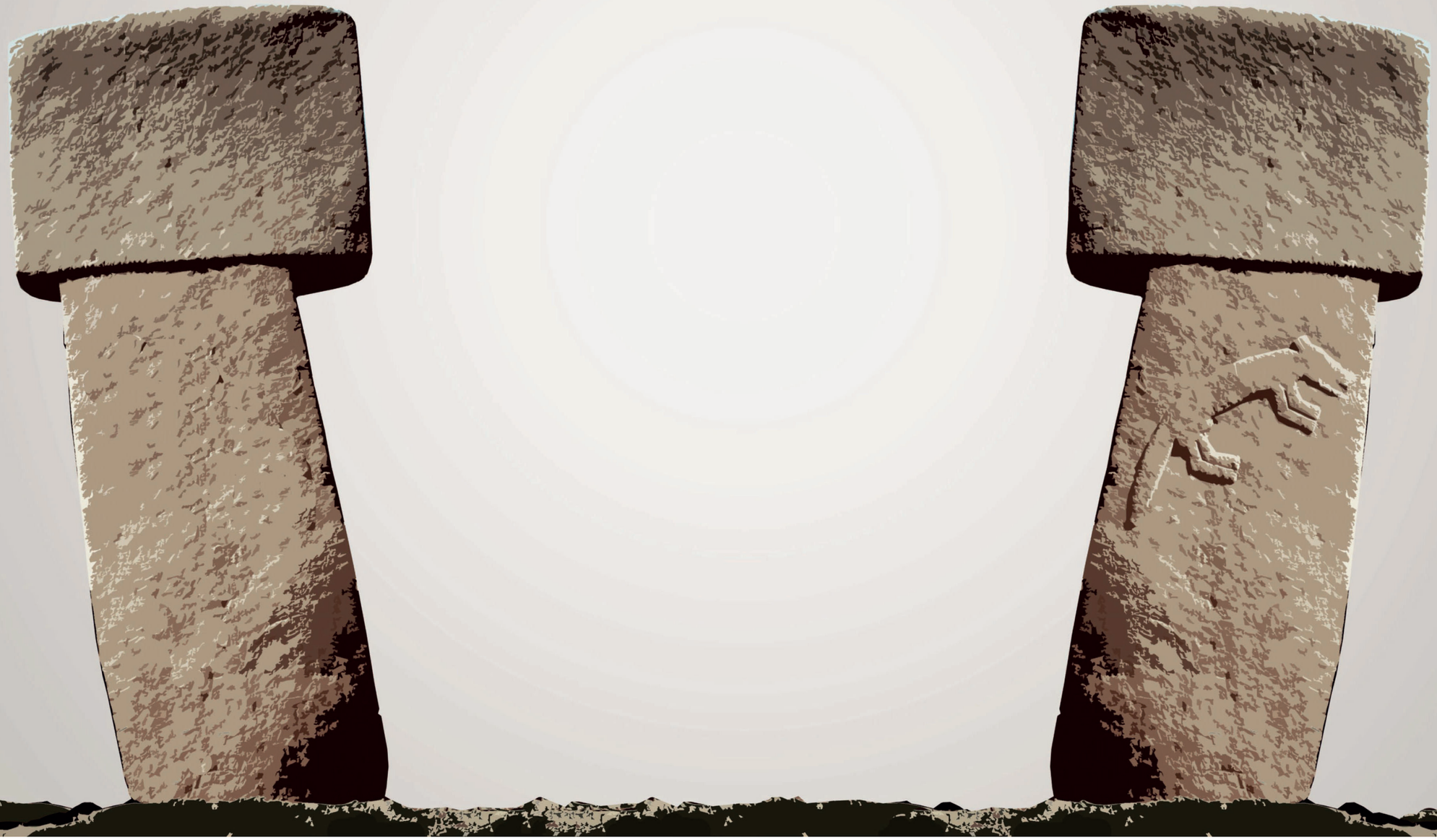
Göbekli Tepe

Site Management Plan



January 2017

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INSTITUTUM ARCHAEOLOGICUM GERMANICUM

Brandenburg
University of Technology
Cottbus - Senftenberg

Göbekli Tepe

Site Management Plan

January 2017

Department of Architectural Conservation
Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus - Senftenberg
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Göbekli Tepe

Site Management Plan
by
Leo Schmidt, Anja Merbach and Smriti Pant

Revised in January 2017

German Archaeological Institute
Göbekli Tepe Project:
Lee Clare, Oliver Dietrich, Jens Notroff, Devrim Sönmez

Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, represented through the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Department of World Heritage Sites:
Seda Duzcu, Yıldırım İnan, Duygu Mert, Zeynep Tuna Yüncü

Preface

Preface

Göbekli Tepe is unique: monumental structures 11,500 years old, and yet revealed largely untouched, having survived in a kind of time capsule. It is an extremely precious Site, combining exorbitant historic and aesthetic values with spiritual qualities, to which its setting in largely untainted surroundings contributes greatly. The Site is both extremely valuable and extremely fragile, and the present stakeholders jointly bear the responsibility of ensuring its survival so that many future generations can study and enjoy it "in the full richness of its authenticity", as the Venice Charter proclaims.

It is hoped that this Site Management Plan will help to achieve this goal and to provide guidelines for a sustainable management of the Site. Some main points elaborated in the document should be highlighted here at the beginning:

- Göbekli Tepe, being one of the most important archaeological discoveries in recent years, its conservation and management need to conform to the highest standards, with conservation and management processes making use of national and international participation where appropriate and useful.

- Göbekli Tepe offers vast opportunities: it could become the international Centre of Research on the Neolithisation in Upper Mesopotamia. It certainly is the key site for this area of scientific research; its research potential is immense and of a significance still to be fully fathomed.

- Göbekli Tepe has a chance to learn from the good practices applied at prominent archaeological sites worldwide, but also from the mistakes made at other places. Still comparatively young as a 'heritage site', it has all the potential to be carefully adapted to its touristic use, realising that this transition is a process which takes time and sustainable long-term visions. A rapid exploitation, be it through archaeological research or through mass tourism, must be avoided. Göbekli Tepe is an invaluable and irreplaceable cultural heritage.

- Whilst there is a clear and legitimate desire to expose and to study the archaeological resources of the tell, excavation of Göbekli Tepe should also be kept to the minimum necessary to understand the Site and to make it accessible for the public. The bulk of Göbekli Tepe's buried material cultural heritage should remain untouched and protected by the tell and thus preserved for future generations to investigate and admire.

- Beyond this, there is also a need for a Site Design Concept that respects and enhances the character of the Site whilst helping to convey its cultural significance and its values – without irreversibly interfering with the Site's fabric. This could involve an overall concept by a landscape designer using vegetation to visualise hidden structures known from geophysical surveys. Reconstructions, 're-enactments' or 'disneyfication' of the

Site are to be avoided as this would be disrespectful to the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe.

- Addressing the issues of interpretation and communication, all visitors to Göbekli Tepe should first be conducted to a visitor centre that introduces them to the monument they are about to see, to the prehistoric landscape and to the manifold values and significance of the place and its setting.

No Site Management Plan is ever complete, fixed and immutable. This is particularly true for the present Plan for Göbekli Tepe. It does however outline the way forward, describing – in the Action Plan – the steps to be taken and the priorities to be considered. It is hoped that the present Plan will serve as a guide towards the ultimate goal of establishing Göbekli Tepe as a Site conforming, in management and appearance, to the Outstanding Universal Value it so clearly possesses.

Acknowledgements

A first draft of this Management Plan was realized in 2013 by the Department of Architectural Conservation, Brandenburg University of Technology, and made possible through funding from the German Archaeological Institute and the German Research Foundation (DFG). This present edition has taken into consideration many new developments, advances and new insights that have occurred in the course of the last three years

The preparation of any management plan is a multi-disciplinary and participatory process. The assistance by all who have contributed to this process by providing information, attending discussion groups and commenting on the consultation drafts is gratefully acknowledged (in alphabetical order):

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Terminology

Terminology

The following definitions[1] of frequently used terms should be used as reference when understanding, interpreting and implementing the Management Plan for Göbekli Tepe:

Adaptation means modifying a cultural heritage site, or parts thereof, to suit a proposed compatible use.

Alteration means work intended to change the function or appearance of a cultural heritage site, or parts thereof.

Attribute refers to physical features which express the values of a heritage site and contribute to the understanding of the site's cultural significance. Attributes form the tangible basis for assessing the authenticity and integrity of the site.

Archaeological Excavations means any research aimed at the discovery of objects of archaeological character that involves digging of the ground.

Archaeological Heritage means part of the land-based material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds, including subterranean sites, together with all the portable cultural material associated with them. In the context of this Management Plan, the terms archaeological heritage, archaeological remains and archaeology are used in a synonymous way.

Archaeological Research means any research aimed at the discovery and/or investigation of objects of archaeological character.

Authenticity means those characteristics that most truthfully reflect and embody the values of a cultural heritage site.

Bioarchaeology refers to the scientific study of biological materials discovered at archaeological sites and encompasses sub-disciplines such as zooarchaeology (focussing on animal remains), archaeobotany (focussing on plant remains), etc.

Buffer Zone refers to a clearly defined area outside a cultural heritage site and adjacent to its boundaries which contributes to holistic protection, conservation and management of the cultural significance of the site.

Compatible Use means a use which respects the significance of a cultural heritage site. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on the significance.

Conservation means all processes of looking after a cultural heritage site so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes efforts designed to understand cultural heritage, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard and, as required, its presentation, restoration and enhancement. These processes can be distinguished between preventive conservation processes

(procedures that aim at preventing or reducing damage through control of the environmental and man-made factors impacting on the cultural heritage site, e.g. maintenance and monitoring) and active conservation processes (including, for example, repair or restoration).

Conservation Plan is a document which sets out what is significant in a cultural heritage site, identifies how this significance is vulnerable and sets down the policies and an action plan to enable the significance to be retained in the site's future use and development.

Cultural Heritage Site refers to a geographically defined area encompassing monuments or groups of buildings or sites of cultural value. It includes elements, objects, spaces and views, and may have tangible as well as intangible dimensions.

Cultural Significance means intrinsic and extrinsic value for past, present and future generations.

Environmental Impact Assessment is a study undertaken to assess the impacts of any future development on known and potential environmental resources within a specified area. Such a study is meant for guiding decision-making so as to mitigate the adverse impacts and enhance the positive outcomes of the proposed development on the area's environmental resources.

Extrinsic Value refers to the value or benefit that is derived from a cultural heritage site. Extrinsic values usually stem from the associations that the stakeholders have with the site.

Fabric means all the physical material of the cultural heritage site, including components, fixtures, contents and objects.

Heritage Impact Assessment is a study undertaken to assess the impacts of any future development on known and potential heritage resources within a specified area encompassing a cultural heritage site. Such a study is meant for guiding decision-making so as to mitigate the adverse impacts and enhance the positive outcomes of the proposed development on the site's cultural significance.

Integrity is a measure of wholeness and intactness of the cultural heritage and its attributes.

Interpretation refers to the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage site. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programmes, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself.

Intrinsic Value refers to the value that is ascribed to a cultural heritage site based on the idea that the site has value 'in itself'.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a cultural heritage site, and is to be distinguished from repair.

Management refers to the broad professional activity of operating a cultural heritage site. Its primary goal is the conservation of the cultural significance of the site. At the same time it also takes into account a range of other processes which are required for achieving its primary goal in the context of the site's future development and use.

Monitoring means regular review of the general state of conservation of a cultural heritage site and includes an assessment of the impacts of trends, changes and proposed interventions at the site.

Outstanding Universal Value means exceptional cultural significance which transcends national interests to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity.

Presentation refers to the carefully planned communication of interpretive content through the arrangement of interpretive information, physical access, and interpretive infrastructure at a cultural heritage site. It can be conveyed through a variety of technical means, including, yet not requiring, such elements as informational panels, museum-type displays, formalised walking tours, lectures and guided tours, and multimedia applications and websites.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a cultural heritage site, or parts thereof, in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Reconstruction means returning a cultural heritage site, or parts thereof, to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.

Repair means work beyond the scope of maintenance, to remedy defects caused by decay, damage or use.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a cultural heritage site, or parts thereof, to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Setting means the surroundings in which a cultural heritage site is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape.

Site Management Plan is a tool that documents the existing management framework and develops the site management system for a cultural heritage site. In doing so, it sets out what is significant in a cultural heritage site, identifies how this significance is vulnerable as well as which external factors constitute the management context for the site, and sets down the vision, policies and an action plan to enable the significance to be retained in the site's future use and development on a day-to-day basis. In the context of this document, the terms Site Management Plan and Management Plan are used in a synonymous way.

Sustainable means capable of meeting present needs without compromising ability to meet future needs.

Use means the function of a cultural heritage site, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the cultural heritage site.

1. In order to select these definitions and adapt them to the specific context of the Göbekli Tepe, several 'standard-setting' international conventions, recommendations, charters and guidelines have been referred. These include Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (UNESCO 1956); World Heritage Convention Text (UNESCO 1972); Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS 1990); The Nara Document on Authenticity (ICOMOS 1994); Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention 2005, 2012 & 2013 (UNESCO 2005, 2012 & 2013); Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008); The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2008); Preparing World Heritage Nominations (UNESCO/ICCROM/ICOMOS/IUCN 2011 & 2012); seventh edition of James Semple Kerr's Conservation Plan: A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance (Kerr 2013) as well as Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) (last revised in 2013) and the Practice Notes (Australia ICOMOS 2013) accompanying it.

The Vision for Göbekli Tepe

The overarching long-term aim of site management at Göbekli Tepe is the conservation of the values and cultural significance of the Site as well as its setting. To achieve this, a balance needs to be created between the conservation, research and economic interests in the Site.

Therefore, the vision for the next 30 years for Göbekli Tepe is to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the Site and its setting through:

- Conservation of the attributes and spirit of the place;
- Enabling and fostering scientific research; and
- Ensuring sustainable development and use of the Site and its setting.

Conservation of the attributes of Göbekli Tepe, including those which contribute to the spirit of the place, forms a basic requirement for the long-term sustainable management of the Site. At the same time, fostering state-of-the-art scientific research, which contributes to a better understanding of the Site and its setting, also has the potential to allow better conservation of the Site's values and cultural significance. Future development and use of the Site – which takes into account social, economic, environmental as well as cultural aspects – would contribute to the establishment of a sustainable process, which involves the local communities and is beneficial to them.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

Göbekli Tepe is one of the most important archaeological discoveries of modern times and already among the iconic of archaeological sites worldwide. The 'hill sanctuary' of Göbekli Tepe was created, used and afterwards intentionally buried by complex hunter-gatherer communities at the dawn of the Neolithic. Today, the artificial mound (tell) of Göbekli Tepe and the limestone plateau, upon which the structures of Göbekli Tepe were crafted and built, form the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe.

1.1. THE NEED FOR A SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Under the auspices of the Turkish legal system, Göbekli Tepe is a registered 'Archaeological Conservation Site' (*Arkeolojik Sit Alanı*). Therefore, Turkish law requires a management plan for the Site and its surroundings (Y*önetim Alanı*)[1] in order to "protect, evaluate and develop" the Site accordingly (Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004, Additional Article 2).

The archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is under protection by the Protection of Cultural and Natural properties Law No.2863. The artificial mound (tell) of Göbekli Tepe and the limestone plateau were registered as a 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the related Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. The area surrounding the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site was registered as a 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.

To ensure the long-term protection of Göbekli Tepe and its setting and the conservation of its cultural significance a management system is needed to provide the framework for decision-making and for managing change at the Site. Management plans have become obligatory not only for areas to be nominated as World Heritage Sites but also for all conservation areas through the changes made to the Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No.5226,14/07/2004. The Plan at hand is a tool documenting the existing framework for Göbekli Tepe, reflecting and assessing its overall conditions and context and developing guidance for the further management process at Göbekli Tepe and for the management system to fulfil its function.

The Site Management Plan is an important tool for all phases of the management cycle – planning, implementation and monitoring – at Göbekli Tepe. Careful planning is fundamental, based on identification of the Site's cultural significance, impacting issues, and the development of a vision to ensure a sustainable use of the Site. Effective implementation and monitoring of the strategies and proposed actions form essential parts of the management cycle and the Site Management Plan for Göbekli Tepe addresses all three of these processes that together constitute the overall management processes for the Site.

1.2. PREPARATION OF THE 2017 – 2021 MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.2.1. The Working Process

There is a long tradition of scientific cooperation and collaboration in the fields of cultural heritage and archaeology between Turkey and Germany. At Göbekli Tepe, collaborative excavation and research have brought to light a cultural heritage of immense international as well as regional and local significance. For this reason, the Site was also added to Turkey's Tentative List for UNESCO World Heritage status in 2011.

The development of a Site Management Plan for Göbekli Tepe was initiated in 2011 together by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the German Archaeological Institute (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI). As the institution leading the excavation at Göbekli Tepe, DAI established a co-operation with the Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg, BTU, (Germany) in order to prepare the first draft of this Plan. In the course of the working process, major partners such as the Museum of Şanlıurfa (Turkey), the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich (Germany) and the Global Heritage Fund (USA) were involved, and several meetings were held to discuss and jointly develop the content of the Management Plan.

The work on the Site Management Plan was guided by and embedded within the official planning process for Göbekli Tepe as led by the Turkish authorities. In the framework of this planning process several meetings took place between the major partners involved and the Turkish authorities in Ankara and Şanlıurfa. Here, general guidance for the working process was provided by the Turkish authorities that laid foundations for developing initial steps towards a site management system for Göbekli Tepe.

1.2.2. Metholodology

This Plan has been developed in line with the legal requirements for management plans in Turkey, within the framework of the revised conservation legislation (Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004) and its supplementary. Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites (Regulation no. 26006, 27/11/2005).

Two meetings were organized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism prior to and during the preparation of the draft plan. These meetings were attended by stakeholders, such as public institutions and organisations, local community, civil society organisations, professional chambers, universities, selected private sector representatives and persons with right to property in the area. These meetings provided important information and helped determine issues included in the management plan.

The present document complies with internationally recognised standards and principles in cultural heritage conservation and management, in particular those established in the following documents:

- *UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (1956)*
- *ICOMOS International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter, 1964),*
- *ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICAHM Charter, 1990),*
- *ICOMOS Guidelines for Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites (1993),*
- *The Nara Document on Authenticity*

(ICOMOS, 1999),
- *ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (1999),*
- *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008),*
- *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2008) and*
- *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter, 2013).*

Other documents consulted in the preparation of this Plan include the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO 1972), the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO 2013), the handbook on Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites by Bernhard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto (1998, ICCROM/UNESCO/ICOMOS), the publication by James Semple Kerr (2013) Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance, the handbook on Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage by Herb Stovel (ICCROM, 1998) and the two publications by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre/ICCROM/ICOMOS/IUCN, Preparing World Heritage Nominations (2011) and Managing Cultural World Heritage (2013).

The draft management plan was examined by the Advisory Board in 2016 and the plan revised according to the recommendations of the Advisory Board was submitted to the Coordination and Audit Board for approval in November 2016. After the Coordination and Audit Board approved the plan on January 2017, it was disseminated to the relevant institutions and organisations for implementation.

1.3. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This Management Plan serves to raise awareness amongst involved stakeholder groups about the essential requirements of site management processes and stresses on a process-orientated rather than action-orientated approach.

This Plan provides:
- A holistic understanding of the history and cultural significance of the Site and its setting;
- An understanding of the existing management context, including the key stakeholder interests, as well as the vulnerabilities of the Site and its setting;
- Steps to initiate a sustainable management system for the Site and its setting;

An overview of the immediate actions necessary for setting up a functional and sustainable management system for the Site and its setting.

The Plan adopts an integrative approach and thus aims to ensure holistic and sustainable protection, conservation and management of Göbekli Tepe, including its natural and human environs (setting). In doing so, this document deals with the Site's immovable historic fabric, its movable finds present on-site as well as with all elements that constitute the spirit of the place.

1.4. THE USE OF THE PLAN

This Site Management Plan should be put in use through implementing the proposed Action Plan. It should furthermore be considered as a flexible and iterative management tool which should be regularly reviewed and adapted to changing conditions and requirements. This Plan can also serve as a basis for a management system compatible with the UNESCO standards as set down in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2015).

1. Translated as 'Management Site' in the official English version of the Turkish law, 'Yönetim Alanı' means the area to be managed and covered by the management plan, that is the registered Archaeological Conservation Site and its setting.

Chapter 2: Description and Significance of Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site

Chapter 2

Description and Significance of Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site

2.1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARY OF GÖBEKLİ TEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

2.1.1. Location

Country:	Republic of Turkey
Province:	Şanlıurfa
Municipality:	Şanlıurfa Büyükşehir Belediyesi – Haliliye Belediyesi

Geographic coordinates: 37° 13’ 23.6712” N, 38° 55’ 20.5104” E

Göbekli Tepe, situated in Southeastern Anatolia, about 15km north-east of the modern town of Şanlıurfa and 2.5km east of the village Örencik, consists of a star-shaped, natural limestone plateau of the Germüş Range on top of which is an artificial mound or ‘tell’. The site lies in Upper Mesopotamia, between the upper and middle reaches of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, at the foothills of the Taurus Mountains, in the region generally known as ‘the Fertile Crescent’.

Göbekli Tepe is a regional landmark. The tell itself is 15m high and with 785m above sea level it is the highest elevation of the Germus Range north-east of Şanlıurfa. As such, it stands above the Harran Plain, which spreads to the south towards Syria, and overlooks the plains extending to the east and the north around the Site. In addition, towards the far north-east of the Site lies the mountain area of Karacadag, while to the north the Taurus Mountains are often visible in the distance. In the west, close mountain ridges dominate the horizon.

2.1.2. Göbekli Tepe and its Boundary

The archaeological tell lies at the heart of Göbekli Tepe, spreading over an area of about 9ha on the natural limestone plateau and measuring ca. 300m in diameter. The remaining part of the plateau is also an archaeological landscape featuring numerous archaeological sites and finds.

Together, they constitute the protected ‘1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site‘ (*Arkeolojik Sit Alanı*) which covers approx. 126 ha. The legal boundaries of this Site follow the natural ridges of the plateau, including its slopes, running along the visible, natural beginning of the rocky plateau (yellow marked line in Figure 4).

The actual and visible site boundary however is a fence, erected to demarcate and protect the Site. To retain the undisturbed views and due to topographical conditions the fence was erected in a wider circle around the

Fig. 1: Map showing location of Göbekli Tepe within Turkey

Fig. 2: Map showing Site location within the province

Site, including also - with permission of the Turkish authorities - areas of state-owned land outside the legal boundary of the protected archaeological site proper (grey marked line in Figure 4).

The area surrounding the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site was registered as the 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. It covers an area of 461 ha.

2.1.3. Legal Status

Göbekli Tepe is under the protection of Turkish Law: the Site has been registered as '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Site' (*Birinci derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanı*) since 2005. As a '1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site' any kind of intervention in the archaeological Site not relating to scientific research is prohibited. This includes not only building activities but also agriculture and tree plantations.

In practice, these restrictions are ensured through the state-ownership of the Site. Immovable cultural property such as Göbekli Tepe possesses by law the "quality of state property", Art. 5 Law No. 2863. Legally, the transition of the Site into state-ownership was concluded in 2007. Since then, all practices relating to agricultural use of the mound have been stopped. Furthermore, since 2013 Göbekli Tepe has the status of a 'Heritage Site' (*Örenyeri*). This status is recognised by the Turkish law and implicates the officially driven development of tourism infrastructure on-site, including the collection of entrance fees.

Article 63 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey dated 1982 constitutes the highest legal framework regarding conservation in Turkey. This article indicates that the State shall ensure the protection of the historical, cultural and natural assets and wealth, and shall take supportive and promotive measures towards that end.

Principle legislation regarding conservation is the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No.5226, 14/07/2004. The aim of this law is to define movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected, regulate proceedings and activities, describe the establishment and duties of the organisation that shall set principles and take implementation decisions in this field.

The primary legal status of "The Archaeological Site of Göbekli Tepe" is "archaeological conservation site". The Property Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law No.2863, 23/07/1983 describes the conservation site as, "cities and remains of cities that are the product of various prehistoric to present civilizations that reflect the social, economic, architectural and similar characteristics of the respective period, areas that have been stages of social life or important historical events with a concentration of cultural property and areas the natural characteristics of which have been documented to require protection."

The artificial mound (tell) of Göbekli Tepe and the limestone plateau were registered as the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.422, 27/07/2005 of the related Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. The area surrounding the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site was registered as the 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.

Principles regarding the conditions of protection and use of archaeological conservation sites were defined by the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property in the Regulation No.658, 'Archaeological Sites, Protection and Use Principles', dated 05.11.1999. According to this Regulation, the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site is "a conservation site to be protected exactly as it is, except the scientific works carried out for the purposes of protection". Any kind of intervention in the 1st Degree Archaeological

Conservation Site not relating to the scientific research is prohibited. This includes not only building activities but also agriculture and tree plantations. As for the 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site, building activities are permitted within the scope of the conservation plans which should be prepared by taking into consideration the protection of archaeological values of the site.

Designating the site as the 1st and the 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Sites means that the permission of the related regional conservation council should be obtained for any kind of intervention at the site."

In practice, these restrictions are ensured through the state-ownership of the Site. Immovable cultural property such as Göbekli Tepe possesses by law the "quality of state property", Art. 5 Law No. 2863. Legally, the

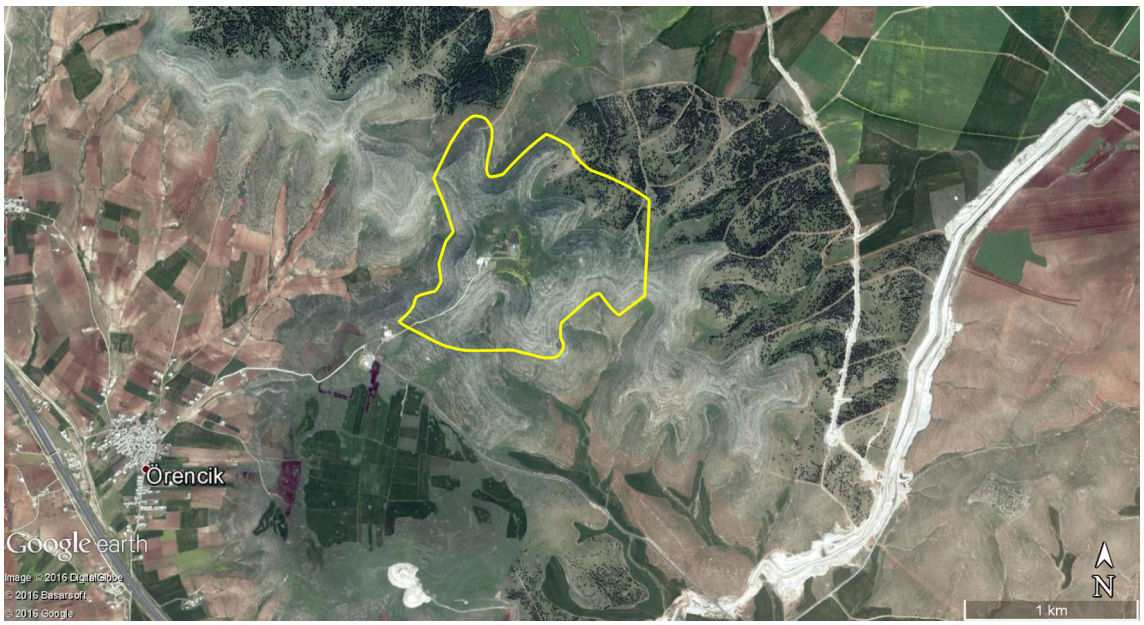

Fig. 3: Göbekli Tepe and Örencik, aerial view

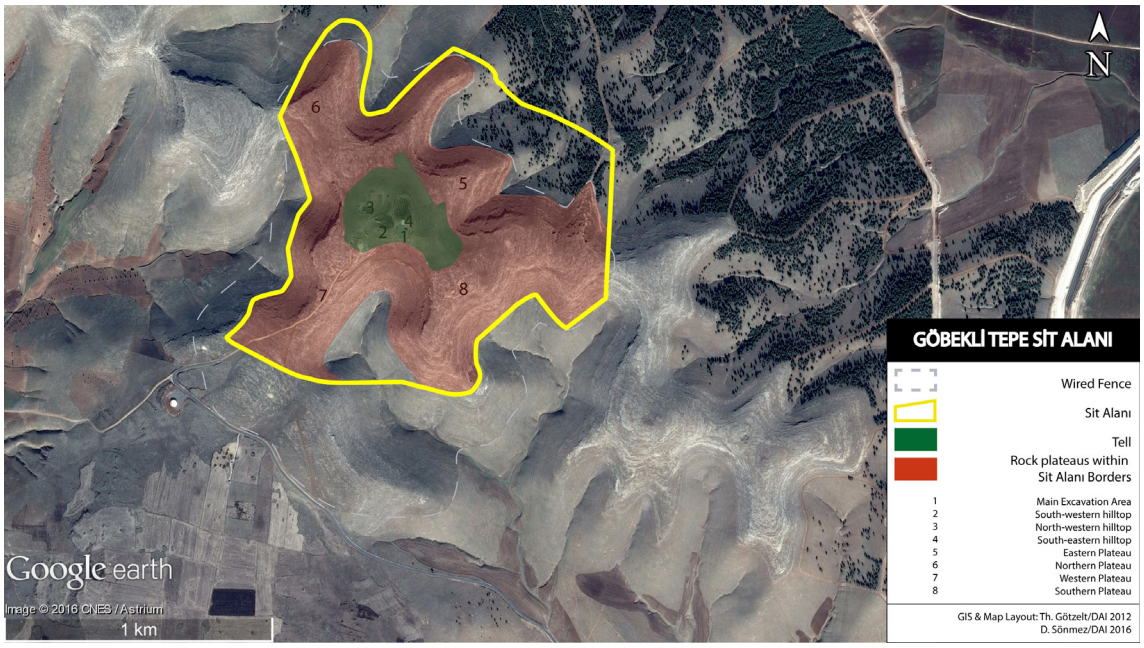

Fig. 4: The Archaeological Conservation Site Göbekli Tepe (*Sit Alanı*)
Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan

transition of the Site into state-ownership was concluded in 2007. Since then, all activities relating to the agricultural use of the mound had to been stopped. However, some parts of the 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site are under private ownership. Furthermore, since 2013 Göbekli Tepe has the status of a 'Heritage Site' (*Örenyeri*). This status is recognized by the Turkish law and implicates the officially driven development of tourism infrastructure on-site including the collection of entrance fees."

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Brief Description of the Site

'Göbekli Tepe' translates as 'potbelly hill', a phrase which accurately describes the Site's appearance – a large earthen hill featuring of a quasi-alternating sequence of mounds and hollows on an otherwise flat limestone plateau. The mound of Göbekli Tepe is comprised of megalithic stone structures, as well as many other non-monumental buildings, which were erected by groups of complex hunter-gatherers in the Early Neolithic (10th/9th millennium BC). The monumental structures have been interpreted as a supra-regional Neolithic ritual centre and appear as architecturally and artistically highly sophisticated stone enclosures dominated by T-shaped pillars. These buildings were continuously (re) built, used and then (intentionally) buried over a span of approximately 1,500 years, and have been partially uncovered in excavations since 1995. The Neolithic structures are set on a limestone plateau which creates not only a magnificent elevated setting, but would also have provided the raw material for the stone enclosures erected within this landscape. The local origin of the stone is attested by Neolithic quarrying activities and workshop areas which have been identified on the adjacent plateau. The archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is covered by steppe-like vegetation with grass and low shrubs, with a lone Mulberry tree on top of the mound dominating the scene.

Fig. 5: Göbekli Tepe, aerial view

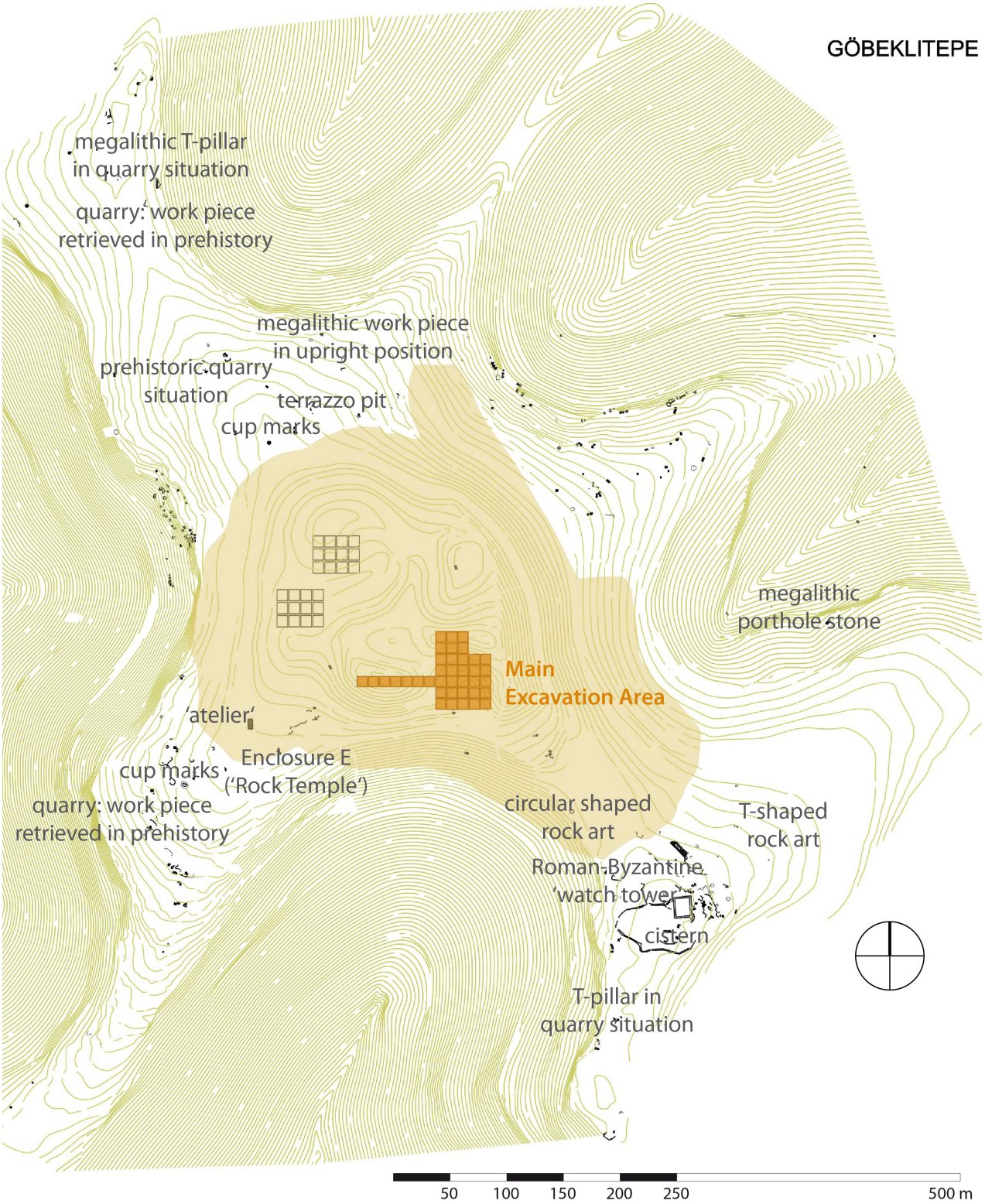

Fig. 6: Göbekli Tepe site map

Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan

Fig. 7: Göbekli Tepe excavation plan, 2012

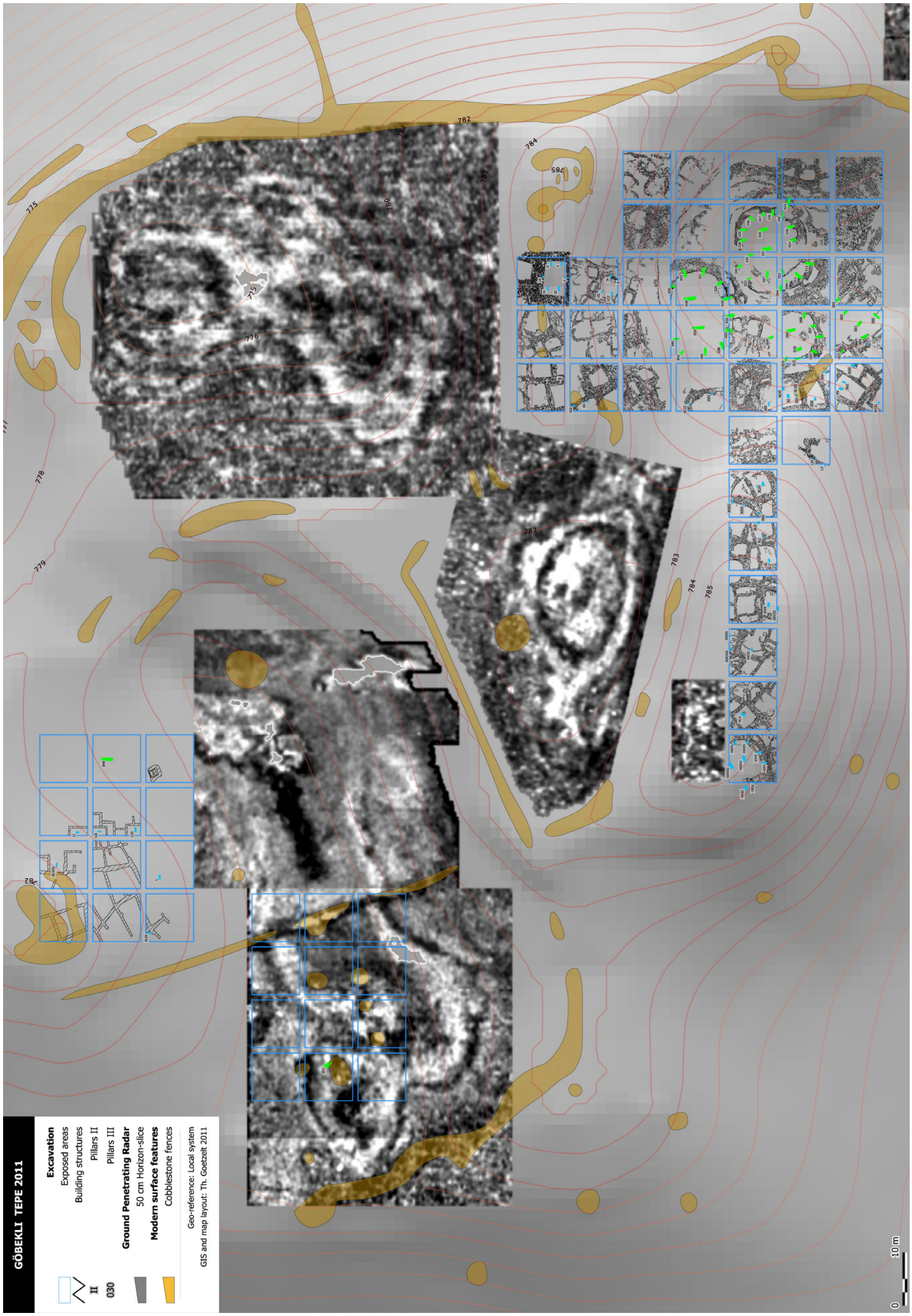

Fig. 8: Excavated and untouched structures, ground penetrating radar, 2013

Today the tell of Göbekli Tepe is an excavation site. The accumulation of the mound can be attributed to continuous building activities at the site, also featuring the (intentional) backfilling of the aforementioned megalithic enclosures. The tell consists of up to 15m of Neolithic deposits that, at the current stage of research, at least two major layers of Neolithic building activities can be distinguished: Layer III, the hitherto oldest layer uncovered, which is assigned to the Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPNA), i.e. from 9,600 BC to 8,700 BC; and Layer II, which is attributed to the Early PPNB, i.e. from ca. 8,700 BC to 8,200 BC.

In the main excavation area at the southern slope of the tell, excavations revealed four round-oval stone buildings (Enclosures A, B, C and D) belonging to Layer III and forming the heart of the Site as it presents itself to the visitor today. These monumental enclosures are 10-30m wide and feature large monolithic T-shaped limestone pillars. The pillars are interconnected by stone walls and benches and are always orientated towards a central pair of even larger T-shaped limestone pillars. Whereas the central pair of pillars depicts anthropomorphic elements like hands and elements of clothing, some of the smaller pillars display a wealth of animal and symbolic reliefs – in flat and even three-dimensional form.

Fig. 9 (left) and 10 (right): Enclosure A

Fig. 11: Enclosure B

Fig. 12: Enclosure B

Fig. 13-16: Enclosure C

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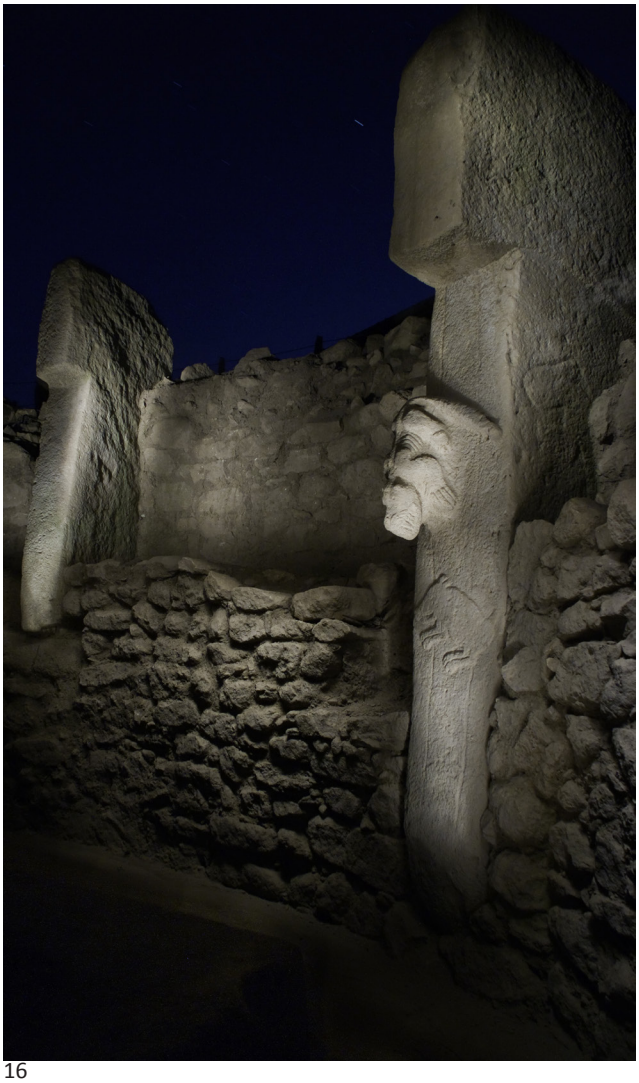

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Fig. 17 (upper-left), 18 (upper-riht) and 19 (lower right): Enclosure D

Opposite page: Fig. 20 (upper-left), 21 (upper-right), 22 (lower-left) and 23 (lower-right): Enclosure E, F, H, G

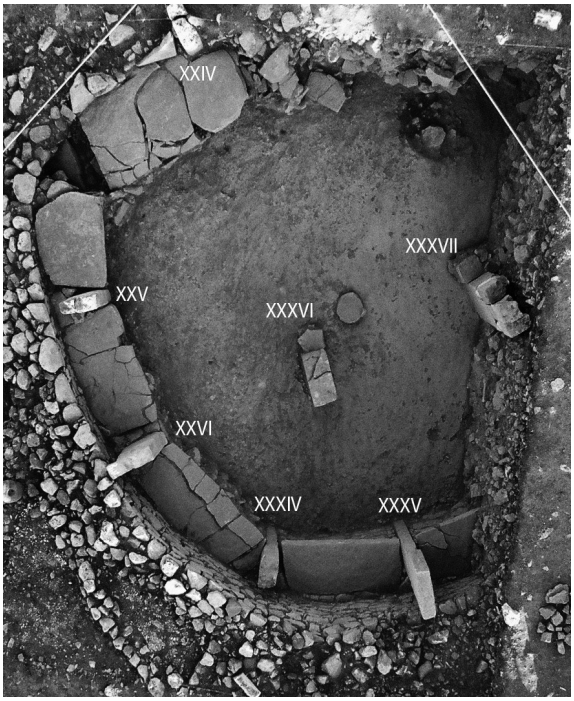
XXIV
XXXVII
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Fig. 24: Enclosure D with fill material

Fig. 25: Sculpture of boar and stone plates discovered on the floor of Enclosure C

The monumental stone enclosures A –D currently represent the main architectural components of the Site. Since 2010 excavation works have focused on preparations for the erection of a shelter that will cover this main excavation area. Work on this shelter has commenced and will be completed in early 2017. However, the extent and nature of the recorded archaeological evidence is varied, comprising both buried and excavated structures and artefacts of the tell, as well as surface finds strewn all over the plateau.

Geophysical surveys have revealed that the monumental enclosures of Layer III are not restricted to the southern slope of the tell but can be expected all over the Site; for example, excavations undertaken in the north-western area of the mound have revealed yet another megalithic building (Enclosure H) assigned to Layer III.

Layer III is largely comprised of the buried round-oval monumental buildings. At some point, these structures appear to have been intentionally backfilled and/or were subjected to inundation through slip of surrounding slopes of the mound. Typically, the buildings are found filled with an immense amount of material, primarily limestone rubble, but featuring flint artefacts and (more rarely) flint tools, as well as a large amount of animal bones. The latter could stem from large-scale prehistoric feasting at the site. The composition of the backfill, including the careful deposition of artefacts within the enclosures before their burial (including for example limestone sculptures of life size human heads, animal sculptures and stone plates) might suggest that ritual activities were connected with the filling process.

The archaeological evidence of 1,500 years of human activity at Göbekli Tepe continues with the younger structures of Layer II, some of which were also unearthed at the southern and north-western hill area. These smaller buildings seem to mark a continuation in the

building traditions of Layer III, however in a much more reduced form. In contrast to the earlier phase (Layer III) the buildings of Layer II are rectangular, measure only approx. 3m x 4m, and feature stone walls and terrazzo-like floors. They possess smaller and fewer pillars or no pillars at all. Where present the T-shaped pillars appear to be arranged symmetrically (as in Layer III); often, only two small central pillars are present.

The archaeological site also comprises the limestone plateau upon which the megalithic structures of Göbekli Tepe were erected. The wide stretching spurs of the plateau served as a quarry and workshop area in the Neolithic, and there is an abundance of traces that bear witness to the use of the plateau as the place of quarrying for the monuments of Göbekli Tepe. Archaeological research has identified numerous prehistoric quarries and workshop areas which still feature working pieces such as broken T-shaped pillars and cavities cut into the rock, possible mixing areas for 'terrazzo' floors, numerous cup marks whose meaning is unclear, cistern-like depressions, and a variety of other surface features. There is also a large number of working tools such as flints to be found all over the plateau. Altogether, in its shape and appearance, the plateau's surface was significantly altered by human intervention during the Neolithic.

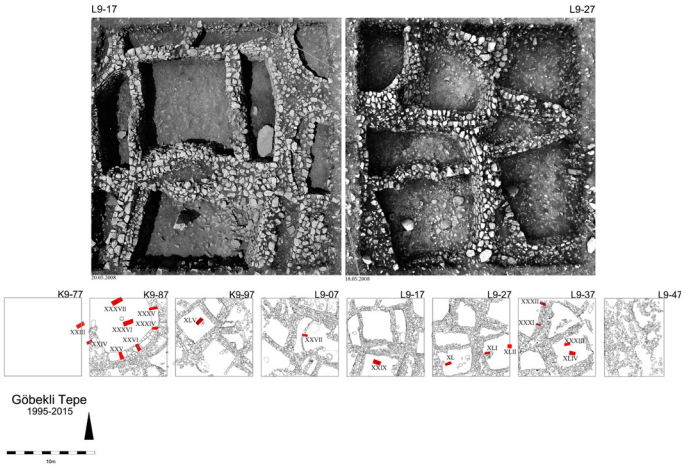


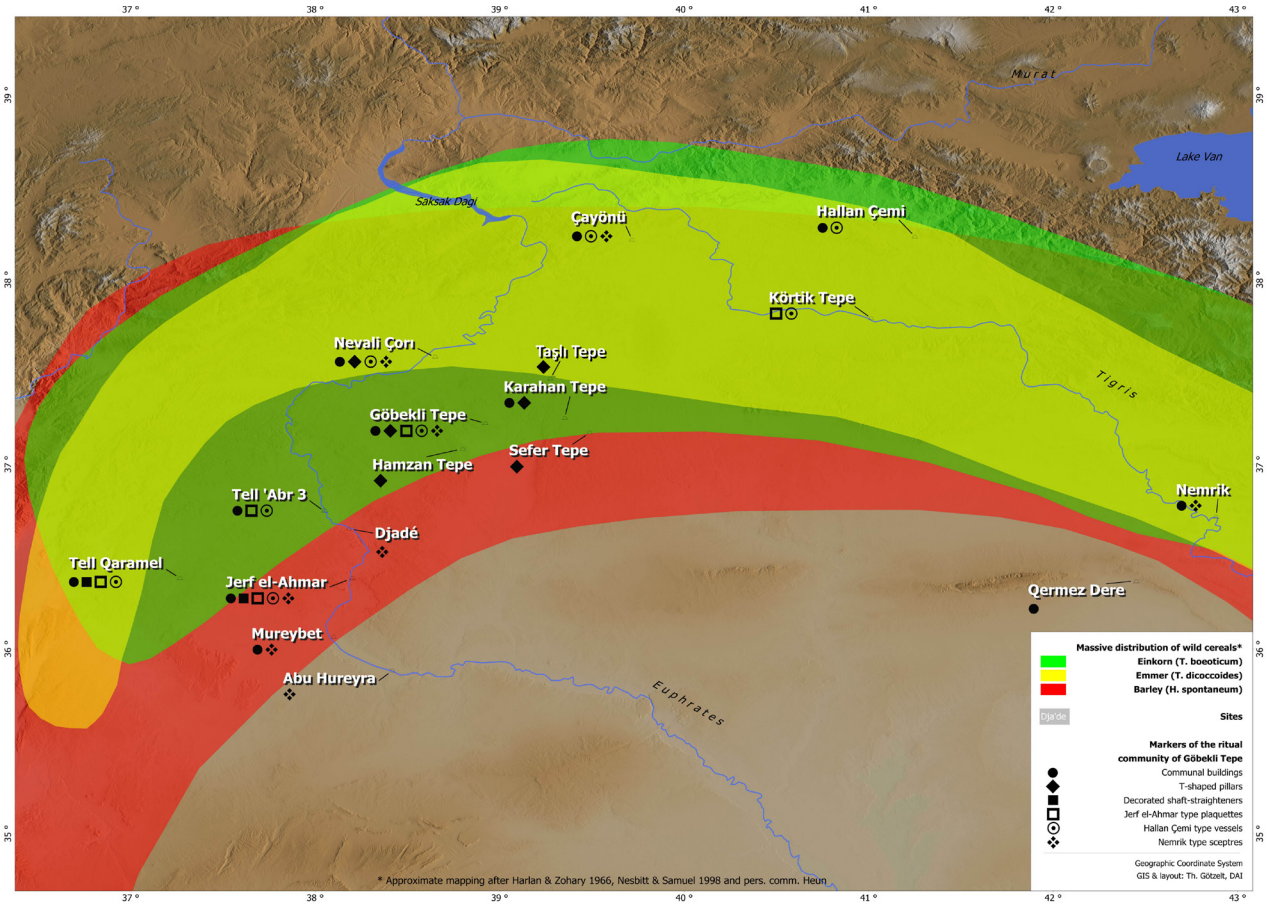
Fig. 26: Layer II structures

Fig. 27: The northern plateau

Fig. 28: Quarry with T-pillar, northern plateau

Fig. 29:
Decorated porthole stone set into a wall

Fig. 30:
Map of Upper Mesopotamia showing the spatial overlapping of wild variants of the earliest domesticated cereals with key elements of the material culture of the ritual community of Göbekli Tepe.



Artefacts found on-site stem from the plateau as well as from excavations of the tell. There is a large amount of iconographic material of an exceptional artistic quality, occasionally depicting humans but mainly animals. These take the form of (fragments of) sculptures, such as the so-called totem pole found in 2009 at the southern slope of Göbekli Tepe (now in the Şanlıurfa Museum). Most frequent finds include different stone-working tools, worked limestone slabs, and oval-shaped basalt mortars. The interpretation of other artefact types remains obscure, such as large limestone rings with diameters of 0.5m to 1m, or the so-called 'porthole stones' which might have played a role in accessing the enclosures.

All archaeological evidence indicates that Göbekli Tepe was a central meeting place within the region of Upper Mesopotamia at which groups of complex hunter-foragers would have gathered. These gatherings were most probably connected with rituals and feasting activities. Göbekli Tepe is comprised primarily of architecture pointing to its special function in terms of public or ceremonial usage. Domestic building types and elements like fireplaces or hearths, which would suggest a use as a settlement, have only recently become visible. Remarkably, these features and finds infer the presence of contemporaneous domestic and/or workshops at the site. The supra-regional significance of Göbekli Tepe is reflected in the recurrence of material culture with similar iconography - such as T-shaped pillars or decorated objects - at other prehistoric sites in a radius of approx. 200km around the site, including Sefer Tepe and Karahan in Turkey; and Jerf el Ahmar, Tell Qaramel and Tell 'Abr 3 in Syria. Accordingly, these sites may have belonged to a common Neolithic cultic community.

Considering the context of Göbekli Tepe within the landscape, its prominent location could point to an 'elevated' position within a supra-regional network of Early Neolithic sites. Its topographical position on top of the plateau makes it a visible landmark from afar, and its location also affords extensive views over the surrounding plains. Additionally, its setting – in terms of ecology – was probably a major factor in the choice of the site. Located at the northern periphery of the Fertile Crescent,

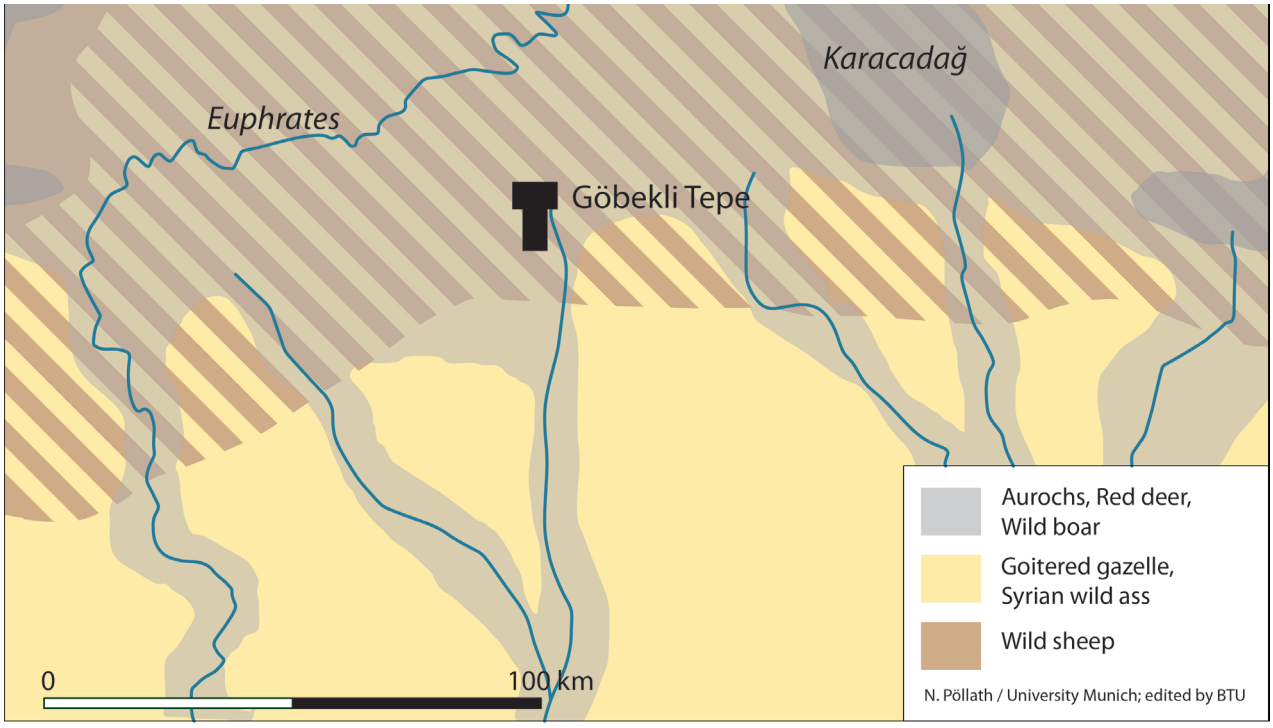


Fig. 31: Distribution of fauna in the Early Neolithic around Göbekli Tepe

the immediate vicinity of the Site features the habitats of various wild plant species, including (later domesticated) wild einkorn, emmer and barley. However, at the time of Göbekli Tepe, only the wild progenitors were being cultivated; these plants would only become domesticated in the course of the next centuries. Within a close radius around Göbekli Tepe there was also a wide variety of wild animals to be found, their geographic distribution overlapping in this area. This is indicated by analyses of faunal remains from the site representing the section of the wildlife exploited by the prehistoric hunters. In summary, the area around the Site was home to different plants and animals, some of which would later be domesticated in the course of the Neolithisation process. As such, this region is quite rightly regarded as a '*core zone*' of Southwest Asian Neolithisation.

Göbekli Tepe continues to pose a range of questions, including how a complex hunter-gatherer society, as evident at Göbekli Tepe, was able to construct such monumental buildings – and for what precise purpose. Also it remains uncertain what the enclosures looked like when they were in use – were they roofed, were they open to the sky, or were they buried immediately after construction?

It is not known whether the enclosures retained some kind of purpose after their burial. Perhaps the pillars were still visible in their uppermost part and 'used' accordingly, as some evidence might suggest. After the end of active use of Göbekli Tepe in the Middle PPNB (8,000 BC) knowledge about the site seems to have persisted for some time. At least the general notion of a '*special place*' connected to an earlier '*religion*' seems to have been present in the region, perhaps fuelled by remains visible on the surface. This becomes clear from occasional destruction at some of the enclosures.

The only evidence for post-Stone Age building activities at Göbekli Tepe consists of the so called 'Roman Watchtower' at the southern part of the plateau, and a nearby cistern. The stone foundations of an approximately square, tower-like building are visible there. This may have been part of the Romano-Byzantine Euphrates '*limes*' guarding the Roman Empire's eastern frontier against the Parthians, particularly since the southern part of the plateau advances into the Harran Plain

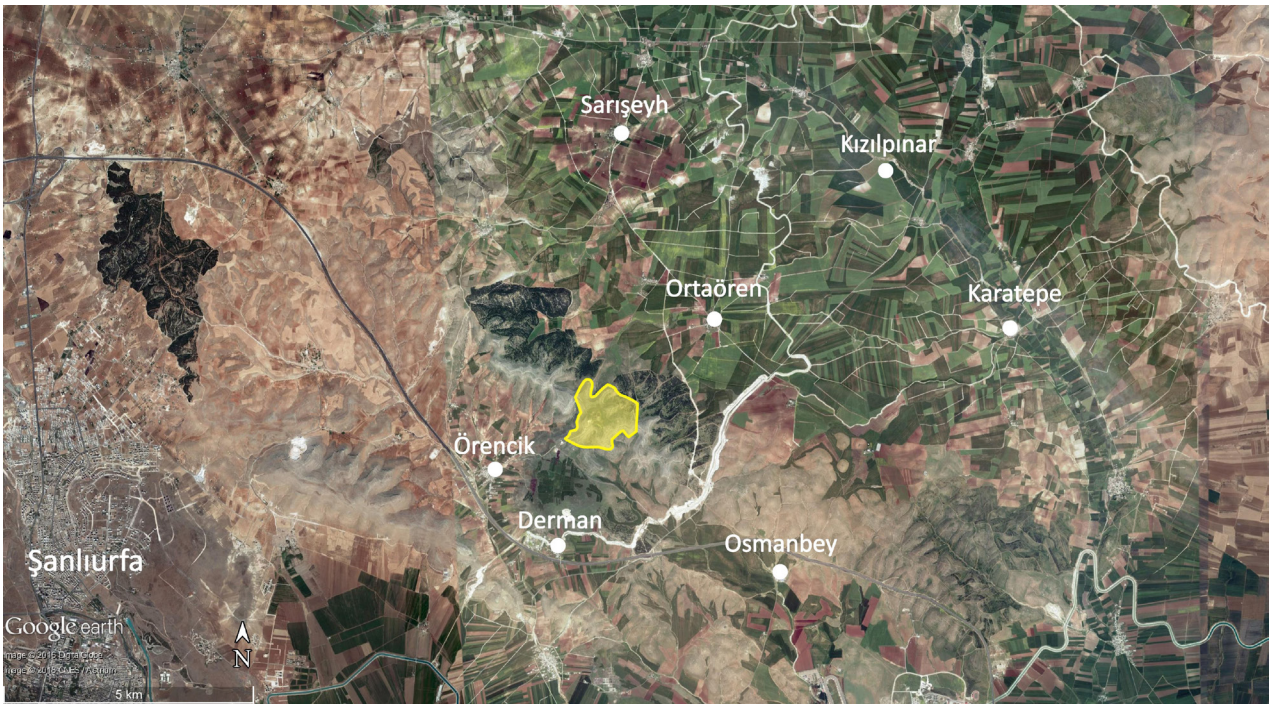


Fig. 32: Setting and landscape context of Göbekli Tepe
Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan

and offers a good view in three directions. Agricultural use of the mound of Göbekli Tepe possibly also started in the Roman period, and continued during the Middle Ages and modern times. This later use does not appear to have affected the buried Neolithic buildings.

A first mention of Göbekli Tepe as a Neolithic site can be noted in the frame of a combined survey by the Universities of Chicago and Istanbul in the 1960s1. However, the architecture buried within the artificial mound remained unrecognised until its discovery by the German archaeologist Klaus Schmidt in 1994. Excavations commenced in 1995. Thereafter, annual excavation work has been conducted by the collaborative excavation and research project at Göbekli Tepe, including the Museum of Şanlıurfa and the German Archaeological Institute (DAI).

2.3. THE CHARACTER OF THE SITE AND ITS LANDSCAPE SETTING

Göbekli Tepe is a distinctive landmark in the natural topography of the area, it being the highest elevation of the Germüş Range. The site is visible from afar, also due to a large Mulberry tree growing on top of the tell. This tree has the connotation of a 'wishing tree', a typical pilgrimage place for be visited by local people. The tell of Göbekli Tepe was also used agriculturally until the Site went over into state-ownership in 2007. Ploughing activities have given the tell a distinct brown colour, this contributing to its clear visibility in the otherwise barren, rocky landscape.

Today, Göbekli Tepe is an active excavation site and an increasingly important tourist destination, with related infrastructure developments (see Chapter 4 for details). Also, along the slopes and in its hollows olive plantations cover considerable parts of the mound; these were planted shortly prior to the registration of Göbekli Tepe as an 'Archaeological Conservation Site' and represent a recent and somewhat artificial, but currently substantial part of the tell's vegetation.

Göbekli Tepe and its present surroundings are characterised by an open landscape with steppe-like vegetation - treeless, with no higher shrub vegetation than hawthorn. It is an unspoiled cultural landscape, developed

Fig. 33: The village Örencik and a limestone quarry to the west/north-west of Göbekli Tepe

Fig. 34: The setting of Göbekli Tepe towards west/south-west

Fig. 35: The setting of Göbekli Tepe towards east

out of the former prehistoric forest-steppe with pistachio and almond trees. The open plains of the Harran Plain lie south/south-east/east of Göbekli Tepe, while the landscape to the north/north-west is dominated by rocky, mountainous terrain. Essentially, there have been no major disturbances in the area since prehistoric times. Large developments are absent as yet; the landscape is of rural character, dotted with a number of small villages and settlements. The lands around Göbekli Tepe are used mainly for grazing (goats, cows), while fields occupy the plains. There is extensive rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. Crops include mainly wheat and barley, also cotton and plantations of cultivated pistachio and vine. The Turkish Forest Department is carrying out successful reforestation in the area with pine trees. The rocky character of the region also makes this an area for limestone quarries of which at least one exists within the closer radius of the Site. Mainly to the north of Göbekli Tepe, there are also a number of additional settlement mounds (tells), some of which are listed as '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Sites', such as Gürpınar (Edene), Diphisar and Karatepe.

In spite of improved accessibility via a new asphalt road, and its re-shaping by excavation works and touristic site development, Göbekli Tepe is still characterised by a clear sense of remoteness and isolation. This is vital not only to evoke a sense of the past and to contribute to understanding the history of the Site, but also for its contemporary experience. The tangible and intangible condition of the place and its connection to the surrounding landscape are still intact. Here, the absence of modern visual intrusions seems just as significant as the natural quietness of the place and the absence of modern noise sources.

To ensure adequate protection of the setting – meaning the immediate and extended environment that is part of, contributes to, or assists the significance and distinctive character of the Site – an area around Göbekli Tepe should be defined to serve as a Buffer Zone, i.e. as an additional protection zone around the Site. Recently a Buffer Zone has been developed for Göbekli Tepe, covering an area of approx. 2180 ha. A more detailed description of the Buffer Zone is to be found under Appendix A.

2.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE SITE

2.4.1. Statement of Significance

Göbekli Tepe archaeological site (9,600-8,200 BC) is comprised of two main components: 1) a man-made tell (comprising stratified accumulations of archaeological deposits, including building remains), and 2) a limestone plateau which served as locale and quarry for the built structures. Göbekli Tepe is of international, regional and local significance. Its features and finds, together with their unspoilt setting, form a distinctive archaeological landscape.

Göbekli Tepe is home of earliest known examples of man-made monumental architecture. The stone structures are colossal in scale and extent, and architecturally and artistically of a quality without known parallel in the Early Neolithic. While the architecture testifies to a highly advanced megalithic building culture with a sophisticated understanding of building materials, construction methods and elaborate artistic skills, the existence of such a site is testimony to an exceptional degree of social organisation, characterised by communal effort and division of labour, within the complex hunter-gatherer communities involved in its construction.

The use of abstract and realistic iconography to impart special meaning to the architectural components is extraordinary, especially for this early period. It indicates Göbekli Tepe's association with a complex belief system and its close links to the natural environment.

The prehistoric built components of Göbekli Tepe as well as their elevated setting on top of the limestone plateau suggest its use as a ceremonial meeting place, most certainly connected with large gatherings.

Ongoing archaeological and bioarchaeological studies also indicate the supra-regional nature of these ceremonial gatherings. The supra-regional influence of the Site is highlighted by the fact that the Site's characteristic architectural elements – most notably the T-shaped pillars – recur at other archaeological sites in the Upper Mesopotamian region. The repetitive use of certain architectural elements – in the Site's Layer III and Layer II as well as at other archaeological sites in the wider area – is proof of the continuity of building traditions and their symbolic meaning over at least 1,500 years in this region.

The building activities of the scale visible at Göbekli Tepe may be associated with the beginning of the domestication of plants and animals, marking the transition to the food producing way of life typical for the Neolithic. Correspondingly, the complex belief system illustrated by the Site most likely also reflects a change in contemporaneous worldview, thus making human control over animals a viable option. Consequently, the characteristics and finds of the Site and their almost undisturbed survival over the past 12,000 years make Göbekli Tepe the key site for understanding the Neolithisation of the Old World.

2.4.2. Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of Göbekli Tepe (The tell and the limestone plateau)

Attributes are the physical features that express the values of a heritage site and contribute to the understanding of the site's cultural significance. Attributes form the tangible basis for assessing the authenticity and integrity of the site[2], and a model site management plan must ensure sustainable, long-term conservation of the acknowledged attributes of the site. This section aims at providing a brief overview of the attributes of the Site which must be kept in mind when developing the overarching strategies for managing Göbekli Tepe.

Consisting of two overlapping yet distinct features – the man-made archaeological tell and the limestone plateau – Göbekli Tepe comprises prehistoric archaeology, natural components and comparatively younger elements which date to Roman and more recent times. Among these, the physical attributes of Göbekli Tepe which express the values contributing to the Site's cultural significance have been identified as follows:

Attributes of the archaeological tell:

1. The elevated siting of the tell on top of the limestone plateau;
2. The characteristic form of the tell which gives the Site its name;
3. The substance of the tell, including the excavated and buried archaeological remains – both immovable and movable but still in-situ – and the infill as well as respective material composition of these components;
4. The stratigraphy of the tell as revealed in the excavated areas;
5. The in-situ positioning of the prehistoric enclosures – both excavated and buried – with respect to one another;
6. The layout, design and form of these enclosures as well as their individual elements;
7. The immediate and extended setting of the tell, provided by the limestone plateau and its surrounding landscape respectively;
8. The visual inter-relationship between the tell and the plateau as well as its setting, i.e. views from the tell towards the plateau and its surrounding landscape as well as vice versa.

Attributes of the limestone plateau:

1. The position of the plateau in relation to the surrounding landscape;
2. The distinctive form of the plateau, including its star-shaped horizontal surface and sloping vertical profile;
3. The substance of the plateau, including the natural composition of its horizontal and vertical profiles;
4. The substance of the plateau, including all remains and traces of prehistoric human activities – both immovable and movable but still in-situ – on the horizontal surface of the plateau;
5. The immediate setting of the plateau, provided by the surrounding landscape;
6. The visual inter-relationship between the plateau and its setting, i.e. views from the plateau towards the surrounding landscape and vice versa.

Furthermore, as indicators of the character of the Site, the sense of remoteness and isolation as well as the natural quietness experienced at the entire Site are also important primary attributes of Göbekli Tepe, even though they may not be strictly of a tangible nature.

It should be noted that the younger elements of the Site – such as the remains of the Roman watchtower, a nearby cistern, the Mulberry tree and the small Muslim cemetery with four holy tombs – have been identified as secondary attributes, and have not been included in the list of key attributes above. They express certain intrinsic and/or extrinsic values of Göbekli Tepe which need to be retained in the long run, but do not directly contribute to its exceptional cultural significance. The conservation of these elements, however, also needs to be addressed.

Last, but not least, this list of identified attributes should not be considered exhaustive and in case the continuing scientific research at Göbekli Tepe brings new attributes to light, they should be considered for inclusion in the above-mentioned list.

2.4.3. Values

The assessment of the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe is based on an understanding of the values associated with the Site and/or its individual components by the different stakeholder groups, which in turn is important for understanding Göbekli Tepe and managing it sustainably in the long run.

Values of a cultural heritage site can be broadly classified under two categories: intrinsic and extrinsic values. Intrinsic values of a heritage site are the values that are ascribed to a cultural heritage site based on the idea that the site has value 'in itself'. Accordingly, the following values have been identified as the intrinsic values of Göbekli Tepe:

Historic Value

Dating to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic, Göbekli Tepe is the earliest known example in the world of monumental building. Its man-made stone structures are colossal in scale and extent, and architecturally and artistically of a quality without known parallel in the Early Neolithic.

From an architectural perspective, the manmade monumental structures at Göbekli Tepe are remarkable due to their sheer size and number; further, the building typology is the earliest known example of its kind. The architecture and iconography of these structures point to their special ceremonial function. The monuments were most probably used in connection with public rituals (possibly funerary) and extensive feasting. So far, only little evidence has been found of domestic building types or related elements which would suggest the use of the Site as a settlement. However, continued excavations would likely lead to the discovery of further structures of this type.

The fact that Göbekli Tepe's characteristic

architectural elements – most notably the T-shaped pillars – recur at other archaeological sites in the Upper Mesopotamian region also contributes to the historic value of the Site. The repetitive use of certain architectural elements – in the Site's Layer III and Layer II as well as at other archaeological sites in the wider area – is proof of the historic continuity of building traditions and their symbolic meaning over at least 1,500 years in this region.

In artistic terms, Göbekli Tepe features a wealth of reliefs, sculptures and other objects depicting anthropomorphic elements, fauna and abstract forms. These features are unique not only due to the unusual quality of their execution, often monumental in style, but also since they represent a complex system of symbolism which comprises a combination of different sets of motifs that have otherwise only been encountered individually at other Neolithic sites.

Evidential Value[3]

The monumental character of the man-made features at Göbekli Tepe provides evidence of a highly advanced building culture of the prehistoric society, and indicates elaborate technological skills as well as familiarity with the nature of building materials possessed by the builders of Göbekli Tepe.

Furthermore, undertaking building activities of the scale associated with the Site must have required division of labour and progressive logistical abilities of the builders. As a result, Göbekli Tepe is a testimony to a prehistoric society with a well-developed level of social organisation, a characteristic which was not typically associated with prehistoric hunter-gatherer groups until the discovery of Göbekli Tepe.

The evidential value of the Site is additionally revealed in the use of iconography – depicting fauna, anthropomorphic elements and abstract forms – on the architectural elements and other artefacts discovered at the tell. The use of iconography not only testifies to the sophisticated artistic skills of the builders of Göbekli Tepe, but also indicates the existence of a complex belief system – which seems to have had a close connection to its contemporary natural environment and is most likely also a reflection of a change in worldview towards the living world making human control over animals a viable option – and associated ceremonial customs. Before the discovery of Göbekli Tepe these were characteristics unknown for such an early stage of human history.

The elevated setting of the prehistoric structures provided by the limestone plateau also serves to indicate that the monuments of Göbekli Tepe were sited keeping their ceremonial function in mind, while the scale and extent of the Site as well as the faunal remains discovered at the Site suggest that it was a ceremonial place most certainly connected to large supra-regional gatherings including feasting.

The archaeological and bioaracheological material evidence at Göbekli Tepe thus sheds new light on the technical, organisational, social, ritual and communal aspects of life during the Pre-Pottery Neolithic. Accordingly, Göbekli Tepe emerges as a supra-regional centre site, and its monumental structures were built as a result of several favourable natural as well as cultural conditions in the region.

Prehistoric archaeologists and bioarchaeologists furthermore interpret the characteristics and finds of the Site as possible evidence of Göbekli Tepe's association with the beginning of the domestication of plants and animals, marking the transition to the food-producing way of life typical for the Neolithic.

The positioning of the Layer II structures overlapping only partially with the older enclosures of Layer III below them, which

were deliberately backfilled by their creators after their initial use, also contributes to the evidential value of the Site. The siting of these younger structures indicates recognition of the existence of the Layer III enclosures, which provides evidence of continuity in knowledge and respect for the historic fabric of the Site.

Last, but not least, the limestone plateau which serves as the locale of the prehistoric monuments of Göbekli Tepe was significantly altered by human intervention during the Neolithic and in its present shape and appearance provides evidence of its use as the source of building material as well as the place of construction of the monuments of Göbekli Tepe. In addition, remains of building activities on the plateau dating to the Roman period are evidence that the Site continued to be used even after the Stone Age. Thus, the prehistoric and younger finds and features of Göbekli Tepe together with the natural limestone plateau form a distinctive archaeological landscape which is a distinguishable local landmark testifying to the genesis and use of the Site over several thousand years.

Scientific Value

Due to the unique characteristics which contribute to its historic and evidential value, Göbekli Tepe is also of tremendous scientific value. Research on the Site and its archaeological remains can address a range of key questions about the emergence of civilization and culture, and Göbekli Tepe is already regarded as the key site for understanding the process of Neolithisation – i.e. the transition from the hunting-gathering lifestyle to the lifestyle of sedentary subsistence – of the Old World.

The scientific value is enhanced by the almost undisturbed survival of the monumental structures for more than 12,000 years. The deliberate backfilling of the enclosures by their creators as well as the apparently continuing knowledge about and respect for it by the later builders has resulted in an exceptional preservation of the monuments, making Göbekli Tepe a veritable time capsule and thus an exceptional resource for continuing research.

Sensory Value

The distinctive archaeological landscape of Göbekli Tepe and its positioning within the wider natural setting of the limestone plateau is critical to understanding the history and meaning of the place, as is the unique sensory experience provided by the Site.

While the unspoilt environs of Göbekli Tepe as well as the remoteness and quietness experienced at the Site add significantly to its special character, Göbekli Tepe in itself exudes a sense of being a 'special place' which provides a window into the past. The Site offers an exceptional sensory experience which takes the people visiting it onto a journey back into time, transporting them through the more than 12,000 years of history of the evolution of the place. The place clearly has a special feel to it which can neither entirely be captured in words, nor be classified simply as an aesthetic or any other similar sensory experience, but whose existence is undeniable and which contributes to the spirit of the place.

Besides the intrinsic values identified above, there are also the so-called extrinsic values of a heritage site. These are values or benefits that are derived – or that the stakeholders hope to derive – from the Site, and the extrinsic values of Göbekli Tepe are as follows:

Social Value

Göbekli Tepe has a special sense of place. Its elevated location, the remoteness and natural quietness of the place as well as the knowledge of its probable use for ceremonial purposes in prehistoric times mark it as a 'special place', a 'special place' that also attracted the attention of later inhabitants of this region. Located on top of the tell there can be found four graves

and a lone Mulberry tree – popularly known as the 'wishing tree' – which used to be visited by the local women. Today this area is still kept clean by the excavation's local workforce; indeed, local communities continue to attach a certain value to the Site.

The local excavation workers, in addition, already identify with the place and feel a strong sense of responsibility towards its upkeep. At the same time there is further potential for ensuring that Göbekli Tepe continues to hold social value for the inhabitants of the near-by villages, especially for Örencik, as well as those of the wider region. This can be achieved by improving their knowledge about and appreciation of the archaeological and landscape elements of the Site as well as through a participatory approach towards the future development of the Site.

Recreational and Educational Value

The spirit of place, including the remoteness and natural quietness, experienced at Göbekli Tepe – which partly derives from its unspoilt setting – as well as the undisturbed views of the surrounding landscape from the entire Site contribute to the creation of an ambience that has a recreational value. This ambience provides a uniquely authentic and sensory experience for the visitors and its recreational value can be enhanced further with the help of visitor facilities that are carefully placed based on a balanced understanding of all values of the Site.

This unique recreational experience offered by the Site and its natural environs is further complemented by Göbekli Tepe's enormous educational value. The Site offers researchers as well as local, national and international visitors the opportunity to gain an insight into the lifestyle of the hunter-gatherers as well as learn about the exceptional supra-regional importance of the place in the early Neolithic. While both the immovable and movable archaeological components of the Site contribute to imparting a better understanding of Göbekli Tepe and its cultural significance, continuing excavations at the Site would provide the chance for the visitors to gain insights into the theoretical as well as practical approach towards scientific research being adopted. This potential is already used by school classes, who participate in excursions to the Site, and needs to be developed further.

Economic Value

Already counted among the main attractions in the region and (prior to recent political turbulence in the region) receiving a continuously growing number of visitors every year, Göbekli Tepe has the potential to make a substantial economic contribution to the tourism sector of the region.

Its economic value additionally stems from the Site's potential to contributing to the economic development of the local communities. This can be achieved not just through making the most of the opportunities provided for the development of local businesses as a result of growing tourism, but also based on involvement of the local inhabitants in other activities being undertaken in and around the Site. For instance, the excavation and research project at Göbekli Tepe has already had a positive economic impact on the local community by providing jobs for men from the village of Örencik.

1. Benedict, P. (1980) Survey Work in Southeastern Anatolia. In: Çambel, Halet and Braidwood, Robert J. (eds.) (1980) Prehistoric Research in Southeastern Anatolia, pp.150-191. Istanbul: University of Istanbul, Faculty of Letters Press.

2. 'According to Paragraph 82 and 88 respectively of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, "properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (...) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes" (WHC 2013, p.22) and "integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes." (i.b.i.d., p.23).

3. Evidential value is "the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity." (English Heritage 2008).

Chapter 3: Research and State of Conservation

Chapter 3

Research and State of Conservation

With a research history spanning some two decades Göbekli Tepe is still what can be termed an active archaeological excavation site. Meanwhile, it finds itself more in a transitional phase from a pure excavation site to a 'heritage site' with accompanying conservation and tourism development activities. This Chapter gives information on the research project at Göbekli Tepe and outlines past and planned research activities. It then gives an overview of the current state of conservation of the Site.

3.1. EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCH

3.1.1. The Research Project and its Participants

Since the death of the previous director, Prof. Dr. Klaus Schmidt, in July 2014, excavations at Göbekli Tepe are directed by the Şanlıurfa Museum with close support of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI, Berlin). The German (DAI) research project is coordinated by Dr. Lee Clare, and it is overseen by an academic (scientific) advisory board that is comprised of three accomplished Turkish archaeologists: Prof Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan and Doç. Dr. Necmi Karul (University Istanbul), and Prof. Dr. Gülriz Kozbe (University Batman). Additionally, Harran University (Prof. Dr. Mehmet Önal) is strongly involved in the project through its students, who are part of the research team each year.

Another major partner of the research project, responsible for bioarchaeological research, is the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich (Germany). Furthermore, the University of Applied Sciences Karlsruhe (Germany) is involved since 2005, the cooperation focussing on the documentation of the Site through 3D–scanning, and since 2009, cooperation with McMaster University Toronto (Canada) is running, comprising the sourcing of obsidian raw materials discovered at Göbekli Tepe.

The Global Heritage Fund (GHF) has supported the research project in areas such as community development and conservation planning, a role that will be increasingly overtaken by Doğuş Holding / Şahenk Initiative, who are now the official sponsors of Göbekli Tepe. Finally, the investigation of Göbekli Tepe's iconography is part of a multi-disciplinary research project led by the DAI (Dr. Lee Clare) and the University of Edinburgh (Prof. em. Trevor Watkins) and involving a range of members of an international research group ('Our Place: Our Place in the World').

Previously, excavation work at Göbekli Tepe was undertaken bi-annually in spring and autumn each year, each season lasting some six to eight weeks. Each field-campaign included a team of c. 50 local workers from the nearby village of Örencik, and an international team of up to 20 members of scientific/academic staff and students. Currently, however, excavation campaigns have ceased for the duration of construction work on two permanent shelters at Göbekli Tepe. Furthermore, the next three-year phase of the DFG research project (2016-2019) will see little or no excavations. This period is dedicated to the evaluation and analysis of so far excavated materials (archaeological features and finds) combined

with essential consolidation and conservation work on the monument.

3.1.2 The Excavation and Research Activities

Excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe started in 1995 at several spots on the tell – the south-eastern peak, the south-eastern and the southern slopes of the mound – as well as at numerous areas of the limestone plateau around the tell. Since 1996, excavation has been concentrated on the southern slope of the mound which today is designated the 'main excavation area' or 'Southeast-Hollow'. Enclosures A, B, C and D were discovered here, named in the sequence of their discovery. Enclosure E, situated at the western plateau area, was already documented in 1995 but not recognised as the foundations of a monumental building until later on; Enclosures F and G were discovered in the course of excavations undertaken since 2008. Since 2009, two further excavation areas have been initiated in the 'Northwest-Hollow' of the mound, where Enclosure H has since been identified. Since 2010, excavation has focused on preparatory works for the erection of a shelter covering the 'Southeast-Hollow'; since 2013 further preparations were conducted for a second shelter that will protect the 'Northwest-Hollow'. The necessary deep soundings (down to the natural limestone bedrock) were completed at the end of the spring campaign 2015. Construction work on the permanent shelters is due for completion in late 2016.

Parallel to excavation works, research has been conducted in several thematic areas. Scientific research includes, for example, archaeobotanical, anthropological as well as archaeozoological research. Research on the iconographic material is conducted in the framework of the project 'Our Place: Our Place in the World'. The investigation and conservation of discovered archaeological remains and artefacts is a highly relevant aspect of the research project, and major artefacts are exhibited and/or stored in the Museum of Şanlıurfa. From 2016, additional research efforts will be dedicated to the investigation of environmental conditions in the vicinity of the site and landscape archaeological studies.

Past and planned excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe is described in a Research Plan, developed by the German Archaeological Institute and covering the timespan 2010-2021. The major aims of the research project at Göbekli Tepe, as stated in the Research Plan, are as follows[1]:

- Further investigation of the tell of Göbekli Tepe and its material fabric aims to illuminate the full meaning of the place, its architecture and iconography, and the society which built it;
- Investigation of the archaeofaunal and archaeobotanical remains to reconstruct the former conditions and the anthropogenic use of fauna and flora wildlife;
- Protection and conservation of the archaeological heritage found, in particular erection of shelter structures covering the Southeast and Northwest Hollows;
- Scientific evaluation of the found material, publication of the results and presentation to the local, national and international public, and the professional scientific community.

Research focuses on the re-evaluation of the theme 'transition from hunter-gatherer lifestyle to a subsistence based on agriculture and animal husbandry' and on the role of the cultic community of Göbekli Tepe in the earliest domestication of plants and animals. The Research Plan focuses on the two existing excavation areas - the major excavation area at the Southeast Hollow (Enclosures A-D), and the excavation area at the Northwest Hollow (Enclosure H). Excavation will proceed

only within the parameters of the scientific Research Plan and will be concentrated on the structures protected by the planned shelters, the protection allowing delicate micro-archaeological investigations. The emphasis is to leave all uncovered features in situ; exceptions are movable artefacts prone to theft. From 2016, additional research efforts will be dedicated to the investigation of recent and prehistoric environmental conditions in the vicinity of the site and landscape archaeological studies).

3.1.3. Data Management, Accessibility and Dissemination

Data management, including provision for the accessibility and dissemination of research results is the responsibility of the DAI. Here, the management of archaeological information and data sources follows strict Turkish statutory regulations, and is guided by standards developed by the DAI and executed using its technical infrastructure.

The research project at Göbekli Tepe produces a large amount of documentation material, both in digital and analogue form. This includes inventories of the Site and its components, documentation of archaeological interventions at the Site, in form of excavation diaries, detailed information on each excavation unit, e.g. in form of plans and maps as well as drawings of objects, profiles and other archaeological findings, bioarchaeological finds, find databases for the entire Site, photo archives, etc.

The majority of this documentation material is stored at DAI headquarters in Berlin, Germany. The digital components of the archaeological record are presently stored on back-up servers and external hard drives at DAI headquarters in Berlin, Germany and at the server of Cologne University, Germany. The research project also uses GIS to document the Site and compile according data. In the long-term, a reduced form of the project-internal GIS is planned to be made accessible online. For the finds handed over to the Şanlıurfa Museum the Museum has its own database for inventorying.

The archaeofaunal data are recorded in the standardised program OssoBook that can be accessed online. The data are presently stored on back-up servers at the Veterinary Faculty, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, and the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Munich, Germany.

In accordance with the Turkish legal regulations the results of the research at Göbekli Tepe are shared with and made accessible to the relevant Turkish authorities. As part of the excavation permit granted by the Turkish authorities, the excavation team prepares annual excavation reports and the research results are presented at an annual conference about the archaeological work of all foreign archaeological missions in Turkey (*'Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı'*).

All publications are provided to the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums in Ankara in 5 copies. However, there is the vision that all data of the research project will be digitalised in the near future; the necessary online-infrastructure is currently being developed at the DAI2. Also, many of the scientific reports are already to be found online[3].

To inform the general public on the research at Göbekli Tepe, the DAI is about to further develop its website and to publish reports on the excavations and scientific results twice annually. As part of the Project 'Our Place: Our Place in the World' there is also a data base with all relevant data for this project, which is accessible for project partners and in the long-term view also for the wider public.

3.2. STATE OF CONSERVATION

3.2.1. The Tell

Göbekli Tepe has been excavated since 1995. To present, less than 10% of the tell has been partially or fully excavated. The major excavation area at the southern slope cuts into the mound horizontally and vertically, covering an area of 50mx70m and in parts reaching the bedrock floor level with a depth of up to 5m. The adjacent excavation grid on top of the southwestern mound, covering an area of ca. 70mx10m, have exposed so called Layer II-structures. In the northwest part of the tell there are currently two excavation areas, the northern covering an area of 40mx30m (Northwest Mound), the southern (Northwest Hollow) an excavation grid of 40mx20m.

Given the size of the Site and the extent of archaeological remains known to be covered by the tell, intrusive excavation at Göbekli Tepe is kept to a necessary limit in order to investigate, gain knowledge and understand the history and meaning of the place. The overall topography of the mound, with its characteristic sequence of mounds and hollows, is still intact, thus preserving its characteristic and original form after which it is named 'potbelly hill'.

The excavations at Göbekli Tepe – conducted at different areas, in different seasons and to different levels – have produced very complex archaeology as well as numerous excavation trenches, both components requiring careful conservation and presentation. Conservation experts of the Global Heritage Fund (GHF) have undertaken conservation assessments since 2011. In 2016 an in-depth assessment was undertaken by the '*Büro für Restaurierungsberatung, Bonn*' (Appendix C). These documents form part of a concerted action towards producing an urgently needed systematic conservation programme for Göbekli Tepe. This work will now be funded by Doğuş Holding / Şahenk Initiative, who are now the official sponsors of Göbekli Tepe, in collaboration with the DAI and the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The current situation at Göbekli Tepe is assessed as follows:

The identified threats to the well-being and preservation of the excavated areas include a range of factors: Climate conditions are

Fig. 36 (left) ve 37 (right): Temporary shelter, Autumn 2013

important, producing hot dry summers and colder wet winters with limited frosts and almost no snow. High winds occur from time to time and rainwater tends to accumulate in hollows and low areas across the site.

Threats from freeze and thaw have so far not been a common problem nor have earthquake or ground tremors. There has been some landslip caused by desiccation and wetting cycles, especially in the winter season. Flora is very limited and has been carefully controlled. Fauna do not appear to have damaged the excavations, though tunnelling birds such as bee-eaters are a hazard together with some rodents and snakes. Insects do not seem to do damage but there are occasional areas of masonry bee.

The principal damage has been caused by erosion of the ancient mud mortars that bind the stone walls linking the large stone monoliths, forming the circular enclosures that characterise the Site. These mortars have been eroded, largely by wind but also by limited freeze/thaw and wet/dry influences. In the earliest excavated walls, the mortar has eroded by 15-30mm in depth.

To control erosion and other threats to the excavated archaeology, conservation work has been undertaken; the majority of the conservation measures so far have been mainly preventive in character, aiming at ensuring the continuous maintenance of the place.

The first aspect of the conservation of the Site has been the order and regular cleaning of the archaeologically exposed areas; the Site has been very well kept and minor landslips together with other failures have been addressed to mitigate serious damage.

In addition, the erection of shelter structures has ensured preventive conservation of the archaeological remains. Over the years several shelter structures have been constructed over the research areas, firstly in a modular metal system which has worked sufficiently well. In 2013 a larger wooden and felted roofed structure was constructed, off bedrock foundations, in order to better protect the major excavation area and allow better access to the public. This shelter significantly improved the security of the Site. It will be replaced by a permanent structure in 2016 (one of two planned at the site) which will also provide for adequate visitor access along a footbridge, allowing visitors to look down at the archaeology. Another similar shelter is also under construction at Göbekli Tepe's Northwest-Hollow.

Fig. 38: Design for planned shelter, 2011
Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan

Another preventive conservation tool that supports in controlling the environmental and manmade factors impacting on the Site's archaeological remains has been the erection of a large number of dry and loose stone walls immediately in front of the ancient walls and the feet of the monoliths. This preventive technique has offered quite good protection to the monument, but has two main drawbacks.

1. Should these dry conservation walls collapse for any reason, they may cause damage to the surrounding archaeology (the introduced stones sometimes are in direct contact with the historic fabric).

2. The dry conservation walls profoundly affect the appearance of the whole Site, leaving it difficult for even an expert observer to read.

Concerning the large T-shaped pillars on-site, little active conservation has been undertaken. The large central pillar No.37 in Enclosure C, fractured into two pieces, was reformed using epoxy resin and stainless steel pegs. Furthermore, the large monoliths within the excavation frequently require additional support; in Enclosure D the central pillars are kept in position using wooden shores, further strengthened by steel cables spanning excavated areas. This support network is effective and as a temporary measure fit for its task. However, the temporary shores and supports are unsightly and profoundly interrupt the viewscapes within the site. A new support concept for the pillars will be implemented following the construction of the new permanent shelter structure. Ideally the monoliths should be anchored in a way that guarantees their safety and stability, without visual intrusion and without intrusion into the fabric. At present, these two latter provisions would seem to be mutually exclusive.

In the winter season the principal decorated monoliths and fragile aspects of the surrounding archaeology have been protected by external boxes made of wood. These boxes will now no longer be necessary in areas where the archaeology is protected by shelter structures.

A successful conservation plan must also

Fig. 39: Central pillar of Enclosure D with support network

Fig. 40: Protective wooden boxes, Enclosure C

identify main aims and concerns and their respective priorities[4]. Among identified short term (critical) aims are:

- Conservation of prehistoric dry walls, the deterioration of which commences immediately following their excavation. Deterioration is triggered and sustained by fluctuations in temperature and humidity, precipitation, and wind erosion. Although the construction of shelters has greatly reduced this risk in some areas, and the two new shelters will further contribute to this effort, other areas of the site will remain unprotected. A number of different conservation measures can be considered; these range from controlled backfilling of affected areas to repointing and recapping of excavated wall structures.

- Conservation of lime plaster floors ('terrazzo floors'), the erosion of which (similar to the drystone walls) commences directly subsequent to excavation. At present the best method of conservation is a backfill layer of fine sand/sieved earth, separated from the prehistoric floor by a covering of geotextile. As the methods and techniques required for the correct restoration of these floors pends further study, a fast (short-term) conservation and restoration cannot be undertaken.

Identified middle-term aims include:

- Dust and dirt removal from limestone surfaces. The accumulation of dust deposits on worked limestone pillars and slabs has resulted in a darkening of the surfaces of these objects. Although not a serious preservation issue, this 'darkening' does have considerable aesthetic implications and should be tackled in the mid-term.

Earlier installed (wooden) supports of inclined monoliths should be renewed and new support concepts considered; although a predominantly aesthetic issue, the correct support of inclined pillars is nevertheless an important factor at Göbekli Tepe.

Finally, long-term aims of a conservation plan for Göbekli Tepe include:

- Restoration of broken limestone slabs and pillars, conditions of which are not expected to deteriorate in the foreseeable future.

- Monitoring of potential slope slip, especially in the Southeast-Hollow (main excavation area). At present, no immediate action is required due to the apparent good stability of the slope.

3.2.2. The Limestone Plateau

The limestone plateau is a sensitive archaeological area, with a great number of archaeological sites such as prehistoric quarries and workshop areas, and movable finds such as flints existing in great abundance all over the plateau. Currently, there are no permanent buildings on the plateau-area; all the infrastructure of the excavation project consists of (re)movable and non-intrusive objects such as container buildings and solar energy panels. However, since 2012/2013 infrastructure developments have been introduced to the Site and especially the plateau area; for details see Chapter 4.2.

The natural condition of the plateau is currently affected by 'side effects' of the excavation. Spoil from past excavations has remained on-site and has mainly been deposited along the western slopes of the southern plateau area for over a decade now.

The plateau is also subject to natural erosion and, with the Site's further development, potentially impacted by the effects of tourism.

Furthermore, in 2012-2013 a perimeter fence was erected around the archaeological site. The fence is a legal requirement for the

protection of the archaeological site. However, through the fence the land use of Göbekli Tepe changes, which in turn will impact on the plateau's vegetation: The thin vegetation of grass and small shrubs used to be grazed by the livestock of the local villagers – a natural control of vegetation. With the erection of the fence the Site is no longer freely accessible. This may have also an impact on the growth of vegetation and related fire hazards during the hot summer months.

1. See Appendix B for an English Summary of the Research Plan.

2. Cf. http://arachne.uni-koeln.de/drupal/

3. For example http://www.exoriente.org/.

4. Report by G. Lindlar (Dipl.-Rest.) and T. Zimmermann (Dipl.-Rest.), 13.06.2016.

Chapter 4: The Development of the Site and its Region

Chapter 4

The Development of the Site and its Region

Situated in Şanlıurfa province, Göbekli Tepe is in a region of Turkey that – being subject to official economic and social development agendas – has undergone significant change in the past years and will continue to do so for the years to come. With tourism constituting a major development factor, Şanlıurfa and the nearby Göbekli Tepe are a focal point of the regional development and new (tourism) infrastructure developments are in full progress and visible in the entire area as of writing this Site Management Plan.

This Chapter gives an overview of the current developments in Şanlıurfa and the rural areas around Göbekli Tepe, also providing background information on the general socio-economic conditions of the region and its cultural history. In the second section it then moves on to document the current and planned infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe, meant to prepare the Site for its further use as one of the major tourist destinations in the region.

4.1. CITY OF ŞANLIURFA AND ŞANLIURFA REGION

4.1.1. Socio-Economic and Cultural-Historic Context

During the last 20 years, Turkey has witnessed immense growth in many sectors, including its population. In the case of the province of Şanlıurfa, the overall population has risen to about 1,892,320, compared to 1,443,422 documented in the National Census in 2000[1]. The capital of the province, also called Şanlıurfa, is home to about 788,956 inhabitants, which will further increase due to high urban growth in the region. In addition to that, being situated within the south-east of Turkey, the province of Şanlıurfa is located on the country's border with Syria. Thus, in recent years many Syrian refugees (approx. 350.000) have come to the city.

There is a mix of ethnic groups inhabiting the region; however, the majority of people living in the province share the same religion, Islam. The Muslims of the area fall into two groups, Sunni and Alevites. Only small minorities belong to the Christian and Jewish faiths.

The regional economy of Şanlıurfa is largely based on agriculture, mainly on the plantation of cotton, wheat and barley. This is due to the province's high quantity of arable land, especially in the Harran Plain. Since the beginning of the implementation of the Southeastern Anatolia Project (*GAP*) in 1995 and the subsequent change from dry to irrigated farming, the production of cotton has tremendously increased.

A second major branch of the agricultural sector is farming. The livestock held in the region consists predominantly of sheep and goat, with a small but rising percentage of bovine breeding. However, these economic fields do not produce enough work opportunities for the fast growing population.

The industrial sector is comparatively small, and its branches are mainly related to food production and the manufacture of textiles and mechanical components used in

irrigation systems and agriculture in general. On the background of this brief outline of the province's economic character, it is not surprising that tourism is considered as a major opportunity for the region's development (see also Chapter 5.1.2).

Göbekli Tepe is actively promoted as a tourism destination by the Turkish government, and strategically the Site is envisaged as the major tourism attraction in the region, alongside with the cultural treasures of the city of Şanlıurfa and the archaeological site of Harran.

The city of Şanlıurfa is characterised by a long eventful history and rich cultural heritage. Historically, the city witnessed its heydays during antiquity and the Mediaeval Period; at that time, it was also known under the Greek name *Edessa*. Şanlıurfa was a centre for far-reaching trade routes and had served as a transit point for the routes to India. Religiously, the city is linked with the Legend of Abraham. According to traditions, Abraham was born in a cave in Urfa and lived here for some time as well. Also linked with the legend are the local holy springs and carps living in basins adjacent to the Halil-Rahman-Mosque. Muslim and Jewish traditions in particular took up the significance of the city in this respect, which resulted in a steady stream of pilgrims every year. Besides those religiously motivated visitors the city also attracts a number of cultural tourists who enjoy the many cultural sights Şanlıurfa has to offer. Şanlıurfa has also been internationally recognised, as it was accepted as a member of the League of Historical Cities in 2011.

With the increasing focus on tourism in Şanlıurfa and the growing popularity of Göbekli Tepe, the Site plays a significant role in the planning objectives of the city.

4.1.2. Developments in the City and the Region

Within Şanlıurfa, there are many visible changes related to the touristic development of the region, most of them revolving around new hotel constructions in order to expand the number of accommodation facilities. Some of these building activities are to provide benefits for the historic town of Şanlıurfa also, as some of the suitable houses are adapted to be used as smaller guesthouses. The historic town has already seen a few conservation projects in the context of a Cultural Heritage Development Programme and will continue to do so in the context of the EU-funded project 'Revitalisation of History in Şanlıurfa'.

The major infrastructure projects responding to the expected increase of tourism in Şanlıurfa include in particular the new GAP International Airport, opened in 2007 and just about 40km north-east of Şanlıurfa, and the recently completed major building project of a new Archaeological Museum set close to the historic centre of the city.

The new Archaeological Museum, which opened in 2015, is one of the largest archaeological museums in Turkey. The museum is complemented by a surrounding Archaeological Park and has replaced the former, considerably smaller museum in the centre of Şanlıurfa. Like its predecessor it features archaeological exhibitions on Harran, on rescue excavations in Southeast Anatolia and, of course, on Göbekli Tepe.

In fact, an entire floor is dedicated to the Site and the artefacts discovered there. The museum provides essential information and contextualisation of what visitors experience and observe on-site. It will receive additional support in this function through a new information and visitor centre which is currently under construction at the entrance to the Göbekli Tepe site (some 1km from the tell, at the entrance gate to the archaeological site) and funded by Doğuş Holding / Şahenk Initiative.

Beyond the urban region of Şanlıurfa, the rural surroundings that provide the setting

Fig 41: View towards east/south-east: Construction of water channels

Fig. 42: Coaches parked on the plateau

Fig. 43: Visitor building at the foothill of Göbekli Tepe

for Göbekli Tepe have been subject to recent modern infrastructure developments, too. Here, developments in particular occur in the form of water channels, roads, and pylons for signalling/electricity. With the Atatürk Dam only about 80km north of Göbekli Tepe, especially the water channels for the irrigation of the fields in this area are becoming a dominant feature in the landscape around the Site, clearly visible when approaching Göbekli Tepe by car on the asphalt road. There is an extensive channel network in the area around the Site, partly completed, partly still under construction. Presently, this prompts no negative effects on the Site. Most likely, potential impacts will be restricted to issues of visual integrity, as Göbekli Tepe affords long views over the surrounding terrain. Looking to the Northeast/East, the construction of channels is currently visible due to excess rubble, positioned on heaps next to the trenches. As these heaps will be cleared at the end of construction, visual integrity will be restored.

In the wider and closer surroundings of Göbekli Tepe fields, pine tree plantations and small settlements still dominate the view. However, traces of new infrastructure developments are visible, such as a new building in nearby Örencik, or new pylons close to the Site. Also, the quarrying of limestone in this area is a relevant development factor. Though not too intrusive yet, these developments around Göbekli Tepe indicate a change of the landscape that should be monitored, just as the threat of urban sprawl that might become relevant with the continuous urban expansion of Şanlıurfa.

4.2. INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE SITE

Göbekli Tepe is a remote yet well accessible archaeological site. A recently improved asphalt road connects the Site to the motorway D885 (Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır Road), a north-south connection passing close to Şanlıurfa, south-west of Göbekli Tepe.

Due to its topographic location, Göbekli Tepe is practically only accessible from the west where a road leads up the plateau and to a gate, marking the entrance to the Site. Towards the other directions the slopes of the rock plateau create a natural boundary. For additional protection, in 2012 a perimeter fence was erected around the Site. The gate to the Site is closed at night and there are guards on-site 24 hours a day/seven days a week. Additionally, camera surveillance has been installed at the site entrance and in the excavation areas, providing a high standard of security and protection.

Göbekli Tepe is in a phase of transition, from an archaeological site purely of interest for scientific research to a heritage site visited by many. In early 2014, estimated visitor numbers at Göbekli Tepe amounted to 300 visitors per day on average and up to 1,000 visitors on busy days. However, due to the current political instability in the region, these numbers have since dropped substantially, with a drastic reduction in the number of foreign visitors at the site. Current tourism infrastructure includes a visitor building at the main entrance to the site (c. 1000 metres from the excavations). This building provides some basic facilities such as toilets, a small cafeteria, rest areas and a souvenir shop. This building is currently being expanded, and a second building (Interpretation/Exhibition centre) constructed just a few metres further north. To the east of these buildings, car and coach parking facilities are also under construction. This project is sponsored by Doğuş Holding / Şahenk Initiative.

In 2014 a ticket system was put into place. Visitors are allowed access only around the major excavation area. Meanwhile there are established paths (wooden walkways) which lead around the site, thus ensuring a secure and enjoyable visit. Along the way, there are several interpretation boards giving basic

information on the place and its meaning. Large parts of the tell and the adjoining plateau remain inaccessible to visitors.

The plans as developed by the Turkish authorities essentially define four major areas in the visitor infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe. The first is the meeting area at the foothill of Göbekli Tepe. Here, outside the perimeter fence and the protected archaeological site the major facilities funded by Doğuş Holding /Şahenk Initiative are presently under construction.

From the meeting area visitors walk to a close-by entrance area from which a shuttle service takes the visitors to the top of the plateau. The distance covered by the shuttle service is c. 900m. Once the visitors have reached the plateau, another entrance area provides smaller facilities such as a terrace (rest area), a souvenir shop and staff service facilities. The facilities in this area have been erected on the plateau and hence within the protected archaeological site.

Finally, the actual area to be visited is comprised of the main excavation at the southern slope of the tell. Visitors can walk the c. 200m from the plateau to the main excavation (Fig. 44). Once there they follow the installed wooden walkway above and around the excavated archaeology, which includes a footbridge incorporated into the permanent shelter which is presently under construction (2016). This new membrane shelter is not only a major tool in the conservation of the excavated archaeology but will also serve as the focal point for visitors on-site.

This visitor concentration on one single spot at the Site is further intensified by the fact that the (north-)western part of the tell and the surrounding plateau areas are not open to the public. There are currently no plans to make this terrain accessible in a secure and sustainable way. As a result, visitor traffic will be concentrated on a very limited space, an essentially linear pathway of about 550 meters in length:

- Main path from the entrance area on the plateau to the excavation: c. 200 metres;
- Footbridge incorporated into the membrane shelter: c. 100 metres;
- Footpath around the main excavation: c. 250 metres.

In terms of time, there is also a concentration effect, since the tourism flow at Göbekli Tepe varies according to tourist season and days of the week.

This concentration effect will need to be monitored and managed carefully through the management of the visitor flow and the development of according visitor regulations, amongst others. This is not only crucial with respect to a satisfying visitor experience and health and safety onsite. Also, the long-term conservation of the Site will depend on a careful visitor management. As of writing this Plan, there is already the scenario on a busy Sunday during the high tourist season that about 1,000 visitors walk along the perimeter path around the excavation area simultaneously, causing irreversible damages. The wooden footpath is already showing signs of damage, thus requiring frequent repair work. In spite of implemented visitor management policies the Site is still at risk with respect to additional forms of degradation, such as increased littering and fire hazard (through glass bottles and smoking).

Parameters for a safe and sustainable visitor circulation need to be installed on-site along with the planned infrastructure developments, and the future visitor management should be subject to careful and systematic planning.

1. According to the address-based registration by the Turkish Statistical Institute for 2012, http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/

Fig 44: Visitors at Göbekli Tepe

Fig. 45: Visitors on the pathway to the main excavation

Fig. 46: Litter at Göbekli Tepe

Chapter 5: Current Management Context

Chapter 5

Current Management Context

The site management system for any heritage site is determined by a set of management parameters that constitute the given context or framework within which the (future) site management system needs to operate. These management parameters include: The existing (national, regional, local) legal and policy framework, the existing institutional framework and the allocated resources for the management of the site, as well as the stakeholders and their interests in the site.

5.1. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The existing legal framework constitutes the basis for any management of Göbekli Tepe: It defines the criteria for the Site's status, protection and conservation as cultural heritage and it is the mandate that empowers people and institutions to conserve and manage the Site, governing all aspects of a future site management system. Policy in the form of projects and programs relating to or being relevant for the conservation and management of Göbekli Tepe constitutes an important planning context in this respect. Turkey has a comprehensive legal and policy framework for heritage places.

This working document can only give basic information on the cultural heritage legislation and policy documents considered relevant for a site management of Göbekli Tepe. An updated version of a Site Management Plan will need to identify the legal and policy framework in detail and in particular work with the regional and local planning conditions and the legal framework defining these conditions. Here, highly relevant for an efficient and successful management of Göbekli Tepe is the identification and recognition of existing spatial, environmental and building planning instruments.

5.1.1. Legislation

TThe primary law governing the protection of cultural and natural heritage in Turkey is the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. The law covers issues of the identification and protection of movable and immovable cultural and natural property and sets out regulations and principles for relating procedures and activities as well as duties and responsibilities. For the implementation of the Additional Article 2 of Law No. 2863 (added by Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004) on site management, the 'Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites' (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anit Eser Kuruluş ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine ilişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik)* No.26006, 27/11/2005 specifies procedures and principles applicable in site management processes. In particular, the Regulation sets down procedures for the development, implementation and supervision of management plans, and identifies responsibilities and duties of public institutions in the site management process. Both statutory documents are highly relevant for the conservation and management of

Göbekli Tepe. All activities relating to the excavation, protection, conservation and management of the cultural heritage of the Site therefore have to be in line with the regulations set out in Law No. 2863 and No. 26006.

Göbekli Tepe is protected cultural property under the auspices of Law No. 2863. The Principle Decision No. 658 (5.11.1999) of the High Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (KVK High Council, *Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu*) specifies the legal protection system for archaeological sites and the rules relating to each protection status. The legal protection of archaeological sites follows a graded system according to which sites are registered as 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree Archaeological Conservation Site, with the '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Site' as the highest protection status for immovable cultural heritage in the Turkish legal system. Göbekli Tepe has the status of a '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Site' and thus the highest protection status. As such, any kind of intervention in the archaeological site not relating to excavation and research is prohibited and needs permission from the Şanlıurfa Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (*KVKB* Council – *Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu*).

Also, Göbekli Tepe has the legal status of a 'Heritage Site' (*Örenyeri*), which implicates the officially driven development of tourism infrastructure on-site including the collection of entrance fees. On an international level, international and European conventions such as the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the World Heritage Convention (1972), the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992) and the European Landscape Convention (2000) provide the statutory context for the management of the Site.

5.1.2 Policy

Situated in Southeast Anatolia, Şanlıurfa province is among the provinces that have been made the object of several national and EU-projects aiming to initiate large-scale economic and social development within the region. These projects, and the body of policy documents which they produce, constitute a relevant planning framework that the site management of Göbekli Tepe will need to recognise and with which it must work. In contrast to legal frameworks, policy frameworks are mainly temporary, serving and addressing certain circumstances and often being dependent on the availability of funding sources. Current programmes relevant for the management of Göbekli Tepe and its setting include in particular the national Tourism Strategy for Turkey - 2023, the Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP), and the project Revitalisation of History in Şanlıurfa. Tourism development schemes and associated activities feature strongly on the national and regional development agendas and tourism is also strategically promoted as a focal point of development in the Şanlıurfa region. The current major instrument guiding national tourism policy is the Tourism Strategy of Turkey – 2023. The Tourism Strategy of Turkey – 2023 is a policy document introducing amongst others planning instruments that establish a regional planning context linked to specific types of tourism and promotion themes, such as certain 'Tourism Development Zones', one of which also includes Şanlıurfa near Göbekli Tepe (GAP Culture Tourism Development Zone) or 'Tourism Development Corridors' with Şanlıurfa falling into the so called 'Faith Tourism Corridor'.

The city is promoted as a destination for cultural tourists due to its broad repertoire of historic places and cultural traditions, and tourism schemes aim to further strengthen the connection between the city of Şanlıurfa

and Göbekli Tepe. Göbekli Tepe is envisaged as one of the major tourism destinations in the region, alongside with the cultural treasures of the city of Şanlıurfa and the archaeological site of Harran. For example, in 2012 and 2014 at the ITB Berlin Convention, the World's largest tourism fair, Turkey prepared an individual booth for Göbekli Tepe. In addition, Göbekli Tepe is promoted in various ways, such as advertisement boards at Turkish airports and promotion articles in traveller magazines, and there is a steady occurrence of the Site in popular magazines and media like the Internet.

Revitalisation of History in Şanlıurfa is a major EU-funded project, also aiming at the promotion of Şanlıurfa's tourism potential and the development of according infrastructure and revitalisation measures. The project, actively developed with the support of representatives of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) and the Göbekli Tepe Research Project, has a budget of 9.5 Mio. EURO and covers a timeframe from 2013- 2017. Funded actions will include the erection of two shelters at Göbekli Tepe covering the main excavation area and an excavation area at the north-western depression. The aim is to preserve the archaeological heritage and to provide for a touristic development of the Site. Also, restoration projects in the historic city centre of Şanlıurfa and the development of selfsustainable tourism governance structures are part of the revitalisation programme. The beneficiary of the project is the Karacadağ Regional Development Agency. The prospective activities of this project have to be integrated in the overall site management for Göbekli Tepe.

In the broader policy context, the Southeastern Anatolia Project (*GAP*) plays an important role in any development schemes for the area. *GAP* was launched by the Turkish government in the 1980s; the programme targets regional development in nine provinces of Southeastern Turkey, one of them being Şanlıurfa. Starting out as a programme to develop land and water resources, it has grown to include multiple sectors, such as irrigation, energy infrastructure, rural and urban infrastructure, health and even cultural heritage. The region around Göbekli Tepe amongst others is subject to the development of irrigation and water infrastructure; further developments in the context of the *GAP* project will need to be taken into account in the overall site management.

5.2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCES

The institutional framework should provide for the operational structure and working methods to allow efficient decision-making and facilitate all processes of a site management for Göbekli Tepe. According resources (financial, human, intellectual) are necessary to enable the institutional framework to carry out its mandate as defined by the legal framework.

5.2.1. Institutional Framework

Currently, the institutional framework for the management of Göbekli Tepe consists of:

- The central government in Ankara through its Ministry of Culture and Tourism (General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums);

- Persons and/or institutions acting under the authority of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on the regional/local level (i.e.Governship of Şanlıurfa, Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Property; Şanlıurfa Museum, Gaziantep Directorate of Surveys and Monuments;

- Persons and/or institutions empowered by heritage law and acting on the regional/ local level (i.e. German Archaeological Institute; and the Site Management Units such as the: Site Manager, Advisory Board and the Coordination and Audit Board).

The Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Ankara, and here the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums (*KVM* General Directorate – *Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü*) is the central responsible institution for the protection and management of the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe. All activities of excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe are controlled by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Following an application, the Ministry can issue permits to Turkish and foreign teams "to survey, sound and excavate" on an annual basis, cf. Law No. 2863, Art. 35ff.

Between 1995 and 2006 permission for research and excavation at Göbekli Tepe was issued to the Museum of Şanlıurfa (1995-2006), and between 2007 and 2014 to Prof. Dr. Klaus Schmidt of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), with Prof. Cihat Kürkçüoğlu of Harran University as co-director from 2010. Since Klaus Schmidt's death (July 2014), research at Göbekli Tepe is coordinated by Dr. Lee Clare from the German archaeological Institute in Berlin, with site directorship returning to the Şanlıurfa Museum.

To exercise its supervising authority on the site level, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism appoints an Inspector who is responsible for supervising and ensuring that all scientific activities at Göbekli Tepe – including excavation, research, conservation, finds management – are carried out in line with the legal requirements. The legal responsibility for the finds from Göbekli Tepe lies with the Ministry, represented by the Inspector, who in his representative function is also responsible for the selection of these artefacts to be transferred to the Şanlıurfa Museum. Şanlıurfa Museum is the institution responsible for the conservation and storage of those artefacts.

For archaeological sites such as Göbekli Tepe, heritage law (Law No. 2863, Art. 45) also stipulates that a range of key responsibilities lie with the Director of excavation, these responsibilities being linked to the excavation permission. According to that, the Director of excavation has the responsibility for the repair, conservation and maintenance of movable and immovable cultural property found during an excavation permitted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. As of writing this Plan, the Şanlıurfa Museum takes on this role. For any interventions into the Site not relating to excavation and research the Şanlıurfa Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (*KVKB* Council – *Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu*) is by law the competent authority. Any such intervention needs permission from the *KVKB* Council. This includes for example infrastructure projects and interventions relating to the conservation the Site, i.e. the erection of protection shelters at the tell, or visitor infrastructure.

Due to its character as an archaeological excavation site and its comparatively recent transformation into a 'Heritage Site', site management at Göbekli Tepe currently mainly consists of managing archaeological excavation and related research activities. According to legal regulations this remains to a great extent the responsibility of the Director of excavation, as described above. However, the current transition of Göbekli Tepe from a pure excavation to a cultural heritage site requires a change in the management structures. A site management system is needed to operate the Site and ensure its long-term conservation. There are also legal requirements for a site management system, defined in Regulation No. 26006.

Therefore, the Director of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Property, Ferhat Karagözlü, was appointed as Site Manager in December 2016 and an Advisory Board comprising members from relevant university departments together with representatives from the Şanlıurfa Museum, the German Archaeological Institute, and other individuals and/or organisations that have interest in the area, was established in December 2016. The Advisory Board

examines the draft management plan and submits proposals for decision-making and implementation regarding the plan. In addition to these, a Coordination and Audit Board was established in December 2016 which examines and approves the draft management plan. Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site Management Plan was approved by Coordination and Audit Board on January 2017.

5.2.2. Resources

The situation on the resources reflects the current organisation of the institutional framework for the management of Göbekli Tepe. Resources to a great extent are provided by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) as the leading organisation of the excavation at Göbekli Tepe and by funding partners of DAI. Their focus is on conducting the research project, the funding of management aspects coming in as a subcomponent. The other major source of resources is the Turkish government. Accordingly, the following resources can be identified: The current human resources for the management of Göbekli Tepe consist of the employees of the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, as well as the Site Inspector and the staff of the Museum of Şanlıurfa. Furthermore, the staff of the research project, in particular the excavation team employed by the DAI, constitute and provide essential human and intellectual resources. Intellectual resources are also the accrued knowledge within the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, as well as the knowledge and skills of involved Göbekli Tepe project partners and local knowledge provided for example by involved local experts and workers.

Financial resources for the management of Göbekli Tepe consist of the funds provided by the Turkish central government to pay for staff at the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums. Further funding is provided by the DAI and through funding partnerships of the DAI with national and international funding bodies that support conservation and management activities at Göbekli Tepe. The DAI is co-funding the operational budget of the excavation project and since 2011, funding was also provided for the development of a working document for the site management at Göbekli Tepe, the result of this funding being the document at hand.

A major national funding partner of the DAI is the German Research Foundation (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*, *DFG*). Since 2002/2003, research and excavation at Göbekli Tepe have been funded by the *DFG*, and since 2010 under the project name '*Projekt Urfa – Die Prähistorische Gesellschaft Obermesopotamiens und ihre Subsistenz – der Göbekli Tepe und sein Umfeld*' (Project Urfa – The prehistoric societies of Upper Mesopotamia and their subsistence). 'Project Urfa' is a so-called long-term project, ensuring 90% of the operating budget and a sustainable long-term perspective of the research project until 2021. A recent major funding project is an EU-financed project 'Revitalisation of History in Şanlıurfa', detailed on under the Policy Chapter 5.1.2. The project includes a budget of 2.5 Mio EURO for the erection of the two protective shelters at Göbekli Tepe.

Further important funding resources stem from the Doğuş Holding/Şahenk Initiative. A Support Contract was signed by the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums (The Ministry of Culture and Tourism) and Doğuş Holding on 07/04/2015. This funding project is in place for the next twenty years.

The scope of the contract is:

1) Design/Project: Designing/Construction - Implementation/Communication Activities 610.160 dollars (2.000.000 TL) (non-cash)

2) Other Activities 76.268 dollars annual (250.000 TL) (maximum)

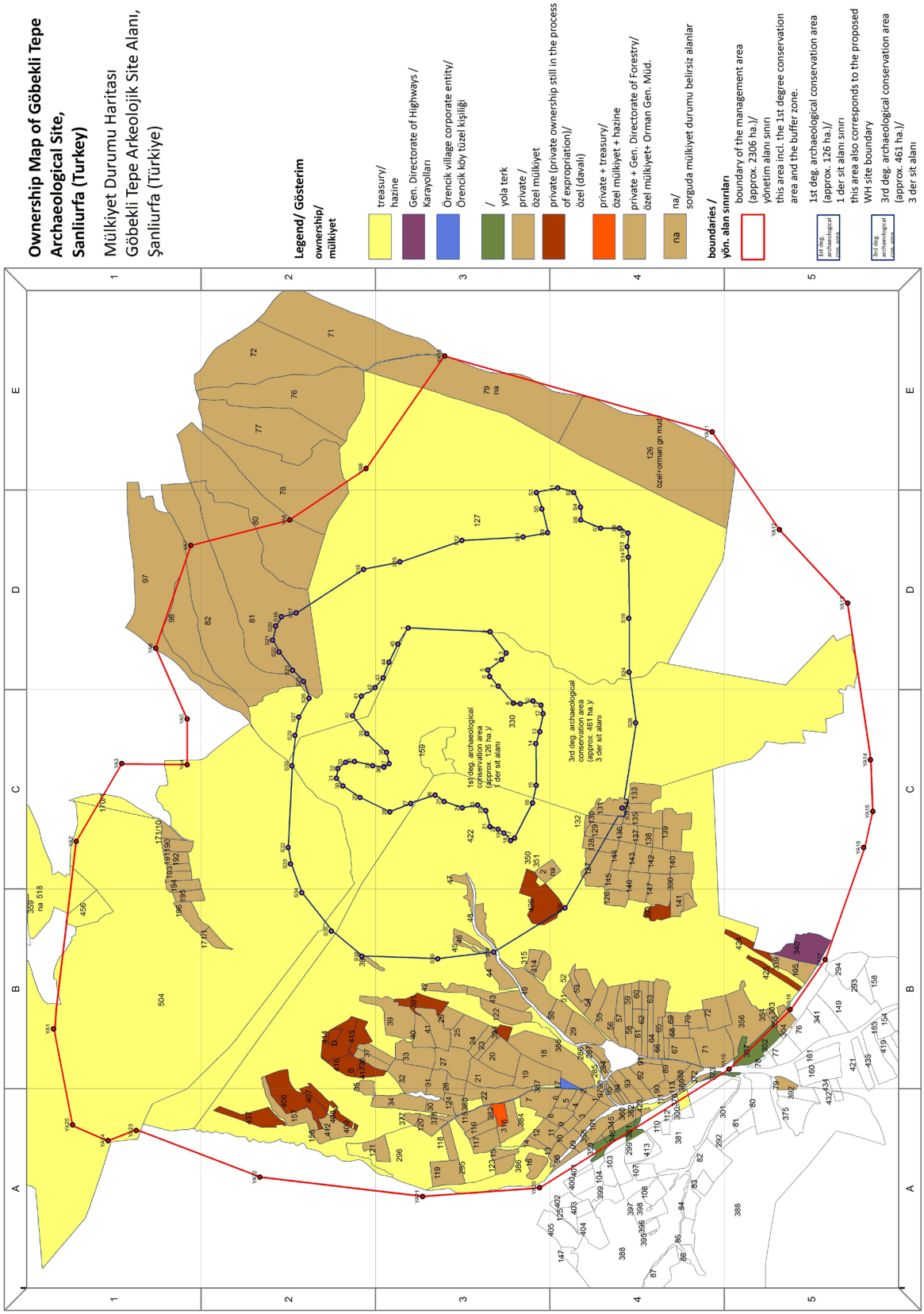


Fig. 47: State of Ownership

3) Excavation Support 305.070 dollars annual (1.000.000 TL) (maximum)

(The amount of resources are updated according to producer price index)

Currently, Doğuş Holding/Şahenk Initiative has already provided several shuttle buses for the transportation of tourists and visitors to the archaeological site from the Visitor Center located at the main entrance to the Göbekli Tepe. A further project by Doğuş Holding/ Şahenk Initiative is the construction of a new Visitor Center at this location, including the development of a new information-exhibition relating to the Site, its discovery and research. This work is being undertaken in close collaboration with other stakeholders, in particular with the DAI.

5.3. OWNERSHIP

Much of the Göbekli Tepe archaeological site is now owned by the state and managed by the site management unit although no single body has responsibility for the whole Site through ownership or management. The majority (approx. 70%) of the land (all located in the buffer zone) is used for grazing and farming, including areas predominantly cultivated regularly for arable crops, and is therefore subject to the macro-economic influences of the Region. The 20% consists of Örencik and Derman village settlements and the remaining 10% of the proposed WHS and some parts of the Buffer Zone correspond to the 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Area managed for conservation and subject to rules and regulations defined by the Law No.2863 (see Fig.47).

Göbekli Tepe archaeological site and the 1180 hectares of the surrounding land, about half (51%) of the nominated WHS (incl. the buffer zone), was already State-owned. More recently, the State has made a series of further expropriations within the proposed WHS buffer zone; 6 hectares at Örencik in 2010. The State now owns a total of 1186 hectares.
Apart from the land managed by the site management unit through its relevant departments, that owned by the State, and (a total of 58 ha) that owned by the General Directorate of Highways which is located at the south border of the buffer zone, General Directorate of Forestry and the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works, the the proposed WHS is owned by more than 360 individual private owners and is used for grazing and farming.

There is a wide range of other bodies and individuals with an interest in the management of the proposed WHS. These are set out in Section 5.4 Key Stakeholders and Interest Groups Identified in the Current Management Planning Process, pp. 72-78.

5.4 KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND INTEREST GROUPS IDENTIFIED IN THE CURRENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

The identification of relevant stakeholders and their involvement in the conservation and management process is essential for any site management system. Stakeholders are usually those persons and organisations that are or can be affected by the Plan, could influence its success, or have an (legal) entitlement / obligation[2]. To work with these stakeholders and include them into the site management process for Göbekli Tepe will be essential for the effective long-term protection of its cultural heritage. Inclusive site management lays the basis for a holistic understanding of the Site's significance, for a sense of ownership and collective responsibility amongst all stakeholders involved and, by this, provides for a sound positing of the site management process within the existing human context of the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe.

For Göbekli Tepe, the following stakeholder groups and key interests can be identified:

Stakeholder Groups	Key Interests/Legal Obligations
Turkish governmental authorities and public bodies on national, regional and local level	• Protection, conservation and management of Göbekli Tepe; • Development of Göbekli Tepe into an international tourism destination; • Listing of Göbekli Tepe onto the UNESCO World Heritage List; • Community Development
'Scientific Community': Participants and partners of the Research Project at Göbekli Tepe, world-wide scientific community	• Conservation of Göbekli Tepe; • Excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe; • Dissemination of and participation in knowledge about the Site
Local Communities	• Economic benefits; • Social benefits, education and capacity building processes; • Maintain/develop sense of ownership
Private bodies and companies of the local, national and international tourism sector	• Touristic development of Göbekli Tepe; • Economic benefits
Visitors and Tourists	• See and learn about Göbekli Tepe; • Recreation

5.4.1. Key Interest: Conservation

The major aim of site management at Göbekli Tepe is the long-term conservation of the cultural significance of the Site and its natural and human environs (setting). Legally responsible for this aim is the Turkish government, represented by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, as well as the Director of the research project in the framework of the annual excavation permit. The interests of all stakeholders have to be balanced against this central aim.

'Stakeholders representing the legal obligation and key interest 'Conservation' are in particular:

- Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism;
- Excavation Director, Şanlıurfa Museum; head of German Archaeological Institute research Project: Prof. Dr. Ricardo Eichmann; coordinator of German Archaeological Research Project: Dr. Lee Clare; Scientific Advisory Board: Prof. Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan (University of İstanbul), Doç. Dr. Necmi Karul (University

of İstanbul) and Prof. Dr. Gülriz Kozbe (Batman University).

- All relevant public bodies, such as Şanlıurfa Regional Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (i.e. Governship of Şanlıurfa Directorate of Culture and Tourism; Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Property; Şanlıurfa Museum; Gaziantep Directorate of Surveys and Monuments)

- All public institutions that might be involved in the conservation and management process in the future, such as Municipality Şanlıurfa and its departments (Haliliye Municipality);

- Turkish and international heritage, scientific and conservation bodies and institutions.

The conservation of the Site needs to be achieved and dealt with in the context of its use through the various stakeholders. Currently, two major 'areas of use' of Göbekli Tepe can be identified: Excavation and research and the development and management of sustainable levels of tourism at Göbekli Tepe. Connected to both 'uses' is the topic of local community involvement and development.

5.4.2. Key Interest: Excavation and Research

Since the discovery of Göbekli Tepe in 1995, the first and foremost interest in the Site has been a research interest. The outstanding structures of Göbekli Tepe have a significant impact on the scientific community and generate worldwide interest into their interpretation. The on-going excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe are central to understanding the Site and its significance, and to generate knowledge on its history and genesis. In turn, this knowledge and understanding will allow explaining Göbekli Tepe to the wider public. The research interest in the Site also includes its conservation for future generations, and non-intrusive and/or desk-based research activities are of high importance within the research project.

Two decades of archaeological fieldwork at Göbekli Tepe have witnessed the exposure of some 5% of the 9 hectare large site, leading to the discovery of a total eight monumental buildings (A-H) in varying states of preservation. A further crucial area will be site stratigraphy, a challenging area of study at Göbekli Tepe, not least due to the highly intricate yet homogeneous appearance of deposits, attributable not only to the long duration of the site (~1500 years) but also to the prehistoric tradition of backfilling abandoned buildings with a cognate matrix of fist-sized limestone rubble, animal bone and lithic artefacts. The agglomeration of larger and ever expanding groups in the first millennium of the Holocene (as part of the 'Neolithisation' process) would have culminated in various new challenges, including the promotion of common identities and group cohesion, the handling of cumulable material wealth, and in some cases related emerging levels of social inequality.

Stakeholders representing key interest 'Excavation and Research' are in particular:

- The major project partners of the current research project at Göbekli Tepe: German Archaeological Institute (DAI), Harran University Şanlıurfa, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Şanlıurfa Museum;

- Further scientific and other institutions involved into as well as funding the research at Göbekli Tepe;

- People working on-site and in the project;

- Scientific community worldwide.

5.4.3 Key Interest: Site Development and Tourism

Following the discovery of and the research interest in the Site there was the interest to develop Göbekli Tepe into a 'heritage site', that is a tourism destination of international and national importance. Tourism is a major component of the development strategies for the Şanlıurfa region (see also Chapter 4) and the transition of Göbekli Tepe from a purely scientific archaeological site into an internationally renowned cultural heritage site is connected with a great interest in the economic benefits this development is expected to generate and bring to the region. The efforts to facilitate this site transition point towards an interest in tourism, and a careful balance with the conservation of the Site will be fundamental in future site development processes.

Stakeholders representing the key interest 'Site Development' are in particular:

- National government as owner of the Site, represented by the relevant authorities;
- Municipality and City of Şanlıurfa;
- Public bodies concerned with local tourism and development agendas, i.e. the Karacadağ Development Agency;
- Şanlıurfa Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- Private interest groups or businesses, i.e. local hotel and service businesses, national and local tour operators;
- Local communities that might become positively involved or negatively impacted by site development.

On a different level, also the current and future visitors to Göbekli Tepe have an interest in the site development. The schools in the area use the Site as an educational tool for excursions, and a growing number of national and international visitors are interested to see and learn about Göbekli Tepe, as well as in spending some time onsite to watch the excavation or to stay for a rest and a picnic. There is a worldwide popular interest in the Site, and the widespread popularity of Göbekli Tepe results in various forms of its characterisation, which shape the knowledge or interest people have prior to visiting the Site. This situation poses a challenge for the site interpretation and presentation, and should be taken into account with regard to new, potential stakeholder groups.

Overall, the recognition of visitor interests and needs regarding the Site is an important issue. Visitors require sufficient information to understand the significance of the Site and to enable them to read the archaeological remains accordingly. Their understanding of the Site and its structures will not only enhance their visitor experience, but also caution their behaviour onsite and serve the protection of the archaeological remains.

Stakeholders representing this key interest are in particular:

- Local, regional, national and international visitors;
- Local and regional schools.

5.4.4 Key Interest: Community Involvement and Development

Connected to the conservation of the Site and its setting as well as Göbekli Tepe's scientific and touristic use, there is the need to involve the local communities in these processes and consider their interests therein accordingly. Community development is an important aspect of the work of the excavation and research team and the excavations already have a considerable impact on the local development. In the course of the last 20 years

approximately 60 local community members are employed on-site, mainly as seasonal workmen, i.e. during excavations, but also as drivers and guards. In the economically underdeveloped Şanlıurfa region this means a big potential for development in the village of Örencik, where most of the workmen come from. Also, an education program for the local village children started years ago, with team members teaching at their school and visits to the Site and the museum in Şanlıurfa.

Public lectures of the Excavation Director and team members in Şanlıurfa and other towns in the region inform the public about the progress of work. The same goal is pursued by photo expositions organized on a regular basis by the project team in cooperation with the Şanlıurfa Municipality. To systematically investigate the situation of the local communities and to understand the interests and needs, the Global Heritage Fund (GHF) in cooperation with Harran University currently (2014) undertakes a socio-economic baseline survey. The survey focuses on the village Örencik and intends to document and assess the local situation. Involving the public authorities of Şanlıurfa the survey aims at developing a strategy for future community development programs in the area. Thus, the excavation project and its involved partners are a vital component in the development of the communities around Göbekli Tepe. A long-term involvement of local people into the research project is important and will benefit the local communities as well as the long-term conservation of the Site.

In this respect, also a sense of ownership by the local communities will be crucial for the Site's sustainable conservation and management. A local meaning of the place used to be attached with respect to the wishing tree on top of Göbekli Tepe and the Muslim graves next to it. Even though the graves are still looked after by the workmen, it is uncertain if the local communities could develop a sense of ownership for the archaeological heritage discovered at Göbekli Tepe.

Before excavation started, the major use of Göbekli Tepe and the land around the Site consisted of farming. Even though agricultural use and animal grazing is no longer possible on-site these land use patterns (farming) still apply to the immediate and wider setting of the Site and the interests of the communities. Especially the growing tourism and the newly adopted buffer zone around Göbekli Tepe could potentially affect the interests of the local communities in terms of land use and also building activities.

Stakeholders representing the key interest 'Community Involvement and Development' are in particular:

- National and regional governmental authorities, responsible for the regional development;
- Local communities, in particular Örencik;
- Workers in the Research Project from Örencik;
- Local farmers (land use);
- Other local communities in the wider vicinity of Göbekli Tepe.

1. http://www.kulturturizm.gov.tr/genel/text/eng/TST2023.pdf
2. WHC/ICCROM/ICOMOS/IUCN (2013): Managing Cultural World Heritage, p.130.

Chapter 6: Key Management Issues

Chapter 6

Key Management Issues

6.1. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF KEY MANAGEMENT ISSUES AFFECTING THE GÖBEKLİ TEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

The key purpose of this Site Management Plan is to provide a framework for the establishment of a sustainable site management system for Göbekli Tepe which ensures that the Site's values and cultural significance, as identified in Chapter 2, are conserved and that long-term sustainable development and use of the Site and its setting is promoted.

To achieve this, it is important to identify and understand the main factors that currently impact on the values and cultural significance of the Site and its setting. Therefore, based on the understanding of the Site and its management context, as outlined in the previous chapters, this chapter identifies a number of existing key management issues that need to be addressed on a prioritised basis in the next five years.

Although closely inter-related, these issues can broadly be grouped under the following thematic areas:

- Site Management System
- Conservation of the Site and its Setting
- Excavation and Research
- Development and Use

The key issues are listed here, and discussed in detail below in the rest of the Chapter 6 (as a basis for developing a vision and objectives for future management):

Issue 01: Institutional Framework

Issue 02: Resources

Issue 03: Monitoring and Reviewing the Plan

Issue 04: Monitoring Indicators

Issue 05: The Boundary of the Proposed WHS and its Buffer Zone

Issue 06: Development Control

Issue 07: Condition and Protection of Archaeological Remains within the Site

Issue 08: Landscape Design Concept

Issue 09: Research-Conservation Balance

Issue 10: Excavation-Conservation Balance

Issue 11: Storage of Archaeological Finds, and Data Management (incl. provision of the accessibility and dissemination of research results)

Issue 12: Management of Visitors within the Site

Issue 13: Baseline Visitor Survey

Issue 14: Visitor Infrastructure

Issue 15: Presentation, Interpretation and Visibility of the Archaeological Remains and

the Site (as a whole)

Issue 16: Site Promotion and Awareness-Raising

Issue 17: Community Involvement and Development

6.2. SITE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Göbekli Tepe is a cultural heritage site which has a variety of intrinsic and extrinsic values associated with it, and in order to ensure that these values are retained in the future, all changes to the Site and its setting need to be managed in a coordinated manner.

For many years since its discovery, Göbekli Tepe was perceived primarily as an excavation site of immense archaeological value. Its huge potential as a cultural heritage site was only recognised, and has started being developed, rather recently. As a result the major challenge at present is to ensure that the transition of Göbekli Tepe from an excavation site to a 'Heritage Site' is smooth and paves the way for sustainable management of all key stakeholder interests in the Site in the future.

To respond to this challenge, (within the current management planning process) it has been aimed to establish an efficient, operational and permanent site management system which not only guides the above-mentioned transition – and is therefore closely related to the identified key stakeholder interests – with the main aim of creating a balance between conservation and future development and use of the Site and its setting, but also provides the framework for coordinating all future activities that might be undertaken at the Site and its setting. This overarching site management system for Göbekli Tepe should be compatible with the existing legal framework outlined in Chapter 5, should be facilitated through an effective and transparently organised institutional framework and have recourse to adequate resources required for sustaining the planning, implementation and monitoring of all site management activities to be undertaken.

Issue 01: Institutional Framework

The institutional framework for site management at Göbekli Tepe (although operating with limited human/financial resources cf. Issue 02: Resources) provides for the establishment of a dedicated administrative set-up, functional at the site/local level, for responding to the immediate organisational needs and decision-making within the site management system. Furthermore, for ensuring effectiveness of the institutional framework, power and responsibility for decision-making is distributed appropriately throughout the proposed administrative set-up while maintaining clear roles and accountability (cf. Chapter 5, section 5.2.1). However, this new administrative structure, which was established in December 2016, should be reviewed regularly in order to ensure that it is fit for purpose and arrangements are effective (Policy …/ Action ..).

Issue 02: Resources

To put Göbekli Tepe's site management system – including its institutional framework – into operation and ensure that it functions efficiently and sustainably in the long run, three kinds of resources are required. These are: (i) Human resources; (ii) Intellectual resources; and (iii) Financial resources. At present, however, although a large portion of these resources have been allocated (cf. Chapter 5.2.2), they are insufficient for operating the envisaged site management system.

Adequate levels of staff (permanent and/or temporary) and regular budget is extremely important for ensuring that Göbekli Tepe's site management system is made operational and runs sustainably. Therefore, , in case the national budget for heritage conservation and management should be inadequate,

complementary funding should/may need to be sought through various public and private institutions and foundations, as well as European programmes.

Issue 03: Monitoring and Reviewing the Plan

An operational and sustainable site management system encompasses three main inter-related processes – planning, implementation and monitoring. These processes should be implemented in a sequential, cyclic and transparent manner in the context of all activities related to the management of the key stakeholder interests, and are facilitated by the institutional framework of and resources allocated to the site management system.

Planning is a dynamic process and does not end with the production (or approval) of the Management Plan. New information or changes in perception of priorities can have impacts on the implementation of the Plan. Changes in knowledge and the practical experience of those responsible for the management of the Site can also affect this as can the availability of resources. Regular monitoring is essential to provide this information. It is important to collect data on the effectiveness of the Plan a well as on the physical condition of the Site.

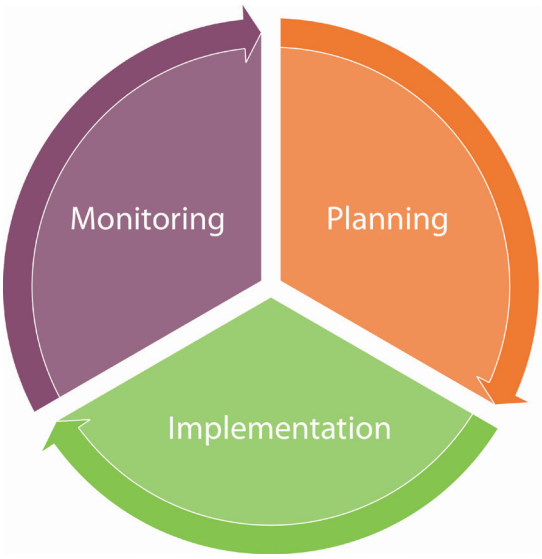


Fig. 48: Site management processes

Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan

The policies and related actions set out in the Management Plan should retain their relevance for five to ten years as progress is made. A formal review of the Management Plan should be undertaken every five years, and it should be revised if necessary to reflect changed circumstances. The preparation and review of annual action plans should be an important part of this process.

The new administrative set-up established in December 2016 should be monitored and reviewed (if necessary) to ensure that it is fit for purpose and is working as intended. Terms of reference, defined periods of review, and the Site Management Unit set up for Göbekli Tepe should ensure that these are completed and any necessary actions taken.

Issue 04: Monitoring Indicators

The purpose of monitoring is to assess how the values of the proposed WHS are being maintained over time and to measure whether the objectives of the Management Plan are being achieved. A set of 41 monitoring indicators for the Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site was produced, with input from a number of stakeholders, and endorsed by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2016. Their aim is to measure both progress in and threats to the protection, interpretation and management of the site.

Amongst the indicators listed below, some are already in place while others may require additional financial and human resources to collect and analyse the data. The table identifies how the data may be collected, by whom and how often. Collaboration from the proposed WHS stakeholders is essential for the effective monitoring of the site. They will need to agree the areas where they will supply information and/or conduct monitoring.

Monitoring is something that should be an integral part of management. Performance against the indicators should be reviewed

annually in order to inform annual action plans and keep track of the state of the Site. The proposed WHS Management Unit should use this information as the basis for the monitoring report produced every 6 years to inform the UNESCO periodic report and the review of the Management Plan.

Key Monitoring Indicators for the Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site

Management Objectives	Key Management Indicators	Who and How?	How Often?
Protection and enhancement of the landscape setting	1. Condition Survey The evaluation of the current condition, quality of the settings (impacts of climate, tourism, OUV, significance, authenticity and integrity)	-DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Harran University -Photographic Survey and reporting	2 years
Planning and Policy	2. Existence of legislative protection of the site	MoCT -Legal Framework, policies, regulations	As appropriate
	3. Frequency of the policy revisions	MoCT -Legal Framework, policies, regulations	As appropriate
	4. Regular Evaluation of consistency of the Management Plan with international Conventions, national/regional policies.	DAI, MoCT -Reporting	0-1 year and ongoing
Conservation of the archaeological site	5. Existence of: • Conservation Plan	MoCT, DAI	Annually
	• Landscape Design Project	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Conservation Council, Şanlıurfa Museum	Once
	• Risk Management Plan	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually
	6. Conservation Field Assessment	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum - Survey and Reporting	2 years
	7. Reduction of conservation backlogs	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	0-6 months
	8. Numbers of materials repaired, salvaged and/or re-used	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	6 months
	9. Condition of mortared walls	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	

Management Objectives	Key Management Indicators	Who and How?	How Often?
	10. Stability of excavation profiles	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	
	11. Stability of T-shaped pillars	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	
	12. Chemical interference with archaeological evidence	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	
	13. Impact of wind rain and snow	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	
Excavation and Research	14. Existence of Research Plan	MoCT, German Research Foundation, DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum, Harran University, Ludwig-Maximillians Uni.	Annually
	15. Fulfilment of the objectives of the plan	DAI; MoCT,	Annually
	16. Number of the research projects, publications	DAI; MoCT,	Annually
	17. Size of the excavation area	DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum,	6 months
	18. Number of the people working in Göbekli Tepe (incl. academic personnel, volunteers, local people, etc.)	DAI, MoCT, Harran University, Local people -Excavation Permissions	6 months
	19. Amount of resource for the research (total budget for the excavation and research)	DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Doğuş Holding/Şahenk Initiatives	Annually
	20. Proportional Distribution and Annual Change in research resource • Governmental funding • Private Sector • NGOs • others	DAI	Annually
	21. Existence of Data collecting/Archiving system	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	22. Frequency and method of Regular dissemination of excavation results	DAI, MoCT	Annually

Management Objectives	Key Management Indicators	Who and How?	How Often?
Visitor Management, Sustainable Tourism and Education	23. Existence of Visitor Management Plan	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	24. Number of visitors to Göbekli Tepe	MoCT	Annually
	25. Profile of the visitors • % of education visitors • % of foreign visitors and nationality • % of groups • % of repeat visitors • age split • social diversity	MoCT	Annually
	26. Distribution of visitors in time	MoCT	Annually
	27. Length of the visits	MoCT	Annually
	28. Excess of the carrying capacity	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	29. Quality of the visit/satisfaction of the visitors	DAI, MoCT -Questionnaires	Annually
	30. Existence of regular environmental audit of visitor facilities	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	31. Tourism revenues	MoCT	Annually
	32. Impact of tourism on local community	MoCT and other authorities - Socio-economic baseline surveys	Annually
	33. Evaluation of the adverse effect of tourism on site (numbers of vehicles etc.)	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	34. Amount and Origin of Educational Resources	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	35. Type and frequency of educational activities/publications (to the students, local people etc.)	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	36. Organizations involved in education	DAI, MoCT	Annually
	37. Existence of Monitoring Plan	DAI	Annually

Management Objectives	Key Management Indicators	Who and How?	How Often?
Management	38. Collaboration level of all stakeholders (Frequency/Number of meetings with all relevant stakeholders who is involved in management of the site)	MoCT;DAI,	Annually
	39. Existence of budget shortcuts or surplus	MoCT;DAI,	Annually
	40. Fulfilment level of the objectives	MoCT;DAI,	Annually
	41. Sufficiency of personnel	DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Harran University	Annually

6.3. CONSERVATION OF THE SITE AND ITS SETTING

Issue 05: The Boundary of the of the Proposed WHS and its Buffer Zone

Some of the attributes of Göbekli Tepe, such as visual inter-relationship between the archaeological tell, the plateau and its setting as well as the stillness and sense of remoteness experienced at the entire Site, are closely associated with the unspoilt condition of the Site's setting. Therefore, for retaining the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe it is important to ensure that an appropriate area of the Site's setting and its character is conserved.

To do so, a buffer zone – i.e. a clearly defined area outside the Site and adjacent to its boundaries which contributes to holistic protection, conservation and management of the cultural significance of the Site – has been identified for Göbekli Tepe. This buffer zone, which also includes the 3rd degree Archaeological Conservation Site (*Arkeolojik Sit Alanı*), is meant to serve as a protection mechanism for the setting of the tell and the surrounding limestone plateau against external threats to the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe.

The designation of this buffer zone, which refers to the area called *Etkileşim Sahası* in Article 4 of Regulation No. 26006, is furthermore necessary since, according to the same legal regulations, the *Arkeolojik Sit Alanı* and *Etkileşim Sahası* together form the 'Management Site' (*Yönetim Alanı*), defining the extent of the total area to be addressed by this Site Management Plan. (Also see Appendix A).

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework and processes

Issue 06: Development Control

Since Göbekli Tepe is a '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Site' any interventions at the Site unrelated to excavation and research – including building as well as agricultural activities – are already prohibited.

Considering the rapid urban development and increase in building activities seen in the region in recent years and that the visual inter-relationships between the tell, plateau and its setting are important attributes of the Site, restrictions on development and construction activities within the Site's setting (or the buffer zone), as well as in the area immediately outside it, are required to be developed as a key tool in the long-term protection of the Site's cultural significance. These should be developed within the existing legal and/or policy framework and could, furthermore, be supplemented by provisions requiring heritage, environmental and visual

impact assessments to be undertaken for any proposed development in the Site's setting or around it.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework and processes

Issue 07: Condition and Protection of the Archaeological Remains within the Site

The excavated remains at Göbekli Tepe – consisting of several layers of historic building materials dating to different time periods of the Site's long history – are currently in various states of conservation (cf. Chapter 3.2 and Appendix C). This is a result of factors such as the length of time that has passed since their excavation, nature of the materials exposed as well as past conservation interventions. The varying degree of fragility and deterioration of the archaeological fabric requires its conservation to be addressed in a systematic manner.

Furthermore, an approach needs to be developed which ensures that steps are taken towards the long-term conservation of:

(a) all excavated archaeological components, both movable and immovable, right from the time that they are first uncovered, and

(b) other physical attributes of the site apart from the excavated archaeological remains, such as the archaeological components which are still buried as well as the characteristic features of the limestone plateau which have been shaped both by nature and humans (cf. Chapter 2.4.2), located within the boundary of the Site.

Therefore, the Site requires a comprehensive Conservation Plan in order to ensure that the authenticity and integrity of the attributes of Göbekli Tepe are conserved for future generations. Aiming at retaining the cultural significance of the Site, this Conservation Plan should address existing conservation issues as well as possible natural and man-made risks (including climate change), faced by all excavated and unexcavated, immovable and movable, as well as manmade and natural (tangible) components of the Site which have been identified as its attributes.

The Conservation Plan should be developed based on the understanding of the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe and its vulnerabilities as well as provide an overarching conservation philosophy which will enable the cultural significance to be retained in the Site's future development and use as an archaeological resource for research and as a tourism destination for economic and community development.

Furthermore, an action plan should be developed for implementing required conservation works in accordance with the overarching conservation philosophy. The corresponding activities should be implemented in a targeted, systematic and prioritised manner. The Conservation Plan should also include provisions for monitoring conservation issues as well as the implementation of the proposed action plan on a regular basis.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes.

Issue 08: Landscape Design Concept

The excavated archaeology at Göbekli Tepe currently forms the heart of the Site and is focal point of interest, conservation efforts and site development strategies. However, this archaeology is embedded within the larger area of the overall Site – a 'context' which one must not lose sight of. Göbekli Tepe in its entirety tells the history of the Neolithic enclosures discovered and apart from the excavated archaeology the Site has a range of qualities essential for the holistic understanding and experience of its cultural significance. As outlined in Chapter 2.4.2, important attributes which impart a holistic

understanding of the cultural significance of the Site include the form and substance of the limestone plateau; the natural quietness and spirit of the place; the visual inter-relationship between the archaeological tell, the plateau and its setting as well as younger elements of the Site such as the Mulberry tree on top of the tell.

In this context, establishing a holistic Landscape Design Concept for coordinated development of the landscape of the tell and the limestone plateau could be instrumental in enhancing the understanding of the numerous attributes of Göbekli Tepe – both intangible and tangible – while ensuring that the Site's cultural significance is conserved through improved presentation and interpretation albeit with minimal and primarily reversible physical interventions.

A coordinated development of Göbekli Tepe's landscape will furthermore help in projecting a general image of the Site being well-maintained and well-presented as well as be instrumental in improving visitor management at the Site.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

6.4. EXCAVATION AND RESEARCH

Issue 09: Research-Conservation Balance

Göbekli Tepe would not have been revealed, and a significant contribution to the understanding of Neolithisation of the Old World would not have been made, had it not been for the archaeological excavations that began at the Site almost twenty years ago. In addition, continuing excavation at the Site, augmented by other related research activities, has been instrumental in providing a better understanding of prehistoric society of hunter-gatherers associated with the construction and use of Göbekli Tepe and their unique socio-cultural characteristics. Research at the Site has consequently been key to understanding the Site and its cultural significance.

At the same time, it is the ethical responsibility of the members of (all) excavation and research team(s) to ensure adequate care for, and conservation of, the immovable components as well as the excavated artefacts so that Göbekli Tepe's cultural significance is conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced for the future generations. To discharge this responsibility in its entirety, an active collaboration between the excavation and research team(s) and conservation experts needs to be established within the framework of the implementation of this Site Management Plan. This collaboration should aim at achieving seamless coordination between excavation and research activities and conservation works ensuring that the conservation of the attributes of Göbekli Tepe is always undertaken parallel to its continuing use as an archaeological resource for research.

Clearly, the multi-layered stratigraphy of Göbekli Tepe may necessitate the removal of upper layers of archaeological evidence in order to undertake research at the lower levels. However, since such an approach also means irreversible destruction of the 'younger' historic fabric, careful judgement must be exercised when undertaking such excavations in the future. Thus, excavation at the Site should not entail complete excavation of known archaeology but rather focus on as much excavation as necessary for improving the understanding of the significance of the Site but as little as possible. It is necessary to ascertain that the need for conducting research at Göbekli Tepe does not overshadow the need for leaving parts of the site undisturbed and/or conservation of already exposed/excavated features, including ensuring their stability in the long-run. This aspect can also be addressed by fostering the above-mentioned collaboration between the research team(s) and conservation experts. For ensuring that this collaboration is transparent and effective, the framework for implementing it should ideally be integrated in future Research Plan(s) as well as Conservation Plan(s). (cf. Issue 06: Condition and Protection of the Archaeological

Remains within the Site).

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

Issue 10: Excavation-Conservation Sequence

Regular excavations undertaken at Göbekli Tepe since 1995 have been instrumental in uncovering multiple historic layers of the Site step by step, which have contributed greatly to the understanding the Site and its supra-regional importance. But conservation measures implemented at the Site in the past could not address the excavation-conservation sequence in an equally comprehensive manner. As a result, conservation backlogs are visible at the Site. However, in accordance with international standards, preservation of the Site and its excavated archaeological components – both movable and immovable – in an "as-found" state, as far as possible, is an important obligation for members of any excavation and research team and conservation backlogs must be avoided.

Therefore, undertaking appropriate and systematic conservation works parallel to the excavation activities should be prioritised at Göbekli Tepe, and in the future, excavation and conservation activities should be undertaken in a carefully phased and sequential manner. To ensure that the excavation-conservation sequence is addressed effectively, this issue should be addressed in the Conservation Plan as well as be integrated in future Research Plan(s).

Related site management system requirements: Resources and processes

Issue 11: Storage of Archaeological Finds, and Data Management (incl. provision of the accessibility and dissemination of research results)

As part of the continuing research at Göbekli Tepe, a variety of information is being generated and disseminated on a regular basis (cf. Chapter 3.1.3).

Much of this information forms the basis for ensuring informed decision-making for sustainable site management, as it contributes to the understanding of Göbekli Tepe and its cultural significance as well as the threats faced by the attributes of the Site. In order to ensure that this decision-making is effective and balances the conservation, research and economic interests in the Site, it is important that all relevant data is easily accessible – physically and intellectually (i.e. in the appropriate languages) – for the site administration team and management personnel as well as other experts responsible for addressing the issues stemming from the key stakeholder interests. Better transparency of the structured approach towards collection and dissemination of information would be instrumental in improving coordination between all the activities taking place at the Site.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

6.5. DEVELOPMENT AND USE

This section identifies issues[1] arising from the need for development of Göbekli Tepe and its setting for promoting it as a tourism destination as well as the expectations of the local communities from the current and envisaged development at the Site and its setting.

Issue 12: Management of Visitors within the Site

The transition of Göbekli Tepe from an excavation site to a 'Heritage Site' has resulted in a substantial increase in visitor numbers at the Site in recent years. However, being in a transitional phase and thus lacking the necessary infrastructure, the Site is not yet ready for catering to the demands of growing tourism. Additionally, at present, there is a no

clear understanding of the visitor behaviour and requirements at the Site as well as the threats faced by the attributes of the Site as a result of the increasing number of visitors at Göbekli Tepe.

Due to these factors the response to the growing tourism pressure has only been of a fragmentary nature so far. A coordinated approach – which creates a balance between

a) the tourism management requirements for offering an informative and enjoyable experience to the visitors,

b) generation of economic profit through increase in tourism

c) the need for conservation of the attributes contributing to the cultural significance of the Site, and

d) continuing research for increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site – has yet to be adopted.

A Visitor Management Plan is thus required to achieve this balance and guide the transformation of the Site into a sustainable tourist destination which caters to the demands of increasing number of local visitors as well as national and international tourists while respecting the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe.

This Plan should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the actual visitor numbers, profile and requirements; the carrying capacity of the Site; the current status of visitor management at the Site; as well as the vulnerabilities of the Site resulting from growing visitor numbers. It should identify the existing and envisaged visitor management issues impacting on the attributes of the Site, including risk-preparedness, and provide a coordinated approach/overall vision for addressing these
Furthermore, an action plan should be developed for implementing this coordinated visitor management approach and the corresponding activities should be implemented in a targeted, systematic and prioritised manner. The Visitor Management Plan should also include provisions for monitoring visitor management issues as well as the implementation of the proposed action plan on a regular basis.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

Issue 13: Baseline Visitor Survey

Even though there has been a substantial increase in visitor numbers at the Site in recent years, there is a lack of comprehensive information, and of corresponding facts and figures, on aspects such as the change in the recent years in visitor numbers and visitor profile. The carrying capacity of the Site has not been calculated and need assessment of the additional visitor infrastructure and facilities required on and off-site, to keep up with the requirements of the growing visitor numbers at the Site, has been also not been undertaken so far.

Yet, an understanding of these factors is necessary for ensuring that the transition of Göbekli Tepe into a cultural heritage site adequately caters to the demands of increasing number of local visitors as well as national and international tourists at the Site. Therefore, there is a need for conducting a baseline survey covering the above-mentioned aspects, which would also form an important basis for developing and monitoring the success of the Visitor Management Plan for the Site.

Related site management system requirements: Resources

Issue 14: Visitor Infrastructure

Development of Göbekli Tepe as a tourist destination requires adequate visitor infrastructure to meet the requirements of

the increasing number of visitors – including the physically challenged visitors – as well as mitigate the negative impacts of tourism on the attributes of the Site. These may include components such as roads, parking, toilets, ticket counter, cafe/restaurant, observation platforms, pathways, signs, trails, waste disposal area, lighting and closed circuit television, and should be introduced based on an:

(a) assessment of the additional infrastructure required on and off-site (cf. Issue 12: Baseline Visitor Survey);

(b) understanding of the potential impact of their introduction on the overall cultural significance of the Site (i.e. heritage impact assessment). Such an approach would ensure that the development of visitor infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe and its vicinity responds to existing visitor requirement while ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the attributes of the Site are retained in the long-run.

At present, works are underway to radically improve infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe catering specifically to the needs of visitors. In addition to the new permanent shelter structure, with its walkway leading to the most important part of the site, there is the construction of a new visitor centre, located at the main entrance to the site, approximately one kilometre west of the tell. This latter project, which is being produced by the official site sponsor (Doğuş Group), will include a state-of-the-art visitor experience with up-to-date information boards and displays...

These projects acknowledge an integrated approach towards development and maintenance of visitor infrastructure, i.e. they respect all obligations related to the conservation of the attributes of the Site and prevailing and future research interests.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

Issue 15: Presentation, Interpretation and Visibility of the Archaeological Remains and the Site (as a whole)

Interpretation refers to "the full range of potential activities intended to heighten public awareness and enhance understanding of cultural heritage site. These can include print and electronic publications, public lectures, on-site and directly related off-site installations, educational programmes, community activities, and ongoing research, training, and evaluation of the interpretation process itself."[2]

Although interpretation is an important means for ensuring and promoting the conservation of Göbekli Tepe and its setting, its potential has not been fully realised at the Site thus far (See also Issue 07: Landscape Design Concept) and currently, the interpretation panels are the only means of site interpretation at Göbekli Tepe.

Therefore, there is scope for improvement. Not only do existing panels need to be supplemented by a variety of other means – such as guided tours, audio-guides and printed guidebooks. At a more general level it essential to establish and implement a comprehensive approach towards site interpretation which assesses the need for and accordingly enhances the overall understanding of the attributes of Göbekli Tepe as well as the experience of the character and quality of the Site and its setting for all kinds of target visitor groups, including those with physical and learning challenges. This approach should be designed in coordination with the Visitor Management Plan as well as the obligations related to the conservation of the attributes of the Site and research interests in the Site.

In this context, as another step towards improvement of the interpretation of the Site and its setting it is recommended that the establishment of a visitor information centre-cum-site museum – at an appropriate location and of a suitable size – is considered. Such a

facility would provide an orientation to the visitors before they commence with their site visit and enable them to understand and contextualise their experience at Göbekli Tepe in a better manner by serving as a link between the modern visitor and the prehistoric Site and its unspoilt setting.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

Issue 16: Site Promotion and Awareness-Raising

Since Göbekli Tepe is envisaged to be developed as a visitor attraction in the region, a variety of site promotion activities – such as publications, films, media campaigns, internet and other related activities – have already been/are being undertaken (cf. Chapter 5.1.2). However, these activities have not yet been integrated into the framework of a bigger site development concept. Yet, for ensuring the development of the Site as a sustainable tourism destination it is important that the site promotion activities are developed as an integral part of, or in accordance with, the comprehensive Visitor Management Plan which aims at creating a balance between the conservation, research and economic interests in the Site. Otherwise, the promotional activities may lead to an uncontrolled increase in tourism at Göbekli Tepe which would be detrimental for the cultural significance of the Site.

Furthermore, these activities should be developed under the umbrella of a comprehensive site promotion strategy, which takes into consideration the target groups and their requirements at regional, national and international level as well as the level of market opportunity. In addition, through creating awareness about the exceptional cultural significance of the Site and the need for conserving it, promotional activities should encourage the idea of responsible tourism as an important element contributing to the conservation of the Site.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

Issue 17: Community Involvement and Development

Community involvement in the overall management of a cultural heritage site has proven benefits both for the long-term conservation of the Site as well as sustainable development of the local communities.

Involvement of the local community is already a part of the continuing excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe, which has in turn contributed significantly to the development of the involved community members, economically as well as intellectually (cf. Chapter 5.4.4). But the systematic integration of the local communities and the resulting opportunity for their sustainable development within the framework of the overall management of Göbekli Tepe is currently lacking, and there is scope for integrating the local communities in various other site management activities, such as conservation of the Site's setting and development of the Site as a tourism destination.r.

Related site management system requirements: Institutional framework, resources and processes

1. Although identified under separate headings, Issues 11-15 are closely linked with one another. In fact, the need for development of a Visitor Management Plan can only be addressed in its entirety by taking into consideration and addressing Issues 12-15. However, if necessary for practical reasons, these issues may be addressed separately, but the corresponding responses must be compatible with one another as well as the Visitor Management Plan.

2. ICOMOS (2008): ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites.

Chapter 7: Management Objectives, Aims and Policies

Chapter 7

Management Objectives, Aims and Policies

Based on the understanding of the history and current condition of Göbekli Tepe as well as the evaluation of its cultural significance and identification of the key site management issues, this chapter lays down the vision, objectives and management policies required for the long-term sustainable management of the Site and its setting.

7.1. VISION

The overarching long-term aim of site management at Göbekli Tepe is the conservation of the values and cultural significance of the Site as well as its setting. To achieve this, a balance needs to be created between the conservation, research and economic interests in the Site.

Therefore, the vision for Göbekli Tepe is to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the Site and its setting through:

- Conservation of the attributes and spirit of the place;
- Enabling and fostering excavation and research; and
- Ensuring sustainable development and use of the Site and its setting.

Conservation of the attributes of Göbekli Tepe, including those which contribute to the spirit of the place, forms a basic requirement for the long-term sustainable management of the Site. At the same time, fostering state-of-the-art excavation and research, which contributes to a better understanding of the Site and its setting, also has the potential to allow better conservation of the Site's values and cultural significance. Future development and use of the Site – which takes into account social, economic, environmental as well as cultural aspects – would contribute to the establishment of a sustainable process, which involves the local communities and is beneficial to them.

7.2. LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES, 2017 - 2027

In order to address the key management issues identified in Chapter 6, and in accordance with the established vision for Göbekli Tepe, this Site Management Plan identifies the following overall objectives as the priorities to be achieved in the next ten years:

Objective 1: Ensure that the Site is understood in its entirety and managed in the context of its setting.

Objective 2: Ascertain that the Site's attributes, as well as their authenticity and integrity, identified at the time of preparation of this Site Management Plan are sustained or, where necessary and appropriate, even enhanced over time.

Objective 3: Create balance between the conservation of, excavation and research at, as well as development and use of the Site and its setting.

Objective 4: Provide a coordinated approach for the conservation of all the attributes

contributing to the Site's cultural significance.

Objective 5: Foster excavation and research which enhances the understanding of the Site and its cultural significance.

Objective 6: Promote sustainable tourism for raising awareness about the cultural significance of the Site and generating support for its conservation.

Objective 7: Set standards for the addition of new infrastructure and other facilities in the Site and its setting.

Objective 8: Encourage involvement of the local communities and promote their sustainable development as relevant.

Objective 9: Ensure coordinated, transparent and efficient decision-making.

Objective 10: Manage the Site and its setting sustainably, in accordance with international, national and local statutory obligations and best practices as relevant.

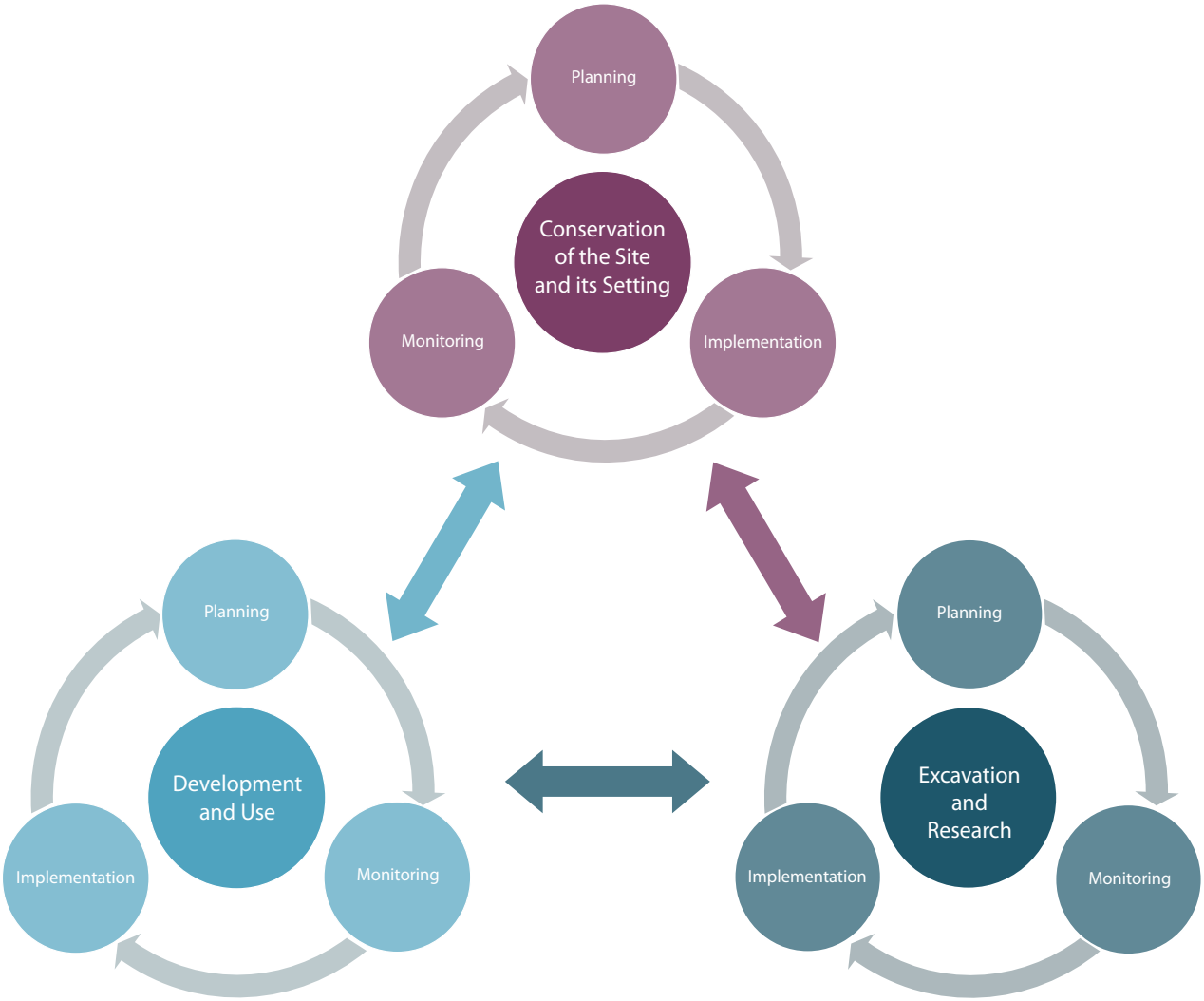


Fig. 49: Vision for Göbekli Tepe
Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan

7.3. AIMS AND POLICIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF GÖBEKLİ TEPE DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, 2017-2021

This section of the Management Plan sets out eight long-term aims and a series of short and medium-term policies meant to serve as guiding principles for achieving the above-mentioned vision and management objectives. Overall there are 86 Policies compiled as follows: Conservation/Excavation 57 policies; Tourism 10 policies; Community 4 policies: Institutional Framework 4 policies: Management of Resources 4 policies; Implementation monitoring and review 7 policies. Developed in accordance with internationally recognised standard-setting documents listed in Chapter 1, these policies are recommended to be adopted for planning and implementing all ongoing and future site management activities at Göbekli Tepe and its setting.

Although the management policies have been classified sequentially, in accordance with the identified vision and strategic objectives, they should be read, understood and implemented in conjunction with one another and the other sections of this Site Management Plan. The terminology provided at the beginning of this Plan should furthermore be used to interpret and implement these policies.

OVERARCHING APPROACH TOWARDS CONSERVATION AND CHANGE

Aim 1: Site Conservation
Establish a systematic conservation programme as well as a comprehensive landscape design concept for retaining and enhancing the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe. 14 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 1
All conservation works undertaken and any new additions proposed at the Site should be based on a clear and holistic understanding of its attributes and overall cultural significance.

POLICY 2
Changes should not detract from the cultural significance of the Site, but should be allowed to enhance it where necessary and appropriate.

POLICY 3
Conservation works should be carried out in accordance with the statutory obligations stated in local planning guidelines, national laws and international conventions.

POLICY 4
Adequate research, surveys, specialist investigations, recording and sampling should be undertaken before and during work to inform technical conservation solutions and, where appropriate, the new design. Such works should be carried out using non-intrusive techniques of documentation.

POLICY 5
Only persons qualified and experienced in treating the relevant material should be employed for research, specialist investigations, implementation and supervision of necessary conservation works.

POLICY 6
Decisions related to planning and implementation of (technical) conservation works should be based on actual behaviour or rate of loss of the attributes of the Site.

POLICY 7
Conservation works should not be aimed at attaining a state of ‘perfection‘ that may or may not have existed in the past.

POLICY 8
Any changes should be preceded by adequate documentation of the existing condition.

POLICY 9
The impact of the proposed changes on the cultural significance of the Site in the long

run should be properly evaluated before implementation.

POLICY 10
All changes should be recorded.

POLICY 11
All changes should be distinguishable, but not at the expense of the historic fabric and cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 12
Changes should be sustainable in the long run.

POLICY 13
Inter-disciplinary and coordinated approach should be adopted towards planning and implementing changes.

POLICY 14
A detailed plan should be prepared and funds ascertained prior to commencing with any conservation programme.

CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

POLICY 15
Adequate knowledge of the extent and nature of archaeological heritage should form the basis of its protection, and in gathering this knowledge non-destructive techniques of survey, investigation and sampling should be given preference, wherever possible, over total excavation.

POLICY 16
Archaeological heritage should be left exposed upon excavation only if its adequate conservation and management can be ensured.

POLICY 17
Preservation of immovable and movable archaeological elements contributing to the cultural significance of the Site in their original context should be the main objective of archaeological heritage management.

POLICY 18
Preservation should be undertaken where the surviving fabric is of such value that it should not be altered or where more time is needed to take a well-informed decision about the kind of conservation work to be implemented.

POLICY 19
Repairing what exists should be given priority over restoration or reconstruction, but even repair should be done only where absolutely necessary.

POLICY 20
Repair should use like for like techniques and materials. Where possible, materials should be salvaged and reused. Otherwise new, traditional materials may also be used.

POLICY 21
New materials may be used for repair only after research and testing have proved that they will cause no future damage to the historic fabric.

POLICY 22
When undertaking repairs, new material should be adapted to the old and not the other way round. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to detailing including the specific choice of new materials based on their compatibility with historic fabric, methods of fixing, etc.

POLICY 23
No attempt should be made to restore or reconstruct historic fabric where there is no firm evidence backing such conjecture.

POLICY 24
Reconstruction of elements that have been almost totally lost or greatly destroyed over the period of time is undesirable and should be undertaken only in exceptional cases, where it helps retain and/or enhance the cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 25
Even where reconstruction is desirable,

it should avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence, should not detract from the authentic remains and the new materials introduced during implementation of reconstruction works should not be aged artificially.

POLICY 26
New work may be justified where substantial loss of fabric has occurred.

POLICY 27
New work should have regard for the level of importance of the historic fabric to be altered and to the impact on the cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 28
Proposals for adaptation and new work should be checked to ensure that there are no other feasible alternatives and should only be considered in the context of an overall plan.

POLICY 29
In general, new works should express contemporary needs in a contemporary language, but at the same time should not detract from the authentic remains and/or cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 30
Detailed assessment of risk to the archaeological heritage – from natural and man-made factors – should be carried out and appropriate conservation measures should be included in the monitoring schedule in order to reduce expensive conservation projects in the future.

CONSERVATION OF THE CHARACTER OF THE SITE

POLICY 31
All changes at the Site should be implemented with the aim of conserving and/or enhancing the character of the Site and the experience of the spirit of the place.

POLICY 32
All components of the Site contributing to its unique character and the spirit of the place should be identified and recorded using appropriate means.

POLICY 33
Existing features at the Site that are later and intrusive additions or have a negative impact on the character of the Site and experience of the spirit of the place should be removed.

POLICY 34
The replanting of trees and plants in the future should have some regard for precedent and should only be done as part of an overall scheme outlined in the programme of works.

POLICY 35
Archaeological remains (above and below the ground) should be kept in mind when developing proposals for conserving and, where appropriate, enhancing the character of the Site and experience of the spirit of the place.

POLICY 36
New work may be justified where the space has to be adapted to ensure its interpretation and presentation.

POLICY 37
Any proposals for new additions, including installation of landscape design elements, should have regard for the level of importance of the historic fabric to be altered and to the impact on the cultural significance of the Site, including the character and the spirit of the place.

POLICY 38
Proposals for adaptation and new work should be checked to ensure that there are no other feasible alternatives and should only be considered in the context of an overall plan.

Aim 2: Conservation of the Setting

Secure adequate conservation and protection of Göbekli Tepe's setting in order to ensure that the cultural significance of the Site is retained and enhanced. 10 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 39
All conservation works undertaken and any changes proposed in the Site's setting should be based on a clear and holistic understanding of the Site's attributes and overall cultural significance, including the character and the spirit of the place.

POLICY 40
Changes in the Site's setting should not detract from the cultural significance of the Site, including the character and the spirit of the place, but should be allowed to enhance it where necessary and appropriate.

POLICY 41
All components of the Site's setting contributing to the cultural significance of the Site, including the character and the spirit of the place, should be identified and recorded using appropriate means.

POLICY 42
Existing features in the Site's setting that are later and intrusive additions or have a negative impact on the cultural significance of the Site, including the character and the spirit of the place, should be removed.

POLICY 43
The replanting of trees and plants in the future should have some regard for precedent and should only be done as part of an overall scheme outlined in the programme of works.

POLICY 44
Archaeological remains (above and below the ground), if any, should be kept in mind when developing proposals for conservation of the Site's setting.

POLICY 45
Adequate protection of the Site's setting should be secured through the buffer zone and establishing developmental controls in accordance with the existing legal provisions.

POLICY 46
Policies for protection of the Site's setting should be incorporated into and implemented in coordination with land use, planning and development (international, national, regional and local level), cultural and environmental policies.

POLICY 47
Awareness of the necessity and need for protection of the buffer zone should be increased.

POLICY 48
Heritage/environmental impact studies – including detailed archaeological/ environmental investigation, documentation, impact analysis and mitigation measures – should form the basis for assessment of cases where permission for development projects in the Site's setting is sought

Aim 3: Excavation and Research

Continue excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe for increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its supra-regional context, while ensuring that the cultural significance of the Site is retained. 9 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 49
Excavations may be carried out to gain better understanding of the Site, but only after thorough – and as far as possible, non-intrusive – documentation and scientific evaluation of the Site and the area identified to be excavated.

POLICY 50
Adequate research, surveys, specialist investigations, recording and sampling should be undertaken before and during work to inform excavation programmes. Such works should be carried out using non-intrusive techniques of documentation.

POLICY 51
Excavation should be partial, leaving a major portion of the Site undisturbed for future research.

POLICY 52
The impact of the proposed excavations on the cultural significance of the Site in the long run should be properly evaluated before implementation.

POLICY 53
Archaeological heritage should be left exposed after excavation only if its adequate conservation and management can be ensured.

POLICY 54
Adequate conservation measures should be undertaken during and immediately after excavation.

POLICY 55
Adequate storage facilities should be provided before excavation.

POLICY 56
Proper and timely dissemination of excavation and research results should be done. These should be made accessible – physically and intellectually – to the site administration and other members of the scientific community.

POLICY 57
A detailed project plan should be prepared and funds ascertained prior to commencing with any excavation and research project.

Aim 4: Tourism Development

Promote sustainable tourism at Göbekli Tepe and its setting while ensuring that the cultural significance of the Site is retained, and even enhanced. 10 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 58
New work at the Site and its setting required for promoting tourism should have regard for the level of importance of the historic fabric to be altered and to the impact on the cultural significance of the site.

POLICY 59
New work should be designed and placed in a manner that best serves the visitors' needs – including those of physically challenged visitors – without compromising on the cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 60
Proposals for new work should be checked to ensure that there are no other feasible alternatives and should only be considered in the context of an overall plan.

POLICY 61
In general, new works should express contemporary needs in a contemporary language, but at the same time should not detract from the authentic remains and/or cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 62
Interpretation should aim at promoting an understanding of the past, its connection with the present and the future, as well as the need for the protection of the archaeological heritage and its setting.

POLICY 63
Interpretation should take into account multifaceted approaches, at both on-site as well as off-site locations, for achieving this aim.

POLICY 64
Off-site interpretation should be promoted in particular, as it reduces the impact on the historic fabric of the Site while providing an orientation to the visitors before they commence their site visit.

POLICY 65
Interpretation should take into account the varying needs of visitors, including those of visitors with physical and learning challenges.

POLICY 66
Interpretation reflects the current state of knowledge and therefore must be revised as appropriate.

POLICY 67
All activities related to tourism development should be undertaken in the context of an overall plan and adequate funds should be ascertained prior to commencing with any of these activities, especially those which would involve irreversible change to the historic fabric and cultural significance of the Site.

Aim 5: Community Involvement and Development

Promote sustainable development of the local communities through their involvement in the management of Göbekli Tepe and its setting as appropriate and relevant. 4 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 68
The importance of community involvement in supporting the conservation and management of the Site and its setting should be highlighted through various site management activities.

POLICY 69
Site management should promote provision of information to and active participation of the local communities.

POLICY 70
Community involvement measures should be designed in a manner that best serves the needs and expectations of the local people without compromising on the cultural significance of the Site.

POLICY 71
Community involvement should be designed for promoting sustainable development of the local communities.

Aim 6: Institutional Framework

Implement a systematic and transparent site management system for administering change at Göbekli Tepe and its setting. 4 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 72
An inter-disciplinary and coordinated approach should be adopted towards planning, implementing and monitoring changes at the Site and its setting.

POLICY 73
Decision-making for administering changes at the Site and its setting should be well-informed and transparent.

POLICY 74
Decision-making should address the site management requirements in a timely fashion.

POLICY 75
Decision-making should be carried out in accordance with the statutory obligations stated in local planning regulations and national laws.

Aim 7: Management Resources

Secure sufficient human, intellectual and financial resources for sustaining the site management system for Göbekli Tepe. 4 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 76
Adequate human resources should be allocated for implementation of activities necessary for effective management of the Site and its setting prior to their commencement.

POLICY 77
Professional development of administrative and technical staff should be promoted for enhancing the understanding of the Site and its setting, as well as responding to the challenges of managing it in a sustainable manner.

POLICY 78
Collaboration with local, regional, national and international academic and training institutes for training administrative and technical staff should be encouraged.

POLICY 79
Awareness raising and educational programmes should be designed for arousing and promoting understanding of and respect for the Site and its setting, as well as the need for safeguarding it, among relevant stakeholders.

Aim 8: Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Ensure effective and coordinated implementation of the Site Management Plan, including monitoring of its implementation and review of the Plan at specified regular intervals. 7 policies have been set for this aim.

POLICY 80
Inter-disciplinary implementation and monitoring of the coordinated programme of works developed based on the proposed Action Plan should be centrally coordinated by a dedicated site management system.

POLICY 81
Where availability of limited funds and other resources means that the programme of works can only be implemented selectively, priority should be given to implementation of conservation works and they should in turn be prioritised in areas assessed to have a greater representative character and/or significance.

POLICY 82
A record of all works carried out should be compiled at one place. Copies of this record should be maintained along with the on-site as well as off-site copies of this Site Management Plan so that the compiled information can be incorporated into the next revised and updated version of the Plan.

POLICY 83
A manual recording the results of monitoring of management issues and implementation of the programme of works should be created and be updated regularly by the site manager.

POLICY 84
Further research should be conducted parallel to the implementation of initial works in order to better inform future changes.

POLICY 85
Professional inspection of the Site and its setting should be done on a quinquennial basis and the Site Management Plan should be reviewed and updated on the basis of new findings.

POLICY 86
Policies for site management cannot always cover all future eventualities. If new information about the Site and its setting comes to light through further research or changes are considered which are not covered by the objectives and/or policies laid down in this management plan, consultation with the authors of this Site Management Plan is recommended

Chapter 8: Implementing the Management Plan

Chapter 8

Implementing the Management Plan

8.1. ACTION PLAN

This chapter provides an Action Plan for achieving the management objectives in accordance with the policies outlined in Chapter 7, while keeping in mind the management issues identified in Chapter 6. The Action Plan lists concrete activities to be implemented in a prioritised manner for reaching the desired outcomes in the next five years. It specifies the actors responsible and the timeframe required for the implementation of the proposed activities.

However, it should be noted that the recommended activities are not meant to be prescriptive and exhaustive. Rather, these are of an indicative nature and constitute the first steps towards establishing best practices for long-term sustainable management of Göbekli Tepe and its setting. If new information revealed by the continuing excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe and/or the context-specific implementation of the suggested Action Plan over the next five years requires activities to be undertaken which are not listed below, it is recommended that these new activities be designed in keeping with the identified management objectives as well as the policies, and the following Action Plan be amended accordingly from time to time.

A co-ordinated and prioritised programme of works addressing all the key management issues affecting the Site and its setting should be established in accordance with the proposed Action Plan, and its implementation should be ensured and monitored regularly by the responsible site management authorities. The overall coordination will be achieved through the Site Management Unit and the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Since 1995, there has been a high level of commitment to Göbekli Tepe from a wide range of stakeholders working in partnership on various project.

These include the following:

Abbreviations (if applicable)	
Göbekli Tepe SMU	Site Management Unit (*Alan Yönetimi Başkanlığı*)
MoCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism (*Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı*)
GDoCHM	General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums (*Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü*)
Dep.WHS	Department of World Heritage Sites (within the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism) (*Dünya Miras Alanları Şubesi*)
	Şanlıurfa Museum (*Şanlıurfa Müzesi Müdürlüğü*)
	Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties (*Şanlıurfa Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlüğü*)
	Central Directorate of Revolving Funds (*DÖSİMM*)
DAI	German Archaeological Institute (*Alman Arkeoloji Enstitüsü*)
	Universty of Harran (*Harran Üniversitesi*)
Gov. Şanlıurfa	Governship of Şanlıurfa (*Şanlıurfa Valiliği*)
	Şanlıurfa Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism (*Şanlıurfa İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü*)
	Gaziantep Directorate of Surveys and Monuments (*Gaziantep Rölöve ve Anıtlar Müdürlüğü*)
	Şanlıurfa Provincial Directorate of National Education (*Şanlıurfa İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü*)
	Metropolitan Municipality of Şanlıurfa (Şanlıurfa Büyükşehir Belediyesi)
	Municipality of Haliliye (*Haliliye Belediye Başkanlığı*)
	Karacadağ Development Agency (*Karacadağ Kalkınma Ajansı*)
	Doğuş Holding
	Örencik Village (*Örencik Köyü*)
	Derman Village (*Derman Village*)

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
Aim 1: Site Conservation **Establish a systematic conservation programme as well as a comprehensive landscape design concept for retaining and enhancing the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe.**						
1.1	Commission, finalise and adopt a Conservation Plan	Comprehensive Conservation Plan: • Providing assessment of the current state of conservation. • Identifying natural and man-made threats to the attributes of the Site. • Defining an overarching conservation philosophy and corresponding conservation policies to address these threats. • Providing an action plan, including maintenance, repair, monitoring and risk-preparedness activities. • Allocating technical and administrative responsibilities, resources and time frame for implementation and monitoring of the action plan.	High	0-1 year	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Harran Uni., Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI
1.2	Integrate and implement the Conservation Plan within the overall site management process	• Coordinated decision-making regarding conservation, research and sustainable development of the Site. • Holistic conservation of the Site respecting and enhancing its authenticity and integrity.	High	2-5 years and ongoing	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Harran Uni., Scientific Advisory Board, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
1.3	Develop a Landscape Design Concept for the Site	• Site design respecting and enhancing authenticity and integrity of the Site • Improved conservation, presentation and understanding of cultural significance of the Site, including the character and spirit of the place	Medium	0-1 year	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Conservation Council, Gaziantep Directorate of Surveys and Monuments, Karacadağ Development Agency, DAI, Doğuş Holding	MoCT, DAI, Karacadağ Development Agency, Doğuş Holding

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
Aim 2: Conservation of the Setting **Secure adequate conservation and protection of Göbekli Tepe's setting in order to ensure that the cultural significance of the Site is retained and enhanced.**						
2.1	Conduct stakeholder meetings for the protection of the Site and its setting	• To protect and transmit the site and its OUV to the future generations	High	6-12 months and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Şanlıurfa Prov. Culture, and Tourism Direct. Şanlıurfa Conservation Council, Gaziantep Dir. of Surveys and Monuments, Harran Uni., Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Örencik Village, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Doğuş Holding, Göbekli Tepe Association, Site Man. Unit	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni., Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Doğuş Holding, Göbekli Tepe Association

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
2.2	Integrate and implement the buffer zone within the overall site management process	• Coordinated decision-making regarding conservation and sustainable development of the Site and its setting • Holistic conservation of the Site and its setting respecting and enhancing their authenticity and integrity • Controlled development in the buffer zone	High	2-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Şanlıurfa Prov. Culture and Tourism Direct. Şanlıurfa Conservation Council, Gaziantep Dir. of Surveys and Monuments, Harran Uni., Haliliye Municipality, Örencik Village, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Doğuş Holding, Göbekli Tepe Association, Site Man. Unit	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni., Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Doğuş Holding, Göbekli Tepe Association

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
Aim 3: Excavation and Research **Continue excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe for increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its supra-regional context, while ensuring that the cultural significance of the Site is retained.**						
3.1	Include a brief overview of an overall approach towards conservation in the (future) Research Plan(s)	• Coordinated decision-making regarding research at and conservation of the Site • Holistic conservation of the Site respecting and enhancing its authenticity and integrity	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, Harran Uni., DAI	MoCT, DAI
3.1.1	Prepare a research plan	• To enable systematic excavation and research process	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, Harran Uni., DAI	MoCT, DAI
3.1.2	Excavations should continue to retain the ‚as found' profile of the mound and spoil from the excavations disposed accordingly.	• To protect the cultural landscape as its original version • To allocate reserve excavation areas and to sustain excavation-research balance	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI	MoCT, DAI
3.1.3	Study on the unexcavated area for the demonstration of the long term development of the area	• To allocate reserve excavation areas and to sustain excavation-research balance	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
3.1.4	Sustain conservation and material expertise to provide the necessary conditions for the safe long-term storage of materials.	• To protect the site and the findings in excavation-research-conservation and interpretation process	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI	MoCT, DAI
3.2	Undertake conservation works during and immediately after excavation at the Site in coordination with Conservation Plan	• Excavation-conservation sequence addressed in a timely and coordinated manner • Reduction of conservation backlogs • Holistic conservation of the Site respecting and enhancing its authenticity and integrity	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Şanlıurfa Conservation Council	MoCT, DAI
3.2.1	Build protective steel roof system	• To prevent the site from the adverse effects of the climate and to enable visitors a comfortable site tour.	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, DAI	Karacadağ Development Agency
3.2.2	Monitor the conservation conditions in the roof and observe long term corrosion of the protective roof system regularly	• To prevent the site from the adverse effects of the climate and to enable visitors a comfortable site tour.	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI	MoCT

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
3.2.3	Maintain roof system regularly and allocate money for the maintenance	• To protect the site in sustainable manner	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI	MoCT
3.2.4	Apply conservation processes	• To sustain excavation-conservation balance	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Conservation Council, Scientific Advisory Board, Harran Uni., DAI, Gaziantep Dir. of Surveys and Monuments	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
3.2.5	Monitor the site on the outside of the excavation season by the expert group in case of emergency	• To enable site protection against risks	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Harran Uni.	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
3.3	Continue regular dissemination of excavation and research results among all stakeholders and the general public	• Increased knowledge and understanding among the scientific community as well as the local, national and international public	Medium	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Harran Uni.	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
3.3.1	Publish articles regularly by the academicians in the excavation team	• To convey the OUV, authenticity and integrity of the site systematically by the scientific research	Medium	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Harran Uni.	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
3.3.2	Make excavation data available via the annual archive report and newsletter	• To sustain reliable and consistent flow of information	Medium	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Harran Uni.	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
3.3.3	Compile the visual data and written literature of Göbekli Tepe in any language	• To enhance the accessibility of the accurate information the about Göbekli Tepe	Medium	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Harran Uni.	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
3.3.4	Store and present the compiled literature in the section which is determined by Şanlıurfa Museum and Site Management Unit	• To store the data systematically	Medium	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
3.3.5	Prepare Turkish and English web site	• To enhance the accessibility of accurate data	Medium	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Culture and Tourism Direct., DAI	MoCT, DAI
3.4	Update site management personnel regularly on excavation and research planning and results	• Informed decision-making by the site management personnel	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI
3.5	Continue and further develop international scientific cooperation	• Improved understanding of the Site in its supra-regional context through interdisciplinary international scientific expertise and knowledge	Desirable	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Harran Uni.	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
3.6	Integrate excavation and research within the overall site management process	• Coordinated decision-making regarding conservation, research and sustainable development of the Site • Holistic conservation of the Site respecting and enhancing its authenticity and integrity	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Scientific Advisory Board, DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
Aim 4: Tourism Development **Promote sustainable tourism at Göbekli Tepe and its setting while ensuring that the cultural significance of the Site is retained, and even enhanced.**						
4.1	Conduct a baseline survey on the current tourism situation at the Site	• Identification of the carrying capacity of the Site, current visitor numbers, their profile and requirements, as well as the existing tourism infrastructure at the Site	High	0-6 months	MoCT, DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Culture and Tourism Direct., Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Harran Uni.	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality Harran Uni.
4.1.1	Record statistical data of visitors regularly	• To collect visitor information for the sustainable visitor management	High	0-6 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Culture and Tourism Direct., Central Directorate of Revolving Funds	MoCT
4.1.2	Prepare and regularly apply visitor questionnaire	• To collect visitor information for the sustainable visitor management	Medium	0-5 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Culture and Tourism Direct.	MoCT

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
4.1.3	Conduct analysis to identify maximum capacity of visitors and buses	• To collect visitor information for the sustainable visitor management	High	0-1 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direct., Karacadağ Dev. Agency	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency
4.2	Commission, finalise and adopt a Visitor Management Plan	Comprehensive Visitor Management Plan providing suggestions for: • ntroduction of adequate on and off-site visitor infrastructure • Mitigating potential impact of tourism pressure • Risk-preparedness • Improved on-site interpretation • Site promotion and awareness-raising	High	6-12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI
4.2.1	Information on interpretation material should be up dated on a regular basis	• To enable visitors to access up-to-data data	High	6-12 months and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , DAI	MoCT, DAI
4.2.2	Produce information panels for the artefacts that are sent to Museum	• To update the data by integrating excavation-research-interpretation processes	High	6-12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , DAI	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
4.2.3	Maintain the visitor route so that is safe	• To enable visitor security	High	0-12 months and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , DAI, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, DAI
4.2.4	Identify alternative visitor route in case of deterioration of the route	• To relief the adverse effect of the tourism and enable sustainability	Medium	0-5 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , DAI	MoCT, DAI
4.2.5	Provide precautionary signage in appropriate languages for the excavation site	• To enable health and safety regulations	High	0-6 months and on-going	MoCT Şanlıurfa Museum Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc DAI	MoCT, DAI
4.2.6	Provide sanitation and maintenance of the restrooms in the security building and visitor center	• To enable health and safety regulations	High	0-6 months and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , DAI, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
4.2.7	Do annual maintenance of natural landscape	• To enable health and safety regulations	Medium	6-12 months and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality
4.2.8	In case of fire, continue to cut grass on the site	• To enable health and safety regulations	High	0-6 monts and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT
4.2.9	Maintain the fire extinguisher in the site regularly	• To enable job security	High	0-6 monts	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI	MoCT
4.2.10	Make regulations about first aid training and services	• To enable job security	High	0-6 monts	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, DAI
4.2.11	Organize education programmes for tourist guides	• To enable visitors to be informed accurately	Medium	6-12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Direc , Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
4.2.12	Promote Göbekli Tepe via billboards in the city of Şanlıurfa	• To raise awareness and promote the site	Medium	6- 12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality
4.2.13	Prepare brochures to be presented in the site and museums	• To raise awareness and promote the site	Medium	6- 12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality DAI, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, DAI
4.2.14	Distribute the brochures of Göbekli Tepe in the hotels	• To raise awareness and promote the site	Medium	6- 12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality DAI	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
4.2.15	Prepare documentaries to be broadcasted on the national channels in order to reach wider audience	• To raise awareness and promote the site	Medium	6- 12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT , Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, DAI
4.3	Integrate and implement the Visitor Management Plan within the overall site management process	• Coordinated decision-making regarding conservation, research and sustainable development of the Site • Holistic conservation of the Site respecting and enhancing its authenticity and integrity	high	2-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI
Aim 5: Community Involvement and Development **PromoTe sustainable development of the local communities through their involvement in the management of Göbekli Tepe and its setting as appropriate and relevant.**						
5.1	Conduct the socio-economic baseline survey developed by GHF and Harran University in Örencik and assess its outcomes	• Information on the social and economic profile of the inhabitants of Örencik and their expectations from the envisaged development at Göbekli Tepe	Medium	0-6 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, DAI, Harran Uni., Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI , Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Harran Uni.

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
5.2	Identify the need to conduct surveys on other local communities	• Decision-making on commissioning of further socio-economic baseline survey	Medium	6-12 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni., Örencik Village	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni.
5.3	Use the survey results for developing a community involvement programme	• Comprehensive community involvement programme targeting sustainable development of the local communities	Medium	1-2 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Met. Mun., Haliliye Municipality Harran Uni. Örencik Village	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni.

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
5.3.1	Organize workshops for the identification of requests and concerns of local people and stakeholders	• To integrate participatory planning approach to the management of Göbekli Tepe	Medium	1-2 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni., Örencik Village	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni.
5.3.2	Organize annual events to inform local people about the works that are done on the site	• To enhance the awareness of the local people	Medium	1-2 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Harran Uni., DAI	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
5.3.3	Organize annual informational seminars for the local teachers and technical personals who work in the local institutions	• To enhance the awareness of the local people	Medium	1-2 years	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Province National Education Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Site Management Unit	MoCT, Governorship of Şanlıurfa , Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality
5.3.4	Inform relevant institutions about Word Heritage Convention and Operational Guidelines	• To enhance the awareness about word heritage	High	0-1 year	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI, Site Management Unit	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
5.4	Integrate and implement community involvement programme within the overall site management process	Increased association of the local communities with the Site contributing to: • Sustainable development of the communities; and • Sustainable conservation and development of the Site and its setting	Medium	1-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni.	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Harran Uni.
5.4.1	Do necessary research and give education in order to produce souvenirs and crafts that are emblematic to the site	• To increase the role of the site in the development of local people	Medium	1-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
5.4.2	Make necessary regulations for the production and selling of souvenirs and crafts	• To increase the role of the site in the development of local people	Medium	1-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality	MoCT, Karacadağ Dev. Agency, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality
5.4.3	Develop educational activities for the children who visit the site	• To make site interpretation for the children	Medium	1-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Province National Education Directorate, Doğuş Holding	MoCT, Governorship of Şanlıurfa, Doğuş Holding
5.4.4	Operate “Child Guides” project	• To make site interpretation for the children	Medium	1-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Province National Education Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality	MoCT, Governorship of Şanlıurfa , Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
5.4.5	Prepare and present education kits for students	• To make site interpretation for the children	Medium	1-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Province National Education Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality	MoCT, Governorship of Şanlıurfa , Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality
5.4.6	Organize annual festivals that supports local participation	• To increase awareness of local people	Medium	1-5 years and on going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality , Haliliye Municipality, Göbekli Tepe Association	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality, Göbekli Tepe Association
5.4.7	Organize Göbekli Tepe photography days and make an exhibition in Şanlıurfa	• To increase awareness of local people	Medium	1-5 years and on going	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality , Haliliye Municipality	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality, Haliliye Municipality

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
Aim 6: Institutional Framework **Implement a systematic and transparent site management system for administering change at Göbekli Tepe and its setting.**						
6.1	Conduct stakeholder Meetings to enable an integrative decision-making Process	• To enable transparent and participatory decision making process • Identification of all relevant stakeholders that should be involved in the management of the Site and improved understanding of their roles	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Site Management Unit	MoCT
6.1.1	Allocate place and personnel for the site management unit	• To provide necessary infrastructure for the site management unit to function properly	High	0-6 months	MoCT, Governorship of Şanlıurfa, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality , Haliliye Municipality	MoCT
6.1.2	Approve the management plan and send the plan to the relevant institutions	• To enable coordination between all stakeholders	High	0-6 months	MoCT, Site Management Unit, Coordination and Audit Board	MoCT
6.1.3	Send the management plan to the all relevant people who works in and around the site	• To enable efficient and coordinative work	High	0-6 months	MoCT, Site Management Unit	MoCT
6.1.4	Evaluate and monitor the provisions of upper scale plans	• To adopt masterplan and design guidelines as • planning policy for the site	High	1-5 years	MoCT, Site Management Unit	MoCT

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
Aim 7: Management Resources **Secure sufficient human, intellectual and financial resources for sustaining the site management system for Göbekli Tepe.**						
7.1	Identify necessary human resources (permanent and temporary staff as well as external consultants) to implement all site management activities	• Sufficient personnel appointed/commissioned	High	0-2 years and on-going (if necessary)	MoCT, Site Management Unit, DAI	MoCT, DAI
7.2	Strengthen intellectual resources among technical and administrative staff through regular training and education	• Relevant capacity building activities such as workshop and training sessions are implemented • Staff is better-equipped to respond to the challenges of site management	Medium	1-5 years and ongoing	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Harran Uni., DAI, Site Management Unit	KTB, AAE, Harran Üniversitesi
7.2.1	Organize national/ international symposiums in which publications about the OUV of Göbekli Tepe will be shared	• To increase awareness about the site over global scale	Medium	1-5 years and ongoing	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Şanlıurfa Prov. Cult. Tour. Directorate, Harran Uni., DAI	MoCT, DAI, Harran Uni.
7.3	Provide necessary financial resources in order to enable all kinds of site management process	• To sustain operational site management system	High	0-5 years and ongoing	MoCT, DAI	MoCT, DAI

No.	Activity	Outcome	Priority	Timeframe	Key Partners	Possible Funding Source
7.4	Allocate adequate budget for execution of all site management processes	• Site management system made operational and sustainable	High	0-5 years and ongoing	MoCT, DAI	MoCT, DAI
Aim 8: Implementation, Monitoring and Review **Ensure effective and coordinated implementation of the Site Management Plan, including monitoring of its implementation and review of the Plan at specified regular intervals**						
8.1	Monitor and update the action plan at least once a year	• To monitor the management plan	High	1-5 years	MoCT, Site Management Unit	MoCT
8.1.1	Evaluate and update the management plan at every 5 years	• To monitor the management plan	High	1-5 years	MoCT, Site Management Unit	MoCT
8.1.2	Develop and implement audit plan	• To identify feedback and control mechanism	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, Site Management Unit, Coordination and Audit Board	MoCT
8.1.3	Revise the monitoring indicators to ensure they encompass all relevant impacts on the Site and its attributes	• Workable monitoring indicators in place and regular reports received by Göbekli Tepe SMU	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, DAI, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, DAI
8.1.4	Produce the UNECSO periodic report every 6 years	• Periodic report completed and submitted to UNESCO as required	High	0-5 years and on-going	MoCT, DAI, Göbekli Tepe SMU	MoCT, DAI

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Göbekli Tepe: Buffer Zone

Appendix A

Göbekli Tepe: Buffer Zone

The following text passages stem from a recommendation compiled by BTU-Cottbus in 2014 and taken from the previous management plan draft. There then follows a description of the recently determined buffer zone for Göbekli Tepe as defined in 2016.

"A buffer zone is an additional protection zone surrounding the archaeological protection site. It is a protection mechanism concerning the land surrounding the archaeological protection zone and hence refers to an area which is called Etkileşim sahası in Article 4, Regulation 26006 (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anıt Eser Kurulunun Kuruluş ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik*).

For World heritage sites listed on the World Heritage list of UNESCO, a buffer zone should be installed. According to the *Operational Guidelines* for the I*mplementation of the World Heritage Convention* (2011), a buffer zone can be defined as follows:

*"***104***. For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. […]"*

In the context of UNESCO World Heritage, buffer zones nowadays are a standard mechanism to protect a site from threats from *outside* that site, such as visual or acoustic impacts. According to the Manual for World Heritage nominations, published by UNESCO World heritage Centre / ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN, it is acknowledged that "every World heritage property needs protection and management arrangements for activities outside the [protected] property".[1]

Buffer zones are a commonly used means to achieve this protection and they are hence seen as critically related to the protection and management of the World Heritage property and its Outstanding Universal Value.
To achieve the aim of protecting a cultural property from threats outside the property, the immediate and/or wider area around the property is covered by and declared as a buffer zone within which developments or changes that might impact negatively on the protected site are controlled, restricted or prohibited by legal means. For example, a buffer zone may set development limits to protect views, settings and land uses.

1. UNESCO World heritage Centre / ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN. 2011. Preparing World heritage Nominations, p.82, http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/activities/documents/activity-643-1.pdf

However, a buffer zone has not only restrictive character. A buffer zone may also encourage developments that would be beneficial to the protected site and the community near the site, and should provide an important means to share the benefits of the conservation and management of the protected site with the communities and to respond to community needs. Also, buffer zones can act as cooperation zones which connect the site to the people living around it and by this. Contribute to the sustainable development and empowerment of communities.[2]

The aim of a buffer zone around Göbekli Tepe is to conserve the visual integrity of the site which is embodied in the so far undisturbed visual connection between Göbekli Tepe and its surroundings.

Why is the buffer zone important for the protection of Göbekli Tepe?

Göbekli Tepe and its surrounding landscape are closely interrelated. From an historic as well as aesthetic standpoint the relation of Göbekli Tepe to its surroundings is a factor highly relevant for the cultural significance of the archaeological site and essential for its visual integrity. To ensure that this visual integrity is maintained in the long-term it is important to conserve not only the archaeological protection site Göbekli Tepe, but also its surrounding landscape, and the still undisturbed relationship between them.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the creators of Göbekli Tepe built the monumental stone structures deliberately on top of the mountain ridge, where we can see it today. This prominent, high location allowed wide, open views over the Harran plain and the wider landscape surrounding Göbekli Tepe and hence, enforced the special meaning of Göbekli Tepe for its builders as a cult and/or meeting place. The special siting of the monuments of Göbekli Tepe on the highest point of the limestone plateau is evidence that the builders of Göbekli Tepe had a conscious relationship to the space and the landscape surrounding it and they perceived it in a certain way.

At present, this relationship is still visible and hence intact because Göbekli Tepe and its surrounding landscape have not seen much change in the past. Obvious changes can be narrowed down to the degradation of the formerly existent vegetation which was classified as a "forest-steppe dominated by pistachio-almond stands"[3] and the re-forested areas of pine trees which were planted by the Turkish Forest Department in the surrounding areas. Altogether, the situation at Göbekli Tepe is exceptional – we are able to experience the site and its surroundings nearly the same way our ancestors would have done 12.000 years ago!"[3]

Today, standing on top of Göbekli Tepe, there is an undisturbed view in all directions. The visitor sees a nearly untouched landscape with tolling hills, wild flora, some small villages and essentially wide open horizons. The surrounding land is used mainly for agriculture and there are no large-scale developments or any dominant infrastructure. These undisturbed vistas contribute significantly to the quality of Göbekli Tepe; they connect the site visually to its surroundings and by this they enable a sense of place and contribute to or enhance the cultural significance of the place.

Furthermore, Göbekli Tepe is a landmark in the landscape today. When moving through the

2. UNESCO World heritage Centre. 2009. World Heritage and Buffer Zones. P.163. http://whc.unesco.org/en/series/25/

3. Reinder Neef, Neo-Lithics 2/2003, 14.

beautiful landscape towards Göbekli Tepe, one can see the hill with the wish tree already from afar. Its location is very prominent and Göbekli Tepe is a dominant sign in the surrounding landscape. The approach to Göbekli Tepe through a nearly untouched landscape is an important introduction to the cultural significance of the site and will enable tourists and visitors to perceive and understand the special meaning of Göbekli Tepe.

Altogether, this intact situation of a holistic, authentic experience of Göbekli Tepe and its surroundings needs to be conserved in order to maintain the integrity of the archaeological protection zone. Accordingly, the landscape surrounding Göbekli Tepe is now subject of an effective protective mechanism, i.e. buffer zone.

Description of the buffer zone at Göbekli Tepe

A differentiation is made between a 1st degree and a 3rd degree archaeological conservation area:

The 1st degree archaeological conservation area corresponds to the archaeological site and its immediate surroundings (see Fig. 3). It covers an area of 126 ha, including the tell itself, with its excavated monumental structures, the adjacent plateaus with their evidence for prehistoric (Neolithic) and later quarrying activities, and the numerous flint scatters, some of which are evidence for flint and ground stone workshops in the vicinity of the site. This is doubtlessly the most sensitive area of the site with respect to the concrete archaeological remains.

The buffer zone covers an additional area of 2180 ha including the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area (461 ha). The southern border of the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area runs parallel to the tarmacked road which connects the archaeological site to the broader road network, leading southwest to the villages of Göktepe, Ulubağ, and thereafter to Şanlıurfa. Its eastern side corresponds to the western edge of a recently re-forested area, traversing this in its northeastern part. The northern limits of the buffer zone are also oriented along a reforested area, while in the west its border follows the extension of prominent natural features (high ground). The use of such prominent physical markers in the demarcation of the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area has the added advantage that its borders can be readily discerned by the observer in the landscape.

The boundaries of the Management Plan incl. the 1st degree archaeological conservation area and the buffer zone covers an area of 2306 ha (red line in Fig. 47).

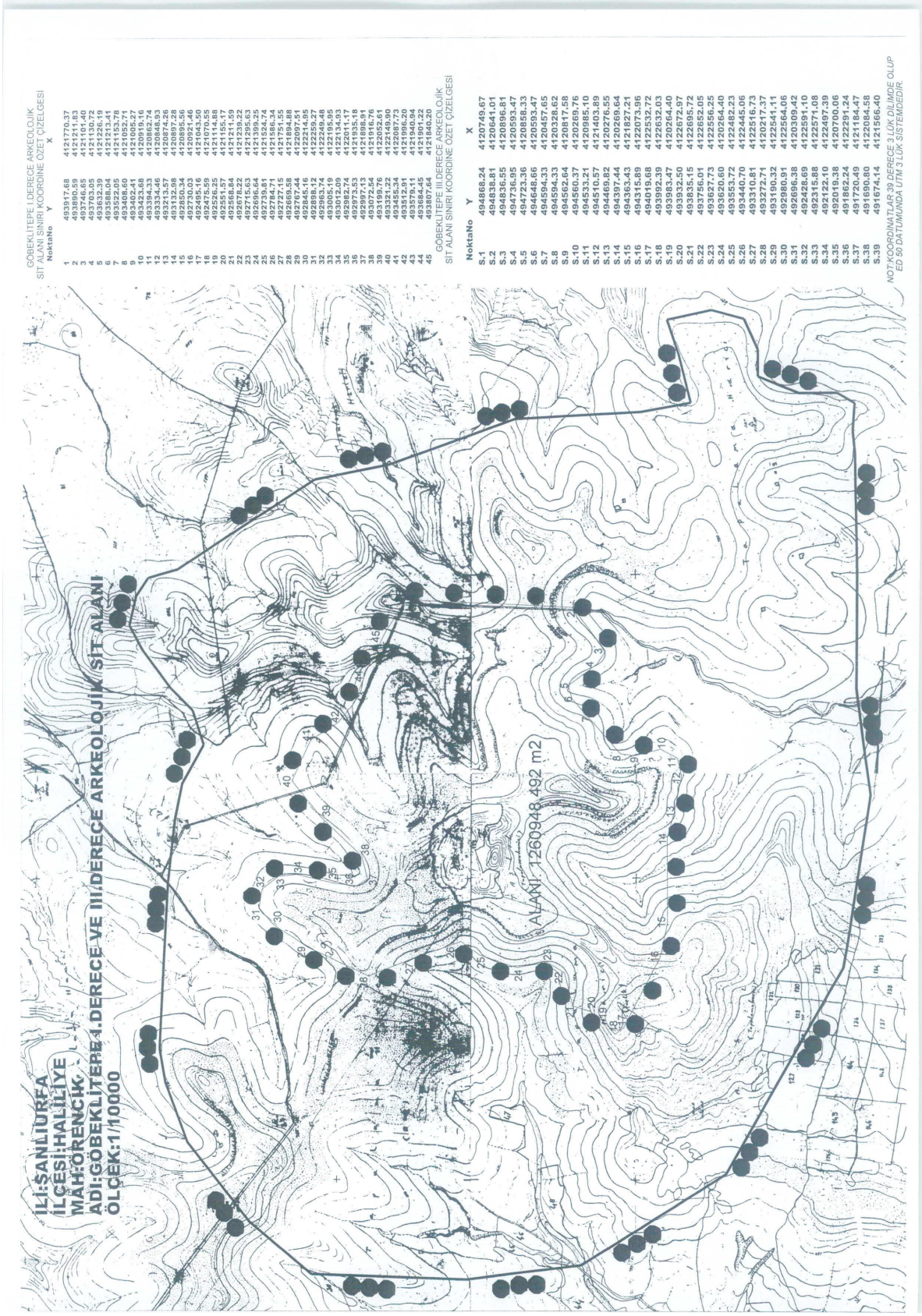

Fig.: Map Showing 1st and 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Area Boundaries, Göbekli Tepe

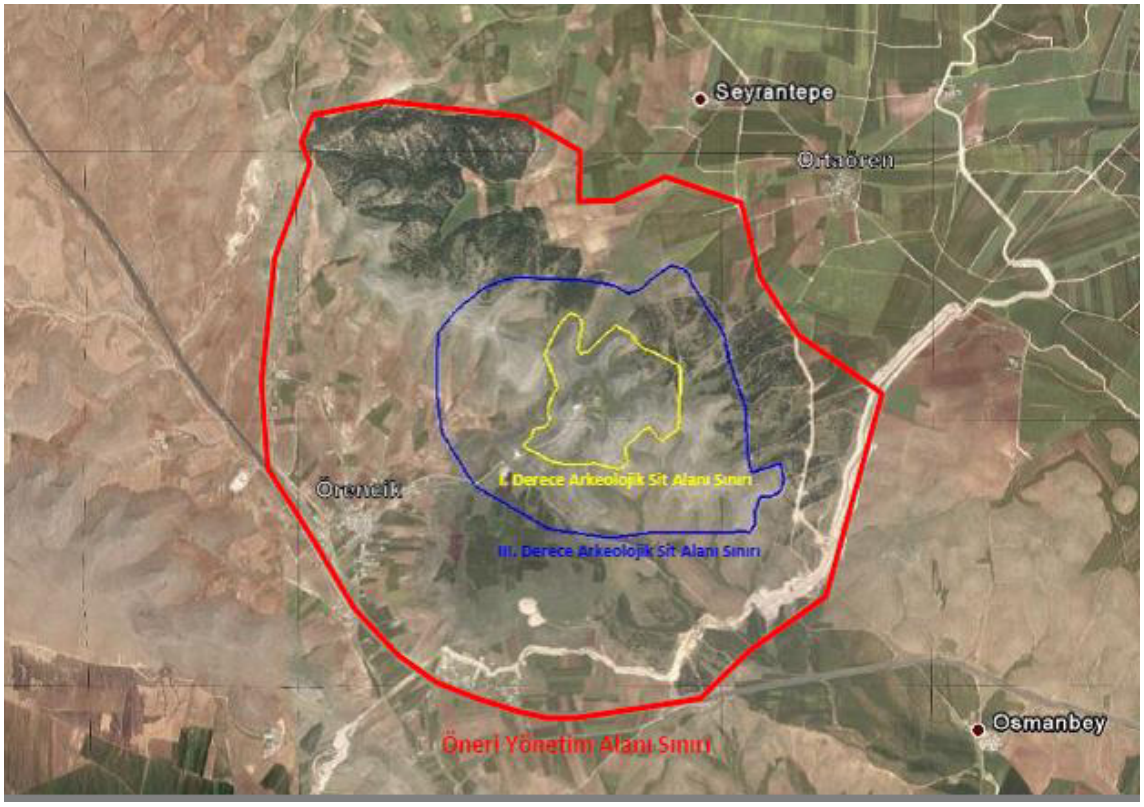

Fig.: Map Showing Göbekli Tepe Management Plan

Appendix B: Summary of Research Plan for Göbekli Tepe

Appendix B

Summary of Research Plan for Göbekli Tepe

Prehistoric Societies in Upper Mesopotamia and their Subsistence
A project financed by the German Research Foundation (DFG) – Research Plan
Excavations at Göbekli Tepe: Research Plan 2010-2021

The prominent megalithic component of the southeast Anatolian site of Göbekli Tepe makes this locality unique among contemporaneous (10th-9th millennium calBC) sites in Upper Mesopotamia and adjacent parts of the Levant. Precisely for this reason, i.e. its implied ritual function, manifold lines of scientific investigation are required for us to comprehend its architecture and understand the societies responsible for its construction. Two particularly important questions focus on the organisation of early Neolithic communities and their subsistence strategies at a time when mobile hunter-gatherers were becoming increasingly sedentary and experimenting with the cultivation of wild crops, a process which finally culminated in the genesis of fully Neolithic (farming) systems. Göbekli Tepe undoubtedly played an important role in this process. The archaeological features uncovered at Göbekli Tepe provide invaluable information for a reconstruction of material and spiritual worlds of the early Neolithic.

Research and fieldwork at the site is the focus of a long-term research project financed by the German Research Foundation (*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*), spanning four funding phases of 3 years duration (Phase 1: 2010-2012; Phase 2: 2013-2015; Phase 3: 2016-2018; and Phase 4: 2019-2021). Recently (August 2016), saw the initiation of the third phase of this project.

A brief description of research goals at Göbekli Tepe is provided below, including the respective names of responsible scientists:

a. Clarification of the stratigraphy at Göbekli Tepe (Ricardo Eichmann/Lee Clare, German Archaeological Institute)

Stratigraphy studies seek to refine the prevailing 'strato-chronological' system at Göbekli Tepe which differentiates after three different 'layers': Layer I – mixed plough horizon; Layer II – EPPNB; Layer III – PPNA. Meanwhile, this system no longer expresses sufficiently the intricacies of Göbekli Tepe's stratigraphy. Current focus lies on the complex stratigraphic relationships between the round-oval megalithic (Layer III) enclosures and overlying (Layer II) rectangular buildings. Recent insights from building research studies and newly available radiocarbon ages suggest that the former were likely far longer-lived than previously concluded. Additionally, there is the still unsettled matter relating to the existence of an earliest (pre-Layer III) phase at Göbekli Tepe.

b. Building research (Ricardo Eichmann/Lee Clare, German Archaeological Institute)

Building research at Göbekli Tepe is expanding our knowledge of prehistoric building methods and histories. Previous studies have provided detailed architectural recordings of the monumental structures, including documentation of numerous building phases. In light of newly available AMS radiocarbon ages made on organic residues collected from within the stone walls of the buildings, building researchers are currently reassessing and refining the histories of the formerly documented structures.

c. Find processing and evaluation (Ricardo Eichmann/Lee Clare, German Archaeological Institute)

Artefact-oriented analyses are intrinsic components of local and regional inquiries relating to raw material acquisition, prehistoric communication and exchange networks, also extending our comprehension of Early Neolithic symbolism and subsistence related transitions in Upper Mesopotamia in the Early Holocene. This material comprises lithic, groundstone, limestone and bone assemblages. This work is being carried out by experts in various fields, including dedicated studies of artefact groups by Master and PhD candidates.

d. Botany (Reinder Neef, German Archaeological Institute, Berlin)

Whereas botanical remains from within the monumental buildings has been scarce due to poor preservation, recent years have seen the recovery of increasing amounts of charcoal and macro-remains from areas between these buildings. This material is currently being studied by Reinder Neef from the natural science department of DAI. His results are providing new evidence for the local environmental conditions at Göbekli Tepe during the 10th and 9th millennia calBC.

e. Archaeozoology (Joris Peters, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich)

Bioarchaeological research contributes to a better understanding of faunal developments and subsistence strategies in early Neolithic Anatolia as well as the possible role played by the monumental site Göbekli Tepe in the origins of food production. Animal exploitation (and of ungulates in particular) is of central importance in the transformation from hunting to farming, but a high resolution of the faunal record is needed to document the shift in relationship between humans and animals. In the frame of bioarchaeological research, state-of-the-art methodologies are applied, including geometric morphometrics, intra-joint pathologies, stable isotope analysis, and ancient DNA analysis.

Aims of bioarchaeological research comprise:

- The documentation of early Neolithic fauna;
- The reconstruction of eco-geographical and environmental conditions in the source area of the Balikh.
- The formulation of a precise chronology of changes in human-animal relationships and the beginnings and dispersal of animal domestication;

- The provision of an in-depth assessment of environmental and climatological conditions for the period of domestication of *Ovis*, *Capra*, *Sus* and *Bos*;

- The clarification of diachronic trends in the geographical origin, radius of action and annual cycles of human-animal interaction;

- The illumination of genetic relationships between wild animals, early domesticated animals and their Upper Mesopotamian descendants;

- The continued research into the cultural-historical significance of Göbekli Tepe for the neolithisation process in this region.

From a trans-regional perspective, research is contributing to:

- A much more detailed documentation of Neolithic fauna in Anatolia than has previously been achieved;

- The more precise chronological and geographic localisation of early animal domestication, thus enabling us to tackle questions pertaining to domestication processes in Central Anatolia, i.e. autochthonous development or animal imports from Upper Mesopotamia.

f. Anthropology (Julia Gresky, German Archaeological Institute, Berlin)

The study of human remains from Göbekli Tepe was initiated in funding period A by Julia Gresky from the natural science department of the German Archaeological Institute. These investigations will continue through all research periods at the site. In spite of the highly fragmented nature if the retrieved human remains from Göbekli Tepe, this material is providing intriguing insights into the treatment of the human dead at the site in the 10th and 9th millennia calBC.

g. Physical geography/Landscape archaeology (Brigitta Schütt/Daniel Knitter, Freie Universität, Berlin)

Assuming a close relation of early societies living in the hinterland of Göbekli Tepe to their natural environment, it is necessary to examine the (palaeo-)environmental setting of Göbekli Tepe and its surrounding landscapes. These studies are addressing: why the location of Göbekli Tepe was chosen as a ‘ritual place’; the nature of interactions between Göbekli Tepe as a ‘central place’ within its local, regional and supra-regional environs; impacts of settlement activities upon local environmental dynamics; the effects of climate shift at the transition from Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene upon human living conditions and adaptation strategies; and whether natural triggers can also be made responsible for the abandonment of Göbekli Tepe as a central place in the 9th millennium calBC. Future fieldwork aims to undertake a reconstruction of (a) late Quaternary geomorphological process dynamics; (b) late Quaternary development of vegetation cover; and (c) of late Quaternary geomorphological process dynamics in the vicinity of Göbekli Tepe.

h. Radiocarbon dating of selected features (Ricardo Eichmann/Lee Clare, German Archaeological Institute, Berlin/Istanbul)

In 2014/2015 a radiocarbon (AMS) dating program was completed at Göbekli Tepe in the frame of the project 'Our Place: Our Place in the World' (John Templeton Foundation). This program has culminated in 85 new radiocarbon ages made on organic samples recovered from within the monumental enclosures and from deep soundings. For the first time we are confronted with a quite different picture of the 'use-lives' of the monumental buildings. Preliminary analyses suggest that these structures were considerably longer-lived than previously concluded, i.e. with construction and modification works spanning decades, if not even centuries. Implications of these conclusions have yet to be considered in detail and will be followed up in the frame of future research.

i. Publications

Publications are central to the upcoming work program. Our publication agenda will see a constant flow of scientific papers to high ranking peer-reviewed journals. Additionally, there will be a series of catalogues and monographs with inter-disciplinary authorship. Publications will feature a clear initial emphasis on stratigraphy and chronology, the basis for many subsequent material studies within the project. Special emphasis will also be given to previously less prominently featured EPPNB parts of the site. Qualification studies (Bachelor, Master and PhD theses) are a staple of our publication strategy.

Appendix C: Concept for Conservation and Restoration Measures for Preservation of Neolithic Monuments at Göbekli Tepe, Turkey [In German]

Konzept für die Konservierungs- und Restaurierungsmaßnahmen zur Erhaltung der neolithischen Kultstätten des Göbekli Tepe, Türkei

Abb. 1: Ausschnitt der Anlage B

Büro für Restaurierungsberatung, Bonn

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Auftraggeber:
Prof. Dr. Ricardo Eichmann
Jens Notroff M.A.
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
Orient-Abteilung, Projekt: Göbekli Tepe
Podbielskiallee 69-71
D-14195 Berlin
Tel.: +49-3018-7711-203
Fax: +49-3018-7711-189
Jens.Notroff@dainst.de
www.dainst.org

Auftragnehmer:
Gereon Lindlar Dipl.-Rest. (FH)
Büro für Restaurierungsberatung
Am Büchel 31
D-53173 Bonn
Tel: +49-228-350 5803
mobil: +49-177-350 8680
Lindlar@restaurierungsberatung.de
www.restaurierungsberatung.de

in Zusammenarbeit mit:
Tom Zimmermann Dipl.-Rest. (FH)
Restaurierungsatelier
August-Bebel-Str. 61
D-14482 Potsdam
Tel: +49-331-9511225
mobil: +179-2076691
kontakt@tz-restaurierungsatelier.de
http://www.tz-restaurierungsatelier.de

1. Beschreibung der Anlage

Der frühneolithische Tell von Göbekli Tepe befindet sich etwa 15 km nordöstlich der heutigen Stadt Şanlıurfa im Südosten der Türkei. Mit einem Durchmesser von etwa 300 m und einer Fläche von 9 ha erhebt der Hügel sich 15 m über ein sternförmiges Kalksteinplateau auf dem höchsten Punkt des Germuş-Gebirgszugs, zu Füßen des Taurusgebirges. Bereits seit einem gemeinsamen Survey der Universitäten Istanbul und Chicago in den 1960er Jahren als neolithischer Platz bekannt, blieb die monumentale Architektur des Göbekli Tepe bis zu ihrer Entdeckung für die archäologische Fachwelt durch Klaus Schmidt im Jahre 1994 verborgen. Seither finden jährlich Ausgrabungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts im Rahmen eines von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft geförderten Langfristprojektes statt.

Im Verlauf dieser Arbeiten konnten in nunmehr über 20 jähriger Ausgrabungstätigkeit zahlreiche in das Präkeramische Neolithikum datierende Bauten freigelegt werden, die sich nach gegen¬wärtigem Kenntnisstand in zwei Gruppen gliedern lassen: monumentale Kreisanlagen des 10. vorchristlichen Jahrtausends, aus mit Mauern verbundenen T-förmigen Pfeilern, die sich um ein paar gleichartiger, noch größerer Monolithen gruppieren, sowie kleinere Rechteckbauten mit reduzierter Pfeilerzahl des 9. Jahrtausends v. Chr.

Nach dem Ende ihrer aktiven Nutzung, der genaue chronologische Rahmen ist nach wie vor Gegenstand der Forschung, wurden diese älteren Monumente verfüllt und regelrecht begraben. Dieses Verfüllmaterial, das im Wesentlichen aus faustgroßem Kalksteingeröll, Feuersteinab¬schlägen und -geräten, Skulpturenfragmenten sowie insbesondere zahlreichen Tierknochen besteht, gibt Anlass zu einer Interpretation der Stätte als Treffpunkt verschiedener mobiler Jäger- und Sammlergruppen der Umgebung. Ein Platz ritueller Feste und Begegnungen, der sich insofern von den bekannten Siedlungsplätzen der Region unterscheidet, als er – in einer für Siedlungen eher ungünstigen Lage errichtet – nicht die typische Siedlungsarchitektur aufgreift, sondern einen Typus von vereinzelt auftretenden ‚Sondergebäuden' kommunalen Charakters in auffällig großer Zahl präsentiert.

2. Stand der archäologischen Grabung

Dem gegenwärtigen Stand der Ausgrabung und Forschung folgend, ist es zunächst möglich insgesamt drei stratigraphische Schichten am Göbekli Tepe zu unterscheiden. Deren archäologische Datierung gründet auf typologischen Vergleichen bekannter Steingeräteformen und anderer Funde und findet überdies Bestätigung in einer ganzen Reihe von Radio¬karbon¬datierungen, die an organischen Resten gewonnen werden konnten.

Die bis dato älteste Schicht des Göbekli Tepe, Schicht III, kann demnach in das 10. Jahrtausend v. Chr. gesetzt und dem Präkeramischen Neolithikum (PPN) A zugeordnet werden. Dies ist die Schicht, zu der die monumentalen kreisförmigen Anlagen mit einem Durchmesser zwischen 10 und 30 m gehören. Sie werden aus T-förmigen Pfeilern gebildet, die eine Höhe von bis zu 4 m erreichen. Stets sind die im Kreis aufgestellten und durch Mauern verbundenen Pfeiler auf die Mitte der Anlage ausgerichtet – auf ein Paar gleichartiger, allerdings noch größerer Pfeiler hin. Im Relief abgebildete Händen und Arme, sowie Elemente von Bekleidung in Form von Stolen, Gürteln und Lendenschurzen aus Tierfellen machen deutlich, dass es sich bei diesen Pfeilern tatsächlich um anthropomorphe Darstellungen handelt, bei denen der T-Kopf den stark abstrahierten menschlichen Schädel in Seitenansicht wiedergibt, während der Pfeilerschaft den Körper bildet. In der Regel gründen diese Anlagen unmittelbar auf dem aufwendig abgearbeiteten

und geglätteten Felsboden; die Zentralpfeiler in Köcherfundamenten, die ebenfalls aus dem Felsboden geschlagen wurden.

Fünf solcher Steinkreise, die Anlagen A, B, C, D und G wurden im sog. Hauptgrabungsgebiet in der südöstlichen Senke des Göbekli Tepe ausgegraben. Anlage F wurde am Rande der südwestlichen Hügelkuppe entdeckt. Anlage E konnte, obwohl vollkommen abgeräumt, aufgrund der noch sichtbaren aus dem Fels herausgearbeiteten Pfeilerpodeste sowie ihres Grundrisses auf dem westlichen Felsplateau ausgemacht werden. Zuletzt kam mit Anlage H eine weitere kreisförmige

Konstruktion in der nordwestlichen Senke hinzu.
Wenigstens teilweise werden diese monumentalen Anlagen von einer jüngeren Schicht überdeckt. Diese Schicht II datiert in das 9. Jahrtausend v. Chr. und damit in das frühe und mittlere PPN B. Die für diese Phase charakteristischen rechteckigen Gebäude messen etwa 3 x 4m und können als reduzierte Abbilder der älteren, größeren Anlagen verstanden werden. Auch Zahl und Größe der Pfeiler sind deutlich zurückgenommen, oft sind nur noch die beiden Zentralpfeiler präsent, von denen die größten nun nur noch eine Höhe von etwa 2 m erreichen. Manche dieser Räume, die nun allerdings beinahe regelhaft über einen terrazzoartigen, geschliffenen Fußboden verfügen, weisen mitunter überhaupt keine Pfeiler mehr auf.

Schicht I schließlich bezeichnet das Oberflächenstratum, das im Wesentlichen auf Erosions¬prozesse und Ackertätigkeit der jüngeren Vergangenheit zurückzuführen ist, gelegentlich aber dennoch relevante Funde enthalten kann.

3. Schadensbilder

a. Ablagerungen

Sinterbildung an Steinoberflächen

Im Verlauf der Jahrtausende entstand an vielen kleinen und großen Kalksteinen eine Kalksinterschicht. Durch Oberflächenwasser in unbekannter Menge und unklaren Verlaufszonen wurden geringe Anteile des Kalkgesteins gelöst und durch langfristige Umlagerungsprozesse an den Kalksteinoberflächen wieder angelagert. Diese Umlagerung kommt sehr unregelmäßig an den Unterseiten der Steine vor. Sie bilden sehr feste Strukturen und stellen keine Auflockerung (Granulierung) dar. Nach derzeitigem Kenntnisstand beinhalten sie kein aktives Schadenspotential für das Gestein.

Restauratorische Bewertung: Es handelt sich um einen natürlichen, unumkehrbaren Alterungs-prozess, der nach der Grabung keine weitergehende Veränderungen der Objekte verursacht. Die langfristige Veränderung beinhaltet kein Schadenspotential.

Handlungsbedarf: Keine Maßnahmen.

Abb. 2: Ablagerungen von Kalksinter an einer bearbeiteten Steinoberfläche

Verschmutzung der Oberflächen

Alle freigelegten Strukturen und Werksteine lagern den Staub der Umgebung an. Hierdurch entsteht eine graubraune Auflagerung, wodurch die hellen Kalksteinoberflächen leicht abgedunkelt werden. Weiterhin entsteht an den liegenden Bereichen der Flachreliefs eine leichte Schattenwirkung.

Restauratorische Bewertung: Es besteht eine optisch störende Veränderung, die eine Rezeption der Objekte beeinflußt.

Handlungsbedarf: Mittelfristig Konservierung.

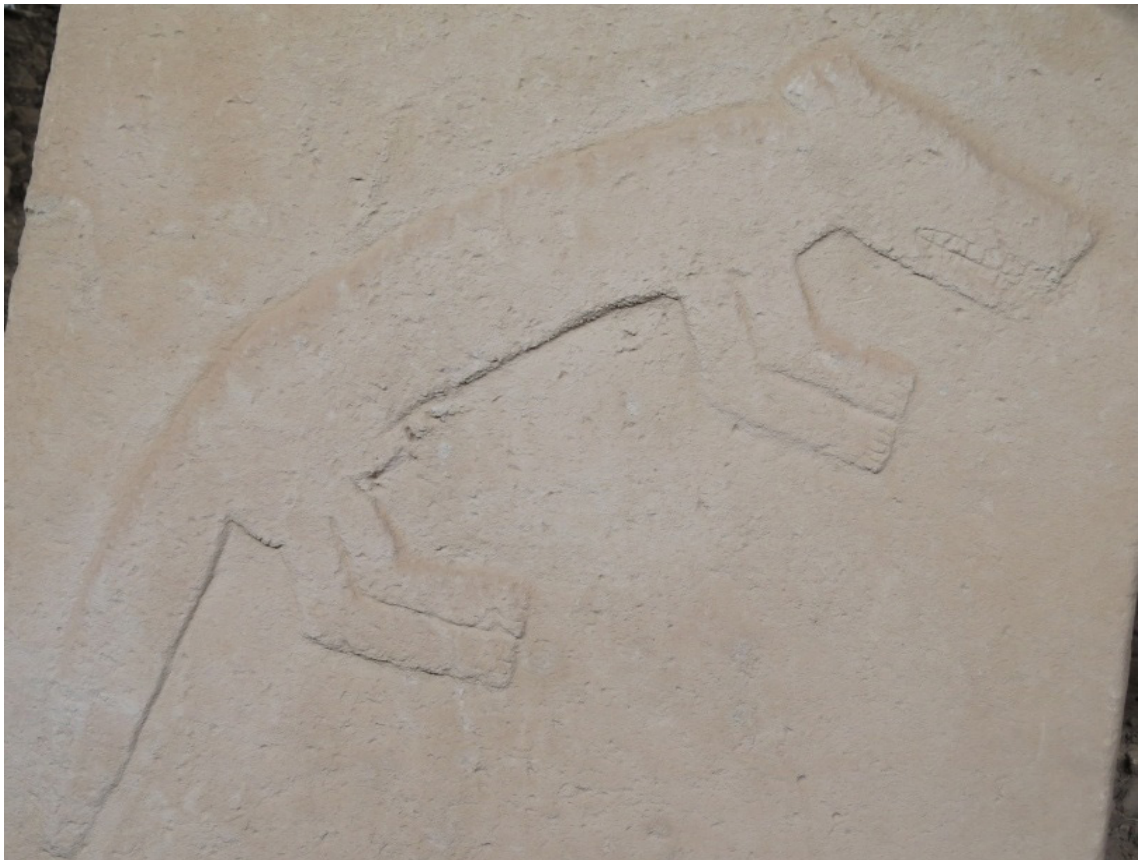

Abb. 3: Bearbeitete Steinoberfläche mit aufliegendem mineralischen Staub.

b. Erosionen

Trockenmauern

Der verfüllte Zustand stellt für die gebauten Strukturen und die verwendeten Materialien den augenscheinlich besten Schutz dar. Die Objekte befinden sich in einem statisch und klimatisch stabilen Gefüge, das i.d.R. auch den menschlichen Zugriff verhindert.

Sobald die Strukturen freigelegt werden, beginnt der Verfall, je nach Material und Exposition

Abb. 4: Trockenmauer mit erodierendem Lehm-Mauermörtel

sehr rapide. Als wichtigste Faktoren der Zerstörung ist die freie Bewetterung zu sehen. Durch die archäologische Grabung verändert sich in kurzer Zeit die Umgebungstemperatur und Feuchte extrem, von gleichmäßigen Werten hin zu extremen Schwankungen. In der Folge erodiert der lehmige Mauermörtel und die Mauern zerfallen relativ schnell.

Der witterungsbedingte rapide Verfall von Trockenmauern und solitären Werksteinen wird bedingt durch:

- starke Temperatur- und Feuchteschwankungen Tag/Nacht
- Niederschläge
- Winderosion

Restauratorische Bewertung: Diese Schadensursachen haben eine weitreichende, destruktive Auswirkung auf die gesamten Anlagen. In vielen Bereichen sind die Zwischenmauern stark gefährdet, die Situation birgt ein hohes Schadenspotential.

Die Erosion an Werksteinen wird durch Schutzdächer drastisch reduziert.

Handlungsbedarf: Kurzfristig Konservierung.

Werksteine

Ohne Schutzdächer leiden die Werksteine ähnlich wie die Trockenmauern stark unter den Witterungseinflüssen. Nach der Errichtung von Schutzdächern sind sie weitgehend geschützt. Aufgrund der relativ homogenen Morphologie des Kalksteins können sie in diesem Kontext langfristig ohne nennenswerte Erosion präsentiert werden.

Abb. 5: Werksteine aus örtlichem Kalkstein.

Restauratorische Bewertung: Das lokal anstehende Kalkgestein ist in sich dauerhaft. Die Erosion an den ausgestellten Werksteinen wird durch Schutzdächer drastisch reduziert.

Es liegen nach derzeitigem Kenntnisstand an keinem Werkstein Schäden vor, die Maßnahmen zur strukturellen Festigung der Werksteine notwendig machten.

Handlungsbedarf: Unter Schutzdach sind außer einer Oberflächenreinigung und wenigen Brüchen oder Hohllagen keine weiteren Konservierungsmaßnahmen erforderlich.

Terrazzoböden

Es zeigt sich, dass die relativ festen sog. Terrazzoböden mit ihrer geschliffenen Oberfläche nach der Ausgrabung schnell erodieren. Durch die zügige Auswaschung der Mörtelmatrix werden die eingebetteten Steinzuschläge aus dem Zusammenhang gelöst. Die Belagschichten lösen sich schnell auf.

Abb. 6: Terrazzoboden unter freiem Himmel mit zunehmend aufgelockerter Oberflächenstruktur

Restauratorische Bewertung: Rapide Zerstörung der Objekte, die Situation birgt ein hohes Schadenspotential.

Handlungsbedarf: Kurzfristig Konservierung.

c. Statisch relevante Lageänderungen

Schräg stehende Pfeiler

Durch die Herausnahme der Verfüllung werden aufrechte oder bereits schräg stehende Stelen ihrer stützenden Substruktur beraubt. Somit bedürfen sie einer stützenden Hilfskonstruktion, die im Zuge der Grabung aus Holzbalken und Stahlseilen errichtet wurden.

Abb. 7: Schräg stehender Pfeiler mit provisorischer Stützkonstruktion

Restauratorische Bewertung: Die Pfeiler befinden sich alle in gesicherter Position, doch aus ästhetischen Gründen ist eine Erneuerung der provisorischen Tragstrukturen erforderlich.

Handlungsbedarf: Mittelfristig Erneuerung der Sicherungsstrukturen.

d. Brüche in Werksteinen

Gebrochene Werksteine

Einige der Pfeiler sowie liegende Bänke weisen Brüche auf. Diese sind mutmaßlich auf frühere absichtliche Zerstörungen zurückzuführen, können jedoch vereinzelt auch durch Setzungen oder Erdbeben verursacht worden sein. Alle gebrochenen Werksteine befinden sich in gesicherter Positionierung.

Abb. 8: gebrochener Pfeiler

Abb. 9: In der Lagerungssituation gebrochene Steinplatte

Restauratorische Bewertung: Aufgrund der gesicherten Positionierung entstehen auf mittlere Sicht keine neuen Schäden an den Bruchstücken. Jedoch sollten sie langfristig mittels fester Verbindung zusammengefügt werden, damit durch Bewegungen der Einzelteile keine Schäden entstehen und die Ablesbarkeit der Objekte verbessert und auf Dauer gesichert wird.

Handlungsbedarf: Langfristig Restaurierung.

e. Folgen der Grabung und musealen Präsentation

Hangrutsch an offenen Schnitten

Aufgrund der Positionierung des sog. Hauptgrabungsgebiets in der südöstlichen Senke des Tells (Anlagen A-D) in leichter Hanglage, erhöht sich durch die Öffnung der Anlagen die Möglichkeit von Hangsetzungen. Gefährdungen der Grabungsbefunde durch einen seitlichen Lasteintrag der angrenzenden Hangbereiche sind zum gegenwärtigen Zeitpunkt nicht vollständig auszuschließen. Konkrete Anzeichen für eine solche Gefahrenlage bestehen jedoch nicht.

Abb. 10: Ansteigendes Gelände mit Verfüllungen hinter den Trockenmauern

Restauratorische Bewertung: Aufgrund der vorgefundenen Gerölllagen und Sinterschichten gehen wir davon aus, daß sich das Verfüllungsmaterial des gesamten Bereiches während der sehr langen Lagerzeit von Jahrtausenden hinreichend gesetzt und durch Oberflächenwasser teilweise verfestigt hat.

Handlungsbedarf: Langfristiges Monitoring mithilfe nachverfugter Zwischenmauern.

Fehlende Wegeführung in der Grabung

Naturgemäß werden in einer Grabung die „Wegeführungen“ zur Begehbarkeit der Grabung auf Schnittstegen und unvermeidbar auch auf erfassten Grabungsstrukturen angelegt. Dies führt im Laufe der Zeit und Stein für Stein, zur Reduzierung des Zusammenhaltes und folglich zum langsamen Abtrag der Strukturen.

Restauratorische Bewertung: Fortlaufende Beschädigung an vielen Stellen.

Handlungsbedarf: Kurzfristig Wegesicherung durch temporäre oder dauerhafte Arbeits

Gründung der Schutzdachpylone

Die Errichtung von Schutzdächern stellt die beste Schutzmethode für freiliegende archäologische Strukturen dar. Für den Göbekli Tepe wurden bereits sehr früh erste Schutzdächer errichtet. Diese sollen nun in ausgewählten Bereichen durch dauerhafte Membrandächer ersetzt werden. Die Errichtung jeglicher Dachkonstruktionen birgt jedoch auch Gefahren für die Objekte. Für das neue, sehr weit überspannende Dach wurden an den geplanten Positionen für die Fußpunkte Sondierungsgrabungen ausgeführt. In zwei Fällen kommt es zu Kollisionen mit entdeckten, sehr wichtigen historischen Strukturen, die nicht durchbohrt werden sollten. (Anlage A – D und Anlage H).

Weiterhin bergen die Positionierung der Bohrgeräte sowie der gesamte Bohrvorgang große Gefahren für die empfindlichen Strukturen. Punktbelastungen der Oberfläche, Erschütterungen des Bohrgerätes, Wasser und Aushub der Bohrung stellen die größten Schadenspotentiale dar.

Abb. 11: Große Zisterne, in der Ecke wird ein Stützpylon gegründet werden.

Restauratorische Bewertung: Erhebliche Gefährdung des Bestandes im Zuge der durch Neuerrichtung des Schutzdaches und Demontage des bisherigen hölzernen Schutzdaches mit seinen vielen Stützpunkten in der Grabung.

Handlungsbedarf: Kurzfristig temporäre Sicherungsmaßnahmen am Bestand und Überwachung der Abbruch und Neubaumaßnahmen der Dächer. Im Zuge der Errichtungsarbeiten sind Maßnahmen zum Schutz des Bestandes vorgesehen.

4. Zielbestimmung bei der Erhaltung der Anlagen des Göbekli Tepe

a. Archäologische Ziele

- Unversehrte Erhaltung noch nicht ausgegrabener Abschnitte:
  Aus logistischen und statischen Gründen wurden Teilbereiche der Grabungsareale bislang noch nicht vollständig ausgegraben. Die Site befindet sich trotz der bereits freigelegten Strukturen deshalb auch noch im Zustand einer aktiven archäologischen Grabung. Die Grabungsstege sowie die noch geschlossenen angrenzenden Flächen stellen schützenswerte potentielle Grabungsbereiche dar.

- Möglichkeit weiterer archäologischer Auswertung:
  Auch nach den Konservierungs- und Restaurierungsmaßnahmen sollen am Bestand zukünftig noch weitergehende Untersuchungen möglich sein.

b. Denkmalpflegerische Ziele

- Langfristige Erhaltung des ausgegrabenen Bestandes:
  Die konservierenden Eingriffe sollen langfristig angelegt sein, provisorische Maßnahmen sind zu vermeiden, um die Belastung des Bestandes gering zu halten.

- Authentische Darstellung des freigelegten Zustandes:
  Verwendung von unauffälligen Materialien - erkennbar, aber zurückhaltend in der Erscheinung bei der Auswahl Orientierung an lokal verwendeten Materialien.

- Minimierte Eingriffe zur Konservierung:
  Es sollen reversible Maßnahmen ausgeführt werden, die den Bestand nur im erforderlichen Umfang tangieren.

c. Ziele für die Präsentation

- Umfassende Präsentation des historischen Bestandes:
  Durch die Erhaltungsmaßnahmen soll eine sichere und langfristige Präsentation der gesamten Anlage gewährleistet werden. Im Idealfall werden Sicherungsmaßnahmen vermieden, durch die Objekte oder deren Bestandteile überdeckt oder anderweitig beeinträchtigt werden.

- Verbesserung der Ablesbarkeit historischer Strukturen:
  Die Gebäudestrukturen und der Kontext der Einzelobjekte sollen für Besucher optisch leicht begreifbar sein. Durch die Beruhigung von Oberflächen oder unklaren Strukturen soll dieses Ziel erreicht werden.

- Minimierung neuzeitlicher Substrukturen im historischen Bestand:
  Die Anlagen sollen mit möglichst wenig ablenkenden neuzeitlichen Zufügungen präsentiert werden. So sind z.B. Arbeitswege und Tragstrukturen zu minimieren.

d. Zusammenfassung: Übergreifendes Erhaltungsziel

Die ausgegrabenen Anlagen des Göbekli Tepe stellen einen einzigartigen und außerordentlich wichtigen Befund der frühen Menschheitsgeschichte dar.

In Abwägung der oben dargestellten Zielbestimmungen lassen sich folgende Gemeinsamkeiten als Leitlinien zum Erhalt zusammenfassen:

- Stabilisierung der Grabungsfunde im vorgefundenen Zustand;
- Geringstmögliche Veränderung der freigelegten Strukturen;
- Beschränkung aller Maßnahmen auf das unbedingt Notwendige;
- Nachhaltigkeit der Maßnahmen;
- Darstellung der Anlagen durch eine verständliche Präsentation.

5. Konservierungskonzept

Aus der Zielbestimmung wird das folgende Konservierungskonzept für Göbekli Tepe abgeleitet.

Durch die Ausgrabung werden Maßnahmen zur Erhaltung des Bestandes unbedingt notwendig. Alle Sicherungsmaßnahmen sind mit einem konservierenden Ansatz zu planen und in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den Archäologen und zuständigen Denkmalinstanzen abzustimmen.

a. Direkter Wetterschutz

Weit übergreifende Schutzdächer reduzieren die Erosion enorm und sind bevorzugtes Mittel zur Konservierung. In den Anlagen A-D befindet sich bereits ein vorläufiges Schutzdach, das 2016/2017 durch ein dauerhaftes Schutzdach ersetzt werden soll. Damit werden diese Anlagen nachhaltig vor den stärksten Witterungseinflüssen geschützt.

Notwendig für die Anlagen:	Anlagen A, B, C, D, Nordwestsenke und F
Ausführung:	Anlagen A, B, C, D Nordwestsenke, bereits geplant
Umsetzung:	Anlagen A, B, C, D Nordwestsenke, erfolgt kurzfristig 2016/2017

b. Schutz frei bewetterter Flächen

Für die Substanz der Grabungsbefunde, welche nicht im Rahmen der geplanten touristischen Besucherstrecke mit Dachkonstruktionen geschützt werden, besteht eine akute Gefährdung aufgrund der konkreten Witterungssituation auf dem Göbekli Tepe (siehe oben).

Der freigelegte Bestand muss nachhaltig geschützt werden, ansonsten erodiert er in wenigen Jahren und wird weitgehend zerstört werden. Als einzige reversible Methode des Schutzes sollten die Grabungsflächen mit Geotextilien bedeckt und anschließend bis auf Geländeniveau mit kleinteiligem Erd / Stein-Material abgedeckt werden. Dieses Vorgehen ist als eine effiziente und nachhaltige Konservierungsmaßnahme anzusehen, die den größtmöglichen Schutz für den historischen Bestand darstellt. Im Falle späterer Veränderungen der musealen Konzeption können die Grabungen mit einem sehr geringen Aufwand wieder frei gelegt werden.

Notwendig für die Bereiche: K9-97 bis L9-47; ggf. K10-58 bis K10-90
Ausführung: offen, aber dringend
Umsetzung: offen, aber dringend

c. Statische Sicherungen

Kalksteinpfeiler, große Werksteine

- Statische Positionssicherung freistehender Pfeiler mit abgerückten Edelstahlprofilen:

Einbau von U-förmigen Tragsystemen mit Abstand zu den Pfeilern und minimaler Verklammerung auf der Oberseite. Die allseitige Betrachtung der Pfeiler soll möglichst geringfügig beeinflusst werden, dementsprechend sind Formen, Profilquerschnitte und Oberflächengestaltung anzupassen.

- Statische Unterfangung schräg stehender Pfeiler:

Eine Rückpositionierung schräg stehender Pfeiler soll nicht ausgeführt werden;
Einbau von Edelstahlprofilen wie oben, jedoch mit aufwändigerer Verklammerung am Pfeiler, dies ist durch die ungünstige Lage der Stelen unvermeidbar.

Notwendig für die Anlagen: Anlagen A und D, sowie H
Ausführung: offen
Umsetzung: offen

d. Konservierungsmaßnahmen

Kalksteinpfeiler, große Werksteine

- Trockenreinigung aller Steinoberflächen;
- Selten: Anbindung von Bruchstücken und Fragmenten;
- Selten: Hinterfüllung von Hohllagen;
- Selten: Verschluss von Rissen.
- Hinweis: Keine strukturelle Steinfestigung erforderlich

Notwendig für Anlagen: alle
Ausführung: offen
Umsetzung: offen

Mauerwerksstrukturen

- Trockene Oberflächenreinigung;
- Verfugung mit Lehm, geringer Zusatz von Kalkhydrat zur besseren Haltbarkeit gegen Erosion sowie Vermeidung von Mauerbienen, zurückversetzte Verfugung zur Minimierung der notwendigen Fugenbreite, Einarbeiten von gröberen Zuschlägen und Auszwickelungen mit Kalksteinbruchstücken;

- Verschluß von Fehlstellen im Mauerwerksverband mit kleinteiligem, gleichförmigen Ersatzmaterial.
- Angleichung des Ergänzungsmaterials in Farbe und Oberflächenstruktur an den Bestand

Notwendig für Anlagen: alle
Ausführung: offen
Umsetzung: offen

Mauerkronen

- Trockene Oberflächenreinigung;
- Verfugung wie Mauerfugen;
- Sicherstellung des Wasserablaufs;
- Füllen größerer Mörtelflächen mit kleinteiligen Steinen, wenn sie ehemals nur mit Versatzlehm geschlossen waren.

Notwendig für Anlagen: alle
Ausführung: offen
Umsetzung: offen

Umfassungsmauern

- Um aufwendige statische Voruntersuchungen (und die damit verbundenen Kosten und Eingriffe in das Objekt) vorerst zu vermeiden, sollen die in der Planungsphase ohnehin notwendigen Probeflächen an den Mauerstrukturen in ihrer Lage im Bestand so positioniert werden, daß sie im Falle von Rißbildungen an den ausgeführten Probeverfugungen Indizien für Bodenbewegungen im angrenzenden Gelände liefern können.

Notwendig für Anlagen: alle
Ausführung: offen
Umsetzung: offen

Terrazzoböden

Die freigelegten Terrazzoböden erodieren relativ schnell oberflächlich. Aus diesem Grunde wurden sie bislang mit feinem Material (Sand/Erde) wieder abgedeckt. Dies stellt nach dem derzeitigen Kenntnisstand zusammen mit einer Trennlage aus Geotextil die beste Methode des Schutzes dar.

- Derzeit kann noch keine restauratorische Maßnahme zur Erhaltung angegeben werden. Mittelfristig sind die Beläge zu untersuchen und geeignete Erhaltungsmethoden zu entwickeln. Das Ziel besteht in der dauerhaften Präsentation ausgewählter Böden bei gleichzeitigem Schutz des Bestands.

Notwendig für Anlagen:	Anlagen B und F, sowie ggf. Areale L9-27, -L907 und K9-97
Ausführung:	offen
Umsetzung:	mittelfristig

6. Naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen

Für die Ausführungsplanung des Konservierungskonzepts sind nachfolgende Untersuchungen erforderlich:

a. Setzmörtel der Trockenmauern

- Mörtelanalyse (Bindemittel, Zuschläge, Sieblinie);
- Physikomechanische Eigenschaften des Mörtels (Festigkeit, thermische und hygrische Dehnung, Porenraum).

b. Verputzmörtel der Trockenmauern

- Mörtelanalyse (Bindemittel, Zuschläge, Sieblinie).

c. Kalkstein der Steinbrüche

- Petrografie (Gesteinsvarietät);
- Physikomechanische Eigenschaften des Kalksteins (Festigkeit, thermische und hygrische Dehnung, Porenraum);
- ggf. Bohrkerne aus den Steinbrüchen, Herstellung von Probekörpern (Tests zu Klebung, Festigung, Injektage).

d. Terrazzomörtel der Fußböden

- Mörtelanalyse (Bindemittel, hydraulisch wirkende Anteile, Zuschläge, Sieblinie);
- ggf. Physikomechanische Eigenschaften des Mörtels (Festigkeit, thermische und hygrische Dehnung, Porenraum).

e. Mörtel aus der Mischgrube, der sog. Terrazzo Grube

- Mörtelanalyse (Bindemittel, hydraulisch wirkende Anteile , Zuschläge, Sieblinie);
- Vergleich mit den Terrazzoböden der Grabung;
- Physikomechanische Eigenschaften des Mörtels (Festigkeit, thermische und hygrische Dehnung, Porenraum).

In Abhängigkeit zu den Analyseergebnissen sind darauf aufbauende Versuchsreihen erforderlich, die abschließend an Musterachsen ausgeführt werden.

7. Ablaufplanung

Eine detaillierte Ablaufplanung der Konservierungs- und Restaurierungsmaßnahmen muß nach

grundsätzlicher Klärung der Vorgehensweise erstellt werden.

Die Ausführungsplanung sollte parallel verlaufen zu den Untersuchungen (vgl. Kap. 6) sowie der begleitenden Abstimmung mit der Archäologie sowie der örtlich zuständigen Denkmalpflege- und Antikenbehörde.

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Gereon Lindlar

Tom Zimmermann