

Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring Community Profile Well Doncaster



Well Doncaster

Community Led Health and Wealth

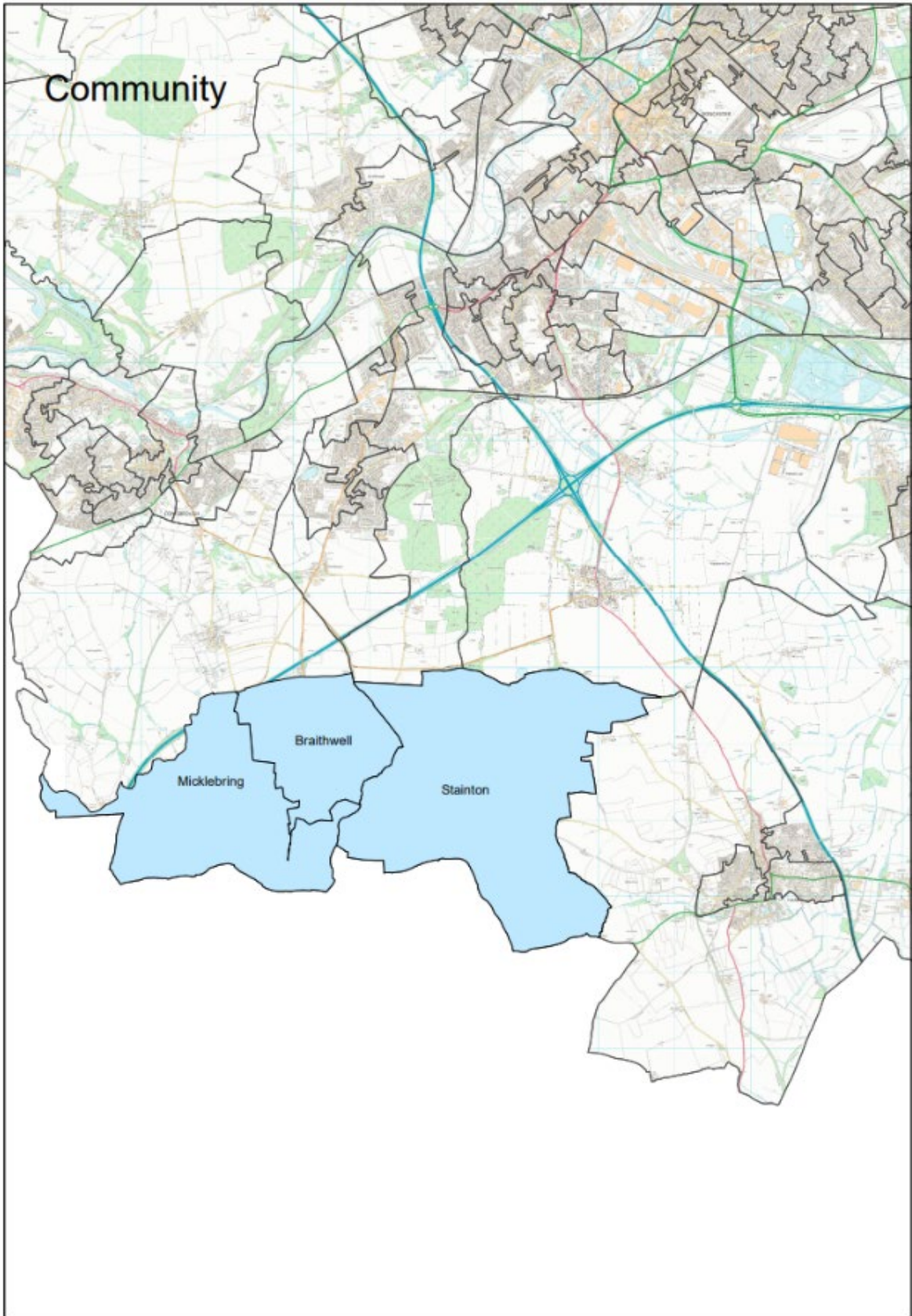
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This Report

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.



Stainton



Almost half of residents aged 16 years and over are economically inactive but 31% have Level 4 qualifications or above



Over half of households are not deprived in any dimension



High prevalence of overweight and obese reception age children in the Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA



Over 80% of residents live in single family households



Almost all residents speak English as their primary language (99.7%)



Low number of inactive households, but low levels of active travel to work

Braithwell



1/3 of residents aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications or above



Half of households in Braithwell are not deprived in any dimension



Almost 80% of residents reported having 'good' or 'very good' health



Over half of housing is owned outright in Braithwell



Over half of residents are aged 50 years and over



Low number of inactive households, but low levels of active travel to work

Micklebring



A high proportion of residents aged 16 years and over have Level 4 qualifications or above (36%)



Over 60% of households in Micklebring are not deprived in any dimension



Almost 90% of residents reported having 'good' or 'very good' health



Only 1% of accommodation is socially rented in Micklebring



Over 20% of households consist of 4 or more people but overoccupancy is not an issue for most households



Low number of inactive households, but low levels of active travel to work

Contents

This Report.....	3
Summary.....	9
Key Health Priorities	10
Assets	11
Asset Maps	11
Business Assets	12
Health Assets.....	14
Community Assets.....	16
Assets in the Community	17
Population Health Management.....	17
Ward Members	21
Health and Wealth.....	22
Deprivation.....	22
Wealth Inequalities.....	25
Food Poverty	26
Fuel Poverty.....	28
Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB)	30
Employment.....	30
Childhood Development.....	34
Childhood Obesity	34
Pupils Lifestyle Survey.....	35
Learner Outcomes	35
Family Hubs.....	36
Health Inequalities	36
Long-Term Health Conditions	36
Causes of Death.....	39
Hospital Admissions	40
Alcohol Intake	42
Smoking.....	43
Life Expectancy	44
Loneliness and Isolation	44
Vulnerable Victims (Stronger Communities)	44
Physical Activity	45
Active Travel	45

Green Spaces and Parks	47
Community Information	48
Population	48
Population Size	48
Age Profile	48
Ethnicity and Language	51
Housing	53
St Leger Housing	55
Household Characteristics	55
Crime/ Antisocial Behaviour	57
Community Insight.....	58
Appreciative Inquiry	58
Doncaster Talks	58
Locality Plan	59
Community Investment	60
Appendix	61
Well Doncaster Annual reports	61
Census data 2021	61
Public Health Data	61
Acorn profiles	61
Get Doncaster Moving survey.....	62
Mosaic data.....	62
Pupil Lifestyle Survey 2022.....	63
Power BI – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.....	63

Summary

Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring are villages that are part of the Tickhill and Wadworth (sometimes referred to as Wadsworth) ward which also consists of Loversall, Wadworth, Woodfield Plantation, and Tickhill. The latter communities have been covered in other community profiles. These villages are situated south/south-west of the City centre. The ward has a population of approximately 11,200 (ONS, 2021). Tickhill and Wadworth ward consists of 2 Middle-layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs): Tickhill and Wadworth, and Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton, the latter of which covers Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring. There is also one Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) covering these communities, namely Braithwell LSOA (E01007613).

There are relatively low levels of deprivation and fuel poverty in Tickhill and Wadworth ward and in the Braithwell LSOA, as well as a low rate of long-term unemployment. There are no food banks in the ward. This ward has had over £70,000 of community investment to date. Life expectancy in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward is the second highest for men and fourth highest for women across Doncaster's wards. There is a low prevalence of childhood (year 6) and adult obesity in the ward and at MSOA level. However, levels of overweight/obesity at reception age are higher than that of Doncaster. In the ward, rates of breast, colorectal, and lung cancer are lower than across Doncaster. However, incidence of prostate cancer is higher. The emergency hospital admission ratio for stroke in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA is the lowest across all of Doncaster's MSOAs. Premature mortality is also lower in Tickhill and Wadworth ward than across Doncaster, along with deaths under 75 from causes considered preventable, deaths from all cancer, and deaths from circulatory diseases.

Stainton: Stainton has a population size of approximately 300 people (ONS, 2021). Over half of residents are 50 years and over and a 1/4 aged 19 years and under. The most common age group are 15-19-year-olds. Stainton has a predominantly male and white British population. Over half of households are not deprived in any dimension. Despite a high proportion of economically inactive residents (46%), 1/3 of whom have never worked, a high percentage of residents have level 4 qualifications and above. Over 80% of residents have reported having 'very good health' or 'good health'. There are a low number of inactive households, but a low proportion of residents travelling by active methods to work. Accommodation in this Stainton is solely whole houses or bungalows; 45% are owned outright.

Braithwell: Braithwell has a population size of approximately 850 people (ONS, 2021), with over half of residents aged 50 years and over. The population is predominantly white British and almost 100% of residents speak English as their first language. Almost half of households are not deprived in any dimension. Whilst 45% of residents are economically inactive, almost 1/3 have level 4 qualifications and above. This may reflect the high proportion of retirement-age residents in the community. For children in the community, there has been high GCSE attainment and achievements at key stage 2. Nearly 80% of residents report having 'very good health' or 'good health', yet there is a higher proportion of residents reporting 'bad health' in Braithwell than observed at ward level. There are a low number of inactive households,

but a low proportion of residents travelling by active methods to work. Most accommodation is whole houses or bungalows, and half are owned outright by residents.

Micklebring: Micklebring has a population size of approximately 250 people (ONS, 2021). Just under half of residents are over 50 years of age and over 1/5 are aged 19 years and over. The population is predominantly white British. There are low levels of household deprivation in Micklebring, with over 60% of households not deprived in any dimension. Most residents are economically active and in employment and over 36% of residents have level 4 qualifications and above. Almost 90% of residents report having 'very good' or 'good health'. There are a low number of inactive households in Stainton, but a low proportion of residents travelling by active methods to work. Almost all accommodation is whole houses or bungalows, and the majority is owned outright. The proportion of socially renting households is particularly low in this community. Over 20% of residents live in households consisting of 4 or more people, but levels of overoccupancy are low in the community.

Key Health Priorities

- High incidence of prostate cancer in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward
- Low proportion of residents travelling by active methods to work in all three communities
- High prevalence of overweight/obesity at reception age in this MSOA
- Stainton and Braithwell have high proportions of residents aged 50 years and over and a high level of economic inactivity

Assets

Well Doncaster use a community centred approach which allows investment in supporting, working with, and empowering communities to facilitate a healthy community. The voice and role of our communities and taking a strength/assets-based approach to work with individuals, families and communities is crucial to the achievement of our overall vision. It is recognised that work is needed in the community to expand the understanding of who, how and what is accessed in the area. Greater knowledge of the identity of each community/ward will allow a more appropriate and effective response to community needs.

Asset Maps

The maps below illustrate the different types of assets found in 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

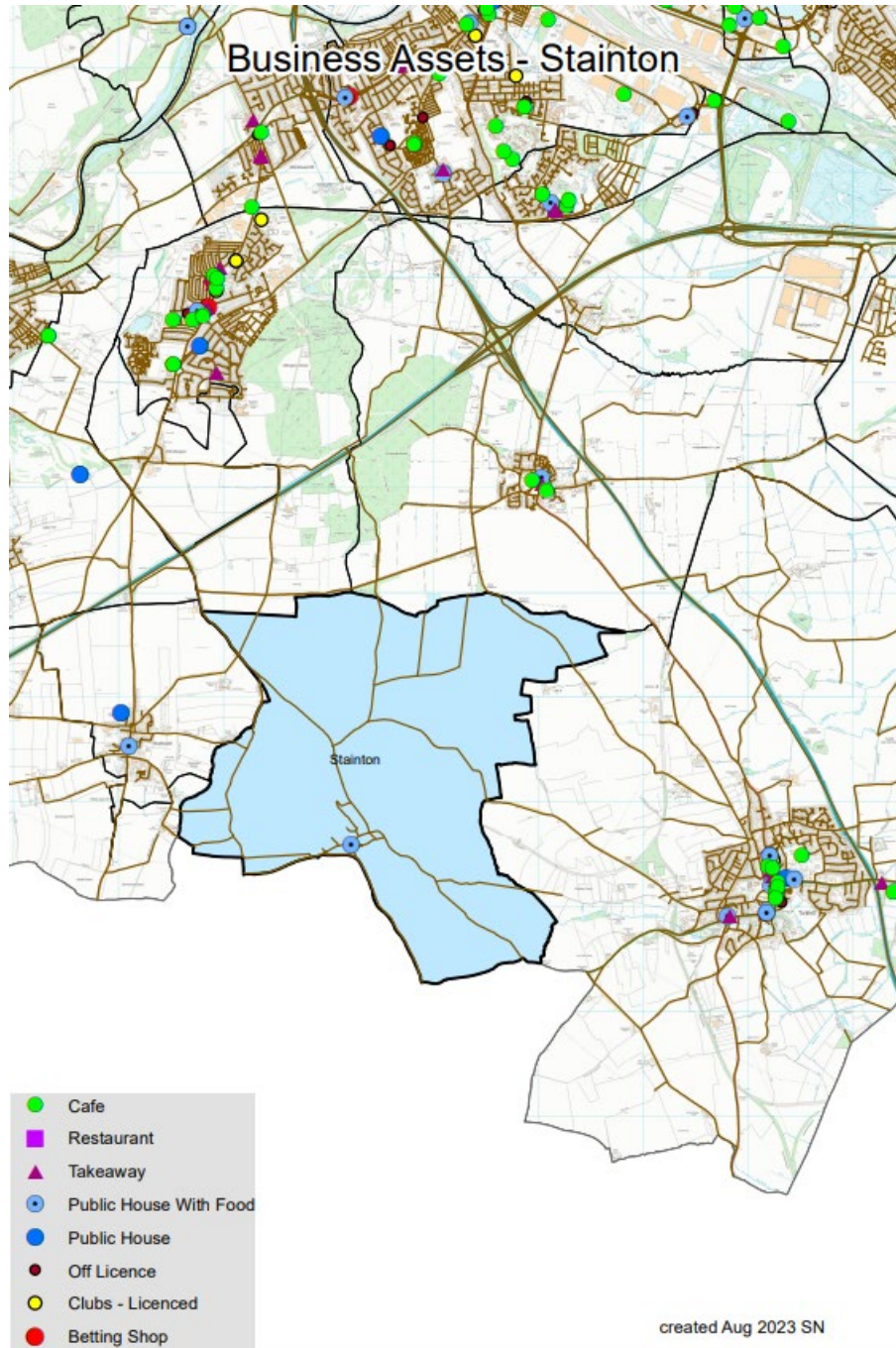


Figure 1. Business assets in Stainton

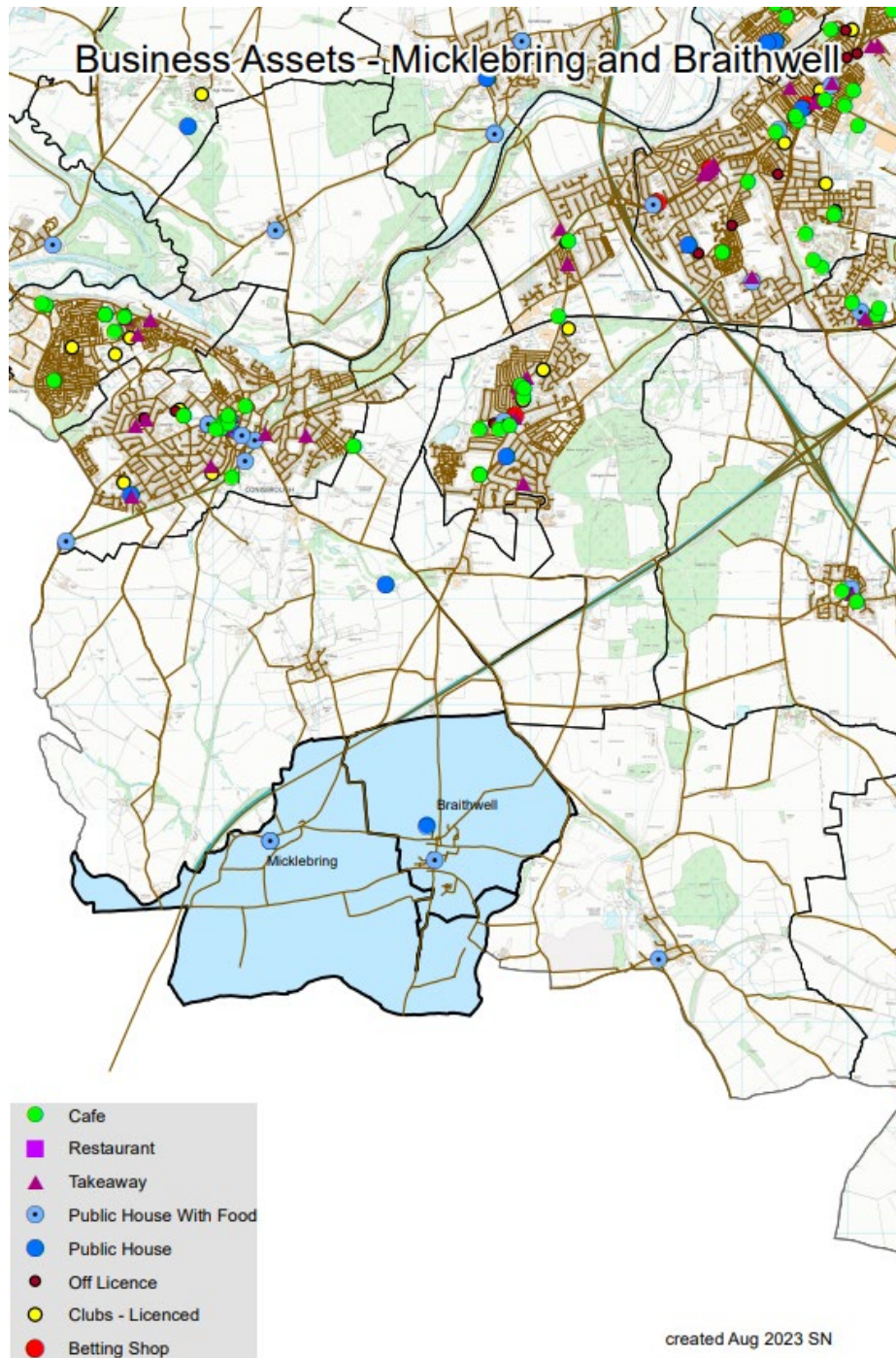


Figure 2. Business assets in Braithwell and Micklebring

Health Assets

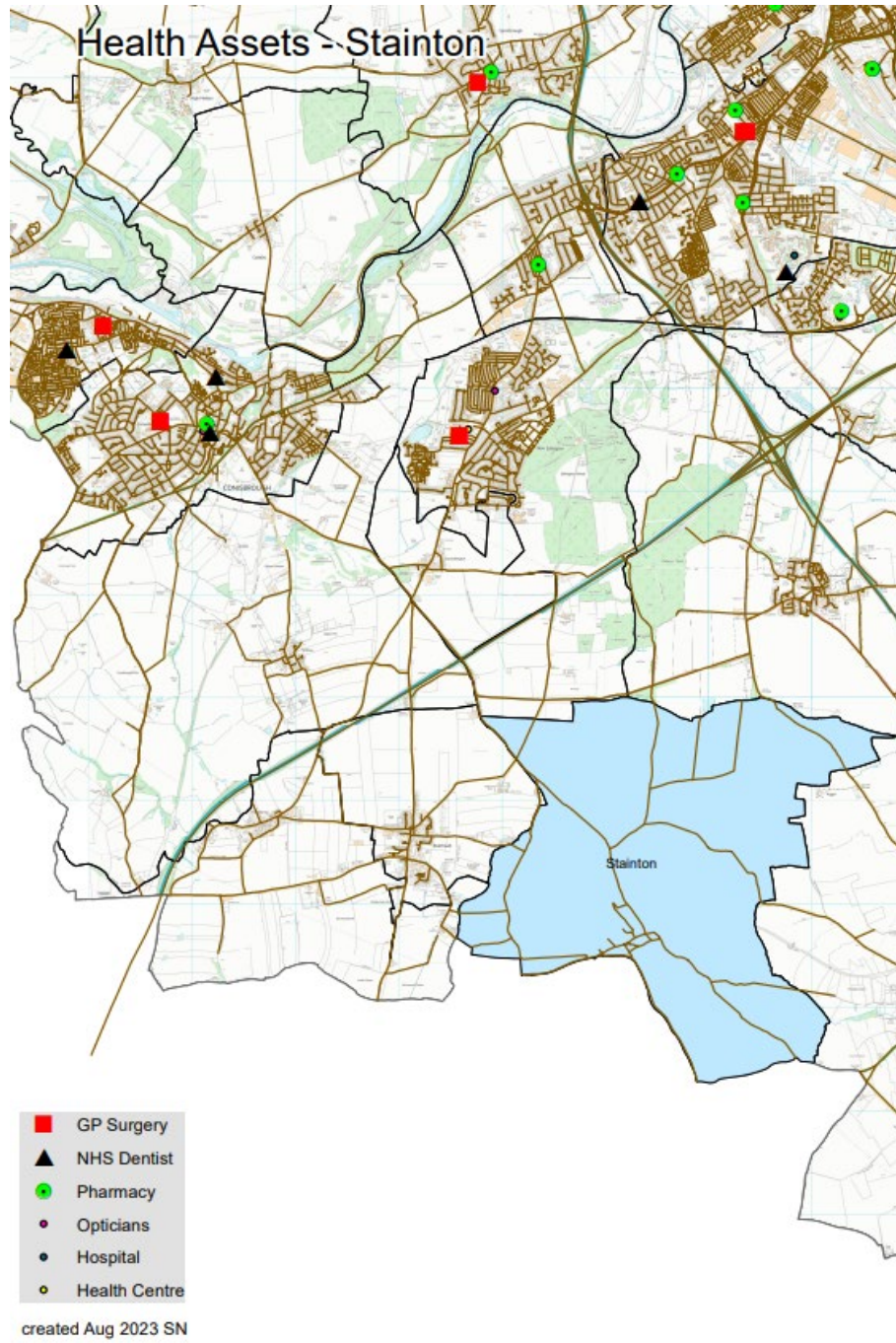


Figure 3. Health assets in Stainton

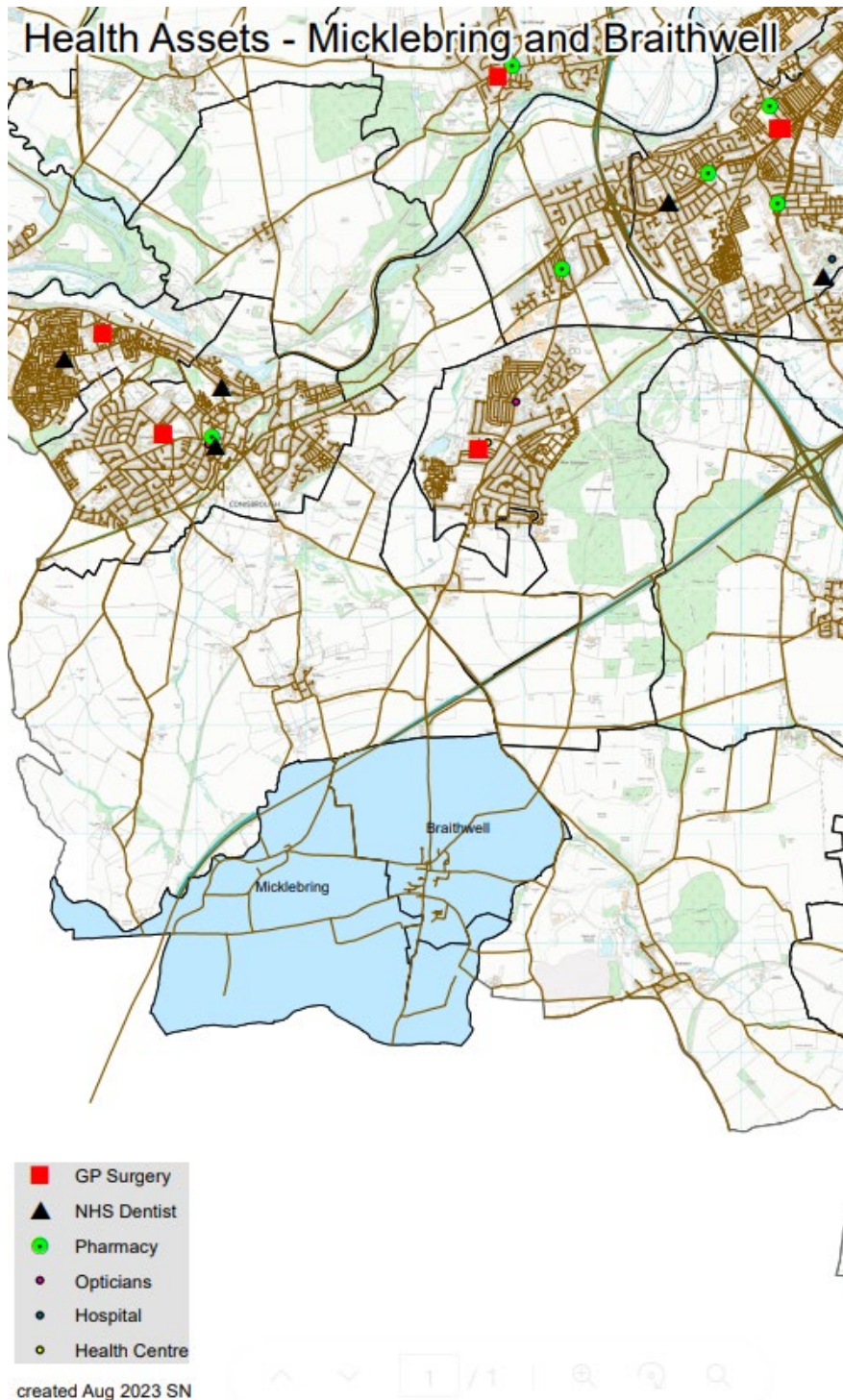


Figure 4. Health assets in Braithwell and Micklebring

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

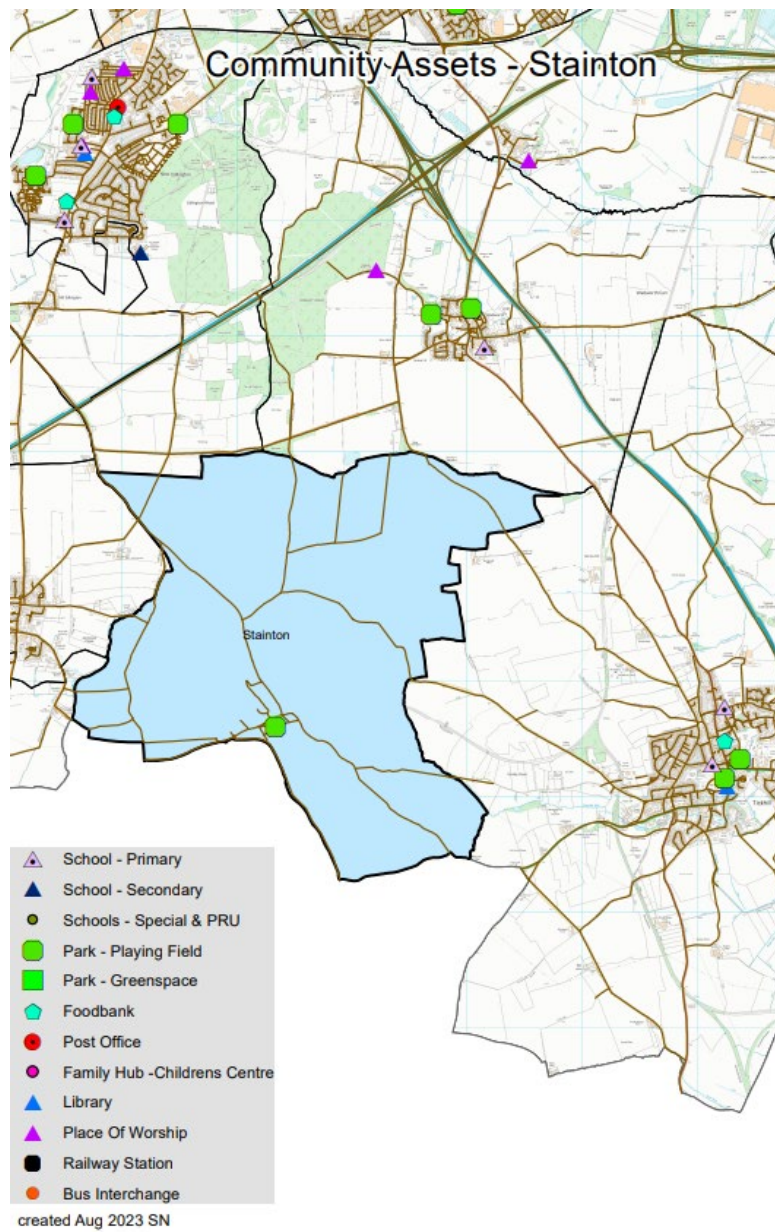


Figure 5. Community assets in Stainton

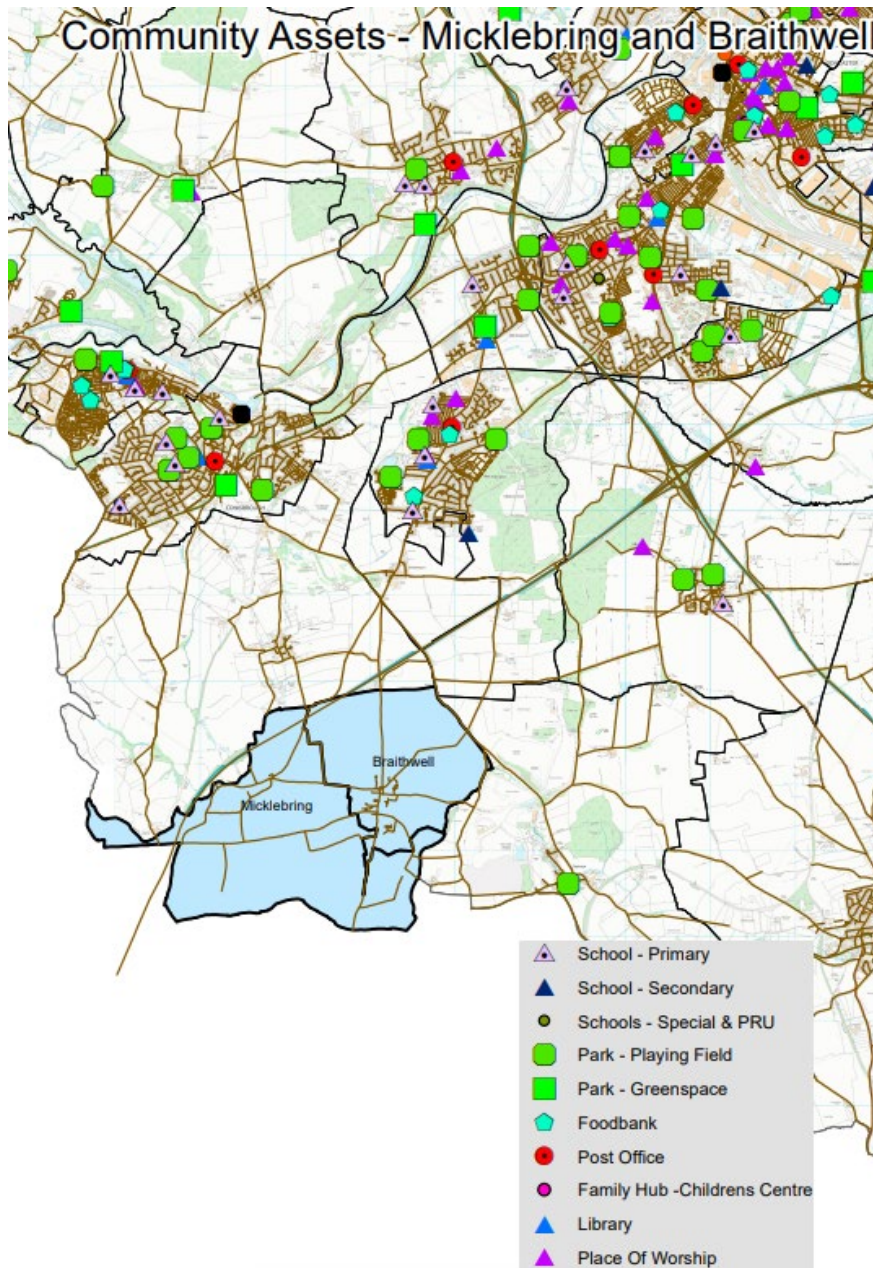
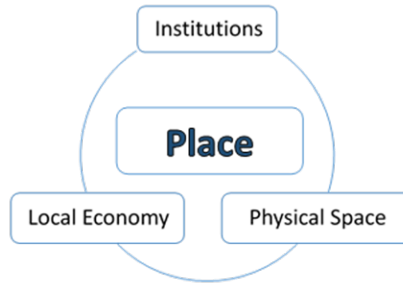


Figure 6. Community assets in Braithwell and Micklebring

Assets in the Community

Population Health Management

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		
<p>Health/Care Services:</p> <p>Places of Worship: Church of St Winifred</p> <p>Education:</p>	<p>Parks: Playing field and Park</p> <p>Public service buildings: Stainton Village Hall</p> <p>Leisure:</p> <p>Physical Activity/Sports:</p> <p>Heritage:</p> <p>Carparks:</p>	<p>Shops:</p> <p>Food/Beverage: The Three Tuns</p> <p>Other: Tarmac Maltby Blocks Plant (construction company) Philip Watkins Agricultural Machinery Caroline Watkins Garden Design and landscaping Watkins T E & Sons (farm)</p>
Braithwell		
<p>Health/Care Services:</p> <p>Places of Worship: St James' Church</p> <p>Education: Braithwell Community School</p>	<p>Parks: The Ruddle Centre's playing field</p> <p>Public service buildings:</p> <p>Leisure, Physical Activity/Sports: The Ruddle Centre – local community centre with village bowling green and clubhouse The Master's House</p> <p>Heritage: Norman Cross (heritage landmark)</p> <p>Carparks:</p>	<p>Shops: Braithwell Nurseries Mysticum Luna (jewellery designer) Braithwell Post Office</p> <p>Food/Beverage: The Butchers Arms Happy Friday Treats (bakery) CAMRIENNE Cocktail Bar The Towbar Mobile Bar</p> <p>Other: G C Custom Printing Cleopatra Aesthetics (beauty salon) CB Nails Whinfrey Briggs accountant</p>

		Sole2soul Reflexology Dooneys (hairdresser) Tazzer Group (cleaning service) Yearley E M & D G farm C Cooper Farm The Green Toilet Company Nichols Sign makers
Micklebring		
Health/Care Services: Places of Worship: Education:	Parks: Public service buildings: Leisure: Physical Activity/Sports: Heritage: Millennium Viewpoint (historical landmark) Carparks:	Shops: Food/Beverage: Grazing Harts Other: Autoflair car body shop Well Farm



Individuals (Key Individuals within the community)	Associations Local Groups/Clubs
Stainton	
Ward Members: Councillor Nigel Cannings Councillor Martin Greenhalgh Community Members: Stainton Parish Council (covers Stainton, Wilsic, and Lambcote): Cllr Sarah Brown, Cllr David Barratt, Cllr Ivor Watkins, Cllr Kate Watkins, Cllrs Nick Walsham, Di Hoyes (Parish Clerk)	Support: Physical Activity/Sports: Community groups:

Rev. Canon Paul Richardson	
Well Doncaster Officers	
Braithwell	
<p>Ward Members: Councillor Nigel Cannings Councillor Martin Greenhalgh</p> <p>Community Members: Parish Council (Braithwell with Micklebring): Cllr Michael Addenbrooke, Cllr John Parkes, Cllr Richard Pawson, Cllr Anne Sharman, Cllr Elizabeth Spencer, Diane Hoyes (Clerk)</p> <p>Well Doncaster Officers</p>	<p>Support:</p> <p>Physical Activity/Sports: Butchers Arms football team</p> <p>Community groups: 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</p>
Micklebring	
<p>Ward Members: Councillor Nigel Cannings Councillor Martin Greenhalgh</p> <p>Community Members: Parish Council (Braithwell with Micklebring): Cllr Michael Addenbrooke, Cllr John Parkes, Cllr Richard Pawson, Cllr Anne Sharman, Cllr Elizabeth Spencer, Diane Hoyes (Clerk)</p> <p>Well Doncaster Officers</p>	<p>Support:</p> <p>Physical Activity/Sports:</p> <p>Community groups: Phoenix Model Flying Club, Rotherham Braithwell, Micklebring & Clifton History & Heraldry Group</p>

Ward Members

The Tickhill and Wadworth ward has two ward Councillors. The local elected representatives are [Councillor Nigel Cannings](#) and [Councillor Martin Greenhalgh](#).

They can be contacted as follows:



Councillor Nigel
Cannings

Tickhill and
Wadworth
Conservative

martin.greenhalgh@doncaster.gov.uk



Councillor Martin
Greenhalgh

Tickhill and
Wadworth
Conservative

nigel.cannings@doncaster.gov.uk

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.

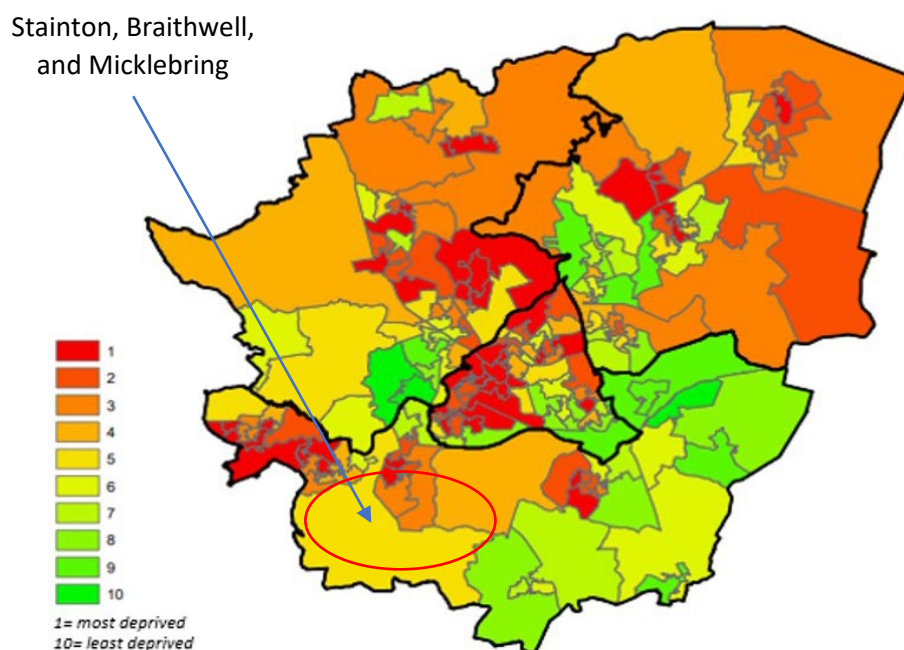


Figure 4. Deprivation deciles across Doncaster by LSOA (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission, 2019).

Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring are all in deprivation decile 5, which is towards the higher end of the deprivation scale (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission).

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 (Figure below; ONS, 2021). Just 1.5% of households are deprived in 3 or more dimensions, which is considerably lower than the 4.8% reported for Doncaster.

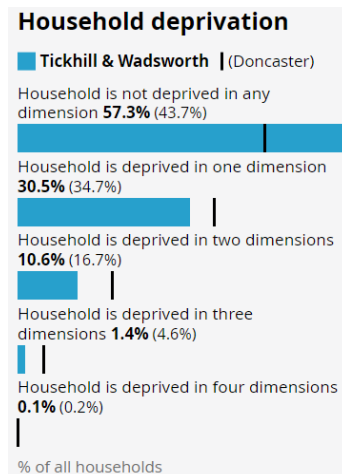


Figure 5. Household deprivation in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)

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.

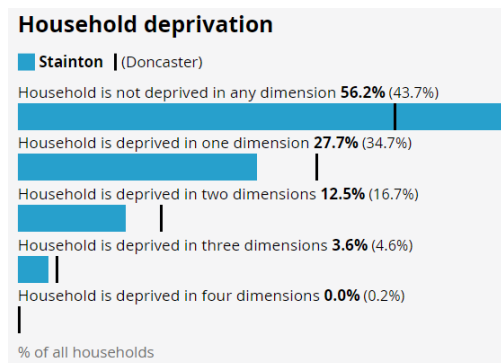


Figure 6. Household deprivation in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

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).

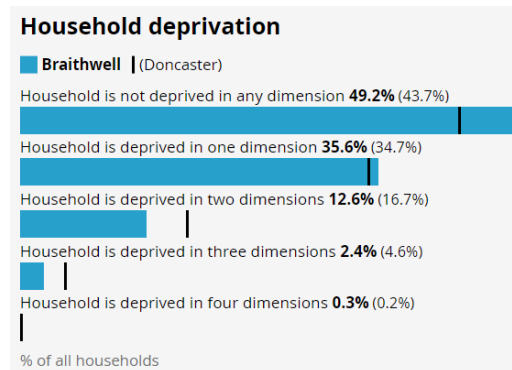


Figure 7. Household deprivation in Braithwell

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 (see figure below; ONS, 2021). Only 1% of households in this village are deprived in three or more dimensions.

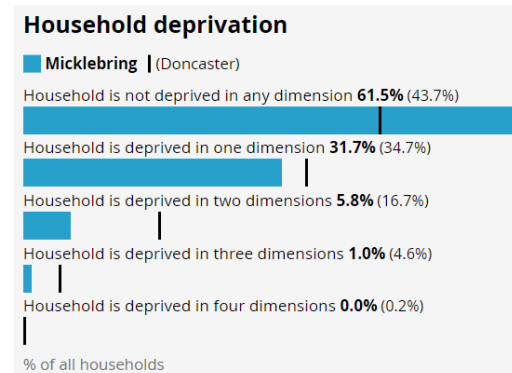


Figure 8. Household deprivation in Micklebring

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score for Tickhill and Wadworth ward is 14.3, lower than the overall scores for Doncaster (30.3) and England (21.7), indicating lower levels of deprivation in this area (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 2019). Braithwell, Micklebring, and Stainton have an IMD score of 17.905 and are ranked 59 out of all 88 of Doncaster’s communities, indicating that they are less deprived communities in the City.

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

As the figure below shows, several income-specific indicators of deprivation, namely income deprivation, child poverty, and older people in poverty, are all significantly better in Tickhill and Wadworth ward than in England and are lower than across Doncaster (Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 2019). Income deprivation in Tickhill and Wadworth ward has been reported at 7.2% compared with 16.6% across Doncaster (see figure below). Income deprivation affects 8.5% of children (child poverty) and 8.9% of older people (older people in poverty); across Doncaster, these have been reported at 22.7% and 15.9%, respectively. At an MSOA level, income deprivation affects 9.8% of the population in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton; 14.3% of children (child poverty) and 9.9% of older people (older people in poverty).

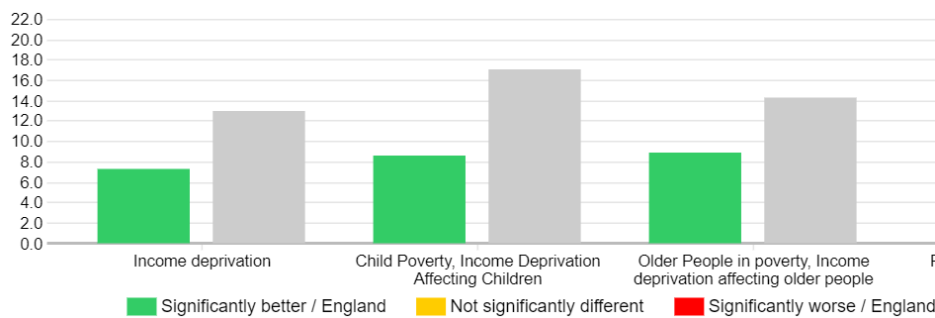


Figure 7. Deprivation indicators (2019) in Tickhill and Wadworth ward, reported as % of population. Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government 2019, Office for National Statistics, (ONS) 2014

At a ward level, of the working age population in Tickhill and Wadworth 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.

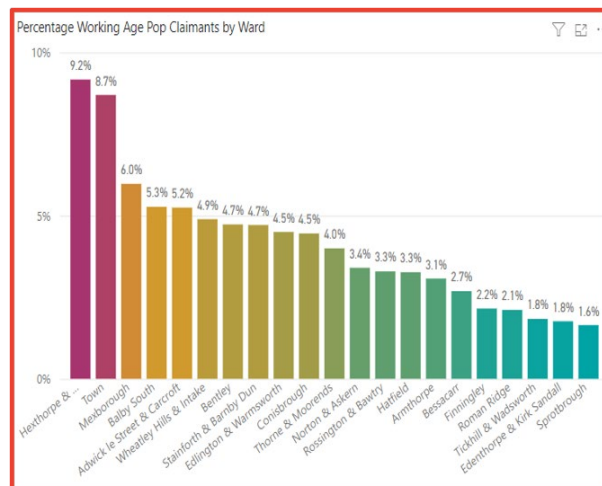


Figure 8. The percentage of working age population claimants by ward in Doncaster (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission, 2020)

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 9. Top 10 LSOAs by lowest percentage population claimants (Power BI, 2022)

Food Poverty

Out of the 31 foodbanks across Doncaster, there are 5 food banks in the South locality (equivalent to 23.7% of the foodbanks across Doncaster), namely Mexborough Food Bank (Food Aware), Arks and Crafts Food Train, Helping Hands, ECO, and Denaby Main Primary Academy Community Hub. However, none of these are situated in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward; the nearest foodbank to this ward is in New Rossington. Data on the support provided by foodbanks and the reasons residents are accessing the service is provided by foodbanks monthly.

The number of children and adults supported by foodbanks in the South of Doncaster are displayed in the figure below. Please note that data is not available for September 2022, December 2022, May 2023, and July 2023. Since April 2022, an average of 67 adults and 35 children per month have been supported by foodbanks in the South. However, increments in the number of residents being supported were observed in April 2023 (139 adults and 27 children) and August 2023 (190 adults and 154 children); the latter occurring during the school summer holidays.

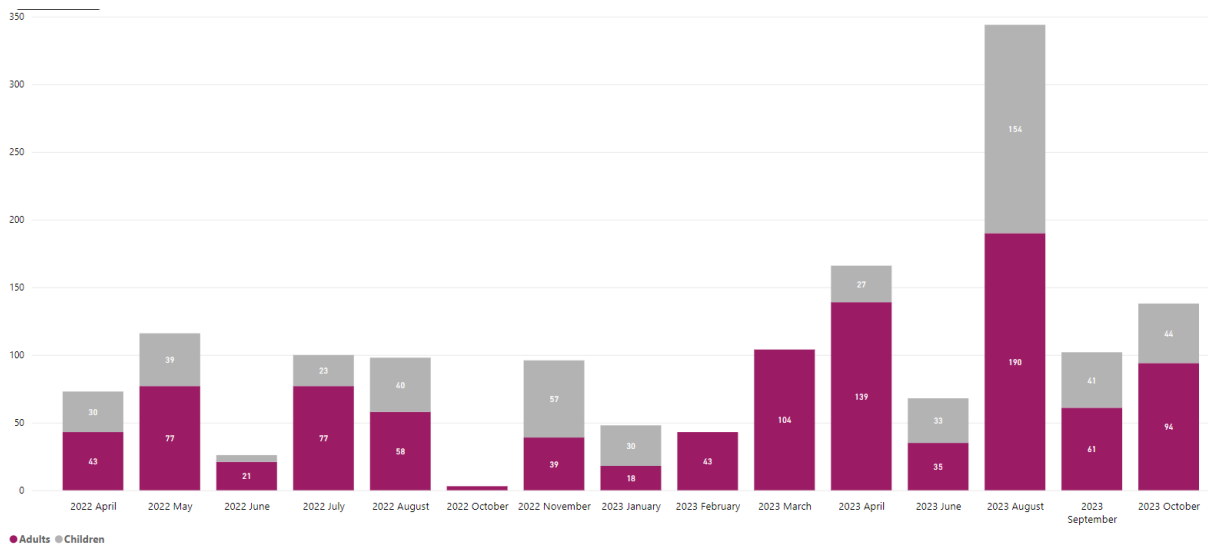


Figure 10. Number of adults and children supported each month by South locality foodbanks

The figure below shows the distribution of household types (couples, families, single parents, and individuals) supported by the foodbanks in the South during this time. The foodbanks have primarily supported families, followed by individuals. However, in August 2022, the foodbanks only supported couples and single parents.

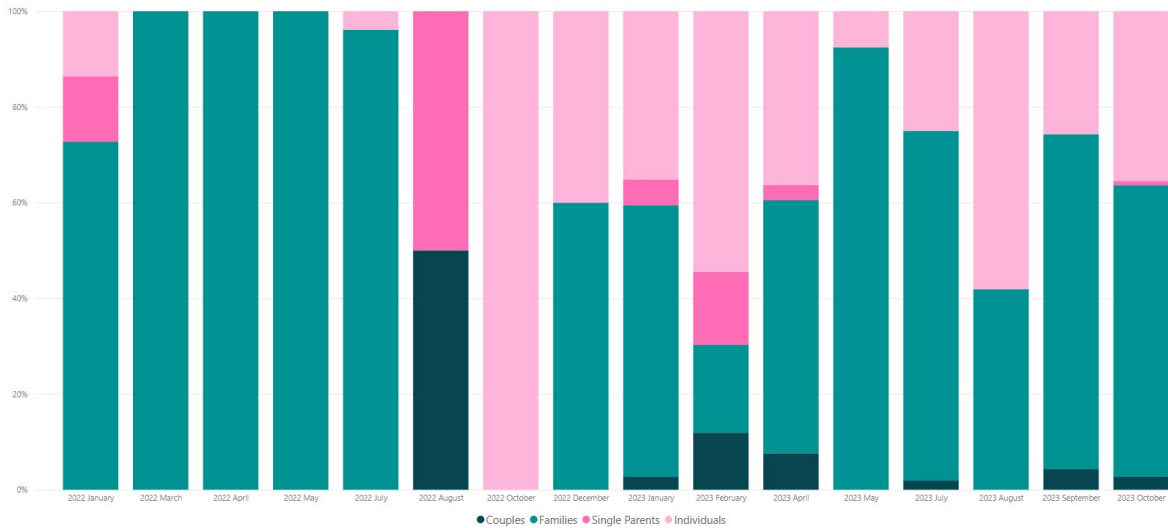


Figure 11. Distribution of household types supported by South locality foodbanks, reported as number of household types per month

Reasons given by residents requiring foodbank support in the South locality are displayed in the figure below. The top three reasons for requiring foodbank support are cost of living, low income, and debt. Other reasons stated are benefit changes and delays, domestic violence, temporary accommodation issues, sickness, children's holiday meals (in line with the school summer holidays), homelessness, no recourse for public funds, family breakdown, and refused short term benefits.

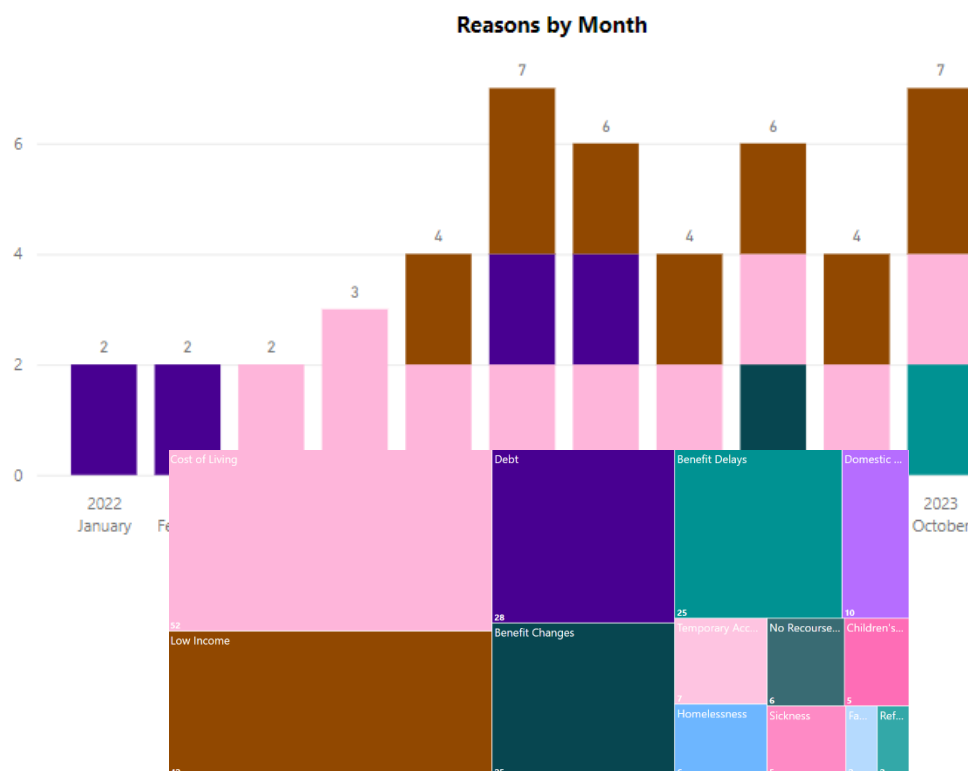


Figure 12. Reasons given by residents for requiring South locality foodbank support

Fuel Poverty

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

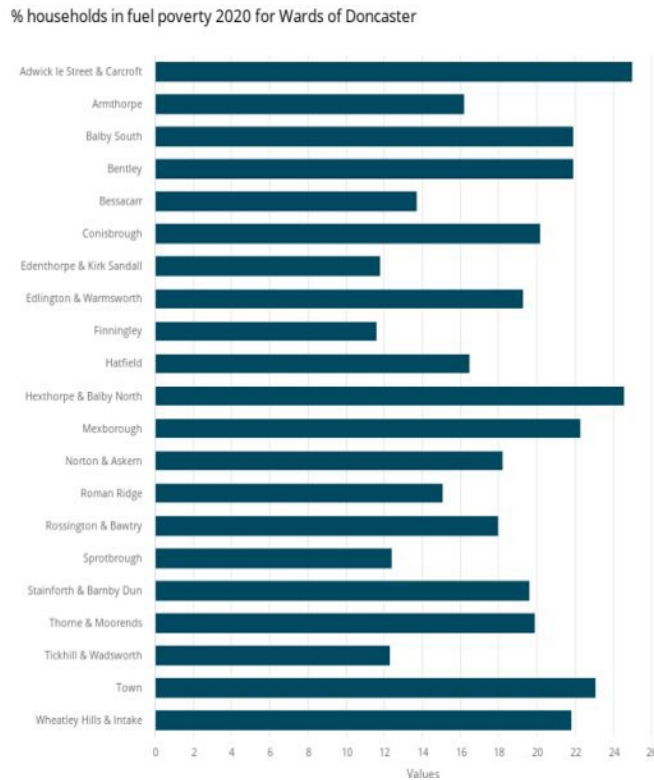


Figure 13. The percentage of households in fuel poverty by ward in Doncaster (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy, 2020)

The table below displays an estimate of the proportion of households experiencing fuel poverty in the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) covering the 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).

Table 1. Proportion of households in fuel poverty by LSOA in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward

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

Citizens Advice Doncaster Borough (CADB)

At a ward level, as of 21st November 2023, there have been a total of 266 new interactions and 11 repeat interactions (out of 57401 across Doncaster) with CADB by 33 residents in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (CADB, 2023). This is equivalent to an average of 8.4 interactions with CADB per resident. These 33 individuals reside across 29 postcodes in the ward. Income gain from these interactions totals £87, 060.

As illustrated in the map below, whilst there have been some interactions with CADB from residents with a Braithwell postcode, there have been no interactions from residents with Micklebring or Stainton postcodes.

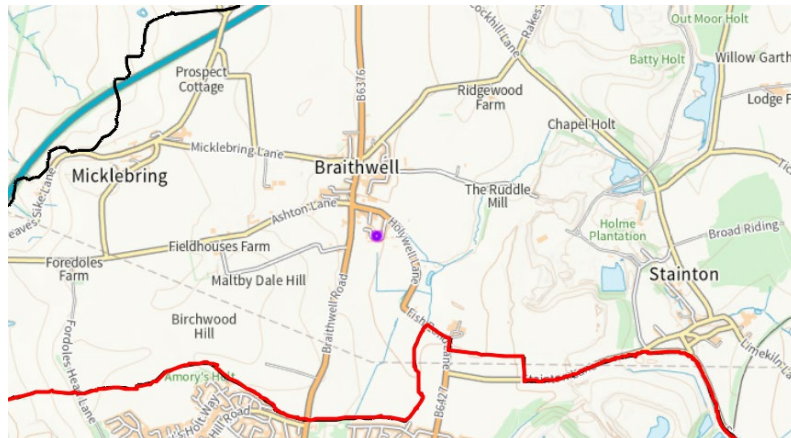


Figure 14. Interactions with CADB in the Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring

Employment

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

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

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

In the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, 2.3% of working age residents are unemployed; this 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 Wadworth 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).

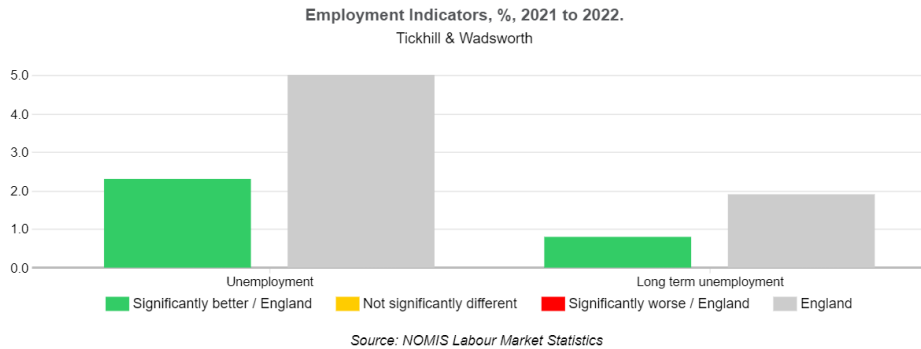


Figure 15. Percentage of residents in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward in unemployment and long-term unemployment

At a community level, almost half of residents aged 16 years and over in Stainton are economically inactive (ONS, 2021; see figure below). 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%).

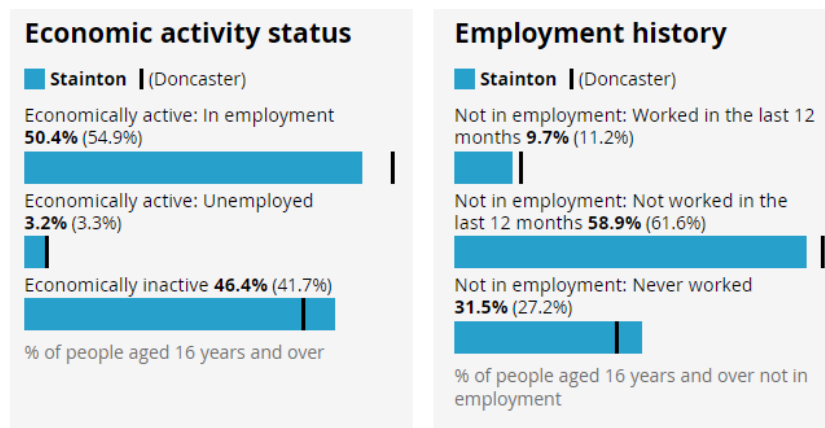


Figure 16 Employment activity status and employment history in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

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%).

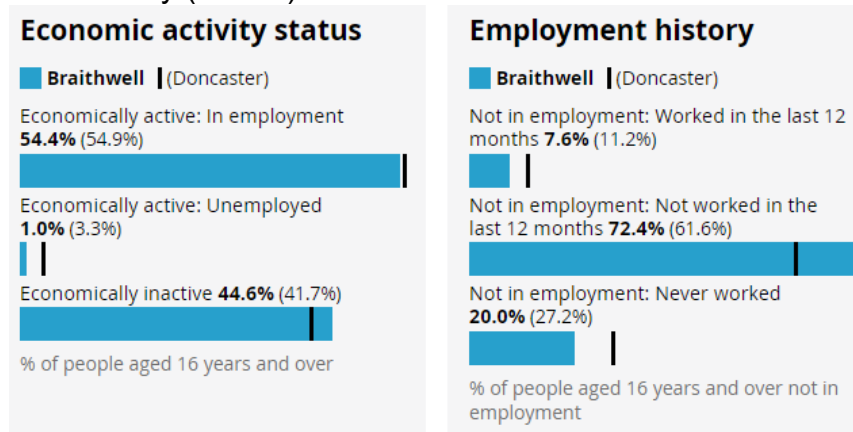


Figure 16 Employment activity status and employment history in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

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%).

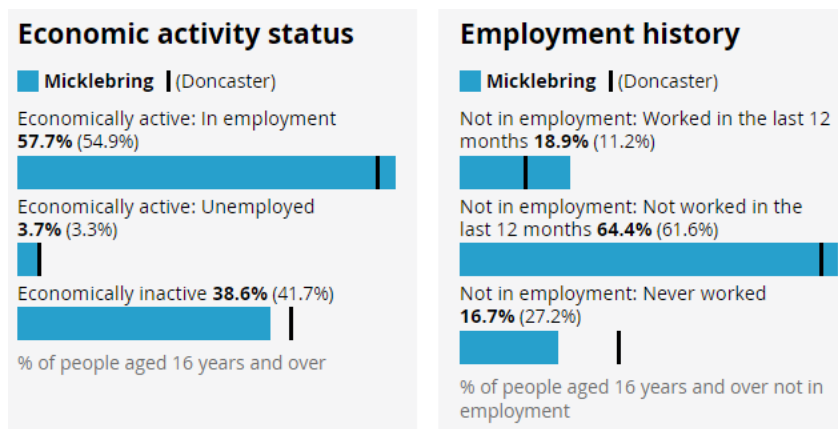


Figure 16 Employment activity status and employment history in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

In the Tickhill and Wadworth 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.

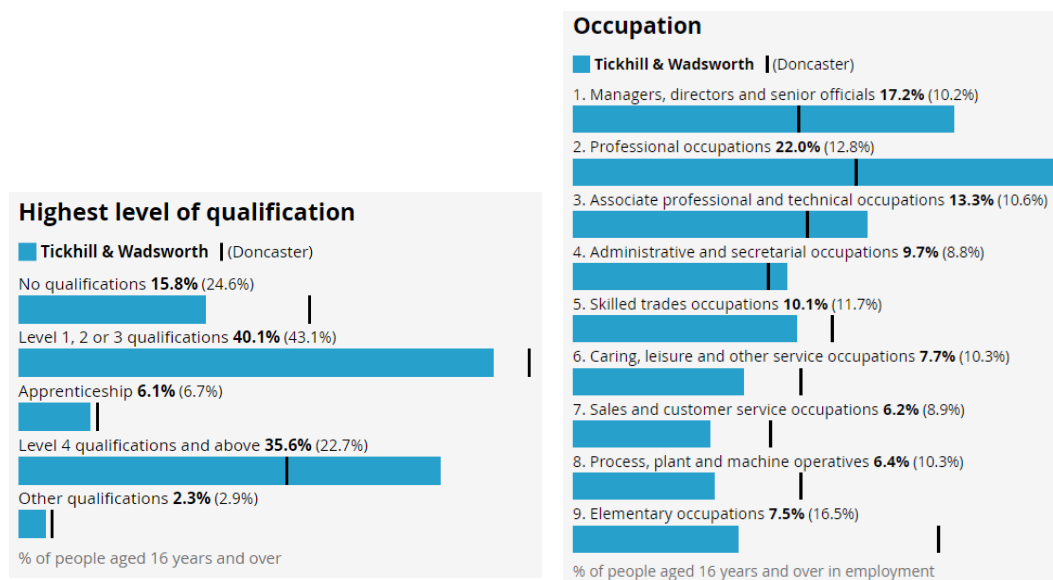


Figure 17. Highest level of qualification and occupation in Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

In Stainton, a higher proportion of residents have no qualifications (23.2%) than observed at ward level (figure below on left). 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 below on right). Additionally, the proportion of residents with apprenticeships is higher than that seen across the ward and in Doncaster at 10%.

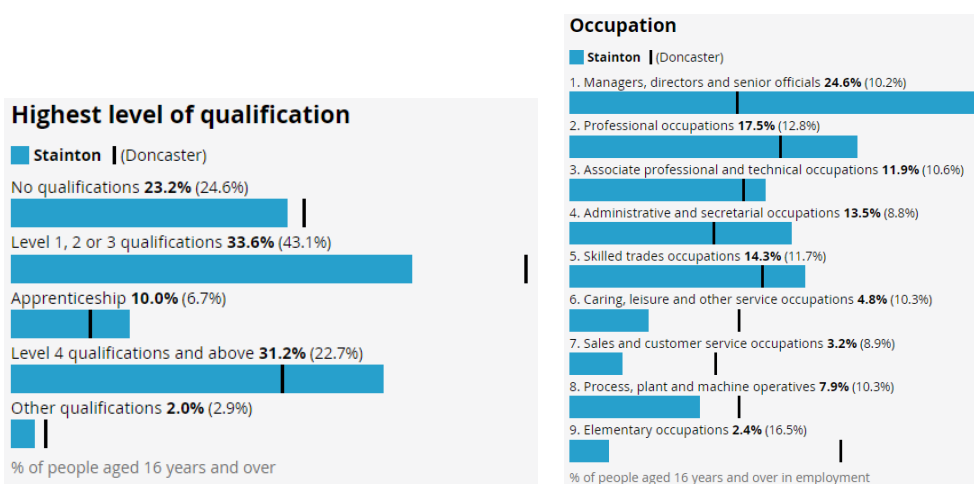


Figure 18. Highest level of qualification and occupations in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

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 below on left). Again, there is a high proportion of residents who are managers, directors, and senior officials (19.5%), or who have other professional occupations (see figure below on right).

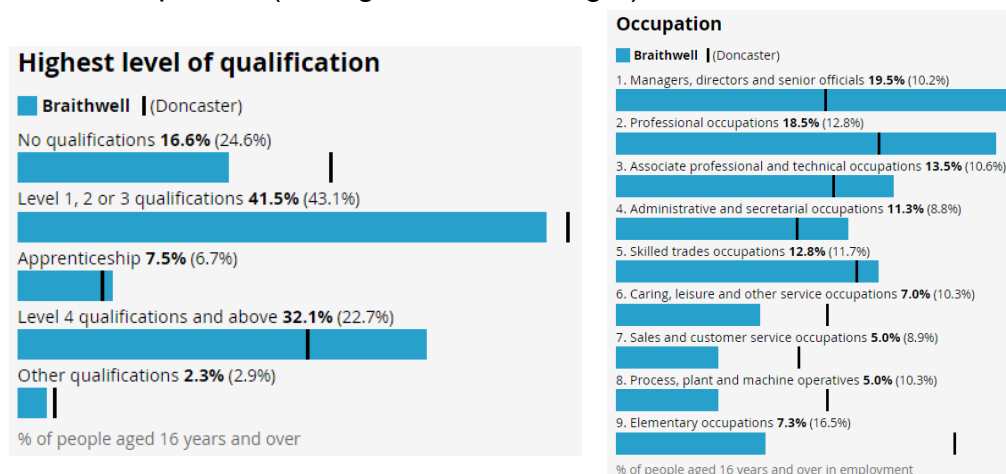


Figure 18. Highest level of qualification and occupations in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

As shown in the figure below on the left, 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 on the right below).

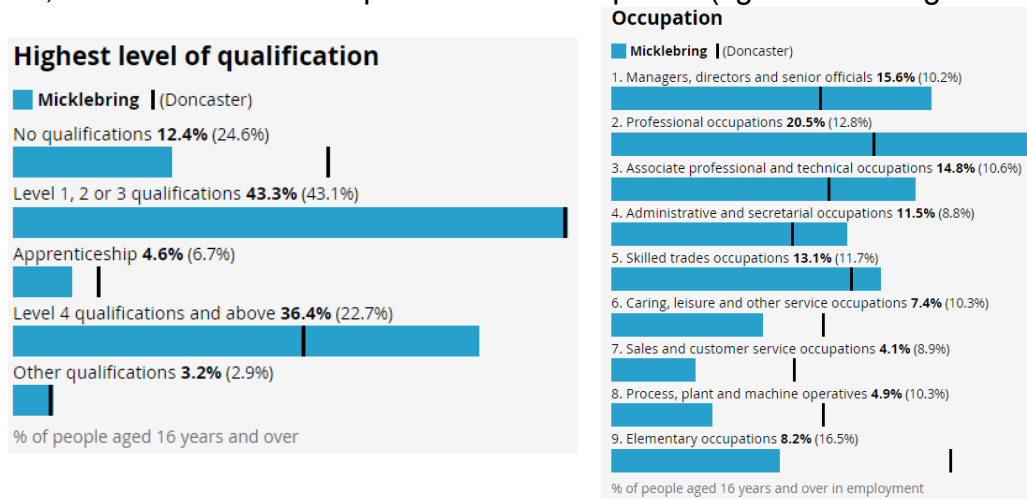


Figure 18. Highest level of qualification and occupations in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

Childhood Development

Childhood Obesity

There is a lower prevalence of overweight and obesity in children in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward than across Doncaster. In reception-aged children, prevalence of overweight (including obesity) and obesity (including severe obesity) in Tickhill and

Wadworth ward are 23.9% and 9.0%, respectively (Figure below; National Child Measurement Programme, 2020). Despite this, in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, 32.3% are overweight (including obesity) and 16.1% have obesity (including severe obesity). These compare with 26.1% (overweight) and 12.2% (obesity) for Doncaster, indicating higher levels of overweight/obesity at reception age in this MSOA.

The prevalence of overweight (including obesity) and obesity (including severe obesity) in year 6 children in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward are 30.4% and 15.9%, respectively. At MSOA level, despite a higher prevalence of overweight/obesity at reception age, 30.4% of year 6 children are overweight (including obesity) and 17.6% have obesity in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, in line with the ward level data. In Doncaster, these have been reported at 38.3% (overweight) and 24.0% (obesity). Furthermore, as shown in the figure below, prevalence of overweight and obesity in year 6 children is significantly better in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward than across England.

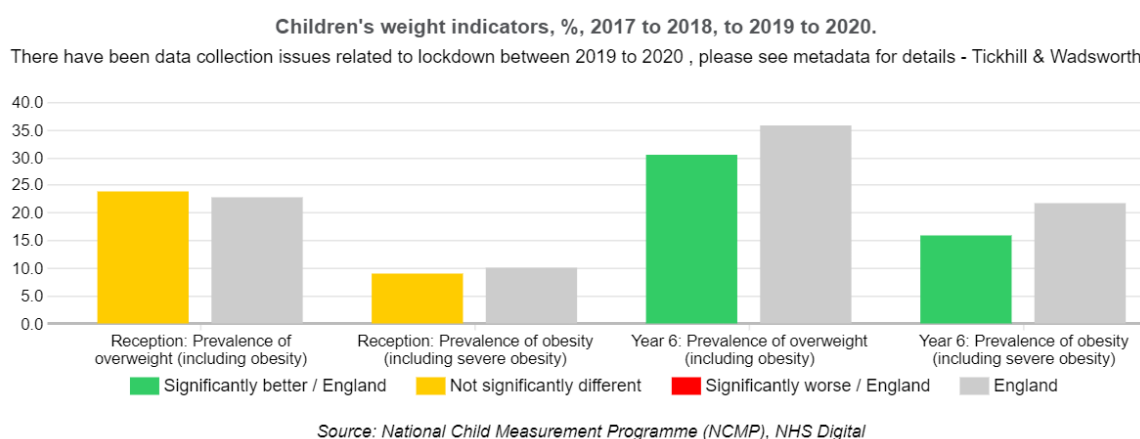


Figure 19. Prevalence of overweight and obesity in children in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (National Child Measurement Programme, 2020)

Pupils Lifestyle Survey

The Doncaster Pupils Lifestyle Survey was re-conducted in the academic year 2021/2022. However, no pupils from the Tickhill and Wadworth ward participated in this and so no data is available at this time. Should pupils from this ward participate in future Pupils Lifestyle Surveys, this section will be updated accordingly.

Learner Outcomes

Learner outcome data is currently only available for Braithwell.

No children have been recorded as receiving Elective Home Education and one recorded as missing education in Braithwell (City of Doncaster Council, 2023).

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 2022, average GCSE

attainment 8 score per pupil (out of 90) was 36.2 in Braithwell. This is lower than both Doncaster overall (45.2) and nationally (48.8) and is a fall of 15.5 from 2019 scores. It is important to note however that average scores were only based on 3 (2022) and 5 (2019) pupils' scores.

In 2023, 100% of pupils ($n = 3$) achieved the expected standard in reading, writing, and mathematics at key stage 2 in Tickhill, an increase of 29% from 2022. This is also considerably higher than the across Doncaster as a whole (55%) and nationally (60%).

Family Hubs

There are three Family Hubs in the South locality of Doncaster, namely Denaby and Conisbrough, Mexborough, and Rossington, but none of these fall into the Tickhill and Wadworth ward. Rossington and Conisbrough are the closest Hubs for Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring residents.

Of the population of children aged 5 years and under living in Tickhill and Wadworth ward, 77% were members of the Family Hub as of 2022-2023. This is slightly lower than the total percentage reported for Doncaster (83%). There is one 'Open Families' in the ward working with the Family Hub i.e., Parent Engagement Workers, Young Carers Practitioners and Family Hub Pathway Workers. Five children aged under 5 years living in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward are receiving targeted support with their development (2022-2023) and twelve eligible children have taken up their two-year funding entitlement.

Health Inequalities

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, 2011). 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 Wadworth ward stated that they had ‘very good health’, higher than the 44.3% recorded for Doncaster (See figure below; ONS, 2021).

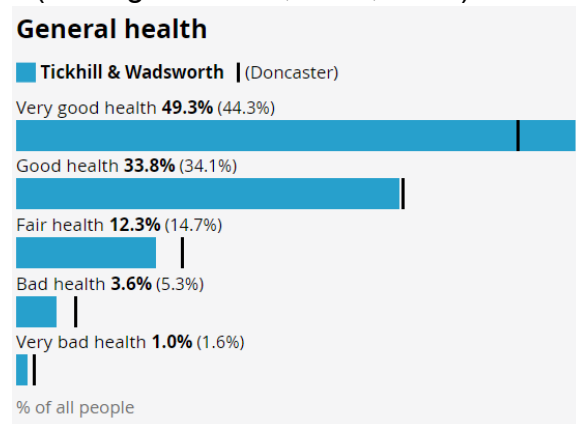


Figure 20. Self-reported health of residents in Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

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.

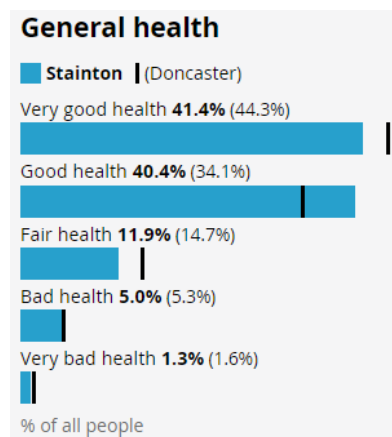


Figure 21. Self-reported health of residents in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

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%).

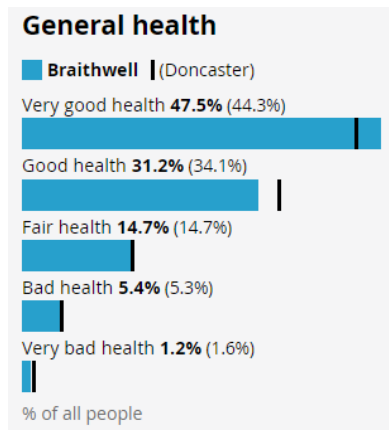


Figure 21. Self-reported health of residents in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

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

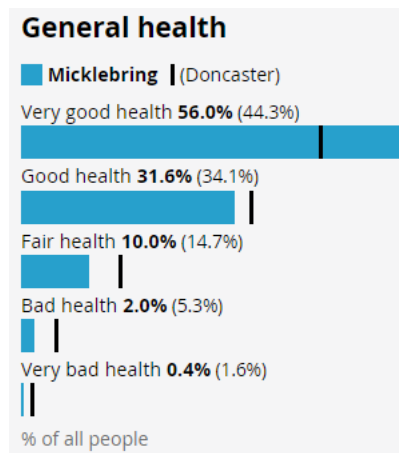
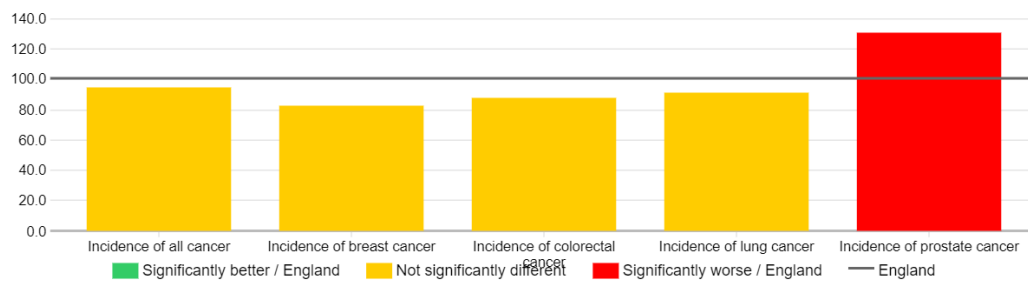


Figure 21. Self-reported health of residents in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

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 below; 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.

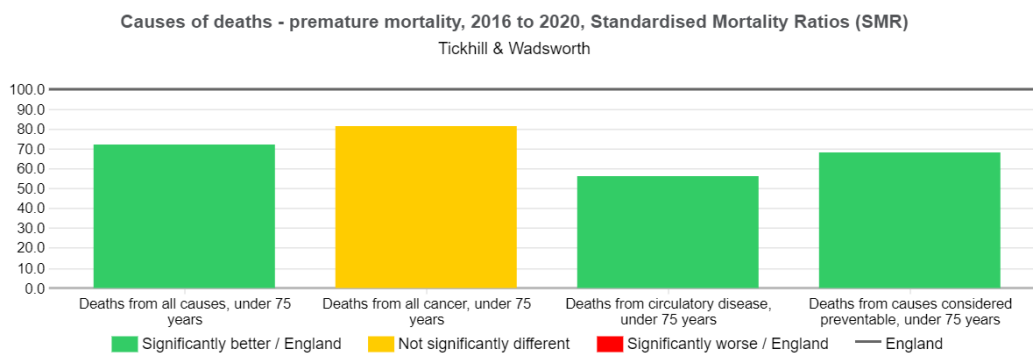


Source: English cancer registration data from the NHS Digital Cancer Analysis System (AV2019 CASREF01), National Statistical Postcode Lookup (May 2021)

Figure 22. Incidence of cancer by type (2015-2019) in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (NHS digital Cancer Analysis System, 2021)

Causes of Death

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 below; 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.



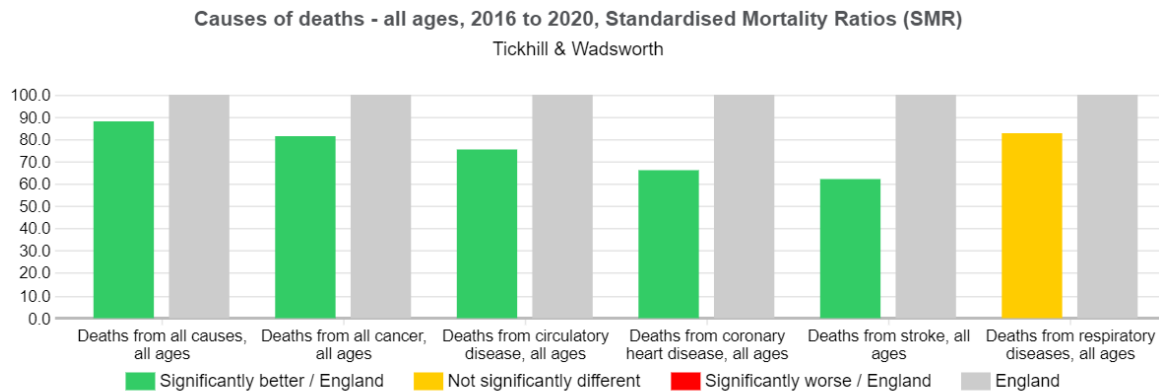
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Annual Mortality Extracts (based on Office for National Statistics source data)

Figure 23. Causes of premature deaths (2016-2020) in the Tickhill and Wadworth 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 Wadworth 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 below).

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.



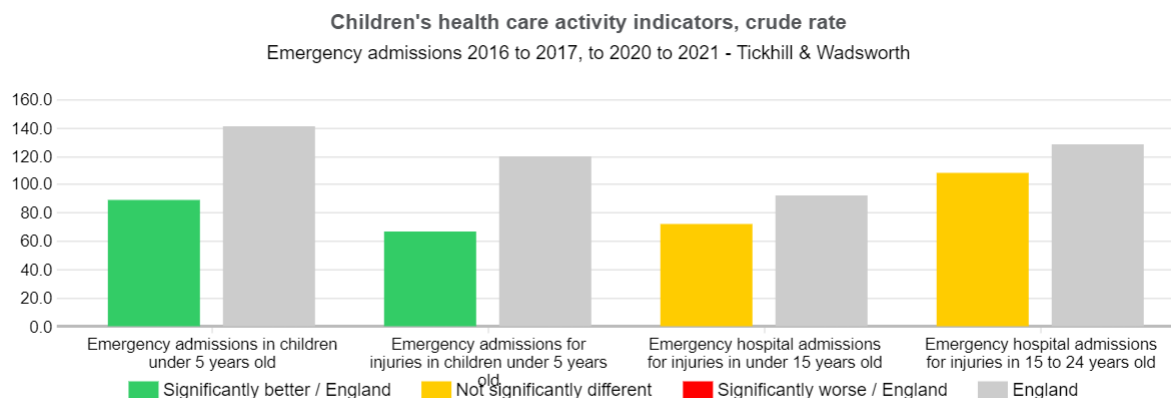
Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, produced from ONS data

Figure 24. Causes of all-ages deaths (2016-2020) in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

Hospital Admissions

The overall rate of emergency hospital admissions in children under 5 years old in Tickhill and Wadworth 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 below; Hospital Episode Statistics NHS Digital, 2021). Similarly, the rate of emergency admissions for injuries in children under 5 years old are also lower in Tickhill and Wadworth 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



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital; Small Area Mid-year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

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 25. Children’s hospital admissions in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

The standardised admission ratio for all-causes emergency hospital admissions in Tickhill and Wadworth 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 Wadworth 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 COPD. Aside from stroke admissions, these ratios are all higher in this MSOA than in the neighbouring Tickhill and Wadworth MSOA. The admission ratio for stroke in Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA is the lowest across all of Doncaster’s MSOAs.

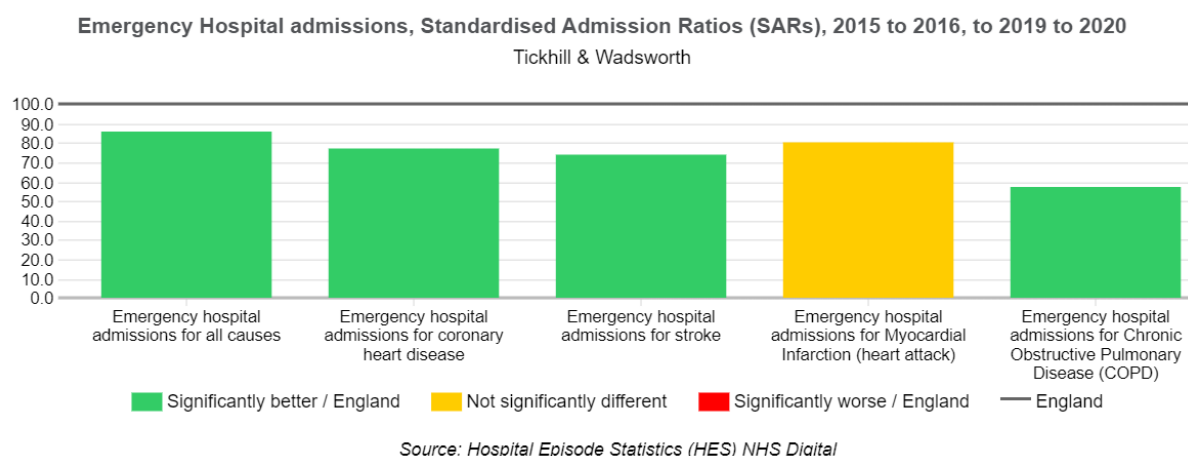
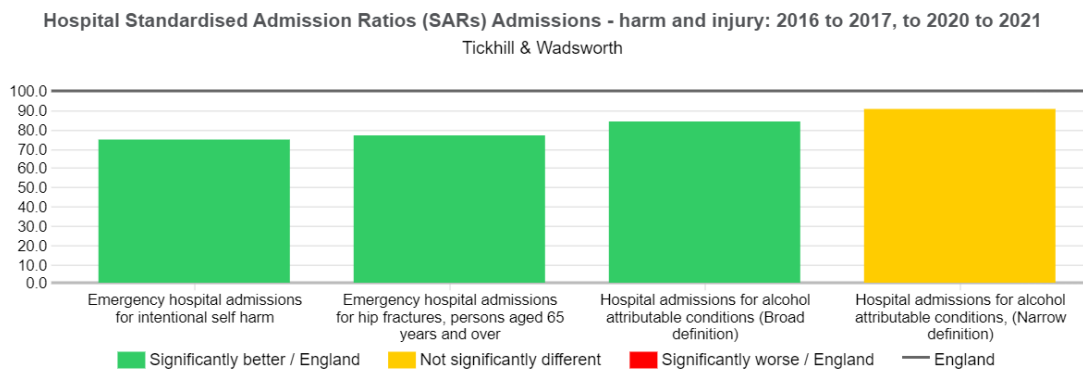


Figure 26. Emergency hospital admissions in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

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 Wadworth 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 below).

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.



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Figure 27. 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.

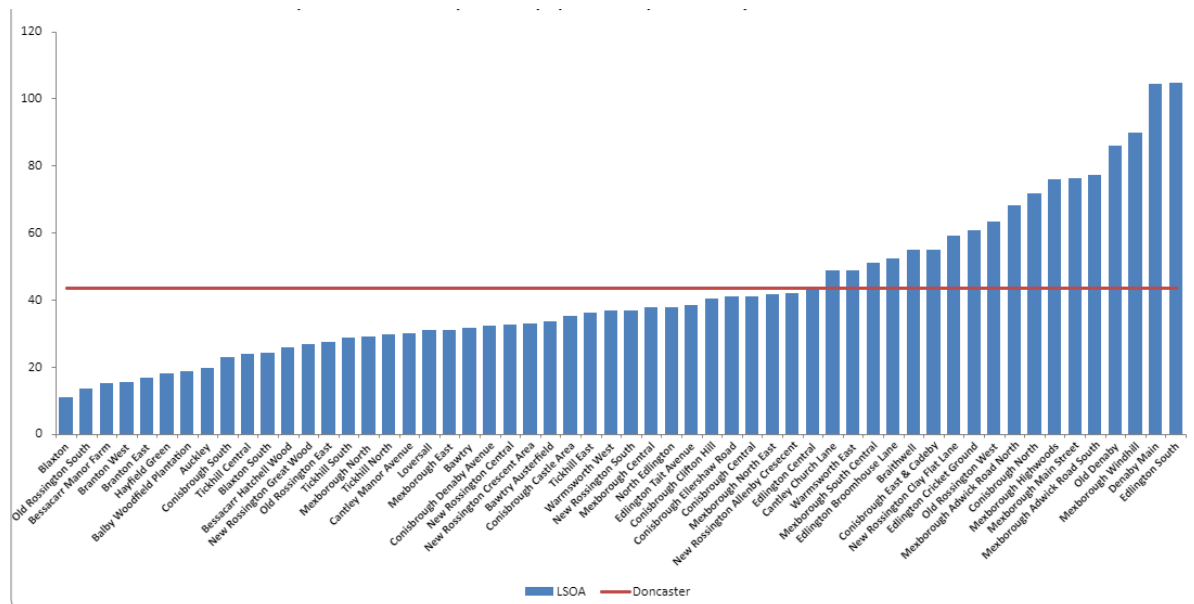


Figure 28. Alcohol specific admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by LSOA in the South of Doncaster

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.

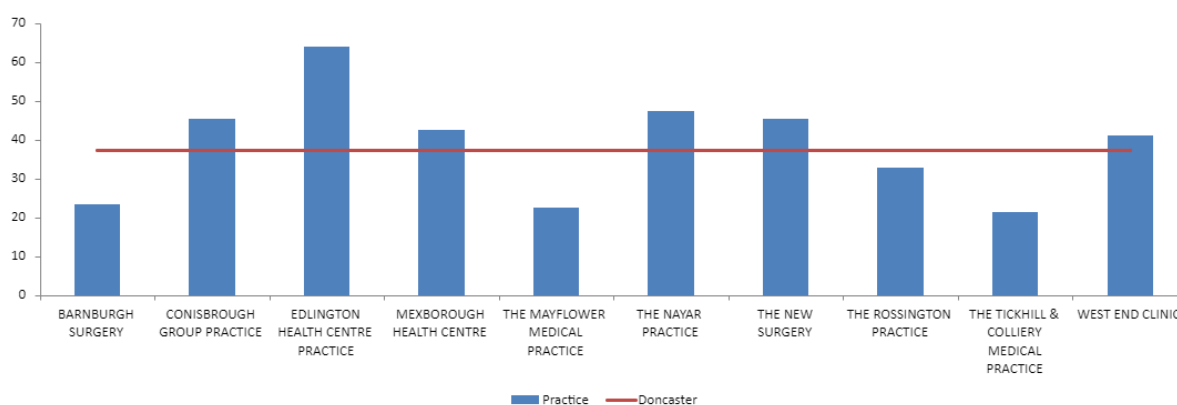


Figure 29. Alcohol specific admissions per 1000 population (April 2016-July 2023) by South PCN practice

Smoking

In the Tickhill and Wadworth 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% (ONS, 2014). In the Tickhill and Wadworth MSOA, smoking prevalence at age 15 years has been estimated at 10.7% for regular smokers and 11.9% for regular or occasional smokers (ONS, 2014). 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%).

Smoking status, as self-reported by patients during registration, has also been reported at a GP practice level. As above, data for The Tickhill and Colliery Medical Practice, The Nayar Practice, and Conisbrough Group Practice is presented in the absence of South PCN practices in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring. The Tickhill and Colliery Medical Practice has reported smoking prevalence at 9.4% of patients aged 15 years and over; this is considerably lower than the prevalence across Doncaster of 17.96% and the 17.03% reported across Doncaster South Primary Care Network (NHS England Quality and Outcomes Framework 2022-2023). The Nayar Practice has reported the fourth highest prevalence of smokers across all North PCN practices at 23.2%. Conisbrough Group Practice have also reported a prevalence above that of Doncaster at 19.5%.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward is 81.7 years for males and 83.5 years for females (The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, 2020). This compares with 77.9 years for males and 81.3 years for females across Doncaster. Life expectancy for women in the ward is the fourth highest in Doncaster. For men, this is the second highest in Doncaster (Fairness and Wellbeing Commission) and is significantly better than for England overall (The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, 2020), as shown in the Figure below.

In Warmsworth, Braithwell, and Stainton MSOA, life expectancy at birth is years for 84.2 females and 81.4 years for men (the 8th highest for both males and females).

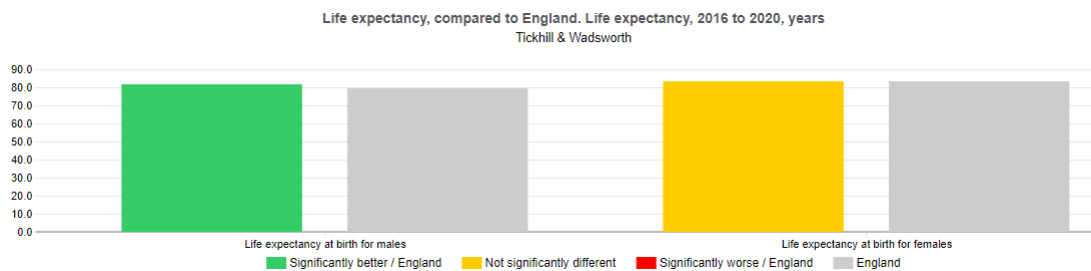


Figure 30. Life expectancy at birth in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2020)

Loneliness and Isolation

Across the Tickhill and Wadworth 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; see figure below). 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.

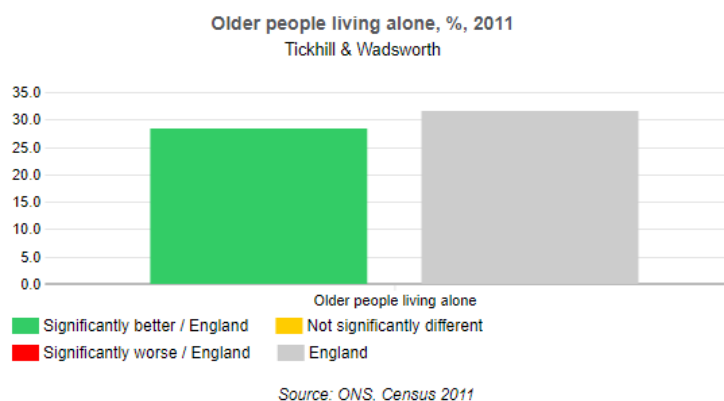


Figure 31. Older people living alone in Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2011)

Vulnerable Victims (Stronger Communities)

The number of vulnerable victims supported across the South of Doncaster in Quarter 1 of 2023-2024 was 8. None of these occurred within the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (City of Doncaster Council, 2023).

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 Wadsworth ward) has a low number of inactive households (200-400).

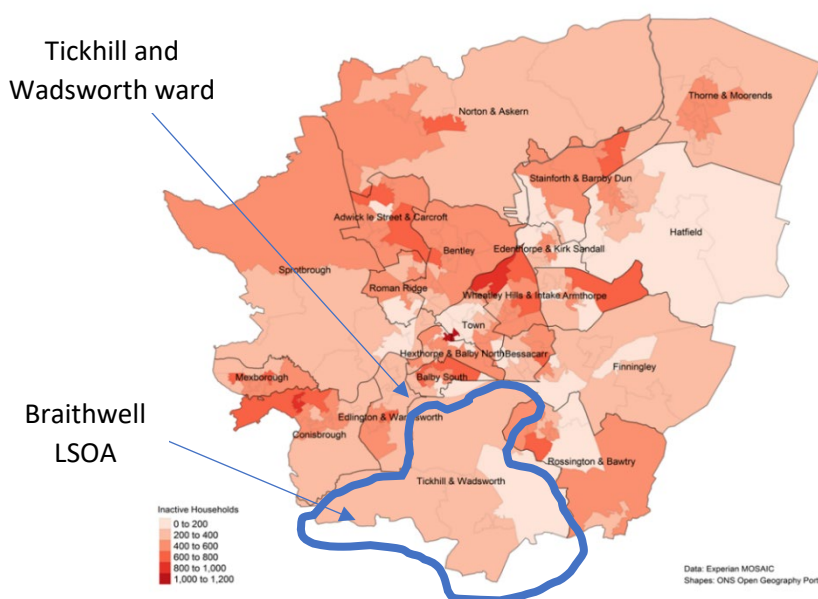


Figure 32. Mosaic map of inactive households by LSOA across Doncaster

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.



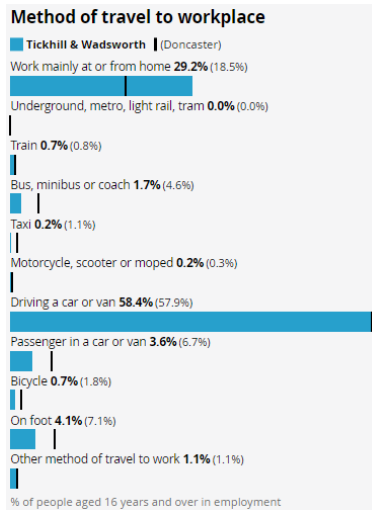


Figure 33. Methods of travel to workplace in Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)

At a community level, slightly lower levels of active travel to work are observed (see figure below). 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.

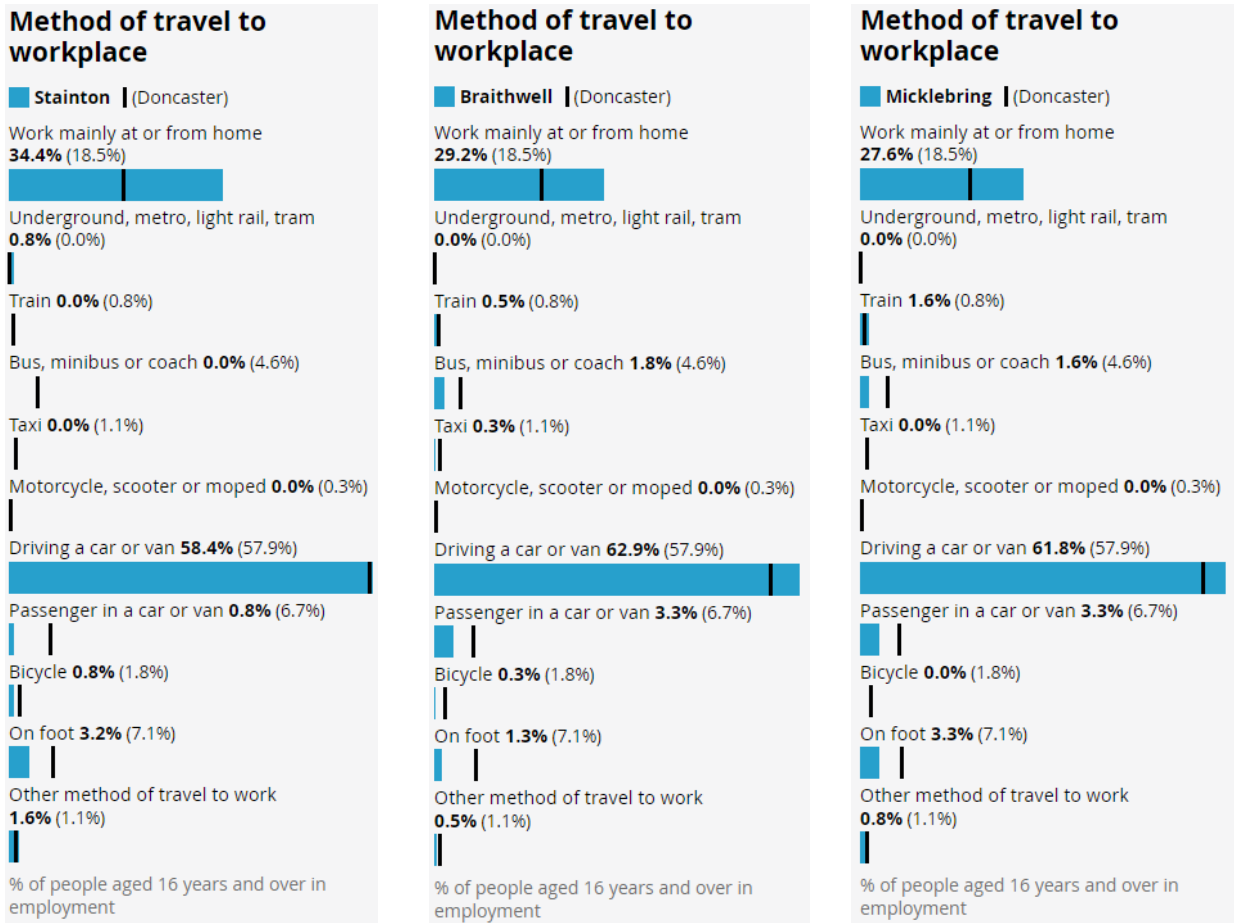


Figure 34. Methods of travel to workplace in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

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

Population Size

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 (SAPE), 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).

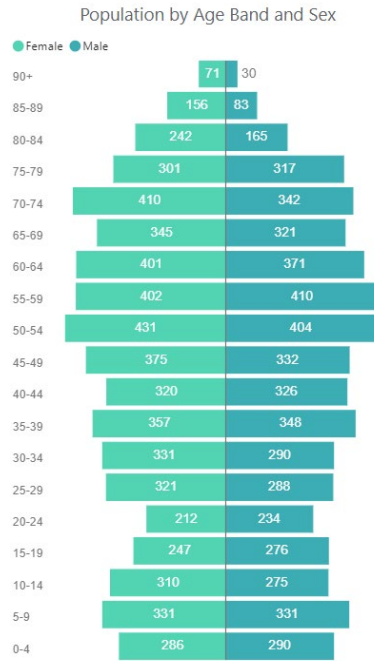


Figure 35. Population by age band and sex in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward

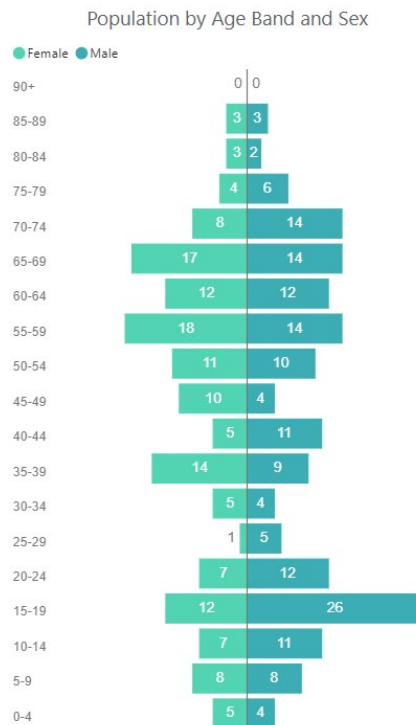


Figure 36. Population by age band and sex in Stainton

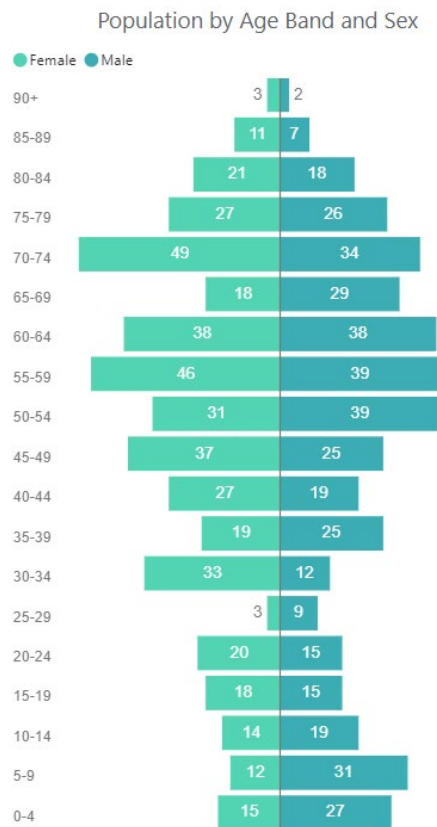


Figure 36. Population by age band and sex in Braithwell

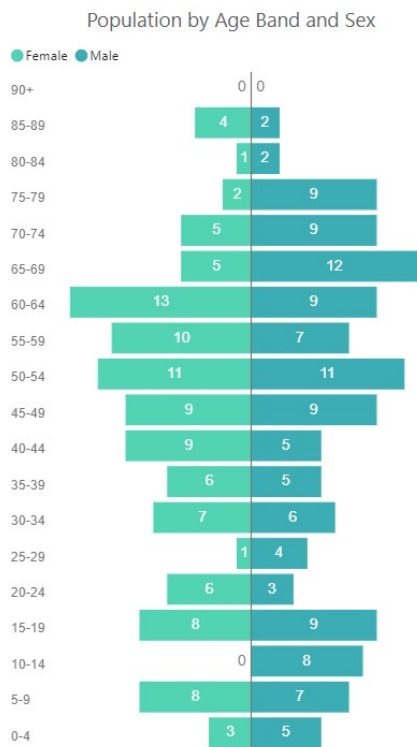


Figure 36. Population by age band and sex in Micklebring

Ethnicity and Language

The population of Tickhill and Wadworth 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 below). 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 Wadworth 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%).

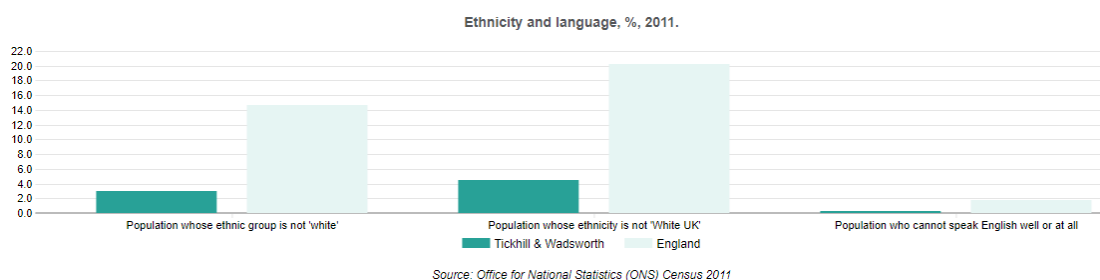


Figure 37. Ethnicity and language in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2011)

Most (94.1%) residents in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward were born in the UK and this is higher than that seen for across Doncaster (Figure below; 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.

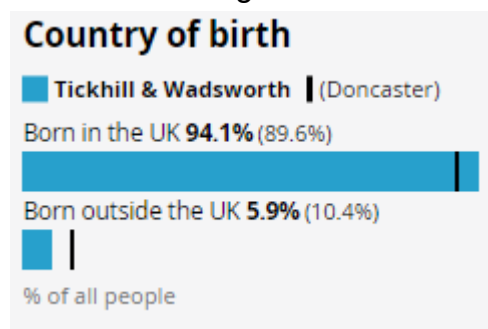


Figure 38. Country of birth of residents in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

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 Wadworth 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.

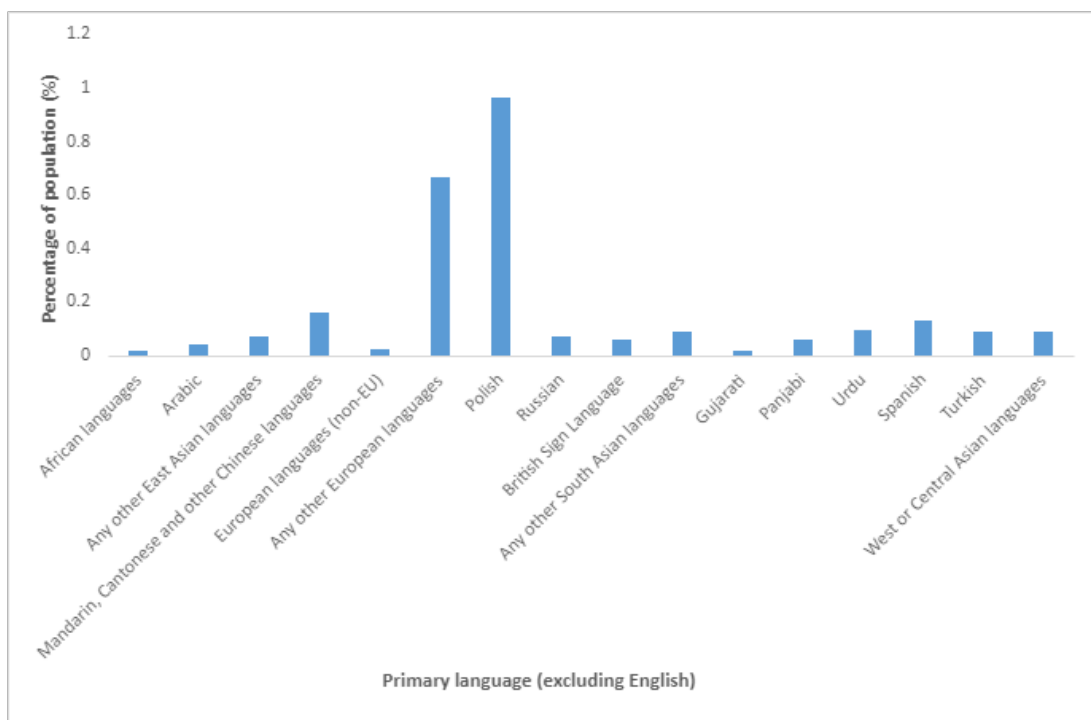


Figure 39. Primary languages of residents in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, excluding English

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 Wadsworth 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).

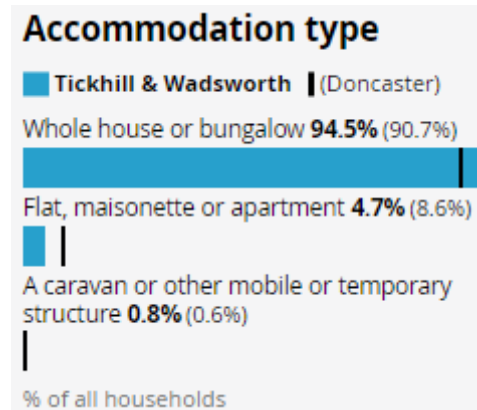


Figure 40. Accommodation type in the Tickhill and Wadsworth ward (ONS, 2021)

In Stainton, 100% of accommodation are whole houses or bungalows (ONS, 2021; figure below). 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.

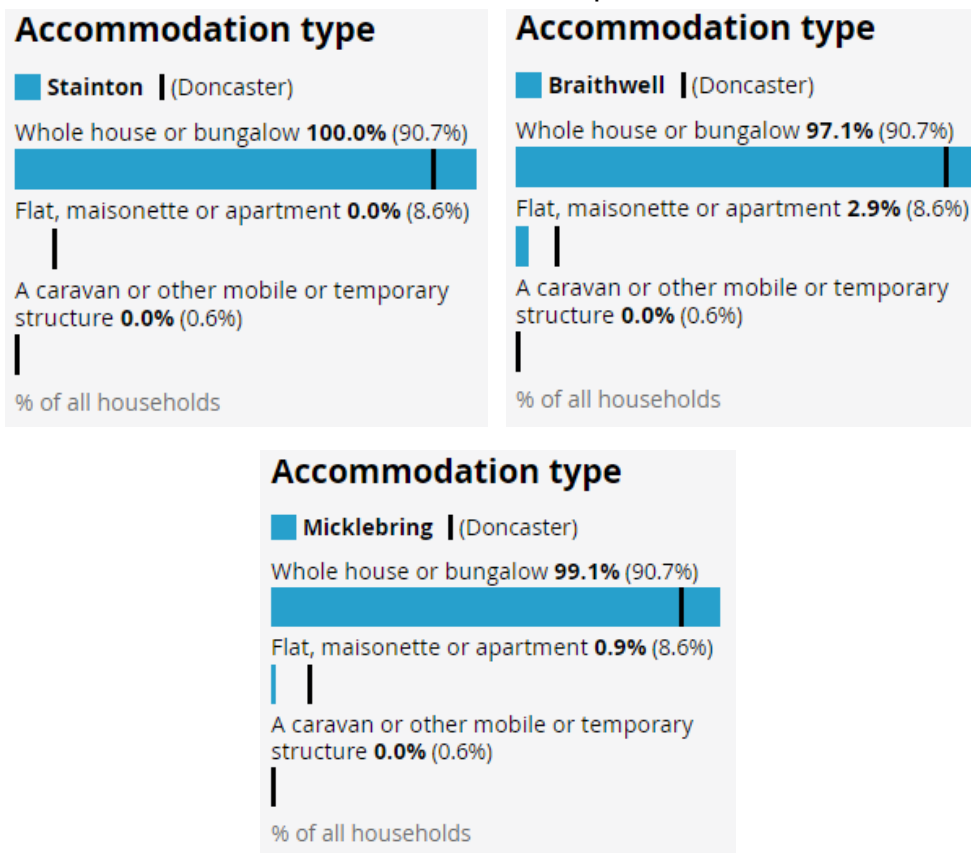


Figure 41. Accommodation type in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

The figures below display the distribution of household tenure for Tickhill and Wadworth ward and for Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring. Over 40% of housing is owned outright in Tickhill and Wadworth 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 renting 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.

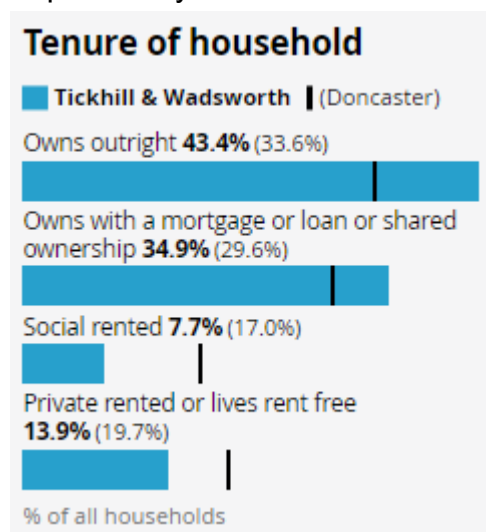


Figure 42. Tenure of households in Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

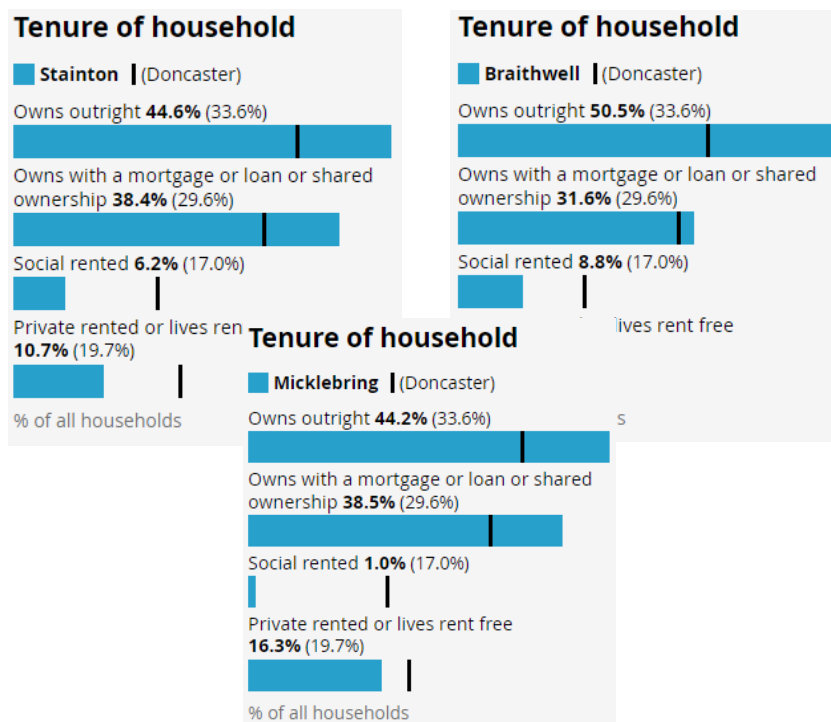


Figure 42. Tenure of households in Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

St Leger Housing

Across the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, there are 277 properties managed by St Leger Housing, with rent arrears totalling £14,886 for these properties in 2022/2023. In Stainton, there are just 6 properties managed by St Leger Housing: one 2-bed houses and five 3-bed houses. Rent arrears for these properties in 2022/2023 totalled £172. There are 35 St Leger Housing properties in Braithwell; eight 1-bed bungalows, seven 2-bed flats, five 2-bed houses, fourteen 3-bed houses, and one 4-bed house. Rent arrears for these properties in 2022/2023 totalled £1786, an increase of approximately £800 from the previous year. There are no properties managed by St Leger Housing in Micklebring.

Household Characteristics

The percentage of residents living in overcrowded houses is lower in Tickhill and Wadworth 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 Wadworth ward, residents most commonly live in households comprising of 2 individuals (40.4%) and this is greater than the percentage reported across Doncaster (Figure below; 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.

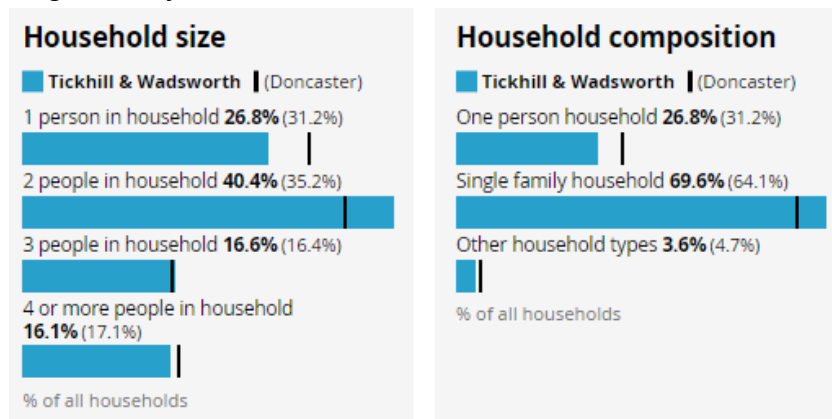


Figure 43. Household size and composition in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward (ONS, 2021)

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.

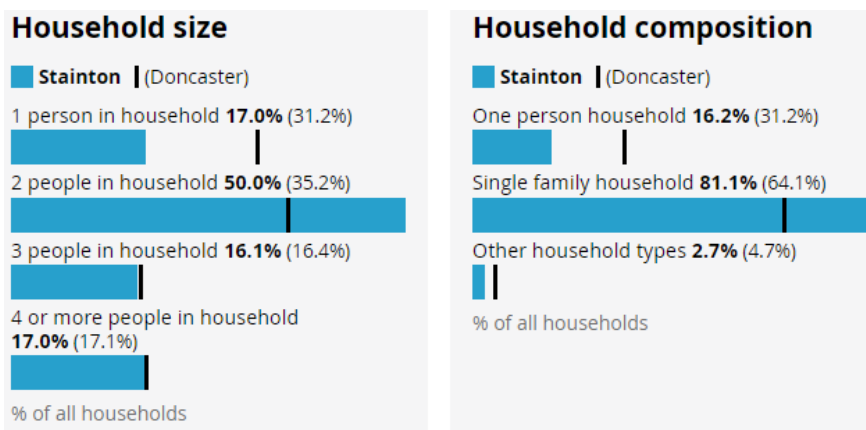


Figure 44. Household size and composition in Stainton (ONS, 2021)

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%).

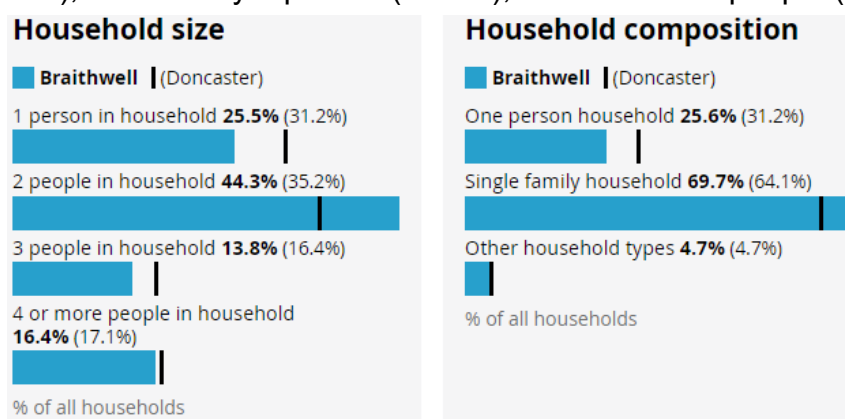


Figure 44. Household size and composition in Braithwell (ONS, 2021)

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 overoccupancy 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:

- adult couple
- any remaining adult (aged 21 years or over)
- two males (aged 10 to 20 years)
- one male (aged 10 to 20 years) and one male (aged 9 years or under), if there are an odd number of males aged 10-20
- one male aged 10-20 if there are no males aged 0-9 to pair with him.
- repeat steps 3-5 for females
- two children (aged 9 years or under) regardless of sex
- any remaining child (aged 9 years or under)

An occupancy rating of:

- -1 or less implies that a household’s accommodation has fewer bedrooms than required (overcrowded)
- +1 or more implies that a household’s accommodation has more bedrooms than required (under-occupied)
- 0 suggests that a household’s accommodation has an ideal number of bedrooms

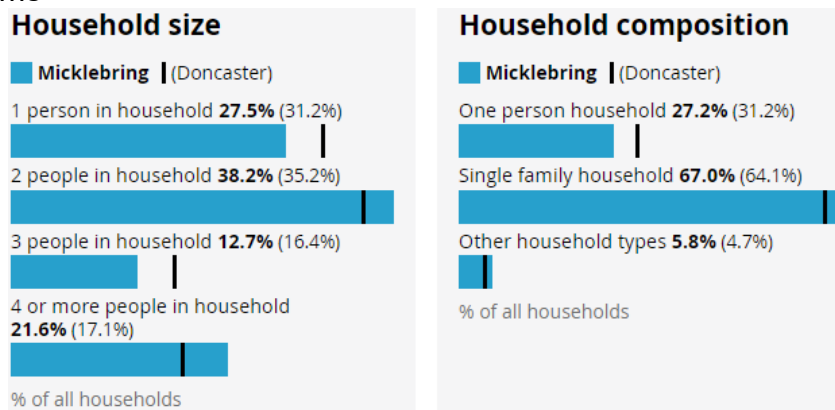


Figure 44. Household size and composition in Micklebring (ONS, 2021)

Crime/ Antisocial Behaviour

Of the 1657 cases of early intervention, antisocial 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).

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:

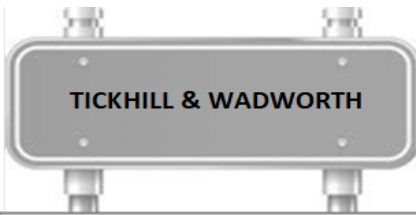
1. **Discovery** – This will involve engagement with the residents to find out what is working well in the community. Responses will be themed to allow priorities of the community to be established.
2. **Dream** – Residents and key stakeholders will be invited to attend an initial workshop to discuss 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 to the actions from the previous phase.

The Well Doncaster Team undertake Appreciative Inquiry throughout the year to ensure the voice of the community is heard and understood. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, this is more important than ever. As Armstrong (2020) demonstrates, through appropriate questioning, appreciative inquiry can help us move away from focusing on what is wrong, to capitalising on what is right to help strengthen and restructure communities. As communities look for the positives in their future, we hold up a mirror that shows them where the positive future lies –with them and their community.

Whilst Stainton, Braithwell, and Micklebring are not priority areas for Well Doncaster, appreciative inquiry has started in these communities. Between October and November 2023, 'Community spirit' has been identified as the main emerging theme. Further work is being done to gather insight from these communities from December 2023 onwards. As the number of Appreciative Inquiries increases, theming will develop in line with residents' responses.

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 the figure below:

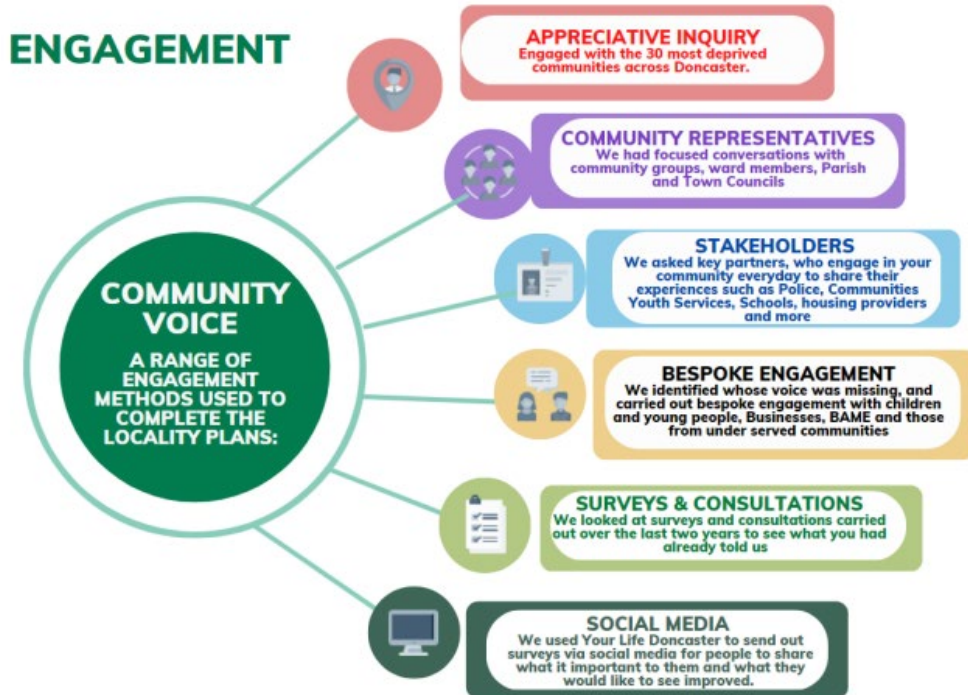


- Like**
- Sense of community
 - Parks and greenspaces
 - Close to town & town centre
 - Good mix of independent shops/business
- Improve**
- Road safety – speeding and volume of traffic
 - Cleanliness (town centre)
 - Things for young people to do
- Focus**
- Town centre, empty shops and development
 - Waste, litter, cleanliness
 - Crime ASB (including drugs)
 - Investment in business

Locality Plan

Locality plans look at how we can together to strengthen communities and improve the lives and opportunities for residents living there.

The South 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. Communities were engaged with through several different ways:



The 2023-24 Locality Plan for the South Area outlines a set of priorities and can be viewed using the following link [South Locality Plan 2023 - Draft Version.pdf \(windows.net\)](#)

Community Investment

In the South locality, the sum of investment in community organisations was £813,840, as of 21st November 2023 (Power BI, 2023). The main source of grants has been 'Community Wealth Builder Support', followed by 'Active Communities Grant' and 'VCFS Fund'.

The top three priorities for investment in the South were 'children and young people provision', 'increasing sense of community spirit', and 'mental health support and awareness'.

In the Tickhill and Wadworth ward, investment totalled £72,310, as of 21st November 2023. Six community organisations have received support, namely Dadesley Crafting, Northgate Community Hub, Women in Supported Housing, and Tickhill Community Connections, all based in Tickhill, Stainton Village Hall Trust Ltd in Stainton, and St John the Evangelist – Given Freely, Freely Given in Wadworth. The main source of grants has been 'VCFS Fund', followed by 'Active Communities Grant' and 'Community Wealth Builder Support'.

The top priority for investment in the Tickhill and Wadworth ward was 'mental health support and awareness', followed by 'employment and training', 'children and young people provision', 'increasing sense of community', and 'reduce social isolation'.

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](#)

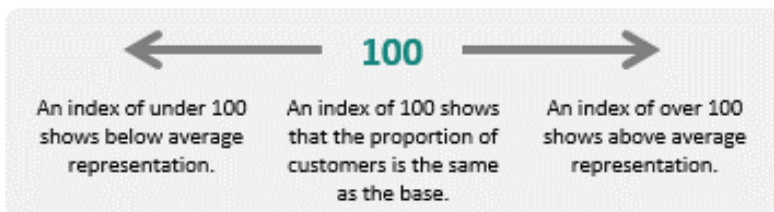
Acorn profiles

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 Infirmary in the population and 9 variables related to unhealthy Behaviours. The average score measured against the base profile of Yorkshire and the Humber is 100. A value above 100 indicates that the area population is overrepresented for this characteristic, below 100 the value is less than the average or under represented.

Get Doncaster Moving survey

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

Mosaic data

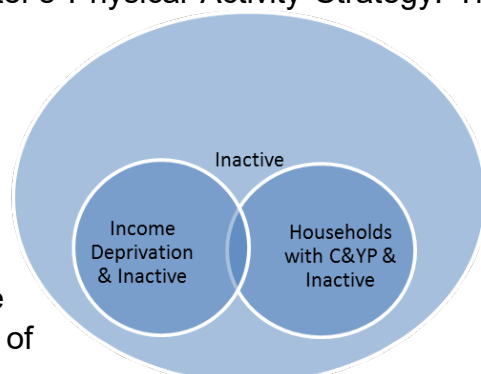
Mosaic Public Sector classifies the UK population into one of 66 types and 15 groups through a detailed and accurate understanding of each citizen's demographics, lifestyles, behaviours and location.

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 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](#)

