



Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Water Resources

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

**INCLUSION OF PLACES IN THE LIST OF OVERSEAS PLACES OF HISTORIC
SIGNIFICANCE TO AUSTRALIA**

I, Malcolm Bligh Turnbull, Minister for the Environment and Water Resources, having considered, in relation to the places listed in the Schedule of this instrument -

- (a) the comments provided by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and, in the cases of Anzac Cove and Kokoda Track, the comments provided by the Minister for Veterans' Affairs under section 390N of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Act); and
- (b) the Australian Heritage Council's advice provided under section 390P of the Act; and

noting that the places specified in the Schedule are outside the Australian jurisdiction and being satisfied that the places are of outstanding historic significance to Australia, include, pursuant to section 390L of the Act, the places listed in the Schedule in the List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia.

Dated: 6 June 2007

[Signed]

Malcolm Bligh Turnbull
Minister for the Environment and Water Resources

SCHEDULE

Inclusions in List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia

Country: Turkey

Place:

Anzac Cove

Location:

Anzac Cove, in Turkish Anzac Koyu, is located within the Gallipoli National Peace Park, a Turkish National Park of some 33,000 hectares in extent. It also lies in an area granted by the government of the Republic of Turkey to the former Imperial War Graves Commission. This area, the 'Anzac Area', contains a large proportion of the cemeteries and memorials of special interest to Australia on Gallipoli as well as many undiscovered human remains of both Allied and Turkish soldiers from the Gallipoli campaign. It constitutes virtually the battlefield called by Charles Bean, 'Old Anzac', that section of the peninsula wrested from Turkey during the Battle of the Landing – 25 April to 3 May 1915 – and held for the remainder of the campaign.

Statement of Place's Historic Significance to Australia:

Anzac Cove and the story of the events of 25 April 1915 provide the basis for Australia's Anzac tradition, which has had a significant impact on the ways Australians think about war, themselves, and their society. The site retains much of its original nature, particularly in terms of the forbidding hills surrounding the beach, and is unique as the site of a defining event in Australian history. Through its familiarity to generations of Australians, Anzac Cove is regarded by many who visit as a place of great significance to Australia.

Country: Papua New Guinea

Place:

Kokoda Track

Location:

The Kokoda Track, in Papua New Guinea, is a mountain track that winds across the Owen Stanley Range between Owers Corner, about 35 kilometres north of Port Moresby, and the Kumusi River, which marks the northern side of the Owen Stanley Range. It was named after the village of Kokoda, through which the main route passes. It is also known as the Kokoda Trail. Both terms are legitimate – 'Track' reflecting the language of Australians who fought along it, and 'Trail' reflecting the official name given to it. It has become a site of pilgrimage for Australians and also for Papua New Guineans, with most walking the main section between Owers Corner and Kokoda (in either direction).

Statement of Place's Historic Significance to Australia:

The Kokoda Track marks the course of one of the seminal battles for Australians during the Second World War. In this long battle, waged between 21 July and 16 November 1942, the Australian Army halted the furthestmost southward advance by the Japanese in Papua New Guinea and pursued the enemy force back across the mountains. The Allied base of Port Moresby was thus secure. In the course of this battle, Australians forged stronger ties with the people of Papua New Guinea, as those who carried supplies and evacuated casualties from the

battle area forged their own legend, of the 'Fuzzy Wuzzy Angel'. The story of this battle is one of courage, endurance, mateship and sacrifice – qualities declared on the Australian memorial erected at Isurava. This narrow, shifting track over a mountain range has become a place of pilgrimage for Australians. It is one of the most striking places of Australian military history that may still be visited.

Country: United Kingdom

Place:

Howard Floreys laboratory, Sir William Dunn School of Pathology.

Location:

University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3RE, UK

Statement of Place's Historic Significance to Australia:

Howard Florey's laboratory at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, University of Oxford is important to Australians as the place where this outstanding Australian conducted his pioneering research using the antibacterial component in penicillium mould to develop the drug penicillin for clinical use. Florey's intellectual capacity coupled with his drive, perseverance and determination to develop the 'miracle' antibacterial drug penicillin for use in the Second World War gave to the world the greatest advance in medical science of its day. The work done by Florey and his team at Oxford saved millions of lives and helped alleviated suffering across the globe. As the site where this exceptional advance in medicine was pioneered, Florey's laboratory at Oxford is a place of historical significance to Australia.