

Account for changes in both social structure and patterns of advantage and disadvantage in a large city from the developed world.

Sydney's social structure is divisive through urban dynamics which create spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage in urban living. A segregation of luxury lifestyles induced by wealthy individuals has created spatial exclusion of suburbs for the affluent whereas the movement of industrial services away from the city has resulted in the urban decay of suburbs such as Yennora as the poor middle class. However, suburbanisation has created new living spaces for young families incentivised by access to public transport and education. The extended response will account for both changes in social structure and spatial patterns of advantage through the results of urban dynamics.

SPATIAL EXCLUSION

The exclusion of lifestyles through a high cost living has defined suburbs such as Point Piper and Lavender Bay for the wealthy. The small suburb 6 kilometres east of Sydney CBD overlooks Sydney harbour and is historically known as Australia's most expensive suburb. Home to some of the wealthiest individuals in the country such as Frank Lowry (Founder of Westfield) and Malcom Turnbull (former prime minister). The suburb is evidently an area of exclusion, with just 390 families in the entire suburb and a median house price just shy of \$15 million. It is no surprise the average household income of \$3644 is almost three times the state average of \$1486. This arises from suburbs' spatial advantage with private schools leading in education and opportunity such as Cranbrook and the Scots College. Hence, the high level of professional occupations at 40% is almost twice the state average of 24% and elite employment industries of legal services, finance and investment services and general practice medical services are among the top forms of employment. On the other hand, Lavender bay is located on the other side of Sydney Harbour and is an area of great spatial advantage in transport and education. The North Sydney train station provides frequent services towards the CBD and is a short 10-minute walk from the furthest part of the suburb. In addition, the suburb is located close to private education in the Shore college and Cameragal Montessori school. As a result, the suburb consists of 47% professionals which is over twice the state average, in industries such as computer system design, legal services and banking. However, similarly with Point Piper, the exclusion of luxury lifestyles is preserved through the suburbs immense cost of living which includes a median house price of \$4 million. Where few can match the household income of \$2277, almost twice the state average. Thus, spatial exclusion has led to affluent social status from high education and opportunity.

URBAN DECAY

The urban decay of disadvantaged suburbs in conjunction with Sydney's changing industrial and manufacturing services has resulted in the movement of commercial businesses away from the CBD towards areas with low costs of living. For example, Yennora is a suburb 29 kilometres west of the CBD dominated by its industrial land use, specifically the distribution of cargo with DB Schenker, Yennora distribution centre and Woolworths distribution centre, transporting

goods by road and rail. This occurs through the private railway line which connects onto the T2 inner west line. Separated by Yennora station, the residential living in Yennora is home to 1600 residents whom reflect much of the poor and disadvantaged people within Sydney. Evident via the rubbish and overgrown vegetation in many front yards, urban decay has encouraged residents to move away from the area. Thus, compounding the disadvantaged suburb with a lack of education options and limited secondary education resulting in just 8% of residents obtaining a bachelor's degree or higher, i.e. a third of the state average. Hence, the major occupations within the suburb including trade workers, machinery operators and labourers, do not require degrees. Consequently, the median weekly incomes are some of the lowest in the state at \$750 per household, half the state average.

SUBURBANISATION

Suburbanisation in Sydney occurs through the advantaged spatial patterns including education, transport and affordable living within newly developed and planned suburbs. However, the expansion of these new living areas has one disadvantage; distance from the CBD. Positioned in the North West and South West of Sydney, Kellyville and Oran Park are 36 and 45 kilometres away from the CBD respectively. Despite this, the advantages of public transport are still prevalent. For example, Kellyville received a metro station running from Rouse hill to Chatswood in May 2019 which significantly reduced travel times towards the CBD to under an hour. With an expected 15 metro services an hour during peak periods, the North-West Metro will give residents a reliable and frequent mode of transport. Hence, Kellyville's social structure is predominantly of young middle class families where 75% of the population is under 50 years of age and 65% are in a registered marriage, over 15% above average. The median house price in Kellyville is just over \$1 million and the median household weekly income is \$2564. On the other hand, Oran Park is one of Sydney's newest residential suburbs, previously being a renowned race track until 2010. Since then, Oran Park's transition into a suburb has been led by spatial advantages including local supermarket openings such as Woolworths and community centres such as the local library. Similarly, with Kellyville, the social structure of Oran park is young middle class families with children. With 85% of the population under 50 years of age, a median age of 29 and over 20% under 10. There is evident need for education which is available with public, catholic and private schools for kindergarten to year 12 students. As a result, a high employment rate of 70% is 10% above the state average leading to median household incomes of \$2194.