

HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT IN FOCUS OF INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF BATTLE ZONES: CASE OF GALLIPOLI HISTORICAL SITE¹

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ABSTRACT

History of humanity has been evolved through natural disasters, scarcities, outbreaks, inventions, discoveries, wars, revolutions, devolutions, victories, losses, exile, displacements, migrations, massacres and along with others that is directly or indirectly shaped by human actions. Some events occurred through the evolution of humanity resulted in breaking points. These breaking points have shaped collective memory.

With this respect, Gallipoli Peninsula, the place of Gallipoli Campaign in the First World War, is the scene of a breaking point and a case of battlefield that has placed in collective memory. Many visitors, mainly from Turkey, Australia and New Zealand, visit the peninsula annually to commemorate Gallipoli Campaign and those people who lost their lives during the war. For that sense, conserving the collective memory and shedding light on signs linked to the memory are vital for transferring historical reality to the next generations and enduring collective memory. This paper aims to constitute a heritage site management model for Gallipoli Peninsula by focusing on interpretation and presentation of battle zones through revealing the signs and remains of war.

Keywords: Heritage Site Management, Gallipoli Historical Site, Gallipoli Campaign, Battle Zones, War Archeology

1. INTRODUCTION

Gallipoli Peninsula, which covers diverse values, is known worldwide as the place of the Gallipoli Campaign. In World War I, Gallipoli Campaign has a special place in the history of military and humanity. For the history of military, it is stated that Gallipoli Campaign is the first war in which operations of air forces, naval battles and land battles operated together (Bademli 2004). On the other hand, Gallipoli Campaign was breaking point in human history, in where friendly interactions experienced between two opposing sides during land battles and trench warfare, which also had been issued in diaries, poems, sketches and alike.

¹ This paper is written as the basis of Gallipoli Historical Site Plans and Site Management Plan project.

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Although Gallipoli Campaign is prominent value of the Gallipoli Peninsula, there are diverse signs from different layers of history. In this sense, Gallipoli Peninsula is not only known by Gallipoli Campaign, but also it has been a place of cultural transition zone between Balkans, the Aegean and Anatolia during the ancient times. Besides, an impressive natural environment that contains coastal areas, geomorphology, and significant ecology with fauna and flora features covers the space. With all those noteworthy characteristics, the peninsula hosts many domestic and foreign visitors with diverse motivations in different times.

In planning issue, case of Gallipoli Peninsula encompassing diverse and integrated values that is known worldwide cannot be narrowed down to a design or maintenance problematic. To expand on previous planning practices in brief, it is known that the peninsula was declared a 'National Historical Park' (NHP) in 1973, and authorized by Ministry of Forestry and Water Management. Three planning process had been conducted from 1980 to 2013 and an international competition organized in 1997-1998. Nonetheless, previous planning decisions could not have been implemented effectively and some improper practices are done in this time period. For instance, some tranches, which are the signs of Gallipoli Campaign and components of historical heritage, were used to plant trees. Additionally, some symbolic Martyrs' Cemeteries are constructed, while maintenance of actual Martyrs' Cemeteries are not properly carried out. These improper practices caused corruption on historical heritage values and put unwarranted emphasis on some values at the expense of others.

For these reasons, the site should be planned comprehensively with regard to heritage site management. With this regard, Gallipoli Peninsula was declared as 'historical site' in 2014 and 'Directorate of Gallipoli Historical Site' was established as authorized institution. Moreover, the site was listed in "UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List" in the same year. Afterwards, Gallipoli Historical Site Plans and Site Management Plan project has commenced in 2016, aiming at developing integrated conservation politics, preserving the site with whole assets and outstanding universal values, introducing the site to the international society, encouraging educational and academic studies and transferring to the next generations while conserving its cultural, social and economic context.

Hence, this paper aims to conceptualize a heritage site management model based on studies within the context of Gallipoli Historical Site Plans and Site Management Plan project. In that sense, heritage management is a process of developing politics and management strategies for possible positive and conservative changes in historical place with the main basis of heritage knowledge that has mainly four pillows: understanding the historical place, evaluating significance, developing management strategies and monitoring and evaluating process (Kalman 2014). Although the conducted planning studies handle whole values integrally, this paper focuses on historical heritage and interpretation and presentation of battle zones based on Gallipoli Campaign within the framework of heritage site management. Organization of this paper also follows the pillows of heritage management.

2. UNDERSTANDING GALLIPOLI BATTLEFIELD AND EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE

Understanding historical places requires deep analysis of previous and current state of a historical site. Relatedly, statement of significance and evaluation of significance processes are directly associated with 'the concept of value'. Value is a phenomenon that is based on beliefs that are significant for cultural groups; this phenomenon is mainly associated with political, religious, spiritual and ethical beliefs. Similarly, in value based conservation approach, the concept of value is constituted socially, thus, conserving historical place is

directly linked with social preferences on conservation. Values are changeable and not inherent in the space by default, but are rather related with physical and social motivations. In that manner, value expresses total characteristic of what is valued, on the other hand, significance emphasizes the synthesis of those values or sum of the values (Kalman 2014).

Although history of Gallipoli Campaign, ancient periods and current situation of Gallipoli Peninsula are not the focus of this paper, some basic information is mentioned in the following paragraphs to elucidate the significance of the site and Gallipoli Campaign.

In ancient Greek texts, the Gallipoli Peninsula is named 'Thracian Chersonese' (meaning Thracian Peninsula), and ancient name of 'Kallipolis' means 'Beautiful City'. Dardanelles, on the other hand, is associated with the word 'Dardanus' in ancient Greek, and that means "who was meant to have founded the site of Dardania on Mount Ida" (Mackie et al. 2016). Gallipoli Peninsula encompasses around 33.500 hectares and Dardanelles to the east and Aegean to the west are natural edges.

In UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List nomination file, outstanding universal value (OUV) of Gallipoli Peninsula is emphasized through its characteristics, its place in the history and inherited intangible cultural values. It is stated that Dardanelles and Gallipoli Peninsula has a bridgehead character over centuries, both connects and separates Europe and Asia. Hence, the peninsula has an aspect of 'meeting place' for diverse cultures and Dardanelles is a militaristically a strategic barrier controlling the territory (UNESCO 2014). Since ancient periods, the region had been a subject of legendary wars, including the Trojan War, the Persian wars and the Peloponnesian war, as well as Gallipoli Campaign. Although communities, nations, heroes changed and various historical personalities, including Xerxes, Agamemnon, Priamos, Alexander the Great, Çaka Bey, Mehmet the Conqueror, Churchill, Liman von Sanders, Ian Hamilton, Enver Paşa, Kazım Karabekir and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk "have been involved in the area in one way or the other, either to attack, to defend, to fortify or to cross"; strategic significance of the Peninsula had been the main motivation for whole wars: "controlling the Peninsula, a channel-gate and a bridge-headed in one" (UNESCO 2014 and Bademli et al. 2001).

At that point, it is critical to mention that in Gallipoli Campaign, 252.000 soldiers from allied forces and 208.022 Ottoman soldiers and in total 460.022 soldiers from both sides are casualty reported during fifteen months of naval and land battles. Many soldiers from both sides lost their lives in the brutal war and the war was a breaking point that affected the future and history of multiple nations, primarily Turkey, Australia and New Zealand. To remember those times, commemorative ceremonies are held annually mainly in Gallipoli Peninsula and other war memorials in different countries. Turkey commemorate 18 March, the date when Ottoman forces fought off the navy of the Allied Naval Warfare. ANZAC stands for Australia and New Zealand Army Corps and 25 April is commemorated as Anzac Day, which is the date when Anzacs landed on Gallipoli. Battle of Lone Pine (Kanlısırt Muharebeleri) and the August Offensive on 6-10 August 1915, and counter-attack of Turkish soldiers led by Mustafa Kemal against the Allied soldiers at Chunuk Bair (Conkbayırı) on 10 August, is also occasionally commemorated.

For managing heritage, outstanding universal value of the site must be assessed and uniqueness of a site must clearly be stated. Assessment of OUV of Çanakkale (Dardanelles) and Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Battles Zones in the First World War is justified with regard of the criterion (vi)⁴

⁴ Criteria (vi): "be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)", UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 8 July 2015

in the nomination file. For that point, uniqueness of Gallipoli Campaign is expressed that the wars that includes the “periods of calmness allowing individuals to introspect and explore the meaning of life and human experience through their immediate environment (rich in archaeology, history, flora and fauna) are extremely rare”, and hence; it is declared that “Gallipoli battles constitute the only where ‘war’ turns into a unique social and cultural happening and becomes an open invitation for mutual understanding, respect and tolerance, better said, for ‘peace’ ” (UNESCO 2014 and Bademli et al. 2001).

To expand on the justification of OUV of the site, two main suggestions are developed within the context of the current project. To start with, discourses of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, which were also mentioned in the previous competition in 1998, implying ‘the desire for peace’ ought to be included:

“Heroes of England, France, Australia, New Zealand and India who shed their blood in the soils of this country! You are now in the intimacy of a friendly embrace, lying side by side with your comrade Mehmet. Mothers, who have sent their sons to fight from distant countries, console yourselves and cease your tears. For your sons are now, having offered their souls in this soil, become part of our heritage. Deep in our heartland they will sleep forever, under our alert and sheltering care.”

Another discourse of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk with similar respect:

“Peace at home, peace abroad.”

These discourses are embraced internationally and written in memorials in Turkey, New Zealand and Australia for the sense of collective memory. In addition to intangible heritage, the Peninsula encompasses tangible heritage, which also relates to Gallipoli Campaign. In that sense, it is suggested that nomination file ought to be further developed in the content of criteria (iv)⁵. At that sense, signs and remains of war, constituted spatial organizations during and after war periods, and specific natural assets should be mentioned to illustrate outstanding examples. With this regard, fortifications, castles, redoubts, beaches subjected to amphibious operations, battle zones and submerged, actual Martyrs' Cemeteries, memorials, epitaphs, ceremonial grounds, routes for commemorating, and symbolized natural assets including “The Sphinx”⁶, common flowers and herbs should be emphasized.

Moreover, in UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List nomination file, historical, natural, cultural, and archaeological sites are mentioned and dual characteristics of historical sites are expressed to state authenticity and/or integrity. Additionally, dense (intensive) battlefield zones are identified as battlefield zones, on the other hand extensive battlefield zones defined as the area that encompasses behind the lines facilities.

Previous Planning Processes of Gallipoli Battlefield

To expand our understanding of Gallipoli Peninsula, previous planning processes are investigated. The site was declared as ‘National Historical Park’ (NHP) in 1973, authorized by Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs. The site has been subjected to planning process from 1980s. Since then, three plans were developed and ‘Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park International Ideas and Design Competition’ was held.

The first 1/25.000 scaled Long Term Development Plan was developed in 1980 and through planning decisions three sub-zones were configured to define a balance between protection and use.

⁵ Criteria (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history, UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 8 July 2015

⁶ The Sphinx is a feature of geographical landscape at Anzac Cove.

Afterwards, Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park International Ideas and Design Competition held in 1997-1998 by Gallipoli Peninsula NHP (Peace Park) METU Planning and Consulting Office with directory of Prof. Dr. R. Raci Bademli. Within the context of the competition, the park was dedicated to 'peace' and it was advocated that the word 'peace' should be added to name of the park. The reason behind definition of 'peace' as supra-identity was that the peninsula is a space of heroism and self-sacrifice, besides the discourses of Atatürk on peace concretizes the idea. Moreover, six major issues were designated as design strategies for renewing the NHP Master Plan. These are: "1. preserving and rehabilitating natural assets, 2. conserving and better displaying archeological heritage sites, 3. conserving, re-evaluating and better displaying historical sites and battlefields, 4. integrating inhabits with the management of the Park and reorganizing activities and scenarios, 5. improving the NHP and its management, 6. re-evaluating the identity of the NHP and creating a new identity." Within the context of the competition three main focus areas were set for concept plans and design strategies. The first focus area, "Kilye NHP Main Gateway", was set to bring a design problem of separating transit and local traffic from visitor traffic and to define entrance functions as "Visitors' Center". The second focus area, titled as "Kabatepe Arıburnu and Conkbayırı Battlefields", was decided to be designed as an open-air museum with "war graves, memorials and natural features". The last one was "Seddülbahir Peace Forum", which was a design problematic for creation of a meeting place without intruding the environment for all nationalities to experience the idea of peace (Bademli et al. 2001).

For the competition, one hundred twenty projects were submitted, and first five prizes, sixth prizes (ex aequo) for five projects, and honorable mentions (ex aequo) for ten projects were awarded. In this paper, first two prized projects are reviewed. The first prized project titled "The Foot and The Eye" submitted by Norwegian architects Brogger and Reine. The jury evaluated that the project suggests minimal interventions, respects the site as it is, uses human scaled and well-designed architectural language that is appropriate for specialty of the site, allows individual experiences and creates the sense of peace. In addition, it is stated that battlefields are planned integrally; transport-planning implementations expanded the Anzac Cove and morphology of villages are developed in a possible modest. It is also affirmed that the Seddülbahir Fort was defined as a Forum for peace, which was placed at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Similarly, the viewpoint at Alçıtepe is asserted to be accessible through a path, which also connects seashore promenade to settlement. Additionally, suggested museum for exhibition of historical layers of the region and the road access to separate visitors' traffic were recognized. Lastly, the Jury embraced the attitude toward battlefields as 'mythical landscape of war' with limited trees and bushes, restoration vision of original trenches and remains of war, and an elaborated path independent from monuments and memorials expressing the landscape of war. The second prized project, "Landscape of Memory" from Netherlands, also suggested minimal interventions. The jury evaluated that the project as it integrates oppositeness, reveals layers of history, and configures constructed and unconstructed (natural) layers through suggested restoration and conservation projects. Furthermore, the project advocated that visitors and local communities have different mobility patterns, which also contributes to the identity of the Park. Additionally, through localization of those mobility patterns to the identified edges, choreographies were suggested to constitute guiding 'the temporary inhabitants (tourists) and contemporary inhabitants (settlers)'. In that manner, a specific choreography named "Walk of Memory" that follows 'no mans land' was designed to create sense of memory by walking (Bademli et al. 2001).

The proposed planning suggestions of the prized projects could not have been implemented, however; they were utilized in the context of the second 1/25.000 scaled Long Term

Development Plan, which was developed in 2003 by METU Planning Team with directory of Bademli. The plan sustained the embracement of the 'peace' concept and encompassed seven objects, nine planning essentials, and six supra-program areas with 37 sub programs on the basis of the assets of the park and social and economic context.

The third and last 1/25.000 scaled Long Term Development Plan Revision was developed in 2013 and approved by Directorate General for Nature Conservation and National Parks. Historical site protection areas, peculiar natural regions, sensitive protection zones, areas for sustainable using, controlled areas, eco-tourism and development areas for settlements were defined in the revised plan.

3. DEVELOPING A HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Gallipoli Historical Site comprising a variety values and facing important problems must be handled with heritage site management approach. Heritage site management plan is also a strategic plan that is developed to define an idealized situation, steps to reach it with attitudes and fundamentals, resource management, tasks shared with stakeholders, and monitoring and evaluation processes concurrently. Developing management strategies covers definition of vision, aims, objectives, strategies and action plans.

To define the idealized situation, within the context of Gallipoli Historical Site Plans and Site Management Plan project, the vision of Gallipoli Site Management Plan is proposed as: "To transfer historical, cultural, natural and archaeological outstanding universal value, to ensure social and economical development of Gallipoli Historical Site through conserving integrity and authenticity, and to convert the site into an open air museum in where intercultural peace dialog centered". In order to realize this vision, six aims are proposed as "To transfer tangible and intangible cultural heritage through conservation", "To ensure social and economical development of the site through conserving integrity and authenticity", "To develop spatial planning decisions", "To increase the quality of social life and space", "Managing risk" and "Managing visitors". With regard of these aims, supra-programs and sub programs defined. Natural heritage supra-program covers forests, wetlands, natural areas sub programs; archaeological heritage supra-program covers archeological sites, land battles war archaeology and underwater archaeology sub programs; historical heritage supra-program covers naval battle zones and land battle zones sub programs; cultural heritage supra-program covers tangible and intangible cultural heritage sub programs; settlements and social structure supra-program covers urban and rural settlements and social structure sub programs; economic sectors supra-program covers agricultural, tourism, service and industrial sector sub programs; risk management supra-program and transportation and infrastructure supra-program are identified. With this conceptualization, focusing on interpretation and presentation of Gallipoli battlefield expands historical heritage supra-program.

Within the scope of Gallipoli Historical Site Plans and Site Management Plan, integrated conservation approach is embraced for Gallipoli Historical Site that contains signs and memories of Gallipoli Campaign. In this regard; to conserve heritage values as a whole with their historical layers and forms, and to sustain outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity are crucial. At the same time, developing a socio-cultural organizational structure, which has a significant role on conservation, and developing economic structure with respect to heritage values are also regarded. The core aim of the planning studies is transferring outstanding universal value that contains historical, cultural, archeological and natural values to the next generations. With this aim, introducing the site to the international society, encouraging educational and academic studies, conserving its cultural, social and economic

context, and converting the site into an open air museum as an outstanding universal value are determined as main objectives. With this conceptualization, interpretation and presentation of Gallipoli battlefield are focused to expand historical heritage supra-program.

3.1 Focus On Interpretation and Presentation of Gallipoli Battlefield

In regard of supra-programs and related sub program areas defined in Gallipoli Site Management Plan, main problem areas are determined and proposals are made. Some core issues are:

- Unidentified numbers of visitors and means of transport cause security problems both for heritage values and visitors. Development of entrance points for registration of visitors is proposed to provide security and for controlled access.
- The transit pass feature of the area, automobile ownership, and the lack of alternative transportation systems cause environmental pollution and threaten the heritage values. For these reasons encouraging public transportation, organizing transfer nodes, and guiding visitors towards tour routes are proposed.
- Particular zones on the peninsula have received a great deal of attention in specific time periods, which has created risks of degrading site and visitors' experiences. Additionally, current tour routes prevent visitors to visit significant locations and lead in unequal distribution of revenue between settlements. To cope with this problem, establishment of an appointment system and reorganization of tour routes are proposed. The appointment system would make it possible to distribute the number of visitors well-balanced in a year, while reorganization of tour routes would not only lead to the balanced distribution of revenue, but also will provide the opportunity for visitors to visit the site comprehensively. These proposed implementations aims to develop a better visitor management according to the carrying capacity of the area.
- Although the site contains significant number of historical spaces, visitors have difficulties to comprehend historical reality. The main reasons behind this problem are time constraints, lack of comprehensive spatial organization, false implementations on physical space, and problem on integrating historical space with historical reality. For these reasons, identification of battle zones in regard to historical reality is proposed. In addition, these battle zones are proposed to be organized as open air museums with certain number of visitor centers, information centers and museums.

To transfer the historical heritage through conservation to the next generations and to endure collective memory, the historical reality should be interpreted and presented correctly. Interpretation and presentation are components of overall processes of cultural heritage conservation and management, which have cardinal principles and objectives. These principles are "Access and Understanding", "Information Sources", "Attention to Setting and Context", "Preservation of Authenticity", "Planning for Sustainability", "Concern for Inclusiveness", "Importance of Research, Training, and Evaluation" and associated objectives are "facilitate understanding and appreciation", "communicate the meaning", "safeguard the tangible and intangible values", "respect the authenticity", "contribute to the sustainable conservation", "encourage inclusiveness", "develop technical and professional guidelines" (ICOMOS 2008). With these principles and objectives, signs and remains of war and inherited historical knowledge must be conserved and should be restored, interpreted and presented, when necessary. Additionally, if possible they should be used with appropriate defined functions. In this regard, the Gallipoli Battlefield is proposed to be converted into an open air museum allowing interpretation and presentation of historical reality in where it had been lived: in the historical space of battle zones.

To identify battle zones of the Gallipoli Battlefield, Gallipoli Campaign were conceptualized as naval battles and land battles. However, this conceptualization is not always consecutively linear but also integrated and concurrent.

3.1.1 Dardanelles and Aegean Sea: Naval Battles and Sunken Battleships

Majorly Royal Navy, with the support of French forces and limited contributions of other allied powers, led the naval operations. Many battleships sank in Dardanelles and Aegean Sea during naval battles. There are thirty submerged nearby to the peninsula (Kolay et al. 2013). It is proposed that these sunken battleships should be investigated through underwater archaeology studies, geologically documented, interpreted and presented by using new technologies.

3.1.2 Kilitbahir: Naval Battles and Castles and Redoubts

The old name Kilid-ül Bahr means “the lock of the sea” since the region is the narrow part of the Dardanelles. The castles with redoubts at the coast of Anatolia and Thrace together, played a significant role in fortifying Dardanelles during naval battles. To interpret and present naval battles, it is proposed that the castles and redoubts both in coasts of Anatolia and Thrace integrally should be laid weight on as powerful fortifications. In that sense, Kilitbahir region that comprised of Kilitbahir Castle and Sarıkule, and Namazgah, Rumeli Hamidiye, Rumeli Mecidiye, Değirmenburnu redoubts, and associative Kilitbahir village, is proposed for interpretation and presentation of castles and redoubts related to naval battles.

3.1.3 Seddülbahir, S and V Beaches: Landing Operations and Related Beaches

Naval operations intensified at the entrance of Dardanelles. Seddülbahir with its surroundings was subjected to naval battles. Moreover, this region embraced S Beach (Morto Koyu), V Beach (Ertuğrul Koyu), W Beach (Tekke Koyu) and İkiz Koyu, Y Beach (Ziğindere Ağzı) that were subjected to landing operations. For this reason, Seddülbahir castle, Seddülbahir redoubt, S Beach and coastal zone with linkages to Seddülbahir village are proposed for interpretation and presentation of both naval battles and landing operations.

3.1.4 Battle Zones: Landing Operations and Signs and Remains of War

In Gallipoli Campaign, the amphibious operations were followed by land battles. To interpret and present land battles, signs and historical remains inherited on the ground should be surveyed. At that point, Şevki Pasha Map draws apart from other military maps as a unique heritage.

Şevki Pasha map, drawn by Turkish cartographer Mehmet Şevki Ölçer in 1915, right after Gallipoli Campaign, presents the current situation of the battlefield after war periods. The map was produced not to be used at the war, but to reveal all the signs and remains of war on the ground. For that sense, the map is crucial among other military maps worldwide. Australian War Memorial and Bodleian Library in England hold the copies of the map, which are used to locate war graves by Australian Government. The original Şevki Pasha map, which is in the archives of the Military History and Strategic Analysis Directorate of General Staff (ATESE), was firstly uncovered by Gallipoli Peninsula Peace Park International Ideas and Design Competition Office, and published in Turkish and English in 2009 for the first time. The Map covers around an area of 4500 km², which includes Seddulbahir, Arburnu, Conkbayırı and Anafartalar battle zones. It is a set of 43 maps and a legend, which contains 1/25.000 scaled Seddülbahir, Kirte, Kocadere and Küçükanaftarta sheets and their details in 1/5.000 scale. Special signs and remains of war for the Ottoman and Enemy fortifications

including fences, gunfire positions with or without trench shelter, transport lines, observation post, underground shelters, field artillery, Martyrs' Cemeteries, ditches, shelters, marksman pit, roads constructed during the war, etc. are shown in detail.

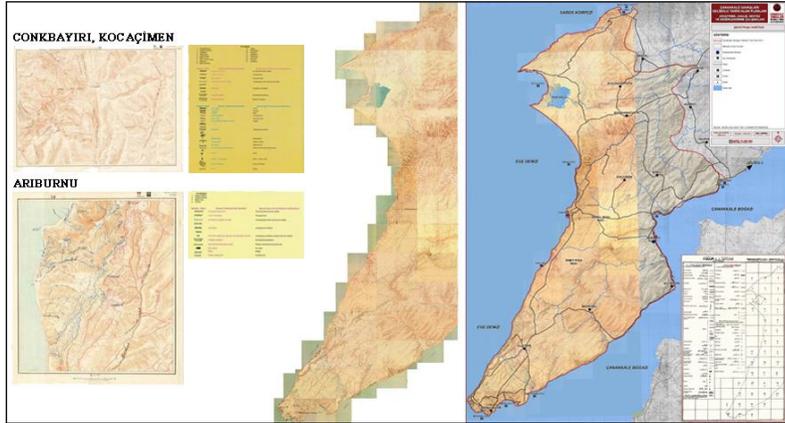


Figure 7: Şevki Pasha Map⁷

When Şevki Pasha Map is analyzed, it is proposed that three main battle zones should be identified with regard to signs and remains of war are intense, in parallel to historical events. War archeology or “archeology of the brutal encounter”, at this point, contains the activities of reconstruction of fortifications from previous times that “revolutionizes a society” (Virilio 1994). To conserve, reveal, interpret and present these signs and remains of war, it is proposed that studies of war archeology should be conducted. For this aim, it is proposed that battle zones to be identified both containing dense (intensive) battlefield zones and part of extensive battlefield zones. The first proposed one, “Seddulbahir-Kirte Battle Zone”, encompasses the place of amphibious operations, Battle of Krithia (Kirte Savaşları), and Battle of Gully Ravine (Zığındere Savaşları). The second one, based on The Battle of the Landing, The Battle of Lone Pine (Kanlısirt Savaşları), The Sari Bair offensive, and Battle for Chunuk Bair (Conkbayırı Muharebeleri), is proposed as “Arıburnu-Conkbayırı Battle Zone”. The third one, “Anafartalar Battle Zone” is proposed as the place of The Landings at Suvla Bay.

To reveal signs and remains of war through war archeology, two substantially limited interventions on each battle zone are proposed. Firstly, it is proposed that geographical localization studies for the space between trenches of two opposing sides, “no man’s land”, should be conducted. The route of “no man’s land” has an outstanding value since it is the edge for one side having a motivation to defend and the other side having desire to exceed. In that sense, it is proposed that the route of “no man’s land” should be signed on the ground, and a path should be designed on certain parts of the route. It is also proposed that, on “no man’s land”, the last trenches ought to be presents for visitors to observe where the both sides had reached, during their walking on the path of “no man’s land”. Secondly, another path is proposed vertically to “no man’s land” to express the brutality and confrontations of war. During the walk on this route, trenches one after the other would be observed, in where many

⁷ Resource: Genelkurmay Askeri Tarih ve Stratejik Etüt Başkanlığı, 2009; Bademli, R. R. and Gallipoli Peninsula NHP (Peace Park) METU Planning and Consulting Office, 2004; Directorate of Gallipoli Historical Site, 2016-2017.

young people from different communities lost their lives, encountered and interact with each other that were issued in diaries, novels, and other forms of interpretations.

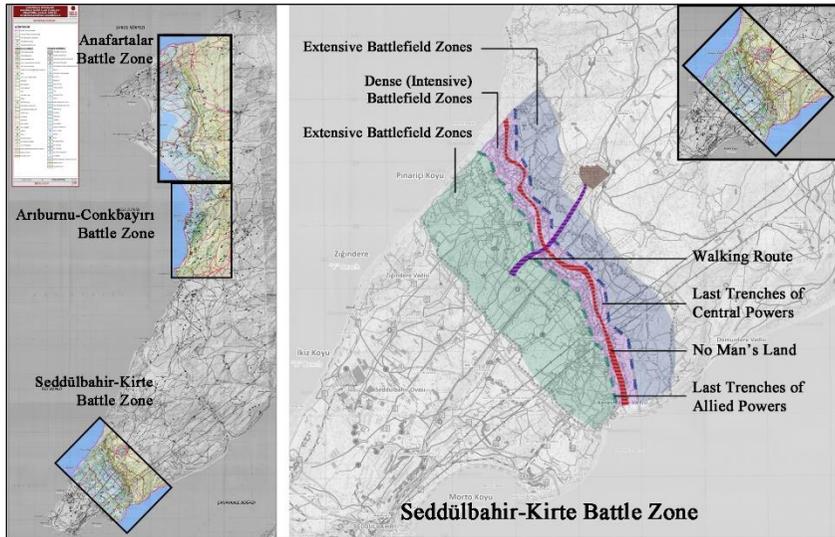


Figure 8: Conceptualization of Battle Zones

4. CONCLUSION

Heritage site management in focus of interpretation and presentation of battle zones in case of Gallipoli Historical Site is handled in this paper. The reason behind embracement of heritage site management approach is that planning Gallipoli Peninsula, where is always remembered and respected in the whole world, cannot be narrowed to physical planning interventions and implementation issues.

Heritage site management is a significant and complex issue, and it does not only covers physical implementation tools of planning but also embraces maintenance of values, social benefits, economical development strategies and authorization structures. For instance, monitoring and evaluation process that covers periodical monitoring and evaluation of actions conducted is vital to management plans. The process measures the convenience and effectiveness of works handled, and additionally allows civil society to participate in planning activities directly.

Although this paper does not explain the whole steps and issues, some core parts are identified. To design any site management plan, and to sustain conservation or preservation process, advanced level of participation is a must. Planning processes should contain problematic of conservation of the social structure, which gives life and value to a place.

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