

**Neighbourly Committee No 4**  
Incorporating Neighbourhood Forum No 4  
Executive Committee  
Co-Convenors: Bradley Chapman and Paul Evans  
Secretary: Bradley Chapman  
Treasurer: Paul Evans  
Contact: Bradley Chapman – bradleyc@ozemail.com.au



**NC4 Tuesday, March 1 2020 *In Person Meeting @ Towradgi Community Hall***  
**Plus an attempt to offer a ZOOM connection.**

## **AGENDA**

**Open Meeting- 07.00pm**

**Apologies –**

**Minutes of Previous Meeting-** Distributed via email

**Business Arising from Minutes-**

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**[Space for visiting Speakers]** No visiting speakers registered this month

**Correspondence In –**

- FAQ Wollongong Learning Cities Program Development
- WLPP 8 March Notification

**Correspondence Out –** Letter Re. Bike Paths in Illawarra Escarpment SCA

**Reports:-**

**Recent WLPP Matters: Tuesday 8 March 2022**

**Item 2 DA-2021/1053 – 3-5 James Road, Corrimal** - Demolition of existing structures, tree removals, construction of multi dwelling housing comprising 11 x 3 bedroom dwellings and Subdivision - Strata title

**Community Campaigns:**

- **Corrimal Community Action Group**
- **East Corrimal Open Space Committee**
- **William Street Balgownie Precinct**

**General Business:**

**Close Meeting:**

Neighbourly Forum 4 meets the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of the month Currently via Zoom online until public meetings are again permitted at Towradgi Community Hall, Corner of Moray Road and Towradgi Road Towradgi at 7pm\*\*\*\**All Welcome- No cost*\*\*\*\*

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Attachments:

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## WOLLONGONG LOCAL PLANNING PANEL

**Tuesday 8 March 2022**

To ensure continuity of planning panel meetings during this unprecedented period, we will hold public hearings by teleconference. We will live-stream the meeting online <http://webcasts.wollongong.nsw.gov.au/> so you can view the meeting without physically attending. **Only staff and Panel members will be permitted to attend in person.**

Members of the Public may address the Panel by telephone; however, you must register with the WLPP Coordinator by Monday 7 March 2022. **Please note: Panel members are provided a copy of all written submissions made in response to the notification of the proposal.**

Full reports will be published on Council's website as they are completed, but not less than seven (7) days prior to the meeting.

The live-streamed meeting will commence at 5:00 pm.

The following proposals are referred to the Wollongong Local Planning Panel (WLPP) for consideration and recommendation.

## A G E N D A

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Declarations - any pecuniary or conflicts of interest</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Items</b>	
Items	Matters to be heard
Item 1	DA-2021/796 – 2 Weaver Terrace, Bulli - Residential - alterations and additions and swimming pool
Item 2	DA-2021/1053 – 3-5 James Road, Corrimal - Demolition of existing structures, tree removals, construction of multi dwelling housing comprising 11 x 3 bedroom dwellings and Subdivision - Strata title
Item 3	DA-2021/344 – 328 Gipps Road, Keiraville - Residential - demolition of existing dwelling and ancillary structures, removal of 15 trees and construction of three (3) townhouses with basement parking

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### Notes:

- Person/s found lobbying or external communication from applicants or objectors outside the forum of Panel meetings will disqualify those person/s from addressing the Panel or Council.
- Submissions by the applicant and objectors will be considered at the meeting. An objector is deemed to be a person who has made a written submission in respect to the application. The Panel shall, upon prior request, hear submissions from persons who identify prior to a meeting that they wish to make a submission to be considered by the Panel.
- Objectors will be given the first opportunity to present their concerns. Applicants will then be given the opportunity to respond.
- Where there are a large number of persons making submissions with common interests, the Panel shall have the discretion to hear a representative of those persons.
- The applicant is the person nominated on the development application form as applicant. Consultants and legal representatives of the applicant will be permitted to address the Panel at the discretion of the Chairperson. The Panel shall not receive substantive additional information that amends the application. The Panel will not deal with issues of legal interpretation.
- Presentations to the Panel by the applicant and objectors shall be restricted to five (5) minutes each. The Panel Chairperson has the discretion to extend the period if considered appropriate. This excludes question time from the Panel to any speaker.
- Persons who have made submissions at the meeting will have no further opportunity to speak at the Council meeting at which the matter is determined.

Should you wish to address the Panel, please contact the WLPP Coordinator on (02) 4227 7111 or email

[wlpp@wollongong.nsw.gov.au](mailto:wlpp@wollongong.nsw.gov.au) no later than close of business on Monday 7 March 2022.



## Wollongong Learning City Project – FAQs

1. [What is lifelong learning?](#)
2. [Why is lifelong learning important?](#)
3. [What does lifelong learning have to do with Wollongong City Council?](#)
4. [What is a Learning City?](#)
5. [What does a Learning City look like in an Australian local government context?](#)
6. [What are the objectives of the Learning City Project?](#)
7. [How is the Learning City Project governed?](#)
8. [What are the expected benefits of the Learning City Project?](#)

### 1. What is lifelong learning?

In embracing all forms of learning from 'cradle to grave', lifelong learning is sometimes referred to as being 'life-long and life-wide'. Lifelong learning can be defined as, *"...all purposeful learning activity undertaken throughout life with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competencies within a personal, civic, social and/or employment-related perspective."*<sup>1</sup>

A broad framework for 'lifelong learning for all' proposes four pillars of learning for consideration<sup>2</sup>:

- i. Learning to know - *Learning how to learn*
- ii. Learning to do - *Acquiring and applying skills, including life skills*
- iii. Learning to live together - *Active citizenship*
- iv. Learning to be - *Empowering individuals*

### 2. Why is lifelong learning important ?

Lifelong learning underpins the development of a sustainable community as lifelong learners are empowered to be more adaptable: *"Lifelong learning ... is becoming increasingly relevant in today's fast-changing world, where social, economic and political norms are constantly being redefined... lifelong learners – citizens who acquire new knowledge, skills and attitudes in a wide range of contexts – are better equipped to adapt to changes in their environments."*<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, every goal in the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) requires education to empower people with the knowledge, skills and values to live in dignity, build their lives and contribute to their societies<sup>4</sup>. More specifically, lifelong learning addresses two Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): [SDG 4](#) 'Ensure inclusive & equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' & [SDG 11](#) 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'.



Figure 1 Sustainable Development Goals

<sup>1</sup>[European Commission. \(2000\). A memorandum on lifelong learning. Luxembourg: European Commission](#)

<sup>2</sup>[ACELG Report Learning as Driver for Change 03062013.pdf \(uts.edu.au\)](#)

<sup>3</sup>[UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities | UIL](#)

<sup>4</sup><https://en.unesco.org/themes/education2030-sdg4>



### **Wollongong Learning City Project - FAQs**

#### **3. What does lifelong learning have to do with Wollongong City Council?**

[Our Wollongong 2028](#) strategic plan pledges a commitment to this community vision: *“From the mountains to the sea, we value and protect our natural environment and we will be leaders in building an educated, creative and connected community”* (Page 7). Lifelong Learning is central to delivering on this vision as it plays a role in addressing five Community Goals in the strategic plan:

- i. We value and protect our environment
- ii. We have an innovative and sustainable economy
- iii. Wollongong is a creative vibrant city
- iv. We are a connected and engaged community
- v. We have a healthy community in a liveable city

Wollongong City Council already utilises lifelong learning to achieve certain goals of the 2028 strategic plan. For example, there are numerous environmental education programs for children and adults to address the issue of waste management. The ‘Love Food Hate Waste’ program targeted school-aged children and young adults through a [school competition in 2020](#); there are numerous [resources and workshops](#) that support families to compost and establish worm farms; ‘[Garden Fun with FOGO](#)’ educates younger children (and their carers) on the history of waste management and the numerous ways in which they can improve their home environment through FOGO (Food Organics Garden Organics).

Wollongong City Libraries (WCL) also play a core role in delivering on Wollongong City Council’s commitment to creating a community that is informed, engaged, creative and connected. The [Wollongong City Libraries Strategy 2017-2022 – Your library, your place](#) sets out a clear vision to inspire reading, lifelong learning, creativity and inclusion in the community, deliverables of which include *“develop and deliver training and educational programs to meet diverse community needs”* (p.15). As such, WCL is driving an innovative project to establish Wollongong as a Learning City and assemble a network of educators and stakeholders to map the myriad ways in which Council and its partners empower Wollongong residents to acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes in a wide range of contexts to adapt to changes in our environment.

#### **4. What is a Learning City?**

According to the UNESCO Institute of Lifelong Learning (UIL), learning cities foster individual empowerment as well as social, cultural and economic development through cross-sector lifelong learning initiatives<sup>5</sup>. The UIL provides a clear framework and resources for [building a learning city](#) and a [Guide to Action](#) for learning cities and the SDGs.

Ultimately, learning cities are drivers of inclusion and sustainability<sup>6</sup>:

- ✓ They promote learning opportunities for all, targeting the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.
- ✓ They promote lifelong learning by hosting and participating in learning festivals.
- ✓ They make mobilise existing learning resources to promote broader access and application.
- ✓ They establish targeted programs that align with community goals such as environmental education, employability workshops and indigenous engagement programs.

In summary, learning cities have the flexibility to address the needs of the community and support the achievement of community goals through lifelong learning programs that utilise existing resources.

#### **5. What does a Learning City in an Australian local government context look like?**

In Australia, learning is being used as a driver for change in communities through active partnerships between local government, business and the community<sup>7</sup>. There are benefits to working in partnership to address economic, social and environmental issues, namely, an increased pool of resources in terms of funding, knowledge, assets and

<sup>5</sup> <https://uil.unesco.org/lifelong-learning/learning-cities/learning-cities-drivers-inclusion-and-sustainability>

<sup>6</sup> <https://en.unesco.org/news/learning-cities-drivers-inclusion-and-sustainability>

<sup>7</sup> [ACELG Report Learning as Driver for Change 03062013.pdf \(uts.edu.au\)](#)



### Wollongong Learning City Project - FAQs

experience. Ultimately, learning cities are established to connect parts to create a whole – *the whole is greater than the sum of its parts* (Figure 2).

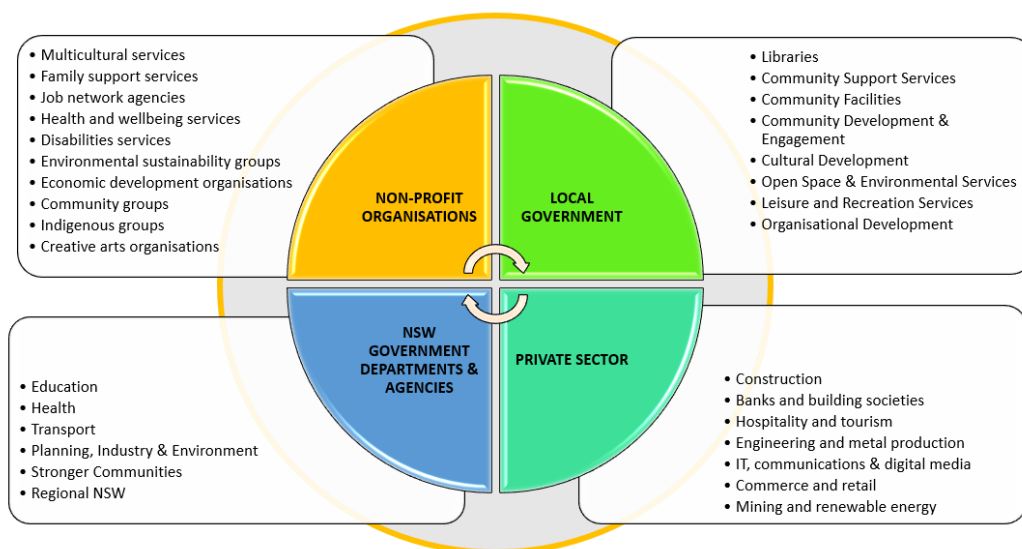


Figure 2 The Learning City Project - connecting parts to create a whole

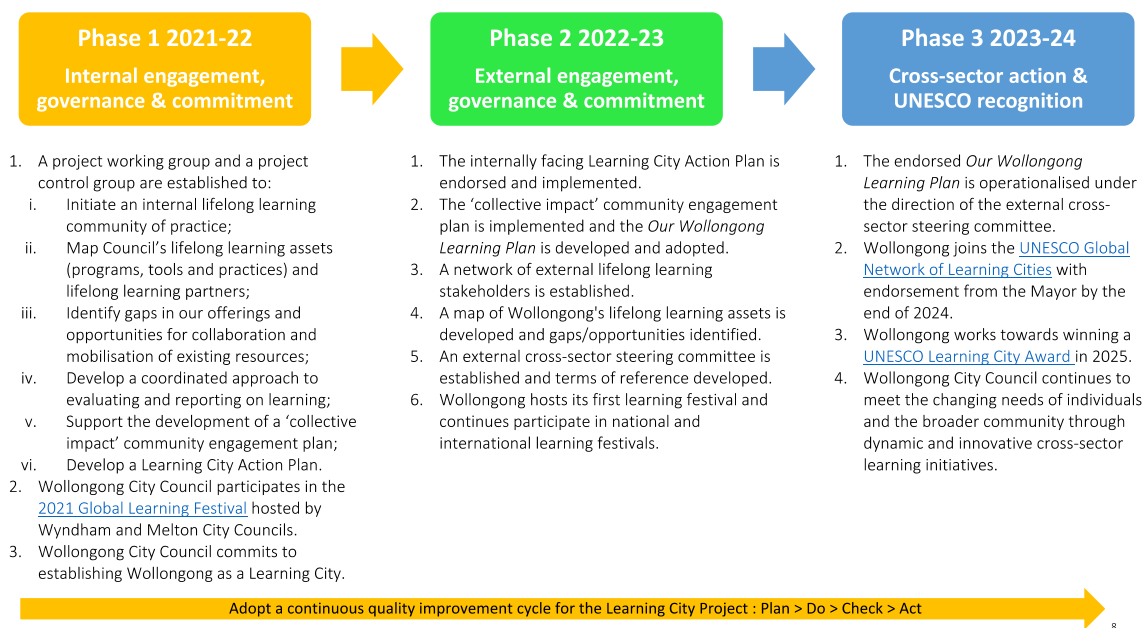
There are currently three UNESCO-accredited learning cities in Australia: [Wyndham Victoria](#), [Melton Victoria](#) and [Circular Head Tasmania](#). There are also learning communities who have not sought UNESCO accreditation: in New South Wales, Gwydir Shire Council has established itself as a [learning region](#); in Victoria, Brimbank is implementing a [Lifelong Learning Strategy \(2018-23\)](#) and Hume City Council has committed to supporting lifelong learning in the community through a [Learning Together 2030](#) strategic plan.

6. What are the objectives of the Wollongong City Councils' (WCC) Learning City Project? (Table 1)
  - i. Establish internal governance for the Learning City Project by establishing a Project Working Group at an operational level and a Project Control Group at a strategic level.
  - ii. Identify, map and mobilise WCC learning assets and stakeholders in a coordinated manner.
  - iii. Explore the development of a whole-of-council approach to evaluating and reporting on the impact and outcomes of the lifelong learning programs we deliver.
  - iv. Adopt a collective impact approach to the develop and implement a Learning City Action Plan:
    - *How can learning play a role in Wollongong's re-emergence following the COVID-19 pandemic?*
    - *How does lifelong learning support the achievement of strategic plans like [Our Wollongong 2028](#)?*
  - v. Develop and implement a community engagement strategy to support the further development of a Learning City Action Plan in partnership with the Community Engagement team.
  - vi. Actively engage with the Australian Learning Communities Network (ALCN) to support and promote the establishment of Wollongong as a Learning City.
  - vii. As per the [UNESCO Guidelines](#) for learning cities, celebrate learning by participating in and hosting learning festivals locally, nationally and globally, like the [Global Learning Festival](#), [Cork City's Lifelong Learning Festival](#) and [Okayama City's Education for Sustainable Development Festival](#).
  - viii. Establish external governance for the Learning City Project such as a cross-sector steering committee to revise, implement and evaluate the Learning City Action Plan.
  - ix. Be able to demonstrate to UNESCO that Wollongong has developed the key features of a learning city through its application to join the [UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities](#) by 2024.



**Wollongong Learning City Project - FAQs**

Table 1 - Overview Learning City Project Plan 2021-24



<sup>8</sup> <https://asq.org/quality-resources/pdca-cycle>





### Wollongong Learning City Project - FAQs

#### 7. How is the Learning City Project governed?

Governance is a fundamental condition for building a learning city<sup>9</sup>:

- Internal governance will be established in 2021-2022 through a cross-divisional project working group and a project control group.
- External governance will be established in 2023 in the form of a cross-sector steering committee.

#### 8. What are the expected benefits of the Learning City Project?

- ✓ Wollongong City Council broadens its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by addressing goals 4 'Quality Education' and 11 'Sustainable Cities and Communities'.
- ✓ A coordinated 'One Council' approach to the delivery and evaluation of Wollongong City Council's lifelong, life-wide learning programs is established.
- ✓ Wollongong is renowned as a city of innovation in establishing a Learning City.
- ✓ Residents of Wollongong have equitable access to life-long learning opportunities across all four pillars of learning: *learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together and learning to be*.
- ✓ Cross-sector initiatives that combine education, training and labour market activities contribute towards increased productivity and economic growth in Wollongong.
- ✓ The challenges faced by Wollongong's disadvantaged and vulnerable residents are addressed through targeted lifelong, life-wide learning programs.
- ✓ Individuals and community groups make informed decisions to support environmental sustainability.
- ✓ A culture of lifelong, life-wide learning is promoted through participation in learning festivals where thematic learning events and community forums take place, learning champions are acknowledged and impactful learning programs are celebrated.
- ✓ The wellbeing of individuals and communities in Wollongong are improved through the social connection associated with lifelong, life-wide learning programs.

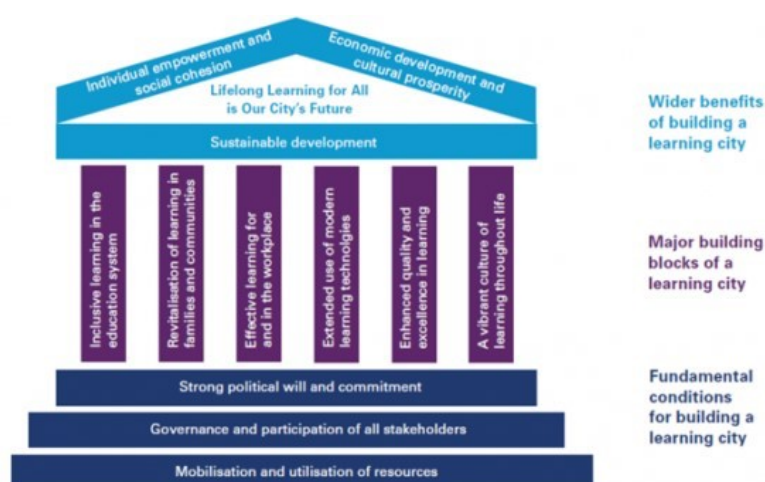


Figure 3 Key features of learning cities

Overall, there are three wider benefits of building a learning city: individual empowerment and social cohesion, economic development and cultural prosperity, and sustainable development<sup>9</sup> (Figure 3). By establishing Wollongong as a Learning City by 2024, Council will achieve its community vision to be leaders in building an educated, creative and connected community by 2028.

<sup>9</sup> <https://uil.unesco.org/lifelong-learning/learning-cities/key-features-learning-cities>