

RESEARCH NOTES

A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the ANZAC Gallipoli Battlefields of 1915

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During January 2003 a preliminary archaeological survey was conducted of the ANZAC Gallipoli Battlefields of 1915. The focus was on three areas, all associated with Second Ridge: 'Russell's Top'; the sites around 'Turkish Quinn's' and 'German Officers Trench'; and the landward side of 400 Plateau (Lone Pine). It was possible to establish that much of the trench systems still exist, though major subsidence and infilling (intentional and non-intentional) has occurred. Even so, trench lines can still clearly be identified. While some 'small' artefacts were located, the area within the 'Old ANZAC Area' (most frequently visited by tourists) has been seriously affected by 'souvenir hunting' over the last decade or so and much of the surface areas within the Second Ridge appear to have been picked clean. The survey did not extend beyond Second Ridge, however, and given that few tourists visit this area (as well as areas to the north of Chunuk Bair) we suspect that substantial surface finds will be present. Consequently this should be the focus of a future proposed survey. This report also highlights the need for cultural heritage practitioners to be involved in the management of the sites within the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park. This is especially pertinent given the destruction of the integrity and fabric of First Ridge and ANZAC Cove just prior to the 90th anniversary of the landings as a result of extensive road work infrastructure development at the request of the Australian Government.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The ANZAC battlefields of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey, are significant offshore heritage places. Their significance is not only recognised by Australia, but also New Zealand and Turkey. Indeed, while many nations fought at Gallipoli, including Britain and France, the historical and cultural significance of Gallipoli is felt most strongly by Australians, New Zealanders and Turks. The reason why these three nations especially commemorate the Gallipoli campaign is perhaps easy enough to understand.

In the case of Australia and New Zealand the battles of Gallipoli represent the first major deployment of their troops overseas under their own respective flags and is considered by many as the defining moment in their achievements of nationhood. It is perhaps especially important to the 'ANZAC legend' that the ANZACs (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) were responsible for a distinct area of battle, well away from the British and French armies located to the south at Helles. If the ANZACs were part of the Helles landings they would likely have been viewed as a secondary force to Britain and France and as such it is unlikely that Gallipoli would have the same resonance as it has today. Indeed, if this had been the case it is likely that Gallipoli would not today 'overshadow' the achievements of the Australian Infantry Force (AIF) in Europe, especially their significant contribution to the eventual collapse of the German armies along the Western front in 1918. While the ANZAC Gallipoli battles resulted in evacuation eight months after the initial landing, the ability of the ANZACs to successfully defend the indefensible for an eight-month period is commemorated by both nations (see Carlyon, 2001, 2002; Skates, 2002, Cameron in press).

In the case of Turkey, it represents a defeat not only of the combined British and French Navies (18th March, 1915) but more importantly a complete victory over the Entente powers that tried unsuccessfully to occupy the Gallipoli peninsula. It also clearly showed the courageous fighting ability of the

Ottoman soldier, who was especially respected by the ANZACs. Closely tied to the Gallipoli Campaign at what is now officially called the ANZAC Area is the emergence of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as the nation's premier military commander. Atatürk would later emerge as the nation's leader, the founding father of the Turkish Republic in 1923; one of the leading figures of the first half of the twentieth century (see Tuncoku, 2000, 2002; Kurat, 2000).

Les Carlyon (2002:100) perhaps put it best when he wrote:

As with most myths, the appeal of Gallipoli is not rooted in facts of statistics, or in arguments of military historians, or the careful footnotes of academics. It is rooted in myth and magic nostalgia... Those hills over there matter for both Australia and Turkey. In Australia's case, it may be argued that we lost a form of innocence there. Australians quickly realised what war meant and what it cost, and the war in the industrial age had little to do with romantic tales they had grown up with, tales usually involving colonial spats in Sudan or India. Turkey realised what it meant to be fighting for survival as a nation. Thus, for both countries, the Gallipoli experience had much to do with nation building.

Figures provided by the Australian Office of War Graves indicate that just over 50 per cent of all Australian troops killed at Gallipoli have no known grave and are listed on the Lone Pine or Helles Memorial. Many of these men now lie buried along Second Ridge and 400 Plateau (Figure 1).

The decision to evacuate the peninsula in late 1915 resulted in many of the survivors feeling great pain and guilt in leaving their comrades behind. Private Smith later recalled his feelings:

It was a sad day for us that the order for the evacuation was issued. Every man of the good old 1st Division has someone, whom he honored and respected, lying in one of those solitary graves at ANZAC, the thought of

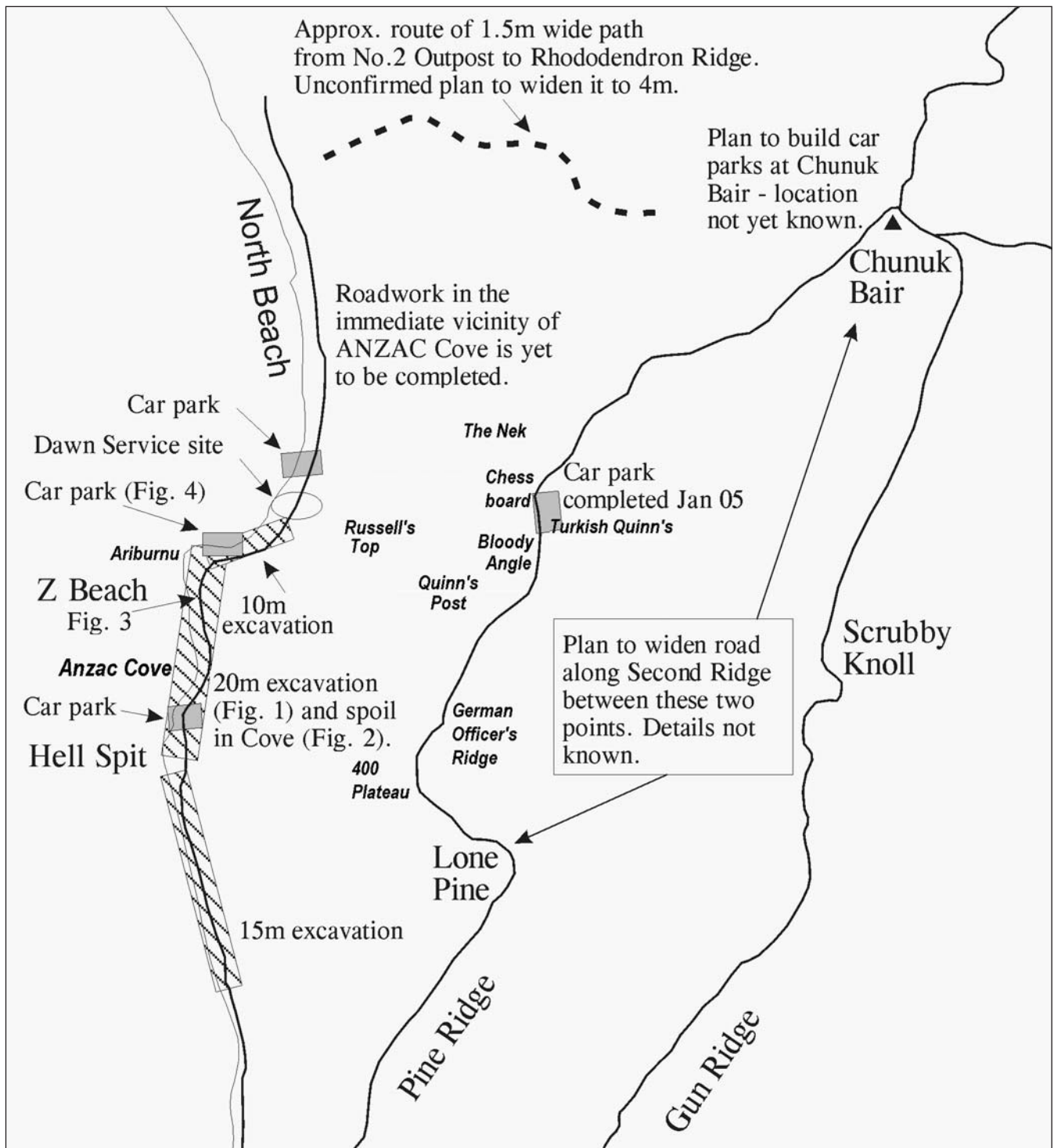


Fig. 1: Map of the recent earthworks and their impact along First Ridge. The human femur found by Cameron was in the area that is now the southern car park (Hell Spit).

having to leave these sacred spots to the mercy of the enemy made the spirit of the men revolt and cry out in anguish at the thought of it. It has even been said that some of the men broke down and cried ... when they heard the order ... It drives me almost to despair. (Gammage, 1974)

It would have been some relief to Private Smith, if he had survived the war (he was later killed in action in France, 1916) to hear the 1934 declaration of Atatürk:

Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives ... you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country. Therefore rest in peace, there is no difference between the Johnnies and the Mehmets to us where they lie side

by side here in this country of ours ... You, the mothers, who sent their sons from far away countries, wipe away your tears; your sons are now lying in our bosom and are in peace. After having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well. (Gammage, 1974)

THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA PEACE PARK

Charles Bean (the Official Australian Historian of the War of 1914–1918 and head of the Australian Historical Mission) and members of his staff revisited the ANZAC Gallipoli Battlefields in 1919. Their main task was to help organise the

burial of the Commonwealth war dead, and the collection of artefacts for the planned Australian War Memorial (Bean, 1948). Bean also attempted to answer some specific historical questions of the campaign by examining the debris scattered around the landscape as part of this mission.

After the 1919 Armistice and the establishment of the newly formed Turkish Republic (1923), the Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923 was signed between the warring parties. Articles 128 and 129 stated in part:

ARTICLE 128

The Turkish Government undertakes to grant to the Governments of the British Empire, France and Italy respectively and in perpetuity the land within the Turkish territory in which are situated the graves, cemeteries, ossuaries or memorials of their soldiers and sailors who fell in action or died of wounds, accident or disease, as well as those of prisoners of war and internal civilians who died in captivity.

ARTICLE 129

The land to be granted by the Turkish Government will include in particular, as regards the British Empire, the area in the region known as ANZAC.

Around 50 years later, the zone officially known as the 'ANZAC Area' was incorporated into the Turkish National Park Service. In 1973 the Gallipoli Peninsula National Historic Park was established and was listed in the UN List of National Parks and Protected Areas. The Park in 1996 consisted of around 5 900 hectares, but with the rediscovery of the Sevki Pasa Maps (drafted by the Turkish High Command in 1916 immediately after the Allied evacuation) it soon became clear that many historic sites relating to the 1915 campaign were beyond the Park boundaries. With the establishment of the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park (GPPP) in 1996 the boundaries were expanded to include over 33 000 hectares.

Within the GPPP there are three main areas dedicated to the Gallipoli Campaign, each designated as Focus Areas I, II and III (see Figure 1). Focus Area I (The Main Gateway) is the entry into the Park located at present day Eceabat and includes Kilye Bay, which was a significant area for the landing of reinforcements and supplies for the Ottoman Army during 1915. Its main function is to provide an introduction to the GPPP. Next is Focus Area II (The Battlefield), which is represented by the ANZAC Battlefields. The purpose of Area Focus II is to 'attain a transcending identity and encompassing feelings of peace in this area of battles' (Bademli 1997:10). The ANZAC Battlefields were chosen as they, compared to the battlefields in the south (Helles), are still relatively well preserved and until recently there was minimal development of tourist infrastructure. Focus Area III (Forum of Peace), is located at the tip of the peninsula at Helles. This area is designed as a meeting place, which will enable visitors to '*feel and sense, and actively pursue ideas of peace without impinging on the environment*' (Bademli 1997:10).

In 1994 Focus Area II (ANZAC) was substantially affected by forest fires, which were a 'double-edged sword.' A positive consequence was a significant reduction in the development of the government sponsored pine forest plantations, which were seriously damaging trench systems throughout the region and did little to stop erosion of the associated earthworks as a result of root action and a lack of protective leaf litter. Since the forest fire, the focus of GPPP management has been to allow the endemic vegetation to reappear. Thus the region looks much like it must have on the 25th April 1915 (before much of the vegetation was removed as a result of shell, rifle and machinegun fire as well as fire wood requirements). Two major negatives, however, were that

after the fire many surface artifacts that had survived in situ were now exposed and collected by tourists (and locals); and a number of broad 'Fire Lanes' (fire trails) have been established throughout the Park. Some of these trails are likely to have destroyed some potentially significant archaeological sites e.g. area immediately behind/below 400 Plateau.

The areas of the ANZAC battlefields in Turkey are increasingly under pressure from tourists and associated infrastructure development. This is especially true over the last decade, which has seen a dramatic rise in tourist numbers, especially on ANZAC day (25th April). Visitor numbers provided by the Office of Australian War Graves for the anniversary of the landing show there were around 4 500 in 1995, this had increased to 8 500 by 1999 and by 2002 numbers had reached over 15 000. In 2005 the number of visitors to the area on ANZAC day were said to number over 20 000.

Within the summer months the peninsula is also crowded with tourists. In the mid-1990s there were around 5 500 beds available (hotels, camping ground) within the Peninsula (as well as Canakkale). The current numbers are unknown, though clearly they must have increased substantially. These beds are booked out during the summer months (Bademli 1997; Beck 2000). So at any given time there are literally hundreds of people free to roam the landscape of the ANZAC Battlefields. This fact alone poses a major management problem. As stated by Professor Bademli of the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park Office (Bademli 1997:56):

Increasing numbers of domestic and foreign visits to the Park, if not organised, threaten the integrity of the battlefields, and the Australian, New Zealander, English, French and Turkish war graves and monuments.

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

To date there have only been two archaeological studies of the historic battlefields of 1915 (excluding studies of maritime archaeology). The first is the detailed documentation of large-scale archaeological objects within the GPPP compiled by the late Professor Bademli (1997). The second was a preliminary survey conducted by Cameron in 2003, which occurred over a four day period.

The most detailed description of the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park is the two volume set entitled *Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park International Ideas and Design Competition*, compiled by the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park Office – Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey (Bademli 1997).

Volume One called *The Book*, provides a detailed account of the peninsula including history, archaeology, flora, fauna, settlement patterns (past, present and future), likely infrastructure developments, as well as placing the GPPP within the context of the Turkish National Parks Service. Volume Two, called *The Catalogue*, provides a detailed list with many accompanying photographs, plans, and maps of large-scale, non-movable human-made objects on the Peninsula.

This landmark publication, however, did not include the study of the small-scale archaeological material, such as bullet casing scatters, personnel items and military equipment. Neither did it include the locations and conditions of the surviving trench and tunnel systems nor was this part of its brief. They, and the many 1915 archaeological sites, remain completely undocumented. As we approach the 100th anniversary of the Gallipoli landings, we still have no clear idea of the location and condition of literally hundreds of war-

related archaeological sites scattered throughout the landscape. Nor do we know of the condition of most trench and tunnel systems. It is crucial that these archaeological sites are documented, and plans for their preservation be developed before they are lost forever.

In early 2003 a tour of the ANZAC area was conducted to assist in the writing of a grant proposal that would enable a detailed survey of the area (Cameron, 2003, 2005, submitted). Our preliminary survey was non-invasive and focused on the sites within Focus Area II of the GPPP. We restricted ourselves to parts of Russell's Top and around Turkish Quinn's, German Officers Trench, and parts of 400 Plateau in the vicinity of Lone Pine (see Figure 1).

Russell's Top

This elongated plateau was of major strategic significance to the ANZACs. It runs in a northwest direction and represented the northern front line of the ANZAC position until the August Offensive (though below along the coastline, the front extended further north). At the northwestern head of Russell's Top is The Nek, held by the Turks. The Nek was the linkage pin between Russell's Top and Second Ridge. As such, the ANZAC forces along Russell's Top and Second Ridge were

never joined as the Turkish forces held the high ground between these two geographic locations (Burness 1996; Hamilton 2004).

All along the top of this plateau waist-level scrub dominates, though trench systems can still be clearly identified. A major problem is the development of numerous unofficial 'walking tracks' that have become established; clearly a result of tourists visiting the cemetery at The Nek. Few artefacts were located. Numerous pieces of in situ barbed wire were located, with some broken ceramic pieces and small metal food containers (badly rusted) partly protruding from the surface, just below the seaward edge of the plateau. A major trench system is known to have run down from here to the valley floor, though no evidence of the trenches could be found in the survey area. Finally, part of a complex trench system was identified within the immediate area, most of which was suffering from serious erosion and collapse.

Turkish Quinn's

This site is of significance as it is directly opposite Quinn's Post (held by the ANZACs). Like the Australians at Quinn's, the Turks held this post from the first day until the allied evacuation. In some places the Turkish and ANZAC trenches



Fig. 2: ANZAC Cove 1915 (Australian War Memorial).

were less than 5 metres apart. Turkish Quinn's and Quinn's Post were both considered by each side to be the most dangerous place to be posted during the eight months of fighting (Bean 1937; see also Aspinall-Oglander 1929; Stanley 2005).

Unlike Quinn's Post, which was originally leveled as a result of the construction of 'Quinn's Post Cemetery' (although Stanley, 2005 suggests that 'Quinn's Cemetery' is actually located at the 'Bloody Angle'), Turkish Quinn's appears from the survey to retain much of its integrity (at least below ground). The site is heavily overgrown with scrub, though the trench outlines are still clearly visible. All of the trenches have been backfilled and it is suspected that this was intentional. Unlike the Allies, the Turkish forces collected the unburied dead (after the evacuation) and placed them within nearby trench systems, this is almost certainly true of Turkish Quinn's. As such, some ANZAC war dead that were located in 'no man's land' are probably also buried in these same trenches.

No artefacts (accept a few fragments of rusted barbed wire) were recorded. It is likely that tourists visiting Quinn's Post Cemetery have crossed the narrow road that separates the two positions and picked most of the immediate surface area clean of artefacts. The tourist access road along Second Ridge was built directly through what was, in 1915, the killing zone of 'no mans land'.

German Officers' Trench

This positioned is located approximately 150 metres south of Turkish Quinn's. It received its name as two 'German' Officers (though probably Turkish) were observed on the first day directing troops from this position (Bean 1937). This site is characterised by the same description (including intentional backfilling of trenches) as described for Turkish Quinn's. Again no surface artefacts were located.

Turkish trenches at Lone Pine

These trenches were originally reserve trenches behind the main Turkish front lines. With the August Offensive and the capture of the Turkish front line by the Australians these reserve trenches become part of the Turkish front line (Bean 1937).

This whole area is covered in low scrub, though again the complex trench systems can still be seen. The vegetation in many cases has yet to be established in the trench systems. While some backfilling has occurred, others are exposed and are subject to ongoing erosion. Some artefacts were found within the trenches, including metal cans and small ceramic pieces. The most significant find was bone (likely human) eroding out of some trenches. So far, only small fragments are exposed, though clearly human remains are going to become increasing exposed within this region as a result of ongoing erosion.

ANZAC Cove

While no intentional surveying was conducted around ANZAC Cove, a human femur was found laying beside the road, at the main tourist 'bus bay' (see Figure 3). This femur had clearly just washed down with the recent rains from the heights of First Ridge. This specimen was completely exposed not only to the elements but also to tourists, in arguably the most commonly visited site on the Peninsula. This specimen was recorded and the information of its location supplied to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) office

at Canakkale and later to the Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG). It is precisely this area that was bulldozed in 2005 as part of the widening of the road immediately above ANZAC Cove. The fact that the OAWG was informed of our finding in 2003 (clearly demonstrating the human remains are present at the site), but failed to take this into account and failed to commission an archaeological survey prior to road works when the proposed road extension works were being discussed and later built, is of particular concern.



Fig. 3: Femur found in 2003 preliminary survey at ANZAC Cove in the area later bulldozed during the road works of 2005.

CURRENT AND FUTURE TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

During March 2005 the international media reported the extensive construction works that were taking place along the road running just above ANZAC Cove. This road continues beyond the cove and runs just above North Beach. The Australian Government requested the extension of this road to help provide easier and safer access to the site during ANZAC day commemorations (though many via the international media have questioned the necessity for this work). The original road had some historic value as it was built by the ANZACs in 1915, though later surfacing of the track turned it into a bitumen road.

The construction works of 2005 have seriously impacted upon the historic and archaeological integrity and fabric (see map, Figure 1), not only of ANZAC Cove and First Ridge, but also areas of north Beach. Media reporting by Skelton & Hudson (2005) indicates that:

- the northern slopes of Ari Burnu knoll in which Australian troops rushed up and fought a small force of Turks has been bulldozed through;
- a large part of First Ridge (MacLagan's Ridge) where Colonel Sinclair MacLagan led a force of covering troops to establish the first foothold for the invading force has also been removed;
- where once a single-lane road ran along the foreshore, visitors will find a two-lane road carved from the historic landscape, leaving a large, raw escarpment;
- at either end of the cove – at North Beach where the dawn service will be held and at Hell Spit near the memorial – parking spaces for buses have been built, seriously impacting upon the little gullies, the tracks the troops once walked along, and the remains of foxholes; and
- a large piece of ANZAC Gully, from the road up to MacLagan's Ridge and Plugges Plateau, has been carved

out during the roadworks. General William Birdwood had his headquarters in the gully and many key decisions of the war were made here.

Until an archaeological and topographical audit is conducted in this area, it is extremely difficult to truly understand the degree of disturbance, although all agree that it is significant.

Some of the impacts affecting the ANZAC Battlefields can be seen from comparing before and after photographs. Figure 2 shows the area just above ANZAC Cove (First Ridge) as it appeared in the later parts of the Gallipoli Campaign. This image clearly shows the living conditions including dugouts, hospital dressing stations, communications infrastructure, and a proliferation of associated 'military' structures. The conditions observed here would represent the situation along much of the seaward side of the ridge during the campaign. Figure 4 shows the same area during the road works construction in 2005. Any surviving archaeological material and/or human remains have now been completely obliterated by the road works. The Ridge today is topographically nothing like it was in 1915 (or up to 2004), and much of the archaeological material (including human remains) and tonnes of soil and debris have been bulldozed onto the narrow beach front as well as into ANZAC Cove itself.

The construction works of 2005, which were apparently perceived as a necessity because of ever increasing tourist numbers, demonstrates the pressures being placed upon the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park (GPPP). This is especially true of the ANZAC battlefields, which are the most commonly visited areas of the park.

There is now an urgent requirement to ensure that the remaining areas associated with the ANZAC Gallipoli battlefields of 1915 are preserved. Unfortunately, there is little that can be done to protect the integrity of First Ridge and parts of North Beach. It is crucial, however, that any future infrastructure work associated with the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park take into account places of historical, archaeological and cultural significance.

There are also currently unconfirmed reports that future construction works include a plan to grade, resurface and broaden the road along Second Ridge (which runs through no man's land) as well as construct 'viewing platforms' at significant sites like The Nek, Quinn's Post and Lone Pine (Australian Senate 2005). Any work in these highly sensitive areas cannot be justified. Indeed, the regrading of the road and use of associated infrastructure support vehicles will surely result in significant damage not only from the construction itself, but also as a result of processes associated with trampling etc which will disturb, if not outright destroy the resting places of hundreds of officially 'unburied' soldiers the lie in this constricted area.



Fig. 4: Same area as Figure 2 during 2005 road works – courtesy of New Zealand Television.

FUTURE WORK

In 1988, a Commonwealth War Graves Official in London stated that ANZAC was the most visited of all war cemeteries, and that Australians were its most frequent visitors (Gammage 1991). In order to preserve the cultural and historical integrity of this significant area, it is necessary to act now in first documenting what is actually there and then go about presenting a plan to manage and preserve this area.

In the final section of this paper we will briefly outline a proposed project to document for the first time places of historic and cultural significance associated with the ANZAC Gallipoli battlefields of 1915. There is a real need to document the individual archaeological sites, including battlefield debris, trench locations, field dressing stations, headquarters and other features. In addition, the location/condition of the surviving trench systems as well as the famous and not so famous sites have not been assessed. This is crucial as currently we have no real idea of what material is present, its physical state, or of the dangers (natural and humanly induced) that are threatening these artefacts and places of national and cultural significance.

Battlefield archaeology is a relatively new area of research. However, the archaeological survey of the Gallipoli battlefields will require new methods of documentation and interpretation, such as the systematic use of high precision Global Positioning Systems (GPS). GPS could be used to help create a number of hierarchical maps and plots of the area, including artefact scatters. This information could be integrated into the GIS database for the study sites, providing an interactive spatio-temporal representation of the landscape. A valuable asset is the excellent series of topographical maps produced by the Turkish High Command in 1916 (often referred to as the Sevki Pasha maps). These are available and will be extensively used to help locate archaeological sites relating to the battles of 1915.

The construction of the GIS database will be a major part of the proposed project as it will enable us to identify those places of cultural and historical significance. This database will include all documentation (GPS, photographic, site plans, historical documents, extant documents) that are pertinent to each site. From the physical surveys and historical documentation Statements of Significance can be developed and placed within the database. This electronic system will be an important addition in helping to manage and conserve the GPPP and the many archaeological sites that it contains. Colleagues within the Department of Geosciences, University of Sydney, have begun some preliminary work in this area.

It is crucial that those areas currently at the greatest risk of further damage from proposed infrastructure work as well as increased tourist visitation be examined first. As such, it is important that Second and First Ridges be surveyed and documented in detail. The proposed survey teams will consist of Australians and Turkish colleagues from the Department of Archaeology, 18th March University, Canakkale. Before surveying any specific area, a grid system will be generated and the area broken up into a number of research survey squares (50 x 50 metres) matching the reference grid system currently used by the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park Office. In addition, each research square will have its own detailed map, based on the 1916 Turkish 1:5000 maps. Any deviations and further topographic details can be added as part of the survey.

It is proposed that there will be a number of survey teams, each containing around five people (one of whom will be a sub-team leader). Each team will be assigned a research survey square and systematically explore their area by walking spaced transects. When artefacts or artefact scatters are found, a GPS fix will be taken and the locality will be

plotted on the 50 x 50 m grid map. Artefacts will then be photographed and a detailed plan drawn. All artefacts will be catalogued. Artefacts will only be removed if they are considered to be in danger (e.g. tourist theft etc). All artefacts will remain on the Peninsula with either the Museum or within the 18th March University for further study. The condition and location of surviving trench and tunneling systems will also be recorded as they exist today. This survey will result in a hierarchical map system, with preserved trench locations and artefact distributions fully documented. As such, this survey and its results will highlight areas that are in urgent need of preservation, which will facilitate management of the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The inappropriate construction works requested by the Australian Government at ANZAC Cove in 2005 makes formal heritage recognition of the numerous archaeological sites within the ANZAC Gallipoli battlefields a priority. The historic, archaeological and cultural integrity of this significant area is in great danger of ongoing tourist infrastructure development. The age-old problem of conservation requirements versus tourist impacts is now a major threat to the integrity of the Park and the hundreds of surviving archaeological sites within and possibly beyond the park boundaries.

There is now an urgent requirement to ensure that the remaining areas associated with the ANZAC Gallipoli battlefields of 1915 are preserved. Unfortunately, there is little that can be done for the original landing site of ANZAC Cove, First Ridge and areas of North Beach, although a heritage audit is required. It is crucial, however, that any future infrastructure works take into account places of historical, archaeological and cultural significance. This is especially urgent, as recent media reporting suggests that the Australian Government is again considering a request to the Turkish Government for additional road works within the Park.

Future 'development projects' must include an environmental impact statement, with emphasis placed on the archaeological remains scattered around the GPPP. These sites need to be considered as part of any infrastructure or development proposal. The road construction works of 2005 demonstrate that currently there is no process that will automatically invoke such studies when required. As such, the many places of historic, archaeological and cultural significance within the GPPP are in great danger of being seriously negatively impacted upon, if not being lost forever.

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members of the 18th March University, Canakkale as well colleagues from the Turkish National Parks Service, Ankara, is also greatly appreciated. We dedicate this paper to the late Professor Bademli of the Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park. The Gallipoli Battlefields had no greater protector – he will be greatly missed.

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