- **Urban Dynamics of Change**

The urban dynamics of change are:
1. Suburbanisation *
2. Consolidation *
3. Exurbanisation
4. Counterurbanisation
5. Decentralisation
6. Urban Decay
7. Urban Renewal
8. Urban Village
9. Spatial Exclusion - gated communities

For HSC exam, must know:
- Definitions
- How some have influenced Sydney (suburbanisation, consolidation, urban decay/renewal)
- How one has influenced Pyrmont (consolidation)

- **Suburbanisation**

Refers to the movement of people, employment and facilities away from the city, toward new outer urban areas (urban sprawl)

Sydney has had significant suburbanisation because:
- 1880 - development of tramways and railways
- Post WWII - increased ownership of automobiles and development of roads network
- More recently - many more owner occupied homes, suburban factories, local and regional shopping centres. Up to the early 2000s 70% of all new housing was built in the suburbs (greenspace). However, this is now less attractive due to travel times and distances and a lack of development of public transport

Benefits:
- Social - cheaper land
- Economic - increased housing supply = lower housing costs

Costs:
- Social dislocation - move away from friends/family
- Expensive to provide infrastructure
- Less food production due to decreased farm land
- Environmental degradation at rural fringe - minimised open green spaces

- **Consolidation**

Refers to government policies and programs designed to increase population densities in urban areas (cities grow up rather than out)

Benefits:
- Makes use of existing infrastructure
- Limits urban sprawl (suburbanisation)

Costs:
- Increased population density
- Increased traffic congestion

Involves construction of medium to high density housing - rezoning from low density

Eg. Pyrmont
1980s 70% urban sprawl, 30% consolidation
Now 30% urban sprawl, 70% consolidation

- **Exurbanisation**

Involves moving to a semi-rural area (still connected to city) whilst continuing to work in the city.

Eg. Sydney suburbs considered part of exurbia are:
- Southern Highlands
- Blue Mountains
- Hawkesbury

- **Counterurbanisation**

Refers to the relocation of people and employment from large urban centres to smaller urban centres or rural areas

Eg. In 1970s and 1980s, Sydney's regional centres such as Dubbo grew substantially, while smaller surrounding towns continued to decline

- **Decentralisation**

Government policy designed to reduce the concentration of businesses, services and population in major city centres and increase rural population. (works to assist counterurbanisation)

- **Urban Decay**

Involves the deterioration of existing buildings and the subsequent degradation of surrounding areas.

Eg. The inner west of Sydney has been affected by urban decay since the 1960s when manufacturing industries moved out to the suburbs to take advantage of cheaper rents and new infrastructure

- **Urban Renewal**

Refers to the redevelopment of run down areas. (Answer to urban decay)

Gentrification is a form of urban renewal. It usually involves renovation of heritage buildings. As a result, Single Income No Kids (SINKs), Double Income No Kids (DINKs), and Young Urban Professionals (YUPPIES) move into the gentrified areas whilst Empty Nesters move away from rural areas and assist the gentrification process.

Eg. Paddington and Balmain are examples of Sydney suburbs that have undergone urban renewal

- **Urban Village**

Generally characterised by a mix of residential, recreational and commercial zoning. Localised goods/services and public transport minimise traffic congestion. Usually made up of a certain culture or demographic (ie. Italians or YUPPIES)

Eg. Leichhardt (Italian), Newtown (Students / YUPPIES), Darlinghurst (LGBT +)

- **Spatial Exclusion**

Foster luxury lifestyles inside gated communities and exclude undesired aspects (crime, homelessness)

Eg. Liberty Grove near Homebush Bay

- **Sydney - a Large City in the Developed World**

A case study of the results of the urban dynamics in a large city selected from the developed world including its:
- Changing economic character
- Social structure
- Culture of place
- Growth and ecological sustainability

Sydney
Over the past 200 years, Sydney has grown from a convict settlement to an urban metropolis housing over 5 million people. This vast urban sprawl has lead to Sydney being one of the largest cities (by size) in the world.

Changes over time:
- Opening of the Harbour Bridge
- Widespread ownership of cars post WWII
- Construction of railways
- Development of motorways

These phenomena helped shape Sydney into a large, low-density city

Major urban dynamics have been suburbanisation, urban decay, and recently urban renewal/consolidation

- **Changing economic character, nature and location of residential land, commercial and industrial development**

Sydney's development as a global/world city:
- 1980s saw developments that led to a change in the economic character of Sydney:
  - Globalisation
    - Greater encouragement of international trade, decreasing tariffs and subsidies (free trade)
  - Technological advancements
    - Jumbo jets and large container ships to transport goods cheaper and quicker
  - Information technology advancements
  - Deregulation of financial systems
    - Less regulation regarding global banking/investment

Sydney's economic character
The above factors have transformed Sydney from an economy focused on heavy industry and manufacturing to one focused on tertiary employment (financial services). This has also resulted in the formation of the Global Economic Corridor/Arc.

The Global Economic Corridor, found in Sydney, stretches 25 km from Port Botany through the CBD, Chatswood and Macquarie Park, and out to Parramatta. This corridor is an agglomeration of economic activity with a high concentration of globally competitive industries. Such industries are mainly knowledge intensive industries such as professional services and healthcare.

Employment growth in the corridor has been three times higher than the rest of Sydney since 2008 with an annual growth rate of 2.1% compared to the rest of Sydney's 0.7%. This economic character has also seen the removal of heavy industry and manufacturing around the corridor. This shift away from the production of physical goods and toward knowledge intensive industries has been referred to as 'The Great Divergence'.

Sydney's changes in residential land

Nature and location of residential land:
There are 3 main factors that contribute to where people live in Sydney:
- Patterns of land value - housing costs + rent
- Residential environment - character and location relative to work and other facilities
- Housing stock available - rezoning land increases population and land values

Urban dynamics influencing change:

- Suburbanisation
    - Sprawl of residential areas from original settlement around the CBD to outer urban areas following rail and road developments. Due to new developments (Bringelly, Hoxton Park) where home buyers can still access affordable land and home packages. This process is now happening in the north-west and south-west growth zones.
        - *Impacts:*

	Social	Economic	Environmental
Positives	-Cheaper land	-Cheaper land	-Lower population density
Negatives	-Away from family/friends	-Expensive to build new suburbs	-Increased car pollution. -Reduced farm land

- Urban decay and renewal

- ○ Development of new residential areas closer to the CBD. These areas had gone through the process of decay due to economic and industrial change.
  - ○ Eg. Redfern, Newtown, Surry Hills, Pyrmont
  - ○ Gentrification of inner city is increasing rental prices and pushing renters out of the area - changing the social structure of the suburbs undergoing renewal

- ● Urban consolidation
  - ○ Closely linked to urban renewal and Sydney's economic restructuring. Decline of industry in inner city lead to availability of land close to the CBD. Eg. Pyrmont.
  - ○ This has resulted in significant changes to the inner city:
    - ■ Land use - from industrial to mixed commercial and residential
    - ■ Economic character - from heavy industry to services
    - ■ Social structure - from blue collar to white collar
    - ■ Culture of place - from a noisy, dirty environment to a cleaner, more vibrant area
  - ○ Sydney metro plan - 2036 plan for 70% of new residences in existing urban areas, 30% in gentrified sutes (suburbanisation)
  - ○ Consolidation has been achieved by:
    - ■ Building conversions
    - ■ Mixed residential with shared community facilities
    - ■ Demolition and rebuilding
  - ○ *Impacts*

	Social	Economic	Environmental
Positives	-Matches changing demographics -Stay close to home	-Cheaper to renew existing area	-Maintain farms -Slows suburbanisation
Negatives	-Increased population density -Congestion	-Upgrading infrastructure is still costly	

Sydney's changes in commercial development

Commercial development involves the tertiary sector (Banking, finance, telecommunications, and media) and incorporates Sydney's Global Economic Corridor.

Suburbanisation of commercial land use:
- Location of regional headquarters
  - TNC's with regional headquarters are being moved away from the CBD and into the outer fringes of Sydney

Suburbanisation has led to the development of regional commercial centres and edge cities:
- North Sydney
- Chatswood
- North Ryde / Macquarie Park
- Parramatta

Sydney's changes in industrial development

Suburbanisation of industrial land use:
- Manufacturing and industrial businesses which were originally based in the inner-city (Central Industrial Area (CIA)) in suburbs such as Pyrmont, Surry Hills and Balmain left the CIA and moved toward the western suburbs post WWII

This suburbanisation has occured due to:
- Increasing congestion within the CIA
- Access to motorways and infrastructure in Western Sydney
- Access to cheaper land in Western Sydney

In addition, many factories have closed down because they were unable to compete with cheaper imported products (effects of globalisation)

Factories / manufacturing agglomerations have been formed in:
- Baulkham Hills
- Liverpool

High-tech manufacturing has moved to the silicon corridor:
- Macquarie Park to North Sydney

The movement of manufacturing from the CIA to Western Sydney or closure due to cheaper imported products resulted in urban decay in the inner city.

Over time, as the service industry grew and people wanted to live closer to the CBD again, these suburbs were gentrified (urban renewal) by SINKS and DINKS. Resulting in:
- Increasing house prices in CIA
- Changing social structure - from blue collar to white collar
- Increase in green space - government plan to revitalise the CIA

Explain how the results of urban dynamics have impacted Sydney's industrial and manufacturing development .

The urban dynamics of suburbanisation, urban decay, urban renewal and consolidation have significantly impacted Sydney. Before the 1950s Sydney's industrial and manufacturing industries were located in the Central Industrial Area (CIA), the middle of Sydney. Globalisation in the 1980s caused the suburbanisation of industrial/manufacturing from the CIA to the Western Suburbs of Sydney due to cheaper land and access to motorways and infrastructure. This suburbanisation led to urban decay in and around the inner Sydney suburbs of Pyrmont and Balmain which resulted in a lack of employment and cheaper land in the CIA. Finally as Sydney emerged as a world city, the tertiary sector grew with more knowledge intensive service businesses starting up. This caused SINKs and DINKs to gentrify the area.

- **Social structure and spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage, wealth and poverty, ethnicity**

Social structure

Social structure is the form or pattern of the interrelationships of people in a society.

Patterns of social structure
Areas of high income include:
- Areas around waterways (suburbanisation)
- Large parts of the hilly and leafy northern suburbs (suburbanisation)
- Gentrified inner city suburbs (consolidation/renewal)

Patterns of low income/wealth:
- Flatter west and south-west suburbs (suburbanisation)
- Decayed suburbs, although many inner city decayed suburbs have been gentrified

Reasons for patterns of social structure:
Suburbanisation of wealthy suburbs has occurred as wealthy families choose to live in more prestigious areas (waterways, North Shore). The more people that want to live in the area, the higher the property prices become, therefore excluding those on lower incomes. Less desirable areas are therefore cheaper and occupied by lower income groups.

Patterns of inequality

Advantage and disadvantage can be illustrated through:
- Access to education
    - NE has better education than SW
    - 2018 NAPLAN results indicate NE/SW divide. 173 schools north of the line were above average with just 7 below. In the SW, 108 schools were below average with only 10 above.
- Average incomes
    - NE has higher average incomes than SW
    - SMH article revealed residents of Point Piper enjoy average incomes 5x that of Auburn with an income of $177, 514.
- Unemployment rate
    - NE has lower unemployment rates than SW
    - 7.2% at Bankstown compared to just 3.6% in the Eastern Suburbs

How / why has the social structure changed?

Effects of economic restructuring on the social structure:
- Since the 1980s, Sydney has experienced a growth in financial services
- There has been a decline in manufacturing and heavy industry
- Most of the jobs lost from manufacturing were from lower-paid positions
- Historically, manufacturing jobs in Sydney led to an increase in average wages and the growth of the middle class
- Service and finance sectors are characterised by inequalities in income. Some people are on very high incomes, whereas many are on minimum/low incomes
- Changes in economic restructuring lead to growing inequality
    - NE vs SW
- This has lead to large areas of poverty, unemployment, violence, poor health and general social distress. Once only associated with large cities such as L.A.
- Since 2000
    - Wealthiest 10% owned 45.3% of all assets
    - Least wealthy 50% controlled just 7% of all assets

Urban renewal and consolidation have changed the social structure of some inner city suburbs. Explain this statement.

The urban dynamics of renewal and consolidation have changed the social structure of Pyrmont, Ultimo and Surry Hills. Prior to the 1950s, these suburbs were home to blue collar, working-class people with large families due to the dominant manufacturing industry. Manufacturing then moved out west where there was cheaper rent with many factories shutting down due the introduction of the global market, taking the blue collar workers with them, leading to the decay of the inner city.

The renewal of these suburbs was caused by the emergence of knowledge intensive service industry in the CIA, attracting high-income, white collar workers such as the SINKs, DINKs and YUPpies. Eventually, the renewed suburbs went through consolidation in order to handle the influx of population. As such, the social structure of Pyrmont, Surry Hills and Ultimo has changed from low-income blue collar workers with large families, to high-income, white collar workers living alone or with a partner.

Sydney's geography of ethnicity

Dates	Who	Why
1788 - early 1900s	Britain + Ireland	Historical / colonialism
1950s - 1960s	Eastern and Southern Europe	Avoid war / political unrest
1960s - 1970s	Yugoslavia + Middle East	Better living standards + avoid war
1980s - 1990s and Present	Refugees from Middle East	Better living standards
	Skilled migrants from East / SE Asia	To fill in knowledge intensive job shortages in Australia

Besides migrants entering Australia on a business visa, most migrants come to start a new life. However, difficulties with migrating can include:
- Language barriers
- Cultural differences
- Lack of financial resources
- Prejudice against religion or ethnicity

The spatial pattern of migrants in Australia is complex and ranges from complete dispersal to segregation. Including:
- Greek - Brighton Le Sands, Rockdale
- Italians - Leichhardt
- Vietnamese - Cabramatta
- Chinese - Chatswood

- ***Culture of place as expressed in the architecture, streetscape, heritage architecture, noise, colour, street life, energy, vitality and lifestyles***

Culture is a way of life and is reflected by:
- Our behaviour
- How we look
- Our attitude and perceptions
- Our built environment

Streetscape

Heritage

Cult

Noise. colour.

Architecture

Lifestyles
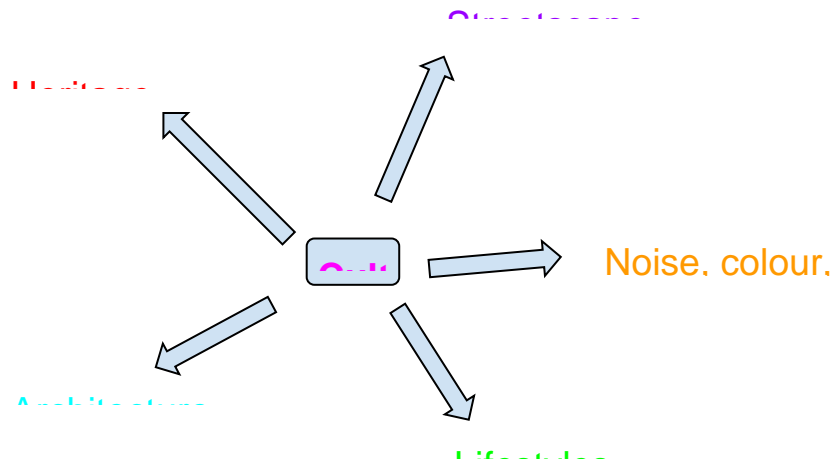
The culture of Sydney is always changing (dynamic) due to various urban dynamics.

Explain how urban dynamics have impacted the culture of a large city in the developed world.

Suburbanisation has changed the culture of place of the urban fringe of Sydney. The development of new houses on existing farmland has had a significant impact on the streetscape, noise and vitality of suburbs such as Rouse Hill and Bringelly. With the sprawl of Sydney taking over rural fringer, what was once farmland was turned into cement covered streets with closely place, homogenous project homes. This change brought with it increased construction noise, eventually traffic noise, replacing what was once natural animal noises. Furthermore, urban consolidation and urban renewal have changed the culture of inner city suburbs such as Surry Hills, Redfern and Pyrmont. These suburbs have seen significant changes in their architecture, vitality, noise and streetscape. Many factories and large homes underwent a period of decay and then were gentrified and converted into small terrace houses and restaurants. This also brought with it a more dense population, leading to greater activity in the suburbs and improving both energy and vitality. However, some heritage architecture has been maintained through adaptive reuse and sympathetic architectural practices such as the finger wharves at Woolloomooloo.

- ***Sydney's growth and development, future trends and ecological sustainability***

Sydney's population is anticipated to grow from 5 million in 2017 to 6 million by 2036, an annual rise of 56,650 residents. Catering for this growth will be a major challenge for those responsible for planning Sydney's future.

- Metro Plan 2036
    - 770, 000 more homes
    - 760, 000 more jobs
    - ½ of new jobs will be in Western Sydney (WSEA)
    - 70% of new homes will be in existing urban areas (consolidation)
    - 80% of all new homes will be built within walking distance to public transport. This will reduce car usage.

The major issues confront Sydney are:
1. Accommodating future population growth
2. Protecting the biophysical and built environment
3. Addressing traffic congestion and providing transport infrastructure
4. Environmental sustainability - maintaining air and water quality

Accommodating future population growth
1. Strategies to address future growth:
    a. Strengthening of existing city centres in metro area - North Sydney
    b. Development of new 'major' centres - Parramatta
    c. Job growth in Western Sydney - 50% of all new jobs
    d. Containment of Sydney's urban footprint - 70% of all new homes to be built in existing urban areas (brownfields/consolidation/renewal)
    e. Development of transport infrastructure

2. Strategies for managing future growth
    a. Increasing brownfields developments
    b. Restricting greenfields developments to the North-East and South-West growth zones
    c. Access to employment - Western Sydney Employment Area (WSEA) - link to Badgerys Creek Airport
    d. Increased greenspace - Western Sydney Parklands
    e. Infrastructure development
        i. Sydney metro - helps deliver 200 trains per hour
    f. Road infrastructure
        i. Westconnex
            1. Predicted to take 3, 000 trucks of Parramatta road per day
            2. 33 km motorway saves 40 mins from Parramatta to Airport
        ii. Northconnex
            1. Connects M1 and M2
            2. Removes 5, 000 trucks off Pennant Hills road per day

g. Sydney light rail
    i. 12 km route with 19 stations