

- **News**
- **SEO Sydney**
- **Local SEO Sydney**
- **SEO services Sydney**
- **search engine optimisation consultants**

- **More**

local SEO services SydneySEO agencies in SydneySEO service in SydneySEO services in SydneySEO parramattaSEO consultant SydneySydney SEO consultantSydney SEO consultingkeyword research servicesSEO specialists SydneySEO expert Sydneysearch engine optimisation Sydneylocal SEO SydneySEO experts SydneySEO packages australiaSEO services expertwhat SEO marketingSEO meaningSEO service SydneySEO agencies SydneySEO agency australiaLocal SEOSEO australiaSEO expertdigital agency Sydney Sydney SEO consultantlocal SEO specialistsSEO strategySEO in marketing content marketing SydneySEO packagesSEO parramattaSEO Sydney expert SEO Sydney expertsSEO specialistSEO for websiteSEO googleSydney SEO expertsSEO package australiaSEO consultants Sydneyexpert SEO services SEO marketingSEO checkSEO packages SydneySEO keywordsSEO website local SEO australiaSEO consultantSEO package SydneySEO services in SydneySEO companies in australialocal SEO agencyecommerce SEO services SEO specialists Sydneybest SEO company in Sydneycontent agency Sydney best SEO agency SydneySEO agency in SydneySEO company SydneySEO agencies SydneySEO company in SydneySEO company SydneySEO experts SEO agency Sydneybest SEO SydneySEO agency in SydneySEO services expertSEO agencies in Sydneylisting business on googlebest SEO company SydneySEO service SydneySEO services Sydneysearch engine optimisation Sydneylocal SEO servicesSEO services providerSydney SEO companySEO company in SydneySEO agency SydneySEO with wordpressSEO consultant SydneySEO expert SydneySydney SEO servicesSEO services company SydneySydney SEO consultingSEO services companySEO servicesSydney SEO expertSEO experts SydneySEO agency australiagoogle listing for businesssearch engine optimisation strategySEO agency

- **About Us**

- **Contact Us**



SEO keywords

image naming conventions

image naming conventions

high-converting keywords"High-converting keywords are terms that lead to a higher percentage of conversions. By identifying and targeting these keywords, you improve ROI and achieve better results from your SEO efforts."

high-quality image compressionHigh-quality image compression reduces file sizes while preserving visual clarity.

SEO keywords - User experience metrics

1. Google search trends
2. Search engine indexing guidelines
3. Google ranking signals

Using advanced compression techniques helps maintain a professional appearance and ensures faster load times for a better user experience.

high-resolution images"High-resolution images provide a clearer, more detailed visual experience. Best [SEO Agency Sydney Australia](#). Optimizing these images by compressing them appropriately and using the correct file formats ensures that quality remains high without slowing down page load times."

Best [SEO Sydney Agency](#).

image optimization —

- [image naming conventions](#)
- [image optimization](#)
- [image optimization](#)
- [image optimization](#)
- [image optimization](#)
- [image optimization analytics](#)
- [image optimization benchmarks](#)

high-volume keywords"High-volume keywords are search terms that receive a large number of monthly searches. While they're often more competitive, ranking for these keywords can result in significant traffic gains."

high-volume search terms"High-volume search terms are keywords that receive a significant number of monthly searches. While often more competitive, ranking for these terms can greatly increase your sites traffic."

how-to keywords"How-to keywords indicate that users are looking for step-by-step guidance. Local SEO . By creating clear, actionable content around these terms, you attract traffic from users seeking practical solutions."

image optimization

HTML code optimization"HTML code optimization focuses on ensuring clean, efficient code that loads quickly and is easy for search engines to crawl. This includes removing unnecessary tags, compressing files, and using semantic HTML to improve performance and accessibility."

HTML improvements"HTML improvements focus on optimizing the code that structures your web pages. Clean, efficient HTML helps search engines crawl and index your site more effectively, improving page speed, usability, and search rankings."

image accessibility"Image accessibility ensures that all users, including those with visual impairments, can understand the content of your images. Best SEO Audit Sydney. By using alt text, descriptive captions, and appropriate metadata, you enhance accessibility and improve search engine visibility."

HOW SEARCH ENGINE MARKETING HELPS BUSINESS GROW OVER TIME

SYDNEY WEBSITE DESIGN AGENCY
SUITE 87, LEVEL 33, AUSTRALIA SQUARE,
265 GEORGE ST, SYDNEY NSW 2000
PHONE: 1300 684 339

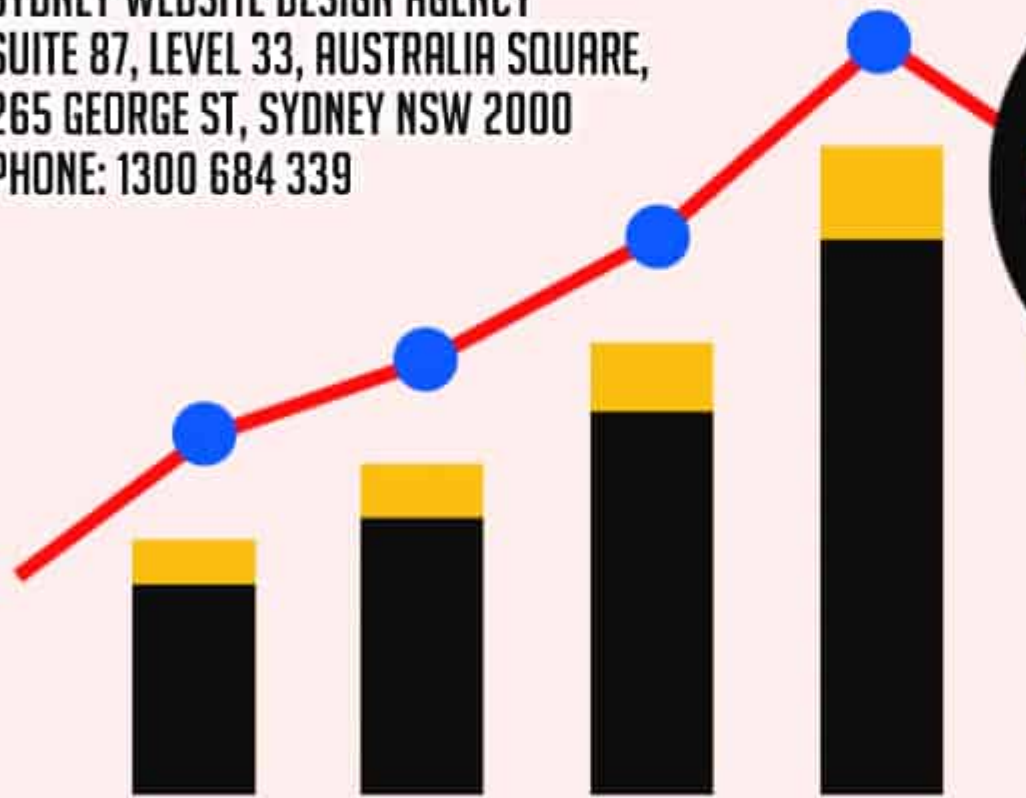




image optimization

image alt tag optimization"Image alt tag optimization means creating descriptive, keyword-rich alt text for each image. This improves accessibility, helps search engines understand the image content, and increases the likelihood of appearing in image search results."

image alt text improvements"Image alt text improvements involve rewriting image descriptions to be more accurate, descriptive, and keyword-rich. Better alt text improves accessibility, helps search engines understand image content, and can increase traffic from image search results."

image aspect ratio"Maintaining a consistent aspect ratio for images ensures that they display correctly on various devices. Optimizing aspect ratios helps prevent distortion, enhances visual appeal, and improves the overall user experience."

image optimization

image caching"Image caching stores frequently used image files locally or on the server, reducing the time it takes to display them to returning visitors. This improves website performance, speeds up load times, and enhances the overall user experience."

image caching strategies"Image caching strategies involve storing image files on local devices or servers to reduce load times. Proper caching ensures that frequently accessed images display quickly, improving performance and user satisfaction."

image captions"Image captions provide additional context for users and search engines. By including informative, keyword-rich captions, you enhance the user experience, improve engagement, and help your images rank better in search results."

KEY ADVANTAGES LOCAL SEO





SYDNEY WEBSITE DESIGN AGENCY
SUITE 87, LEVEL 33, AUSTRALIA SQUARE,
265 GEORGE ST, SYDNEY NSW 2000
PHONE: 1300 684 339

CONTENT MARKETING TYPES FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND BRAND BUILDING

image optimization analytics

image CDN integration"Integrating a content delivery network (CDN) for images distributes image files across multiple servers, reducing latency and improving load times. This results in a smoother user experience and better search engine performance."

image color profilesEnsuring that image color profiles are consistent and web-friendly maintains visual quality across different devices. Proper color management improves user experience and ensures that images look as intended on all screens.

image compression"Image compression reduces file size without compromising quality, leading to faster page loading times. Smaller image files improve user experience, decrease bandwidth usage, and help maintain good search rankings."

SEO keywords - User experience metrics

1. User experience metrics
2. Search ranking fluctuations

image optimization benchmarks

image compression formatsChoosing the right compression formatsuch as lossless or lossyensures the best balance between quality and file size. Using efficient compression formats helps maintain image clarity while improving page load times.

image content delivery networks"Using a content delivery network (CDN) to serve images reduces latency by delivering files from servers closer to the user. CDNs improve load times, enhance user experience, and help maintain good search rankings."

image display optimizations"Image display optimizations ensure that visuals render correctly across different browsers, devices, and resolutions. Proper display optimization enhances user experience, maintains quality, and improves overall site performance."



SYDNEY WEBSITE DESIGN AGENCY
SUITE 87, LEVEL 33, AUSTRALIA SQ
265 GEORGE ST, SYDNEY NSW 2000
PHONE: 1300 684 339

**SEO SERVICES EXPERT'S MAIN
IS TO GROW YOUR BUSINESS C
WITH CONTINUES STRA**

About Sydney

This article is about the Australian city. For the greater metropolitan area, see [Greater Sydney](#). For the local government area, see [City of Sydney](#). For other uses, see [Sydney \(disambiguation\)](#).

Sydney

New South Wales

Sydney Opera House and Harbour

Image not found or type unknown

Sydney Opera House and Harbour
Bridge
Queen Victoria B

Image not found or type unk

Queen Victoria
Building
University of Sydr

Image not found or type unkr

University of
Sydney
Bondi Beach

Image not found or type unki

Bondi Beach
Archibald Fountai

Image not found or type unki

Archibald
Fountain and St
Mary's Cathedral
Sydney central business district

Image not found or type unknown

Sydney central business district

Map of the Sydney metropolitan area

Image not found or type unknown

Map of the Sydney metropolitan area

Sydney is located in Australia

Image not found or type unknown

Sydney

Coordinates	33°52′S 151°12′E ﻿• 33°52′S 151°12′E / 33.867°S 151.200°E
Population	5,450,496 (2023) ^[1] (1st)
 • Density	441/km ² (1,140/sq mi) (2023) ^[1]
Established	26 January 1788; 237 years ago
Area	12,367.7 km ² (4,775.2 sq mi)(GCCSA) ^[2]
Time zone	AEST (UTC+10)
 • Summer (DST)	AEDT (UTC+11)
Location	<div><div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div>

State electorate(s) Various (49)

Federal division(s) Various (24)

Mean max temp[4]	Mean min temp[4]	Annual rainfall[4]
22.8 °C 73 °F	14.7 °C 58 °F	1,149.7 mm 45.3 in

Sydney is the **capital city** of the **state** of **New South Wales** and the **most populous city in Australia**. Located on Australia's east coast, the metropolis surrounds **Sydney Harbour** and extends about 80 km (50 mi) from the **Pacific Ocean** in the east to the **Blue Mountains** in the west, and about 80 km (50 mi) from **Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park** and the **Hawkesbury River** in the north and north-west, to the **Royal National Park** and **Macarthur** in the south and south-west.[5] Greater Sydney consists of 658 suburbs, spread across 33 local government areas. Residents of the city are colloquially known as "Sydneyiders".[6] The estimated population in June 2023 was 5,450,496,[1] which is about 66% of the state's population.[7] The city's nicknames include the **Emerald City** and the **Harbour City**. [8]

There is evidence that **Aboriginal Australians** inhabited the **Greater Sydney** region at least 30,000 years ago, and **their engravings** and cultural sites are common. The **traditional custodians** of the land on which modern Sydney stands are the clans of the **Darug**, **Dharawal** and **Eora**. [9] During his **first Pacific voyage** in 1770, **James Cook** charted the eastern coast of Australia, making landfall at **Botany Bay**. In 1788, the **First Fleet** of **convicts**, led by **Arthur Phillip**, founded Sydney as a British **penal colony**, the first European settlement in Australia. [10] After **World War II**, Sydney experienced mass migration and by 2021 over 40 per cent of the population was born overseas. Foreign countries of birth with the greatest representation are mainland China, India, the United Kingdom, Vietnam and the Philippines. [11]

Despite being one of the most expensive cities in the world, [12][13] Sydney frequently ranks in the top ten **most liveable cities**. [14][15][16] It is classified as an **Alpha+ city** by the **Globalization and World Cities Research Network**, indicating its influence in the region and throughout the world. [17][18] Ranked eleventh in the world for economic opportunity, [19] Sydney has an advanced market economy with strengths in education, finance, manufacturing and **tourism**. [20][21] The **University of Sydney** and the **University of New South Wales** are ranked 18th and 19th in the world respectively. [22]

Sydney has hosted major international sporting events such as the **2000 Summer Olympics**, the **2003 Rugby World Cup Final**, and the **2023 FIFA Women's World Cup Final**. The city is among the top fifteen most-visited, [23] with millions of tourists coming each year to see the city's landmarks. [24] The city has over 1,000,000 ha (2,500,000 acres) of **nature reserves and parks**, [25] and its **notable natural features** include **Sydney Harbour** and **Royal National Park**. The **Sydney Harbour Bridge** and the World Heritage-listed **Sydney Opera House** are major tourist attractions. **Central Station** is the hub of Sydney's suburban train, metro and light rail networks and longer-distance services. The main passenger airport serving the city is

Kingsford Smith Airport, one of the world's oldest continually operating airports.^[26]

Toponymy

^[edit]

In 1788, Captain **Arthur Phillip**, the first governor of New South Wales, named the cove where the first British settlement was established **Sydney Cove** after Home Secretary **Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney**.^[27] The cove was called *Warrane* by the Aboriginal inhabitants.^[28] Phillip considered naming the settlement **Albion**, but this name was never officially used.^[27] By 1790 Phillip and other officials were regularly calling the township Sydney.^[29] Sydney was declared a city in 1842.^[30]

The **Gadigal** (Cadigal) clan, whose territory stretches along the southern shore of **Port Jackson** from **South Head** to **Darling Harbour**, are the traditional owners of the land on which the British settlement was initially established, and call their territory *Gadi* (*Cadi*). Aboriginal clan names within the Sydney region were often formed by adding the suffix "-gal" to a word denoting the name for their territory, a specific place in their territory, a food source, or totem. Greater Sydney covers the traditional lands of 28 known Aboriginal clans.^[31]

History

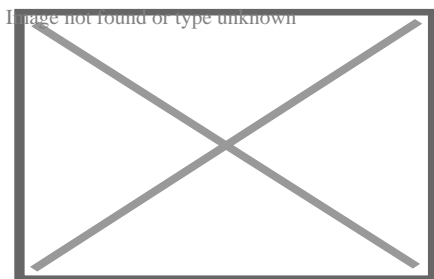
^[edit]

Main article: **History of Sydney**

For a chronological guide, see **Timeline of Sydney**.

First inhabitants of the region

^[edit]



Charcoal drawing of kangaroos in **Heathcote National Park**

The first people to inhabit the area now known as Sydney were **Aboriginal Australians** who had migrated from southeast Asia via northern Australia.^[32] Flaked pebbles found in Western Sydney's gravel sediments might indicate human occupation from 45,000 to 50,000 years ago,^[33] while **radiocarbon dating** has shown evidence of human activity in the region from around

30,000 years ago.[34] Prior to the arrival of the British, there were 4,000 to 8,000 Aboriginal people in the greater Sydney region.[35][9]

The inhabitants subsisted on fishing, hunting, and gathering plants and shellfish. The diet of the coastal clans was more reliant on seafood whereas hinterland clans ate more forest animals and plants. The clans had distinctive equipment and weapons mostly made of stone, wood, plant materials, bone and shell. They also differed in their body decorations, hairstyles, songs and dances. Aboriginal clans had a rich ceremonial life, part of a belief system centring on ancestral, totemic and supernatural beings. People from different clans and language groups came together to participate in initiation and other ceremonies. These occasions fostered trade, marriages and clan alliances.[36]

The earliest British settlers recorded the word 'Eora' as an Aboriginal term meaning either 'people' or 'from this place'. [37][9] The clans of the Sydney area occupied land with traditional boundaries. There is debate, however, about which group or nation these clans belonged to, and the extent of differences in language and rites. The major groups were the coastal Eora people, the Dharug (Darug) occupying the inland area from Parramatta to the Blue Mountains, and the Dharawal people south of Botany Bay.[9] Darginung and Gundungurra languages were spoken on the fringes of the Sydney area.[38]

Aboriginal clans of Sydney area, as recorded by early British settlers

Clan	Territory name	Location
Bediagal	Not recorded	Probably north-west of Parramatta
Birrabbirragal	Birrabbirra	Lower Sydney Harbour around Sow and Pigs reef
Boolbainora	Boolbainmatta	Parramatta area
Borogegal	Booragy	Probably Bradleys Head and surrounding area
Boromedegal	Not recorded	Parramatta
Buruberongal	Not recorded	North-west of Parramatta
Darramurragal	Not recorded	Turramarra area
Gadigal	Cadi (Gadi)	South side of Port Jackson, from South Head to Darling Harbour
Gahbrogal	Not recorded	Liverpool and Cabramatta area
Gamaragal	Cammeray	North shore of Port Jackson
Gameygal	Kamay	Botany Bay
Gannemegal	Warmul	Parramatta area
Garigal	Not recorded	Broken Bay area
Gayamaygal	Kayeemy	Manly Cove
Gweagal	Gwea	Southern shore of Botany Bay

Wallumedegal	Wallumede	North shore of Port Jackson, opposite Sydney Cove
Wangal	Wann	South side of Port Jackson, from Darling Harbour to Rose Hill

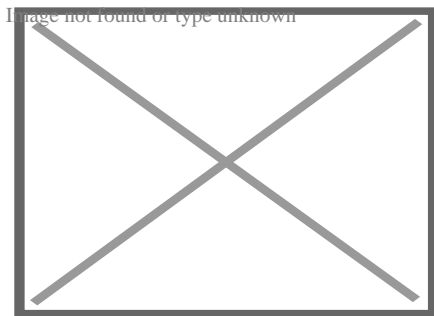
Clans of the Sydney region whose territory wasn't reliably recorded are: the Domaragal, Doogagal, Gannalgal, Gomerigal, Gooneeowlgal, Goorunggurregal, Gorualgal, Murrooredial, Noronggerragal, Oryangsoora and Wandeedegal.

Note: The names and territory boundaries do not always correspond with those used by contemporary Aboriginal groups of the greater Sydney area.[\[38\]](#)[\[39\]](#)[\[40\]](#)

The first meeting between Aboriginals and British explorers occurred on 29 April 1770 when Lieutenant James Cook landed at **Botany Bay** (Kamay[\[41\]](#)) and encountered the **Gweagal** clan.[\[42\]](#) Two Gweagal men opposed the landing party and one was shot and wounded.[\[43\]](#)[\[44\]](#) Cook and his crew stayed at Botany Bay for a week, collecting water, timber, fodder and botanical specimens and exploring the surrounding area. Cook sought to establish relations with the Aboriginal population without success.[\[45\]](#)

Convict town (1788–1840)

[\[edit\]](#)



*The Founding of Australia, 26 January 1788, by Captain **Arthur Phillip** R.N., Sydney Cove. Painting by **Algernon Talmage**.*

Britain had been sending convicts to its American colonies for most of the eighteenth century, and the loss of these colonies in 1783 was the impetus to establish a penal colony at Botany Bay. Proponents of colonisation also pointed to the strategic importance of a new base in the Asia-Pacific region and its potential to provide much-needed timber and flax for the navy.[\[46\]](#)

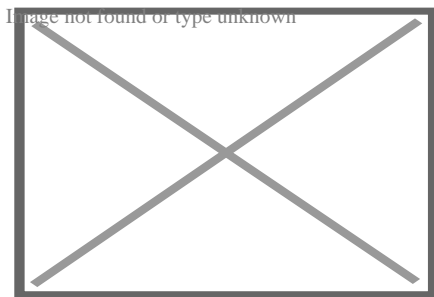
The **First Fleet** of 11 ships under the command of Captain **Arthur Phillip** arrived in Botany Bay in January 1788. It comprised more than a thousand settlers, including 736 convicts.[\[47\]](#) The fleet soon moved to the more suitable **Port Jackson** where a settlement was established at **Sydney Cove** on 26 January 1788.[\[48\]](#) The colony of New South Wales was formally

proclaimed by Governor Phillip on 7 February 1788. Sydney Cove offered a fresh water supply and a safe harbour, which Philip described as "the finest Harbour in the World ... Here a Thousand Sail of the Line may ride in the most perfect Security".[49]

The settlement was planned to be a self-sufficient penal colony based on subsistence agriculture. Trade and shipbuilding were banned in order to keep the convicts isolated. However, the soil around the settlement proved poor and the first crops failed, leading to several years of hunger and strict rationing. The food crisis was relieved with the arrival of the **Second Fleet** in mid-1790 and the **Third Fleet** in 1791.[50] Former convicts received small grants of land, and government and private farms spread to the more fertile lands around **Parramatta**, **Windsor** and **Camden** on the **Cumberland Plain**. By 1804, the colony was self-sufficient in food.[51]

A smallpox epidemic in April 1789 killed about half the region's Indigenous population.[9][52] In November 1790 **Bennelong** led a group of survivors of the Sydney clans into the settlement, establishing a continuous presence of Aboriginal Australians in settled Sydney.[53]

Phillip had been given no instructions for urban development, but in July 1788 submitted a plan for the new town at **Sydney Cove**. It included a wide central avenue, a permanent Government House, law courts, hospital and other public buildings, but no provision for warehouses, shops, or other commercial buildings. Phillip promptly ignored his own plan, and unplanned development became a feature of Sydney's topography.[54][55]



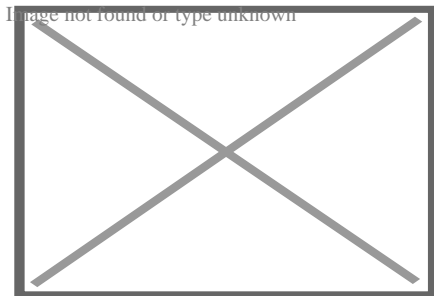
Thomas Watling's *View of Sydney Cove*, c. 1794–1796

After Phillip's departure in December 1792, the colony's military officers began acquiring land and importing consumer goods from visiting ships. Former convicts engaged in trade and opened small businesses. Soldiers and former convicts built houses on Crown land, with or without official permission, in what was now commonly called Sydney town. Governor **William Bligh** (1806–08) imposed restrictions on commerce and ordered the demolition of buildings erected on Crown land, including some owned by past and serving military officers. The resulting conflict culminated in the **Rum Rebellion** of 1808, in which Bligh was deposed by the **New South Wales Corps**. [56][57]

Governor **Lachlan Macquarie** (1810–1821) played a leading role in the development of Sydney and New South Wales, establishing a bank, a currency and a hospital. He employed a planner to design the street layout of Sydney and commissioned the construction of roads, wharves, churches, and public buildings. **Parramatta Road**, linking Sydney and Parramatta, was opened

in 1811,[58] and a road across the **Blue Mountains** was completed in 1815, opening the way for large-scale farming and grazing west of the **Great Dividing Range**.^{[59][60]}

Following the departure of Macquarie, official policy encouraged the emigration of free British settlers to New South Wales. Immigration to the colony increased from 900 free settlers in 1826–30 to 29,000 in 1836–40, many of whom settled in Sydney.^{[61][62]} By the 1840s Sydney exhibited a geographic divide between poor and working-class residents living west of the **Tank Stream** in areas such as **The Rocks**, and the more affluent residents living to its east.^[62] Free settlers, free-born residents and former convicts now represented the vast majority of the population of Sydney, leading to increasing public agitation for responsible government and an end to transportation. Transportation to New South Wales ceased in 1840.^[63]



The **Castle Hill convict rebellion** of 1804

Conflict on the Cumberland Plain

[\[edit\]](#)

In 1804, Irish convicts led around 300 rebels in the **Castle Hill Rebellion**, an attempt to march on Sydney, commandeer a ship, and sail to freedom.^[64] Poorly armed, and with their leader Philip Cunningham captured, the main body of insurgents were routed by about 100 troops and volunteers at **Rouse Hill**. At least 39 convicts were killed in the uprising and subsequent executions.^{[65][66]}

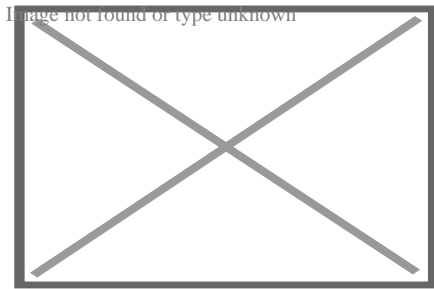
As the colony spread to the more fertile lands around the **Hawkesbury River**, north-west of Sydney, conflict between the settlers and the **Darug** people intensified, reaching a peak from 1794 to 1810. Bands of Darug people, led by **Pemulwuy** and later by his son **Tedbury**, burned crops, killed livestock and raided settler stores in a pattern of resistance that was to be repeated as the **colonial frontier expanded**. A military garrison was established on the Hawkesbury in 1795. The death toll from 1794 to 1800 was 26 settlers and up to 200 Darug.^{[67][68]}

Conflict again erupted from 1814 to 1816 with the expansion of the colony into Dharawal country in the Nepean region south-west of Sydney. Following the deaths of several settlers, Governor Macquarie dispatched three military detachments into Dharawal lands, culminating in the **Appin massacre** (April 1816) in which at least 14 Aboriginal people were killed.^{[69][70]}

Colonial city (1841–1900)

[\[edit\]](#)

The New South Wales Legislative Council became a semi-elected body in 1842. Sydney was declared a city the same year, and a governing council established, elected on a restrictive property franchise.[\[63\]](#)



Aerial illustration of Sydney, 1888

The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria in 1851 initially caused economic disruption as men moved to the goldfields. Melbourne soon overtook Sydney as Australia's largest city, leading to an enduring rivalry between the two. However, increased immigration from overseas and wealth from gold exports increased demand for housing, consumer goods, services and urban amenities.[\[71\]](#) The New South Wales government also stimulated growth by investing heavily in railways, trams, roads, ports, telegraph, schools and urban services.[\[72\]](#) The population of Sydney and its suburbs grew from 95,600 in 1861 to 386,900 in 1891.[\[73\]](#) The city developed many of its characteristic features. The growing population packed into rows of terrace houses in narrow streets. New public buildings of sandstone abounded, including at the [University of Sydney](#) (1854–61),[\[74\]](#) the [Australian Museum](#) (1858–66),[\[75\]](#) the Town Hall (1868–88),[\[76\]](#) and the [General Post Office](#) (1866–92).[\[77\]](#) Elaborate [coffee palaces](#) and hotels were erected.[\[78\]](#) Daylight bathing at Sydney's beaches was banned, but segregated bathing at designated ocean baths was popular.[\[79\]](#)

Drought, the winding down of public works and a financial crisis led to economic depression in Sydney throughout most of the 1890s. Meanwhile, the Sydney-based premier of New South Wales, [George Reid](#), became a key figure in the process of federation.[\[80\]](#)

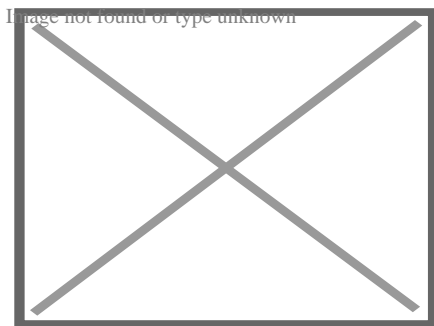
State capital (1901–present)

[\[edit\]](#)



A tramcar on George Street in 1920. Sydney once had one of the largest tram networks in the British Empire.

When the six colonies federated on 1 January 1901, Sydney became the capital of the State of New South Wales. The spread of bubonic plague in 1900 prompted the state government to modernise the wharves and demolish inner-city slums. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 saw more Sydney males volunteer for the armed forces than the Commonwealth authorities could process, and helped reduce unemployment. Those returning from the war in 1918 were promised "homes fit for heroes" in new suburbs such as Daceyville and Matraville. "Garden suburbs" and mixed industrial and residential developments also grew along the rail and tram corridors.[62] The population reached one million in 1926, after Sydney had regained its position as the most populous city in Australia.[81] The government created jobs with massive public projects such as the electrification of the Sydney rail network and building the Sydney Harbour Bridge.[82]



Sydney Harbour Bridge opening day, 19 March 1932

Sydney was more severely affected by the Great Depression of the 1930s than regional New South Wales or Melbourne.[83] New building almost came to a standstill, and by 1933 the unemployment rate for male workers was 28 per cent, but over 40 per cent in working class areas such as Alexandria and Redfern. Many families were evicted from their homes and shanty towns grew along coastal Sydney and Botany Bay, the largest being "Happy Valley" at La Perouse.[84] The Depression also exacerbated political divisions. In March 1932, when populist Labor premier Jack Lang attempted to open the Sydney Harbour Bridge he was upstaged by Francis de Groot of the far-right New Guard, who slashed the ribbon with a sabre.[85]

In January 1938, Sydney celebrated the Empire Games and the sesquicentenary of European settlement in Australia. One journalist wrote, "Golden beaches. Sun tanned men and maidens...Red-roofed villas terraced above the blue waters of the harbour...Even Melbourne seems like some grey and stately city of Northern Europe compared with Sydney's sub-tropical splendours." A congress of the "Aborigines of Australia" declared 26 January "A Day of Mourning" for "the whiteman's seizure of our country." [86]

With the outbreak of Second World War in 1939, Sydney experienced a surge in industrial development. Unemployment virtually disappeared and women moved into jobs previously typically reserved for males. Sydney was attacked by Japanese submarines in May and June

1942 with 21 killed. Households built **air raid** shelters and performed drills.[87] **Military establishments** in response to **World War II in Australia** included the **Garden Island Tunnel System**, the only **tunnel warfare** complex in Sydney, and the heritage-listed military **fortification** systems **Bradleys Head Fortification Complex** and **Middle Head Fortifications**, which were part of a total **defence system for Sydney Harbour**.[88]

A post-war immigration and baby boom saw a rapid increase in Sydney's population and the spread of low-density housing in suburbs throughout the Cumberland Plain. Immigrants—mostly from Britain and continental Europe—and their children accounted for over three-quarters of Sydney's population growth between 1947 and 1971.[89] The newly created Cumberland County Council oversaw low-density residential developments, the largest at **Green Valley** and **Mount Druitt**. Older residential centres such as Parramatta, **Bankstown** and **Liverpool** became suburbs of the metropolis.[90] Manufacturing, protected by high tariffs, employed over a third of the workforce from 1945 to the 1960s. However, as the long post-war economic boom progressed, retail and other service industries became the main source of new jobs.[91]

An estimated one million onlookers, most of the city's population, watched **Queen Elizabeth II** land in 1954 at Farm Cove where Captain Phillip had raised the Union Jack 165 years earlier, commencing her **Australian Royal Tour**. It was the first time a reigning monarch stepped onto Australian soil.[92]

Increasing high-rise development in Sydney and the expansion of suburbs beyond the "green belt" envisaged by the planners of the 1950s resulted in community protests. In the early 1970s, trade unions and resident action groups imposed **green bans** on development projects in historic areas such as The Rocks. Federal, State and local governments introduced heritage and environmental legislation.[62] The Sydney Opera House was also controversial for its cost and disputes between architect **Jørn Utzon** and government officials. However, soon after it opened in 1973 it became a major tourist attraction and symbol of the city.[93] The progressive reduction in tariff protection from 1974 began the transformation of Sydney from a manufacturing centre to a "world city".[94] From the 1980s, **overseas immigration** grew rapidly, with Asia, the Middle East and Africa becoming major sources. By 2021, the population of Sydney was over 5.2 million, with 40% of the population born overseas. China and India overtook England as the largest source countries for overseas-born residents.[95]

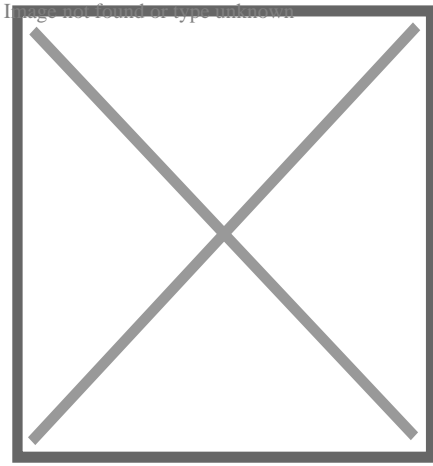
Geography

[[edit](#)]

Main article: **Geography of Sydney**

Topography

[[edit](#)]



Sydney lies on a **submergent coastline** where the ocean level has risen to flood deep **rias**.

Sydney is a coastal basin with the **Tasman Sea** to the east, the **Blue Mountains** to the west, the Hawkesbury River to the north, and the **Woronora Plateau** to the south.

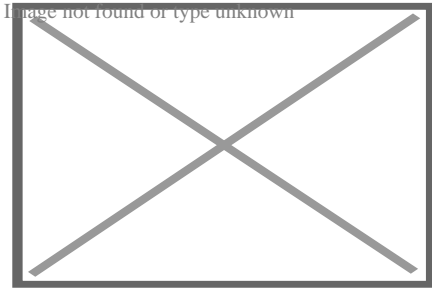
Sydney spans two geographic regions. The **Cumberland Plain** lies to the south and west of the Harbour and is relatively flat. The **Hornsby Plateau** is located to the north and is dissected by steep valleys. The flat areas of the south were the first to be developed; it was not until the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge that the northern reaches became more heavily populated. **Seventy surf beaches** can be found along its coastline, with Bondi Beach being the most famous.

The **Nepean River** wraps around the western edge of the city and becomes the Hawkesbury River before reaching **Broken Bay**. Most of Sydney's water storages can be found on tributaries of the Nepean River. The **Parramatta River** is mostly industrial and drains a large area of Sydney's western suburbs into Port Jackson. The southern parts of the city are drained by the **Georges River** and the **Cooks River** into Botany Bay.

There is no single definition of the boundaries of Sydney. The Australian Statistical Geography Standard definition of Greater Sydney covers 12,369 km² (4,776 sq mi) and includes the local government areas of **Central Coast** in the north, **Hawkesbury** in the north-west, **Blue Mountains** in the west, **Sutherland Shire** in the south, and **Wollondilly** in the south-west.[96] The local government area of the **City of Sydney** covers about 26 square kilometres from **Garden island** in the east to Bicentennial Park in the west, and south to the suburbs of Alexandria and **Rosebery**. [97]

Geology

[**edit**]



Almost all of the exposed rocks around Sydney are **Sydney sandstone**.

Sydney is made up of mostly **Triassic** rock with some recent **igneous** dykes and **volcanic** necks (typically found in the **Prospect dolerite intrusion**, west of Sydney).[98] The **Sydney Basin** was formed in the early Triassic period.[99] The sand that was to become the sandstone of today was laid down between 360 and 200 million years ago. The sandstone has **shale** lenses and fossil riverbeds.[99] The **continental shelf** of **Australia** is only 25.9 km (16.1 mi) away from the coast of Sydney, and that is where the **Tasman Abyssal Plain** lies.[100][101]

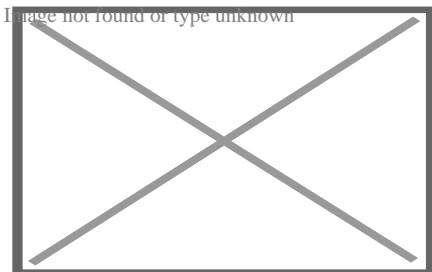
The **Sydney Basin** bioregion includes coastal features of cliffs, beaches, and estuaries. Deep river valleys known as **rias** were carved during the Triassic period in the **Hawkesbury sandstone** of the coastal region. The rising sea level between 18,000 and 6,000 years ago flooded the rias to form estuaries and deep harbours.[99] Port Jackson, better known as Sydney Harbour, is one such **ria**.^[102] Sydney features two major soil types: **sandy soils** (which originate from the Hawkesbury sandstone) and **clay** (which are from shales and **volcanic rocks**), though some soils may be a mixture of the two.^[103]

Directly overlying the older Hawkesbury sandstone is the **Wianamatta shale**, a geological feature found in western Sydney that was deposited in connection with a large **river delta** during the **Middle Triassic**. The Wianamatta shale generally comprises fine grained **sedimentary rocks** such as shales, **mudstones**, **ironstones**, **siltstones** and **laminites**, with less common sandstone units.^[104] The Wianamatta Group is made up of **Bringelly Shale**, **Minchinbury Sandstone** and **Ashfield Shale**.^[105]

Ecology

^{[[edit](#)]}

Further information: **Ecology of Sydney**



Typical **grassy** woodland in the Sydney metropolitan area

The most prevalent **plant communities** in the Sydney region are grassy woodlands (i.e. **savannas**)[106] and some pockets of dry **sclerophyll** forests,[107] which consist of **eucalyptus** trees, **casuarinas**, **melaleucas**, **corymbias** and **angophoras**, with shrubs (typically **wattles**, **callistemons**, **grevilleas** and **banksias**), and a semi-continuous grass in the **understory**. [108] The plants in this community tend to have rough, spiky leaves due to low **soil fertility**. Sydney also features a few areas of wet sclerophyll forests in the wetter, elevated areas in the **north** and **northeast**. These forests are defined by straight, tall tree **canopies** with a moist understory of soft-leaved shrubs, **tree ferns** and herbs.[109]

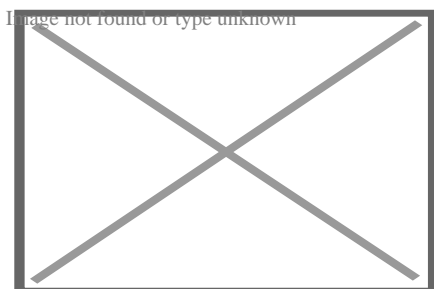
The predominant vegetation community in Sydney is the **Cumberland Plain Woodland** in **Western Sydney** (Cumberland Plain),[110] followed by the **Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest** in the Inner West and **Northern Sydney**,[111] the **Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub** in the coastline and the **Blue Gum High Forest** scantily present in the North Shore – all of which are critically endangered.[112][113] The city also includes the **Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland** found in **Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park** on the **Hornsby Plateau** to the north.[114]

Sydney is home to dozens of **bird species**,[115] which commonly include the **Australian raven**, **Australian magpie**, **crested pigeon**, **noisy miner** and the **pied currawong**. Introduced bird species ubiquitously found in Sydney are the **common myna**, **common starling**, **house sparrow** and the **spotted dove**. [116] **Reptile** species are also numerous and predominantly include **skinks**. [117][118] Sydney has a few **mammal** and **spider** species, such as the **grey-headed flying fox** and the **Sydney funnel-web**, respectively,[119][120] and has a huge diversity of **marine species** inhabiting its harbour and beaches.[121]

Climate

[**edit**]

Main articles: **Climate of Sydney** and **Severe weather events in Sydney**



A summer storm over Sydney Harbour

Under the **Köppen–Geiger classification**, Sydney has a **humid subtropical climate** (**Cfa**)[122] with "warm, sometimes hot" summers and "generally mild", [123][124][125] to "cool" winters. [

126] The El Niño–Southern Oscillation, the Indian Ocean Dipole and the Southern Annular Mode[127][128] play an important role in determining Sydney's weather patterns: drought and bushfire on the one hand, and storms and flooding on the other, associated with the opposite phases of the oscillation in Australia. The weather is moderated by proximity to the ocean, and more extreme temperatures are recorded in the inland western suburbs because Sydney CBD is more affected by the oceanic climate drivers than the western suburbs.[129][130]

At Sydney's primary weather station at Observatory Hill, extreme temperatures have ranged from 45.8 °C (114.4 °F) on 18 January 2013 to 2.1 °C (35.8 °F) on 22 June 1932.[131][132][133] An average of 14.9 days a year have temperatures at or above 30 °C (86 °F) in the central business district (CBD).[130] In contrast, the metropolitan area averages between 35 and 65 days, depending on the suburb.[134] The hottest day in the metropolitan area occurred in Penrith on 4 January 2020, where a high of 48.9 °C (120.0 °F) was recorded.[135] The average annual temperature of the sea ranges from 18.5 °C (65.3 °F) in September to 23.7 °C (74.7 °F) in February.[136] Sydney has an average of 7.2 hours of sunshine per day[137] and 109.5 clear days annually.[4] Due to the inland location, frost is recorded early in the morning in Western Sydney a few times in winter. Autumn and spring are the transitional seasons, with spring showing a larger temperature variation than autumn.[138]

Sydney experiences an urban heat island effect.[139] This makes certain parts of the city more vulnerable to extreme heat, including coastal suburbs.[139][140] In late spring and summer, temperatures over 35 °C (95 °F) are not uncommon,[141] though hot, dry conditions are usually ended by a southerly buster,[142] a powerful southerly that brings gale winds and a rapid fall in temperature.[143] Since Sydney is downwind of the Great Dividing Range, it occasionally experiences dry, westerly foehn winds typically in winter and early spring (which are the reason for its warm maximum temperatures).[144][145][146] Westerly winds are intense when the Roaring Forties (or the Southern Annular Mode) shift towards southeastern Australia,[147] where they may damage homes and affect flights, in addition to making the temperature seem colder than it actually is.[148][149]

Rainfall has a moderate to low variability and has historically been fairly uniform throughout the year, although in recent years it has been more summer-dominant and erratic.[150][151][152][153] Precipitation is usually higher in summer through to autumn,[124] and lower in late winter to early spring.[127][154][130][155] In late autumn and winter, east coast lows may bring large amounts of rainfall, especially in the CBD.[156] In the warm season black nor'easters are usually the cause of heavy rain events, though other forms of low-pressure areas, including remnants of ex-cyclones, may also bring heavy deluge and afternoon thunderstorms.[157][158] 'Snow' was last alleged in 1836, more than likely a fall of graupel, or soft hail; and in July 2008 the Upper North Shore saw a fall of graupel that was mistaken by many for 'snow'. [159] In 2009, dry conditions brought a severe dust storm towards the city.[160][161]

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Climate data for Sydney (**Observatory Hill**) 1991–2020 averages, 1861–present extremes

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	45.8 (114.4)	42.1 (107.8)	39.8 (103.6)	35.4 (95.7)	30.0 (86.0)	26.9 (80.4)	26.5 (79.7)	31.3 (88.3)	34.6 (94.3)	38.2 (100.8)	41.8 (107.2)	42.2 (108.0)	45.0 (113.0)
Mean maximum °C (°F)	36.8 (98.2)	34.1 (93.4)	32.2 (90.0)	29.7 (85.5)	26.2 (79.2)	22.3 (72.1)	22.9 (73.2)	25.4 (77.7)	29.9 (85.8)	33.6 (92.5)	34.1 (93.4)	34.4 (93.9)	38.0 (100.4)
Mean daily maximum °C (°F)	27.0 (80.6)	26.8 (80.2)	25.7 (78.3)	23.6 (74.5)	20.9 (69.6)	18.3 (64.9)	17.9 (64.2)	19.3 (66.7)	21.6 (70.9)	23.2 (73.8)	24.2 (75.6)	25.7 (78.3)	22.9 (73.2)
Daily mean °C (°F)	23.5 (74.3)	23.4 (74.1)	22.1 (71.8)	19.5 (67.1)	16.6 (61.9)	14.2 (57.6)	13.4 (56.1)	14.5 (58.1)	17.0 (62.6)	18.9 (66.0)	20.4 (68.7)	22.1 (71.8)	18.9 (65.9)
Mean daily minimum °C (°F)	20.0 (68.0)	19.9 (67.8)	18.4 (65.1)	15.3 (59.5)	12.3 (54.1)	10.0 (50.0)	8.9 (48.0)	9.7 (49.5)	12.3 (54.1)	14.6 (58.3)	16.6 (61.9)	18.4 (65.1)	14.9 (58.8)
Mean minimum °C (°F)	16.1 (61.0)	16.1 (61.0)	14.2 (57.6)	11.0 (51.8)	8.3 (46.9)	6.5 (43.7)	5.7 (42.3)	6.1 (43.0)	8.0 (46.4)	9.8 (49.6)	12.0 (53.6)	13.9 (57.0)	5.9 (41.9)
Record low °C (°F)	10.6 (51.1)	9.6 (49.3)	9.3 (48.7)	7.0 (44.6)	4.4 (39.9)	2.1 (35.8)	2.2 (36.0)	2.7 (36.9)	4.9 (40.8)	5.7 (42.3)	7.7 (45.9)	9.1 (48.4)	2.1 (35.7)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	91.1 (3.59)	131.5 (5.18)	117.5 (4.63)	114.1 (4.49)	100.8 (3.97)	142.0 (5.59)	80.3 (3.16)	75.1 (2.96)	63.4 (2.50)	67.7 (2.67)	90.6 (3.57)	73.0 (2.87)	1,140.0 (45.0)
Average rainy days (? 1 mm)	8.2	9.0	10.1	7.9	7.9	9.3	7.2	5.6	5.8	7.6	8.7	7.9	95.0
Average afternoon relative humidity (%)	60	62	59	58	58	56	52	47	49	53	57	58	59
Average dew point °C (°F)	16.5 (61.7)	17.2 (63.0)	15.4 (59.7)	12.7 (54.9)	10.3 (50.5)	7.8 (46.0)	6.1 (43.0)	5.4 (41.7)	7.8 (46.0)	10.2 (50.4)	12.6 (54.7)	14.6 (58.3)	11.0 (52.0)

Mean monthly sunshine hours	232.5	205.9	210.8	213.0	204.6	171.0	207.7	248.0	243.0	244.9	222.0	235.6	2,6
Percentage possible sunshine	53	54	55	63	63	57	66	72	67	61	55	55	6

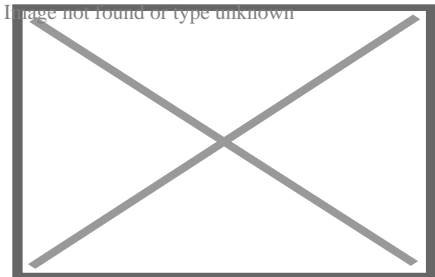
Source 1: Bureau of Meteorology[162][163][164][165]

Source 2: Bureau of Meteorology, Sydney Airport (sunshine hours)[166]

Regions

[edit]

Main article: Regions of Sydney

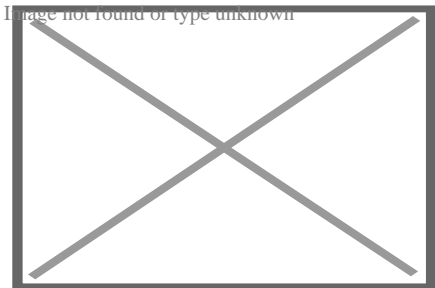


Sydney area at night, facing west. Wollongong is bottom left, and the Central Coast is at the far right.

The Greater Sydney Commission divides Sydney into three "cities" and five "districts" based on the 33 LGAs in the metropolitan area. The "metropolis of three cities" comprises *Eastern Harbour City*, *Central River City* and *Western Parkland City*.^[167] The Australian Bureau of Statistics also includes City of Central Coast (the former Gosford City and Wyong Shire) as part of Greater Sydney for population counts,^[168] adding 330,000 people.^[169]

Inner suburbs

[edit]



Historical buildings in **Millers Point**, an inner suburb north of the CBD

The **CBD** extends about 3 km (1.9 mi) south from **Sydney Cove**. It is bordered by **Farm Cove** within the **Royal Botanic Garden** to the east and **Darling Harbour** to the west. Suburbs surrounding the CBD include **Woolloomooloo** and **Potts Point** to the east, **Surry Hills** and **Darlinghurst** to the south, **Pymont** and **Ultimo** to the west, and **Millers Point** and **The Rocks** to the north. Most of these suburbs measure less than 1 km² (0.4 sq mi) in area. The Sydney CBD is characterised by narrow streets and thoroughfares, created in its convict beginnings.[170]

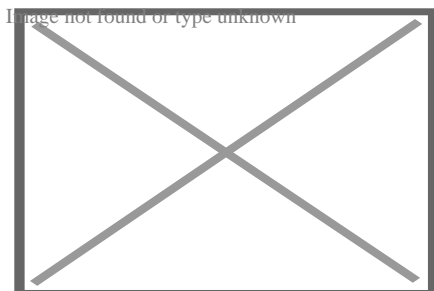
Several localities, distinct from suburbs, exist throughout Sydney's inner reaches. **Central** and **Circular Quay** are transport hubs with ferry, rail, and bus interchanges. **Chinatown**, Darling Harbour, and **Kings Cross** are important locations for culture, tourism, and recreation. The **Strand Arcade**, located between **Pitt Street Mall** and **George Street**, is a historical **Victorian-style** shopping **arcade**. Opened on 1 April 1892, its shop fronts are an exact replica of the original internal shopping facades.[171] **Westfield Sydney**, located beneath the **Sydney Tower**, is the largest shopping centre by area in Sydney.[172]

Since the late 20th century, there has been a trend of **gentrification** amongst Sydney's inner suburbs. Pymont, located on the harbour, was redeveloped from a centre of shipping and international trade to an area of **high density housing**, tourist accommodation, and gambling.[173] Originally located well outside of the city, Darlinghurst is the location of the historic **Darlinghurst Gaol**, manufacturing, and mixed housing. For a period it was known as an area of prostitution. The terrace-style housing has largely been retained and Darlinghurst has undergone significant gentrification since the 1980s.[174][175][176]

Green Square is a former industrial area of **Waterloo** which is undergoing urban renewal worth \$8 billion. On the city harbour edge, the historic suburb and wharves of Millers Point are being built up as the new area of **Barangaroo**. [177][178] The suburb of **Paddington** is known for its restored **terrace houses**, **Victoria Barracks**, and shopping including the weekly Oxford Street markets.[179]

Inner West

[edit]



Newtown, one of the inner-most parts of the Inner West, is one of the most complete **Victorian** and **Edwardian era** commercial precincts in Australia.

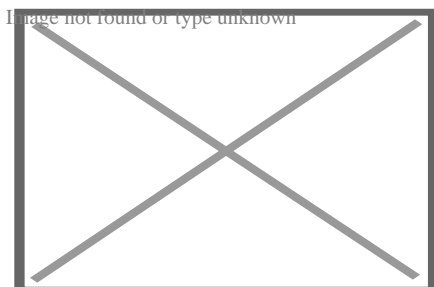
The **Inner West** generally includes the **Inner West Council**, **Municipality of Burwood**, **Municipality of Strathfield**, and **City of Canada Bay**. These span up to about 11 km west of the CBD. Historically, especially prior to the building of the Harbour Bridge,[180] the outer suburbs of the Inner West such as **Strathfield** were the location of "country" estates for the colony's elites. By contrast, the inner suburbs in the Inner West, being close to transport and industry, have historically housed working-class industrial workers. These areas have undergone gentrification in the late 20th century, and many parts are now highly valued residential suburbs.[181] As of 2021, an Inner West suburb (Strathfield) remained one of the 20 most expensive postcodes in Australia by median house price (the others were all in metropolitan Sydney, all in Northern Sydney or the Eastern Suburbs).[182] The **University of Sydney** is located in this area, as well as the **University of Technology, Sydney** and a campus of the **Australian Catholic University**. The Anzac Bridge spans Johnstons Bay and connects **Rozelle** to **Pymont** and the city, forming part of the **Western Distributor**.

The Inner West is today well known as the location of village commercial centres with cosmopolitan flavours, such as the "Little Italy" commercial centres of Leichardt, Five Dock and Haberfield,[183] "Little Portugal" in Petersham,[184] "Little Korea" in Strathfield[185] or "Little Shanghai" in Ashfield.[186] Large-scale shopping centres in the area include **Westfield Burwood**, **DFO Homebush** and **Birkenhead Point Outlet Centre**. There is a large cosmopolitan community and nightlife hub on **King Street, Newtown**.

The area is serviced by **Sydney Trains'** **T1**, **T2** and **T3** services, including the **Main Suburban Line**, which was the first to be constructed in New South Wales. **Strathfield railway station** is a secondary railway hub within Sydney, and major station on the Suburban and **Northern** lines. It was constructed in 1876.[187] The future **Sydney Metro West** will also connect this area with the City and Parramatta. The area is also serviced by the **Parramatta River services** of **Sydney Ferries**,[188] numerous bus routes and cycleways.[189]

Eastern suburbs

[[edit](#)]



Residences in [Bellevue Hill](#). Sydney's eastern suburbs are made up of some of the most expensive real estate in the country[190]

The Eastern Suburbs encompass the [Municipality of Woollahra](#), the [City of Randwick](#), the [Waverley Municipal Council](#), and parts of the [Bayside Council](#). They include some of the most affluent and advantaged areas in the country, with some streets being amongst the most expensive in the world. As at 2014, [Wolseley Road](#), [Point Piper](#), had a top price of \$20,900 per square metre, making it the ninth-most expensive street in the world.[191] More than 75% of neighbourhoods in the [Electoral District of Wentworth](#) fall under the top decile of SEIFA advantage, making it the least disadvantaged area in the country.[192] As of 2021, of the 20 most expensive postcodes in Australia by median house price, nine were in the Eastern Suburbs.[182]

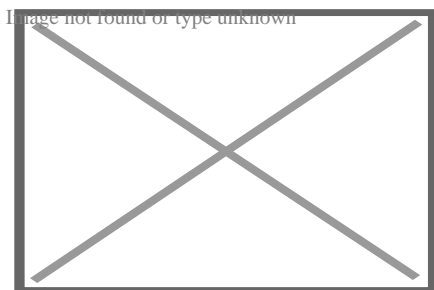
Major landmarks include [Bondi Beach](#), which was added to the [Australian National Heritage List](#) in 2008;[193] and [Bondi Junction](#), featuring a [Westfield shopping centre](#) and an estimated office workforce of 6,400 by 2035,[194] as well as a [railway station](#) on the [T4 Eastern Suburbs Line](#). The suburb of [Randwick](#) contains [Randwick Racecourse](#), the [Royal Hospital for Women](#), the [Prince of Wales Hospital](#), [Sydney Children's Hospital](#), and [University of New South Wales Kensington Campus](#).[195]

Construction of the [CBD and South East Light Rail](#) was completed in April 2020.[196] The project aims to provide reliable and high-capacity tram services to residents in the City and South-East.

Major shopping centres in the area include [Westfield Bondi Junction](#) and [Westfield Eastgardens](#).

Southern Sydney

[[edit](#)]



[Kurnell](#), [La Perouse](#), and [Cronulla](#), along with various other suburbs, face Botany Bay.

The Southern district of Sydney includes the suburbs in the **local government areas** of the **Georges River Council** (collectively known as **St George**) and the **Sutherland Shire** (colloquially known as 'The Shire'), on the southern banks of the **Georges River**.

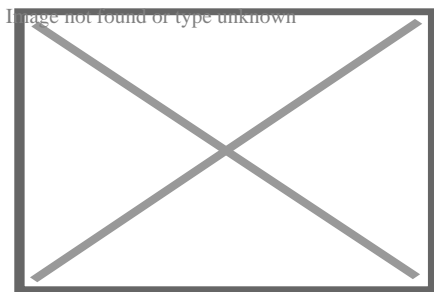
The **Kurnell peninsula**, near **Botany Bay**, is the site of the first landfall on the eastern coastline made by James Cook in 1770. **La Perouse**, a historic suburb named after the French navigator **Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse**, is notable for its old military outpost at **Bare Island** and the **Botany Bay National Park**.

The suburb of **Cronulla** in **southern Sydney** is close to Royal National Park, Australia's oldest national park. Hurstville, a large suburb with commercial and high-rise residential buildings dominating the skyline, has become a CBD for the southern suburbs.^[197]

Northern Sydney

[edit]

Further information: **Northern Sydney**



Chatswood is a major commercial district.

'**Northern Sydney**' includes the suburbs in the **Upper North Shore**, **Lower North Shore** and the **Northern Beaches**.

The Northern Suburbs include several landmarks – **Macquarie University**, **Gladesville Bridge**, **Ryde Bridge**, **Macquarie Centre** and Curzon Hall in **Marsfield**. This area includes suburbs in the **local government areas** of **Hornsby Shire**, **Ku-ring-gai Council**, **City of Ryde**, the **Municipality of Hunter's Hill** and parts of the **City of Parramatta**.

The North Shore includes the commercial centres of **North Sydney** and Chatswood. North Sydney itself consists of a large commercial centre, which contains the second largest concentration of high-rise buildings in Sydney after the CBD. North Sydney is dominated by advertising, marketing and associated trades, with many large corporations holding offices.

The Northern Beaches area includes **Manly**, one of Sydney's most popular holiday destinations. The region also features **Sydney Heads**, a series of **headlands** which form the entrance to Sydney Harbour. The Northern Beaches area extends south to the entrance of Port

Jackson (Sydney Harbour), west to [Middle Harbour](#) and north to the entrance of [Broken Bay](#).^[198] The 2021 Australian census found the Northern Beaches to have, in comparison with the rest of Sydney, a large British diaspora and high concentration of people with European ancestry.^[199]

As of the end of 2021, half of the 20 most expensive postcodes in Australia (by median house price) were in Northern Sydney, including four on the Northern Beaches, two on the Lower North Shore, three on the Upper North Shore, and one straddling [Hunters Hill](#) and [Woolwich](#).^[182]

Hills district

[\[edit\]](#)

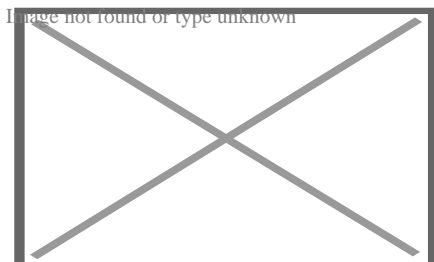
The [Hills district](#) generally refers to the suburbs in north-western Sydney including the local government areas of [The Hills Shire](#), parts of the [City of Parramatta Council](#) and [Hornsby Shire](#). Actual suburbs and localities that are considered to be in the Hills District can be somewhat amorphous. For example, the Hills District Historical Society restricts its definition to the Hills Shire local government area, yet its study area extends from Parramatta to the Hawkesbury. The region is so named for its characteristically comparatively hilly topography as the Cumberland Plain lifts up, joining the Hornsby Plateau. [Windsor](#) and [Old Windsor Roads](#) are the second and third roads, respectively, laid in Australia.^[200]

On 26 May 2019, The [Sydney Metro Northwest](#), which went from Chatswood to Tallawong, opened, with a large portion running through the Hills District, which meant the Hills District, for the first time, started having heavy rail.^[201] Before this, The Hills was served by [Bus Rapid Transit](#).

Western suburbs

[\[edit\]](#)

Further information: [Greater Western Sydney](#)



Parramatta, a major commercial centre of **Greater Western Sydney**, is often referred to as Sydney's "second **CBD**"

The greater western suburbs encompasses the areas of Parramatta, the sixth largest business district in Australia, settled the same year as the harbour-side colony,[202] **Bankstown**, **Liverpool**, **Penrith**, and **Fairfield**. Covering 5,800 km² (2,200 sq mi) and having an estimated population as at 2017 of 2,288,554, western Sydney has the most **multicultural suburbs** in the country – **Cabramatta** has earned the nickname "**Little Saigon**" due to its **Vietnamese** population, **Fairfield** has been named "**Little Assyria**" for its predominant **Assyrian** population and **Harris Park** is known as "**Little India**" with its plurality of **Indian** and **Hindu population**. [203][204][205][206] The population is predominantly of a **working class** background, with major employment in the **heavy industries** and **vocational** trade.[207] **Toongabbie** is noted for being the third mainland settlement (after Sydney and Parramatta) set up after British colonisation began in 1788, although the site of the settlement is actually in the separate suburb of **Old Toongabbie**. [208]

The western suburb of **Prospect**, in the **City of Blacktown**, is home to **Raging Waters**, a **water park** operated by **Parques Reunidos**. [209] **Auburn Botanic Gardens**, a botanical garden in **Auburn**, attracts thousands of visitors each year, including many from outside Australia. [210] The greater west also includes **Sydney Olympic Park**, a suburb created to host the 2000 Summer Olympics, and **Sydney Motorsport Park**, a **circuit** in **Eastern Creek**. [211] **Prospect Hill**, a historically significant ridge in the west and the only area in Sydney with ancient **volcanic activity**, [212] is also listed on the State Heritage Register. [213]

To the northwest, **Featherdale Wildlife Park**, a zoo in **Doonside**, near **Blacktown**, is a major **tourist attraction**. [214] **Sydney Zoo**, opened in 2019, is another prominent zoo situated in **Bungaribee**. [215] Established in 1799, the **Old Government House**, a **historic house museum** and **tourist spot** in Parramatta, was included in the **Australian National Heritage List** on 1 August 2007 and **World Heritage List** in 2010 (as part of the 11 penal sites constituting the **Australian Convict Sites**), making it the only site in greater western Sydney to be featured in such lists. [216] The house is Australia's oldest surviving public building. [217]

Further to the southwest is the region of Macarthur and the city of **Campbelltown**, a significant population centre until the 1990s considered a region separate to Sydney proper. **Macarthur Square**, a shopping complex in Campbelltown, has become one of the largest shopping complexes in Sydney. [218] The southwest also features **Bankstown Reservoir**, the oldest elevated reservoir constructed in **reinforced concrete** that is still in use and is listed on the State Heritage Register. [219] The southwest is home to one of Sydney's oldest trees, the **Bland Oak**, which was planted in the 1840s by **William Bland** in **Carramar**. [220]

Urban structure

[edit]

Image not found or type unknown

The [Sydney CBD](#) with the [Opera House](#) and [Harbour Bridge](#). Sydney is home to the most high-rise buildings in the nation.^[221]

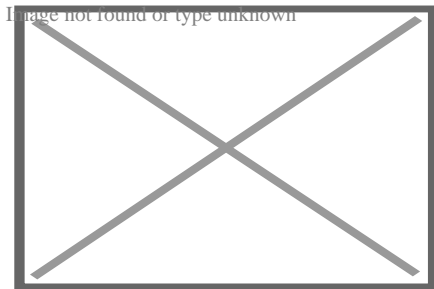
Architecture

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Architecture of Sydney](#), [List of heritage houses in Sydney](#), and [List of tallest buildings in Sydney](#)

The earliest structures in the colony were built to the bare minimum of standards. Governor Macquarie set ambitious targets for the design of new construction projects. The city now has a world heritage listed building, several national heritage listed buildings, and dozens of Commonwealth heritage listed buildings as evidence of the survival of Macquarie's ideals.^{[222][223][224]}

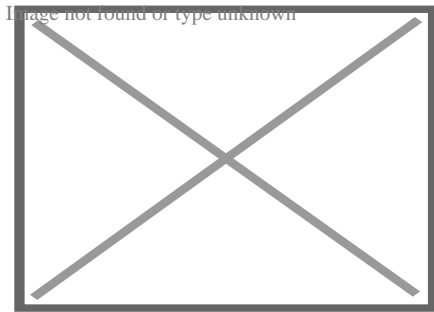
Image not found or type unknown



[York Street](#) is an example of a city street in Sydney with an array of intact Victorian heritage architecture.

In 1814, the Governor called on a convict named [Francis Greenway](#) to design [Macquarie Lighthouse](#).^[225] The lighthouse's [Classical](#) design earned Greenway a pardon from Macquarie in 1818 and introduced a culture of refined architecture that remains to this day.^[226] Greenway went on to design the [Hyde Park Barracks](#) in 1819 and the [Georgian style St](#)

James's Church in 1824.[227][228] Gothic-inspired architecture became more popular from the 1830s. John Verge's Elizabeth Bay House and St Philip's Church of 1856 were built in Gothic Revival style along with Edward Blore's Government House of 1845.[229][230] Kirribilli House, completed in 1858, and St Andrew's Cathedral, Australia's oldest cathedral,[231] are rare examples of Victorian Gothic construction.[229][232]

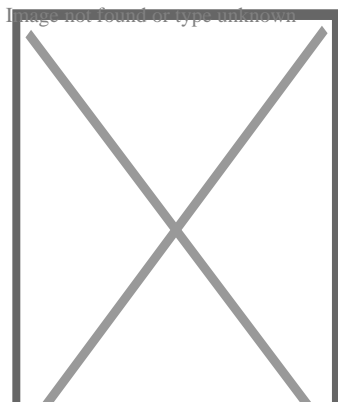


General Post Office

From the late 1850s there was a shift towards Classical architecture. Mortimer Lewis designed the Australian Museum in 1857.[233] The General Post Office, completed in 1891 in Victorian Free Classical style, was designed by James Barnet.[234] Barnet also oversaw the 1883 reconstruction of Greenway's Macquarie Lighthouse.[225][226] Customs House was built in 1844.[235] The neo-Classical and French Second Empire style Town Hall was completed in 1889.[236][237] Romanesque designs gained favour from the early 1890s. Sydney Technical College was completed in 1893 using both Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne approaches.[238] The Queen Victoria Building was designed in Romanesque Revival fashion by George McRae; completed in 1898,[239] it accommodates 200 shops across its three storeys.[240]

As the wealth of the settlement increased and Sydney developed into a metropolis after Federation in 1901, its buildings became taller. Sydney's first tower was Culwulla Chambers which topped out at 50 m (160 ft) making 12 floors. The Commercial Traveller's Club, built in 1908, was of similar height at 10 floors. It was built in a brick stone veneer and demolished in 1972.[241] This heralded a change in Sydney's cityscape and with the lifting of height restrictions in the 1960s there came a surge of high-rise construction.[242]

The Great Depression had a tangible influence on Sydney's architecture. New structures became more restrained with far less ornamentation. The most notable architectural feat of this period is the Harbour Bridge. Its steel arch was designed by John Bradfield and completed in 1932. A total of 39,000 tonnes of structural steel span the 503 m (1,650 ft) between Milsons Point and Dawes Point.[243][244]



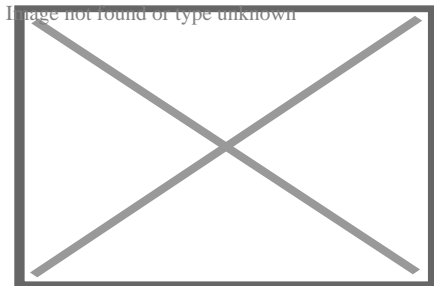
Frank Gehry's Dr Chau Chak Wing Building

Modern and International architecture came to Sydney from the 1940s. Since its completion in 1973 the city's Opera House has become a World Heritage Site and one of the world's most renowned pieces of Modern design. Jørn Utzon was awarded the Pritzker Prize in 2003 for his work on the Opera House.[245] Sydney is home to Australia's first building by renowned Canadian-American architect Frank Gehry, the Dr Chau Chak Wing Building (2015). An entrance from The Goods Line—a pedestrian pathway and former railway line—is located on the eastern border of the site.

Contemporary buildings in the CBD include Citigroup Centre,[246] Aurora Place,[247] Chifley Tower,[248][249] the Reserve Bank building,[250] Deutsche Bank Place,[251] MLC Centre,[252] and Capita Centre.[253] The tallest structure is Sydney Tower, designed by Donald Crone and completed in 1981.[254] Due to the proximity of Sydney Airport, a maximum height restriction was imposed, now sitting at 330 metres (1083 feet).[255] Green bans and heritage overlays have been in place since at least 1977 to protect Sydney's heritage after controversial demolitions in the 1970s.[256]

Housing

[edit]



Terraces in Kirribilli

Sydney surpasses both New York City and Paris real estate prices, having some of the most expensive in the world.[257][258] The city remains Australia's most expensive housing market, with the median house price at \$1,595,310 as of December 2023[259]

There were 1.83 million dwellings in Sydney in 2021 including 900,000 (54%) detached houses, 218,000 (13%) semi-detached terrace houses and 550,000 (33%) units and apartments.[260] Whilst terrace houses are common in the inner city areas, detached houses dominate the landscape in the outer suburbs. Due to environmental and economic pressures, there has been a noted trend towards denser housing, with a 30% increase in the number of apartments between 1996 and 2006.[261] Public housing in Sydney is managed by the Government of New South Wales.[262] Suburbs with large concentrations of public housing

include [Claymore](#), [Macquarie Fields](#), [Waterloo](#), and [Mount Druitt](#).

A range of heritage housing styles can be found throughout Sydney. Terrace houses are found in the inner suburbs such as [Paddington](#), [The Rocks](#), [Potts Point](#) and [Balmain](#), many of which have been the subject of [gentrification](#).^[263]^[264] These terraces, particularly those in suburbs such as The Rocks, were historically home to Sydney's miners and labourers. In the present day, terrace houses now make up some of the most valuable real estate in the city.^[265] Surviving large mansions from the Victorian era are mostly found in the oldest suburbs, such as [Double Bay](#), [Darling Point](#), [Rose Bay](#) and [Strathfield](#).^[266]

[Federation](#) homes, constructed around the time of Federation in 1901, are located in a large number of suburbs that developed thanks to the arrival of railways in the late 19th century, such as [Penshurst](#) and [Turramurra](#), and in large-scale planned "garden suburbs" such as [Haberfield](#). Workers cottages are found in [Surry Hills](#), [Redfern](#), and [Balmain](#). [California bungalows](#) are common in [Ashfield](#), [Concord](#), and [Beecroft](#). Larger modern homes are predominantly found in the outer suburbs, such as [Stanhope Gardens](#), [Kellyville Ridge](#), [Bella Vista](#) to the northwest, [Bossley Park](#), [Abbotsbury](#), and [Cecil Hills](#) to the west, and [Hoxton Park](#), [Harrington Park](#), and [Oran Park](#) to the southwest.^[267]

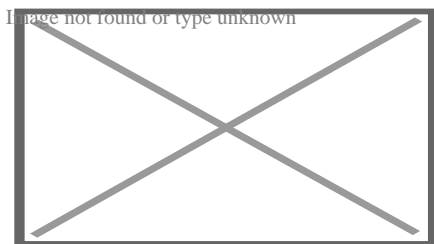
Parks and open spaces

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Parks in Sydney](#)

The [Anzac War Memorial](#) in [Hyde Park](#) is a public memorial dedicated to the [Australian Imperial Force](#) of [World War I](#).

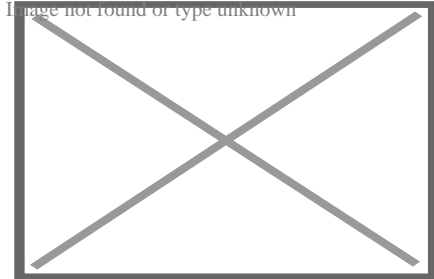
The [Royal Botanic Garden](#) is the most iconic green space in the region, hosting both scientific and leisure activities.^[268] There are 15 separate parks under the City administration.^[269] Parks within the city centre include [Hyde Park](#), [The Domain](#) and [Prince Alfred Park](#).



The [Centennial Parklands](#) is the largest park in the City of Sydney, comprising 189 ha (470 acres).^[270]

The [Centennial Parklands](#) is the largest park in the City of Sydney, comprising 189 ha (470 acres).

The inner suburbs include [Centennial Park](#) and [Moore Park](#) in the east (both within the City of Sydney local government area), while the outer suburbs contain [Sydney Park](#) and Royal National Park in the south, [Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park](#) in the north, and [Western Sydney Parklands](#) in the west, which is [one of the largest urban parks](#) in the world. The Royal National Park was proclaimed in 1879 and with 13,200 ha (51 sq mi) is the second oldest national park in the world.[\[271\]](#)



The [Anzac War Memorial](#) in [Hyde Park](#) is a public memorial dedicated to the achievement of the [Australian Imperial Force](#) of [World War I](#).[\[272\]](#)

Hyde Park is the oldest parkland in the country.[\[273\]](#) The largest park in the Sydney metropolitan area is Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, established in 1894 with an area of 15,400 ha (59 sq mi).[\[274\]](#) It is regarded for its well-preserved records of indigenous habitation – more than 800 rock engravings, cave drawings and middens.[\[275\]](#)

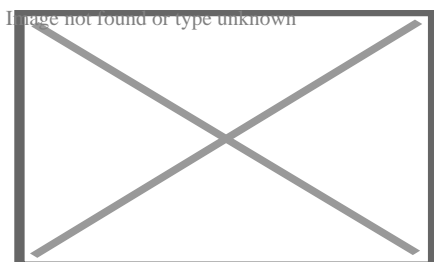
The area now known as The Domain was set aside by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1788 as his private reserve.[\[276\]](#) Under the orders of Macquarie the land to the immediate north of The Domain became the Royal Botanic Garden in 1816. This makes them the oldest botanic garden in Australia.[\[276\]](#) The Gardens host scientific research with herbarium collections, a library and laboratories.[\[277\]](#) The two parks have a total area of 64 ha (0.2 sq mi) with 8,900 individual plant species and receive over 3.5 million annual visits.[\[278\]](#)

To the south of The Domain is Hyde Park, the oldest public parkland in Australia which measures 16.2 ha (0.1 sq mi).[\[279\]](#) Its location was used for both relaxation and [grazing](#) of animals from the earliest days of the colony.[\[280\]](#) Macquarie dedicated it in 1810 for the "recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of the town" and named it in honour of [Hyde Park](#) in [London](#).

Economy

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Economy of Sydney](#)



The **central business district**. Sydney is the financial and economic centre of Australia, having the largest economy and contributing a quarter of Australia's total GDP.[281]

Researchers from **Loughborough University** have ranked Sydney amongst the top ten world cities that are highly integrated into the global economy.[282] The Global Economic Power Index ranks Sydney eleventh in the world.[283] The Global Cities Index recognises it as fourteenth in the world based on global engagement.[284] There is a significant concentration of foreign banks and multinational corporations in Sydney and the city is promoted as Australia's financial capital and one of **Asia Pacific**'s leading financial hubs.[285][286]

The prevailing economic theory during early colonial days was **mercantilism**, as it was throughout most of Western Europe.[287] The economy struggled at first due to difficulties in cultivating the land and the lack of a stable monetary system. Governor Macquarie created **two coins** from every **Spanish silver dollar** in circulation.[287] The economy was **capitalist** in nature by the 1840s as the proportion of free settlers increased, the maritime and wool industries flourished, and the powers of the **East India Company** were curtailed.[287]

Wheat, gold, and other minerals became export industries towards the end of the 1800s.[287] Significant capital began to flow into the city from the 1870s to finance roads, railways, bridges, docks, courthouses, schools and hospitals. **Protectionist** policies after **federation** allowed for the creation of a manufacturing industry which became the city's largest employer by the 1920s.[287] These same policies helped to relieve the effects of the Great Depression during which the unemployment rate in New South Wales reached as high as 32%.[287] From the 1960s onwards Parramatta gained recognition as the city's second CBD and finance and tourism became major industries and sources of employment.[287]

Sydney's nominal gross domestic product was AU\$400.9 billion and AU\$80,000 per capita[288] in 2015.[289][286] Its gross domestic product was AU\$337 billion in 2013, the largest in Australia.[289] The financial and insurance services industry accounts for 18.1% of gross product, ahead of professional services with 9% and manufacturing with 7.2%. The creative and technology sectors are also focus industries for the City of Sydney and represented 9% and 11% of its economic output in 2012.[290][291]

Businesses

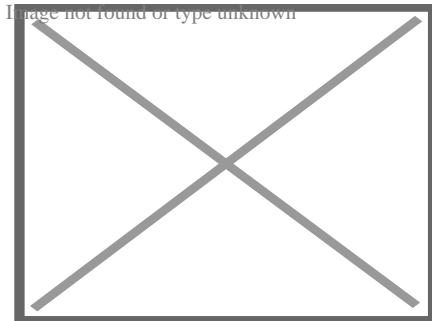
[edit]

There were 451,000 businesses based in Sydney in 2011, including 48% of the top 500 companies in Australia and two-thirds of the regional headquarters of multinational corporations.[292] Global companies are attracted to the city in part because its time zone spans the closing of business in North America and the opening of business in Europe. Most

foreign companies in Sydney maintain significant sales and service functions but comparably less production, research, and development capabilities.[293] There are 283 multinational companies with regional offices in Sydney.[294]

Domestic economics

[edit]



Pitt Street, a major street in the **CBD**, runs from **Circular Quay** in the north to **Waterloo** in the south, and is home to many large high-end retailers.[295]

Sydney has been ranked between the fifteenth and the fifth most expensive city in the world and is the most expensive city in Australia.[296] Of the 15 categories only measured by UBS in 2012, workers receive the seventh highest wage levels of 77 cities in the world.[296] Working residents of Sydney work an average of 1,846 hours per annum with 15 days of leave.[296]

The labour force of Greater Sydney Region in 2016 was 2,272,722 with a participation rate of 61.6%.[297] It comprised 61.2% full-time workers, 30.9% part-time workers, and 6.0% unemployed individuals.[260][298] The largest reported occupations are professionals, clerical and administrative workers, managers, technicians and trades workers, and community and personal service workers.[260] The largest industries by employment across Greater Sydney are Health Care and Social Assistance (11.6%), Professional Services (9.8%), Retail Trade (9.3%), Construction (8.2%), Education and Training (8.0%), Accommodation and Food Services (6.7%), and Financial and Insurance Services (6.6%).[2] The Professional Services and Financial and Insurance Services industries account for 25.4% of employment within the City of Sydney.[299]

In 2016, 57.6% of working-age residents had a weekly income of less than \$1,000 and 14.4% had a weekly income of \$1,750 or more.[300] The median weekly income for the same period was \$719 for individuals, \$1,988 for families, and \$1,750 for households.[301]

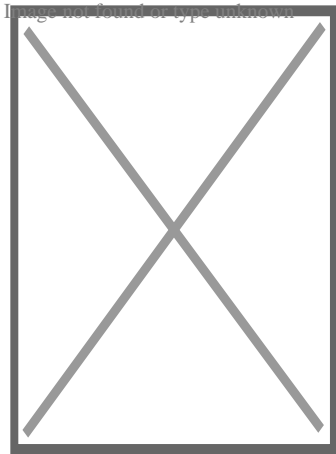
Unemployment in the City of Sydney averaged 4.6% for the decade to 2013, much lower than the current rate of unemployment in Western Sydney of 7.3%.[286][302] Western Sydney continues to struggle to create jobs to meet its population growth despite the development of

commercial centres like Parramatta. Each day about 200,000 commuters travel from Western Sydney to the CBD and suburbs in the east and north of the city.[302]

Home ownership in Sydney was less common than renting prior to the Second World War but this trend has since reversed.[261] Median house prices have increased by an average of 8.6% per annum since 1970.[303][304] The median house price in March 2014 was \$630,000.[305] The primary cause of rising prices is the increasing cost of land and scarcity.[306] 31.6% of dwellings in Sydney are rented, 30.4% are owned outright and 34.8% are owned with a mortgage.[260] 11.8% of mortgagees in 2011 had monthly loan repayments of less than \$1,000 and 82.9% had monthly repayments of \$1,000 or more.[2] 44.9% of renters for the same period had weekly rent of less than \$350 whilst 51.7% had weekly rent of \$350 or more. The median weekly rent in Sydney in 2011 was \$450.[2]

Financial services

[edit]



State Savings Bank

Macquarie gave a charter in 1817 to form the first bank in Australia, the **Bank of New South Wales**.[307] New private banks opened throughout the 1800s but the financial system was unstable. Bank collapses were frequent and a crisis point was reached in 1893 when 12 banks failed.[307]

The Bank of New South Wales exists to this day as **Westpac**.[308] The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was formed in Sydney in 1911 and began to issue notes backed by the resources of the nation. It was replaced in this role in 1959 by the **Reserve Bank of Australia**, also based in Sydney.[307] The **Australian Securities Exchange** began operating in 1987 and with a market capitalisation of \$1.6 trillion is now one of the ten largest exchanges in the world.[309]

The Financial and Insurance Services industry now constitutes 43% of the economic product of the City of Sydney.^[285] Sydney makes up half of Australia's finance sector and has been promoted by consecutive Commonwealth Governments as **Asia Pacific**'s leading financial centre.^{[20][21][310]} In the 2017 **Global Financial Centres Index**, Sydney was ranked as having the eighth most competitive financial centre in the world.^[311]

In 1985 the Federal Government granted 16 banking licences to foreign banks and now 40 of the 43 foreign banks operating in Australia are based in Sydney, including the **People's Bank of China**, **Bank of America**, **Citigroup**, **UBS**, **Mizuho Bank**, **Bank of China**, **Banco Santander**, **Credit Suisse**, **Standard Chartered**, **State Street**, **HSBC**, **Deutsche Bank**, **Barclays**, **Royal Bank of Canada**, **Société Générale**, **Royal Bank of Scotland**, **Sumitomo Mitsui**, **ING Group**, **BNP Paribas**, and **Investec**.^{[285][307][312][313]}

Manufacturing

^{[[edit](#)]}

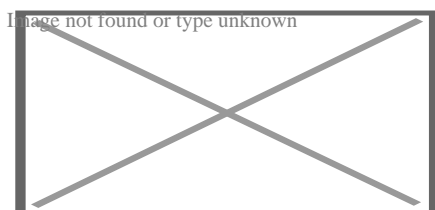
Main article: **Manufacturing in Australia**

Sydney has been a manufacturing city since the 1920s. By 1961 the industry accounted for 39% of all employment and by 1970 over 30% of all Australian manufacturing jobs were in Sydney.^[314] Its status has declined in recent decades, making up 12.6% of employment in 2001 and 8.5% in 2011.^{[2][314]} Between 1970 and 1985 there was a loss of 180,000 manufacturing jobs.^[314] Despite this, Sydney still overtook Melbourne as the largest manufacturing centre in Australia in the 2010s,^[315] with a manufacturing output of \$21.7 billion in 2013.^[316] Observers have credited Sydney's focus on the domestic market and high-tech manufacturing for its resilience against the high **Australian dollar** of the early 2010s.^[316] The *Smithfield-Wetherill Park Industrial Estate* in **Western Sydney** is the largest **industrial estate** in the Southern Hemisphere and is the centre of manufacturing and distribution in the region.^[317]

Tourism and international education

^{[[edit](#)]}

Main article: **Tourism in Sydney**



Darling Harbour is a major entertainment and tourism precinct.

Sydney is a gateway to Australia for many international visitors and ranks among the top sixty most visited cities in the world.[318] It has hosted over 2.8 million international visitors in 2013, or nearly half of all international visits to Australia. These visitors spent 59 million nights in the city and a total of \$5.9 billion.[24] The countries of origin in descending order were China, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Germany, Hong Kong, and India.[319]

The city also received 8.3 million domestic overnight visitors in 2013 who spent a total of \$6 billion.[319] 26,700 workers in the City of Sydney were directly employed by tourism in 2011.[320] There were 480,000 visitors and 27,500 people staying overnight each day in 2012.[320] On average, the tourism industry contributes \$36 million to the city's economy per day.[320]

Popular destinations include the Sydney Opera House, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, **Watsons Bay**, **The Rocks**, Sydney Tower, **Darling Harbour**, the Royal Botanic Garden, the **Australian Museum**, the **Museum of Contemporary Art**, the **Art Gallery of New South Wales**, the **Queen Victoria Building**, **Sea Life Sydney Aquarium**, **Taronga Zoo**, **Bondi Beach**, **Luna Park** and **Sydney Olympic Park**.[321]

Major developmental projects designed to increase Sydney's tourism sector include a **casino and hotel** at Barangaroo and the redevelopment of **East Darling Harbour**, which involves a new **exhibition and convention centre**, now Australia's largest.[322][323][324]

Sydney is the highest-ranking city in the world for international students. More than 50,000 international students study at the city's universities and a further 50,000 study at its **vocational** and English language schools.[284][325] International education contributes \$1.6 billion to the local economy and creates demand for 4,000 local jobs each year.[326]

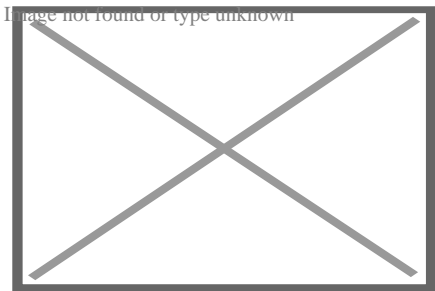
Housing affordability

[edit]

In 2023, Sydney was ranked the least affordable city to buy a house in Australia and the second least affordable city in the world, after Hong Kong,[327] with the average Sydney house price in late 2023 costing A\$1.59 million, and the average unit price costing A\$795,000.[328] As of early 2024, Sydney is often described in the media as having a housing shortage, or suffering a housing crisis.[329][330]

Demographics

[edit]



[Chinese New Year](#) celebrations in [Chinatown](#). Sydney is home to the nation's largest population of [Chinese Australians](#).^[331]

The population of Sydney in 1788 was less than 1,000.^[332] With convict transportation it almost tripled in ten years to 2,953.^[333] For each decade since 1961 the population has increased by more than 250,000.^[334] The 2021 census recorded the population of Greater Sydney as 5,231,150.^[1] The Australian Treasury expects the population will grow to 6.5 million in 2033–34.^[335] The four most densely populated suburbs in Australia are located in Sydney with each having more than 13,000 residents per square kilometre (33,700 residents per square mile).^[336] Between 1971 and 2018, Sydney experienced a net loss of 716,832 people to the rest of Australia, but its population grew due to overseas arrivals and a healthy birth rate.^[337]

The median age of Sydney residents is 37 and 14.8% of people are 65 or older.^[260] 48.6% of Sydney's population is married whilst 36.7% have never been married.^[260] 49.0% of families are couples with children, 34.4% are couples without children, and 14.8% are single-parent families.^[260]

Ancestry and immigration

[\[edit\]](#)

Country of birth (2021)^[11]

Birthplace ^[N 1]	Population
Australia	2,970,737
Mainland China	238,316
India	187,810
England	153,052
Vietnam	93,778
Philippines	91,339
New Zealand	85,493
Lebanon	61,620
Nepal	59,055

At the 2021 census, the most common ancestries were:[11]

- o English (21.8%)
- o Australian (20.4%)[N 2]
- o Chinese (11.6%)
- o Irish (7.2%)
- o Scottish (5.6%)
- o Indian (4.9%)
- o Italian (4.3%)
- o Lebanese (3.5%)
- o Filipino (2.7%)
- o Greek (2.6%)
- o Vietnamese (2.5%)
- o German (2.2%)
- o Korean (1.4%)
- o Nepalese (1.4%)
- o Australian Aboriginal (1.4%)[339]
- o Maltese (1.1%)

Iraq	52,604
South Korea	50,702
Hong Kong SAR	46,182
South Africa	39,564
Italy	38,762
Indonesia	35,413
Malaysia	35,002
Fiji	34,197
Pakistan	31,025

At the 2021 census, 40.5% of Sydney's population was born overseas. Foreign countries of birth with the greatest representation are mainland China, India, England, Vietnam, Philippines and New Zealand.[11]

At the 2021 census, 1.7% of Sydney's population identified as being Indigenous — Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islanders.[N 3][340]

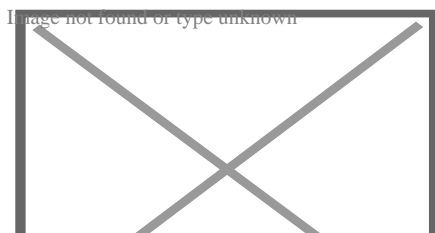
Language

[edit]

42% of households in Sydney use a language other than English, with the most common being Mandarin (5%), Arabic (4.2%), Cantonese (2.8%), Vietnamese (2.2%) and Hindi (1.5%).[340]

Religion

[edit]



St Mary's Cathedral is the **cathedral** church of the **Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney**.

In 2021, **Christianity** was the largest religious affiliation at 46%, the largest denominations of which were **Catholicism** at 23.1% and **Anglicanism** at 9.2%. 30.3% of Sydney residents identified as having no religion. The most common non-Christian religious affiliations were **Islam** (6.3%), **Hinduism** (4.8%), **Buddhism** (3.8%), **Sikhism** (0.7%), and **Judaism** (0.7%). About 500 people identified with traditional Aboriginal religions.^[11]

The **Church of England** was the only recognised church before Governor Macquarie appointed official Catholic chaplains in 1820.^[341] Macquarie also ordered the construction of **churches** such as St Matthew's, St Luke's, St James's, and St Andrew's. Religious groups, alongside secular institutions, have played a significant role in education, health and charitable services throughout Sydney's history.^[342]

Crime

^[edit]

Main article: **Crime in Sydney**

Crime in Sydney is low, with *The Independent* ranking Sydney as the fifth safest city in the world in 2019.^[343] However, drug use is a significant problem. Methamphetamine is heavily consumed compared to other countries, while heroin is less common.^[344] One of the biggest crime-related issues in recent times was the introduction of **lockout laws** in February 2014,^[345] in an attempt to curb alcohol-fuelled violence. Patrons could not enter clubs or bars in the inner-city after 1:30am, and last drinks were called at 3am. The lockout laws were removed in January 2020.^[346]

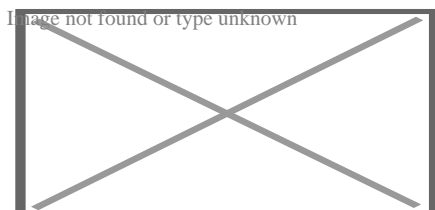
Culture

^[edit]

Main article: **Culture of Sydney**

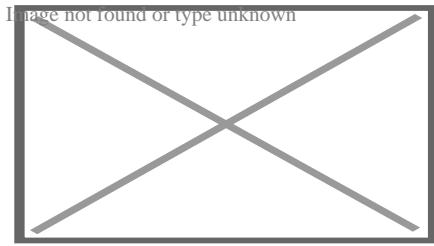
Science, art, and history

^[edit]



The **Art Gallery of New South Wales**, located in **The Domain**, is the fourth largest public gallery in Australia.

Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park is rich in **Indigenous Australian** heritage, containing around 1,500 pieces of **Aboriginal rock art** – the largest cluster of Indigenous sites in Australia. The park's indigenous sites include **petroglyphs**, art sites, **burial sites**, **caves**, marriage areas, birthing areas, **midden** sites, and tool manufacturing locations, which are dated to be around 5,000 years old. The inhabitants of the area were the **Garigal** people.[347][348] Other **rock art sites** exist in the Sydney region, such as in **Terrey Hills** and **Bondi**, although the locations of most are not publicised to prevent damage by vandalism, and to retain their quality, as they are still regarded as sacred sites by Indigenous Australians.[349]



The **State Library of New South Wales** holds the oldest library collections in Australia.

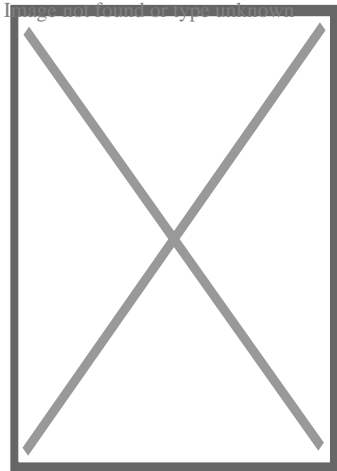
The **Australian Museum** opened in Sydney in 1827 with the purpose of collecting and displaying the natural wealth of the colony.[350] It remains Australia's oldest natural history museum. In 1995 the **Museum of Sydney** opened on the site of the first **Government House**. It recounts the story of the city's development.[351] Other museums include the **Powerhouse Museum** and the **Australian National Maritime Museum**. [352][353]

The **State Library of New South Wales** holds the oldest library collections in Australia, being established as the **Australian Subscription Library** in 1826.[354] The **Royal Society of New South Wales**, formed in 1866, encourages "studies and investigations in science, art, literature, and philosophy". It is based in a terrace house in **Darlington** owned by the **University of Sydney**. [355] The **Sydney Observatory** building was constructed in 1859 and used for astronomy and meteorology research until 1982 before being converted into a museum.[356]

The **Museum of Contemporary Art** was opened in 1991 and occupies an **Art Deco** building in **Circular Quay**. Its collection was founded in the 1940s by artist and art collector John Power and has been maintained by the University of Sydney.[357] Sydney's other significant art institution is the **Art Gallery of New South Wales** which coordinates the **Archibald Prize** for portraiture.[358] Sydney is also home to contemporary art gallery **Artspace**, housed in the historic **Gunnery Building** in **Woollahm**, fronting **Sydney Harbour**. [359]

Entertainment

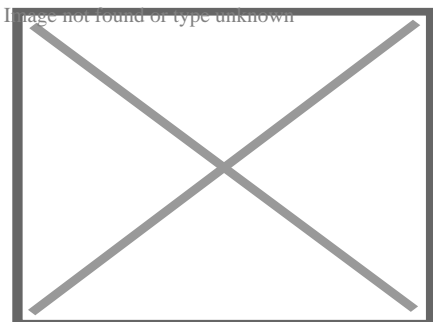
[[edit](#)]



The [State Theatre](#) on [Market Street](#) was opened in 1929.

Sydney's first commercial theatre opened in 1832 and nine more had commenced performances by the late 1920s. The live medium lost much of its popularity to the cinema during the Great Depression before experiencing a revival after World War II.^[360] Prominent theatres in the city today include [State Theatre](#), [Theatre Royal](#), [Sydney Theatre](#), [The Wharf Theatre](#), and [Capitol Theatre](#). [Sydney Theatre Company](#) maintains a roster of local, classical, and international plays. It occasionally features Australian theatre icons such as [David Williamson](#), [Hugo Weaving](#), and [Geoffrey Rush](#). The city's other prominent theatre companies are [New Theatre](#), [Belvoir](#), and [Griffin Theatre Company](#). Sydney is also home to [Event Cinemas](#)' first theatre, which opened on [George St](#) in 1913, under its former Greater Union brand; the theatre currently operates, and is regarded as one of Australia's busiest cinema locations.

The Sydney Opera House is the home of [Opera Australia](#) and [Sydney Symphony](#). It has staged over 100,000 performances and received 100 million visitors since opening in 1973.^[245] Two other important performance venues in Sydney are [Town Hall](#) and the [City Recital Hall](#). The [Sydney Conservatorium of Music](#) is located adjacent to the Royal Botanic Garden and serves the Australian music community through education and its biannual [Australian Music Examinations Board](#) exams.^[361]



A concert at the Sydney Opera House

Many writers have originated in and set their work in Sydney. Others have visited the city and commented on it. Some of them are commemorated in the [Sydney Writers Walk](#) at Circular Quay. The city was the headquarters for Australia's first published newspaper, the [Sydney Gazette](#).^[362] Watkin Tench's *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay* (1789) and *A Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson in New South Wales* (1793) have remained the best-known accounts of life in early Sydney.^[363] Since the infancy of the establishment, much of the literature set in Sydney were concerned with life in the city's slums and working-class communities, notably [William Lane](#)'s *The Working Man's Paradise* (1892), [Christina Stead](#)'s *Seven Poor Men of Sydney* (1934) and [Ruth Park](#)'s *The Harp in the South* (1948).^[364] The first Australian-born female novelist, [Louisa Atkinson](#), set several novels in Sydney.^[365] Contemporary writers, such as [Elizabeth Harrower](#), were born in the city and set most of their work there—Harrower's debut novel *Down in the City* (1957) was mostly set in a [King's Cross](#) apartment.^[366]^[367]^[368] Well known contemporary novels set in the city include [Melina Marchetta](#)'s *Looking for Alibrandi* (1992), [Peter Carey](#)'s *30 Days in Sydney: A Wildly Distorted Account* (1999), [J. M. Coetzee](#)'s *Diary of a Bad Year* (2007) and [Kate Grenville](#)'s *The Secret River* (2010). The [Sydney Writers' Festival](#) is held annually between April and May.^[369]

Filmmaking in Sydney was prolific until the 1920s when spoken films were introduced and American productions gained dominance.^[370] The [Australian New Wave](#) saw a resurgence in film production, with many notable features shot in the city between the 1970s and 80s, helmed by directors such as [Bruce Beresford](#), [Peter Weir](#) and [Gillian Armstrong](#).^[371] [Fox Studios Australia](#) commenced production in Sydney in 1998. Successful films shot in Sydney since then include *The Matrix*, *Lantana*, *Mission: Impossible 2*, *Moulin Rouge!*, *Star Wars: Episode II – Attack of the Clones*, *Australia*, *Superman Returns*, *The Great Gatsby* and *Anyone but You*. The [National Institute of Dramatic Art](#) is based in Sydney and has several famous alumni such as [Mel Gibson](#), [Judy Davis](#), [Baz Luhrmann](#), [Cate Blanchett](#), [Hugo Weaving](#) and [Jacqueline McKenzie](#).^[372]

Sydney hosts several festivals throughout the year. The city's [New Year's Eve](#) celebrations are the largest in Australia.^[373] The [Royal Easter Show](#) is held every year at Sydney Olympic Park. [Sydney Festival](#) is Australia's largest arts festival.^[374] The travelling rock music festival [Big Day Out](#) originated in Sydney. The city's two largest film festivals are [Sydney Film Festival](#) and [Tropfest](#). [Vivid Sydney](#) is an annual outdoor exhibition of art installations, light projections, and music. In 2015, Sydney was ranked the 13th top [fashion capital](#) in the world.^[375] It hosts the [Australian Fashion Week](#) in autumn. [Sydney Mardi Gras](#) has commenced each February since 1979.

Sydney's [Chinatown](#) has had numerous locations since the 1850s. It moved from [George Street](#) to Campbell Street to its current setting in Dixon Street in 1980.^[376] Little Italy is located in Stanley Street.^[287]

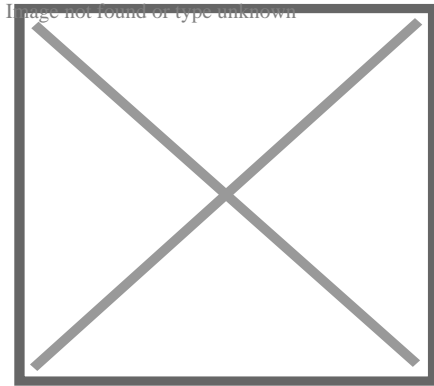
Restaurants, bars and nightclubs can be found in the entertainment hubs in the Sydney CBD ([Darling Harbour](#), [Barangaroo](#), [The Rocks](#) and [George Street](#)), [Oxford Street](#), [Surry Hills](#),

Newtown and Parramatta.[377][378] Kings Cross was previously considered the red-light district. The Star is the city's casino and is situated next to Darling Harbour while the new Crown Sydney resort is in nearby Barangaroo.[379]

Media

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Media in Sydney](#)



Australia's national broadcaster, the ABC, is headquartered in Ultimo.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* is Australia's oldest newspaper still in print; it has been published continuously since 1831.[380] Its competitor is *The Daily Telegraph*, in print since 1879.[381] Both papers have Sunday tabloid editions called *The Sun-Herald* and *The Sunday Telegraph* respectively. *The Bulletin* was founded in Sydney in 1880 and became Australia's longest running magazine. It closed after 128 years of continuous publication.[382] Sydney heralded Australia's first newspaper, the *Sydney Gazette*, published until 1842.

Each of Australia's three commercial television networks and two public broadcasters is headquartered in Sydney. Nine's offices and news studios are in North Sydney, Ten is based in Pyrmont, and Seven is based in South Eveleigh in Redfern.[383][384][385][386] The Australian Broadcasting Corporation is located in Ultimo,[387] and the Special Broadcasting Service is based in Artarmon.[388] Multiple digital channels have been provided by all five networks since 2000. Foxtel is based in North Ryde and sells subscription cable television to most of the urban area.[389] Sydney's first radio stations commenced broadcasting in the 1920s. Radio has managed to survive despite the introduction of television and the Internet.[390] 2UE was founded in 1925 and under the ownership of Nine Entertainment is the oldest station still broadcasting.[390] Competing stations include the more popular 2GB, ABC Radio Sydney, KIIS 106.5, Triple M, Nova 96.9 and 2Day FM.[391]

Sport and outdoor activities

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Sport in Sydney](#)

Sydney's earliest migrants brought with them a passion for sport but were restricted by the lack of facilities and equipment. The first organised sports were [boxing](#), [wrestling](#), and horse racing from 1810 in [Hyde Park](#).^[392] Horse racing remains popular and events such as the [Golden Slipper Stakes](#) attract widespread attention. The first cricket club was formed in 1826 and matches were played within Hyde Park throughout the 1830s and 1840s.^[392] Cricket is a favoured sport in summer and big matches have been held at the [Sydney Cricket Ground](#) since 1878. The [New South Wales Blues](#) compete in the [Sheffield Shield](#) league and the [Sydney Sixers](#) and [Sydney Thunder](#) contest the national [Big Bash](#) Twenty20 competition.

First played in Sydney in 1865, rugby grew to be the city's most popular football code by the 1880s. One-tenth of the state's population attended a New South Wales versus New Zealand rugby match in 1907.^[392] Rugby league separated from rugby union in 1908. The [New South Wales Waratahs](#) contest the [Super Rugby](#) competition, while the [Sydney Rays](#) represent the city in the [National Rugby Championship](#). The national [Wallabies](#) rugby union team competes in Sydney in international matches such as the [Bledisloe Cup](#), [Rugby Championship](#), and [World Cup](#). Sydney is home to nine of the seventeen teams in the [National Rugby League](#) competition: [Canterbury-Bankstown Bulldogs](#), [Cronulla-Sutherland Sharks](#), [Manly-Warringah Sea Eagles](#), [Penrith Panthers](#), [Parramatta Eels](#), [South Sydney Rabbitohs](#), [St George Illawarra Dragons](#), [Sydney Roosters](#), and [Wests Tigers](#). New South Wales contests the annual [State of Origin](#) series against [Queensland](#).

[Sydney FC](#) and the [Western Sydney Wanderers](#) compete in the [A-League Men](#) and [A-League Women](#) competitions. The [Sydney Swans](#) and [Greater Western Sydney Giants](#) are local [Australian rules football](#) clubs that play in the [Australian Football League](#) and the [AFL Women's](#). The [Sydney Kings](#) compete in the [National Basketball League](#). The [Sydney Uni Flames](#) play in the [Women's National Basketball League](#). The [Sydney Blue Sox](#) contest the [Australian Baseball League](#). The [NSW Pride](#) are a member of the [Hockey One League](#). The [Sydney Bears](#) and [Sydney Ice Dogs](#) play in the [Australian Ice Hockey League](#). The [Swifts](#) are competitors in the national women's netball league.

Major sporting venues

[\[edit\]](#)

Stadium Australia

○

Image not found or type unknown

Stadium Australia Sydney Cricket Ground

○

Image not found or type unknown

Sydney Cricket Ground Western Sydney Stadium

○

Image not found or type unknown

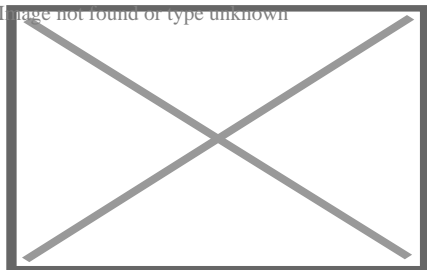
Western Sydney Stadium Sydney Football Stadium

○

Image not found or type unknown

Sydney Football Stadium

Image not found or type unknown

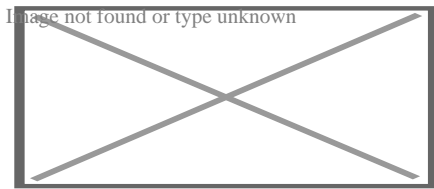


Sailing on Sydney Harbour

Women were first allowed to participate in recreational swimming when separate baths were opened at **Woolloomooloo Bay** in the 1830s. From being illegal at the beginning of the century,

sea bathing gained immense popularity during the early 1900s and the first [surf lifesaving](#) club was established at [Bondi Beach](#).^[392]^[393] [Disputes about appropriate clothing](#) for surf bathing surfaced occasionally and concerned men as well as women. The [City2Surf](#) is an annual 14 km (8.7 mi) running race from the CBD to Bondi Beach and has been held since 1971. In 2010, 80,000 runners participated which made it the largest run of its kind in the world.^[394]

Sailing races have been held on [Sydney Harbour](#) since 1827.^[395] Yachting has been popular amongst wealthier residents since the 1840s and the [Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron](#) was founded in 1862. The [Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race](#) is a 1,170 km (727 mi) event that starts from Sydney Harbour on Boxing Day.^[396] Since its inception in 1945 it has been recognised as one of the most difficult yacht races in the world.^[397] Six sailors died and 71 vessels of 115 failed to finish in the 1998 edition.^[398]



[Sydney Olympic Park](#) was built for the [2000 Olympics](#) and has become a major sporting and recreational precinct.

The [Royal Sydney Golf Club](#) is based in [Rose Bay](#) and since its opening in 1893 has hosted the [Australian Open](#) on 13 occasions.^[392] [Royal Randwick Racecourse](#) opened in 1833 and holds several major cups throughout the year.^[399]

Sydney benefitted from the construction of significant sporting infrastructure in preparation for its hosting of the 2000 Summer Olympics. The Sydney Olympic Park accommodates athletics, aquatics, tennis, hockey, archery, baseball, cycling, equestrian, and rowing facilities. It also includes the high capacity [Stadium Australia](#) used for rugby, soccer, and Australian rules football. The [Sydney Football Stadium](#) was completed in 1988 and was used for rugby and soccer matches. Sydney Cricket Ground was opened in 1878 and is used for both cricket and Australian rules football fixtures.^[392]

Sydney was one of the host cities during the [2023 FIFA Women's World Cup](#). Sydney Football Stadium and Stadium Australia were selected as venues, with the later hosting the [final](#).^[400]

The [Sydney International](#) tennis tournament is held here at the beginning of each year as the warm-up for [the Grand Slam in Melbourne](#). Two of the most successful [tennis](#) players in history ([Ken Rosewall](#) and [Todd Woodbridge](#)) were born in and live in the city.

Sydney co-hosted the [FIBA Oceania Championship](#) in 1979, 1985, 1989, 1995, 2007, 2009 and 2011.

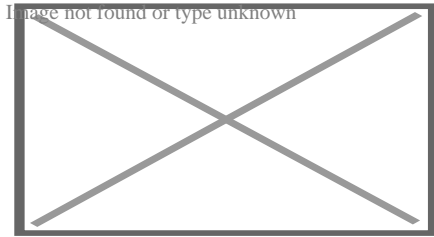
Government

[\[edit\]](#)

See also: [Local government areas of New South Wales](#)

Historical governance

[\[edit\]](#)



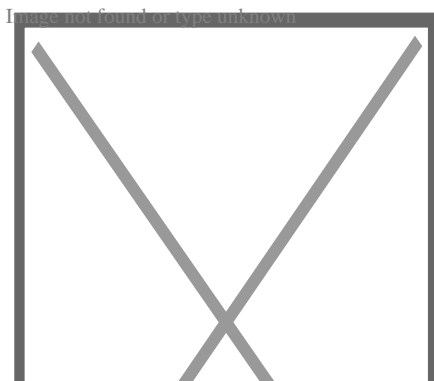
[Parliament House](#) holds the [Government of New South Wales](#) and is the oldest public building in Australia.

The first five governors had near autocratic power in the colony of New South Wales, subject only to the laws of England and the supervision of the Colonial Office in London. Sydney was the seat of government for the colony which encompassed over half the Australian continent.[\[401\]](#) The first Legislative Council met in 1826,[\[402\]](#) and in 1842, the imperial parliament expanded and reformed the council, making it partly elected.[\[403\]](#) In the same year, the town of Sydney officially became a city and an elected municipal council was established.[\[404\]](#)[\[405\]](#) The council had limited powers, mostly relating to services such as street lighting and drainage.[\[406\]](#) Its boundaries were restricted to an area of 11.6 square kilometres, taking in the city centre and the modern suburbs of [Woolloomooloo](#), [Surry Hills](#), [Chippendale](#), and [Pyrmont](#).[\[63\]](#) As Sydney grew, other municipal councils were formed to provide local administration.[\[407\]](#)

In 1856, New South Wales achieved responsible government with the introduction of a bicameral parliament, based in Sydney, comprising a directly elected [Legislative Assembly](#) and a nominated [Legislative Council](#).[\[408\]](#) With the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901, Sydney became the capital of the state of New South Wales and its administration was divided between the Commonwealth, State and constituent local governments.[\[408\]](#)

Government in the present

[\[edit\]](#)

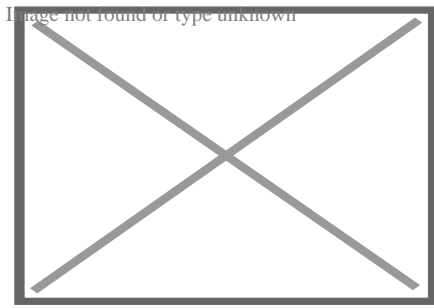


The **Sydney Town Hall** is the seat of the **City of Sydney**; the oldest **local government** in the city

In common with other Australian capital cities, Sydney has no single local government covering its whole area. **Local government areas** have responsibilities such as local roads, libraries, child care, community services and waste collection, whereas the state government retains responsibility for main roads, traffic control, public transport, policing, education, and major infrastructure project.^[409] There are 33 local government areas which are wholly or mostly within Greater Sydney as defined by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard.^{[96][410]}

- **Bayside**
- **Canterbury-Bankstown**
- **Blacktown**
- **Blue Mountains**
- **Burwood**
- **Camden**
- **Campbelltown**
- **Canada Bay**
- **Central Coast**
- **Cumberland**
- **Fairfield**
- **Georges River**
- **Hawkesbury**
- **The Hills**
- **Hornsby**
- **Hunter's Hill**
- **Inner West**
- **Ku-ring-gai**
- **Lane Cove**
- **Liverpool**
- **Mosman**
- **North Sydney**
- **Northern Beaches**
- **Parramatta**
- **Penrith**
- **Randwick**
- **Ryde**
- **Strathfield**
- **Sutherland**
- **Sydney**
- **Waverley**
- **Willoughby**
- **Wollondilly**

- o Woollahra



Government House is the official residence of the **Governor of New South Wales**

Sydney is the location of the secondary official residences of the **Governor-General** and **Prime Minister** – **Admiralty House** and **Kirribilli House** respectively.[411] The **Parliament of New South Wales** sits in **Parliament House** on **Macquarie Street**. This building was completed in 1816 and first served as a hospital. The Legislative Council moved into its northern wing in 1829 and by 1852 had entirely supplanted the surgeons from their quarters.[412] Several additions have been made as the Parliament has expanded, but it retains its original **Georgian** façade.[413] **Government House** was completed in 1845 and has served as the home of 25 Governors and 5 Governors-General.[414] The **Cabinet of Australia** also **meets** in Sydney when needed.

The highest court in the state is the Supreme Court of New South Wales, located in Queen's Square.[415] The city is also the home of numerous branches of the intermediate **District Court of New South Wales** and the lower **Local Court of New South Wales**.[416]

In the past, the state has tended to resist amalgamating Sydney's more populated local government areas as merged councils could pose a threat to its governmental power.[417] Established in 1842, the City of Sydney is one such local government area and includes the CBD and some adjoining inner suburbs.[418] It is responsible for fostering development in the local area, providing local services (waste collection and recycling, libraries, parks, sporting facilities), promoting the interests of residents, supporting organisations that target the local community, and attracting and providing infrastructure for commerce, tourism, and industry.[419] The City of Sydney is led by an elected Council and **Lord Mayor**.[420]

In federal politics, Sydney was initially considered as a **possibility for Australia's capital city**; the newly created city of **Canberra** ultimately filled this role.[421] Seven Australian **Prime Ministers have been born in** Sydney, more than any other city, including first Prime Minister **Edmund Barton** and current Prime Minister **Anthony Albanese**.

Essential public emergency services are provided and managed by the State Government. Greater Sydney is served by:

- o **New South Wales Police Force**
- o **New South Wales Ambulance**
- o **Fire and Rescue NSW**

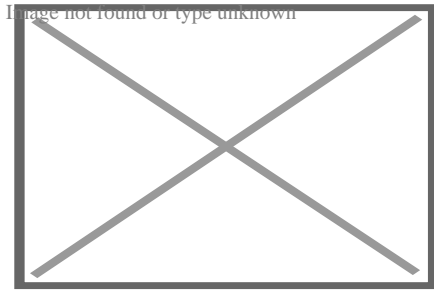
Infrastructure

[\[edit\]](#)

Education

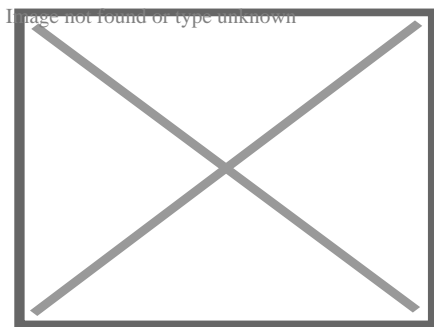
[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Education in Sydney](#)



The [University of Sydney](#)

Education became a focus for the colony from the 1870s when public schools began to form and schooling became compulsory.^[422] By 2011, 90% of working age residents had completed some schooling and 57% had completed the highest level of school.^[2] 1,390,703 people were enrolled in an educational institution in 2011 with 45.1% of these attending school and 16.5% studying at a university.^[260] Undergraduate or postgraduate qualifications are held by 22.5% of working age Sydney residents and 40.2% of working age residents of the City of Sydney.^{[2][423]} The most common fields of tertiary qualification are commerce (22.8%), engineering (13.4%), society and culture (10.8%), health (7.8%), and education (6.6%).^[2]



The [University of Technology Sydney](#)

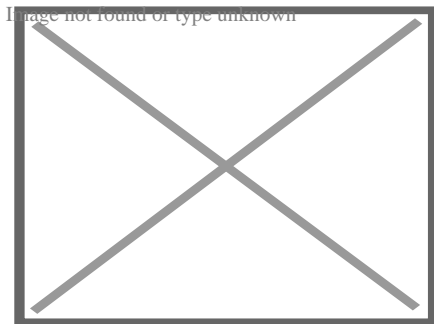
There are six public universities based in Sydney: The [University of Sydney](#), [University of New South Wales](#), [University of Technology Sydney](#), [Macquarie University](#), [Western Sydney University](#), and [Australian Catholic University](#). Five public universities maintain secondary campuses in the city: the [University of Notre Dame Australia](#), [Central Queensland University](#), [Victoria University](#), [University of Wollongong](#), and [University of Newcastle](#). [Charles Sturt University](#) and [Southern Cross University](#) operate secondary campuses only designated for

international students. In addition, four public universities offer programs in Sydney through third-party providers: [University of the Sunshine Coast](#), [La Trobe University](#), [Federation University Australia](#) and [Charles Darwin University](#). 5.2% of residents of Sydney are attending a university.[424] The University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney are ranked equal 19th in the world,[425] the University of Technology Sydney is ranked in the top 100,[425] while Macquarie University is ranked 237, and Western Sydney University is ranked 474.[426] Sydney has public, denominational, and independent schools. 7.8% of Sydney residents are attending primary school and 6.4% are enrolled in secondary school.[424] There are 935 public preschool, primary, and secondary schools in Sydney that are administered by the [New South Wales Department of Education](#). [427] 14 of the 17 selective secondary schools in New South Wales are based in Sydney.[428]

Public vocational education and training in Sydney are run by [TAFE New South Wales](#) and began with the opening of the [Sydney Technical College](#) in 1878.[238] The college became the [Sydney Institute](#) in 1992 and now operates alongside its sister TAFE facilities across the Sydney metropolitan area, namely the [Northern Sydney Institute](#), the [Western Sydney Institute](#), and the [South Western Sydney Institute](#). At the 2011 census, 2.4% of Sydney residents are enrolled in a TAFE course.[424]

Health

[edit]



The [Sydney Hospital](#), completed in 1816

The first hospital in the new colony was a collection of tents at [The Rocks](#). Many of the convicts that survived the trip suffered from [dysentery](#), smallpox, [scurvy](#), and [typhoid](#). Healthcare facilities remained inadequate despite the arrival of a prefabricated hospital with the [Second Fleet](#) and the construction of new hospitals at Parramatta, [Windsor](#), and [Liverpool](#) in the 1790s. [429]

Governor Macquarie arranged for the construction of [Sydney Hospital](#), completed in 1816.[429] Parts of the facility have been repurposed for use as [Parliament House](#) but the hospital itself still operates. The city's first emergency department was established at Sydney Hospital in

1870. Demand for emergency medical care increased from 1895 with the introduction of an ambulance service.^[429] The Sydney Hospital also housed Australia's first teaching facility for nurses, the Nightingale Wing, established with the input of **Florence Nightingale** in 1868.^[430]

Healthcare was recognised as a right in the early 1900s and Sydney's public hospitals came under the oversight of the Government of New South Wales.^[429] The administration of healthcare across Sydney is handled by eight local health districts: Central Coast, Illawarra Shoalhaven, Sydney, Nepean Blue Mountains, Northern Sydney, South Eastern Sydney, South Western Sydney, and Western Sydney.^[431] The **Prince of Wales Hospital** was established in 1852 and became the first of several major hospitals to be opened.^[432] **St Vincent's Hospital** was founded in 1857,^[176] followed by **Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children** in 1880,^[433] the **Prince Henry Hospital** in 1881,^[434] the **Royal Prince Alfred Hospital** in 1882,^[435] the **Royal North Shore Hospital** in 1885,^[436] the **St George Hospital** in 1894,^[437] and the **Nepean Hospital** in 1895.^[438] **Westmead Hospital** in 1978 was the last major facility to open.^[439]

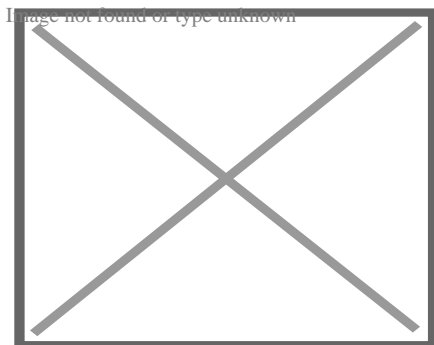
Transport

^[edit]

Main article: **Transport in Sydney**

Roads

^[edit]



Light Horse Interchange, the largest of its kind in Australia

The motor vehicle, more than any other factor, has determined the pattern of Sydney's urban development since **World War II**.^[440] The growth of low-density housing in the city's outer suburbs has made car ownership necessary for hundreds of thousands of households. The percentage of trips taken by car has increased from 13% in 1947 to 50% in 1960 and 70% in 1971.^[440] The most important roads in Sydney were the nine **Metroads**, including the 110 km (68 mi) **Sydney Orbital Network**. Sydney's reliance on motor vehicles and its sprawling road network has been criticised by proponents of mass public transport and high-density housing.[[]

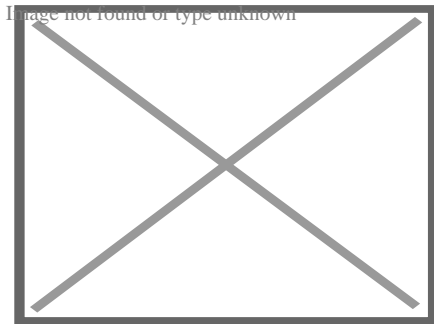
^{[441][442][443]} The **Light Horse Interchange** in western Sydney is the largest in the southern hemisphere.^[444]

There can be up to 350,000 cars using Sydney's roads simultaneously during peak hour, leading to significant traffic congestion.^[440] 84.9% of Sydney households own a motor vehicle and 46.5% own two or more.^[260] With a rate of 26.3% in 2014, Sydney has the highest utilisation of public transport for travel to work of any Australian capital.^[445] In contrast, in 2014 only 25.2% of working residents in the City of Sydney use a car, whilst 15.8% take a train, 13.3% use a bus, and 25.3% walk.^[446] Several significant infrastructure projects have been completed since. The CBD features a **series of alleyways and lanes** that provide **off-street** vehicular access to city buildings and as well as pedestrian routes through city buildings.^[447]

Suburban trains

^[edit]

Main article: **Sydney Trains**



Central station is the busiest railway station in Australia, and the city's main public transport hub.

Established in 1906, **Central station** is the largest and busiest railway station in the state and is the main hub of the city's **rail network**.^[448] **Sydney Trains** is the **suburban rail** service. Its tracks form part of the New South Wales railway network. It serves 168 stations across the city and had an annual ridership of 302 million passenger journeys in 2023–24.^[449] Sydney's railway was first constructed in 1854 with progressive extension to the network to serve both freight and passengers. The main station is the **Central railway station** in the southern part of the CBD. In the 1850s and 1860s, the railway reached areas that are now outer suburbs of Sydney.^[440]

Metro

^[edit]

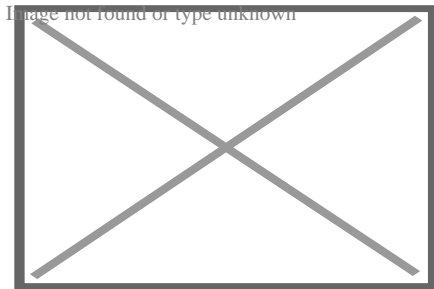
Main article: **Sydney Metro**

Sydney Metro, a driverless **rapid transit** system separate from the suburban commuter network, commenced operation in May 2019 and was extended through the city to Sydenham on 19 August 2024. This line will be extended to Bankstown in 2025 and a new line through the inner west to Parramatta is planned to be built by 2030.^{[450][451]} It currently serves 21 stations. A line to serve the greater west is planned for 2026 and will include a station for the **second international airport**.

Light rail

^[edit]

Main article: **Light rail in Sydney**



The **CBD and South East Light Rail** connects Sydney's CBD with the Eastern Suburbs.

Sydney once had one of the **largest tram networks** in the British Empire after London.^[452] It served routes covering 291 km (181 mi). The internal combustion engine made buses more flexible than trams and consequently more popular, leading to the progressive closure of the network with the final tram operating in 1961.^[440] From 1930 there were 612 buses across Sydney carrying 90 million passengers per annum.^[453]

In 1997, the **Inner West Light Rail** opened between Central station and **Wentworth Park**. It was extended to **Lilyfield** in 2000 and then **Dulwich Hill** in 2014. It links the **Inner West** and **Darling Harbour** with **Central station** and facilitated 9.1 million journeys in the 2016–17 financial year.^[454] A second, the **CBD and South East Light Rail** 12 km (7.5 mi) line serving the CBD and Eastern Suburbs opened in 2019–2020.^[455] A **light rail line** serving Western Sydney opened in 2024.

Buses

^[edit]

Main article: **Buses in Sydney**

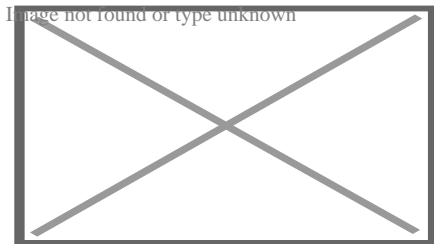
Bus services are conducted by private operators under contract to **Transport for NSW**. Integrated tickets called **Opal cards** operate on bus routes. In total, nearly 225 million boardings were recorded across the bus network.^[456] **NightRide** is a nightly bus service that

operate between midnight and 5am.

Ferries

[[edit](#)]

Main articles: [Sydney Ferries](#), [List of Sydney Harbour ferries](#), and [Timeline of Sydney Harbour ferries](#)



A [Freshwater-class ferry](#) Departing [Circular Quay](#) to Manly

At the time the Sydney Harbour Bridge opened in 1932, the city's [ferry service](#) was the largest in the world.^[457] Patronage declined from 37 million passengers in 1945 to 11 million in 1963 but has recovered somewhat in recent years.^[440] From its hub at [Circular Quay](#), the [ferry network](#) extends from [Manly](#) to [Parramatta](#).^[457] Ferries in sydney are operated by [Transdev Sydney Ferries](#) and operates 10 routes.

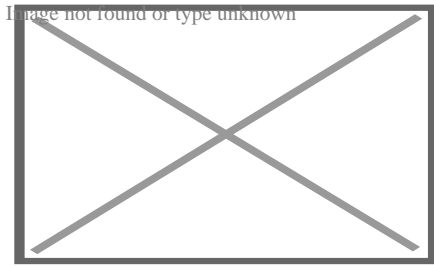
Airports

[[edit](#)]

[Sydney Airport](#), officially "Sydney Kingsford-Smith Airport", is located in [Mascot](#). It services 46 international and 23 domestic destinations.^[26] As the busiest airport in Australia, it handled 37.9 million passengers in 2013 and 530,000 tonnes of freight in 2011.^[26] A second airport, [Western Sydney Airport](#), is under construction at [Badgerys Creek](#) and will open in late 2026,^[458] at a cost of \$2.5 billion.^[459] Notably, it will not feature a [curfew](#), unlike Sydney Kingsford-Smith Airport, which imposes a suspension of all aircraft operations between 11 pm and 6 am. [Bankstown Airport](#) is Sydney's second busiest airport, and serves general aviation, charter and some scheduled cargo flights. Bankstown is also the fourth busiest airport in Australia by number of aircraft movements.^[460] [Port Botany](#) has surpassed Port Jackson as the city's major shipping port. Cruise ship terminals are located at [Sydney Cove](#) and [White Bay](#).

Utilities

[[edit](#)]



Warragamba Dam is Sydney's largest water supply dam.

Obtaining sufficient fresh water was difficult during early colonial times. A catchment called the **Tank Stream** sourced water from what is now the CBD but was little more than an open sewer by the end of the 1700s.^[461] The Botany Swamps Scheme was one of several ventures during the mid-1800s that saw the construction of wells, tunnels, steam pumping stations, and small dams to service Sydney's growing population.^[461]

The **Upper Nepean Scheme** came into operation in 1886. It transports water 100 km (62 mi) from the **Nepean**, **Cataract**, and **Cordeaux** rivers and continues to service about 15% of Sydney's water needs.^[461] Dams were built on these three rivers between 1907 and 1935.^[461] In 1977 the **Shoalhaven Scheme** brought several more dams into service.^[462]

The state-owned corporation **WaterNSW** now manages eleven major dams: **Warragamba**, one of the largest domestic water supply dams in the world,^[463] **Woronora**, **Cataract**, **Cordeaux**, **Nepean**, **Avon**, **Wingecarribee Reservoir**, **Fitzroy Falls Reservoir**, **Tallowa**, the **Blue Mountains Dams**, and **Prospect Reservoir**.^[464] Water is collected from five catchment areas covering 16,000 km² (6,178 sq mi) and total storage amounts to 2.6 TL (0.6 cu mi).^[464] The **Sydney Desalination Plant** came into operation in 2010.^[461] WaterNSW supplies bulk water to **Sydney Water**, a state-owned corporation that operates water distribution, sewerage and storm water management services.

Sydney's electricity infrastructure is maintained by **Ausgrid** and **Endeavour Energy**.^{[465][466]} Their combined networks include over 815,000 poles and 83,000 km (52,000 mi) of cables. **Submarine communications cable** systems in Sydney include the **Australia–Japan Cable**, **Telstra Endeavour** and the **Southern Cross Cable**, which link Australia and countries in the Pacific.^{[467][468][469]}

Environmental issues and pollution reduction

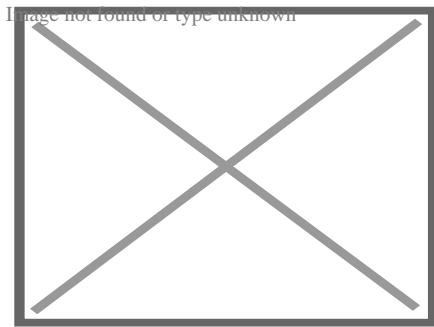
^[edit]

Main article: **Environmental issues in Australia**

Further information: **Climate change in Australia** and **Renewable energy in Australia**

Air quality

[edit]



George Street and bushfire smoke in December 2019

As **climate change**, **greenhouse gas emissions** and pollution have become a major issue for Australia, Sydney has in the past been criticised for its lack of focus on reducing pollution and emissions and maintaining **water quality**.^[470] The release of the Metropolitan Air Quality Scheme (MAQS) led to a broader understanding of the causation of pollution in Sydney, allowing the government to form appropriate responses.^[471]

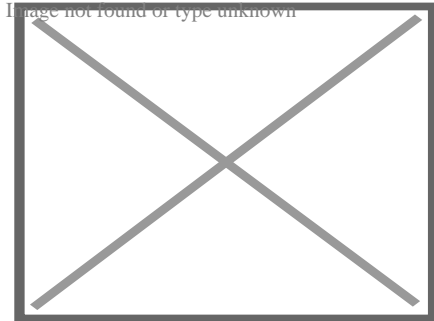
The **2019–20 Australian bushfire season** significantly impacted outer Sydney and dramatically reduced air quality, leading to a smoky haze that lingered for days. The **air quality** was 11 times the **hazardous** level in some days,^{[472][473]} worse than **New Delhi's**;^[474] it was compared to "smoking 32 cigarettes" by Brian Oliver, a respiratory diseases scientist at the **University of Technology Sydney**.^[475] Since Sydney is surrounded by bushland and forest,^[476] bushfires can ring the region in a **natural phenomena** that is labelled "ring of fire".^{[477][478][479][480][481]}

The City of Sydney became the first council in Australia to achieve formal certification as **carbon-neutral** in 2008.^{[482][483]} The city has reduced its 2007 carbon emissions by 6% and since 2006 has reduced carbon emissions from city buildings by up to 20%.^{[484][485]} The *Sustainable Sydney 2030* program presented a guide to reducing energy in homes and offices by 30%.^{[484][486]} Reductions in energy consumption have slashed energy bills by \$30 million a year.^[487] **Solar panels** have been established on many CBD buildings to minimise carbon pollution by around 3,000 tonnes a year.^[488]

The city also has an "**urban forest** growth strategy", in which it aims to regularly increase the **tree coverage** in the city by frequently planting trees with strong leaf density and **vegetation** to provide cleaner air and create moisture during hot weather, thus lowering city temperatures.^[489] Sydney has also become a leader in the development of **green office buildings** and enforcing the requirement of all building proposals to be energy-efficient. The **One Central Park** development, completed in 2013, is an example of this implementation.^{[490][491][492][493]}

Car-dependency

[[edit](#)]



Traffic congestion on the [Warringah Freeway](#), [Milsons Point](#)

Australian cities are some of the most [car-dependent](#) cities in the world,[\[494\]](#) especially by world city standards, although Sydney's is the lowest of Australia's major cities at 66%.[\[495\]](#) Sydney also has the [highest usage of public transport](#) in an Australian city, at 27%—comparable with New York City, Shanghai and Berlin. Despite its high ranking for an Australian city, Sydney has a low level of mass-transit services, with a historically low-density layout and significant [urban sprawl](#), thus increasing the likelihood of car dependency.[\[496\]](#)[\[497\]](#)

Strategies have been implemented to reduce private [vehicle pollution](#) by encouraging [mass](#) and [public transit](#),[\[498\]](#) initiating the development of high density housing and introducing a fleet of 10 new [electric cars](#), the largest order of the pollution-free vehicle in Australia.[\[499\]](#) Electric cars do not produce carbon monoxide and [nitrous oxide](#), which contribute to climate change.[\[500\]](#)[\[501\]](#) [Cycling trips](#) increased by 113% across Sydney's inner-city from 2010 to 2015, at which point about 2,000 bikes were passing through top peak-hour intersections on an average weekday.[\[484\]](#) Transport developments in the [north-west](#) and east of the city have been designed to encourage use of the expanding public transportation system.

Sister cities

[[edit](#)]

[Sister cities](#) of Sydney include:

- [San Francisco, United States of America](#)
- [Wellington, New Zealand](#)
- [Florence, Italy](#)
- [Nagoya, Japan](#)
- [Portsmouth, United Kingdom](#)

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [flag New South Wales portal](#)
- [List of museums in Sydney](#)
- [List of people from Sydney](#)
- [List of public art in the City of Sydney](#)
- [List of songs about Sydney](#)
- [Outline of Sydney](#)

Notes

[[edit](#)]

- [^] In accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics source, [England](#), [Scotland](#), [Mainland China](#) and the Special Administrative Regions of [Hong Kong](#) and [Macau](#) are listed separately.
- [^] The Australian Bureau of Statistics has stated that most who nominate "Australian" as their ancestry are part of the [Anglo-Celtic](#) group.[\[338\]](#)
- [^] Indigenous identification is separate to the ancestry question on the Australian Census and persons identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander may identify any ancestry.

References

[[edit](#)]

- [^] [a b c d](#) *"Regional Population – 2022–23 final". Australian Bureau of Statistics. Archived from the original on 30 March 2021. Retrieved 26 March 2024.*
- [^] [a b c d e f g h](#) *"Greater Sydney: Basic Community Profile". 2011 Census Community Profiles. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 28 March 2013. Archived from the original (xls) on 7 November 2022. Retrieved 9 April 2014.*
- [^] *"Cumberland County". Geographical Names Register (GNR) of NSW. Geographical Names Board of New South Wales. Retrieved 20 September 2017.* [Image not found or type unknown](#) [Edit this at Wikidata](#)
- [^] [a b c d](#) *"Sydney (Observatory Hill) Period 1991–2020". Bureau of Meteorology. Archived from the original on 9 February 2020. Retrieved 14 April 2020.*
- [^] Mason, Herbert (2012). *Encyclopaedia of Ships and Shipping*. p. 266.
- [^] *"Complete official list of Sydney suburbs". Walk Sydney Streets. 2014. Archived from the original on 25 November 2019. Retrieved 13 July 2014.*
- [^] *"3218.0 – Regional Population Growth, Australia, 2016–17: Main Features". Australian Bureau of Statistics. 24 April 2018. Archived from the original on 13 October 2018. Retrieved 13 October 2018.* Estimated resident population, 30 June 2017.

8. ^ Tom Smith (4 November 2017). *"Why Sydney Is Also Known As 'The Emerald City'"*. Culture Trip. Archived from the original on 11 September 2021. Retrieved 11 September 2021.
9. ^ **a b c d e** Heiss, Anita; Gibson, Melodie-Jane (2013). *"Aboriginal people and place"*. Sydney Barani. Archived from the original on 7 July 2014. Retrieved 5 July 2014.
10. ^ *"Manly Heritage & History"*. Manly Council. Archived from the original on 12 May 2016. Retrieved 10 May 2016.
11. ^ **a b c d e** *"2021 Greater Sydney, Census Community Profiles"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved 2 July 2022.
12. ^ Levy, Megan (5 March 2014). *"Sydney, Melbourne more expensive than New York, says Living Index"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 1 July 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
13. ^ Bowman, Simon J.; Fisher, Benjamin (19 May 2022), *"The Cost of Living with Sjögren's"*, *The Sjögren's Book*, Oxford University Press, pp. 26–30, doi: 10.1093/oso/9780197502112.003.0005, ISBN 978-0-19-750211-2, archived from the original on 21 February 2024, retrieved 1 June 2023
14. ^ *"Sydney retains #10 ranking in Mercer's global quality of living survey"*. Mercer.com.au. 28 April 2018. Archived from the original on 28 April 2018. Retrieved 28 April 2018.
15. ^ *"World's most liveable cities: Vienna's win leaves Sydney and Melbourne in a spin"*. The Guardian. 4 September 2019. Archived from the original on 25 September 2019. Retrieved 26 September 2019.
16. ^ *"2018 Quality of Living Index"*. Mercer. 2018. Archived from the original on 16 April 2018. Retrieved 28 April 2018.
17. ^ *"The World According to GaWC 2020"*. GaWC – Research Network. Globalization and World Cities. Archived from the original on 6 October 2020. Retrieved 31 August 2020.
18. ^ *Global Power City Index 2010 (PDF) (Report)*. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for Urban Strategies at The Mori Memorial Foundation. October 2010. Archived (PDF) from the original on 20 October 2020. Retrieved 10 August 2011.
19. ^ *"Cities of opportunity" (PDF)*. PricewaterhouseCoopers. 2012. Archived from the original (PDF) on 10 February 2013. Retrieved 21 July 2014.
20. ^ **a b** <http://www.smh.com.au/national/tough-week-for-a-sydney-success-story-20120217-1te9q.html?skin=text-only> [dead link]
21. ^ **a b** Irvine, Jessica (2008). *"Another shot at making city a finance hub"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 24 September 2015. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
22. ^ *"QS World University Rankings 2025"*. Top Universities. 18 October 2024. Retrieved 20 October 2024.
23. ^ Dennis, Anthony (2013). *"'Too expensive' Sydney slips from top 10 tourism list"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 25 September 2014. Retrieved 27 October 2016. *"In this year's World's Best Awards, announced in New York this week, Sydney came in as the world's number 12 ranked best city."*
24. ^ **a b** *"Our global city"*. City of Sydney. 2014. Archived from the original on 22 June 2014. Retrieved 21 July 2014.

25. ^ Benson, D. H. and Howell J. (1990) Taken for Granted: the Bushland of Sydney and Its Suburbs, Sydney
26. ^ **a b c** "Overview". Sydney Airport. 2014. Archived from [the original](#) on 5 September 2014. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
27. ^ **a b** Egan, Jack (1999). *Buried Alive, Sydney 1788–92*. Allen and Unwin. p. 10. **ISBN 1865081388**.
28. ^ Attenbrow (2010), p. 11
29. ^ *Historical Records of New South Wales*. Vol. 1 part 2. pp. 285, 343, 345, 436, 482, *passim*. Archived from the original on 23 July 2022. Retrieved 17 August 2022.
30. ^ Birch, Alan; Macmillan, David S. (1982). *The Sydney Scene, 1788–1960* (2nd ed.). Sydney: Hale and Iremonger. pp. 105–06. **ISBN 0868060178**.
31. ^ Attenbrow, Val (2010). *Sydney's Aboriginal Past, investigating the archaeological and historical records* (2nd ed.). Sydney: UNSW Press. pp. 22–26. **ISBN 9781742231167**.
32. ^ Attenbrow (2010). p. 152
33. ^ Attenbrow, Val (2010). *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*. Sydney: UNSW Press. pp. 152–153. **ISBN 978-1-74223-116-7**. Archived from the original on 23 September 2023. Retrieved 11 November 2013.
34. ^ Macey, Richard (2007). "*Settlers' history rewritten: go back 30,000 years*". *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Archived from the original on 2 July 2018. Retrieved 5 July 2014.
35. ^ Attenbrow (2010). p.17
36. ^ Attenbrow (2010). pp. 28, 158
37. ^ Smith, Keith Vincent (June 2020). "*Eora People*". *Eora People*. Archived from the original on 28 March 2023. Retrieved 13 July 2022.
38. ^ **a b** Attenbrow (2010). pp. 22–29
39. ^ Troy, Jakelin (2019). *The Sydney Language* (2nd ed.). Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press. pp. 19–25. **ISBN 9781925302868**.
40. ^ British settlers each used different spellings for Indigenous words. The clan names in this list use Troy's (2019) orthography.
41. ^ Attenbrow (2010). p. 13
42. ^ "*Once were warriors*". *The Sydney Morning Herald*. 2002. Archived from the original on 22 August 2011. Retrieved 5 July 2014.
43. ^ Blainey, Geoffrey (2020). *Captain Cook's epic voyage*. Australia: Viking. pp. 141–43. **ISBN 9781760895099**.
44. ^ "*Eight days in Kamay*". *State Library of New South Wales*. 22 April 2020. Archived from the original on 3 June 2023. Retrieved 29 May 2022.
45. ^ Blainey (2020). pp. 146–57
46. ^ Macintyre, Stuart (2020). *A concise history of Australia* (5th ed.). Port Melbourne: Cambridge University Press. pp. 34–35. **ISBN 9781108728485**.
47. ^ Karskens, Grace (2013). "The early colonial presence, 1788-1822". In Bashford, Alison; MacIntyre, Stuart (eds.). *The Cambridge History of Australia, Volume 1, Indigenous and Colonial Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 91. **ISBN 9781107011533**.
48. ^ Peter Hill (2008) pp.141–50
49. ^ "*SL/nsw.gov.au*". *SL/nsw.gov.au*. 9 October 2009. Archived from [the original](#) on 3 February 2013. Retrieved 14 July 2011.

50. ^ Macintyre (2020). pp.34–37
51. ^ Karskens, Grace (2013). "The early colonial presence, 1788-1822". In Bashford, Alison; MacIntyre, Stuart (eds.). *The Cambridge History of Australia, Volume I, Indigenous and colonial Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 90–114. ISBN 9781107011533.
52. ^ Mear, Craig (2008). "The origin of the smallpox outbreak in Sydney in 1789". *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*. Archived from the original on 31 August 2011. Retrieved 5 July 2014.
53. ^ Karskens, Grace (2013). "The early colonial presence, 1788–1822". In *The Cambridge History of Australia, Volume 1*. pp. 106, 117–19
54. ^ Karskens, Grace (2009). *The Colony, a history of early Sydney*. Crows Nest, NSW: Allen and Unwin. pp. 71–75. ISBN 9781741756371.
55. ^ McGillick, Paul; Bingham-Hall, Patrick (2005). *Sydney architecture*. p. 14 to 15.
56. ^ Karskens (2009). pp. 185–188
57. ^ Percival Serle (1949). "Bligh, William (1754–1817)". *Dictionary of Australian Biography. Project Gutenberg Australia*. LCCN 49006289. OCLC 1956219. OL 7423467W. Wikidata Q5273962.
58. ^ Broomham, Rosemary (2001), *Vital connections: a history of NSW roads from 1788, Hale & Iremonger in association with the Roads & Traffic Authority*, p. 25, ISBN 978-0-86806-703-2
59. ^ Kingston, Beverley (2006). *A History of New South Wales*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. pp. 118–19. ISBN 9780521833844.
60. ^ Karskens, Grace (2013). pp. 115–17
61. ^ Haines, Robin, and Ralph Shlomowitz. "Nineteenth century government-assisted and total immigration from the United Kingdom to Australia: quinquennial estimates by colony." *Journal of the Australian Population Association*, vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, pp. 50–61. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/41110599. Accessed 20 July 2021.
62. ^ a b c d Fitzgerald, Shirley (2011). "Sydney". *Dictionary of Sydney, State Library of New South Wales*. Archived from the original on 24 September 2022. Retrieved 30 July 2022.
63. ^ a b c "History of City of Sydney council". City of Sydney. September 2020. Archived from the original on 18 July 2023. Retrieved 30 July 2020.
64. ^ Karskens (2009). pp. 29–297
65. ^ "Castle Hill Rebellion". nma.gov.au. 30 June 2021. Archived from the original on 10 August 2021. Retrieved 31 August 2021.
66. ^ Whitaker, Anne-Maree (2009). "Castle Hill convict rebellion 1804". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Archived from the original on 4 March 2018. Retrieved 3 January 2017.
67. ^ Flood, Josephine (2019). p. 66
68. ^ Broome, Richard (2019). pp. 25–26
69. ^ Flood, Josephine (2019). p. 70
70. ^ Banivanua Mar, Tracey; Edmonds, Penelope (2013). "Indigenous and settler relations". *The Cambridge History of Australia, Volume I*. p. 344.
71. ^ Goodman, David (2013). "The gold rushes of the 1850s". *The Cambridge History of Australia, Volume I*. pp. 180–81.

72. ^ Kingston, Beverley (2006). *A History of New South Wales*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 74–80. [ISBN 9780521833844](#).
73. ^ Coghlan, T. A (1893). *The Wealth and progress of New South Wales* (7th ed.). Sydney: E. A. Petherick & Co., Sydney. pp. 311–15.
74. ^ Radford, Neil (2016). *"The University of Sydney"*. Dictionary of Sydney, State Library of New South Wales. [Archived from the original on 17 August 2022](#). Retrieved 2 August 2022.
75. ^ Ellmoos, Leila. *"Australian Museum"*. The Dictionary of Sydney, State Library of New South Wales. [Archived from the original on 17 August 2022](#). Retrieved 2 August 2022.
76. ^ *"Town Hall"*. Dictionary of Sydney, State Library of New South Wales. [Archived from the original on 17 August 2022](#). Retrieved 2 August 2022.
77. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). *"General Post Office"*. Dictionary of Sydney, State Library of New South Wales. [Archived from the original on 17 August 2022](#). Retrieved 2 August 2022.
78. ^ Noyce, Diana Christine (2012). *"Coffee Palaces in Australia: A Pub with No Beer"*. *M/C Journal*. **15** (2). [doi:10.5204/mcj.464](#). [ISSN 1441-2616](#).
79. ^ McDermott, Marie-Louise, Marie-Louise (2011). *"Ocean baths"*. Dictionary of Sydney, State Library of New South Wales. [Archived from the original on 17 August 2022](#). Retrieved 2 August 2022.
80. ^ Kingston (2006). pp. 88–89, 95–97
81. ^ *"Australian Historical Population Statistics, 3105.0.65.001, Population distribution"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2019. [Archived from the original on 1 August 2022](#). Retrieved 2 August 2022.
82. ^ Kingston (2006). p. 132
83. ^ Spearritt, Peter (2000). *Sydney's century, a history*. Sydney: UNSW Press. pp. 57–58. [ISBN 0868405213](#).
84. ^ Spearritt (2000). pp. 58–59
85. ^ Spearritt (2000). p. 62
86. ^ Spearritt (2000). p. 72
87. ^ Kingston (2006). pp. 157–59
88. ^ *"Bradleys Head Fortification Complex, Mosman, NSW Profile"*. [Archived from the original on 18 May 2007](#).
89. ^ Spearritt (2000). p. 91
90. ^ Spearritt (2000). pp. 93–94, 115–16
91. ^ Spearritt (2000). pp. 109–11
92. ^ *"The 1954 Royal Tour of Queen Elizabeth II"*. State Library of New South Wales. 10 January 2018. [Archived from the original on 8 September 2022](#). Retrieved 18 August 2022.
93. ^ Kingston (2006). pp. 184–86
94. ^ Spearritt (2000). pp. 109–12, 259–62
95. ^ *"2021 Census of Population and Housing, General community profile, Greater Sydney, Table GO9(c)"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2021. [Archived from the original on 28 June 2022](#). Retrieved 4 August 2020.
96. ^ **a b** *"Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition 3"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 5 October 2022. [Archived from the original on 27 January 2022](#). Retrieved 29

January 2022.

97. ^ ["Areas of Service"](#). City of Sydney. 4 August 2020. [Archived](#) from the original on 29 December 2022. Retrieved 29 December 2022.
98. ^ [Igneous intrusions Archived](#) 1 November 2021 at the [Wayback Machine](#) by the Australian Museum. 13 November 2018. Retrieved 1 November 2021.
99. ^ [a b c "Sydney Basin"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 July 2014. Retrieved 12 July 2014.
100. ^ ["Game Fishing - Seasonal Guide"](#). Exclusive Getaway. Retrieved 29 December 2024.
101. ^ Alan Jordan, Peter Davies, Tim Ingleton, Edwina Foulsham, Joe Neilson and Tim Pritchard. ["Seabed habitat mapping of the continental shelf of NSW" \(PDF\)](#). [Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water](#). Retrieved 29 December 2024.
[cite web](#): CS1 maint: multiple names: authors list ([link](#))
102. ^ Latta, David (2006). ["Showcase destinations Sydney, Australia: the harbour city"](#). [Archived](#) from [the original](#) on 9 April 2014. Retrieved 12 July 2014.
103. ^ ["Soils for nature"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 7 November 2019. [Archived](#) from the original on 20 October 2020. Retrieved 26 September 2020.
104. ^ Herbert, Chris; Helby, Robin (1980). *A Guide to the Sydney basin* (1 ed.). Maitland: Geological Survey of New South Wales. p. 582. [ISBN 0-7240-1250-8](#).
105. ^ William, E; Airey, DW (1999). ["A Review of the Engineering Properties of the Wianamatta Group Shales"](#). *Proceedings 8th Australia New Zealand Conference on Geomechanics: Consolidating Knowledge*. Barton, ACT: Australian Geomechanics Society: 641–647. [ISBN 1864450029](#). [Archived](#) from [the original](#) on 14 August 2008.
106. ^ ["Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands"](#). NSW Environment & Heritage. [Archived](#) from the original on 29 September 2023. Retrieved 15 December 2019.
107. ^ ["Dry sclerophyll forests \(shrub/grass sub-formation\)"](#). NSW Environment & Heritage. [Archived](#) from the original on 18 October 2016. Retrieved 15 October 2016.
108. ^ ["Dry sclerophyll forests \(shrubby sub-formation\)"](#). NSW Environment & Heritage. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 July 2023. Retrieved 16 December 2019.
109. ^ ["Wet sclerophyll forests \(grassy sub-formation\)"](#). NSW Environment & Heritage. [Archived](#) from the original on 4 March 2017. Retrieved 16 March 2017.
110. ^ Earth Resource Analysis PL (1998). *Cumberland Plains Woodland: Trial Aerial Photographic interpretation of remnant woodlands, Sydney* (Unpublished report for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife, Hurstville).
111. ^ [Recovering bushland on the Cumberland Plain Archived](#) 12 September 2022 at the [Wayback Machine](#) Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW). (2005). *Recovering Bushland on the Cumberland Plain: Best practice guidelines for the management and restoration of bushland*. Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), Sydney. Retrieved 12 September 2022.
112. ^ ["Sydney Blue Gum High Forest" \(PDF\)](#). *Nationally Threatened Species and Ecological Communities*. [Environment.gov.au](#). [Archived](#) from [the original](#) (PDF) on 18 June 2012. Retrieved 16 May 2012.
113. ^ ["Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub of the Sydney Region" \(PDF\)](#). [Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment](#). [Archived](#) from [the original](#) (PDF) on 14 September 2022. Retrieved 15 September 2022.

114. ^ ["Urban Bushland in the Ryde LGA – Sydney Sandstone Ridgetop Woodland"](#) (PDF). Ryde Council. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on 22 March 2016. Retrieved 15 November 2018.
115. ^ Hindwood, K. A. and McCill, A. R., 1958. *The Birds of Sydney* (Cumberland Plain) New South Wales. Royal Zoological Society New South Wales.
116. ^ Dolby, Tim; Clarke, Rohan (2014). [Finding Australian Birds](#). CSIRO Publishing. [ISBN 9780643097667](#). [Archived](#) from the original on 12 January 2016. Retrieved 10 July 2017.
117. ^ Cogger, H.G. (2000). *Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia*. Reed New Holland.
118. ^ Green, D., 1973. -Re reptiles of the outer north-western suburbs of Sydney. *Herpetofauna* 6 (2): 2–5.
119. ^ ["Sydney's flying foxes now Bundy's problem"](#). North Queensland Register. 2 August 2012. Archived from [the original](#) on 30 December 2012. Retrieved 22 February 2014.
120. ^ Whyte, Robert; Anderson, Greg (2017). *A Field Guide to Spiders of Australia*. Clayton VIC: CSIRO Publishing.
121. ^ Falkner, Inke; Turnbull, John (2019). *Underwater Sydney*. Clayton South, Victoria: CSIRO Publishing. [ISBN 9781486311194](#).
122. ^ ["Modelling and simulation of seasonal rainfall"](#) (PDF). Centre for Computer Assisted Research Mathematics and its Applications (CARMA). 20 May 2014. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 13 March 2019. Retrieved 25 February 2016. "Brisbane and Sydney each have a humid sub-tropical or temperate climate with no pronounced dry season...the classification is Cfa"
123. ^ ["Sydney holiday weather"](#). Met Office. [Archived](#) from the original on 29 August 2023. Retrieved 29 August 2023.
124. ^ [a b "Sydney: Climate and water"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. April 2017. Retrieved 20 April 2024.
125. ^ ["WEATHER IN SYDNEY"](#). Australia.com. [Tourism Australia](#). 23 May 2023. [Archived](#) from the original on 29 August 2023. Retrieved 29 August 2023.
126. ^ ["Climate and the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games"](#). Australian Government. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 24 September 2007. Archived from [the original](#) on 10 June 2008. Retrieved 21 December 2008.
127. ^ [a b "Southern Annular Mode: The climate 'influencer' you may not have heard of"](#). ABC News. 14 August 2018. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 August 2023. Retrieved 29 September 2020.
128. ^ ["Special Climate Statement 71—severe fire weather conditions in southeast Queensland and northeast New South Wales in September 2019"](#) (PDF). Bureau of Meteorology. 24 September 2019. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on 9 January 2020. Retrieved 5 January 2020.
129. ^ Bubathi, Varsha; Leslie, Lance; Speer, Milton; Hartigan, Joshua; Wang, Joanna; Gupta, Anjali (26 March 2023). ["Impact of Accelerated Climate Change on Maximum Temperature Differences between Western and Coastal Sydney"](#). *Climate*. **11** (4): 76. [Bibcode:2023Clim...11...76B](#). [doi:10.3390/cli11040076](#).
130. ^ [a b c "Climate statistics for Australian locations"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. [Archived](#) from the original on 24 May 2020. Retrieved 15 November 2013.

131. ^ ["Sydney \(Observatory Hill\)". Climate statistics for Australian locations. Bureau of Meteorology](#). Retrieved 15 November 2013.
132. ^ Bureau of Meteorology. 2006. [Climate summary for Sydney, January 2006 Archived 2 September 2013 at the Wayback Machine](#)
133. ^ Creagh, Sunanda. ["Sydney smashes temperature records but heatwave nearly over". The Conversation. The Conversation Media Group. Archived from the original on 21 February 2024. Retrieved 21 January 2013.](#)
134. ^ Torok, S. and Nicholls, N. 1996. A historical annual temperature dataset for Australia. *Aust. Met. Mag.*, 45, 251–60.
135. ^ ["Penrith hits record temperature of 48.9C as heatwave strikes NSW". Daily Telegraph. Archived from the original on 5 January 2020. Retrieved 6 January 2020.](#)
136. ^ [Sydney Sea Temperature Archived 5 July 2017 at the Wayback Machine](#) – seatemperature.org
137. ^ ["Climate statistics for Australian locations Sydney Airport AMO". Bureau of Meteorology. Archived from the original on 23 September 2015. Retrieved 19 October 2020.](#)
138. ^ MacDonnell, Freda. Thomas Nelson (Australia) Limited, 1967. *Before King's Cross*
139. ^ [a b "Sydney area an 'urban heat island' vulnerable to extreme temperatures". The Sydney Morning Herald. 14 January 2016. Archived from the original on 14 January 2016. Retrieved 14 January 2016.](#)
140. ^ Santamouris, Mat; Haddad, Shamila; Fiorito, Francesco; Osmond, Paul; Ding, Lan; Prasad, Deo; Zhai, Xiaoqiang; Wang, Ruzhu (2017). ["Urban Heat Island and Overheating Characteristics in Sydney, Australia. An Analysis of Multiyear Measurements". Sustainability. 9 \(5\): 712. doi:10.3390/su9050712.](#)
141. ^ ["Special Climate Statement 43 – extreme heat in January 2013" \(PDF\). Bureau of Meteorology. 1 February 2013. Archived \(PDF\) from the original on 23 September 2015. Retrieved 2 February 2013.](#)
142. ^ Batt, K, 1995: Sea breezes on the NSW coast, Offshore Yachting, Oct/Nov 1995, Jamieson Publishing.
143. ^ [""Southerly Buster" Relieves City". The Sydney Morning Herald. National Library of Australia. 17 December 1953. p. 1. Archived from the original on 21 February 2024. Retrieved 27 March 2015.](#)
144. ^ Sharples, J.J. Mills, G.A., McRae, R.H.D., Weber, R.O. (2010) *Elevated fire danger conditions associated with foehn-like winds in southeastern Australia. Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology.*
145. ^ Sharples, J.J., McRae, R.H.D., Weber, R.O., Mills, G.A. (2009) *Foehn-like winds and fire danger anomalies in southeastern Australia*. Proceedings of the 18th IMACS World Congress and MODSIM09. 13–17 July, Cairns.
146. ^ [Bellinda Kontominas \(9 May 2019\). "BOM predicts NSW and ACT temperatures to plummet as cold snap sweeps through". ABC News. Archived from the original on 5 October 2021. Retrieved 5 October 2021.](#)
147. ^ [Helen Davidson \(12 May 2014\). "Roaring Forties' shift south means more droughts for southern Australia". The Guardian. Archived from the original on 31 October 2022. Retrieved 2 November 2022.](#)

148. ^ ["Cold, damaging winds blast Sydney"](#). The Leader. 9 August 2019. [Archived](#) from the original on 9 August 2019. Retrieved 2 November 2022.
149. ^ ["BOM warns NSW to brace for worse weather as strong winds tear roof off Newcastle nursing home"](#). ABC News. 9 August 2019. [Archived](#) from the original on 7 November 2020. Retrieved 2 November 2022.
150. ^ [Context statement for the Sydney Basin bioregion – Climate Archived](#) 10 April 2021 at the [Wayback Machine](#) by Bioregional Assessments from the [Australian Government](#). Retrieved 11 April 2021.
151. ^ ["Australia's new seasonal rainfall zones"](#). ABC News. 25 February 2016. [Archived](#) from the original on 21 October 2021. Retrieved 11 April 2021.
152. ^ ["Sydney future: high temps, erratic rain"](#). The Sydney Morning Herald. [Archived](#) from the original on 18 January 2021. Retrieved 29 September 2020.
153. ^ ["Commuters in Sydney and eastern NSW brace for erratic weather"](#). [News.com.au](#). [Archived](#) from the original on 24 January 2021. Retrieved 29 September 2020.
154. ^ Drosdowsky, Wasyl (2 August 2005). ["The latitude of the subtropical ridge over Eastern Australia: The L index revisited"](#). International Journal of Climatology. **25** (10): 1291–1299. [Bibcode:2005IJCLI..25.1291D](#). [doi:10.1002/joc.1196](#). [S2CID 140198125](#). [Archived](#) from the original on 21 February 2024. Retrieved 2 July 2022.
155. ^ Australian Bureau of Meteorology. 2005. Ellyard, D. 1994. Droughts and Flooding Rains. Angus & Robertson ISBN 0-207-18557-3
156. ^ ["About East Coast Lows"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. [Archived](#) from the original on 2 April 2013. Retrieved 6 April 2013.
157. ^ ["Black Nor-Easter"](#). The Sydney Morning Herald. National Library of Australia. 30 October 1911. p. 7. [Archived](#) from the original on 12 September 2023. Retrieved 27 March 2015.
158. ^ Power, S., Tseitkin, F., Torok, S., Lavery, B., Dahni, R. and McAvaney, B. 1998. Australian temperature, Australian rainfall and the Southern Oscillation, 1910–1992: coherent variability and recent changes. Aust. Met. Mag., 47, 85–101
159. ^ ["Sydney winter not snow, just hail"](#). Sydney Morning Herald. 27 July 2008. [Archived](#) from the original on 23 July 2014. Retrieved 15 November 2013. "Mr Zmijewski doubted the 1836 snow report, saying weather observers of the era lacked the expertise of today. "We are almost in the sub-tropics in Sydney", he said."
160. ^ ["Sydney in 2009"](#). Bom.gov.au. 4 January 2010. [Archived](#) from the original on 20 March 2015. Retrieved 10 February 2012.
161. ^ ["Sydney in 2010"](#). Bom.gov.au. 4 January 2011. [Archived](#) from the original on 12 January 2012. Retrieved 10 February 2012.
162. ^ ["Sydney \(Observatory Hill\) Period 1991-2020"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 14 April 2020.
163. ^ ["Sydney \(Observatory Hill\): all years"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 4 June 2018.
164. ^ ["Sydney \(Observatory Hill\): highest temperatures"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. [Archived](#) from the original on 27 September 2023. Retrieved 23 September 2023.
165. ^ ["Sydney \(Observatory Hill\): lowest temperatures"](#). Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 23 September 2023.
166. ^ ["Climate statistics for Australian locations Sydney Airport AMO"](#). Bureau of Meteorology.

167. ^ ["Greater Cities Commission Act 2022 No 8"](#). [legislation.nsw.gov.au](#). 4 November 2022. Archived from the original on 29 June 2023. Retrieved 29 June 2023.
168. ^ ["Greater Sydney GCCSA"](#). Australian Bureau of Statistics Data by Region. Archived from the original on 6 April 2020. Retrieved 25 January 2020.
169. ^ ["2016 Census QuickStats"](#). Australian Bureau of Statistics. Archived from the original on 17 January 2020. Retrieved 24 April 2020.
170. ^ ["Sydney unprepared for terror attack"](#). The Australian. 4 September 2007. Retrieved 3 June 2017.
171. ^ ["The Strand"](#). *Sydney Morning Herald*. No. 16, 858. New South Wales, Australia. 2 April 1892. p. 5. Retrieved 27 October 2016 – via National Library of Australia.
172. ^ ["The largest shopping centres in Australia"](#). [worldatlas.com](#). 6 November 2019. Archived from the original on 7 August 2020. Retrieved 24 April 2020.
173. ^ ["Ultimo and Pyrmont: a decade of renewal"](#) (PDF). *Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority*. 2004. Archived from the original (PDF) on 13 June 2009. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
174. ^ ["Business-friendly boost for Oxford St lane way"](#). City of Sydney. 2014. Archived from the original on 18 October 2014. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
175. ^ Dick, Tim (2014). ["At the crossroads"](#). The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 24 September 2015. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
176. ^ **a b** Dunn, Mark (1970). ["Darlinghurst"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
177. ^ ["Green Square"](#). City of Sydney. 2014. Archived from the original on 3 July 2014. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
178. ^ ["Discover Barangaroo"](#). Barangaroo Delivery Authority. 2013. Archived from the original on 13 August 2014. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
179. ^ Wotherspoon, Garry (2012). ["Paddington"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
180. ^ Green, A, ["Strathfield By-election – NSW Election 2022 Archived 3 May 2023 at the Wayback Machine"](#), Australian Broadcasting Corporation
181. ^ McIntyre, Tim (10 June 2016). ["Sydney's new prestige hotspot"](#). *Daily Telegraph*. Archived from the original on 25 October 2016. Retrieved 3 May 2023.
182. ^ **a b c** Sweeney, N., ["Sydney dominates Melbourne for the 20 most expensive postcodes Archived 29 June 2023 at the Wayback Machine"](#), *The Australian Financial Review*
183. ^ Boys, C., ["Where is Sydney's new Little Italy? Archived 3 May 2023 at the Wayback Machine"](#), *Good Food*, 22 April 2014
184. ^ ["Tarting up Petersham with an ethnic flavour Archived 3 May 2023 at the Wayback Machine"](#), *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 September 2002
185. ^ Burke, K, ["Little Korea ready to rise from 'melting pot Archived 3 May 2023 at the Wayback Machine"](#), *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 May 2012
186. ^ West, A., ["Business booms in 'little Shanghai' Archived 18 July 2023 at the Wayback Machine"](#), *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 June 2011
187. ^ ["Strathfield Station"](#). [Nswrail.net](#). Archived from the original on 2 July 2022. Retrieved 2 July 2022.
188. ^ ["Rivercat Class – Transdev"](#). Archived from the original on 7 December 2021. Retrieved 23 May 2023.

189. ^ ["Newtown". Marrickville.nsw.gov.au. Archived from the original on 6 May 2018. Retrieved 23 April 2018.](#)
190. ^ ["State-by-state: Find out if you're living in one of the richest, or poorest, postcodes". SBS News. Archived from the original on 5 September 2023. Retrieved 5 September 2023.](#)
191. ^ Badkar, Mamta (2011). ["The 10 most expensive streets in the world". Business Insider. Archived from the original on 13 July 2014. Retrieved 13 July 2014.](#)
192. ^ ["Labor, Greens, Howard's battlers: Explore the politics of disadvantage". ABC News. 6 April 2018. Archived from the original on 8 April 2018. Retrieved 21 April 2018.](#)
193. ^ Sydney Morning Herald, 1 January 2009, p.18
194. ^ ["Forecasting the Distribution of Stand-Alone Office Employment across Sydney to 2035" \(PDF\). NSW Department of Planning and Environment. August 2015. Archived from the original \(PDF\) on 24 November 2021. Retrieved 20 July 2021.](#)
195. ^ ["Our Greater Sydney 2056 Eastern City District Plan – connecting communities" \(PDF\). Greater Sydney Commission. March 2018. Archived from the original \(PDF\) on 1 March 2021. Retrieved 20 July 2021.](#)
196. ^ [Sydney's new light rail is now open from Circular Quay to Kingsford Archived 2 April 2020 at the Wayback Machine](#) Transport for NSW 3 April 2020
197. ^ [The Book of Sydney Suburbs](#), Compiled by Frances Pollon, Angus & Robertson Publishers, 1990, Published in Australia ISBN 0-207-14495-8, page 149
198. ^ ["National Regional Profile Northern Beaches Sydney". Rodis.com.au. Archived from the original on 2 March 2022. Retrieved 2 July 2022.](#)
199. ^ ["Ancestry | Northern Beaches Council | Community profile". profile.id.com.au. Archived from the original on 13 January 2024. Retrieved 29 January 2025.](#)
200. ^ ["Ozroads: Old Windsor Road & Windsor Road". Ozroads.com.au. Archived from the original on 26 April 2018. Retrieved 2 July 2022.](#)
201. ^ ["Major Milestone As Metro Northwest Completes Its First Full Test". Transport for NSW. 14 January 2019. Retrieved 9 February 2021.](#)
202. ^ ["Parramatta". Parramatta Chamber of Commerce. 2014. Archived from the original on 6 August 2014. Retrieved 13 July 2014.](#)
203. ^ Jennifer Scherer. ["This part of Australia is set to be renamed 'Little India'". SBS Australia. Retrieved 24 June 2024.](#)
204. ^ Ben McLellan. ["What to do and see in the secret of Fairfield". Herald Sun. Retrieved 26 December 2023.](#)
205. ^ [Enclave, Place, or Nation? Defining Little Saigon in the Midst of Incorporation, Transnationalism, and Long Distance Activism](#) by Christian Collet and Hiroko Furuya from Amerasia Journal 36:3 (2010): 1–27. January 2010. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
206. ^ [Sydney](#) by Sam Holmes. [The Wall Street Journal Asia](#). 21 June 2009. Retrieved 29 November 2022.
207. ^ ["Home – WSROC Region". Profile.id.com.au. Archived from the original on 8 November 2022. Retrieved 10 January 2019.](#)
208. ^ McClymont, John; Kass, Terry (2010). ["Old Toongabbie and Toongabbie". Dictionary of Sydney. Dictionary of Sydney Trust. Archived from the original on 30 July 2019. Retrieved 30 July 2019.](#)

209. ^ ["Water theme park planned for Sydney"](#). ABC News. 11 September 2010. [Archived from the original on 13 September 2010](#). Retrieved 11 September 2010.
210. ^ ["Auburn Botanical Gardens"](#). chah.gov.au. Archived from [the original](#) on 6 October 2009. Retrieved 4 October 2009.
211. ^ ["Visitor Information – How to Get Here"](#). Sydney Motorsport Park. Archived from [the original](#) on 10 April 2013. Retrieved 21 February 2013.
212. ^ Jones, I., and Verdel, C. (2015). Basalt distribution and volume estimates of Cenozoic volcanism in the Bowen Basin region of eastern Australia: Implications for a waning mantle plume. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences*, 62(2), 255–263.
213. ^ ["State Heritage Inventory"](#). Heritage NSW. 22 October 2019. [Archived from the original on 4 March 2022](#). Retrieved 2 July 2022.
214. ^ O'Maley, Christine (23 November 2009). ["Featherdale beats Opera House to claim major tourism award"](#). Blacktown Advocate. [Archived from the original on 1 July 2012](#). Retrieved 18 March 2012.
215. ^ Boon, Maxim (25 November 2019). ["New Sydney Zoo announces long-awaited opening date"](#). TimeOut. Sydney, Australia. [Archived from the original on 28 November 2019](#). Retrieved 24 December 2019.
216. ^ Chalmers, Emma; Martin, Saray (1 August 2010). ["World Heritage Committee approves Australian Convict Sites as places of importance"](#). The Courier–Mail. Australia. Archived from [the original](#) on 3 June 2012. Retrieved 17 April 2018.
217. ^ Energy, Department of the Environment and (17 April 2018). ["National Heritage Places – Old Government House and Government Domain, Parramatta"](#). Environment.gov.au. [Archived from the original on 12 October 2013](#). Retrieved 16 April 2018.
218. ^ Degotardi, Peter (1 February 2004). [The Month in Review](#) (PDF) (Report). Herron Todd White Property Advisors. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 20 August 2006.
219. ^ ["Bankstown Reservoir \(Elevated\)"](#). [New South Wales State Heritage Register](#). Department of Planning & Environment. Retrieved 27 March 2018.  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under [CC BY 4.0 licence](#).
220. ^ Boulous, Chris (20 April 2018). ["Nothing Bland about our Oak tree"](#). Fairfield City Champion. FAIRFAX REGIONAL MEDIA. Archived from [the original](#) on 29 August 2018. Retrieved 29 August 2018.
221. ^ ["Sydney – The Skyscraper Center"](#). Skyscrapercenter.com. [Archived from the original on 1 November 2021](#). Retrieved 16 July 2020.
222. ^ ["Australia's World Heritage List"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived from the original on 19 July 2014](#). Retrieved 19 July 2014.
223. ^ ["Australia's National Heritage List"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived from the original on 19 July 2014](#). Retrieved 19 July 2014.
224. ^ ["Australian Heritage Database"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived from the original on 14 September 2014](#). Retrieved 19 July 2014.
225. ^ [a b "Macquarie Lighthouse"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived from the original on 26 April 2015](#). Retrieved 20 July 2014.
226. ^ [a b "Macquarie Lightstation"](#). Sydney Harbour Federation Trust. 2001. Archived from [the original](#) on 9 February 2006. Retrieved 20 July 2014.

227. ^ ["Hyde Park Barracks"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 18 October 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
228. ^ Judd, Stephen; Cable, Kenneth (2000). *Sydney Anglicans – a history of the diocese*. p. 12.
229. ^ [a b "Chronology of styles in Australian architecture"](#). Sydney Architecture. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 September 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
230. ^ ["Government House"](#). Department of Premier and Cabinet. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 24 January 2013. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
231. ^ ["Changes not music to purists' ears"](#). The Sydney Morning Herald. 8 September 2008. [Archived](#) from the original on 27 May 2016. Retrieved 14 November 2016.
232. ^ ["Kirribilli House"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 26 April 2015. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
233. ^ ["A short history of the Australian Museum"](#). [Australian Museum](#). Australia Museum. 20 July 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 22 August 2020. Retrieved 21 August 2020. [Alt URL Archived](#) 18 July 2014 at the [Wayback Machine](#)
234. ^ ["General Post Office"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
235. ^ ["Sydney Customs House"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
236. ^ ["Construction of Sydney Town Hall"](#). Sydney Town Hall. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 20 July 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
237. ^ ["Features of Sydney Town Hall"](#). Sydney Town Hall. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 20 July 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
238. ^ [a b](#) Freyne, Catherine (2010). ["Sydney Technical College"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. [Archived](#) from the original on 26 April 2015. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
239. ^ ["History of Queen Victoria Building"](#). Queen Victoria Building. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 August 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
240. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). ["Queen Victoria Building"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. [Archived](#) from the original on 29 July 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
241. ^ ["Commercial Travellers Club"](#). Sydney Architecture Images. [Archived](#) from the original on 23 October 2016. Retrieved 14 December 2018.
242. ^ McGillick, Paul; Bingham-Hall, Patrick (2005). *Sydney architecture*. p. 14 to 15.
243. ^ ["Sydney Harbour Bridge"](#). Commonwealth of Australia. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 12 May 2012. Retrieved 6 July 2014.
244. ^ ["Sydney Harbour Bridge"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 25 August 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
245. ^ [a b "Sydney Opera House"](#). Department of the Environment. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 13 February 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
246. ^ ["Citigroup Centre"](#). Emporis. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 7 November 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
247. ^ ["Aurora Place"](#). Emporis. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 10 September 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
248. ^ ["Chifley Tower"](#). Emporis. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 7 November 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2014.

249. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). *"Chifley Tower"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
250. ^ *"Reserve Bank"*. Department of the Environment. 2014. Archived from the original on 4 September 2015. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
251. ^ *"Deutsche Bank Place"*. Emporis. 2014. Archived from the original on 5 November 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2004.
252. ^ *"MLC Centre"*. Emporis. 2014. Archived from the original on 7 November 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
253. ^ *"Castlereagh Centre"*. Emporis. 2014. Archived from the original on 11 October 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
254. ^ Dunn, Mark (2008). *"Centrepont Tower"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
255. ^ *"'It's held Sydney back': Council reveals plan to raise CBD skyline by 100 metres"*. Abc.net.au. 25 February 2020. Archived from the original on 20 August 2020. Retrieved 30 May 2020.
256. ^ *"Unlocked: Demolished Sydney"*. SydneyLivingMuseums.com.au. 16 January 2017. Archived from the original on 13 April 2020. Retrieved 14 December 2018.
257. ^ *"Sydney houses are so 'severely unaffordable', it's cheaper to buy in New York"*. Business Insider (Australia). 24 January 2017. Archived from the original on 25 January 2017. Retrieved 25 January 2017.
258. ^ *"How Sydney house prices compare with other global cities"*. Domain Group. 25 July 2015. Archived from the original on 2 February 2017. Retrieved 25 January 2017.
259. ^ Heagney-Bayliss, Tawar Razaghi, Melissa (23 January 2024). *"Sydney's median house price reaches a new peak of almost \$1.6 million"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Retrieved 19 December 2024.cite web: CS1 maint: multiple names: authors list (link)
260. ^ **a b c d e f g h i** *"2021 Sydney, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics"*. www.abs.gov.au. Archived from the original on 27 May 2023. Retrieved 27 May 2023.
261. ^ **a b** Darcy, Michael (2008). *"Housing Sydney"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
262. ^ *"Services offered"*. Housing New South Wales. 2012. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 19 October 2014.
263. ^ Irving, Terry; Irving, Terrence H.; Cahill, Rowan J. (2010). *Radical Sydney: Places, Portraits and Unruly Episodes*. UNSW Press. p. 306. ISBN 9781742230931.
264. ^ *"A public housing terrace in Sydney sold for a staggering \$2.2 million above reserve"*. Business Insider. 10 December 2016. Archived from the original on 2 February 2017. Retrieved 23 January 2017.
265. ^ Kimmorley, Sarah (15 April 2016). *"This \$13 million Sydney property is the most expensive terrace in Australia"*. Business Insider. Archived from the original on 2 February 2017. Retrieved 23 January 2017.
266. ^ H.J. Samuells, *How to Know Sydney*, 1895
267. ^ *"Sydney's culture of place"*. Charles Sturt University. 2014. Archived from the original on 25 October 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.

268. ^ ["Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney"](#). Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. [Archived](#) from the original on 1 December 2016. Retrieved 21 November 2016.
269. ^ ["Major parks"](#). City of Sydney. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 23 June 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
270. ^ ["Centennial Park"](#). Centennial Parklands. Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust. [Archived](#) from the original on 18 February 2017. Retrieved 18 February 2017.
271. ^ ["Royal National Park"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 14 April 2015. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
272. ^ ["ANZAC Memorial, Sydney Archived 9 May 2015 at the Wayback Machine"](#), ANZAC Day Commemoration Committee (Qld) Incorporated, 1998.
273. ^ ["Hyde Park: Plan of Management and Masterplan"](#) (PDF). Sydney City Council. October 2006. pp. 7–11. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on 22 June 2014. Retrieved 7 September 2012.
274. ^ ["Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park history"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 October 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
275. ^ ["Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park heritage"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 March 2011. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
276. ^ [a b "Royal Botanic Gardens history"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 July 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
277. ^ ["Royal Botanic Gardens"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. 2008. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
278. ^ ["Royal Botanic Gardens fast facts"](#). Office of Environment and Heritage. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 July 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
279. ^ ["Hyde Park plan of management and masterplan"](#) (PDF). City of Sydney. 2006. [Archived](#) (PDF) from the original on 22 June 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
280. ^ ["Hyde Park"](#). City of Sydney. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 22 June 2014. Retrieved 19 July 2014.
281. ^ ["Financial Centres of the World: Sydney, Australia"](#). Ecdconference.org. [Archived](#) from the original on 21 February 2020. Retrieved 16 July 2020.
282. ^ ["The world according to GaWC 2012"](#). Loughborough University. 2012. [Archived](#) from the original on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 31 August 2014.
283. ^ Florida, Richard (2014). ["The 25 most economically powerful cities in the world"](#). Bloomberg.com. CityLab. [Archived](#) from the original on 3 February 2015. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
284. ^ [a b "2014 Global Cities Index"](#) (PDF). AT Kearney. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original (PDF) on 16 October 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
285. ^ [a b c "Economic powerhouse"](#). City of Sydney. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 22 June 2014. Retrieved 21 July 2014.
286. ^ [a b c "Economic profile"](#). City of Sydney. 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 23 June 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
287. ^ [a b c d e f g h](#) Wotherspoon, Garry (2008). ["Economy"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
288. ^ ["GDP report: Economic Performance of Australia's Cities and Regions"](#). sgsep.com.au. 16 December 2019. [Archived](#) from the original on 21 March 2019. Retrieved 20 July 2021.

289. ^ **a b** *"Australian cities accounts"* (PDF). SGS Economics and Planning. 2014. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 5 October 2014. Retrieved 31 August 2014.
290. ^ *"Creative and digital"*. City of Sydney. 2014. Archived from the original on 20 August 2014. Retrieved 22 July 2014.
291. ^ Wade, Matt (2014). *"NSW dominates creative industries: report"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 28 August 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
292. ^ *"Economic profile"*. Regional Development Australia. 2010. Archived from *the original* on 16 October 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
293. ^ *"Global connections: a study of multinational companies in Sydney"* (PDF). Australian Business Foundation. 2009. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 26 August 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
294. ^ *"Multinational companies regional headquarters"*. Parliament of New South Wales. 2000. Archived from *the original* on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
295. ^ City of Sydney, *Street Names Archived* 12 January 2013 at the *Wayback Machine* 22 May 2009
296. ^ **a b c** *"Prices and earnings"*. UBS. 2012. Archived from *the original* on 25 September 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
297. ^ *"Employment status, Greater Sydney"*. ID: The Population Experts. Archived from *the original* on 18 November 2016. Retrieved 30 March 2018.
298. ^ *"Employment status"*. City of Sydney. 2014. Archived from the original on 6 December 2013. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
299. ^ *"Industry sector of employment"*. City of Sydney. 2016. Archived from *the original* on 3 November 2012. Retrieved 28 March 2018.
300. ^ *"Individual income | Greater Sydney | profile.id"*. profile.id.com.au. Archived from the original on 15 May 2017. Retrieved 29 March 2018.
301. ^ *"2016 Census QuickStats: Greater Sydney"*. Censusdata.abs.gov.au. Archived from *the original* on 20 March 2018. Retrieved 29 March 2018.
302. ^ **a b** Wade, Matt (2014). *"The daily exodus from western Sydney"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 17 July 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
303. ^ Abelson, Peter; Chung, Demi (2004). *"Housing prices in Australia: 1970 to 2003"* (PDF). Macquarie University. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 28 December 2013. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
304. ^ *"Residential property price indexes: eight capital cities"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2014. Archived from the original on 18 July 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
305. ^ *"Home value index results"* (PDF). RP Data. 2014. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 15 April 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
306. ^ Rebecca, Thistleton. *"Housing land: so scarce so expensive"*. Australian Financial Review. Archived from the original on 7 April 2020. Retrieved 7 April 2020.
307. ^ **a b c d** *"Australia's banking history"*. Australian Broadcasting Corporation. 1998. Archived from *the original* on 30 July 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
308. ^ *"Bank of New South Wales"*. Dictionary of Sydney. 2008. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
309. ^ *"History"*. ASX. 2014. Archived from the original on 2 September 2014. Retrieved 31 August 2014.

310. ^ Murray, Lisa (2005). *"Sydney's niche in global finance"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 24 September 2015. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
311. ^ *"The Global Financial Centres Index 21"* (PDF). Long Finance. March 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 11 June 2017.
312. ^ *"Financial services"*. Department of Trade and Investment. 2014. Archived from the original on 21 June 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
313. ^ *"List of authorised deposit-taking institutions"*. Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. 2014. Archived from the original on 30 July 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
314. ^ **a b c** Fitzgerald, Shirley (2011). *"Sydney"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Archived from the original on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
315. ^ *"Sydney takes manufacturing capital crown from Melbourne"*. Sydney Morning Herald. 8 February 2014. Archived from the original on 6 April 2014. Retrieved 4 April 2020.
316. ^ **a b** Wade, Matt (2014). *"Sydney takes manufacturing capital crown from Melbourne"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Archived from the original on 6 April 2014. Retrieved 20 July 2014.
317. ^ *Don't forget the Southern Hemisphere's Largest Industrial Zone* by Marie Hogg and Simon Benson, The Daily Telegraph, 13 November 2015
318. ^ Ireland, Sophie (5 December 2020). *"These Are The World's Most Visited Cities Among International Travelers, 2019"*. CEO World. Archived from the original on 1 August 2020. Retrieved 1 April 2023.
319. ^ **a b** *"Travel to Sydney"* (PDF). Destination New South Wales. 2014. Archived from the original (PDF) on 14 August 2014. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
320. ^ **a b c** *"Tourism"*. City of Sydney. 2013. Retrieved 21 July 2014.
321. ^ Greenwood, Justine; White, Richard (2011). *"Tourism"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
322. ^ *"For the good of Sydney, back this plan"*. Sydney Morning Herald.
323. ^ *"Barangaroo timeline"*. Barangaroo Delivery Authority. Archived from the original on 15 December 2013. Retrieved 2 June 2016.
324. ^ *"BEA – Business Events Australia Newsletter – March 2015"*. Archived from the original on 10 June 2015.
325. ^ Smith, Alexandra (2014). *"Sydney named top destination in the world for international students"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Retrieved 26 July 2014.
326. ^ *"International education"*. City of Sydney. 2014. Retrieved 23 July 2014.
327. ^ Cox, Wendell. *Demographia International Housing Affordability - 2024 Edition* (PDF) (Report).
328. ^ *"Sydney median house price hits record"*. 23 January 2024.
329. ^ Wang, Jessica (12 February 2024). *"Homelessness tsunami: Housing shortage crisis facing Sydney"*. NCA NewsWire.
330. ^ *"The shocking statistic that illustrates Sydney's housing crisis"*. January 2024.
331. ^ *"Archived copy"*. www.censusdata.abs.gov.au. Archived from the original on 20 June 2016. Retrieved 24 September 2022.cite web: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)
332. ^ Jupp, James (2008). *"Immigration"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
333. ^ *"Australian historical population statistics, 2006"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2006. Retrieved 27 July 2014.

334. ^ "Australian historical population statistics, 2008". Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2008. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
335. ^ "Australians to vote with feet for crowded city life, Treasury predicts". ABC News. 20 December 2024. Retrieved 20 December 2024.
336. ^ "Regional population growth, Australia, 2011 to 2012". Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2013. Retrieved 18 October 2014.
337. ^ Hanna, Conal. "The world loves Sydney. Australians aren't that fussed". The Sydney Morning Herald. Retrieved 25 February 2021.
338. ^ Statistics, c=AU; o=Commonwealth of Australia; ou=Australian Bureau of (January 1995). "Feature Article – Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in Australia (Feature Article)". www.abs.gov.au.
cite web: CS1 maint: multiple names: authors list ([link](#))
339. ^ Indigenous identification is separate to the ancestry question on the Australian Census and persons identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander may identify any ancestry.
340. ^ **a b** "2021 Greater Sydney, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics". Abs.gov.au. Retrieved 2 July 2022.
341. ^ O'Brien, Anne (2013). "Religion". *The Cambridge History of Australia, Volume I*. pp. 419–20
342. ^ Carey, Hilary (2008). "Religion". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
343. ^ "Tokyo ranks as the world's safest city for the third time". The Independent. 30 August 2019. Archived from the original on 26 May 2022. Retrieved 1 September 2019.
344. ^ "Australia is high on ice, eclipsing 24 other countries". UniSA. 30 June 2022. Retrieved 25 August 2022.
345. ^ O'Farrell, Barry (5 February 2014). "Lockout to commence from 24 February" (Press release). NSW Government. Archived from the original on 15 June 2016.
346. ^ "Bars, clubs celebrate as Sydney's lockout laws get lifted". ABC News. 14 January 2020 . Retrieved 6 March 2020.
347. ^ "Aboriginal heritage". Office of Environment and Heritage. *Government of New South Wales*. Retrieved 7 May 2011.
348. ^ Hema Maps (1997). *Discover Australia's National Parks*. Milsons Point, New South Wales: *Random House Australia*. pp. 116–7. ISBN 1-875992-47-2.
349. ^ Basedow, H. 1914. "Aboriginal rock carvings of great antiquity in S.A." *J. R. Anthropol. Inst.*, 44, 195–211.
350. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). "Australian Museum". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
351. ^ Ellmoos, Laila; Walden, Inara (2011). "Museum of Sydney". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
352. ^ "About the Powerhouse Museum". Powerhouse Museum. 2014. Archived from the original on 3 October 2014. Retrieved 11 October 2014.
353. ^ "Our Museum: history and vision". Australian National Maritime Museum. 2014. Archived from the original on 11 October 2014. Retrieved 11 October 2014.
354. ^ "History of the Library | State Library of New South Wales". State Library of New South Wales. Retrieved 7 February 2011.
355. ^ Tyler, Peter (2010). "Royal Society of New South Wales". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 9 August 2014.

356. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). *"Sydney Observatory building"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
357. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). *"Museum of Contemporary Art"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
358. ^ *"About us"*. Art Gallery of New South Wales. 2014. Retrieved 11 October 2014.
359. ^ NSW Department of Customer Service, Transport for NSW (28 April 2023). *"Artspace Sydney | NSW Government"*. www.nsw.gov.au. Retrieved 14 September 2023.
360. ^ McPherson, Ailsa (2008). *"Theatre"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
361. ^ *"History"*. Sydney Conservatorium of Music. 2014. Retrieved 11 October 2014.
362. ^ Isaacs, Victor (2003). *Two hundred years of Sydney newspapers: a short history* (PDF). North Richmond: Rural Press. pp. 3–5.
363. ^ *"The Dictionary of Sydney"*. Retrieved 3 March 2018.
364. ^ Maunder, Patricia (17 December 2010). *"Novelist shone a light on slums"*. Sydney Morning Herald. Retrieved 6 March 2018.
365. ^ Maguire, M., 'Atkinson, (Caroline) Louisa Waring', in R. Aitken and M. Looker (eds), *Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens*, South Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 2002, p. 35.
366. ^ *"Rediscovering Elizabeth Harrower"*. *The New Yorker*. 20 October 2014. Retrieved 6 March 2018.
367. ^ Harrower, Elizabeth (23 October 2013). *Text Publishing – Down in the City*. Text Publishing Company. ISBN 9781922147042. Retrieved 22 March 2018.
368. ^ *"Review: Down in the City by Elizabeth Harrower"*. Readings.com.au. 25 October 2013. Retrieved 22 March 2018.
369. ^ *"About Us"*. Sydney Writers' Festival (SWF) Official Site. Retrieved 25 March 2018.
370. ^ Balint, Ruth; Dolgoplov, Greg (2008). *"Film"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
371. ^ *"Australian pride is its 'new wave' of films"*. *The New York Times*. 1981. Retrieved 25 March 2018.
372. ^ *"History"*. National Institute of Dramatic Art. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 17 October 2014. Retrieved 11 October 2014.
373. ^ Kaur, Jaskiran (2013). *"Where to party in Australia on New Year's Eve"*. International Business Times. Archived from *the original* on 8 July 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
374. ^ *"About us"*. Sydney Festival. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 27 September 2014. Retrieved 11 October 2014.
375. ^ *The Top Global Fashion Capitals for 2016 – The Global Language Monitor*, 2016
376. ^ Fitzgerald, Shirley (2008). *"Chinatown"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
377. ^ *"Nightlife Archives"*. Concrete Playground. Retrieved 28 January 2021.
378. ^ *"The best clubs in Sydney"*. Time Out Sydney. Retrieved 28 January 2021.
379. ^ *"Discover the best of Crown Sydney"*. Crown Sydney. Archived from *the original* on 25 October 2020. Retrieved 28 January 2021.
380. ^ Lagan, Bernard (2012). *"Breaking: news and hearts at the Herald"*. *The Global Mail*. Archived from *the original* on 23 June 2012. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
381. ^ Clancy, Laurie (2004). *"The media and cinema"*. *Culture and Customs of Australia*: 126.

382. ^ Wotherspoon, Garry (2010). *"The Bulletin"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
383. ^ Wilmot, Ben (6 March 2017). *"Channel 9 to move into North Sydney skyscraper"*. www.realcommercial.com.au. Retrieved 28 August 2023.
384. ^ *"Contact us"*. Network 10. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
385. ^ *"7NEWS Sydney to broadcast from new home after 19 years at Martin Place"*. 7NEWS. 26 June 2023. Retrieved 28 August 2023.
386. ^ Mediaweek (27 June 2023). *"In Pictures: 7NEWS Sydney's new newsroom and studios at South Eveleigh"*. Mediaweek. Retrieved 28 August 2023.
387. ^ *"ABC offices"*. Australian Broadcasting Corporation. 2014. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
388. ^ *"Contact"*. Special Broadcasting Service. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 18 July 2014. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
389. ^ *"Contact Foxtel"*. Foxtel. 2014. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
390. ^ **a b** Griffen-Foley, Bridget (2008). *"Commercial radio"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
391. ^ Bodey, Michael (2010). *"Major players maintain leading shares in second radio ratings survey of 2010"*. The Australian. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
392. ^ **a b c d e f** Cashman, Richard (2008). *"Sport"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
393. ^ Fenner, Peter (2005). *"Surf Life Saving Australia"*. South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society Journal: 33–43.
394. ^ *"Timeline"*. City2Surf. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 22 February 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
395. ^ de Montfort, Carlin (2010). *"Sailing"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
396. ^ *"Sydney to Hobart Yacht Race"*. About.com. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 12 July 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
397. ^ *"Tough legacy of a Sydney classic"*. British Broadcasting Corporation. 2001. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
398. ^ *"Sydney to Hobart yacht race"*. Dictionary of Sydney. 2008. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
399. ^ *"Randwick Race Course"*. Royal Randwick Racecourse. 2014. Retrieved 30 August 2014.
400. ^ *"Football Australia celebrates hosting the most successful FIFA Women's World Cup ever"*. Football Australia. Retrieved 2 June 2024.
401. ^ Kingston (2006). pp. 1–2, 27–28
402. ^ Kingston (2006). p. 28
403. ^ Hirst, John (2014), pp. 51–54
404. ^ *"History of Sydney City Council"* (PDF). City of Sydney. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 17 June 2021. Retrieved 17 June 2021.
405. ^ Hilary Golder (1995). *A Short Electoral History of the Sydney City Council 1842–1992* (PDF). City of Sydney. ISBN 0-909368-93-7. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 17 June 2021. Retrieved 17 June 2021.
406. ^ Kelly, A. H. (4–8 July 2011). *The Development of Local Government in Australia, Focusing on NSW: From Road Builder to Planning Agency to Servant of the State Government and Developmentalism*. World Planning Schools Congress 2011. Perth:

- University of Wollongong*. Archived from *the original* (Paper) on 11 October 2016. Retrieved 1 January 2017.
407. ^ Fitzgerald, Shirley (2011). "*Sydney*". *The Dictionary of Sydney*, State Library of New South Wales. Retrieved 21 January 2023.
408. ^ **a b** Kingston, Beverley (2006). pp. 36, 55–57, 61–62
409. ^ "*Three levels of government*". Australian Electoral Commission. 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
410. ^ "*ABS maps*". Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved 21 January 2023.
411. ^ "*Official Residences*". *Governor-General of Australia*. Archived from *the original* on 30 May 2017. Retrieved 1 June 2017.
412. ^ "*Governor Lachlan Macquarie*". Parliament of New South Wales. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 12 September 2014. Retrieved 17 August 2014.
413. ^ Ellmoos, Laila (2008). "*Parliament House*". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
414. ^ "*Behold a palace*". Sydney Living Museums. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 1 July 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
415. ^ "*Court locations*". Supreme Court of New South Wales. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 25 November 2014. Retrieved 17 August 2014.
416. ^ "*Find a court*". New South Wales Courts. 2014. Retrieved 17 August 2014.
417. ^ Golder, Hilary (2004). *Sacked: removing and remaking the Sydney City Council*.
418. ^ "*History of Sydney City Council*" (PDF). City of Sydney. 2005. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 9 July 2005. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
419. ^ "*About Council*". City of Sydney. 2014. Retrieved 17 August 2014.
420. ^ "*Organisation detail*". State Records. 2014. Retrieved 12 October 2014.
421. ^ Davison, Graeme; Hirst, John; Macintyre, Stuart, eds. (1998). *The Oxford Companion to Australian History*. Oxford University Press. pp. 464–465, 662–663. **ISBN 9780195535976**.
422. ^ Campbell, Craig; Sherington, Geoffrey (2008). "*Education*". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 9 August 2014.
423. ^ "*Educational qualifications*". .id. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 23 December 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
424. ^ **a b c** "*Education institution attending*". .id. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 26 February 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
425. ^ **a b** "*UNSW Sydney rockets into the global top 20 in latest QS Rankings*". UNSW Sites. Retrieved 14 April 2024.
426. ^ "*QS World University Rankings 2021*". Top Universities. 5 June 2019. Retrieved 2 January 2020.
427. ^ "*School locator*". Department of Education and Communities. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 9 July 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
428. ^ "*List of selective and agricultural high schools*". Department of Education and Communities. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 13 June 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
429. ^ **a b c d** Godden, Judith (2008). "*Hospitals*". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 9 August 2014.

430. ^ Judith Godden, *Lucy Osburn, A Lady Displaced*, Sydney: Sydney University Press, 2006
431. ^ *"Local health districts"*. Government of New South Wales. 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
432. ^ *"Prince of Wales Hospital"*. South Eastern Sydney Local Health District. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
433. ^ *"Our history"*. The Children's Hospital at Westmead. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 21 June 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
434. ^ *"Prince Henry Hospital"*. South Eastern Sydney Local Health District. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
435. ^ *"Royal Prince Alfred Hospital"*. Sydney Local Health District. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 18 December 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
436. ^ *"About us"*. Northern Sydney Local Health District. 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
437. ^ *"About us"*. South Eastern Sydney Local Health District. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 16 August 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
438. ^ *"About Nepean Hospital"*. Nepean Blue Mountains Local Health District. 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
439. ^ *"Our history"*. Western Sydney Local Health District. 2014. Retrieved 23 August 2014.
440. ^ **a b c d e f** Wotherspoon, Garry (2008). *"Transport"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
441. ^ *"Australian Social Trends, July 2013"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 5 March 2014. Retrieved 21 August 2016.
442. ^ Wade, Matt (4 April 2015). *"Sydney is Australia's most valuable location, but public transport is its weakness"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. Retrieved 21 August 2016.
443. ^ *"Sydney not yet a true global city"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. 14 April 2014. Retrieved 21 August 2016.
444. ^ *"Fact Sheet – Light Horse Interchange"* (PDF). Westlink Motorway Limited. May 2006. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 3 March 2016. Retrieved 3 September 2019.
445. ^ *"Australian social trends"*. Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2008. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
446. ^ *"Method of travel to work"*. .id. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 23 December 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2014.
447. ^ *"Policy for the management of laneways in Central Sydney/ Sydney City Council"*. City of Sydney. 1 January 1993. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
448. ^ *"Central Station"*. Sydney Trains. 2014. Archived from *the original* on 25 June 2014. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
449. ^ *"Sydney Trains Annual Report"* (PDF). Transport for NSW. 19 December 2024. Retrieved 19 December 2024.^{**cite web: CS1 maint: date and year (link)**}
450. ^ *"Transport minister Andrew Constance says new Sydney Metro train line a 'massive city shaping project'"*. The Sydney Morning Herald. 16 June 2015. Retrieved 20 June 2015.
451. ^ *"New metro train stations in Sydney could be built in Crows Nest or St Leonards and Artarmon by 2024"*. The Daily Telegraph. 11 June 2015. Archived from *the original* on 21 September 2015. Retrieved 20 June 2015.

452. ^ ["Shooting Through: Sydney by Tram"](#). Sydney Living Museums. 12 May 2014. Retrieved 31 May 2019.
453. ^ Wotherspoon, Garry (2008). ["Buses"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
454. ^ ["Light Rail Patronage – Monthly Comparison"](#). Transport for NSW. 8 June 2017. Retrieved 25 August 2017.
455. ^ ["CBD and South East Light Rail contract awarded with earlier delivery date"](#). Sydney Light Rail. Transport for NSW. Archived from [the original](#) on 13 May 2015.
456. ^ [Transport for NSW \(2014\). TfNSW 2013–2014 Annual Report \(PDF\) \(Report\). pp. 35, 36.](#) Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 29 May 2015. Retrieved 29 April 2015.
457. ^ [a b "Sydney Ferries"](#). Transport for New South Wales. 2014. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
458. ^ ["Welcome to WSI – Sydney's new airport | Western Sydney International Airport"](#). wsiairport.com.au. Retrieved 29 January 2025.
459. ^ Cox, Lisa; Massola, James (2014). ["Tony Abbott confirms Badgerys Creek as site of second Sydney airport"](#). The Age. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
460. ^ ["Movements at Australian Airports" \(PDF\)](#). Airservices Australia. 17 February 2012. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 30 May 2012. Retrieved 6 November 2016.
461. ^ [a b c d e](#) North, MacLaren (2011). ["Water"](#). Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
462. ^ ["Sydney Water timeline"](#). Sydney Water. 2014. Archived from [the original](#) on 30 June 2014. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
463. ^ ["Sydney's Largest Water Supply Dam"](#). Water NSW. Retrieved 15 February 2016.
464. ^ [a b "Dams and reservoirs"](#). Sydney Catchment Authority. 2014. Archived from [the original](#) on 26 September 2014. Retrieved 10 August 2014.
465. ^ ["About Ausgrid"](#). Ausgrid. 2014. Archived from [the original](#) on 19 October 2014. Retrieved 12 October 2014.
466. ^ ["About us"](#). Endeavour Energy. 2014. Archived from [the original](#) on 13 October 2014. Retrieved 12 October 2014.
467. ^ ["FAQ"](#). [www.southerncrosscables.com](#). Retrieved 30 July 2023.
468. ^ ["Cable System Facts"](#). Australia-Japan Cable. Retrieved 30 July 2023.
469. ^ ["Telstra hits 100G on key Asia-Pac submarine cables"](#). Telstra. Archived from [the original](#) on 21 July 2023. Retrieved 21 July 2023.
470. ^ ["Look who's polluting: Sydney Water's shame"](#). 23 October 2011. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
471. ^ ["Air Pollution in Sydney: An Update Briefing Paper" \(PDF\)](#). August 1998. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 23 June 2014. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
472. ^ ["Sydney smoke haze reaches 11 times the hazardous level"](#). 10 December 2019. Retrieved 1 January 2020.
473. ^ Hromas, Jessica (10 December 2019). ["Sydney smoke: bushfires haze smothers landmarks – in pictures"](#). The Guardian. Retrieved 1 January 2020.
474. ^ ["Bushfire smoke makes Sydney air quality worse than Delhi"](#). 3 December 2019. Retrieved 1 January 2020.
475. ^ ["Sydney fire haze equal to 'smoking 32 cigarettes'"](#). News. 22 November 2019. Retrieved 1 January 2020.

476. ^ "Lessons learnt (and perhaps forgotten) from Australia's 'worst fires'". *The Sydney Morning Herald*. 11 January 2019.
477. ^ "Ring of fire: Australian state declares emergency as wildfires approach Sydney". *Reuters*. 19 December 2019.
478. ^ "Ring of fire: Australian state declares emergency as wildfires approach Sydney". *WION*. 19 December 2019.
479. ^ "Ring of fire surrounds Sydney". *Sydney Morning Herald*. 21 December 2019.
480. ^ "Teenagers arrested as ring of fire surrounds Sydney". *Irish Times*. 28 December 2001.
481. ^ "Blade Runner 2019: Smoke from terrifying 'ring of fire' turns Sydney's skies apocalypse red". *Mashable*. 9 December 2019.
482. ^ "Sydney Water to become carbon neutral". *The Age*. 19 July 2007. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
483. ^ "Sydney Becomes Australia's First Carbon-Neutral Government Body". *treehugger.com*. 5 September 2008. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
484. ^ **a b c** "Achievements: City of Sydney". *cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au*. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
485. ^ "It's official, Sydney is first carbon neutral council" (Press release). City of Sydney. 9 November 2011. Archived from *the original* on 3 February 2015. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
486. ^ "Building owners applaud city's ambitious master plan". *climatecontrolnews.com.au*. 25 February 2015. Retrieved 18 March 2015.
487. ^ "Sydney businesses cotton on: climate change action is good for the bottom line". *The Guardian (UK)*. 18 March 2015. Retrieved 19 March 2015.
488. ^ "City of Sydney extends solar roll out to historic Rocks". *RenewEconomy.com*. 16 June 2014. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
489. ^ "Urban Forest Strategy" (PDF). February 2013. Retrieved 6 May 2015.
490. ^ "'Greenest' Sydney building using rainforest timber". *Sydney Morning Herald*. 27 July 2011. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
491. ^ "One Central Park Gardens". *Frasers Property*. Archived from *the original* on 23 September 2013. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
492. ^ "Central Park Sydney – Architecture". *Frasers Property*. Archived from *the original* on 5 October 2013. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
493. ^ Gliddon, Josh (28 November 2013). "Sydney Central Park project shows sustainable living". *Financial Review*. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
494. ^ "Car dependence in Australian cities: a discussion of causes, environmental impact and possible solutions" (PDF). *Flinders University* study. Archived from *the original* (PDF) on 1 March 2011. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
495. ^ *Charting Transport*, retrieved 27 October 2017
496. ^ "Sydney not yet a true global city". *The Sydney Morning Herald*. 12 April 2014. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
497. ^ "CBDs turning into no-car zones as the great divide grows". *The Australian*. 11 October 2015. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
498. ^ "Buses and the Environment". *statetransit.info*. Archived from *the original* on 3 February 2015. Retrieved 3 February 2015.

499. ^ *"City clears the way on pollution-free car fleet"* (Press release). City of Sydney. 15 February 2013. Archived from *the original* on 4 May 2013. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
500. ^ *"Causes of Climate Change"*. epa.gov. 12 August 2013. Retrieved 10 February 2015.
501. ^ IPCC (2021). *"Global carbon and other biogeochemical cycles and feedbacks"* (PDF). *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, US: Cambridge University Press.

External links


[[edit](#)]

- [Official Sydney, NSW government site](#)
- [Official Sydney tourism site](#)
- [Historical film clips of Sydney](#) on the [National Film and Sound Archive](#) of Australia's *australianscreen online*
- [Qantas Farewell Flight B747-400 Queen of the Skies – Sydney Final Flight QF747](#) on [YouTube](#) – includes a low-level joyflight around Sydney showing various aspects of the city on 13 July 2020 (starts at 05:20)
-  [Geographic data related to Sydney](#) at [OpenStreetMap](#)
- [Dictionary of Sydney – the history of Sydney](#) ([Archived](#) 24 March 2019 at the [Wayback Machine](#))
- [Sydney Official History Archives](#)
- [State Records New South Wales](#)
- [National Archives of Australia](#)
- [Understanding Society Through its Records – John Curtin Library](#)
- [Directory of Archives in Australia](#)

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

[Sydney](#)

- [Outline](#)
- [History](#)
 - [Timeline](#)
- [Geography](#)
- [Climate](#)
 - [Severe weather](#)
- [Demographics](#)
- [Ecology](#)
- [Economy](#)
- [Transportation](#)
- [Culture](#)
- [Architecture](#)
 - [Skyscrapers](#)
- [Tourism](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Sports](#)

-  [Category](#)
-  [Outline](#)

Links to related articles

- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

[Regions of Sydney](#), [New South Wales](#), [Australia](#)

- Canterbury-Bankstown
- Central Business District
- Eastern Suburbs
- Forest District
- Greater Western Sydney
- Hills District
- Inner West
- Macarthur
- Northern Beaches
- Northern Suburbs
- North Shore
- Southern Sydney
- South Western Sydney
- St George

Local government areas of Sydney

- Bayside
- Blacktown
- Burwood
- Camden
- Canterbury Bankstown
- Canada Bay
- Cumberland
- Fairfield
- Georges River
- Hawkesbury
- The Hills
- Hornsby
- Hunter's Hill
- Inner West
- Ku-ring-gai
- Lane Cove
- Liverpool
- Mosman
- North Sydney
- Northern Beaches
- Parramatta
- Penrith
- Randwick
- Ryde
- Strathfield
- Sutherland
- City of Sydney
- Waverley
- Willoughby
- Woollahra

List of Sydney suburbs

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Sydney landmarks

Buildings / structures

- Admiralty House
- Archibald Fountain
- Australia Square
- Bankstown Reservoir
- Boothtown Aqueduct
- Cadmans Cottage
- Campbell's Stores
- The Cenotaph
- Central station
- Chifley Tower
- Citigroup Centre
- International Convention Centre
- Deutsche Bank Place
- Dr Chau Chak Wing Building
- El Alamein Fountain
- Finger Wharf
- General Post Office (No. 1 Martin Place)
- Government House
- Governor Phillip Tower
- Hong Kong House
- Hyde Park Barracks
- King Street Wharf
- Kirribilli House
- Long Bay
- Macquarie Lighthouse
- Mint
- Observatory
- Old Government House
- Old Mining Museum Building
- Opera House
- Overseas Passenger Terminal
- Parliament House
- Parramatta Gaol
- Regimental Square
- The Ribbon
 - IMAX Sydney
- Queen Victoria Building
- St Andrew's Cathedral
- St Mary's Cathedral
- Sydney Airport
- Sydney Tower
- The Toaster
- Town Hall
- War Memorial
- Warragamba Dam
- White Bay Cruise Terminal
- World Square
- World Theatre

Bridges

- Anzac
- Captain Cook
- Gladesville
- *Glebe Island* (disused)
- Harbour
- Pyrmont
- Roseville
- Spit
- Tom Uglys

Major centres and localities

- Central Business District
- Chatswood
- Chinatown
- Kings Cross
- North Sydney
- Parramatta
- Pitt Street Mall
- The Rocks

Urban renewal projects

- Barangaroo
- Bays Precinct
- Central Park
- Darling Harbour
- Green Square
- Sydney Olympic Park
- Waterloo

Parks and nature

- Auburn Botanic Gardens
- Balaka Falls
- Balls Head Reserve
- Bents Basin
- Berowra Valley National Park
- Bicentennial Park
- Bland Oak
- Blue Mountains National Park
- Centennial Parklands
- Central Gardens Nature Reserve
- Chinese Garden of Friendship
- Cronulla sand dunes
- Cumberland State Forest
- Farm Cove
- Featherdale Wildlife Park
- Garigal National Park
- Garawarra Conservation Area
- Georges River National Park
- Heathcote National Park
- Hyde Park
- Kamay Botany Bay National Park
- Ku-ring-gai Chase
- Lane Cove National Park
- Macquarie Place
- Paddington Reservoir
- Parramatta Park
- Prospect dolerite intrusion
- Prospect Hill
- Prospect Nature Reserve
- Royal Botanic Garden
- Royal National Park
- Sydney Harbour National Park
- Sydney Park
- The Domain
- Western Sydney Parklands
 - Western Sydney Regional Park

Cultural institutions

- Art Gallery of New South Wales
- Australian Museum
- Australian National Maritime Museum
- Chau Chak Wing Museum
- Harry's Cafe de Wheels
- Manly Art Gallery and Museum
- Museum of Contemporary Art
- Museum of Sydney
- Justice and Police Museum
- Powerhouse Museum
- Sea Life Sydney Aquarium
- State Library
- Sydney Conservatorium of Music
- Sydney Zoo
- Taronga Zoo

Sport

- Australian Golf Club
- Canterbury Park Racecourse
- Dunc Gray Velodrome
- Lakes Golf Club
- Macquarie Ice Rink
- Randwick Racecourse
- Rosehill Gardens Racecourse
- Royal Sydney Golf Club
- Stadium Australia
- State Sports Centre
- Sydney Cricket Ground
- Sydney Football Stadium
- Sydney International Regatta Centre
- Sydney Motorsport Park
- Sydney Olympic Park
 - Athletic Centre
 - Aquatic Centre
 - Hockey Centre
 - Tennis Centre
 - Sydney Showground Stadium
- Warwick Farm Racecourse
- Wentworth Park
- Western Sydney International Dragway
- Western Sydney Stadium

Entertainment

- Capitol Theatre
- Crown Sydney
- Disney Studios Australia
- Entertainment Quarter
- Luna Park
- Lyric Theatre
- Plaza Theatre
- Raging Waters
- Roslyn Packer Theatre
- The Star
- State Theatre
- Sydney SuperDome
- Theatre Royal

Beaches

- Bondi
- Cronulla
- Manly
- Palm

Islands

- Bare
- Clark
- Cockatoo
- Fort Denison
- Garden
- Goat
- Rodd
- Shark
- Snapper
- Spectacle

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Theatre in Sydney

Central Sydney

- Belvoir Street Theatre
 - Belvoir
- Capitol Theatre
- Genesian Theatre
- Roslyn Packer Theatre
- Seymour Centre
- State Theatre
- Sydney Lyric
 - Foundry Theatre
- Sydney Opera House
- Theatre Royal
- Wharf Theatre

Inner West

- Carriageworks
- New Theatre
- PACT Theatre

Western Suburbs

- Riverside Theatres Parramatta
- Sydney Coliseum Theatre

North Shore

- Ensemble Theatre
- Independent Theatre
- Marian Street Theatre
- The Concourse, Chatswood

Northern Beaches

- Glen Street Theatre

Eastern Suburbs

- Darlinghurst Theatre
- Hayes Theatre
- Old Fitz Theatre
- Parade Theatre
- Stables Theatre (Griffin Theatre Company)

Former theatres

- Criterion Theatre
- Garrick Theatre
- Her Majesty's Theatre
- Minerva Theatre
- Palace Theatre
- Paris Theatre
- Phillip Street Theatre
- Plaza Theatre
- Regent Theatre
- Tivoli Theatre

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Sports teams based in **Sydney**

Australian rules football

AFL

- Sydney Swans
- Greater Western Sydney Giants

AFLW

- Sydney Swans
- Greater Western Sydney Giants

Baseball

ABL

- Sydney Blue Sox

Claxton Shield

- New South Wales Patriots

Basketball

NBL

- Sydney Kings

WNBL

- Sydney Flames

Cricket	Sheffield Shield	○ New South Wales Blues
	Matador BBQs One Day Cup	
	WNCL	○ New South Wales Breakers
	Big Bash League	○ Sydney Sixers ○ Sydney Thunder
	Women's Big Bash League	○ Sydney Sixers ○ Sydney Thunder
Field hockey	AHL	○ New South Wales Waratahs
	WAHL	○ New South Wales Arrows
	Hockey One	○ NSW Pride
Futsal (F-League)		○ Dural Warriors ○ East Coast Heat F.C. ○ Sydney Scorpions
Handball		○ Sydney University Handball Club
Ice hockey	AIHL	○ Sydney Bears ○ Sydney Ice Dogs
	AWIL	○ Sydney Sirens

Netball	SSN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giants Netball NSW Swifts
	ANL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giants Netball Academy NNSW Waratahs
Rugby league	NRL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury-Bankstown Bulldogs Cronulla-Sutherland Sharks Manly Warringah Sea Eagles Parramatta Eels Penrith Panthers St. George Illawarra Dragons South Sydney Rabbitohs Sydney Roosters Wests Tigers
	NRLW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury-Bankstown Bulldogs Cronulla-Sutherland Sharks Parramatta Eels St. George Illawarra Dragons Sydney Roosters Wests Tigers
Rugby union	Super Rugby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New South Wales Waratahs
	Super W	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New South Wales Waratahs
	NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Sydney Rams Sydney Rays

Soccer

A-League Men

- Macarthur FC
- Sydney FC
- Western Sydney Wanderers

A-League Women

- Sydney FC
- Western Sydney Wanderers

Water polo (ANWPL)

- Balmain Water Polo Club
- Cronulla Sharks Water Polo Club
- Drummoyne Devils
- Sydney Uni Water Polo Club
- UNSW Wests Magpies

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

New South Wales

General

- [Economy](#)
- [Energy](#)
- [Flag](#)
- [Geography](#)
- [Geology](#)
- [Government](#)
- [History](#)
- [Local Government](#)
- [Parliament](#)
- [Police](#)
- [Politics](#)
- [People](#)
- [Rail transport](#)
- [Regions](#)
- [Sport](#)
 - [Australian rules football](#)
 - [Cricket](#)
 - [Rugby league](#)
 - [Rugby union](#)
 - [Soccer](#)
- [Symbols](#)

New South Wales

Image not found or type unknown

Sydney

- Canterbury-Bankstown
- Central Business District
- Eastern Suburbs
- Forest District
- Greater Western Sydney
- Hills District
- Inner West
- Macarthur
- Northern Beaches
- Northern Sydney
- North Shore
- Southern Sydney
- South Western Sydney
- St George

Regions

Rest of state

- Central Coast
- Central Tablelands
- Central West
- Far West
- Greater Blue Mountains
- Hunter
- Illawarra
- Mid North Coast
- Monaro
- New England
- North West Slopes
- Northern Rivers
- Northern Tablelands
- Orana
- Riverina
- South Coast
- South Western Slopes
- Southern Highlands
- Southern Tablelands
- Upper Hunter

Cities

- Sydney
- Albury
- Armidale
- Bathurst
- Blue Mountains
- Broken Hill
- Cessnock
- Coffs Harbour
- Dubbo
- Gosford
- Goulburn
- Grafton
- Griffith
- Hawkesbury
- Lake Macquarie
- Lismore
- Lithgow
- Maitland
- Newcastle
- Orange
- Queanbeyan
- Shellharbour
- Shoalhaven
- Tamworth
- Taree
- Wagga Wagga
- Wollongong

Image of the New South Wales portal flag

- v
- t
- e

Capital cities of Australia

National and ACT
Canberra

NSW
Sydney

NT
Darwin

List of cities in Australia

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Cities of Australia

Australian Capital Territory Canberra (*national capital*)

- Albury
- Armidale
- Bathurst
- Broken Hill
- Cessnock
- Coffs Harbour
- Dubbo
- Gosford
- Goulburn
- Grafton
- Griffith
- Lake Macquarie
- Lismore
- Lithgow
- Maitland
- Newcastle
- Orange
- Port Macquarie
- Queanbeyan
- **Sydney**
- Tamworth
- Wagga Wagga
- Wollongong

New South Wales

Northern Territory

- **Darwin**
- Palmerston

Queensland

- **Brisbane**
- Bundaberg
- Cairns
- Caloundra
- Gladstone
- Gold Coast
- Gympie
- Hervey Bay
- Ipswich
- Mackay
- Maryborough
- Mount Isa
- Rockhampton
- Sunshine Coast
- Toowoomba
- Townsville

South Australia

- **Adelaide**
- Mount Gambier
- Murray Bridge
- Port Augusta
- Port Lincoln
- Port Pirie
- Victor Harbor
- Whyalla

Tasmania

- Burnie
- Devonport
- **Hobart**
- Launceston

Victoria

- Ararat
- Bairnsdale
- Ballarat
- Benalla
- Bendigo
- Castlemaine
- Colac
- Geelong
- Hamilton
- Horsham
- **Melbourne**
- Mildura
- Moe
- Morwell
- Portland
- Sale
- Seymour
- Shepparton
- Stawell
- Swan Hill
- Traralgon
- Wangaratta
- Warragul
- Warrnambool
- Wodonga

Western Australia

- Albany
- Bunbury
- Busselton
- Geraldton
- Kalgoorlie-Boulder
- Mandurah
- **Perth**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Summer Olympic Games host cities

- o 1896: ~~Greece Athens~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1900: ~~France Paris~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1904: ~~United States St. Louis~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1908: ~~United Kingdom London~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1912: ~~Sweden Stockholm~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1916: ~~None~~^[c1]
- o 1920: ~~Belgium Antwerp~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1924: ~~France Paris~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1928: ~~Netherlands Amsterdam~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1932: ~~United States Los Angeles~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1936: ~~Germany Berlin~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1940: ~~None~~^[c2]
- o 1944: ~~None~~^[c2]
- o 1948: ~~United Kingdom London~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1952: ~~Finland Helsinki~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1956: ~~Australia Melbourne~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1960: ~~Italy Rome~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1964: ~~Japan Tokyo~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1968: ~~Mexico Mexico City~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1972: ~~West Germany Munich~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1976: ~~Canada Montreal~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1980: ~~Soviet Union Moscow~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1984: ~~United States Los Angeles~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1988: ~~South Korea Seoul~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1992: ~~Spain Barcelona~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 1996: ~~United States Atlanta~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2000: ~~Australia Sydney~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2004: ~~Greece Athens~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2008: ~~China Beijing~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2012: ~~United Kingdom London~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2016: ~~Brazil Rio de Janeiro~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2020: ~~Japan Tokyo~~^[c3] Image not found or type unknown
- o 2024: ~~France Paris~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2028: ~~United States Los Angeles~~ Image not found or type unknown
- o 2032: ~~Australia Brisbane~~ Image not found or type unknown

^[c1] Cancelled due to **World War I**; ^[c2] Cancelled due to **World War II**; ^[c3] Postponed to 2021 due to the **COVID-19 pandemic**

- o v
- o t
- o e



Summer Paralympic Games host cities

- **1960:** **Italy** **Rome**
- **1964:** **Japan** **Tokyo**
- **1968:** **Israel** **Jerusalem**
- **1972:** **West Germany** **Munich**
- **1976:** **Canada** **Toronto**
- **1980:** **Netherlands** **Amsterdam**
- **1984:** **United States** **Los Angeles**
- **1988:** **South Korea** **Pohang**
- **1992:** **Spain** **Barcelona**
- **1996:** **United States** **Atlanta**
- **2000:** **Australia** **Sydney**
- **2004:** **Greece** **Athens**
- **2008:** **China** **Beijing**
- **2012:** **United Kingdom** **London**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Commonwealth Games host cities

- **1930:** **Canada** **Hamilton**
- **1934:** **England** **London**
- **1938:** **Australia** **Brisbane**
- **1950:** **New Zealand** **Dunedin**
- **1954:** **Canada** **Vancouver**
- **1958:** **Wales** **Glasgow**
- **1962:** **Australia** **Perth**
- **1966:** **Jamaica** **Kingston**
- **1970:** **Scotland** **Edinburgh**
- **1974:** **New Zealand** **Auckland**
- **1978:** **Canada** **Edmonton**
- **1982:** **Australia** **Brisbane**
- **1986:** **Scotland** **Edinburgh**
- **1990:** **New Zealand** **Auckland**
- **1994:** **Canada** **Victoria**
- **1998:** **Malaysia** **Kuala Lumpur**
- **2002:** **England** **Manchester**
- **2006:** **Australia** **Melbourne**
- **2010:** **India** **Delhi**
- **2014:** **Scotland** **Glasgow**

Portals:

- **flag** **New South Wales**
- **flag** **Australia**

Sydney at Wikipedia's sister projects:

- **Definitions** from Wiktionary
- **Media** from Commons
- **News** from Wikinews
- **Quotations** from Wikiquote
- **Texts** from Wikisource
- **Textbooks** from Wikibooks
- **Resources** from Wikiversity
- **Travel guides** from Wikivoyage
- **Data** from Wikidata

Authority control databases

Edit this at Wikidata

International

- VIAF
- FAST
- WorldCat

National

- Germany
- United States
- France
- BnF data
- Japan
- Czech Republic
- Spain
- Croatia
- Sweden
- Israel
- Catalonia

Geographic

- MusicBrainz area

Other

- IdRef
- NARA

About Web indexing



This article includes a list of **general references**, but it **lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations**. Please help to **improve** this article by **introducing** more precise citations. *(December 2014)* (*[Learn how and when to remove this message](#)*)

Web indexing, or **Internet indexing**, comprises methods for indexing the contents of a **website** or of the **Internet** as a whole. Individual websites or **intranets** may use a **back-of-the-book index**, while **search engines** usually use keywords and **metadata** to provide a more useful vocabulary for Internet or onsite searching. With the increase in the number of **periodicals** that have articles online, web indexing is also becoming important for periodical websites.^[1]

Back-of-the-book-style web indexes may be called "web site A-Z indexes".^[2] The implication with "A-Z" is that there is an alphabetical browse view or interface. This interface differs from that of a browse through layers of hierarchical categories (also known as a **taxonomy**) which are not necessarily alphabetical, but are also found on some web sites. Although an A-Z index could be used to index multiple sites, rather than the multiple pages of a single site, this is

unusual.

Metadata web indexing involves assigning keywords, description or phrases to web pages or web sites within a **metadata tag** (or "meta-tag") field, so that the web page or web site can be retrieved with a list. This method is commonly used by **search engine indexing**.^[3]

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Automatic indexing](#)
- [Information architecture](#)
- [Search engine optimization](#)
- [On-page Optimization](#)
- [Google Webmaster](#)
- [Site map](#)
- [Web navigation](#)
- [Web search engine](#)
- [Information retrieval](#)

Further reading

[[edit](#)]

- *Beyond Book Indexing: How to Get Started in Web Indexing, Embedded Indexing, and Other Computer-Based Media*, edited by Marilyn Rowland and Diane Brenner, American Society of Indexers, Info Today, Inc, NJ, 2000, [ISBN 1-57387-081-1](#)
- [An example of an Internet Index A-Z](#)
- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

[Internet search](#)

Types

- Web search engine (List)
- Metasearch engine
- Multimedia search
- Collaborative search engine
- Cross-language search
- Local search
- Vertical search
- Social search
- Image search
- Audio search
- Video search engine
- Enterprise search
- Semantic search
- Natural language search engine
- Voice search

Tools

- Cross-language information retrieval
- Search by sound
- Search engine marketing
- Search engine optimization
- Evaluation measures
- Search oriented architecture
- Selection-based search
- Document retrieval
- Text mining
- Web crawler
- Multisearch
- Federated search
- Search aggregator
- Index/Web indexing
- Focused crawler
- Spider trap
- Robots exclusion standard
- Distributed web crawling
- Web archiving
- Website mirroring software
- Web query
- Web query classification

Protocols and standards

- Z39.50
- Search/Retrieve Web Service
- Search/Retrieve via URL
- OpenSearch
- Representational State Transfer
- Wide area information server

See also

- Search engine
- Desktop search
- Online search

References

[[edit](#)]

1. [^] *"Web Crawlers:Indexing the Web"*.
2. [^] Kundu, Malay Kumar; Mohapatra, Durga Prasad; Konar, Amit; Chakraborty, Aruna (2014-05-26). *Advanced Computing, Networking and Informatics- Volume 1: Advanced Computing and Informatics Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Advanced Computing, Networking and Informatics (ICACNI-2014)*. Springer. ISBN 9783319073538.
3. [^] *"Indexing the Web | American Society for Indexing"*. www.asindexing.org. Retrieved 2015-11-25.

4. What is Website Indexing?

Stub This Internet-related article is a **stub**. You can help Wikipedia by **expanding it**.

Image not found or type unknown

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

About Local search

Local search may refer to:

- **Local search (constraint satisfaction)**, a method for problem solving in constraint satisfaction

- [Local search \(Internet\)](#), web searching for web sites relevant to a given place
- [Local search \(optimization\)](#), a method for problem solving in optimization
- [Local authority search](#), in the UK a search for information about a particular property and the surrounding area undertaken as part of conveyancing

Disambiguation icon

image not found or type unknown

This [disambiguation](#) page lists articles associated with the title **Local search**.

If an [internal link](#) led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article.

Check our other pages :

- [SEO Sydney expert](#)
- [what SEO marketing](#)
- [local SEO Sydney](#)
- [SEO in marketing](#)
- [SEO for website](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a content agency in Sydney?

A content agency in Sydney focuses on creating high-quality, SEO-optimized content that resonates with your target audience. Their services typically include blog writing, website copy, video production, and other forms of media designed to attract traffic and improve search rankings.

Why should I consider SEO packages in Australia?

SEO packages in Australia typically bundle essential optimization services such as keyword research, technical audits, content creation, and link building at a set price. They are designed to simplify the process, provide consistent results, and help businesses of all sizes improve their online visibility.

What is involved in SEO consulting?

SEO consulting involves analyzing a website's current performance, identifying areas for improvement, and recommending strategies to boost search rankings. Consultants provide insights on keyword selection, on-page and technical optimization, content development, and link-building tactics.

What are the benefits of working with an SEO consultant in Sydney?

An SEO consultant in Sydney can provide tailored advice and strategies that align with your business's goals and local market conditions. They bring expertise in keyword selection, content optimization, technical SEO, and performance monitoring, helping you achieve better search rankings and more organic traffic.

What role do SEO consultants play in a digital marketing strategy?

SEO consultants are responsible for improving your website's visibility and performance in search engines. By analyzing data, refining keyword strategies, and optimizing site elements, they enhance your overall digital marketing efforts, leading to more traffic, better user engagement, and higher conversions.

SEO keywords

SEO Sydney

Phone : 1300 684 339

City : Sydney

State : NSW

Zip : 2000

[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

Company Website : <https://sydney.website/seo-sydney/>

USEFUL LINKS

[SEO Website](#)

[SEO Services Sydney](#)

[Local SEO Sydney](#)

[SEO Ranking](#)

[SEO optimisation](#)

LATEST BLOGPOSTS

[SEO community](#)

[SEO Buzz](#)

[WordPress SEO](#)

[SEO Audit](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[About Us](#)

[SEO Castle Hill](#) | [SEO Fairfield](#) | [SEO Hornsby](#) | [SEO Liverpool](#) | [SEO North Sydney](#) | [SEO Norwest](#) | [SEO Parramatta](#) | [SEO Penrith](#) | [SEO Strathfield](#) | [SEO Wetherill Park](#)

Follow us