

Bridgend County Borough Council

Settlement Role and Function Study

Final Report

December 2009



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Baker Associates has been commissioned to undertake analysis on the role and function of settlements in Bridgend County Borough. The Settlement Role and Function Study will form part of the evidence base informing the authority's Local Development Plan (LDP). The main objectives of the study are set out below:

The objectives

- Develop a methodology to identify the current role and function and functional relationships of settlements and their potential future roles;
 - Provide conclusions on settlement classification;
 - Enable monitoring for future reference and analysis.
- 1.2 In broad terms the study comprises the development of a methodology, its subsequent application and desk based analysis of information to provide conclusions on settlement roles and functions, the establishment of an evidence base for the LDP and future monitoring of data allied to this subject.
- 1.3 Government policy on the role and function of settlements is set out within Planning Policy Wales (2002), Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statements (MIPPS) and Technical Advice Notes (TANS). Planning Policy Wales, MIPPS 01/2006 Housing, MIPPS 02/2005 Planning for Retailing and Town Centres and TAN18: Transport (2007) all contain relevant sources of national guidance on settlement strategy matters. The key messages regarding the role and function of settlements in Government policy are:
- **Well connected** – locating development to reduce the need to travel by maximising accessibility to employment opportunities, services and facilities by walking, cycling and public transport. Improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings
 - **Concentration** – development should be directed to existing urban areas which are well served by public transport, and benefit from concentrations of jobs, facilities and services. In rural areas development should be focussed on settlements that act as local service centres for surrounding areas or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated.
 - **Quality services** – meeting the needs of present and future communities by focussing development in areas where services are viable and can be realistically maintained or enhanced.
 - **Robust and vibrant communities** – where people are satisfied and value where they live and are able to participate in a range of community activities.
 - **Self containment** – settlements should be more self-contained, providing the opportunity to both live and work in the same area, with access to facilities and services to meet the needs of the communities.



2 Methodology

- 2.1 The study required a series of objectives and outputs and the following methodology sets out the broad approach needed to address these requirements.
- 2.2 The first objective of the study was to develop a methodology to identify the current role and functions and functional relationships of settlements and their potential roles. This was required to inform the Bridgend County Borough LDP.
- 2.3 The methodology for the identification of settlement role and function has been informed by national policy and guidance and by the Wales Spatial Plan Update (2008).
- 2.4 These documents establish the following broad policy classification of settlements which are relevant to this study:
- Primary key settlements
Settlements which have a critical role to play in the success of each region. Act as important local service and employment hubs for surrounding settlements and rural hinterlands.
 - Cross boundary settlements
Settlements which have a particular role in linking with neighbouring regions.
 - Key settlements
Smaller settlements which support communities but which are dependant upon the hubs for some key amenities.
 - Local service centres
Market towns, large villages or an associated group of villages which have relatively good accessibility by non-car modes which should be identified as the preferred locations for most development in rural areas.
- 2.5 The Wales Spatial Plan Update identifies the following policy roles for settlements within Bridgend County Borough:
- Bridgend is identified as one of 14 primary key settlements in South East Wales critical to the success of the region. It is to play a role as a major district service centre for the deprived former mining communities to the north. It is also identified as a cross boundary settlement with links to the Swansea Bay area.
 - Maesteg is identified as one of 10 primary key settlements in Swansea Bay, Waterfront and Western Valley region.
 - Porthcawl/Pyle are identified as linked settlements which together form one of the 10 primary key settlements in Swansea Bay, Waterfront and Western Valley region.



Tasks

2.6 The study has undertaken statistical analysis in a range of specific areas, with each area of analysis being broken down into a series of tasks. The study addressed the following analysis areas:

- Employment
- Housing
- Retail
- Community Facilities
- Travel

2.7 The specific tasks related to each analysis area are set out below:

Employment Analysis:

- 1) The existing location and sector of jobs and workers, the level of economically active population, and working age population in individual settlements.
- 2) Employment growth projections, how and where the economy is likely to grow.

2.8 The employment analysis was one of the key considerations for settlement role and function, to reflect the emphasis on promoting a sustainable economy expressed in the Wales Spatial Plan Update. The location of existing employment, economically active people and potential future economic growth will all have a strong bearing on the sustainability of existing settlements.

Housing Analysis:

- 1) Availability of residential development opportunities within settlements.
- 2) Affordable housing and special housing needs.
- 3) Market variations across the district.

2.9 The housing analysis looked specifically at housing issues, affordable need and existing development opportunities to help to build sustainable communities.

Retail and Community Facilities Analysis:

- 1) Location and size of retail services and the identification of retail catchments.
- 2) Framework illustrating the level of services and facilities in each settlement.

2.10 Retail and community facilities analysis was concerned with identifying retail and service provision to help to define settlements, which act as retail and local service centres.

Travel Analysis:

- 1) Travel to and from work will be analysed by ward and settlement to establish functional relationships in terms of employment.
- 2) Sustainable travel opportunities.

2.11 Self containment is a key consideration with regard to settlement role and function. Travel patterns related to employment opportunities were investigated for the County Borough and surrounding area.

Define Study Settlements:

2.12 Before analysis could be undertaken, the methodology needed to define the scope of search of the study, review existing literature and refine the approach to settlement classification. This stage analysed national policy and regional spatial approaches to



define a clear set of indicators for settlement classification and clearly define the settlements to be included in the study. For the basis of consideration all settlements identified in the Bridgend LDP Pre-Deposit Proposals have formed the initial settlement list.

- 2.13 Existing research by the former Countryside Agency considered how a number of modern rural service centres functioned. It found that simplistic assumptions are unlikely to relate to the actual behaviour of rural residents. 'Our Countryside: Our Future' (the Rural White Paper 2000) stated that "there are no such thing in economic or social terms as a stereotypical market town".
- 2.14 To incorporate the complexity of settlement roles and functions likely to exist across the County Borough, it was considered that a broad iterative approach to settlement selection would be utilised rather than constrain the scope of the study with prior definitions. The initial selection process has been to identify a broad range of settlements; however their analysis is dependent on the level of statistical information available.
- 2.15 The main objective of the study has been to identify and categorise settlements within the context of national policy and the Wales Spatial Plan Update, so that the Bridgend LDP can propose an effective future settlement strategy which both reflects existing roles and functions and builds upon them to achieve future sustainable settlements.
- 2.16 The key messages arising from the literature review, general sustainability practice and analyse of national policy and regional spatial strategies was the clear reoccurring factors that inform settlement function, role and increased sustainability. These factors are best expressed as three themes:
1. Settlements with a strong employment role
 2. Important retail and community services
 3. Sustainable travel opportunities and self containment
- 2.17 The methodological approach to defining settlement role and function and ultimately settlement classification was divided into two distinct but related areas. The first was based on the existing situation for each settlement and identified a series of indicators for each area of analysis. In this way the Settlement Role and Function Study focused analysis towards the main determinates of settlement function rather than simply presenting statistical information. The indicators were identified with the primary purpose of differentiating settlements based on existing information.

Key Indicators for the existing situation

- 2.18 The key indicators are presented below by theme:
1. Settlements with a strong employment role
 - Level of employment (No. of jobs)
 - Economically active population and employment density
 2. Identifying important retail and community services centres
 - Level of retail provision
 - Position in the retail hierarchy
 - Level of community service provision
 3. Sustainable travel opportunities and self containment



- Employment self containment
- Travel to work pattern
- Cycling, bus and rail services

2.19 The second part of the methodological approach was to identify issues for potential change. This included population forecasts, employment growth and the availability of residential development opportunities. The issues for potential change have been identified to illustrate issues that will affect settlement role and function in the future.

Issues for Potential Change

2.20 The issues for potential change are set out below by theme:

1. Settlements with a strong employment role
 - The effect of a reduction in the population of economically active ages
 - Harnessing future employment growth
 - Meeting local employment needs
2. Identifying important retail and community services centres
 - The effect of a reducing household size and total population
 - The level of population required to support facilities
3. Sustainable travel opportunities and self containment
 - Addressing future affordable housing need
 - Future residential development opportunities

2.21 The study has sought to use low level data from the Census 2001 and NOMIS where available to best reflect the County Borough's nature. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) has defined the NeSS Geography Hierarchy. This is based on aggregations of Output Areas (OAs) and has been introduced nationally to avoid the frequently changing geography of electoral wards. It is also intended to allow a range of different sizes of area at which data can be presented from the Census 2001 on people and Nomis on jobs. These include:

- Output Areas: These were introduced as the smallest units of output for the 2001 Census. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland they have a minimum size of 100 residents and 40 households.
- Lower Super Output Area: Lower Layer SOAs are aggregations of OAs. They cover England and Wales and have minimum size 1000 residents and 400 households.
- Middle Super Output Area: These are aggregations of Lower Layer SOAs in England and Wales. They have minimum size 5000 residents and 2000 households

2.22 The majority of information required by the study is available at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and the starting point for settlement identification and definition for statistical purposes was the identification of settlements within each LSOA. This process has resulted in specific information for a large selection of individual settlements and joint results for a series of smaller settlements within the same LSOA area based on the Office of National Statistics data. The main area where this level of information is not available is for travel to work data. Appendix 1 sets out the list of settlements and their respective LSOA codes and wards.



- 2.23 Table 2.1 sets out existing settlements within the County Borough and shows how they have been separated to allow low level analysis using LSOA data.

Table 2.1: Identified Settlements divided into LSOA groups.

Settlements	
Bettws	Laleston and Merthyr Mawr
Blaengarw	Lewiston, Blackmill and Pantyrawel
Bridgend (Brackla)	Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl
Bridgend (Broadlands)	Maesteg
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	Nanttyffyllon
Bridgend (Central)	Nantymoel
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig
Bryncethin	Ogmore Vale
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
Caerau	Penfai
Cefn Cribwr	Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin
Coity (Bridgend)	Pontycymmer
Coychurch (Bridgend)	Porthcawl
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	Pyle
Evanstown and Glynogwr	Sarn
Kenfig Hill	Tondu

- 2.24 The analysis has examined sub areas within Bridgend and tables in the report include a Bridgend total. It must be noted that whilst considered as separate settlements, due to the large quantity of employment located within Coity and Coychurch LSOA's, these have also been included in the Bridgend Total. Analysis of the Valleys Gateway (Bryncethin/Brynmenyn/ /Sarn/Tondu/Ynysawdre combined) has also been conducted. Appendix 2 provides maps of the LSOA for each settlement and the Bridgend sub areas.

Report Structure

- 2.25 The report has been structured to reflect the main classification themes. It uses the information from each of the areas of analysis to present information on both the key indicators and issues for potential change. The structure of the report comprises the following sections:
- Section 3: Settlement with a Strong Employment Role
 - Section 4: Identifying Retail and Community Service Centres
 - Section 5: Sustainable Transport Opportunities and Self Containment
 - Section 6: Settlement Role and Function Conclusions



3. Settlements with a Strong Employment Role

- 3.1 The first theme is the consideration of employment related indicators. A key factor determining the functionality of a settlement (and a good basis therefore for targeting future development) is its self containment level for employment.
- 3.2 The consideration of employment and the ability to live and work within close proximity is a central issue for settlement function. The identification of strong employment centres should be a defining feature of a robust settlement hierarchy. This section looks at employment issues in Bridgend County Borough. The section covers the following key indicators and potential issues for change:
- Level of Existing Employment (No. of jobs)
 - Economically Active Population and Employment Density
 - The Effect of a Reduction in the Population of Economically Active Age
 - Harnessing Future Employment Growth
 - Meeting Local Employment Needs

Level of Existing Employment (No of Jobs)

- 3.3 Analysis has used 2007 Annual Business Enquiry information from Nomis to identify the distribution of employment across Bridgend County Borough. This information has been analysed at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). Table 3.1 shows the main results. Settlements in bold represent the largest settlements in terms of jobs:

Table 3.1: Level of Existing Employment (ABI Nomis 2007)

Settlements within LSOA Area	Total Jobs	% of Jobs
Bridgend Total	33,000	59.1
Coychurch (Bridgend)	11,600	20.8
Bridgend (Central)	9,500	17.0
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	4,700	8.5
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	3,700	6.6
Coity (Bridgend)	2,300	4.2
Bridgend (Brackla)	800	1.3
Bridgend (Broadlands)	400	0.6
Porthcawl	4,000	7.2
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	3,300	5.9
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	3,200	5.7
Maesteg	2,400	4.3
Bryncethin	1,500	2.6
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	1,200	2.1
Sarn	1,200	2.1
Penfai	1,100	2.0
Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	800	1.4
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	600	1.0
Pontycymer	500	0.9
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	500	0.9
Nanttyffyllon	400	0.7
Ogmore Vale	400	0.7



Settlements within LSOA Area	Total Jobs	% of Jobs
Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl	300	0.6
Lewiston, Blackmill and Pantyrrawl	300	0.5
Caerau	200	0.4
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	200	0.4
Cefn Cribwr	200	0.3
Nantymoel	200	0.3
Bettws	100	0.3
Blaengarw	100	0.2
Evanstown and Glynogwr	100	0.1
Tondu	100	0.1
Bridgend County Borough Total	55,900	100%

Note: Rounded to nearest 100 for confidentiality purposes

3.4 Table 3.1 shows that in 2007 there were approximately 55,900 jobs across Bridgend County Borough. The main concentration of employment is Bridgend, which accounts for 59.1 % of all employment. Coychurch and Bridgend Central, both of which are included in the Bridgend total comprise the largest single destinations for employment in the County Borough. Analysis shows that there is a significant gap between settlements with over 2,000 jobs and the next level of settlements below. The main settlements and Bridgend sub areas for employment are:

- Bridgend, including:
 - Coychurch (Bridgend)
 - Bridgend (Central)
 - Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)
 - Bridgend (Cefn Glas)
 - Coity (Bridgend)
- Porthcawl
- Pyle and Kenfig Hill
- Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
- Maesteg

3.5 These five settlements represent 80.3% of all employment in the County Borough. Only 6 other settlements within Bridgend County Borough account for more than 1% of the remaining employment individually. Baker Associates considers that these five main settlements represent substantial levels of employment within the County Borough and that these settlements display a strong employment role relative to other settlements. The remaining employment in the County Borough is relatively evenly distributed around the settlements. Five other settlements have between 2,000 jobs to 1,000 jobs and these include: Bryncethin, North Cornelly/South Cornelly/Mawdlam and Kenfig, Sarn and Penfai. Interestingly, the Valleys Gateway settlements, such as Sarn and Bryncethin, collectively provide a significant level of employment. Combined the settlements contain approximately 3800 jobs and represent 6.7% of the total employment, a figure comparable with other identified employment locations.

3.6 It is considered that only settlements with a higher level of employment can be considered as strong employment centres Given the topographical nature of Bridgend County Borough and valuable employment function provided by relatively small settlements, the analysis has looked at all settlements, even those with relatively low levels of employment to assist in the identification of settlements with a clear employment function. There is no clear division between the remaining settlements



but those with higher levels of employment may be candidates for future development, where it is considered appropriate within the wider spatial planning context, to meet specific identified needs or to take advantage of local development opportunities.

Economically Active People and Employment Density

- 3.7 The distribution of population has a good bearing on the function and role of a settlement. The complicated issue for the classification of settlements is that certain population levels do not guarantee a relative degree of functionality. Spatial issues such as the proximity to neighbouring settlements or transport access come into effect, which cannot be easily correlated.
- 3.8 The total population as identified in the Census 2001 for Bridgend County Borough is 128,649. 2001 Census data has been chosen over 2007 mid year estimates because it is considered more robust than a projection based on short term trends. In the short term the population has grown rapidly and this is unlikely to be sustained over the period to 2021. Due to the over optimistic estimate 2001 census data has been used. Table 3.2 below shows the population of settlements identified within each Lower Super Output Area with a broad age structure to show locational variations. Settlements in bold in Table 3.2 are the largest settlements in terms of population. Settlements italicised are those with over 4000+ people:

Table 3.2: Existing Population Structure (Census 2001)

Settlement	All People	01-15 Age	%	16-64 Age	%	65+ Age	%
Bridgend Total	38350	8050	21	24600	64	5700	15
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	10950	2200	20	6750	61	2050	19
Bridgend (Brackla)	10100	2700	27	6750	67	650	6.5
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	7250	1450	20	4500	62	1300	18
Bridgend (Central)	6050	1050	17	3750	62	1200	20
Coity (Bridgend)	1400	200	13	1050	76	150	11
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1350	300	23	1000	73	50	4
Coychurch (Bridgend)	1200	150	14	800	66	250	20
Porthcawl	15850	2700	17	9150	58	4050	25
Maesteg	10850	2050	19	6900	63	1900	18
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	9450	1900	20	6250	66	1300	14
<i>Pyle and Kenfig Hill</i>	7200	1550	22	4500	62	1150	16
<i>North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig</i>	6000	1300	21	3700	21	1000	17
<i>Caerau</i>	4300	1000	23	2700	63	600	14
<i>Sarn</i>	4300	900	21	2750	64	650	15
Ogmore Vale	3150	650	21	1950	62	500	17
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	2850	600	21	1850	65	400	14
Nantylfyllon	2750	550	20	1800	66	400	15
Pontycymmer	2500	550	22	1600	64	350	14
Nantymoel	2300	550	23	1450	62	350	15
Penfai	2150	450	21	1400	65	300	15
Bettws	2050	500	25	1250	62	250	13



Settlement	All People	01-15 Age	%	16-64 Age	%	65+ Age	%
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	2050	400	19	1300	65	350	16
Blaengarw	1900	400	22	1150	61	300	17
Tondu	1600	300	20	1000	63	250	17
Cefn Cribwr	1550	350	22	1000	62	250	17
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1400	300	20	900	63	250	16
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1400	250	19	800	59	300	22
Bryncethin	1300	300	21	900	70	100	9.1
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrwel	1250	250	20	750	61	250	19
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	1150	250	21	750	66	150	13
Evanstown and Glynogwr	1050	250	22	650	62	150	16
Bridgend County Borough Total	128650	26300	20	81050	63	21300	17

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding.

- 3.9 Table 3.2 shows the population for each settlement. Bridgend accounts for 30% of the total population. There is a clear gap in terms of population between the largest settlements and other settlements in the County Borough. Four settlements are considerably larger than any other settlement within the area with populations in excess of 9,450 people. These include:
- Bridgend
 - Porthcawl
 - Maesteg
 - Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
- 3.10 Many settlements within the Borough contain over 4000 people. These settlements (italicised) range in population from 4,300 to 7,200. Below this are the remaining settlements which vary between 1050 and 3150 people. These divisions represent clear gaps between settlements of different population sizes. One of the italicised settlements is Sarn. If considered with other valley gateway settlements, it would have a population of approximately 10,600 people and therefore could be considered with other large settlements in the Borough.
- 3.11 Table 3.2 shows that the age structure for each settlement varies significantly. The overall Bridgend County Borough age structure comprises of 21% 0-15, 64% 15-64 and 17% 65+. However, specific settlements across the County Borough differ from this average. Bettws is significantly different to the average with a predominately young population. 25% of the total population is aged 0-15 years. The high level of young people is reflected in a lower proportion of people of working age and the older generation.
- 3.12 Conversely, settlements such as Brynmenyn / Ynysawdre and Porthcawl have a relatively high proportion of older residents and fewer young people. In the future, with a population ageing nationally, these settlements could require additional housing growth to ensure that existing employment has sufficient economically active residents to support it. As can be clearly seen the number of people aged 20-64 fluctuates across Bridgend County Borough with Coity (Bridgend), Bridgend (Broadlands), Bridgend (Cefn Glas) and Bryncethin all having more than 70% of the population aged 16-64.



Economically Active People

- 3.13 A good indicator of settlement sustainability with regard to population and employment is the number of economically active people and the corresponding employment density. Employment density is the simple ratio of jobs to the number of economically active people. This issue is closely related to self containment and travel to work patterns which is covered in section 5. A good ratio of jobs to homes increases the potential for residents to live and work within the settlement and therefore improve self containment and reduce travel to other settlements. Table 3.3 below sets out the level of economically active people for each settlement:

Table 3.3: Economically Active Population (Census 2001)

Settlement	Population aged 16-74	Economically active	%	Economically inactive	%
Bridgend Total	27750	18050	65	9700	35
Bridgend (Brackla)	7150	5250	73	1900	27
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	7900	4750	60	3150	40
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	5250	3200	61	2050	39
Bridgend (Central)	4350	2850	65	1550	35
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1050	850	82	200	18
Coity (Bridgend)	1150	600	54	500	46
Coychurch (Bridgend)	950	600	62	350	38
Porthcawl	11100	6300	57	4800	43
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	6950	4650	67	2300	33
Maesteg	7900	4550	57	3400	43
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	5100	3000	59	2050	41
North Cornelly, Mawdlam, South Cornelly and Kenfig	4200	2300	54	1950	46
Sarn	3100	1750	56	1350	44
Caerau	3000	1500	50	1500	50
Ogmore Vale	2200	1350	61	850	39
Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	2100	1350	64	750	36
Nantylfyllon	2000	1150	58	850	42
Pontycymmer	1800	1100	61	700	39
Penfai	1550	1100	69	500	31
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	1500	1000	65	550	35
Nantymoel	1600	950	60	650	40
Blaengarw	1350	800	60	550	40
Tondu	1150	750	67	400	33
Bryncethin	1000	700	73	250	27
Bettws	1450	700	50	700	50
Cefn Cribwr	1100	650	61	450	39
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1050	650	63	400	37
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	950	550	60	350	40
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrwel	850	500	58	350	42
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	850	500	57	350	43



Settlement	Population aged 16-74	Economically active	%	Economically inactive	%
Evanstown and Glynogwr	750	400	52	350	48
Bridgend Borough County	92400	56350	61	36100	39

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding

3.14 The economically active rate for Bridgend County Borough is 61% of the 16-74 population. The following settlements in bold in Table 3.3 comprise settlements and Bridgend sub areas with a greater rate of economic activity than the Bridgend County Borough average. These include:

- Bridgend Total
 - Bridgend (Brackla)
 - Bridgend (Cefn Glas)
 - Bridgend (Central)
 - Bridgend (Broadlands)
 - Coychurch (Bridgend)
- Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
- Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin
- Penfai
- Coytrahen and Aberkenfig
- Tondu
- Bryncethin
- Laleston and Merthyr Mawr

3.15 Table 3.4 below brings together employment (no. of jobs) and rates of economically active to identify employment density. It must be noted that population data on economic activity is from the Census 2001 whilst employment data is from Nomis 2006. These are inconsistent base dates, however it is considered more reliable to use 2001 Census data than 2006 mid year population estimates, for the reasons set out in para 3.8. Until actual counts are taken the future distribution of population will be unknown and estimates will not clarify this. It is considered that identifying the ratio based on real counts is more reliable even if the base date disparity will result in generally lower ratios for all settlements in the future.

3.16 Settlements in bold in Table 3.4 have a greater employment density than the County Borough average (0.99+).

Table 3.4: Employment Density

Settlements within LSOA Area	Economically Active	Total Jobs	Employment Density
Bridgend Total	18050	33,050	1.83
Coychurch (Bridgend)	6300	11,650	1.85
Bridgend (Central)	5250	9,550	1.82
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	4750	4,750	1.00
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	4550	3,700	0.82
Coity (Bridgend)	2300	2,350	1.02
Bridgend (Brackla)	1100	750	0.69
Bridgend (Broadlands)	800	350	0.45
Porthcawl	4650	4,000	0.87
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	3200	3,200	1.01



Settlements within LSOA Area	Economically active	Total Jobs	Employment Density
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	3100	3,300	1.07
Maesteg	2850	2,400	0.85
Bryncethin	1650	1,500	0.91
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	1500	1,150	0.79
Sarn	1400	1,150	0.83
Penfai	1350	1,150	0.84
Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	1150	800	0.68
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1100	600	0.53
Pontycymmer	1000	550	0.54
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	950	500	0.54
Nanttyffyllon	850	400	0.46
Ogmore Vale	800	400	0.47
Llangeinor and Llest and Pontyrhyl	700	300	0.43
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyravel	700	300	0.39
Caerau	700	250	0.37
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	650	250	0.34
Cefn Cribwr	600	200	0.29
Nantymoel	600	150	0.28
Bettws	550	150	0.25
Blaengarw	500	100	0.22
Evanstown and Glynogwr	500	100	0.16
Tondu	400	100	0.20
Bridgend County Borough Total	56350	55,950	0.99

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding

3.17 Table 3.4 shows the employment density for each settlement within Bridgend County Borough. Employment density highlights the ratio of jobs to the economically active population. A ratio of 1:1 would indicate that there is one job available for every resident. However in reality, if settlements are to provide an appropriate range of jobs to meet the requirements of all residents in terms of sectors and skills, then a ratio greater than 1:1 would be required. The analysis shows that four settlements/sub areas have a ratio close to 1:1 of jobs to workers, these are:

- Bridgend (North Bridgend / Litchard)
- Coity (Bridgend)
- Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
- Pyle and Kenfig Hill

3.18 Baker Associates considers that these represent relatively balanced settlements/sub areas in terms of jobs to economically active population. Table 3.4 also shows three settlements/sub areas that have a ratio considerably in excess of 1:1: These are:

- Bridgend



- Coychurch (Bridgend)
- Bridgend (central)

- 3.19 These settlements/sub areas have a greater number of jobs that economically active residents and will attract workers from surrounding settlements. The Valleys Gateway settlements combined would have an employment density of 0.69. This reflects the relatively good ratios of jobs to economically active in Sarn and Bryncethin being offset by the other settlements that comprise the Valleys Gateway.
- 3.20 It must be noted that there is not a direct link between jobs and the economically active population in each settlement. Employment density judges the opportunity to live and work within close proximity. The table highlights settlements/sub areas with a high level of economically active residents compared to jobs. Combined with travel to work analysis in Section 5, a view can be taken on the relative benefits of directing future employment growth to assist in reducing commuting, improving sustainability and strengthening employment roles.

The Effect of a Reduction in the Population of Economically Active Age

- 3.21 Settlements do not exist in isolation and over time changes in the economy, population and level of service provision could potentially alter the function of an individual settlement in relation to others. The issues for potential change seek to highlight key considerations that will affect settlement classification. Settlements can be classified based on existing data and this will provide a robust snapshot in time, however, settlement function and therefore classification could change over time.
- 3.22 If the population of Bridgend County Borough is ageing and household size is reducing, then in the future the level of economically active population will reduce. This in turn will affect the ratio of jobs to workers (employment density) resulting in potentially fewer workers than jobs. Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) provides population projections forecasting the change in population and broad age structure. Table 3.5 below sets out the population projections for Bridgend County Borough:

Table 3.5: 2006-based population projections (WAG)

AGE GROUP	2006	2011	Change	2016	Change	2021	Change
Children	25.6	25.7	0.1	26.5	0.9	27.2	1.6
Working Age	80.5	82.4	1.9	85.4	4.9	88.3	7.8
Pension Age	26.5	28.7	2.2	29.6	3.1	30.5	4
ALL AGES	132.6	136.8	4.2	141.4	8.8	146	13.4

- 3.23 Table 3.5 shows how the population of Bridgend County Borough is projected to change by 2021. This has been used in Table 3.6 to show how the population and age structure could look if future demographic change forecasts for Bridgend County Borough were to occur on a consistent basis across all settlements by 2026. For this exercise it has been assumed that the broad age groups correspond with the broad age structure defined in Table 3.2. It must be noted that Table 3.6 is hypothetical rather than policy led:



Table 3.6: Future Population Structure (2021)

Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	0-19	%	19-64	%	65+	%
Bridgend Total	43550	8350	19.1	26850	61.6	8150	18.7
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	12450	2300	18.3	7350	59.0	2900	23.4
Bridgend (Brackla)	11500	2800	24.3	7350	64.1	950	8.2
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	8250	1500	18.2	4900	59.5	1900	22.8
Bridgend (Central)	6850	1100	15.8	4100	60.0	1750	25.5
Bridgend (Coity)	1600	200	12.1	1150	72.6	200	14.0
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1550	350	21.0	1100	70.0	100	5.1
Bridgend (Coychurch)	1350	200	12.5	900	63.7	350	25.2
Porthcawl	18000	2800	15.4	9950	55.3	5800	32.1
Maesteg	12300	2150	17.3	7500	61.0	2700	22.1
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	25450	2000	7.8	6800	26.7	1900	7.4
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	6800	1350	19.5	4000	58.9	1500	21.7
Caerau	4850	1050	21.3	2950	60.4	850	17.3
Sarn	4850	950	19.3	3000	61.6	900	18.5
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	8200	1600	19.7	4900	60.1	1650	19.8
Ogmore Vale	3600	700	19.1	2150	60.0	750	20.9
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	3250	600	18.8	2050	62.8	550	17.7
Nantyffyllon	3100	550	18.2	1950	62.9	550	18.4
Pontycymmer	2800	550	19.8	1750	61.8	500	17.5
Nantymoel	2650	550	21.0	1550	59.5	500	19.0
Penfai	2450	450	18.9	1500	62.1	450	18.4
Bettws	2300	500	22.3	1400	59.5	400	17.0
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	2300	400	17.0	1450	62.3	500	20.7
Blaengarw	2150	450	20.2	1250	58.7	450	21.0
Tondu	1850	350	18.2	1100	60.9	400	20.9
Cefn Cribwr	1750	350	19.6	1050	59.4	350	20.9
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1600	300	18.7	1000	60.8	350	20.4
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1600	300	17.2	900	56.8	450	27.7
Bryncethin	1500	300	19.5	1000	66.7	150	11.5
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrwel	1450	250	18.2	850	58.2	350	24.4
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	1300	250	19.1	850	63.4	200	16.4
Evanstown and Glynogwr	1200	250	20.1	700	59.9	250	19.6
Bridgend County Borough Total	146050	27200	18.6	88350	60.5	30500	20.9

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding

- 3.24 The information shows that the population of Bridgend County Borough is projected to grow by 17,400 people. However, due to an ageing population this will comprise 900 0-15 year olds, 7,300 15-64 years olds and 9,200 65+. This will have implications for existing settlements and the number of people of economically active age.
- 3.25 Future population growth will generally only be facilitated by new housing development especially taking into consideration reducing household size. Table 3.7



shows what could happen to the existing economically active population if the total population was effected by a reducing household size. Across Bridgend County Borough the percentage of people aged 15-64 will go down in relative terms by -2.5% resulting in a decrease of economically active people of 1.03%. Table 3.7 illustrates the number of economically active people that could be lost in each settlement/sub area due to demographic change:

Table 3.7: Future Economically Active Population

Settlement	Economically Active Pop 2001	Economically Active Pop 2021	% Decrease in Economically Active Pop
Bridgend Total	18050	17600	-1.18
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	4750	4600	-0.99
Bridgend (Brackla)	5250	5100	-1.08
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	3200	3100	-1.04
Bridgend (Central)	2850	2750	-1.30
Coity (Bridgend)	600	600	-1.23
Bridgend (Broadlands)	850	850	-1.09
Coychurch (Bridgend)	600	600	-1.17
Porthcawl	6300	6150	-0.95
Maesteg	4550	4400	-0.87
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	4650	4500	-1.03
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	3000	2950	-0.96
North and South Cornelly, Mawdlam, Kenfig	2300	2250	-1.08
Caerau	1500	1450	-1.17
Sarn	1750	1700	-1.17
Ogmore Vale	1350	1350	-1.07
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	1350	1300	-1.10
Nantyllyllon	1150	1150	-1.04
Pontycymmer	1100	1050	-1.28
Nantymoel	950	950	-0.87
Penfai	1100	1050	-1.22
Bettws	700	700	-1.05
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	1000	950	-1.20
Blaengarw	800	800	-1.08
Tondu	750	750	-1.17
Cefn Cribwr	650	650	-1.10
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	650	650	-1.01
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	550	550	-1.55
Bryncethin	700	700	-1.37
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrwel	500	500	-0.99
Llangeinor and Llest and Pontyrhyl	500	500	-1.22
Evanstown and Glynogwr	400	400	-1.05
Bridgend County Borough Total	56330	54900	-0.93

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding

3.26 Overall, the population is projected to grow, including the 16-74 age group, but the



table highlights the effect of population ageing on the number of economically active people in a constrained environment. In reality, other factors will come in to play, including migration, new development and household size reduction. The objective of this table is to illustrate that factors such as ageing population and reducing household size, as illustrated in Section 4, will slowly reduce the population of settlements and the number of economically active people. This will ultimately undermine employment function in the absence of positive migration trends or proactive allocation of future development.

- 3.27 Migration will result in a natural exchange of population within settlements, which will influence demographic structure. However, reducing household size and ageing population are national demographic trends and Baker Associates considers it unlikely that migration trends will dramatically alter demographic structures. The key message for settlement function therefore, is the importance of future development allocations when it comes to supporting existing settlement role and function.
- 3.28 Table 3.7 shows the hypothetical effect of an ageing population on the number of economically active people within each settlement. In all cases it shows that the number of economically active people will decrease if no other influences are considered. Dependant on the level of future development it is clear that a reduction of economically active population is likely to occur in some settlements. A decision needs to be taken on which settlements should be allowed to have a reduced economically active population, i.e. locations with low employment levels and current high levels of out commuting; and locations which should have their employment role supported by additional accommodation for new economically active people.

Harnessing Future Employment Growth

- 3.29 The second of the potential issues for change is the effect of future economic growth. This is related to the previous issue because, in addition to a changing economically active population, the changing economic structure can result in an increase or decrease in jobs in particular employment sectors within individual settlements.
- 3.30 The Bridgend LDP Pre Deposit Final Document (2009) provides detailed information on future economic projections of the Bridgend County Borough economy produced by Cambridge Econometrics. Table 3.8 shows the forecasts.

Table 3.8: Future Economic Projections

Sector	No. of Jobs (000s)				Growth (2006-21)	
	2000	2006	2012	2021	(000s)	(% pa)
Agriculture etc.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.9
Mining & quarrying	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-4.5
Manufacturing	12.4	10.1	9.3	8.5	-1.6	-1.2
Electricity, gas & water	0	0.1	0	0	-0.1	-100
Construction	2.7	5.7	3.6	3.9	-1.8	-2.4
Distribution, hotels & catering	12.5	13.6	12.5	13.6	0	0
Transport & communications	1.8	1.8	2	2.1	0.3	1
Financial & business services	5.4	7.9	9.6	11.1	3.2	2.3



Government & other services	19.8	23.3	22.4	22.9	-0.4	-0.1
Totals	55.1	63	60	62.4	-0.6	-0.1

Source: Cambridge Econometrics

- 3.31 Table 3.8 shows that overall the economy could decline by 600 jobs between 2006 and 2021. However, this masks considerable variations between employment sectors. The forecasts show that several employment sectors will decline, whilst some will grow. The declining sectors include Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity Gas and Water, Construction and Government and Other Services. Growth sectors include: Transport and Communications and Financial and Business Services, with Distribution, Hotels and Catering predicted to remain static.
- 3.32 The changing economic structure will have an implication for existing settlements with high levels of employment identified within growing or declining sectors. Table 3.9 overleaf, highlights LSOA settlement employment structure.
- 3.33 Based on the job projections in Table 3.9, sectors highlighted red are at risk, whilst the growth/static sectors B, G, H, I, J and K are in bold. The declining sectors will have implications for some settlements. Sectors A, C, D, E, F, L, M, N and O highlighted red, could reduce the employment role of settlements in the future, unless growing sectors can compensate. Settlements in bold are considered most susceptible to decline in the manufacturing sector based on the high existing proportion of manufacturing employment relative to other employment sectors.



Table 3.9: Employment By Settlement (2007 ABI Employment Data by LSOA)

Employment Category / Settlement	A	B	C	D	%	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	Total
Bettws	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	150
Blaengarw	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	100
Bridgend (Brackla)	0	0	0	50	3.7	0	50	150	50	50	0	50	0	150	150	50	750
Bridgend (Broadlands)	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	0	100	50	50	350
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	0	0	0	50	1.2	0	50	500	100	0	150	200	1,450	950	100	10	3,700
Bridgend (Central)	0	0	0	350	3.7	50	100	2,250	600	350	250	2,300	500	1,300	1,200	250	9,550
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	0	0	0	50	1.3	0	100	500	50	50	0	100	50	100	3,650	100	4,750
Coychurch (Bridgend)	0	0	0	4,500	38.5	0	700	1,350	300	600	50	1,300	2,250	200	200	200	11,650
Coity (Bridgend)	0	0	0	700	30.1	0	100	400	50	50	0	900	0	50	0	100	2,350
Bridgend Total	0	0	0	5,700	17.2	50	1,150	5,300	1,250	1,050	500	4,900	4,250	2,800	5,350	800	33,050
Bryncethin	0	0	0	250	15.9	0	350	350	50	100	0	200	0	50	50	100	1,500
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	0	0	0	100	14.4	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	250	100	0	600
Caerau	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	250
Cefn Cribwr	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	200
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	0	0	50	00	3.1	0	0	100	50	0	0	50	0	100	100	50	500
Evanstown and Glynogwr	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	100
Kenfig Hill	0	0	0	100	8.7	0	400	100	0	0	0	250	0	100	100	50	1,050
Laleston/Merthyr Mawr	0	0	0	00	7.6	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	250
Lewiston, Blackmill and Pantyrwel	0	0	0	150	58.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	300



Employment Category / Settlement	A	B	C	D	%	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	Total
Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl	0	0	0	250	78.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
Maesteg	0	0	0	850	34.6	0	150	300	150	50	50	100	0	200	350	200	2,400
Nanttyffyllon	0	0	0	100	23.8	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	400
Nantymoel	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	150
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	0	0	0	50	2.8	0	50	200	100	50	0	350	0	250	150	50	1,200
Ogmore Vale	0	0	0	50	13.7	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	400
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	0	0	0	750	23.3	0	100	250	150	100	650	500	50	300	200	150	3,200
Penfai	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	50	0	50	0	0	50	0	50	950	0	1,150
Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	0	0	0	300	40.3	0	50	100	50	0	0	50	0	250	0	0	800
Pontycymmer	0	0	0	150	32.0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	550
Porthcawl	0	0	50	100	2.0	0	150	650	900	100	150	500	50	500	650	350	4,000
Pyle	0	0	0	650	30.0	0	550	350	50	50	0	250	50	150	50	100	2,250
Sarn	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	50	700	200	0	0	0	0	50	100	50	1,150
Tondu	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	100
Bridgend Borough County	50	0	100	9,550	17.1	50	3,100	8,750	3,350	1,650	1,350	7,300	4,500	5,500	8,450	2,250	55,950

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest 50 or rounded to 0



Employment Sector Key:

A: Agriculture, hunting & forestry	B: Fishing
C: Mining & quarrying	D: Manufacturing
E: Electricity, gas & water supply	F: Construction
G: Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	
H: Hotels and restaurants	I: Transport, storage & communication
J: Financial intermediation	K: Real estate, renting & business activities
L: Public administration & defence	M: Education
N: Health & social work	O: Other community, social & personal service activities



- 3.34 Table 3.9 highlights the vulnerability of particular employment locations to economic change. The most important declining sector in terms of jobs is manufacturing. Table 3.9 includes a percentage column for manufacturing, identifying the percentage of employment currently in manufacturing within the LSOA settlements. The Bridgend County Borough average is 17.1% of all employment in manufacturing. Settlements in bold in Table 3.9 have a higher than average level of manufacturing, which could be subject to decline and undermine settlement employment role unless replaced by new industry. These settlements/sub areas are:
- Bridgend
 - Coychurch (Bridgend)
 - Coity (Bridgend)
 - Lewiston, Blackmill and Pantyrwel
 - Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl
 - Maesteg
 - Nanttyffyllon
 - Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
 - Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin
 - Pontycymmer
 - Pyle
- 3.35 This issue could ultimately undermine the settlements' roles as future employment centres by reducing the overall level of employment. It is a particular concern for smaller settlements that are less likely to off set manufacturing decline with growth in other sectors due to a narrower economic base. Baker Associates considers that the Council will have to make a rational decision regarding the location of future employment and the potential decline of existing employment in particular settlements. The Council's Economic Strategy will need to take this issue into account in identifying where the Council should focus its efforts to attract future employment.
- 3.36 The current draft Employment Land Review identifies available employment land of 117.97 ha across the Borough. This includes allocations, sites with planning permission or under construction and vacant land. The Bridgend County Borough LDP will need to consider the future provision of employment to support settlement classification over the plan period.

Meeting Local Employment Need

- 3.37 It is considered that meeting employment needs is an important consideration for spatial planning. Comparison of jobs by employment sector and the industry within which existing residents work provides a good indication of the balance of employment opportunities above and beyond employment density.
- 3.38 Table 3.10 overleaf shows the number of people working within each industry based on where they live. This is effectively a breakdown of economically active people who live in each settlement and in what sector they work, (whether that is manufacturing or business services). In the future to create a better settlement balance in terms of jobs and workers, this information could be considered when deciding on the future level and type of employment provision. This is to ensure that opportunities to maximise self containment for existing residents can be harnessed by focusing employment premises provision towards identified specific sectoral requirements.



Table 3.10: Settlement Residents Employed in Each Employment Sector (Census 2001)

LOSA Settlement	16-74 in Employment	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Bettws	650	0	0	0	200	0	50	100	0	50	0	50	50	50	100	50
Blaengarw	750	0	0	0	200	0	50	150	0	50	0	50	50	50	100	50
Bridgend (Brackla)	4950	0	0	0	1050	50	300	900	250	250	150	450	400	350	600	200
Bridgend (Broadlands)	850	0	0	0	150	0	50	150	0	50	50	100	100	50	100	50
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	4450	0	0	0	900	50	300	850	200	250	100	350	350	350	550	200
Bridgend (Central)	2700	0	0	0	450	50	200	400	100	100	50	300	250	250	350	100
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	2950	0	0	0	600	50	200	450	100	150	50	250	250	200	550	100
Coychurch (Bridgend)	550	0	0	0	100	0	50	100	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	0
Coity (Bridgend)	600	0	0	0	100	0	50	100	0	50	0	50	100	50	100	0
Bridgend Total	17000	100	0	50	3350	200	1100	2900	700	850	450	1500	1500	1350	2300	700
Bryncethin	700	0	0	0	200	0	50	100	0	0	0	50	50	50	100	0
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	500	0	0	0	100	0	50	100	0	50	0	50	0	50	100	0
Caerau	1300	0	0	0	500	0	100	200	50	50	0	50	50	50	150	50
Cefn Cribwr	650	0	0	0	150	0	50	100	50	50	0	50	50	50	50	50
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	950	0	0	0	200	0	100	150	50	50	0	50	50	50	150	50
Evanstown and Glynogwr	350	0	0	0	150	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
Kenfig Hill	1300	0	0	0	300	0	100	250	50	50	50	100	50	100	150	50
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	650	0	0	0	100	0	50	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	50
Lewiston, Blackmill and Pantyrwel	450	0	0	0	150	0	50	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0



LOSA Settlement	16-74 in Employment	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl	450	0	0	0	100	0	50	50	0	0	0	50	50	0	50	0
Maesteg	4200	0	0	0	1450	0	350	550	150	150	100	250	250	250	550	150
Nantyllyllon	1100	0	0	0	400	0	100	150	50	50	0	50	50	50	150	50
Nantymoel	900	0	0	0	250	0	100	150	50	50	0	50	50	50	100	50
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	2100	0	0	0	550	0	200	400	100	100	50	150	100	100	250	100
Ogmore Vale	1250	0	0	0	350	0	100	250	50	100	0	50	50	100	150	50
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	4400	50	0	0	1150	50	350	700	200	200	100	300	350	250	500	150
Penfai	1050	0	0	0	200	0	50	150	50	50	50	100	100	100	200	50
Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	1250	0	0	0	400	0	100	150	50	50	50	50	100	100	150	50
Pontycymmer	1000	0	0	0	300	0	100	150	50	50	0	50	50	50	100	50
Porthcawl	6000	50	0	50	950	50	450	900	500	250	200	600	400	550	750	300
Pyle	1500	0	0	0	400	0	150	300	100	100	0	50	50	50	150	50
Sarn	1600	0	0	0	400	0	150	250	50	100	50	100	100	100	250	50
Tondu	750	0	0	0	200	0	50	100	50	0	0	50	50	50	100	0
Bridgend County Borough	52850	350	0	200	12600	450	3950	8450	2500	2500	1250	4100	3650	3700	6950	2200

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest 50 or rounded to 0

Employment Sector Key:

A: Agriculture, hunting & forestry
D: Manufacturing

C: Mining & quarrying
E: Electricity, gas & water supply



F: Construction	G: Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods
H: Hotels and restaurants	I: Transport, storage & communication
J: Financial intermediation	K: Real estate, renting & business activities
L: Public administration & defence	M: Education
N: Health & social work	O: Other community, social & personal service activities

- 3.39 Table 3.10 presents Census 2001 information for settlements within the LSOA areas. Table 3.11 overleaf takes the information presented in Table 3.10 and compares this against existing employment structures in Table 3.9. This comparison of jobs by sector, against residents employed in each employment sector, identifies existing deficiencies or surpluses of jobs to meet residents demand for employment by sector.
- 3.40 It must be noted, that settlement residents who work in each sector do not necessarily work at jobs within the settlement. The large variety of jobs required to meet all residents needs, ultimately means that even settlements with a 1:1 ratio of jobs to workers will still have levels of out and in commuting. The reduction of economically active workers for settlements with no employment role could be considered a good thing in terms of travel to work patterns. Table 3.11 overleaf shows that the majority of settlements in Bridgend County Borough have less people employed than jobs. Overall, Bridgend County Borough is a net importer of labour. Settlements with bold figures show sufficient residents to potentially fill existing jobs in that particular sector.

Table 3.11: Balance of Jobs and Workers by Sector

Settlement	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Bettws	-500	0	0	0	-200	0	-50	-100	0	0	0	-50	0	-50	-50	0
Blaengarw	-650	0	0	0	-200	0	-50	-100	0	-50	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50
Bridgend (Brackla)	-4200	0	0	0	-1000	-50	-300	-850	-50	-200	-100	-400	-350	-350	-450	-50
Bridgend (Broadlands)	-500	0	0	0	-150	0	-50	-100	50	50	-50	-100	-50	-50	0	0
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	-750	0	0	0	-850	-50	-300	-800	300	-150	-100	-200	-150	1100	400	-50
Bridgend (Central)	6850	0	0	0	-100	0	-150	-300	2150	500	300	-50	2050	250	950	1100
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	1750	0	0	0	-550	-50	-200	-350	400	-100	-50	-250	-150	-200	-450	3500
Coychurch (Bridgend)	11100	0	0	0	4350	0	-50	650	1350	300	550	0	1250	2150	150	200
Coity (Bridgend)	1750	0	0	0	600	0	-50	50	350	0	0	-50	800	-50	0	0
Bridgend Total	16050	-100	0	-50	2300	-150	-1050	-1750	4550	400	600	-1000	3400	2900	500	4650
Bryncethin	800	0	0	0	100	0	-50	200	300	0	50	-50	150	-50	-50	50
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	50	0	0	0	-50	0	-50	-100	0	0	0	-50	50	-50	150	100
Caerau	-1100	0	0	0	-500	0	-100	-200	0	-50	50	-50	-50	-50	-100	-50
Cefn Cribwr	-450	0	0	0	-150	0	-50	-50	0	0	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	-400	0	0	50	-200	0	-100	-150	50	50	0	-50	0	-50	-50	50
Evanstown and Glynogwr	-300	0	0	0	-150	0	-50	-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenfig Hill	-250	0	0	0	-200	0	-100	150	0	-50	0	-100	200	-100	-100	50
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	-400	0	0	0	-100	0	-50	-100	0	50	0	-50	0	-100	-50	-50
Lewiston, Blackmill and Pantyrwel	-200	0	0	0	0	0	-50	-50	0	0	0	-50	0	0	-50	50
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	-150	0	0	0	150	0	-50	-50	0	0	0	-50	0	0	-50	0



Settlement	Total	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Maesteg	-1750	0	0	0	-600	0	-350	-400	150	0	-50	-150	-150	-250	-350	200
Nanttyffyllon	-700	0	0	0	-300	0	-100	-100	0	-50	0	-50	0	0	-100	0
Nantymoel	-750	0	0	0	-250	0	-100	-150	0	0	0	-50	-50	-50	-100	-50
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	-950	0	0	0	-500	0	-200	-350	100	-50	0	-150	250	-100	0	50
Ogmore Vale	-900	0	0	0	-300	0	-100	-200	0	-50	0	-50	-50	-50	-100	-50
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	-1200	-50	0	0	-400	-50	-350	-600	50	-50	0	350	150	-200	-250	50
Penfai	100	0	0	0	-200	0	-50	-100	0	0	-50	-100	-100	-100	-150	950
Pontryhydycyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	-500	0	0	0	-50	0	-100	-100	50	0	-50	-50	-50	-100	100	-50
Pontycymmer	-500	0	0	0	-150	0	-100	-150	50	-50	0	-50	-50	-50	-50	0
Porthcawl	-2000	-50	0	0	-900	-50	-450	-750	150	650	-100	-450	50	-550	-300	350
Pyle	750	0	0	0	250	0	-150	300	250	0	50	-50	200	-50	0	0
Sarn	-450	0	0	0	-400	0	-150	-250	650	100	0	-100	-100	-100	-150	50
Tondu	-650	0	0	0	-200	0	-50	-100	0	-50	0	-50	-50	-50	-100	0
Bridgend Borough County	3100	-300	0	-100	-3050	-450	-3900	-5350	6250	800	400	-2700	3650	800	-1450	6250

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest 50 or rounded to 0. Minus figures show an imbalance of jobs in each sector compared to resident workers.



Employment Sector Key:

A: Agriculture, hunting & forestry
D: Manufacturing
F: Construction
H: Hotels and restaurants
J: Financial intermediation
L: Public administration & defence
N: Health & social work

C: Mining & quarrying
E: Electricity, gas & water supply
G: Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods
I: Transport, storage & communication
K: Real estate, renting & business activities
M: Education
O: Other community, social & personal service activities



4 Identifying Retail and Community Service Centres

4.1 The second theme is the identification of important retail and community service centres. In addition to employment many settlements provide additional retail or community service functions. The location of facilities has a strong bearing on the position of settlements within a hierarchy and therefore their settlement classification.

4.2 The section covers the following key indicators and potential issues for change:

- Level of retail provision
- Position in the retail hierarchy
- Level of community service provision
- The effect of a reducing household size and total population
- The level of population required to support facilities

Level of retail provision

4.3 The Retailing and Commercial Centres Survey is carried out on an annual basis by the County Borough Council. The latest Survey, carried out in 2008, has looked at the defined retail centres across the County Borough, as set out in the existing Unitary Development Plan, to identify the quantity of existing retail provision. In addition, the Council has also surveyed during 2008 all shops outside existing defined centres. Table 4.1 below sets out the main retail centres within the County Borough, based upon the number of existing retail units within each location. The figures exclude out of town retail parks and standalone superstores.

Table 4.1: Existing Retail Provision (no. of units) 2008

Settlement	Population	Convenience	Comparison	Service	Vacant	Total
Bridgend - town centre	38350	14	124	190	53	381
Porthcawl - town centre	15850	12	71	101	10	194
Maesteg - town centre	10850	10	56	68	17	151
Pencoed	9450	4	20	40	6	70
Pyle / Kenfig Hill	7200	5	18	31	8	62
Pontycymmer	2500	4	10	29	15	58
Aberkenfig	2050	3	16	26	5	50
Ogmore Vale	3150	2	7	20	12	41
Nantymoel	2300	5	3	12	10	30
Porthcawl - New Road	N/A	4	10	11	3	28
Caerau	4300	2	3	12	4	21
Bridgend - Ewenny Road	N/A	1	5	9	3	18
Brackla	10100	4	3	7	0	14
North Connelly - Heol Fach	N/A	2	2	9	1	14
Bridgend - Broadlands	1350	1	2	10	0	13
Porthcawl - Newton	N/A	2	4	7	0	13



Bridgend - Tremains Road	N/A	0	9	2	1	12
Bryncethin	1300	1	5	5	0	11
Nantyffyllon	2750	2	3	5	1	11
Sarn	4300	1	3	6	1	11
Blaengarw	1900	1	2	5	2	10
Laleston	1400	1	1	8	0	10
Cefn Cribwr	1550	4	0	5	0	9
Maesteg - Bethania Street	N/A	1	2	4	0	7
Porthcawl - Suffolk Place	N/A	1	2	4	0	7
Bridgend - Llangewydd Road	N/A	1	1	4	0	6
Nottage	N/A	2	0	4	0	6
Blackmill	1250	1	0	4	0	5
Bridgend - Elm Crescent	N/A	2	0	3	0	5
Maesteg - Garth	N/A	0	0	3	2	5
North Connelly - Heol Llan	N/A	2	0	0	3	5
Tondu	1600	1	2	2	0	5

Source: Retailing and Commercial Centres Survey 2008

Note: Population figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding.

- 4.4 Table 4.1 shows that Bridgend has almost twice as many retail units as Porthcawl, the nearest other settlement in level of retail provision terms. Bridgend is clearly the dominant shopping centre in the County Borough, with a relatively strong comparison goods sector.
- 4.5 However, the Bridgend Retail Vision, produced by CACI in December 2007, states that at present Bridgend's current retail offer is dominated by small sized multiple retailers and independent retailers. The town lacks department and other large stores which are important for a successful retail mix for a centre of this size. Consequently, the town is currently underperforming in terms of its catchment and leakage is occurring, particularly to Bridgend Designer Outlet and Cardiff, making these the centre's main competitors.
- 4.6 Porthcawl is second only to Bridgend in terms of retail provision. However, the small scale nature of the existing retail stock affects the town's ability to attract large retailers. Proposals to develop further convenience and comparison retail as part of the Porthcawl Waterfront regeneration project may improve the town's retail offer to major retailers.
- 4.7 Maesteg contains a broadly similar range of retail provision to Porthcawl and its position has been strengthened recently with the opening of the Wilkinson store on Llynfi Road and a new Tesco store on the edge of the town centre.
- 4.8 The ten district centres defined in the adopted Unitary Development Plan vary in size. Pencoed, Pyle/Kenfig Hill and Aberkenfig maintain a relative variety of comparison shops and are evenly distributed across the lowland geographical zone away from the principal centres of Bridgend, Porthcawl and Maesteg. Pontycymmer, Ogmore



Vale and Nantymoel contain a significant number of vacant units relative to their current retail offer, indicating the relative decline of the valley towns as retail centres. The remaining centres of Caerau, Brackla, Nantyllyfyllon and Blaengarw provide a smaller range of retail provision, offering top up or walk in centres providing essential goods for local needs.

- 4.9 A number of established areas which are not defined in existing policy terms, but in effect operate as district retail centres within towns, are located at New Road and Newton, Porthcawl and Ewenny Road and Tremains Road, Bridgend. The developing new community at Broadlands, Bridgend also has a new local shopping centre. North Connolly also has an established shopping area at Heol Fach.
- 4.10 Smaller clusters of shops at other settlements and within Bridgend, Porthcawl and Maesteg perform a local or neighbourhood role and these are summarised in table 4.1.

Position in the retail hierarchy

- 4.11 There have been no comprehensive retail studies which have sought to identify a definitive retail hierarchy for all retail centres within the County Borough. However, the Bridgend Retail Needs Assessment (2002) and Bridgend County Retail Needs Study (2008) identify retail catchment areas for Bridgend, Porthcawl and Maesteg town centres based on household surveys and expenditure estimates.
- 4.12 The 2008 Study identifies Bridgend as enjoying a much larger catchment area and market share of trade than Maesteg or Porthcawl, resulting in a market potential twice that of the other two towns combined.
- 4.13 Despite very different catchment characteristics, Porthcawl and Maesteg have similar market potentials. Porthcawl has a larger core catchment population but easy access to Bridgend and Port Talbot means that residents have greater choice of alternatives, whilst Maesteg, being relatively remote from Bridgend and access to the motorway network, has a relatively high market share of its smaller catchment.

Level of community service provision

- 4.14 Community facilities are a vital part of creating sustainable community that are healthy, active and well educated. The study has utilised an access to services matrix to identify the level of community service provision. Bridgend County Borough Council Planning Policy officers have compiled information of the available facilities located within each settlement.
- 4.15 The access to services matrix has identified facilities within the following categories:
- Education
 - Recreation
 - Community
 - Financial
 - Health
- 4.16 Tables 4.3 and 4.4 set out the results for each area. The tables show the settlements under consideration in the study and information about what facilities are available in each one.



- 4.17 Settlements that contain all the facilities that communities require on a regular basis have a stronger community role than settlements where people have to travel elsewhere to meet their needs.
- 4.18 All community facilities are important, but the population required to support each one varies. This results in a natural grading of facilities with more strategic facilities such as hospitals and secondary schools requiring larger catchments and therefore only being present in larger settlements. This effectively results in residents from smaller settlements and rural areas travelling to settlements with strategic facilities to use them.
- 4.19 It is therefore appropriate to consider those community facilities which are strategic in nature and which help to define settlements with a strong community role in meeting the needs of other settlements.
- 4.20 Table 4.2 below sets out those community facilities which are considered strategic in nature, given the larger catchments that they require.

Table 4.2: Hierarchy of community facilities

Facility Category	Strategic Facilities	Local Facilities
Education	Secondary school and/or college	Primary school and/or nursery
Recreation	Sports hall and/or swimming pool	Children's play area and/or sports pitch
Cultural	Library	Community centre
Financial	Bank and/or building society	Post office
Health	Hospital	Health centre

- 4.21 Strategic community facilities are identified **in bold** in the access to services matrix set out in tables 4.3 and 4.4.
- 4.22 Grading community service provision is not a clear cut exercise because roles are relative and no two settlements are the same, however as a general approach settlements with a stronger community service role will contain a greater number of strategic facilities.
- 4.23 From the access to services matrix, it is possible to identify the following settlements which have strategic facilities, indicating a strong community service role:
- Bridgend (6)
 - Maesteg (6)
 - Pencoed (5)
 - Porthcawl (4)
 - Blaengarw (2)
 - Kenfig Hill (2)
 - Ogmore Vale (2)
 - Pontycymmer (2)
 - Pyle (2)
 - Tondy (2)
 - Aberkenfig (1)
 - Bettws (1)
 - Brynmenyn (1)
 - Llangynwyd (1)
 - Nantymoel /Pricetown (1)



- Sarn (1)

- 4.24 For comparison, an amalgamation of the Valleys Gateway settlements would score (3).
- 4.25 For settlements with no strategic facilities, the largest range of local facilities becomes more important.

Table 4.3: Education and Recreation Facilities

Settlement	Nursery School	Infant School	Junior School	Primary School	Secondary School	College	Leisure Centre / Swimming Pool (BCBC)	Formal Sports Area	Formal Play Area
Aberkenfig	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bettws	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Blackmill	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Blaengarw	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridgend	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bryncethin	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Brynmenyn	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Caerau	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cefn Cribwr	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Coity	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Coychurch	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Coytrahen	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Evanstown	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Glynogwr	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Heol-Y-Cyw	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kenfig	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kenfig Hill	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Laleston	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Lewistown / Pantyrwel	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Llangeinor	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llangynwyd	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Maesteg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Mawdlam	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nantylffyllon	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Nantymoel /Pricetown	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
North Cornelly (including Mawdlam)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ogmore Vale	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pencoed	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Penfai	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pontrhydydyff	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pontycymmer	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pontyrhyl / Lluest	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Porthcawl	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pyle	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sarn	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
South Cornelly	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tondu	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes



Table 4.4: Community and Health Facilities

Settlement	Community Centre	Library	Bank/ Building society	Post Office	Post Box	Hospital	GP Surgery	Dentist (NHS)
Aberkenfig	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bettws	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Blackmill	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Blaengarw	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Bridgend	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bryncethin	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brynmenyn	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Caerau	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cefn Cribwr	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Coity	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Coychurch	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Coytrahen	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Evanstown	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Glynogwr	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Heol-Y-Cyw	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kenfig	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kenfig Hill	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Laleston	No	No	No	Ye	Yes	No	No	No
Lewistown / Pantyravel	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Llangeinor	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Llangynwyd	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Maesteg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mawdlam	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Nantyffyllon	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No



Nantymoel /Pricetown	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
North Cornelly (including Mawdlam)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ogmore Vale	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pencoed	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Penfai	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Pontrhydydyff	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Pontycymmer	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pontyrhyl / Lluest	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Porthcawl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pyle	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Sarn	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Cornelly	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Tondu	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No



The Effect of a Reducing Household Size and Total Population

- 4.26 The first issue for potential change in section 4 is reducing household size. A reduction in average household size will result in a reduction of overall population levels in settlements that do not receive additional residential development. In terms of supporting community facilities, most settlements in Bridgend County Borough would benefit from additional development over the next 20 years. The objective of examining the impact of reducing household size is to isolate and illustrate the potential impact this factor could have. Reducing household size could have implications for the level of economically active population in a settlement but will also affect the level of community service provision that can be supported if the population declines.
- 4.27 In 2001 there were 53,381 households in Bridgend County Borough. It is considered that household size will reduce in line with national trends. This could result in a reduction in average household size from 2.38 to 2.18 people per household (dwelling).
- 4.28 Table 4.5 below sets out the impact of a reduction in average household size could have on the existing Census 2001 population, if no additional dwellings were provided, no migration occurred and household projections occurred in line with the 2006 WAG forecasts by 2021. Whilst residential development will occur and people will move freely, this scenario illustrates that a decreasing household size will reduce population, reduce travel and demand for employment opportunities and potentially undermine community services in each settlement. The effect of household size reduction will affect all settlements to a lesser and greater extent in the future and how the Bridgend LDP decides to distribute new residential development is ultimately an opportunity to provide additional accommodation to maintain population levels, reduce unsustainable travel, support community services and closely match jobs and economically active people.

Table 4.5: The impact of household size reduction on existing population levels

Settlements	Current Population	Existing Households	Future Population	Population Decrease
Bridgend Total	38350	15900	35150	-3200
Bridgend (Brackla)	10100	4000	9300	-800
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	10950	4700	10050	-950
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	7250	3100	6650	-600
Bridgend (Central)	6050	2650	5500	-550
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1350	550	1250	-100
Coity (Bridgend)	1400	500	1300	-100
Coychurch (Bridgend)	1200	450	1100	-100
Porthcawl	15850	695	14500	-1400
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	9450	3800	8700	-750
Maesteg	10850	4600	9900	-900
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	7200	2950	6600	-600
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	6000	2450	5500	-500
Sarn	4250	1750	3950	-350
Caerau	4300	1700	3950	-350
Ogmore Vale	3150	1350	2900	-250



Settlements	Current Population	Existing Households	Future Population	Population Decrease
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	2850	1150	2600	-250
Nantyllyllon	2750	1150	2500	-250
Penfai	2150	850	1950	-150
Pontycymmer	2500	1050	2250	-200
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	2050	850	1850	-150
Nantymoel	2300	950	2150	-200
Blaengarw	1900	800	1750	-150
Tondu	1600	650	1500	-150
Bryncethin	1300	550	1200	-100
Bettws	2050	800	1850	-150
Cefn Cribwr	1550	600	1400	-100
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1400	550	1300	-100
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1400	600	1250	-100
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrwel	1250	500	1150	-100
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	1150	500	1050	-100
Evanstown and Glynogwr	1050	450	950	-100
Bridgend County Borough Total	128650	53400	117950	-10700

Note: Figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding

- 4.29 Table 4.5 shows that the reduction in household size will result in a smaller population within existing dwellings in each settlement.

The level of population required to support facilities

- 4.30 The community facilities matrix has enabled the broad community service role to be identified. Potential household size change could result in insufficient population to support community facilities and therefore undermine a settlements role and function and therefore its position within a settlement hierarchy.
- 4.31 Communities and Local Government Guidance on Eco-towns (2008) and Shaping Neighbourhood Guide for Health Sustainability and Vitality (2001), provide guidance on the level of population required to support key facilities and have identified the following indicative thresholds:

Facilities	Population Threshold
Strategic	
1. Higher Education College	24,000
2. Secondary School	8,000
3. Swimming Pool or Sports Hall	24,000
4. Bank/Building Society	1,000 to 1,500
5. Hospital	24,000
Local	
1. Primary School	1,000 to 5,000
2. Community Centre	4,000
3. Post Office	5,000
4. Health Centre	1,000
5. Convenience Store	1,500

- 4.32 Based on these thresholds and the population decline identified in Table 4.5, some



settlements could potentially face a reduction in their community service role if no new additional development is provided to support existing population levels.

- 4.33 The key message for spatial planning is, therefore, that without intervention, the population of key community service settlements could fall to levels that are insufficient to support key facilities and therefore undermine their identified community service role. This issue is particularly important for those settlements with strategic community facilities. It should be noted that all of the settlements identified, even without intervention, could support some local community service provision, with the exception of Evanstown and Glynogwr which falls below the identified 1,000 threshold for a number of key local services.
- 4.34 Of particular note is the high threshold population for a swimming pool or sports hall at 24,000. This compares to the much lower threshold population for a secondary school at 8,000. Secondary schools provide substantial sports halls and often swimming pools that could be recognised in the LDP as providing the opportunity to offer a wider community function, especially where intervention is unlikely to attain the required threshold to maintain facilities.
- 4.35 It should also be noted that, in Bridgend County Borough, the linear nature of the valleys slightly distorts the location of facilities in relation to the population required to support them. In some instances larger strategic facilities, such as leisure centres are located in settlements with lower populations than are usually required to support them, e.g. the leisure centre at Blaengarw. This is also true of Evanstown which relies on neighbouring Gilfach Goch in RCT for accessing some key service facilities.



5 Promoting Sustainable Travel Opportunities and Self Containment

5.1 The third main theme is the promotion of sustainable travel opportunities and self containment. The functional relationship between settlements can be shown through self containment levels and how settlements interact with regards to travel to work patterns.

5.2 This section covers the following key indicators and potential issues for change:

- Employment self containment
- Travel to work pattern (in and out commuting)
- Bus and rail services

Employment self containment

5.3 Travel to work analysis has been conducted on a ward basis. This shows the number of people who travel to work from each ward and where they go. A good indicator of self containment is the number of people who live and work within the same ward. Table 5.1 sets out the results by ward:

Table 5.1: Travel to Work Self Containment (Census 2001)

Bridgend County Borough Wards	Settlements within Wards	Journeys from Ward	Journeys within same ward	Self Containment
Aberkenfig	Aberkenfig/Coytrahen	954	173	18.1
Bettws	Bettws	602	93	15.4
Blackmill	Blackmill/Evanstown/ Glynogwr/Lewiston/ Pantyravel	845	206	24.4
Blaengarw	Blaengarw	760	105	13.8
Bridgend wards, Coity and Coychurch Lower	Bridgend, Laleston, Merthyr Mawr, Coity and Coychurch Lower	17866	10301	57.7
Bryncethin	Abergarw/Bryncethrin	685	107	15.6
Bryncoch	Bryncoch/Sarn	734	76	10.4
Caerau	Caerau/Nantyffyllon	2370	385	16.2
Cefn Cribwr	Cefn Cribwr	586	112	19.1
Cornelly	North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam, Kenfig, Llangeinor	2161	432	20.0
Felindre, Hendre and Penprysg	Pencoed/Heol-y-Cyw	4388	981	22.4
Llangeinor	Llangeinor/Lluest/ Pontyrhyl	442	89	20.1
Llangynwyd	Cwmfelin/Llangynwyd /Pontryhydycff	1272	233	18.3
Maesteg East and West	Maesteg	4030	1489	36.9
Nantymoel	Nantymoel	894	155	17.3



Bridgend County Borough Wards	Settlements within Wards	Journeys from Ward	Journeys within same ward	Self Containment
Ogmore Vale	Ogmore Vale	1285	261	20.3
Penfai	Penfai	1039	161	15.5
Pontycymmer	Pontycymmer	986	249	25.3
Newton, Nottage, Porthcawl East and West Central, Rest Bay	Porthcawl	5787	2372	41.0
Pyle	Kenfig Hill/Pyle	2785	792	28.4
Sarn	Sarn	880	144	16.4
Ynysawdre	Brynmenyn/Tondu/Ynysawdre	1247	214	17.2
Bridgend County Borough Total		52598	19130	36.4

5.4 Table 5.1 shows that the average level of self containment for Bridgend County Borough Wards is 36.4%. Settlements with a relatively higher level of self containment clearly provide a stronger employment role in the sense that they provide greater opportunities for people to live and work in close proximity. In the County Borough only Bridgend (with Coity and Coychurch) has a self containment level over 50%. The following list represents settlements with self containment levels greater than the County Borough average of 36%. This includes the following settlements:

- Bridgend
 - Coity (Bridgend)
 - Coychurch (Bridgend)
- Porthcawl
- Maesteg

5.5 If the Valleys Gateway settlements are considered together, their self containment level would be 21.5%.

5.6 For comparison, similar analysis of settlement self containment in South Somerset identified a District average of 51% with main market towns in the District achieving comparable level of self containment to Bridgend.

Travel to work pattern (in and out commuting)

5.7 Travel to work patterns can show the employment relationships between locations. Table 5.1 has shown the level of self containment. Correspondingly the level of out commuting reflects self containment. Functional relationships can be identified through analysis of In and Out commuting. Table 5.2 and 5.3 overleaf shows the level of out and in commuting for each ward in Bridgend County Borough. It also lists the four main travel to work destinations (wards) for those people who leave and enter the ward for employment.



Table 5.2: Out Commuting Destinations (2001 Travel to Work Data)

County Borough Wards	Settlements within Wards	Out commuting %	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Aberkenfig	Aberkenfig/Coytrahen	81.9	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Neath Port Talbot	Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
Bettws	Bettws	84.6	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Vale of Glamorgan
Blackmill	Blackmill / Evanstown / Glynogwr / Lewiston / Pantyravel	75.6	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Cardiff	Rest of England and Wales
Blaengarw	Blaengarw	86.2	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Pontycymmer	Cardiff	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
Bridgend wards, Coity and Coychurch Lower	Bridgend / Laleston / Methyr Mawr / Coity / Coychurch	42.3	Cardiff	Vale of Glamorgan	Rest of England and Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
Bryncethin	Abergarw/Bryncethrin	84.4	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Vale of Glamorgan	Cardiff	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
Bryncoch	Bryncoch/Sarn	89.6	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Vale of Glamorgan	Cardiff	Bryncethrin
Caerau	Caerau/Nantyffyllon	83.8	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Maesteg	Neath Port Talbot	Cardiff
Cefn Cribwr	Cefn Cribwr	80.9	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Pyle	Neath Port Talbot	Porthcawl
Cornelly	North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam, Kenfig, Llangeinor	80.0	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Neath Port Talbot	Porthcawl	Pyle
Felindre, Hendre and Penprysg	Pencoed/Heol-y-Cyw	84.4	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Cardiff	Vale of Glamorgan
Llangeinor	Llangeinor / Lluest / Pontyrhyl	79.9	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Maesteg
Llangynwyd	Cwmfelin / Llangynwyd / Pontryhydydff	81.7	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Maesteg	Neath Port Talbot	Cardiff



County Borough Wards	Settlements within Wards	Out commuting %	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Maesteg wards	Maesteg	63.1	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Neath Port Talbot	Rest of England and Wales	Llangynwyd
Nantymoel	Nantymoel	82.7	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Blackmill	Ogmore Vale
Ogmore Vale	Ogmore Vale	79.7	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Rest of England and Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff
Penfai	Penfai	84.5	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Rest of England and Wales	Neath Port Talbot
Pontycymmer	Pontycymmer	74.7	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cornelly	Cardiff	Rest of England and Wales
Porthcawl wards	Porthcawl	59.0	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Neath Port Talbot	Cardiff	Rest of England and Wales
Pyle	Kenfig Hill/Pyle	71.6	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Neath Port Talbot	Porthcawl	Cardiff
Sarn	Sarn	83.6	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Ynsawdre	Cardiff
Ynysawdre	Brynmenyn/Tondu/Ynysawdre	82.8	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Rest of England and Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff



Table 5.3: In Commuting Destinations (2001 Travel to Work Data)

County Borough Wards	Settlements	In commuting %	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Aberkenfig	Aberkenfig and Coytrahen	0.7	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Ynsawdre	Bryncoch	Sarn
Bettws	Bettws	0.2	Blaengarw	Bridgend	Caerau	Pontycymmer
Blackmill	Blackmill/Evanstown/ Glynogwr/ Lewiston/ Pantyrwel	0.6	Ogmore Vale	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Nantymoel	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch
Blaengarw	Blaengarw	0.1	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Pontycymmer	Cornelly	Nantymoel
Bridgend wards, Coity and Coychurch Lower	Bridgend / Laleston / Methyr Mawr /Coity/Coychurch	52.0	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Neath Port Talbot	Vale of Glamorgan	Pencoed and Heol- y-Cyw
Bryncethin	Abergarw/Bryncethrin	2.4	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Pencoed and Heol- y-Cyw	Neath Port Talbot
Bryncoch	Bryncoch/Sarn	0.2	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Pencoed and Heol- y-Cyw	Cardiff	Ogmore Vale
Caerau	Caerau/Nantyrffyllon	0.6	Maesteg	Neath Port Talbot	Llangynwyd	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch
Cefn Cribwr	Cefn Cribwr	0.1	Porthcawl	Pyle	Neath Port Talbot	Rest of England & Wales
Cornelly	North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam, Kenfig, Llangeinor	1.0	Pontycymmer	Pyle	Porthcawl	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch
Felindre, Hendre and Penprysg	Pencoed/Heol-y-Cyw	6.2	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Neath Port Talbot	Cardiff
Llangeinor	Llangeinor/Lluest/Pontyrhyl	0.5	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Blaengawr	Pontycymmer	Maesteg



County Borough Wards	Settlements	In commuting %	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Llangynwyd	Cwmfelin/Llangynwyd/ Pontryhydycff	0.8	Maesteg	Caerau	Bridgend, Coity and Coychurch	Neath Port Talbot
Maesteg wards	Maesteg	4.0	Caerau	Neath Port Talbot	Llangynwyd	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch
Nantymoel	Nantymoel	0.1	Ogmore Vale	Blackmill	Bridgend, Coity and Coychurch	Porthcawl
Ogmore Vale	Ogmore Vale	0.4	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Nantymoel	Blackmill	Cardiff
Penfai	Penfai	0.9	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cardiff	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Porthcawl
Pontycymmer	Pontycymmer	0.6	Blaengarw	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Caerau	Llangeinor
Porthcawl wards	Porthcawl	4.2	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cornelly	Pyle	Rest of England & Wales
Pyle	Kenfig Hill/Pyle	2.9	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Cornelly	Neath Port Talbot	Porthcawl
Sarn	Sarn	1.2	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Swansea	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Pontycymmer
Ynysawdre	Brynmenyn/Tondu/Ynysawdre	1.5	Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch	Rest of England and Wales	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Pencoed and Heol- y-Cyw



- 5.8 The destinations highlighted in Table 5.2 and 5.3 have been identified through analysis of travel to work data and identify the top four locations that people travel to and from to work in each ward. Table 5.2 shows that 11 settlements/wards within the County Borough act as the main destinations for out commuting. These are:
- Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch
 - Maesteg
 - Porthcawl
 - Pontycymmer
 - Kenfig Hill and Pyle
 - Blackmill
 - Ynsawdre
 - Llangynwyd
 - Abergarw and Bryncethrin
 - Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
 - Ogmore Vale
- 5.9 The following County Boroughs/Settlements outside the County Borough attract a significant level of commuting:
- Cardiff
 - Vale of Glamorgan
 - Neath Port Talbot
 - Rhondda, Cynon Taff
- 5.10 A significant proportion of the outcommuting journeys to Neath Port Talbot are made to Margam ward, which contains the Kenfig Industrial Estate, located close to the Cornelly ward boundary.
- 5.11 Table 5.3 shows that the majority of wards do not attract large amounts of in commuting. Bridgend, Coity and Coychurch attracts a significant level of in-commuting (52%), but only 5 other wards attract levels of in-commuting over 2.5%. It is considered that the following settlements act as strong functional centres in terms of the level of self containment and in-commuting they attract:
- Bridgend, Coity, Coychurch
 - Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw
 - Porthcawl
 - Maesteg
 - Kenfig Hill and Pyle
 - Abergarw and Bryncethin

Bus, Rail Cycling opportunities including demand responsive services

- 5.12 Section 5 has looked at existing bus, rail and cycle services to understand the level of existing provision at settlements. This indicates which settlements are potentially more sustainable than others due to the higher level of public transport and the service this provides residents to access settlements with higher functionality.



Bus Services

- 5.13 Bus services represent the primary mode of public transport within Bridgend County Borough and existing services provide a useful indication of the level of public transport provision. The map below shows most of the bus routes operating within Bridgend County Borough. Services are provided by First Cymru, Bridgend Bus, Travel Final, Stagecoach and EST Ltd. It must be noted that bus routes and services are subject to regular change and therefore this indicator will have to be monitored on a regular basis.



- 5.14 Table 5.4 below sets out the LSOA settlements and highlights the number and frequency of bus services which each settlement has access to. All settlements have at least one direct bus service to Bridgend that runs at least hourly for 5 days a week. It is considered that this indicator is not definitive of settlement function. Therefore, analysis has focussed on differentiating between settlements based on the number of services and their frequency. Table 5.6 identifies those settlements which have access to a higher frequency service of more than one bus an hour.



Table 5.4: Bus services in Bridgend County Borough (2009)

Settlements within LSOA Area	Frequency of Bus Service			No. of services
	<30 mins	30-59 mins	60 mins +	
Aberkenfig and Coytrahen	2	0	1	3
Bettws	0	1	3	4
Blackmill and Lewiston and Pantyrwel	1	0	0	1
Blaengarw	1	0	1+(1 evenings only)	3
Bridgend	4	3	11 + (1 evenings only) +(1 Sunday only)	20
Bryncethin	0	1	0	1
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1	0	2	3
Caerau	1	0	1	2
Cefn Cribwr	1	0	0	1
Coity	0	0	1	1
Coychurch	0	0	2	2
Cwmfelin and Llangynwyd and Pontryhyccyff	1	0	0	1
Evanstown and Glynogwr	0	1	1	2
Kenfig and Mawdlam and North Connelly and South Connelly	1	0	1	2
Kenfig Hill	1	0	0	1
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	0	1	1	2
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	1	0	3 + (1 evenings only)	5
Maesteg	1	1	1	3
Nantylfyllon	1	0	1	2
Nantymoel and Pricetown	1	0	0	1
Ogmore Vale	1	0	0	1
Pencoed	0	0	4 + (1 Sunday only)	5
Penfai	1	0	0	1
Pontycymmer	1	0	1+ (1 evenings only)	3
Porthcawl	1	1	2	4
Pyle	1	0	1	2
Sarn	4	1	1 (evenings only)	6
Tondu	1	0	1	2



Rail Services

- 5.15 The following table 5.5 shows rail stations operating within Bridgend County Borough with national and/or local services, ordered by the number of people visiting the stations (entries and exits) during 2007/08.

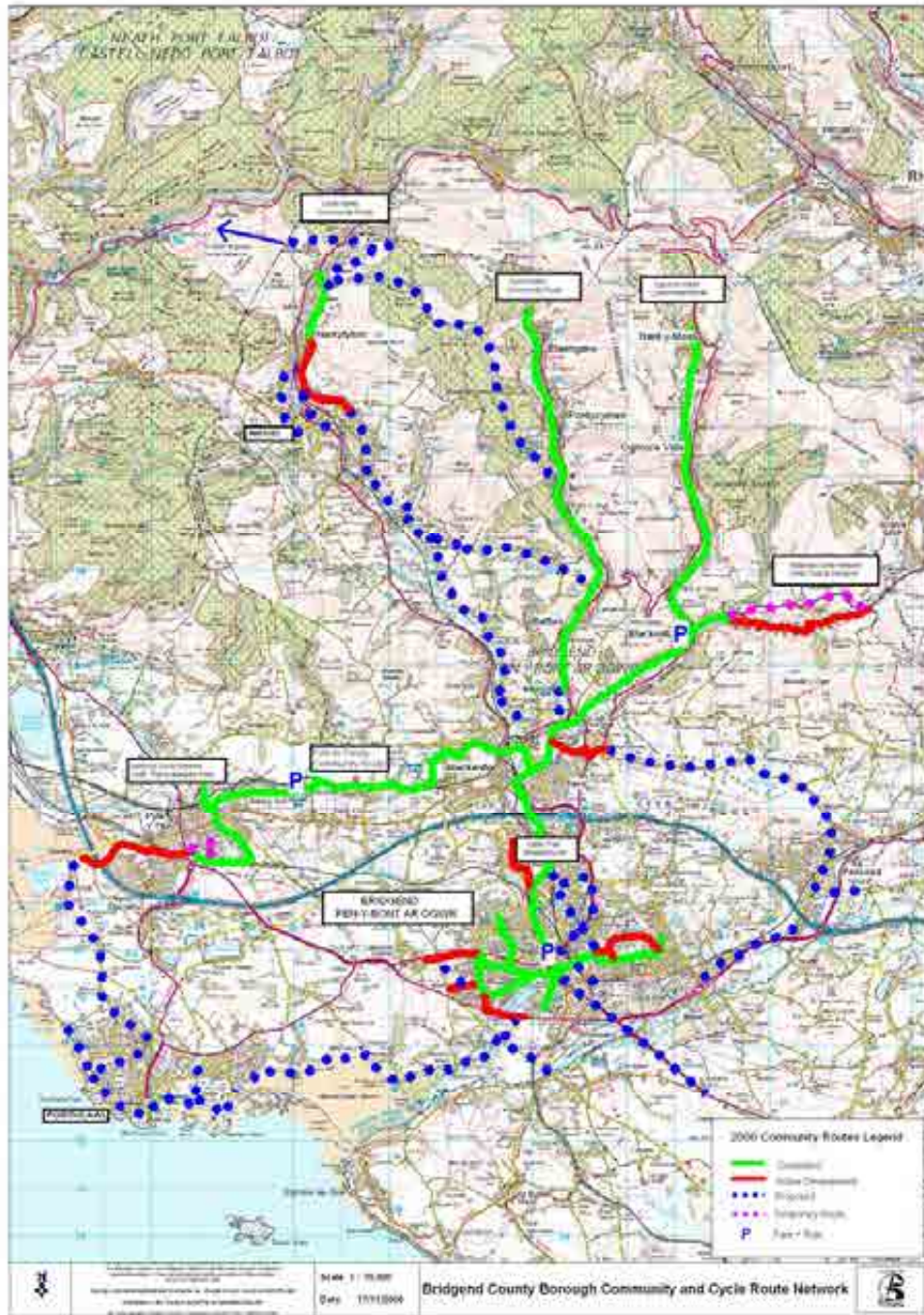
Table 5.5: Rail services

Station	Frequency of Rail Service			Type of services	No. of visits 2007/08
	<30 mins	30-59 mins	60 mins+		
Bridgend	Yes	Yes	Yes	National, Local	1,343,580
Pencoed	No	No	Yes	Local	193,876
Maesteg	No	No	Yes	Local	157,943
Pyle	No	No	Yes	Local	47,431
Sarn	No	No	Yes	Local	33,876
Tondu	No	No	Yes	Local	28,371
Garth (Maesteg)	No	No	Yes	Local	17,861
Wildmill (Bridgend)	No	No	Yes	Local	12,797
Maesteg (Ewenny Road)	No	No	Yes	Local	4,613

Cycling Routes

- 5.16 Bridgend County Borough is served by the national cycle network, the Celtic Trail East (Route 4 and Bridgend Link)) and several community routes linking other settlements. The main routes connect settlements and potentially enable more sustainable travel to work patterns. Settlements served by either national or community routes are shown below and have been identified in Table 5.6.





5.17 Table 5.6 overleaf summaries the main public transport opportunities across the County Borough.



Table 5.6: Public Transport Options

Settlements within LSOA Area	Higher frequency bus services	Cycle Network	Rail Station
Aberkenfig and Coytrahen	Yes	Yes	No
Bettws	Yes	Yes	No
Blackmill and Lewiston and Pantyrawel	Yes	Yes	No
Blaengarw	Yes	Yes	No
Bridgend	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bryncethin	Yes	Proposed	No
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	Yes	Yes	No
Caerau	Yes	Yes	No
Cefn Cribwr	Yes	No	No
Coity	No	No	No
Coychurch	No	Proposed	No
Cwmfelin and Llangynwyd and Pontrhydd Y Cyff	Yes	No	Yes
Evanstown and Glynogwr	No	Temporary	No
Kenfig, Mawdlam, North Connelly and South Connelly	Yes	Proposed	No
Kenfig Hill	Yes	Yes	No
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	Yes	Proposed	No
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	Yes	Yes	No
Maesteg	Yes	Proposed	Yes
Nantyffyllon	Yes	Yes	No
Nantymoel and Pricetown	Yes	Yes	No
Ogmore Vale	Yes	Yes	No
Pencoed	No	Proposed	Yes
Penfai	Yes	Proposed	No
Pontycymmer	Yes	Yes	No
Porthcawl	Yes	Proposed	No
Pyle	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sarn	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tondu	Yes	Yes	Yes

5.18 The information shows that the majority of settlements are served by bus services. Rail services and access to the cycle network are less available and settlements that have access to these opportunities are considered potentially more sustainable. The following settlements have access to frequent bus, rail and/or cycle opportunities:

- Bridgend
- Pyle
- Sarn
- Tondu
- Maesteg
- Aberkenfig and Coytrahen
- Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl



- Blaengarw
- Blackmill and Lewiston and Pantyrawel
- Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre
- Caerau
- Kenfig Hill
- Nantylfyllon
- Nantymoel and Pricetown
- Ogmore Vale
- Pontycymmer
- Bettws



6 Settlement Role and Function Conclusions

- 6.1 The study has analysed a number of key areas to identify information to help determine the settlement role and function of individual settlements. Section 6 provides recommendations on the potential categorisation of settlements within Bridgend County Borough.
- 6.2 The main objective of the study has been the identification of the role and function of each settlement within the County Borough, and relating it, where possible, to the typology of settlements as set out in national policy and the Wales Spatial Plan:
- **Primary key settlements**
Settlements which have a critical role to play in the success of each region. Act as important local service and employment hubs for surrounding settlements and rural hinterlands.
 - **Cross boundary settlements**
Settlements which have a particular role in linking with neighbouring regions.
 - **Key settlements**
Smaller settlements which support communities but which are dependant upon the hubs for some key amenities.
 - **Local service centres**
Market towns, large villages or an associated group of villages which have relatively good accessibility by non-car modes which should be identified as the preferred locations for most development in rural areas.
- 6.3 The Wales Spatial Plan identifies Bridgend, Maesteg and Porthcawl/Pyle as primary key settlements and in the case of Bridgend, a cross boundary settlement. No key settlements are defined in the Wales Spatial Plan within the County Borough.
- 6.4 The definition of local service centres in national policy is too broad to provide a clear indication of those settlements within the County Borough which might fulfil this function.
- 6.5 To enable the identification of the best candidates for settlements which might be identified as local service centres, the statistical analysis has been undertaken and findings quantified where possible. Tables 6.1 to 6.3 overleaf sets out the indicators examined in sections 3, 4 and 5 and provide initial recommendations on the relative importance of settlements by each theme. Table 6.4 provides a summary of these results with a short list of settlements that have a clear role and function whether that is employment retail or community service. Table 6.4 also highlights self containment and sustainable travel opportunities.



Table 6.1: Settlement Classification by Employment Indicators

Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	Employment (No of Jobs) (%)	Economically Active Population (%)	Employment Density Ratio	Employment Function
Bridgend Total	38350	33,000	65	1.83	Yes
Porthcawl	15850	4,000	57	0.87	Yes
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	10950	3,700	60	0.82	Yes
Maesteg	10850	2,400	57	0.85	Yes
Bridgend (Brackla)	10100	800	73	0.69	No
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	9450	3,200	67	1.01	Yes
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	7250	4,700	61	1.00	Yes
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	7200	3,300	59	1.07	Yes
Bridgend (Central)	6050	9,500	65	1.82	Yes
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	6000	1,200	54	0.79	No
Caerau	4300	200	50	0.37	No
Sarn	4300	1,200	56	0.83	No
Ogmore Vale	3150	400	61	0.47	No
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	2850	800	64	0.68	No
Nantyllyfyllon	2750	400	58	0.46	No
Pontycymmer	2500	500	61	0.54	No
Nantymoel	2300	200	60	0.28	No
Penfai	2150	1,100	69	0.84	No
Bettws	2050	100	50	0.25	No
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	2050	500	65	0.54	No
Blaengarw	1900	100	60	0.22	No
Tondu	1600	100	67	0.20	No
Cefn Cribwr	1550	200	61	0.29	No
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1400	200	63	0.34	No



Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	Employment (No of Jobs) (%)	Economically Active Population (%)	Employment Density Ratio	Employment Function
Coity (Bridgend)	1400	2,300	54	1.02	Yes
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1400	600	60	0.53	No
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1350	400	82	0.45	No
Bryncethin	1300	1,500	73	0.91	No
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrawel	1250	300	58	0.39	No
Coychurch (Bridgend)	1200	11,600	62	1.85	Yes
Llangeinor, Llest and Pontyrhyl	1150	300	57	0.43	No
Evanstown and Glynogwr	1050	100	52	0.16	No
Bridgend County Borough Total	128650	55,900	61	0.99	

Note: Population figures rounded to nearest 50, employment figures rounded to nearest 100, numbers may not add due to rounding



- 6.6 Table 6.1 highlights the main findings of the economic indicators examined in Section 3. Settlements and findings emboldened in the Table 6.1 represent results were analysis of the settlements has identified a clear employment function relative to other settlements in Bridgend County Borough. The table specifically looks at the three clear population groups (9000+, 4300 to 7200 and below 3200) identified in Table 3.2. Population size is not considered the main determinate of employment function, but there is a clear correlation between the population size of a settlement and its employment role or desirability for an employment role.
- 6.7 The presence of employment is considered a key indicator. Table 3.1 identifies that employment is dispersed across the Borough, but five settlements have more jobs located within them than the other thirty nine settlements in Bridgend County Borough. The study has examined 28 settlements or amalgamations of settlements and the five settlements account for 80.3% of all employment in the Borough. Only 6 other settlements within Bridgend County Borough account for more than 1% of the remaining employment individually.
- 6.8 The Bridgend County Borough economic active rate is 61% of people aged 16-74. Economic activity levels have been highlighted to show existing concentrations of economically active people and compare this to employment provision. Economic activity is a good indicator of employment function but settlements with a slightly lower rate could also be considered suitable for additional development, if findings indicate that residential development could reinforce existing employment concentrations and subsequently improve economic activity levels and employment density levels.
- 6.9 Employment density in Table 3.4 highlights that the average employment density in Bridgend County Borough is 0.99. It is considered that a ratio of 1:1 or slightly above indicates a good balance of jobs to workers. Several settlements meet this criterion and these findings are emboldened in Table 6.1.
- 6.10 Currently the Valley Gateway (Bryncethin, Brynmenyn and Yynsawdre, Sarn and Tondy) represents a large concentration of people (8,600) and employment (3,400 jobs). The area also has a higher than average economic activity rate of 64%. It is considered that the area does collectively provide an employment function.
- 6.11 The final column in Table 6.1 summarises the recommendations based solely on employment indicators. These settlements or sub areas are taken forward to Table 6.4 for consideration alongside other settlements identified in Table 6.2 which looked at retail and community service roles and Table 6.3 that summarises self containment commuting patterns and opportunities for sustainable travel. Table 6.2 is set out overleaf. It summaries indicators that have been used to identify settlements that have a strong retail and/or community service role.



Table: 6.2: Settlement Classification by Retail and Community Service Role

Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	Retail Role	Strong Community Service Role	Retail and/or Community Role
Bridgend Total	38350	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Porthcawl	15850	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	10950	-	-	No
Maesteg	10850	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Bridgend (Brackla)	10100	-	-	No
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	9450	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	7250	-	-	No
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	7200	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Bridgend (Central)	6050	-	-	No
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	6000	-	-	No
Caerau	4300	Yes	-	Yes
Sarn	4300	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Ogmore Vale	3150	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	2850	-	Strategic Role	Yes
Nantyllyfyllon	2750	Yes	-	Yes
Pontycymmer	2500	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Nantymoel	2300	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Penfai	2150	-	-	No
Bettws	2050	-	Strategic Role	Yes
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	2050	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Blaengarw	1900	Yes	Strategic Role	Yes
Tondu	1600	-	Strategic Role	Yes
Cefn Cribwr	1550	-	-	No
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1400	-	-	No



Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	Retail Role	Strong Community Service Role	Retail and Community Role
Coity (Bridgend)	1400	-	-	No
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1400	-	Strategic Role	Yes
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1350	Yes	-	Yes
Bryncethin	1300	-	-	No
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrawel	1250	-	-	No
Coychurch (Bridgend)	1200	-	--	No
Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl	1150	-	-	No
Evanstown and Glynogwr	1050	-	-	No
Bridgend County Borough Total	128650			

Note: Population figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding



- 6.12 Table 6.2 highlights the main findings of the retail analysis and community facilities matrix examined in Section 4. Settlements and findings emboldened in the table represent results where analysis of the settlements has identified a clear retail or community service role relative to other settlements in the County Borough.
- 6.13 The Retailing and Commercial Centres Survey (2008) identifies centres with the greatest quantity of retail provision. This ranking forms the basis for those settlements presented in Table 6.2 that are considered to have a strong retail role in the County Borough.
- 6.14 The access to services matrix was presented in section 4 by community facility theme, e.g. education or health. The findings highlighted that the majority of settlements in the County Borough have some level of community service role, due to provision of facilities such as primary schools, community centre, play areas and sports areas. Analysis showed that strategic facilities differentiated the community service role of settlements. Table 6.2 identifies settlements with a strong community service role.
- 6.15 The final column in Table 6.2 summarises the recommendations based solely on retail and community indicators. These settlements are taken forward to Table 6.4 for consideration alongside other settlements identified in table 6.1 that summarises employment roles and Table 6.3 that summarises self containment commuting patterns and opportunities for sustainable travel.



Table: 6.3: Settlement Classification by Self Containment and Sustainable Travel Opportunities

Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	Self Containment	In Commuting	Sustainable travel Options	Good Self Containment and travel opportunities?
Bridgend Total	38350	57.7	Yes	Yes	Yes
Porthcawl	15850	41	Yes	No	Yes
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	10950	-	-	-	-
Maesteg	10850	36.9	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridgend (Brackla)	10100	-	-	-	-
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	9450	22.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	7250	-	-	-	-
Pyle and Kenfig Hill	7200	28.4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bridgend (Central)	6050	-	-	-	-
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Mawdlam and Kenfig	6000	20	No	No	No
Caerau	4300	16.2	No	Yes	No
Sarn	4300	16.4	No	Yes	No
Ogmore Vale	3150	20.3	No	Yes	No
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmmfelin	2850	18.3	No	Yes	No
Nantyllyllon	2750	16.2	No	Yes	No
Pontycymmer	2500	25.3	No	Yes	No
Nantymoel	2300	17.3	No	Yes	No
Penfai	2150	15.5	No	Yes	No
Bettws	2050	15.4	No	Yes	No
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	2050	18.1	No	Yes	No
Blaengarw	1900	13.8	No	Yes	No
Tondu	1600	17.2	No	Yes	No
Cefn Cribwr	1550	19.1	No	No	No
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	1400	-	No	No	No



Settlements within LSOA Area	Population	Self Containment	In Commuting	Sustainable travel Options	Good Self Containment and travel opportunities?
Coity (Bridgend)	1400	57.7	Yes	-	Yes
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	1400	17.2	No	Yes	No
Bridgend (Broadlands)	1350	-	No	-	No
Bryncethin	1300	15.6	Yes	-	No
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrawel	1250	24.4	No	Yes	No
Coychurch (Bridgend)	1200	57.7	Yes	-	Yes
Llangeinor, Lluest and Pontyrhyl	1150	20.1	No	Yes	No
Evanstown and Glynogwr	1050	24.4	No	No	No
Bridgend County Borough Total	128650	36.4%			

Note: Population figures rounded to nearest 50, numbers may not add due to rounding



- 6.16 Table 6.3 highlights the main findings of the self containment and sustainable travel options analysis examined in Section 5. Settlements and findings emboldened in the table represent results where analysis of the settlements has identified a relatively high level of self containment, a good level of available travel opportunities or function as a destination for commuters in the County Borough relative to other settlements.
- 6.17 Settlements with a better than average level of self containment have a stronger role relative to other settlements and this is reflected in more sustainable travel patterns and a more balanced settlement.
- 6.18 In commuting levels are good indicators for identifying settlement roles, in terms of travel. Several settlements within the County Borough act as destinations for commuters across the sub region. These settlements clearly perform a strategic employment function and whilst self containment should be encouraged across the County Borough, understanding and improving sustainable transport links serving these destinations is also important.
- 6.19 Sustainable transport opportunities have been examined to identify settlements with a greater opportunity to travel in a more environmentally friendly way. Whilst this indicator is important is its not considered definitive in terms of settlement function. It is clearly important to support settlements with a clear role that have better self containment and sustainable transport opportunities, but existing settlements can perform employment, retail or community service roles without good self containment or sustainable travel opportunities.
- 6.20 The final column in Table 6.3 summarises the recommendations based solely on self containment and sustainable travel opportunities. These settlements are taken forward to Table 6.4 for consideration alongside other settlements identified in Table 6.1 and 6.2.
- 6.21 Table 6.4 below sets out all settlements taken forward from Tables 6.1 to 6.3. All settlements in the list have a clear role and function, whether that is employment, retail or community service.

Table 6.4: Settlement Classification Summary

Settlements	Settlement with a Strong Employment Function	Identified Retail and Community Role	Self Containment and Sustainable Travel Options
Bridgend	Yes	Yes	Yes
Porthcawl	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maesteg	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	Yes	Yes	Yes
Caerau	No	Yes	No
Sarn	No	Yes	No
Pyle	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ogmore Vale	No	Yes	No
Kenfig Hill	No	Yes	Yes
Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	No	Yes	Yes
Nantylfyllon	No	Yes	No
Pontycymmer	No	Yes	No



Settlements	Settlement with a Strong Employment Function	Identified Retail and Community Role	Self Containment and Sustainable Travel Options
Nantymoel	No	Yes	No
Bettws	No	Yes	No
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	No	Yes	No
Blaengarw	No	Yes	No
Tondu	No	Yes	No
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	No	Yes	No
Valleys Gateway*	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Bryncethin/Brynmenyn/ /Sarn/Tondu/Ynysawdre combined

- 6.22 It is concluded that the following settlements have a strong employment, retail and community role:
- Bridgend
 - Porthcawl
 - Maesteg
 - Pencoed
 - Pyle / Kenfig Hill
 - Valleys Gateway
- 6.23 These settlements have a strong employment function with an existing concentration of business and a good variety of shopping and community services that meet the needs of the settlement and the surrounding area. The settlements are relatively well self contained with relatively low out commuting and dominant role in terms of travel to work within the County Borough, which can be maintained or developed to meet the needs of the settlement and the surrounding area. The settlements bulleted in para 6.22 represent some of the largest centres within the County Borough in terms of employment, population, economically active people and retail and community service provision. They should be the focus for future development in the County Borough.
- 6.24 The study has confirmed the pre-eminent role of Bridgend within the County Borough as a major employment and retail centre, which has a sub-regional sphere of influence and is dominant in commuting patterns within the County Borough. These clear roles justify Bridgend's identification both as a Primary Key Settlement and as a Cross Boundary Settlement in the Wales Spatial Plan.
- 6.25 Porthcawl and Maesteg also function as important settlements, justifying identification at regional level, although with less of a sphere of influence than Bridgend.
- 6.26 Pencoed and Pyle/Kenfig are the next most significant settlements in employment, retail, community services and transport terms.
- 6.27 Our analysis has confirmed that, together, those individual settlements located in close proximity to one another to the north of Bridgend, known as the Valleys Gateway, do have important collective employment and strategic community functions and good transport links, although the poly-centric nature of the urban form currently mitigates against a strong retail centre role.



- 6.28 Table 6.4 identifies other settlements that have a retail and community service role. These settlements act as focal points for surrounding settlements for retail and strategic community facility provision:
- Caerau
 - Ogmere Vale
 - Pontryhydycyff Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin
 - Nantyllyllon
 - Pontycymmer
 - Nantymoel
 - Bettws
 - Coytrahen and Aberkenfig
 - Blaengarw
- 6.29 These settlements provide a range of retail or community services to meet the needs of the local area and could be identified as Local Service Centres in the Local Development Plan. Justification for meeting local needs within these settlements would include:
- Supporting rural diversification and provision of small scale employment opportunities in settlements with relatively high economically active population, a young population or limited sustainable transport opportunities;
 - Maintaining the viability of existing community services in settlements with a falling population due to reducing household size;

Monitoring

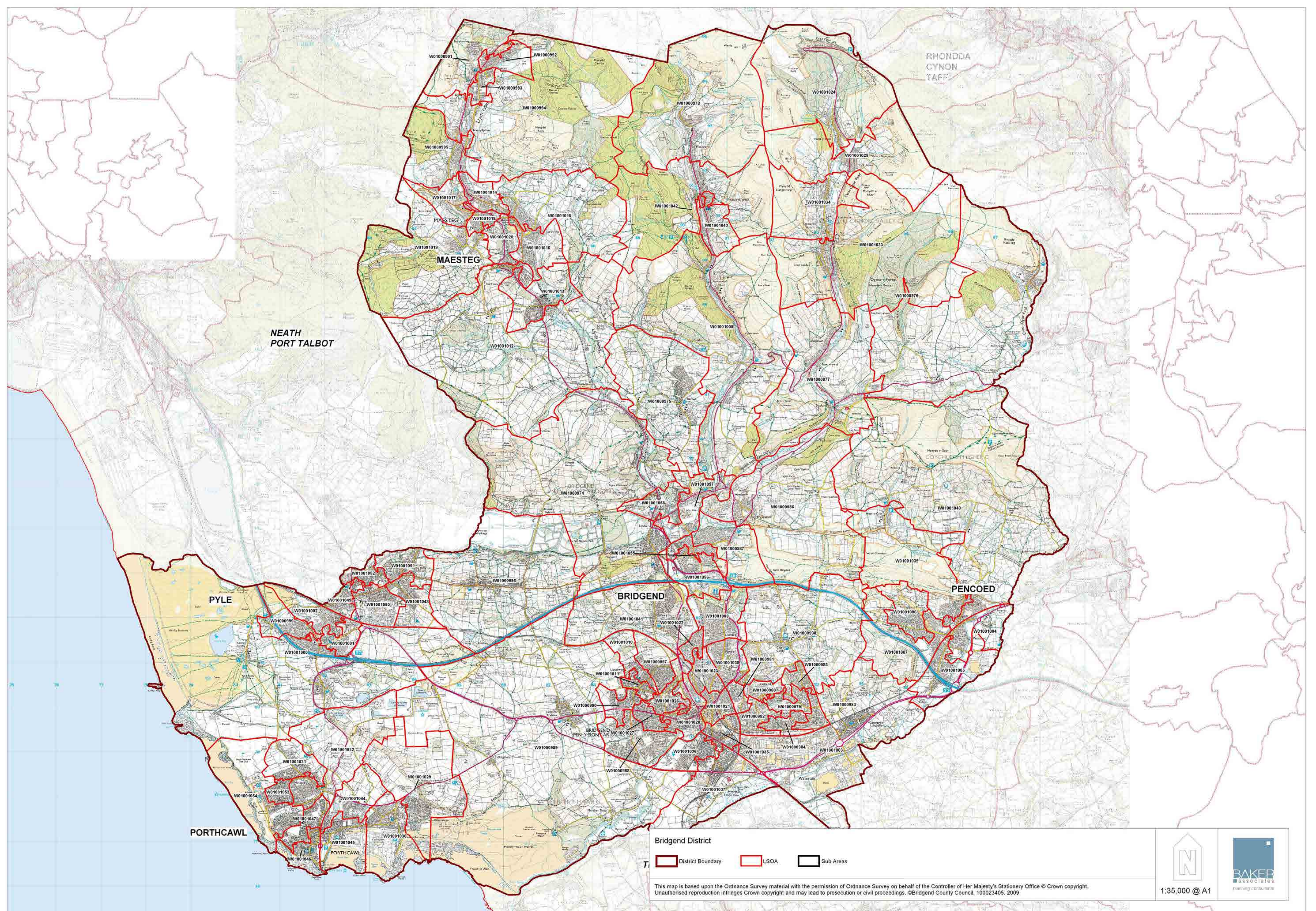
- 6.30 The final task of the Settlement Role and Function Study has been to consider future monitoring. It is important to monitor settlement function and this will require further analysis of information established in the study to identify possible changes to settlement function and ultimately settlement classification.
- 6.31 The indicators of settlement function set out in summary Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 should form the basis of future monitoring.



Appendix 1: Settlement Definition by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Settlement	LSOA Code/s
Bettws	W01000975
Blaengarw	W01000978
Bridgend (Brackla)	W01000979, W01000983, W01000985, W01000980, W01000981, W01000982, W01000984
Bridgend (Broadlands)	W01000988
Bridgend (Cefn Glas)	W01000997, W01001010, W01001011, W01001026, W01001028, W01000990, W01001027
Bridgend (Central)	W01001037, W01001021, W01001036, W01001035
Bridgend (North Bridgend/Litchard)	W01001008, W01001038, W01001022, W01001023
Bryncethin	W01000986
Brynmenyn and Ynysawdre	W01001057
Caerau	W01000991, W01000992, W01000993
Cefn Cribwr	W01000996
Coity and Bridgend	W01000998
Coychurch and Bridgend	W01001003
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig	W01000974
Evanstown and Glynogwr	W01000976
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr	W01000989
Lewiston and Blackmill / Pantyrwel	W01000977
Llangeinor and Lluest and Pontyrhyl	W01001009
Maesteg	W01001014, W01001015, W01001017, W01001018, W01001020, W01001016, W01001019
Nantylfyllon	W01000994, W01000995
Nantymoel	W01001024, W01001025
North Cornelly, Mawdlam, South Cornelly and Kenfig	W01000999, W01001000, W01001001, W01001002
Ogmore Vale	W01001033, W01001034
Pencoed	W01001004, W01001005, W01001006, W01001007, W01001040
Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw	W01001039
Penfai	W01001041
Pontryhydycyff and Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin	W01001012, W01001013
Pontycymmer	W01001042, W01001043
Porthcawl	W01001031, W01001032, W01001046, W01001047, W01001053, W01001054, W01001029, W01001030, W01001044, W01001045
Pyle / Kenfig Hill	W0100104, W01001049, W01001050, W01001051, W01001052
Sarn	W01000987, W01001055, W01001056
Tondu	W01001058

Appendix 2: Settlement maps with LSOA areas and Bridgend sub areas



Bridgend District

District Boundary
 LSOA
 Sub Areas

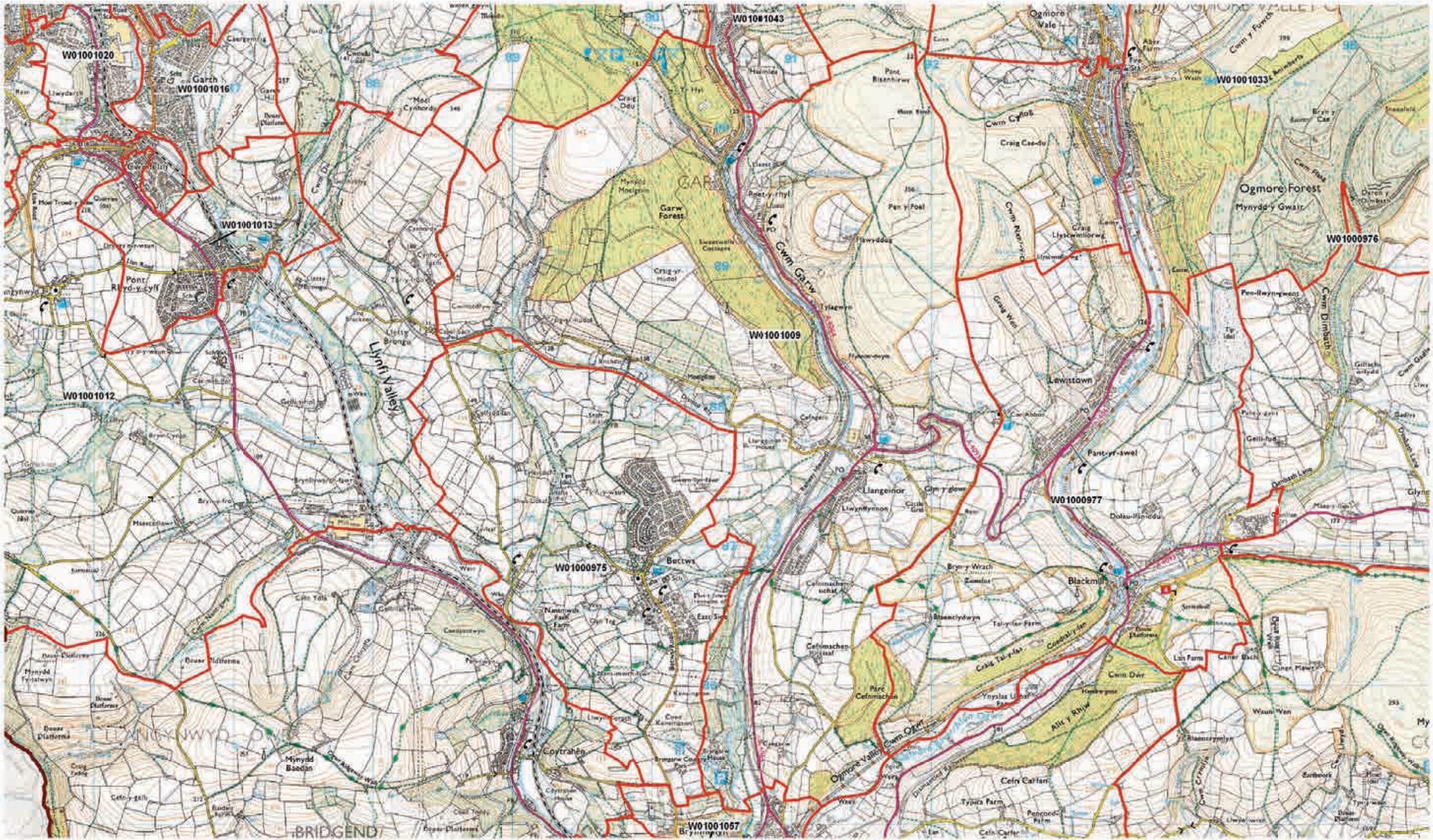
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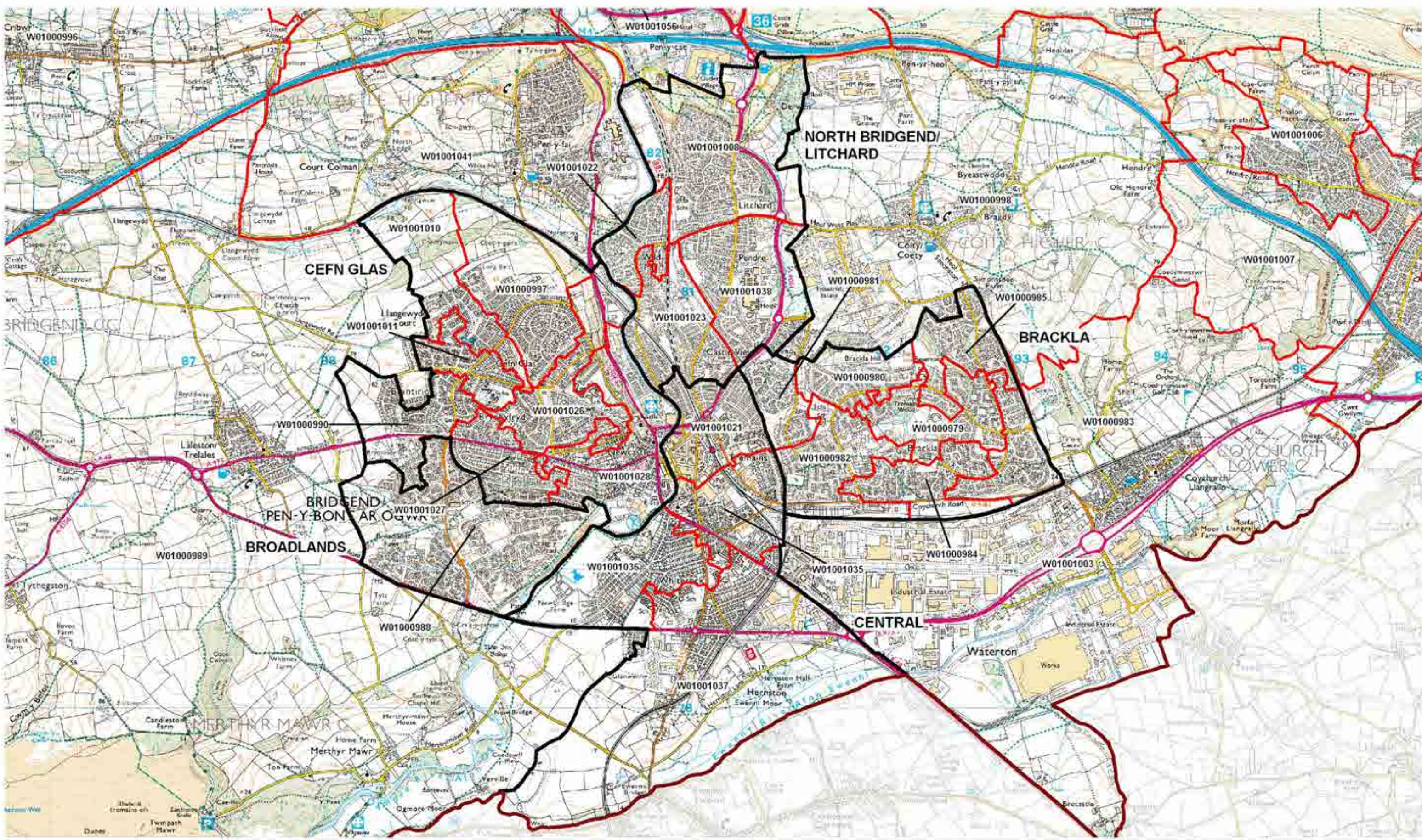
Blaengarw, Bettws, Llangeinor, Llest and Pontyrhyl

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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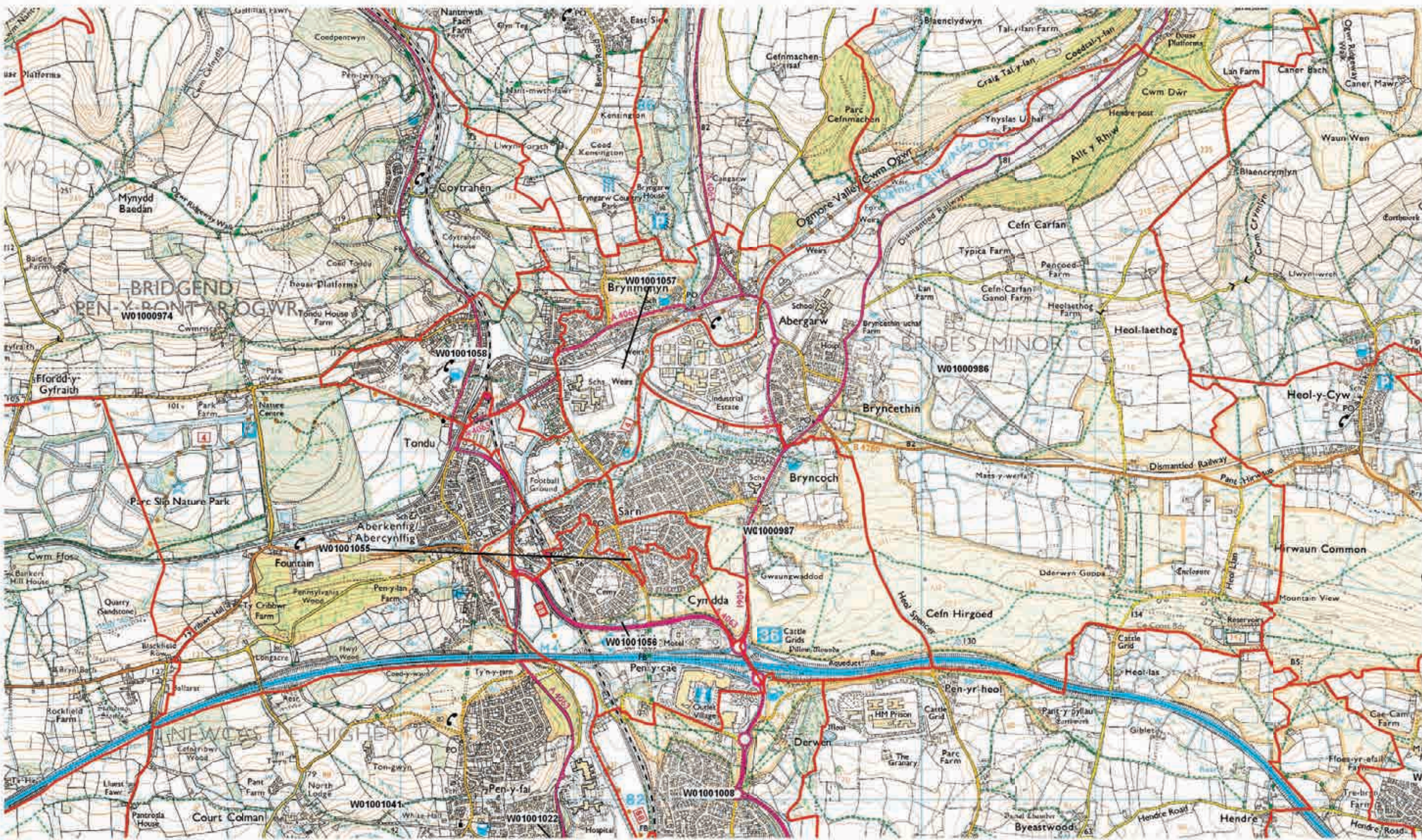
Bridgend, Coity and Coychurch

- District Boundary
- LSOA
- Sub Areas



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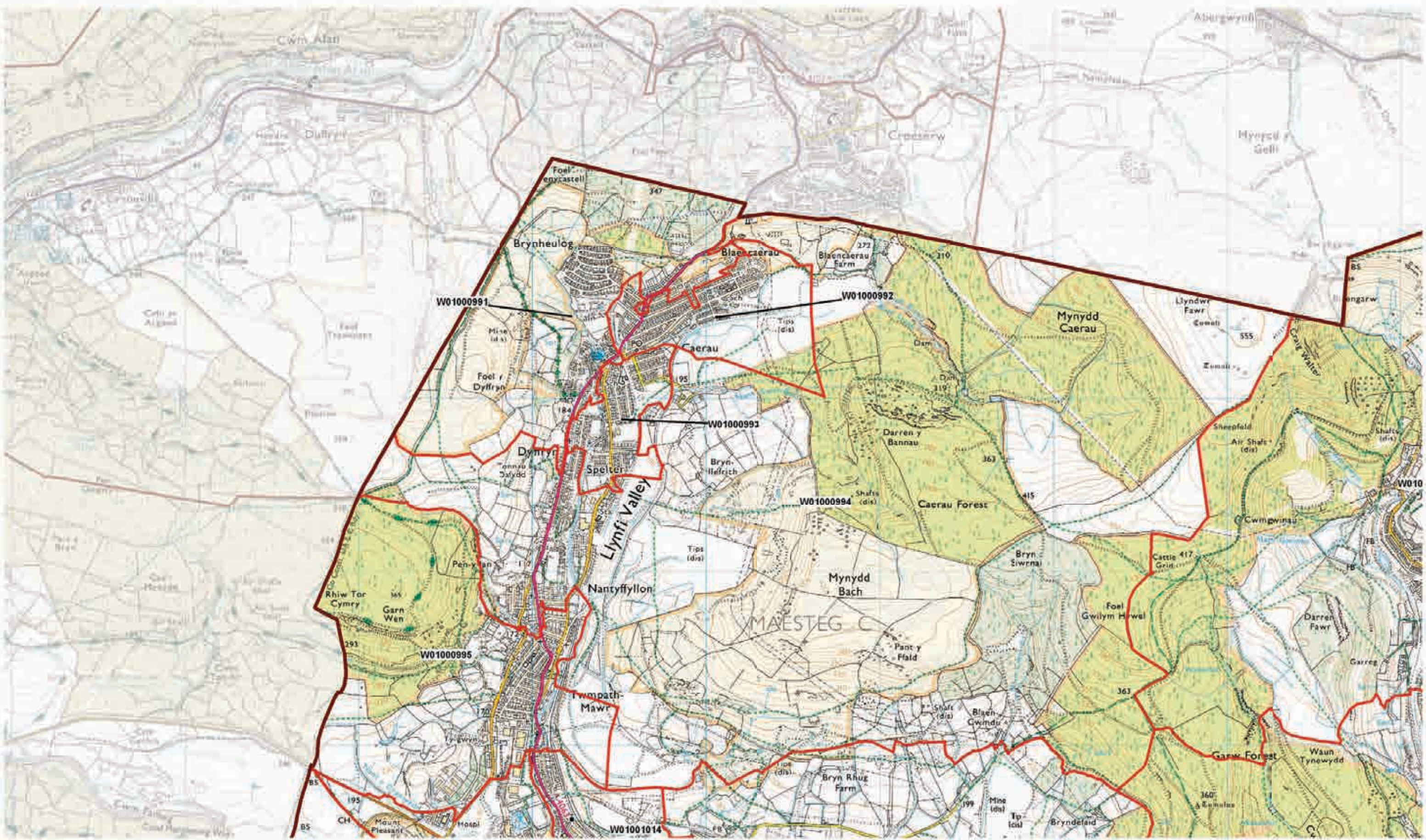
Brynmelyn, Ynysawdre, Tondy, Bryncethin and Sarn

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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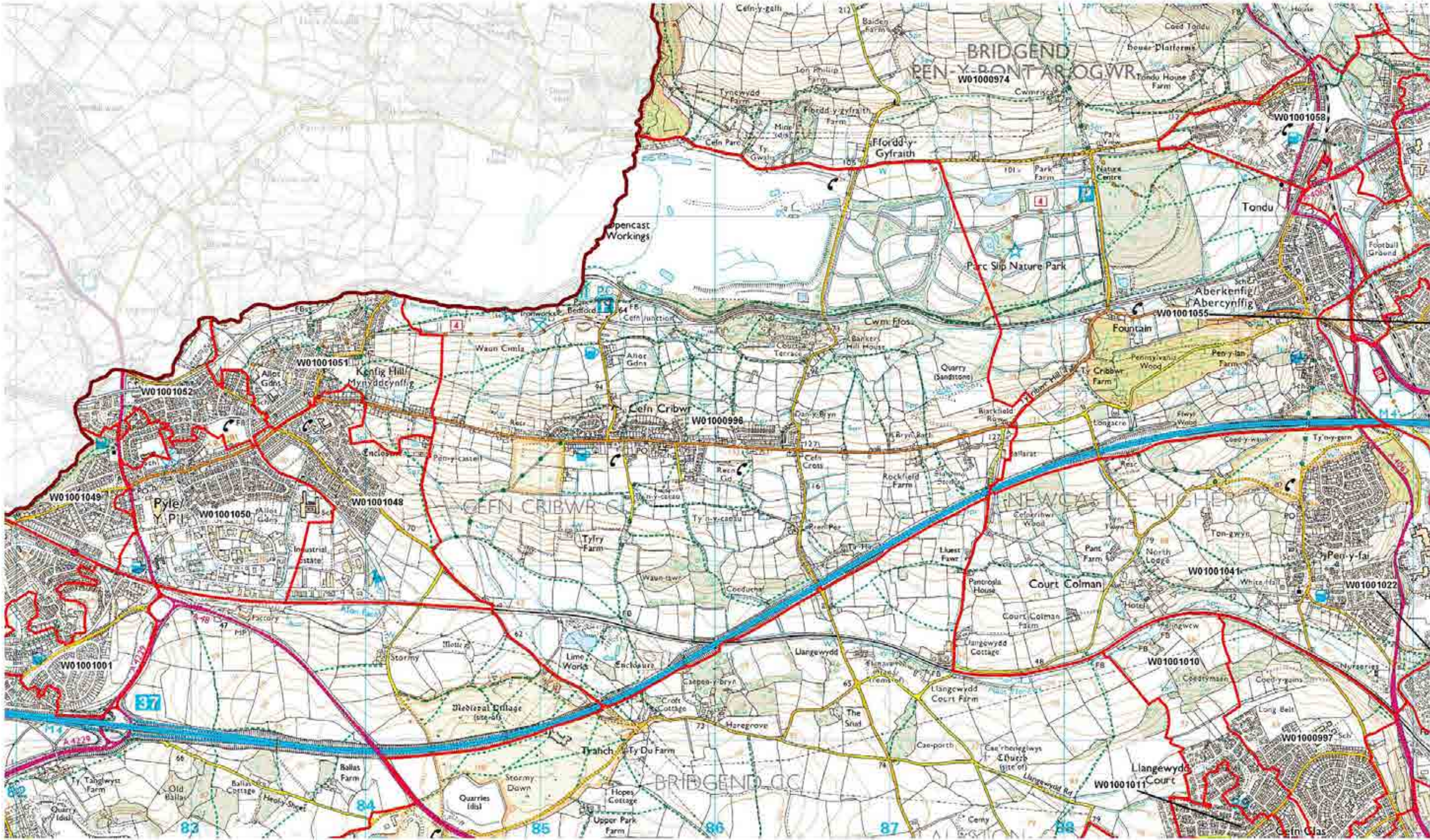
Caerau and Nantyffyllon

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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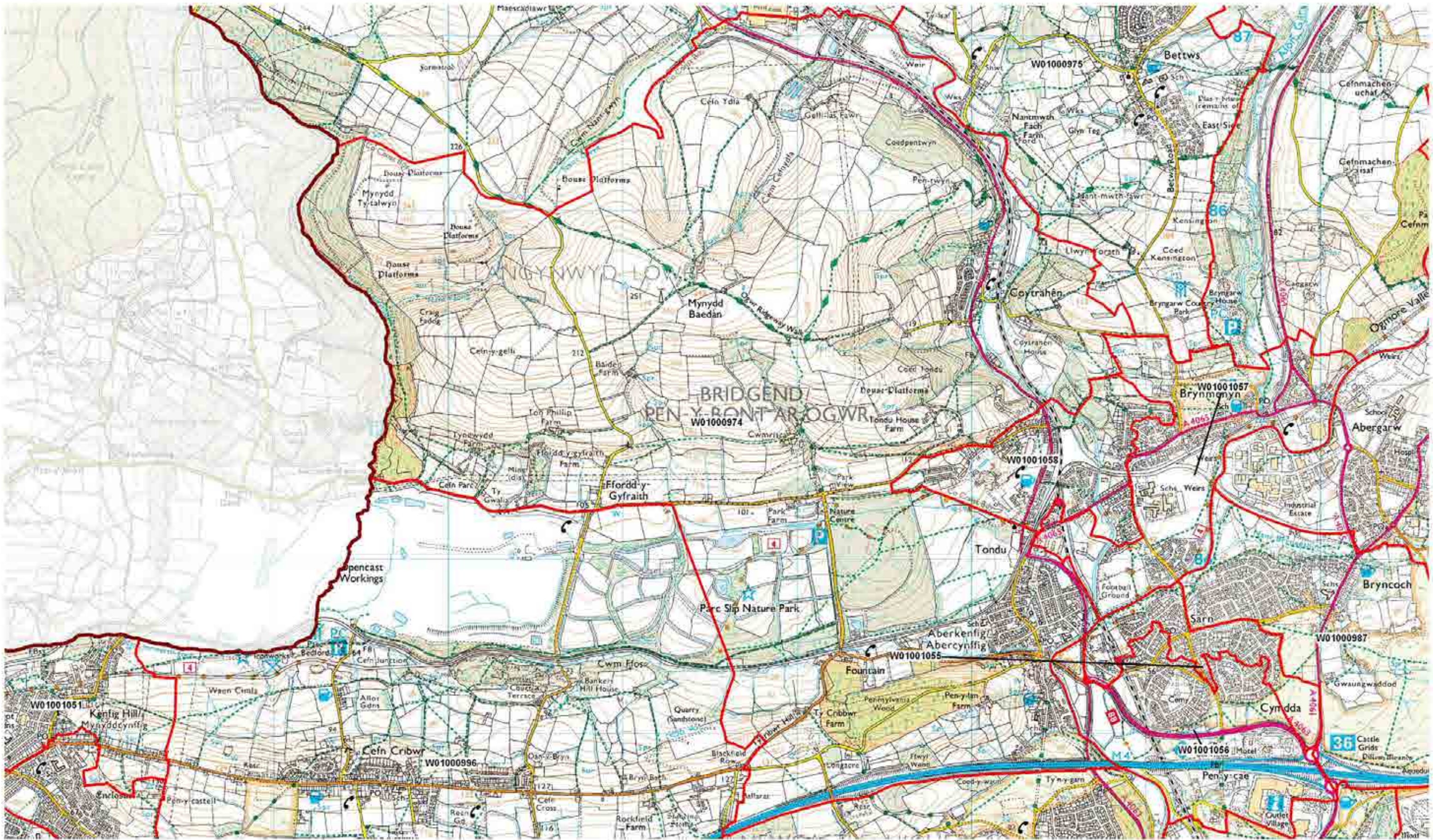
Cefn Cribwr and Penfai

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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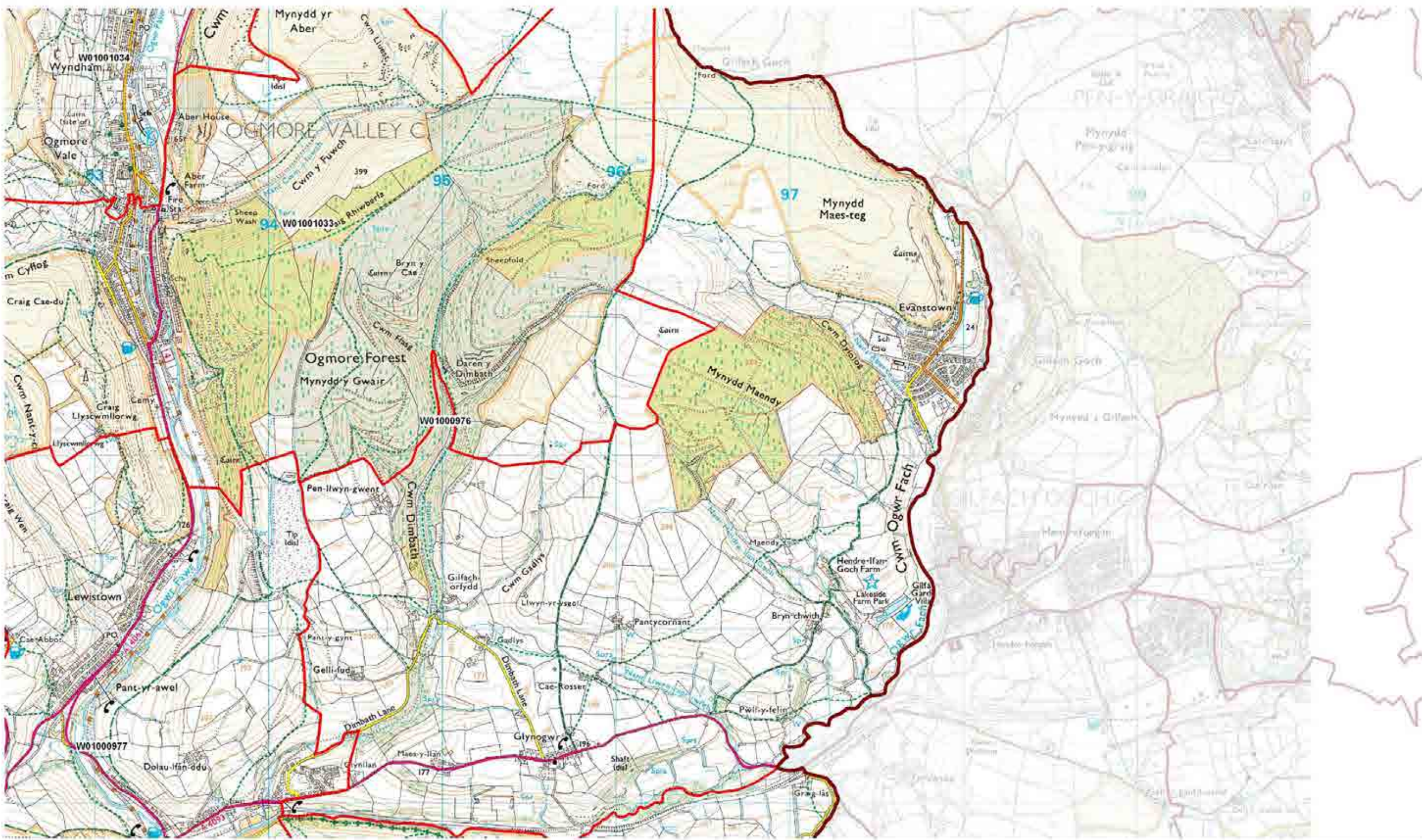
Coytrahen and Aberkenfig

- District Boundary
- LSOA





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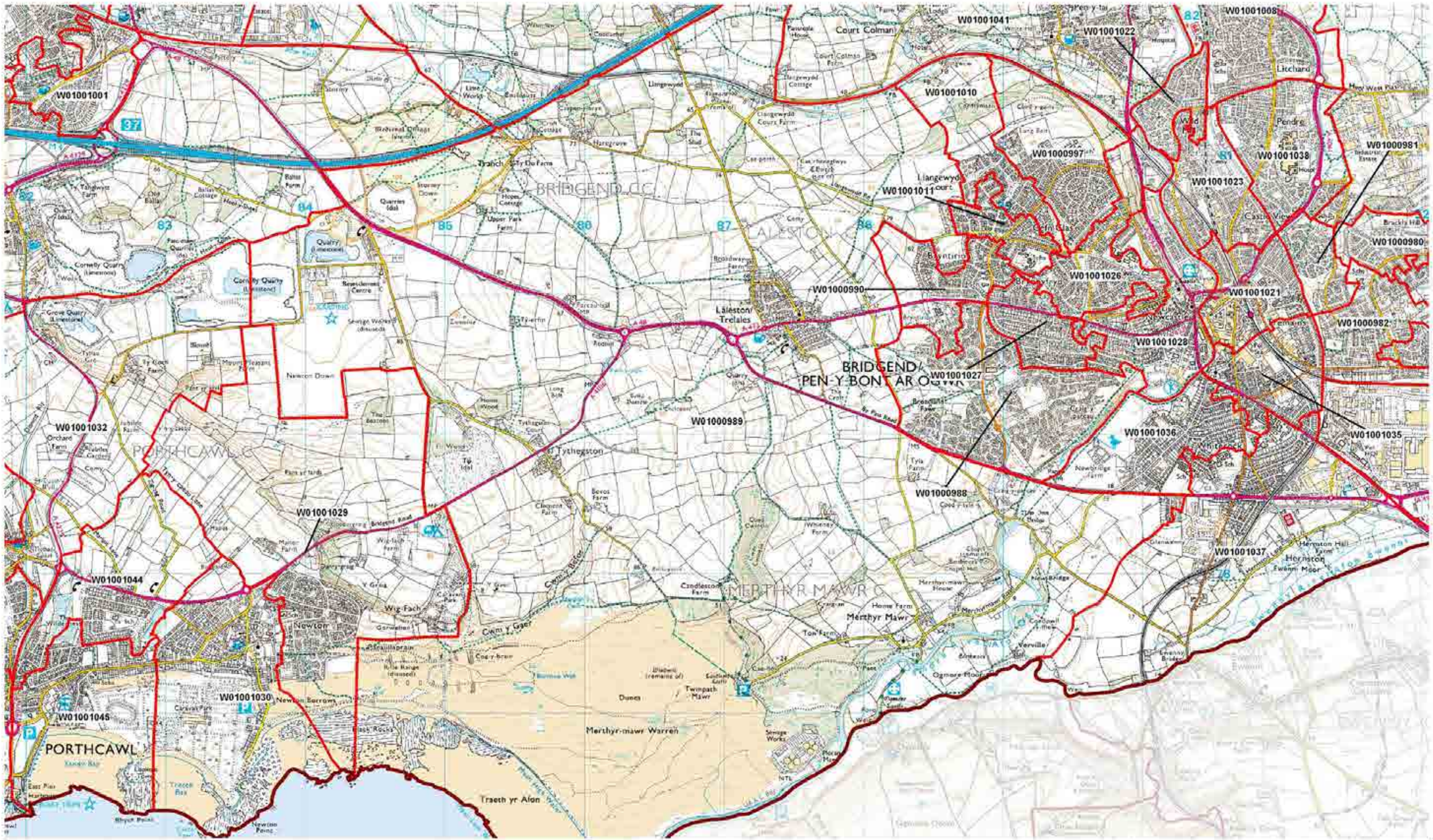
Evanstown and Glynogwr

-  District Boundary
-  LSOA



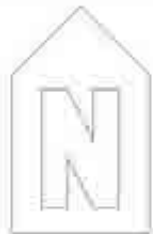
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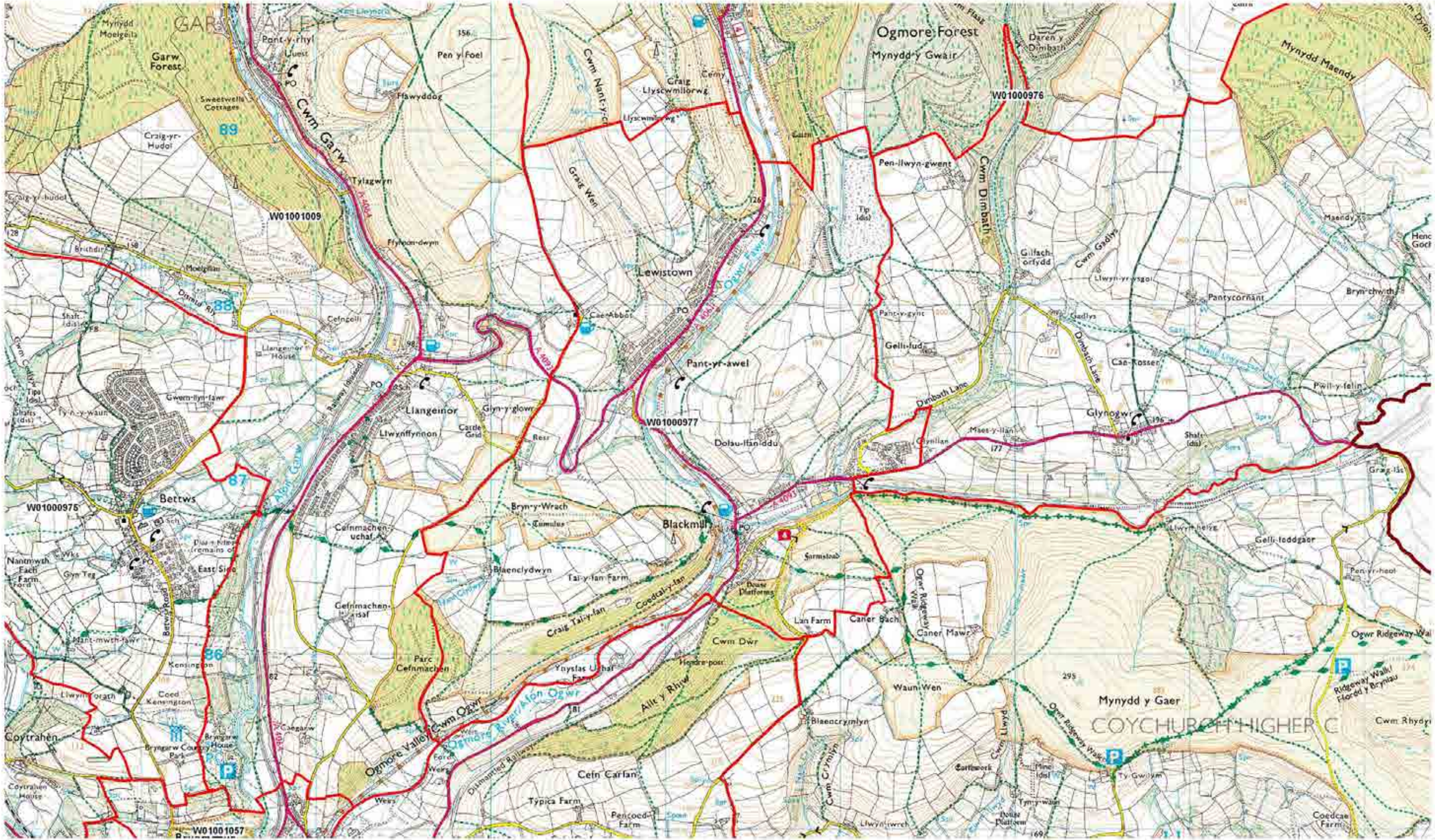
Laleston and Merthyr Mawr

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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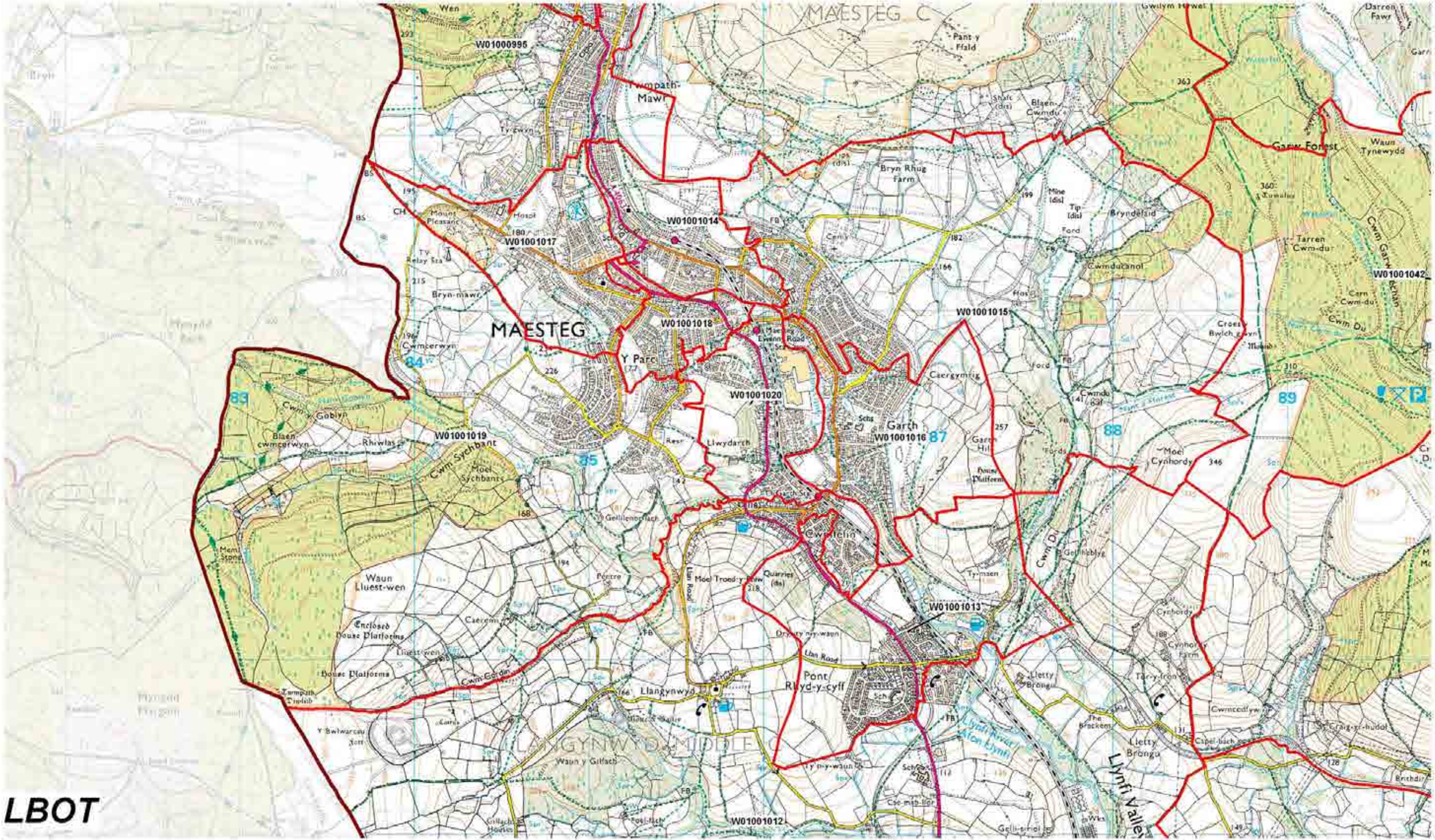
Lewiston and Blackmill/Pantyravel

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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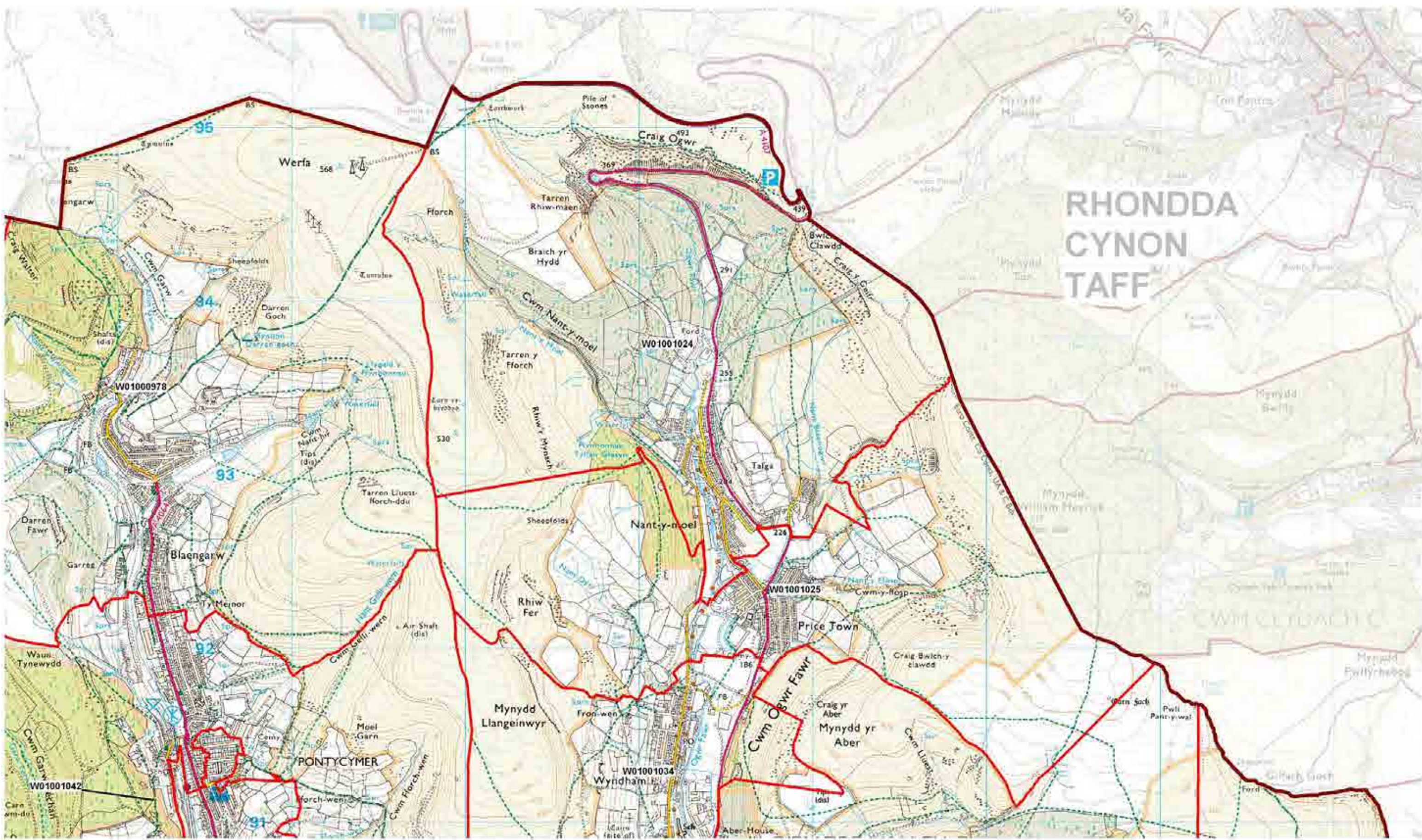
Maesteg

 District Boundary  LSOA



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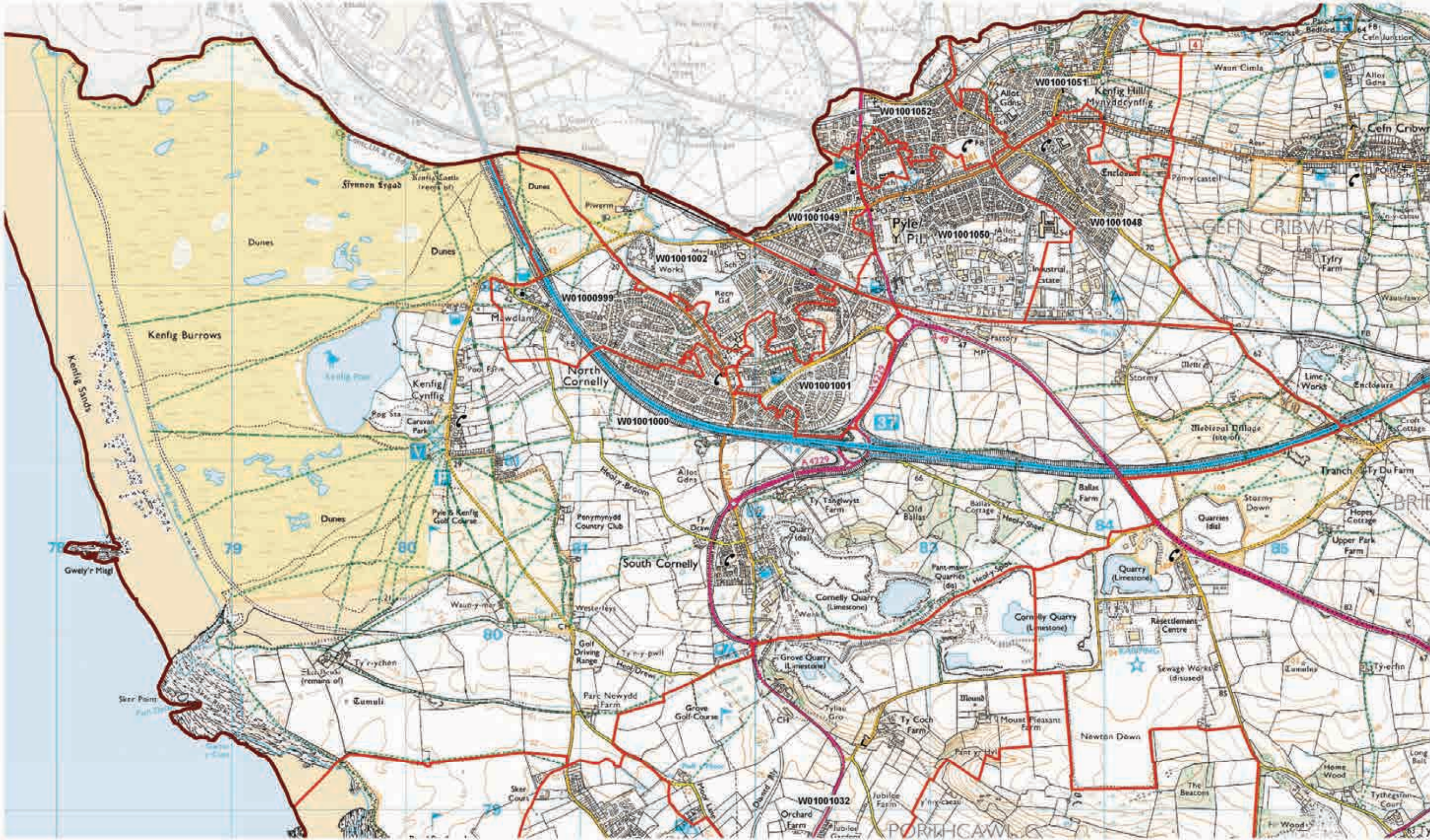
Nantymoel

District Boundary
 LSOA



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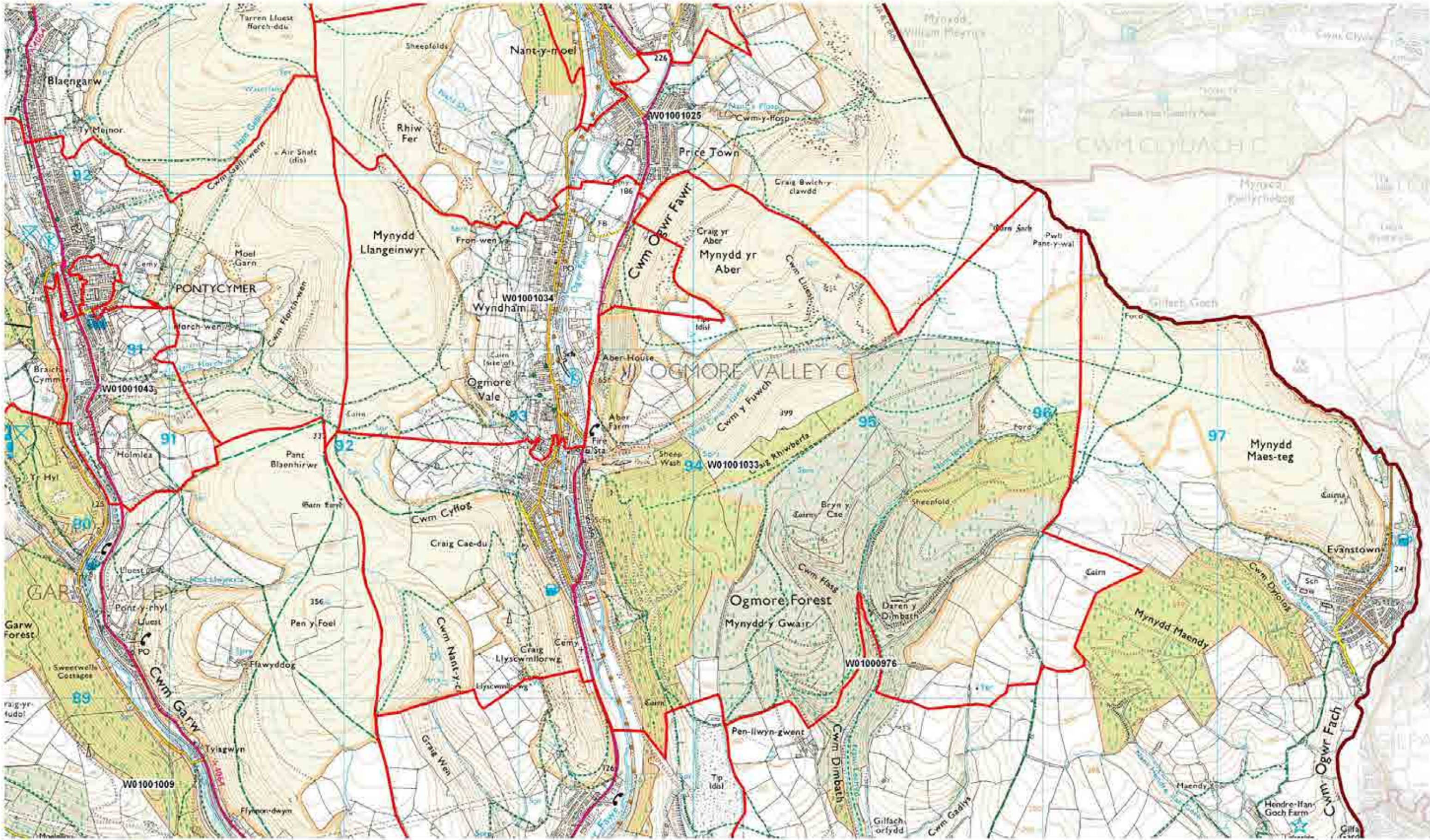
North Cornelly, South Cornelly, Kenfig, Kenfig Hill, Mawdlam and Pyle

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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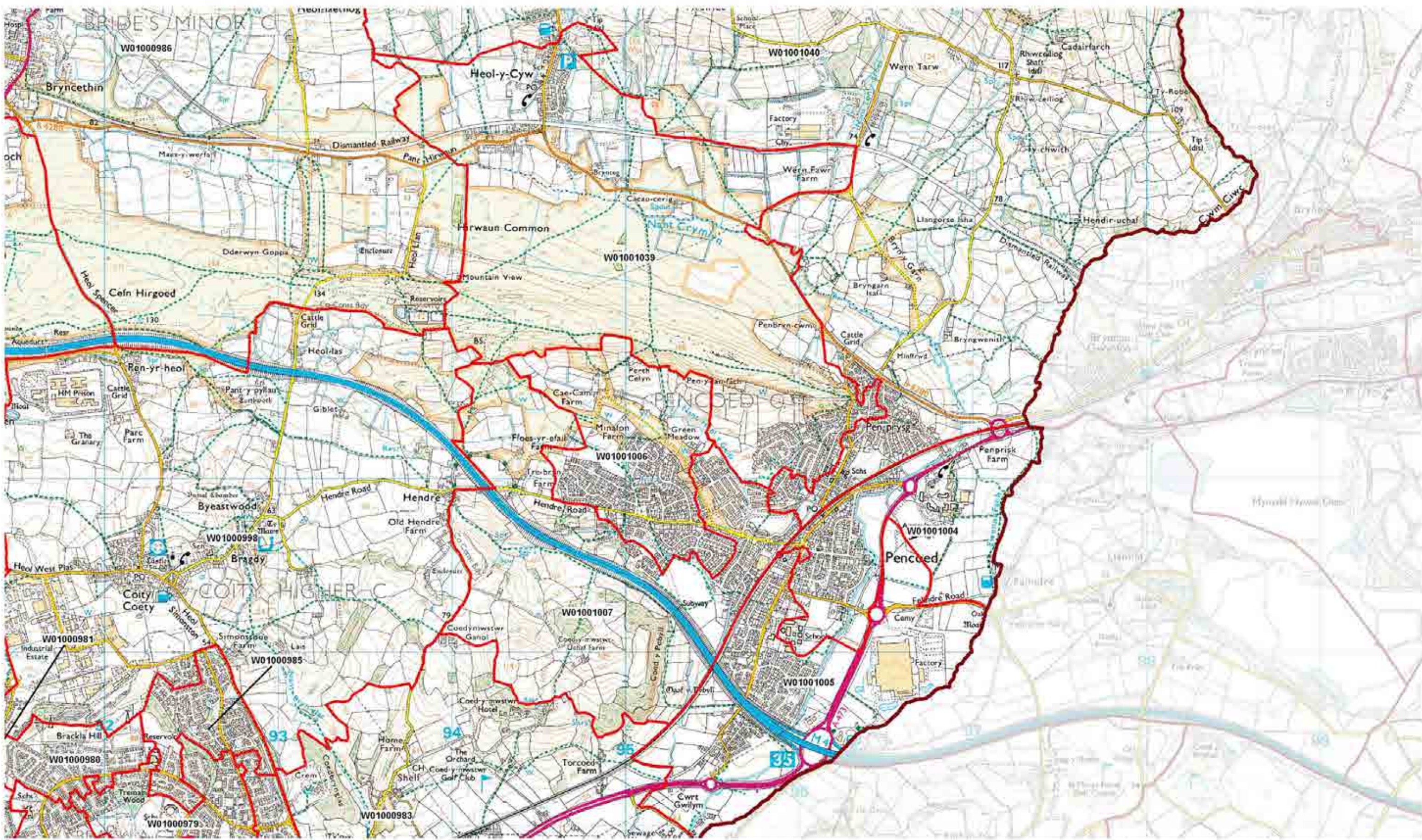
Ogmores Vale

- District Boundary
- LSOA





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Pencoed and Heol-y-Cyw

-  District Boundary
-  LSOA



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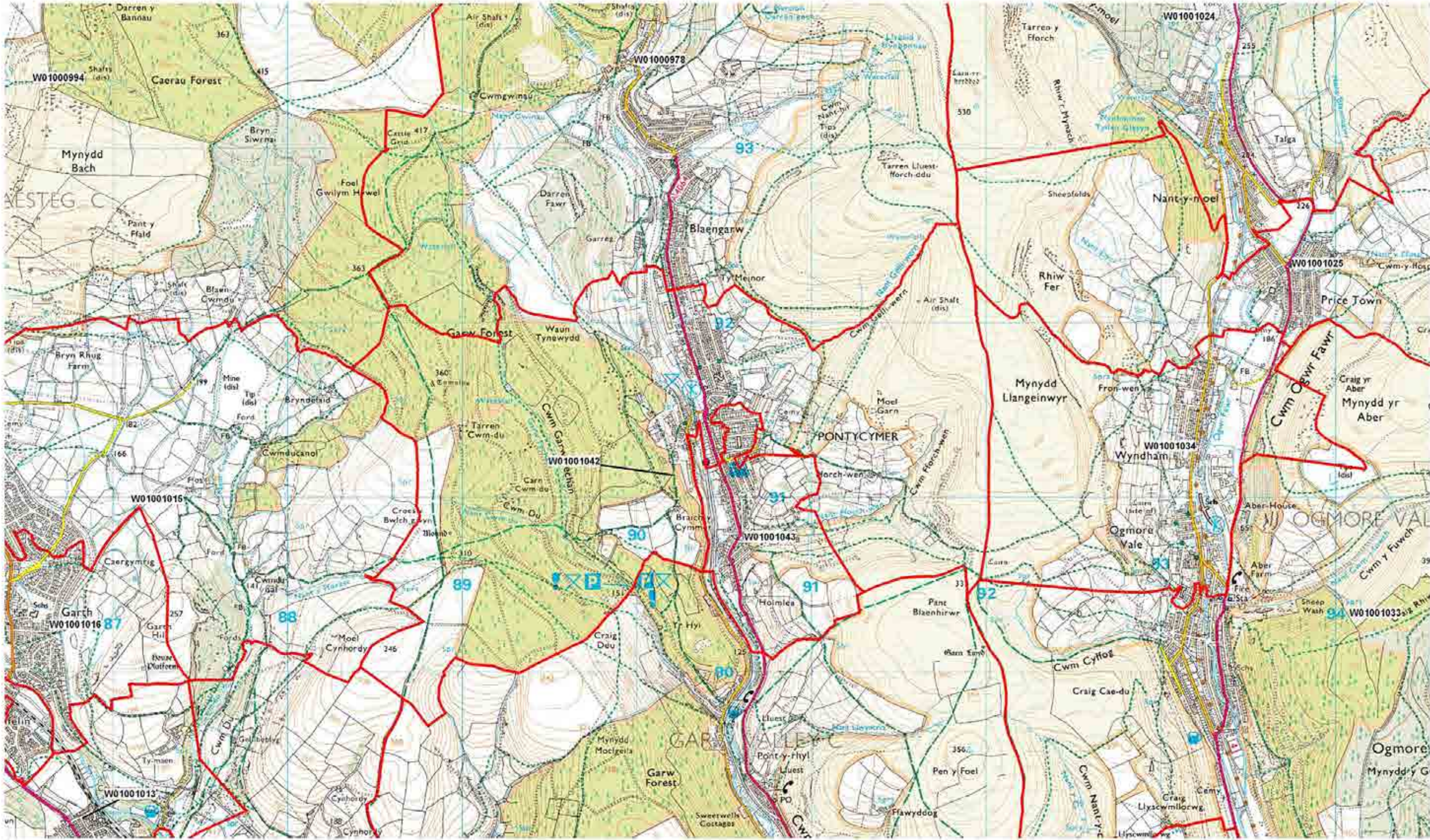
Pontryhydcyff, Llangynwyd and Cwmfelin

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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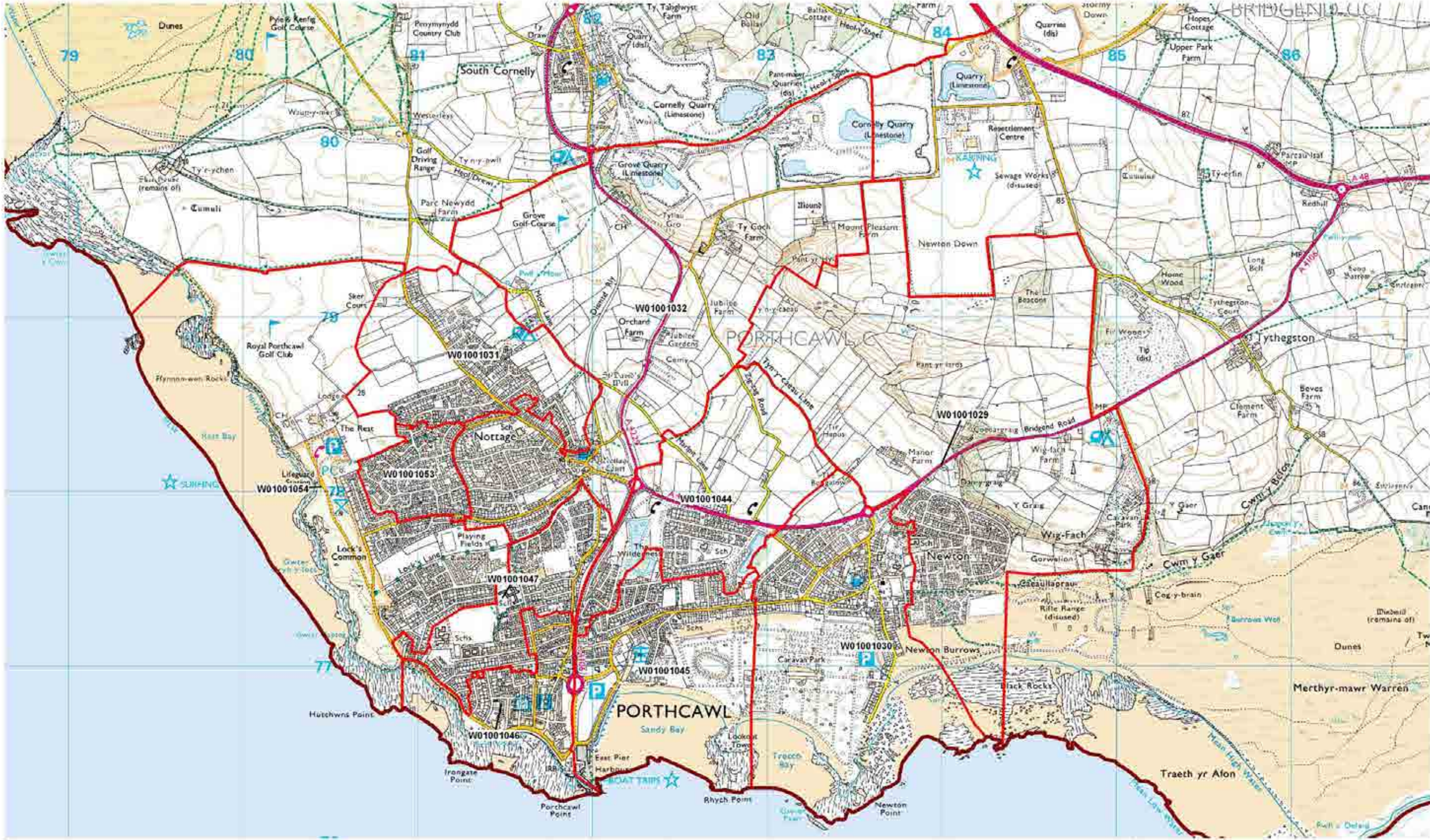
Pontycymer

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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Porthcawl

- District Boundary
- LSOA



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