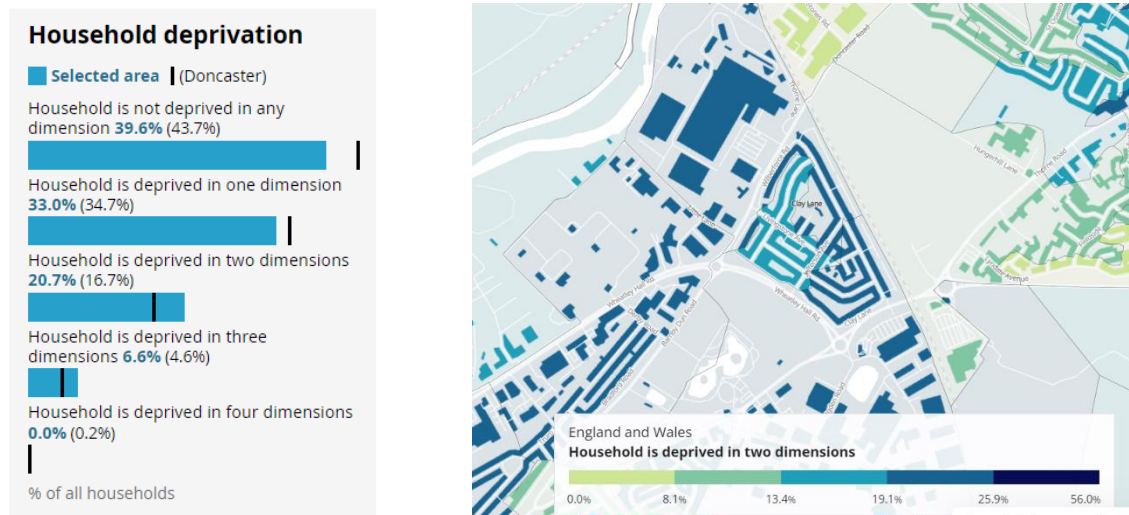


Figure 6 Household Deprivation in Clay Lane, Census 2021

39.6% of households in Clay Lane are not deprived in any dimensions which is lower than Doncaster (43.7%) and England (48.4%). Moreover, 20.7% of households are deprived in two dimensions, higher than Doncaster (16.7%) and England (14.2%) and households deprived in three dimensions (6.6%) are higher than Doncaster (4.6%) and England (3.7%). There are no residents living in all four dimensions.

## Employment

55.8% of residents are currently in employment, which is lower than that of England at 57.4%. 52.8% of residents from Clay Lane have not worked in the last 12 months, which is significantly lower than Doncaster (61.6%). It is important to note this data is likely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The number of residents who are not in employment and have never worked sits at 35.8% compared to Doncaster (27.2%).

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

Of those who work the major of people work full time (58.3%) which is slightly lower to that of Doncaster (60.7%) and England (59.1%). Part time working in Clay Lane (23.9%) is slightly higher than Doncaster (20.7%) and England (19.5%).



The most prevalent type of occupation in Clay Lane is reported as elementary occupations (23.4%) and is significantly higher than Doncaster (16.5%) and England (10.5%). There are significantly more process, plant and machine operative occupations in the Clay Lane (14.8%) compared to Doncaster (10.3%). There are significantly fewer residents in professional (8.6%) and managerial (8.6%) roles compared to Doncaster with 12.8% and 10.6% respectively.

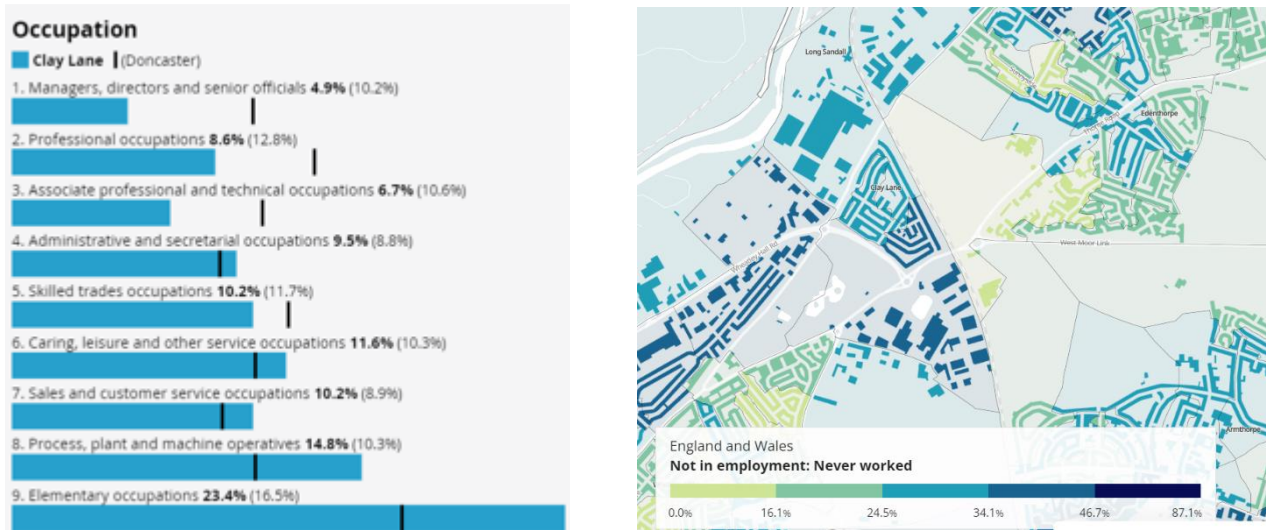


Figure 7. Occupation of residents in Clay Lane (Census 2021)

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

There are significantly few over 16-year-olds in Clay Lane (19.9%) with a Level 4 qualification compared to Doncaster (22.7%) and significantly more people in Thorne (29.3%) with no qualifications than Doncaster (24.6%).

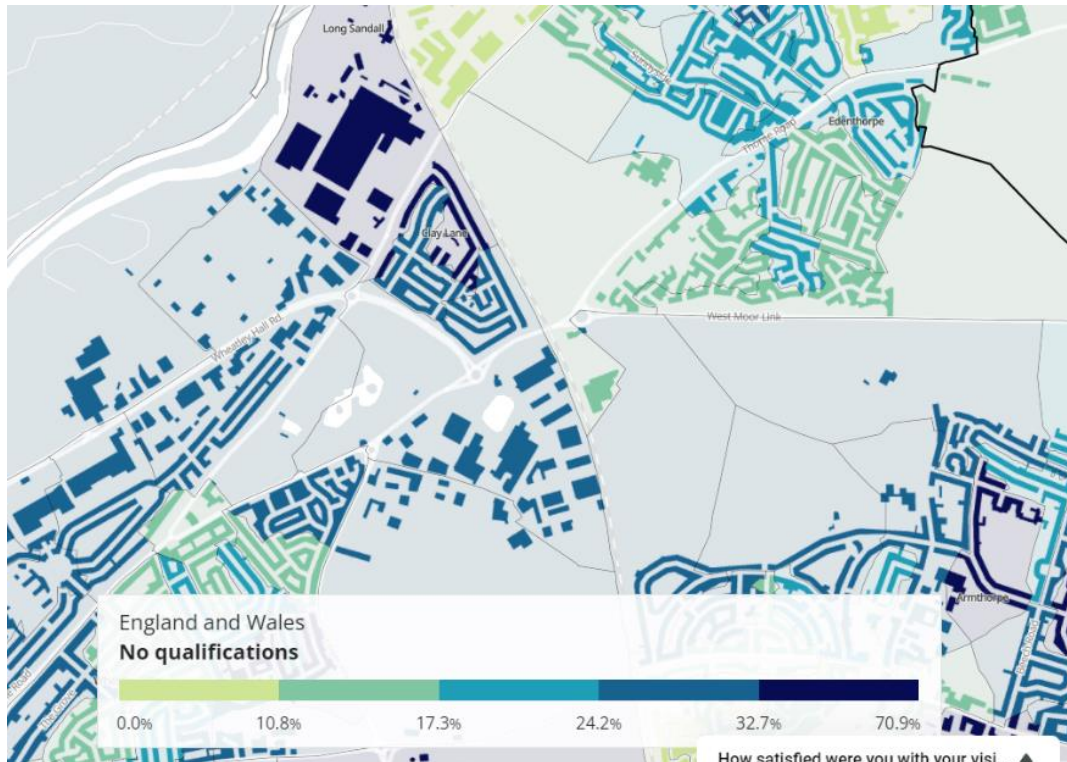


Figure 8– *Percentage of People Aged 16 Years and Over with No Qualifications*

### Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty is defined as a household living on a lower income which is not deemed reasonable enough to warm a home sufficiently. In Doncaster 18.1% of the population live in fuel poverty, this is significantly higher than England (13.1%). In 2020, 21.8% of adults were unable to warm their homes to a reasonable standard in Intake and Wheatley ward.

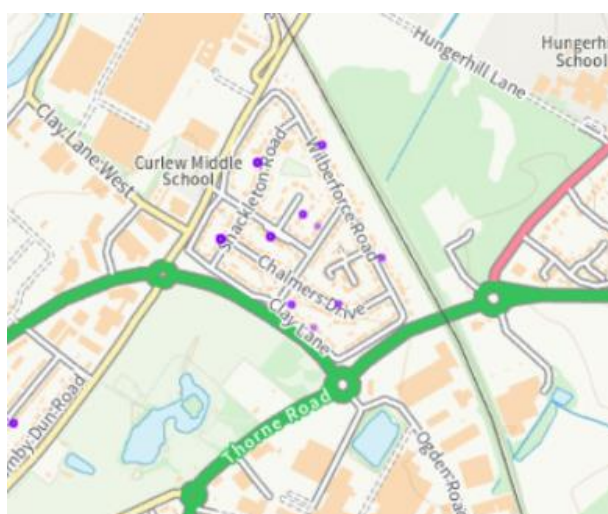
### Food Poverty

There are 11 active foodbanks in the Central locality of Doncaster. From April 2021 to September 2023, 3208 individuals and 1399 families have accessed support from a foodbank across the Central locality. The data is not captured to know how many of these are from Intake. The top reported reasons residents in the Central locality are accessing foodbank support are cost of living, low income and benefit changes and debt.

There is one foodbank based in the Intake, People Focused Group (PFG). The top 3 reasons recorded at PFG are: Cost of Living and Benefit changes and benefit delays.

## Citizen's advice Doncaster Borough

Citizen's advice Doncaster Borough (CADB) are an independent charity and part of the Citizens Advice Network across England and Wales. They provide free, confidential, and impartial advice and campaign on money, benefit, housing, or employment issues affecting people's lives. In 2022 Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB) established a network of community-based outreach sites where residents can access free, impartial information, advice, and guidance. The closest outreach sites located at People Focus Group Wellness Centre, Intake, St Pauls Church, Wheatley Park and Armthorpe Community Centre. A total of 834 clients from Intake and Wheatley Ward have accessed support since April 2021. There has been a significant increase in the income gained by accessing support with the total amount of income gains more than doubled in the first two quarters of 2023-24 then the whole of 2021-23. The top issues that residents seek advice for is consistently for debt and benefit advice and Universal Credit. In 2022-23 advice around utilities became the third top issue and has remained there for the thirist two quarters of 2023-24.



Year	No. of Clients	Income Gains
2021-22	255	£134,838
2022-23	318	£171,071
2023-2024 (April-September)	261	£450,195

Figure 9 Number of Clients and postcodes of Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough Clients in Intake and Wheatley Ward, April-September 2023

## Health Inequalities

### Obesity Levels

In 2021/22 the data shows that 30.4% of children are overweight or obese at reception age in Thorne which is higher to Doncaster (26.1%) is significantly higher than England (22.6%). This increases to 48.8% in year 6 which is significantly higher to Doncaster (36.7%) and England (35.8%).

Healthy development milestones from early to middle childhood are monitored across Doncaster. Children classified as overweight (including obese) at reception age in Thorne and Moorends Ward (32.3%) this is significantly higher than the national (22.6%) and Doncaster figures (26.1%). Children classified as overweight (including obese) at Year 6 sees an increase to 40.4% in Intake and Wheatley Ward. This is higher than Doncaster (38.3%) and England (35.8%).

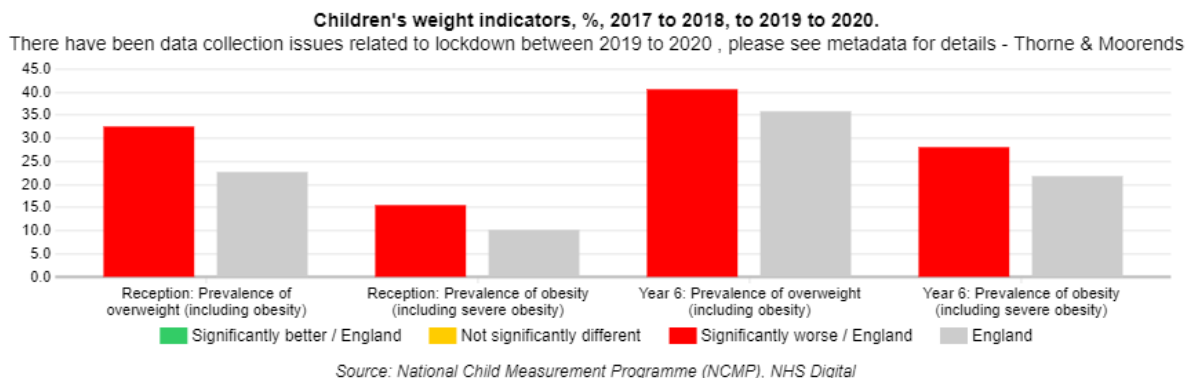


Figure 10 Childhood Weights in Percentages, Intake and Wheatley, NCMP

## Child Health

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

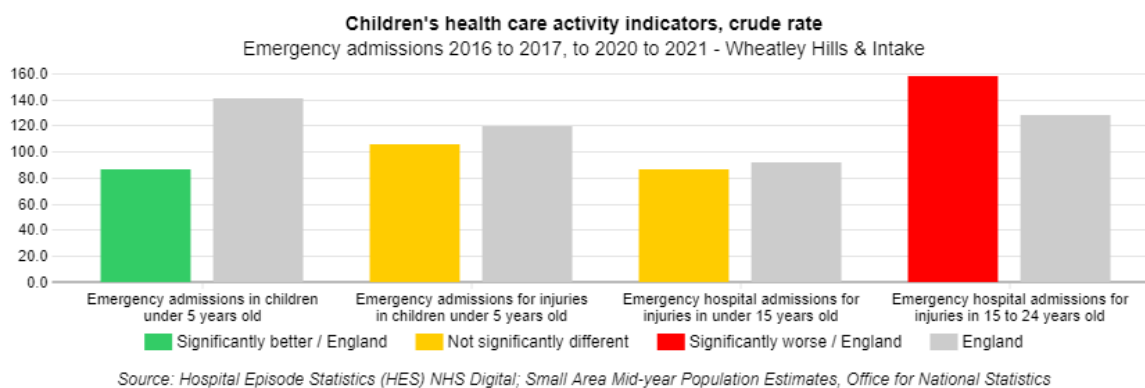


Figure 11 Children's Hospital Admissions, Intake and Wheatley

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. 210 pupils participated in the Intake and Wheatley ward, consisting of children in all age groups. It is important to note that the Pupil Lifestyle Survey is self-reported and may not have been completed by all the schools.

6% of children in the Intake and Wheatley ward reported having a disability, lower than Doncaster (7%). 8% of children have Special Education Needs, lower than Doncaster (10%), and 51% receive extra help, higher than Doncaster (48%). 9% reported themselves as a young carer, higher than Doncaster (7%).

Only 94% of children reported that they have breakfast, this was the 2nd highest rate across the city and significantly higher than Doncaster (86%). Furthermore, 22% of children receive free school meals, higher than the Doncaster rate of 19%.

A high number of children in the Intake and Wheatley ward that feel warm and comfortable at home (97%). When asked if they feel able to keep themselves clean at home, 84% responded they do, significantly lower than Doncaster (90%). 69% of children in the Intake and Wheatley ward reported they were happy with life; this is slightly higher than Doncaster (67%).

Family hub membership in Intake and Wheatley was 86% in 2021-22 and 2022-23. In 2022-23, 71 children were eligible for 2-year funding and taking a place. There were 7 families who are open for support from the Family hub services which include, Parent Engagement worker, Young Carers Practitioner and Family hub pathway worker. The total number of children aged under 5 years living in Doncaster and receiving targeted support with their development rose from 23 in 2021-22 to 49 in 2022-23.

### School Attainment

At 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 2019, the average GCSE attainment 8 score per pupil (out of 90) was 45.5 in Clay Lane, this is higher than Doncaster (44) and lower than national (46.7) scores. In 2022 the results decreased to an average score of 41.8 and still lower than the Doncaster score of 45.2 and significantly lower than the national score of 48.8.

In 2023 for KS2, 58% of pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing, and mathematics in Clay Lane, an increase from 30% in 2022. This is higher than pre-pandemic score of 38%. No data is available for 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

In Thorne there are 3 children registered in Elective Home Education and 1 child missing from education. It is important to note that when analysing children missing from education, that this is not a comprehensive list due to the nature of the data being collected.

### Long-Term Health Conditions

The proportion of residents with poor health in Intake and Wheatley is greater than the national rate. Over 20% of residents in Intake are reported to be living with a limiting health condition and is significantly higher than England (17.6%).

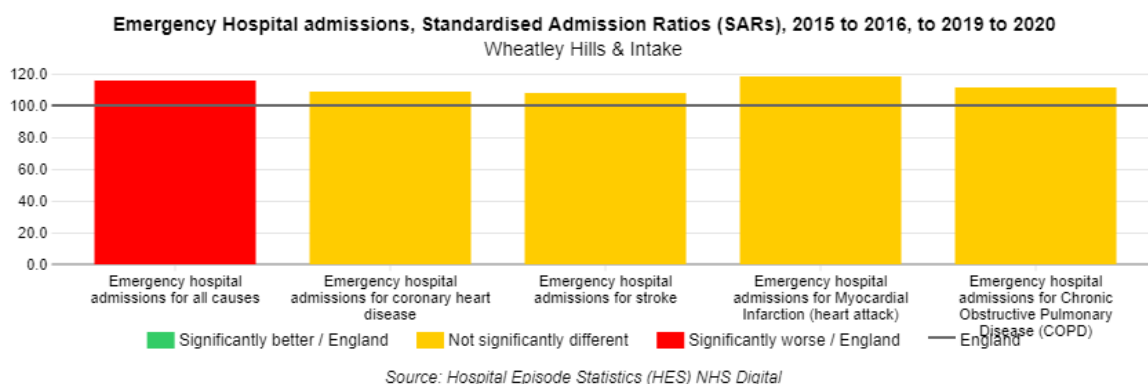


Figure 12 Comparison of Emergency Hospital Admissions by ward 2016/17 – 20/11

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

### Life Expectancy

Life expectancy in males in Intake and Wheatley (77.2 years) and females (81.5years) are lower than the rates of Doncaster (*m*: 77.9, *f*: 82. 3) and England (*m*: 79.5, *f*: 83.2).

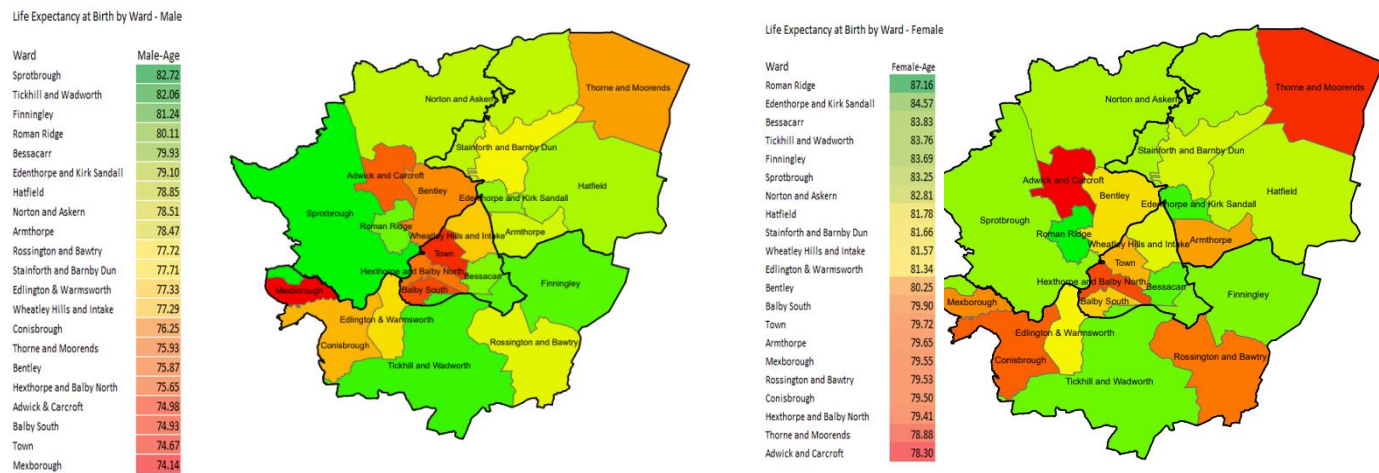


Figure 13. Life expectancy, Intake and Wheatley Ward

### Alcohol

The data supplied by Public Health Fingertips shows that Intake and Wheatley ward has the 10<sup>th</sup> highest rates for hospital admissions of alcohol attributable conditions (broad definition)

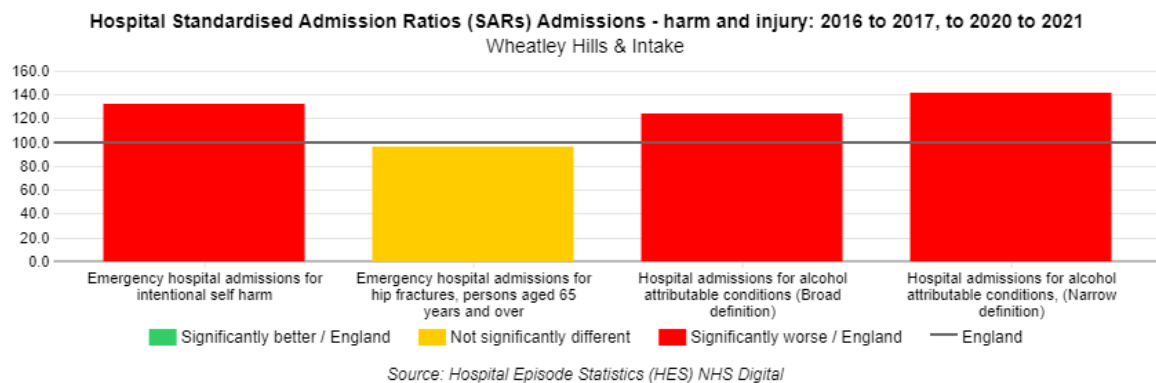


Figure 14 Comparison of Hospital Admissions for Harm and Injury by ward 2016/17 – 20/11

## Smoking

Smoking status as self-reported by patients during registration at a GP practice is available for the two Primary Care Network (PCN) with 16 GP practices operating in the Central Area which covers Intake. Data shows that Doncaster Central PCNs had a total sum of 19,935 smokers, with a prevalence of 38.69%. This is significantly higher than the Doncaster average of 17.96%. The GP practice in Intake, moved to the East PCN in 2022.

*Table 2. the number of patients registered to Central GP surgeries, registered as a smoker.*

	<b>Central GPs</b>	<b>No. of patients registered (15+)</b>	<b>No. of patients registered as a smoker</b>	<b>Percentage of smokers</b>	<b>Rank</b>
<b>City Centre</b>	Regent Square	8533	1675	19.63%	4
	The Flying Scotsman	9671	3053	31.57%	1
	Frances Street Medical	5931	1532	25.83%	2
<b>Hyde Park</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Clay Lane</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Bennetthorpe</b>	Dr Kirkham's (Burns group)	13152	1717	13.06%	11
<b>Town Moor</b>	Kingthorne Practice	11261	2272	20.18%	3
	Mount Group	11271	1567	13.9%	10
	St Vincent's Practice	12263	1817	14.89%	8
<b>Balby</b>	St Johns Practice	7301	1373	18.81%	5

	The Scott Practice	12879	2327	18.07%	6
<b>Intake</b>	The Sandringham Practice/ASA Medical	16707	2794	16.72%	7
<b>Wheatley Hills</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Lower Wheatley</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Wheatley Park</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
<b>Cantley</b>	Cantley Surgery	13152	1717	13.06%	11
	The Burns Practice	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	-
	The Oakwood	4797	677	14.11%	9
<b>Belle Vue</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
	Bessacarr Medical Mount Group (numbers linked with TM surgery)	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	-
Lakeside	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

### Physical Activity

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

Mosaic data shows a high percentage of the population in Intake and Wheatley Hills ward do not engage in any moderate intensity physical activity. Please see [appendix](#) for more information on mosaic data. This falls in line with Acorn data which shows 43.7% and 41.9% of Intake and Wheatley Hills residents, respectively, have reported they never engaging in moderate intensity physical activity. Also, 39.6% of residents in Wheatley Park and 30.3% of residents in lower Wheatley do not engage in any physical activity. Therefore, nearly half of



the population are leading a sedentary lifestyle. More information on the Acorn profile can be found in the [appendix](#).

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

The Mosaic map below shows where there are high numbers of inactive households across Doncaster. Data is mapped to LSOA however wards are shown and labelled for orientation. This data has been matched to the number of children and young people living in deprived and inactive households. It is known that Thorne has a moderate number of inactive households.

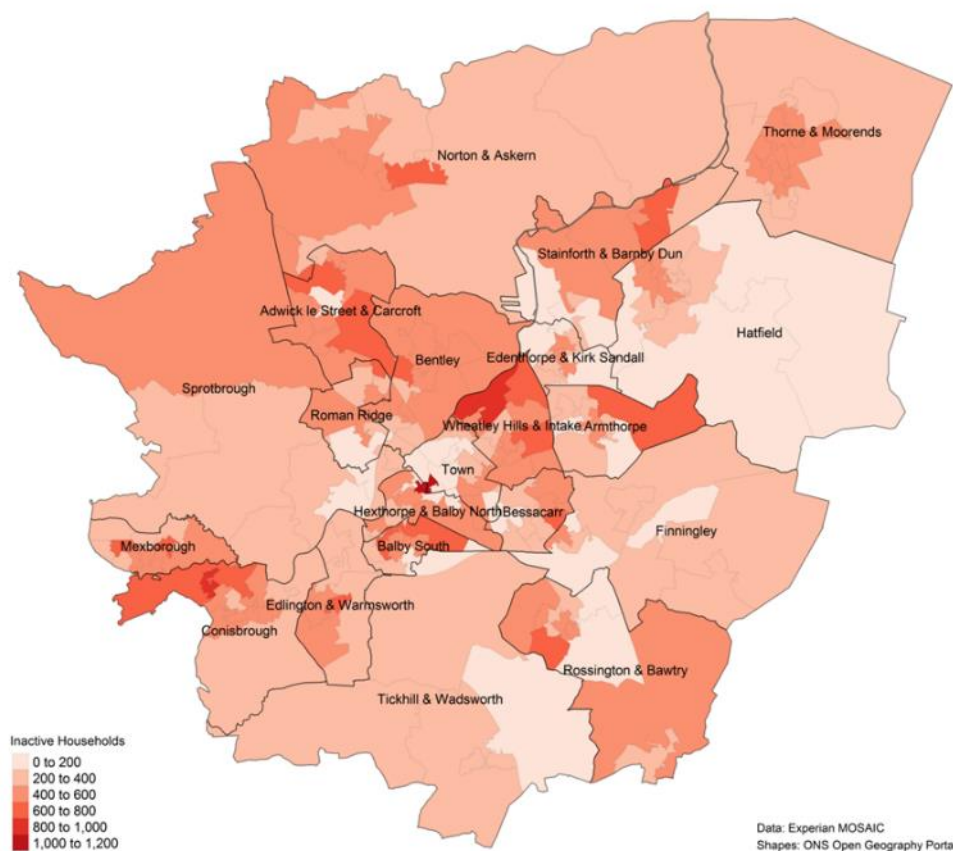


Figure 15 Levels of inactivity within households across Doncaster

Data from the Pupil Lifestyle Survey 2022 reports 52% of children walk to school and 32% are active one to two days per week, whilst 26% reported as being active three or four days and 38% on five or more occasions during the week. Getting hot and tired during physical activity and being shy about my body were the two leading answers given by pupils when asked why they did not participate in physical activity. The full Pupil Lifestyle Survey at ward level and locality level can be found [here](#).

### Active Travel

More than half (55.2%) of residents in employment in Intake travel less than 10km from work and 13.3% travel less than 10km to 30km. However, 252.6% drive to work, lower than Doncaster (57.9%). 2.9% travel by bike and 1.2% travel by foot.

### Green Space and Parks

There is a children's play park situated in the Clay Lane estate, this is easily accessible to all residents in the community. During the appreciative inquiry in Clay Lane, the residents would like the 'banking area' on the estate to be cleaned up and maintained for future use.

The largest green space/park in the ward is Sandall Park, this is a short walking distance from Clay Lane. At Sandall Park there are various activities for family including toddler and junior play areas, playing fields, outdoor gym equipment, basketball and football pitches. There is also a large lake, a smaller pond, wildflower areas and a variety of wildlife reside here. Many large events take place here throughout the year – Summer Festival (fairground rides), Dogs shows and many more. All events are run through the Friends of Group. Sandall Park is also home to one of Doncaster's Park Run events, they are held every Saturday morning.

### Population Health Management

Covid-19 has had a huge impact on communities. It is vital to understand the effect and direction the pandemic has had on community organisation in the ward so that: 1) support can be offered and 2) work can be implemented to manage any gaps or risks associated with changes. To support the former, Well Doncaster officers undertake regular population health management insight with community organisations in Clay Lane identifying their current status and needs, and work with each group to meet their goals. This is a living document and will be updated and adapted as needs are met and change. Please see [appendix](#) for the most up-to-date document or if you would like more detail on this please contact [welldonaster@doncaster.gov.uk](mailto:welldonaster@doncaster.gov.uk)



## Community Information

### Population size

- 18,402 Intake and Wheatley Hills
- 1000 Clay Lane

### Age profile

Children and young people make up the largest proportion of Clay Lane's population. There is a lower percentage of older adults (>65-year-olds) in comparison to Doncaster and England.

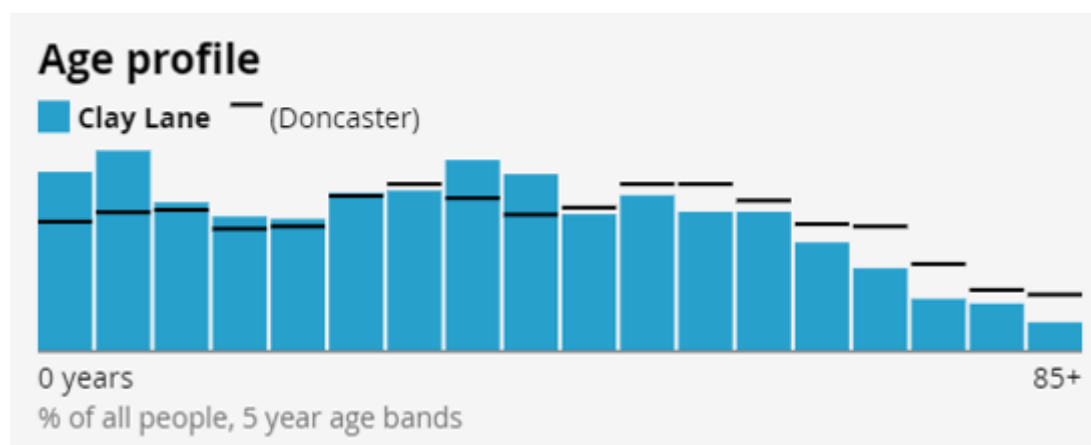


Figure 16 Age profiles of Clay Lane community from the Census 2021

## Population and Diversity

Clay Lane has a lower proportion of BAME community than Doncaster (6.8%), and a significantly lower number than England (18.8%). 'White UK' is the predominant group amongst Clay Lane residents (89.8%).

An overview of the population in each area is shown below.

Ethnic Group	Clay Lane	Doncaster	England
Asian	3.1%	2.9%	9.6%
Black	2.2%	1.2%	4.2%
White	89.8%	93.1%	81.0%
Other ethnicity	5%	2.7%	5.2%

Table 3 Ethnic Groups in Clay Lane, Census 2021

## Housing

The area has a high density of housing. Semi-detached housing makes up the majority of the property make up in Clay Lane. There is also a mixture of traditional terraced housing, some flats, detached and bungalow housing. Clay Lane has a significantly lower number of people who out right own their property (25.4%) compared to Doncaster (33.6%) overall and England (32.5%). Most residents of Clay Lane own their property by mortgage or loan (35.3%) followed by owning outright at (25.4%). Social rented housing is also significantly higher compared to that of Doncaster and England.

St Leger Homes is the main provider of Doncaster's of Social Housing. St Leger Homes own 103 properties across Clay Lane and this comprises of 1 bed bungalow (4) (276), 2 bed bungalow (8), 2 bed houses (11) and 3 bed houses (80). The majority of the social housing renters are aged 46-65 years of age. St Leger Homes also has an outstanding amount of rent arrears from those living in Clay Lane 2021/2022 the amount owed is £10,787 and for 2022/2023 the amount was £10,350.

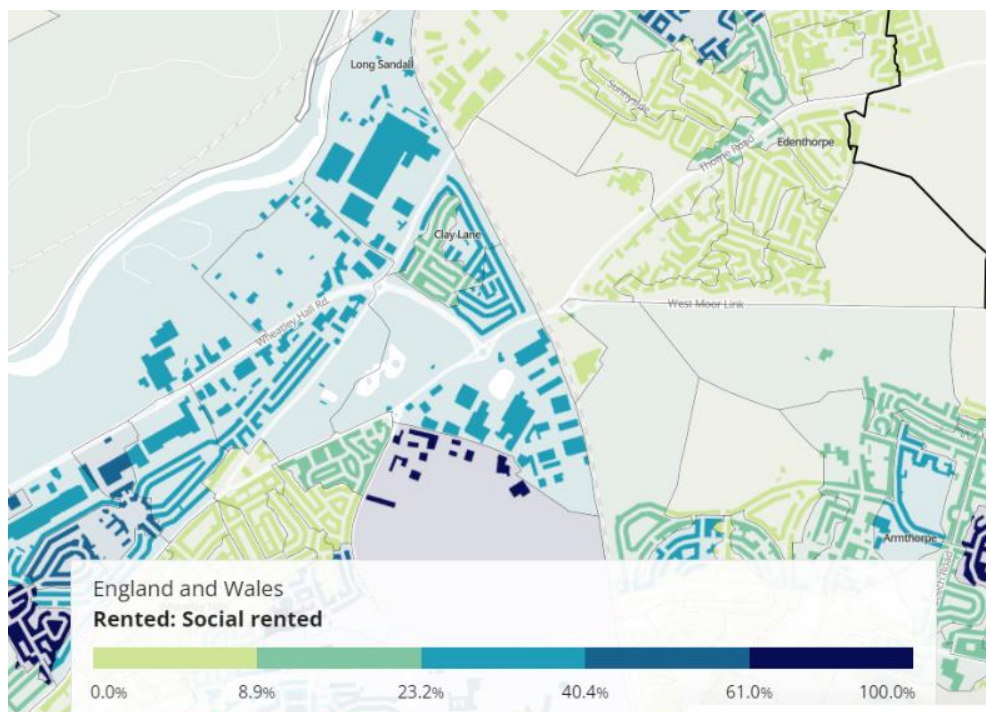


Figure 17 Map of Socially Rented Properties in Clay Lane, Census 2021

## Stronger Communities Insight

### Crime/ASB

Data provided by City of Doncaster Council Community Safety team shows that the number of Anti-Social behaviour, early intervention, hate crimes and low-level crime in the Central locality is the second highest for Doncaster.



Figure 18 Stronger Communities ASB data 2023 for Localities

Upon further breakdown the data shows that from 1580 incidents/report 349 of them are recorded as being in the Wheatley/Clay Lane & Intake ward. The main area within Lower Wheatley and Thorne Road being a large source of where the incidents take place, further ongoing work around this is being worked on by several internal and external partners.

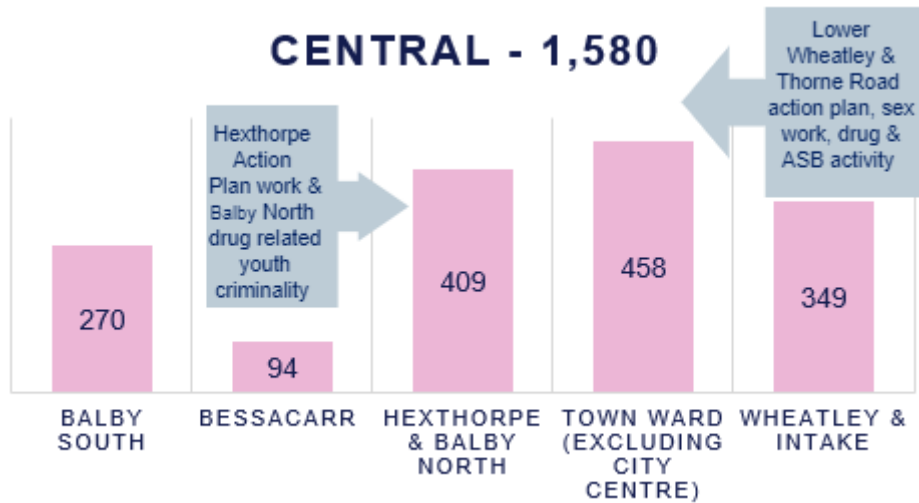


Figure 19. Stronger Communities ASB data 2023

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

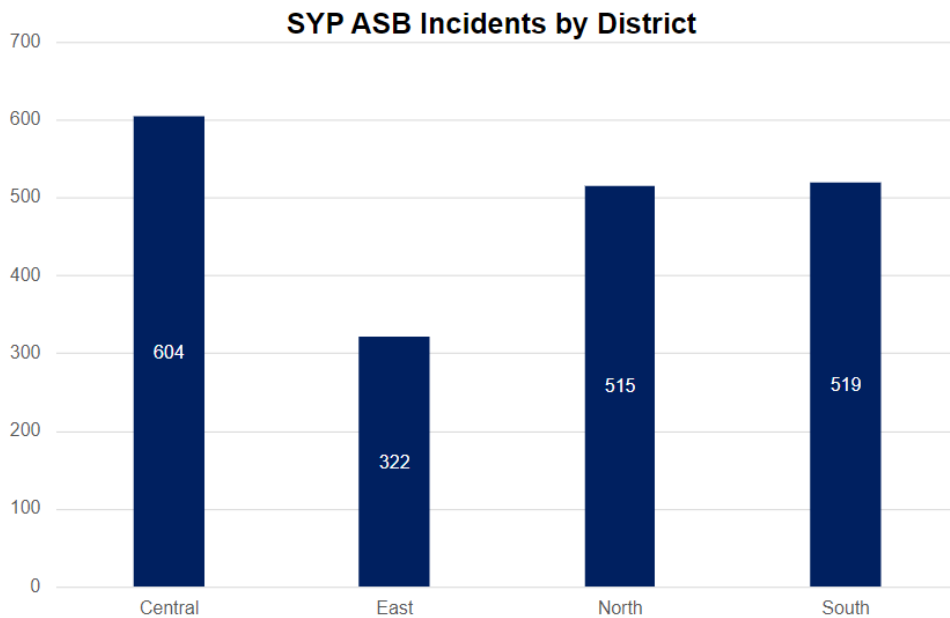


Figure 20. SYP ASB data 2023

From the 604 incidents report the Wheatley/Clay Lane & Intake ward is the fourth highest with 68 reports.

### Vulnerable Victims

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

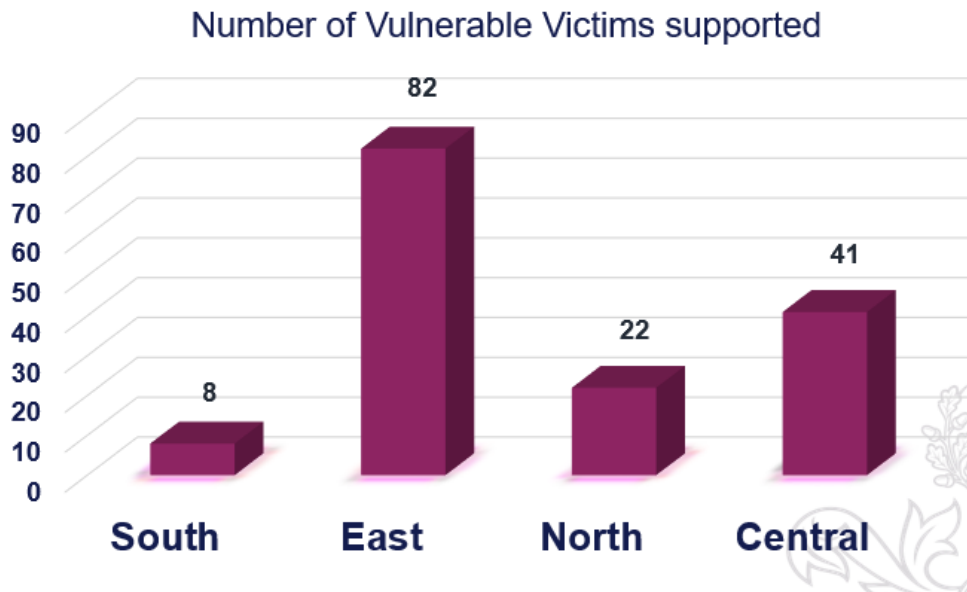


Figure 21. Stronger Communities Vulnerable Victims data 2023

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

### Wellbeing Service

This is one of the services run by CDC Stronger Communities team, the service covers helping residents with financial support, physical health, housing, mental health, and social isolation.

Community Ranking for using service	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
1	Wheatley, Intake & Clay Lane	Wheatley, Intake & Clay Lane	Wheatley, Intake & Clay Lane
2	Rossington & Bawtry	Rossington & Bawtry	Bessacarr & Cantley
3	Thorne & Moorends	Mexborough	Mexborough
4	Adwick & Carcroft	Adwick & Carcroft	Hexthorpe & Balby North and Bentley



5	Town/City Ward	Bessacarr & Cantley	Rossington & Bawtry and Town/City Ward
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## Community Insight

### Appreciative Inquiry

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

. The Appreciative Inquiry will include the following steps:

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

Community	<p>“The Community spirit and everyone knows each other down to earth always ready to help” (CLP1)</p> <p>“Having a good sense of community is good for mental health wellbeing. My support network is my neighbours” (CLP1)</p> <p>“We are close knit and trust each other. Passionate about our space and we're ready for change” (CLP2)</p> <p>“Low crime rate, there is a good community spirit. Everyone knows who everyone is” (CLP3)</p> <p>“I like that it's ours and it's just for the community” (CLP5)</p> <p>“The Community strong sense community lived here for 60 years” (CLP9)</p> <p>“Friendly people, close community spirit” (CLP7)</p>
Assets and Amenities	<p>“Better access to a GP it's really difficult to get an appointment. Sometimes it's easier just to do it yourself. Mental health waiting lists are too long and there needs to be accessible support and intervention when it's needed” (CLP1)</p> <p>“Mental health services. I work in the NHS as a nurse, so I see the other side of things. Drug services that include mental wellbeing. More mindfulness and emotional health instead of handing out prescriptions. Need these basic health care to function.” (CLP2)</p> <p>“Having the health bus and accessible health care” (CLP3)</p> <p>“I've got ongoing issues which means I have to travel outside my community for mediation and doctor's appointments. It would be nice to have a chemist because it costs to get a bus to travel to these things” (CLP4)</p>

	<p>"I like what friends of Clay Lane are doing" (CLP5)</p> <p>"Shops and people" (CLP10)</p>
Health & Well-Being	<p>"Mental health is a priority to me; my community neighbours have helped enable me to take ownership of my home and I've helped them with it. Without them my mental health would have declined" (CLP1)</p> <p>"Mental health is important to me. As a family we are the pillars, the foundation that keeps our family going. If I don't take care of my mental health, then how am I going to look after my family" (CLP2)</p> <p>"Not to be depressed. I'm having loads of hassle with my neighbours, St Leger are evicting me, and I have no one come to see me" (CLP5)</p> <p>"Mental health is important to a good life" (CLP10)</p> <p>"My mental health" (CLP13)</p>
Environment	<p>"It's quiet where I live" (CLP11)</p> <p>"I like what friends of Clay Lane are doing. Having an allotment would be nice. The park would be good if it had a sign. It's good because we call it a secret park. Lighting would be good for kids to play in the winter" (CLP5)</p> <p>"Path along Sandall Park to help people with prams be able to get from Clay Lane to the path" (CLP9)</p>

### Doncaster Talks

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



#### Like

- Close and easy access to services and amenities
- Lots of nice parks nearby
- Friendly community
- Good transport links

#### Improve

- Clean up litter and dog fouling
- ASB
- Less crime, more police presence
- More events and leisure facilities

#### Focus

- More for young people
- Litter and bin collection
- More police patrols – less crime

## Community Investment

Over the last 3 years there has been £2.42 million of investment into the Central Locality from Public Health and partnerships. This investment has been successfully applied for by partners and VCFS groups. The top 3 areas of funding spend has gone to support Youth Activities (£348,604), Community Engagement employment (£287,915) and Mental Health (£234,312).

The top 3 areas of spending in this ward are: All age Mental Health (£80,000), Employability Skills (£65,000) and Project resources (£46,899)

## Locality Plan

Locality plans look at how we can together to strengthen communities and improve the lives and opportunities for residents living there. The Central Locality Plan has been developed in conjunction with residents and sets out what will be done to improve the community over the next 12 months.



Figure 22. Community insights from Doncaster Locality plans

## 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.

## Appendix

### Well Doncaster Annual reports

Well Doncaster Approach: <https://youtu.be/e1RKOZoGI10>

More information about how Well Doncaster has been meeting outcomes and objectives can be found in past and present annual report:

<https://welldoncaster.wordpress.com>

### Census data 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](#)

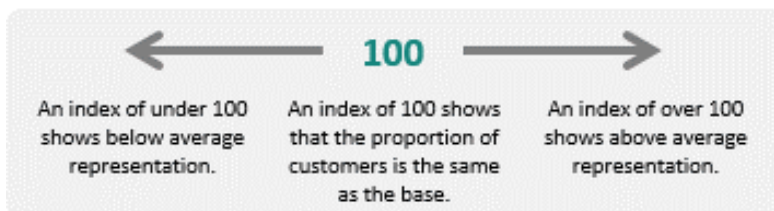
### Acorn profiles

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 under represented.

### Get Doncaster Moving survey

<https://getdoncastermoving.org/uploads/dmbc-phase-1-summary-report-final.pdf?v=1558622409>

### Mosaic data

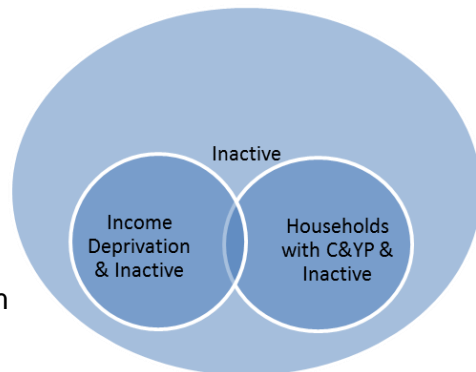
Mosaic Public Sector classifies the UK population into one of 66 types and 15 groups through a detailed and accurate understanding of each citizen's demographics, lifestyles, behaviours and location.

### 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 2022

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

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

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

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