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The Joondalup story: A city and a university campus in the making

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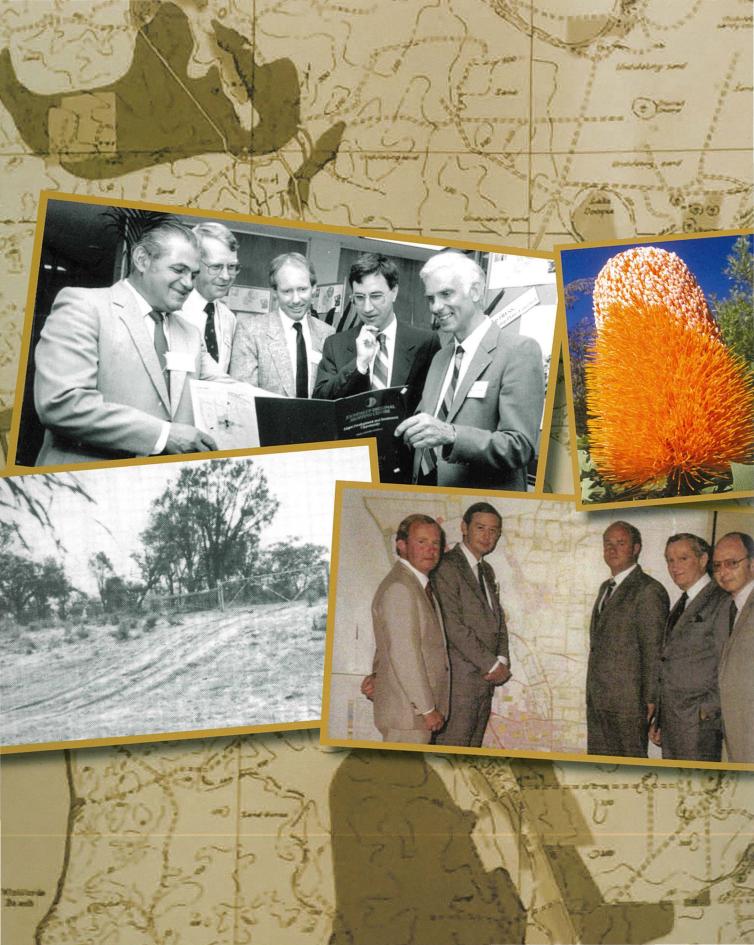
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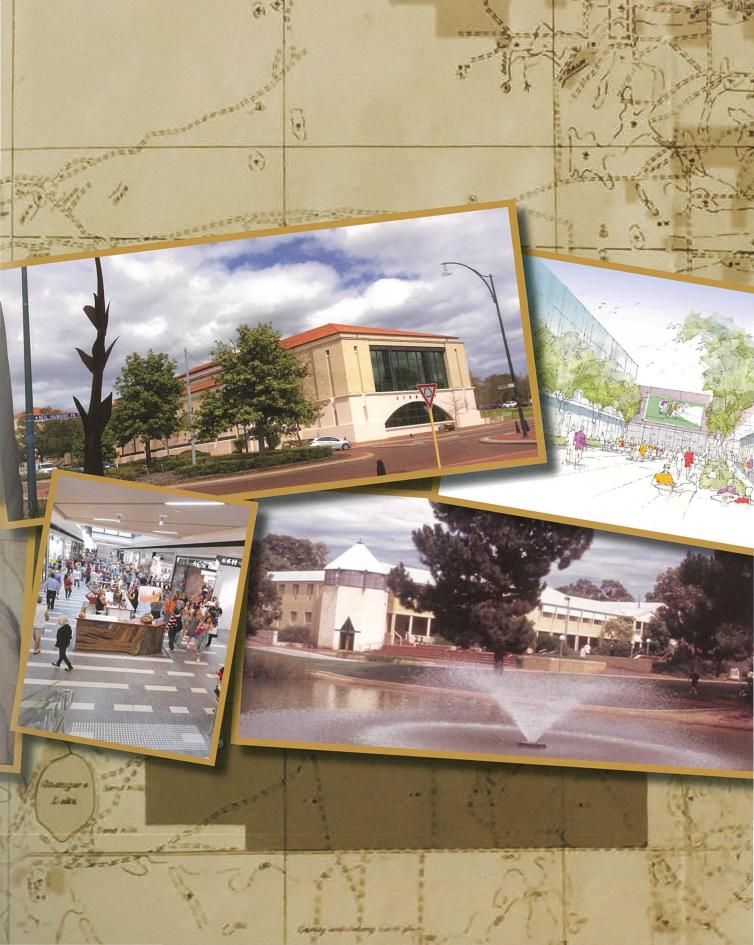
THE JOONDALUP STORY A CITY AND A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN THE MAKING



JOHN RENNER

SYBE JONGELING





John Renner is an Emeritus Professor at Edith Cowan University. He was a Foundation Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Science Technology and Engineering at ECU and coordinated the early years of campus development at Joondalup. In the early 1990s he chaired the Joondalup Community Foundation, established in 1992 to further the development of a viable Joondalup community. In his dual roles within the Joondalup community and the university, he encouraged the sharing of talent and enterprise, fostering 'the Joondalup concept'.

Associate Professor Sybe Jongeling was the Foundation Director of the Office of Research and Development at Edith Cowan University with particular responsibility for developing a collaborative research ethos at the University with industry and community partners. He worked closely with a selected group of representatives from schools, colleges and local government to develop the concept of 'Joondalup, a Learning City'. An active member of the Joondalup community, he has lived there since 1997.

Joondalup, Western Australia's only fully planned city

'The Joondalup Story' is a record of creative planning and urban development of the City of Joondalup and within it Edith Cowan University's northern campus at Joondalup. It's a remarkable story of urban planning initiated by Professor Gordon Stephenson and the evolution of a planned urban community in its first decade, 1987 to 1996. Finally, in the last two chapters, 'Joondalup Story' profiles the challenges and impressive achievements of the Joondalup community, city and campus, two decades later in 2015.

THE JOONDALUP STORY

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A CITY AND A UNIVERSITY CAMPUS IN THE MAKING

JOHN RENNER SYBE JONGELING

A RECORD OF CREATIVE PLANNING AND ACHIEVEMENT

First published in 2016 Perth, Western Australia

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Commemorating Edith Cowan University's 25 years and Joondalup city status since 1998

"The Joondalup Story"honours
the first inhabitants of
Joondalup, the Whadjuk Noongar People.

Joondalup translates variously, but most commonly to
"the place of glistening"

- the glistening waters of

Lake Joondalup

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FOREWORD

A City in the Making

Joondalup City development is distinctive for its comprehensive planning and implementation by a single responsible body, initially the Joondalup Development Corporation (JDC) and latterly by the City of Joondalup, both organisations embracing admirable vision and commitment to excellence.

The Joondalup City Centre has acquired many sub-titles including 'City in a Landscape' and 'City in Harmony'. The 'City in a Landscape' theme has been a lasting and important one and has underlined the overall master-planning. The JDC has been able to ensure a high standard of landscaping throughout its residential estates, the business park, connecting roads and the central area itself. The 'City in Harmony' theme represents Joondalup, the place, in harmony with the environment, the population it serves and all who are living, working, playing and traveling in harmony with each other.

Joondalup is intended to be a city centre and not just another regional centre. This is the vision and the plan, backed by policies designed to guide the built-form in that direction. In 1990, the Joondalup City Centre Development Plan set out the broad framework for the development of the Centre and the current 'City's Strategic Community Plan', *Joondalup 2022*, endorses its principal tenets. The overall impression of Joondalup in the future will be of buildings on the building line, of people and activities with an overall sense of urbanity. Already, Joondalup is unashamedly unique with its own urban design framework, including street paving, street furniture, lighting and artistic inputs, all part of a total urban landscape.

During 1991 the JDC deliberately set about putting what it has called 'the human face' on Joondalup. In the 1980s with few people in the Joondalup catchment and a focus on physical development, the Corporation's role was essentially that of a land developer. Development plans and the creation and sale of serviced allotments generated income to be reinvested in new services and the creation of yet more serviced land. But by 1991, a new Joondalup community was taking shape and growing rapidly. Civic, cultural and community activities were needed to provide a necessary spectrum of community life within the new urban area, a true city with a soul. So in 1991 the JDC launched the Joondalup Community Foundation charged with the broad task of initiating and fostering community festivals for all ages. The 'Spirit of Joondalup' a Christmas festival was launched and for the young (in winter) the 'Little Feet' festival. Both and others, have become annual events.

The Joondalup Centre Act had a sunset clause meaning the JDC was not intended to last forever. The Corporation wound up as planned in mid 1992, with its functions absorbed into a larger

State Government land authority trading as Landcorp. Notwithstanding, developmental momentum has continued at Joondalup and more so under the visionary administration of the City of Joondalup.



Michael Kerry

General Manager, 1988 - 1992

Joondalup Development Corporation

FOREWORD

A Campus in the Making

Universities are one of the major pillars of modern society. They provide for its tertiary education, much of its culture, the training of professions and arts and technologies, the search for new knowledge, a means of social mobility and opportunities for advancement, and in doing so, also contribute a considerable local economic impact. Yet they are subject to much the same political, social and economic pressures that all other institutions experience. For all of their seeming permanency, in responding to new demands they are in a constant state of change.

Edith Cowan University is no stranger to change. It incorporates both the oldest and the newest post secondary educational institutions in Western Australia. Its components have been through cycles of expansion, amalgamation, diversification and concentration, according to the changing needs of the eras in which it found itself at particular times.

My first visit to the Joondalup Campus of this university took me on a seemingly endless drive north through outer Perth, to an apparently desolate wilderness area inhabited by kangaroos. It needed considerable vision to see that wilderness becoming a major university campus in its own right, and considerable courage and optimism too.

In these days beset by short term planning and short political and economic cycles measured in months or a few years, the thought of planning on a 20 year or more horizon seems out of place. Yet such vision is essential to the birth of a new campus if future needs are to be properly met. Whatever its nature – whether a traditional or modern university – some sort of provision is needed to get it started, zoned, encouraged, nurtured, and then allowed to develop to maturity in its own way.

John Renner is ideally suited to the role of author of this fine piece of historical research. He was part of the process of planning and development, provided much valuable leadership himself, and retained an interest following his retirement. Together with all those involved, he can be proud of the outcome, which sees a thriving major campus established in Joondalup, well positioned to meet many of the future educational needs for the growing northern suburbs of Perth and beyond.

Such Campus developments don't happen by themselves. They need a great deal of vision, followed by considerable technical planning and support, and above all the enthusiastic and unending commitment of such staff who need to make the concept work. This study brings together much of the technical planning and surrounding circumstances – not all of which were supportive. We forget that success is never assured, nor free from many and varied obstacles. It takes a particular mindset and endless courage and optimism to overcome such irritants, and over many years, transform obstacles into opportunities on a day-by-day basis.

In making the staff become part of the decision making action, and then living with the consequences, as Vice-Chancellor I hoped to unlock much of the inherent potential strength which I saw in them, without which a large university could not hope to transform itself into a thriving competitive academic institution on a multitude of fronts. It was my belief that the staff could be trusted to perform well, if given the opportunity. For the most part, as I wrote to the Chancellor, I was absolutely delighted with the positive response, and widespread flowering of enterprise and talent.

I am glad that John has emphasised the contribution of so many individuals, for whatever the planners in their offices may dream, it is by the constant efforts of many individuals over a long period that great university campuses are made. This is the story of many such individuals, all of whom made the successful and attractive Joondalup Campus of Edith Cowan University what it is today, and to become in future.



Roy Lourens AM,
Vice-Chancellor, 1993 - 1997
Edith Cowan University
Perth, Western Australia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book began four years ago when a group of staff on campus at Joondalup decided that the Joondalup experience, City and Campus, was quite special. Something should be done to record the early years of Perth's newest university campus and Perth's newest city before its pioneers 'died off'. Significant events, achievements, were tossed into the discussion to underscore and endorse the proposition for a small publication commemorating the first years, perhaps the first decade.

First with enthusiastic commitment was Anne Elam in 2011, reflecting on her first three years at Joondalup as coordinator of the provisional campus in the Shire of Wanneroo Administration Building. A short time later, Sybe Jongeling recorded his experiences as the first lecturer at Joondalup. The project was under way, Chapter 3 almost written!

A productive meeting with the senior campus architect for Stage I, Bob Allen, was followed by several visits to the Battye Library. Tom Stannage's scholarly history of the Joondalup Development Corporation, 'Lakeside City, the Dreaming of Joondalup' set a welcome standard and from its pages, encouragement to offer a more comprehensive account of the establishment of the planned City of Joondalup.

Memory is not always reliable. Recollections demanded supporting documents. The remarkable developments in city and on campus called for documentation and statistical support, contemporary comment and photographs. To find any and all of these documents, where better than ECU Archives in Building 26 at Joondalup supervised by Senior Records Management Officer Barbara Johnson and her team.

Valued assistance too from the City of Joondalup: Mayor Troy Pickard, Mark McCrory, Julian Munson and the local history librarians in the City of Joondalup Library.

Landcorp's Archives proved to be a rich source of early photographs of the Joondalup landscape and the shaping of Joondalup town centre by the Joondalup Development Corporation. James Butterfield and Ariehan Adikarta provided guidance at Landcorp and permission to draw upon an impressive collection of archival photographs. Permission to include early photographs and plans was also willingly given by the WA Department of Planning, Philip Griffiths, Landgate, Channel Seven Perth, and West Australian Newspapers. Kimberley McCone, Marketing Manager, Lakeside Joondalup Shopping City gave permission to include recent photographs of the shopping centre.

The authors have made every effort to contact photographer Norm Bailey for the photograph on page 1.

From the Joondalup campus community: the ECU Student Guild (2014 President Azlan Martin); campus staff and campus retirees, all of whom responded on request with pertinent suggestions. In particular: Marketing and Communications Services, Julia Turner (Director) and Rhys Stacker (Corporate Communications Manager) for campus photographs; Lorraine Carnachan, Carmel Langdon and Neil Mouritz, the guardians of two albums of early photographs; and Noel Howieson for her unpublished history of psychology the discipline at ECU; Jason Barrow for information covering the ECU Reconciliation Plan; Sports Centre Manager David Ernst; Wayne Morris for many architectural insights; and Laurie Money for his summary of a 1993 staff survey and other commissioned reports.

Also at ECU Joondalup, assistance from: Rhonda Chandler, Mark Waring, Pierre Horwitz, Tony Lazzara, Chris Meredith, Adrianne Kinnear, Eddie Van Etten, Alan Brown, Neil Butler, Cobie Rudd, Brian Yearwood, Ron Oliver, John Finlay-Jones, Ken Greenwood, Daryoush Habibi, Will Stock, Gary Kong, Tony Blazevich, Muriel Vaughan, Paul Lavery, Clark Randrup, Catherine Bell, Ross Dowling, Natalie Ciccone, Atique Islam, Kerry Devine, Beth Armstrong, Dean Ward, Craig Standing, Pamela Henry, Julia Wexler, Lara Mills, Ray Froend, Rob Davis, Tim Doherty, Clarke Drury, Constance Wiebrands and Agnes Noronha.

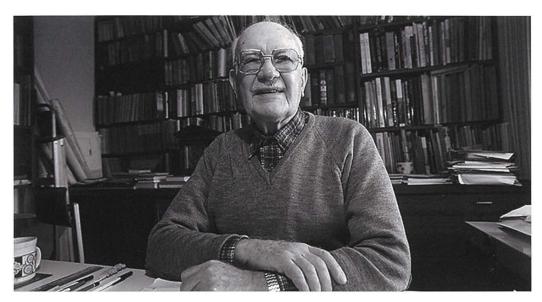
And off campus in retirement, Patrick Garnett, Tony Watson, John Harland, Barry Gibson, Mike Donald, Clif Smith, Irene Froyland, Mark Hackling, Rod Underwood, Alan Bittles.

Arshad Omari, Warren Snell and Felicity Renner gave valued appraisals of the text. Special thanks to Professor Roy Lourens and JDC Manager Michael Kerry for their recollections and for contributing the Foreword to this publication. And to Jenn: for her understanding and patience over the last four years.

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CHAPTER I

The Dream and the Reality An Overview



Joondalup urban planner, Professor Gordon Stephenson, 1993. *Photograph: Norm Bailey*

THE DREAM AND THE REALITY AN OVERVIEW

'It is one thing to have a dream. Turning that dream into reality is the ultimate test'.' State Premier Sir Charles Court offered this comment in 1996 referring to the impressive growth of the City of Joondalup. And he continued: 'The more I think back on the original concept of Joondalup as a fine city with its own special character and look at what has been achieved, the more I believe Kipling would give the nod of approval to the way a vibrant living thing has materialised from a dream.'

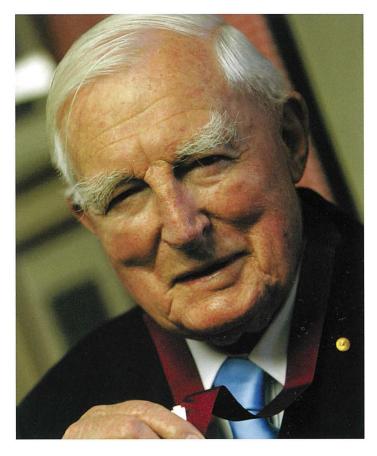
Joondalup Regional Centre, the concept, evolved as an urban plan for some twenty years, its location and design finally confirmed for on-the-ground development in a determining report published in 1977.² The report also confirmed the need and location of a tertiary campus to be part of the planned inner city. Ten years later the campus accepted its first students. And since 1987 Edith Cowan University's Joondalup Campus has been part of the Joondalup dream, now reality, contributing substantially to the form and function of the planned City.

The following pages document the expeditious beginning of the university campus and by contrast, the protracted, but significant early years of the City of Joondalup; the collaborative yet largely separate development of city and campus, and the individuals and institutional players that contributed to their evolution.

State Government Leadership

Planning for urban development at Joondalup began more than fifty years ago, notably with the publication of 'A Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth and Fremantle' in 1955 authored by Stephenson and Hepburn. A decade later the State Government under the leadership of Sir Charles Court, first as Minister for Industrial Development in the Brand Government, then as State Premier, began a sequence of initiatives that within three decades would lead to the birth and successful development of the City of Joondalup. The 'dream' was to become reality.

A Ministerial North-West Corridor Steering Committee had been set up early in 1975 feeding on the work of Professor Gordon Stephenson, Dr David Carr, (Perth Town Planning Commissioner) and commissioned reports covering metropolitan Perth, including Perth's outer perimeter. In 1976 Robert Holmes a Court at the height of a successful business career was appointed by the State Government to head a northwest corridor Development Committee. Holmes a Court had already foreseen a quite special urban development in the Northern Corridor akin to that proposed and promoted by Stephenson. The following year Stephenson's final Joondalup Regional Centre Plan was published and the Joondalup Development Corporation (JDC) was established, its membership gazetted, Holmes a Court as chair.



Sir Charles Court, first as a cabinet minister, then as State Premier, strongly supported the 'Joondalup concept' and endorsed Holmes a Court's appointment to chair the JDC. Photograph courtesy of West Australian Newspapers

'The great thing about the Joondalup Project was a vision held by State Government, by Sir Charles Court, by his chairman Robert Holmes a Court and by staffers within the JDC. The vision has never been a problem, there's always been a vision, there's always been a plan. I was the beneficiary of working for Robert Holmes a Court. You didn't see much of him, but the vision and leadership were first class. Not to be surpassed by anyone . . . always very encouraging, very supportive of the landscape.' These words from JDC Urban Design Manager Tony Morgan when interviewed by Judith Jacobs in December, 2000³.

For the next fifteen years, the JDC would be responsible for the planning and construction of a 'new world city' benefiting in the main from North-West corridor planning since 1955 and hands on consultancy by internationally recognised town planner, Professor Gordon Stephenson. From 1977, leadership for Joondalup was to be exercised by a government appointed JDC Board and until his retirement in 1988, by its chair, Robert Holmes a Court. Then in 1992, with little notice the JDC was absorbed by a new government instrumentality, the Western Australian Land Authority functioning as Landcorp with interests state-wide. Fortunately, the JDC had already guaranteed the highest of implementation standards; quality furnishings were in place for the new regional city.



Robert Holmes a Court, Chair, Joondalup Development Corporation, 1977-1988. *Picture courtesy of Channel* Seven Perth

Education in the 1980s: a Decade of Change

ECU at Joondalup begins in the 1980s following

a sequence of political decisions in Canberra and by the State Government in Perth. The Federal Government responding to its Phillip Lynch Razor Gang in 1981 had used fiscal pressure to reshape higher education across Australia. In Perth the four Colleges of Advanced Education were forced to amalgamate. A unified Western Australian College of Advanced Education (WACAE) emerged as the dominant provider of higher education in Perth's northern suburbs. Meanwhile the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission (WAPSEC), a State Government body, had recommended in 1979 that a new tertiary campus be established for the Northern Corridor at Perth's most northern fringe, a campus to meet the diverse tertiary needs of the emerging local community.

The Western Australian College of Advanced Education was an obvious choice to be granted the responsibility for the new campus, given its already active campuses at Churchlands and Mt Lawley. Federal leadership from the newly elected Hawke Labor government in 1983, supported locally by the WA Post Secondary Education Commission, the fast-growing Shire of Wanneroo and the Joondalup Development Corporation (JDC), favoured Joondalup for the new tertiary education centre. Federal funding followed for building to commence on the new campus from 1986.

These events suggest that at the time, the new College simply needed to follow a set of external stimuli. In retrospect however, the unfolding saga of early Joondalup was much more complex, at times revealing interinstitutional tensions within Perth's educational community. We shall explore some of these pressures and problems, how they were overcome and how the Joondalup campus became in its first decade an educational achiever, registering year-by-year impressive growth and impressive innovative change. On a broader front the following chapters also examine the evolution of the Joondalup Regional Centre, the future City of Joondalup, hampered perhaps in early years by conceptual boldness, yet in subsequent decades, acclaimed as an unprecedented achievement.

University Leadership

Conceived and planned as an integral part of an emergent City of Joondalup, the university's Joondalup campus evolved in its first decade through four building stages, each funded by the Commonwealth Government, strongly supported by key players in metropolitan Perth and managed by a governing council and the university's first two vice-chancellors, Professor Douglas Jecks and Professor Roy Lourens.



Professor Douglas Jecks, WACAE Director and ECU's first Vice-Chancellor *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Douglas Jecks, a West Australian from pioneer stock, became Director of WACAE, subsequently professor and Vice-Chancellor of the re-designated WACAE, Edith Cowan University. The circumstances surrounding these appointments could be described as unusual for they were without advertisement, without a formal selection process, without challenge, seemingly because of his perceived seniority, a political insider and a committed member of the Liberal Party that occupied the State Government benches at the time. Thus he became the government nominee, the only nominee, for Director of WACAE when the four Perth Colleges of Advanced Education were amalgamated in 1982 and again, in January 1991, when he was appointed ECU's first Vice-Chancellor.

He enjoyed politics: state politics as a committed Liberal Party supporter and educational politics at national, state and local levels. In the CAE sector he became a national leader. Previously he had shown strong leadership within the state school system and his Columbia University doctorate set him apart from other local players. Politics stimulated him, particularly educational power plays in WA and Canberra and his experience as an educational politician served him well as he moved to establish WACAE and ECU at Joondalup. But Jecks' position as Director of WACAE was not widely popular; for many, his leadership was accepted grudgingly. A product of the centralised State education system, Jecks had used his political skills and his authority to amalgamate the four Perth Colleges of Advanced Education while ensuring that his campus (Churchlands) emerged as the 'head office'.

The possibility of an additional campus at Joondalup had been seriously considered since the late 70s. In 1980 and 1981, Dr Walter Neal, WAPSEC Chairman, conducted informal discussions with universities and colleges to determine interest. And amalgamation in 1982 pushed the possibility firmly towards the new WACAE given that the Mt Lawley and Churchlands campuses were closer than other higher education campuses to Perth's Northern Corridor. Meanwhile, the Joondalup Development Corporation and the Shire of Wanneroo became active promoters of Stephenson's higher education site at Joondalup. Dr Jecks was well aware of the educational possibilities in Perth's Northern Corridor when he was approached by JDC member Professor Alex Kerr in 1983 to urge that WACAE develop the new Joondalup campus. As events moved forward, Jecks continued to exercise his assertive leadership style, his salient achievements being to amalgamate, top-down, four tertiary colleges and to steer the emerging institution to become Australia's youngest university.

Roy Lourens became the University's second Vice-Chancellor in February 1993. South African by birth and training (B.Com) he and his family moved to Perth in 1963 where he completed doctoral





Professor Roy Lourens, ECU's second Vice-Chancellor (1993-97)

Photograph courtesy of ECU

study in accountancy at UWA. He brought a subdued yet firm style to administration at ECU enhanced by a strong desire to establish smooth working relationships with all staff. From Deputy Vice-Chancellor at the University of Western Australia, his previous position, he brought a large measure of respect and prestige, and he moved quickly to show the ECU community, staff and students, that the academic program was largely in their hands. Important decisions could and should be made by the Academic Board. Where practicable, top down decision making had to be avoided. Clearly, there was much for the university community to learn and a new direction for the young university to take. 'In making the staff become part of the decision making action and then living with the consequences, I hoped to unlock much of the inherent potential strength which I saw in them, without which a large university could not hope to transform itself into a thriving competitive academic institution on a multitude of fronts. It was my belief that the staff could be trusted to perform well, if given the opportunity. For the most part, as I wrote to the Chancellor, I was absolutely delighted with the positive response and widespread flowering of enterprise and talent.'4

At Joondalup, new leadership by Lourens encouraged a stronger research thrust, development of new purpose-built courses and growth in academic confidence and competence. In short, the Lourens period, 1993 to 1997, enabled ECU to diminish any negatives and build on the positives of the Jecks administration and stand tall in the Western Australian community.

A Campus in Change

Transformed from bushland to fully accredited university campus, ECU Joondalup now offers an impressive range of courses at undergraduate and post graduate levels, pivotal in a three-campus university of more than 20,000 students. By contrast, in its first year 1987, the Joondalup campus community was noted more for its isolation, small and lonely, an island of education in the bush. Yet in those early years, pioneering campus life was eventful, stimulating. From day one there were always stimulating and challenging days to follow, such that despite early hardships and uncertainties, optimism prevailed, often spiced with a pioneering sense of humour. Markedly distant from the other Perth campuses, staff looked to each other for support within an intra-dependent campus community. They improvised when specialist services could not be provided, and used the local environment as a resource.



The Ngoolark student and services centre *Photograph by Sybe Jongeling*

Inevitably and necessarily in its first decade, the campus acquired the administrative routines established and maintained by and from Churchlands. In its academic program, Joondalup could have become a clone of Churchlands or Mt Lawley, by simply staging existing courses in the new environment. Joondalup's first courses in the Shire of Wanneroo Administration Building (1984-1986) did just that. Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Business and Computer Science courses capitalised on staffing strengths, the student market and relative ease of implementation. From 1987 however, the addition of environmental management, psychology and computer engineering programs gave Joondalup a distinctive edge.⁵

Following the Caro Committee recommendations favouring university designation in 1990 Jecks and later Lourens endorsed and expedited the establishment of programs in arts, science and engineering at Joondalup. Creative leadership and planning initiatives were demonstrated on campus by staff and students at all levels. Cooperative student responses to daily difficulties imposed by newness and rapid growth were matched by adaptability and creative achievement of campus staff. Student organizations, notably the Guild and the Joondalup Environmental Management Association (JEMA), while arguing for environmental conservation, recognised the problems associated with newness and rapid growth and gave strong support to a campus-in-change.

The Planning Process

Stephenson began the Joondalup planning process for a Joondalup Regional Centre, from 1955 and in a more targeted fashion in the 1970s. The Shire of Wanneroo consistently supported Stephenson and in the early 1980s pressured the State Government to establish a tertiary campus within its boundary. Likewise the Joondalup Development Corporation foresaw a post-secondary campus becoming a 'principal element' of the new Joondalup Regional Centre. WAPSEC, while not publicly committed to Stephenson's Joondalup, argued strongly for a tertiary institution to serve Perth's local northern communities. Consequently, and perhaps unexpectedly, it was post-secondary education that became a leader for the development of the Regional Centre, attracting building construction, people and spending power to the area years before planned Regional Centre development took hold.

Jecks and his governing Council took the decision stepwise in 1983-4, endorsing Joondalup (and Stephenson) for a new College campus. In 1984 the Building Management Authority (BMA) was chosen to prepare a 'design philosophy' linking the planning objectives and guidelines of the Joondalup Development Corporation with the emerging aspirations of the College.⁷ A Design Brief⁸

designated the northeast quadrant of the new campus for the first cluster of buildings, restricted by a north-south rectangle of State Forest land that dominated the middle of the campus. By March 1984 the College, assisted by WAPSEC and the BMA, had prepared a detailed Concept Proposal⁹ for an anticipated 1987 intake of 700 students.

In short, the planning process was shared amongst several government instrumentalities, and significantly in those early years, Stephenson's 'principal elements' were never forgotten. His vision for Joondalup was clear.

Each element should be seen as part of a balanced plan which gives pride of place to people For many years the landform and vegetation will be dominant. Gradually buildings, new trees, paving, gardens and roads will begin to tell. There should be various kinds of post-secondary education at the southern end (of the Joondalup Centre). The future development of the post-secondary education is difficult to predict. Serving the adult population may become increasingly important, and there is no reason why post-secondary education should not merge with other appropriate uses. ¹⁰

Stephenson's guidance, his plan for the Regional Centre of Joondalup and its subsequent interpretation by the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority (MRPA) and by the JDC was never seriously questioned. And from Stephenson's 'principal elements, distinctiveness could be achieved not only for the planned city, but also for tertiary education on the proposed campus. Indeed, the new campus could become an opportunity to achieve something special; a campus strong in its unique architecture, its natural environment, its courses and research, closely linked to the planned urban centre.

In April 1984, a widely representative Joondalup Campus Planning Committee was established to coordinate responses from the college community and to work with architects and planning organizations, ensuring that campus planning at Joondalup, would happen at many levels. In those early years students and staff became involved as pioneers seeking to establish purpose and order in the new environment, taking part in the planning process. Individuals and more commonly groups of staff and course consultative committees developed new curricula. Super ordinal planning by landscape specialists and architects determined the shape and texture of the macro-environment, provoking environmental conservation concerns when for example large areas of native bush were bulldozed to make way for Stage II buildings.

THE DREAM AND THE REALITY AN OVERVIEW

Regional Centre Developments

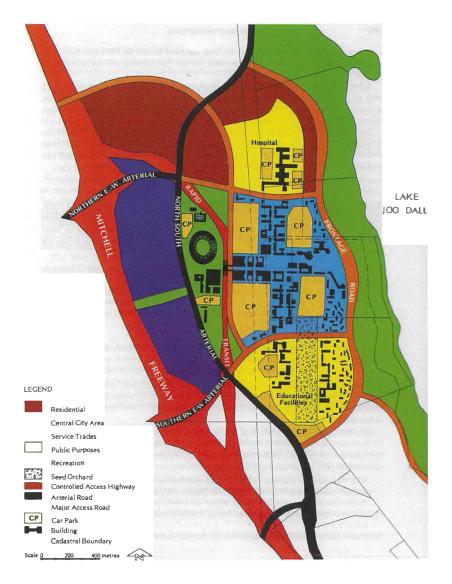
And what of the carefully planned Regional Centre of Joondalup? By 1992 when the Joondalup campus was experiencing its sixth year, attracting several thousand students each week, the urban centre had yet to appear; still ninety percent open space; still only the City of Wanneroo Administration building and a distant Wanneroo Hospital to catch the eye. Where was the projected 40,000 square metre Shopping Centre? And the several projected public buildings: government offices, police station and courthouse?

The following year however, all would change. Building began on the site of the Lakeside Shopping Centre. Government offices, the police station and courthouse were under construction. Several commercial buildings too. No JDC, but the State Government was clearly becoming supportive at last. By 1996, the end of the first decade, Joondalup could begin to call itself a Regional Centre.

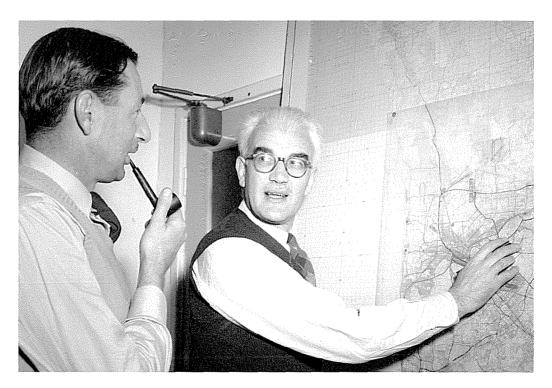
What follows shows how dreams can become reality, a story of human error and human achievement, of the complexities awaiting those endeavouring to implement new ideas, of the work of individuals and groups, of teamwork with a common purpose. And finally, in Chapters 7 and 8, a brief look at the present, showing how the first decade, 1987 to 1996 set the scene for the present day City of Joondalup, its university campus and its uniquely benificial Learning Precinct.

CHAPTER 2

CITY AND CAMPUS IN WAITING



The establishment of a university campus at Joondalup cannot be sourced to a particular decision. Rather, in concept, rationale and political thrust it has evolved, ebbed and flowed, over more than four decades, guided and ultimately sustained by the remarkable urban planning of Gordon Stephenson. It was, for example, Stephenson who foreshadowed the diverse needs for higher education at Joondalup and in his planning he juxtaposed a 'postsecondary' campus within the retail and business activities of his future city centre. Stephenson had held planning and reconstruction positions in the British Isles during and after World War II, notably Lord Reith's Reconstruction Group and with Sir Patrick Abercrombie for the Greater London Plan. Later, he was appointed Professor of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool and in 1952 he chaired the Dublin National University Planning Committee.



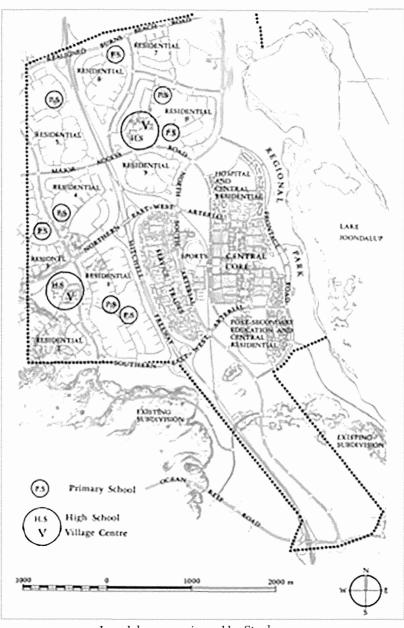
Alistair Hepburn (left) and Gordon Stevenson, authors in 1955 of the Plan for the Metropolitan Region of Perth and Fremantle. Photograph courtesy of West Australian Newspapers



Plan for Metropolitan Region Perth and Fremantle 1955 – report and Plate 9, Sheet 1 showing vast unallocated land north of 1955 urban development (dark colours). *Photograph: Sybe Jongeling*

The following year he was commissioned by the Government of Western Australia to prepare a plan for the metropolitan region of Perth and Fremantle¹¹. In the event, from the broader metropolitan planning exercise, Stephenson with newly appointed Perth Town Planning Commissioner Alistair Hepburn,¹² was able to play a substantial and on-going role in locating and shaping a new urban hub, now the City of Joondalup. From its publication in 1955, the Stephenson-Hepburn Plan became the reference for a sequence of follow up studies and reports¹³ endorsing the establishment of a new city west of Lake Joondalup; comprising a 'central core' (shopping complex and civic centre), a regional hospital and a post secondary education facility.

In his preparation of the Joondalup Plan¹⁴ Stephenson consulted with some twenty Commonwealth, state and local bodies and held discussions with professional groups, business interests and individuals. Discussions by the writer with Gordon Stephenson in 1986 confirmed his



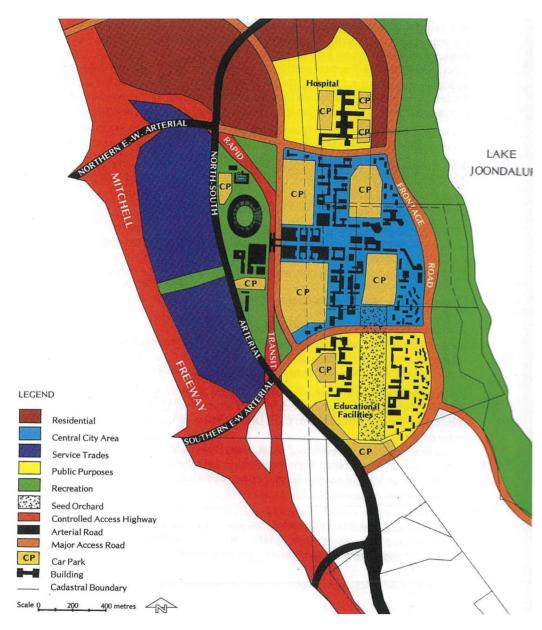
Joondalup as envisaged by Stephenson.

Reproduced by permission of the Western Australian Land Information

Authority (Landgate).

vision from the 1960s of a planned education city at Joondalup serviced by uninterrupted pedestrian pathways, an environment surrounded by and punctuated by endemic natural vegetation. In Stephenson's words: 'The function and location of the principal elements of the Joondalup Centre must early be considered and defined each element should be seen as part of a balanced plan which gives pride of place to people and yet is convenient of access on foot or by vehicle. The town centre will be the great meeting place for people of the North West Corridor.' ¹⁵ During the meeting he had no comment to make however, as to how city and campus pioneers might best cope with the native fauna: snakes, ticks, emus and kangaroos in a virtually untouched native bushland environment!

Now, more than half a century since his first report, Stephenson's expectations have been realised, albeit modified by others to match changing priorities and unprecedented growth in Perth's northern suburbs. In short, urban planning could not be left simply to Stephenson. The sixties and seventies saw significant detailed planning by the Metropolitan Regional Planning Authority (MRPA) and further reports authored by Maunsell and Partners¹⁶ for the Cities Commission and by Stephenson¹⁷ for the MRPA were encouraged by impressive demographics from the Shire of Wanneroo. For example, between 1971 and 1976 the population of the Wanneroo Shire grew by 111.42%, followed by Gosnells in south metropolitan Perth, 16.71%, a poor second.



The Town Planning Department's adaptation of Stephenson's plan for the Joondalup 'Sub-regional Centre' published by Carr in Western Landscapes, 1979.

Reproduced with the permission of the Western Australian Department of Planning

The Joondalup Development Corporation

The State Government passed the Joondalup Centre Act in 1976, foreshadowing the creation of the Joondalup Development Corporation (JDC) from 22 April, 1977. At this time, Deputy Town Planning Commissioner Doug Collins recommended to the Premier Sir Charles Court that Robert Holmes a Court be appointed the first chairman of the newly established Joondalup Development Corporation. Collins had worked with Stephenson in the UK and in recommending Holmes a Court, sought to support the Stephenson model. The Premier agreed and revealed a sense of humour when he commented: 'He was always on my back telling me how incompetent governments were, including my own, and how much better private enterprise could do it, so I went to him out of sheer devilment.'¹⁸

Dr David Carr had been appointed Town Planning Commissioner for Western Australia in 1966 and offered knowledgeable leadership with Stephenson and his town planning team. By 1972 the Carr-Stephenson Corridor Plan for metropolitan Perth had been endorsed by the State Government, tentatively accepting corridor growth following the coast north-west to Two Rocks. When Stephenson's revised metropolitan plan was published by the University of Western Australia Press in 1977, Carr and the Town Planning Department took the project further by offering 'design work' and enumerating several new provisions. Carr for example, considered the Joondalup Corridor to be of prime importance and gave early and strong support to the future Joondalup Centre.

The Joondalup Development Act stipulated that the JDC¹⁹ would: 'promote, coordinate and secure as soon as practicable the planning and development of the Joondalup Centre and adjacent districts as a major regional community facility in cooperation with the Shire, later City of Wanneroo, relevant public authorities, adjacent land owners and other interested persons'. Michael Kerry, a former General Manager of the JDC (1988 – 1991) during a period of postponed commitment to the urban centre development, was aware of the substantial difficulties facing the JDC Board. On reflexion, he commented in 1998, 'Joondalup was always an ambitious project. Many people consider it still to be ambitious and doubting thomases are many. It has taken optimism and a small team of dedicated people to ensure that Joondalup is where it is today. ... It is difficult, if not impossible, to create a commercial and community centre with a heart if there are no people for it to serve'.²⁰ But whatever the difficulties, chairman Holmes a Court insisted on creative planning matched by careful development. 'The planning done by Professor Gordon Stephenson will form the basis of the Corporation's work.' and 'The planners will seek to create an environment that is rich in recreational facilities and social amenities, but one that is economically viable'²¹.



Following a JDC meeting on 7 October 1982, in the Shire of Wanneroo Admin Building board members examine JDC land and the site for the new Regional Centre of Joondalup on a large-scale map of Perth's northern suburbs. Left to right: B.K. Waldeck, JDC Chair Robert Holmes a Court, Jim Turley, Professor Alex Kerr, and Denis Whitely.

Photograph courtesy of LandCorp

The site chosen and promoted by Stephenson for Joondalup in his Joondalup Regional Centre Plan (1977) was on a coastal ridge of limestone covered by deep yellow wind-blown sand supporting open eucalypt and banksia forest. 'The site's topography suggested that the main pedestrian promenade should be on an almost level north-south ridge and about one kilometre long, the same length as central Perth's St George's Terrace between Mount Street and Council House.'22

He proposed a 'central core' and an adjacent tract for 'various kinds of post-secondary education'. Stephenson added in his report that 'future development of post-secondary education is difficult to predict. Serving the adult population may become increasingly important, and there is no reason why post-secondary education should not merge with other appropriate uses'.²³



The site of the Joondalup Regional Centre, circa 1983, looking south. Perth's urban front is several kilometres south. In the foreground, Wanneroo Hospital, opened in 1980, and middle distance, the Wanneroo Shire Administration Building. Further south by one kilometre the WACAE/ECU Joondalup Campus straddling the dark green Spanish pine plantation awaits development.

A Joondalup College

In December 1976 the State Government had established the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission (WAPSEC), a prime function of which was to make recommendations to the Minister for Education on the establishment and location of new tertiary-level institutions. By July 1979, consistent with Stephenson, the Commission re-affirmed the need for a major post secondary education site within the proposed Joondalup Regional Centre. Further, a communication from the Joondalup Development Corporation in 1979 encouraged support for a 'Joondalup College', inviting WAPSEC to define the educational ethos for such development and requesting the Commission to seek appropriate State and Federal funding for a college within the Joondalup Regional Centre site. It became clear that despite a number of prospective sites in Perth's Northern Corridor, the JDC and WAPSEC supported a college located adjacent to the new urban centre. Indeed, the Corporation and the Commission, together with the Wanneroo Shire, supported at least in principle, the 1977 Stephenson Plan. Moreover, and perhaps in anticipation of fulfilment of the Stephenson plan, the

Wanneroo Shire Council had recommended construction of a new multi-storey administration building in 1976, far removed from habitation, but part of and consistent with the proposed Stephenson Regional Centre west of Lake Joondalup. Shire councillors were also aware of growing educational disparities within its boundaries. Consideration of population trends in the northwest corridor confirmed the need for a tertiary-level institution offering a sufficient range of courses to match regional needs. And further, the proposed college should be a 'focal point for educational, cultural and leisure activities in the North Sector of the Perth Metropolitan Area.'25

In its 9 July, 1979 report²⁶ WAPSEC envisaged a new kind of institution, one that covered technical, advanced education and university activities within the provisions of the Colleges Act (1978): an autonomous college with its own governing council and direct community involvement, a college with a 'flexible approach to courses', one with a 'regional identity', a 'vehicle for stimulating the development of the region and its inhabitants'. In short, it proposed an independent college that would be an 'integral part of the development of the region and the Joondalup Centre'.

But quite unexpectedly, from 1 January, 1982, the four colleges of advanced education in Perth²⁷ were merged to become the Western Australian College of Advanced Education (WACAE) under the directorship of the former Churchlands principal Dr Douglas Jecks. WACAE became a significant player for a new campus at Joondalup, exercising its commanding position in the northern suburbs of Perth. At the same time, the Shire of Wanneroo was arguing convincingly for action, strongly recommending implementation of the WAPSEC proposals for a post secondary college in the Shire, quoting distances from Wanneroo to universities and campuses of advanced education in Perth.

UWA	26km
Murdoch U	38km
WAIT	32km
Claremont Campus	28km
Nedlands Campus	27km
Mt Lawley Campus	20km
Churchlands Campus	21km

Already, the Shire argued, these institutions enrolled 2309 students and a further 11,610 in technical colleges, all residing in the Shire. '94% of people from this Shire wishing to undertake courses must do so outside the Shire's boundaries.'²⁸

CITY AND CAMPUS IN WAITING

WACAE Joondalup

Circumstances demanded action. Key players were Dr Walter Neal and Dr W (Bill) Pullman (WAPSEC), Robert Holmes a Court, Bob Sharkey and Simon Holthouse (JDC), Bob Pearce (State Government Minister for Education and Planning), Councillor Nick Trandos (Shire of Wanneroo) and Dr Douglas Jecks (WACAE). All knew that there was a job to be done; that achievement could deliver credit to all parties. But five questions demanded answers:

- Which tract of land should be chosen:
- How will the WACAE fund the first intake of students:
- Who will pay for the new post-secondary education site;
- · Are other post secondary institutions interested;
- How can the campus accommodate its first students without buildings?

The first question arose because at least two possible sites were on offer, in Padbury and Joondalup. In the end however, strong support from the JDC and WAPSEC favoured the site nominated by Stephenson. The second was answered by a Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission grant through WAPSEC covering an initial intake of 75 Effective Full Time Students (EFTS). Question three: Minister Pearce was reluctant to offer land for the new campus to the WACAE, but eventually some 10.9 hectares of State Forestry land was to be ceded to the College. Remarkably however, all remaining land for the campus, over 34 hectares, had to be purchased by the College. The situation was at best bafffling. 'As late as 1996, I am not aware of any Australian State which forced either a college or a university to purchase land for a major campus.'²⁹ Jecks described Minister Pearce as 'niggardly' and the Burke Government of the day, 'mean'. Question four: WAPSEC clearly saw WACAE as the logical institution to lead the development of a campus at Joondalup. WAIT³⁰ had shown some interest in establishing a Northern Suburbs campus at Whitfords, but UWA and Murdoch, not so. Question five was answered by the Wanneroo Shire offering over 600 square metres of ground floor space for the first student intake in their new Shire Administration Building.

Earnest negotiations could now take place. Stannage (1996) summed up the situation confirming that Kerr, Sharkey and Holthouse for the JDC negotiated with Douglas Jecks, supporting the Stephenson site: 'A higher education facility was already well and truly entrenched in the JDC's collective mind as a desirable development. Jecks had Commonwealth money with which to get the project under way. He wanted to start teaching courses from leased premises in the Wanneroo Shire building as early as 1984 and build from 1985-86. Sharkey contended that the JDC was in a

position to coordinate the land transfer and ensure that the campus plan effectively interlaced with the development opportunities in the central city core area.'31



Joondalup Planners study a three dimensional model of the proposed urban centre. Photograph courtesy off Landcorp

Interviewed in 1994, Dr Jecks explained how he and WACAE became involved in 1983:

There was a group called the Joondalup Development Corporation and the Chairman of that group was Robert Holmes a Court. One of the members was Alex Kerr, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Murdoch University. Alex came to me one day, asked to see me and said, 'How would you react if you were asked to consider developing a campus at Joondalup?' That took me by surprise and I said, 'Well yes, what's the plan?' He said, 'So far we have the Joondalup District Hospital being built and the Wanneroo Council has just moved across into its buildings there.' He said, 'Apart from that it's all bush, but Professor Gordon Stephenson always planned the city as having a tertiary level institution.' So I said, 'I'll take this to my council and we'll discuss it in the institution.'32

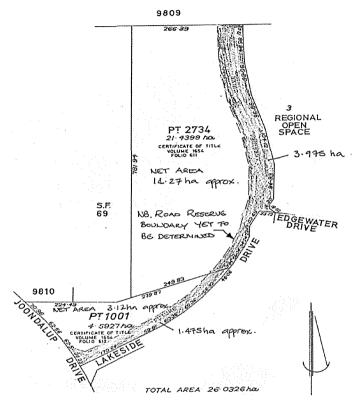
By 5 August, 1983, Bill Young, Chairman of the College Council had written to the Minister for Education and Planning, Hon R.J. Pearce as follows:

Since the amalgamated College was first established some two years ago, there has been continuing discussion within the institution regarding the possibility of future development at Joondalup and also discussion with individuals and groups including the Joondalup Development Corporation, the Western Australian Institute of Technology, the University of Western Australia and Dr Pullman, Chairman of the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission. My Council is also aware of the view of the Shire of Wanneroo that the time has come to consider providing advanced education courses in the Joondalup area.³³

The Minister, in reply on 30 August, confirmed that post secondary education at Joondalup was under active consideration by WAPSEC.³⁴ Further, in his September report to the College Council, Dr Jecks was able to confirm that Dr Pullman (WAPSEC) was 'generally supportive of the plan to develop a campus at Joondalup and suggested in strong terms that the College should consider establishing a presence at Wanneroo as a first step.'³⁵ Hence, by the end of November, 1983, WACAE Director, Dr Douglas Jecks was able to report to the College Council:

I have received preliminary advice from the Western Australian Post Secondary Commission that it is fairly certain that 75 Effective Full Time Students (EFTS) will be earmarked for particular development at Joondalup and that these EFTS will mean an additional grant of \$220,000 to this College.

In view of the availability of these funds I direct the attention of Council members to a letter received from the Shire of Wanneroo and dated 10 November, 1983. The letter points out that a total area of 606 sq metres is available to rent and that the rental rate would be \$47 per sq metre per year ----- I ask that the Council authorise me to proceed to enter into a rental agreement with the Shire of Wanneroo for 1984 and 1985 with annual options up to 31 December 1988.³⁶



Plan of part of Lot 1001 and portion of Swan Location 2734 (RDC land) c1983 Reproduced with permission of the Western Australian Department of Planning

Concurrently, the Joondalup Development Corporation was offering strong support to the College to secure the JDC's favoured site and Stephenson's, immediately south of the proposed city centre. The Director, Dr Jecks, submitted a letter from JDC to his Council, confirming that the Corporation would assist, but payment of \$480,000 or \$27,000 per hectare would be required to purchase 19.94 hectares held by the Realty Development Corporation (RDC).³⁷

And a further \$262,000 would be required for 17.7 hectares currently held by the JDC. Weeks before, Dr Jecks had assumed that at least some of the education site would be available without charge. 'I certainly didn't expect that I was going to have to buy anything, but we had to buy it.'38 These cost estimates however proved to be conservative and by 3 December, 1984, JDC estimates lifted the approximate cost of the Joondalup site to \$1,163,000: RDC land, \$648,000; JDC land \$515,000.



Joondalup Campus land in 2012. Note the addition of Lot 502 and the diminishing of RDC land for housing. Note also, accommodation of the Police Academy north of Lots 504 and 9000.

Reproduced with permission of the Western Australian Department of Planning

WACAE decided to meet these costs by using 'untied funds' currently held by the College.³⁹ Further, in a concession from the State Government, a central strip of campus land, 10.9 hectares, held by State Forest as an orchard of *Pinus pinaster*, would remain with the Department of Forestry under management order for at least ten years, then by negotiation, pass to the College without payment.

In a further complication, TAFE management expressed a wish to share the Joondalup site. After a sequence of meetings, and Dr Jecks' strongly argued case for WACAE, TAFE were persuaded to claim adjacent land to the immediate north.⁴⁰

On 9 November in a letter to Dr Jecks, the JDC offered further support for a tertiary education campus within the city centre site, and approved the negotiation of a 'land transfer development agreement' to WACAE.⁴¹ In the same letter, the JDC Marketing Manager, Bob Sharkey, noted: 'Your personal drive in pursuing the development to achieve what will ultimately be the third major tertiary education campus in Perth is greatly appreciated by the Corporation and its staff'. In similar vein, the Shire of Wanneroo confirmed support and availability of 606 square metres of ground floor space in the new Shire building together with parking spaces for staff and students, all within a kilometre of the proposed Joondalup Campus land.⁴² An earlier communication from Dr Pullman (WAPSEC) gave strong support to The Western Australian College initiative.⁴³



Entry to the Joondalup Campus (c1983), close to the present entrance on Joondalup Drive.

Photograph courtesy of Landcorp

In summary, 'during 1983 the Council considered the establishment of a campus at Joondalup. The need derives from the number of students already resident in the area, from the present strong demand from prospective students for admission to one of the existing campuses and from the fact that both Churchlands Campus and the Mount Lawley Campus are reaching a point where there is limited capacity to accommodate more students and staff.'44

Early in 1984, Dr Jecks 'asked John Renner (former Director, Nedlands College of Advanced Education) if he would take responsibility for WACAE at Joondalup and he said he would.'45 A report from John Renner follows:

It was in March 1984, two years after the amalgamation of the four colleges of advanced education in Perth, initiated by the Federal Government in 1981 to consolidate higher education campuses across the country. I had been re-located from my substantive position of Director of the Nedlands College of Advanced Education to take charge of the Mt Lawley Campus, a comfortable position within the newly established Western Australian College of Advanced Education.

A call came from Loretta Shillinglaw, secretary to the recently appointed WACAE Director, Dr Doug Jecks. Could I meet the Director and travel with him to a possible site for a new higher education campus at Joondalup? The following day Doug and I drove to Joondalup, parked in scrubland off Joondalup Drive near what is now one of the entrances to the campus.



An orderly planting of dark green Spanish pines a favoured locale for kangaroos. *Photograph courtesy of ECU Archives*

The scene challenged my conception of a tertiary campus. In stark contrast to Colleges of Advanced Education at Mt Lawley and Nedlands, we faced a confusion of native scrub dominated by banksias. Doug offered some basic statistics: 45 hectares, 25 kilometres north of Perth City, one kilometre north to the only public building. Fifty or so metres away we could see the beginning of an orderly planting of dark green Spanish pines, an orchard for seed collection, in bold contrast to the dull greens and browns of the native bush. We could smell a roadside kangaroo kill and a road sign informed us that kangaroos and emus could be nearby. Doug impetuously strode into the Banksia bushland, with me in close pursuit. This, said Doug, will eventually become the main campus of WACAE. Will you take responsibility for its development? Despite looming uncertainties, I enthusiastically agreed, happy to take the opportunity to contribute to the shaping of a distinctive campus, one destined to match any tertiary campus in Western Australia.



Circa 1991. Freshly sealed Joondalup Drive through uninhabited bushland.

But as we made our way towards the tall pine plantation all was forgotten. A shot rang out. Doug threw himself to the ground, dragging me with him. 'There are rogue kangaroo shooters out there'. We made a cautious retreat to the protection of Doug's car, only to find a week later, that the shot was a programmed device set by State Forest to scare parrots from harvesting pine forest seed. And much later, in fairness to Dr Jecks, we were bothered by illegal shooters and their dogs on campus.

In summary, through 1983 and 1984 the entire 45 hectare site, comprising JDC land, RDC land and State Forest Department Crown land, had been negotiated and safeguarded for the new campus, either by purchase or by State Government agreement. At the same time, a change of federal government saw Bob Hawke as the new prime minister and given the new political agenda, a desire to assist the development of outer metropolitan areas including Joondalup. For WACAE the timing could not have been better. Dr Jecks was moved to claim 1984 as 'an extremely significant year for the College' and the outcome 'a great personal morale booster' 16. The new campus received priority attention for federal funding facilitated by a strongly argued case from the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission to the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission (CTEC). All the necessary start-up requirements were in place: ownership of the campus land; convincing demographics; confirmed student enrolment. As expected, the Commonwealth allocated \$5.8 million (1983 figures) for the 1985-87 triennium, to cover Stage I of the northern WACAE Campus. Dr Douglas Jecks (WACAE), with Dr Pullman (WAPSEC) could confirm that at last a tertiary campus would be established on the northern fringes of the city of Perth at Joondalup.

The City in Prospect

But what of the Joondalup Regional Centre in the eighties? Responsibility for action rested with the JDC Board whose first concern was to market selected real estate from its land endowment to finance development. But buyers could see serious negatives. The economic climate in Western Australia in the eighties was one of risk-taking, producing uncertainty and economic fluctuation. State Governments were becoming locked in to a series of financial scandels collectively known as WA Inc. Furthermore, Joondalup was isolated, outside Perth's urban front, a truly remote northern corner of metropolitan Perth. In the face of these obstacles, finding a major retailer to head the projected shopping centre was a formidable challenge. And the big question for the JDC Board, what is our marketing strategy?

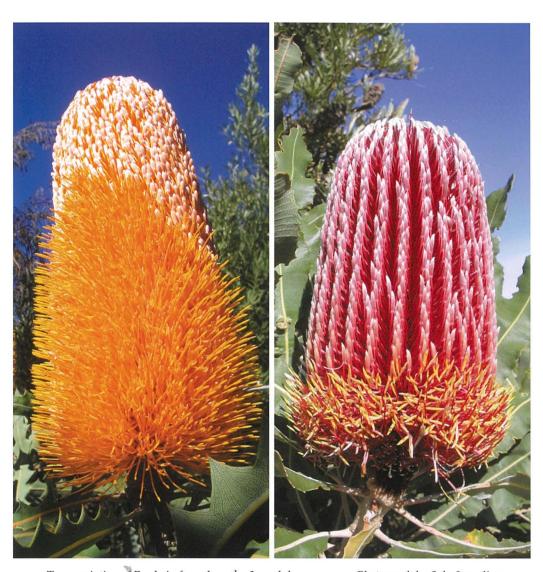
Political pressure too; State Government pressure on one hand to successfully market real estate and on the other to respond to an impatient Shire of Wanneroo seeking action favouring the regional centre. Faced in 1983 with this political dilemma, the Corporation chose a strong though not necessarily convincing strategic plan that gave priority to the development of a golf course, a resort hotel and the surrounding residential suburbs of Connolly and Heathridge, immediately west of Stephenson's preferred location for the future urban centre. Success at Connolly and Heathridge it was claimed, could spark interest and investment in the Joondalup Regional centre. Meantime in the

,

80s the forthcoming Regional Centre of Joondalup was restricted to these lonely sites; the Wanneroo Hospital, the Wanneroo Council Administration Building and the WACAE campus at Joondalup.



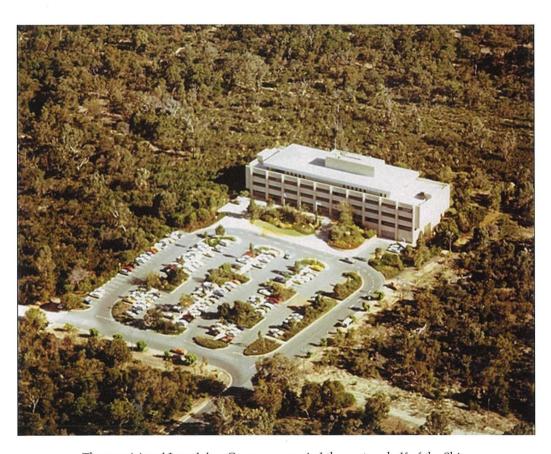
The campus sport field was established in 1987-8 and became a popular grazing and meeting ground - for kangaroos. *Photograph by John Renner*



Two varieties of Banksia found on the Joondalup campus. Photograph by Sybe Jongeling

CHAPTER 3

A Provisional Campus, 1984 - 1986



The provisional Joondalup Campus occupied the eastern half of the Shire Administration Building

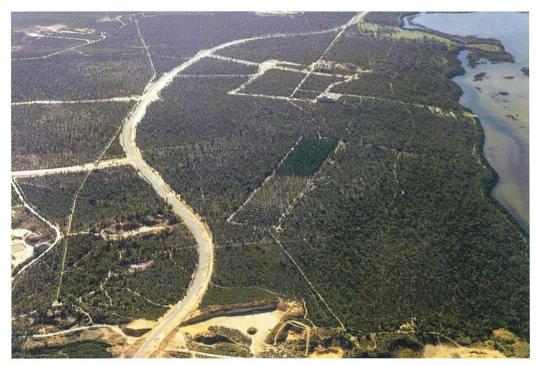
Photograph courtesy of the City of Joondalup

WACAE Joondalup was not the first educational campus to be established in Perth's northern outskirts. In response to impressive population growth in the Northern Corridor through the 1980s, ten high schools had already located within a twelve kilometre radius of the proposed Joondalup Regional Centre. Population of the Wanneroo Shire was 110,000 and growing by 10,000 per year, the fastest growing municipality in Australia⁴⁷, augmented perhaps in the 1990s by extensions of the northern suburban rail link and the Mitchell Freeway into the Shire. Furthermore, demographic analysis confirmed that substantial proportions of the growing population were of tertiary entrance age or younger. Given these data, guarantees of financial support from Canberra, and on-going encouragement from local and state government entities (the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission, the Joondalup Development Corporation and the Shire of Wanneroo) the WACAE Director in 1984, moved assertively to establish a higher education campus at Joondalup.

Early Expectations for Joondalup

Planning for new post secondary education institutions in Western Australia was the responsibility of the Western Australian Post Secondary Education Commission. In its 1979 report entitled Metropolitan Regional Colleges of Post Secondary Education: the Joondalup College⁴⁸, the Commission offered guidelines for tertiary education at Joondalup and further, made recommendations to the state minister on the 'establishment and location of new post secondary education institutions and the reservation and acquisition of sites for these institutions'. In this regard, the Commission had 'identified locations for a number of major post secondary education sites in the metropolitan area including the Joondalup Regional Centre'. At Joondalup, the Commission envisaged an educational institution that will be 'dependent on the existing post secondary institutions' for both courses and instruction. And 'the institution will need to be established with, and further develop a regional identity which reflects, complements and acts as a stimulus to the further development of the North West Corridor and its regional centre at Joondalup'.

'The institution should therefore be regarded as an integral part of the provision of community facilities throughout the north sector and in the Joondalup Centre. It should be a focal point for educational, cultural and leisure activities in the north sector of the Perth Metropolitan Area. It will also be necessary to actively involve community representatives from the Joondalup Centre and the north sector in the management of the institution and the planning for its future development.'⁴⁹ Thus, the College will have a 'regional identity' and become a 'community, cultural and recreational facility'. It will be a 'vehicle for stimulating the development of the region and its inhabitants'. Clearly, the authors



Joondalup, c1980 looking north; Lake Joondalup to the right, limestone quarry in the foreground. The site of the proposed Joondalup Campus straddles a rectangular pine plantation, middle foreground; the Shire of Wanneroo Administration Building, middle distance. *Photograph courtesy of Landcorp*

of this report were seeking to present a persuasive document for their state minister; a report that would be far-sighted, but not financially demanding, a report that would rely on substantial support, if chosen, from an existing post secondary institution. Four years later, in 1983, it became clear that the new Western Australian College of Advanced Education (WACAE), endorsed by WAPSEC, would be the front runner for the development of tertiary education at Joondalup and eventually in practice free to set its own planning and implementation priorities.⁵⁰

Campus Planning

Planning for a WACAE northern campus had already begun before 1983, building on local research and reports from the Shire of Wanneroo that confirmed the viability of a new higher education facility at Joondalup. A WAPSEC analysis showed that in 1983 there were 1,558 persons enrolled

at tertiary institutions in Western Australia who lived in the 'inner Wanneroo area', that is to say within a 10 km radius of the proposed campus. And 'taking a long term view, the development of the Joondalup Campus is both sensible because of population growth and location and because of the reducing capacity of existing WACAE campuses to cope with future substantial growth.'51

In its Joondalup Campus Concept Proposal March 1984, the WACAE claimed that 'it is sensible to develop a new campus at Joondalup during the 1985-1987 triennium so that the campus can provide the base for future growth and for relocation of some staff and students which would give both Mount Lawley and Churchlands campuses better capacity to increase enrolments of persons living within a reasonable radius of each campus.' The proposal went on to claim that in the long term, the Joondalup Campus is likely to grow to be the largest of all campuses of WACAE where there is more than twice the amount of land available than at Churchlands and more than four times the amount available at Mount Lawley. And 'further, in the northern corridor major housing developments and associated population growth will occur in areas immediately adjacent to the proposed Joondalup Campus'. For these and related reasons, the Concept Plan argued that \$6.2 million be allocated for Stage I development at Joondalup in the 1985-87 triennium covering general teaching spaces, a specialist teaching area, admin and facilities accommodation and a library. This Stage I proposal was subsequently shaped at WAPSEC and forwarded to the Advanced Education Council for endorsement by Canberra in 1984.

Planning and persuasion in 1984 targeted two salient issues, demographics and overflow; demographics argued cogently by the Wanneroo Shire and WAPSEC and overflow (campus capacity) by the WACAE, precisely because these were the issues that counted most in Canberra. Community relationships and educational thrust were local matters for subsequent consideration within WA and ultimately by the WACAE once Commonwealth funding had been approved.

In March 1984 John Renner was appointed by the WACAE Director, Dr Douglas Jecks, to oversee and coordinate campus planning and community relations at Joondalup. His memorandum to senior College staff dated 17 April of that year invited and achieved representation from all sectors of the College on a Joondalup Committee.⁵³

My first thought is to establish a senior working party to ensure that all interests of the WA College and the Joondalup community are kept in focus. Currently, we are leasing some 600 square metres of floor space from the Wanneroo Shire: a library space, five classrooms, six offices and a central workspace. In short, from Semester 2 (1984)

possibly sooner, we shall be able to mount units and community courses to benefit the Northern Suburbs of Perth. The plan is for substantial growth of the WA College at Joondalup, an estimated 700 EFTS in 1987 and 1200 EFTS in 1990. This memo is an invitation for you or your senior nominee to join the Joondalup Committee for a meeting to be convened for Friday 27 April.

The first meeting of the Joondalup Committee gave the Director, Dr Jecks an opportunity to review developments and suggest possible options for WACAE at Joondalup. He stressed the need for an additional campus to serve the Northern Corridor and the importance of College links with WAPSEC, the JDC and the growing Joondalup community. In particular he emphasised the consequence of rapid and continuing population growth in the Wanneroo Shire on the new campus. He referred to the 1983 WAPSEC report⁵⁴ showing that there were already 1,558 students enrolled at tertiary institutions who were living in the 'inner Wanneroo' area. A third of these were enrolled in education courses, and business. Arts and science courses should also be considered. Further, he emphasised that the Joondalup Committee should proceed with confidence given that preliminary planning for the campus had already been endorsed by the College Council. The College urgently needed more space and a detailed submission to Canberra had been prepared to accompany a request for \$6.2 million through WAPSEC for Stage I buildings and site work at Joondalup. Dr Jecks anticipated an answer sometime in August. Meanwhile, he emphasised the importance of establishing the temporary campus in the Wanneroo Shire Administration Building.

In its first meeting the Joondalup Committee also noted the range of responsibilities likely to be covered:

- 1. Establishment and oversight of the academic program
- 2. Directions of growth of the College at Joondalup
- 3. Provision of administrative support and academic services at Joondalup
- 4. Publicity and public relations associated with the College at Joondalup
- 5. Attention to:
 - Suitability of units for the Joondalup community
 - Possible community input at Joondalup
 - Matching units and community courses to employment opportunities
 - Links with professional associations, potential employers, civic groups and community clubs

The committee noted that units from two academic courses would be offered in Semester 2, 1984 in the Shire of Wanneroo Administration Building:

- School of Business: Accounting 102 and Business Workshop 110
- School of Education: Curriculum Theory EDU 4700 and Educational Measurement and Evaluation EDU 4701

The meeting noted several other suggestions for consideration and possible implementation in Semester 1, 1985.55

The Joondalup Committee met regularly on a six-weekly cycle for the next seven years, overseeing the academic program and associated support services and providing advice for the development of the new campus, particularly to architects Bob Allen (Building Management Authority) for Stage I and Jeff Considine (from the architectural firm Considine and Griffiths) for Stage II. Reports and minutes from committee meetings were sent to the WACAE Director and senior college staff and tabled at Academic Board meetings.

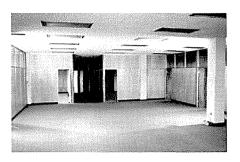


Campus planning called for consultation with key community groups: the Shire of Wanneroo, Joondalup Development Corporation, Building Management Authority, and State Government. Here, Nick Trandos (Shire President), Simon Holthouse (JDC), Bob Allen (Senior Architect, BMA), Bob Pearce (Minister of Education, State Government) and John Renner (WACAE) meet in the Shire Building to examine the sketch plans for Stage I of the new campus.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

The Provisional Campus

The Wanneroo Shire Building stood alone, a four storey high-rise surrounded to the horizon by mixed eucalypt and open banksia bushland. Six hundred square metres of ground floor space had been partitioned into five teaching spaces, a small library for closed reserve items, staff offices and a common room



for staff and students. 'At present the Wanneroo Administration Building - - - - - seems lonely, surrounded as it is by largely virgin bush still populated by kangaroos'. A survey of current College students at the time and expressions of interest from northern suburb communities encouraged an initial offering of Bachelor of Business and Bachelor of Education courses: B.Bus in accounting and B.Ed for practising teachers completing a fourth year of study. Fifty-four students enrolled for the first semester in the Shire building, Semester 2, 1984.

Anne Elam was appointed Shire Campus Coordinator in June 1984, responsible for staff and student support services, student enrolment, the temporary library, campus finances, receptionist tasks and more! Anne played a vital role, the only full time staff member on the interim campus. She willingly accepted a leadership role, combining strict adherence to College procedures with informality and a sense of fun. Looking back, Anne sees the years from 1984 to December 1986 as a challenging and significant experience, a privileged opportunity. Here are her impressions:

The building was completely isolated, surrounded by bush and accessed by a narrow, unlit and mostly deserted road. At night walking to one's car in the unlit car-park and driving home in the pitch dark could test those of a nervous disposition especially when storm and wind were added for effect. Once lighting was installed in the car park and a security guard appointed, staff and students felt more secure. In the daytime, however, the campus looked like somewhere you would visit rather than go to work in. The expanse of bush leant a backwoods feel to the building and the lonely access served to disconnect visitors from civilisation. Birds were abundant and were a delight to watch, in particular the little sapphire wrens. Some mornings from the window of the library you could see Geraldton Wax glistening with dew and when the little birds flitted between its branches the effect produced shimmering shards of light.



1984: The Shire of Wanneroo Administration Building stood alone in eucalypt and banksia bushland, close to Lake Joondalup. *Photograph courtesy of the City of Joondalup*

Initially, the challenge for me was the isolation. Being the only staff member all day every day required a special kind of resourcefulness. And being a person who has to be fully occupied and then some, keeping me supplied with library work proved a challenge for the Senior Librarian at the time.

During those long periods of isolation, there were, however, a few humorous incidents. The library where I was located was situated well away from the Shire front desk. In order to be alerted to any visitors, a microphone/speaker system was installed at the front desk and also in the campus library. I could then hear anyone at the desk and could respond to them via the microphone. One day a man suddenly appeared at my side. He was compiling entries for a Small Business Directory and wanted information on the new campus. He advised me that in the Directory were the names of people who gave singing lessons. And did I know that I could get singing lessons in Wanneroo! He then proceeded to tell me that he sung. And with no prompting he went on to sing – in full throttle – verses from Annie Laurie, the German drinking song from The Student Prince

and some other number which I have since forgotten. It was an interesting experience and whilst trying to be polite, I also had one eye on the staff from the (then) Shire who would often walk past the wall of windows to get from the car park into the building and vice versa. Their faces and double-takes said it all! After a mini recital, the gentleman left and shortly afterwards, I went out into the foyer where all visitors and staff to the Shire entered. The Telephonist and Receptionist who were stationed in the foyer were looking at me very strangely. It appeared that when the gentleman's singing was picked up by the microphone in the library it was transmitted 'adalta voce' from the speaker at the reception desk out into the entire reception area. And unsuspecting visitors coming to pay their rates or buy a dog licence were greeted, on arrival, with a musical medley.

Then there was the time a courier driver arrived with a package. A visitor AND a package! The anticipation! This was akin to a Pony Express delivery to some isolated settler remote from civilisation. Ever since childhood a wrapped parcel has had the power to excite me so I ripped off the paper wondering what could be inside. As it turned out it was a Circular to all Staff - five hundred copies. So I phoned the Campus Manager of the Churchlands Campus who had despatched the said circular and explained that I had received five hundred copies and I was but one. I congratulated him on his zeal and he and I both saw the funny side and had a chuckle. Strangely enough, however, this insignificant oversight was the very first indication that this small, out-of-the-way, borrowed space was being regarded as a campus proper by its sister campuses. And it felt rather nice to me. So although I returned the four hundred and ninety nine copies of the circular with tongue in cheek, nevertheless I treasured my copy.

It was some time before the College courier who delivered across campuses included the Joondalup 'campus' so initially teaching staff who visited were asked to collect and take any mail. This worked well, though one night one of the lecturers in Business Studies, Bernie Sadler, was asked to deliver mail to the Churchlands campus the following morning. Bernie was a keen cyclist and would cycle from his home some 15 kilometres away to Joondalup and back home again at 8.00 p.m. when his lecture finished. This particular day had started out fine and sunny, however at about 5.30 in the evening a storm was threatening and by the time Bernie left the campus after 8.00

p.m. the storm was in earnest and the rain lashing down. Bernie set off, mail in his trusty backpack, into the pitch darkness battling against the elements. On the Wanneroo Road his bicycle and a vehicle collided and Bernie was hurt, not too seriously thankfully. The drama unfolded as dramas do and despite his awful experience, Bernie turned up as per normal at the Churchlands Campus the next morning, ready for work - with the Joondalup mail delivered safely and on time. The phrase on everyone's lips that day was that 'the mail got through'! Bernie was a hero!

As time progressed more students arrived and many of them were mature age and female. A few confided in me that they had been apprehensive for months before even daring to pick up the telephone to find out about University study and all that it entailed. Being that first point of contact was a role I took seriously. I was in the fortunate situation to be able (initially) to spend a lot of time with them on the telephone and then in person. And I know from feedback that this time spent was worthwhile and that these mature age students valued it and the attention given to them. When I look back I can see how privileged a learning environment it was for many of them. To have individual attention and support not only from me but from the teaching staff as well, created a 'special space' which can never be emulated in a large institution with very large student numbers. Many of them used to say the campus felt more like a 'private club'. And I felt a sense of satisfaction that I was able to provide this valuable support.

Latterly my position as Campus Coordinator became frenetic with three 'hot lines' constantly ringing in three-part harmony, prospective students arriving continuously wanting information about courses, enrolments etc., library work, managing the photo IDs, receiving payments from students, organising social events, supervising exams, and counselling students or just lending an ear - all became impossible for one person. The lonely little campus had grown and was thriving. To have been a part of that journey has been for me, a wonderful experience, a privileged opportunity.

The First Semester

Classes were conducted by itinerant academic staff from Churchlands or Mt Lawley in late afternoon or evening to accommodate students in full time employment, often from 5.00 to 8.00 each

night Twenty-four students attended the first class, for the B.Ed degree, taught by Sybe Jongeling; another B.Ed class in parallel by LaWana Blount. A first-year business unit, Accounting 102, was taught by John Harland, and Business Workshop 110 by Terry Ord, Bernie Sadler, Tony Lewis and Bill Marsh. Looking back, John Harland recalls:

The call for volunteers, from the staff of the Accounting Department of WACAE at Churchlands to teach at Joondalup was made in 1984.

Being the only volunteer I duly arrived one evening at the Wanneroo Shire Office to teach the Accounting 102 unit in the Bachelor of Business programme. The car park was virtually empty and the huge building seemed quite deserted. After a while I discovered the location for the class. All that remained was to find the students. In due course the few enrolled students were found. Sadly over the initial weeks of the course one student resigned which meant the class became even smaller. The Head of Department was consulted as to whether the class should continue, the students being so few. Most definitely 'yes' came the reply from on high, perhaps for political reasons, so continue we did.

Students in the substantially larger B.Ed classes (Curriculum Theory EDU 4700 and Educational Measurement and Evaluation EDU 4701) were treated to speeches of welcome, refreshments and a group photograph. In November, two local members of State Parliament, Pam Beggs MLA for Whitford and Jackie Watkins MLA for Joondalup were guests of the College, inspected the facilities in the Shire building and participated in the fourth year B.Ed program for practising teachers. Dr Sybe Jongeling, remembers these early events vividly. Here are his recollections:

At about 3.00 pm on Monday July 23, 1984 I travelled from the then Mount Lawley Campus of the Western Australian College of Advanced Education to take the first lecture in a new and exciting expansion of tertiary education in the most northerly extension of Metropolitan Perth. What would I expect? How many students would turn up? Where were they teaching? Close by or further afield? Would they be able to be on time (4.15 pm)? How heavy will the traffic be along the small connecting roads (but very little traffic to the offices of the then Shire of Wanneroo Admin Building)?

I had travelled the roads well before to inspect the teaching rooms and to see what services were available. Shire office staff finished around 5.00 pm and the place looked deserted after that, except for one bright light in the form of Anne Elam, who had been working on her own as enrolment officer, librarian, computer operator, campus finance officer, reception officer and coordinator for staff and student support. She was so pleased to see colleagues from other campuses arrive late in the afternoon to break the monotony and loneliness of the day and to have a chat about the day's activities. Her main concern was the welfare of students; concerned too that there was no canteen and coffee or tea for students arriving after school hours!

Local shops were few and far between and so, to make it easier for Anne, I brought my own coffee percolator, milk, sugar and biscuits to satisfy student needs before lectures started at 4.15 pm. Soon Beth Bax and Dave, the operators of the small tuckshop on the ground floor of the building on the right hand side of the entrance, were gently persuaded to leave the tuckshop open till 5.30 pm so that lecturers could give students a break at 5.00 o'clock to purchase liquid refreshments as well as sausage rolls, pies and different forms of chocolates – much appreciated by us all especially during the wet winter months.

It was an absolute delight to teach in the new surroundings and to fashion staff and students into a caring, student focussed environment. Anne, always the smiling optimist, made us extremely welcome. She knew every student and staff member, their likes and dislikes. Coffee or tea would be ready as soon as we arrived to take lectures. She knew the time we would arrive and the aroma from the freshly ground coffee in the percolator greeted us with warm smile and biscuits or cake. We even instituted the 'perpetual cake', where a small amount of one cake was used, as yeast to bake the next one, and that appeared the following week to continue its gastronomic journey.

So, on that first lecture on Monday the 23rd day in July 1984, 26 excited students arrived in an almost deserted building. A mixture of primary and secondary teachers, all living in the northern areas of Perth, all enthusiastic to continue their studies and extremely thankful not having to travel to Mount Lawley or Churchlands. We began with small



Before the first lecture. Senior Bachelor of Education students on the steps of the Shire Administration Building with WACAE staff.

Back row: K. Moore, R. Tippett, P. Brenkley, G. O'Sullivan, M. D'Arcy, R. Hall, F. Skinner Next: S. Doran, M. Dickinson, S. Mallett, P. Abbott, Y. Leppard, K. Outtrim Next: R. Back, L. Blount, S. Payne, V van Dyken, R. Criddle Front: C. Back, M Phillips, J. Renner, A. Elam, S. Jongeling, S. Haldane, R. Ledger *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

classes and four different subjects, but both staff and students were well aware we had started a new venture in bringing advanced education to the northern-most outskirts of Perth.

Lectures were practically oriented. Investigating school assessment and evaluation of students lent itself to bringing in test and exam marks for detailed analysis. W.A. Education Department focus in the 80's was directed at open plan buildings and cooperative small-

group learning. At Joondalup we were able to put this into practice by using real data generated within the student group, investigating the meaning of the results obtained and by using each teacher's own marks from school tests. The 'students' worked in small groups of four and analysed, investigated, interpreted and summarised their results, while at the same time learning the theory of cooperative small-group learning and experiencing its application in their own study. Computer applications to education were slowly emerging and again Joondalup was the campus where we could put into practice some of the difficult data analyses using the clumsy, not too user-friendly Wang computers, carefully serviced by Anne, who made sure that when I needed data to be analysed, at least one computer would be in working condition.



The first computers were installed in 1984. Sybe Jongeling assists Bachelor of Education students Yvonne Leppard and Chris Back to analyse data.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

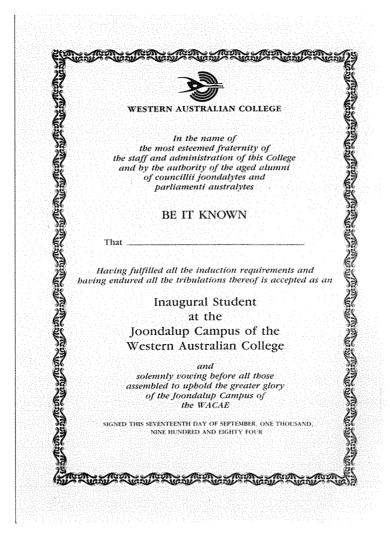


Local state parliamentarians Pam Beggs and Jackie Watkins present Robyn Tippett with one of the Inaugural Student Certificates.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

Life at Joondalup in 1984 was not all hard work and study. Lighter moments included the awarding of Inaugural Student certificates. When on the 7th day of September, 1984, Pam Beggs, MLA for Whitford, and Jackie Watkins, MLA for Joondalup inspected the campus facilities, it presented an ideal occasion for them to get involved in 'officially' awarding each of the inaugural group of students a specially designed parchment 'in the name of the most esteemed fraternity of the staff and administration of this College and by the authority of the aged alumni of councillii joondalytes and parliamenti australytes'. The document was awarded to the students 'having fulfilled all the induction requirements

and having endured all the tribulations thereof and were accepted as inaugural students at the Joondalup Campus of the Western Australian College, where they solemnly vowed 'before all those assembled to uphold the greater glory of the Joondalup Campus of the WACAF'.



Members of the first class of WACAE, Joondalup in 1984 received this commemorative certificate *Certificate Sybe Jongeling*

Staff parties were a delight and any excuse to bring a cake or hot pies were eagerly acted upon and all participated in making life at the lonely outpost more fun.

Lectures finished at 8.00 pm and during the wet winter days it was difficult and scary to find our way in the pitch black car park, often with strong winds blowing directly into our faces and making it a hazard to dodge puddles, adjusting our eyes to the dark, lonely and isolated environment and driving home along a narrow deserted road with very little traffic. Despite the hardships, it has been an absolute delight to be part of this new journey in offering tertiary study in the extreme northern fringes of the metropolitan area. I am still proud and very privileged to be the first staff member to give the very first lecture to a very enthusiastic group of mature age students at the Joondalup Campus, a memory still fresh in my mind.

Challenges and Rewards

Those early days demanded a pioneering spirit from Anne Elam working alone on a distant lonely campus, christened by some as 'South Geraldton', but isolation that seemed to encourage camaraderie and informality amongst students and staff. Student numbers increased impressively each semester. In Semester 1. 1985, the 'Joondalup Centre' offered four units in computer studies, three Bachelor of Business units and two Bachelor of Education units. Unit enrolments grew from 112 in Semester 1 to 124 in Semester 2, a full-time equivalent enrolment of 33 in 1985 which grew to 98 in 1986 – still well short of an expected 400 EFTS for the first year of the new campus in 1987.

The Centre though small, provided a library service, a reserve collection and microfiche. A mini computer (PDP 11/34) with eight terminals and six IBM micros serviced the computer studies courses, enabling the Department of Computer Studies to offer five lab-based units. Computer Science specialists, Tony Watson, Jan Ring, and Wojciech Kuczborski, were drawn from the Mt Lawley Campus. By September 1985 an internal report claimed: 'The Joondalup Centre appears to be functioning effectively. Student response has been positive. Wastage has been minimal. Problems of security have now been overcome and the Centre is open for students till 10.00pm on three nights each week. As new courses are commenced, the response from students should multiply, particularly from 1987 when the new campus should be available.'57

In five semesters, July 1984 to November 1986, a bridgehead had been established at Joondalup

for students and staff, preparing them for year one at the new campus in 1987. In retrospect, given the perceived remoteness of the new development and in the minds of many, the uncertainty of the initiative, staff and pioneering students alike could well claim the 'South Geraldton' campus to be a remarkable achievement. Yet as 1986 turned into 1987 uncertainty regarding projected enrolments and nervousness over the completion of Stage I buildings remained until enrolment numbers were declared and the first buildings commissioned on the new campus.

CHAPTER 4

CITY AND CAMPUS: THE BEGINNING, 1987-90



The campus, December 1987, Stage I completed, and the campus buildings seemingly isolated by surrounding bushland. $Photograph\ courtesy\ of\ ECU$

The Joondalup campus could be described in 1986 as 45 hectares of undisturbed open bushland, heathland, and eucalypt/banksia woodland, with a discontinuous understorey of native shrubs, grasses and wildflowers, part of the Regional Centre of Joondalup. A rectangular seed orchard of Pinus pinaster (Spanish pine) running north-south cut the campus in two. Campus ecology could have been affected by episodic bush-burn and more recently further modified by harvesting of trees for firewood and an invasion of weeds notably the orange flowered cape tulip *Moraea flaccida*. Till 1987 the area was little used even by the local Noongar people. The site, part of the Spearwood Dune System, slopes away to the south-east, a region of coarse windblown calcareous sand, overlying to various depths coastal limestone covering beds. The gently undulating landforms presented an interesting architectural challenge, but given an overall five to ten percent slope, all areas were deemed suitable for building. The sandy soils were of low fertility, porous and subject to drought. Originally, the campus was home to a range of bush fauna including the brush wallaby and the western grey kangaroo, the brush-tailed possum, the white-striped rat, echidna, lizards and snakes, particularly brown and tiger snakes.





The campus supported more than sixty kangaroos in native bushland. In the seed orchard of *Pinus pinaster*, the Spanish pine, there were troublesome kangaroo ticks, on kangaroos and in the beds of pine needles. *Photographs courtesy of ECU*

Neighbouring Yellagonga Regional Park supported a rich animal ecology and luxuriant forests of eucalvots (marri, jarrah and tuart) and banksias that reached from the shore of Lake Joondalup into the south east corner of the campus. Two hundred years ago, Yellagonga the person, assumed considerable import in Noongar culture. A family group of the Noongar in the early 1800s was led by Yellagonga, distinguished for his 'humane, peaceful disposition' yet when aroused, superior to any other warrior. As hunters and gatherers, the Noongar had used the resources of the land around Lake Joondalup for at least 10,000 years for watering, food gathering, camping, tool making, hunting and corroborees. The land was also a 'staging site' in the Aboriginal seasonal cycle of camp movements. From around 1830 however, traditional Aboriginal practices diminished rapidly.⁵⁸



Yellagonga Regional Park and Lake Joondalup. Photograph courtesy of Sybe Jongeling

During the 1970s, the State Government purchased land around Lake Joondalup for approximately \$8 million, now designated Yellagonga Regional Park. The park has since became an adjunct to the campus for ecological restoration and research and a home for displaced campus fauna, more so as campus buildings and asphalt have grown to dominate the campus landscape and conservation of the natural biota has become a diminishing priority. In short, Yellagonga Park has become both a way of escape for campus fauna, and a defence by authority when challenged to justify the transformation of the campus into a built environment.

The Campus Buildings: Stage I

In 1984, the State Government Building Management Authority was commissioned to prepare plans for Stage I of the new tertiary campus. Bob Allen of BMA (with Lynne Farrow) became the senior architect, assisted by Mike Donald who later became College architect. Broadly based landscaping and building requirements had been gazetted by the Joondalup Development Corporation to give architectural coherence to the intended Joondalup Centre. These were readily agreed to and became a necessary part of the architectural agenda.

The BMA preliminary Architectural Report⁵⁹ offers an overview of the campus before construction began in 1986:

The Building Management Authority, acting as architect and project manager for the Western Australian College of Advanced Education, has prepared design proposals for a new fifth metropolitan campus at Joondalup. Once established, the Joondalup Campus will be the first specific provision for tertiary education in the northern corridor. This development will provide not only a base for future growth of the WACAE, but also allow for the relocation of existing staff and students. It is probable that in the long term Joondalup will grow to be the largest of the campuses at WACAE. (A design brief covering 6,600 square metres was prepared specifying anticipated academic, teaching and support needs and a landscape master plan was commissioned highlighting planning objectives, preservation of existing landscape features, and possible reinforcement of the natural vegetation.)

The arrangement of buildings has been generated from the natural topography of the site and the desire to maintain and strengthen the "unbroken pedestrian system" of the town centre. A southern focus will be formed by the natural amphitheatre and pine park. Beyond this point the pedestrian and cycleway system will disperse into the adjacent residential subdivisions. The stage one facilities, including the formal entry and administration block, will be located on the north western portion of the site. Immediate future development will be to the south west with long term growth planned for the eastern escarpment. Building design and form will take advantage of the 1 in 12 slope by utilising combinations of one and two levels stepping down the hillside. Major pedestrian circulation routes will be along a series of "streets" which run parallel to the

contours. Between these streets the buildings and spaces can develop as a series of separate entities and component parts.

The natural topography of the site will be enhanced by developing the high point of the western part to form a knoll. This will act as a viewing platform for the site as well as a focus for the north western axis. This knoll acknowledges the north south axis of the town shopping centre. The counterpoint to the knoll is the lake at the low point which is strengthened as a focus by the surrounding amphitheatre central square. Further axes have been established giving a clear definition to the structure of spaces and movement systems. These are the north south axis linking the site to the TAFE site and on to the town centre and the east axis terminating at the eastern ridge high point.

The Joondalup Development Corporation is attempting to create an overall harmony of buildings within the centre by monitoring the selection of materials and finishes. This project will be developed in keeping with the Corporation's objectives. Materials will also be selected with an eye to economy, durability and appearance, while being commensurate with standards expected of a tertiary institution.

The roofs will be terracotta tiles⁶⁰, walls limestone coloured and textured blockwork, windows colour anodised aluminium, floors concrete slab. External retaining walls will be limestone with brick paved courtyards and walkways. The selected use of timber for verandas, seating and pergolas will blend the buildings into the landscaped surrounds.

Sketch plans were completed for Stage 1 in September 1985, working drawings by December. Dr Jecks had declared a preference for low-rise development given perhaps, the size of the new campus and his desire to enhance the bushland environment. Building commenced mid 1986 for completion by the beginning of Semester 1, 1987.

Predictably perhaps, given the short construction period, Stage 1 was not completed on time. Meanwhile, from December 1986, teaching spaces in the Shire building had been withdrawn from College use, forcing a ragged start to Semester 1 1987 for the new intake of 450 students, some of whom took their first lectures on bleachers in the Joondalup basketball stadium.

Business lecturer Mark Waring found the transition from the Shire Building to the new campus was not without pain. 'Lectures for the first few weeks of Semester 1, 1987 were held in the Joondalup

basketball stadium. The lecturer conducted proceedings from the court to students crammed into steeply tiered bleachers, limited projection facilities and no air conditioning to counter temperatures of 40 degrees plus. I can recall feeling like a clown at the show, looking skyward and rotating my head from side to side as I attempted to capture eye contact. Basketball testosterone however, permeated the air, generating lively debate: even a dry stats course became invigorating and engaging for my students'.

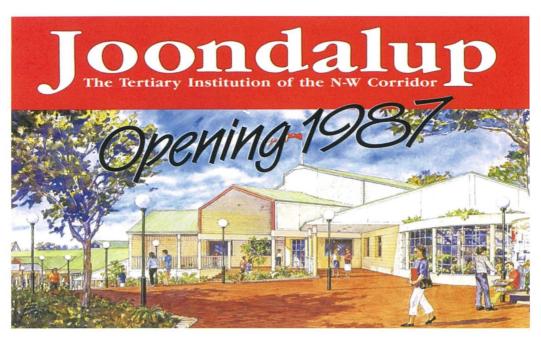
John Harland remembers: 'We were required to hold lectures for a few weeks in the home of the Wanneroo Wolves – the local basketball team. Ted McGowan had to race around every educational supplier in Perth searching for an overhead projector screen large enough to be used in a stadium. Thankfully he was successful and the lectures went ahead. At the end of the sessions I remember pools of sweat being left on the seats in the stadium by the students who had to endure lectures in the non air-conditioned stadium. But a Joondalup Spirit was emerging. There was never a word of complaint from any of the students (or staff for that matter). In fact I remember talking and sharing a joke with the students on our way out of the stadium wiping the sweat from our brows saying, see you next week'.

The general teaching block (now Building 4) was completed and occupied by the end of March, the administration block (now Building 6) by October, provisional library/computing (now part of Building 5) and art and design (now Building 30) by the end of the year. A BBC Acorn network and an IBM 16 workstation, a token ring network, the first in WA, continued to run from the Shire of Wanneroo administration building.

Promoting WACAE Joondalup

Surprisingly perhaps, the first Joondalup years (1984-6) were acknowledged with little more than muted enthusiasm by a majority of College staff, students and the wider community. From the comfort and easy accessibility of the established campuses at Mt Lawley and Churchlands, only the most enthusiastic volunteers could be found to teach once a week, every week in bushland at Joondalup. Fortunately however, a significant minority of the College community grew to become spirited supporters of the provisional campus.

The new campus needed a positive credible image. From mid 1984 the College through its Joondalup Committee and Churchlands public relations team, had endeavoured to promote the campus and its expanding activities⁶¹. In May 1984, Vol. 1 No 1 of 'Joondalup News' was distributed widely to schools and community. In the following year, the first of several promotional brochures



Promotional material, late in 1986 features an artist's impression of Stage I

Artist's impression courtesy ECU

was issued to local secondary schools and community outlets emphasising the growing opportunities and advantages for students and profiling an optimistic future for Joondalup. Meanwhile, from 1983 'College Contact', a four-page in-house publication, and from 1987 the 'WACAE Gazette' kept staff on the city campuses of Claremont, Churchlands, Mount Lawley and Nedlands informed of positives at Joondalup. In November 1986 the first issue of 'Joondalup-date' appeared, edited by academics, carrying news of and from staff and students and displaying much improved editorship. Late in 1988, a glossy 6-page fold-out was published, perhaps the best of an uncoordinated marketing sequence.

In retrospect, those early attempts at campus promotion fell far short of excellence, displaying little evidence of purposeful public relations. The Wanneroo Times with its wider readership and independent journalism was probably more persuasive. A substantial article in the Wanneroo Times in August 1986 anticipated several positive outcomes from campus development. 'Campus to attract industry' . . . 'the campus will assist industry through short courses and formal qualifications, the campus will act as a catalyst attracting industry and people to the new community'. Again in a

subsequent issue, 'we are committed to provide tertiary education for people in the northern sector of Perth'. We believe that the new campus is 'the right thing, in the right place, at the right time.'62 By contrast however, the West Australian adopted a cautious, even negative view of the new campus suggesting in one article, antagonism between some staff and College leadership.63

Surprisingly, the State Minister of Education was not always an enthusiastic supporter either. As early as 1986 he sought to dampen what he regarded as misplaced enthusiasm for Joondalup in a letter to the Chair of the WACAE Council, Dr Paige Porter.⁶⁴

I was most concerned to discover in a recent edition of the Wanneroo Times newspaper a report on your College's progress to date on planning, design and construction of the proposed campus at Joondalup.

Whilst I am pleased that work appears to be proceeding smoothly on this project, I am disturbed that I am required to rely on newspaper reports to determine current progress.

As you would be aware, the WA College Act requires that your Council seek approval from me as Minister to establish new campuses. By releasing to the press details of the Joondalup Campus, the Council has in effect pre-empted any decision I may take with respect to this matter.

Clearly, the Minister was offended by what he saw as a failure by the College to communicate and consult with him, though in practice consultations with the Minister, especially during his visits to Joondalup, had fully appraised him of campus plans and prospects. He went on to threaten the College: 'I may be forced to further strengthen by way of legislative change the vital link which should operate between the Council and me.'65 Was this simply a case of sour grapes? Perhaps so, for evidence abounds confirming communication to the Minister from the College and from WAPSEC covering developments at Joondalup. There was nagging resentment too within the College, that the Minister refused to support financially the acquisition of land for the Joondalup campus.

Meanwhile, planned contacts with secondary school principals, staff and students, on-campus meetings with guidance officers and engagement with the community enhanced by College speakers at Rotary Clubs and other community organizations continued. State-of-the-art computing facilities, the new library and other services attracted increasing community interest. Nevertheless, in the light of the Minister's admonishing letter, his negativity, the College Director provisionally restricted use of the word campus whenever referring to Joondalup! It was a campus, but not yet a campus.



On-site consultation with the senior architect, 1998. From left, Mayor of the City of Wanneroo Brian Cooper, JDC General Manager Michael Kerry, campus representative John Renner, and BMA Senior Architect Bob Allen.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

Settling in to the New Campus

In 1987, John Hammond was appointed Campus Manager. In addition to his proven campus leadership, John's abilities as musician and occasional campus poet were much appreciated. Additional appointments of academic and general staff were made to cover the first on-campus intake of students, though most teaching staff were still deployed from the Churchlands and Mt Lawley campuses.

By the end of March 1987, staff and students were adapting to the new spaces in the first building (now Building 4), still to receive a final coat of paint but functional. One of the classrooms became the home for the cashier and bookshop manager, media and reprographics. A storeroom and office became a temporary tuck-shop.

Two of the teaching spaces became temporary science labs and were occasionally used for social functions. A small classroom became the interim campus coffee shop where Beth Bax continued her convivial links with the College from the previous years in the Shire building. And for



Early days on the Joondalup Campus. On the steps of the first teaching building, now Building 4, 1987. Back row: Walter Kolb, Lorraine Carnahan, John Renner, Bob Cavanagh Second Row: Barbara Dewar, Jacky Harry, Carmel Langdon, Maura Ellis, John Harland, Third row: Anne Elam, Pauline Jennings (Thomas), Carmen Germann,, Neil Mouritz, Front Row: Lisa Mattaboni, John Hammond

Photograph courtesy of ECU

the first few weeks on campus contractors, students and staff became a confused mix as Jennings, the contractor, made every effort to ensure satisfactory completion of the teaching spaces in Stage I.

Despite obvious difficulties and discomfort, the first year on campus began with a mix of optimism and determination. But 'Perth's freshest campus' was already presenting parking problems. More asphalt was needed! And campus admin staff were squeezed into a cluster of staff offices at the east end of the teaching building till October. Meanwhile, in the student monthly paper, Harambee, Simon Tidy, Guild Councillor at Joondalup suggested opening the campus for student sports facilities



Senior Secretary at Joondalup, Barbara Dewar, celebrated her birthday on Bastille Day.

Campus Manager John Hammond at the grand piano in the staffroom, Building 6, accompanied the foundation staff in a rendition of La Marseillaise for Barbara's birthday.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

sighting UWA's McGillvray Oval for comparison. 'The amount of space at the Joondalup Campus has to be seen to be believed. The available land is about twice the size of the Churchlands Campus, with enough space allocated on the current plan to hold four football fields.' A larger campus café and other comforts would have been welcome too, but at least the toilets were working!

Students were expressing concern over the impending move in 1990, of courses in the School of Community and Language Studies from Claremont Campus to Joondalup. The Claremont Campus would close for regular coursework at the end of 1990. Would facilities at Joondalup be adequate? Already, students were saying that the temporary library was too small. Would the campus be adequate for disabled students? Will students from Claremont cope financially with the move? A student campaign was mounting to maintain courses at Claremont.



The Library was not available till December 1987, a concern for students (and staff). *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

By contrast however, some positives were emerging from Joondalup. Carmel Langdon recalls: 'I have fond memories of the early days as ones where we knew all of the staff by sight and name. We also knew many of the students by name or at least by sight. I recall several times being in Perth on a weekend with young people saying hello to me. We could spend lunch hours walking through the bush, and enjoying lunchtime volleyball on bulldozed sand and later on new lawn areas.'

From 1990, Campus nurses Rhonda Chandler and Morag MacGregor shared student health duties: 'We moved around the campus monitoring and maintaining first aid boxes, doing eye tests for staff, attending call-outs to provide first aid and nursing assistance where needed. Call-outs presented interesting challenges ranging from acute illness and accidents to an occasional false alarm. The grounds were beautiful with a lot of natural bushland, home to many kangaroos and other wildlife. I lost track of the number of kangaroo ticks I removed from the bodies of staff, students and campus visitors.'



The new campus, Stage I, nearing completion, mid 1997. Across the middle of the picture, the main teaching space, now Building 4. In the foreground, the first asphalt car park and the admin building, Building 6. The first precious lawn and all-weather paths already in place. The half circle enclosure attached to Building 6 became known as the 'elephant house'. Building 30, middle distance, was last to be completed in December 1987.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

The new buildings were surrounded by bulldozed sand. Uprooted native trees and shrubs emphasised the destructive likelihood of the building program. In all it was not easy to visualise an orderly educational entity emerging from on-going disorder. Building and excavation continued through 1988, site preparation for Stage II. Heavy machinery threatened to destabilise the existing buildings and there were times when one wondered if the vibrations could be an earthquake.

Professor Phil Hancock, now at UWA, was responsible for School of Business courses at Joondalup. He recalls: 'we had very few staff based at Joondalup to start with. John Harland and I



Site preparation commenced in 1988 for Stage II buildings, the destruction of the native bush increasingly an on-going concern for some.

Photograph courtesy of Landcorp

were two such staff and maybe Mark Waring and Stan Metcalf. Most staff were based at Churchlands and travelled to Joondalup. I remember the campus seemed to be in the woods as there was not much by way of development in the area. The kangaroos were our main visitors on the oval. We didn't have many students to start. Most still wanted to go to Churchlands. We would hold a business school executive meeting at Joondalup only once a semester'.

Throughout the early years student support was impressive. 'It's a good campus because it serves the northern suburbs' said one, and another, 'If it wasn't for Joondalup, it would have meant travelling to Curtin' and 'Having a campus close to home is good.'66 Bob Higson, Student Guild Representative, was even more forceful. 'Do you want to know my view? Like it or not, here it is. It's a great campus! How the hell does he come to that conclusion? Simple! A considerable number of people have struggled and fought long hard battles for the Joondalup Campus. At last it's here and although not yet complete, it looks good, bright and cheerful as well as clean and positive. Most importantly, I'm glad I'm here'.



Our first lawn in 1987. Staff and students enjoy winter lunchtime volleyball on the lawn outside Building 4.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

'Perhaps it was the conditions, perhaps the chance to pioneer an educational first, but a special camaraderie did develop amongst staff and between staff and students. Morning tea was a good example. Everybody sat around one table to take refreshments, quite a sight to see everybody, academic and support staff, no in or out groups, all together in the tearoom. We all enjoyed times when at morning tea we celebrated the birthday of a staff member, perhaps when a joker placed "unblowable out" candles on the birthday cake'. Carmel Langdon

'Colleagues on the new campus were helpful. Things were moved, things were found, things were sorted, things were changed all in good spirit. There were no divisions between admin staff and academic staff. We got to know everybody. Everybody talked. People did nice things. We remember the charming late Jim Wagner bringing in a tray of fresh strawberries, which he had purchased on his way into work, for all the staff to share'. John Harland

Campus administration moved from temporary space in Building 4.to Building 6 later in 1987. Rapport was strengthened each day by 'compulsory' morning tea in the staff room supervised by our wonderful tea lady, Shirley.



Early in 1987, in Building 4. Whose birthday? Beth Bax, tuck-shop manager, fifth from the left, with many of the foundation staff.

Photograph courtesy of ECU



Shirley Downham, our tea-lady from 1987 made an outstanding contribution to the new campus. She knew every staff member and was greatly loved by the campus community. Here, the staff celebrate her birthday in the campus staffroom, Building 6.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

Lorraine Carnachan, Student Admin Officer from 1987 recalls: 'we had all sorts of celebrations in the Building 6 staff room, anything and everything became our theme, birthdays, Australia Day, Easter, etc. All the staff participated and it was a wonderful atmosphere to work in. The staffroom became an excellent environment for networking for work related reasons, which was very helpful for general and academic staff alike. In that first year we organised lunch time volley ball and even a staff v students basketball game - was interesting to see how the competitive edge appeared in everyone but was a good laugh all the same. The social atmosphere continued after hours on a Friday with scheduled staff 'Sundowners' and many joined in. We always had a camera on hand for photos and put them in albums which were available in the staff room as an ongoing collection of memories'.

Computing at Joondalup

The College had developed a strong and positive relationship with IBM. That relationship was clearly evidenced when the Head of Computer Studies, Tony Watson was seconded to work for a semester at IBM Sydney. The manager of IBM in Perth, Bob Broadway, chaired the College's Consultative Committee in Computing. 'A significant acquisition of the Western Australian College of Advanced Education was the donation by IBM in early 1988 of an IBM 3083 mainframe computer to be located at the Joondalup Campus'. The computer was handed over to the College by the Western

Australian Minister of Education, Dr Carmen Lawrence, at a ceremony held on 1 July 1988 to mark the official opening of the Computer Centre. 'The IBM 3083 not only services the teaching programs in computer studies and business at Joondalup, but is also linked to the Churchlands and Mt Lawley campuses to assist in servicing the computing requirements of the college as a whole.'67



One of the first computer labs on campus at Joondalup. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Joondalup Campus: Course offerings, 1987

School of Arts and Applied Sciences

Visual Arts - Bachelor of Arts

Computer Studies - Assoc Diploma and Grad Diploma in Applied Science

Environmental Management - Assoc Diploma

Information Science - Bachelor of Applied Science

Mathematics - Bachelor of Applied Science

Media Studies - Bachelor of Arts and Graduate Diploma

School of Business

Accounting - Bachelor of Business

Accounting and Computing - Bachelor of Business

School of Community and Language Studies

Behavioural Studies - Assoc Diploma

English Studies - Assoc Diploma

Religious Studies - Assoc Diploma

Courses offered at Joondalup in 1987 attracted 466 enrolments across three schools: Visual Arts and Applied Sciences (AAS), Business, and Community and Language Studies (CALS). CALS had offered its first programs at Joondalup in 1986 and attracted part-time mature-age students. However, in anticipation of the new campus in 1987, a concerted effort was made to attract school leavers. In all three schools, enrolments were at undergraduate level, and courses continued to be dependent upon teaching staff from Churchlands and Mt Lawley campuses.



The next lawn was at the eastern end of Building 4, a favourite spot for lunch. ${\it Photograph\ courtesy\ of\ ECU}$

Environmental Management Courses

The Associate Diploma in Environmental Management was a notable exception. Developed in consultation with the Department of Conservation and Land Management, the course prepared students for occupations in the broad field of environmental management including wildlife and park management. 'They would receive practical experiences, develop communication skills and study relevant theory to prepare them for wildlife management and park management, environmental planning and environmental decision making' (course brochure). The rationale and evidence for the new course were confidently submitted to WAPSEC for approval and for a 1987 start by the Head of School, Dr Patrick Garnett. Course coordinator, Dr Barbara Porter, was treated to a first intake of active and committed mature-age students many of whom stayed with the program as it advanced in coming years from associate diploma through to doctorate. The Joondalup Campus location, in bushland, close to Lake Joondalup and marine science laboratories on the coast at Sorrento and Marmion enhanced program effectiveness. Students in successive years completed an impressive number of environmental projects.⁶⁸ A major staff-student study of the Yellagonga Wetlands revealed significant

and substantial seasonal changes to lake levels and lake ecology. A final report in 1997 documented aquatic fauna populations and their seasonality, distinctive water chemistry and variations across five wetland habitats and complex relationships between wetland habitats and fringing ecosystems.

Environmental reports commissioned through the 1980s and 90s stressed the importance of conservation, ⁶⁹ highlighting the significance of species rarity and the need to preserve remnant communities. During this development phase, Walter Kolb, head gardener, was frequently consulted and actively promoted the preserving and enhancement of natural vegetation on campus. Where earthmoving scars had occurred, inter-plantings and active restoration were given priority. Meanwhile, native fauna could seldom be forgotten, particularly the population of kangaroos on campus and their parasitic



Brian Bush shows how to handle campus snakes Photograph courtesy of ECU



Donkey or Bee Orchid (Diuris sp)



Spider Orchid (Caladenia sp)



Red and Green Kangaroo Paw (Anigozanthus manglesii)



Grass Tree (Xanthorrhoea preissii)



Flame Heath (Beaufortia squarosa)



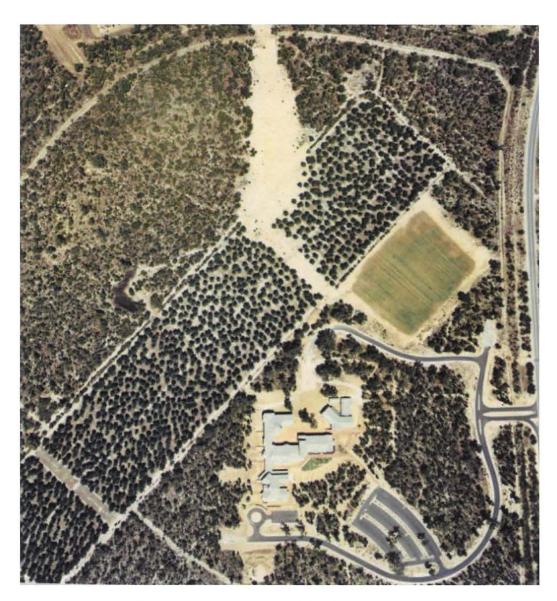
Firewood Banksia (Banksia menziesii)

ticks. (an early census of kangaroos listed 62) Brian Bush, the 'snakeman' was called in to give advice on the management of brown and tiger snakes. This he did by drawing them one by one from a hessian bag in front of nervous staff some of whom stood apprehensively near the exit.

A Bush Campus

Environmental biologist Barbara Porter enjoyed to the full the native fauna. A specialist in wild life photography, her framed photographs of local animals were the first art works displayed in the new campus. She drew impressively from the local environment for her teaching and memorably, she used a road kill echidna for dissection and for all to see. Native mice, attracted by biscuit crumbs in the staffroom kitchen, were trapped by Barbara and released each morning, only to return again over night to be caught once more. A select minority of staff and students used the campus bushland to become familiar with the local vegetation. In August and September, each wild flower season, clusters of native orchids were discovered and re-discovered.

'The few buildings of the campus were surrounded by bush and visits from native fauna were quite frequent. One day walking round the outside of the Building 4, there in the doorway (thankfully the door was closed) was an enormous lizard. To my untrained eye it was at least a metre in length and stood nearly a metre tall. Needless to say I gave it the widest birth possible and was later told by colleagues it must have been a goanna.' (John Harland)



Vertical view of the campus taken in January, 1988. The top of the photograph is south. Joondalup Drive, far right, has yet to be widened. A curved track across the top of the photograph marks the future Lakeside Drive. The pine plantation is dark green. New grass (light green) is germinating in a recently cleared sports ground, the 'oval'.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

Environmental Conservation and JEMA

The Environmental Management program became a springboard for environmental action. In 1987 the EM students under the leadership of Val Hopkins formed the Joondalup Environmental Management Association (JEMA) essentially to monitor environmental developments on campus and to achieve a balanced use of the environment. The Association was particularly concerned about the possibility of widespread destruction of bushland on campus in the name of development. EM Students, supported by JEMA, began a survey of campus fauna and flora. Frogs, lizards, and blindworms, often unseen, were commonly found by the EM students. As early as 1987 JEMA was replanting scarred parts of the campus using seedlings donated by Alcoa⁷⁰. JEMA also took a leading role in the broader Joondalup community and in 1988 invited the WA Governor, Professor Gordon Reid and Mrs Reid to visit the campus to present conservation badges to Joondalup scouts and guides.

'A highlight of the year without doubt has been the visit by His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia, Professor Gordon Reid. Professor and Mrs Reid honoured the campus and the Joondalup Environmental Management Association (JEMA) by their presence at a function staged by the association to present world conservation badges to cub scouts and girl guides from the Joondalup area. President of JEMA and a student of the College at Joondalup, Val Hopkins, introduced the Governor who spoke with feeling about the need for conservation and a balanced use of the environment.'71



Land clearing for Stage II buildings created environmental scars and concern that too much of the natural environment could be swept away. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



The first asphalt carparks installed at the cost of native bush *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

The campus and the College gained substantially from the occasion by emphasising its community links and by introducing the new campus to the Governor. Professor Reid endorsed JEMA's community leadership and its role in environmental conservation.



Remedial planting began immediately, particularly around the new buildings. Campus gardener, Neil Mouritz prepares a native garden on the north face of Building 4.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

Formal Opening of the Campus

Hon J S Dawkins, Federal Minister for Employment, Education and Training, formally opened the Joondalup Campus on September 10, 1988. He congratulated the College on its initiative and the progress made. 'Only four years ago there were only 25 students here. This represented the nucleus of what is now a student body of some 800. There were only four units taught four years ago, there are now 85 units available on this campus. This expansion obviously required an enormous amount of planning and preparation. I can only say again that those responsible for this deserve our congratulations'.⁷²

One hundred and fifty of us, invited guests and campus staff, had assembled to celebrate the first formal occasion of the new campus. The steps and western entrance to the teaching block (Building 4) served as a stage and we sat outside baked in the September sun. The Mayor of Wanneroo Dr Bradshaw spoke about the emerging City of Wanneroo, the Director of WACAE Dr Jecks spoke about the establishment of the Joondalup Campus. It was tempting in the September sunshine to become somnolent, but the Minister's speech commanding in voice and manner, broke new ground. The renewed interest of his audience was palpable.

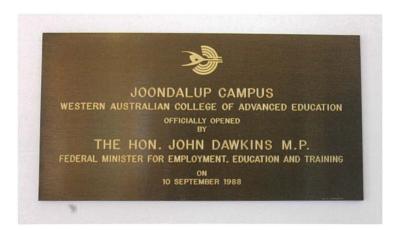


Federal Education Minister John Dawkins speaking at the formal opening of the campus, the meeting chaired by Phil Hancock, School of Business.

From left: Wanneroo Mayor Dr Wayne Bradshaw, WACAE Director Dr Douglas Jecks, Minister John Dawkins, WACAE Council Chair Justice Robert French, Joondalup Committee Chair, John Renner *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

He used the opportunity to advocate a reduction in the number of higher education institutions in Australia – targeting Murdoch as too small. 'It is my view that it is unlikely that we will be able to support more than three fully fledged universities in Western Australia'. He spoke of amalgamations and rationalisation and he went on to claim that WACAE 'is a model of what can be done - - - - you saved a million dollars a year of recurrent funds through rationalisation'. Short term difficulties; short term challenges, but 'this institution is well placed to sharing benefits from the new system, the new unified national system in Australia'. And further, he endorsed 'the quite reasonable ambition on the part of this particular college that it should become a university'.

Forceful comments interpreted by some as a threat to higher education in Western Australia, but the occasion served to legitimise and endorse the presence of higher education in the northern suburbs of Perth through an emerging WACAE. Moreover, 'there is no particular reason why Curtin, the University of Western Australia and indeed this College should not grow larger than they are already'. As he declared the campus formally open, Minister John Dawkins in summary affirmed that the Joondalup campus is 'the right thing in the right place at the right time'. After the formalities, a relaxed and good-humoured minister confirmed in conversation his strong support for Joondalup. Some of the attendees noted the absence of State Government representatives at the ceremony.



A commemorative plaque is now located in the foyer of Building 6. It was almost lost or perhaps forgotten during the opening ceremony, causing concern amongst those on the stage. However, at the crucial last minute it was trolleyed forth complete with curtain for Minister Dawkins to perform the necessary task.

Photograph Sybe Jongeling



Minister Dawkins unmasks the commemorative plaque *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Course Offerings, 1989

By 1989 enrolments had exceeded 1,000. Students were attracted to a growing spread of courses in three schools, but none at master or doctoral level. On campus course supervision was becoming a problem. Only three of 59 senior staff were based at Joondalup, two in the School of Arts and Applied Sciences and one in the School of Business and all 22 senior admin staff were housed at Churchlands. Thus in the main, course coordination and senior oversight at Joondalup were conducted from another campus.

However by 1989, despite the lack of on-site management, the College was offering an impressive suite of undergraduate courses covering media studies, computing and information science, the environment, art and design, human biology, mathematics, business studies, English, social sciences and behavioural science. The JDC acknowledged the importance of these developments on campus in its own marketing strategy. Its 1989 Annual Report claimed that 'The Joondalup Centre has already assumed a role as a significant and notable centre of learning both now and for the future'.



Joondalup Campus: Course Offerings, 1989

School of Arts and Applied Sciences

Visual Arts – Assoc. Diploma, Bachelor of Arts (Ceramics/Painting)

Media Studies – Assoc. Diploma, Bachelor of Arts, Grad Diploma

Computer Studies – Assoc. Diploma, BAppSci, Grad Diploma

Information Science/Computing – BAppSci

Environmental Management – Assoc. Diploma of Applied Science

Human Biology – BAppSci

Mathematics – BAppSci

School of Business

Accounting – Bachelor of Business

Accounting and Computing – Bachelor of Business

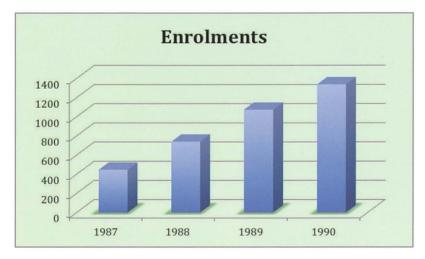
School of Community and Language Studies

Australian Studies – Bachelor of Arts
Behavioural Studies – Bachelor of Arts
Children Studies – Bachelor of Arts
English Studies – Bachelor of Arts
Social Sciences – Bachelor of Arts
Counselling – Grad Diploma

School of Education

Teacher Education - Bachelor of Education

Early in 1990 the Joondalup Campus hosted a half-day seminar: 'Joondalup: An Up-Date'. Student enrolments now exceeded 1,300 EFTS, well ahead of earlier projections. The seminar provided an opportunity to promote a rapidly growing campus to the local community, decision makers in the City of Wanneroo, the JDC and not least for invited College staff. It was also an opportunity to formally welcome community leaders to the campus..



Student enrolments 1987 – 1990, expressed as equivalent full-time student units (EFTS)

Technical and Further Education at Joondalup

Technical and further education experienced a hesitant start at Joondalup, despite submissions to the state government by the Shire of Wanneroo and personal letters to the State Minister for Education, Dr Carmen Lawrence and the Minister for Technical and Further Education, Gordon Hill, quoting impressive demographic justification. One report noted that over 6,000 Wanneroo students were enrolled at TAFE institutions outside the Shire and that 'one of the major handicaps to overcoming the unemployment problem in Wanneroo is the mismatch in skills required for the vacant positions and the skills which the available unemployed have to offer'. A TAFE Planning Committee was established to determine the appropriate programs for TAFE at Joondalup, some of which in the interim could follow the WACAE and make a temporary start in the Shire of Wanneroo Administration Building, commencing 1987, a repeat of the WACAE experience. Campus land, immediately north

of ECU Joondalup was designated for TAFE and construction of the Joondalup Campus of the North Metropolitan College of TAFE, now the West Coast Institute of Training, began in 1989 for first students in 1992.

The Shopping Centre

From 1987 the Joondalup Campus developments through stages I and II, were proceeding as planned, funded by the Commonwealth. But construction of the Joondalup Regional Shopping Centre (Lakeside) was again and again delayed till 1993. By then (early 1993) the Mitchell Freeway had been extended to Ocean Reef Road from Hepburn Avenue and the Joondalup train station and rail extension to Joondalup had been opened (December, 1992). There was even serious talk of a university train station at Hodges Drive supported by a formal proposal prepared by Hames Sharley⁷³ based on growth of student numbers from under 2,000 to fifteen, even twenty thousand at some later date!

The surrounding landscape however, was still largely rural bushland. At ECU, the completion of Stage I and the formal opening of the campus were rightly seen as a promising stimulus for JDC's urban development program, but as Tom Stannage⁷⁴ observed, the Joondalup Town Centre was on hold for five years from 1983 while development of the residential suburb of Connolly and adjacent Joondalup Golf Course received priority. It was only after the Shire of Wanneroo commissioned a 'Review of the Retail Shopping Structure in the Shire of Wanneroo'⁷⁵ subsequently tabled at JDC, that planning for a shopping centre opening in November 1987 was recommended. And the JDC was experiencing public resistance to its marketing endeavours. Major retailers appeared to prefer the Whitford Shopping Centre for return on investment. The future did not look bright. Eventually, after protracted negotiations with prospective retailers, the Shopping Centre Stage I, a distinctive tent-like structure, was opened in November, 1994! Meanwhile, student enrolments continued to increase, exceeding 3000 by 1993, foreshadowing further campus development.⁷⁶

Lake Walter

In 1990 a lake was added to the campus. Acting on instructions from the project architect, Bob Allen, Tract Consultants were engaged to provide the necessary landscape design and delineation for the lake. It was a landscaping master-stroke, not only for its water relief in contrast to other parts of the campus, but also as a wetland home for native flora and fauna. It has since been described as 'a brilliantly conceived end point to the main north-south sight-line linking the highest and lowest

parts of the campus'. The lake became a focal point of the campus and a thriving wetland habitat. Decades later, the lake still has no name, but to some it's an informal 'Lake Walter', acknowledging the contribution of the head gardener, Walter Kolb to the Joondalup Campus.



The Lake under construction in 1990.

A waterproof liner is held in place and covered with sharp sand. In the background, Building 4 and construction commencing for Building 5.

Photograph courtesy of ECU



The Lake in its first year, 1990, taken from Building 4. The Spanish pine orchard in the background is virtually untouched.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

The International College at Joondalup

Tertiary education institutes can be collaborative and strongly competitive. The WACAE was formally approached in 1983, to partner the International College at Joondalup and permit its overseas students to sit WACAE examination papers. In effect, this would mean arranging some form of enrolment of International College students in WACAE business courses at a time when the possibility of enrolling full fee-paying students was in its infancy and still largely on trial. The WACAE Director Dr Jecks remarked at the time: 'the whole concept of marketing Australian tertiary education, while relatively novel in this country, is quite common in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom'. He recommended endorsement of the proposal in principle to his Council. With little warning however, negotiations with WACAE were discontinued and the International College negotiated a formal agreement with WAIT, later Curtin University.

In May 1987 the Western Mail and the West Australian announced that Australia was to get its first private university - even before Bond University in Queensland – at Joondalup. Construction had begun on a new educational site off Shenton Avenue, and by February 1988 stage one of a privately funded International Institute of Business and Technology, the International College (not a university), had been completed and was enrolling fee-paying students (mainly from overseas, mainly at secondary level). By 1990 the Institute, in collaboration with the new Curtin University, began to accept students for university courses as the Australian Institute for University Studies (AIUS). In February 1993, Curtin University formally announced the establishment of 'Curtin University of Technology Joondalup Campus', confirming its close association with AIUS. To some, this Curtin initiative presented an open threat to ECU's future at Joondalup. How far would it go? Where would it end?

For all that, WACAE/ECU continued to grow its Joondalup Campus and diversify its course offerings. Eventually, from the mid 1990s AIUS began to wind down, ceasing operations in 2005. ECU was invited to consider purchasing the AIUS facility, but this was not progressed as developments on the campus proper were preferred. Subsequently, the AIUS campus was acquired by the State Department of Education, its use still to be determined.

In Summary

After its first four years 1987 – 1990, the campus could be described as an educational oasis in the Australian bush, isolated, but thriving. Around the Stage 1 buildings, described by one academic as 'lonely', were well-kept lawns frequented as much by the population of kangaroos as by the 2000 enrolled students. Bushland extended in all directions far beyond the campus boundaries. JEMA, a vigilant environmental group had been formed, was actively replanting damaged bushland and advocating endorsement of a campus environmental management plan. Student numbers were matching predictions and the range of available courses at undergraduate level was growing to meet student needs. Optimism for the College and for Joondalup in particular had been enhanced by Minister Dawkins in 1988, even the possibility of university designation. By 1990, foundation students had already completed their undergraduate degrees and diplomas and were taking employment in the wider community. Change was ever-present: new buildings, new courses, new students and new staff. Each generated opportunities and challenges. And as staff and students worked through 1990 it became increasingly apparent that even more profound changes could be expected in the near future.

CHAPTER 5

CITY CENTRE AND ECU JOONDALUP: 1990 - 1996



North of the Joondalup campus progress was slow. As already noted, from 1983, the JDC shifted its prime focus from the Joondalup town centre to the Golf Course Estate comprising the residential suburb of Connolly and a complex of golf related facilities, immediately west of the proposed Regional Centre. The JDC however, was finding marketing the estate problematic, 'depressing', 'a marketeer's nightmare'. The JDC Marketing Officer Bob Sharkey reported to his Board in December 1983, 'that the market for the next five years is unlikely to create significant natural demand for development at Joondalup'. Moreover, the Joondalup Shopping Centre (Lakeside) failed to take shape till 1992-3, a

puzzling delay of some eight years. Till then the commercial core that the JDC expected to use as a promotional tool, could still only boast the Wanneroo Shire Administration Building, the Wanneroo Hospital, a new International College on Shenton Avenue, ECU Joondalup and a scatter of buildings in the future Business Park.

By 1990, the Stephenson Plan for the Joondalup Regional Centre had passed through several iterations: a Research and Development Park had been confirmed in principle, the route for the proposed suburban rail link mapped, an intricate road pattern for Connolly and North Joondalup established, the Business Park ready and waiting, but still little evidence of development in the City Centre. 'Some big changes were made to the plan in about 1990 . . . when looking at the Stephenson Plan more closely we realised that the walk distance from some of the car parks to



A revised Stephenson Plan of Joondalup City, c1990.

Reproduced by permission of the Western Australian

Department of Planning

key location points – the shopping centre and the university was essentially like walking from East Perth to Parliament House. We had to shorten some of the walk distances and the shopping centre was in the wrong location – it should really be on Joondalup Drive.'⁷⁹

Meanwhile, the Wanneroo Shire Councillors and other civic leaders were not happy. Some regarded the Connolly 'experiment' as an unfortunate diversion from the main game. But at last, serious development of the urban centre began in 1992 enhanced by the construction of the Joondalup train station. Finally, in 1993, the construction of the 40,000 square metre Lakeside Shopping Centre commenced, and a police station, regional law courts, government offices and some commercial buildings were commissioned.

ECU Joondalup: Stage II Construction

By 1990 – 1991 campus enrolments had exceeded 2000. Specialist space was urgently needed especially for computing courses, engineering and student services. In the 1988 – 90 triennium, building requests for Stage II had been submitted through WAPSEC and subsequently endorsed by Canberra, a capital investment by the Commonwealth Government of over seven million dollars including a suite of engineering and computer labs, more teaching spaces, a large lecture theatre and student amenities (Guild offices, a student shop, advisory services offices and cafeteria, now Building 9). Site works commenced in 1988 and construction in 1990 for completion the following year. Most

of the design work was entrusted to architect Jeffrey Considine of Considine and Griffiths.

Considine, working with Philip Griffiths, proved to be ahead of his time employing sustainable design measures to achieve a climate controlled environment in the cafeteria (now Building 9) by regulating air flow, installing best quality insulation and by using the building and its foundation for heat storage. His was the first purpose-built environmentally friendly building on campus. Sustainable design was also evidenced north of the cafeteria, in front of the Student Guild offices; where a trombe wall was constructed to facilitate temperature control.⁸⁰



Jeffrey Considine, a talented architect committed to sustainable design *Photograph by permission, Griffiths Architects*.



Stage II, a diverse assemblage of buildings adjoining the freshly commissioned lake. In the picture, Computing and Engineering with a distinctive tower (Building 5) added to Building 4. Other Stage II buildings included the first lecture theatre, Student Guild facilities and a cafeteria complex. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Consultation and exchange of ideas between the College and the Joondalup Development Corporation had been ongoing, helpful to both parties. From early 1990, the JDC offered the College an opportunity to add to the northern perimeter of the campus. The Director, Dr Jecks wrote to Mike Kerry, General Manager JDC.⁸¹

The College is aware that the realignment of Moore Drive (now Kendrew Crescent) has resulted in the creation of two triangular portions of land adjoining the present campus northern boundary I can inform you that, at this stage, strong support has been expressed for the College to purchase both portions for College use. In this context, I would appreciate your advice with respect to ownership, size and current market valuation of the two areas of land involved . . . The College would consider locating a number of facilities including possibly student housing, a childcare centre, a conference centre and a business studies building on the portions of land in question.

In support of this written commitment, the University Council (November 1991) set aside \$1,000,000 for land acquisition from the JDC.82

Meanwhile, the State Department of Planning and Urban Development had prepared a detailed North-West Corridor Structure Plan for the metropolitan area north of Hepburn Avenue to Yanchep. The plan confirmed the importance of Alkimos and Yanchep as future regional centres, designating the former a preferred location for another university and at Alkimos specifying 150 hectares for a new Notre Dame campus and 30 hectares for an ECU campus. Discussions had taken place between the College and Japanese land owners (Tokyu Corporation) at Alkimos and long-term prospects were for a college/university campus to be established as part of the Japanese initiative. Much further south, abortive discussions had taken place on the possibility of a merger of WACAE and Murdoch University, a possibility advanced by Education Minister Dawkins in 1988. Murdoch had in turn announced substantial development plans for its South Street Campus, but at the time its enrolments were not strong. At WACAE, overarching all of these important events was a growing possibility that the multicampus College, still barely a decade old, could become Western Australia's fourth public university.

University Designation

1990 was a watershed year for the institution, a year of self examination, report writing, fine tuning of administrative processes, all in readiness for examination and appraisal by a visiting Caro Committee, commissioned by the State Government to assess the suitability of WACAE becoming a university. Professor David Caro and his team (Professor Cliff Turney, Professor Jill Maling and Professor Roy Lourens) visited WACAE in June 1990 and after wide-ranging staff and student interviews, discussion and an exhaustive study of College documents, recommended university designation.83 At the same time, the College community; students, staff, alumni and council were unanimous in recommending that Australia's newest university be called the University of Perth matching comparable titles in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The Caro report with recommendations was presented to the Western Australian Higher Education Council for endorsement thence to the State Minister of Education for the necessary legislative changes. Thus, from 1 January 1991, WACAE became Edith Cowan University (ECU), not the preferred appellation, University of Perth, presumably vetoed by Premier Carmen Lawrence and Education Minister Geoff Gallop. The name ECU emerged only after much politicking by the academic communities. WACAE students and staff simply had to accommodate the new appellation honouring the first woman member of parliament in Australia. A fulsome explanation was not offered though many guessed that the University of Perth could be too strong a competitive

name and a possible confusion when matched against the more prestigious University of Western Australia. Parliament formally created the new institution, Edith Cowan University by amending the Western Australian College of Advanced Education Act of 1984, the legislation receiving royal assent on 17 December. 1990.84

University designation had an immediate impact on the campus at Joondalup and on its hinterland. Students, puzzled somewhat by the choice of title, identified more positively to Edith Cowan University than they had to WACAE. Staff interpreted the change variously; some with apprehension, some with delight. And predictably, Australia's newest university began a decade of impressive growth implementing as expected, the Caro guidelines: pursuit of research and scholarship, expansion of sciences and arts courses, introduction of higher degree programs, and enhancing links with the wider community. From 1991 a new corporate structure was necessarily in the making, a new vice chancellery, a new pattern of governance through a new university council, a new image to create and sustain. Faculties were to emerge, a professoriate created. Changes were engineered by an energetic Director, now the foundation Vice-Chancellor and by his Churchlands team.

With university designation came campus rationalisation. For example from semester one 1991 most Community and Language Studies courses from Claremont were re-located to Joondalup. Noel Howieson recalls: 'The Behavioural Studies wing of CALS had been preparing for this for some time, but other programs, especially those dependent on purpose built facilities, Phys Ed and Recreation from Nedlands and Claremont campuses were quite distraught at having to move.'85

The outcomes at Joondalup were substantial. Although Joondalup had been designated the campus to outgrow all others within a decade, reluctance amongst staff to acknowledge a bright future for Joondalup was still present, albeit waning. The positives however were beginning to show through. New attractive buildings, new staff offices on a rapidly growing campus could not be denied, neither could growing popularity of the campus amongst students.

The Caro Committee, in its report, noted the absence of faculties of arts and science, criticisms that immediately influenced developments at Joondalup. Planning commenced early in 1991 to enhance and accommodate a more balanced academic program. Five new faculties, replacing schools, were established across all campuses: Arts, Business, Education, Health and Human Sciences, and Science and Technology (soon to be Science Technology and Engineering). New courses were planned and implemented, notably engineering, mathematics, natural science, and the social sciences at Joondalup. The Caro recommendations prompted substantial allocations of funds from the Commonwealth for

new buildings: a 3-storey applied science complex (\$5.9 million), three lecture theatres (\$1.8 million) all completed in 1992, a new general purpose teaching and research building (\$9.1 million) in 1993, and in the same year, a new campus library (\$6.7 million). Campus enrolments were approaching four thousand, attracted by positive student feedback and a growing diversity of course offerings.

Communication Technology

In the 1990s the 'South Geraldton' image for Joondalup was countered by rapidly advancing communication technology. From 1990, networking the five campuses (Churchlands, Claremont, Mt Lawley, Joondalup and Bunbury) became a priority, the intention being to establish a fully open systems environment on all campuses. By October 1991, Peter Horth, ECU Communications Manager, was able to report: 'This year's installations of fibre backbone networks have been completed at Mt Lawley, Joondalup and Claremont. The first and second phases at Churchlands have been completed and the third phase has started; the fourth phase by the end of the year.' At Joondalup state-of-the-art IBM computer laboratories were being installed in Stage II buildings. In the same year all staff were given email 'aliases' and connected to the central mailing host. Thus from 1992, emails could be sent to anyone in the university and from anywhere in the world. Personal desktop computers were being installed for administration and academic staff.

By Semester 1, 1992, Peter Austin, Section Manager, Academic Computing Services gave this report on the Joondalup Campus:

There is a total of five computer labs on the campus. Last year two of the IBM PS/2 laboratories were connected to a Novell Netware network. There is a network printer in each of these labs, in addition to local printers attached to some of the workstations. A third IBM PS/2 lab has not yet been networked. The fourth laboratory contains IBM mainframe terminals and the last laboratory contains Apple Macintosh SE computers.86

At this time, for comparison, Churchlands was equipped with 10 labs, Mt Lawley 10, and Bunbury 6. By late 1990, the Computer Services section at ECU was installing a fully integrated network system covering all four campuses (excluding Claremont and Nedlands) permitting immediate and comprehensive information availability at each staff workstation and global information access via AARNet and the World Wide Web. A Desktop Publishing System was installed at Joondalup in 1990 by Doug White for polished quality products using an IBM PS/2 Model 70 386 machine and Hewlett Packard LaserJet and PaintJet printers.

Joondalup Campus: Course Offerings, 1993-4

Faculty of Arts

English - Bachelor of Arts

Legal Studies - Bachelor of Arts

Public Relations - Bachelor of Arts

Social Sciences - Bachelor of Arts (Sociology, Anthropology, Geography, Pol Sci)

Faculty of Arts courses were coordinated by staff at Mt Lawley, but increasing enrolments at Joondalup enabled some 'dedicated spaces' to be allocated for Faculty staff and students. Dean of the Faculty, Professor Ian Malcolm, reported significant developments in research and other scholarly activities during 1993. But till 1995, all postgraduate courses at Joondalup were conducted by itinerants from Mt Lawley.

Faculty of Business

Business Studies – Bachelor of Business in one of the following streams: Accounting, Economics, Finance, Hospitality Management, Information Systems, Marketing, Travel Management

Hospitality Management - Master of Business

Tourism - Grad Diploma of Business

Despite a strong student base at Joondalup in all Business courses, most were still coordinated from Churchlands. The exceptions were Hospitality Management and Tourism. Joondalup was attracting increasing postgraduate enrolments in Business. Faculty Dean, Professor John Wincott, noted that 'a detailed examination of courses and units had been conducted to streamline, eliminate overlap, and enhance delivery' ⁸⁷.

Faculty of Health and Human Sciences

Children Studies - Bachelor of Social Science

Development Studies – Master of Social Science and Doctor of Philosophy

Human Services – Bachelor of Social Science and Master of Social Science and Doctor of Philosophy

Occupational Health - Master of Health Science and Doctor of Philosophy

Psychology – Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Psychology and Master of Psychology and Doctor of Philosophy

Women's Studies - Bachelor of Social Science

Youth Work - Bachelor of Social Science

Enrolments and course developments in the Faculty of Health and Human Sciences were growing impressively at Joondalup under the leadership of its newly appointed Dean, Professor Rod Underwood and coordinated at Joondalup: Children Studies (Vicki Banham), Occupational Health (Milos Nedved), Psychology (John Carroll/Noel Howieson), Women's Studies (Leckie Hopkins/Jan Grant), Youth Work (Rob White), all post Caro, especially so in the field of occupational health and safety. A Post Graduate Diploma of Health Science (Occupational Health) and Master of Health Science (Occupational Health) had commenced in 1993. Two years later, a Graduate/Executive Certificate course in Occupational Safety and Hygiene (full fee paying) was launched. All three courses were designed to prepare professionals for a changing occupational health and safety environment.

Faculty of Science Technology and Engineering

Communications/Information Technology - BAppSci

Computer Studies - BAppSci and Grad Diploma

Engineering – Bachelor of Engineering in one of the following streams: Computer Systems, Communication Systems, Electronic Systems

Environmental Management – BAppSci and Master of Applied Science and Doctor of Philosophy

Human Biology and Biological Science – BAppSci and Master of Applied Science and Doctor of Philosophy

Mathematics - BAppSci

Human Movement/Sports Science – BAppSci and Master of Applied Science and Doctor of Philosophy

The Faculty Dean, Professor John Renner, reported substantial growth at Joondalup. In 1993-4 twelve new courses were introduced and all of the Faculty's courses at Joondalup were coordinated by staff at Joondalup. Programs in the Faculty continued to attract increasing numbers of students throughout the 1990s, and in 1996 planning commenced for a second multi-storey science complex (Building 19) to accommodate sports science and other science disciplines.

Psychology at Joondalup

In 1991, a Department of Psychology was established at Joondalup, drawing on Behavioural Studies staff, from all campuses within the School of Community Studies, Faculty of Health and Human Sciences, Dr Howieson the first head of department. The consolidated department became actively involved in consultancy and research and consistent with post-Caro initiatives. Psychology became an attractive option for students; there were however, substantial difficulties. Former Head of Department Noel Howieson explains:⁸⁸

The elevation of WACAE to University status, posed problems for senior staff. As a Teachers' College and a College of Advanced Education, research had not been a first priority. Lecturing, course development, serving on college administrative bodies, and



Planning for Forensic Psychology, 1993. Head of the Psychology Department Dr Noel Howieson, Dean HHS Professor Rod Underwood, and Visiting Fellow from the Raeside Clinic Dr Brian Thomas-Peter. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

consultancy with the community had been major staff foci. Psychology staff had research expertise by virtue of their discipline which as a science had always stressed research based knowledge. But their heritage was what was now termed "ivory tower " research. It was driven by gaps in discipline knowledge rather than government funding priorities and used quantitative design rather than epidemiological or qualitative methodologies. (The community stream staff were better equipped than senior staff in the Department, for this changed emphasis.) At the same time there was not yet established a critical mass of honours or PhD students with whom to conduct research. For these reasons, collectively the Psychology Department did not have the established research profile and publication breadth to enable us to win research grants.

In 1991 the newly formed department recommended that an appointment at professorial level be made and after uncertainty and indecision an appointment was confirmed in 1994, that

of Dr Donald Thomson. Meanwhile, new undergraduate and postgraduate courses in psychology were in preparation for submission to the Australian Psychological Society (APS) for accreditation. In this regard, consultation and support from outside the university were sought, particularly from the Raeside Clinic in the UK. Dr Brian Thomas-Peter provided advice in 1992 and from 1993 on a three-year secondment to ECU he took charge of the forensic psychology program. Also from the Raeside Clinic, Dr Kevin Howells accepted an appointment as visiting fellow, September to December 1994. By 1994, the APS had given full accreditation to the Bachelor of Psychology and Master of Psychology programs. The department was looking forward to leadership from its first full professor and head of department, Professor Donald Thomson. In particular, considerable growth was expected especially in forensic psychology. The following two years however, proved to be professionally difficult precipitating industrial action. Even so, in December 1996, the University Council approved the creation of a School of Psychology and following Professor Thomson's withdrawal from head of department and subsequent resignation from the University, Dr Lisbeth Pike became the foundation head of the new school.

Engineering at Joondalup

Arguably, in the 1990s the introduction of engineering at Joondalup was the most important addition to the university's growing academic profile. ECU's second Vice Chancellor Roy Lourens confirmed the strategic importance of this initiative at Joondalup in 1993:99 'As befits a new university we are focussing on the emerging science, technology and engineering needs of tomorrow. The University works closely with industry, government and the professions, targeting current and anticipated research needs. It also provides for stimulating learning opportunities using modern technology and provides a leading edge research environment.' After two years of consultation and course planning an undergraduate engineering course, Computer Systems Engineering, had been launched at Joondalup in 1992. A consultative Steering Committee, representing the engineering community and the Institution of Engineers, Australia had been commissioned to examine and vet three course proposals and prepare for an accreditation visit by IEAust (now Engineers Australia) mid year. Subsequently with preliminary accreditation, the two remaining courses, Communication Systems Engineering and Electronic Systems Engineering were introduced in 1993 and 1994 respectively. Full accreditation was granted by IEAust in 1994. In retrospect, setting up engineering at Joondalup in the 1990s was a substantial achievement; a break-through by the fledgling university into big-time course design. Much of the credit for this achievement rests with ECU's strong computer science profile,



ECU's first engineering graduates, 1995, with engineering staff
Back row: E. Tiong, Dr B. Wysocki, S. Tirtapranawa, R. Chua, K. Thasapalan, B. Kauler,
Dr. Z Mann, E. Walker, A. Ggunasegeran, K. Ang. Middle Row: A. Mehnert, S. Eshraghian,
J. Hislop, K. Tan, S. Jorgensen, Dr E Kashani, J. Barnes. Front row: H-J. Zepernick,
B. Wysocki, A/Prof C. Smith, A/Prof W. Kuczborski, Prof J. Renner, Prof K. Eshraghian,
G. Alagoda, C. Tunsey. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

leadership in computing and computer engineering by Professor Tony Watson, course coordination by Dr Woytek Kuczborski and a talented ECU engineering team.

In 1994, Dr Kamran Eshraghian was appointed Foundation Professor, Computer, Communication and Electronic Engineering. At the formal launch of engineering at Joondalup in March of the following year, Professor Eshraghian spoke with conviction and optimism. 'My vision has always been that teaching should be carried out within an environment of world-class active research.'⁹⁰ 'The Department of Computer and Communication Engineering enjoys a number of advantages including first rate facilities, an excellent location within the Perth Metropolitan area and an ideal proximity to the Asia Pacific region.' We will 'develop the engineering department into a Centre of Excellence in high technology, particularly in the area of Very High Speed Computer Processing and

Telecommunications as part of an international research team'. These courageous initiatives in the 1990s have now progressed to a full range of engineering course specialisations at Joondalup, an impressive engineering research profile and state-of-the-art engineering facilities 'aimed at excellence, both within Australia and internationally'.

Human Movement/Sports Science at Joondalup

In 1993 the Department of Human Movement was relocated from the Churchlands Campus to the new Building 17 at Joondalup and a degree program in Bachelor of Applied Science (Sports Science) introduced. The new facilities at Joondalup included state-of-the-art laboratories for teaching Biomechanics, Physiology of Exercise, Anatomy, Sports Injuries and Rehabilitation and Skill Acquisition. Transferred staff included Barry Gibson (Department Chair), Lyn Embrey, Colin James, Bryan Rourke and Michael Ponchard.

The undergraduate program, BAppSci (Sports Science) at Joondalup, swiftly gained a reputation for excellence and the first year enrolment numbers rapidly increased from under forty to well over one hundred, one of the largest single degree programs in the Faculty of Science, Technology and Engineering.

The BAppSci became BSc (Sports Science) by 1996. New staff were appointed and research strengths developed in Physiology of Exercise, Biomechanics, Acquisition of Skill and Social Psychology of Sport. The Department also introduced a program of rehabilitation for hospital patients recovering from injuries, initially in association with St John of God Hospital in Subiaco, later to become a major focus for the Department. In summary, Sports Science, flourished in the 1990s attracting specialist staff and increasing numbers of high calibre students. The Department secured a significant reputation for both its teaching and research at local, national, and international levels.



Stress testing in the Exercise Physiology
Laboratory
Photograph courtesy of ECU

The Tract Report and Campus Planning

Notwithstanding setbacks and growth pains, by 1994, WACAE/ ECU, had successfully weathered a decade of continuous growth and structural reform at Joondalup. A succession of planning reports had been prepared, some commercially commissioned, others internal notably academic program and space requirement reports. All were variously influential and subject to critical comment by individuals and groups within the University. The Tooby and Tract reports favoured preservation and enhancement of at least part of the natural environment. The mood and message in both of these reports was to 'work within and to reinforce the unique qualities of the site by taking advantage of the existing natural vegetation' Tract, in its 1990 report offered a comprehensive and detailed overview of the metropolitan ECU Campuses. If nothing else, the report drew considerable criticism from ECU staff: concern about the large areas of asphalt already at Joondalup, failure to preserve native bushland, and the shortage of recreational space for students. The Arts and Applied Sciences Board, responding to Tract in 1990 deploring 'the reality that the first sight of the Joondalup Campus is a substantial area of asphalt and not a campus that features the natural environment'. More positively and concurrently, the JDC was acting on its own commissioned reports and promoting an 'art in landscape' theme for the Joondalup Regional Centre, a theme with potential to be extended to the Joondalup Campus grounds.

Referring to Joondalup, Tract noted that 'the pine plantation running north/south through the centre of the site imparts a unique visual quality. Its strong architectural character created by the statuesque rows of vertical trunks, the dark green needle foliage and uniform leaf litter covering the ground plane' and 'the remainder of the site is natural bushland with tall canopy trees.' The State Department of Forestry, later the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) jealously guarded their surviving rights to the pine plantation. Each tree was numbered and harvested for seed, even a suggestion that each tree offered a distinctive genome for later exploitation! Seed collection continued for a further five years till 1999, by which time the State Government claimed that ECU would need to purchase the pine plantation, overlooking an earlier agreement for the land to be ceded to the University without penalty. No payment was forthcoming.

The Tract Report anticipated the creation of recreation spaces, more teaching and research spaces, a conference centre, the siting of Edith Cowan House, strong planting themes and more asphalt car parking. Deck-type car parking was proposed. Critics, Joondalup Campus staff in the main, noted that there appeared to be no educational rationale behind the Joondalup plan, nor any mention of the need to preserve selected areas of native bush.

In 1993, George Barrett, Joondalup Campus Manager, 1991 – 1993, summarised his views on the 'natural heritage' at Joondalup in a memorandum to the University Architect:93

Before leaving my post as campus manager I would like to make one or two points with reference to the future development of the campus. Whilst the site has a large acreage of native bush, very few remaining areas left have the rich diversity of orchid flora that existed here on my arrival in 1991. On close examination of the orchid flora on this site, the most prolific areas found existed where the present Lecture Theatre Complex has now been built and across the road to where the Child Care Centre and car parking now exist. Over 500 plants of eleven different species were destroyed in this development. Although this may have been unavoidable at that time, there are so few sites where representative species are left on this campus. Unless we take care of these few remaining sites, these plant species will entirely disappear over the next few years. The only remaining prolific site for orchidaceae left on this campus is to the west of the current administration building, currently bounded by car parks and demountable offices. It will be of significant interest in the future that further building development in this area be avoided and the area preserved in its natural state.

In talking to persons involved in the development of this campus there appears to be a general feeling that the trees in the pine plantation should be preserved at all cost. While

I agree that these pine specimens are attractive and mature and where possible retained, they are not as important in the long haul as the natural flora which once removed is almost impossible to replace in its original form. Pine trees can always be replanted and grown on these sand plain soils. - - - - - - As we have on this campus the award of Bachelor of Applied Science (Environmental Management) there is abundant professional expertise to call on for advice on how to preserve what is left of this natural heritage.



Eleven species of native orchid were discovered on campus. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

The Barrett memo demonstrates how campus planners and architects at Joondalup were increasingly challenged to balance concerns for the environment against required capital growth, to accommodate repeated and sincerely felt recommendations from conservationists while exercising professional judgement for urgently needed campus buildings. It should be said that by 1996 concessions were few. Despite protests, exhortations and informed advocacy, despite all of these, Joondalup was showing diminishing evidence of its original ecology.

In retrospect and in response to the concerns expressed by George Barrett, Warren Snell (Vice President – Corporate at ECU till his retirement in 2011) reminds us that by Australian standards and over time, ECU Joondalup could not be regarded as a large campus. Given the actual and projected growth of population in the Northern Corridor it was becoming clear that pressure to increase floor space for teaching and research and to accommodate increasing numbers of students and staff would be considerable. Thus even by 1996 the campus was predicted to assume an urban feel consistent with the city centre, a high density inner city educational complex, part of an enhanced Learning Precinct. And Yellagonga Regional Park, within easy walking distance, could become a recreational asset for the campus community.

Joondalup was not the only campus to experience critical appraisal. By 1992 the Nedlands Campus had closed, destined to re-open as part of UWA. Claremont Campus too, the foundation campus of the University, proudly promoted as the first tertiary campus in the state, had already been stripped of all undergrad and postgraduate courses, and commanded an uncertain future. From 1991, rationalising advocated by Dawkins in 1988 saw teaching and research restricted to three metropolitan campuses: Churchlands, Joondalup and Mt Lawley.

Developmental Experiences, Expectations and Challenges

Health and Medical Services at Joondalup94

From February 1991 medical services at Joondalup were strengthened to include a part-time general practitioner supported by two nurses. Surgery hours were provided by the Head of Medical Services, Dr Ken Nyman and later by Dr Jean Parfitt. The medical suite had been refurbished and extended into the former bookshop providing two surgeries, treatment and recovery rooms and an enlarged reception area. Space constraints on campus meant that the student counsellor, Mabel

Kaplan, continued to be located within the medical suite but an entirely separate space was needed.

By July 1991, Dr Parfitt was able to report that 'medical services at Joondalup are progressing well, although still in the early stages of growth. An optimistic mood prevails and the service is very much appreciated by those students and staff who have used the facility so far.' However, given the student enrolments at Joondalup, over 2000 by 1991, numbers of appointments were still low.

In 1992 the new Medical Director at Churchlands, Dr Rob Chandler confirmed two nursing appointments for Joondalup (Rhonda Chandler and Morag MacGregor) and a considerable increase in surgery hours from doctors Jean Parfitt, Rob Chandler, Michael Morley and from 1995, Sandra Dunne. Predictably, appointments showed a marked increase.

The Virtual Campus

For two decades ECU had been a major provider of tertiary level distance education across Australia and beyond. From 1992, the university's Virtual Campus began to transform communication for distance students by offering computer-based electronic course delivery, achieved by collaborative research into distance communication led by Janette Ring, Tony Watson and Tony Knight.



Janette Ring, Virtual Campus System Manager at Joondalup in 1993. On screen is the Virtual Campus home page. The technology, an important step forward in the 1990s, has now been overtaken by successive web-based systems. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

By using the Virtual Campus technology distance students could become an integral part of the University. They could not only receive course content and submit their assignments electronically, they could communicate with their tutor, interact socially with fellow students, and discuss shared coursework problems online.

Negative Publicity.

Not all change was positive. A West Australian Newspaper reporter⁹⁵ expressed reservations about the university in its first year, claiming that senior WA educationists 'doubt the new institution will win respect as a university before the end of the decade.' He went on to report that inadequate consultation had taken place 'between the administration and academic staff' before implementation of a new university structure. Staff were angry, he claimed. Yet on campus at Joondalup there was an absence of 'anger' and negativity. One could only assume that the reporter was talking to staff elsewhere in the University.

Growing Pains.

By contrast, staff concerns at Joondalup were associated with campus growing pains and the effects of growth on what remained of the pristine bush environment. The ever increasing areas of asphalt for car parking may have solved one problem, but where was the evidence of balance between growth and environmental conservation? Already by 1992 there were 829 permanent parking bays, all asphalt, and more were needed. Apart from obvious scarring of the natural environment, large areas of asphalt could give rise to a runoff problem in the wet season. Earlier proposals for tiered parking had been dismissed as too expensive.⁹⁶

Everyone Knew Frank.

Growth put pressure on available parking and implementing campus parking regulations was a task for the Campus Car Park Attendant. At Joondalup, this task was performed with humour and dedication by Francis Jones, 'Frank' to all. But Frank was much more than a parking attendant. He became the one to call in any emergency. 'If I needed any assistance I would call Frank, who though he would say "don't call me, it's not my job", when the call went out he would always come quickly to help'. (Rhonda Chandler) Frank enjoyed life, the humour of living. He was a product of Cockney London, perhaps Paddington, and nothing would deter or defeat him. Students perhaps knew him best as a parking attendant but staff grew to appreciate his distinctive contribution to the campus and 'the wonderful assistance that Frank could give'.

Planning Difficulties.

Planning forecasts for new teaching spaces were not always adequate. In 1984-5 enthusiastic proposals from art and design specialists at Mt Lawley convinced campus planners to include a suite of art and design buildings in Joondalup Stage 1. By 1990 however, some serious questions were being asked about the future of art and design at Joondalup, driven by lower than expected enrolments and projected costs for more specialist art and design teaching areas. In 1992, arrangements were made to house art and design in transportables at Joondalup while the art and design building, then only four years old, was refurbished for growing Health and Human Sciences programs. In 1993, all Art and Design courses rejoined existing courses at Mt Lawley.

An ECU Joondalup Train Station?

The new train station and rail extension to Joondalup were opened early in 1993 and the shopping complex in November 1994, by which time ECU Joondalup could claim an enrolment of over 3200 students. Education was already Joondalup's major industry perhaps warranting its own train station. As early as 1990, informal discussion had taken place with the State Government's Department of Transport for a train station between Edgewater and Joondalup stations to service the new tertiary campus. Eventually, the Department of Transport commissioned a submission from Hames Sharley.⁹⁷ Whilst the evidence of the growing student numbers at Joondalup was impressive, a telling point in the submission related to the 'optimal distance between stations so that trains can accelerate, cruise and decelerate in an efficient manner'. The proposed site was not reserved. The station was not built.

Stage III Construction

Planning for a new round of construction, Stage III, began in 1991 well before completion of Stage II. Additional lecture theatres and 'case study' rooms were urgently needed for the Faculty of Business and science classes had outgrown the limited space available in Building 4. The first buildings to be constructed beyond the Stage I/Stage II cluster were for applied science east of the pine plantation (Building 17) and a new library (now Building 18) in the pine plantation south of the lake. The original space for the campus library was inadequate and planning for the new library opened the possibility of a jointly administered regional library facility for ECU, TAFE and the emerging City of Joondalup, avoiding resource duplication. Despite some serious endeavours however, the three organisations chose to develop independently. The new ECU library was completed in November 1993 (opened by the Hon. Kim Beasley in December) and the new City of Joondalup library four years

later. The original campus library space was refurbished for rapidly expanding engineering programs. Additions to Building 6 for medical, coffee shop and other campus services were completed in 1994.

The first stage of student housing (68 beds) was completed east of the applied science building in 1994 and a second stage in 1996. In another separate contract, this time on the northern fringe of the campus, a community childcare centre was constructed in 1992 funded jointly by the State Department of Community Services and ECU, later relocated to the eastern boundary of the campus a decade later to make way for Buildings 1 and 2.. In 1993 – 1994 a second general teaching building was completed, now Building 8.



November 1993. Foreground main teaching building under construction (Building 8); computing and engineering (Building 5) far right and beyond the lake, the new library (now Building 18). *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Throughout the construction sequence, 1986 to 1996, the campus contours presented no special challenges. Indeed, the gently sloping topography of the campus enabled architects to highlight new buildings and focus attention on the central lake. From 1991 however, it became clear that the same landforms and architecture called for greater attention to be given to wheel chair access to all teaching and research areas.

WACAE and ECU Joondalup

Construction Sequence: 1986 - 1996

Stage One: commenced 1986, completed 1987 466 students \$8.78m

Architect: Bob Allen, Building Management Authority

Contractor: Jennings Construction

- Art and Design Building (Building 30)
- Computing/library Building (Building 5)
- · General Teaching Building (Building 4)
- · Administration and Services Building (Building 6)
- Lake Construction: commenced 1990, completed 1990 Design: Hydro Plan

Stage Two: commenced 1990, completed 1991 2240 students \$7.3m

Architect: Jeffrey Considine, Considine and Griffiths

Contractor: Universal Constructions

- Computer Building Additions and 'Tower' (Building 5) \$2.4 million
- Student Amenities and Cafeteria Building (Building 9) \$3.5 million
- Student Guild and Offices Building with Trompe Wall (Building 10)
- Main Lecture Theatre (Building 7) \$1.4 million
- First "Transportables" on campus for Art and Design Classes

Stage Three: commenced 1992, completed 1992-3 2674 enrolments

Architect: R.J. Ferguson and Associates and ECU Architects

Contractor: D.B.M Contractors

- Central Plant Building (Building 16)
- Applied Science Building (Building 17), Propagation/Shade Houses, Potting Shed and Glass House 1992-3 \$5.93 million
- Additional Lecture Theatres and "Case Study" Rooms (Building 7) early 1993 \$1.846
 million
- Campus Library (Building 18) November 1993 \$6.68 million
- Child Care Centre 1992, demolished in 2001 to make way for Building 1 and re-built in 2001 using the same plans (BMA)
- Student Housing Stage I, Joondalup Village (68 beds) 1994 \$2.09 million

Alterations: commenced 1992, completed 1993 3064 enrolments

- Art and Design Building refitted for Health and Human Sciences \$1.053 million. Art and Design consolidated at Mt Lawley
- Former Library between Buildings 4 and 5 refitted for Engineering, \$0.5 million

Stage Four: commenced 1993, completed 1994-6 4040 enrolments

Architect: R.J. Ferguson and Associates

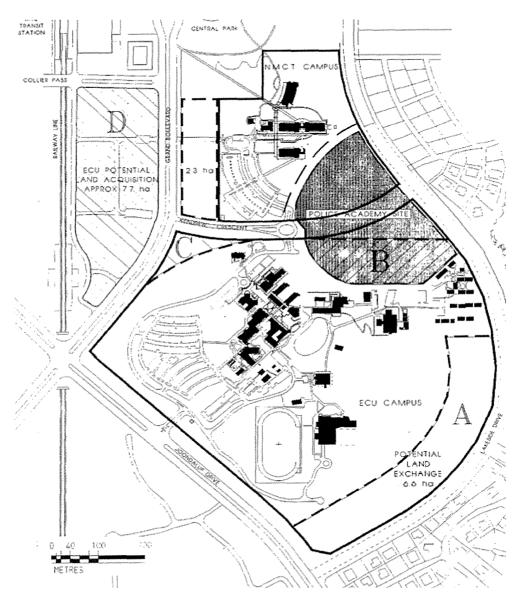
Contractor: Keywest (Building 8)

- Second General Teaching Building (Building 8) completed in 1994 \$9.1 million
- Student Housing Stage II (80 beds) 1996



The ECU Architects Branch circa 1993. Stan Schmidt, Mike Donald, Wayne Morris, Barbara Peterson, Gordon Douglas. From 1991 the Architects Branch provided in-house professional services covering maintenance, refurbishment and alteration to existing buildings. At Joondalup, these services extended to site master-planning, preparation of briefs for major buildings and management of the design and construction of new buildings. The Architects Branch was also responsible for the annual minor works program on all campuses.

Photograph courtesy of ECU



The emerging campus, 1993. A, B, C, and D represent possible changes to the campus to accommodate the Police Academy, Joondalup housing, campus parking and at C, a future chancellery. The proposed R and D Park is located west of Joondalup Drive on the above plan Reproduced by permission of the Western Australian Department of Planning

The R and D Park.

The nineties saw worldwide interest in research and development parks named variously technology parks, science parks and R and D parks. Land had been set aside adjacent to the Joondalup Campus by the JDC for possible development as a research and development park. In 1991, anticipating rapid growth of the Joondalup Urban Centre, ECU seriously considered research and development options on this land to match the growing Technology Park south of the river at Bentley. Advice was sought from lan Dalton, director of the Science Park at Heriot-Watt University in Scotland. Dr Dalton visited Joondalup in November 1990 and spoke positively about an arrangement similar to Heriot-Watt for ECU at Joondalup. A proposal for a Software Development Centre on the R and D land was submitted by the Japanese-based software company IBIC and favourably considered by ECU including commitment of seeding funds. Perth-based Light Timers unveiled an ambitious plan to build a \$20 million 'Life Science Centre' within the precinct. All parties were optimistic, but the initiative received minimal community backing and after a short life was withdrawn. The question however remained: should there be a second R and D park in Perth? Inevitably, the matter was resolved politically and by1996 it was clear that state government support would be restricted to the existing Bentley facility. A second park in the future? Perhaps.

The Urban Centre of Joondalup

During 1991-2 the Joondalup Development Corporation had been quietly wound up, its interests absorbed by the Western Australian Land Authority (WALA) operating as Landcorp. Without a JDC, where was the necessary leadership? How could change at Joondalup be stimulated? The answer came in November 1994 when Premier Richard Court accompanied by Sir Charles formally opened the Lakeside Shopping Centre. The celebration was somewhat subdued, perhaps because of residual concerns that competition from Whitfords would threaten Lakeside's future. The following year however, Lakeside began to flourish. And Landcorp opened City North an experimental housing complex of small lots and innovative architecture within walking distance of Lakeside. A new face of Joondalup was emerging, remarkable in its adherence to intelligent urban planning: creative urban housing, a rapidly filling Business Park, an increasing number of social services and community amenities, all closely linked to the avant-garde shopping complex. And by 1996, the new urban centre of Joondalup, with its rapidly growing university campus, was well-placed to answer its strongest critics.



Lakeside Shopping Centre, c1996 Photograph courtesy of City of Joondalup

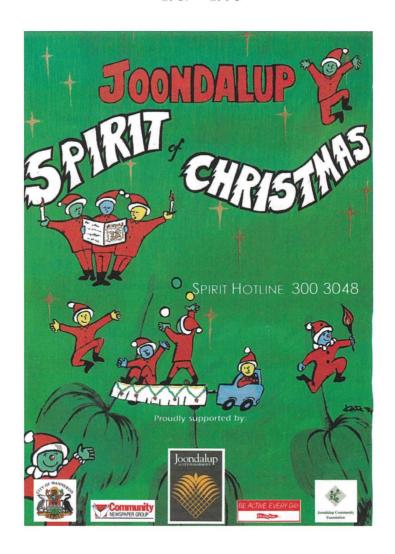
In 1996 the Lakeside Shopping Centre continued to prosper. Tent-like, the distinctive profile of the new shopping centre commanded attention. Fed by an efficient rail link from Perth City and an extended freeway, Lakeside was attracting thousands of weekend visitors, eager to experience the creative housing in City North and a truly remarkable shopping centre, culturally enriching and commercially vibrant. In the same year Tom Stannage affirmed with excusable enthusiasm: 'Never have the people of an Australian city had a better chance than those of Joondalup to work in harmony, to live in harmony and to relax in harmony. Their city is environmentally sound, functional in a holistic way, and above all, beautiful. And so it had been from the beginning.'¹⁰¹



Joondalup Library
Photograph Sybe Jongeling

CHAPTER 6

Community Partnerships and Engagement, 1987 - 1996



Despite frustrating delays establishing the town centre at Joondalup, settlement in the immediate hinterlands of Connolly, Edgewater and City North continued to attract new residents. To the critical observer however, there appeared to be a dearth of community facilities and a lack of community activities to promote a sense of belonging amongst the new residents. Schools, medical centres, churches were needed. Where were the opportunities for participation in community activities? How best to promote community identity, to develop a sense of belonging and ultimately to enhance community cohesiveness? Concern was expressed by city councillors and by members of the Joondalup Development Corporation. Board Chairman David Hatt and General Manager Michael Kerry were encouraged to search for a solution.

Accordingly, in 1991 community development was given a new impetus, a new sense of direction. The JDC with strong support from the City of Wanneroo, established the Joondalup Community Foundation (Inc) and Trust¹⁰², to foster community activities, develop local training and employment opportunities, and encourage community groups to work together; in short, to enhance a sense of community at Joondalup. The Foundation's executive committee was drawn from local civic, business, education and community groups. At regular meetings committee members expressed concern that progress was hampered; there was no development officer, no survey information available and few existing community groups with which to anchor new activities.

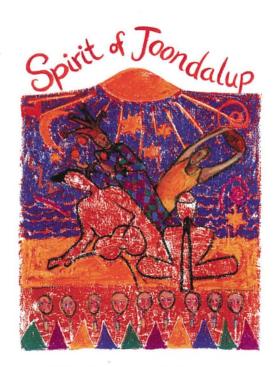
Joondalup Community Foundation (Inc) and Trust The Executive Committee¹⁰³

Professor John Renner (Chair, ECU)
Ms Joy Coleman (Community)
Councillor Arnold Dammers
Councillor Fleur Freame
Mr Alan Green (Community)
Ms Pru Holland (AIUS)
Ms Carol Seidel (Community)
Mr Jim Turley (JDC)
Mr Greg Young (Community)

However all was about to change. A setting up grant from the JDC allowed for temporary employment of support staff and a survey of community assets and needs was completed. Additional support came from the City of Wanneroo, ECU, the Joondalup Business Association, the Rural and Industries Bank (now BankWest) and with the closure of the JDC in 1992, Landcorp assumed a supportive role. Sir Charles Court became a strong advocate of the Foundation and agreed to be

its patron. A grant was received from the Australia Council, enabling the Foundation to employ a Development Officer, Krissa O'Neill. Surprisingly, prominent real estate leaders who were benefiting most from land sales were not cooperative.

Some community projects were already in place, notably the Wanneroo Eisteddfod, commenced in 1987 under the leadership of Alison and Graeme Major. But the Foundation needed to embrace a much broader clientele, families, all age groups and especially the newest residents. The Foundation was grappling with a primary problem: how best to encourage a diverse population, most of whom were new residents to become community participants. was agreed that in the first year all effort and attention should be given to two major festivals: 'Little Feet' in mid year and 'Spirit of Joondalup' in December. A valued core of community-minded locals gave enthusiastic support to the Foundation and with their encouragement



The Spirit of Joondalup poster, Christmas 1991. This community will be fabulous', said Ernie Dingo, a popular entertainer at the celebrations.

JCF promotional poster for the Christmas Festival. The two-day festival began with a parade of floats along the newly paved streets of the future business centre of Joondalup to a cleared site east of the train station. Ten community support groups displayed their activities at festival stalls. Children's activities

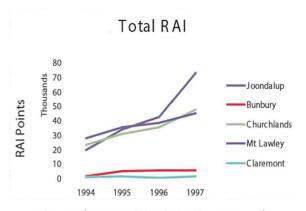
included face painting and toy making. On a temporary stage dance groups, musicians and choirs performed. A fun time for all.

and talent an impressive sequence of activities was introduced each year during the 1990s, the *Little Feet Festival* for children (in May), the *Spirit of Joondalup* and the *Spirit of Christmas* Festivals, Battle of the Bands, a music camp for young musicians, a women's health project and a young writers' project.¹⁰⁴

ECU at Joondalup benefited too. Community Foundation projects enabled the University to develop a productive association with community groups and business in the emerging Joondalup region. Interchange between campus and community was enhanced by the growing teaching and research profile. Dr Margaret Sims, Lecturer in Children Studies, with her students contributed to the Little Feet and the Spirit of Joondalup festivals. In 1996 she reported: 'the annual Little Feet Festival was organised by the Joondalup Community Foundation. The Festival is a community project at Joondalup aimed at children from 0 – 12 years. It's the only festival of its kind in Western Australia. It's free and since its establishment in 1992 it has been attracting thousands of children'. In 1996, Children Studies students prepared a range of experiences for children and their families. Twelve of the students worked with Margaret as volunteers during the two-day festival supervising activities such as story telling, woodwork, box construction, 'splash and paint' and paper town. 'Despite the rain the event was very well attended and everybody, including the hard-working students, enjoyed themselves thoroughly.' 105

Meanwhile at ECU Joondalup, a growing emphasis on research was also furthering community participation, for many research projects relied on community partnerships; with local government,

community organisations and business. During his visit to ECU and in a keynote address at Joondalup in 1990 these aspirations were endorsed by Science Park Director, Ian Dalton, Heriot-Watt University. University designation in 1991 stimulated an upsurge of research activity illustrated graphically below. Projects were generally accommodated within university departments and increasingly driven by teams of researchers across disciplines and into the community.



ECU research output could be calculated by aggregating the Research Activity Index (RAI), here shown by campus. 106

Typically, projects targeted local issues, local communities or local environments. And as researchers gained in experience, resources and confidence they could perhaps consider collaboration with other universities across Australia and overseas.

Shortly after its establishment in 1993, the new Department of Psychology at Joondalup chose 'Community and Environmental Psychology' as its research theme, a distinctive topic quite separate from chosen fields of research in other universities. The intention was to engage with the local Joondalup/Wanneroo community and train psychology students in applied research exhibiting employment potential. A second theme, 'Human Development Issues' occupied research teams of doctoral students led by Dr Noel Howieson investigating mental health issues arising from family dysfunction, contributing to influential work by the Wanneroo Health Services.



Dr Noel Howieson in class at Joondalup with her team of doctoral students. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

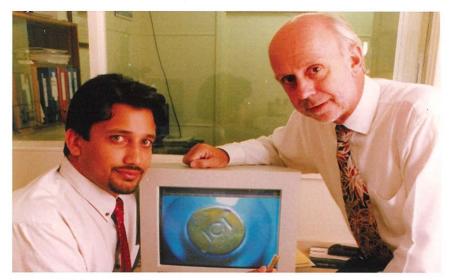
The Department of Justice Studies and ECU's Centre for Police Research, worked closely with the Centre for Crime Research at the University of Western Australia and the State Department of Justice Studies to win an Australian Research Council grant and funding for community policing, women in the police force and a drug education resource package. Dr Paul Omaji investigated the reasons for success of a discipline policy introduced by the State Department of Education in Carnarvon schools to overcome disruptive behaviour and with Dr Quentin Beresford, the overrepresentation of Aboriginal youth in the justice system.



Dr Paul Omaji: evaluating discipline policies in WA schools *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Quite independently though clearly relevant to the above research in justice studies, the Australian Institute of Security and Applied Technology (AISAT) began at Mt Lawley as the Institute of Security Studies, and later as AISAT from Technology Park, Bentley before moving much of its activity to Joondalup to be associated with research in engineering. It achieved national and international recognition for several R & D projects under the leadership of Associate Professor Clif Smith, including biometric imaging (back-of-hand vein patterns), laptop computer encryption, a Defence Department smart target system, and for the Western Australian Police Forensic Ballistics Unit, a ground-breaking ballistic imaging system. AISAT became a stimulus and a beneficiary of a range of university courses in security science and an Australian leader in security research. By 1995 AISAT was contributing

research papers internationally, for example at the IEEE Carnahan Conference on Security Technology Dr Clif Smith and Dr Jim Cross presented papers on *Optical Imaging Techniques for Ballistics Specimens to Identify Firearms* and *Thermographic Imaging of the Subcutaneous Vascular Network of the Back of the Hand for Biometric Identification.*



AISAT Director Clif Smith and computer technician George Variyan demonstrate ballistic imaging technology

Photograph courtesy of ECU

The Police Academy. Collaborative links between ECU and the Western Australian Police had begun not at Joondalup but at Mt Lawley when a joint Centre for Police Research was formally established late in 1991, part of a multi-pronged relationship between the WA Police and ECU endorsed by the Police Commissioner and the Vice Chancellor. The Centre was established to investigate police-related issues and to enhance police professionalism. Dr Irene Froyland was appointed Director and the Centre was successful in achieving an ARC research grant to study women in policing in 1993-4. The Centre was relocated to Joondalup in 1996 and played a strongly supportive role in establishing the WA Police Academy on land annexed from TAFE and ECU, a 9-hectare site in close proximity to ECU Joondalup and the North Metropolitan College of TAFE, now re-named the West Coast Institute. The new Police Academy for Western Australia, opened in July 2002, is now with ECU Joondalup and the West Coast Institute, an integral part of the Joondalup Learning Precinct.



The Ecosystem Management team. Front: Graham Pike, Adrianne Kinnear, Mary Boyce, Pierre Horwitz. Back row: Ian Bennett, Paul Lavery, Patrick Garnett, Jacqueline Courtney, Mark Lund, Eddie Van Etten. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Environmental management, an emerging discipline, was attracting considerable community interest from intending students and more widely for its role in environmental conservation. A research project targeting water chemistry and ecology of Lake Joondalup had begun in 1987¹⁰⁷ and by 1995 the environmental management staff had aggregated an impressive range of collaborative research grants and refereed research papers targeting environmental issues. In the same year a Centre for Ecosystem Management was established under the leadership of Dr Pierre Horwitz. An increasing number of environmental issues were attracting research grants and university/community collaboration. Graham Pike and Dr Ian Bennett were investigating dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*), particularly its affect on eucalypt and banksia species. Dr Ray Froend was studying nutrient deficiencies in native forest communities. Dr Pierre Horwitz was researching the southern wetlands of WA, Dr Paul Lavery, predations of invading sea worms (*Sabella spallanzani*) and Dr Jackie Courtney population variability in woylie communities.

Participation with the medical research community in WA was enhanced when Alan Bittles was appointed Foundation Professor of Biology in the School of Applied Science in 1993. He had published in the fields of genetic epidemiology and population genetics, focusing on consanguinity, the inter-marrying of cousins over multiple generations and the effects of inbreeding on populations and on human evolution. Working with Dr Luba Kalaydjieva and a research team at Joondalup, Professor Bittles also investigated genetic aspects of kidney disease and demyelinating peripheral neuropathy, and established joint projects with colleagues at Royal Perth Hospital and universities in Australia and overseas.



Human Genetics team: Frank Hill (PhD Student), Dr Chris Meredith (Staff), Professor Alan Bittles (Centre Director), David Chandler (Technical Staff), Dr Luba Kalaydjieva (Deputy Director), Kaite Honeyman (Honours Student), Anne Mitchell (Staff), Marie McCluskey (PhD Student) *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Computing and Communication Engineering had begun at Joondalup in 1991 and within five years had established research partnerships across Australia and overseas. Professor Kamran Eshraghian established the Centre for Very High Speed Microelectronic Systems (CVHSMS). His appointment from the University of Adelaide in 1994 confirmed a significant link between research teams at UA and ECU. At Adelaide, he had developed the technology for a bionic chip allowing machines to 'see' during production. Professor Eshraghian's research also included the use of gallium arsenide, replacing silicon, to achieve very fast communication systems and potentially, the linking of computers, television, telephones and robotics within a multimedia format. The Centre encouraged and supported research teams comprising engineering staff and postgraduate students. In addition, the Centre developed strong links with researchers and universities in Spain, South Korea, Switzerland the UK and USA. The Centre received a succession of Commonwealth Collaborative Research Grants and two ARC large grants in 1995-6, confirming its strong research profile.



The first of several national and international contracts linking ECU Engineering with other universities and industry. Signing are Professor John Renner, Dean, Faculty of Science Technology and Engineering, and Professor Roy Lourens, Vice Chancellor, ECU with Professor Kamran Eshragian. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Under the influence of Professor Eshragian engineering research projects were benefiting from partnerships with engineers in several overseas countries. Likewise, the Faculty of Science Technology and Engineering had negotiated a cooperative program with Thailand funded by the University's first Commonwealth Institutional Links Program. Beginning in 1994 and continuing to December 1996, ECU collaborated with Suranaree University of Technology (SUT) in Thailand to develop interactive multimedia software for science and engineering courses in both universities. The project gave practical expression to links between the two universities and university-industry links in both countries. The links program also enabled trials of Virtual Campus technology between Thailand and Australia. A further outcome of the Links Program was an invitation from SUT President, Dr Wichit Srisa-an for ECU to establish a staff training program in Thailand for the Rajabhat Colleges. 108

In 1994, ECU gained membership of its first Cooperative Research Centre, *Broadband Telecommunications and Networking*, a partnership with the Australian Telecommunications Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, ERG Telecommunications Ltd, and the University of Western Australia. Though based in Western Australia the CRC benefited from Commonwealth funding and by 1996 had achieved national significance. In a complementary development Dr Tad Wysocki, with post graduate engineering students, was developing wireless asynchronous transfer systems designed to handle bulk data transfers and multimedia services for the next generation of PCs.

Partnership with the Festival of Perth

The UWA Festival of Perth came to Joondalup in 1991. David Blenkinsop and Henry Boston representing the Festival visited the ECU Joondalup campus to explore possibilities for an extension of the Festival to Joondalup, initially by seeking an open-air cinema space similar to the Somerville at UWA. Possible sites were examined and it was agreed that the sloping land east of the lake and under the pine plantation would be ideal. The site needed to be secured, sequestered, and electrical and other services installed, including seasonal seating and projection facilities. Funds were found by the University to develop the site and a contract was entered into with the Festival of Perth. So today we have "The Pines" a tribute to the foresight and influence of many, not least the Festival of Perth Director and his General Manager for their visionary thinking. Participation by ECU in the Festival of Perth each year on the Joondalup Campus accords comfortably with the University's policy of engagement with the local community.



'The Pines' outdoor cinema matches its counterpart, the Somerville at UWA.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

Youth ANZAAS

Edith Cowan University at Joondalup and Curtin University hosted the National Youth ANZAAS Conference in 1993. Program organiser, Dr Sybe Jongeling provides this overview of the 3-day conference, one that attracted support from local scientists and participation from schools Australia-wide.

The Western Australian Chapter of ANZAAS was given the task of rescuing and revitalising ANZAAS. Attendance in previous years had collapsed and there was a distinct feeling that in broadcaster Robyn Williams' words, 'ANZAAS has outlived its time'. Dr Sybe Jongeling, and his wife Dawn, developed a program of student involvement in hands-on scientific research. They set up a Youth ANZAAS Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor John Renner, with membership from all the universities in Perth, and Scitech, CSIRO, Kings Park Board, industry, other representatives from education, and Year 11

and 12 students. Invitations were sent to ANZAAS Chapters across Australia and to high schools throughout Western Australia inviting them to nominate their top two science students to participate in youth ANZAAS activities.



The 1993 Youth ANZAAS logo incorporating the seven student-centred science activities

The result was that at the opening ceremony of ANZAAS, at Curtin University, the theatre was invaded by 308 excited high school students each wearing the white Youth ANZAAS tee-shirt with the special logo printed on it representing the seven science research electives in which the students were participating: "Flora and Fauna", "Down under, Down Under", "Oresome Rocks and Black Gold", "Just Genes", "Exercised Minds", "Communication in Space" and "Science and Media". The workshops were held across the city, in university laboratories, CSIRO, Scitech, Kings Park Botanical Gardens, Overseas Telecommunication Centre, the WA Chemistry Centre, and the Underwater Centre. Of special significance to the local community at Joondalup was the active involvement of Year 11 and 12 senior high school students in on-campus and off-campus science activities.



Communication in Space, a Youth ANZAAS elective at the Gnangara communication station *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

Feedback from students who participated in their choice of Youth ANZAAS themes confirmed that they appreciated the quality of hands-on activities undertaken at Joondalup. Their enthusiasm for further science related study was in no doubt and the National Youth ANZAAS Conference proved to be a positive exercise in community involvement for the newly established Joondalup Campus.

"Education City".

By 1994 Joondalup had attracted a noticeable educational focus. ECU at Joondalup was progressing to plan and developing a distinctive profile academically and architecturally. Technical and Further Education, commenced in 1988 in the Wanneroo Shire Administration Building had transferred in 1992 to a new campus adjacent to ECU, the North Metropolitan College of TAFE. Two new private secondary schools, Lake Joondalup Baptist College (1990) and Mater Dei College (1993) were receiving strong enrolments and the International College/AIUS (1988) in Shenton Avenue was

accepting local and overseas students for secondary schooling, and business cources jointly with Curtin University. Through their student enrolments and community outreach, colleges and universities at Joondalup were creating a participatory web at least on a par with the JCF program. In short, education at Joondalup was blossoming. Stannage was prompted to report that 'in 1994, Joondalup already had the feel of a university and college city, with more than half of the rail and bus passengers being students'. ¹⁰⁹

Retrospective: the ECU Campus and the Emerging City, 1987 to 1996

The first decade of the Joondalup campus began in 1987. Later, as part of a newly designated university, 1991 – 1996, the campus experienced unprecedented change. Each year was punctuated by new courses, new and often substantial research initiatives, new buildings and facilities, new linkages with its rapidly developing hinterland and a surge in student numbers, supported by a gradual shift of university administration from Churchlands and Mt Lawley to Joondalup.

Looking back in 1994, recently retired Vice-Chancellor Professor Doug Jecks summed up Joondalup's early years, during a twenty-hour recorded interview sequence. 110 'Joondalup (Campus) had started to develop at quite a critical point. Hawke had just won federal government and one of the policies of the federal government was that they were interested in the fringes of metropolitan areas So Joondalup Campus was taken up as one of the priority campuses That was a great advantage.' And further: 'In time Joondalup will become the largest and possibly the most important of the three campuses; Churchlands and Mt Lawley as the base of the triangle and Joondalup to the north as the apex of the triangle. I think Joondalup has already moved in that direction. I don't know what will happen ultimately to the administration of the institution. That's not my affair and it's probably twenty years down the track. I would think that increasingly Joondalup will come to be the major component of the whole institution.'

Jecks was only partly right. Even Churchlands, though still the home of the vice chancellery, could become unsustainable. Nothing definite, only mutterings, denied by senior university officers, until in a 1994 position paper L. J. Money presented a well argued case for the sale of Churchlands and for university headquarters to be at Joondalup.¹¹¹

Money also summarised views expressed by staff in a 1994 survey, 112 targeting current concerns and possible futures for the new university. Over the previous decade, staff had experienced a sequence of changes, challenging and often imposed. Following amalgamation of the four Colleges of Advanced Education in 1982, transfers of staff and their teaching programs had taken place across

campuses, two campuses had been closed and the amalgamated college (WACAE) had become a university. Understandably, the staff expressed uncertainty over directions that the new university might take. In particular, how much emphasis should be given to research? And what will happen to teacher education? Will academic and professional credentials of staff be sufficient in the embryonic university? Apprehensions were stronger on the Churchlands and Mt Lawley campuses, still emerging from a dominance of teacher education courses. At Joondalup there was no such tradition, giving the new campus freedom to develop without preconditions. Advice and recommendations of the Caro Committee were somehow easier to implement at Joondalup notably in the Faculty of Health and Human Sciences and the Faculty of Science Technology and Engineering.

Writing for the Annual Report of 1996, ECU's second Vice-Chancellor Professor Roy Lourens was reassuring. He noted the University's rapid development since inauguration in 1991, the appointment of 29 professors, student numbers exceeding 19,000, more than 500 academic papers published and not least, continuing growth of ECU at a time of widespread university contraction in Australia. Taken together a considerable achievement in ECU's first six years. 113

By 1996, in its tenth year, ECU Joondalup was blossoming. Student enrolments had increased to 4,000, in comparison with a statewide, Australia-wide, decline in student 'first preferences'. The campus already accommodated several active R and D centres and a growing professoriate. A new 3-level science complex had been completed east of the pine plantation, foreshadowing two more multi-level science buildings on the eastern half of the campus. A Sport and Recreation complex completed in 1995 received funding for further development in 1997. Student housing stage II was completed in June 1996, providing a total of 148 beds. Edith Cowan's family home, originally at 71 Malcolm Street Perth, was being rebuilt at Joondalup by a joint ECU/TAFE design/construction team.

In its first ten years, the University strongly supported the planning precepts of the Joondalup Development Corporation; its Art in Landscape, City in Harmony and City in a Landscape. Ten years had seen the campus through four construction stages. By 1996 fourteen buildings had been completed, most displaying the colour suggestions gazetted by the JDC: limestone and bush green. Part of the southeastern fringe was destined to be exchanged in a complex arrangement for Lot 502, some eight hectares immediately south of the shopping centre. Between TAFE and ECU, campus land from both institutions would be set aside for the WA Police Academy. And negotiations were progressing with the State Government to secure title of the rectangle of Spanish pines for the University.



University Architect Wayne Morris, responsible for the reconstruction of Edith Cowan's House by a joint ECU/TAFE team at Joondalup in 1996-7

Photograph courtesy of ECU

ECU Joondalup had also been a considerable contributor to the growth of the Joondalup Regional Centre, as a major employer and its largest industry, attracting upwards of 4000 students to the campus each week. Students and staff were in turn benefiting from the extension of the Mitchell Freeway, the new suburban rail link and from increasing activity in the Lakeside Shopping Centre. There was evidence too in 1996 of growing dialogue and reciprocity between ECU and the new TAFE campus, of growing collaboration between the campus community and the increasing range of business and service industries at Joondalup.

Stephenson, in his grand plan for Joondalup had always acknowledged the importance of an educational dimension. His foresight and intuitive judgement were confirmed by the JDC and strongly supported by the Wanneroo Shire and City. From its earliest beginnings, the university at Joondalup lived up to and matched Stephenson's predictions, well positioned geographically to develop strong collaborative links with other parts of the emerging urban complex. In its first decade, 1987 to 1996, the campus community and its hinterland survived and benefited from what was necessarily a challenging developmental sequence to become a centre for scholarship and targeted research.

By December 1996, after only six university years, ECU Joondalup was emerging as a distinctive campus in its educational offerings and for its internationally recognized research. The campus, though still in pioneering mode was forging ahead with optimism, confirmed and enhanced by daily evidence of achievement. Amongst staff and students confidence was growing as to how the campus was functioning, what the campus could offer, even amongst the far-sighted, visions of the future.

Joondalup Urban Centre

North of the campus by 1996 evidence of an urban focus could be seen at last; not only the Lakeside Shopping Centre, but innovative housing, commercial and apartment buildings and a vibrant Business Park. There was even serious talk of Joondalup splitting from the new City of Wanneroo to become the City of Joondalup (achieved on 1 July, 1998). The Lakeside Shopping Centre, after a delayed start, was overcoming competition from a buoyant Whitfords Centre. Work had begun on a massive redevelopment of Wanneroo Hospital from 84 to 335 beds, soon to be renamed the Joondalup Health Campus. Though the Joondalup Development Corporation had been discontinued, much of its distinctive contribution and expensive urban features had already been achieved: wide streets and attractive walkways; the sculptured city bollards; grand street lighting; the setting of hundreds of ceramic tablets curb-side and in city pavements; the sculpting of Central Park between Lakeside and the new TAFE Campus.

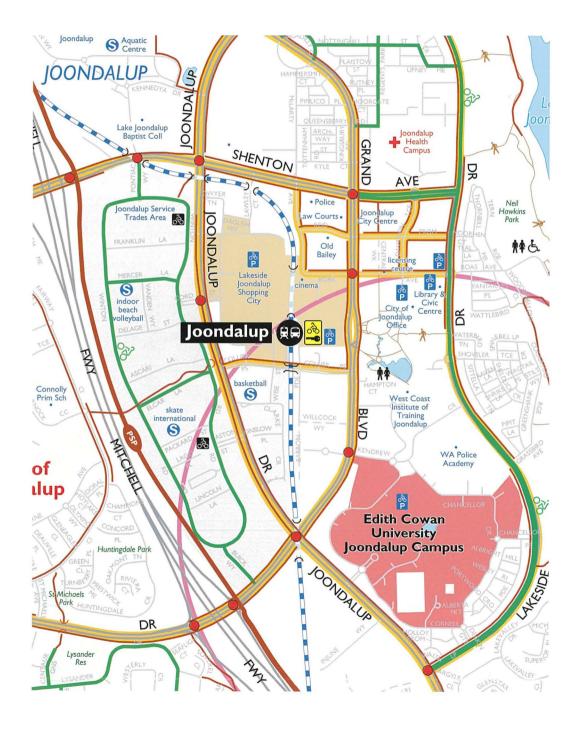
By 1996, Stephenson for his foresight and planning and Holmes a Court and his team for implementation of the grand JDC design, would be proud. 'For the City of Joondalup today is Australia's most successful "new town" in history and in prospect; and it is the nation's only environmental and post-modern city. Joondalup itself is a fitting monument to all who dreamed its making.'114

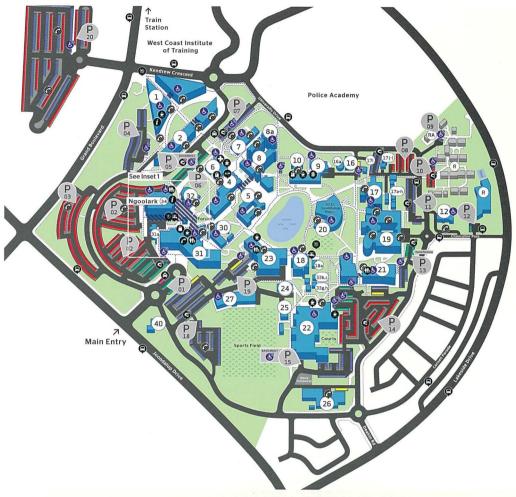
CHAPTER 7

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE COMMUNITY: 2014 - 15



A Borderless 3-Campus Precinct: ECU Joondalup centre, WA Police Academy left and the West Coast Institute, far left. *Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup*





Edith Cowan University

Joondalup >

- Link Bridges
- Accessible Parking
- Reserved Parking
- Staff Parking
- Student Parking

- University Vehicles
- Visitor Parking
- --- Accessible Route
- & Accessible Parking
- Accessible Toilet
- ATM
- Book Shop
- Bus Stop
- Food & Beverage
- Information

- Medical Centre
- 6 Motorcycle Parking
- Parents Room
- Point of Interest
- Public Phone
- Retail
- Security Phone
- Student Print Services
- Tavern
- Taxi

'It's the right thing in the right place at the right time.'

Federal Minister of Education John Dawkins¹¹⁵

Having chronicled the early years of Joondalup, the city and its university campus, it is not inappropriate to turn to the present, for local history not only shows us where we have been, it challenges us to examine and assess the present. What has been achieved in present day Joondalup? What do we see today to remind us of the early years? And what evidence at Joondalup suggests a positive, yet to be discovered future?

In an attempt to touch on these and related issues, the reader is invited in Chapters 7 and 8 to compare Joondalup of the 1980s and the 1990s with the City of Joondalup as it is today; the impressively designed City Centre, its city retail and business precincts, and the award-winning University Campus within the Joondalup Learning Precinct. Together they comprise what is arguably the commercial and educational core of the City.

Our focus in these final chapters is also on community, the emergent Joondalup community now barely three decades old, yet already aspiring to be 'on the global stage and the commercial, civic and cultural hub of Perth's north-west region'¹¹⁶. We also examine part of Joondalup's growing educational community, showing how university student activities and campus-based research work in partnership with other communities and how the Learning Precinct fosters constructive interaction with Joondalup organisations. And surprisingly perhaps, the two chapters show that the Joondalup community, city and campus, has already attained international recognition.



The Health and Wellness Building *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



The Ngoolark building was opened on 4 May 2015. Photograph Sybe Jongeling

ECU Joondalup: a campus transformed

ECU Joondalup, after a remarkably short ontogeny is now widely accepted as a well established educational community. Little remains of the original eucalypt-banksia bushland and the rectangular orchard of Spanish pines described in Chapter 2. By contrast today, the campus is a people-rich environment accommodating well over ten thousand students, a hub of teaching, learning and research. The largest of ECU's three campuses, it is home for several internationally recognized research teams, has achieved a five-star ranking for quality teaching¹¹⁷ and a State award for sustainability. Its 45 hectares are now part of a rapidly growing city landscape, its buildings exhibiting remarkable postmodern architecture, projecting vision and architectural creativity.



Information booth at Orientation, 2014

Orientation Week 2014



Guild project, grow your own vegies



Ngaire Powell, Chair, Societies and Activities and Guild President 2014, Azlam Martin

Student Life

Students, through their participation in elected courses and research, are the life-blood of any university. In addition, at ECU the Student Guild offers its membership a broader definition of campus life. Guild President Azlan Martin in her welcoming letter to all students in 2014 explains:



I am excited about boosting social life on our campuses. The Guild will deliver great activities to entertain and educate you, while also encouraging culture sharing, multiculturalism and opportunities for international students to explore Perth. There is also a diverse range of clubs affiliated with the Guild that cater for the needs of the diverse student population . . . the Guild is approachable. We listen to student ideas and want to hear what initiatives you want as a student body. 118

In February 2014 the orientation magazine for students, supplied information on some 30 Guild clubs and societies and during the academic year many additional groups developed, some sponsored by the Guild, others associated more closely with university courses and still others encouraged by activities at the Campus Sports Centre.

The task for the Guild President and her team is immense - over 11,000 student enrolments at Joondalup (including international students from 90 countries) all with independent interests, needs and goals, a diverse multicultural, multinational community of scholars to satisfy.¹¹⁹

Student housing, Stage 2 was completed in 1996. Stage 3 for 2015 is a \$17 million seven storey stage three building offering a range of apartment types, a swimming pool and student common rooms.



Student housing, Stage 2. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



Student housing, Stage 3. *Photograph Sybe Jongeling*

Students are encouraged to contribute to local communities in Joondalup and beyond via their academic programs, their student clubs and university-organised volunteering. For example: nursing students assisting health workers in villages in South East Asia and in clinics in Thailand, Laos and the Philippines; ECU students volunteering to support local primary and secondary school students, particularly in the sciences, mathematics and the communication fields; and student enactus members contributing by invitation to local businesses. 121

Within the campus community the University provides on-campus counseling, medical services and student support through Student Central (covering enrolment, graduation and student progress), course information offices and academic skills centres.



The Edith Cowan University Medical Centre: Nurse Rhonda Chandler and Receptionist Heather Varley at the reception desk. *Photograph Sybe Jongeling*

Research Centres and the Community

Research centres are formally acknowledged only after meeting stringent university standards. Essentially a research centre forms when teams of academic staff and their higher degree students work in partnership within a given field of inquiry. The following sample of research activities at ECU Joondalup demonstrates how research effectively links the campus, its students and staff, to the wider community.

Three centres in **Business and Law** have evolved to foster community relationships and encourage resolution of community issues. *The Centre for Innovative Practice* for example engages in research promoting new practices in Business and Law, product development, new and better services, and better understanding of customer and markets. ECU researchers are encouraged to develop innovative practices by collaborating with local businesses and industry. *The Sellenger Centre* targets the possible transformation of legal and social systems, intelligence-led policing, eyewitness identification, investigative interviewing and wrongful conviction. The third research concentration targets tourism, more accurately *Geotourism*, a new field of study promoting the importance of landforms and geology in tourism. Students undertake tourism research at Honours, Masters and PhD levels, forging an international reputation in this rapidly growing field.



A staff research seminar in progress. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



ECU conference delegates with conference coordinator, Prof. Ross Dowling OAM, at the first Global Geotourism conference held in Perth in 2008.

Photograph courtesy of ECU

The School of Education is represented at Joondalup by two research and development centres. The Edith Cowan Institute for Education Research examines educational policy to enhance school leadership and school improvement, heighten teachers' knowledge and practice and improve student engagement. The Institute has also developed expertise and infrastructure for video-based classroom research generating new insights into effective teaching practice, collaborating with Roseworth Primary School and Ashdale Secondary College. The Fogarty Learning Centre focuses on communication skills of language, literacy and numeracy within ECU's teacher education programs. The Centre also offers free independent student support and opportunities for research into teaching effectiveness for practising teachers.





Photographs courtesy of ECU

Engineering courses at Joondalup were launched in 1992 and within five years three research. centres had been established. By 2015 the three research concentrations had achieved national and international recognition and for the community a record of successfully solving a succession of engineering problems. The Electron Science Research Institute (ESRI) conducts fundamental and applied research using a world-class micro-nano-photonic fabrication facility and has been responsible for several world-first prototypes including energy producing transparent glass and multilaser opto-electric plant identification. The Centre for Communications Engineering Research (CCER) has demonstrated research strengths and expertise in optical networks, network design, voice and video over wireless networks, wireless sensor networks, multimedia communications and signal and image processing. Members of the Centre have extensive industry experience and have maintained strong links with industry and the wider community. For example, CCER has developed a sensorbased fire detection system to guard against bushfires in forest areas. A third research focus, the ECU Security Research Institute (SRI), has gained recognition as one of the leading digital security/ forensic groups in the world, investigating security problems in computer and digital forensics, network and wireless security, information warfare, physical security, risk management and aviation security. Projects include: secure medical information exchange, airport security, biometric testing, network and security systems testing, GPS and mobile phone research. 122



ESRI researchers in the 256m² microfabrication cleanroom facility established in 2012. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



Plant identification. Photonic Weed Detection, developed by Professor Kamal Alameh (ESRI), will change the way farmers target and eliminate weeds, reducing herbicide use by up to 75 per cent while also eliminating the need to 'blanket spray' crops. Photograph courtesy of ECU

Bushfire detection. Dr Iftekhar Ahmad and Amro Qandour from ECU's Centre for Communications Engineering Research (CCER) have used sensors and equipped them with wireless communcation technology. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



The School of Natural Sciences supports the Centre for Ecosystem Management (CEM) and the Centre for Marine Ecosystem Research (CMER). CEM investigates a wide range of environmental issues and problems, ecological communities, environmental law and human responses to the environment. In a unique approach, the Centre develops partnerships between ecology and management to find the best solutions to environmental problems: habitat degradation, minesite rehabilitation, atmospheric, water and habitat pollution and forest management. Like CEM, CMER investigates ecological processes that can lead to better management, but focusing on coastal and marine ecosystems, ecological processes and human impacts on marine systems, connectivity among marine habitats and conservation biology of key marine species. Both centres work closely with industry and government and with colleagues in other universities across Australia and beyond.



Postgraduate students Tim Doherty and Joe Krawiec (CEM) test infrared remotely activated camera traps that are being deployed to monitor the abundance of feral cats at Bush Heritage Australia's Charles Darwin Reserve, north of Wubin. *Photograph courtesy of CEM*



Garden Island. CMER researchers undertake experimental studies to determine the importance of drifting marine plant material (wrack) for the biodiversity and productivity of our coastal waters.

Photograph courtesy of CEMR

Health and wellness research is a significant development at Joondalup, several research groups focusing on prevention, detection, rehabilitation and community-wide health issues.

The Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for Mental Health is a research consortium of nineteen organisations Australia wide within which ECU is investigating biomarkers for mental disorders, especially Alzheimer's Disease and examining the use of novel therapeutics and novel peptides for the treatment of Alzheimer's. CRC researchers have already identified an important biomarker for early detection of Alzheimer's, the presence of the toxic form of protein, beta amyloid in the brain.



Professor Ralph Martins, senior researcher, CRC for Mental Health. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

The Health and Wellness Institute supports research on the role of exercise in the management of cancer. The Institute is also the home of the Vario Wellness Clinic for the implementation and trial of health research findings for example investigating the relationship between bone density and body fat. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) is used to measure bone density at specific sites, usually lumbar spine and hip. The DEXA scan is the most accurate measure of body composition available (muscle and fat percentages for whole body, trunk, arms and legs) providing useful information for people working towards decreasing body fat or increasing muscle mass.



The Balance Master is an effective screening tool used to categorise balance dysfunction and it is invaluable in determining appropriate intervention for balance problems. Once a diagnosis is made, a customised exercise program is designed to assist patients in addressing the deficits in sensory and motor areas. *Photograph courtesy of Vario Wellness*



A simulation exercise for nursing students conducted in one of the campus demonstration wards Photograph courtesy of ECU



Medical professionals attending a simulation exercise at the Centre Photograph courtesy of ECU

Other community-oriented health and wellness initiatives include the *ECU Health Simulation Centre* equipped to address the learning needs of health professionals. The Centre uses high fidelity mannequins, trained actors, and health professionals to play the various roles of patient, medical practitioner and visitor to simulate real-life situations that healthcare professionals may encounter. The *Interprofessional Ambulatory Care Program (IpAC)* offers free health assessment and education to people with chronic health problems and needs in the Joondalup area. IpAC also offers a unique interprofessional learning opportunity for students under supervision to effectively work with staff from other health disciplines, overcoming traditional barriers while optimising self-management of disease for clients. The *ECU Health Centre* (incorporating the Wanneroo Super Clinic) is a jointly funded facility offering community health care. The ECU Health Centre offers multiple health and wellness services to improve health outcomes for the community while also providing ECU health students, researchers and health professionals opportunities for learning and collaboration.



The ECU Health Centre and Super Clinic Photograph Sybe Jongeling

The Centre for Exercise and Sports Science Research conducts research in biomechanics, physiology and psychology, with a specific emphasis on strength and conditioning for health and athletic performance, muscle damage and adaptation to exercise, sports and rehabilitation biomechanics, thermoregulation and neuromuscular fatigue, and psycho-social aspects of sport and leadership. The Centre makes full use of the recently completed Sports Centre Stage II, its three indoor sports courts, a fitness centre, biometrics lab, two teaching spaces, two multi-purpose rooms, cycle spin room, women's fitness centre and two multi-purpose outdoor courts. 123



Register here for Sports Centre activities *Photograph Sybe Jongeling*



The Sports Centre Fitness Facility Photograph courtesy of ECU



Personal Training Photograph courtesy of ECU



The entrance to the University is by redbrick path through the Chancellery Building. In the foreground, the Wandjoo (welcome) space denoting Aboriginal hospitality, the first of six spaces on campus for reflection and recognition of Aboriginal heritage. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*



'Art in landscape' is a City of Joondalup theme. On campus, the theme has been developed in several locations, even on the lake. The Lake is also a symbol of campus sustainability. *Photograph Sybe Jongeling*

Aboriginal Heritage and Sustainability

The northwestern entrance to ECU Joondalup, accommodates the first of six Aboriginal 'Spaces for Reflection', acknowledging the cultural and spiritual importance of the land and sustainable land practices to the Noongar People and translating the University's vision for reconciliation into dedicated reflection spaces, each designed around befitting campus features. Taken together, the six reflection spaces also highlight the importance to the Noongar People of traditional concepts of sustainability.

Six campus reflection spaces¹²⁴

- Welcome (Wandjoo), reflecting Aboriginal hospitality, is located at the impressive northwest facing entrance to the campus, the 'hardscape' is softened by soft grey-white shrubs.
- Social and Community, symbolized by Aboriginal design, a serpentine line weaving through an undulating landscape in front of the new Building 34. Plantings of banksia, dampiera, pattersonia, and kennedia.
- Culture, History and Education, the paved area next to the University library transformed into a friendly place where people are welcome to sit, rest and reflect.
- Language and Communication, near the Joondalup Drive entrance to the campus, focusing on Noongar language; celebrating language and communication.
- Natural Elements in Aboriginal culture, Fire, Earth, Water, Wood and Wind, to be located next to the lake. The space will also feature the six Noongar seasons: birak, bunuru, djeran, makuru, djilba and kambarang
- Health and Wellness, next to the Health Sciences building, featuring plants used in Aboriginal medicine, for food and for well-being.

In 2002, ECU endorsed an Environmental Declaration, thus formally beginning the University program of sustainability. The dimensions of sustainability recorded in Appendix 2 capture the scope and continuing commitment of ECU to sustainability, particularly environmental awareness and protection. ECU architects for example, will continue to meet five-star accreditation standards for new buildings and achieve Australian excellence ratings by the Green Building Council of Australia for site selection, design, construction and building maintenance. At Joondalup there will be further opportunities to capture solar energy for electricity and water heating and there is a proposal for power generation on campus using geothermal sources and piped natural gas.

The three partners of the Joondalup Learning Precinct: the WA Police Academy, the West Coast Institute and ECU Joondalup



Photograph courtesy of the WA Police



Photograph courtesy of the West Coast Institute



Photograph courtesy of ECU

The Joondalup Learning Precinct

'The Joondalup Learning Precinct is unique in the country bringing together a diverse range of organizations providing new learning opportunities for our future talent.' 126

The WA Police Academy, the West Coast Institute and Edith Cowan University, are the City's three major post-secondary institutions and together, their adjoining campuses form a borderless collaborative network, the Joondalup Learning Precinct (JLP). The Joondalup City Council, an ex officio partner, is committed to support the Precinct by facilitating educational and developmental opportunities locally and beyond.

The only educational complex in the world incorporating a university, an institute of vocational education and training, and a police academy, the Precinct was formally established by a Memorandum of Understanding in 2008. It functions through a representative governing board which oversees joint programs benefiting its members and the Joondalup community. Local businesses and community organizations are consulted by staging roundtable events focusing strongly on the priorities of community stakeholders. One such educational roundtable attracted principals from fifty local schools who voiced their community aspirations and frustrations, reviewed in a plenary session and submitted for the attention by the JLP Board. Another initiative has been a cross institutional mentoring program aimed at learning through sharing by mentors and their mentees across all three institutions. Joint research activities are encouraged between staff and students in the Academy, the Institute and the University. Access to the three JLP partners is available for local community and industry organisations. There are credit benefits too, for students moving from one educational institution to another.

In partnership with the City of Joondalup, the Precinct is already attracting attention and marketing services and products world-wide, especially into and from South East Asia. The WA Police Academy, for its innovative curriculum and its JLP links, is an exemplar of police training for the world. The West Coast Institute is noted for its student centred curriculum, its program flexibility and its collaborative links with industry and ECU Joondalup offers a diverse range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs and an impressive research profile. Taken together, and supported by the City of Joondalup, the Precinct has potential to grow as a significant educational and research entity functioning as a global player in an increasingly connected world.

CHAPTER 8

The City Of Joondalup, 2014-5



Expanding Joondalup City, looking east. Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup

"Joondalup seeks to become a bold, creative and prosperous city, on the global stage and the commercial, civic and cultural hub of Perth's north-west region." Mayor Troy Pickard¹²⁷

'The city has come a long way since Sir Charles Court laid down a vision for the north-west region of Perth in 1976. From a semi-rural district within the Shire of Wanneroo, the City has undergone significant development around a deliberately planned City Centre and transport network'. City status came to Joondalup in 1998 and in the following years continuing growth challenged city planners and administrators to ensure that the highest quality of urban living was maintained. The City's Strategic Community Plan¹²⁸ draws strongly on the City's impressive growth to provide a 'vision for Joondalup as it seeks to become a bold, creative and prosperous City on the global stage'. The Plan also seeks to enhance Joondalup's position as the commercial, civic and cultural hub of Perth's northwest corridor. On the way, the city has received a number of awards, perhaps the most impressive in 2011 when Joondalup was awarded the 'World's Most Liveable City' from the UNbacked International Awards for Liveable Communities, a city justifiably described by Mayor Troy Pickard as 'bold, creative and prosperous'. 130

Back in 1984, Joondalup was little more than a city on paper far removed from its anticipated urban environment, a grand plan conceived and promoted by Professor Gordon Stephenson, a dream waiting to happen, still part of the Shire of Wanneroo. In the same year a privileged few, including the author, viewed the Joondalup landscape from the rooftop of the four storey Shire of Wanneroo administration building, built with foresight as the hub of future city administration. The City of Joondalup could best be described then as an uninhabited plateau of bushland only compromised by a lonely Wanneroo Hospital one kilometre north. Looking south, early Edgewater housing and extensive tracts of bushland, the taller buildings of Perth twenty-five kilometres away, just visible. Much closer, a kilometre away, the site of the university campus-to-be only identified by its pine plantation, a dark green rectangle cutting the campus in two. Below us, on the ground floor of the Shire building, the provisional campus described in Chapter 3 was home to the first pioneering students.

Only with optimism and a creative imagination could one foresee the Joondalup City Centre and 'Lakeside' three decades hence, becoming the commercial, educational and recreational hub of Perth's northern suburbs.



Joondalup, c1980, looking north. In the foreground a limestone quarry, rectangular dark green forest gives approximate location of the future Joondalup campus, Shire of Wanneroo administration building middle distance. *Photograph: courtesy of Landcorp*



Joondalup, 2012, looking north three dacades later. ECU Joondalup in the foreground, City of Joondalup administration building, left distance beyond Central Park, on land free of any prior development.

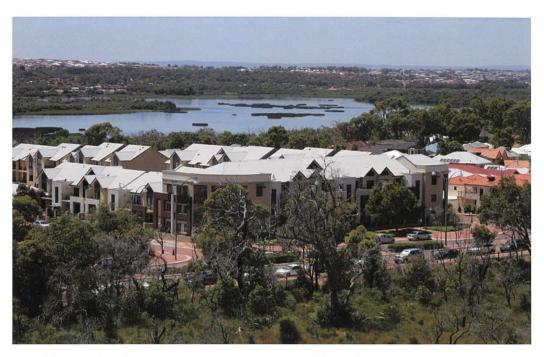
Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup

Today, a climb to the roof of the same building, reveals a remarkable transformation. The growing city centre has emerged much as Stephenson had anticipated, from a 'suitably featureless plateau' of bushland to a planned urban complex. Few large areas of the original bushland remain, save for Yellagonga Regional Park and parts of the city's Central Park. In every direction Joondalup declares its status as a prospering, functional city. To the west is the flourishing Lakeside shopping complex, benefiting from a recent \$300 million expansion to make it the largest shopping complex in Western Australia. Wanneroo Hospital, renamed the Joondalup Health Campus now many times its former size, is identified by its brick-red roofing. Further north and west, the Joondalup HBF Arena is an impressive sports, recreation and aquatic centre. Westward, beyond the city centre, a planned business park is fully built.



Looking north in 2014 from the City of Joondalup administration building. Parking space in the foreground soon to be transformed into a Civic Centre. Further north, city apartments, the red roof of the Joondalup Health Campus left distance.

Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup



Looking east from the City administration building, 2014. Modern experimental city housing contrasts with protected bushland (foreground) and further east Lake Joondalup bordered by Yellagonga Regional Park. *Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup*

From its emergence in the 1990s the planned City of Joondalup has displayed many attractive, if expensive features inherited from the final years of the Joondalup Development Corporation. The street furniture for example includes expensive but brilliant street lights, ceramic tiles designed and crafted by students from local schools set in footpaths, street corners decorated by cast metal bollards, a stylish train station with distinctive gull-wing overhead architecture; all enhance the City's distinctiveness and inspire continuing high standards from current decision makers.

And currently, the City of Joondalup is experiencing record levels of investment: 131 the Joondalup Health Campus (\$393 million), Lakeside Shopping City expansion (\$300 million), ECU Joondalup (\$130 million), 'The Quadrangle' and within it 'Joondalup Square' (over \$50 million) – enough to earn the phrase, billion dollar city. The Quadrangle, a kilometre south, is also home to the College of Electrical Training (CET) and the Automobile Institute of Technology offering specialised trade training for metropolitan Perth and beyond.



The expanding Lakeside Shopping Complex, now the largest shopping centre in Western Australia occupies 198,000 square metres of shopping space. *Photograph courtesy Lakeside Joondalup Shopping City*



Shopping City is an attractive meeting place in the northern suburbs of Perth. Photograph courtesy Lakeside Joondalup Shopping City



The recently upgraded Shopping City offers spacious shopping avenues and 90 new specialty retailers. *Photograph courtesy Lakeside Joondalup Shopping City*

As early as 1997, Tony Morgan, then landscape architect for Landcorp noted three 'long term planning issues' for the future City of Joondalup: 132 building a solid economic base, generating employment self sufficiency and fashioning tourism as part of Joondalup's economic future. The City is well aware of these issues, 133 particularly the continuing problem of daily out-flow of commuters for employment in other parts of metropolitan Perth, a 'misalignment of local available jobs to local resident workers'. The City recognizes the need for an improved industrial base offering employment opportunities across a broad front. To meet this challenge, the City in July 2014 launched an economic development strategy Expanding Horizons 134 targeting a range of avenues for business, investment, innovation, research and education.

Three broad themes have been announced in Expanding Horizons: Global City, Digital City and Destination City. Joondalup has already established strong claims for the title Global City. And Expanding Horizons nominates five initiatives to enhance this theme including international partnerships and development of key business 'niche clusters'. Digital City is likewise a well-advanced strategy at Joondalup, being the first local government in metropolitan Perth to launch an on-line digital infrastructure. A continuing priority theme, Digital City is supported by seven strategies, each enabling a stronger technology infrastructure for industry and the enhancement of 'Education City'. The third theme, Destination City, will encourage the growth of a 'visitor economy' particularly through tourism and hospitality supported locally by the arts, cultural activities and promotion of visitor destinations.



Digital City active at ECU Joondalup. Photograph courtesy Sybe Jongeling



The City of Joondalup c2012 looking southeast. The Arena sports and recreation complex, left foreground and the north fringe of the Joondalup Business Park right foreground. Lakeside Shopping City right middle distance. In the foreground, freeway and rail links to Perth City.

Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup

Planned community activities continue to be a high priority at Joondalup, acknowledging the importance of networking, participation and social inclusion in a rapidly growing community. The Wanneroo Eisteddfod (now the Joondalup Eisteddfod) began in 1987 and from 1991 the activities of the Joondalup Community Foundation (JCF) continue to be staged annually including the Little Feet Festival and the Spirit of Christmas/Spirit of Joondalup Festival. The new Community Development Plan, Joondalup 2022 and Expanding Horizons however, take these cultural, recreational and educational programs much further, examples being the new Mirror Park recreation facility for young people and the Ocean Reef Marina.



Joondalup Train Station showing distinctive gull-wing roofing, a design repeated in the first stage of the Lakeside Shopping Centre. Artist's impression: courtesy of the City of Joondalup



His Worship the Mayor of Joondalup (right) and the Hon. Albert Jacob, Minister for the Environment open the Mirror Park skating facility. The City of Joondalup gives high priority to community facilities for youth. 'If your kids love skateboarding and BMX then they will love the new skate and BMX park in Ocean Reef.' 135. Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup



BMX action at Mirror Park.

Photograph: courtesy of the City of Joondalup

During its first 17 years the City has shown a firm commitment to sustainability practices, encouraging the integration of environmentally sustainable design principles in all new buildings and the retaining and enhancement of natural vegetation. Likewise, water efficiency measures including water conservation and recycling, energy efficiencies including renewable energy technologies and waste recycling practices, are being implemented.

A final word on the remarkable development of the City by Mayor Troy Pickard. Troy holds a Master's Degree in Marketing from UWA and is a graduate, Bachelor of Business, from ECU. 136

The transformation of Joondalup has been remarkable and it is now well positioned to realise its potential as the vibrant CBD of Perth's fast-growing north-west corridor. In recent years, Joondalup has enjoyed an incredible level of investment with more than \$1 billion worth of development occurring in the Joondalup City Centre in 2012/13 – a sign of confidence in the Joondalup economy from the business sector.

Joondalup was named the World's Most Liveable City of 2011, for population size 150,000 to 400,000, at the United Nations-endorsed annual International Awards for Liveable Communities. This honour demonstrates the City's commitment to providing healthy and sustainable lifestyle opportunities for its residents as well as best practice, innovation and leadership in providing a vibrant community.

Looking to the future, the City's 10 Year Strategic Community Plan – Joondalup 2022 – outlines a vision for Joondalup as it strives to become a bold, creative and prosperous City on the global stage and the commercial, civic and cultural capital of Perth's northwest region. Major infrastructure projects - such as the Ocean Reef Marina and the Joondalup Performing Arts and Cultural Facility - will advance in the near future, enhancing the vitality and vibrancy of Joondalup, particularly in the City Centre, and vastly increase the number of people who will visit Joondalup for work, retail and commercial purposes. Joondalup has also set a bold and creative vision for the future to embrace the digital economy, and this will ensure it continues to evolve as a modern, connected, visionary City with a truly global outlook.



Artist's impression of an expanded multi-purpose mixed-use civic complex. Planned development and enhancement of the current civic centre at Joondalup will enable State Government offices to be established along with mixed-use accommodation and flexible public spaces for a variety of activities (festivals, markets, outdoor cinema as examples) adding to the vitality and vibrancy of the City and substantially increasing its potential for commercial activity and employment.

Illustration: courtesy of the City of Joondalup

City, Campus and Precinct: Back to the Future

The planned City of Joondalup, notably the work of Professor Gordon Stephenson, is reminiscent of England's Garden Cities successfully advocated by Sir Ebenezer Howard¹³⁷ more than a century ago, featuring open spaces, parks, wide radiating streets and community self sufficiency. In Australia, garden city principles had been applied pre and post World War I in the Adelaide suburb of Colonel Light Gardens and in Melbourne, the town of Sunshine. Architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin adopted garden city principles in their winning entry for the design of the City of Canberra in which they featured geometric motifs, circles, hexagons and triangles, and axes aligned with significant topographical landmarks in the Australian Capital Territory.

After World War II the garden city concept was re-invented in Britain when many new communities were established. Stephenson became directly involved when in 1946 he designed the 'New Town' of Stevenage in Kent. Later, much later, after consultancies in Canada, United Sates and England, Stephenson was persuaded to leave the University of Liverpool for a planning commission in Western Australia and by 1955 with J.A. Hepburn his 'Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth and Fremantle' was published. In 1977 Stephenson authored, 'Joondalup Regional Centre, a Plan for a Metropolitan Regional Centre in Western Australia' consolidating his urban planning advice for Joondalup. In a preface to the latter publication, Robert Holmes a Court, Chair of the Joondalup Development Corporation wrote: 'the planning done by Professor Gordon Stephenson will form the basis of the Corporation's work. This will be the starting point from which the project will develop.' And in the same publication, Stephenson wrote: 'the town centre is designed for people who delight in moving freely in quiet or crowded promenades and gardens. They will not be harassed by obtruding cars, trucks and buses. Joondalup may be the first centre in the world with an unbroken pedestrian system uniting the extraordinary mix of people and buildings to be found only in the heart of a city. Every day and evening it could be a meeting place for a growing population interested in an ever increasing range of activities.'138

In both intention and product, the City of Joondalup lives up to many of the original Ebenezer Howard tenets of garden cities. Designed and carried forward by Stephenson with substantial support from the Western Australian Department of Planning, endorsed by the State Government and its Joondalup Development Corporation, accorded material assistance by countless individuals and construction teams, it is valued today as the most successful example of city planning in Australia. 139

As with the City, so too with its University Campus. The transformation of ECU Joondalup from bushland to the University's senior campus in 28 years is by any measure a remarkable achievement. At a time of unrelenting change - social, technological, educational and economic – the still youthful but rapidly maturing Joondalup campus continues to enjoy flexibility, as yet unfettered by entrenched processes and as has been demonstrated in Chapter 7, now furnished with state-of-the-art equipment for teaching and research, particularly in health, engineering and the sciences. Even so, continuing pressures for change will be considerable, necessitating regular reviews of course content and delivery, appraisals and advancement of research, refurbishment and renewal of buildings and equipment and on a broader front, ongoing enhancement of community/university links.

City and University planners have stated their vision and likely growth projections. ECU's strategic direction, Towards 2000¹⁴⁰, conforms with the University's twin ideals, engaging minds and engaging communities, matching the City's strategic community plan. Joondalup 2022. Significantly, both plans encourage enhancement of community networks and partnerships.

From ECU Joondalup for example, community networks and partnerships achieved in recent years include, the creation of the ECU Health Centre and Super Clinic in Wanneroo, significant advances in our understanding of Alzheimer's disease, mentoring by ECU students in Joondalup schools, innovative treatment of cancers and genetic disorders through community exercise programs, and completion of engineering and environmental projects.

The City of Joondalup has recently completed more than 150 services, community programs and facilities supporting all of Joondalup's twenty-two suburbs. Throughout the year a range of community events has been on offer, notably the Little Feet Festival, Music in the Park, Twilight Markets, the Perth Symphony Orchestra at the Joondalup Resort and in March the Joondalup Festival. Mayor Troy Pickard emphasizes that these and many other community projects will enhance Joondalup's suburbs, and ensure that 'our region' is an attractive destination for residents, visitors and businesses. Joondalup 2022 is taking shape.

For city and campus, civic and educational accomplishments have been impressive, prompting the question: what will the next decade bring? What substantial achievements lie ahead? Already an expansion of the civic and commercial centre is planned enhancing and incorporating the present library and civic buildings, the creation of a city square and a mix of inner city residential, retail and commercial spaces. And ECU across its three campuses is stimulated by its current five-star rating for teaching quality¹⁴¹ and its recent international ranking as one of the top one hundred young universities in the world.

In less than thirty years Joondalup has accumulated a catalogue of achievements, evidence to suggest that the future will match and perhaps surpass current city and campus strategic predictions.

APPENDICES

- 1. JDC/W.A. Land Authority (WALA) Leadership 1977 1996
- 2. From the Beginning
- 3. Campus Sustainability
- 4. Campus Planning
- 5. ECU Research, 1987 to 1996

APPENDIX 1

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JDC/W.A. LAND AUTHORITY (WALA) LEADERSHIP 1977 – 1996

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD

Robert Holmes a Court 1977 – 1988

David Hatt August 1988 – March 1993

Bill Griffiths April 1993 – 1996 still in office

GENERAL MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS TO THE BOARD

John Reynolds Executive Officer 1997 – 1988

Robin Wright General Manager June 1986 – Sept 1991 Michael Kerry General Manager Sept 1988 – Dec 1991

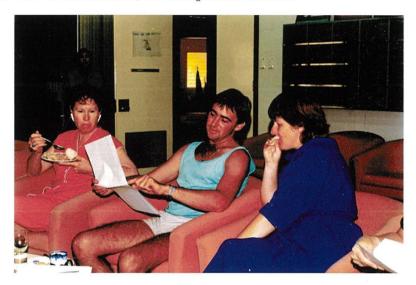
Vince Paparo General Manager (WALA) 1992 – Feb 1993

Ross Holt Chief Executive Officer (WALA) Aug 1993 – 1996 still in office

APPENDIX 2

FROM THE BEGINNING

After 28 years of development at ECU Joondalup, little remains to remind us of the original campus: small patches of native bush, a diminished orchard of Spanish pines, only occasional sightings of kangaroos and thankfully, few snakes and kangaroo ticks. The original bushland was never likely to withstand ever increasing pressure for more teaching and research space. Staff have changed too, only three surviving support staff continue from 1987: Lorraine Carnachan, Carmel Langdon and Neil Mouritz.



The Survivors. Lorraine, Neil and Carmel, circa 1994. Photograph courtesy of ECU

Carmel is now Manager, Student Central, at Joondalup having served in a range of administrative positions on campus since 1987. She writes about her first appointment at Joondalup: 'I applied for the position of cashier/bookshop manager and after a few weeks working from the Shire of Wanneroo admin building, relocated to Building 4 on the new campus at Joondalup in March 1987. In those early days we were a close-knit community of staff and students, drawn together by a kind of pioneering spirit. For example, our first Christmas party held in the science labs of Building 4 was for everyone, staff and students. In our first two or three years, we organised lunch-hour volleyball and staged competitive basketball between staff and students'.

Lorraine is now Manager, Assessments and Student Records at ECU Joondalup. From 1987 she promoted sport and exercise activities for staff and students. In 1986 she held a finance position on the Churchlands Campus, but 'when the Joondalup jobs were advertised. I applied for the Student Admin Officer position. So began some wonderful times and memories of the early days on the campus. I started at the Wanneroo Shire Administration Building in late 1986 and moved to the Joondalup Campus in Feb 1987. The only building on campus then was Building 4 and we were surrounded by bush. Kangaroos were everywhere, it was beautiful. We could just see the top of the Shire building in the distance over the trees. Our Student Admin

APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)

'office' was in the middle of Building 4 near the stairs to the lower floor, just a single room with two desks, one for me and the other for my work colleague Maura Ellis. Many of the students were known to us by first name and would come to visit us with queries, or simply to have a chat.'

From 1987, Neil was the campus 'groundsman' at Joondalup and in 1988 he featured in a Wanneroo Times article covering his interest in campus ecology. 'There is a strong environmental theme here, and we have saved the bush as much as possible'. 'In spring it is so colourful with orchids and other wildflowers.' Back then, most of the campus was still bushland and the task of transforming the natural environment into a teaching and research centre for ten thousand students had yet to be worked out. A large soccer ground had been shaped by bulldozers and sown with couch, but surrounding scarred areas foreshadowed on-going problems of over-use of earth moving equipment. Neil recalls how JEMA responded by accepting tube natives from ALCOA and arranging rehabilitative plantings especially on the northern fringe of the sports ground. He also recalls the insistent requirement of Walter Kolb, the head gardener, that all new plantings should be natives, preferably endemics. He strongly favoured Agonus and Angophora costata as a canopy tree, saw the need to preserve and augment the existing tuart and jarrah trees and had plans for an avenue of lemon scented gums (Eucalyptus citriodora) at the entrance of the campus and car parks. The campus was to be a showpiece of native vegetation, unique and special amongst higher education campuses in Western Australia.



The regular spacing of Spanish pines, their distinctive foliage and the deep mulch of needles on the forest floor presented a contrasting ecology when compared to the native bushland. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

APPENDIX 2 (CONTINUED)

Subsequent landscape reports and campus plans supported these sentiments. Early landscape planning by BMA, Ferguson, Tooby and Tract favoured preservation and augmenting of selected native bush areas, the enhancement of sight-lines radiating from the lake and the use of native shrubs around new buildings. Neil Mouritz concedes that the first 27 years has been a period of finding out by trial and error, learning about variations in soil type, drainage and water table levels on campus. Dieback has become a problem affecting some species in some areas. And climate fluctuations could test the resilience of some species. In short, management of the campus as a native garden is an ever-present challenge. 'It's nice to start from the beginning and see it through' he said.



They are still on staff at Joondalup in 2014 after 27 years, the Manager Assessments and Student Records, the Senior Gardener and Horticulturalist, and the Manager of Student Central. *Photograph courtesy of ECU*

CAMPUS SUSTAINABILITY

- The ECU Environmental Declaration, 200214²
- ISO 14001: Environmental Management System, 2009143
- ECU Sustainable Communities Action Plan, 2010144
- Summary of the ECU Division of Facilities and Services sustainability initiatives, 201014⁵
- Dimensions of Sustainability at ECU, 201114⁶

EDITH COWAN UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

Universities have a major role to play in education, research, and policy formation and information exchange necessary to achieve environmental sustainability. Edith Cowan University aims to provide leadership and support, and to mobilise internal and external resources to respond to these challenges. The University will do this by:

- Raising public, government, industry and institutional awareness by publicly addressing the need to move towards an environmentally sustainable future.
- 2. Encouraging staff and students to engage in education, research, policy formation and information exchange on population, environment and environmentally sustainable development.
- 3. Offering programs and conducting research in environmental management, sustainable economic development and related fields that enhance the environmental literacy of its graduates.
- 4. Setting an example of environmental responsibility by establishing and maintaining processes of resource conservation, recycling and waste reduction within the University.
- Encouraging the involvement of the community including government, industry and the
 professions, in supporting university research, education, policy formation and information
 exchange for environmentally sustainable development, and developing solutions to environmental
 problems.
- 6. Encouraging collaboration between academic leaders and environmental practitioners to develop research, policy and information exchange programs for an environmentally sustainable future.
- 7. Establishing appropriate partnerships with primary and secondary schools to support programs that educate about population, environment and environmentally sustainable development.
- 8. Working with relevant international, national and local organisations to promote a worldwide university effort towards an environmentally sustainable future.
- 9. Fostering environmental literacy within the university community.
- Integrating this declaration into university policy, planning, procedures and quality reviews as considered appropriate.

The Edith Cowan University Environmental Declaration (2002).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, ISO 14001 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION (2009)



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - ISO 14001:2004

This is to certify that:

Edith Cowan University
Facilities and Services Centre
Joondalup Campus
270 Joondalup Drive
Joondalup
Western Australia
6027
Australia

Holds Certificate No: EMS 549140

and operates an Environmental Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 14001:2004 for the following scope:

Provision of integrated services and expertise to the University's Faculties and Centres in the management of their physical assets and support services.

SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLAN. (2010)

- The Curriculum: Providing students with opportunities for learning integrated sustainability principles
- · Research: To provide research outputs and findings that contribute to knowledge of sustainability
- Occupational Health and Safety: To provide staff and students with a safe and healthy working and study
 environment
- Professional Development through Training and Education Programs: To provide staff with appropriate opportunities for personal and professional development
- Equal Opportunity Policies and Initiatives: To provide equal opportunities for all staff and students and to promote diversity
- Engaging with the Various Communities in the University: Recognition that sustainability includes social, cultural, economic and environmental perspectives
- Recycling and Procurement: To reduce the proportion of non-sustainable materials used by ECU
- Energy Consumption and Production: To reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions
- · Transport and Journey Planning: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel and transport
- Water Consumption and Discharge: To achieve continual improvement in water conservation and efficiency
- Biodiversity (Bunbury Campus): To identify and manage the biodiversity values of the South-West Campus
- Waste Management: To reduce the amount of waste to landfill and to emphasise recycling



A poster summary of sustainability initiatives

DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY - A SUMMARY. (2011)

Sustainability Initiatives to Enhance Participation of Staff and Students

Leadership through specialist SD staff, green officers and staff teams to explore sustainability concerns and take positive action by staff and students. Organising staff and student development programs and workshops. Enhancing communication of sustainability issues through the Web and by email. Seeking a positive consensus from the campus community for sustainability.

Sustainability and the On-Campus Natural and Built Environment

Conserving the remaining bushland habitats and endemic biota on campus. Introduction and ongoing use of appropriate environmental management practices eg aiming at more efficient water use on campus. Implementing improved building codes. Using sustainable energy sources eg solar, wind and geothermal energy.

Sustainability and Facilities and Services Management

Developing strategies to reduce campus running costs and reducing the impacts of on-campus activities on campus environments: target areas include waste reduction, energy conservation, and the introduction of technologies to enhance sustainability. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions eg through improved staff and student travel and transport practices. Providing students and staff with a safe and healthy study and working environment.

Sustainability and the Knowledge and Information Technology Services Centre

Employing strategies for the development and maintenance of green IT networks including the use of staff and student PCs. Ensuring security for ECU's computing environment. Providing sustainable university services online. Building operational sustainability through improvements in IT technology and its use.

• Sustainability and the Academic Program

Embedding social and environmental sustainability concepts, skills and values in ECU programs, egg engineering, psychology, nursing, law and teacher education. Providing ECU staff with opportunities for personal and professional development in the area of sustainability. Encouraging students to explore sustainability principles through the curriculum and through their research activities.

Sustainability and Health and Fitness Programs

Implementing programs designed to sustain good health and fitness amongst staff and students and programs targeting community health and fitness issues egg child obesity and nutrition. Developing health and fitness programs that attract community participation. Promoting holistic approaches to understanding health and lifestyle issues including disease prevention and management. Encouraging research into health and fitness issues.

· Sustainability and Engagement

Engaging with local and wider communities through community programs, research projects and participating on local and national committees. Including individuals from local communities in university activities thereby ensuring that ECU is recognised for the range and quality of its engagement activities. Promoting the ECU as a community leader and exemplar in its application of sustainability principles.

APPENDIX 4

CAMPUS PLANNING

Three clusters of variables strongly influenced campus planning and decision making in the first decade: early planning priorities, determining inputs, and enduring questions.

Early planning priorities

- Establishing need:
- · Conducting preliminary planning;
- Enlisting community support;
- · Resolving funding issues;
- · Ensuring on-campus leadership;
- · Developing community-approved courses;
- Promoting staff and student research
- Ensuring maximum student support;
- Encouraging community engagement

Determining inputs

- Stephenson's Plans published, 1955 and 1977
- Community agitation for a tertiary campus at Joondalup
- Joondalup Development Corporation support
- WACAE Council's decision to proceed in 1984
- Leadership by WACAE 1983 90 and ECU 1991
- Federal Government funding via WAPSEC
- Campus accessibility: rail and freeway connections
- University designation: Caro Recommendations
- Staff and student initiatives: courses, research, outreach
- Community engagement / collaboration / cooperation

Enduring questions

- · Sustainability questions
- Curriculum questions: courses, opportunities, local needs
- Environmental questions: conservation versus development ('balance')
- Architectural questions: shape and distinctiveness of the built environment
- Community engagement questions: student projects, research contacts, community projects
- Marketing and promotional questions: shaping campus identity
- On-campus student and staff welfare and recreational questions

The above tables reveal the pervasiveness and some of the intricacies of the early planning process, dependent as it was on external input rather more than internal initiatives. Each of the tables confirms that consultation with the local community was of prime importance; that campus planning called for negotiation and strong leadership at many levels.

ECU RESEARCH, 1987 TO 1996

The decade, 1987 – 1996, saw impressive growth of research activity at ECU. From 1988, when Dr Ken Jack took responsibility for the WACAE Research Office and post Caro in 1991, when the Office of Research and Development was established, ECU began to take disciplined academic research seriously. Such a significant change called for staff training and for some, staff persuasion. From 1987, Dr Sybe Jongeling as Staff Development Officer and from 1991 as head of the Office of R and D fulfilled this role, supporting those seeking to improve their research skills, assisting with the preparation of research proposals and encouraging researchers to apply for external funding.

FINANCING RESEARCH

An annual budget of \$500,000 was available from 1989 for research projects and in that year eighteen new research projects received financial support. In addition, ten research scholarships were established, each at \$10,500. Interest gained from the College Foundation fund supported a further five projects. Priority research areas were nominated including computer science, mathematics science and technology education, human services, health sciences, applied language studies and admin and management studies. Research centres and institutes were taking shape supported by multidisciplinary research teams. The College was, unknowingly perhaps, preparing itself for university designation commencing January 1991.

Following Caro, the ECU Research Office, began a program of research training. Simulated Australian Research Council (ARC) selection panels chaired by proven researchers, stimulated research (73 projects - \$614,634 in 1991, 93 projects - \$1,053,092 in 1992; 195 projects - \$2,431,367 – in 1993). The University also offered infrastructure support, established research fellowships, employed graduate student assistants and offered post-graduate scholarships.

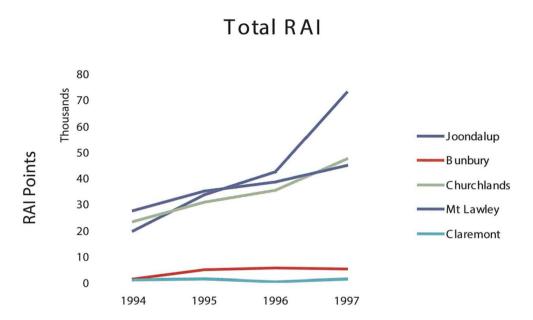
ECU was also beginning to win ARC research grants. In 1992 the first ARC Collaborative Research Grant, \$52,000, was won by Dr Irene Froyland, supporting collaboration between ECU's Centre for Police Research and the Western Australian Police Force. And ARC Infrastructure Funding increased five-fold from \$50,000 in 1991 to \$269,000 in 1992. 1993 saw a second ARC Collaborative Grant, two ARC Large Grants and ECU's first Postgraduate Award in conjunction with an Industry Australia Post Graduate Research Award (Industry APRA) was won by Professor Ed Applebaum for the Western Australian Academy of the Performing Arts (WAAPA). Two additional APRAs were awarded for supervision of environmental management research; won by Eddie van Etten and Dr Ian Bennett.

THE RESEARCH ACTIVITY INDEX AND OTHER FUNDING INCENTIVES

From 1993 staff and student research attracted financial rewards. A Research Activity Index (RAI)102 permitted active researchers to accumulate points from the previous year's research achievements which in turn could be translated into research support funding. Research groups and centres were offered infrastructure funding (\$450,000) to develop approved research concentrations and to encourage applications for external

APPENDIX 5 (CONTINUED)

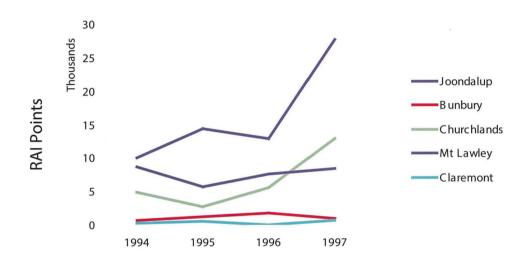
research funding. During 1992, research policies and procedures were established, the Research Management Plan was refined, and committees were formed to oversee the Conduct of Ethical Research (CCER) and for Animal Experimentation Ethics (AEEC).



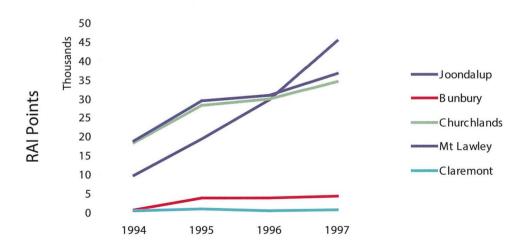
ECU research output could be calculated by aggregating the Research Activity Index (RAI), here shown by campus. Note: RAI data express research activity for the previous year.

The Office of Research and Development based at Claremont directed support to all campuses, but the biggest take-up from 1994 was exhibited at Joondalup. Newly appointed professors were leading research in such diverse fields as business economics, community studies, human genetics, environmental management, psychology and computer and communication engineering, all located at Joondalup. A new research perspective was emerging. Research was no longer an individual challenge, but rather an activity for multi-disciplinary teams of like-minded staff and their doctoral and other post-graduate students; teams working collaboratively in research centres or institutes and benefiting from professorial leadership. First of these at Joondalup, was a project team led by Professor Patrick Garnett on the ecology and water chemistry of Lake Joondalup.103

RAI Points for Grants Received



RAI Points for Publications



Three graphs of RAI points by campus prepared by Dr Jongeling describe the substantial growth of research on the Joondalup Campus from 1993.

NOTES

Chapter 1 The First Decade, 1987 – 1996. Introduction and Overview

- Foreword in Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, the Dreaming of Joondalup. Sir Charles Court gave strong support to the planning of the Joondalup Regional Centre and to the contribution of the Joondalup Development Corporation while Cabinet Minister, State Premier and in retirement. And in 1991 he agreed to become patron of the Joondalup Community Foundation.
- 2 Stephenson, G., 1977, Joondalup Regional Centre, UWA Press.
- 3 Joondalup Library Local Studies Collection. Tony Morgan interviewed by Judith Jacobs, 4 December 2000
- 4 Personal communication to the author from Professor Lourens
- 5 Between 1991 and 1996 Human Biology, Occupational Health, Sports Science, Tourisim and Hospitality Management were also consolidated at Joondalup.
- 6 Stephenson G., 1977, Joondalup Regional Centre, UWA Press.
- 7 Building Management Authority, 1985, WACAE Joondalup Campus Stage I (Design Philosophy).
- 8 Ibic
- 9 WACAE unpublished report, 1984, Joondalup Campus, a concept proposal.
- 10 Extracts from Stephenson, G., 1977, Joondalup Regional Centre, UWA Press, pages 1-16.

Chapter 2 A Campus in Waiting, 1955 to 1984

- 11 Stephenson, G., and Hepburn, J.A., 1955, Plan for the Metropolitan Region Perth and Fremantle.
- 12 Alistair Hepburn was appointed Western Australian Town Planning Commissioner in 1953.
- 13 For example MRPA Reports: The Corridor Plan for Perth, 1970; Report on the Corridor Plan for Perth, 1972; and subsequently, detailed plans for the 'sub-regional centre of Joondalup'.
- 14 Stephenson, G., 1977, Joondalup Regional Centre, UWA Press.
- 15 Ibid, page 1
- 16 Maunsell and Partners Pty Ltd, 1974, Joondalup Area Development Study.
- 17 Stephenson, G., 1975, Joondalup Centre an interim report.
- 18 Jamieson, R., 2011, Charles Court, St George Books, page 285
- 19 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, the Dreaming of Joondalup, UWA Press and pages 34 43
- 20 Kerry, M., 1998, The City of Joondalup, in Gentilli, J., editor, Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep: Planning, People, Environment, City of Wanneroo.
- 21 Joondalup Development Corporation, December 1978, Joondalup Report.
- 22 Stephenson, G., 1977, Joondalup Regional Centre, UWA Press.
- 23 Ibid, page 16.
- 24 WAPSEC, 1979, Metropolitan Regional Colleges of Post Secondary Education: The Joondalup College.
- 25 Wanneroo Shire Report, no date.
- 26 WAPSEC, 1979, Metropolitan Regional Colleges of Post Secondary Education: The Joondalup College.
- 27 Claremont CAE, Churchlands CAE, Mt Lawley CAE, and Nedlands CAE.
- 28 Wanneroo Shire Report., no date.
- 29 Jecks, D., 13th Generation, unpublished memoir.

- 30 Subsequently, from 1988, WAIT, the Western Australian Institute of Technology, in 1990 re-designated Curtin University of Technology, displayed considerable interest in Joondalup by establishing a de facto campus in the area, in partnership with the Australian Institute for University Studies (AIUS), a privately funded tertiary institution under the directorship of Dr Bean San Goh. And after five years of shared teaching with AIUS, the Curtin University Council in February 1993 formally declared the establishment of the "Curtin University of Technology Joondalup Campus".
- 31 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, UWA Press, pages 122-3.
- 32 Jecks, D., 1993-4, Interview Transcript, page 162.
- 33 Document from ECU Archives, Joondalup Campus
- 34 ibid
- 35 ibid
- 36 ibid
- 37 ibid
- 38 Jecks, D., 13th Generation, Unpublished memoir.
- 39 Warren Snell, at the time, Executive Director, Administration, WACAE, personal communication.
- 40 Document from ECU Archives, Joondalup Campus.
- 41 ibid
- 42 ibid
- 43 ibid
- 44 WACAE, 1983 Annual Report.
- 45 Jecks, D., 1993-4 Interview Transcript.
- 46 Jecks, D., 13th Generation. Unpublished memoir, Chapter 13.

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- 48 WAPSEC, 1979, Metropolitan Colleges of Post Secondary Education: The Joondalup College
- 49 Ibio
- 50 WACAE Council correspondence, ECU Archives
- 51 Joondalup Campus Concept Plan, WACAE, March 1984.
- 52 Ibid
- 53 ECU Archives holds copies of the minutes and agenda papers of the Joondalup Committee meetings. Attendees included senior academic planning and academic services staff, principal librarian, heads of school, public relations officer, community programs officer, student services officer and from 1986, Student Guild representatives. WACAE Director Dr Jecks attended the first meeting. From 1985 the architect attended by invitation.
- 54 WAPSEC, 1983, Student Enrolments in Higher Education in Western Australia: some observations on trends, 1973 – 1983, a discussion paper, September 1983.
- 55 Minutes, Joondalup Committee.
- 56 College Contact, April, 1985.
- 57 The Joondalup Campus, a profile to assist Academic and Administrative Planning, September, 1985.

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Chapter 4. The New Campus, 1987 - 1990

- 58 Brittain, Robert K., 1990, Yellagonga Regional Park, commissioned ethnography position paper, City of Wanneroo, 31 July, 1990.
- 59 Building Management Authority, 1965, WACAE Joondalup Campus Stage 1 (Design Philosophy), September, 1985.
- 60 Subsequently, colorbond roofing rather than tiles.
- 61 Various promotional materials and newssheets are lodged in the ECU Archives.
- 62 Wanneroo Times, August 1986.
- 63 West Australian, 5 February, 1991.
- 64 Council Minutes and agenda papers, 1986, ECU Archives.
- 65 Letter from the Minister to the Chair, College Council, ECU Archives.
- 66 Joondalup-date, August, 1987
- 67 WACAE Annual Report, 1988
- 68 For example, as shown in Recher, H., and Garnett, P., 2004, Environmental Issues in Western Australia, Edith Cowan University.
- 69 For example, the Tract Consultants report to WACAE in 1990 and the Joondalup Campus Landscape Master Plan for Tree Canopy.
- 70 Site Planning Report, 1988, prepared by Tooby Pty Ltd, page 6.
- 71 WACAE Annual Report, 1988.
- 72 Formal opening of the Joondalup Campus. From a transcription of the Minister's address. Dawkins' reference to Murdoch University followed an unsuccessful attempt by the Federal Government in 1979 to amalgamate the University of Western Australia with Murdoch University.
- 73 Hames Sharley, Identification and Reservation of Site for Railway Station at Hodges Drive, Joondalup, February, 1996.
- 74 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, UWA Press.
- 75 Auret, T., BSD Consultants, 1984.
- 76 ECU Annual Report, 1993.

Chapter 5 University Designation and Beyond

- 77 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, UWA Press, page 114
- 78 Ibid, page 115
- 79 Morgan, Tony, interview, November 2000
- 80 Details provided by Bob Allen, BMA Senior Architect, Stage 1 and Philip Griffiths of Griffiths Architects.
- 81 Letter dated 17 April 1990. ECU Archives.
- 82 Council minutes, November 1990.
- 83 The Status of the Western Australian College of Advanced Education, Report of the Advisory Committee to the Minister for Education, unpublished document, June 1990.
- 84 Hansard, November 28, 1990

- 85 Howieson memoir no date
- 86 ECU Digest. 1993.
- 87 ECU Annual Report, 1993
- 88 Howieson Memoir
- 89 ECU Digest, 1993
- 90 ECU Digest, 1994.
- 91 For example, reports by Ferguson, Tract, Hames Sharley and Tooby.
- 92 Science Technology and Engineering Board minutes, ECU Archives.
- 93 Memo from George Barrett to the University architect, ECU Archives.
- 94 This section submitted by senior nurse Rhonda Chandler
- 95 West Australian Newspaper, February 1991
- 96 Personal communication, Mike Donald, ECU architect.
- 97 Hames Sharley, Identification and Reservation of Site for Railway Station at Hodges Drive, Joondalup, February 1996.
- 98 University Council agenda papers, 8 August, 1991, offers a summary of developments and recommends Council endorsement of an R and D Park proposal from the Dean, School of Arts and Applied Sciences.
- 99 Agenda papers, University Council 1991.
- 100 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, UWA Press' page 224.
- 101 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, UWA Press, page 232.

Chapter 6 Campus Research Activities and Community Engagement

- 102 From Joondalup Community Foundation papers held in the Battye Library
- 103 Ibid
- 104 Ibid
- 105 ECU Children Studies Newsletter, ECU Archives
- 106 A Research Activity Index could be accumulated by each staff member from research papers and other reviewed publications. The index was calculated from the previous year's research activity.
- 107 Kinnear, A., and Garnett, P., editors, 1996, Yellagonga Wetlands: a study of the water chemistry and aquatic fauna, Research Report No 1, Centre for Ecosystem Management, Edith Cowan University.
- 108 Many of these advanced courses for Rajabhat staff were prepared and presented by Professors Cross and Renner and teams of ECU staff.
- 109 Stannage, T., 1996, page 224.
- 110 Jecks, D., 1993/1994, Interview Transcript, Oral History Unit (OH2607). Interviewer, Stuart Reid. Copies held in the Battye Library and ECU Archives..
- 111 Money, L.J., Commissioned position paper, restricted circulation.
- 112 Money, L.J., Images of Edith Cowan University, a commissioned report, restricted circulation.
- 113 ECU Annual Report, 1996
- 114 Stannage, T., 1996, Lakeside City, UWA Press, pages 232 and 234.

NOTES

Chapter 7 Higher Education and the Community: 2014-15

- From the Minister's address when he opened the Joondalup Campus in September, 1988.
- From Joondalup 2022 116
- As published in The Good Universities Guide, 2015
- 118 From GSM (Guild Student Magazine) published by the Student Guild, February, 2014
- In her report to the University Council in December 2014 the President of the ECU Student Guild highlighted Guild activities/events for 2014 including: creating an ECU student garden, sponsorship of the university games, networking and improved communication with members, student advocacy, support for student welfare, health and equity.
- Student volunteering is promoted by all three university faculties and by the Student Guild.
- 121 Enactus is a world-wide student organization linking business students to local communities.
- 122 Refer to Chapter 6 for reference to the development of security teaching and research within AISAT.
- 123 The Sports Centre, though primarily for ECU students and staff, has become an important community facility promoting a range of sport and wellness activities
- 124 The six Reflection Spaces will be landscaped by 2016.
- 125 Refer to Appendix 2
- Garry Hunt, Chief Executive Officer, City of Joondalup, in Joondalup Business Edge, Issue 3, 2014/15

Chapter 8 The City of Joondalup: 2014-15

- 127 From Joondalup 2022.
- 128
- Quoted by Mayor Pickard in his introduction to Joondalup 2022: 'acknowledged Joondalup as having an 129 engaged and connected community'.
- 130 From Joondalup 2022
- Joondalup Business Edge, issues 1, 2 and 3, 2013 15.
- 132 In Morgan, T., 1998, Landcorp the future, in Wanneroo, Joondalup, Yanchep, pages 53-4
- Julian Munson, Economic Development Adviser, City of Joondalup, personal communication.
- 134 A commissioned report for the City of Joondalup and launched in July, 2014
- From the Mirror Park facility launch 135
- Contributed by Mayor Troy Pickard, City of Joondalup. 136
- 137 Howard, E., Garden Cities of Tomorrow (2nd Edition), London, 1902.
- Stephenson, G., Joondalup Regional Centre, UWA Press, 1977. 138
- Stannage, T., Lakeside City, pages xv and 234. 139
- Engaging Minds, Engaging Communities. Towards 2020. ECU's mission to further develop valued citizens for the benefit of Western Australia and beyond through teaching and research inspired by engagement.
- Quoted by the Vice-Chancellor in the ECU Annual Report, published in 2014.

NOTES

Appendices

10

- 142 Planned action for sustainability at ECU began in 2002 when the State Government Minister for the Environment, Dr Judy Edwards launched the ECU Environmental Declaration at Joondalup. At the launch, Professor Patrick Garnett, Executive Dean, Faculty of Communications, Health and Science outlined ECU's proposed sustainability initiatives which were endorsed by Professor Millicent Poole, ECUVice-chancellor.
- 143 By 2009 ECU had achieved ISO 14001 Registration and had won the State Premier's award for greening the campus environment.
- 144 The ECU Sustainability Action Plan provided for comprehensive cover of campus sustainability with special reference to Facilities and Services.
- 145 Sustainability is actively promoted on all ECU campuses.
- 146 A summary of sustainability, action and achievement, was presented in a keynote address and a published paper (Renner, 2011).

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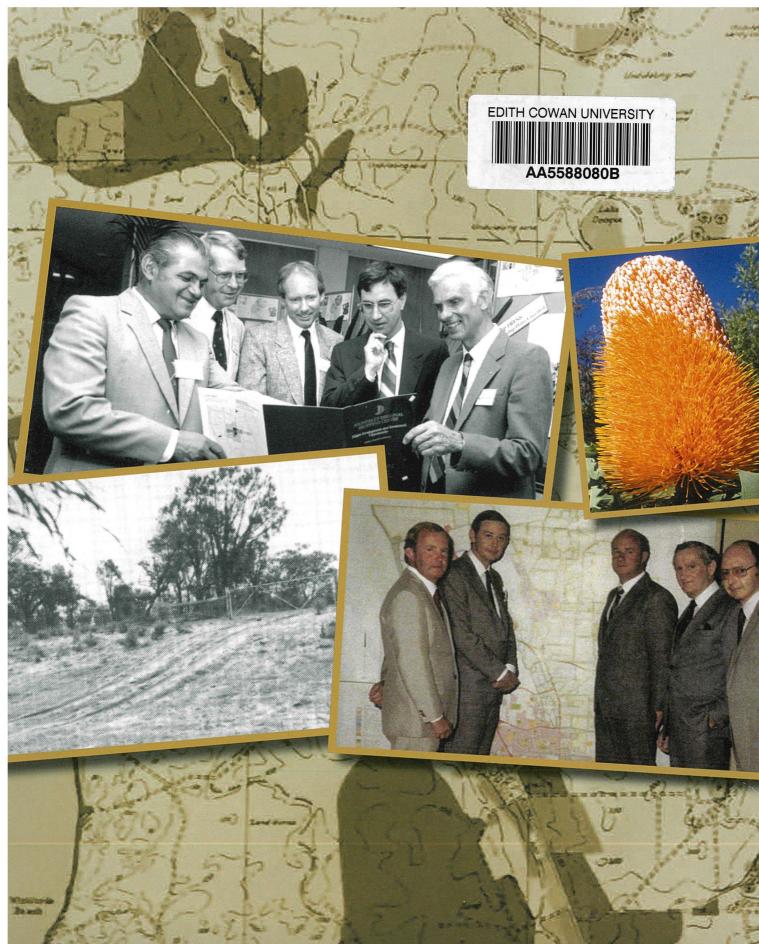
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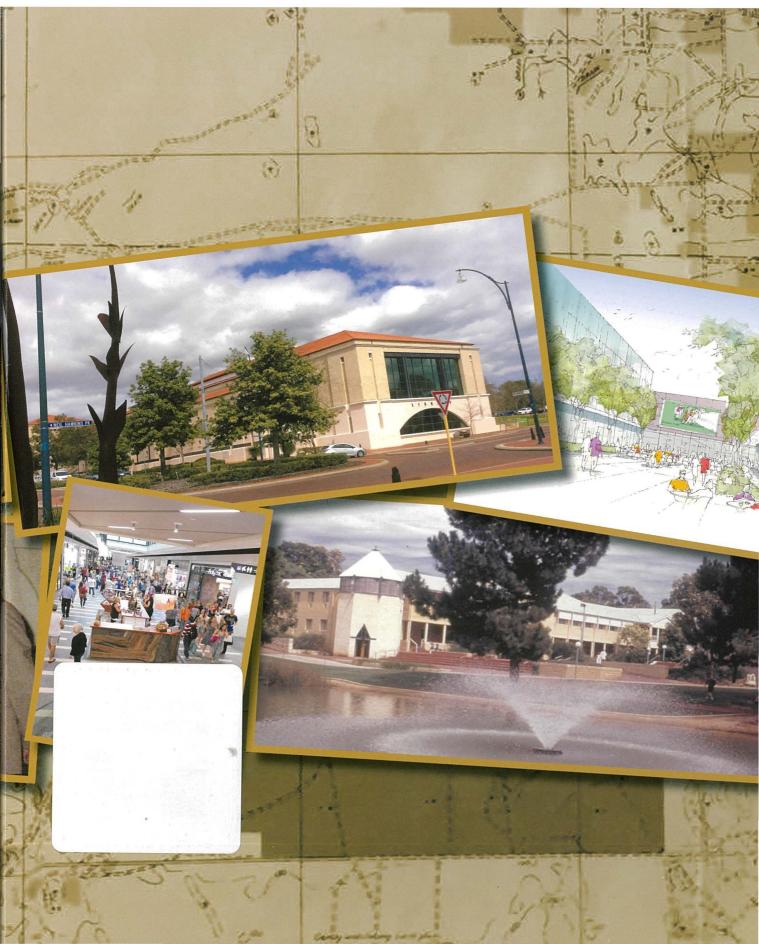
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