

Multiperspectival borders and metagovernance of functional economic corridors

Kane Pham

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Public Policy
and Governance

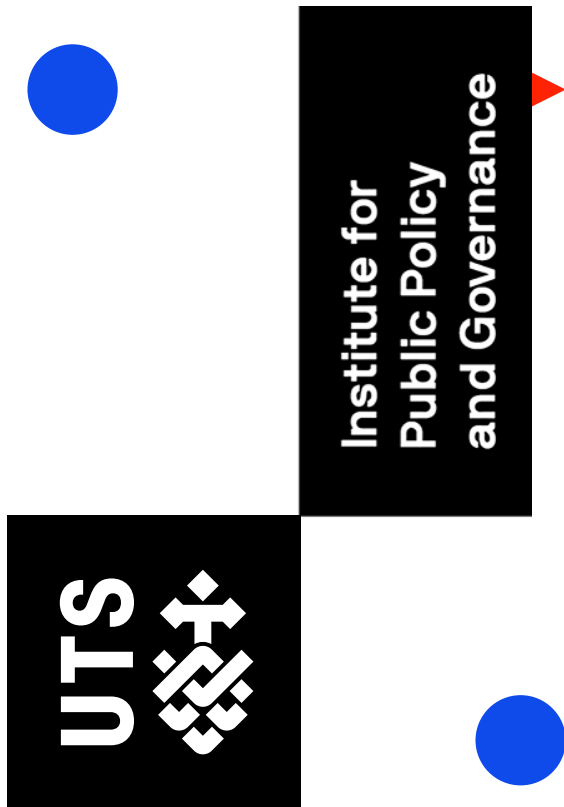
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Emerging Trends in Local Government Forum
Postgraduate Research Showcase
University of Technology Sydney
19 March 2019



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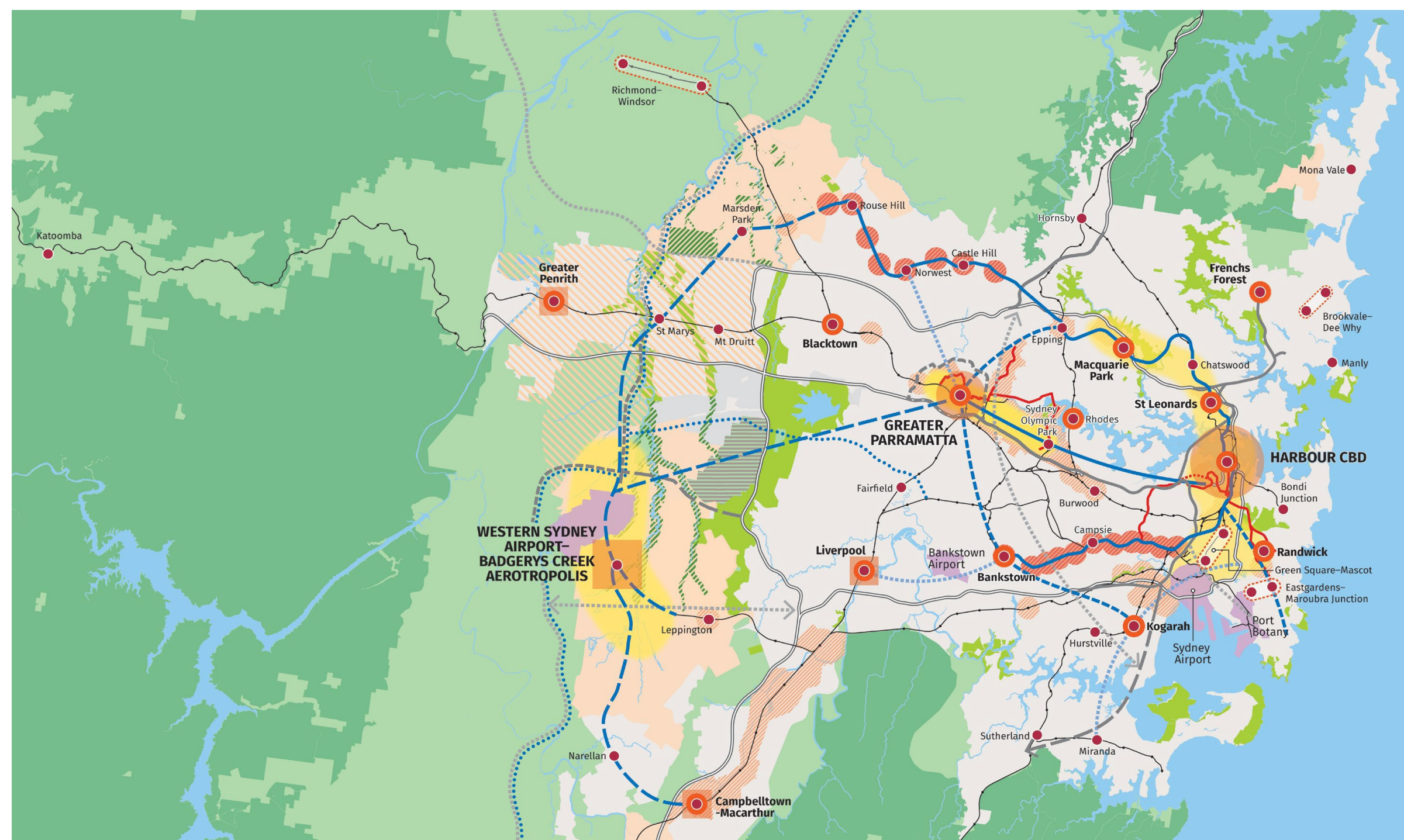


Kane Pham



Structure

- Borders
- Metagovernance
- Borders and metagovernance
- Functional economic corridors
- Multiperspectival borders
- Conclusion and implications

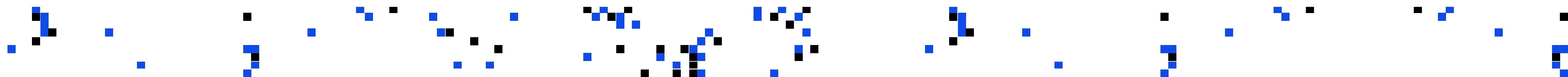


Borders

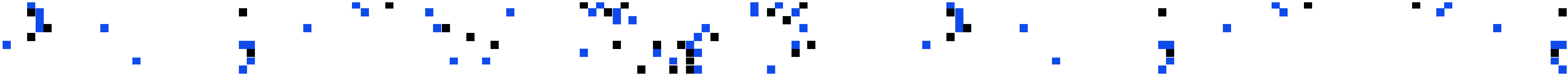
Moved from the study of “boundaries, as political limits of states, to borders as socio-territorial constructs” (H. van Houtum 2005)

Further, borders are more than just socio-territorial constructs, but useful in shaping social relations

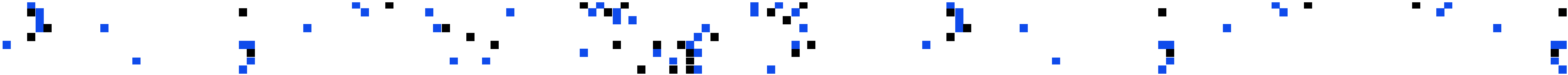
Thus, it can be said, that the importance of borders has shifted from a global to a local focus, justifying its study on a sub-national level, and in this case, the scale of a functional economic corridor



National borders

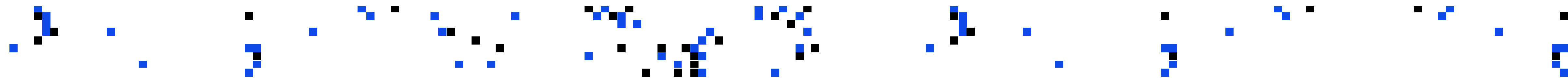
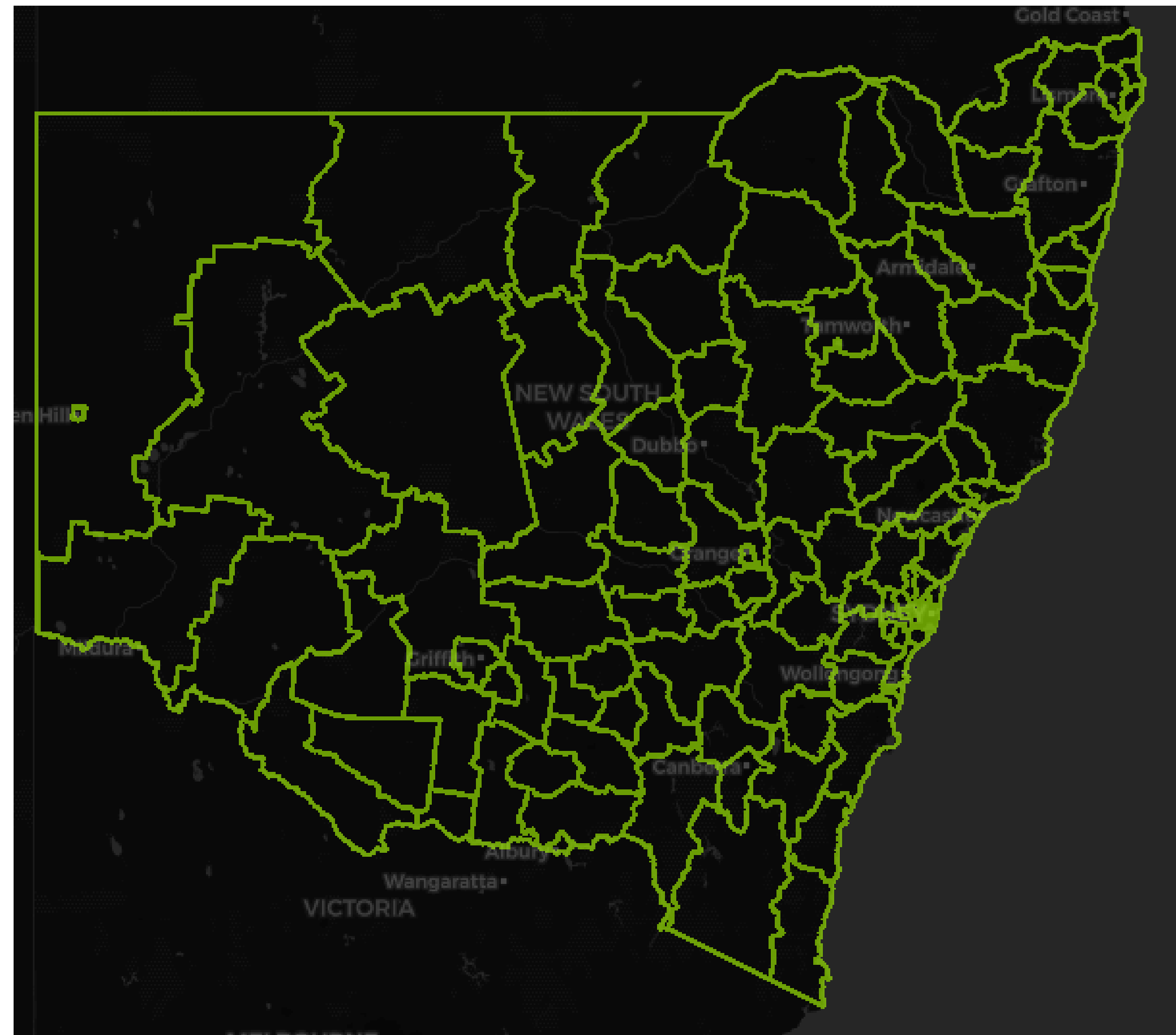


State borders



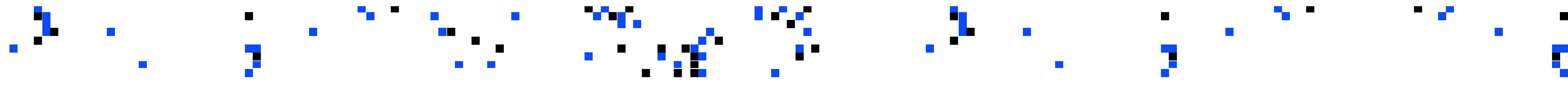
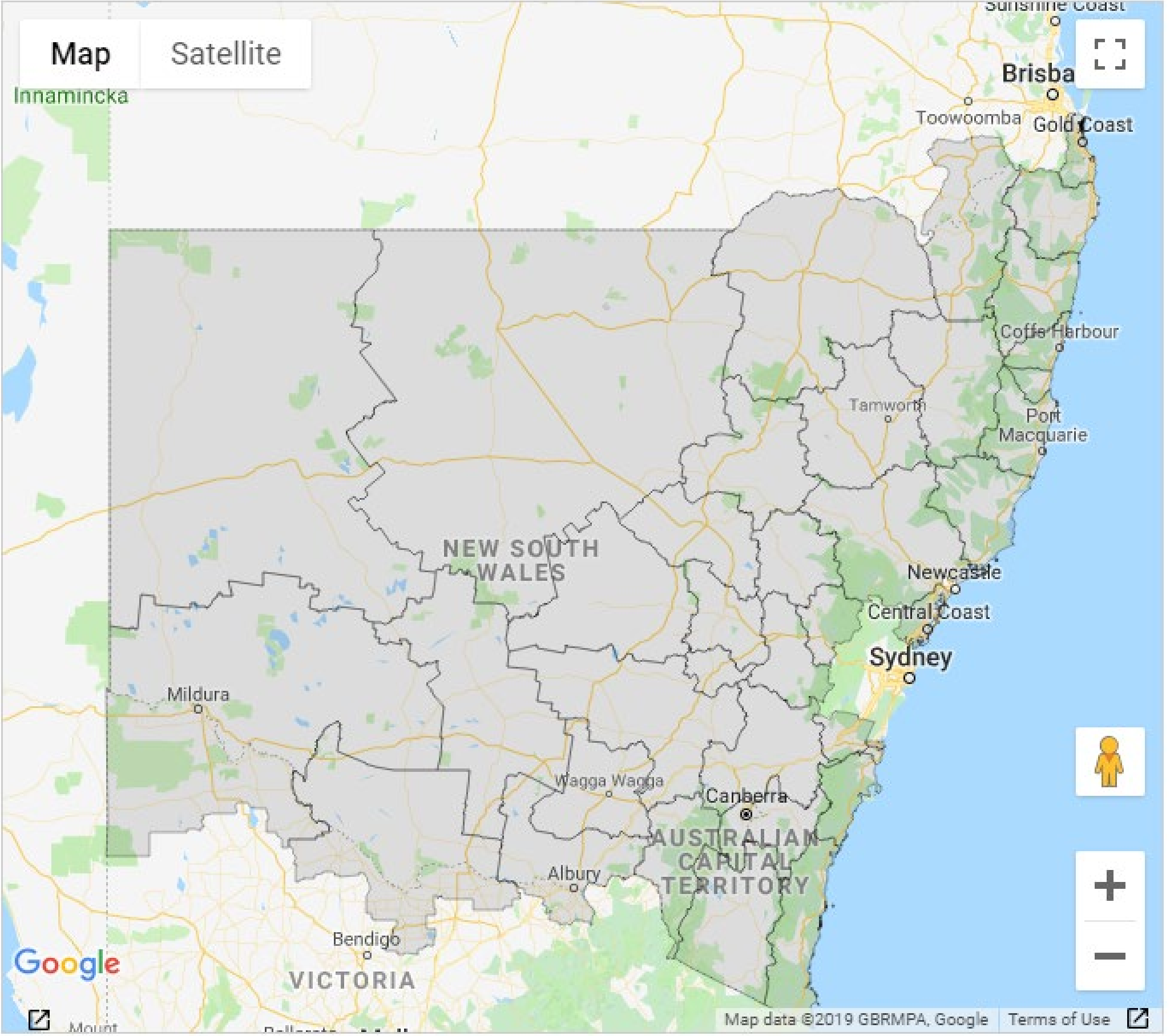
Local borders

128 LGAs

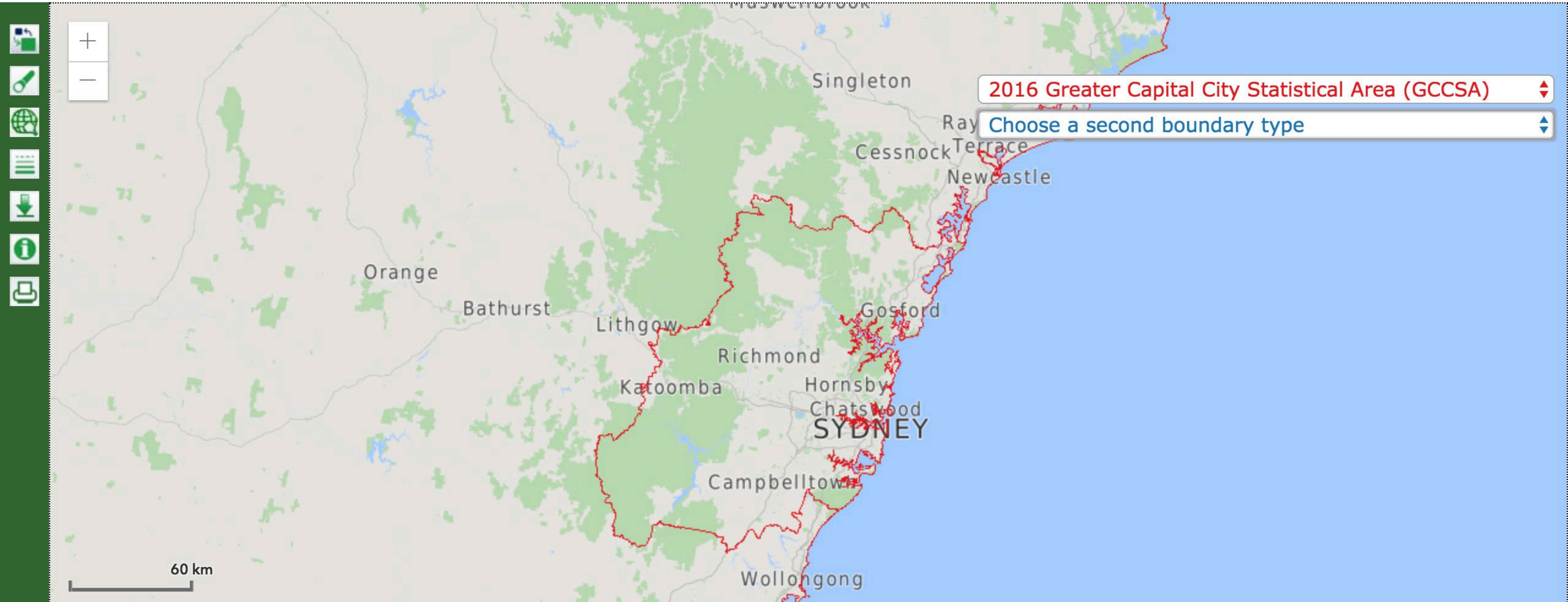


Functional economic regions

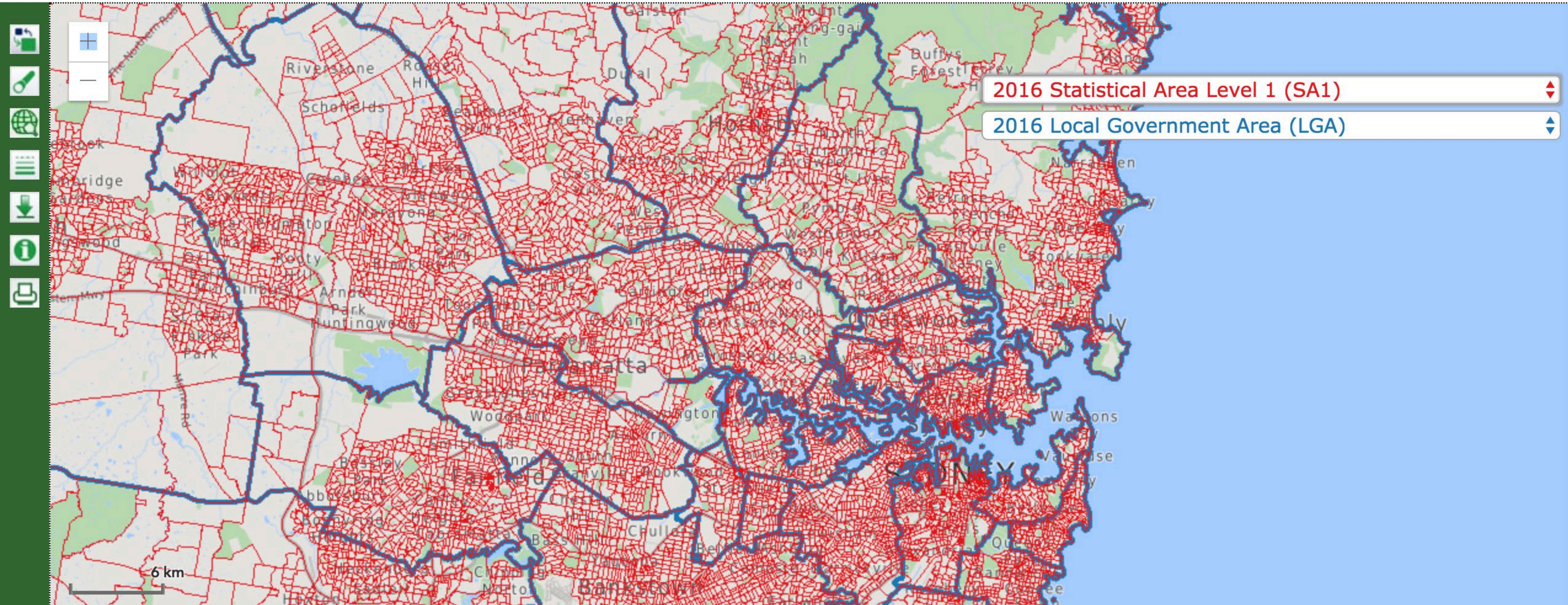
38 FERs



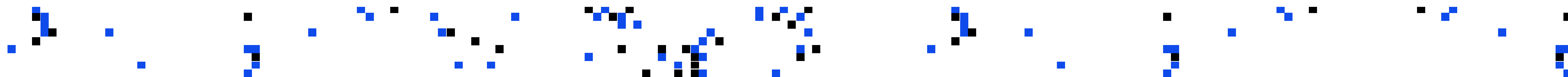
ABS Maps



ABS Maps

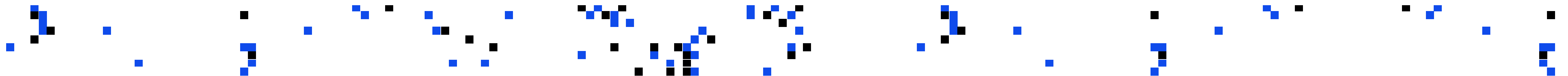


33 LGAs
5 sub-regions



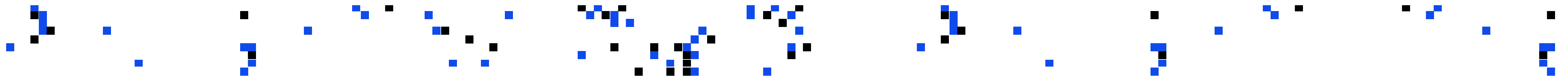
Metagovernance

- (1) Governance – the exercise of authority; the guidance or regulation of actors in a jurisdiction
- (2) Metagovernance – governance of governance; the coordination of governance
- (3) Multispatial metagovernance – integrates the complexity of scalar differentiation in governance actors, neither hierarchical nor heterarchical but where priorities are dependent on context



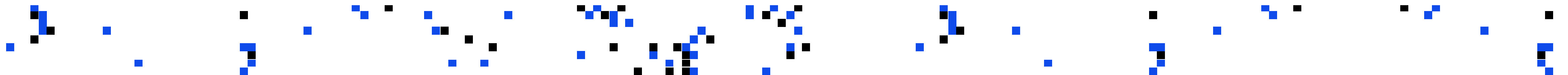
Borders and metagovernance

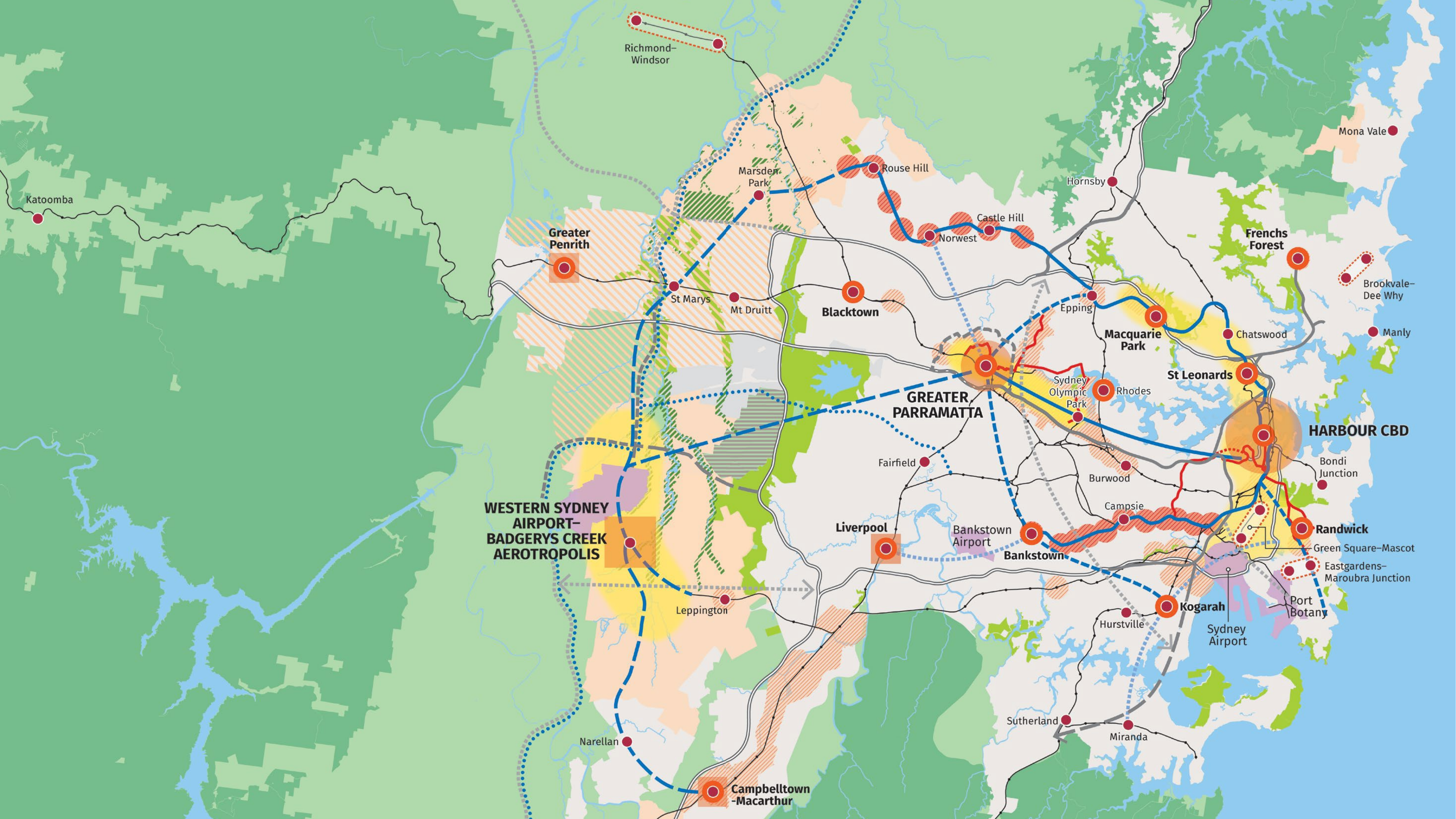
- Integrating the implications of territorial and relational functions of borders with the coordination of governance actors
- Key questions:
 - How

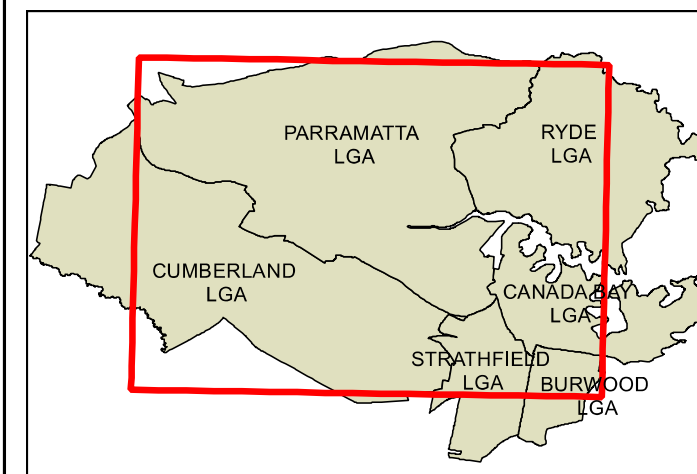


Functional economic corridors

- Strategic sites requiring integrated urban governance
- Non-statutory spaces which do not 'fit' into existing spatial boundaries
- Generate tensions around new governance arrangements e.g. at the border of the functional economic corridor



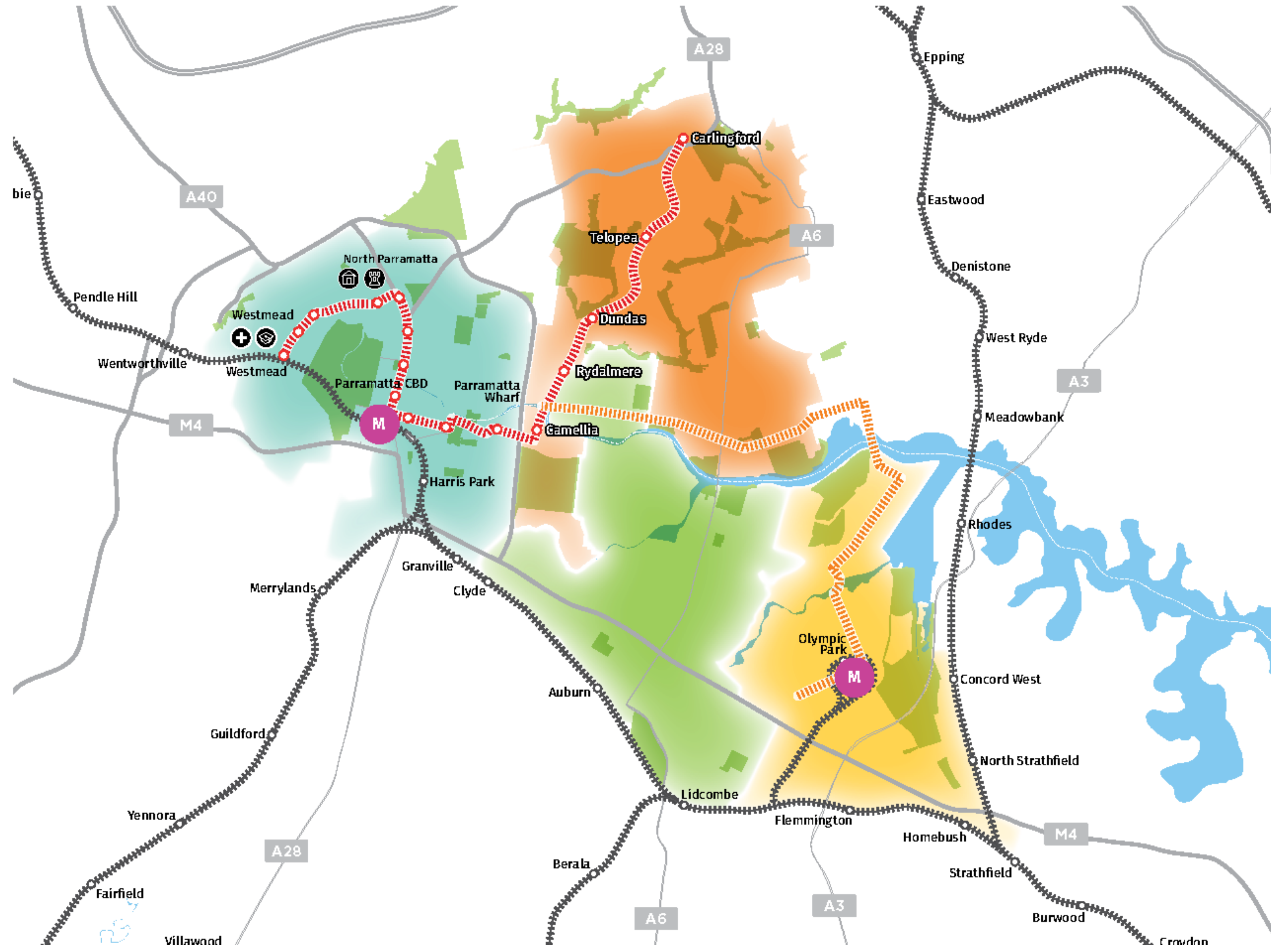


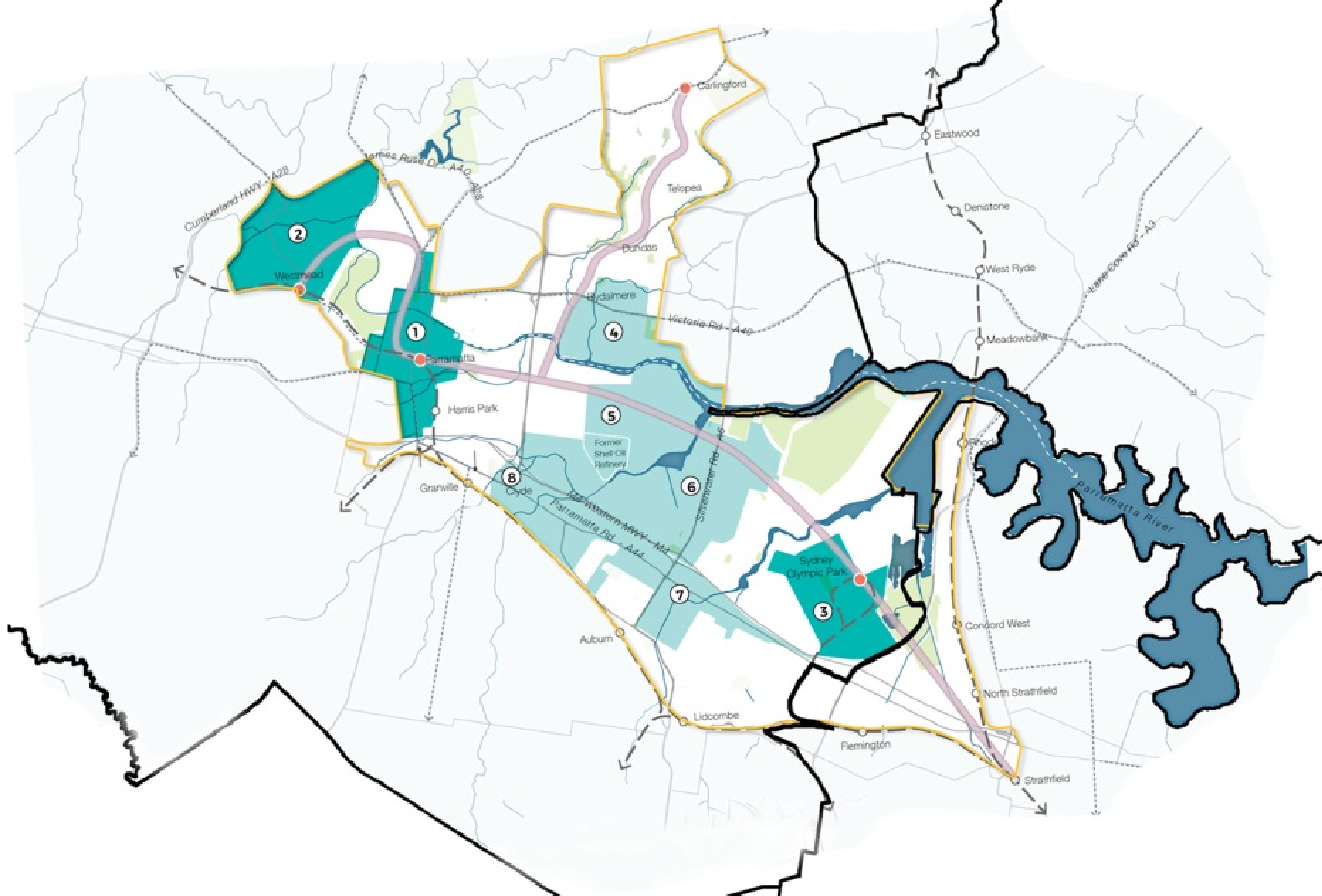


0 0.4 0.8 1.2 km

Projection: GDA 1994
Zone 56 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A3

Map Identification Number: SEPP_SRGC_GP_PCB_001_050_20170223





Greater Parramatta Growth Area - Consultation and feedback

Summary

Map

Homes and jobs

Infrastructure
schedule

Key actions and
documents

Consultation and
feedback

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SJB Planning



Department of Planning and Environment
GPO Box 39
Sydney NSW 2001

7 September 2017

Re: Submission to the Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan for the Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area

Dear Sir/Madam,

We write on behalf of Sunrise Australia Developments Pty Ltd, the owners of land identified as Lots 11, 12, and 13 DP12100, 1-5 Derowie Avenue, Homebush.

The purpose of the letter is to formally object to the current planning proposals for the land, as described in the Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy (‘the Transformation Strategy’), the Greater Parramatta Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan (‘the Interim Plan’) and the potential outcomes arising from the consequential amendments to the operative provisions of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006 (Growth Centres SEPP), that will give statutory force to the strategies.

The proposed instrument (proposed SEPP) will amend Growth Centres SEPP by:

- Identifying a new growth centre; and
- Making consequential amendments to the operative provisions of the Growth Centres SEPP, to reflect the inclusion of the proposed growth centre.

The Interim Plan does not include a draft Precinct Plan for the Homebush Precinct, and therefore there are as yet no proposed controls that will directly affect the subject site.

However, the Transformation Strategy is expected to inform the Homebush Precinct planning. The information available in relation to the Corridor East Precincts and Frame Areas – Homebush Precinct (within the Transformation Strategy) and the Homebush indicative concept plan (on page 73 of the Greater Parramatta Priority Growth Area: Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan Background Analysis, June 2017), indicates that the land comprising 1-5 Derowie Avenue, Homebush is earmarked for the provision of future public recreation space, by proposing to rezone the site to RE1 Public Recreation within a future Homebush Precinct Plan (refer to Figure 1).



Figure 1: Extract from Homebush indicative concept plan from the Greater Parramatta Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan Background Analysis

We are unsure as to the rationale for the decision to foreshadow the rezoning of our clients land for public purposes, and therefore we must object at this stage. In particular, there does not appear to be any justification or identified analysis relating to the selection of 1-5 Derowie Avenue, Homebush as future public recreation land, particularly in the context of the issue of a development consent for its use for the purpose of medium to high density residential development.

We note that within the ‘Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Infrastructure Schedule’, the site (i.e. ‘land at the corner of Park Rd and Derowie Ave’) is nominated as a ‘new local open space’ with Council nominated as the responsible authority. The mechanism to realise this land by Council is identified as being an ‘opportunity through development’ at no cost and with no rate provided. It is also noted that no source for the land’s nomination as open space is provided within the Infrastructure

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GREATER PARRAMATTA – Interim Land Use and Infrastructure Implementation Plan

Submission

Urban Development
Institute of Australia (NSW)
Response



September 2017

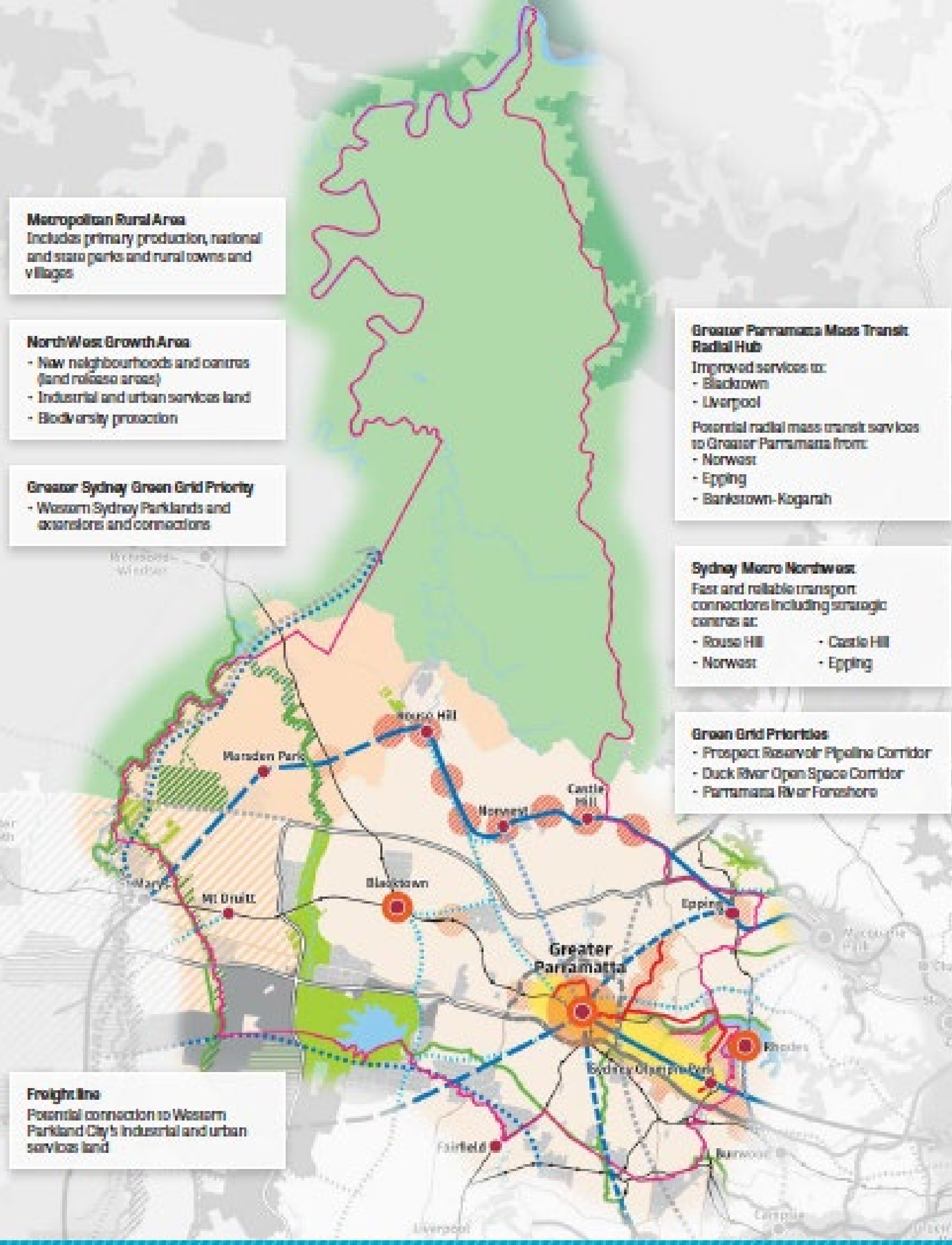
INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING SHOULD BE UPFRONT AND TRANSPARENT DELIVERED THROUGH A SINGLE AGENCY

UDIA NSW welcomes the coordinated planning and delivery of infrastructure, generally, and in the Greater Parramatta and Olympic Park region. We have previously recommended the best option is through an Urban Development Program that prioritises infrastructure based on maximising yield. We consider infrastructure planning and costings should be upfront and welcome the opportunity to provide input into the detailed analysis including indicative costs, delivery timeframes, and funding arrangements as they become known.

As a SIC is being developed for the region along with section 94 contributions as part of the planning process the infrastructure needs for the Greater Parramatta region will be anticipated. Therefore, it would be inappropriate for additional value to be captured through value capture, planning gain, betterment taxes or VPAs.

It is unclear how the Greater Sydney Commission's proposed Growth Infrastructure Compacts would interplay with Special Infrastructure Contributions, Section 94, Planning Gain, and betterment levies. We would welcome greater clarity as to what the cumulative impact of the policies would be.

UDIA NSW in its "How to Make Sydney's Housing More Affordable" Action Plan, identified that the housing supply chain absorbs considerable development fees, charges, levies and a variety of taxes which all contribute to the cost of producing housing. These include stamp duty, GST, rates, land tax, Section 94 and Special Infrastructure Contribution (SIC) levies. Combined, these charges account for



Metropolitan Rural Area
Includes primary production, national and state parks and rural towns and villages

NorthWest Growth Area
- New neighbourhoods and centres (land release areas)
- Industrial and urban services land
- Biodiversity protection

Greater Sydney Green Grid Priority
- Western Sydney Parklands and corridors and connections

Greater Parramatta Mass Transit Radial Hub
Improved services to:
- Blacktown
- Liverpool

Potential radial mass transit services to Greater Parramatta from:
- Northwest
- Epping
- Bankstown-Kogarah

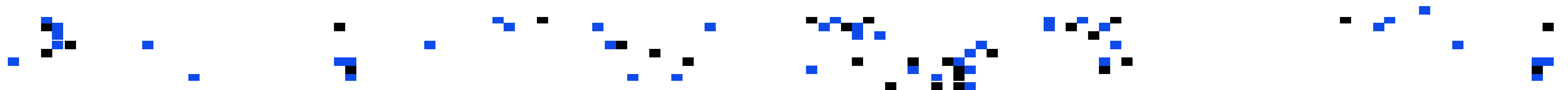
Sydney Metro Northwest
Fast and reliable transport connections including strategic centres at:
- Rouse Hill - Castle Hill
- Norwest - Epping

Green Grid Priorities
- Prospect Reservoir Pipeline Corridor
- Duck River Open Space Corridor
- Parramatta River Foreshore

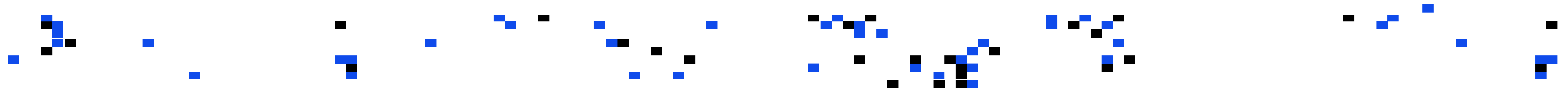
Freight line
Potential connection to Western Parkland City's industrial and urban services land

Summary and implications

- Interior relations within metropolitan spaces have become increasingly complex, and contested
- Borderspaces overlap and intersect, with prioritisation dependent on perspective
- There is no singular perspective, but a need to consider multiple perspectives to understand metropolitan change



Practice Outcomes	Policy Outcomes	Theory Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate policy actors across institutional and scalar diversity • Integrate plans and challenges responding to both local and global drivers • Deliver institutional reform and metropolitan scale change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovating metropolitan-centred metagovernance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a border framework applied to sub-national governance integration, in particular towards functional economic corridors • Building a framework combining multispatial metagovernance and borders
<p align="center">Case study of the Greater Parramatta and Olympic Peninsula</p>		



Thank you!

Questions?

Institute for
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