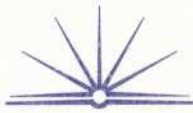
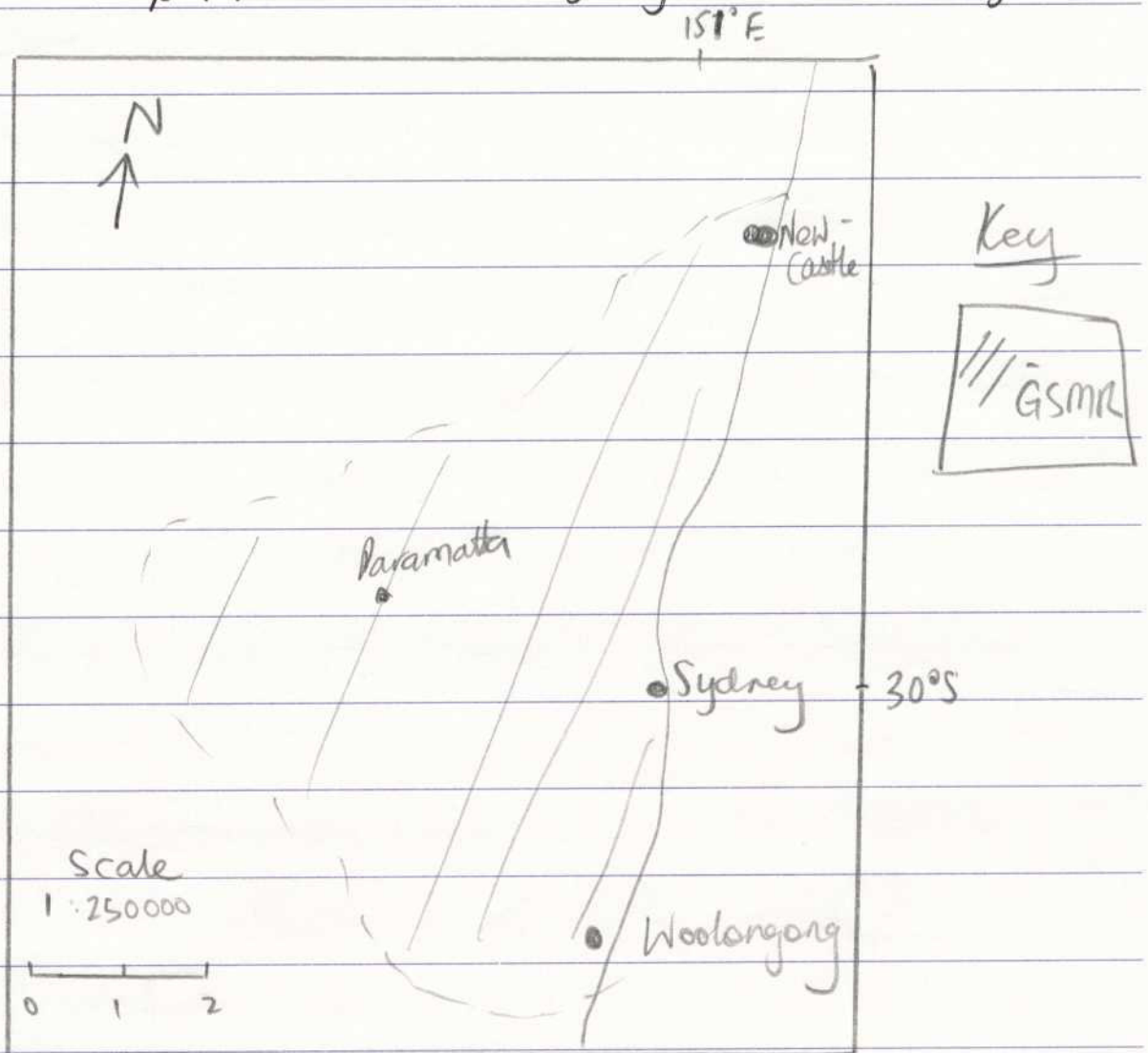




§. Urban dynamics can be seen in Sydney, which is an example of a ~~world~~<sup>large</sup> city in the developed world. Sydney is a world city as it has major links in the global networks of large cities. Being the host of the 2000 Olympic games has also confirmed Sydney's growing status. It is connected with the rest of the world through Australia's largest international airport. Sydney's local amenities, low operating costs and growing population helps distinguish Sydney as a world city. Sydney extends from Wollongong in the South to Newcastle in the North and the Blue Mountains to the West. This area is known as the ~~Greater~~ Sydney Metropolitan region (GSMR) (Refer to Map 1.)

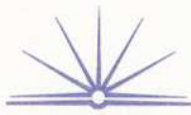


## Map 1. The Greater Sydney Metropolitan Region.



Urban dynamics can also be seen in the Stimulus booklet. These include suburbanisation and new suburb development in Source C.

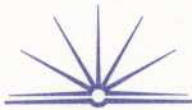
Economic restructuring is <sup>a reflection</sup> the process of the production of <sup>the</sup> base of economy and the



changing patterns in employment. In Sydney the employment in manufacturing has declined as people are after higher paid jobs ~~is the~~ like in the finance and business sectors. The best indicator for global city status is the <sup>proportion</sup> amount of total employment in the finance and business services. These sectors are located in the CBD on high land values which makes it increasingly costly to locate manufacturing in a world city.

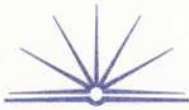
In the Stimulus booklet there is no evidence of manufacturing in Christchurch. There appears to be more industrialisation which can be seen in Source I around the Avon - Heathcote estuary.

Economic restructuring in Sydney has many impacts on ~~rest~~ economic enterprises and residential land use. These impacts ~~in it~~ can be seen through urban consolidation, urban decay and renewal, new suburb development, and counterurbanisation and exurbanisation.



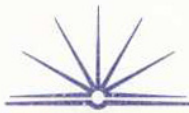
Urban consolidation is the process of increasing urban densities on developed land. Suburbanisation led to an increase of transport infrastructure, higher costs of providing basic needs and good quality land became very scarce and expensive. This led to urban consolidation which led to an increase in urban densities. The advantages of urban consolidation are the construction of smaller residences and a disadvantage is <sup>that</sup> it means an increase <sup>in pressure</sup> on <sup>urban</sup> infrastructure.

Urban decay is the gradual running down of older parts of the city. Urban renewal is doing up these run down cities. The urban decay areas located in Sydney are Redfern, Abbe and Pyrmont where all have poor quality terrace homes. Urban renewal in Sydney has resulted in an increased employment, new ferries and the Star City Casino.



Counter urbanisation is the movement of people from the city to the country areas. Exurbanisation is the movement of people to the outskirts of the city but they still travel and commute daily to the city for work. The people moving out of the city are usually the poor looking for a more affordable lifestyle. There is the trend in Sydney where the higher income earners move into gentrified areas of the city and the poorer move out.

In Christchurch the process of suburbanisation would have led to urban consolidation, however this urban dynamic does not have the same results or effects as in Sydney. Sydney is a much bigger city with a population of 4.75 million people in the year 2000. With the current world growth rate it is expected Sydney's population will exceed 5.5 million in the year 2026. Due to Sydney's continual growth huge pressures are placed on infrastructure which results

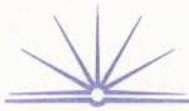


in suburbanisation which then leads to the various other urban dynamics talked about.

Back in Christchurch these urban dynamics do not have the same detrimental affect. These processes are operating, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> do exist and result in but not on the same scale as Sydney.

To control Sydney's growth of population in a sustainable way there must be many programs established. A large proportion of Sydney's <sup>growing</sup> population are immigrants. Therefore there must be incentives provided for the government so as they will persuade the immigrants to settle in other cities.

In the future large cities from all around the world in both developing and developed countries like Sydney and Christchurch (which are from the developed world) must work together to resolve the problems of population ~~gt~~ associated with population growth which in affect result in ~~the~~ urban dynamics.



Sydney has maintained its role ~~in the world~~ <sup>order.</sup> in the world's changing character. The increase in living standards and population growth must be maintained at a sustainable level. As a ~~to~~ first step there needs to be a bigger appreciation for the human-natural ecosystem in which we find ourselves.