

Do 2013 and 2008 first because they are slightly harder then talk to miss about it

2001

Compare the results of the urban dynamics in a large city from the developed world with those in Christchurch evident in the Stimulus Booklet. (20 marks)

Question 17 (continued) (b) Refer to Sources C, D, F, H and I. From these sources, name TWO locations within Christchurch that demonstrate different urban dynamics, and account for these differences. (6 marks)

2004

Explain the relationships between the urban dynamics and the changing economic character of a large city in the developed world. (20 marks)

Sydney has seen a change of residential development in the last 50 years with urban consolidation and urban renewal playing a big part in this process. Due to an increase in population within Sydney there has been an increase in housing demand to accommodate for this increase. This has created the issue of Sydney being unable to expand any further due to physical barriers causing the NSW government to want to increase population density. Consequently, governments have employed urban consolidation to encourage developers to create new medium to high density buildings in suburban areas and brown fields as an alternative to the creation of new suburbs. Urban consolidation in turn has altered economic character by changing residential development from characteristics of urban sprawl and low density in new suburbs to medium to high density development in brown fields. A key example of this is Rhodes where urban consolidation has caused development within the suburb as a response to urban decay creating medium to high density buildings altering net housing price *find stat* and population density. Furthermore, urban renewal has altered residential development as a response to urban decay altering damaged homes. Suburbs such as Pyrmont have seen urban renewal taking once decaying buildings and either gentrifying them or knocking them down to create new infrastructure and modern ecological homes. This has caused an alteration in residential development as more and more developments are being done in pre-existing suburbs with the New Metro Plan 2036 aiming to have %70 of development in brown fields. As such, urban consolidation and urban renewal have impacted on Sydney's changing economic character by altering residential development by creating new medium to high density buildings and development in brown fields.

Urban consolidation – residential development

Decentralisation- change in economic character

Decentralisation- Silicon Valley

As businesses moved it caused change in economic character plus urban decay renewal and consolidation meaning residential development

2005

(a) Identify and outline ONE urban dynamic of change, with reference to a case study of a country town or suburb (4 marks)

Urban renewal is a key urban dynamic of change that has impacted Pymont within the last 20 years. Due to urban decay urban consolidation was employed within the area in response to Sydney's housing demands and to improve the quality of life within the area. This has caused the creation of many medium to high density buildings increasing Pymont's population from 1,590 to 12,813 residents. These new buildings have also caused the creation of new infrastructure improving quality of life within the area increasing house prices to an average of \$1.4 million. Furthermore, urban consolidation within the area has altered Pymont's streetscape altering its architecture to high rise buildings and town houses altering it from a suburban to urban area. As such, urban consolidation is a key urban dynamic operating within Pymont impacting on streetscape, population and quality of life

2007

Critically analyse ONE urban dynamic of change operating in a country town OR suburb. (20 marks)

2008

Analyse the impacts of at least TWO urban dynamics operating in a large city of the developed world (20 marks)

2012

(a) Outline ONE urban dynamic of change operating in a country town or suburb (2 marks)

Urban consolidation is a key urban dynamic operating within Pymont. This is through the creation of new medium to high density buildings within the area due to an increase in housing demand caused by the growing Sydney population. This has created an increase of population and modern buildings within Pymont

(c) Account for the social structure of a large city in the developed world. (5 marks)

Sydney has a large variety of social classes from lower class to upper class but due to social polarisation these classes are concentrated in different areas causing spatial inequality. Within

Sydney there is a separation of upper class and lower class indicated by the latte line which goes from Sydney airport North West through Parramatta. Through the latte line a trend of housing and employment inequality shows the social structure of Sydney where lower class is located below the latte line in South West Sydney whilst upper class is in North East Sydney. This is shown through net housing prices in suburbs below the latte line such as Blacktown and Liverpool being \$5,000-\$6,000 which differs from suburbs above the latte line such as Chatswood, Mosman and Turramurra where net housing prices are at over \$1 million. Furthermore, areas such as Blacktown and Liverpool have %70 of companies within area being blue collar which opposes areas such as Chatswood and Pymont where over %70 of located corporations are white collar. These clearly indicate the social structure of Sydney where lower income citizens are in South Western Sydney due to lower house prices and high-income earners are in North Eastern Sydney. This shows the social structure of Sydney and the location of higher class being in North Easter Sydney and lower class being in South Western Sydney.

2013

Analyse the impact of urban dynamics on the ecological sustainability of a large city in the developed world. (20 marks)

2015

(a) Describe the spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage in this large city (3 marks)

Within Sydney social polarisation has caused trends of spatial inequality, this can be seen through the Latte line. The latte line is a line running from the airport north West through Parramatta that indicates housing inequality between North East and South Western Sydney. Within Sydney suburbs below the latte line such as Liverpool, Campbelltown and Blacktown have net housing prices of \$500,000 - \$600,000 which differs from areas above the latte line such as Chatswood, Mosman and Turramurra who's net housing prices are over \$1 million. This shows the spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage within Sydney as it indicates that South western Sydney is a large area of disadvantage as opposed to North Eastern Sydney which is largely advantaged as indicated by house prices. As such, the latte line indicates the social polarisation within Sydney causing spatial patters of advantage and disadvantage

(b) Contrast TWO urban dynamics of change operating in this large city. (4 marks)

Within Sydney both urban decay and urban renewal operate within the city. Urban decay has impacted areas such as Rhodes which was once a large industrial area but due to change in economic character within Sydney companies left the area causing population to decrease. This caused urban decay as buildings were neglected causing a decrease in quality of living. This greatly differs from urban renewal within areas such as Pymont who once experienced urban decay. Urban renewal within Pymont has caused new infrastructure and a change of economic character into a quaternary area causing an increase in quality of living and house

prices. Furthermore, this urban renewal has greatly reduced the impacts of urban decay indicating the differences of these two dynamics.

(c) Explain how an urban dynamic has affected the culture of place of this large city. (4 marks)

Within Sydney Urban renewal has impacted on its culture of place by the change of architecture and street scape. Due to Urban renewal within brownfields streetscape has been altered within areas such as Pyrmont due to the change in architecture as new buildings were built. However, due to gentrification and adaptive reuse within Pyrmont and areas such as Glebe heritage architecture has been able to be maintained whilst allowing for new infrastructure maintaining historic streetscape. Furthermore, Urban renewal has caused the creation of high-rises within areas such as Rhodes altering the streetscape from a suburban to an urban area. This in turn has impacted Sydney's culture of place as streetscape and architecture is altered due to urban renewal.

2016

(a) Outline how ONE urban dynamic of change is operating in a country town or suburb that you have studied. (2 marks)

Within Pyrmont urban consolidation is a key urban dynamic of change greatly impacting the area. Urban consolidation has caused an increase in medium to high density living within the area causing an increase in population. Furthermore, urban consolidation has caused an increase in infrastructure and property value attracting quaternary services to the area changing the economic landscape.

2017

(a) Using an example, outline what exurbanisation means. (2 marks)

Exurbanisation is where people move from urban to rural areas or fringes of cities whilst maintaining an urban lifestyle. This is evident in Sydney where people move out to Dural or the central coast whilst still working within the city with the aid of technological advances such as transport and the internet allowing them to work whilst living on the city's fringes.

2018

Discuss the effects of urban dynamics on a large city in the developed world. (20 marks)