**Sydney - Culture of place**

Use the words from the word bank to fill in the blanks:

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| developments | architectural | knock-down | immigration |
| formal | restored | homogeneous | middle-ring |
| heritage | altered | unsympathetic | aluminium |

**Architecture**

The city of Sydney has many buildings with relatively modern, distinctive architectural styles such as the Sydney Opera House and the Harbour Bridge, however ………………….. style architecture as one of the distinctive features of city.

Many housing ………………….. on the outskirts of Sydney since the 1980s have been constructed by the project home industry. Project homes are also a common option for “…………………..rebuild” properties in the ………………….. suburbs. Designed for the average family, these homes are typically very large in size, take up a large proportion of available land, and tend to provide more space per person than any other affordable housing type in Sydney’s history. They tend to blend a range of different ………………….. styles, and offer exterior aesthetics based on a “contemporary”, “classic” or “heritage” look. They can consist of a ………………….. living room, a rumpus room, a formal lounge, 4 or 5 bedrooms, a grand entrance, and often a central staircase. These constructions tend to create a ………………….. neighbourhood.

In inner and middle-ring Sydney suburbs it is very common for homes to be ………………….. rather than knocked down. Evidence of various waves of ………………….. after 1950 can be seen in the alterations made to some older homes. For example in Roseberry, Greek, Italian and later Middle Eastern migrants made changes to homes which are now deemed ………………….. to the architectural heritage of the area. These included the construction of columns, balustrades, ………………….. windows and cement rendering. More recently it has become commonplace for the front façade of older home to be ………………….., while the back end of the home is almost entirely opened-up to allow for seamless integration of the outside

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| abattoirs | verandahs | Paddington | Parramatta |
| workers | constructed | society | Surry Hills |
| inner | oldest | demolished | traditionally |

**Architecture - Sydney Suburbs**

The ………………….. buildings in Sydney are located in and around ………………….. including Old Government House and Experiment Farm, and Elizabeth Farm in Rosehill.

Terrace houses were a feature of Sydney from the 1830s and are seen in the ………………….. suburbs. They are common in suburbs such as ………………….., The Rocks, Ultimo, Kirribilli, Balmain, Newtown, Bondi Junction, Milsons Point, Forest Lodge, North Sydney, Glebe, Surry Hills, Alexandria, Redfern, Leichhardt, Erskinville and Darlinghurst. Terrace houses were usually ………………….. in rows, and most commonly were two stories. They were often decorated with filigree or cast-iron or wrought iron, parapets, and detailed dividing walls.

………………….. cottages were popular in the Victorian period (1845-1900). These often had cast-iron lacework, bull-nosed verandahs or hipped roofs, and at times timber fretwork. Many timber cottages have been ………………….., but many weatherboard cottages remain. Workers cottages developed at a time when industry was thriving in the city, and people were most likely to walk to work. They were common in inner city suburbs such as Leichhardt, ………………….., Redfern and Balmain, but were also found in other suburbs nearby to industries. In Homebush, workers cottages developed close to the ………………….. and brickworks. Brick workers cottages became more popular as bricks became less expensive.

Federation architecture occurred between 1890-1915. Common features of these homes are decorative timber features, tall chimneys and roofs, fret work, Australian themes and …………………... A Federation home had a large garden, and was a sign of prosperity. Following the end of World War I, as a result of a lack of tradesmen and supplies, Federation Homes were seen as too extravagant and went into decline. Suburbs with examples of Federation homes include Penshurst, Turramurra, Millers Point, however they are common in many areas as the availability of cars increased the suburbanisation of Sydney.

Californian Bungalows were constructed between approximately 1915 and 1945. These are defined by gabled roofs, pillars supporting a verandah, stone, brick and timber materials, and are ………………….. painted in dark greens, reds and blues. Californian Bungalows are common in the suburbs of Ashfield, Concord, Lane Cove, Beecroft, Pennant Hills, Coogee, Clovelly and Parramatta. These houses reflected the changes that were occurring in the …………………... They were less pretentious than Federation houses, more accessible to the average person and lanes down the side of the house allowed space for a car.

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| suburbs | shrines | prosperity | ethnic |
| railway | facades | developments | uniform |
| symbols | density | tree | dominance |

**Streetscapes**

Streetscapes vary greatly from suburb to suburb depending on factors such as age, ………………….., land use, and ethnicity.

Suburbs close to the city centre, or parts of ………………….. which are close to major transport nodes are more likely to have streetscapes impacted by high densities housing developments. In older areas, this may mean fairly ………………….. streetscapes with blocks of 2 to 4 storey, red brick or cream unit blocks, limited trees, and garages visible from the street. In newer ………………….. much larger blocks of units are likely with many balconies facing towards the street, large driveways and some landscaping.

Suburbs with distinct heritage features will often have the ………………….. of shop fronts preserved to reflect the period of development. An example of this is The Strand, the main street of Croydon, and nearby Edwin st. The ………………….. station and commercial properties including the Croydon Post Office are considered significant buildings and have been preserved. The commercial streetscape is a broad shopping street with gardens running down the middle of the street. Shops have recessed balconies, semi-circular brick arches, parapets, stained glass and glazed, and ceramic tiles. A wide awning joins the shops together, and heritage colours are used. Homes in the Victorian, Federation and Californian Bungalow styles are common in nearby streets. Residential streetscapes in Croydon are dominated by ………………….. lined streets, chimney stacks, gables, and ridge capping. Homes are usually set back from the road, providing a uniform look along the street.

Suburbs with a distinct ………………….. character often have this reflected in the streetscape. Signs are often multi-lingual, and cultural symbols are often seen in architecture or public art works. The streetscape of Cabramatta reflects the ………………….. of Vietnamese and China culture. John Street, the main street, is dominated by the Pailau Chinese gateway, adorned with Chinese ………………….., and script in Chinese, Vietnamese, Khmer and English. Nearby a number of stone statues of animals line the main street. These animals, including dragons and lions, are considered in Chinese culture to bring luck and …………………... The streetscape is also influenced by the prevalence of shops trading beyond the boundaries of their shops out onto the footpath. This gives the main street a “market-style” feel and look. Red and gold trim are also used on many shops which further contributes to the Asian-influenced streetscape. Temples and ………………….. have also influenced the streetscapes of Cabramatta, with the use of gateways, stone statues, vibrant red, yellows, blues and gold.

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| socialise | culture | concentration | proportion |
| hubs | quiet | bustling | residential |
| activity | Arabic | children | community |

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**Street life**

Street life in the city of Sydney is mainly determined by the commercial ………………….. taking place. During the day the city is ………………….. with workers from nearby businesses and tourists enjoying the sites of the city. At night the pubs, clubs, theatres and restaurants encourage people to use the city to ………………….. and relax.

In some suburbs the street life is influenced by the dominant ethnic …………………... In Kingsgrove, or Guildford, street life is influenced by the large ………………….. population, who like to congregate in the front yard, porch or in the garage and socialise with those passing by. In Leichhardt, the Italian café ………………….. encourages people to socialise in alfresco cafes.

In newer ………………….. areas with a young population street life is dominated by cars being washed, lawn mowed, bike riding, cricket games and children playing in parks. In other newer suburbs, the activity of ………………….. is contained within the house and street life is limited.

**Energy and vitality**

A ………………….. of events, people and facilities can be found in the inner city of Sydney and other smaller centres within Sydney such as Parramatta. These locations are ………………….. of activity, exchanges of ideas, and social activities and as such foster energy and vitality. Greater concentration of venues such as hotels and theatres are also likely to be found in these centres and are likely extend activities into the night.

Suburbs with younger populations are found in the Blacktown, Liverpool and Campbelltown Local Government Areas and would tend to have more energy and vitality than those with older populations. The greying areas such as Pittwater, Hunter Hill and Kuringgai are likely to be ………………….. and subdued.

**Colour**

Coastal suburbs can be association with blue and yellow, representing the colours of the water and sand. Suburbs located near large national parks or areas of bushland could be seen as green suburbs. This would include St Ives, North Waroonga, North Epping. However the real green suburbs are those which have been designed to integrate environmentally friendly initiatives, for example Newington. Other green areas are those that have a high ………………….. of green voters, common in the inner west.

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| transporting | passenger | language | flight |
| construction | bordering | noise | stereotypical |
| transport | experience | ocean | sought |

**Noise**

Suburbs located close to the city ………………….. a range of noises. Traffic and ………………….. noise are common, and noises associated with the high density of residential and commercial land use. The large number of pubs and clubs also create ………………….. problems. Existing land uses can cause a problem for new resident in these highly ………………….. after and expensive locations. For example residents in Milsons Point and McMahons Point made many complaints about the noise from rides at Luna Park. Properties close to the Harbour or Botany Bay may experience noise from naval vessels, container and ………………….. ships, recreational boating, and jet skis. This may affect La Perouse, Point Piper and Darling Point. Suburbs located close to the ocean would experience the sounds of the …………………... This includes Cronulla, Tamarama, Coogee and Bondi.

Suburbs located underneath the ………………….. paths from Sydney Airport are exposed to high levels of noise. This affects suburbs such as St Peters, Sydenham, Marrickville, Stanmore, Petersham, Leichhardt, Tempe, Mascot, Botany, Kurnell. Parts of suburbs located near major ………………….. routes will also experience traffic, train and tram noise. Suburbs ………………….. industrial areas or ports may be impacted by noise from heavy machinery and ………………….. goods. This would impact suburbs such as Botany,Smithfield, Wetherill Park, Enfield and Chullora.

**Lifestyles**

The ………………….. Sydneysider spends a great deal of time on physical activity and sport and has a casual lifestyle. Sydney residents spend a fair proportion of their time in the outdoors, particularly in Summer

In coastal areas this is coupled with a beach culture of hanging out on the sand or surfing.

In some suburbs with strong multicultural influences, people are able to maintain cultural traditions from their country of birth, including food, ………………….. and customs.