



Pendle Hill Former Bonds Factory Site Economic Impact Assessment

PREPARED FOR
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction (Chapter 1)

Hill PDA was commissioned to undertake an economic impact assessment (hereafter referred to as 'the Study') in relation to the proposed redevelopment of the former Bonds Factory Site in Pendle Hill (the 'Subject Site'). The proposed development proposes a mix of uses as follows:

- Approximately 1,630 dwellings; and
- Approximately 6,000sqm of gross lettable area (GLA)¹ commercial and retail floorspace comprising a full-line supermarket (3,000sqm), specialty retail floorspace (2,500sqm) and commercial floorspace (500sqm).

Planning and Policy Review (Chapter 2)

The review of relevant planning policy indicates a significant need for additional retail floorspace within the Sydney Metropolitan Area to cater for population growth and to support employment. Centres are the most appropriate locations at which to accommodate retail floorspace and the centres hierarchy should be flexible to allow new centres to form where there is sufficient demand associated with increasing population.

The Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008) determined that there was an immediate need for a full-line supermarket in Pendle Hill to meet demand. Additional capacity for further supermarket floorspace in the longer term beyond 2021 was also quantified. Note that this was based on demand at that time which did not include any allowance for residential development on the Subject Site.

The proposed retail component on the Subject Site would comprise a Village Centre and a new centre in the retail hierarchy. The principle of a new centre is informed by the extent to which there is, or will be, a demonstrated need for it but primarily by whether the economic impact of the centre on existing centres in the retail hierarchy would be acceptable i.e. it would not adversely impact on the role and function of existing and planned centres. Proposals for new centres should be viewed positively where trading impacts on existing and planned centres are acceptable.

Trading impacts on individual retailers which may eventuate within a centre are not a material planning consideration; rather it is the overall impact on the centre as a whole which is the pertinent consideration from an economic perspective.

Retail Hierarchy Review (Chapter 3)

There are a range of different sized centres which constitute the retail hierarchy surrounding the Subject Site. The closest centre to the Subject Site is Pendle Hill Small Village Centre which provides localised retail provision only. It does not contain a full-line supermarket. Indeed the closest full-line supermarkets capable of fulfilling the main

¹ Gross Lettable Area – Gross Lettable Area (GLA) is the common measure used for lease and for other descriptive purposes in retail centres and shops. It is usually defined as the total area of the lease and includes back of house, storage, offices and mezzanine levels but usually excludes loading docks and common mall spaces. GLA is more commonly used in the industry because it defines the area of the lease. Shopping centre owners report rents and turnover figures on the leased area and benchmarking is usually made on the GLA. All retail floorspace references in the Study relate to GLA.

food shopping requirements of residents are located in Wentworthville Village Centre (1km east of the Subject Site), Toongabbie Small Village Centre (3km north) and South Wentworthville Small Village Centre (2km south east).

Trade Area Definition and Analysis (Chapter 4)

A Main Trade Area (MTA) is defined constituting a Primary Trade Area (PTA) and a Secondary Trade Area (STA).

The PTA is defined as the approximate area bounded by Wentworth Avenue to the north, the Cumberland Highway to the east, the M4 Western Motorway to the south and the Girraween employment lands/ Jirramba Reserve to the west. The proposed development would capture the majority of main food shopping expenditure generated in the PTA.

The STA comprises an area to the north of the PTA bounded by Wentworth Avenue in the south and west, Old Windsor Road in the north east, McCoy Park in the north west and the Cumberland Highway in the east. The proposed development would capture some trade from the STA but a significantly lower quantum than in the PTA and it would not be the main destination for food and grocery shopping related expenditure.

Demand Assessment (Chapter 5)

An assessment of demand based on household expenditure modelling indicates that there is sufficient need to justify the proposed development as a result of:

- Population growth on the Subject Site;
- Population growth in the wider MTA;
- Real retail expenditure growth; and
- Existing retail floorspace undersupply.

Given the extent of retail floorspace undersupply in the MTA the proposed development would be in addition to an improvement of the retail offer in Pendle Hill Small Village Centre to include a full line supermarket, should the opportunity arise, not at the expense of it.

In the context of growth and assuming 10% of demand for a centre is derived from outside of the MTA, a 6,000sqm centre with 5,500sqm GLA retail floorspace in total including a supermarket of 3,000sqm GLA on the Subject Site would account for just:

- 17% of growth in total floorspace demand in the MTA between 2011 and 2031; and
- 57% of growth in supermarket and grocery store expenditure in the MTA between 2011 and 2031.

Retail Impact Assessment (Chapter 6)

Hill PDA has modelled the trading impacts of the proposed development on existing centres in the surrounding area. This indicates that trading impacts would not jeopardise the role, function or vitality of any existing centre in the surrounding area. Over the 2012 to 2018 period all centres with the exception of Pendle Hill Small Village Centre can still expect to increase their trading level even with the proposed development. Pendle Hill would

experience a loss of trade in 2018 of less than 2% compared to its estimated current turnover. This equates to an 'insignificant' trading impact and is well within the normal competitive range.

Indeed the proposed development would perform a different role to that of the Pendle Hill Small Village Centre and would not compete with it to a great extent. This is because Pendle Hill currently provides a small supermarket of approximately 700sqm as well as specialty floorspace. This serves localised top-up shopping needs only. By contrast the proposed development would be anchored by a full-line supermarket, performing a different role to that of Pendle Hill Small Village Centre. The proposed development would compete largely with other shopping destinations with full-line supermarkets such as Wentworthville.

Given the extent of unmet supermarket demand in this locality there is sufficient demand to support a full-line supermarket in Pendle Hill and one on the Subject Site. If a full-line supermarket were also developed in Pendle Hill this would double the turnover of Pendle Hill Small Village Centre even accounting for the loss of trade associated within the proposed development on the Subject Site. In this scenario, the cumulative impacts on all other surrounding centres would still be within the acceptable competitive impact range. In light of the extent of expenditure leakage in the MTA associated with food and grocery shopping and in view of growth in future demand on the Subject Site itself, there is sufficient demand to support a full-line supermarket on the Subject Site and an expansion to Pendle Hill Small Village Centre.

Other Economic Benefits (Chapter 7)

The Study recognises a range of additional economic benefits which could eventuate from the proposed development. These include:

- Capital Investment Value of \$500m (estimated by Hill PDA) which would support a further \$933m in construction related multipliers indirectly and 8,220 job years directly and indirectly during the construction process;
- Supporting 245 full and part-time jobs on the Subject Site post-development;
- Facilitating urban activation of the Subject Site and the surrounding area and offering the potential to create a 'barbell effect' with Pendle Hill Small Village Centre;
- Making efficient use of previously developed urban land and facilitating the adaptive reuse of heritage items;
- Providing an investment stimulus for the surrounding area;
- Contributing more retail expenditure to the locality as a result of new residents than it would capture as a result of new retail facilities, thus delivering a net positive impact on the quantum of expenditure available to be captured by retail centres;
- Contributing towards shopper convenience and reducing the need for residents to travel particularly in view of the lack of full-line supermarket provision in the MTA; and
- Contributing towards price competition locally to the benefits of local residents.

Response to Peer Review (Chapter 8)

The Study considers the findings of the Leyshon Consulting Peer Review (October 2013) commissioned by Council which reviewed Hill PDA's original *Pendle Hill Former Bonds Factory Site: Economic Impact Assessment*. The Peer Review concluded that a centre of 5,500sqm retail floorspace and up to an additional 500sqm of non-retail commercial/ business premises was supportable on the Subject Site. This was in the context of trading impacts, existing retail floorspace undersupply, resultant improved access to retail services and support for the wider redevelopment of the Subject Site. The Peer Review therefore supports the findings of this Study that the proposed centre is justified in economic terms.

1. INTRODUCTION

Hill PDA was commissioned to undertake an economic impact assessment (hereafter referred to as 'the Study') related to a planning proposal and subsequent redevelopment of the former Bonds Factory Site in Pendle Hill (the 'Subject Site'). The proposed development proposes a mix of uses including residential and retail floorspace on the Subject Site.

1.1 The Subject Site

The Subject Site comprises the former Bonds Factory located within the Pendle Hill suburb, Holroyd Local Government Area (LGA). The Subject Site comprises 8ha of land bounded by: Dunmore Street to the north; Jones Street to the east; residential properties fronting Rowley Street to the south; and residential properties, aged care living properties and associated parkland to the west.

The location of the Subject Site is depicted in Figure 1. It is situated approximately 0.5km or a 6 minute walk² to the north-east of Pendle Hill Small Village Centre.

Figure 1 - The Subject Site



Source: Map produced by Hill PDA using MapInfo 11.0 software and Microsoft Bing (c) 2011 Microsoft Corporation

1.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development which would be facilitated by the planning proposal comprises the following components:

² Source: Google Maps

- Approximately 1,700 dwellings³ comprising 10% 3-bed units, 50% 2-bed units, 20% dual key units and 20% 1-bed units; and
- Approximately 6,000sqm of gross lettable area (GLA)⁴ commercial floorspace of which retail floorspace would comprise 5,500sqm GLA. For the purposes of this Study it has been assumed that the retail floorspace composition would constitute a 3,000sqm GLA supermarket and 2,500sqm GLA of specialty shops.

We understand that the retail component of the proposed development would be situated within and adjacent to the heritage buildings situated in the northeast of the Subject Site.

1.3 Structure of the Study

To meet the requirements of the project brief, the Study is set out in the following manner:

- Chapter 2: Undertakes an assessment of the planning and legislative background to the proposed development in relation to issues of economic impact;
- Chapter 3: Examines the existing supply of retail floorspace and the hierarchy of centres surrounding the Subject Site to identify the extent and location of existing provision;
- Chapter 4: Defines a trade area for the proposed development and undertakes an analysis of the demographic characteristics and growth forecasts for residents in this area;
- Chapter 5: Undertakes an assessment for the demand for retail floorspace in the trade area using household expenditure modelling. This includes consideration of the demand for retail facilities which would result from new residents on the Subject Site itself;
- Chapter 6: Quantifies the trading impacts of the proposed development on centres in the retail hierarchy; and
- Chapter 7: Identifies a range of other economic impacts which would eventuate from the proposed development such as employment, economic multipliers and so on.

³ Note: The scheme may be subject to refinements during the planning proposal process and therefore this figure has been used for indicative purpose to inform this Study

⁴ Gross Lettable Area – Gross Lettable Area (GLA) is the common measure used for lease and for other descriptive purposes in retail centres and shops. It is usually defined as the total area of the lease and includes back of house, storage, offices and mezzanine levels but usually excludes loading docks and common mall spaces. GLA is more commonly used in the industry because it defines the area of the lease. Shopping centre owners report rents and turnover figures on the leased area and benchmarking is usually made on the GLA. All retail floorspace references in the Study relate to GLA.

2. PLANNING & POLICY REVIEW

This Chapter undertakes an appraisal of the planning and legislative context relevant to considering issues of economic impact associated with the proposed development. Note that it considers matters relating to the proposed development from an economic perspective only.

2.1 Section 79C(1)(b) of the EPA Act

Section 79C(1)(b) of the Environment Protection Act (EPA) Act 1979 requires Council to consider *“the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality”*. Previous court judgements have provided some guidance on relevant issues in relation to the economic impact of retail development.

In *Fabcot Pty Ltd v Hawkesbury City Council* (97) LGERA, Justice Lloyd noted *“economic competition between individual trade competitors is not an environmental or planning consideration to which the economic effect described in s 90(1)(d) is directed. The Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) and the Fair Trading Act 1987 (NSW) are the appropriate vehicles for regulating competition. Neither the Council nor this Court is concerned with the mere threat of economic competition between competing business.... It seems to me that the only relevance of the economic impact of a development is its effect ‘in the locality’...”*

In *Kentucky Fried Chicken Pty Ltd v Gantidis* (1979) 140 CLR 675 at 687 Justice Stephen noted that *“if the shopping facilities presently enjoyed by a community or planned for it in the future are put in jeopardy by some proposed development, whether that jeopardy be due to physical or financial causes, and if the resultant community detriment will not be made good by the proposed development itself, that appears to me to be a consideration proper to be taken into account as a matter of town planning... However, the mere threat of competition to existing businesses if not accompanied by a prospect of a resultant overall adverse effect upon the extent and adequacy of facilities available to the local community if the development be proceeded with, will not be a relevant town planning consideration.”*

The NSW Land & Environment Court has stated that Councils should not be concerned about competition between individual stores as this is a matter of fair trading. Councils should however concern itself with impact on established retail centres. The impact on competing stores and businesses is only relevant if the viability of those businesses would be threatened and the viability of a retail centre as a whole would also be threatened due to a demonstrated nexus between the competitive stores and the other retailers within the retail centre.

The principles were reiterated by Justice Pearlman in *Cartier Holdings Pty Ltd v Newcastle City Council and Anor* [2001] NSWLEC 170. *“It follows that Section 79C(1)(b) does not require the consent authority to take an approach in consideration of the relevant matter different from the approach formerly taken in the application of 90(1)(d)”*.

2.2 State and Regional Planning Policy and Strategies

NSW Draft Centres Policy (2009)

Over the past few years there has been a growing awareness and investigation of barriers to competition in Australia, particularly in the retail industry. As a result of these investigations the Australian Government directed State government and planning authorities to review the flexibility of planning regulations and policies regarding retail development. In response NSW Planning and Infrastructure (P&I) released the Draft Centres Policy in April 2009. The Draft Centres Policy has been publicly exhibited and P&I is currently reviewing submissions.

The Draft Centres Policy focuses around six key principles as described in the following table.

Table 1 - NSW Draft Centres Policy Key Principles

Principle	Direction	Description
Principle 1	Retail and commercial activity should be located within centres.	Reinforces the longstanding strategy to concentrate the predominant share of retail and business floor space within town centres. The clustering of uses within centres is justified for environmental and economic reasons. By way of example, focusing uses within centres makes efficient use of existing infrastructure, can improve business efficiency and productivity and allow for a range of uses to be provided to meet consumer needs.
Principle 2	Centres should be able to grow and new centres form.	The Draft Centres Policy identifies that areas experiencing significant increases in population and real income must be dynamic and respond to “prevailing market demands” through the extension of existing centres or the growth of new ones. Principle 2 of the Draft Centres Policy notes that increases in population and real incomes and a constantly changing and evolving economy means that the planning system needs to respond dynamically to prevailing market demand.
Principle 3	Market determines need for development, planning regulates location and scale.	Identifies that the market is best placed to determine demand for retail and commercial development. Accordingly, the role of the planning system is not to assess the appropriateness of development on the basis of demand, but rather to make an assessment as to the external costs and benefits. It also notes that the planning system should be flexible and enable new centres to form which may mean that new centres may form and compete with more established centres.
Principle 4	Ensuring the supply of floor space accommodates market demand.	Emphasises the importance of competition between retailers. The key intention of this principle is to create better quality, cheaper and more accessible goods for all consumers through enhanced competition. To support opportunities for greater competition, the Draft policy requires councils to ensure that there is sufficient zoned land to enable additional (and new) large format retailers to enter the NSW retail market.
Principle 5	Support a wide range of retail and commercial premises and contribute to a competitive retail market.	Subject to meeting the appropriate location and design criteria, the zoning and development assessment process should not consider impacts between existing and proposed retailers as a planning consideration.
Principle 6	Contributing to the amenity, accessibility, urban context and sustainability of centres.	Centres should be well designed for functionality, providing ambience, convenience and accessibility and well integrated with surrounding land uses.

Source: NSW Draft Centres Policy, NSW Planning and Infrastructure (2009)

Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036 (2010)

P&I's Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036 was released in December 2010. The Plan aims to shape the future growth of Sydney to 2036 ensuring a more resilient, compact, connected, multi-centred and sustainable city. The Metropolitan Plan integrates land use and transport planning by integrating the Metropolitan Transport Plan, which was published for consultation earlier in 2010.



The Plan aims to address key challenges facing Sydney which includes managing a growing and changing population, providing more jobs closer to home, more efficient transport delivery, climate change and maintaining our global competitiveness. These challenges are addressed through strategic directions.

The Plan anticipates Sydney's population will reach close to 6 million by 2036. To accommodate this population growth, land use service provision and infrastructure capacity must be planned to provide for +769,000 additional homes and +760,000 additional jobs by 2036. On these an additional +96,000 dwellings and +98,000 jobs are to be provided in the West Central Subregion of which Holroyd LGA forms part.

The Plan forecasts that an additional 10 million sqm of additional commercial floorspace and 5 million sqm of additional retail floorspace will be required across Sydney by 2036 in order to cater for employment growth and increasing demand.

The retail component of the proposed development would be akin to a 'village centre' as defined in the Plan (Appendix 4) as follows:

Villages

A Village is a group of shops and services for daily shopping, with a mix of uses and good links with the surrounding neighbourhood.

Village criteria

- *Comprise retail premises and services for daily shopping, such as supermarkets, butchers, banks, hairdressers, cafes, restaurants, and take away food shops, as well as child care centres, schools and other compatible activities in the immediate vicinity.*
- *Typically contain up to 5,500 dwellings within the walking catchment of the centre and contain medium density housing.*
- *Are serviced by strategic bus and local bus networks as a minimum.*
- *Have a walking catchment radius of approximately 400–600 metres'.⁵*

Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031 (2013)

P&I published the draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031 ('the draft Strategy') for consultation in March 2013. It seeks to promote and facilitate growth which acknowledges market considerations and which integrates transport, infrastructure and land use. Job growth will thus be concentrated on Metropolitan areas. An additional +625,000 new jobs across Sydney by 2031 is targeted and minimum job targets are set across the Subregions in Sydney to achieve this. For the West Central and North West Region of which the Subject Site forms part an additional +142,000 jobs to 2031 are sought as a minimum.

Minimum housing targets are also set for the West Central and North West Region of +74,000 additional dwellings by 2021 and +148,000 new dwellings by 2031 targeted as a minimum.

Key objectives relevant to this Study include:

⁵ Source: Appendix 4, Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036, NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure (2010)

- *Objective 7: Deliver well-designed and active centres that attract investment and growth* – As part of this approach the renewal of heritage items is seen as an important component of ensuring communities that have pride in new development and provide a marketing edge. New centres should also incorporate good design principles.
- *Objective 15: Provide for a good supply of retail space* – This means facilitating sufficient floorspace supply to meet demand growth and ensuring that viable options are provided.
- *Objective 26: Improve accessibility and connectivity for centres and for new urban areas* – This objective will support a network of local centres, supported by public transport and with well integrated pedestrian routes.

West Central Subregional Strategy (2007)

The Draft West Central Subregional Strategy (2007) relates to the LGAs of Auburn, Bankstown, Fairfield, Holroyd and Parramatta. It plans to accommodate +61,000 new jobs and +95,500 new dwellings within the West Central Subregion between 2004 and 2031. Of these some +1,000 jobs (3% of the West Central Subregional target) and +11,500 dwellings (12% of the West Central Subregional target) are to be accommodated within the Holroyd LGA. Note that these are not maximum targets and are lower than those targeted in the adopted and draft Metropolitan Strategies.

2.3 Local Planning Policy and Strategies

Holroyd Local Environmental Plan (2013)

The Subject Site is zoned IN2 Light Industrial in the Holroyd Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013. A rezoning of the Subject Site under the Holroyd LEP 2013 is required to facilitate the proposed development. The centre proposed would be subject to a B2 Local Centre zoning under the Holroyd LEP 2013. It would comprise a new centre in the retail hierarchy.

Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008)

Hill PDA completed the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (the Strategy) on behalf of Holroyd City Council (Council) in February 2008. Although the Strategy has not been publically released Council has confirmed that we may refer to it as part of the Study⁶.

The Strategy undertook an assessment of retail floorspace supply versus demand in the LGA based on household expenditure modelling and forecast population growth. Total retail expenditure (excluding bulky goods expenditure) generated by households in the LGA was forecast to increase from \$909m in 2010 to \$1.4bn in 2031 (\$2007).

Once an allowance was made for expenditure escaping to centres outside of the LGA and by applying target turnover rates to the remaining expenditure, it was estimated that around 104,845sqm GLA of retail floorspace

⁶ Note: Based on telephone conversation with Council in November 2012

(excluding bulky goods floorspace) was demanded by residents in the LGA in 2006. The Hill PDA floorspace survey indicated that 87,700sqm of retail floorspace existed in the LGA at the time of the Strategy equating to a non-bulky goods retail floorspace undersupply of around 17,145sqm (in 2006) after accounting for escape expenditure. Non-bulky goods retail floorspace demand was expected to increase to approximately 177,500sqm by 2031 equivalent to retail floorspace undersupply of some 89,800sqm.

To accommodate this unmet demand targeted floorspace increases were advocated by the Strategy. Of particular importance to this Study a 5,000sqm expansion to Pendle Hill Village Centre between 2011 and 2016 was recommended which could include a new anchor supermarket of 3,000sqm. It was envisaged that this expansion would help to re-enforce the role of the Pendle Hill by reducing the leakage of expenditure from its trade area. A further 5,500sqm expansion beyond 2021 was recommended for Pendle Hill to cater for growth which would include additional supermarket floorspace.

2.4 Implications for the Subject Site

This Chapter has considered the policy approach advocated by State, Metropolitan, Subregional and local planning policies towards the development of new retail floorspace.

The Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008) determined that there was an immediate need for a full-line supermarket in Pendle Hill to meet demand. Additional capacity for further supermarket floorspace in the longer term beyond 2021 was also quantified. Note that this was based on demand at that time which did not include any allowance for residential development on the Subject Site.

The proposed retail component on the Subject Site would comprise a Village Centre and a new centre in the retail hierarchy based on the definitions in the Metropolitan strategic planning documents previously considered. The principle of a new centre is informed by the extent to which there is, or will be, a demonstrated need for it but primarily by whether the economic impact of the centre on existing centres in the retail hierarchy would be acceptable i.e. it would not adversely impact on the role and function of existing and planned centres. Proposals for new centres should be viewed positively where trading impacts on existing and planned centres are acceptable.

Trading impacts on individual retailers which may eventuate within a centre are not a material planning consideration; rather it is the overall impact on the centre as a whole which is the pertinent consideration from an economic perspective.

3. RETAIL HIERARCHY REVIEW

This Chapter examines the existing retail hierarchy in the area surrounding the Subject Site. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the supply and distribution of retail floorspace in this locality which will inform the trade area definition and the floorspace supply and demand assessment undertaken subsequently in the Study. Understanding the existing pattern of shopping in the local area and identification of any gaps in provision also assists in determining the future role retail floorspace on the Subject Site would perform.

3.1 Retail Hierarchy

The table below identifies the centres, centre typology and centre characteristics which constitute the retail hierarchy relevant to future retail development on the Subject Site. These are centres which are likely to be used by residents of Pendle Hill and its surrounds and will influence the extent of the defined trade area.

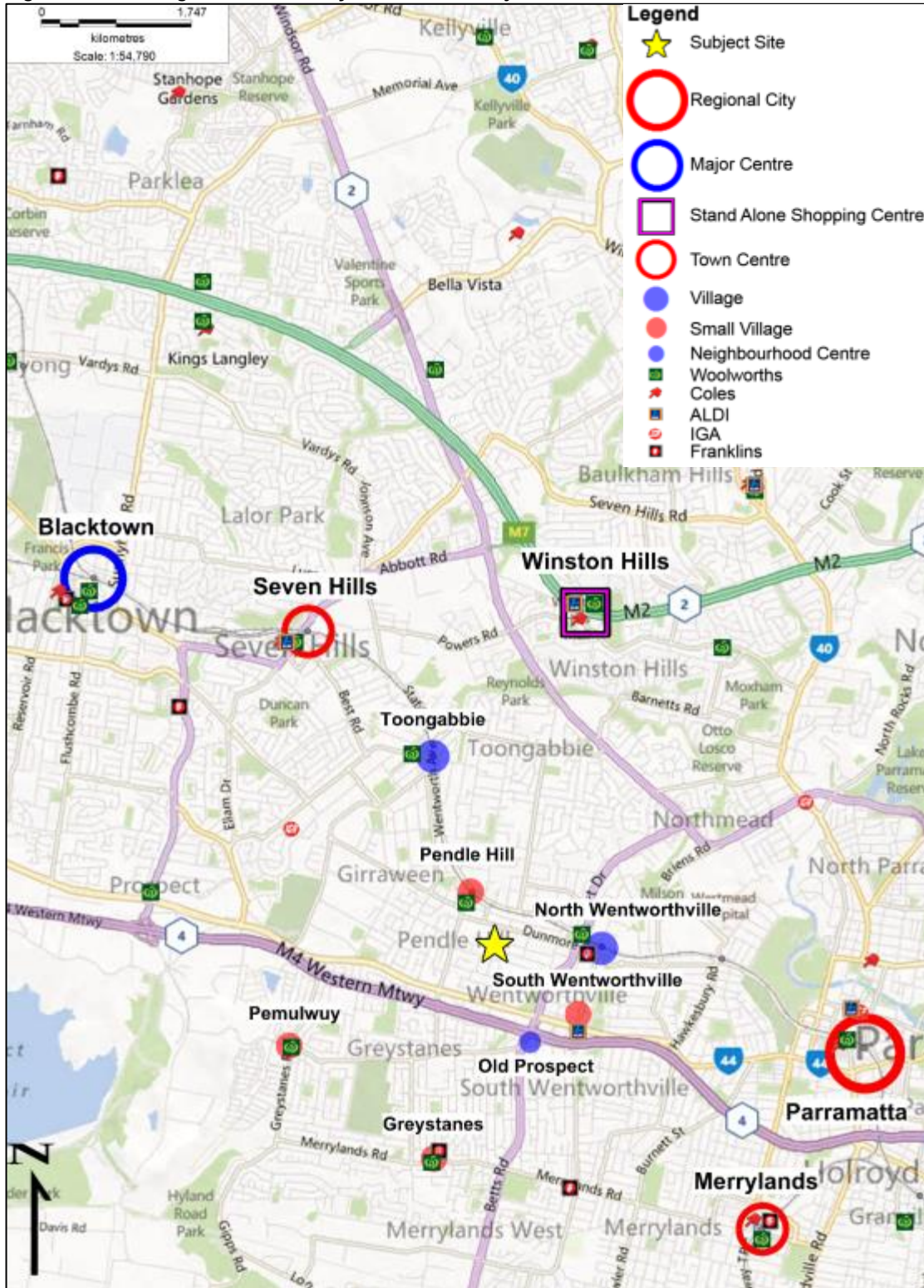
Table 2 - Existing Retail Hierarchy surrounding the Subject Site

Centre Typology	Characteristics	Centres
Regional City	Providing a full range of business, government, retail, cultural, entertainment and recreational activities, they are a focal point where large, growing regions can access good jobs, shopping, health, education, recreation and other services and not have to travel more than one hour per day.	Parramatta
Major Centre	Major shopping and business centre serving immediate subregional residential population usually with a full scale shopping mall, council offices, taller office and residential buildings, central community facilities and a minimum of 8,000 jobs.	Blacktown
Town Centre	Town Centres have one or two supermarkets, community facilities, medical centre, schools, etc. Contain between 4,500 and 9,500 dwellings. Usually a residential origin than employment destination.	Seven Hills
Stand Alone Centre	Internalised, privately owned centres located away from other commercial areas, containing many of the attributes of a Town Centre but without housing or public open` space—may have potential to become a traditional town centre in the long-term.	Winston Hills
Village	A strip of shops and surrounding residential area within a 5 to 10 minute walk contains a small supermarket, hairdresser, take-away food shops. Contain between 2,100 and 5,500 dwellings.	Wentworthville
Small Village	A small strip of shops and adjacent residential area within a 5 to 10 minute walk. Contain between 800 and 2,700 dwellings.	Greystanes, Pemulwuy, Pendle Hill, South Wentworthville, Toongabbie
Neighbourhood Centre	One or more small cluster of shops and services. Contain between 150 and 900 dwellings.	Old Prospect

Source: Draft North West and West Central Subregional Strategies (2007), NSW Planning and Infrastructure

The location of these centres in relation to the Subject Site is shown in Figure 2. A brief description of each centre is provided in the following sections of this Chapter.

Figure 2 - Existing Retail Hierarchy around the Subject Site



Source: Map produced by Hill PDA using MapInfo 11.0 software and Microsoft Bing (c) 2011 Microsoft Corporation

Note: Only those centres closest to the Subject Site have been depicted in the Figure, not all defined centres

3.2 Parramatta Regional City

Parramatta CBD is situated 5km or an approximate 9 minute drive east of the Subject Site⁷. The CBD provides an estimated 700,000sqm of commercial office space and 180,000sqm of retail space⁸. The prime retail component of the CBD is located along Church Street, between the Parramatta River (north) and the Westfield Shopping Centre (south).

Parramatta CBD as a retail centre has an extensive trade area covering the central western suburbs of Sydney. The main retail focus of the CBD is Westfield Parramatta which contains approximately 120,600sqm of occupied retail space⁹ anchored by Myer, David Jones, Kmart, Target, Woolworths (4,622sqm) and Coles (2,637sqm). For the year to December 2012 Westfield Parramatta reported a turnover of \$706.9m which ranked the centre 11th nationally out of the 91 similar sized shopping centres in Australia (of greater than 45,000sqm GLA retail floorspace) recorded by Shopping Centres News (SCN). However, in terms of turnover per square metre Westfield Parramatta achieved a rate of \$5,831/sqm¹⁰, ranking the centre 70th nationally and 12% below the median for similar sized shopping centres in Australia of \$6,663/sqm.

Towards the northern end of Parramatta CBD is the 6,500sqm Brand Smart Centre¹¹ and along Church Street, George Street and Macquarie Street are numerous specialty shops and arcades. Major anchors outside of Westfield Parramatta include JB Hi-Fi and Officeworks. The northern end of Church Street has developed into a European 'eat street' with al-fresco dining. The southern end of Church Street contains a large number of Asian stores, Chinese and Indo-Chinese restaurants.

A proposed expansion to the Westfield Parramatta has been approved by P&I. Stage 1 of this expansion will comprise an additional 24,504sqm of retail floorspace¹² inclusive of a new discount department store (DDS) and a relocated Woolworths supermarket in addition to mini-major, major tenant and specialty floorspace. Stage 2 will comprise commercial office floorspace. The Parramatta Square development will add up to 6,600sqm of additional retail floorspace to Parramatta CBD¹³.

3.3 Blacktown Major Centre

Blacktown Major Centre is located approximately 10km or a 15 minute drive north west of the Subject Site¹⁴. It comprises some 138,510sqm of occupied commercial floorspace (retail, office and other uses)¹⁵ and, in addition to its role in the provision of retail goods and services, performs an important employment, administrative and educational function for its catchment population.

⁷ Source: Googlemaps

⁸ Source: UWS Westmead Campus Redevelopment Retail Economic Impact Assessment, Hill PDA (January 2011)

⁹ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

¹⁰ Source: Shopping Centre News Big Guns 2013

¹¹ Source: UWS Westmead Campus Redevelopment Retail Economic Impact Assessment, Hill PDA (January 2011)

¹² Source: Economic Impact Assessment: Westfield Parramatta and Gateway Office Tower, URBIS (July 2012)

¹³ Source: Parramatta CBD Retail Impact Study, MacroPlan Dimasi (2013)

¹⁴ Source: Googlemaps

¹⁵ Source: Blacktown City Commercial Centres Strategy (November 2007)

Westpoint Shopping Centre is the largest shopping centre within Blacktown comprising some 74,700sqm GLA of retail floorspace in addition to leisure and ancillary uses (16,700sqm)¹⁶. It is anchored by Myer, Big W and Target and contains a Woolworths (4,456sqm), Coles (4,209sqm) and Franklins (1,836sqm).

Westpoint Blacktown recorded a turnover of \$448.2m for the year to December 2012¹⁷, equivalent to a turnover of \$4,910/sqm. This ranked the centre 80th out of the 91 similar sized centres in Australia¹⁸ in terms of turnover per square and some 26% below the median for comparably sized centres over this period.

Outside of Westpoint but still within Blacktown Major Centre there is approximately 30,000sqm of retail strip shopfront floorspace together with a stand-alone Kmart discount department store (7,980sqm)¹⁹. Blacktown Major Centre also contains in the order of 37,000sqm of bulky goods floorspace²⁰.

3.4 Merrylands Town Centre

Merrylands is situated some 4.2km southeast of the Subject Site or an approximately 11 to 12 minute drive²¹. Merrylands is the largest centre in the Holroyd LGA. At the time of the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008) Merrylands had total commercial floorspace of around 71,000sqm GLA of which approximately 56,000sqm GLA was shopfront retail floorspace²². An expansion of the Stockland Merrylands shopping centre has been completed since then adding a further 33,000sqm of GLA commercial floorspace to provision in Merrylands.

Stockland Merrylands dominates retail provision in the centre with 59,000sqm of GLA commercial floorspace²³ including Woolworths, Coles and Franklins supermarkets, Big W, Kmart and Target DDSs and 200 specialties. An expansion of Stockland Merrylands was completed in October 2012. Prior to commencement of the expansion Stockland Merrylands was a well performing centre in terms of turnover per square metre. Trading data for a full year since the expansion was completed is not yet available however like for like sales for the month of October 2012 following the expansion were 70% greater than those for October 2011²⁴.

The balance of Merrylands is strip retail mainly fronting Merrylands Road just south of Stockland.

3.5 Seven Hills Town Centre

Seven Hills Town Centre is located approximately 6km or an 11 minute drive north west of the Subject Site²⁵. It is situated west of the Prospect Highway and adjacent to Seven Hills Rail Station. Retail provision in the centre is

¹⁶ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

¹⁷ Source: Shopping Centre News Big Guns 2013

¹⁸ Note: Centres of greater 45,000sqm GLA retail floorspace as recorded by Shopping Centre News

¹⁹ Source: Convenience Centre and Bulky Goods Retail – Development Potential Study, MacroPlan Dimasi (March 2012)

²⁰ Source: Eastern Creek Business Hub, Economic Impact Assessment, Hill PDA (August 2012)

²¹ Source: Googlemaps

²² Source: Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy, Hill PDA (2008)

²³ Source: Stockland Merrylands Development Update, Stockland (June 2012)

²⁴ Source: Stockland Media Release: Stockland Merrylands Makes Strong Retail Debut (26 November 2012)

²⁵ Source: Googlemaps

dominated by Seven Hills Shopping Centre which provides approximately 18,200sqm of retail floorspace and is anchored by Woolworths (3,886sqm), Coles (2,688sqm) and ALDI (1,184sqm)²⁶.

Seven Hills Shopping Centre reported an annual turnover of \$124.02m for the August 2012 to July 2013 period²⁷. This equates to a turnover per square metre of \$8,211/sqm which is comparable to the median for the 154 similar sized centres (of between 6,000sqm and 20,000sqm) recorded by SCN in Australia (\$8,157/sqm). This ranks the centre 75th nationally in terms of turnover per square metre for centres of this size.

3.6 Winston Hills Stand Alone Centre

The Winston Hills Shopping Mall is defined as a Stand Alone Centre under the draft North West Subregional Strategy. It is situated on Caroline Chisholm Drive and adjacent to the M2 Motorway approximately 6.5km or a 10 minute drive from the Subject Site²⁸.

Winston Hills Shopping Mall provides some 24,400sqm GLA of retail floorspace anchored by Big W, Woolworths (3,859sqm), Coles (3,556sqm) and ALDI store (1,305sqm) and supported by 73 speciality stores²⁹. As such Winston Hills Shopping Mall provides approximately 23,730sqm of GLA of retail floorspace in total.

The Mall had a reported turnover of \$222.60m for the October 2012 to September 2013 period equivalent to \$9,601/sqm³⁰. In terms of turnover per square metre the centre is ranked 11th out of the 101 similar sized shopping centres in Australia (of between 20,000sqm and 45,000sqm as recorded by SCN) and trading 37% above the median (\$7,093/sqm) for this period.

3.7 Village Centres

Wentworthville Village Centre

Based on Hill PDA's floorspace survey in 2008 Wentworthville provided in the order of 11,950sqm of occupied retail floorspace and 19,500sqm of floorspace in total³¹. It incorporates The Mall Shopping Centre (5,200sqm³²) which contains a Franklins (2,309sqm) and a Go-Lo. This makes the centre the second largest retail centre in Holroyd LGA behind Merrylands. Wentworthville is located 1km or a 3 minute drive east of the Subject Site³³. Wentworthville is defined as a Village Centre in the draft West Central Subregional Strategy and the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (within which it is referred to as 'North Wentworthville').

²⁶ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

²⁷ Source: Shopping Centre News Mini Guns 2013

²⁸ Source: Googlemaps

²⁹ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

³⁰ Source: Shopping Centre News Little Guns 2013

³¹ Source: Holroyd Retail Centre Strategy (February 2008)

³² Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

³³ Source: Googlemaps

The Wentworthville retail precinct is north of Fullagar Road and bound by Wentworth Avenue, Cumberland Highway and Lane Street. It includes retail space on Dunmore Street, Station Street, Pritchard Street East, Lane Street, The Kingsway and Cumberland Highway. Wentworthville is a busy retail centre.

Toongabbie Small Village Centre

Toongabbie is located approximately 3km or a 5 minute drive north of the Subject Site³⁴. It is classified as a Small Village Centre under the draft West Central Subregional Strategy (2007). Toongabbie is roughly divided by the main western railway line over Holroyd and Parramatta LGAs.

The retail core is identified in the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy as the strip of retail along Aurelia Street and surrounding the Portico Plaza Shopping Centre along Portico Parade and Cornelia Road. Portico Plaza provides 4,790sqm of occupied retail floorspace³⁵ including a Woolworths supermarket (2,589sqm) and Dimmeys DDS (978sqm³⁶). The Property Council of Australia records 3,020sqm of vacant floorspace in this centre however it appears that much of this has now been taken up with floorplans for the Portico Plaza indicating around 1,000sqm of vacancies³⁷.

Toongabbie provided approximately 5,150sqm of shopfront retail floorspace overall based on the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy although at that time (2008) Portico Plaza was under construction. We estimate that it now contains around 12,000sqm of shopfront retail floorspace.

Pendle Hill Small Village Centre

Pendle Hill is the closest defined centre to the Subject Site being some 0.5km or an approximate 6 minute walk to the northwest³⁸. Pendle Hill provided approximately 4,650sqm of shopfront retail floorspace at the time of the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008). Shopfront retail and commercial floorspace is concentrated along Civic Avenue, Joyce Street and Pendle Way north of Gilbra Road.

Pendle Hill was noted in the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy as performing a localised shopping role with a high degree of expenditure leakage from its trade area to other centres nearby, particularly North Wentworthville (Wentworthville). Since the preparation of the Strategy Woolworths has refurbished and occupied the former Flemmings store at 109 Pendle Way (circa 700sqm³⁹).

Pemulwuy Small Village Centre

This centre is located on the corner of Old Prospect Road and Butu Wargun Drive in Pemulwuy approximately 4km or a 6 minute drive⁴⁰ southwest of the Subject Site. The Pemulwuy retail precinct is relatively new having been developed to serve the new population moving into the residential release areas at Pemulwuy. The Pemulwuy Marketplace comprises a purpose built shopping centre of 5,190sqm anchored by a full-line Woolworths supermarket of 3,940sqm⁴¹.

³⁴ Source: Googlemaps

³⁵ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

³⁶ Source: Portico Plaza Floor Plans, <http://www.porticoplaza.com.au/floor-plans>

³⁷ ibid

³⁸ Source: Googlemaps

³⁹ Source: Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy, Hill PDA (2008) and verified by Hill PDA in 2012 using Nearmap

⁴⁰ Source: Googlemaps

⁴¹ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

Greystanes Small Village Centre

Greystanes Small Village Centre is located on Merrylands Road between Braeside Road and Cumberland Road some 4km or a 7 minute drive south of the Subject Site⁴². The Greystanes Shopping Centre dominates retail provision in this centre and comprises 5,650sqm of floorspace including Woolworths (1,700sqm) and Franklins (1,327sqm) supermarkets⁴³. The Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy noted that Greystanes has a large trade area extending as far north as the Great Western Highway.

South Wentworthville Small Village Centre

South Wentworthville is located adjacent to the Great Western Highway approximately 2km or a 4 minute drive south east of the Subject Site⁴⁴. The centre is identified as a Village Centre in the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008) but is defined as a Small Village Centre in the draft West Central Subregional Strategy. Based on the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy, South Wentworthville has a large catchment area which extends as far north as North Wentworthville, west to Pendle Hill and east to Westmead.

Wentworthville Shopping Plaza, north of the Great Western Highway, dominates retail provision in the centre providing approximately 6,000sqm GLA of shopfront retail floorspace⁴⁵. It is anchored by a full-line Woolworths supermarket (3,883sqm). There is a freestanding ALDI supermarket 1,366sqm GFA⁴⁶ on the south of the Great Western Highway in addition to a number of large stand-alone speciality food, auto and restaurant uses including Hungry Jacks and Dan Murphys.

3.8 Neighbourhood Centres

Old Prospect Neighbourhood Centre

Old Prospect Neighbourhood Centre provided some 858sqm of shopfront retail floorspace at the time of the Holroyd Retail Centres Strategy (2008). It is situated 1.7km or a 5 minute drive south east of the Subject Site⁴⁷ on Old Prospect Road adjacent to the junction with Emert Road (the Cumberland Highway). It performs a localised shopping role only and did not contain any supermarket or grocery store floorspace.

3.9 Planned/ Proposed Retail Floorspace

We are not aware of any significant planned/ proposed retail floorspace in the area around the Subject Site over and above that referenced above.

⁴² Source: Googlemaps

⁴³ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2011/12

⁴⁴ Source: Googlemaps

⁴⁵ Source: Property Council of Australia NSW/ACT Shopping Centre Directory 2013/14

⁴⁶ Source: UWS Westmead Campus Redevelopment Retail Economic Impact Assessment, Hill PDA January 2011

⁴⁷ Source: Googlemaps

3.10 Summary

There are a range of different sized centres which constitute the retail hierarchy surrounding the Subject Site. The closest centre to the Subject Site is Pendle Hill Small Village Centre which provides localised retail provision only. It does not contain a full-line supermarket. Indeed the closest full-line supermarkets capable of fulfilling the main food shopping requirements of residents are located in Wentworthville Village Centre (1km east of the Subject Site), Toongabbie Small Village Centre (3km north) and South Wentworthville Small Village Centre (2km south east). There are no pipeline planning proposals which would alter this retail landscape. On this basis and consistent with our previous advice to Council, there is a retail gap for full-line supermarket provision in the area around the Subject Site.

4. TRADE AREA DEFINITION AND ANALYSIS

This Chapter defines the trade area which would be served by the retail component of the proposed development. An analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of residents within this area and an assessment of population forecasts is undertaken. This includes consideration of the future resident population which will be accommodated on the Subject Site.

4.1 Trade Area

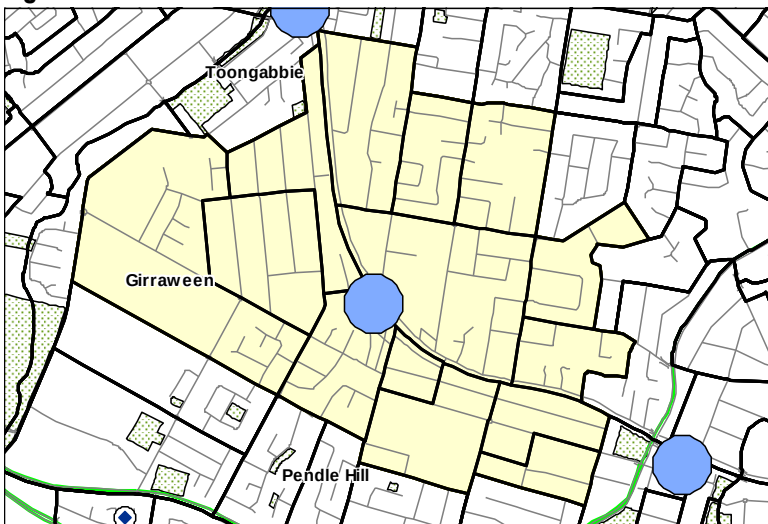
The trade area served by any retail centre/ facility is determined by the consideration of:

- The strength and attraction of the centre as determined by factors such as the composition, layout, ambience/atmosphere and car parking;
- Competitive retail centres, particularly their proximity to the subject centre and respective sizes, retail offer and attraction;
- The location and accessibility of the centre including the available road and public transport network and travel times; and
- The presence or absence of physical barriers, such as rivers, railways, national parks and freeways.

For the purposes of this Study we have defined a trade area based on the localised provision of a 4,000sqm supermarket and 4,000sqm of specialty floorspace on the Subject Site. The trade area served by such provision would be similar to that served by Pendle Hill Small Village Centre.

The Holroyd City Retail Centres Strategy (2008) defined a trade area for Pendle Hill Small Village Centre which comprised a localised area as shown in Figure 3. This was based on existing provision and was informed by the results of the shopper survey which was undertaken as part of the Strategy.

Figure 3 - Pendle Hill Catchment Area



Source: Holroyd City Retail Centres Strategy, Hill PDA (2008)

For the purposes of this Study a more extensive trade area has been defined which assumes that the retail offer in this location is strengthened, enabling retailers to capture a greater proportion of trade from a larger area.

This assumption is justifiable based on:

- The findings of the Holroyd City Retail Strategy which recognised that a significant proportion of trade is currently escaping the defined catchment area (depicted in Figure 3) creating the opportunity for some of this lost expenditure to be recaptured by additional retail facilities locally. On this basis the Strategy recommended a 5,000sqm expansion to Pendle Hill Small Village Centre between 2011 and 2016 including a full-line supermarket (3,000sqm) and a further 5,500sqm expansion beyond 2021;
- Our understanding that Wentworthville Village Centre is trading strongly and the evidence of published trading data which demonstrates that Winston Hills is trading at well above benchmark levels. This is indicative of the need for additional retail floorspace locally; and
- Additional residents on the Subject Site which will generate significant additional demand for retail facilities in their own right. This is explored and quantified later in the Study.

For the purposes of this Study two trade areas have been defined comprising of a Primary Trade Area (PTA) and a Secondary Trade Area (STA) which combined constitute the Main Trade Area (MTA). These terms can be understood as follows:

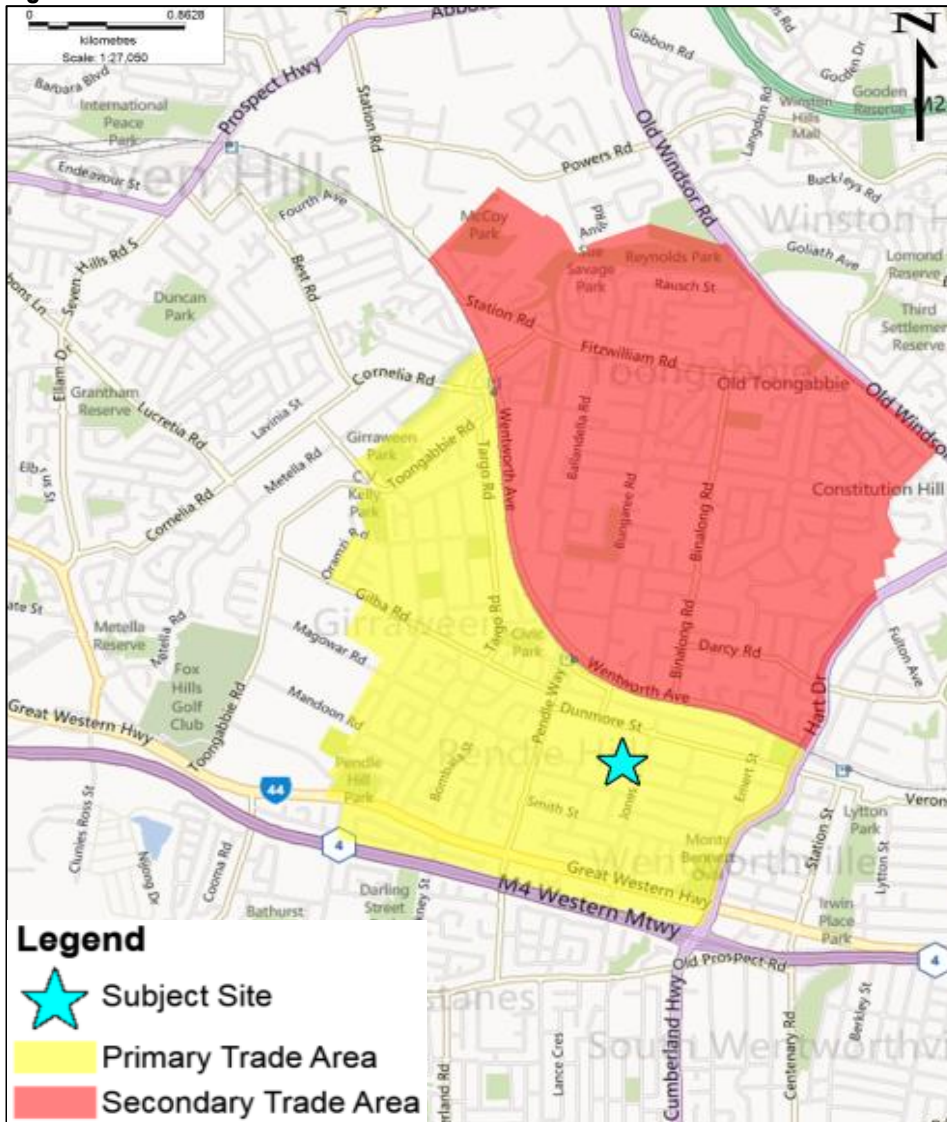
- The PTA – the area from which retail facilities in Pendle Hill Small Village Centre and on the Subject Site would capture the majority of their trade. The retail facilities in Pendle Hill and on the Subject Site would comprise the main destination for food and grocery shopping within this area;
- The STA – the area from which the retail facilities in Pendle Hill Small Village Centre and on the Subject Site would capture some trade but would not be the main destination for food and grocery shopping related expenditure within this area; and
- The MTA – the PTA and STA combined.

The PTA comprises the approximate area bounded by Wentworth Avenue to the north, the Cumberland Highway to the east, the M4 Western Motorway to the south and the Girraween employment lands/ Jirramba Reserve to the west. The PTA boundaries comprise barriers to movement and lead to a fairly self-contained PTA. Accessibility to Pendle Hill/ the Subject Site from within the PTA is unproblematic. The PTA contains limited supermarket shopping facilities at the current time restricted to those provided in Pendle Hill Small Village Centre and does not contain any full-line supermarkets. As such new retail facilities locally have the potential to capture a sizeable proportion of the supermarket related shopping expenditure from residents in the PTA.

The STA comprises an area to the north of the PTA bounded by Wentworth Avenue in the south and west, Old Windsor Road in the northeast, McCoy Park in the northwest and the Cumberland Highway in the east. Accessibility to the Subject Site is relatively unconstrained from the STA. The STA presently lacks a sizeable supermarket offer although residents in the STA have easier access to competing shopping provision (e.g. Wentworthville Village, Portico Plaza Shopping Centre, Winston Hills) and therefore the potential trade capture of their available expenditure by new facilities on the Subject Site will be lower.

The MTA has been defined based on travel zones⁴⁸ as used by the NSW Bureau of Transport Statistics (BTS) and is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 - Main Trade Area



Source: Map produced by Hill PDA using MapInfo 11.0 software and Microsoft Bing (c) 2011 Microsoft Corporation

4.2 Demographics of the MTA

Demand for retail floorspace is dependant not only on the number of households in the MTA but also on the demographic characteristics of those households. Appendix 1 of this Study examines the key demographic characteristics recorded for the suburbs which, wholly or in part, constitute the MTA based on the 2011 ABS Census. These are benchmarked against the demographics recorded for Holroyd LGA and for the Greater Sydney

⁴⁸ Note: Travel Zone – a small geographic area used as the basis for Bureau of Transport Statistics (formerly Transport Data Centre) modelling and data analysis.

Area⁴⁹. The suburbs which comprise the MTA for the demographic analysis are Pendle Hill, Girraween, South Wentworthville, Constitution Hill, Old Toongabbie and Toongabbie.

In general terms the suburbs which comprise the MTA had a greater proportion of occupied private dwellings than Holroyd LGA or Greater Sydney based on 2011 ABS Census data. The median weekly household incomes across the suburbs were variable, ranging from \$1,188/ week in Pendle Hill to \$1,595/ week in Toongabbie. Generally, the suburbs constituting the MTA recorded median household incomes which were lower than the Greater Sydney median (\$1,447/ week).

The average size of households in the suburbs ranged from 2.7 to 2.9 persons, predominantly above average for Greater Sydney (2.7 persons per household) but comparable to that for Holroyd LGA (2.8 persons per household). The median age for persons in the suburbs ranged from 34 to 37 years and in general terms was higher than that for Holroyd LGA (34) but lower than that for Greater Sydney (36). In proportional terms the MTA generally had a lower proportion of older residents aged 75 or older and a greater proportion of children aged younger than 15 than either Holroyd LGA or Greater Sydney. Notwithstanding this, Pendle Hill had a notably higher proportion of elderly residents in the 75 years or older cohort than any of the other suburbs, Holroyd LGA or Greater Sydney.

With respect to household characteristics the demographic analysis in Appendix 1 (Table A2) reveals that, with the exception of Pendle Hill, all the suburbs within the MTA had greater proportions of households owning or purchasing their properties compared to Holroyd LGA.

Although there was some degree of variance generally suburbs in the MTA had a greater proportion of family households than either Holroyd LGA or Greater Sydney. Pendle Hill had a lesser proportion of family households than either Holroyd LGA or Greater Sydney, however, and a significantly greater proportion of lone person households. This reflects the presence of elderly care accommodation within the suburb.

Couple families with children dominated family types within all of the suburbs which constitute the MTA. The proportion of such families in the MTA was generally greater than for the Holroyd LGA and Greater Sydney. In keeping with Holroyd LGA and Greater Sydney separate houses were the most prolific dwelling type in the MTA.

Unemployment in the suburbs constituting the MTA was above the average for Greater Sydney and, in half of the six suburbs, was greater than in Holroyd LGA. Of those who were employed, working residents exhibited a greater propensity to be employed in lower skilled professions and a lesser propensity to be employed in higher skilled professions compared to Greater Sydney. This equated to a comparably higher proportion of households earning less than \$2,500/ week.

In summary the suburbs which constitute the MTA had unique and varied demographic characteristics but in broad terms residents were more likely to be families with children, younger and earning lower incomes than those in Greater Sydney. This is also true of residents in the broader Holroyd LGA. It is notable that the results for the Pendle Hill suburb were affected by the concentration of aged care accommodation within the suburb which led to a significantly greater proportion of residents being aged 75 years or older and a higher proportion of lone

⁴⁹ Based on the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) for Sydney– The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities The GCCSAs combined with the 'Rest of State' regions cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and aggregate directly to State/Territory

person households. Such households are usually less mobile than other household types and would particularly benefit from easy access to retail provision locally.

4.3 Population Growth

Population Growth on the Subject Site

The proposed redevelopment of the Subject Site would yield approximately 1,700 homes comprising the following mix:

- 170 (10%) 3-bed units;
- 850 (50%) 2-bed units;
- 340 (20%) dual key units; and
- 340 (20%) 1-bed units.

To estimate population growth on the Subject Site we have assumed the following:

- The 1,700 homes on the Subject Site would be delivered between 2016 and 2026 (170 dwellings per annum over the period); and
- The units will have an occupancy rate of 2.4 persons per unit, comparable to the average occupancy rate of units in Holroyd LGA derived from 2011 ABS Census data.

On this basis the Subject Site would accommodate 2,040 residents in 2021 and 4,080 residents in 2026 if it were completed and assumed to be fully occupied.

Population Growth in the wider area

Population estimates and growth forecasts for the MTA have been sourced from the BTS Population Forecasts (August 2012 release) and are based on travel zones. Note that these do not allow for redevelopment on the Subject Site itself⁵⁰.

Based on the BTS data the PTA population will grow at an average per annum rate of 0.9% between 2011 and 2031 from 15,277 residents to 18,160 residents. The STA is less populous and contained 14,531 residents in 2011 based on the BTS data. It is forecast to experience a lower per annum growth rate of 0.4% to 2031 and will grow to an estimated 15,773 residents in 2031.

Total Population Growth in the Main Trade Area

The combined population forecasts for the MTA over the 2011 to 2031 period are shown in the following table.

⁵⁰ Note: BTS Population Forecasts 2006-2046 August 2012 Release: Technical Documentation indicates that only three 'Main Projects' have been allowed for in Holroyd LGA being Pemulwuy (1,794 dwellings), Nelsons Ridge (1,804 dwellings) and Merrylands Town Centre/ Neil Street Precinct (1,816 dwellings)

Table 3 - Combined Population Projections for the Main Trade Area

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Change 2011-31	Growth / ann (%)
PTA							
Travel Zones	15,277	16,282	16,968	17,386	18,160	2,883	0.9%
Subject Site	-	-	2,040	4,080	4,080	4,080	n/a
<i>Total PTA</i>	<i>15,277</i>	<i>16,282</i>	<i>19,008</i>	<i>21,466</i>	<i>22,240</i>	<i>6,963</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
STA							
Travel Zones	14,531	15,080	15,472	15,597	15,773	1,242	0.4%
<i>Total STA</i>	<i>14,531</i>	<i>15,080</i>	<i>15,472</i>	<i>15,597</i>	<i>15,773</i>	<i>1,242</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
Total Main Trade Area	29,808	31,362	34,480	37,063	38,013	8,205	1.2%

Source: BTS Population Forecasts (August 2012 release), 2011 ABS Census, Hill PDA

Table 3 indicates that the population of the MTA is projected to increase from 29,808 residents in 2011 to 38,013 residents in 2031. This is equivalent to an increase of +8,205 residents or +1.2% per annum average growth over the 20 year period. It is clear that redevelopment of the Subject Site has the potential to make a significant contribution to population growth in the MTA to 2031.

5. DEMAND ASSESSMENT

This Chapter forecasts retail floorspace demand within the MTA based on household expenditure modelling and forecast population growth. It considers the extent to which this demand will be met locally in the future and, in doing so, the extent to which there is a sufficient need for the proposed development.

5.1 Methodology

To calculate demand for retail floorspace over the 2011 to 2031 period household expenditure was sourced from:

- ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2003-04 (updated to 2013) which provides household expenditure by broad commodity type by household income quintile; and
- Marketinfo 2009 database which is generated by combining and updating data from the Population Census and the ABS HES using 'microsimulation modelling techniques'.

MarketInfo combines the data from the Census, HES and other sources to derive total household expenditure by commodity type. This data, which was validated using taxation and national accounts figures, quantifies around 12% more expenditure than the ABS HES Survey. Household expenditure by commodity type is then applied to the population forecasts between 2011 and 2031 to determine total demand for retail floorspace.

To convert retail demand by commodity type to retail demand by store type, Hill PDA has used the results of the ABS Retail Survey 1998-99 (Cat No. 8624.0). The ABS Retail Survey 1998-99 provides a cross tabulation of store type (defined by ANZIC) by commodity type. Multiplying the percentages in the cross tabulation by total dollars spent generates household expenditure by retail store type.

Once demand by retail store type has been determined, demand for retail floorspace is then derived by applying target turnover rates (or industry benchmarks⁵¹) to the amount of retail sales generated by households in the MTA by retail store type. The assumed target turnover rates are shown in the following table.

⁵¹ Derived from various sources including Urbis Retail Averages, ABS Retail Survey 1998-99 escalated at CPI to \$2009, Shopping Centre News, Hill PDA and various consultancy studies.

Table 4 - Industry Benchmark Turnover Levels in 2011 (\$2013)

Retail Store Type	Target Turnover (\$/sqm) [^]
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	10,000
Specialty Food Stores	7,500
Fast-Food Stores	7,500
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs*	4,500
Department Stores	3,500
Clothing Stores	5,000
Bulky Goods Stores	3,500
Other Personal & Household Goods	4,500
Selected Personal Services**	3,200

Note: * Turnover relating only to consumption of food and liquor (excludes all other types of revenue such as accommodation, gaming and gambling)

** Selected Personal Services includes hair and beauty, laundry, clothing hire and alterations, shoe repair, optical dispensing, photo processing and hire of videos

[^] Source: Various including ABS Retail Survey 1998-99 indexed to 2013 dollars, Shopping Centre News, Urbis Retail Averages, various consultancy studies and Hill PDA research. Target turnover levels are expected to increase at a rate of 0.55% per annum in line with the historic trend.

The result of this method is the determination of demand for retail floorspace by retail store type in the MTA over the 2011 to 2031 period.

5.2 Demand from Residents on the Subject Site

To calculate demand for retail floorspace from new residents we have assumed that:

- In total 4,080 new residents will be accommodated on the Subject Site once it is fully developed and occupied. Half of these residents (2,040 residents) are assumed to reside on the Subject Site by 2021 and all are assumed to be resident by 2026;
- New residents will have expenditure levels comparable to existing residents in the PTA;
- Retail expenditure per capita will increase by 1.1% per annum in real terms between 2011 and 2031 in line with historic trends since 1986; and
- Retail floorspace demand is in accordance with the target turnover rates provided in Table 4.

Using the above assumptions and the methodology in Section 5.1, the following tables show total expenditure by commodity type (Table 5) and by retail store type (Table 6) which will be generated by new residents on the Subject Site.

Table 5 - Total Expenditure Forecast by Broad Commodity Type from New Residents on the Subject Site (\$m2013)

Commodity Type*	2021	2026	2031
Food, Groceries & Liquor take-away*	9.2	19.4	20.4
Food Catered	3.6	7.6	8.0
Apparel	1.9	4.0	4.2
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	3.6	7.6	8.0
Other Personal & Household Goods	6.4	13.5	14.3
Personal Services	0.8	1.7	1.8
Total New Residents	25.5	53.8	56.8

* Excludes Liquor on Premises and Cinema Expenditure

Forecast assumes 1.1% real growth in retail spend per capita per annum in line with historic trend since 1986.

Table 6 - Forecast Expenditure by Retail Store Type from New Residents on the Subject Site (\$m2013)

Retail Store Type	2021	2026	2031
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	8.6	18.1	19.1
Specialty Food Stores	2.0	4.3	4.6
Fast-Food Stores	2.1	4.4	4.6
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs*	2.1	4.5	4.8
Department Stores	1.9	4.1	4.3
Clothing Stores	1.6	3.4	3.6
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	4.0	8.4	8.9
Other Personal & Household Goods	4.0	8.5	9.0
Selected Personal Services**	0.8	1.7	1.8
Total New Residents	27.2	57.5	60.7

* Turnover relating only to consumption of food and liquor (excludes all other types of revenue such as accommodation, gaming and gambling)

** Selected Personal Services includes hair and beauty, laundry, clothing hire and alterations, shoe repair, optical dispensing, photo processing and hire of videos

Forecast assumes 1.1% real growth in retail spend per capita per annum in line with historic trend since 1986.

As shown in Table 6 new residents on the Subject Site would generate approximately \$27m of retail expenditure (by retail store type) in 2021, increasing to \$57.5m by 2026 and to \$61m in 2031. As a result the total demand for retail floorspace is shown in the table below.

Table 7 - Forecast Retail Floorspace Demand from New Residents on the Subject Site (GLA sqm)

Retail Store Type	2021	2026	2031
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	810	1,665	1,711
Specialty Food Stores	258	530	608
Fast-Food Stores	263	540	619
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs*	450	926	1,062
Department Stores	520	1,069	1,226
Clothing Stores	308	634	727
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	1,080	2,220	2,546
Other Personal & Household Goods	849	1,745	2,001
Selected Personal Services**	236	485	556
Total New Residents	4,775	9,813	11,055

* Turnover relating only to consumption of food and liquor (excludes all other types of revenue such as accommodation, gaming and gambling)

** Selected Personal Services includes hair and beauty, laundry, clothing hire and alterations, shoe repair, optical dispensing, photo processing and hire of videos

Based on our household expenditure modelling some 4,775sqm of retail floorspace would be demanded by new residents on the Subject Site in 2021 increasing to over 11,300sqm by 2031. Growth in demand for supermarket and grocery store related floorspace from new residents would be equivalent to some 1,711sqm by 2031. Some of this demand could be met by new retail floorspace on the Subject Site.

5.3 Residents in the Wider Trade Area

In addition to new residents on the Subject Site, demand for retail floorspace from existing and future residents in the MTA (outside of the Subject Site) would increase to 2031. Using the same methodology and approach the following tables calculate demand from residents in the MTA over the 2011 to 2031 period.

Table 8 - Total Expenditure Forecast by Broad Commodity Type in the MTA exc Subject Site (\$m2013)

Commodity Type*	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Food, Groceries & Liquor take-away	120.0	133.4	145.7	156.5	170.0
Food Catered	47.1	52.3	57.2	61.4	66.7
Apparel	24.8	27.6	30.2	32.4	35.2
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	47.2	52.5	57.4	61.6	66.9
Other Personal & Household Goods	83.9	93.2	101.8	109.4	118.8
Personal Services	10.4	11.6	12.7	13.6	14.8
Total Main Trade Area	333.5	370.6	404.9	434.9	472.5

* Excludes Liquor on Premises and Cinema Expenditure

Forecast assumes 1.1% real growth in retail spend per capita per annum in line with historic trend since 1986.

Table 9 - Forecast Expenditure by Retail Store Type in the Main Trade Area exc Subject Site (\$m2013)

Retail Store Type	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	112.1	124.5	136.1	146.1	158.8
Specialty Food Stores	26.8	29.7	32.5	34.9	37.9
Fast-Food Stores	27.2	30.3	33.1	35.5	38.6
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs*	28.0	31.2	34.1	36.6	39.7
Department Stores	25.2	28.0	30.6	32.9	35.7
Clothing Stores	21.3	23.7	25.9	27.8	30.2
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	52.3	58.1	63.5	68.2	74.1
Other Personal & Household Goods	52.9	58.7	64.2	68.9	74.9
Selected Personal Services**	10.4	11.6	12.7	13.6	14.8
Total Main Trade Area	356.3	395.9	432.5	464.5	504.8

* Turnover relating only to consumption of food and liquor (excludes all other types of revenue such as accommodation, gaming and gambling)

** Selected Personal Services includes hair and beauty, laundry, clothing hire and alterations, shoe repair, optical dispensing, photo processing and hire of videos

Forecast assumes 1.1% real growth in retail spend per capita per annum in line with historic trend since 1986.

Table 10 - Forecast Retail Floorspace Demand in the Main Trade Area exc Subject Site (GLA sqm)

Retail Store Type	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Net Growth 2011-2031
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	11,207	12,117	12,880	13,458	14,228	+3,021
Specialty Food Stores	3,567	3,857	4,100	4,284	4,529	+962
Fast-Food Stores	3,633	3,928	4,175	4,363	4,612	+979
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs*	6,233	6,739	7,163	7,485	7,913	+1,680
Department Stores	7,199	7,784	8,274	8,645	9,140	+1,941
Clothing Stores	4,268	4,615	4,905	5,125	5,419	+1,151
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	14,948	16,162	17,180	17,951	18,978	+4,030
Other Personal & Household Goods	11,744	12,698	13,498	14,103	14,911	+3,167
Selected Personal Services**	3,262	3,527	3,749	3,917	4,141	+879
Total Main Trade Area	66,061	71,427	75,925	79,330	83,872	+17,811

* Turnover relating only to consumption of food and liquor (excludes all other types of revenue such as accommodation, gaming and gambling)

** Selected Personal Services includes hair and beauty, laundry, clothing hire and alterations, shoe repair, optical dispensing, photo processing and hire of videos

The quantum of retail expenditure generated by residents of the MTA by retail store type is forecast to grow from \$356m in 2011 to \$504m in 2031, equivalent to a \$148m or 42% increase over the period. This would lead to growth in demand retail floorspace demand of approximately 17,800sqm between 2011 and 2031 including an additional +3,021sqm of supermarket and grocery store related floorspace. Note this is based on growth alone from 2011. The Holroyd Retail Strategy (2008) identified non-bulky goods retail floorspace undersupply of some 17,000sqm in 2006 across the LGA as a whole. The growth in demand identified in this Section is therefore in addition to existing floorspace undersupply.

5.4 Total Retail Floorspace Demand

The cumulative demand for retail floorspace from both new residents on the Subject Site and existing and future residents in the wider MTA is shown in the table below.

Table 11 - Forecast Retail Floorspace Demand in the MTA including the Subject Site (GLA sqm)

Retail Store Type	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Growth 2011-2031
Supermarkets & Grocery Stores	11,207	12,117	13,690	15,123	15,939	+4,732
Specialty Food Stores	3,567	3,857	4,358	4,814	5,137	+1,570
Fast-Food Stores	3,633	3,928	4,438	4,903	5,231	+1,598
Restaurants, Hotels and Clubs*	6,233	6,739	7,613	8,411	8,975	+2,742
Department Stores	7,199	7,784	8,794	9,714	10,366	+3,167
Clothing Stores	4,268	4,615	5,213	5,759	6,146	+1,878
Hardware and Bulky Goods Stores	14,948	16,162	18,260	20,171	21,524	+6,576
Other Personal & Household Goods	11,744	12,698	14,347	15,848	16,912	+5,168
Selected Personal Services**	3,262	3,527	3,985	4,402	4,697	+1,435
Total Main Trade Area	66,061	71,427	80,698	89,145	94,927	+28,866

* Turnover relating only to consumption of food and liquor (excludes all other types of revenue such as accommodation, gaming and gambling)

** Selected Personal Services includes hair and beauty, laundry, clothing hire and alterations, shoe repair, optical dispensing, photo processing and hire of videos

Overall growth in demand for nearly 28,900sqm of retail floorspace is projected between 2011 and 2031 in the MTA, including 4,700sqm of supermarket and grocery store related floorspace. Some of this expenditure (for example that related to 'department stores' and 'hardware and bulky goods stores') would escape the MTA to higher order centres and retail destinations including Seven Hills and Winston Hills. However there is an opportunity for most of the convenience and top-up related floorspace demand to be captured by retail floorspace locally, at Pendle Hill and on the Subject Site. Again this is based on growth in expenditure alone and does not account for existing undersupply of retail floorspace in the MTA.

It is likely that additional retail floorspace in Pendle Hill/ the Subject Site would derive some expenditure from outside of the MTA from local workers who do not live locally, passing motorists, visitors to the area and so on. This could equate to around 10% of additional expenditure.

An allowance should also be made for the provision of non-retail shopfront floorspace such as banks, travel agents, medical services and so on which do not capture retail expenditure and therefore are not included in the previous modelling. The proportion of non-retail commercial uses provided within total shopfront floorspace varies significantly depending upon the centre but in our view 5-7% is an appropriate mid-range estimate⁵². On the basis of demand growth identified in Table 11 this would equate to a further 1,443sqm to 2,021sqm of non-retail floorspace being demanded in the MTA between 2011 and 2031.

⁵² Note: The proportion of non-retail commercial uses provided within total shopfront floorspace varies significantly depending upon the centre. Non-retail uses are typically lower rent payers and therefore such uses are found in greater proportions in strip retail and poorer performing centres, within which such uses can account 15% or more of total floorspace. In large shopping centres, such as Westfield Parramatta, and in well performing centres where demand for representation from specialty retailers is stronger, the proportion of non-retail commercial uses is much lower and can be less than 5%. In our view 5-7% is an appropriate mid-range estimate as a proportion of total floorspace.

5.5 Supermarket & Grocery Store Floorspace Demand

Specifically with regard to supermarket and grocery store floorspace demand in Pendle Hill (in the existing centre and on the Subject Site) this Study has found that:

- The Holroyd City Retail Strategy (2008) identified a need for a 3,000sqm supermarket in Pendle Hill by 2021 to meet floorspace undersupply and accommodate expenditure growth and additional need beyond 2021;
- New residents on the Subject Site alone will generate demand for 1,711sqm of supermarket and grocery store floorspace by 2031 (Table 7); and
- Forecast growth in demand for supermarket and grocery store floorspace in the wider MTA between 2016 and 2031, excluding residents on the Subject Site, is forecast to be in the order of 3,021sqm (Table 10).

From an economic and environmental sustainability point of view, it is desirable for local centres in the MTA to capture a reasonable proportion of supermarket related expenditure from the MTA. The benefits relate to the reduced need and time associated with travel in addition to traffic generation. The provision of additional retail floorspace would also help to improve levels of access and service provision for the less mobile or time poor. Notwithstanding this, in any trade area there will always be some leakage of expenditure attributable to residents spending money near to their place of work, during holidays, on trips away and so on.

The table below provides a high-level assessment of the demand for supermarket floorspace in Pendle Hill to 2031 based the findings of this Study and the use of indicative expenditure capture rates. Note that the assumed degree of supermarket and grocery store expenditure captured in Pendle Hill from the STA is lower than for the PTA. This is reflective of the greater distances between residents in the STA and the Subject Site and relative to other competing centres.

Table 12 - Demand for Supermarket and Grocery Store Floorspace in Pendle Hill to 2031 (\$2013)

Sources of Demand	Floorspace (sqm)
Floorspace undersupply to 2016*	3,000
Subject Site Residents to 2031**	
<i>Total Demand</i>	1,711
Assumed 75% Capture	1,283
Growth in MTA 2016 to 2031***	
<i>Total Growth Demand</i>	3,021
Assumed 75% Capture from PTA and 40% from STA	1,813
Total Demand	6,096

* Source: Holroyd City Retail Strategy (Hill PDA, 2008)

** Source: Table 7 of this Study

*** Source: Table 10 of this Study

Based on our high-level appraisal there is sufficient unmet need in the local area to support a full-line supermarket on the Subject Site and one in Pendle Hill over the period to 2031. We should note that this is indication of if or when a proposal for a full-line supermarket within Pendle Hill will come forward for development. In the context of the significant supermarket floorspace need in the local area and subject to issues of economic impact, proposals to increase the supply of full-line supermarket floorspace locally should be viewed positively from a community perspective.

5.6 Demand Conclusion

This Chapter has demonstrated that there is sufficient need for the proposed development as a result of:

- Population growth on the Subject Site;
- Population growth in the wider MTA;
- Real retail expenditure growth; and
- Existing retail floorspace undersupply.

The proposed development would be in addition to an improvement of the retail offer in Pendle Hill Small Village Centre to incorporate a full-line supermarket, should the opportunity arise, not at the expense of it.

In the context of growth and assuming 10% of demand for a centre is derived from outside of the MTA, a 6,000sqm centre with 5,500sqm GLA retail floorspace in total including a supermarket of 3,000sqm GLA on the Subject Site would account for just:

- 17% of growth in total floorspace demand in the MTA between 2011 and 2031; and
- 57% of growth in supermarket and grocery store expenditure in the MTA between 2011 and 2031.

6. RETAIL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Chapter 5 of this Study established a need for retail floorspace proposed based on forecast retail demand. This Chapter assesses the economic impact of the proposed centre on existing and proposed retail centres in the locality.

6.1 Methodology to Determine Impact

To assess economic impact Hill PDA employed the following steps in the methodology:

- Recorded reported turnover levels of the competing centres and/or estimated turnover levels based on industry benchmark turnover levels, expenditure modelling and by survey and observation (type and mix of retailers, levels of vacancies, etc);
- Estimated the turnover of proposed retail centre on the Subject Site based on industry benchmarks and having regard to the MTA and potential capture;
- Redirected the turnover from competing centres utilising a gravity model;
- Measured the 'point in time' impacts on competing centres as percentage shifts in turnover;
- Measured the shifts in turnover over time taking into consideration growth in expenditure generated by the respective trade areas of impacted centres;
- Assessed the resultant levels of turnover against industry benchmarks to ascertain whether or not any centre is likely to experience social detriment, significant closures or any other adverse impacts; and
- Considered whether or not mitigating measures would be required to limit the potential for adverse impacts, such as staging.

The gravity model is designed on the premise that the level of redirected expenditure from a centre is directly proportional to the turnover of that centre and indirectly proportional to the distance from the Subject Site.

6.2 Estimated Turnover of the Proposed Development

Hill PDA has assumed that an 5,500sqm GLA centre on the Subject Site would trade at close to industry benchmark levels for metropolitan areas and above financially sustainable levels. The economic impact assessment assumes that the centre would be fully developed and would have achieved a settled pattern of trade in 2018. It may be premature to assume that the retail floorspace has been developed and commenced trading by 2018, however to provide a robust assessment we have adopted a cautious or 'high impact' scenario as a means for quantifying potential impacts and assumed early completion of the retail component.

Table 13 applies target turnover rates consistent with those used to calculate floorspace demand (Table 4) to the assumed floorspace mix on the Subject Site to derive marginal turnover.

Table 13 - Estimated Retail Turnover 2018 (\$2013)

Use	Floorspace (sqm GLA)	Target Turnover (\$/sqm)*	Total Turnover (\$m)
Supermarket	3,000	10,391	31
Specialty Food	400	7,794	3
Restaurants, Café's and Take-aways	400	4,676	2
Non-Food Specialties	1300	4,936	6
Personal Services	400	3,325	1
Commercial Shopfront	500	-	-
Total Shopfront Floorspace	6,000	7,452	44

* Source: Various including ABS Retail Survey 1998-99 indexed to 2011 dollars, Shopping Centre News, Urbis Retail Averages, various consultancy studies and Hill PDA research. Target turnover levels are expected to increase at a rate of 0.55% per annum above the CPI rate in line with the historic trend.

Based on our calculations the proposed development would have a turnover in the order of \$44m in 2018 (\$2013). Note that our assessment of retail expenditure generated by new residents on the Subject Site (Table 6) calculated that by 2026 residents would generate some \$61m of retail expenditure. As such residents would generate more retail expenditure than new retail facilities on the Subject Site would capture in the longer term. In doing so it would have a new positive impact upon the quantum of retail expenditure available locally to support existing centres.

6.3 Redirection of Turnover from Existing Centres

The \$44m of retail sales captured by the centre would be redirected from competing centres. In order to quantify the scope of this turnover Hill PDA prepared a bespoke gravity model.

The gravity model is based on the premise that the level of redirected expenditure from a centre is directly proportional to the turnover of that centre and indirectly proportional to the distance from the Subject Site. The level of redirected expenditure is also dependent on the similarities of retail store types (the degree of competitiveness). Given the extent of unmet supermarket floorspace demand in the MTA and the nature of the proposed development, adverse trading impacts are likely to be concentrated on existing centres which offer full-line supermarkets such as Wentworthville and Winston Hills rather than on Pendle Hill. Pendle Hill currently performs a different role to the proposed centre on the Subject Site given its lack of full-line supermarket floorspace provision. It would thus not compete with Pendle Hill to a great extent.

The results of the bespoke gravity model are presented in the following table.

Table 14 - Redirection of Expenditure from Existing Centres (\$m2013)

Retail Centre	1 Distance from Subject Site (mins)	2 Approx. Retail Floor Space	3 Turnover in 2012	4 Turnover in 2018 without Proposal	5 Turnover in 2018 with Proposal	6 Immediate Shift in Turnover	7 % Shift in Turnover in 2018	8 Shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018	9 % Shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018
Proposed Centre		6,000			44	44			
Pendle Hill	1	4,650	28.7	32.3	28.2	-4.1	-12.7%	-0.5	-1.7%
Parramatta CBD	10	188,800	1,010.0	1,157.6	1,151.8	-5.9	-0.5%	+141.8	+14.0%
Blacktown	14	104,500	705.0	808.1	805.5	-2.6	-0.3%	+100.5	+14.3%
Merrylands	12	72,000	328.0	373.7	371.5	-2.3	-0.6%	+43.5	+13.3%
Seven Hills	11	18,950	170.2	187.2	184.6	-2.6	-1.4%	+14.4	+8.4%
Winston Hills	10	23,750	222.6	244.8	241.7	-3.1	-1.3%	+19.1	+8.6%
Wentworthville	3	11,950	76.1	86.2	80.8	-5.4	-6.3%	+4.7	+6.2%
Toongabbie	5	12,000	79.4	87.3	84.7	-2.7	-3.1%	+5.2	+6.6%
Pemulwuy	6	5,200	46.3	66.1	63.1	-3.0	-4.5%	+16.8	+36.3%
Greystanes	7	5,650	44.7	49.2	47.7	-1.5	-3.1%	+3.0	+6.6%
S.Wentworthville	4	10,800	83.0	94.6	88.5	-6.1	-6.4%	+5.5	+6.6%
Old Prospect	5	850	4.0	4.4	4.3	-0.1	-1.7%	+0.3	+8.2%
Other Localities						-4.4			
TOTAL		459,050	2,798.1	3,191.6	3,196.0	0.0	0.1%	+397.9	+14.2%

1 Drivetime in minutes derived from Googlemaps.

2 Various including Shopping Centre News, PCA Shopping Centres Directory, Hill PDA Floorspace Surveys.

3 Various including Shopping Centre News, PCA Shopping Centres Directory, Shopping Centre Annual Reports, Urbis Retail Averages, Other Consultancy Reports and Hill PDA Estimate.

4 Allows for population growth (variable for each centre) and real growth in retail spend per capita of 1.1% per annum in line with historic trend since 1986 (Hill PDA Calculation from ABS Retail Sales, population estimates and CPI indexes).

5 The turnover of localities following the proposed development. The forecast turnover of the proposed development is distributed between localities based on distance and size.

6 Immediate shift in turnover. This is difference between the development and the do nothing options (i.e. Column 4 minus Column 5).

7 Immediate percentage shift is shift in turnover divided by the turnover in 2012 without the development proceeding.

8 This is the shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018 after the opening of the new development.

9 This is shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018 divided by the based turnover in 2012.

Note: The gravity model does not make any allowance for the proposed developments in Parramatta CBD given that these have not been approved.

There are no universal measures of significance of economic impact. There are references in various consultancy reports and statements in the NSW Land & Environment Court which suggest that a loss of trade below 5% is considered insignificant, 5% to 10% is low to moderate, 10% to 15% is moderate to high, and above 15% is a strong or significant impact. Generally impacts of up to 10% are considered to be within the normal competitive range although this is dependent upon the trading performance of the centre in question and/ or the level of population growth in the trade area

Table 14 indicates that in monetary terms immediate or 'point in time' impacts from the proposed development would be strongest on Parramatta CBD (\$9m loss of trade), South Wentworthville (\$6m loss of trade) and Wentworthville (\$5m loss of trade). In proportional terms impacts would be greatest on Pendle Hill (13% reduction in turnover), Wentworthville and South Wentworthville (6% reduction in turnover each). Immediate trading impacts on all other centres would be below 5% loss of trade or 'insignificant'.

Immediate impacts will be mitigated by growth in the performance of existing centres over the 2012 to 2018 period as a result of population and real expenditure growth in their respective trade areas. Analysis of the proportional shift in turnover which would result from the proposed development being implemented (Column 9) demonstrates that even with the proposed development all centres except Pendle Hill can still expect to increase their trading

performance over time. This reflects their strong retail offer, existing performance and the level of population growth anticipated.

The impact on Pendle Hill at 1.7% represents a loss of trade of less than 5% compared to the 2012 trading level i.e. an insignificant level of impact. Pendle Hill could absorb this impact without the role or function of the centre being jeopardised. The proposed development should thus be viewed positively from an economic perspective.

As recognised above Pendle Hill performs a different role to the proposed centre and thus would not compete with it to a great extent. Over time, Pendle Hill would benefit from additional residents on the Subject Site and associated growth in retail expenditure. Being positioned between the Subject Site and the railway station Pendle Hill has the potential to benefit from increased foot-traffic between the two areas. Furthermore our gravity modelling assumes that there will be no increase in floorspace supply in Pendle Hill over the period. If additional floorspace supply does eventuate, this would lower trading impacts especially if a full-line supermarket is secured. This is considered in Section 6.4.

6.4 Alternative Scenario Impact Modelling

This Study has shown that there is sufficient unmet demand in the MTA to support the provision of two full-line supermarkets. Our previous work in the area recommended that Pendle Hill could immediately accommodate a full-line supermarket of 3,000sqm to address floorspace undersupply, in addition to further floorspace supply increases in 2021 and beyond.

The following table models the trading impacts of the proposed centre on the Subject Site in addition to the provision of a full-line supermarket of 3,000sqm in Pendle Hill. We should note that no supermarket is currently proposed at Pendle Hill and there is no indication that one will be proposed over the period to 2018. We understand that site amalgamation in Pendle Hill may be an issue. Nevertheless to provide a robust assessment of potential cumulative trading impacts the development of a supermarket in both Pendle Hill and on the Subject Site have been modelled.

Table 15 - Redirection of Expenditure from Existing Centres in 2018 resulting from the Proposed Development and a Full-Line Supermarket in Pendle Hill (\$m2013)

Retail Centre	1 Approx. Retail Floor Space	2 Turnover in 2012	3 Turnover in 2018 without Proposal	4 Turnover in 2018 with Proposal	5 Immediate Shift in Turnover	6 % Shift in Turnover in 2018	7 Shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018	8 % Shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018
Proposed Centre	6,000			40.5	40.5			
Pendle Hill	7,650	28.7	32.3	55.7	23.3	72.2%	+27.0	+93.9%
Parramatta CBD	188,800	1,157.6	1,149.9	-7.7	-0.7%	139.9	+13.9%	+13.9%
Blacktown	104,500	808.1	803.3	-4.7	-0.6%	98.3	+13.9%	+13.9%
Merrylands	72,000	349.4	345.8	-3.6	-1.0%	39.2	+12.8%	+12.8%
Seven Hills	18,950	187.2	182.8	-4.4	-2.4%	12.6	+7.4%	+7.4%
Winston Hills	23,750	222.8	217.4	-5.5	-2.4%	14.8	+7.3%	+7.3%
Wentworthville	11,950	89.2	81.0	-8.2	-9.2%	2.3	+2.9%	+2.9%
Toongabbie	11,950	83.5	79.4	-4.1	-4.9%	3.5	+4.6%	+4.6%
Pemulwuy	5,200	66.1	60.7	-5.3	-8.1%	14.4	+31.1%	+31.1%
Greystanes	5,650	49.2	46.5	-2.6	-5.3%	1.8	+4.1%	+4.1%
S.Wentworthville	10,800	95.1	84.6	-10.5	-11.0%	1.1	+1.4%	+1.4%
Old Prospect	850	4.4	4.3	-0.1	-1.4%	0.3	+8.4%	+8.4%
Other Localities				-7.0				
TOTAL	468,050	2,756.3	3,144.9	3,152.0	0.0	0.2%	+352.2	+14.4%

1 Various including Shopping Centre News, PCA Shopping Centres Directory, Hill PDA Floorspace Surveys.

2 Various including Shopping Centre News, PCA Shopping Centres Directory, Shopping Centre Annual Reports, Urbis Retail Averages, Other Consultancy Reports and Hill PDA Estimate.

3 Allows for population growth (variable for each centre) and real growth in retail spend per capita of 1.1% per annum in line with historic trend since 1986 (Hill PDA Calculation from ABS Retail Sales, population estimates and CPI indexes).

4 The turnover of localities following the proposed development. The forecast turnover of the proposed development is distributed between localities based on distance and size.

5 Immediate shift in turnover. This is difference between the development and the do nothing options (i.e. Column 4 minus Column 5).

6 Immediate percentage shift is shift in turnover divided by the turnover in 2012 without the development proceeding.

7 This is the shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018 after the opening of the new development.

8 This is shift in turnover from 2012 to 2018 divided by the based turnover in 2012.

Note that under this alternative scenario the turnover of the proposed development on the Subject Site would be impacted by the supermarket in Pendle Hill and vice versa. As such, the estimated turnover of the proposed development on the Subject Site under this scenario (\$40.5m) is lower than that estimated in the previous Section (\$44m) despite the same quantum of floorspace being proposed.

Under this alternative scenario Pendle Hill would increase its trading level by some \$23m between 2012 and 2018. Relatively strong immediate impacts would be experienced by South Wentworthville (11% loss of trade), Wentworthville (9% loss of trade) and Pemulwuy (8% loss of trade) as a result of the cumulative impact of new supermarkets in Pendle Hill and on the Subject Site. These adverse impacts would be entirely mitigated by growth in trade over the 2012 and 2018 period with these centres increasing their performance in spite of the adverse impact identified.

Under this alternative scenario the adverse impacts from development on the Subject Site on Pendle Hill would be mitigated and cumulative impacts on all other centres would be acceptable in economic impact terms.

7. OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS

This Chapter examines other economic impacts which could eventuate from the proposed development over and above meeting identified retail need. These impacts include additional investment, value add to the local economy, employment, construction multiplier impacts, urban activation shopper choice and so on.

7.1 Construction Multiplier Effects

The construction industry is a significant component of the economy accounting for 7.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing almost one million workers across Australia⁵³. The industry has strong linkages with other sectors, so its impacts on the economy go further than the direct contribution of construction. Multipliers refer to the level of additional economic activity generated by a source industry.

There are two types of multipliers:

- **production induced:** which is made up of:
 - first round effect: which is all outputs and employment required to produce the inputs for construction; and
 - an industrial support effect: which is the induced extra output and employment from all industries to support the production of the first round effect; and
- **consumption induced:** which relates to the demand for additional goods and services due to increased spending by the wage and salary earners across all industries arising from employment.

The source of the multipliers adopted in this report is ABS and Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0). These tables identify first round effects, industrial support effects and consumption induced multiplier effects at rates of \$0.6463, \$0.6734 and \$0.9891 respectively to every dollar of construction.

Given that the proposed development is at an early stage no Capital Investment Value (CIV) has yet been quantified. For the purposes of calculating economic multipliers we have estimated the potential CIV value of the proposed development based on the composition of uses at approximately \$500m⁵⁴. This direct investment would be spread over the course of the development process. The following table calculates the economic multipliers associated with this CIV.

⁵³ Source: IBIS World Construction Industry Report 2011

⁵⁴ Source: Informed by Rawlinsons and Hill PDA estimates which include an additional 10% of total CIV for site costs and landscaping. All commercial car parking and half of the residential car parking assumed to be provided as basement car parking with the residual assumed to be provided as multi-deck car parking.

Table 16 - Economic Multipliers

	Direct Effects	Production Induced Effects		Consumption Induced Effects	Total
		First Round Effects	Industrial Support Effects		
Output multipliers*	1	0.6463	0.6734	0.9891	3.3088
Output (\$million)	\$500	\$323.2	\$336.7	\$494.6	\$1,654.4

Source: Hill PDA and ABS Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0)

The estimated \$500m of CIV would generate a further \$660m of activity in production induced effects and \$495m in consumption induced effects. Total economic activity generated by the construction of the proposed development would be approximately \$1.65bn.

7.2 Construction Employment

It is estimated that 2.85 full time construction positions over 12 months are created for every one million dollars of construction work undertaken⁵⁵. Based on the CIV of \$500m approximately 1,426 job years⁵⁶ would be directly generated over the period of the development.

Table 17 - Employment Generation

	Direct Effects	Production Induced Effects		Consumption Induced Effects	Total
		First Round Effects	Industrial Support Effects		
Multipliers*	1	0.64	0.70	1.34	3.68
Employment No. per \$million	2.85	1.83	1.98	3.81	10.48
Total job years created	1,426	916	991	1,907	5,240

Source: Hill PDA and ABS Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0)

The 1996-97 ANA Input-Output Tables identified employment multipliers for first round, industrial support and consumption induced effects of 0.64, 0.45 and 1.34 respectively for every job year in direct construction. Including multiplier impacts the proposed development will therefore have potential to generate 5,240 job years.

Note that the multiplier effects are national, and not necessarily local. The ABS notes that “care is needed in interpreting multiplier effects; their theoretical basis produces estimates which somewhat overstate the actual impacts in terms of output and employment. Nevertheless, the estimates illustrate the high flow-on effects of construction activity to the rest of the economy. Clearly, through its multipliers, construction activity has a high impact on the economy.” Nevertheless multipliers represent a significant additional economic benefit associated with development to the national economy.

7.3 Employment in Operations

The proposed development would support permanent employment post-development through the operation of retail uses on the Subject Site. The following table applies worker ratios⁵⁷ to the assumed floorspace mix to calculate the number of permanent jobs which would be supported.

⁵⁵ Source: Hill PDA and ABS Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 2008-09 (ABS Pub: 5209.0)

⁵⁶ Note: One job year equals one full-time job for one full year

Table 18 - Employment Generation by Retail Store Type

Retail Store Type	Employment Rate*	GLA (sqm)	Workers
Full-Line Supermarket	1:21sqm	3,000	143
Specialty Food	1:20sqm	400	20
Restaurants, Café's and Take-aways	1:30sqm	400	13
Non-Food Specialties	1:40sqm	1300	33
Personal Services	1:25sqm	400	16
Commercial Shopfront	1:25sqm	500	20
Total	-	6,000	245

* Job per square metre of GLA. Source: ABS Retail Census and Hill PDA

Based on Table 18 the proposed development would support an estimated 245 permanent jobs across the range of retail store types. These would be both full and part-time jobs.

Note that these would not all be net additional jobs given that the existing site is in limited use for industrial purposes. However over time operations on the Subject Site have been scaled down due to restricting of Pacific Brands, the inadequacies of existing buildings for industrial uses and conflict with surrounding high density residential uses. As such the Subject Site is not intensively used at present and in the medium term operational use of it is expected to cease.

7.4 Urban Activation

The incorporation of retail uses on the Subject Site as part of a mixed use development would assist to activate the local area through the provision of a range of uses. The masterplan documents recognise the potential to provide active uses along Dunmore Road to draw people into the retail centre. In so doing the development scheme proposes a strong physical and visual link between the Subject Site and the existing Pendle Hill Small Village Centre. It could complement rather than detract from the viability and success of the existing centre through the creation of a '*barbell effect*' i.e. it would anchor the south eastern end of Pendle Hill and activate the Dunmore Street between the Subject Site and the existing centre. This is facilitated by a strong urban design approach to support this linkage and which will enhance street level activity and passive surveillance.

7.5 Reuse of Heritage Item

The Subject Site comprises previously developed urban land. The redevelopment of this site is therefore an economic and efficient use of land particularly given that the proposed residential development will be high density. It will also bring back into active economic use the heritage items on the Subject Site in a manner which respects the historic heritage of these buildings and will facilitate public access to them. This constitutes a significant public benefit and is in accordance with the approach towards new retail centres advocated in the Draft Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney to 2031 (2013).

⁵⁷ Source: ABS Retail Census and Hill PDA

7.6 Investment Stimulus

Where a significant property investment decision has been made it is generally viewed as a strong positive commitment a local area. Such an investment may in turn stimulate and attract further investment to the immediate area. The investment of \$500m million in the Subject Site would represent a sign of confidence in the local market and would raise the profile of Pendle Hill as a place to invest.

The Study previously quantified that the proposed development would achieve an estimated turnover of \$44m in 2018. New residents on the Subject Site would generate an estimated \$57.5m in retail expenditure by 2026 increasing to \$61m in 2031. Even allowing for improved floorspace efficiencies over the period new residents on the Subject Site will generate more expenditure than new retail facilities will capture. This equates to a net positive impact on the amount of expenditure generated locally which could be captured by existing centres and thus will support investment within them.

7.7 Shopper Convenience

The MTA which the proposed development would serve is currently underprovided for by supermarket floorspace. The proposed development would assist in addressing some of this floorspace undersupply in an accessible location. Furthermore given that 1,700 new homes will be provided on the Subject Site the provision of locally accessible retail facilities would ensure that they can meet their shopping needs without travelling significant distances and placing increased demands of transport infrastructure. Currently residents have no alternative but to travel to retail centres outside of the MTA such as Wentworthville and Winston Hills in order to undertake their main food shopping. The proposed development would therefore reduce the need for residents to travel consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

7.8 Added Price Competition

There is sufficient need locally as a result of expenditure growth to support the additional facilities and the trading impacts would not threaten the viability of any other centre. Accordingly added price competition which would eventuate from the proposed development should be viewed positively.

8. RESPONSE TO PEER REVIEW

Holroyd City Council commissioned Leyshon Consulting to undertake a peer review of Hill PDA's original *Pendle Hill Former Bonds Factory Site: Economic Impact Assessment* ('the Original EIA') dated May 2013. The Original EIA modelled the impact of a centre of 8,000sqm GLA being provided on the Subject Site inclusive of a supermarket of 4,000sqm GLA. This Chapter undertakes a high-level response to several of the points made by the Leyshon Consulting Peer Review (hereafter referred to as 'the Peer Review') dated October 2013.

8.1 Centre Size and Impact

The Peer Review concluded in relation to the 8,000sqm centre tested in the Original EIA that trading impacts had been understated by Hill PDA, particularly on Pendle Hill. The Peer Review suggested a smaller centre be provided on the Subject Site as an alternative to moderate potential impact.

The Peer Review advised that:

"Council support development of a neighbourhood centre on the subject site limited to 5,500sqm GLA for retail premises and up to an additional 500sqm allocated to business/ office premises"⁵⁸.

A centre of the size advised by the Peer Review was deemed to moderate potential adverse impact on Pendle Hill and other existing centres which would result.

The proposed centre sought now on the Subject Site and tested in this Study comprises 5,500sqm GLA of retail premises and 500sqm GLA of non-retail commercial/ business uses. The Peer Review therefore accords with the findings of the Study and the impact assessment in Chapter 6 that trading impacts on existing centres would be acceptable.

8.2 Capacity of Existing Centre

It was beyond the scope of the Original EIA to consider the extent to which the proposed centre, or any component of it, could be accommodated within Pendle Hill or other existing centres locally. However, the Peer Review found:

"...that the Pendle Hill, Wentworthville and South Wentworthville centres do not have the capacity to accommodate the proposed development- either in whole or in part within areas currently zoned for retail activity"⁵⁹.

It would therefore appear that there is limited ability to accommodate the proposed centre under existing centre zonings locally.

⁵⁸ Source: Page 30, Peer Review of Economic Impact Assessment, Leyshon Consulting Pty Ltd (October 2013)

⁵⁹ Source: Page 27, Peer Review of Economic Impact Assessment, Leyshon Consulting Pty Ltd (October 2013)

Notwithstanding this, the purpose of the proposed centre is largely to serve demand emerging out of residential development on the Pendle Hill Former Bonds Factory Site itself and therefore it is most appropriately located within this Site rather than some distance away in Pendle Hill. As previously explored in Chapter 2 of this Study, planning policy seeks to promote a flexible approach towards allowing new centres to grow and form in line with demand and where impacts on existing centres would be acceptable.

8.3 Principle of a New Centre

The Peer Review concluded that “...there is a need for additional retail facilities in the Pendle Hill trade area while the capacity to accommodate them in existing centres is not evident”⁶⁰. On this basis, the Peer Review advocates Council supporting a neighbourhood centre as part of the proposed development subject to a size limitation of 5,500sqm GLA for retail premises and up to an additional 500sqm for non-retail commercial/ business premises. A centre of this size would “...significantly improve retail services in the area”⁶¹ and also “...address the existing under-supply of retail floorspace...while encouraging the redevelopment of the subject site for residential purposes”⁶².

Given that a centre of 5,500sqm GLA retail floorspace and an additional 500sqm non-retail commercial/ business floorspace is now sought and has been considered in this Study, the Peer Review supports the provision of the proposed centre in this locality.

⁶⁰ Source: Page 29, Peer Review of Economic Impact Assessment, Leyshon Consulting Pty Ltd (October 2013)

⁶¹ Source: Page 30, Peer Review of Economic Impact Assessment, Leyshon Consulting Pty Ltd (October 2013)

⁶² Ibid

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This valuation is prepared on the assumption that the lender or addressee as referred to in this valuation report (and no other) may rely on the valuation for mortgage finance purposes and the lender has complied with its own lending guidelines as well as prudent finance industry lending practices, and has considered all prudent aspects of credit risk for any potential borrower, including the borrower's ability to service and repay any mortgage loan. Further, the valuation is prepared on the assumption that the lender is providing mortgage financing at a conservative and prudent loan to value ratio.

Appendix 1 - DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Table A1: Population, Household and Dwelling Characteristics

	Pendle Hill	Girraween	South Wentworthville	Constitution Hill	Old Toongabbie	Toongabbie	Holroyd LGA	Greater Sydney*
Total Population	6,662	4,691	5,525	4,255	2,681	13,003	99,163	4,391,676
Total Dwellings	2,512	1,713	2,067	1,573	964	4,692	36,465	1,720,333
Occupied Private Dwellings	2,266	1,588	1,885	1,467	897	4,357	33,013	1,521,398
Occupied Private Dwellings (%)	90.2%	92.7%	91.2%	93.3%	93.0%	92.9%	90.5%	88.4%
Median total household income (\$/weekly)	\$1,188	\$1,315	\$1,181	\$1,192	\$1,595	\$1,407	\$1,209	\$1,447
Median mortgage repayment (\$/monthly)	\$2,020	\$2,150	\$2,156	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,013	\$2,058	\$2,167
Median rent (\$/weekly)	\$320	\$330	\$345	\$265	\$360	\$320	\$330	\$351
Average household size	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Median age of persons	36	35	34	36	37	35	34	36
Age Distribution								
0-14	19.5%	22.7%	21.4%	21.2%	21.7%	20.1%	20.9%	19.2%
15-29	19.1%	17.1%	20.9%	20.0%	17.4%	20.7%	21.6%	21.0%
30-44	23.7%	24.9%	22.9%	22.0%	23.1%	23.8%	23.5%	22.5%
45-59	17.0%	17.9%	17.5%	18.8%	18.6%	18.4%	17.1%	19.2%
60-74	10.5%	11.8%	11.0%	13.6%	14.5%	12.3%	11.3%	11.9%
75+	10.1%	5.5%	6.2%	4.3%	4.7%	4.6%	5.6%	6.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ABS Census 2011

* Based on the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) for Sydney– The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities. The GCCSAs combined with the 'Rest of State' regions cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and aggregate directly to State/Territory.

Table A2: Household Characteristics

	Pendle Hill	Girraween	South Wentworthville	Constitution Hill	Old Toongabbie	Toongabbie	Holroyd LGA	Greater Sydney*
Home Ownership								
Owned or Being Purchased	54.6%	68.3%	64.6%	63.0%	86.1%	69.6%	61.8%	65.2%
Rented	40.0%	28.3%	32.4%	33.7%	12.6%	27.3%	34.8%	31.6%
Other/Not Stated	5.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.3%	1.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Household Structure								
Family Households	71.3%	77.3%	75.2%	93.3%	81.5%	78.6%	76.4%	73.1%
Lone Person Households	26.4%	20.7%	22.9%	3.2%	16.8%	18.8%	20.9%	22.6%
Group Households	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	3.5%	1.7%	2.6%	2.7%	4.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Family Type								
Couple family w. children	51.5%	55.9%	51.0%	48.1%	51.5%	53.2%	50.7%	48.9%
Couple family w/o children	30.7%	27.4%	26.3%	28.7%	34.0%	29.7%	29.5%	33.5%
One parent family	15.6%	14.9%	20.4%	20.8%	13.6%	15.7%	17.6%	15.7%
Other family	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	0.9%	1.4%	2.3%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dwelling Type								
Separate house	50.5%	56.2%	67.6%	72.2%	98.1%	69.6%	61.6%	60.9%
Townhouse	18.4%	34.6%	31.1%	25.5%	1.9%	21.5%	14.3%	12.8%
Flat-Unit-Apartment	29.9%	9.2%	1.2%	2.1%	0.0%	8.6%	23.8%	25.8%
Other dwelling	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
Not stated	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ABS Census 2011

* Based on the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) for Sydney– The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities. The GCCSAs combined with the 'Rest of State' regions cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and aggregate directly to State/Territory.

Table A3: Employment and Income Characteristics

	Pendle Hill	Girraween	South Wentworthville	Constitution Hill	Old Toongabbie	Toongabbie	Holroyd LGA	Greater Sydney*
Labour Force								
Managers	8.5%	8.9%	8.9%	10.2%	11.8%	8.3%	9.4%	13.3%
Professionals	23.8%	23.4%	19.1%	24.7%	20.8%	22.2%	20.0%	25.5%
Technicians & Trade Workers	12.8%	13.9%	16.0%	13.5%	15.7%	13.9%	14.4%	12.2%
Community & Personal Services Workers	7.4%	7.3%	8.9%	8.1%	10.1%	8.2%	8.4%	8.8%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	19.4%	19.3%	20.7%	19.5%	18.8%	19.6%	18.7%	16.2%
Sales Workers	8.7%	8.4%	7.6%	8.6%	8.4%	8.8%	9.0%	9.0%
Machinery Operators & Drivers	8.4%	7.7%	8.9%	6.0%	6.8%	7.8%	8.6%	5.7%
Labourers	9.1%	8.4%	7.8%	6.5%	6.6%	9.2%	9.3%	7.3%
Inadequately described or N.S.	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.9%	1.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Weekly Household Income								
\$0-\$599	24.3%	19.7%	21.7%	21.7%	14.8%	17.1%	21.5%	18.2%
\$600-\$1,249	23.6%	23.2%	25.7%	24.3%	22.6%	23.5%	25.0%	21.2%
\$1,250-\$2,499	28.5%	30.8%	28.0%	26.7%	32.2%	31.8%	28.5%	26.6%
\$2,500-\$3,999	12.6%	14.0%	12.1%	14.0%	17.7%	15.7%	12.6%	18.2%
\$4,000+	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	4.2%	3.1%	2.6%	5.5%
Partial income stated	5.6%	6.9%	6.9%	7.9%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	7.9%
All incomes not stated	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% Unemployment	8.0%	6.7%	7.4%	8.5%	3.4%	6.0%	7.2%	5.7%

Source: ABS Census 2011

* Based on the ABS Greater Capital City Statistical Areas (GCCSAs) for Sydney– The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of each of the eight State and Territory capital cities The GCCSAs combined with the 'Rest of State' regions cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps and aggregate directly to State/Territory