



Engagement and Impact 2018

The University of Melbourne

MEL21 (CAH) - Impact

Overview

Title

(Title of the impact study)

Preserving and recording the history and archeology of the Gallipoli Battlefield for future generations

Unit of Assessment

21 - History and Archaeology

Additional FoR codes

(Identify up to two additional two-digit FoRs that relate to the overall content of the impact study.)

Socio-Economic Objective (SEO) Codes

(Choose from the list of two-digit SEO codes that are relevant to the impact study.)

95 - Cultural Understanding

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) Codes

(Choose from the list of two-digit ANZSIC codes that are relevant to the impact study.)

89 - Heritage Activities

Keywords

(List up to 10 keywords related to the impact described in Part A.)

Gallipoli

Battlefield

Preservation

History

World War 1

Archaeology

Veterans

Sensitivities

Commercially sensitive

No

Culturally sensitive

No

Sensitivities description

(Please describe any sensitivities in relation to the impact study that need to be considered, including any particular instructions for ARC staff or assessors, or for the impact study to be made publicly available after EI 2018.)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research flag

(Is this impact study associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander content?

NOTE - institutions may identify impact studies where the impact, associated research and/or approach to impact relates to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, nations, communities, language, place, culture and knowledges and/or is undertaken with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, nations, and/or communities.)

No

Science and Research Priorities

(Does this impact study fall within one or more of the Science and Research Priorities?)

No

Impact

Summary of the impact

(Briefly describe the specific impact in simple, clear English. This will enable the general community to understand the impact of the research.)

Research contributed to a deeper understanding of the Gallipoli landscape and the experiences of soldiers who fought in the campaign. The Joint Historical-Archaeological Survey was the first large-scale, systematic study of the physical landscape of the Anzac Battlefield. It provided the governments of Australia, New Zealand and Turkey an opportunity to demonstrate to veterans' communities and also the general community their united commitment to understanding and recording this history which is essential for forging strong communities and international social cohesion. Survey timing meant that many artefacts, which because of their age and exposure at Gallipoli were nearing the point of complete decay, could be recorded and preserved and are now housed at the Naval Museum at Canakkale.

Beneficiaries

(List up to 10 beneficiaries related to the impact study)

General public with interest in Gallipoli campaign and/or battlefield archaeology

Australian Government - Dept of Veterans' Affairs, Centenary of ANZAC, Dept of Defence, Office of Australian War Graves

New Zealand Government - Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Defence Dept

Turkish Government - Gelibolu Peninsula Historical National Park, Canakkale Naval Museum

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Veteran Communities in Australia, New Zealand and Turkey

Countries in which the impact occurred

(Search the list of countries and add as many as relate to the location of the impact)

Australia

New Zealand

Turkey

Details of the impact

(Provide a narrative that clearly outlines the research impact. The narrative should explain the relationship between the associated research and the impact. It should also identify the contribution the research has made beyond academia, including:

- who or what has benefitted from the results of the research (this should identify relevant research end-users, or beneficiaries from industry, the community, government, wider public etc.)
- the nature or type of impact and how the research made a social, economic, cultural, and/or environmental impact
- the extent of the impact (with specific references to appropriate evidence, such as cost-benefit-analysis, quantity of those affected, reported benefits etc.)
- the dates and time period in which the impact occurred.

NOTE - the narrative must describe only impact that has occurred within the reference period, and must not make aspirational claims.)

Commissioned after a 2004 meeting between the Prime Ministers of Australia and Turkey, the Joint Historical-Archaeological Survey operated from 2009 to 2014, and was unique in that it was the first large-scale, systematic study of the physical landscape of the Anzac Battlefield. It was also the first official investigation by a foreign team of any region on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Although a very popular tourist site, several foreign teams had requested permission to conduct archaeological investigations on the Peninsula, but none had been successful until the proposal from Professors Antonio Sagona and Chris Mackie from the University of Melbourne.

The Joint Historical-Archaeological Survey was a tri-nation survey with participants from Australia, New Zealand and Turkey. That, in itself, had a diplomatic impact and also enabled academics from the former combatant nations to share viewpoints and obtain a better understanding of each nation's perspectives of what had occurred. Representatives from all three countries involved took part in the fieldwork. From Australia, this included four researchers from the University of Melbourne, two from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, two from La Trobe, one from Monash, and one from the British Institute. There was one representative from New Zealand, and seven from Turkey.

The fieldwork occurred in the lead up to the Centenary of the Anzac landings at Gallipoli. It provided the three governments the opportunity to demonstrate to the veteran communities and also the general community the united commitment to understanding and recording this history, and provided an opportunity for cooperation between the three nations with a significantly greater understanding of the campaign.

In total, over 2000 features and artefacts were recorded as part of this research. These offered researchers great insight into aspects of life for the soldiers that may have previously only been known through written accounts, or even not known at all. For example, for the first time researchers were able to determine the caloric ration of Turkish soldiers, and further fieldwork research revealed the sharp distinctions between the freshly cooked meals that the Turkish soldiers largely ate, compared to the largely tinned food that the Anzacs ate.

The Survey was particularly timely as many of the artefacts, because of their age and the extreme weather conditions at Gallipoli, are deteriorating to the extent that they will have totally disintegrated in the next few years. Those that could be recovered were and, after some conservation work, are now housed at the Naval Museum at Canakkale.

Because the Centenary of the landing at Gallipoli was approaching there was considerable public interest in the Survey. Australian and New Zealand press teams visited the site during field work, resulting in numerous newspaper articles and some segments on television. Unfortunately no full and comprehensive record was kept of press articles, however since the first press release by the Minister of the Department for Veterans' Affairs in April 2011 to the end of 2013, at least 500 media mentions were recorded. This included interviews and articles in major publications such as ABC News, Slate, and the Sydney Morning Herald. In most years Turkish media covered the work on at least one day, and although details were not recorded at the time, there was always a resultant segment on Turkish television. In addition to the interest from researchers and the academic world, growing public interest resulted in high demand for Survey investigators to present to groups, organizations, and clubs that had a particular interest in the Gallipoli Battle. Some of these organizations include the Humanist Society of Victoria, the Plenty Historical Society, the Australia Club, and the Mount Lofty Historical Society.

Coinciding with the Centenary, The Shrine of Remembrance exhibition, The Anzac Battlefield – Landscape of War and Memory, ran from 14 April 2015 to 31 August 2015 and had on show approximately 100 items recovered from the Survey. The exhibition was very well attended by the general public - the total number of people visiting the Shrine during the period this exhibition was on display was 336,140.

The researchers produced the Anzac Gallipoli Archaeological Database (AGAD), a unique digital archive of the results of the five seasons of fieldwork. For the first time, the governments of Turkey, Australia and New Zealand have baseline documents that detail sites of significance on the Anzac battlefield.

Researchers also produced the edited volume 'Anzac Battlefield: A Gallipoli Landscape of War and Memory', a

multidisciplinary book that explores the history of the Gallipoli campaign, the geographical landscape, and cultural memory. In the foreword, Tim Evans (Department of Veterans' Affairs) summarises the impact of the research: "With the information gathered by the JHAS team, the visitors who explore Gallipoli during the next century will have a better understanding of what remains at the Anzac battlefield and how it connects with the campaign of 1915".

This battlefield, like other modern theatres of war, is witnessing a sharp rise in visitor numbers, reflecting the increase in specialist and public interest in twentieth-century conflict. Knowing what has survived on the Anzac battlefield will better meet the needs of the curious and individuals with family connections, heritage managers and fieldworkers. These and other interest groups now have a detailed record of the Anzac area.

Associated research

(Briefly describe the research that led to the impact presented for the UoA. The research must meet the definition of research in Section 1.9 of the EI 2018 Submission Guidelines. The description should include details of:

- *what was researched*
- *when the research occurred*
- *who conducted the research and what is the association with the institution)*

The Joint Historical and Archaeological Study evolved via an agreement between the then Prime Ministers of Australia and Turkey to undertake an in-depth study of the Gallipoli battlefield. In 2006, a proposal by University of Melbourne Professors Sagona and Mackie was selected, and field work at the Anzac Battle Site ran for approximately one month each year from 2010-2014, in the lead up to the 2015 centenary. The research:

1. Identified sites significant to Turkish, Australian, and New Zealand forces during the campaign.
2. Located and recorded the condition of visible material of the campaign, including trenches, tunnels, paths, cemeteries and markers, and sites where there was no external, visible evidence remaining.
3. Identified the position of memorials and war cemeteries in relation to battle sites.
4. Correlated the position of sites of historical significance with built structures such as roads and memorials.
5. Produced reports and associated material that identified the historical context, location and condition of sites of significance.

The rugged terrain at Gallipoli meant that new survey techniques had to be developed. GPS trackers were plotted to ensure that the survey area was covered fully. Use of high-precision Differential GPS trackers (accurate to 10 cm rather than several metres for normal GPSs) meant that research findings such as the location of items and their relation to sites of significance revealed further insights into the lives of soldiers.

FoR of associated research

(Up to three two-digit FoRs that best describe the associated research)

21 - History and Archaeology

References (up to 10 references, 350 characters per reference)

(This section should include a list of up to 10 of the most relevant research outputs associated with the impact)

Birkett-Rees, J. (2013). 'The State of the Art: Spatial Technologies and the Archaeology of the First World War', in Ibrahim Güran Yumuak and M. Mehdi Ilhan (Eds.), *Gallipoli: History, Myth and Memory* (Gelibolu: Tarih, Efsane ve An), Istanbul: Istanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, pp.21–35.

Birkett-Rees, J. (2016). 'Aerial Perspectives on Archaeological Landscapes: the Anzac/Arburnu Battlefields, Gallipoli', Chapter 8 in B. Stichelbaut and D. Crowley (Eds.), *Conflict Landscapes and Archaeology from Above*, Ashgate.

Birkett-Rees, J. (2016). 'Archaeological landscapes at Gallipoli: the Anzac Area at Arburnu' in R. Frances and B.

Scates (Eds.), *Beyond Gallipoli: new perspectives on ANZAC*, Monash University Press, pp.203–220.

Mackie, C.J. (2010). 'Archaeology at Gallipoli in 1915' in *Philathenaios* (Byrne, Mackie, Tamis (Eds.), 2010, Athens Helleniki Epigrafiki Hetaireia, pp.213-25.

McGibbon, I. (2016). 'Surveying the Anzac Battlefield', in *Archaeology in New Zealand*, 59(2), 13-23.

Sagona, A. (2015). "An Archaeology of the Anzac Battlefield"; in *Humanities Australia: The Journal of the Australian Academy of the Humanities*, 6, 34-46.

Sagona, A., Atabay, M., Mackie, C.J., McGibbon, I., & Reid, R. (2016) (Eds.), *Anzac Battlefield A Gallipoli Landscape of War and Remembrance*, Cambridge University Press.

Sagona, A., Atabay, M., Reid, R., McGibbon, I., Mackie, C., Erat, M. & Birkett-Rees, J. (2011). 'The ANZAC [Arburnu] Battlefield: New Perspectives and Methodologies in History and Archaeology', *Australian Historical Studies*, 42(3), 313-337.

Additional impact indicator information

Additional impact indicator information

(Provide information about any indicators not captured above that are relevant to the impact study, for example return on investment, jobs created, improvements in quality of life years (QALYs). Additional indicators should be quantitative in nature and include:

- name of indicator (100 characters)*
- data for indicator (200 characters)*
- brief description of indicator and how it is calculated (300 characters).)*