Q20.

~~A variety of~~ urban dynamics have
acted upon Sydney, ~~that~~ located, on the East
coast of Australia
and Christchurch in New zealand,
shaping their morphology, changing
their function and contributing
to their identity's today.

In the 50's and 60's, the suburbanisation
of manufacturing changed sydney's
landscape and economic character.
This lead the progressive decline
of the CIA as industries
moved to the cheaper, nicer
and now more ~~ea~~ easily
accesible suburbs. As a result employment
in manufacti
irlyrmont and ultimo fell from
47's. to 29%. and grew in
western sydney from 10%. to
22%., The movement of
residents thus followed to the

suburbs, changing the nature and location of Sydney's residential land. As a result many inner city areas such as Paddington, Surry Hills and Pyrmont deteriorated in a process called urban decay.

This is also evident in Christchurch. They ~~Endl~~ suburbanisation of manufacting and industry as well as residents changed the nature and location of residential land as ~~the~~ the move was made from the CBD of Christchurch to areas such as Lyttelton Harbour ~~with~~ which showed huge potential as an important port. This also resulted in the decay of inner city areas
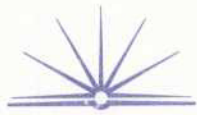
of Christchurch such as Bromley
and Linwood.

During the 70's, 80's and 90's
economic ~~resturting~~ restructuring
changed sydney's economic
character once again. Sydney's
productive base thus shifted
from manufacting, to business,
information and service
sectors. As a result many
mini CBD's emerged, such as
Parramatta, Chatswood and
Hurstville, that rival
the CBD economically yet
also in regards to retail
and entertainment.

The results of economic
restructuring are also evident
in Christchurch. What once

would of been a city dominated by purely industry and manufacturing is now much more diverse. For men ~~retai~~ 6.1% are in transport and communication, 11.4% in business and finance and 18.1% in retail and hospitality. ~~Man~~ 24.2% of men in Christchurch are still in manufacturing, however the dominance of this sector has dramatically reduced.
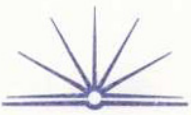
As a result of economic restructuring, suburbanisation of manufacturing and the increasing trend of enclosing space in the aim to extrude people and moral

panics in a process called spatial exclusion has resulted in Sydneys social structure in regards to advantage and disadvantage becoming even more pronounced. Incomes became polarised and employment levels decreased as even though jobs had been created in the business, service and information sectors, these jobs could not be filled by those who lost their jobs in manufacturing due to lack of skills. As a result sydney's unemployment levels rose from 2% in the 60's to more than 10% today. In addition, the poor no
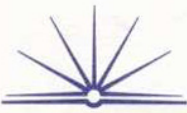
In addition, sydneys socio economically disadvantaged now face many inequities. They ~~are~~ lack access to choice in housing and many are forced to rent in the west and south west. They also lack access to health care facilities and GP's and are thus forced to wait, and are ~~either one~~ often under treated with haste. This has been addressed recently and many hospitals have relocated from the inner city to the outer suburbs. One's socio economic status also affects educational and thus employment opportunities. One can see that the poor face inequities with this as ~~they~~ ~~are often~~ ~~their~~ western studen

average TER is 30-40 while
north shore students average
70-85.

// These effects ~~that~~ of economic
resturing, suburbanisation
of manufacturing and the
increasing trend of spatial
exclusion can also be seen
in Christchurch, ~~in~~ through source c
on the ~~sti~~ ~~bro~~ stimulus
booklet. One can see that
the vast range of amber
colour shows that there
are many in Christchurch
who are deprived. According
to source D, they suffer from
unemployment, low income levels, &
lack access to basic services
like cars and phones

Lately in Sydney, with rising population ~~the~~ the government has recognised the need to renew decayed areas to better meet the needs of the people. This has resulted in ~~the~~ many urban villages being formed that have a distinctive culture of place. This can be seen at Pyrmont, which has unique architecture, vibrant and colourful energy, and a burgeoning cafe lifestyle.

Urban villages have also been formed in ~~the~~ Christchurch such as Lyttelton Harbour, However here it is a result of suburbanisation

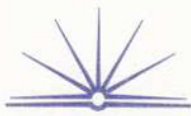and the fact that its a small coastal community where everyone knows everyone.

Also with rising populations in Sydney, two new policies are ~~being~~ evident: exurbanisation and urban consolidation which is ~~being~~ favoured as it is believed that sydney will have to house a further 25% more people by 2020. If the positives are going to out weigh the negatives of urban consolidation, many issues need to be addressed. These same issues need to be addressed, as ^in Christchurch ~~their~~ their population ~~also rises~~ is also rising
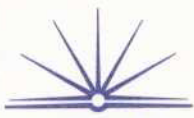
dramatically
as shown by source J with
a large net internal
migration.

As a result of these population
increases the environment
in the area needs to be
sustained. In both cities
people need to be encouraged
to reduce waste outputs
and resource imputs.
Surrounding important
environments such as
Christchurch's Avon-Heathcote
estuary also needs to
be managed effectively
with land pressures from industry
and sewage being reduced.

Transport in both cities also

needs to be addressed, ~~in~~ ~~NSW~~ by emphasing more use of public transport with upgrading and better use of existing infrastru~~cture~~re with car pooling. Air quality in bath cities also needs to be improved with emphrasis on cleaner fuels and water quality from point and non point sources also needs to be addressed, as does waste disposal. ~~If increases in po~~ This must be done if increases in population arent to continue damaging the surrounding environment of cities as

source dk shows has happened to Avon-Heathcote estuary.

These urban dynamics and their results combine to shape Sydney's and Christchurch's identity.