APPENDIX A

DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO THE COLLECTION
OF ORIGINAL ORAL HISTORY EVIDENCE
(a) Approval form issued by the Human Ethics Sub-Committee, JCU

(b) Informed consent form used to obtain written permission from oral history informants to conduct qualitative interviews

(c) Information sheet about my research provided to oral history informants

(d) Brief information sheet about my research used to recruit oral history informants

(e) Interview outline sheet used to brief informants in advance of interviews

(f) Interview schedule used during interviews and provided to informants if required

(g) Letter provided to the GBRMPA and JCU Libraries, accompanying the oral history cassettes and/or transcripts deposited, providing details of access and restrictions

(h) Reproduction of a poster designed to provide information about the research
| **ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE**  
| (Human Ethics Sub-Committee)  
| AMENDED  
| **APPROVAL FOR RESEARCH OR TEACHING INVOLVING HUMAN SUBJECTS**  

| **PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR** | Ben Daley  
| **CO-INVESTIGATOR** | Dr Peter Griggs  
| **CO-INVESTIGATOR** | Professor Helene Marsh  
| **SCHOOL** | TESAG  
| **PROJECT TITLE** | Changes in the inshore habitats of the Great Barrier Reef region since European settlement: Implications for contemporary management  
| **DATE** | 26 June 2002 – 31 May 2004  
| **CATEGORY** |  

This project has been allocated Ethics Approval Number H1428 with the following provisos and reservations:

1. All subsequent records and correspondence relating to this project must refer to this number.
2. That there is NO departure from the approved protocols unless prior approval has been sought from the Human Ethics Sub-Committee.
3. The Principal investigator must advise the responsible Monitor appointed by the Ethics Review Committee:

   - periodically of the progress of the project;
   - when the project is completed or if suspended or prematurely terminated for any reason;
   - if serious or adverse effects on participants occur; and if any unforeseen events occur that might affect continued ethical acceptability of the project.

4. In compliance with the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) “National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans” you must provide an annual report detailing security of records and compliance with conditions of approval. The report should very briefly summarise progress or in a final report detail the outcomes of your research.

| **NAME OF RESPONSIBLE MONITOR** | Dr Alison Cottrell  
| **SCHOOL** | TESAG  
| **APPROVED AT MEETING** |  
| **APPROVED (Conditions Approved by Monitor)** | Date: 26 June 2002  
| **EXECUTIVE APPROVAL** | Date: 29 July 2003  
| Chair, Ethics Review Committee (forwarded by email without signature) | Tina Langford  
| Ethics Administrator | Date: 8 August 2003  

(a) Approval form issued by the Human Ethics Sub-Committee, JCU
CHANGES IN THE GREAT BARRIER REEF SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

(b) Informed consent form used to obtain written permission from oral history informants to conduct qualitative interviews.
This research investigates changes in the Great Barrier Reef region since European settlement. Anecdotal reports are sometimes expressed that the Great Barrier Reef has been degraded since European settlement of the region took place, around 1860. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) is under increasing pressure to confirm or refute these anecdotal reports of decline. However, scientific information about the reefs is scarce for the period before 1960, so this research uses qualitative methods to investigate changes before this date. It will explore the evidence found in historical documentary, visual and oral sources.

Especially, this research seeks to collect oral histories, because oral histories have rarely been used to explore changes in the Great Barrier Reef. The project will involve interviewing informants from many communities in an attempt to understand perceptions of changes in sea country. It is hoped that this research will produce an environmental history of the region based on the memories and attitudes of many individuals and communities who have witnessed, or remembered, environmental changes. This research recognises the importance of community context in the production of environmental knowledge.

Many communities, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, have valuable understandings of the sea country of the Great Barrier Reef. This research actively seeks the views of Traditional Owners about changes in sea country. It recognises the different perspectives of many, diverse individuals and communities, and it seeks to value their memories and to respect their opinions about environmental change. Above all, it is important that the attitudes and perceptions of many individuals and communities are included in this research, because they are valuable in their own right.

The research will be used for publication in a PhD thesis and it may also be published in academic journals. It will also be used in a report to GBRMPA. An oral history collection will be created, which will include recorded audio cassettes and transcripts. However, all environmental knowledge explored in oral histories belongs to the individuals and communities concerned, and it is not the property of any researcher or research institution. The project will be based on agreements which seek the permission of all informants and protect their intellectual property rights. The research seeks to interview informants sensitively and with respect.

There are many possible benefits of this research. Firstly, the stories, attitudes, perceptions and beliefs of many people who have experienced changes in the Great Barrier Reef are recognised as valuable and important. This research will preserve the memories of these people in an important oral history collection. Secondly, this research could help in understanding ways in which the sea country of the Great Barrier Reef has been affected by the activities of European settlers. Thirdly, this research could suggest participatory ways of protecting and managing the Great Barrier Reef in the future.

For more information about this research, please contact:

Ben Daley
School of TESAG,
James Cook University,
PO Box 6811,
Cairns, QLD 4870.
Telephone: (07) 4041 2163
E-mail: benjamin.daley@cu.edu.au

(c) Information sheet about my research provided to oral history informants
Changes in the Great Barrier Reef since European settlement

Have you noticed any changes in the Great Barrier Reef? A research project jointly funded by the Australian Research Council (ARC), Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and James Cook University seeks to involve anyone who has visited the Great Barrier Reef and observed changes in the reefs or their associated species. Especially, this research seeks to collect oral histories from anyone who can remember the reefs during the period before extensive scientific monitoring began in 1975.

The research is based at James Cook University in Cairns and will be completed in August 2004. It aims to tell the fascinating story of changes in the Great Barrier Reef since European settlement, including changes in coral reefs, islands, beaches and marine wildlife. The project values different perspectives, from diverse parts of the Australian community, and any contribution will be welcomed.

For more information, please contact:

Ben Daley  
School of Tropical Environmental Studies and Geography (TESAG)  
James Cook University  
PO Box 6811  
Cairns  
Queensland 4870

Telephone: (07) 4041 2163  
E-mail: benjamin.daley@jcu.edu.au

(d) Brief information sheet about my research used to recruit oral history informants
INTERVIEW OUTLINE

- Informed consent
- A brief biography
- Summary of your experience of the Great Barrier Reef
- Descriptions of particular reef and island locations
- Changes in coral reefs, islands and marine wildlife
- Possible causes of changes
- Other informants or photographs you could suggest
- Any other comments you would like to make

(e) Interview outline sheet used to brief informants in advance of interviews
CHANGES IN THE INSHORE HABITATS OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF REGION SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTEMPORARY MANAGEMENT

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key questions</th>
<th>Prompts (if necessary)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Would you introduce yourself and tell me something about your background and your interest in the Great Barrier Reef?</td>
<td>Name and preferred title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Can you tell me how many times, and for how long, you have experienced the Great Barrier Reef?</td>
<td>Position and occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) With which parts of the Great Barrier Reef are you familiar?</td>
<td>Personal interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Would you describe your activities on the Great Barrier Reef and explain the nature of these activities?</td>
<td>Dates and duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) At that time, or at those times, what was your impression of the corals?</td>
<td>Type of contact with the reefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) What were your impressions of the islands?</td>
<td>Names of reefs, islands or sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) What were your impressions of the beaches?</td>
<td>Types of environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) What were your impressions of the biota?</td>
<td>Type of activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) During more recent visits to the Great Barrier Reef, have you noticed any changes in any of these aspects of the Great Barrier Reef?</td>
<td>Contact with corals, islands, beaches and biota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Are there any particular ways in which the Great Barrier Reef has changed consistently?</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) If so, what do you think has caused these changes to corals, islands, beaches or biota?</td>
<td>Evidence of change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Are there any changes that you feel have been particularly detrimental to the Great Barrier Reef?</td>
<td>Locations of changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) Can you describe your earliest impressions of coral reefs in the Great Barrier Reef region?</td>
<td>Dates and durations of changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) Can you describe your earliest impressions of islands and beaches in the Great Barrier Reef region?</td>
<td>Specific locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15) Can you describe your earliest impressions of biota in the Great Barrier Reef region?</td>
<td>Specific dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16) Have the corals of the Great Barrier Reef improved or declined during the period of your experience?</td>
<td>Specific locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17) Have the islands and beaches of the Great Barrier Reef improved or declined during the period of your experience?</td>
<td>Specific dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18) Have the biota of the Great Barrier Reef improved or declined during the period of your experience?</td>
<td>Biodiversity and populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19) Are there any other changes in the Great Barrier Reef region that have not been considered here?</td>
<td>Locations and dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20) Do you know of any other individuals who might be willing to take part in this research?</td>
<td>Names and positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21) Do you know of any historical photographs that might be valuable in this research?</td>
<td>Contact details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22) Do you have any other comments?</td>
<td>About this interview</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) Interview schedule used during interviews and provided to informants if required
Dear madam or sir,

This letter accompanies the oral history collection, entitled ‘Changes in the Great Barrier Reef since European settlement: implications for contemporary management’, that is submitted for deposition at the GBRMPA Library.

The oral history collection comprises 48 audio cassettes and a bound compilation of interview transcripts. A total of 47 qualitative interviews have been recorded; the names of the informants are listed in the Table of Contents of the transcripts.

The collection is the outcome of PhD research, funded by an APA(I) Award of the Australian Research Council with additional funding by GBRMPA. The study has been supervised by Dr. Peter Griggs and Professor Helene Marah, both of the School of TESAG at James Cook University, and by Dr. David Wachenfeld of GBRMPA.

Many changes in the coral reefs, islands and marine wildlife species of the Great Barrier Reef are described in these interviews, which also provide an indication of changing human use of the Great Barrier Reef and diverse opinions of the environmental management of that ecosystem.

In accordance with the ethics approval granted for my research by the Human Ethics Sub-Committee of James Cook University, and with the permission granted by the informants who took part in these interviews, access is approved for the oral history material as follows:

**Research use:** Open;

**Public use:** Written permission of the informant and the compiler is required.

Where public use of any material is approved, the identity of the informant must be kept confidential unless explicitly stated otherwise by the informant.

Yours sincerely,

Ben Daley

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(g) Letter provided to the GBRMPA and JCU Libraries, accompanying the oral history cassettes and/or transcripts deposited, providing details of access and restrictions
CHANGES IN THE GREAT BARRIER REEF SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT:

IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTEMPORARY MANAGEMENT

Ben Daley (TESAG), Supervisors: Dr. Peter Griggs (TESAG), Prof. Helene Marsh (TESAG), Dr. David Wachenfeld (GBRMPA)

Funding: APAI Award of the Australian Research Council, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

RATIONALE

Anecdotal reports suggest there has been deterioration in the GBR region since European settlement.

There is a need for GBRMPA to confirm or refute these anecdotal reports.

Extensive scientific monitoring has taken place since the 1960s, but there is a need to collect more evidence of changes before this date.

Historical data offers the possibility of understanding changes in the inshore habitats of the GBR region for the period before the 1960s.

NARRATIVE

This research uses Cronon’s (1992) approach to environmental history, which regards history as the production of a narrative.

Cronon argues that narratives depend upon the perspective of the researcher, but they must work as convincing nonfictions.

Narratives cannot contradict known facts about the past, must make ecological sense, and are produced in community with biases.

However, this research also uses Worster’s (1999) idea of nature as an objective reality that exists independently of human societies.

TIME SCALE

6 months: Review of literature of environmental history
12 months: Training in oral history interviewing techniques
18 months: Collection of oral histories
24 months: Analysis of documentary sources and archives
30 months: Analysis of implications for contemporary management
36 months: Writing thesis and submission of report to GBRMPA

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

Environmental history is the study of the relationship between humans and the environment through time.

The modern field emerged in 1970, in North America, as a subset of the discipline of history.

Australian environmental history has made important contributions to the field, but very few environmental histories of coastal or marine areas.

A significant research gap exists for environmental histories of the GBR, particularly using qualitative methods, including oral history.

RELEVANCE

This research offers the possibility of long-term understanding of the history of the inshore habitats of the GBR region.

An oral history collection will be produced for the inshore habitats of the GBR region.

This will allow the production of a narrative of environmental change in the inshore habitats of the GBR region since European settlement.

This kind of environmental history provides a means of evaluating anecdotal reports of deterioration in the GBR region.

QUALITATIVE METHODS

This research is based upon qualitative analysis of historical sources, including documentary, archival, visual and oral materials.

Documentary sources will be obtained from the historical collections held in the main Australian libraries.

Historical photographs, including the images collected by GBRMPA during the Historical Photographs Project, will be analysed.

Oral histories will be collected from fishers, boat operators, marine biologists, naturalists, shell collectors and tourist operators.

MAIN CHAPTERS

Review of the literature of environmental history

Reconstructing the past: a methodology

Europeans first encounter the GBR

Changes to coral reefs and marine biota of the inshore GBR region

Changes to beaches and islands of the inshore GBR region

Implications for contemporary management

LIMITATIONS

Few key informants will remember the period before 1930.

The quality of oral history information will decline for that period.

Methodological issues exist for the analysis of historical photographs.

Interpretations of the past may be highly subjective.

Historical sources are limited to the population centres of Queensland.

Early explorers make little or no reference to the nature of the GBR.
APPENDIX B

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF SELECTED LOCATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS THESIS
Latitudes and longitudes of selected locations

This Appendix lists the latitudes and longitudes of selected locations mentioned in this thesis which may not be widely known; these locations are also marked on the *Detailed maps to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park*, MPZ 1-18, published by the GBRMPA.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>GBRMPA Reference</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Roads</td>
<td>N/-</td>
<td>143°25´ E</td>
<td>12°36´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapper Island</td>
<td>16-006</td>
<td>145°30´ E</td>
<td>16°18´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra Reefs</td>
<td>16-039</td>
<td>145°30´ E</td>
<td>16°32´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Island</td>
<td>16-047</td>
<td>145°40´ E</td>
<td>16°44´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Barnard Islands</td>
<td>17-043</td>
<td>146°10´ E</td>
<td>17°40´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdering Point</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>146°06´ E</td>
<td>17°46´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings Reef</td>
<td>17-048</td>
<td>146°07´ E</td>
<td>17°47´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goold Island</td>
<td>18-010</td>
<td>146°10´ E</td>
<td>18°10´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Reef</td>
<td>19-011</td>
<td>146°49´ E</td>
<td>19°12´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holbourne Island</td>
<td>19-103</td>
<td>148°22´ E</td>
<td>19°43´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Island</td>
<td>20-004</td>
<td>148°17´ E</td>
<td>20°02´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newry Island</td>
<td>20-228</td>
<td>148°55´ E</td>
<td>20°51´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mausoleum Island</td>
<td>20-227</td>
<td>148°57´ E</td>
<td>20°52´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzroy River</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>150°51´ E</td>
<td>23°30´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodds Bay</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>151°33´ E</td>
<td>23°59´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrum Heads</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>152°36´ E</td>
<td>25°11´ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toogoom</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>152°41´ E</td>
<td>25°15´ S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>