

APPENDIX A

DOCUMENTATION RELATING TO THE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL ORAL HISTORY EVIDENCE

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- (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	<i>Ben Daley</i>		
CO-INVESTIGATOR	<i>Dr Peter Griggs</i>		
CO-INVESTIGATOR	<i>Professor Helene Marsh</i>		
SCHOOL	<i>TESAG</i>		
PROJECT TITLE	<i>Changes in the inshore habitats of the Great Barrier Reef region since European settlement: Implications for contemporary management</i>		
DATE	<i>26 June 2002 – 31 May 2004</i>	CATEGORY	<i>1</i>
This project has been allocated Ethics Approval Number with the following provisos and reservations:		H1428	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) "<i>National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans</i>" 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	<i>Dr Alison Cottrell</i>		
SCHOOL	<i>TESAG</i>		
APPROVED AT MEETING	Date: 26 June 2002		
APPROVED (Conditions Approved by Monitor)	Date: 29 July 2003		
EXECUTIVE APPROVAL Chair, Ethics Review Committee	Date:		
[forwarded by email without signature]			
Tina Langford Ethics Administrator		Date: 8 August 2003	

(a) Approval form issued by the Human Ethics Sub-Committee, JCU



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INFORMED CONSENT FORM

SCHOOL : Tropical Environment Studies and Geography (TESAG)

PROJECT: Changes in the inshore habitats of the Great Barrier Reef region since European settlement: Implications for contemporary management

CHIEF INVESTIGATOR: Ben Daley

CONTACT DETAILS: TESAG, James Cook University, PO Box 6811, Cairns, QLD 4870
E-mail: benjamin.daley@jcu.edu.au Telephone: (07) 4042 1529

DETAILS OF CONSENT:
This project involves the use of qualitative interviews to collect oral histories about changes in the sea country of the Great Barrier Reef since European settlement.

Informants are asked to share their memories of environmental change, including changes in coral reefs, islands, beaches and biota. Informants are also asked to provide photographs of the Great Barrier Reef if possible.

I request permission to record these interviews on audio cassette and to make a transcript of the recording.

A suggested interview length is one hour, but this is entirely at the convenience of the informant.

The research outcomes of this study will be published in a PhD thesis, a report to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, academic papers and an oral history collection.

CONSENT

The aims of this study have been clearly explained to me and I understand what is wanted of me. I know that taking part in this study is voluntary and I am aware that I can stop taking part in it at any time and may refuse to answer any questions.

I understand that any information I give will be kept strictly confidential and that no names will be used to identify me with this study without my approval.

Name: (printed)

Signature:

Date:

WITNESSED BY RESEARCHER OBTAINING CONSENT

Name: (printed)

Signature: (Principal Investigator)

Date:

Campuses at -

TOWNSVILLE
(07) 4781 4111

CAIRNS
(07) 4042 1111

MACKAY
(07) 4957 6048

Townsville Cairns Mackay

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

CHANGES IN THE GREAT BARRIER REEF REGION SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTEMPORARY MANAGEMENT

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:

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(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:

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

**CHANGES IN THE INSHORE HABITATS OF THE GREAT BARRIER REEF REGION
SINCE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTEMPORARY
MANAGEMENT**

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

Introduction and thanks
 Outline of research
 Informed consent
 Discussion of interview length, format and recording
 Discussion of interview topics
 Discussion of preferred title/address during interview

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

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



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14 April 2005

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 Marsh, 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

Townsville Cairns Mackay

(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 communities with biases

However, this research also uses Worster's (1990) 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



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

RELEVANCE

This research offers the possibility of longer 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

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

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

¹ GBRMPA, *Detailed maps to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park*, MPZ 1-18, GBRMPA, Townsville, 2004.