

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Turkey

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

1405


Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2012

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	37.667 / 32.828	37	110.74	147.74	2012
Total (ha)		37	110.74	147.74	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük - Inscribed Property	06/07/2012	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Ministry of Culture and Tourism Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums II. TBMM Ulus 06543 Ankara/TURKEY website: www.kulturturizm.gov.tr

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- İpek Özbek
Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Urban Planner
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums

- Yusuf Benli
Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük
Assistant Programme Specialist
CLT/WHC/P/LAC
3.18

Comment

Ministry of Culture and Tourism Yıldırım İNAN Archaeologist
General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü II. Meclis ULUS/ANKARA 06543 ANKARA Turkey Telephone: +90.312.5086396 Fax: +90.312.312.5086117 Email: yildirim.inan@kulturturizm.gov.tr Yusuf BENLİ Site manager/Museum Director Mevlana Müzesi Karatay/Konya Turkey Telephone: +90.332.3518958 Fax: +90.332.3532343 Email: yusuf.benli@kulturturizm.gov.tr

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

Comment

<http://www.catalhoyuk.com>

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The vast archaeological site of Çatalhöyük comprises two tells rising up to 20 meters above the Konya plain on the Southern Anatolian Plateau. Excavations of the Eastern tell have revealed 18 levels of Neolithic occupation dating from 7,400-6,200 BC that have provided unique evidence of the evolution of prehistoric social organisation and cultural practices, illuminating the early adaptation of humans to sedentary life and agriculture. The Western tell excavations primarily revealed Chalcolithic occupation levels from 6,200-5,200 BC, which reflect the continuation of the cultural practices evident in the earlier Eastern mound.

Çatalhöyük is a very rare example of a well-preserved Neolithic settlement and has been considered one of the key sites for understanding human Prehistory for some decades. The site is exceptional for its substantial size and great longevity of the settlement, its distinctive layout of back-to-back houses with roof access, the presence of a large assemblage of features including wall paintings and reliefs representing the symbolic world of the inhabitants. On the basis of the extensively documented research at the site, the above features make it the most significant human settlement documenting early settled agricultural life of a Neolithic community.

Criterion (iii): Çatalhöyük provides a unique testimony to a moment of the Neolithic, in which the first agrarian settlements were established in central Anatolia and developed over centuries from villages to urban centres, largely based on egalitarian principles. The early principles of these settlements have been well preserved through the abandonment of the site for several millennia. These principles can be read in the urban plan, architectural structures, wall paintings and burial evidence. The stratigraphy of up to 18 settlement layers provides an exceptional testimony to the gradual development, re-shaping and expansion of the settlement.

Criterion (iv): The house clusters of Çatalhöyük, characterized by their streetless neighbourhoods, dwellings with roof access, and house types representing a highly circumscribed distribution of activity areas and features according to a clear spatial order aligned on cardinal directions, form an outstanding settlement type of the Neolithic period. The comparable sizes of the dwellings throughout the city illustrate an early type of urban layout based on community and egalitarian ideals.

Integrity

The excavated remains of the prehistoric settlement spanning 2,000 years are preserved *in situ* in good condition, and are completely included in the property boundaries. The two archaeological mounds rise from the surrounding plain and constitute a distinctive landscape feature which has preserved its visual integrity. Shelters constructed above the two main excavation areas protect the archaeological structures from direct effects of the climate and thereby reduce the immediate dangers of rainfall and erosion.

Authenticity

The archaeological remains of Çatalhöyük have retained authenticity in material, substance, location and setting. Over forty years of well-documented research and excavation at the

site bear testimony to the site's readability as an early Neolithic settlement and thereby its authenticity. The site and excavations are well preserved. The physical mass and scale of the mounds have not much altered since the site was first discovered in 1958.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected at the highest level as an ancient monument under the Turkish Directorate General of Monuments by Law 2863/1983 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage amended in 1987 and 2004. It was registered as a conservation site on the national inventory of 1981 by the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments. According to these instruments, local authorities are also responsible for the property's protection.

The management of the site is supervised by the Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Council (CSC), an Advisory Board and a Management Plan team. A site manager has been formally appointed and a Management Plan team including experts from the excavation team in Çatalhöyük and the departments related to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has also been established. On the basis of the experience gained with a previous management plan drafted in 2004, the new management plan to be adopted shall contain specific sections on visitor management, access, education, risk preparedness and involvement of the local community and is announced to be finalized in late 2012. The provision of regular financial and human resources, as well as a dedicated archive for documentation of excavation and conservation activities are key to the management system.

Comment

Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site Management plan was approved by the Coordination and Supervision Council on the 13th of May in 2013.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(iii)(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property









3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities						
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure						
3.2.2	Air transport infrastructure						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities						
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals						
3.5.5	Crop production						
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.1	Wind						
3.7.2	Relative humidity						
3.7.3	Temperature						
3.7.4	Radiation/light						
3.7.5	Dust						
3.7.7	Pests						
3.7.8	Micro-organisms						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses						
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1	Illegal activities						
3.9.2	Deliberate destruction of heritage						
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.1	Storms						
3.10.2	Flooding						
3.10.3	Drought						
3.10.4	Desertification						
3.10.6	Temperature change						
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition						
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)						
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.1	Translocated species						
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species						
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species						
3.13	Management and institutional factors						
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities						

	Name	Impact	Origin
3.13.3	Management activities		
Legend	 Current	 Potential	 Negative
	 Positive	 Inside	 Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	decreasing
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.5	Crop production	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1	Wind	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	decreasing
3.7.2	Relative humidity	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.3	Temperature	widespread	on-going	significant	high capacity	static
3.7.4	Radiation/light	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.5	Dust	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.7	Pests	extensive	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.7.8	Micro-organisms	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1	Storms	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	high capacity	decreasing
3.10.2	Flooding	restricted	one off or rare	catastrophic	medium capacity	static
3.10.6	Temperature change	widespread	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	widespread	on-going	significant	high capacity	decreasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities / landowners**.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities/landowners**.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Buffer zone of the site should be expropriated and fenced. Utilization provisions within the buffer zone should be determined.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The site is mainly owned by the State, whereas there are some privately owned parcels under the expropriation agenda of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. On the other hand, the surrounding 3rd grade archaeological site, which is proposed as buffer zone, is mainly owned by different private owners, who are mostly engaged in farming.

In 1958 Turkish law designated the property as an ancient monument under the protection of the Directorate General of Monuments. The area was first registered as a conservation site on the National Inventory on 11 December 1981 by the decision of Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments numbered A-3256. On 07 December 1994, the 3rd

grade archaeological conservation zone surrounding the core area was also registered by the decision of Konya Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage. Later, the decision of Konya Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, dated 28.06.2010 numbered 3890, reevaluated the situation of the site in scope of the world heritage nomination and enlarged the 1st and 3rd grade archaeological conservation zone boundaries.

The site is also protected by Law 2863/1983 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage amended in 1987 and 2004, which established numerous provisions and regulations for the cultural immovable patrimony. According to these instruments, local authorities are also responsible for the property's protection.

According to the article 45 of the National Conservation Law; maintenance, repair and landscaping of immovable cultural and natural properties found during excavations that have been permitted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and maintenance and repair of movable cultural and natural properties shall be undertaken by the directorship of excavation.

All conservation and development activities take place according to the national Law on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage with the approval of the Regional Conservation Council. Archaeological excavation and all the protective activities carried out by the excavation team are supervised and controlled regularly by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, either through the General Directorate, or the Directorate of Archaeology Museum in Konya. If there is a problem with implementation of projects, these organs implement legal action.

The property is legally protected at the highest and local levels against any negative development or change. Effectiveness of protection measures. Nevertheless, effective legal protection in practice requires an efficient management structure and operation.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

There are 3 guards at the site in the day time and 1 guard staying overnight. They monitor the changes at the site and protect the site against any external problems. As for the management of the site, there is an Advisory Committee as part of the site management.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The Çatalhöyük Management Plan was completed in 2004, alongside three other management plans prepared for prehistoric sites in the Eastern Mediterranean region as part of the Temper Project, undertaken as part of the European Union Euromed Heritage II Programme.

The management plan had to address the conflicts amongst various entities with scientific, local, and public interest in Çatalhöyük. Most obviously they include local agricultural use and excavations at the site; tourism development seen from local and regional perspectives; protection of the setting of the site and its cultural landscape; and decisions affecting the setting that are often taken outside of the site context..

The overall aim of the management plan is to conserve the cultural significance of Çatalhöyük through appropriate management policies, and it therefore includes policies on planning, design, excavations, conservation, information management, interpretation, and tourism. The management plan also recognizes the value of the site to social and economic development in the region.

The primary management objectives for the site are as follows:

- Objective 1: The site should be evaluated and managed in the context of its setting and surrounding landscape.
- Objective 2: The research interest of the site should be enhanced by providing better access to information, training and site presence.
- Objective 3: Impacts on exposed and underground archaeological material should wherever possible be minimised.
- Objective 4: Any archaeological finds from the excavation should be stored and displayed in conditions that are appropriate for their conservation.
- Objective 5: Local communities should be encouraged to become partners in the protection and interpretation of the site and its surroundings.
- Objective 6: Visitors to the site should enjoy a safe and informed visit including access to good quality interpretation and educational materials.
- Objective 7: Each of the policies put forward in the management plan should be sustainable and in no way endanger the archaeological, scientific and landscape values of the site.
- Objective 8: The Management Plan should be formally adopted by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and recognised by the Municipality of Çumra as planning guidance.

There is no single agency charged with responsibility for the management of the site, although the Ministry of Culture and

Tourism has overall responsibility. Within the framework of Turkey's Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Act No. 2863, as amended by the Act No. 5226 (2004) and its supplementary regulation no. 26006 gazetted 27 November 2005 concerning the Principles for Site Management, the management structure will comprise a Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Council (CSC), an Advisory Board and a Management Plan Team. The CSC will include the site manager, 2 members of the Advisory Board (to be elected at its first meeting), and representatives from the related administrations. The Advisory Board comprising bodies and/or individuals with the right of ownership within the management plan boundary; representatives from the Chamber of architects and city planners; representatives from non-governmental organisations; representatives from the related departments of the universities, and the site manager (who is the Director of the Konya Museum) has already been established. The Management Plan Team including experts from the excavation team in Çatalhöyük and the departments related to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has also been established.

The objectives are to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the site for present and future generations by means of implementation of the new Management Plan. The new Management Plan will take into account issues such as visitor management, tourism, access, education, research and the needs of the local community.

Through Decision 36COM 8B.36, the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee requested that the State Party submit, by 1 February 2013, a report on the financial strategy for the conservation and maintenance of the property, as well as on the finalization and implementation of the new management plan, to be examined by the Committee at its 37th session in 2013.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

Çatalhöyük Neolithic City Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Supervision Council on the 13th of May in 2013.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists but **few of the activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Not applicable

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

The site management plan ensured participation of local and national authorities for the administration at Çatalhöyük. To date, these different bodies have been able to work harmoniously, such as the recent activities of surrounding the World Heritage Property with steel fences and construction of four new experimental houses in the buffer zone. The management plan has been devised with regards to necessities of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	20%
Governmental (National / Federal)	80%

Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

The financial costs of the maintenance of the infrastructure and facilities are met within the budget of Çatalhöyük Research Project. With the inscription of the site on the World Heritage list, the costs of maintaining the infrastructure and the facilities have increased. The project had to spare approximately 100.000,00 USD. in 2014 for the costs of the maintenance of the infrastructure and facilities as well as the professional service to maintain them and secure.

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

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4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Not applicable
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	High
Community outreach	Not applicable
Interpretation	High
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	High
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs

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and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **one location and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Not provided but needed

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Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Poor
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Major Increase (100%+)
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

The Visualization Team at Çatalhöyük comprising primarily of members from the University of York and University of Southampton in the United Kingdom have been tracking visitor numbers and limited demographic information since 2002. Throughout the year site guards collect basic data on visitor attendance, this data includes numbers of individuals in each group, their country of origin and their city or region of residence. The recording of this information is done by hand in ledger books.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely **confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

No fees are collected

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

Visitor data has been collected so far through non-official methods by the site guards. However, the site has been

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designated as one of the arranged archaeological sites by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in order to regulate and control the site entrances, also visitor statistics would now be gathered via ticket sales.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **small amount** of monitoring, but it is not planned

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Average
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

Both the visualization and conservation teams carry out monitoring of the site to varying degrees and objectives. The Visualization Team focuses on visitor demographics and how to improve understanding of Universal Outstanding Value based on visitor responses. Conservation at the site focuses on monitoring and recording of the conditions using developed methods.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.5	Crop production	(iii) and (iv). The shifting water table due to increased irrigation directly impacts the moisture cycles throughout the year. Particulate matter from local fields can contaminate archaeological surfaces and carry soluble salts.	Developing activities to sustain and improve awareness raising in order to develop sensible agricultural practices around the World Heritage Site and to prevent the deep ploughing over mounds.	Konya Museum Directorate and Çatalhöyük Research Project monitor the crop production and irrigation activities within the buffer zone of the site. A meeting with the farmers in 2014 summer is planned to improve the farmers" awareness.	2014 - 2018	Konya Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Çumra District Governorship, Governorship of Küçükköy, Çatalhöyük Research Project Directorate of Konya Museum	-
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.1	Wind	(iii) and (iv). Wind causes abrasion leading to destruction of the archaeological remains.	Monitoring and modifying the shelters	During 2014 season a full scaled site survey has been developed to monitor the condition of the architectural remains, including abraded surfaces. The performance of the shelters are monitored and modified if dust or moisture are entering the space.	2015-2017	Çatalhöyük Research projects with the Konya Museum	The conditions under the specially designed shelters can very hot during summer excavation work, as a result the site panels are removed to provide ventilation. This creates a tendency for wind and dust to be funneled through the shelters.
3.7.2	Relative humidity	(iii) and (iv). Drastic environmental change and fluctuations in relative humidity over a 12 month period, result in a regular drying/wetting which activates the soluble salts in the ground water, causing mudbrick and plastic layers to erode,detach	Over the past two years assessments of the North Shelter have been made. Working to identify new covering material, as well as to make the environment within the shelter more stable. Initial modifications were made to the shelter last summer.	The Çatalhöyük Research Project has begun purchasing environmental dataloggers for use in the shelters. In 2014 the North Shelter will be partially monitored and by the 2015 excavation season both shelters will have a full set of loggers.	2014 - 2015	Çatalhöyük Research Project	-
3.7.3	Temperature	(iii) and (iv). The temperature inside the shelter impacts the relative humidity, but it also impacts the people within the shelter. The unstable environment in the shelters causes fluctuations in the moisture allowing soluble salts to effloresce.	Over the past two years assessments of the North Shelter have been made. Working to identify new covering material, as well as to make the environment within the shelter more stable. Initial modifications were made to the shelter last summer.	The Çatalhöyük Research Project has begun purchasing environmental dataloggers for use in the shelters. In 2014 the North Shelter will be partially monitored and by the 2015 excavation season both shelters will have a full set of loggers.	2014 - 2015	Çatalhöyük Research Project	-
3.7.4	Radiation/light	(iii) and (iv). They are the greatest impact on the wall paintings at the site of Çatalhöyük. The pigments are susceptible to fading once exposed.	The Conservation Team has identified a new covering material, a multi-walled polycarbonate materials which will deflect heat, radiation and light more efficiently than the current material on the shelters.	Exposed wall paintings are monitored for color change during the excavation season and covered in the offseason. Excavated wall paintgs are consolidated and then covered in the off season to protect them from fading and weathering.	2015 - 2018	Çatalhöyük Research Project with the Konya Museum.	-

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.7.5	Dust	(iii) and (iv). Dust abrades the surface of the earthen architecture, it carries a variety of contaminants and can also create undesirable micro-climates when allowed to settle in large quantities against the earthen walls.	The site is accessed and cleaned annually to remove unwanted dust. Modifications are made to shelter to prevent dust from entering.	The performance of the shelters are accessed, soil characteristics are noted to identify if they are naturally occurring as part of the site (ie. is it a similar color or consistency relative to the surrounding feature or does it from another source)	2015 - 2017	Çatalhöyük Research Project with the Konya Museum.	-

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones							
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.1.4	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities / landowners	A signage with a map of the World Heritage property indicating the site buffer zone will be placed around the site visible to the visitors and the local community.	2015 - 2017	Çatalhöyük Research Project with the Konya Museum.	-		
4.1.5	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are not known by local residents / communities/landowners	A signage with a map of the World Heritage property indicating the site buffer zone will be placed around the site visible to the visitors and the local community.	2015 - 2017	Çatalhöyük Research Project with the Konya Museum.	-		
4.3 Management System / Management Plan							
4.3.6	Few of the work plan activities implemented	Site Management Plan designated the Konya Museum staff to check the plan activities by all the stakeholders.	2015 - 2017	Çatalhöyük Research Project with the Konya Museum.	-		
4.7 Visitor Management							
4.7.5	Contact with the tourism industry is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	To prepare promotional leaflets in different languages, to establish promotional and interpretative stands for Çatalhöyük in the museums of Konya, to publish a circular for making arrangements during the events to be held by the institutions.	2015 - 2017	Konya Cultural Directorate, Konya Museum Directorate, Konya Grand Metropolitan Municipality, Tourism Touristic Hotels and Investors Association Turkey, Association of Turkey Travel Agencies Federation of Turkish Tourist Guide Associations.	Besides, there are plans to provide promotion of Çatalhöyük via billboards within Konya, to provide inclusion of Çatalhöyük on lecture programmes of Archaeology, Tourism and Hotel Management Departments of the universities.		
4.8 Monitoring							
4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned	During the 2014 season the conservation team has implemented a GIS integrated condition assessment and have begun the process of establishing an environmental monitoring system.	2015 - 2017	Çatalhöyük Research Project with the Konya Museum.	The Site Management plan requires the Konya Museum staff to be designated to monitor whether the action plan in the Site Management Plan is implemented accordingly or not.		

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Not applicable
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Non Governmental Organization
Local community
External experts
Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

no

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

• Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site Management plan was approved by the Coordination and Supervision Council on the 13th of May in 2013.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise