

## **A Demographic & Socio-Economic Review of Thriplow parish**

### Introduction

This report has been produced to support the development of the Thriplow parish Neighbourhood Plan. It pulls together a range of published data to paint a picture of the parish in terms of its demography and housing, local labour market and socio-economic characteristics.

The report is broken down into the following sections:

- Key points
- Geography
- Data sources
- Demography
- Housing
- Economic activity
- Deprivation

### Key points

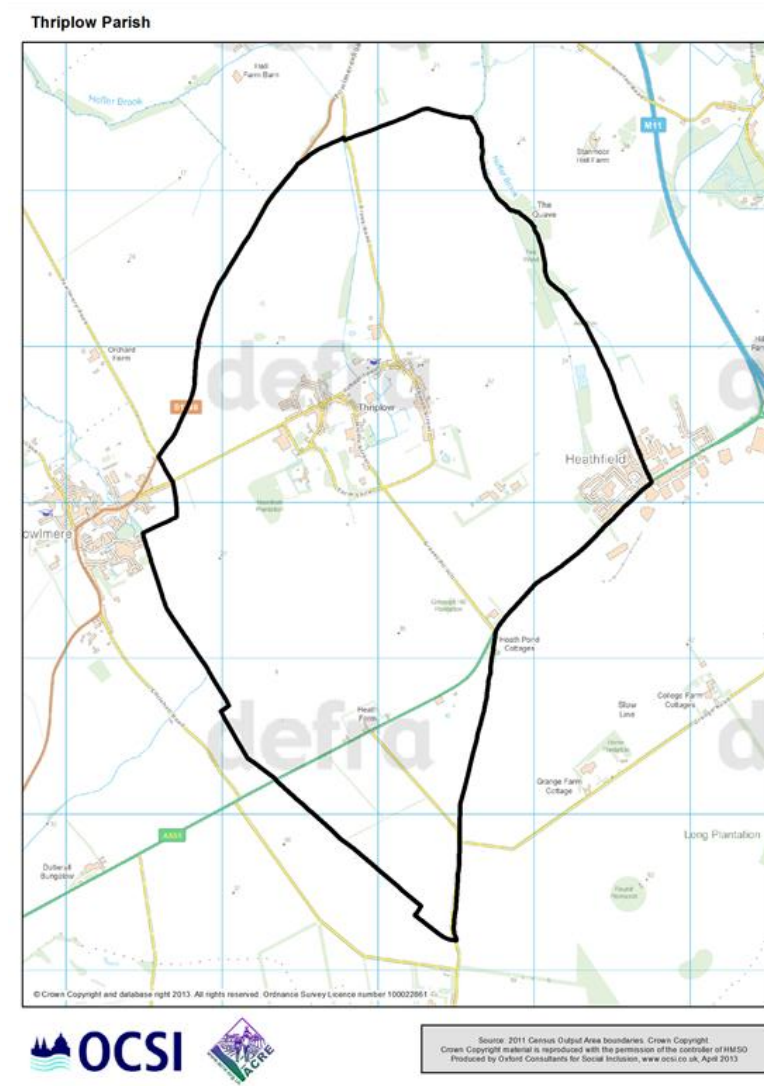
- Thriplow parish is eight miles south of Cambridge and has good access to strategic rail and road networks. The parish comprises two contrasting communities about a mile apart.
- Thriplow village could be described as the quintessential English village with its community pub and shop, church, primary school and cricket ground. It retains buildings dating back to 1687.
- Heathfield has more recent origins and can trace its beginnings to a collection of buildings designed to accommodate the service personnel stationed at RAF Duxford in the 1930s.
- The population of Thriplow parish is 1,150. About 60 per cent live in Heathfield. There are significant differences between the demographic profiles of Thriplow village and Heathfield.
- Thriplow has an older age profile. One in five households are comprised entirely of people aged over 65. As a consequence, health issues are more significant in the village.
- One in four households in Heathfield are single people households aged under 65. Heathfield also has a higher proportion of households with children.
- There has been little housing development in recent years although Heathfield did experience some growth about 10-15 years ago. There are few outstanding commitments for future growth.
- Owner occupation is the dominant tenure across the parish. The younger age profile of homeowners in Heathfield means they are more likely to still be paying a mortgage. House prices are significantly higher in Thriplow village, generally above prices in neighbouring villages. Heathfield offers lower prices, partly related to the availability of smaller properties, which makes it a more affordable option for first time buyers.
- All of the affordable housing stock in the parish is located in Thriplow village. However, the focus on bungalows and larger houses means it is generally inaccessible to younger, newly forming households.
- The private rented sector is the second most common tenure in Heathfield. This probably offers the lowest cost housing options in Heathfield. There is no affordable housing.

- The Thriplow Housing Needs Survey identified 22 households in need of affordable housing with a local connection to Thriplow parish. The latest data from the Housing register (November 2019) suggests there has been little change since the survey was undertaken.
- Unemployment is low in Thriplow parish. Employment rates are high in Heathfield. They are lower in Thriplow village due to higher levels of retirement. Residents in Thriplow village are also more likely to work part-time.
- The majority of employed residents work in managerial, professional and associate professional occupations. Intermediate occupations such as skilled trades, administrative & secretarial occupations and caring, leisure and other service occupations are more common among Heathfield employed residents but still account for a minority of people.
- Most people work locally. Seven in ten employed residents work from home, elsewhere in South Cambridgeshire or in Cambridge. The most common longer distance commutes are to London, Essex, Hertfordshire and Suffolk.
- It is difficult to quantify the structure of employment within the parish. However, agriculture remains a key employer both in terms of traditional roles and more high tech opportunities.
- There is little deprivation in Thriplow. The parish scores well on indicators addressing income, employment, education, health and crime. The key issues are access to services (particularly for Heathfield) and the quality of the housing stock. It is unclear whether this relates to the affordable housing in Thriplow village or the private rented accommodation in Heathfield.
- The numbers of people receiving out-of-work benefits are low and have fallen in recent years. The majority of those claiming benefits have health or incapacity issues.

## Geography

Thriplow is a small parish about eight miles south of Cambridge. It comprises two communities. Thriplow village is a quintessential English village with buildings dating back to 1687. Heathfield is a more recent development which originated in the 1930s as a collection of buildings to accommodate the service personnel stationed at RAF Duxford.<sup>1</sup>

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to bring the two communities together. Wherever possible this report highlights differences and similarities across the two settlements so that the Neighbourhood Plan consider potential land use policy responses.



The parish has good access to the strategic road network. The southern part of the parish boundary runs adjacent to the A505. The boundary does extend south of the A505 in part but this area is largely agricultural. The M11 lies a few miles to the east and the A10 to the north. The parish is also quite close to train stations on both the Cambridge to Kings Cross and Liverpool Street lines.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.thriplow.org.uk/>

Most community facilities within the parish are located in Thriplow village. These facilities include both a community owned pub and shop, a primary school, church and village hall. There are a range of active clubs and societies including a cricket club. There are limited facilities in Heathfield although the Heathfield Area Recreational Trust (HeART) charity is striving to improve recreational facilities for children.

### Data sources

A range of published data sources have been used to compile this report. Parish level data is obviously ideal as it matches the Neighbourhood Plan area. However, not all data is published at this geography. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) uses 'Output Areas' (OAs) as the building block for its local area data and publishes a range of data at this scale and aggregations of it (known as 'Super Output Areas'). The average population of an OA is about 300 people.

Four OAs, in aggregate form, are contiguous with the parish boundary. Two OA cover the village of Thriplow and much of the rural hinterland within the parish. The remaining two OAs cover a smaller geographical area and form a reasonably tight boundary around Heathfield. This allows a limited amount of analysis at the village scale (2011 Census of Population). However, this report largely focuses on the parish as a whole due to data availability.

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are an aggregation of OAs. One single LSOA includes the whole of Thriplow parish together with an additional OA to the east of the parish. Although this OA covers a relatively large geographical area it is sparsely populated which means data based on the LSOA should be reasonably representative of the parish. (It probably accounts for less than 20 per cent of the population in the LSOA)

The next aggregation is the Mid Super Output Area (MSOA). However, the relevant MSOA extends southwards and eastwards well beyond the Thriplow parish boundary. It includes several villages, including for example, Whittlesford, Pampisford, Duxford, Hinxton, Ickleton, Great & Little Abington and Babraham. This geography is considered to be of limited value in analysing Thriplow parish.

The 2011 ward and 2017 ward boundaries are contiguous and cover the parishes of Thriplow and Whittlesford. This makes the use of these boundaries for data analysis difficult. However, it is the smallest geography available for employment data from the Business Register & Employment Survey and house price data from Hometrack.

### Demography

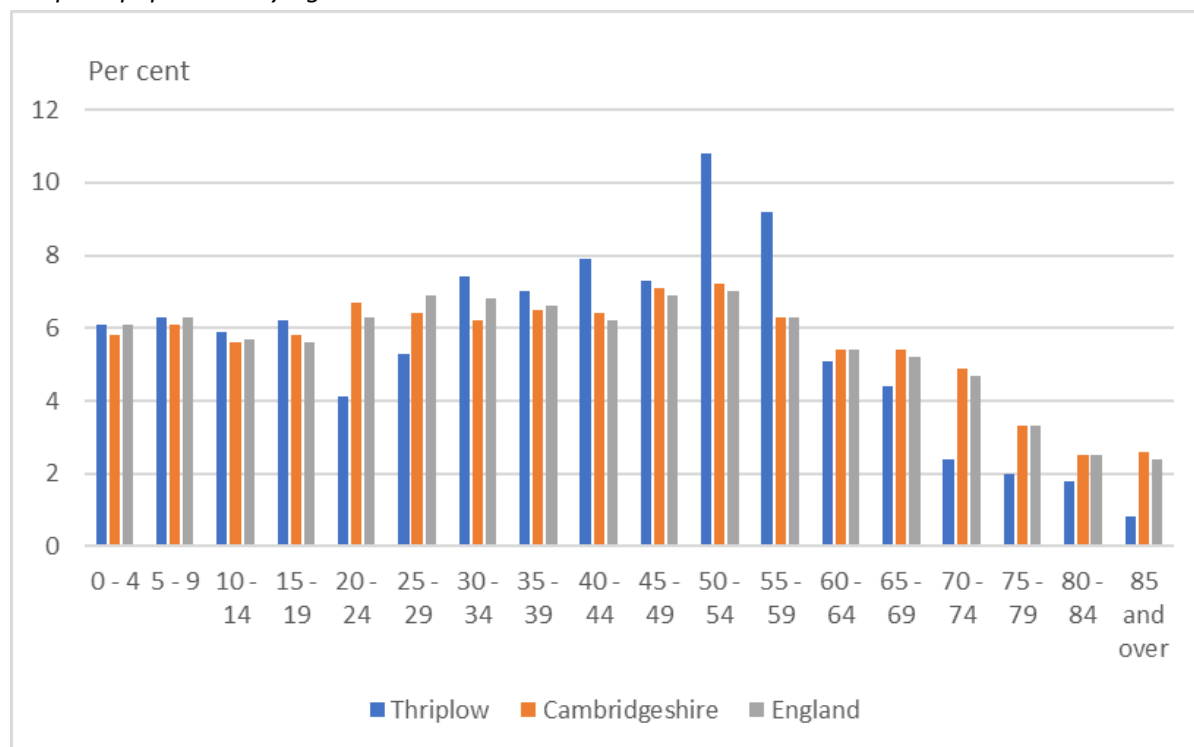
The latest official population estimates suggest Thriplow parish had a population of 1,147 in 2017.<sup>2</sup> The most distinctive feature of the age profile is the high proportion of people aged in their 50s. The proportion of people aged 30-49 is also slightly higher than in both Cambridgeshire and England. In contrast, Thriplow has relatively low proportions of people aged in their 20s and 65+.

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<sup>2</sup> Office for National Statistics Population Estimates, 2017 (taken from [www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk](http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk))

A breakdown of the population by village in 2013 showed that almost 60 per cent of the parish population lived in Heathfield. The lack of housing development since this time suggests this is unlikely to have changed significantly in the last few years.<sup>3</sup>

#### Thriplow population by age



Source: Office for National Statistics Population Estimates, 2017

There has been very little growth in either village in recent years. Between 2008-09 and 2016-17 there were only 13 dwellings completed in the parish.<sup>4</sup> In fact, there were only three (net) dwellings completed in Thriplow village over the period 2002-03 to 2016-17. Heathfield did experience significant growth about 10-15 years ago. Over a five year period, 2003-04 to 2007-08, 109 dwellings were completed in the village. As of 31 March 2017 there were only outstanding planning permissions for another two dwellings in the parish.<sup>5</sup> There are currently about 500 dwellings in the parish.

Further analysis of the demography of Thriplow parish is largely dependent upon the 2011 Census of Population. There are some significant differences in household composition within the parish between the two villages.

Heathfield is a distinctly young community. It has very few households aged 65+. In contrast, it has a large proportion of one person and family households aged under 65. Heathfield also has a higher proportion of households with children (dependent or otherwise). Couples in Heathfield are less

<sup>3</sup> 'Cambridgeshire Population and Dwelling Stock Estimates, Mid-2013', Cambridgeshire CC

<sup>4</sup> 'Net dwellings completed by Ward/Parish in Cambridgeshire, 2002-2017', Cambridgeshire CC (released 10 December 2018)

<sup>5</sup> 'Dwellings commitments by parish Ward/Parish in Cambridgeshire, 2017', Cambridgeshire CC (released 10 December 2018)

likely to be married than in Thriplow village or South Cambridgeshire. Thriplow village has a relatively high number of one person households aged 65+ but is generally of a similar composition to South Cambridgeshire as a whole.

#### *Household composition*

	South Cambridgeshire	Heathfield	Thriplow
<b>All categories: Household composition</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>One person household</b>	24.6	27.3	26.1
One person household: Aged 65 and over	11.5	1.7	14.3
One person household: Other	13.1	25.5	11.8
<b>One family household</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>68.5</b>
One family only: All aged 65 and over	9.7	0.7	8.9
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	43.2	44.4	47.3
<i>One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children</i>	16.2	15.7	19.7
<i>One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children</i>	21.2	24.5	21.2
<i>One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent</i>	5.7	4.2	6.4
One family only: Cohabiting couple	10.1	17.1	6.4
<i>One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children</i>	5.8	10.8	3.0
<i>One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children</i>	3.8	5.9	3.4
<i>One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent</i>	0.5	0.3	0.0
One family only: Lone parent	6.8	4.5	5.9
<i>One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children</i>	4.2	3.1	1.5
<i>One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent</i>	2.6	1.4	4.4
<b>Other household types</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Other household types: With dependent children	1.8	0.7	1.0
Other household types: All full-time students	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other household types: Other	3.4	4.9	4.4

*Source: Table KS105EW, Census of Population, 2011 (via NOMIS)*

The age profile differences in the two villages is also apparent in terms of health issues. Residents in Heathfield are much more likely to describe their general health as 'very good or good' (93 per cent) than either Thriplow village (85 per cent) or South Cambridgeshire (86 per cent). Likewise, they are much less likely to consider that their day-to-day activities are limited 'a lot or a little' (six per cent) than either Thriplow village (13 per cent) or South Cambridgeshire (14 per cent).<sup>6</sup>

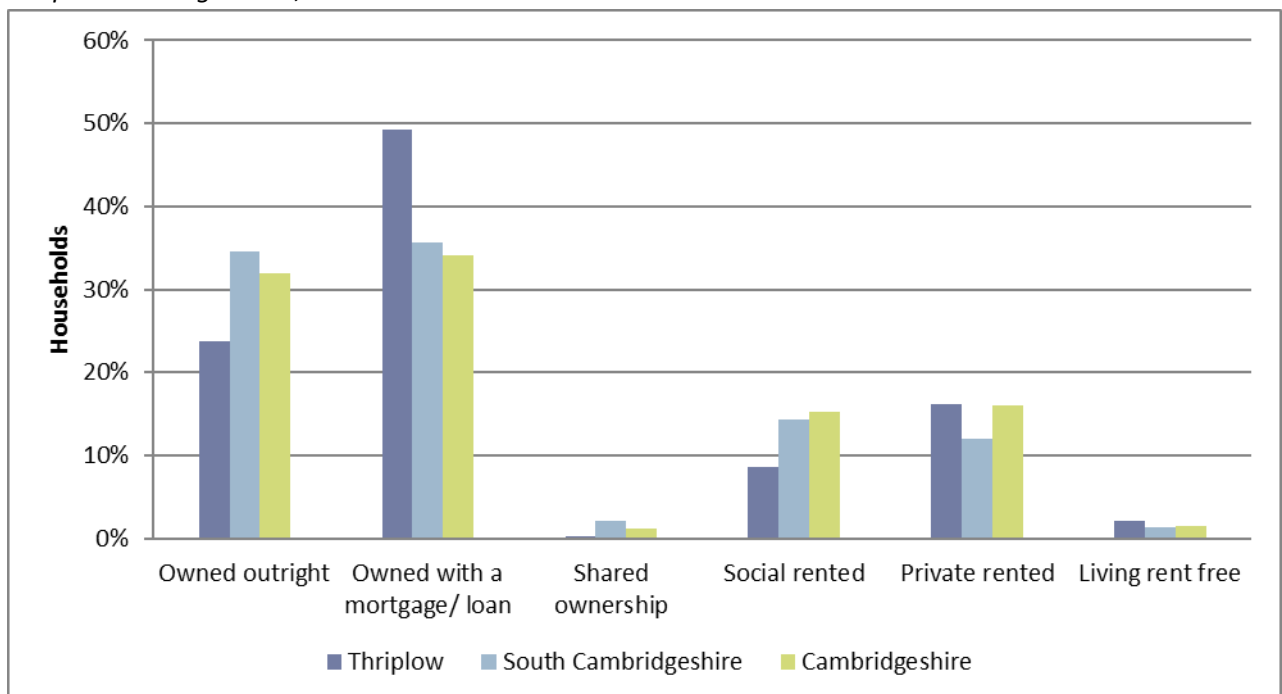
<sup>6</sup> Table LC3302EW, 2011 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

The population of Thriplow parish is predominantly 'White British'. This category accounts for 96 per cent of the population in Thriplow village and 94 per cent of the population in Heathfield. These proportions compare with 94 per cent across South Cambridgeshire. Heathfield also has a relatively high proportion of people categorized as 'White Other' (seven per cent). The proportion of 'Asian/Asian British' is higher in Heathfield (three per cent) than Thriplow (one per cent) but not South Cambridgeshire (four per cent).<sup>7</sup>

## Housing

Analysis of housing characteristics is also, to some extent, still dependent upon the 2011 Census of Population. The relatively small scale of development that has occurred since 2011 would suggest that the data may still be robust.

### Thriplow housing tenure, 2011



Source: 'Thriplow Parish Profile', Cambridgeshire Insight, October 2014 (Table QS405EW 2011 Census of Population)

Thriplow parish is dominated by owner occupation although the majority of homeowners are still paying a mortgage. Affordable housing is relatively scarce but there is a significant private rental market.

However, these parish level figures mask significant differences between the two villages. The high level of homeowners still paying a mortgage is due to the relatively young age profile of Heathfield where 86 per cent of homeowners still have a mortgage. The private rented sector is more prevalent in Heathfield where it accounts for almost one in five (19 per cent) of all properties.<sup>8</sup>

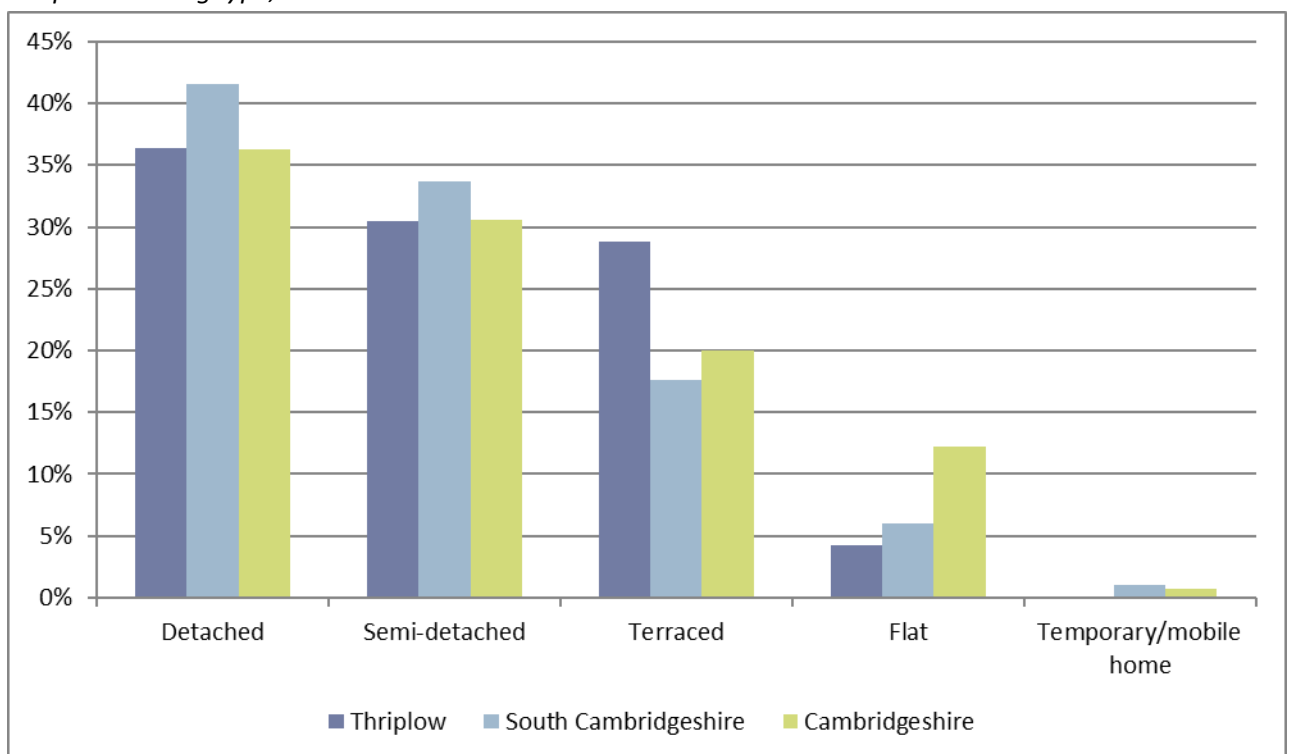
<sup>7</sup> Table KS201EW, 2011 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

<sup>8</sup> Table QS405EW, 2011 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

All affordable housing in the parish is located in Thriplow village. According to the 2011 Census of Population there is a small amount in Heathfield but this is believed to be due to mis-recording as South Cambridgeshire records show no such housing. Even allowing for the mis-recording of affordable homes in Heathfield the level of affordable housing in the parish appears to have fallen from 33 in 2011 to 29 in 2018.<sup>9</sup> This fall is presumably due to Right To Buy sales.

Thriplow’s housing stock is roughly evenly distributed between detached, semi-detached and terraced housing. However, in Thriplow village, detached housing is the clear dominant house type (60 per cent) whilst in Heathfield housing type is dominated by terraced housing (46 per cent).

*Thriplow housing type, 2011*



Source: *‘Thriplow Parish Profile’*, Cambridgeshire Insight, October 2014 (Table QS402EW 2011 Census of Population)

Differences in the house type between the two villages appear to be having an impact on the size of houses. Overall, the parish has a relatively high proportion of 2 bed houses and low proportion of 3 bed houses. In Heathfield, where there is a predominance of terraced housing, there is also a high proportion of smaller accommodation (42 per cent have two or less bedrooms). In Thriplow village, where detached houses dominate, there is relatively little smaller accommodation (26 per cent have two or less bedrooms). In contrast, there are significantly more larger properties (44 per cent of all properties have four or more bedrooms).<sup>10</sup>

The size profile for market housing in Thriplow village is even more skewed. Twelve out of 29 affordable homes managed by South Cambridgeshire District Council are 2 bed bungalows. In total,

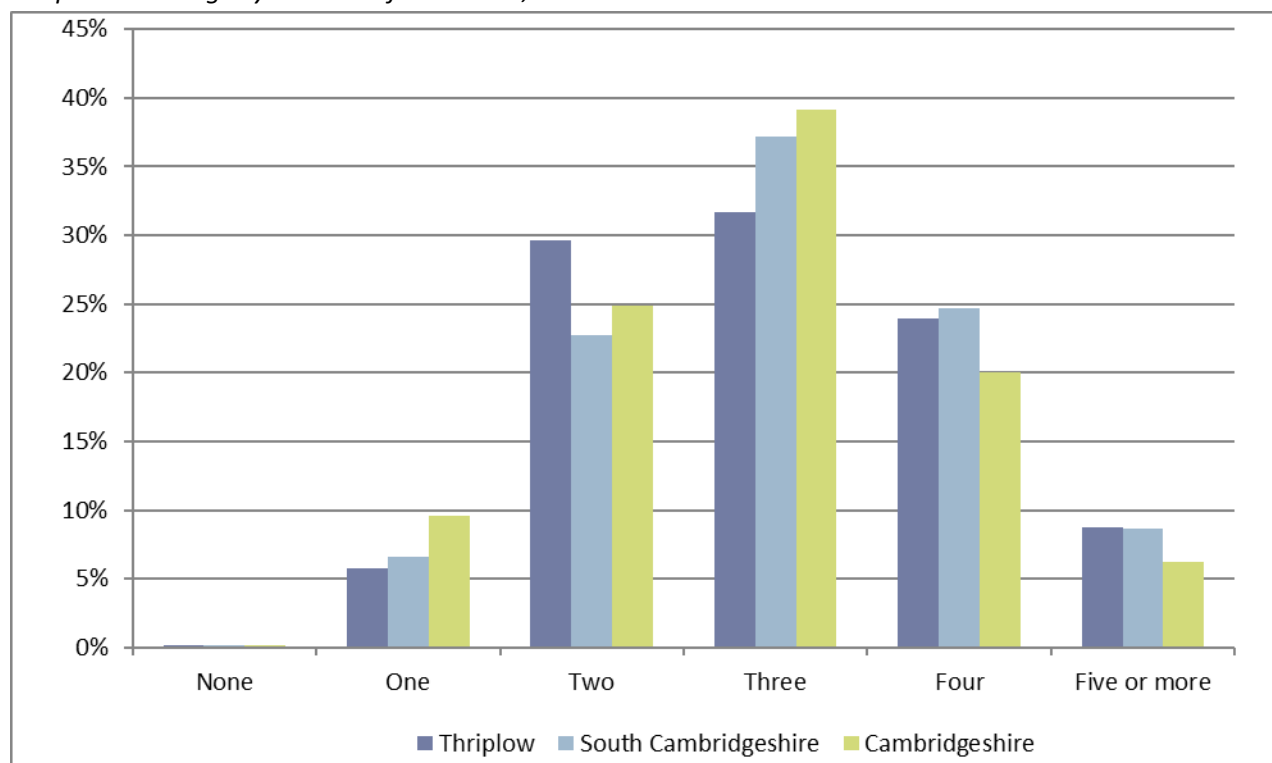
<sup>9</sup> *‘Housing Statistical Information Leaflet’*, South Cambridgeshire District Council (December 2018)

<sup>10</sup> Table QS411EW, 2011 Census of Population (via NOMIS)



16 of the properties are bungalows which will tend to be prioritised for older people or those with mobility issues. All of the 13 houses have at least 3 bedrooms. Younger single or newly formed family households will have little chance of securing affordable housing in Thriplow through the choice based lettings system.

*Thriplow dwellings by number of bedrooms, 2011*



Source: 'Thriplow Parish Profile', Cambridgeshire Insight, October 2014 (Table QS402EW 2011 Census of Population)

There are significant differences in house prices between the two villages. A review of estate agent websites identified 14 properties currently available.<sup>11</sup> Five are in Thriplow village and the remaining nine are in Heathfield. Prices in Thriplow village vary from £599,950 for a 4 bed detached house to £1,295,000 for a 6 bed detached house. Although high these prices do seem to reflect the market. Only eight properties have been sold in Thriplow village in the last two years. A 3 bed detached bungalow sold for £460,000 in December 2018. A further two houses sold for over £800,000 and the remaining five properties sold for over £1 million.

Prices in Heathfield range from £190,000 for a 1 bed terraced house to £380,000 for a 4 bed semi-detached house. In part, the prices reflect the size of houses available but it is noteworthy that the highest price house available in Heathfield has an asking price of more than £200,000 less than the lowest asking price in Thriplow village.

Looking at the local housing market a little more broadly suggests that Thriplow village prices are higher than average for the area whilst Heathfield prices are a little lower. Thriplow parish falls within Whittlesford ward. Prices in Whittlesford ward are higher than in Sawston and South

<sup>11</sup> [www.rightmove.co.uk](http://www.rightmove.co.uk) and [www.zoopla.co.uk](http://www.zoopla.co.uk) on 15 August 2019

Cambridgeshire but generally lower than some of the neighbouring villages. However, Thriplow village prices are significantly higher with the lowest available 4 bed house seeking approximately £600,000. In contrast, there are properties for sale in Heathfield which may be considered more appropriate as ‘starter homes’. The availability of 1 and 2 bed houses is clearly an important factor. In addition to a 1 bed terraced house for sale at £190,000 there are five 2 bed houses and flats for sale with prices ranging from £230,000 to £300,000.

*Lower quartile house prices by ward, January 2019 – June 2019*

Ward	2 bed house	3 bed house	4 bed house
<b>Whittlesford</b>	<b>£251,750</b>	<b>£320,000</b>	<b>£437,152</b>
Duxford	£297,500	£305,375	£460,153
Fowlmere & Foxton	£302,500	£368,750	£485,250
Sawston	£261,250	£302,500	£385,000
The Shelfords & Stapleford	£352,750	£400,000	£505,000
South Cambridgeshire	£234,125	£297,500	£400,000

Source: Hometrack (Housing Intelligence System), August 2019

The prices cited above can be used to derive an estimate of the income levels required to enter the local housing market. The table below uses the lowest current asking price for a 2 bed house in Heathfield (£230,000), the asking price for the only available 3 bed house in Heathfield (£300,000) and the lowest price sale in Thriplow village in the last two years (£460,000) to estimate the income that would be needed to purchase a property at these prices.

*Annual income requirements for differing house prices*

House price	Deposit required (assume 15% required)	Annual income required (based on mortgage lending principle of 3.5 x income)	Monthly mortgage payment <sup>12</sup>
£230,000	£34,500	£55,857	£927
£300,000	£45,000	£72,857	£1,209
£460,000	£69,000	£111,714	£1,854

Source: House prices sourced from [www.rightmove.org.uk](http://www.rightmove.org.uk) and monthly mortgage payments sourced from [www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk](http://www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk)

On the assumptions used, even a property priced at £230,000 would require an income about £56,000. To put this in context, the current National Living Wage pays £8.21 an hour which translates into an annual salary of about £15,000.<sup>13</sup> The assumptions used are just that. Every household will have their own unique circumstances. However, the calculations do highlight the challenges faced by low income households in the local community.

<sup>12</sup> Mortgage calculator based on 3% repayment mortgage repaid over 25 years

<sup>13</sup> The National Living Wage only applies to people aged 25 and over and increased to £8.21 from April 2019

Rental costs are also available at ward level. However, the small number of properties in this tenure does limit data availability. (No data is available for 1 bed properties). For 2, 3 and 4 bed properties, an 'affordable rent' (a maximum of 80 per cent of the median rent) would be above the Local Housing Allowance rate (which caps Housing Benefit). Many Housing Associations will cap 'affordable rents' at the LHA rate. The review of property estate agent websites identified four available rental properties in Heathfield and none in Thriplow village. This is perhaps not surprising given the prevalence of the private rented sector in each village.<sup>14</sup> All four properties available for rent in Heathfield are small. There is a 1 bed flat available at £190 per week, a 2 bed house at £185 per week and two 2 bed properties at £207 per week.

*Property rental costs in Whittlesford ward, July 2018 – June 2019*

No. of Beds	Typical market rent per week (median rent)	Entry level rent per week (30 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	Housing Association Maximum affordable rent per week (80% of median market rent)	Local Housing Allowance 2019-20 <sup>15</sup> (applicable from 1 April 2018)
2	£207	£196	£166	£153.79
3	£225	£176	£180	£178.71
4	£334	£324	£267	£238.38

Source: Hometrack (Housing Intelligence System)

A Housing Needs Survey was undertaken in Thriplow in September 2019. This identified 22 households in need of affordable housing with a local connection to Thriplow parish. Fourteen of the households were on the Housing Register with the remainder being identified through the survey process. The latest Housing Register data suggests there has been little change. As of 1 November 2019 the number of households on the Housing Register with a local connection to Thriplow had increased to 16.<sup>16</sup>

*All households in need of affordable housing with a local connection to Thriplow, September 2018*

Age group	Bedroom need (based on LHA bedroom calculation)				Total
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	
17-21					
21-29	1	4	1		6
30-39	1	3	1	2	7
40-59	2	1	3		6
60 and over	2	1			3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: Thriplow Housing Needs Survey, September 2018 (Cambridgeshire ACRE)

<sup>14</sup> Review of [www.zoopla.co.uk](http://www.zoopla.co.uk) and [www.rightmove.co.uk](http://www.rightmove.co.uk) on 15 August 2019

<sup>15</sup> Whittlesford ward falls under the Cambridge BMRA

<sup>16</sup> Housing Register data supplied by South Cambridgeshire DC (01.11.2019)

The need is for predominantly small homes. However, only three households would potentially be eligible for a bungalow. Most households are headed by a person under the age of 40.

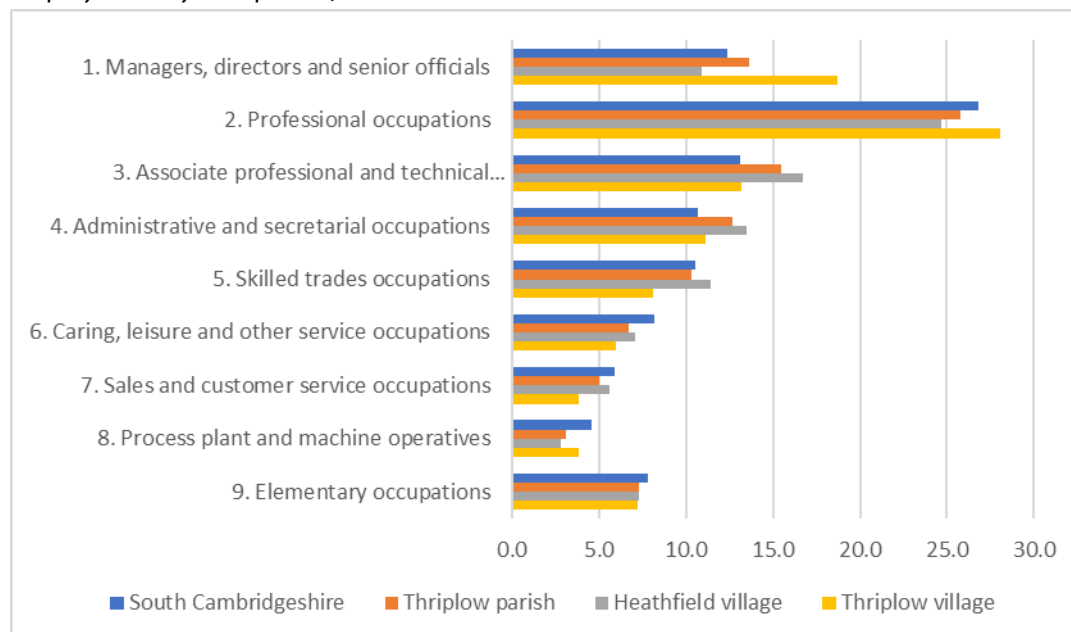
Most of the households identified through the survey were either living at home with their parents or in private rented accommodation (within Thriplow parish). Most households identified through the Housing Register do not currently live in the parish. They presumably have a local connection through previous residence, family or employment.

### Economic activity

Unemployment is low in Thriplow parish. However, economic activity rates do vary. In Heathfield 90.7 per cent of people aged 16-74 are economically active. This falls to 68.0 per cent in Thriplow village. The South Cambridgeshire average is 76.2 per cent. Thriplow village residents are also much more likely to be working part-time. The differences within the parish are partly due to age with one in five (20.6 per cent) of Thriplow village residents aged 16-74 classifying themselves as retired.<sup>17</sup>

The employment profile of employed residents in Thriplow parish is similar to South Cambridgeshire with 55 per cent employed in managerial, professional and associate professional roles. These occupations account for an even higher proportion of employed residents in Thriplow village (60 per cent). Heathfield has a higher proportion of employed residents employed in intermediate occupations such as skilled trades, administrative & secretarial occupations and caring, leisure and other service occupations. However, managerial, professional and associate professional occupations still account for over half (52 per cent) of all employed residents.

### *Employment by occupation, 2011*



Source: 2011 Census of Population (Tables KS608-610EW), via NOMIS

<sup>17</sup> Table KS601-603EW, 2011 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

Most employed residents in Thriplow parish work locally. Forty five per cent work within South Cambridgeshire. This includes 13 per cent who work from home. A further 24 per cent work in Cambridge. There are relatively small proportions (five per cent or less) of employed residents commuting to London, Essex, Hertfordshire and Suffolk.<sup>18</sup>

It is difficult to build a quantified picture of employment within the parish. The Business Register & Employment Survey is usually the best source. Its smallest geography is the LSOA which is a good fit for Thriplow parish. It is also relatively up to date with data available for 2017. However, rounding (to avoid disclosure of confidential data) means that the data appears quite 'lumpy' and the use of the Standard Industrial Classification has also caused some issues. For example, a large number of employees are attributed to 'temporary employment agency activities'. These will be jobs assigned to a local recruitment agency but not necessarily working in the parish.

An alternative approach is to use workplace data from the 2011 Census of Population. However, this published employment by workplace on a 'workplace zone' geography. Data is available for Thriplow village as one workplace zone but data for Heathfield is integrated within a wider geography including part of Whittlesford which makes conclusions difficult to draw.

Nevertheless, a more general picture can be drawn from local knowledge. Agriculture is still an important part of the local economy. There were over 50 people employed in the sector in 2011. However, to this must be added KWS, a seed specialist company employing a significant number of people in highly skilled roles. Thriplow primary school is also likely to be one of the larger employers in the parish. Other employers include a sewage treatment works between the villages, a recycling centre adjoining the A505. There are also a couple of car-related businesses adjacent to the recycling centre. In total, these businesses provide limited employment opportunities for local people and the majority will need to travel a little further afield to find suitable work.

### Deprivation

Thriplow, in general terms, experiences relatively little deprivation. The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a composite measure of deprivation alongside measures of specific 'domains' of deprivation.<sup>19</sup>

The data is published for Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). LSOA E01018302 covers the parish of Thriplow plus one output area to the east of the parish.

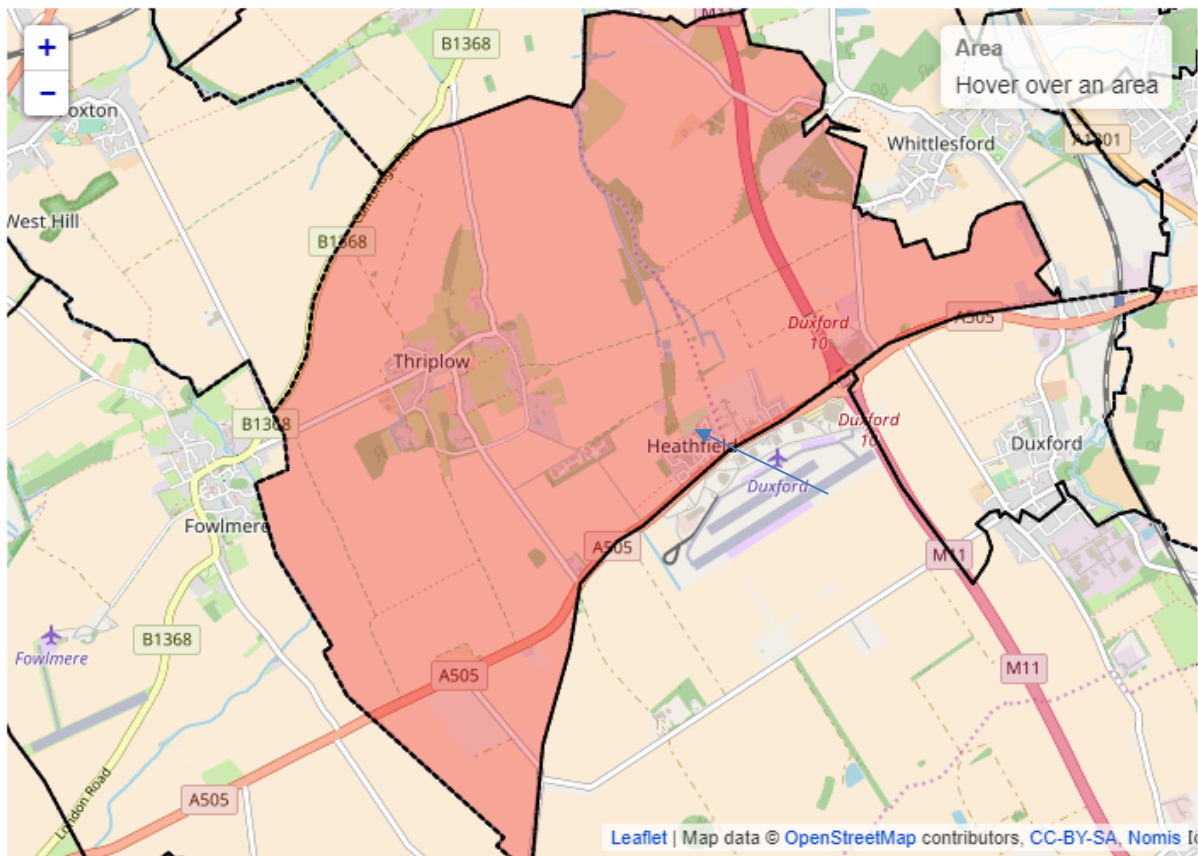
LSOA E01018302 ranks as the 25,255<sup>th</sup> least deprived LSOA in England out of 32,844 LSOAs. Analysing the domains and sub-domains helps to understand the specific issues. Those ranked in the 10<sup>th</sup> decile are the least deprived and those ranked in the 1<sup>st</sup> decile are the most deprived.

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<sup>18</sup> Table WF02EW, 2011 Census of Population (via NOMIS)

<sup>19</sup> 'English indices of deprivation 2015' (see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>)

Map of Lower Super Output Area covering Thriplow parish



Source: NOMIS

Deprivation issues appear to be focused on 'Geographical barriers' and the 'Indoors living environment' in LSOA E01018302. The 'Geographical barriers' sub domain is simply a measure of distance from key services including a primary school, general store or supermarket, post office and GP surgery. Those parts of the LSOA which fall outside of Thriplow village (such as Heathfield) will score poorly on this measure. This sub domain does highlight the challenges of living without private transport in parts of the parish. The 'Indoors living environment' assesses the quality of housing in terms of the Decent Homes Standard and access to central heating. LSOA E01018302 falls into the 5<sup>th</sup> decile on this measure. The Decent Homes Standard is a measure of housing conditions across the social and private rented sectors. It is not clear whether it is social rented accommodation in Thriplow village or private rented accommodation on Heathfield which is negatively affecting this measure.

LSOA E01018302 falls into the top three deciles (ie. least deprived) for the remaining domains.

*Relative deprivation in Thriplow parish, 2015<sup>20</sup>*

Domain	LSOA E01018228	
	Rank	Decile
Income	30,976	10
Employment	31,531	10
Education, Skills & Training	25,510	8
Health & Disability	31,652	10
Crime	29,464	9
Barriers to Housing & Services	1,290	1
Sub domain: Geographical barriers	825	1
Sub domain: Wider barriers	19,785	7
Living Environment	19,046	6
Sub domain: Indoors	13,274	5
Sub domain: Outdoors	29,616	10
Index of Multiple Deprivation	25,255	8

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (Department for Communities and Local Government)

An alternative measure of deprivation is the number of working age people claiming benefits from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP).<sup>21</sup> The total number of claimants fell from 40 in November 2011 to 25 in November 2016 within LSOA E01018302.

Over half of beneficiaries are claiming Employment Support Allowance (ESA) or other incapacity benefits and can therefore be considered 'out-of-work' beneficiaries. The remainder are claiming benefits related to caring responsibilities or disability.

All beneficiaries are aged at least 25 with about 40 per cent aged over 50. There is an even split between men and women. Most of the fall in benefit claimants over the period 2011 to 2016 was due to reductions in beneficiaries of 'out-of-work' benefits and all of this reduction was accounted for by men.

*Mark Deas, Cambridgeshire ACRE, November 2019*

<sup>20</sup> The rank is out of 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas where 1 is the most deprived. Likewise, decile 1 is the most deprived decile. LSOA E01018211 has been used which is coterminous with Bury parish.

<sup>21</sup> Data for Bassingbourn LSOAs, November 2011 and November 2016 from 'benefit claimants – working age clients for small area' DWP (extracted from NOMIS)