

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

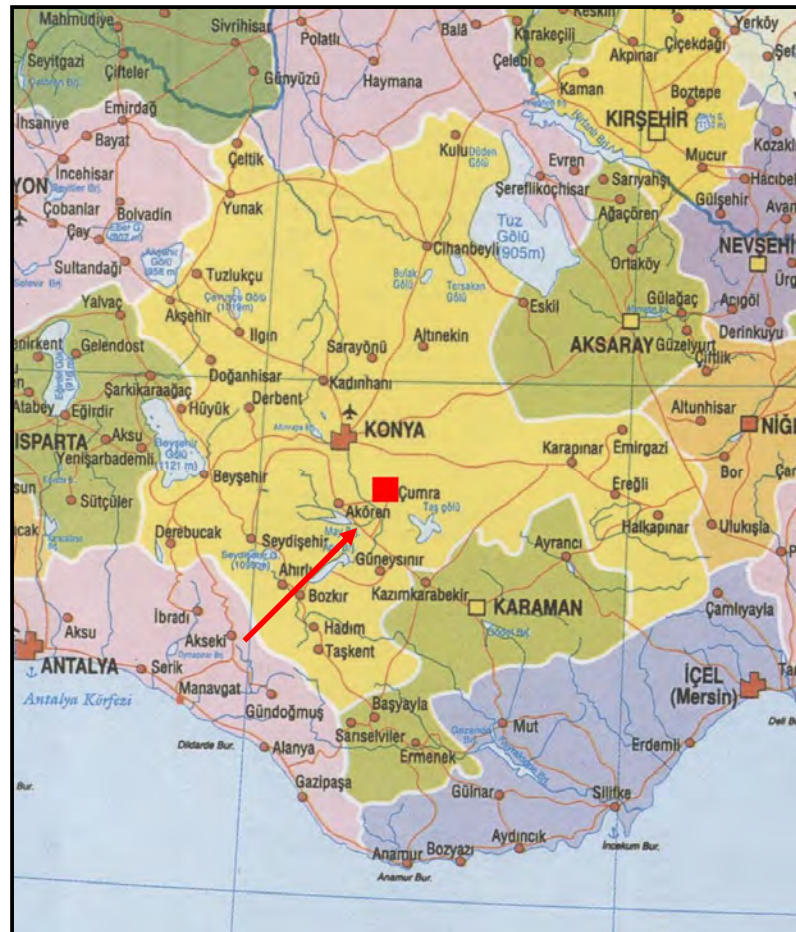
<b>State Party</b>	Republic of Turkey
<b>State, Province or Region</b>	Province of Konya, District of Çumra
<b>Name of Property</b>	<b>The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük</b>
<b>Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</b>	P.1. 37° 40' 19.64'' N 32° 49' 24.63'' E P.2. 37° 40' 23.90'' N 32° 50' 09.59'' E P.3. 37° 39' 53.88'' N 32° 50' 10.96'' E P.4. 37° 39' 58.14'' N 32° 48' 54.87'' E
<b>Textual Description of the boundary(ies) of the Nominated property</b>	<p>The site nominated as World Heritage coincides with the 1<sup>st</sup> Grade archaeological conservation site which is last revized in accordance with the decision of the Konya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 28.06.2010 and numbered 3890.</p> <p>The boundary of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük lies at the base of the mounds, running along the break of the slope between mound and flat. The border is additionally demarcated by an irrigation ditch along the east boundary; a road, the dig house, and the northern edge of land parcel 342 along the north boundary; a road and canal at the western edge of land parcels 103 and 342 along the western boundary; and an irrigation ditch at the southern edge of land parcels 94, 95, 96, and 98 along the southern boundary.</p>
<b>Maps</b>	See page 3 - 5
<b>Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value</b>	<p>Prior to the excavations at Çatalhöyük in the early 1960s, there was little evidence to suggest an early development of the first farmers and the first towns and villages outside the Fertile Crescent. For this reason, the British archaeologist James Mellaart's discoveries at Çatalhöyük inspired widespread interest. Initially the importance of the site was recognized as its large size at an early date and its location outside the supposed 'cradle' of civilization in the Near East. A major factor for its prominence was also undoubtedly its art, described by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as a 'curious and sometimes a</p>

	<p>trifle macabre artistry’ which nevertheless distinguishes a site which ‘represents an outstanding accomplishment in the upward grade of social development’ (Mellaart 1967).</p> <p>Today we know that Çatalhöyük was not the earliest or the largest farming community in Anatolia and the Levant; however, it was a major participant in the cultural and economic changes that swept across the Near East in the Neolithic Period. Its strategic location in Anatolia made it a bridgehead for the spread of the Neolithic way of life to Europe and beyond. The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük stands out because of its large size (covering 34 acres with a population of 3,000-8,000 people), the length of its occupation (over 2,000 years), its dense concentration of ‘art’ in the form of wall paintings, wall reliefs, sculptures and installations, and its excellent state of preservation. Çatalhöyük is a site of great importance for our understanding of the first steps toward ‘civilization’, including early settled agricultural life (Cauvin 1994; Mithen 2003) and the overall process that led from settled villages to urban agglomerations.</p>
<b>Criteria</b>	ii, iii, iv
<b>Name and contact information of official local Institution/agency</b>	<p>Osman Murat SÜSLÜ Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums <b>Address:</b> Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel Mudurlugu II. Meclis Binasi Ulus/ANKARA/ TURKEY <b>Tel:</b> 00.90.312. 310 43 80 <b>Fax:</b> 00.90.312. 311 14 17 <b>E-Mail:</b> murat.suslu@kultur.gov.tr dunyamirasalanlari@kultur.gov.tr <b>Web Address:</b> www.kultur.gov.tr www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr</p>

Annex 1.e-(i): Location map

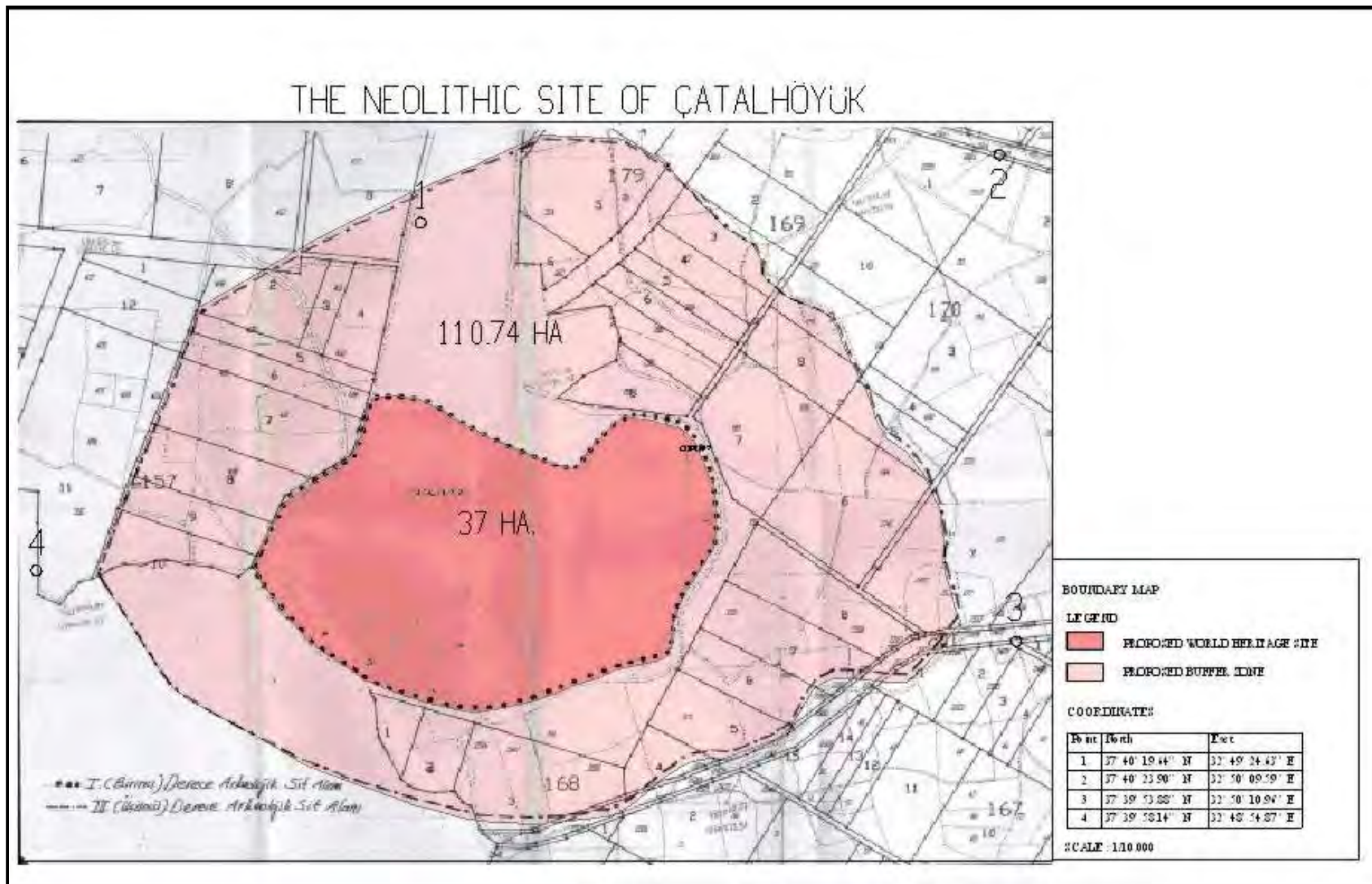


**Annex 1.e-(i): Location map**

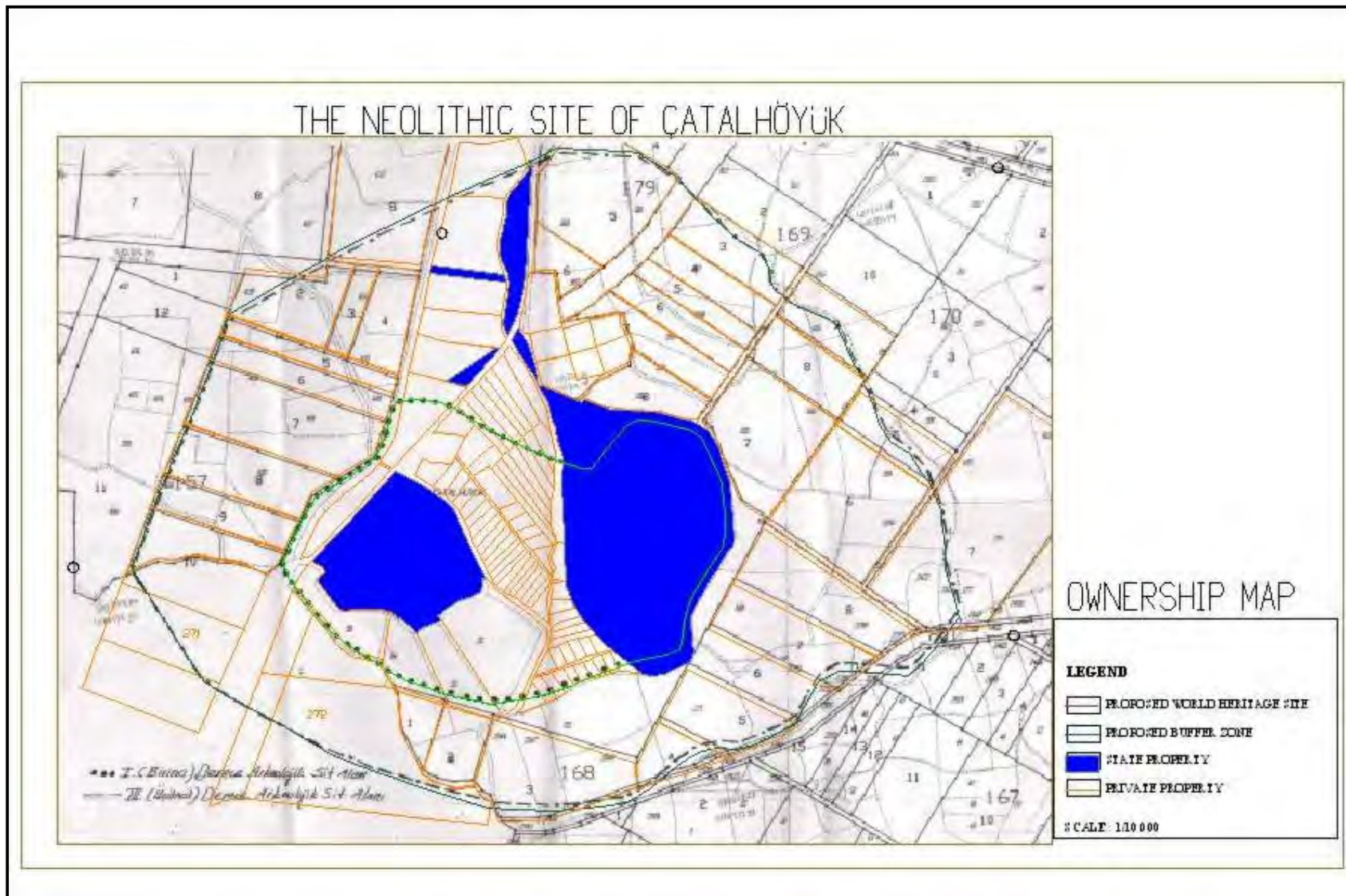




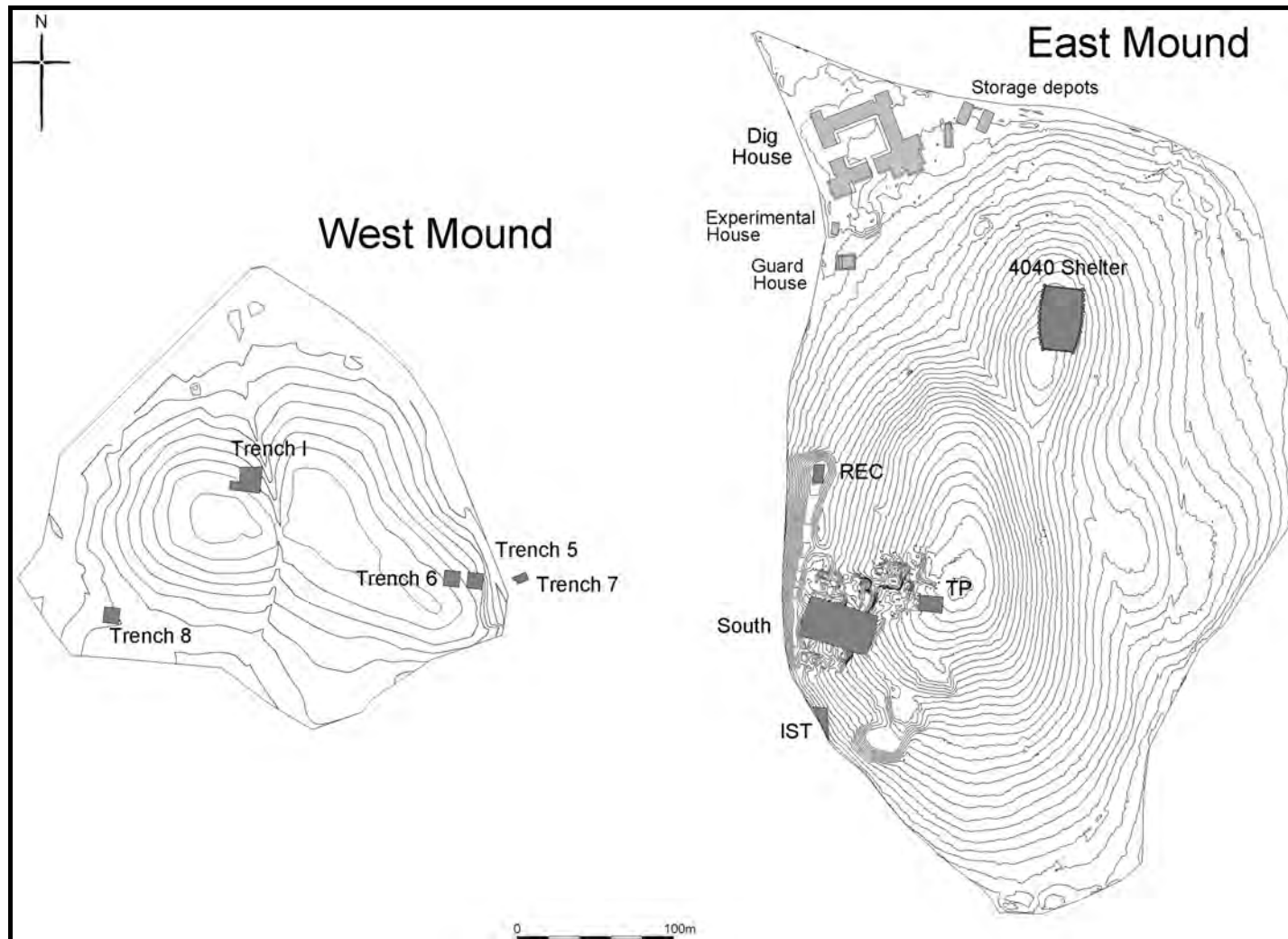
## Annex 1.e-(ii): Boundary map



### Annex 1.e-(iii): Ownership map



### Annex 1.e-(iv): Land Use of the Excavation Area



## 1. Identification of the Property

**1.a Country** Republic of Turkey

**1.b State, Province or Region** Province of Konya, District of Çumra

**1.c Name of Property** **The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük**

**1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second** The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük is situated 1 km south of the village of Küçükköy, 12 km northeast of the sub-province centre of Çumra, and 60 km southeast of the provincial center of Konya. More precisely, the coordinates of the site are:

P.1.	37° 40' 19.64'' N	32° 49' 24.63'' E
P.2.	37° 40' 23.90'' N	32° 50' 09.59'' E
P.3.	37° 39' 53.88'' N	32° 50' 10.96'' E
P.4.	37° 39' 58.14'' N	32° 48' 54.87'' E

**1.e Maps and Plans** Annex 1.e-(i) Location map  
Annex 1.e-(ii) Boundary map  
Annex 1.e-(iii) Ownership map  
Annex 1.e-(iv) Land use of the excavation area

**1.f Area of nominated property and proposed buffer zone** Area of nominated property: 37,00 ha  
Proposed buffer zone: 110,74 ha  
**Total: 147,74 ha**



## 2. Description

### 2.a Description of Property

Çatalhöyük is a Neolithic mound or *höyük* located on the Konya Plain in central Turkey. The Konya plain, a rich agricultural landscape on the southern edge of the Anatolian Plateau, is flat in topography and mostly treeless. The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük was located on the alluvial fan of the Çarşamba River, today represented by a line of trees along the ancient river course running through the centre of the site between the East and West mound. To the south and east of the site, at about a 40 km distance, the site is bordered by the mountain ranges of Karadağ, Karacadağ, and Hasan Dağ.

Settlement at Çatalhöyük began approximately 9,400 years ago during the Neolithic Age and the site was occupied for around 2,000 years, well into the Chalcolithic Period. The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük is the best example of the agglomeration of people into egalitarian society in the Neolithic owing to its large size (covering 34 acres with a population of 3,000-8,000 people), the continuity of occupation through time (with one mound alone containing 18 occupation levels inhabited over a span of 1,400 years), its dense concentration of elaborate narrative art, and its remarkable level of preservation.

Two mounds, **Çatalhöyük East** and **Çatalhöyük West**, constitute the site. The East Mound consists of three distinct eminences: a large southern one, which rises 20 m above the surrounding modern plain and whose western flank was the site of the 1960s excavations; a smaller northern one, rising 9 m above the plain; and a wide, low eastern one, 5 m above the plain. These three eminences are not separate mounds, as considerable depths of cultural deposits lie in the lower areas between peaks thus joining the three eminences into one main mound. The West Mound is much lower (6m) with a gently sloping topography. Çatalhöyük East covers 13.5 ha and consists of 21 m of Neolithic deposits dating from 7200 – 6400 cal BC with some later intrusive deposits, including Late Bronze Age Kilns, Roman, Byzantine and early Selcuk burials and rubbish pits. Çatalhöyük West covers 8.5 ha and is ‘almost exclusively Chalcolithic’ dating from 6000 – 5500 cal BC, again with the presence of some Roman and Byzantine burials (Göktürk et al. 2002).

Since the site's discovery in the 1950s, 166 houses have been excavated at Çatalhöyük East (5% of the mound), 18 of which have been fully excavated using modern scientific techniques. The phases of occupation at Çatalhöyük are grouped on a house-by-house basis. Neighboring houses are then grouped, allowing for the reconstruction of contemporary neighborhoods. In antiquity, as the need arose, new houses were built on top of the old, initiating a new phase of 'layering' of buildings in the settlement. During James Mellaart's excavations in the 1960s, he divided the occupation layers into 15 building levels, Level 0 – XII with VI divided into VIa and VIb, with earlier deposits underneath. The current archaeological project has excavated to the base of the mound and has found 4 levels earlier than Level XII. On the West Mound, Mellaart oversaw the excavation of two soundings, one on the top and one on the southern slope of the mound. The current project has excavated 9 houses on the West Mound.

Excavations have demonstrated that the main architectural components of the site are densely clustered houses, with areas of refuse or midden between them. On both mounds, houses are clustered together without streets and with roof access. On the West Mound, however, houses are two-storey and have buttressed walls. The extensive art, symbolism, and burials discovered at the site occur within houses. There is evidence of productive activities in all houses, in midden areas, and on house roofs. None of the sampling shows evidence of large public buildings, ceremonial centres, specialized areas of production, or cemeteries. There exists no division of buildings into 'shrines' and 'houses' (Hodder 2010). This evidence indicates that society at Çatalhöyük was egalitarian without large-scale centralized administration and that its rich art was produced in a domestic context.

### **Çatalhöyük East**

Excavation has been conducted on two of Çatalhöyük East's distinct eminences. The **Southern Area**, excavated by Mellaart, demonstrates the development of architecture through the whole sequence of the site. Of particular significance are sequences of buildings in 'columns' of houses. These sequences of houses (such as the Building 10 sequence) stacked one on top of the other over time have provided much clear evidence for strong micro-traditions and repetitive practices that

almost certainly indicate long-term occupancy by the same group. The **Northern Area** (encompassing the North, BACH, and Area 4040 excavations) reveals the variation among contemporary buildings, with houses grouped into small clusters that likely shared ancestral burial houses, as well as larger-scale groupings into sectors of clustered houses bounded by midden areas and/or alleyways.

## Architecture

The Çatalhöyük settlement was composed of mud-brick houses densely packed together. All walls are constructed of unbaked mud-brick, usually of large dimensions (up to and over 1 m in length). Generally every building had its own four walls, although during the early sequences there was more use of party walls between buildings. There are almost no true right angles and the feeling is of an organic, cellular agglomeration of buildings over time rather than a unified planned layout. As houses were only separated by centimeters, there was no ground level access point and no streets or alleyways between the houses. Access was through a hole in the roof and a ladder. People moved around at roof level, which was at differing heights and traversed by a series of ladders. Activities took place inside of the buildings as well, despite the apparent poor light and ventilation owing to the absence of window openings.

The internal plan of the houses was generally the same across the site. Buildings appear to consist of one large room, often approximately square in plan, with or without additional smaller rooms, and discrete house units are well-defined. There were wooden support posts set in large pits against the internal walls. Roofs were made of oak and juniper cross beams that supported clay and reed surfaces. The house contained oven and hearth, art, ritual, and burial spaces, where people slept, ate, and made food and tools. There was often also a side room used for storage and food preparation. Brick and plaster platforms are detectable in some of the large rooms, which were possibly used for sleeping upon. A large clay oven, with a small circular hearth for cooking nearby, was generally positioned against the south wall, over which the access hole from the roof was located. The house 'furnishings' also included a single or group of storage bins and shallow basins in the side room. Shallow pits near the cooking area were used as storage pits for

stocks of obsidian or clayballs. Changes and variations in the layout of the internal features took place during the life of the buildings. New ovens and hearths were built, and storage bins and basins were added or removed. Frequent use was made of white wall plaster, generally with multiple applications visible. The internal walls of the house, niches, the posts, and the 'furniture' were plastered in white lime based clay and replastered at least once a year. It was these plastered walls surfaces that were sometimes elaborated with paintings and three-dimensional mouldings.

Typically each house was occupied for about 80 years, after which the house was generally emptied of portable items and carefully and systematically dismantled. In some cases the oven was preserved by careful infilling, otherwise they were partially demolished. Floor areas across the building as well as floors within the basins and storage bins were 'scoured' clean. 'Crawlholes' and niches were carefully blocked up to take the weight of the new wall. The roof was then dismantled. First the roof beams were removed and the fallen roof debris compacted down. The roof posts arranged against the internal walls were 'dug' out; hence it is found retrieval pits and associated post scars in the plaster of the walls. Walls were then dismantled in a controlled way, course by course. The mud-brick and mortar debris was crushed and used to fill the old building which made a consolidated foundation for the new building. Only when the infill had reached the top were the walls for the new house built, mostly directly on top of the walls of the old house. While some houses had very short lives, others have evidence of being rebuilt many times – up to four or more rebuildings – that is, for hundreds of years. These longer lasting houses had more burials and were the more elaborate in terms of art and internal architectural fittings. Some of the internal symbolic features had also been retained from earlier houses.

#### **Art: Wall Murals, Relief Sculptures, Installations, and Figurines**

The excavations at Catalhöyük have revealed a rich corpus of paintings, reliefs, and installations. Remarkable discoveries of bull horns attached to plastered bull skulls (bucrania), plaster reliefs, and wonderful paintings, both non-figurative and with complex narrative content have been made at the site. Animals clearly had an important symbolic role at



Çatalhöyük and are central to the art found in the settlement. The narrative paintings at the site mainly show dangerous or flesh-eating wild animals and birds. Humans are depicted teasing, baiting, and dominating oversized bulls and other wild animals, in stark contrast to Palaeolithic art. There is much imagery and symbolism of death and violence. There is a focus on parts of animals that are dangerous or piercing. The economy at Çatalhöyük was based on domestic sheep and goats, but these hardly appear in the symbolism. Wild cattle make up 54% of all animal bones in installations and special deposits, 46% of the animal reliefs, but only 15% of the faunal remains from domestic, processing, and consumption contexts. In contrast, domestic sheep constitute 56% of the faunal remains and thus the bulk of meat consumption and only 19% of reliefs and 13% of installations and deposits (Hodder & Meskell 2010).

**Wall paintings** discovered at Çatalhöyük in the 1960s showed images of humans, raptors, and wild animals. In two buildings in the upper levels (Levels V and III), wild animals were depicted in narrative scenes of hunting and teasing and baiting wild bulls, wild stags, wild boars, and a bear. Wild bulls are the centrepieces of the north walls of several buildings whose walls are painted with a variety of animals and human figures. Leopard skins, usually worn as clothing, are very common in the paintings. No intact leopards have been definitely identified in the paintings. Among the intact animals, deer, goats, and vultures are most common, although spatially restricted. The goats are found in a single building; the deer and vultures in three buildings each. Some animals (goats, vultures, one large bull with multiple deer, and a pair of birds) recur in more than one building, but a single theme never spans more than three architectural levels. The only painted animals that might be domestic are a few quadrupeds that could be dogs and goats, which have large wild-type horns, but might represent domestic herds.

Mellaart's excavations uncovered a number of **relief sculptures**, figures modeled in clay on the walls. These include modeled heads of cattle and other animals, as well as a number of representations of the entire body of animal figures. These full-body representations can be divided into two types. Four buildings, in Levels VIII-VI, contain pairs of spotted leopards facing each other (and in one case an additional single leopard). All have their tails held over their backs; some have been

replastered and repainted numerous times with slightly different patterns of spots. The other category of full-body representation is the splayed figures (at least 10) that appear on many walls in Levels VII and VI. These are stylized figures with outstretched and sometimes upturned arms and legs. In all cases the heads, and usually the hands and feet, have been knocked off in antiquity, apparently as part of a closing ritual. Many have navels indicated. It has never been clear whether these were meant to be humanoid, animal, or a therianthropic blend. In one case, the surrounding plaster retained signs of what seemed to be rounded ears. A stamp seal found recently at the site strongly suggests that these are animal figures, probably bears. A similar figure, but with a tail, is engraved on a stela at Göbekli Tepe in southeast Anatolia, roughly one thousand years earlier.

Numerous **installations** have been discovered at Çatalhöyük, in which animal parts are incorporated into the architecture in both visible and invisible ways. The installations in the houses of the early and middle levels at the site comprise primarily wild animals, bulls, and raptors. Many of the more elaborate buildings had installations featuring bucrania – plastered wild bull, wild ram, and goat skulls complete with horns, either mounted on the wall or on special pedestals or benches on the floors. In some cases real skulls were used; in others, the horn cores were embedded in stylized plaster sculptures of the massive heads. Cattle horns are particularly prominent, set into clay heads, benches, and pillars. In a building in Level VI, there was a long plaster bench from which a row of seven sharply pointed horn cores protruded (Balter 2005). Boar jaws and carnivore and vulture skulls were occasionally set into walls, and later covered with clay. Cattle shoulder blades are often placed in houses at abandonment, and sometimes built invisibly into the walls. The teeth of foxes and weasels, the lower jaws and tusks of wild boars, the claws of bears, and the beaks of vultures were placed in rounded plaster protuberances on the walls. There is evidence that people living at Çatalhöyük dug down into earlier houses in order to retrieve sculpture such as bucrania for reuse (Düring 2006). All of these deposits suggest that animals played important roles in many rituals. Houses with more internal art and elaboration in the settlement may have been central to the provision of wild bull feasts that may have had mythical and spiritual components.

Both the 1960s and 1990s excavations at Çatalhöyük have uncovered **figurines** depicting animals and schematic or stylized figures that are neither completely animal nor human. While the anthropomorphic figurines are better known, the largest number of figurines are zoomorphic (896) and they extend throughout the history of the site. Cattle, boar, sheep, goats, bear, and canids, as well as independent horns (504) have been identified. Most of the figurines at Çatalhöyük are small, were quickly made, and then discarded in middens. Leopards or felines appear linked with human figures in some more carefully made figurines of stone and fired clay. Anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines and statuettes occur throughout the levels at the site, but both increase in the uppermost levels. The well-known image of a naked woman sitting on a pair of felines was discovered in the upper levels of the site in a grain bin. The number of clearly female figurines is small (40 of 1,800 so far discovered) and such images do not occur in the early and middle levels. The figurines at Çatalhöyük seem to have had a variety of functions including daily domestic use (Meskell 2007).

### **Crafts and Tools**

Numerous crafts and tools were produced at Çatalhöyük and because of the excellent level of preservation at the site the remains of many of these objects have been discovered. In the domestic sphere, small figurines, pottery, obsidian objects, baskets, clay balls, beads, and bone tools, principally awls, were recovered. The infilling of abandoned houses and the frequent replastering of walls and floors at the site resulted in the preservation of traces of baskets, wooden containers, and the impressions of mats on the floors. Even some cloth fabric is preserved in burials. Stone, bone, copper, and clay beads are found throughout the site, as are the tools that were used to produce them. Obsidian knives and blades were used as, among other things, basketry and crafting tools.

**Ground stone artefacts**, including grinding stones; mortars and pestles; stone vessels; palettes for grinding pigment; and smaller items such as axes, maceheads, and incised pebbles, proliferated at Çatalhöyük. Most of these objects are made of igneous rocks, chiefly the volcanic rocks andesite and basalt. More rarely these objects were also made of pumice, gabbro, limestone,

sandstones, marble, and schist. The rock material for these tools would have had to be quarried directly from Karadağ, some 40 km distant, as well as from Karacadağ and Karapınar. Small volcanic rocks, metamorphic rocks, and small stones of sedimentary origin, transported by streams to the Konya Plain, could have been exploited as well. The contextual relationships between ground stones and other finds bearing on food preparation (e.g., botanical and faunal remains, organic residues, ovens, hearths) have revealed that food was prepared in small-scale, household based units. The relationship between ground stones and evidence of craft activities (e.g., residues from ochre and other colored minerals, unfinished bead blanks) has made possible a better understanding of the processes of ochre grinding and plaster polishing, and the making of pottery, figurines, and beads at Çatalhöyük (Baysal & Wright 2006).

Throughout the history of its occupation, **obsidian** represented the main raw material with which the inhabitants of Çatalhöyük made their flaked stone tools, despite the fact that the nearest sources of this material lay some 190 km away. The vast majority of the obsidian found at Çatalhöyük came from two different volcanoes in southern Cappadocia: Göllü Dağ and Nenezi Dağ. The expedition up to the mountains to collect this raw material would have been a ten to thirteen days walk from the site around the edge of the Konya plain. Obsidian may have been brought to the site both by the inhabitants of Çatalhöyük themselves and by itinerant traders. Every household seems to have been able to gain access to a bag of ‘quarry flakes’ which was then buried in a pit next to the fireplace, to be retrieved at a later date when they needed to make tools and weapons for house and hunt. While obsidian was the raw material of choice for making knives and piercing tools (arrow and spearheads in particular), a few obsidian mirrors have also famously been discovered at the site. The fact that the number of mirrors found is small and that some of them were used as grave goods, suggests that these objects were much prized, and further indicates that in certain forms and contexts obsidian could enjoy a highly symbolic role, alongside its utilitarianism.

Throughout the history of Çatalhöyük a number of different types of **vessels** were employed. Pottery finds begin with Level XI at the site. At these ancient levels the inhabitants of Çatalhöyük were making shallow



vessels with thick walls from clay mixed with vegetable matter. These light colored vessels were not likely used for cooking, because the thick walls would have made it difficult for heat to penetrate. Moreover, the extremely small quantity of pottery shards discovered in levels XI through to VIII suggests that pottery did not as yet play a frequent and crucial part in Çatalhöyük's inhabitants' lives. At that time foodstuffs were likely stored, cooked, and carried in baskets, wooden vessels, and gourds, many of which have been revealed in the excavations of the lower levels of the site. It is thought that the clay balls found in greater quantities in the lower levels than the higher may have been used as 'heating stones.' After being heated in a fire they could have been placed amongst the grain in a basket, for example, and stirred around to roast the grain. Pottery discovered at levels VII and VI displays very different characteristics from the earlier examples. The walls of these vessels are thinner, they are deeper, and also darker in color. Still more significant is the large increase in their number. The clay itself and the additional materials it contains also differ from that of earlier levels, suggesting that new sources of clay may have been found. Moving from Level VI up to the most recent level, pottery vessels display other changes, particularly in form and variety. However, no pottery with painted decoration is found in the Neolithic layers of East Çatalhöyük. In the Chalcolithic levels of West Çatalhöyük, on the other hand, painted decoration on pottery is extremely common and varied.

The earliest examples of prehistoric **stamp seals** – or *pintadera* (painted seals) – have been found at the Çatalhöyük. They are made of fired clay, and with their variety of forms and motifs form a significant and distinctive group among Neolithic stamp seals dating between 8000 - 5000 BC found at various settlements in the Near East. To date a total of 48 such seals have been found at Çatalhöyük, some during the excavations under Mellaart and others during the most recent excavations. Two of the most frequently encountered motifs on the seals are hands and interlinked zigzag patterns resembling basketwork. These motifs continue throughout successive levels of the settlement, are repeated in the wall paintings found at the site, and are preserved in the Pisidian seals of the Early Chalcolithic period that followed Çatalhöyük in Anatolia. While most of the stamp seals found at the site bear geometric patterns, in recent years two have been found that echo motifs from earlier reliefs, even to the posture of the

figure. One depicts a leopard with its tail arched over the back. The other is a splayed figure that, unlike the reliefs, retains its head and feet. These identify it as a bear. The latest examples of stamp seals were found in Level II and the oldest in Level VII. Classification of the seals suggests that they were used on various different surfaces, including textiles and loaves of bread. No seal impressions on clay have been found at Çatalhöyük or any other Neolithic settlements in the Near East or the Balkans. It is certainly possible that the stamps were used as symbols of ownership. Four seals discovered in three graves at Çatalhöyük provide evidence that these were private possessions valued by individuals, and additionally, the holes in the knobs of many of the seals indicate that they were strung and worn by individuals.

## **Burials**

One of the most striking characteristics of Çatalhöyük is that a portion of the dead from the settlement were buried below floors and platforms inside the houses. The number of on-mound, beneath house floor burials matches the population estimated for Çatalhöyük and it seems that the entire population was buried at the site. Some houses were used as 'ancestral' burial locations where people were preferentially buried. At Çatalhöyük certain houses had up to 60 burials in one house, others as few as 2 or 3, and some none at all.

Excavations have revealed that there were general rules about how and where people were buried at the site. Over 400 burials have been excavated. The very youngest infants and neonates can be found in hearth and oven areas which are normally in the southern corner of the house. To date, no adult burials have been found in those areas. Adults are buried beneath platforms in the northern part of the house. There appears to be a special category of neonate burial at Çatalhöyük, which is further ritualized from other child burials. Neonates often appear as foundation deposits initiating a change in the use of a space or beginning of construction.

There is extensive evidence for the circulation of human body parts taken from burials beneath the floors of houses. Adult men and women have been found at the site with their heads removed after burial, as well as an instance of head removal from a woman with a full-term fetus in her birth canal. There is also a case in

which not the head but the limbs were removed from an adult skeleton, and another in which a plastered male skull was discovered in the arms of an adult female. The human remains team has found cases in which teeth from earlier burials were taken and placed in jaws in later burials in rebuilds of the same house (Hodder 2010). Before a body was buried, it seems that it was known whether the head would later be removed. Once removed the skulls may well have circulated for some time before being specially placed in specific abandonment or foundation contexts, such as the base of the posts that supported the house walls. All this suggests particular rather than generic links to ancestors (Hodder 2006).

### **Plants and Animals**

A plethora of animal remains, both wild and domesticated, have been found at Çatalhöyük. When the first settlers came to the site, they brought with them domesticated sheep, goat, and dogs. Sheep provided the meat for most daily meals at the site throughout its occupation. In sum, about 70% of the animals at Çatalhöyük were domestic sheep and goat. The people of Çatalhöyük hunted wild cattle, equids, boar, and deer and brought the entire bodies of cattle and equids back to the site. While chemical analysis of human bones from the site shows that wild animals contributed insignificantly to the diet, it is clear from the faunal remains and art at the site that the wild animals of the region held deep symbolic meaning. Collections of wild animal bones, in which there are high concentrations of large animal parts discovered in locations suggesting foundation or abandonment events, indicate that special ceremonies were celebrated with feasts including large pieces of wild animals, such as wild cattle and equids (Hodder 2010).

Wild animals were also the main source of fur and feathers. Only the heads and feet of boar, deer, bears, and wild cat have been discovered at the site, indicating that these animals were mainly eaten far from the site, and only the hides (with attached head and feet) were brought home. Fox, wolf, and badger may also have been used for their fur, but seem to have been eaten as well in small quantities, as the whole body is present. Leopards appear repeatedly in the art, but only a single leopard bone has yet been found at the site (of more than 1,000,000 bones recorded in the new excavations). This specimen is a claw, pierced to be worn as a

necklace or bracelet, found with a human burial. Except for this special piece, it may have been taboo to bring leopard remains onto the site, and perhaps to hunt them. Çatalhöyük has one of the largest assemblages of bird bones in the region, of which 80% are waterbirds, mostly geese and ducks. Bustard, crows, and raptors have also been discovered at the site. In the remains there is a strong bias towards wing bones, suggesting that birds were prized more for their feathers than their meat. There are a great deal of eggs shell at Çatalhöyük as well, indicating that eggs were likely not only eaten but used in crafts, perhaps in the paint applied to the walls.

Many botanical samples have been collected at Çatalhöyük. The main classes of botanical material retrieved from the examined samples are wood charcoals, seeds, cereal chaff, fruits, and charred tubers. This material has yielded information about aspects of the human diet and of animal feeding at the site; the interplay between wild and domesticated plants as sources of food, fodder, matting and basketry, building material and so on; everyday routines in and around the house involving the use of plants; and the scope and nature of activities across the surrounding landscape, including the location, intensity and seasonality of cultivation. Analysis of botanical materials has revealed the presence from the earliest levels of the site, of domesticated cereals and pulses that were cultivated by the Neolithic inhabitants of Çatalhöyük. The principal crop plants were cereals, primarily emmer wheat and bread wheat with smaller quantities of einkorn and naked barley. Cultivated pulses included bitter vetch and lentil, alongside pea and chickpea. Stored plant food has been discovered including high concentrations of cereal grains, peas, tiny crucifer seeds, and almonds. These deposits attest to the collection and storage of both wild plant foods and domesticated cereal and pulse crops. The charred remains of fruits and nuts gathered from the wild were present throughout the analyzed botanical samples. It remains uncertain whether these plants were deliberately collected as food resources in the Neolithic. Much of the botanical material charred in domestic fires and deposited in midden areas at Çatalhöyük was derived from the burning of animal dung as a fuel (alongside wood fuel).



## Çatalhöyük West

On the other side of the river from Çatalhöyük East, the West Mound grew up during the following Chalcolithic period. It is probable that there is seamless continuity between the two mounds. Analysis of the archaeological remains discovered on the West Mound allows an increased understanding of the developments in the 6th millennium BC and of the transition of the Neolithic to Chalcolithic at Çatalhöyük. Extensive changes in the architecture and burial and craft traditions are visible.

Excavations on the West Mound have continued to uncover buildings with large internal buttresses and painted floors - evidence that the tradition of multi-storey houses continued into the Chalcolithic. Traditions of house construction are, however, changed in the upper levels of the East Mound and into the ensuing West Mound as houses become more independent and self-sufficient. Excavations on the West Mound have uncovered larger, more complex, multi-roomed houses arranged around a central room. In the central, plastered room, central hearths have been discovered. Rather than being marginal to the main room, domestic food preparation becomes central.

A decreasing emphasis on ancestry at the house level may be seen at Çatalhöyük West. On the West Mound there is no evidence of burials beneath floors. It seems likely that burial now occurs off site, less immediately tied to house-based ancestry. In sites of this period, cemeteries for the community as a whole may emerge.

There is evidence of significant changes in the art and pottery at Çatalhöyük West as well. Thus far, no figurative or geometric wall paintings or reliefs have been discovered on the West Mound (Last 1998). The plaster on the walls on the West Mound also does not have the multiple layerings found in the main Neolithic East Mound sequence, suggesting less emphasis on and investment in the house wall surfaces. Rather, the focus of 'art' shifts to domestic pottery. On the West Mound, the symbolic elaboration that had been reserved for house walls at Çatalhöyük East shifts to pottery. Evidence has been found of elaborately painted pottery (unlike the unpainted pottery on the earlier Neolithic East Mound), as well as decorated stone vessels and ceramic pot-stands. The richly decorated pottery demonstrates continuity of imagery

from the Neolithic East Mound as there are paintings of bull heads, splayed bear figures, women, and headless bodies (Hodder 2006).

### **Classical & Byzantine**

Neolithic dwellings occur at almost all points of the East Mound, however in many areas the Neolithic occupation is covered by overlying deposits from later occupations. There is some evidence of Late Bronze Age occupation at the site, but the main later occupation starts in Hellenistic times. Excavations that have taken place on the East and West Mounds, intending to reach Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels, have uncovered a range of Late Roman to Byzantine activity at Çatalhöyük. On the East Mound these include:

- Byzantine burials, some with associated grave goods
- Hellenistic pits containing a large amount of pottery
- Two late Hellenistic / early Roman buildings
- A complex of one circular and four rectangular Late Bronze Age kilns
- A Byzantine and early Selcuk cemetery with 59 complete burials
- A Selcuk period building, perhaps a watch tower

Excavations on the West Mound have uncovered Hellenistic pottery, late Classical period burials, and one Byzantine burial in an undisturbed, elaborately constructed tomb.

A large Byzantine site was also discovered, covering at least 10 hectares, whose western limit lies only a few hundred metres to the east of the East Mound. This site is not visible as a raised feature, but as a consistent spread of pottery, bone, and tiles. Its presence provides a settlement context for the numbers of Byzantine burials which have been encountered in the excavations at Çatalhöyük.

### **Features currently on-display:**

Çatalhöyük is unique in that much of the site is in a dynamic rather than static state. Thus, what is being displayed is the process of excavation and interpretation as much as the exposed structures. There are, however, two excavation areas on site under permanent shelters, the North Area and the South Area, in which several features have been exposed and placed

on display for extended periods of time. Visitors can observe floors, walls, ancient ovens, burial pits, installations and wall paintings. It is necessary to emphasize that these are working areas and the buildings on view can change year by year, and new buildings can be added as excavations continue. The shelters over the North and South Areas have been constructed to allow long-term display of Neolithic buildings.

The shelter in the **North Area** currently covers 8 excavated Neolithic houses and a large midden area. The 'show case' houses are Buildings 5, 52 and 77, which are complete with their internal layouts and wall decorations.

In Building 5, visitors can view well-preserved walls with plaster and ovens. This building has a large central room, a smaller room to the east with two plaster basins, and two rooms to the west, containing storage bins. On the south wall of the main central room there are clear traces of the ladder which allowed access through the smoke hole above the fire. There are large pits in the floors and scars on the walls - these are the traces of wooden posts which were pulled out when the building was abandoned. On the plaster walls in the main room there is red paint. A small hole between the main room and the eastern room allowed food to be passed back and forth.

Building 52 was the first in which the current excavation project discovered a bull's head in its original position. The *bucranium* is displayed in the wall in the main room of the building. Next to it are the remains of a bench decorated with the horns of wild bulls. These features are located on platforms. In the building's side rooms and storage bins, archaeologists found the burned remains of plants and animals. These spaces would have been used to make tools and store food. In addition to displaying platforms, the building demonstrates the double walls which are characteristic of Çatalhöyük architecture. Each house had its own four walls, but as this building exhibits, houses were built very close together creating double walls.

Unlike the other buildings conserved and on display in the North Area, Building 77 ended its life in a big fire, traces of which are visible on the walls. These walls had many layers of plaster, suggesting it was used for a long time. The building consists of a large main room

and a distinct entrance to a store room with storage bins. In the main room are the remains of the ladder and oven. On the north wall of the building a molding is visible. This would have had sheep or goat horns in it. Beneath this decorative molding is a pedestal with bull's horns.

The five other structures currently visible are Buildings 48, 49 and 64, which are displayed as they were excavated; Building 55, where a section of wall painting is conserved and on display; and Building 82, where a red painted panel is conserved and on display. Eventually some twenty houses of a contemporary occupation horizon will be on permanent display in this area of the site.

In the **South Area**, archaeologists are excavating the temporal sequence of the site, looking at continuity and change through some 800 years of occupation of the site. Visitors can experience the depth of the archaeology with houses from different phases on display, demonstrating the build up and content of the site and making visible important timeframes in the development of human civilization. A sign in the lower section of the South Area shows visitors where, from the bottom of the mound to the top, the earliest occupation began (7400 BCE), the earliest pottery was discovered (7000 BCE), the first use of milk occurred (6600 BCE), the domestication of cattle began (6200 BCE), and the East Mound was abandoned (6000 BCE).

Because the buildings remaining from the Mellart excavations in the 1960s and the buildings excavated by the current project occur at different levels, it is possible to examine the chronological development of houses in relation to each other from the very base of the mound. The long sequence of bricks and mortar rising up the mound in the South Area represents the walls of successive houses built on top of one another. It is possible to see remnants, or outlines of the structures excavated by Mellaart, structures currently being excavated by archaeologists (including Buildings 79, 80, 86, 87, 96 and 97) and buildings excavated from 1995 – 1999.

Neolithic house walls and finely laminated wall plaster are visible, as are features such as ovens, floors and burial pits. Burned Buildings 79 and 80, excavated in 2009, display fascinating architectural evidence for two

storey buildings at Çatalhöyük. In these structures, the traces of the upper parts of buildings, including corners and bricks, upright posts and plaster capitals, demonstrate that architecture at Çatalhöyük was more complex and sophisticated than previously thought.

In the center of the Southern Area is the deepest trench at the site, excavated in 1999 to examine whether the water table had lowered because of recent irrigation schemes. In this trench, archaeologists reached the natural ground surface of the plain. Visitors can see here where the earliest occupation of the site began.

## **2.b History and Development**

Some 9,000 years ago, Çatalhöyük was the location of a major change in human lifestyle, the beginnings of urbanization. The flat environs of the Konya Plain today owe much to the fact that some 25 thousand years ago during the Pleistocene period the Konya Plain was a lake. By the end of this period at about 13,000-11,500 BC the lake was drying, leaving smaller lakes dotted around the landscape, but the Konya Plain was still cold, dry, and inhospitable. It was not until c. 9500 BC that a warmer and wetter environment led to the formation of soil conditions that were suitable for farming.

Social life, which centred on a set of values associated with hunting, feasting, and ancestry, allowed or encouraged sedentism and agglomeration. A survey of the surrounding region has suggested that Çatalhöyük developed from small local communities, leading to the development of longer-term and larger-scale social relations. The earlier site of Boncuklu located 7 kms to the north of Çatalhöyük has recently been excavated (Baird) and it shows that many of the artistic and symbolic characteristics of Çatalhöyük already existed prior to the agglomeration of settlement into a 'town' – a term that can be used for the first time at Çatalhöyük.

In the early phases of settlement growth, Çatalhöyük expanded in height and in all directions. New buildings were constructed on top of midden deposits, after some decades or even centuries of use. Waste was also thrown off-site around the edge of the settlement and as waste accumulated in these locations it provided the basis for the construction of new buildings. Buildings towards the edge of the settlement were terraced down the slope. The population at any one time (between 3,500 and 8,000) has been conservatively estimated

using a variety of techniques and making a variety of assumptions about how many houses were inhabited at any one time (Cessford 2005).

Previously, the pace of cultural, economic, and social change in the Upper Palaeolithic had been extremely slow. In the early Neolithic tell sites in Anatolia and the Middle East, there is remarkable continuity, with house built on house over centuries, even the hearths staying in the same place. In the 8<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> millennia at Çatalhöyük, there is remarkable continuity. This emphasis on continuity is seen in house rebuilding. An overall lack of change in subsistence is seen throughout the levels of the site. There is great stability in plant use as shown by the archaeobotanical data and few major shifts in the faunal data except the adoption of domestic cattle on the Chalcolithic West Mound. Domestic sheep and goat remain the mainstay of the economy throughout the sequence. There are no dramatic changes in the bone tool assemblage through time in these levels and there are no clear variations in materials or types of ground stone artefacts.

Despite the remarkable level of continuity, there are examples of material change which in various ways must have confronted highly codified practices. Detailed anatomies of the buildings at Çatalhöyük show an endless cycle of movement and reorganization. In particular, the ovens and hearths and bins keep moving around the building, shifting from one side to the other along the south wall, or being blocked up and shifted into side rooms, and then back into the main rooms. There is a restlessness through the sequence as pottery comes in, obsidian becomes more specialized, stamp seals are introduced, figurines change in style, social differentiation becomes more marked, and houses become more independent.

The greater specialization of production in pottery and obsidian from about Level VI onwards must have involved a series of material and social investments. More specialized labour and knowledge were involved and so people's commitments to and dependencies on each other increased. The population of the 'town' too was changing. The densest phases so far excavated seem to be in Levels VII and VI. The largest numbers of burials occur in houses in Levels VII and VI, in both the Southern and Northern areas. The investment in 'town' living must have been considerable during these dense phases.

The shift to the use of pottery in cooking in Level VII had many implications for the cooking process itself. Cooking could become more varied, complex, controlled. It became dependent on the technology of pot production. The shift also involved a more elaborate and longer, or more intensive pottery production process – ageing the clay etc. Also, the clay now used from Level VII onwards had to be obtained from farther away. So, through time, people became more and more involved in a complex network, both material and social, surrounding cooking and clay production and exchange.

In the upper levels at Çatalhöyük the sphere of domestic production came to be elaborated and made central, as a result of a myriad small steps closely connected to wider changes in society. In the main sequence of levels on the East Mound hearths and ovens are always by or close to walls. In the upper levels and into the ensuing West Mound, however, the hearth is placed in the centre of the room. Rather than the focus of the main room being records of feasting and baiting (in the paintings and installations), or being links to the ancestors (in the burials beneath floors), the focus shifts to domestic production.

There are related shifts. The number of burials beneath floors decreases, while painting ceases on the walls and begins on domestic pottery. This change begins in the upper levels of the East Mound. In Levels IV and above, a greater variety of pottery forms is found, with some coloured slips. In the uppermost levels of the East Mound, there are often fewer and thicker layers of plaster on the walls and floors, with thicker preparation layers. This suggests less emphasis on maintaining the plaster surfaces. These gradual shifts in the ways in which the walls were plastered take the emphasis away from the ritual and symbolic importance of the house walls and floors. So the small, and apparently insignificant shift in the location of a hearth leads and is part of a major social change.

At the same time that houses became more linked in terms of exchange and specialization of production, houses also became more independent and self-sufficient. One small example of this is how over millennia the bricks used at the site gradually change in size. At the base of the East Mound the bricks are very long (up to 1.5 m or 4.9 ft) and very thin (often just a

few centimetres). To make them and carry them to the house and place them on the wall would have required more than one person. The bricks get gradually smaller through time until in the upper part of the sequence there are small rectangular bricks that can be held in one hand. Less collective labour was needed in building a wall.

There may also be shifts in gender relations. In the upper levels there is a *slight* increase in numbers of female figurines. This increased representation of women may be partly linked to the craft specialization and 'industrialization' of food preparation (with external large ovens) that we see in the upper levels. It is often the case that as craft specialization increases, women become more clearly identified with domestic production and men focus on other spheres of production and exchange. This may be relevant at Çatalhöyük, but there are other ways of interpreting the shift. The possibly greater presence of female symbolism in the upper levels of the site may be linked to all the other evidence for the increased importance of domestic production. Rather than women and fertility being tied to the origins of agriculture, female representations become more marked much later as domestic production becomes more socially central.

It is of great interest that domesticated cattle have emerged by the time of the upper levels of the West Mound. There is evidence that cattle were wild up to Level VI. By the 6<sup>th</sup> millennium on the West Mound, feasting had come to depend on domestic animals, including domestic cattle. In fact the need to provide cattle for feasting may have been the motivation for domestication/control of cattle. But as this shift to domesticated cattle occurred, so did part of the basis for the hunting-feasting-prowess-ancestry network diminish. Wild bulls became less available. The control of feasting depended now more on the provision of domesticated animals – and thus on the house as a productive unit.

Thus, in general terms at the Çatalhöyük East Mound, we see a shift from an earlier (pre- Çatalhöyük) importance of communal relations to a focus at Çatalhöyük on ancestry, feasting, the control of the spirit world, and exchange in the house. But in the later levels at Çatalhöyük there is more of a focus on production in houses which become larger and more functionally differentiated and linked to other houses



by exchange and through the specialization of production.

After Level VI there is a dispersal of occupation at Çatalhöyük. The northern hill is gradually abandoned, and there is some occupation of the eastern slope to produce a small eastern eminence (Hodder 1996). The area of occupation on the southern hill shrinks quickly from Level VI onwards. It seems likely, given the radiocarbon dating, that the West Mound begins to be occupied during the last phases of occupation on the East Mound – again giving a sense of dispersal of housing, and indicating a clear move away from the close huddling of buildings that seems so characteristic of Çatalhöyük (Hodder 2006). After the site was abandoned thousands of years of environmental processes and erosion lowered the top of the mounds by 2 m, whereas on the surrounding plain alluviation covered the Neolithic land surface and covered the lower slopes of the East and West Mounds.

### **Later Occupations**

Surface finds indicate the presence of a Byzantine site to the east of Çatalhöyük East. The site is under cultivated land and has not been investigated. As a result, the exact date, nature and extent of the site is unknown. There is no evidence to suggest that either Çatalhöyük East or West were used as settlement sites in the Classical or Byzantine periods.

### **Recent History**

Çatalhöyük lies within the village boundaries of Küçükköy, a small village of approximately 100 hundred houses located one kilometre to the north of the site. The history and the origins of the local village of Küçükköy are unknown, although according to the ethnographer David Shankland, the villagers believe it is descended from the Byzantine site, known locally as ‘Eskiköy’ (Shankland 2000).

### **Archaeological Research**

Until the discovery of Çatalhöyük, little was known of the archaeological record of the Konya Plain and ‘it was still widely believed that there had been no Neolithic habitation on the Anatolian Plateau’ (Mellaart 1967). In 1951, James Mellaart, of the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara, conducted

the first systematic survey of the Konya Plain. Çatalhöyük was observed from a distance in 1952 during the second season of the survey. Illness kept Mellaart from investigating the site further, however. In 1958, he, David French, and Alan Hall visited the mound and exposed areas revealing mud brick buildings, bones, potsherds, and obsidian. Early measurements of the site indicated that it was 450 m in length and 275 m in width, covering approximately 34 acres with over 20 m of Neolithic deposits, making it 'the largest Neolithic site hitherto known in the Near East' (Mellaart 1967). Following the discovery of Çatalhöyük in 1958, the site was designated under Turkish law as an ancient monument and placed under the protection of the Directorate General of Monuments and Museums. Mellaart excavated the site over four years between 1961 and 1965, uncovering up to 30 buildings in each occupation level. He excavated overall about 160 of buildings spread over the different occupation levels. His excavations were mainly confined to the East Mound in the southwest, although two small trenches were also dug on the Chalcolithic West Mound (Hodder 2006). All of this extensive excavation took place without screening, with limited recording, and no scientific analysis (except radiocarbon dating). The site was abandoned from 1965 to 1993. In 1993, archaeologist Ian Hodder reopened Çatalhöyük with permission from the Turkish authorities. The Çatalhöyük Research Trust (later changed to the Çatalhöyük Research Project) was established and has excavated or planned approximately 80 buildings.

In the earliest phase of the current project (1993–5), minimal excavation took place. The Çatalhöyük Research Project concentrated on regional survey and on planning and studying the surface of the mounds, conducting surface pickup, drawing eroded profiles of the earlier excavation trenches, and using geophysical prospection. It also undertook a re-evaluation of the material in museums that had been excavated by Mellaart (Hodder 1996).

During the second phase of fieldwork and publication (1996–2002), the research aim focused on individual buildings. The Çatalhöyük Research Project excavated the Northern and Southern areas on the East Mound. In the Northern Area, buildings were excavated in great detail (Buildings 1 and 5 and Building 3 in the BACH Area) in order to discern depositional processes and to

understand how individual houses functioned. In 1997, a team from the University of California, Berkeley began excavating the 'BACH' Area and continued until 2002. In 1996 and 1997, the Summit area was excavated by a team from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Excavations stopped in the Northern Area following the 1998 season to enable the conservation and presentation of Building 5. 1999 saw a six-month season focusing on the re-excavation of Mellaart's deep sounding in the Southern Area. In the Southern Area, the Çatalhöyük Research Project continued the trenches that had been started by Mellaart in order to understand the overall sequence of the site and to see how individual houses were rebuilt and reused over time. In 2002, a shelter was constructed over the trenches in the Southern Area. Simultaneously, palaeoenvironmental work was conducted (Roberts et al. 1999), regional survey continued (Baird 2002), and excavations were undertaken on the later Chalcolithic mound at Çatalhöyük West. Publication of the monographs for this second phase of work was completed in 2007 (Hodder 2006, 2007). The methods used by the project were published in an earlier volume (Hodder 2000).

The research aims for the third phase of the project (2003–12) turned from individual houses to the social geography of the settlement as a whole and larger community structure. Excavation took place from 2003 to 2008, with postexcavation from 2009 to 2012. Extensive excavation was carried out in a new area of the site, specifically the 4040 Area in the northern part of the mound, and in 2008 a shelter was erected over part of this area. Excavation also continued in the South Shelter so that the organization of architecture in the upper levels of the site could be explored and so that the current project's results could be linked to the work done by Mellaart in this area of the site. In the 4040 Area, the focus has been on understanding the variation among contemporary buildings. The new buildings and midden areas excavated here have allowed increased understanding of the social makeup of the mound. In the Southern Area of the site, research has focused on the Building 10 sequence, which reveals the micro-traditions and repetitive practices of the long term occupants of this sequence of structures.

Excavations by other teams, especially the TP team led by Arek Marciniak of Poznan University and Lech Czerniak of the University of Gdansk in Poland, and by

the IST team led by Mihriban Özbaşaran of Istanbul University, allowed further exploration of the upper levels of the East Mound. On the following Chalcolithic West Mound, excavation by three teams (University of Trakya at Edirne led by Burçin Erdoğan, Selçuk University at Konya led by Ahmet Tırpan and Asuman Balıran, and Berlin University and SUNY Buffalo led by Peter Biehl and Eva Rosenstock) allowed an increased understanding of the developments in the 6<sup>th</sup> millennium BC.

The recent excavations at Çatalhöyük have involved between 20 to over 100 people in any one season, of numerous nationalities with excavation seasons lasting from 2 to 6 months in duration. Work takes place on site during the summer, usually for three to four months. This can be excavation, or study seasons where archaeologists stay at the site to study the artefacts kept in the on-site storage buildings.

### 3. Justification for Inscription

**3.a Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and Justification for inscription under these criteria)**

**ii) It exhibits an important interchange of human values, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, technology, and the arts.**

Although Çatalhöyük was a highly productive agricultural community, it did not live in isolation. It was a major participant in the cultural and economic changes that swept across the Near East in the Neolithic Period. The art, architecture, evidence of domestication of plants and animals, and emergence of pottery at Çatalhöyük all demonstrate the significance of the settlement as a place for the interchange of ideas contributing to a critical period of human development. Sedentism and agglomeration brought about changes in the way people interacted with one another, the environment, ancestors, and animal spirits (Cauvin 1994; Hodder 2006). The development and exchange of new religious or spiritual ideologies at Çatalhöyük resulted in the production of figurines, installations of wild animal parts incorporated into the architecture, and among the earliest wall paintings and mural art. New religious ceremonies celebrated with feasts including large pieces of wild animals may have provided the impetus for domesticating cattle at the site, making Çatalhöyük today an internationally

important key for our understanding of the origins of animal domestication. As a result of the exchange of new social values new trade practices emerged, with individuals acquiring speleotherms (stalagmites and stalactites) from caves and high-quality obsidian from distant sources when other, nearer sources would have worked equally well. The greater specialization of production of obsidian led to the emergence of new ways of hunting. The emergence of pottery and increased specialization of its production resulted in new ways of cooking and an increased focus on domestic production. The centrality of the house to production and spirituality, as well as Çatalhöyük's unique egalitarian social organization, without large-scale centralized administration resulted in the development of a unique architectural style which persisted for 2,000 years. The technological, architectural, and artistic developments made at Çatalhöyük projected beyond the site, as its strategic location in Anatolia made it a bridgehead for the spread of the Neolithic way of life to Europe and beyond.

**(iii) It bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the origin of a cultural tradition which has disappeared.**

As one of the first urban centres in the world, Çatalhöyük is an exceptional testimony to a foundational moment in the development of human culture. Thanks to its great age, size, level of preservation, and the long span of occupation at the site, Çatalhöyük presents a unique opportunity to investigate life 9,000 years ago. Evidence at the site, such as wall paintings, figurines, and burial rituals, attests to strong cultural and artistic traditions, the concentration of which is unique to this period in Asia Minor. Social structure and social dominance in the settlement were created through the performance of rituals, links to ancestors and the animal spirits, and participation in the transcendent. Religion and spirituality at Çatalhöyük were closely linked to the house and to the circulation of human body parts and the dangerous parts of wild animals. The practices of passing human skulls down from generation to generation within houses, holding feasts involving wild male cattle, and remembering these ritual events through the extensive use of symbolism in the house speak to a complex world of myths and meanings that transcended everyday practice in the settlement. Although settlement at Çatalhöyük came to an end in

5500 B.C., excavations have revealed evidence of artistic traditions that have continued to influence Mediterranean, European, and Middle Eastern traditions to this day. These include bull symbolism, the cult of Cybele and traditions of carpet (and *kilim*) motives that continue to be embraced in Anatolian life. Although there have been long-lasting influences that originated in Çatalhöyük, the Neolithic way of life of which it is often seen as emblematic has disappeared. In particular, the agglomerated form of settlement without streets has disappeared from many parts of Turkey and the world. The particular flourishing of elaborate artistic expressions within the domestic context no longer occurs. Çatalhöyük was an egalitarian society without chiefs or public spaces. This unique way of communal existence was embedded within a cultural tradition which has long disappeared.

**iv) It is an outstanding example of a type of architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history.**

Owing to its large size, its dense concentration of art, and its excellent preservation, Çatalhöyük is the best example of the agglomeration of people into egalitarian society in the Neolithic. The site illustrates the important Anatolian contribution to the development of early societies. The house at Çatalhöyük is distinctive in relation to other and earlier sites. The buildings were tightly packed together so that there were few or no streets. Access to houses was across roofs and down ladders into interior spaces. There was no separation between public and private spaces. Symbolism and ritual, burial and ancestry, exchange and socialization were all located in the house. The degree of emphasis on the house at Çatalhöyük is apparent, and it is also part of a wider process throughout Anatolia and the Middle East in which the domestic sphere of production became more central. The unique settlement pattern which emerged at Çatalhöyük offers us the opportunity to gain not only a detailed understanding of daily life and symbolism in the Neolithic, but also insight into the slow long-term processes that lead up to and followed on from the shift to sedentism and urban agglomeration.

<p><b>3.b Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value</b></p>	<p>Çatalhöyük first inspired worldwide interest in the 1960's when the British archaeologist James Mellaart's excavations at the site uncovered evidence of the early</p>
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development of the first farmers and towns outside of the Fertile Crescent. Initially the importance of the site was recognized as its large size at an early date, and its location outside the supposed 'cradle' of civilization in the Near East. A major factor for its prominence was also undoubtedly its art, described by Sir Mortimer Wheeler as a 'curious and sometimes a trifle macabre artistry' which nevertheless distinguishes a site which 'represents an outstanding accomplishment in the upward grade of social development'.

Today we know that Çatalhöyük was not the earliest or the largest farming community in Anatolia and the Levant; however, it was a major participant in the cultural and economic changes that swept across the Near East in the Neolithic Period. The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük stands out because of its large size (covering 34 acres with a population of 3,000-8,000 people), the length of its occupation (over 2,000 years), its dense concentration of 'art' in the form of wall paintings, wall reliefs, sculptures and installations, and its excellent state of preservation. Çatalhöyük is a site of great importance for our understanding of the first steps toward 'civilization', including early settled agricultural life and the overall process that led from settled villages to urban agglomerations. Its strategic location in Anatolia made it a bridgehead for the spread of the Neolithic way of life to Europe and beyond.

In comparison to many of its contemporary sites in Anatolia and the Near East, Çatalhöyük is a large and long-term settlement. As such, Çatalhöyük serves as an exceptional testimony to a foundational moment in human development. The Neolithic period in which Çatalhöyük is situated was the time that anatomically modern humans perhaps went through the greatest change in their existence on earth. This was the time people moved into villages and towns, adopted farming, and began to accept greater degrees of social domination. The changes previously termed the 'Neolithic revolution' were spread over a very long period of time. The length of Çatalhöyük's continuous occupation allows for an insight into the slow long-term processes that lead up to and followed on from the settlement, including the start of domestication, settled life, and the formation of large complex sites in the Middle East.

As one of the earliest human settlements, and an early site of plant and animal domestication, Çatalhöyük can

help us to understand why, after hundreds of thousands of years living as mobile hunter-gatherers, humans settled down and formed large towns in the period after the end of the Ice Age or Pleistocene. The transformation to settled agricultural life in large dense sites was partially a result of climate and subsistence change, but also about how people lived their daily lives, their notions of self, body, identity, and time. Although Çatalhöyük occurs towards the end of this seminal period, the detail of the excavated remains and the richness of the site allow us to understand more fully what it meant to live in an early settled agricultural town.

Recent detailed work at Çatalhöyük, coupled with the continuity of occupation at the site, provides evidence for the strong micro-traditions and repetitive practices of the settlement's inhabitants. It also makes it possible to see how their daily activities were gradually changing as part of a wider 'distributed' process. This set of changes did not just involve events such as climate change and more intensive plant gathering or increased social ranking. It also involved how one cooked, slept, ate, understood time, related to others, and related to the spirit world and to animals.

Çatalhöyük is uniquely able to provide us with insight into the specific set of changes leading to dependence on domesticated animals. While goats and sheep were already domesticated when settlement at Çatalhöyük began, cattle were domesticated during the occupation of the site. It is able to see shifts in the symbolic use of cattle at the top of the Neolithic East Mound, and study of the faunal remains from the West Mound shows that by 6000 BC cattle had been domesticated. The richness of information from the site, including the plentiful art, allows us to reconsider some of the major debates about the adoption of farming and herding.

The extensive evidence of art and craft traditions at Çatalhöyük is a vital component of the site's outstanding universal value. At the site it is found evidence of significant advances in wall painting and sculpture, basketry, pottery, wood, and lithics in comparison to other sites in Eastern Turkey and the Middle East. The narrative character of the site's wall paintings is unparalleled in Anatolia and the Near East at this date and contributes not only to our understanding of the development of art and craft traditions, but also to our knowledge of religious or



spiritual beliefs and daily practices at the site. In addition, the sheer amount of the art – its concentration in so many houses in one site – remains particular. Indeed, the main mystery of Çatalhöyük remains the question of why all this art and symbolism, this flowering of imagery, should occur in this place at this time (Hodder 2006). The rich symbolism at Çatalhöyük has incited a wide range of interpretations of the site and its earlier and contemporary parallels to the east. Owing to the remarkable concentration of symbolism and art at the site, much of the symbolism of the earlier Neolithic and later (into historic times) periods of the Middle East can be ‘read’ in terms of the evidence from Çatalhöyük.

Another important way in which Çatalhöyük can claim a special status regards depositional processes and building survival. Through much of its sequence, Çatalhöyük provides a richly textured record of the minutiae of daily life. Rather than making hard lime floors that could be used over decades (as in many sites in Anatolia and the Near East), at Çatalhöyük the floors were mostly made of a lime-rich plaster that remained soft and in need of continual resurfacing. Thus on an annual or even monthly basis, floors and wall plasters were resurfaced with extremely thin layers. Within 10 centimetres of floor or wall deposit it is possible to find hundreds of layers of replasterings. These provide a detailed record of daily life inside buildings, like rings in the growth of a tree. Middens too are finely layered, so that individual dumps of refuse from the hearth can be identified. And then, the site’s inhabitants’ careful and deliberate process of dismantling houses left the lower parts of structures well-protected and preserved. Together with the soil conditions that lead to good survival of carbonized plants, animal and human bone, etc, these depositional processes result in a remarkably well preserved site with much detailed information covering long periods of time.

It is the detailed level of preservation at the site, in conjunction with its large size, the length of its occupation, and its dense concentration of art, which makes Çatalhöyük vital for our understanding of the ancient domestication of plants and animals, the emergence of pottery, and the coming together of thousands of people in a permanent settlement, which persisted in the landscape for over 2,000 years. Çatalhöyük is the best example of the agglomeration of people into egalitarian society in the Neolithic and the

site illustrates the important Anatolian contribution to the development of early societies.

**3.c Comparative analysis  
(including state of  
conservation of similar  
properties)**

**Local Comparisons and Context within Anatolia and the Near East**

None of the existing World Heritage sites in Turkey or in the wider area of the Near East date from the Neolithic, and so do not reflect this important period when a number of fundamental human developments took place in this region.

Çatalhöyük is the most representative archaeological site of the Neolithic, reflecting the transformation to settled agricultural life in large dense sites and the accompanying social and spiritual developments. As the site occurs several thousand years after the earliest domesticated plants, there are numerous sites in the Middle East, as well as local sequences in central Anatolia that lead up to and prefigure Çatalhöyük (Baird 2007, 2008; Gérard and Thissen 2002; Özdoğan 2002).

Noteworthy Neolithic sites in Anatolia and the Middle East include Hacilar, Höyücek, Suberde, Musular, Pınarbaşı, Can Hasan, Aşıklı Höyük, Çayönü, Hallan Çemi, Nevalı Çori, Göbekli Tepe, Jerf el Ahmar, Abu Hureyra, Mureybet, Qermez Dere, Zawi Chemi Shanidar, Eynan, Ain Ghazal, and Jericho. Çatalhöyük shares similar elements with many of these sites, as the site is one element of a much wider pattern of Neolithic settlement in the region. For example, a hard lime plaster is used on the floors in the earliest levels of Çatalhöyük and such floors have parallels in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB, 8-7<sup>th</sup> millennium BC) in the Levant. There are a number of contemporary and earlier sites with comparable art and symbolism, including Jericho, Jerf el Ahmar, Nevalı Çori, Çayönü and Göbekli Tepe. Similar depictions to the figures found at Çatalhöyük with upraised arms and legs are found at Göbekli and Köşk Höyük. More generic traits such as the bull heads and female figurines and burials beneath floors are widely found throughout the region. Plastered skulls from Çatalhöyük and Köşk Höyük recall those from the Levant as well. Other sites show substantial agglomeration, such as Çayönü, Göbekli Tepe, and Aşıklı Höyük (Esin and Harmankaya 1999), which has densely packed housing through the millennium prior to Çatalhöyük.

While clearly influenced by the Middle East,

Çatalhöyük undoubtedly has distinctive characteristics that suggest a local process of development. Çatalhöyük and other Neolithic sites in central Anatolia are distinguished from sites in the Middle East by distinctly regional traits, such as the dense packing of apparently equivalent buildings in settlements without centralized authority. The study of the Neolithic of Anatolia remains relatively limited: around 30 Neolithic settlement sites have been excavated in Turkey. The Konya plain survey has identified 29 archaeological sites in addition to Çatalhöyük. These are: 7 earlier than the Ceramic Neolithic; 2 possibly dating to the Ceramic Neolithic (the evidence is too sparse to determine); 15 Early Chalcolithic; and 5 Middle Chalcolithic. Analysis of the aggregate size areas and frequencies for each period indicate that 'The situation of the Ceramic Neolithic is ... in marked contrast to earlier and later phases, with extreme concentration of population at one large site' – Çatalhöyük East (Baird 2001). Pınarbaşı, the other site believed to date from this period, consists of a temporary rock shelter occupation and could represent a temporary camp of people engaged in herding or fishing from a sedentary community such as Çatalhöyük East. Clearly, Çatalhöyük was a major participant in the cultural and economic changes that accompanied the transition from pure hunter-gatherer communities to fully developed sedentary societies in Anatolia.

Evidence indicates a vast variety in the economies of Neolithic sites. Çatalhöyük's economy depended on developed agriculture and the breeding of domestic animals, but hunting wild animals such as cattle, boar, deer and equids was still important for the food supply. Specialized technologies and long-distance trade existed at the site which was occupied year round, and therefore was fully sedentary. This distinguishes Çatalhöyük from other sites, such as Göbekli Tepe, where the inhabitants were still primarily hunters and gatherers who used the site as a central place.

At Çatalhöyük we see the emergence of a new house type, i.e. freestanding individual rectangular structures of mud-brick, as well as a different settlement pattern, both features reflecting a development towards new life styles. Unlike other sites with a similar economic basis, architecture, and agglomerated settlement pattern, there is no evidence of social differentiation at Çatalhöyük. At Çayönü and Nevalı Çori, a special building is

separated from the normal habitation area. By virtue of its building technique and design it clearly differs from the normal rectangular houses that comprise the rest of the settlement, showing a more socially stratified society. All there is at Çatalhöyük are houses, middens and pens. The dense packing of apparently equivalent buildings at the site reflects a relatively egalitarian society.

Evidence at the site, such as wall paintings, figurines, and burial rituals, attests to strong cultural and artistic traditions, the concentration of which is unique to this period in Asia Minor. New religious or spiritual ideologies developed and were exchanged at Çatalhöyük. The domestic context provided the setting for ritual and symbolism in a way that is unique to the site. Some houses became preferred locations for burial beneath the floors, and these houses were rebuilt over more generations than other houses (Hodder 2006). In the Pre-Pottery Neolithic, most burials in Anatolia and the Middle East were either in special buildings or domestic structures, but when we come to the end of the Pre-Pottery period they become extramural in Eastern Anatolia and the Near Eastern system. At Çatalhöyük, however, the custom of burying the dead in the domestic context continued. The practices of passing human skulls down from generation to generation within houses, holding feasts involving wild male cattle, and remembering these ritual events through the extensive use of symbolism in the house speak to a complex world of myths and meanings which can not be found at any other site.

At Çatalhöyük, it is found evidence of significant advances in wall painting and sculpture, basketry, pottery, wood, and lithics in comparison to other sites in Eastern Turkey and the Middle East. Çatalhöyük is unique in its combination of figurines, installations of wild animal parts incorporated into the architecture, and among the earliest wall paintings and mural art. The concentration of symbolism in domestic houses distinguishes Çatalhöyük from sites in southeastern Turkey, and the sheer amount of art at the site remains particular. The narrative character of the site's wall paintings is unparalleled in Anatolia and the Near East at this date and contributes not only to our understanding of the development of art and craft traditions, but also to our knowledge of religious or spiritual beliefs and daily practices at the site.

The symbolic world at Çatalhöyük is remarkable in that it represents a more “achieved” Neolithic. In the 9th millennium BC, at Göbekli Tepe and then at Nevalı Çori there are monumental monoliths within ceremonial structures and/or communal houses. On these huge stones are the carvings of an array of wild animals and the stones themselves are occasionally identified as human forms with arms and hands. This symbolism shows traditions similar to those apparent in the Late Palaeolithic cave-art of the Franco-Cantabrian region. Çatalhöyük’s art distinguishes itself, diverging from the symbolism found in Palaeolithic art. Humans are shown teasing, baiting and dominating oversized bulls and other wild animals. While human figures do appear in Palaeolithic paintings and in the ‘Venus figurines’ of France, Spain and elsewhere, these human representations are not shown dominating animals. It is the humans’ dominating nature, necessary for animal domestication, in the Çatalhöyük symbolism that is significant in terms of suggesting a new form of relationship with animals that is less about equivalence and exchange with animals and animal spirits than about interference and control. In Turkey’s other Neolithic sites where Çatalhöyük’s symbolism is found, it is typically on a smaller scale. The rich evidence from the site enables interpretation of the evidence and symbolism discovered at these other, both earlier and later, sites in the Middle East.

It is clear that in its geographical and historic context, no other example exists of a site with the economic, architectural, artistic and spiritual components comprising Çatalhöyük – although there are other places where individual components exist. Furthermore, the unique preservation circumstances at Çatalhöyük and the extent to which the site has been researched, conserved, presented and promoted make it singular.

Çatalhöyük was built and inhabited only by people in the Neolithic and early Chalcolithic. Once it had been abandoned, the site was buried and it was not occupied by later societies. The infilling of abandoned houses and the frequent replastering of walls and floors at the site resulted in the preservation of traces of art and craft traditions, including cloth, beads, small figurines, pottery, obsidian objects, baskets, clay balls, and bone tools. At Çatalhöyük, it is possible to discover evidence for strong micro-traditions and repetitive practices, allowing us a rare opportunity to investigate

the Neolithic way of life.

The coordinated efforts of the Çatalhöyük Research Project, since 1993, are unparalleled in the region. The site has been researched extensively with the latest scientific analyses in the field and in the laboratory. The conservation strategy, developed and implemented by conservation experts, is governed by absolute respect for the aesthetic, historic and physical integrity of the site. The preservation of the site has been guided by a management plan since 2004 and the construction of shelters further contributes to the preservation of the site. The collaborative work spearheaded by the Çatalhöyük Research Project, as well as the Project's efforts to effectively present and promote the site are ongoing and extensive.

For all the above reasons, it can safely be said that there is no other site in Anatolia and the Near East with the characteristics of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük, taking into account its age, preservation, and management, coupled with its social and architectural complexity.

### **Wider Comparisons and Context**

Çatalhöyük is quite distinct from the other Neolithic sites currently on the World Heritage List. These sites represent the changes occurring in the Neolithic in Northwest Europe over a thousand years after occupation at Çatalhöyük ceased. Çatalhöyük shares with these sites a high level of preservation that bears witness to the domestic, ritual and burial practices of vanished cultures of the Neolithic Period. The society at Çatalhöyük, however, stands apart.

The Neolithic sites currently on the World Heritage List are primarily monumental, highlighting the tombs, megalithic structures and ceremonial sites which were increasingly constructed in Northwest Europe around 3000 B.C. The rise in the construction of these monuments and chambered tombs seems to reflect a deepening of social hierarchies. Çatalhöyük, devoid of such monuments, was a relatively egalitarian society. Its significance lies not in the documentation of outstanding engineering, but in the detailed recording of all aspects of Neolithic social life. The settlements at the Heart of Neolithic Orkney, the Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne, the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) and Stonehenge and

Avebury are highlighted as helping us to understand Neolithic ceremonial and mortuary practices by situating these more famous sites in a broader context. Çatalhöyük, as an earlier and far larger settlement site, occupied for over 2,000 years, provides a unique opportunity to understand, not only everyday practice in early settled agricultural life, but also the development of new spiritual ideologies, and technological, architectural, and artistic innovations. While the sites currently on the World Heritage List are of the greatest significance for developing ideas about the prehistory of Northwest Europe, Çatalhöyük is of vital importance for understanding, not only how the Neolithic way of life spread to Europe, but also of the first steps toward ‘civilization.’

### **3.d Integrity and Authenticity**

#### **Integrity**

The gradual way in which the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük was abandoned, and the environmental processes and erosion which occurred after the site’s abandonment, contribute to the integrity of the site today. Over thousands of years the plain surrounding the site rose and buried large portions of Çatalhöyük. The top of the site today is 21 m above the Neolithic land surface and 18 m above the current land surface of the plain.

In total, 166 houses at Çatalhöyük East (5 % of the mound) have been excavated, 18 of which have been fully excavated using modern scientific techniques. The Çatalhöyük Research Project has excavated or planned approximately 80 buildings at the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük.

Mellaart excavated the site for over four years between 1961 and 1965, uncovering approximately 4% of the site. His excavations were mainly confined to the East Mound in the southwest, although two small trenches were also dug on the Chalcolithic West Mound. The portions of the site excavated by Mellaart, in general, suffered extensive deterioration after the site’s closing in 1965 (Matero 2000). The site and its trenches were then left open for 30 years, with the result that collapse of walls and sections of soil and vegetation growth on prehistoric walls and plasters were widespread.

In 1993, when archaeologist Ian Hodder re-opened Çatalhöyük, with permission from the Turkish authorities, extensive conservation work was

undertaken. The new project carried out urgent backfilling and shoring up of walls. The two mechanisms which are normally used to protect earthen structures are to provide a shelter over the site, or to consolidate the brick/plasters themselves, often by capping, coating or injecting (Warren 1999). At Çatalhöyük both shelters and consolidation have been used and the buildings remain exposed under the shelters throughout the year so that they can be viewed by visitors while being protected from the direct effects of the climate (Camurcuoğlu Cleere 2007).

The two shelters built at the site were designed and constructed in close consultation with the excavation team in order to protect the integrity of the site. Considerable site restrictions determined the construction techniques and methods. Both shelters rest on concrete belts, so that the foundations are shallow (1.00-1.50 m) and there is very little intrusion into the archaeological layers. Prior to laying the foundations, excavation was carried out by the Çatalhöyük Research Project to ensure that all archaeological material was removed and that all findings were fully recorded. No heavy vehicles are permitted on the site, and therefore the work of constructing the shelters was carried out without such equipment, minimizing the impact on the archaeology of the site.

The art and symbolism at the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük are of mud earths and clays which are placed within and are integral to the architecture of houses made of unfired mud-brick. This fact contributes greatly to the integrity of the site in that it encourages an *in situ* approach to conservation. The primary objective of the current conservation programme is to continue and develop the *in situ* stabilisation methods devised by the conservation team led by Frank Matero in the 1990s (Matero 2000). This treatment consists of injection with synthetic polymer and crack-filling with a range of mortar mixes. Testament to the success of this technique is the survival of Building 5 which has now been exposed for ten years (Pye 2006).

Apart from wall paintings, conserving installations of bull's skulls and horns, or horns alone, low relief plaster figures, or low relief abstract friezes for display *in situ* is problematic. The earthen plasters tend to crack as they dry and thin layers of plaster tend to peel, or multiple layers sheer away together from the wall.



The extremes of climate, the ground water and salts all have an effect. Long-term documentation and treatment are required. Some installations have been successfully protected temporarily over winter (or during the building of a new shelter) by reburial, or by encasing in a protective box with insulation of polyurethane foam, but protecting during display throughout the year by, for example, enclosing in a Perspex (Plexiglass) box would create a microclimate, encourage growth of fungi and algae, and would provide an incongruous 'museum case' amongst the exposed mud-brick buildings. For these reasons the displayed installations have been left exposed, consolidated as far as possible, and maintained annually with local consolidation.

The Çatalhöyük Research Project's current approach to conservation represents a move away from highly interventive approaches. The emphasis now is to leave features *in situ* for as long as feasible (feasibility depends on the excavation programme and the effectiveness of *in situ* conservation) and to display not only the products, but also the processes of excavation and conservation. This approach to conservation significantly contributes to the integrity of the site.

### **Authenticity**

It was not until 1958 that Çatalhöyük was systematically investigated by archaeologists. The excavations conducted between 1961 and 1965 and the current project's ongoing research initiated in 1993 revealed that the settlement at Çatalhöyük developed in the Neolithic Period and was occupied for 2,000 years, from approximately 7400 - 5500 B.C. The excavations also showed that during the occupation of Çatalhöyük houses were broken down systematically by inhabitants, carefully infilling and preserving the old structures and then building new houses on top, thereby ensuring the authenticity of these buildings.

The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük was gradually abandoned. The occupation of Çatalhöyük East shrank first, and then the occupation of the West Mound dispersed later in the Chalcolithic. After the site was abandoned thousands of years of environmental processes and erosion raised the surrounding plain and buried the site, contributing to its preservation.

The Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük is unique from other large tell sites in that there is no other major occupation

at the site. There is little evidence for Bronze Age or Iron Age occupation, so that a gap of some 5,000 years separates the Neolithic and Chalcolithic from later Hellenistic activities at the site. While there was a Classical period site to the south and a Byzantine site to the east of Çatalhöyük, Çatalhöyük East and West were not systematically occupied in the Classical or Byzantine periods. The site was primarily used as a burial ground and graves from the late Classical through to the early Selcuk period have been found at the site. Neither these graves nor more recent agricultural activities have disturbed the deep sequence of ancient Neolithic occupation. Recent agricultural activities at Çatalhöyük, limited to the West Mound, are indicated by evidence of threshing floors and possible ridge and furrows. The East Mound, protected from agriculture by its topography contains one recent intrusion: a single 20<sup>th</sup> century burial on the eastern flanks.

This formation and preservation of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük make it a model example of the agglomeration of people into egalitarian society in the Neolithic.

In 1958, the site was designated under Turkish law as an ancient monument and placed under the protection of the Directorate General of Monuments and Museums. The legal status of the site and the Çatalhöyük Research Project's promotion of it ensure that the site continues to be respected and preserved.

### **Authenticity of landscape and setting**

Çatalhöyük is situated in a predominantly agricultural region, clearly recognizable from some distance. The top of the East Mound offers a view across to Karadağ and Hasandağ, the volcano which is thought to be depicted on one of the Neolithic wall paintings. Maintaining these views is an important consideration in the interpretation of the site. Impacts to the setting will come from changes in the surrounding landscape, obstructions to the views from the site and to the way the mound is viewed from the surrounding area.

The Konya Plain, on which Çatalhöyük is situated, is one of the major agriculture production areas for Turkey. The site is surrounded by cultivated fields, yielding crops such as wheat, melons, tomatoes and sugar beet. The cultivation of such crops requires intensive

irrigation and results in a substantial drain on the natural water table. Today much of the agricultural land in areas surrounding Çatalhöyük is artificially irrigated by large, open concrete water pipes that carry water to the fields.

Çatalhöyük lies within the village boundaries of Küçükköy, a small village of approximately 100 hundred houses located one kilometre to the north of the site (Shankland 1996). The majority of Küçükköy's residents are engaged in intensive agriculture. The sub-province centre of Çumra is 12 km southwest of the site. Çumra is a market town with a number of central facilities such as banks and one hotel.

To date the landscape has been conserved because urban development is concentrated around Konya, the provincial capital 60 km northwest of the site and because the area surrounding the site is dedicated to agriculture. Permissions to build or major changes will be taken by central or regional planning departments and more specifically by the agencies providing the infrastructure. The Çatalhöyük Research Project has, however, sought to further protect the landscape by situating the conservation and presentation of the site within long-term planning that has strong community participation. The Project's Dig House and accompanying facilities for tourists and storage are located outside of the boundaries of the site and were constructed in such a way as to minimize the impact on the site. The site's management plan was created in 2004 in order to ensure the preservation of the site's significant historical and cultural values. This plan is being carried out to integrate the archaeology with its natural, social and built environment and to identify sustainable management practices for the site and its environs – thereby guaranteeing the authenticity of the settlement.

### **Authenticity in the work of The Çatalhöyük Research Project**

The Çatalhöyük Research Project aims to conduct field research, involving excavation, environmental reconstruction, and regional survey, applying the latest scientific analyses to the archaeological material in the field and in the laboratory. The key to the Project's approach has been the integration of archaeological excavation with conservation and presentation. This three-pronged approach was conceived right at the start

rather than being a secondary after-thought. Early in the life of the project Professor Frank Matero, Director of the Architectural Conservation Laboratory at the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, developed a plan for an integrated conservation strategy, with a conservation laboratory on site and with the conservators working shoulder to shoulder with the archaeologists. All of the Project's excavation strategies have been closely tied to conservation so that decisions about what to dig where and when have been taken in collaboration between archaeologists and conservators. Furthermore, excavations aim to retain the 'as found' profile of the mound and spoil from the excavations is disposed accordingly.

The overall aim of the Çatalhöyük Research Project with regard to conservation and restoration is to conduct research into methods of conserving, displaying, and restoring wall paintings and sculptures and other materials, using the latest scientific techniques and knowledge, and to treat and restore the paintings and to monitor their condition over time. The conservation strategy at the site is governed by absolute respect for the aesthetic, historic and physical integrity of the place and the obligation to safeguard authenticity, in compliance with the ICOMOS (Venice) Charter of 1964 and the Australian (Burra) Charter of 1981 (rev. 1988).

In the early days of the new project it became apparent that excavation of the Çatalhöyük buildings would be a difficult and delicate matter. The walls and plasters are made of local clays and marls, and in addition the complexity of fine stratigraphic sequences of floor and wall plasters (up to 450 layers within 10 cms of wall plaster for example) meant that excavation would be slow and forensic in nature. The mud-brick walls and plasters would thus be exposed for many years before they could be removed. A technique was developed whereby the mud-brick walls and plasters at the site were consolidated through injection with synthetic polymer and crack-filling with a range of mortar mixes. Despite the success of this method, the Çatalhöyük Research Project has been seeking ways of reducing the repeated use of synthetic polymers, and has started testing traditional alternatives such as local clays. Synthetic polymers are expensive, and their long-term effect on the site is difficult to predict

It became essential to provide shelters over the excavation areas in order to protect the walls and features, in order to provide an environment in which archaeologists and conservators could work, and in order to allow the trenches to be left open for tourists. Since 2000 the Çatalhöyük Research Project has built two large permanent shelters, both designed by Atölye Mimarlık Architects of Istanbul. The first, the South Shelter, has a steel frame resting on a concrete belt and covered with a polycarbonate roof. The second, the 4040 Shelter, has a wooden frame covered by polycarbonate also lying on a concrete belt. Thus in both cases the foundations are shallow (1.00-1.50 m) so that intrusion into the archaeological layers is minimized. An important consideration was the impact the shelters would make on the mound, as seen at the site and from a distance. The shelters were carefully designed so that they would be integrated into the mound, with the curve of the shelter following the contours of the slope of the mound.

#### **4. State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property**

##### **4.a Present state of conservation Above ground**

Following the designation of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük as an ancient monument under Turkish law in 1958, Çatalhöyük East was protected by a perimeter fence and began to be patrolled by site guards, a practice which continues today. A house for the guards was constructed adjacent to the track between the two mounds. This has ensured that the East Mound is protected from any potentially damaging agricultural (or other) uses. The West Mound did not receive the same degree of protection under Turkish law as the East Mound and thus was not fenced off. As the West Mound is a lower, flatter mound its topography lends itself more readily to agricultural use. When the site was re-opened in 1993, Roger Matthews noted evidence for historic ploughing and agricultural use, and at the time the mound was ‘disturbed by activities involving the production and storage of chaff’ (Matthews 1996). As of 1996, when the boundaries of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük were extended, the West Mound received the same level of protection as Çatalhöyük East, including a fence and guards, and no form of intervention, including tree plantation or agriculture, is permitted within the site boundaries.

Spoil heaps remaining from the 1960s excavations are now part of the protected archaeological zone of the site as well. These spoil heaps have an additional educational value in that they can be used for controlled training excavations. In the present excavations, spoil from the Northern Area excavations is used to fill trenches in the Southern Area to stop the erosion of exposed walls.

The areas of the site not currently under excavation are covered by thick vegetation. A programme of surface scrapings conducted between 1993 – 1995 revealed that the amount of soil build-up varied across the East Mound, with deeper layers of soil on the lower slopes of the mound. The scrapings revealed that soil build-up varied between 0.05 to 0.3m across the mound. In general, however, the surface scrapings exposed archaeological remains close to the modern surface. It is felt that the vegetation has had a beneficial effect on stabilizing the erosion of the un-excavated areas (Hodder 1996).

The current condition of the areas excavated in the 1960s varies. Some of the excavation trenches were backfilled in the 1960s, particularly the deep sondage trench in the Southern Area of the East Mound. Due to the hot dry summers and very cold winters with heavy rain/snow in the Anatolian plain, the exposed mud-brick walls dried, eroded, and collapsed while the top of the walls became worn away by the uncontrolled foot traffic. Inadequate drainage systems affected the buildings by creating a consistent source of moisture. Trapped moisture from the in-fill caused the movement of soluble salts and thus severe delamination, erosion and cracking on the plastered mud-brick walls, and detachment of wall plasters. Fortunately, emergency measures were taken on several paintings and plaster relief sculptures during the 1960s excavation. At that time, the only, and preferred, option for preservation of wall paintings and reliefs entailed removal from the site. It is through these early efforts that surviving examples exist today in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations at Ankara. No efforts were made to preserve any of the structures or their murals *in situ*.

In 1993, emergency stabilization and protection, including urgent backfilling and shoring up of walls, was carried out the Çatalhöyük Research Project. From 1993-4 field sections of the 1960s excavations were cleaned, photographed, drawn at 1:20 and

described. Selected areas of these sections were additionally drawn at 1:5, described in further detail, and sampled for micromorphological, chemical, conservation, and pollen analysis.

In 1995, the first season of on-site field assessment and conservation began, directed by Frank Matero, who developed an integrated conservation program for the site. Conservation activities include: emergency stabilization and protection during excavation and between field seasons, condition survey and environmental monitoring, material analysis, and conservation treatment development, testing, and application. The methodology is *de rigueur* for any conservation project involving:

- documentary research on the site's excavation and treatment history to establish previous conditions and subsequent conservation methods;
- technical analysis and characterization of the mud-brick, plasters, paintings and relief sculpture using standard geo-technical and wet-chemical techniques, microscopical and instrumental analyses;
- monitoring and recording of site conditions using developed methods for earthen materials and diagnosis of deterioration mechanisms; and
- the design, testing, and execution of a treatment programme specifically focused on the *in situ* stabilization of architectural fabric including plain and painted earthen plasters and mud-brick walls and features.

### **Conditions Under Shelters**

The construction of the South Shelter was completed in 2003 and the 4040 Shelter was finished in 2008. The South Structure covers an area of 1,300 square metres. The 45 m x 27 m shelter covers the Southern Area excavations in their entirety and the Summit Area excavated by the team from Thessaloniki in 1996 – 1998. The 4040 Shelter measures 25 m x 40 m, covering 1,300 square meters. The construction of the shelter will allow, over the long term, for 20 buildings to be placed on display beneath the shelter.

The design strategy for both shelters had to fulfil a number of site specific requirements. These included adequate load bearing on a site of variable compaction,

extreme weather conditions with high wind uplift and heavy snow load, and consideration to the air flow during the hot summer months of excavation. Both shelters have sides which enclose the archaeological remains in the winter months and are removable for the summer months, in order to increase the flow of air and decrease temperatures inside. Drainage problems from the winter snows and rains have been dealt with by landscaping and excavating drainage channels around the shelters which direct and manage water flow. The shelters have allowed excavation, conservation, and exhibition to take place beneath them and are wonderfully successful in protecting the archaeological remains.

Mud-brick is, however, notoriously difficult to preserve when left exposed on an excavated site. At Çatalhöyük there is an additional problem: some buildings were partially burnt in antiquity, leaving the brick and plasters exceptionally friable. The conditions under the specially designed shelters can still be very hot, even though the side panels are removed during the summer months to provide ventilation. There is also a tendency for wind to be funnelled through the shelters when the sides are open. Both these factors exacerbate drying, and wind erosion which with the resulting dust is a serious factor that may damage the exposed archaeology.

Visual observations and regular environmental monitoring inside both shelters have shown that there are regular fluctuations of Relative Humidity (RH) and temperature inside the shelters throughout the year, with the pattern changing between the winter and summer months due to the side panels being closed and opened. In winter, the RH rises up to and above 90% whilst in the summer it decreases as low as 18%. These fluctuations make it very difficult to preserve the buildings (especially the burnt ones) under the micro-environment of the shelters for a protracted period of time. Drastic environmental change from burial to exposure and the fluctuations in RH over a 12 month period, result in a regular drying/wetting which activates the soluble salts in the ground water, causing mud-brick and plaster layers to constantly erode, delaminate and detach. There is also much damage from small burrowing animals, and insects such as ants and spiders, causing physical damage to the structures and features. It is clear, as a result, that the provision of these two shelters at Çatalhöyük does not allow



protection and conservation to stop. Rather, the shelters are the start of a long-term process of monitoring and conservation that must be vigilant and sustainable.

#### **Below ground**

During the excavations of the 1960s, Mellaart conducted a deep sondage in an attempt to reach the lowest levels of the site. Mellaart experienced flooding in the sondage trench as the water table at the time was higher than the lowest levels of occupation at the site.

Local agricultural developments that have taken place since the 1960s excavations have resulted in the artificial irrigation of much of the agricultural land that surrounds Çatalhöyük East and Çatalhöyük West. The extensive fertilization and irrigation system for the surrounding fields has lowered the water table and led to the deposition of salts such as nitrates and chlorides, while causing the loss of organic materials previously preserved in waterlogged conditions.

In 1999, the Çatalhöyük Research Project decided to investigate the affect of these changes in the water table on the lowest levels of the mound. A dedicated excavation team was employed for a six month season with the aim of reaching the earliest layers of the site and virgin soil unaffected by human action. The water table was reached at the base of the mound, immediately before the 'natural' deposits. Analysis by paleobotanists indicated that the local de-watering due to irrigation has yet to affect the base of the mound. The preservation of charred plant remains suggested a long-term stable water level. Analysis by conservators suggested that water-logged remains (natural or material) would only exist in specific localised areas of the mound beneath which the water table has never fallen, which could account for the lack of waterlogged remains in the deep sounding. Fluctuations in the water table would, however, have an affect on the clays used in the walls and artefacts found all over the site causing the clays to swell and contract.

The conclusion of the evaluation was strongly in favour of maintaining the water table at a constant level so as to avoid fluctuating environments within the archaeological resource detrimental to structural, artefactual and environmental remains. Water levels are now monitored, stabilised, and maintained by Turkish

Water Authority at a constant level to avoid the deterioration of the archaeological remains at Çatalhöyük. The water table is artificially controlled at 10 metres below the plain (Hodder 1996).

#### **4.b Factors affecting the property**

**(i) Development Pressures (e.g., Encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)**

Development pressures on the site include the following:

- Irrigation: impact on landscape, setting, and water table (consequences to below ground archaeological material). Water levels are now monitored, stabilised, and maintained by Turkish Water Authority at a constant level to avoid the deterioration of the archaeological remains at Çatalhöyük.
- Consequences of planting and intensive agriculture to the under surface archaeological material in the region. The Çatalhöyük Research Project recognizes that local life and agriculture make up the contemporary 'landscape' of Çatalhöyük. The Project works together with local stakeholders to develop sensitive agriculture practices, and to raise awareness amongst farmers in the region to stop deep ploughing over mounds.
- Consequences of development and buildings in the surrounding landscape to the site setting. For purposes of regional planning, Çatalhöyük falls within the district of Çumra and developments in the wider landscape will be determined by the local municipality through applications to its planning department (*İmar Müdürlüğü*). The Çatalhöyük Research Project additionally works with the local community to develop sensitive building practices.
- The impact of new buildings and structures on the site (such as shelters, storage depots, and experimental houses). Building is permitted within the site buffer zone only with Conservation Council (*Koruma Kurulu*) approval. With the approval of the Conservation Council, permission may be granted for interventions supporting tourism activity such as car parks, ticket booths, lavatories and foot paths. With permission from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, a café or restaurant may be built as long as the plan is

approved by the Conservation Council. Facilities for the Çatalhöyük Research Project and for tourists are located in the site buffer zone and are constructed in such a way as to minimize the impact on the site. For new buildings at the site, the following guidelines are followed:

- i. Heights should not exceed existing building heights
  - ii. Key site lines to and from the mound should be considered in siting new structures
  - iii. Use of materials that are in keeping with the existing structures and that do not impact on the landscape qualities of the surrounding area
  - iv. Use of sustainable and locally available materials in construction
  - v. Establish long term maintenance needs and impact on remains if maintenance is not possible (particularly shelters).
- The impact of shelters on underground archaeology. The two shelters built at the site were designed and constructed in close consultation with the excavation team in order to protect the integrity of the site. Both shelters rest on concrete belts, so that the foundations are shallow (1.00-1.50 m) and there is very little intrusion into the archaeological layers. Prior to laying the foundations, excavation was carried out by the Çatalhöyük Research Project to ensure that all archaeological material was removed and that all findings were fully recorded. No heavy vehicles were used in the construction of the site so as to avoid compaction.
  - Ploughing encroaching on the West Mound. As the West Mound is a lower, flatter mound its topography lends itself more readily to agricultural use. The West Mound has been protected from agricultural use since 1996, when the boundaries of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük were extended. Now no tree plantation or intervention, including agriculture, is permitted on the West Mound.
  - Theft of archaeological material, illegal excavation, and 'treasure' hunting. It is the duty of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to

provide adequate fencing for the boundaries of the site and to appoint a guard.

- Large regional infrastructure projects (e.g. high tension cabling, pylons) undertaken without consultation. The Çatalhöyük Research Project has sought to create a line of communication with transport, electricity, and water (irrigation) authorities to establish a consultation process prior to works being carried out that would impact on the site and its setting.

**(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, Climate change, desertification)**

Environmental pressures on the site include the following:

- Exposure: mud-brick walls collapse within one to two years of being exposed, wall plaster is lost within two days and if untreated painted surfaces fade within half an hour of being excavated. The Çatalhöyük Research Project's integrated conservation program provides emergency stabilization and protection for mud-brick walls and painted surfaces during excavation and between field seasons, as well as condition survey and environmental monitoring, material analysis, and conservation treatment development, testing, and application.
- High winds are a threat to structures on the mound and their safety.
- Heavy snow loads in winter. Both of the shelters were designed to bear extreme weather conditions with high wind uplift and heavy snow load.

**(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)**

As a precaution against the threat of fire, the grass on site is regularly cut and fire walls have been created around the site.

**(iv) Visitor/tourism pressures**

Although Çatalhöyük is a site of great cultural and historic importance, its location in central Anatolia means it is much less likely to experience the pressures to sites in coastal areas, particularly those in close proximity to popular resorts

Load Capacity: The site has a large carrying capacity for walking visitors and projections are that there will be between 50-100,000 visitors annually by 2020.

Visitor/tourism pressures on the site include the following:

- Visual impact of busses, cars and of the parking area in general. A surfaced area for car and bus parking is provided next to the site, opposite the entrance, and is screened by trees.
- Erosion of pathways and compaction of archaeological materials beneath pathways caused by archaeologists and tourists on the East Mound. The current arrangement with paths maintains a natural appearance on the mound and allows for seasonal flexibility and changes, but is susceptible to compaction and erosion. Built up paths are, however, likely to impact more on the mound, particularly on the appearance. The rope barriers on the site are sensitive to the setting and could be continued to other parts as necessary. At the present time all visitors must be accompanied by a guard when on the mound and the Çatalhöyük Research Project continues to monitor wear and tear and compaction of paths. Paths are moved every 3 years, allowing vegetation to return to older paths and preventing paths becoming eroded.
- Increased litter. Currently litter and site maintenance is being undertaken by the excavation team on the site. In the longer term this responsibility will fall on the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums. The number of bins on site has had to increase as tourism has risen over the years. In the site interpretation a section is included on litter and enforcing the no-smoking policy on site.
- Social impacts on the local community from increased number of visitors and associated developments. Once visitor numbers have increased and therefore the potential income, a village co-operative could be established to run retail outlets (cafes and local craft centres) to ensure that any returns from future commercial enterprises benefit the village of Küçükköy as a whole.

**(v) Number of inhabitants within the Property and the buffer zone**

None.

## **5. Protection and Management of the Property**

### **5.a. Ownership**

The 1<sup>st</sup> grade archaeological site proposed as world heritage 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 3<sup>rd</sup> grade archaeological site, which is proposed as buffer zone, is mainly owned by different private owners, who are mostly engaged in farming.

### **5.b Protective designation**

The nominated area is first registered as a conservation site on the national inventory on the 11th of December in 1981, by the decision of Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments numbered A-3256. In 07.12.1994, the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> grade archaeological conservation zone boundaries.

### **5.c Means of implementing protective measures**

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.

### **5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which**

The Çatalhöyük Management Plan, which was firstly prepared in the scope of Temper Project explained in

**the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)** more detail in the next session and is now in the process of revision by the Ministry, is the main plan covering the site.

**5.e. Property management plan or other 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, a project undertaken as part of the European Union Euromed Heritage II Programme. The management plan was undertaken over an eighteen month period starting in 2002 and followed a framework developed by the Temper partners and informed by international best practice (Orbaşlı 2007; see also Hodder and Doughty 2007). One of the team's specific aims in developing this framework was to recognize the nature and characteristics of prehistoric sites, including the intangible dimension of prehistoric heritage and the social and human values it relates to.

As part of the management planning process there was a wide range of stakeholders and interested parties to consult. One of the things the management plan had to address was the conflicts amongst the various players 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 consultation process for the management plan built on previous work and links established by the Çatalhöyük Research Project, and included formal and informal meetings with a broad range of stakeholders. The process of preparing the management plan also proved a useful tool in highlighting to specific interest groups the value of other aspects of the site and how different interests at the site were linked and could be better coordinated.

The overall aim of the management plan is to conserve the cultural significance of Çatalhöyük through appropriate management policies. Through a number of subsections it includes management 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.

Significantly, the Çatalhöyük management plan was the first of its kind in Turkey and helped provide a blueprint for the management planning legislation (No. 2863) that was approved in 2005. However, having been conceived before the legislation, the legality of the plan has not been verified. A five yearly revision of the management plan, now due, will hopefully rectify this situation. The revision will not only formulate policies for the next five year period, but also consider some of the longer term objectives of the original plan in more detail as they reach implementation stage.

#### **5.f. Sources and levels of finance**

Funding for the Çatalhöyük Research Project and its associated Teams has come from Foundations and Research Councils in Britain and the United States of America, as well as corporate sponsorship. The annual operating budget for the project is raised from a number of sources: corporate sponsors (29%), donations (13%) and academic foundations (58%).

The yearly project budget was as follows:



In 2010, \$583,461  
In 2009, \$735,000  
In 2008, \$762,200  
In 2007, \$511,169  
In 2006, \$545,460  
In 2005, \$314,215

The long-term sponsors of the Çatalhöyük Research Project are Yapı Kredi, Boeing and Shell. Sponsors of the Project in the past have been Merko, Thames Water, IBM, British Airways, Koçsistem, and Koçbank.

Additional sponsors from 2000-2009 include:

2010: The British Institute at Ankara, the John Templeton Foundation, the Global Heritage Fund and the Turkish Cultural Foundation.

2009: The British Institute at Ankara, Stanford University, the Global Heritage Fund, University College London, the Turkish Cultural Foundation, the University of Poznań, the University of Gdansk, SUNY Buffalo, the Humboldt Foundation, the John Templeton Foundation and an anonymous donor.

2008: The British Institute at Ankara, the John Templeton Foundation, the Global Heritage Fund, National Geographic, Stanford University, the Turkish Cultural Foundation, the American Embassy in Ankara, the University of Poznań, and the Polish Heritage Council.

2007: The British Institute at Ankara, the John Templeton Foundation, the Global Heritage Fund, the Kress Foundation, the Martha Joukowsky Foundation, the University of Poznań, the Polish Heritage Council, and an anonymous donor.

2006: Selcuk University, the British Institute at Ankara, University College London, the John Templeton Foundation, the Global Heritage Fund, Stanford University, the Kress Foundation, the Martha Joukowsky Foundation, the University of Poznań, the Polish Heritage Council, the Friends of Çatalhöyük, the Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük, and a generous private donation from Ömer Koç.

2002: The Arts and Humanities Research Board, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the

British Institute at Ankara, Stanford University, the National Science Foundation, the U.C. Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility, the University of Poznan, the Polish Academy of Science, the Friends of Çatalhöyük, the Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük, and generous private donations from Ömer Koç and John Coker.

2001: The Arts and Humanities Research Board, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the British Institute at Ankara, the Wainwright Trust, the Flora Foundation, Stanford University, the National Science Foundation, the U.C. Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility, the Highway Rescue Archaeology Project, Euro-Pol-Gaz S.A., the Friends of Çatalhöyük, the Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük, and generous private donations from Ömer Koç, John Coker, and Mary Settegast.

2000: The Arts and Humanities Research Board, the British Institute at Ankara, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Isaac Newton Trust, the University of Edinburgh Development Trust, the Wainwright Trust, the Flora Family Foundation, Stanford University, the National Science Foundation, the U.C. Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility, GlaxoWellcome, Arup, Meptur, the Friends of Çatalhöyük, the Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük, and generous private donations from Ömer Koç and John Coker.

#### **5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques**

The Çatalhöyük Research Project is an international multidisciplinary team of archaeologists with a wide range of specialities, architects, conservators, anthropologists, and geologists. For additional expertise and training, the Project receives support from its institutional partners, including Selçuk University, Stanford University, University College London, Adam Mickiewicz University, and Istanbul University. In addition, IBM has provided IT support in the past.

Site and artefact conservation are provided by:

- 1993-99: Wall painting and mud brick conservation by Dr. Frank Matero, Director of the Architectural Conservation Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania.
- 1999-2001: First on-site artefact conservator, Kent Severson (freelance).

2002-10: New conservation team from the Institute of Archaeology-University College London, under the directorship of Elizabeth Pye, in collaboration with conservators from Cardiff University and Mimar Sinan University, Istanbul

#### 5.h. Visitors facilities and statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Visitors</u>
2002	6582
2003	5953
2004	10754
2005	10658
2006	11098
2007	10881
2008	12336
2009	11869
2010	15010

Çatalhöyük does not sit as a ready-made site for tourism and economic development. It has to be developed. As already noted there were no facilities at the site when the project began in 1993. Since then, a Visitor Centre has been built, 9,000 year old mud-brick buildings have been conserved and put on display beneath two major shelters in the Southern and 4040 areas of the site, an experimental house has been constructed, walkways provided, display panels installed on site, an audio guide has been produced, and a car park has been built. These investments, together with the public outreach and educational schemes that have been introduced, are the reasons for the increase of tourism from 0 to 12,000 a year. The local, regional and national authorities wish to increase tourism at the site to 50-100,000 visitors a year.

#### **Visitor numbers and profile**

Over 11,000 people visit Çatalhöyük every year. An entry fee is charged at the site and information regarding visitor numbers is obtained through records kept by the guards at the site. For the number of visitors to the site from 2002-2009 please see the table above (Section 4.b.iv).

A visitor profile can be drawn up based on the information held by the guards, which identifies age groups and nationality of visitors. A detailed visitor survey was carried out between 1998 and 2001 by Dr. Ayfer Bartu Candan. The survey findings show that nearly one third (32%) of all visitors are Turkish, and over half of these (17.7%) are from the local area. 30.7% of visitors originate from Europe and the next

biggest group are from North America (27.3%).

There is considerable seasonal fluctuation in visitor numbers, peaking in May and June. The excavation season also attracts more visitors. The landscape and socio-cultural life around the mound also changes seasonally.

There is a high educational level among the visitors with 72.5% educated to college or university level. Around one third (36.2%) visited Çatalhöyük as part of a tour group. Therefore, two-thirds of visitors will not be accompanying an official guide and will require onsite interpretation to learn about the site. Interestingly, despite its remote location, 14.8% of visitors had visited the site before. All this has implications for the level and type of information and interpretation that is provided.

### **Interpretation and visitor facilities**

**Visitor Centre:** A visitor centre is located in the courtyard of the dig house complex with access through a dedicated door. The Centre serves as the first stop on tourists' visit to the site and enables key information about the site and conduct on it to be given to the visitor. The Centre further serves as an exhibit space, where in the past replica wall paintings and objects, in accordance with the Turkish Authorities, have been displayed. A number of exhibition panels for the space were produced by different teams and individuals involved at the site. These ranged from different excavation areas on site or cross-cutting themes such as the involvement of the local population or the views of the Goddess community. Currently, a team trained in representation and visualization from Southampton University is constructing new displays for the Visitor's Centre.

**The Experimental House:** The experimental reconstruction house was constructed between 1999 and 2002, under the direction of Mirjana Stevanovic. The house does not replicate one specific excavated building but is an amalgam of a number of features common to the Neolithic buildings of Çatalhöyük such as platforms, ovens, and wall paintings. The original aim of the house was as a research tool to investigate the building techniques used at Çatalhöyük. Experiments such as painting on the lime plaster walls, and building and lighting a hearth take place inside the

house. Furthermore it is a very effective interpretative and especially educational tool. The construction of the house provides the archaeologists and visitors with a physical experience of what it might have been like to live at Çatalhöyük, in terms of space, movement and light. The house complies with all aspects of the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990), Article 7 on archaeological reconstructions.

The proximity of the experimental house to the Visitors' Centre allows for these two interpretative elements to be seen together at the start of the visit. The Visitor Centre and the experimental house are open all year round for visitors, as are the covered areas of the site: the Southern Area and the 4040 Area.

**Café:** A café selling drinks, snacks, and souvenirs has been built by a local resident opposite the guard's house. The operation of the café is not associated with the Çatalhöyük Research Project and it opens during the excavation season from June to August every year.

**Shelters on the mound:** The South Shelter and the 4040 Area Shelter, in addition to contributing to the conservation of the site, allow for the display and interpretation of the archaeological trenches it protects. In the South Shelter, the large vertical section left by the Mellaart excavations has been cleaned and annotated to aid visitor understanding. Over the long term, about 20 buildings will be placed on display beneath the 4040 shelter. Also incorporated under the shelter is Building 5, the first Neolithic structure the Çatalhöyük Research Project placed on display under a semi permanent shelter in 1999.

Karis Eklund, with help from team members, designed a route for a walkway around the 4040 area for maximum vantage for visitors. The route was then made of interlocking wooden planking resting on sandbags to protect the underlying archaeology. Low roped sides keep visitors from straying off the path and information panels have been put at strategic places.

**Arrival and parking:** Uniform directional signage is provided for the site from all directions. A car park was built next to the site, and overflow facilities carefully planned.

**Visitor route:** At the present time all visitors must be

accompanied by a guard when on the mound. The visitor route is maintained so that is safe; remains flexible to allow for changes in the site as excavations continue and the site develops; and provides an informative and pleasant experience to visitors.

Facilities including toilets, shaded areas, and seating are available at the site.

## **5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the Property**

### **Exhibiting the site**

Archaeological interpretations of Çatalhöyük are currently presented to non-specialist audiences through a range of media including a Visitor's Centre and reconstructed Neolithic house located next to the site, information panels positioned in key locations on the excavated mounds, and the Çatalhöyük website. Original artefacts recovered from Çatalhöyük are presented in the Konya and Ankara Museums, where permanent exhibits convey key findings generated by the long history of excavating the site. A major temporary exhibit took place at the Yapı Kredi gallery in Istanbul in 2007. The enormous wealth of material retrieved from excavations, the rich quality of the archaeological remains, the diversity of interpretations of the data, and the fact that work continues at the site, all present many challenges in communicating the significance of Çatalhöyük to the audiences who visit the site and those with an interest in its history.

When presenting Çatalhöyük's 'stories' to such audiences, it is important to consider the different needs and expectations of the communities and groups who have developed their own views on the scientific, cultural, and political meanings of the site. Thus, the key challenge is not so much how to select 'highlights' from the sheer abundance of material that has been recovered, or that the information on the site is being continually updated, revised and rewritten, but rather, that great thought and sensitivity must be assigned to deciding what interpretive themes should be singled out at the expense of others. In determining what types of information should be privileged in the presentation of Çatalhöyük, it is not only necessary to adopt a community-based approach to investigating topics of interest and alternative modes of display; of equal importance is research on the representational legacy of Çatalhöyük and the ways in which the site has been portrayed and 'consumed' by both specialist and non-specialist audiences over the years.

Recognising the need to investigate strategies for effectively presenting Çatalhöyük, several teams have worked on the presentation of the site. These include a team from the Science Museum of Minnesota (Shane and Küçük 1998), a group from University College London (Merriman 2004) and more recently a team trained in representation and visualization from Southampton University has started to explore this topic (Moser and Perry 2009). With research expertise in visual representation, museum exhibition, audience reception and the digital dissemination of archaeological knowledge, the 'Visualisation team' members are currently researching the most appropriate ways to communicate research findings on Çatalhöyük to the multiple audiences interested in its cultural and scientific significance. The results of this work will inform the design of new displays for the Visitor's Centre, the construction of a new experimental house, the production of new site signage and site guidebooks, and the creation of a website that makes the vast visual heritage of Çatalhöyük more accessible to non-specialist audiences. Of particular significance is the production of a new body of graphic images of Çatalhöyük (including site and artefact illustrations, digital and artistic reconstructions, photographs and maps), which will be designed to facilitate both the academic and popular interpretation of the site.

In order to achieve a system of presentation that is meaningful to the variety of audiences involved in the consumption of Çatalhöyük, the team is initially carrying out a detailed analysis of the production, circulation, and reception of the vast body of images representing the site. This research will inform the production of the new images referred to above, and their effectiveness will be evaluated through a series of workshops hosted in Turkey and the UK. The team will also gather ideas for the construction of new displays for the Visitor's Centre. In order to achieve this, a series of temporary exhibits will be designed for the Centre, which will be trialled to determine what topics and kinds of displays are most appealing to the audiences most commonly visiting the site. Based on the results of preliminary investigations, the team is designing an 'orientation' display on the legacy and impact of the site and its changing representation in the media over time, and producing a representative set of artefacts that can be handled by people visiting the Centre. Virtual reality specialists in the team are also

currently producing detailed three-dimensional reconstructions of two buildings from the site, which will be used both for interpretive and presentation purposes. It is envisaged that the display environment at the Centre will be highly visual and artistic including, interactive three-dimensional computer graphic models of objects and buildings, animated digital reconstructions, replica artefacts, mural art, photographic displays, and video installations. Thus, visits to the Centre will be a multi-sensory experience, as audio-visual techniques featuring sound and the moving image will feature in many of the displays.

The ongoing computer graphic work is based on a growing understanding of the physical properties of the objects and architecture at Çatalhöyük, gained through conventional and digital recording technologies such as polynomial texture mapping (Earl et al 2010). The techniques used will therefore provide reconstructions of the site that are not simply appealing, but have much in common with the physical realities of the site both now and in the past. A first stage of this work has produced a computer graphic representation of the physically reconstructed house in order to assess the computer graphic methodologies available. The next stage will involve computer graphic reconstruction of a building now preserved only in the Mellaart archives. Ultimately the team aims to appeal to three types of visitor: local residents and Turkish nationals, school children, and international tourists. For local residents and Turkish nationals the Centre will act as a place for gaining insights into the results of the investigations of the site and their international significance. For school children the Centre will provide a stimulating learning environment with activities and exhibitions specially designed to be relevant to the curriculum, and for international tourists the Centre will provide a unique 'cultural' attraction that will give such visitors a sense of the scientific and cultural importance of the site for human history. In addition to the work on the Visitor's Centre, a new reconstructed house, new site signage, guidebooks and a visitor 'trail' are all currently being designed by the team.

With such a diversity of interpretation to achieve overall uniformity in presentation is difficult. The various points of interpretation are too disparate to be co-ordinated and it is not the intention of the Çatalhöyük Research Project to 'control' how the story of Çatalhöyük is told.



## **Off-site interpretation**

Interpretation of the archaeological evidence from Çatalhöyük takes place in a number of locations, in a number of formats and is produced by a number of different bodies.

Artefacts from the site are displayed in the Archaeology Museum in Konya and the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara. Displays in Ankara include the wall paintings excavated in the 1960s excavations and a replica Çatalhöyük house based on the same excavations. There are plans to place an information board about the site in Çumra.

There is also a Çatalhöyük exhibit in the Science Museum of Minnesota. In addition, the project web site and other websites linked to the site are being visited by those interested in the site.

## **Local Community Participation**

The long-term aim of the Çatalhöyük Research Project has been to situate the conservation and presentation of the site within long-term planning that has strong participation from a variety of stakeholder communities. Day-to-day, year-to-year monitoring and managing responses to conservation problems are best achieved if local communities take some degree of responsibility for ownership of the site and the region. The Çatalhöyük Research Project has an established history of engaging with local communities in the region surrounding the excavation site. Since renewed excavations started in 1995, ethnographers have been actively engaged in examining the ways the excavations impact local communities (Shankland 1996, 1999; Bartu 1999, 2000). During ethnographic research in Küçükköy, the village nearest to the site, from 1997 to 2000 Bartu examined Çatalhöyük's impact locally. Based on that research, Bartu called for an expansion of the concept of 'the archaeological site' to further include local communities in the Çatalhöyük research by working with local people to develop research questions that meet community needs. She documented both the economic and social benefits of the excavations locally, as well as some of the impacts the project has on families living in Küçükköy, and for those employed on-site as cooks, cleaning staff, heavy residue sorters, screeners, and flotation machine

operators. The Çatalhöyük Research Project sponsored several programs developed and carried out by Bartu, including an effort to develop a library in Küçükköy (for which archaeologists working on site contributed books and helped label and organize them for library use). Another successful project initiated by Bartu involved presentation of slide shows related to the Çatalhöyük excavations. The slide shows provided an opportunity where local women (and their children) could gather in the village and learn about Çatalhöyük.

The Çatalhöyük project has also supported extensive archaeological education programs aimed at multiple public audiences. One of the first of these was the TEMPER program (Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean), sponsored by the European Union. TEMPER was conducted from 2002-2004. Through TEMPER, a series of educational materials related to the site was developed and piloted in local schools. TEMPER also supported school workshops and visits, which were led by Gülay Sert. TEMPER materials were developed for use in village and town classrooms near Çatalhöyük, as well as for use by teachers throughout Turkey.

Independent of the TEMPER program, the Çatalhöyük project supports a well-developed series of children's summer workshops developed and led by Gülay Sert. Every summer children from the Konya region and other areas across Turkey attend a day-length workshop where they learn about Çatalhöyük. An important aim of the workshops is to raise awareness of cultural heritage and the need for preservation among the adults of upcoming generations. Several hundred children, including from an orphanage, each spend a day at the site in groups of 15-20. In 2009, nearly 600 children attended on-site workshops (Sert 2009), and an increase is planned, pending funding, for the 2010 field season and beyond.

Starting in 2006, the Çatalhöyük Research Project has sponsored a community archaeology project that utilizes a community based participatory research methodology (Atalay 2006, 2007, 2010). Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is a collaborative research methodology that involves two primary components: 1) it is community driven and involves locals as partners in developing and carrying out research that is of interest and benefit to their community; and 2) it is participatory and engages

members of a community fully at all stages of the research process. In the case of the community archaeology project at Çatalhöyük, the aim is to develop research partnerships with local residents to make aspects of the research being conducted on site both accessible to and useful for local communities. Through interviews with several hundred residents from six nearby towns and villages (Küçükköy, Çumra, Karkın, Abditolu, Dedemoğlu, and Hayroğlu) the community archaeology project identified local residents' areas of research interest and then worked to facilitate the projects they had identified in full partnership with nearby communities. The first of these collaborative projects included a regular series of comics based on the current excavations that also incorporates future management and care of Çatalhöyük. Community interviews also identified the need for a regular Newsletter for adult residents. The Newsletter is now distributed once a year in all six towns and villages, and they are given away free of charge to on-site visitors. There are plans to increase publication to two Newsletters each year.

An important point raised in community interviews is that although local residents are highly interested in Çatalhöyük, particularly in the care and management of the site and in issues of heritage tourism surrounding Çatalhöyük, they felt their knowledge about the Çatalhöyük excavations, and archaeology in general, was too limited for them to be partners in planning and carrying out research or participating in long-term care and management of the site. The comic series and newsletter were two suggestions residents made to help remedy this. Another suggestion was for a regular Çatalhöyük Festival (Senlik). Currently, the project supports an annual Festival where Küçükköy residents are invited to visit the site, tour the excavation areas, take part in educational activities related to each on-site lab, and join the excavation team in a meal and other community activities. The Festival is very well attended by Küçükköy residents of all ages and in 2010, nearly 500 community members attended.

After this initial success of the educational endeavors of the community project, the program was expanded and now also involves a local internship and community theatre program (Atalay 2009, 2010). Both of these include archaeological training about Çatalhöyük and archaeology more broadly, but they also provide participants with experience in the area of

heritage management and cultural tourism. For example, through the internship program Küçükköy residents are becoming involved in gathering comparative data about heritage management, and examples of cultural tourism (both successful and not) from around the globe. Interns are involved in interviewing local residents, presenting community reports about the data gathered, and writing collaborative grants to help fund future projects. The internship program is meant to build community capacity for research while helping to increase the archaeological literacy of the community. All these initiatives contribute to the goal of having an informed and knowledgeable local team with the skills and experience to manage and care for Çatalhöyük long-term. The point of utilizing a CBPR methodology for this project is that it presents a sustainable model through building community capacity.

Through this extensive range of community engagement, the Çatalhöyük project is working to involve local communities in the management and care of the site. Following the community's lead and their own requests and stated needs, efforts first focused on archaeology education, but have since expanded to be more of a two-way engagement in which the community is a partner in planning and carrying out their own training and research related to best practices in managing, developing and protecting the site long-term. As an example, the local community has produced its own displays in the Visitor Centre at the site and has developed craft production projects in the Visitor Centre.

#### **5.j Staffing levels (Professional, technical, maintenance)**

The project is directed by Dr. Ian Hodder, a British archaeologist well-known for his teaching and writing about archaeological method and theory, including his pioneering postprocessualist theory in archaeology. He is the Dunlevie Family Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Stanford University and was Director of the Stanford Archaeology Center from 2006-2009. Among his publications are: *Symbols in Action* (Cambridge 1982), *Reading the Past* (Cambridge 1986), *The Domestication of Europe* (Oxford 1990), *The Archaeological Process* (Oxford 1999), *Çatalhöyük: The Leopard's Tale* (Thames and Hudson 2006).

An international and multidisciplinary team of archaeologists, other professionals and technicians are

responsible for carrying out the activities of archaeological research, conservation, promotion of the site for visitor access, and site management.

Through its designation and protection as an archaeological site, Çatalhöyük provides employment for local guards. Up to four guards are employed on a permanent full time basis to guard the site. At present these guards are recruited from the local village of Küçükköy. During the summer months when the site is 'open', workmen and women are recruited from Küçükköy and Çumra to fulfil a variety of roles. These range from assisting the archaeologists on site, assisting with specific archaeological techniques such as flotation and analysis of flotation residue, and to provide catering and other domestic work in the dig house. A number of local residents have also been involved in the experimental archaeological work that is taking place, in particular the construction of a replica Neolithic building.

## 6. Monitoring

### 6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Çatalhöyük is a dynamic, rather than static site, with the buildings on view changing and being added to year by year.

#### Monitoring Features on Long-Term Display:

The following table of key indicators is monitored in connection with the permanently displayed areas of the site:

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records*
Temperature and relative humidity (RH) throughout the year	Daily reading and annual compilation	Çatalhöyük on-site excavation house and Çatalhöyük Office at University College London
Water ingress and water regime in the structures (walls, floors)	Daily by site guards and annual assessment	As above
Salt crystallisation: identification and effects	Annual	As above
Insect and rodent damage	Daily by site guards and yearly assessment	As above

Inclination/leaning of walls	Annual in summers	
Overall conditions of structures	Annual	As above
Condition of shelters and access routes within them	Annual	As above
Condition of paths on mounds	Annual	As above
Water table beneath mounds	Monthly and annual	Department of Irrigation (DSI) Çumra

\*Records include written records, drawings and digital photo documentation. A database is currently being developed for monitoring information specifically.

### **Environmental Monitoring**

The conditions under the specially designed shelters of Çatalhöyük (South and 4040 Shelters) are monitored in terms of internal conditions (conservation), weathering and maintenance needs and costs.

Dataloggers are used in the 4040 Shelter and the South Shelter to monitor the RH (Relative Humidity) and temperature. Visual observations and regular environmental monitoring inside both shelters have shown that there are regular fluctuations of Relative Humidity (RH) and temperature inside the shelters throughout the year, with the pattern changing between the winter and summer months due to the side panels being closed and opened. In winter, the RH rises up to and above 90% whilst in the summer it decreases as low as 18%.

### **Site-Wide Monitoring**

Exposed buildings are regularly monitored and documented.

Assessment categories include:

- Collapse – falling/breaking down of an area
- Undercutting – erosion visible at the base
- Crack – partial breakage
- Delamination – loss of cohesion between plaster layers
- Water damage – gullies or channels from water

- Runnels – marks left by water infiltration
- Animal activity/burrowing – digging of holes by a variety of small animals resulting in the removal of soil and undermining of walls
- Other animal activity – dead animals in pits or corners

Photos are taken of each assessment category to ensure greater clarity of the possible problems and their assessment from year to year.

The current water levels are monitored so as to ensure that they are stable and maintained at a constant level to avoid the deterioration of the archaeological remains.

The wear and tear and compaction of paths is monitored. Paths are moved every 2-3 years to prevent compaction and erosion.

The encroachment of ploughing in the buffer zone and its effect on archaeological remains is monitored.

#### **6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property**

Çatalhöyük Research Project Conservation Team is responsible for monitoring the property.

The Turkish Water Authority monitors the level of the water table.

As well as the central government, regional branches of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Konya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage and Directorate of Archaeology Museum in Konya, are legally charged with monitoring and evaluating the conservation projects for the site.

#### **6.c Results of previous reporting Exercises**

The Çatalhöyük Research Project Conservation Team reports the results of its monitoring exercises in the Annual Archive Reports, located on the Çatalhöyük Research Project's website: [www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com).

Furthermore, a Çatalhöyük Conservation database is in development. Currently conservation records from 2005-7 are available online at [www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com). Beginning in 2005, all artefacts were photographed before, during, after treatment and registered to the new image catalogue in order to be linked into the recently developed database.

Records regarding the monitoring of the water table

levels may be found through the Turkish Water Authority.

## **7. Documentation**

**7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials** See Annex 7.a



## IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AND AUDIOVISUAL AUTHORIZATION FORM

Id no	Format	Caption	Date of Photo	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact details of copyright owner	Non exclusive cession of rights
1	Digital	Painting in the Southern Area	7/15/2004	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
2	Digital	Oven in the Southern Area	6/17/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
3	Digital	Three skeletons in a shared burial pit located in a platform in Area 4040	7/16/2006	Lori Hager	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
4	Digital	Burial in a platform in Area 4040 consisting of legs and arms and skull that have been disarticulated from the rest of the skeleton and placed in the grave in a simulated crouch position	7/20/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
5	Digital	Adult male buried in Area 4040 with all limbs removed prior to interment	7/23/2006	Jodie Deacon	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
6	Digital	Burial in Area 4040 of a Neolithic female with fetus in pelvis and head removed	7/24/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
7	Digital	A well-plastered oven and hearth in the Southern Area	7/26/2006	Rodie Regan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
8	Digital	Vertical white wall plaster with red and black geometric wall painting, located in Area 4040	8/3/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
9	Digital	Vertical white wall plaster with red and black geometric wall painting, located in Area 4040	8/5/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
10	Digital	Wall painting on a bench in Area 4040	8/6/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
11	Digital	Oven walls and floor in the Southern Area	8/7/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
12	Digital	Oven, hearth, and plaster floor in Area	8/10/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes

13	Digital	4040 Eastern half of a building in the Southern Area	8/14/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
14	Digital	Red wall paint in Area 4040	8/15/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
15	Digital	Red wall paint in Area 4040	8/15/2006	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
16	Digital	Tightly flexed Neolithic crouched burial located in platform in the Southern Area	6/24/2007	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
17	Digital	Incised Wall Relief	7/31/2007	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
18	Digital	Incised Wall Relief	7/31/2007	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
19	Digital	Incised Wall Relief	7/31/2007	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
20	Digital	Excavations in the Southern Area	7/6/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
21	Digital	View of the 4040 Shelter Red and black geometric design painted on wall plaster located in Area 4040	7/7/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
22	Digital	Red and black geometric design painted on wall plaster located in Area 4040	7/21/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
23	Digital	Red and black geometric design painted on wall plaster located in Area 4040	7/21/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
24	Digital	Overview of a building in Area 4040	7/29/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
25	Digital	Overview of a building in Area 4040	7/29/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
26	Digital	Painted plaster on a platform in Area 4040	7/31/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
27	Digital	Painted plaster on a platform in Area 4040	8/2/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
28	Digital	Painted plaster on a platform in Area 4040	8/2/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
29	Digital	Red painted plaster with hands on a platform in Area 4040	8/5/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
30	Digital	Red painted plaster with hands on a platform in Area 4040	8/5/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
31	Digital	Red painted plaster with hands on a platform in Area 4040	8/5/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
32	Digital	Neolithic child burial located in a platform in Area 4040	8/5/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
33	Digital	Painted platform located in Area 4040 in which	8/6/2008	Daniel Eddisford	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes

		nine individuals, including both children and adults, were buried.					
34	Digital	Overview of the Southern Area	8/10/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
35	Digital	Wide views of the Southern Area under the South Shelter	8/11/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
36	Digital	Overview of two buildings located in the 4040 Area	8/11/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
37	Digital	Bucranium and bench with three horn cores attached located in Area 4040	8/11/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
38	Digital	Wild bull horn installation in Area 4040	8/13/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
39	Digital	Wild bull horn installation in Area 4040	8/13/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
40	Digital	Burnt building with wild bull horn installation in Area 4040	8/17/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
41	Digital	Neolithic child buried with head removed in a platform in Area 4040	8/19/2008	Lori Hager	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
42	Digital	Burial with copper beads	8/24/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
43	Digital	Close-up of copper beads and thread in burial	8/24/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
44	Digital	Close-up of thread inside copper in burial	8/24/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
45	Digital	Close-up of thread inside copper in burial	8/24/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
46	Digital	Close-up of thread inside copper in burial	8/24/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
47	Digital	Overview of building with wild bull horn installation in Area 4040	8/31/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
48	Digital	Overview of building with wild bull horn installation in Area 4040	8/31/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
49	Digital	Wild bull horn installation in building in Area 4040	8/31/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
50	Digital	4040 Shelter Exterior	9/2/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
51	Digital	Overview of Area 4040 underneath Shelter	9/4/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
52	Digital	Overview of Area 4040	9/8/2008	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes

53	Digital	underneath Shelter Overview of the East Mound from the north	6/13/2009	Daniel Eddisford	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
54	Digital	Overview of the 4040 Shelter	6/15/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
55	Digital	Overview of the East Mound looking towards the 4040 Shelter	6/15/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
56	Digital	Architectural detail of a wall in the Southern Area	8/11/2009	Daniel Eddisford	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
57	Digital	Overview of the South Shelter	8/15/2009	Rodie Regan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
58	Digital	Top down view of two buildings in the Southern Area	8/17/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
59	Digital	Collapsed burnt building in the Southern Area	8/17/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
60	Digital	Collapsed wall in the Southern Area	8/23/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
61	Digital	Top down view of two buildings with plaster floors in the Southern Area	8/23/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
62	Digital	Overview of buildings in the Southern Area	8/27/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
63	Digital	House with collapsed walls and roof in the Southern Area	8/31/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
64	Digital	Layered floors	9/5/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
65	Digital	Building in the Southern Shelter with thickly plastered walls	9/10/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
66	Digital	Overview of building in Area 4040	9/12/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
67	Digital	Overview of burnt building in the Southern Shelter	9/13/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes
68	Digital	Overview of the Southern Area under the South Shelter	9/16/2009	Jason Quinlan	Çatalhöyük Research Project	catalhoyuk@ucl.ac.uk	Yes

**7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property**

**Annex 7.b-1.** Law for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage No: 2863 of 1983, amended by Legislation No: 3386 in 1987, amended by Legislation No: 5226 in 2004.

**Annex 7.b-2.** Decision of Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated 11.12.1981 numbered A-3256.

**Annex 7.b-3.** Decision of Konya Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 07.12.1994 numbered 2145.

**Annex 7.b-4.** Decision of Konya Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage dated 28.06.2010 numbered 3890.

**Annex 7.b-5.** Management Plan - 2004

**7.c Form and date of most recent records or Inventory of property**

The **paper archive** of the excavation consists of documentation relating to the excavation (such as unit sheets and plans) and documentation relating to the administration of the excavation (such as permits for samples to be exported for analysis). Photocopies are held onsite in Turkey and the original copies return each year to the Çatalhöyük Research Project office in University College London. In addition, team leaders with separate excavation areas such as the BACH Area retain copies of their unit sheets. All unit sheets for the areas excavated by the Cambridge/Stanford team are inputted into the project database which is accessible via the internet. The digitisation of all plans is under way.

**Annual archive reports** are produced following each season, whether an excavation or study season, detailing the work undertaken. These are available on the project's website ([www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com)). A copy of the paper archive reports and a selection of images are logged with the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums at the end of each season. A hard copy of the archive report is held at UCL by the Çatalhöyük Research Project.

The **photographic archive** held by the Çatalhöyük Research Project includes a range of resources in a variety of formats (print, slide, digital). The project holds the photographs taken during Mellaart excavations and a set of unpublished slides taken by Ian Todd. A photographic collection generated by the Çatalhöyük Research Project includes colour and black and white photographs and slides of the

archaeological remains and the excavation process. From 1999 onwards digital photographs have been taken as an additional tool to record the excavations. The digital photographs include a number of 'informal' shots of the dig house and surrounds, the archaeologists and the social life of the project. The digital photographs and digital versions of the photographs from the 1960s excavation are saved onto CDs and on the Çatalhöyük Research Project's computer network. Slides, photographs and negatives are held in the London office of the Çatalhöyük Research Project. The slides are slowly being converted into digital images.

The practice of creating a **film archive** of the excavations at Çatalhöyük has continued following the involvement of the Karlsruhe Media-Technology Institute from German who worked at the site from 1995 – 98. The film archive includes video diaries of the excavators, interviews with specialists and recordings of the twice weekly 'priority tours' in which excavators and specialists present recent data and discuss interpretations. The film archive is held at the University of Cambridge and some of the footage gathered by the Karlsruhe team has been incorporated into a CD Rom they produced called: 'Çatalhöyük...als die Menschen begannen in Städten zu leben' ('Çatalhöyük... when humans first began to live in cities'). There are issues concerning the storage and updating of the format of this archive due to changing nature of the technology used. The recordings produced by the Karlsruhe team are no longer accessible.

A key aspect of the Çatalhöyük Research Project is the **electronic archive**, found at the site's website: [www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com). In addition to general information on the site, its history and how to visit, the website contains primary data on Çatalhöyük, including excavation diaries (completed by the archaeologists) and the excavation database. The excavation database contains information on each archaeological context (termed 'unit' by the Çatalhöyük Research Project). The database can be queried by unit number, space number (which can represent a building or parts of a building) or feature number (e.g. a hearth). The information held in the database includes: the unit sheet description; the stratigraphic relations of that unit; a list of the samples taken; and details of 'bulk' animal bone and obsidian

finds. The website runs from a server within the University of Cambridge and is backed up regularly by IT staff from the University.

**7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held**

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism  
General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums  
- Directorate of Konya Archaeology Museum  
- Konya Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage  
- Çatalhöyük Research Project  
Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
University College London  
London  
WC1H 0PY  
UK  
Tel: 0044 (0)2076794735  
Fax: 0044 (0)20 7383 2572  
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# ÇATALHÖYÜK<sub>3</sub> MANAGEMENT PLAN



April 2004



Çatalhöyük  
Research Project

THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN SET UP WITH THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. THE VIEWS EXPRESSED HEREIN ARE THOSE OF THE TEMPER PROJECT AND ITS PARTNERS AND CAN THEREFORE IN NO WAY BE TAKEN TO REFLECT THE OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

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# Executive Summary

## Çatalhöyük

The Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük lies at the heart of the Konya plain in central Turkey. Early farmers occupied the site about 9000 years ago. The mound (höyük) covers some 13.6 hectares and was home to 5,000 – 10,000 people, creating one of the earliest known urban settlements. Densely packed mudbrick buildings were constructed with access to the interiors via openings in the roofs. The interiors were decorated with remarkable paintings of hunting scenes and geometric designs. Pottery, evidence of textiles, clay figurines and wooden artefacts are among some of the items found. The site was first discovered in the late 1950s and excavated by James Mellaart between 1961 and 1965. Since 1993 an international team of archaeologists, lead by Professor Ian Hodder, has been carrying out new excavations and research.

## Significance

Çatalhöyük:

- Is one of the first early agricultural sites developed outside the Near East.
- Is a large settlement in comparison to many of its contemporary sites in Anatolia and the Near East.
- Contains evidence of significant advancement in the arts (wall painting and sculpture) and in craft traditions (basketry, pottery, wood and lithics) in comparison to other contemporary sites in Anatolia and the Near East.

The management plan has also identified archaeological and historical, rarity, landscape, scientific, cultural, educational, local/ community, economic, tourism, political, symbolic and spiritual values associated with the site.

## Management Plan

This management plan is prepared as part of the Temper project. Temper, *Training Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean*, consisting of six partner institutions in the UK, Malta, Greece, Turkey and Israel, is financed by the European Community under the Euromed Heritage II Programme. The project has produced four management plans for five pilot prehistoric sites in the Mediterranean, delivered educational programmes and a training programme of archaeologists and heritage professionals.

The **aim** of this management plan is to establish guidelines that will ensure the sustainable development of the site to provide a memorable and educational experience for users and visitors, within the framework of internationally accepted conventions.

The primary objectives of the management policies are to:

- Integrate archaeology with the natural, social and built environment
- Identify sustainable management practices for the site and its environs
- Propose practices that are appropriate and relevant to the region and can also form an example for other sites.

## Management objectives

The overall 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.

### **Management policies**

Based on the significance and values of the site and in response to the management assessment of the threats, constraints and opportunities at the site management policies have been identified for the site. These are grouped under the headings:

- Landscape and setting
- Land use and planning
- Archaeology
- Protection and conservation
- Interpretation
- Visitor management
- Local, regional and national context
- Training, education and research
- Tourism
- Implementation and review.

### **Implementation**

The overall control of the site remains with the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In the short to medium term the day to day management of the site will fall to the Çatalhöyük Research Project and will be supported by the Municipality of Çumra, the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and its representatives at Konya Museum. In the longer term it is foreseen that the management of the site will pass onto (yet to be identified) Turkish partners.

The **Action Plan** identifies responsibilities and time frame for implementing policies. In support of the Action Plan, 8 projects are proposed for which partnerships can be formed and external funding sought. These projects are:

- Project 1: World Heritage Site application
- Project 2: Information technology
- Project 3: Visitor management and site presentation
- Project 4: Site interpretation
- Project 5: Visitor centre
- Project 6: Educational activities
- Project 7: Tourism study and evaluation
- Project 8: Eco tourism & local community.

## Introduction

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### Introduction

This management plan is prepared as part of the Temper project. Temper, *Training Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean*, consisting of six partner institutions in the UK, Malta, Greece, Turkey and Israel, is financed by the European Community under the Euromed Heritage II Programme. The overall aim of Temper is to make the prehistoric cultural heritage of the Mediterranean more accessible at all levels – from local residents and school children to a wider international audience. This will be achieved through promoting knowledge, enhancing human resources and developing integrated heritage management. The project sets out to achieve this through an integrated programme of knowledge dissemination and the implementation of site management plans, associated training programmes and educational initiatives at pilot sites in Greece, Israel, Malta and Turkey. Çatalhöyük is the designated pilot project site in Turkey.

The work at Çatalhöyük is being perceived as and is acting as an example for other sites both in Turkey and internationally. This management plan, once operational will be the first of its kind to be produced for an archaeological site in Turkey.

### Aims of the Management Plan

The intention of this management plan is to set out a management strategy that will guide developments at Çatalhöyük in the short to medium term with a view to its longer-term future. In setting out management principles, the aim is to ensure that the site and its surroundings are both archaeologically and environmentally safeguarded as a contribution to world knowledge and for the appreciation of all.

The primary objectives of the management policies are to:

- Integrate the archaeology with its natural, social and built environment;
- Identify sustainable management practices for the site and its environs;
- Propose practices that are appropriate and relevant to the region and can also form an example for other sites.

### Definitions

The Çatalhöyük archaeological site is defined by two government protection zones (1. & 3. *derece arkeolojik sit alanları*) (see Fig. 2.1).

An archaeological site is identified as a place where there are traces of former human activity, material or immaterial.

This management plan concerns itself with the management of the defined archaeological site, but also makes recommendations concerning the wider setting and context to which the site relates.

### The team

The preparation of the Çatalhöyük Management Plan is overseen by Professor Ian Hodder, Director of Çatalhöyük Research Project, and has the full support of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Turkish Ministry of

Culture and Tourism<sup>1</sup>. Dr Aylin Orbasli of Oxford Brookes University has acted as team leader, supported by Louise Doughty at the University of Cambridge who is also the Temper project manager, and other members of the Cambridge and Turkish team including Shahina Farid and Dr Ayfer Bartu Candan.

### **Evaluation and monitoring of the Management Plan**

The management plan is being discussed, evaluated and reviewed through:

- The stakeholder consultation process;
- The Temper project working group on management plans;
- An internal evaluator within the Temper project;
- International experts at a scientific workshop.

### **Acknowledgements**

The preparation of any management plan is a multi-disciplinary and participatory process. The team are grateful for all who have contributed to this process by providing information, attending discussion groups, making suggestions and commenting on the consultation drafts. We would especially like to thank the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, for their fundamental support for the preparation of the management plan.

Representatives from the Ministry in Ankara and Konya have played an important role in guiding the development of the management plan. A full list of all those who attended workshops or were willing to be interviewed is not possible here, but we are grateful for the time given up by government officials, the Mayor of Çumra, tourism organisations, tour operators, the Turkish Friends organisation, other professionals and colleagues on the excavation and those working in Turkey, the UK and the United States. The team would particularly like to thank Nadir Avcı, Director-General of Monuments and Museums, at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Turkey.

Finally we would like to thank all our Temper project partners, peer reviewers, workshop and conference guests who provided valuable input during the process and critical evaluation of the various drafts.

This management plan was made possible through finance from the European Community under the Euromed Heritage II Programme.

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<sup>1</sup> The Ministry of Culture up to April 2003.

## SECTION I: SETTING THE SCENE

Background



- 1 History & Description of the Site**
- 2 Çatalhöyük Today**
- 3 Key Players and Interest Groups**

# 1 History & Description of the Site

---

## 1.1 Introduction

Çatalhöyük is a Neolithic mound or *höyük* located in Anatolia, central Turkey (see Fig. 1.1). The site, first discovered in the 1950s, is made up of two mounds: Çatalhöyük East, and Çatalhöyük West, often referred to as the 'West Mound'. The east mound is around 20m high and is clearly visible from some distance (see figure 1.1), the west mound is much lower with a gently sloping topography. Çatalhöyük East consists of 21m of Neolithic deposits dating from 7200 – 6400 cal BC with some later intrusive deposits, mainly Byzantine burials and rubbish pits. Çatalhöyük West has been described as 'almost exclusively Chalcolithic'<sup>2</sup> dating from 6000 – 5500 cal BC<sup>3</sup>. The two mounds were built up on either side of the Çarşamba River, which ran between the two mounds from the Neolithic period until when it was canalised in early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 1.1: Çatalhöyük East, with the dig house in the foreground

Until the discovery of Çatalhöyük little was known of the archaeological record of the Konya Plain and 'it was still widely believed that there had been no Neolithic habitation on the Anatolian Plateau.'<sup>4</sup> In 1951 James Mellaart, of the British Institute of Archaeology in Ankara, conducted the first systematic survey of the Konya Plain. Çatalhöyük was observed from a distance in 1952 during a second season of the survey. However illness kept Mellaart from investigating further. In 1958 James Mellaart, David French and Alan Hall visited the mound and exposed areas revealed mud brick buildings, bones, potsherds and obsidian. Early measurements of the site indicated that it was 450m in length and 275m in width, covering approximately 32 acres with over 19m of Neolithic deposits, making it 'the largest Neolithic site hitherto known in the Near East.'<sup>5</sup>

Following the discovery of the site in 1958, the site was 'scheduled' as an ancient monument under the protection of the Directorate General of Monuments and Museums.

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<sup>2</sup> Matthews, R, 1996. Surface Scraping and Planning, pp 79 - 99. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993-95*. Excavations conducted on the West mound in 1998, 2000 and 2001 confirmed this, again with the presence of some intrusive Byzantine burials.

<sup>3</sup> Göktürk, E.H., Hillegonds, D.J., Lipschutz, M.E., & Hodder, I., 2002. Accelerator mass spectrometry dating at Çatalhöyük. *Radiochimica Acta* 90, 407-10

<sup>4</sup> Mellaart, J, 1967, *Çatal Hüyük: a Neolithic town in Anatolia*, p. 28

<sup>5</sup> Mellaart, J, 1967, *Çatal Hüyük: a Neolithic town in Anatolia*, p. 27

## 1.2 Geographic location and geology

Çatalhöyük lies on the Konya Plain on the southern edge of the Anatolian plateau in central Turkey. The Konya Plain is one of the major agriculture production areas for Turkey. The site is surrounded by cultivated fields, yielding crops such as wheat, melons, tomatoes and sugar beat. The cultivation of such crops requires intensive irrigation and results in a substantial drain on the natural water table. Çatalhöyük lies within the village boundaries of Küçükköy, a small village of approximately 100 hundred houses located one kilometre to the north of the site.<sup>6</sup> The sub-province centre of Çumra is 12 kilometres south southwest of the site. Çumra is a market town with a number of central facilities such as banks and one hotel. There are roads to Çatalhöyük from both Çumra and Konya. These are used mostly by heavy agricultural vehicles and are regularly disturbed by the installation of irrigation pipes between fields. Therefore the roads are frequently in disrepair and the condition can vary.

The provincial capital of Konya is 60 kilometres away in a northwesterly direction (see Fig. 1.2). Konya has a large population of over 2 million. In addition to the agricultural base of the plain, the area around Konya is also characterised by industry. Konya has a large bus station which acts as an intersection for a number of bus routes. It is well served by buses to and from Istanbul, Ankara, the Mediterranean coast and Cappadocia. Local buses run between Konya and Çumra. Both Konya and Çumra are served by a railway line from Istanbul and Konya has an airport with daily flights to Istanbul.

### Insert figure 1.2: Location of Çatalhöyük in Turkey

Konya is also a historically established visitor centre for its religious shrines. It attracts a number of visitors and foreign tourists each year who either stop on routes between the coast and Cappadocia or make a special journey to visit the heritage sites, particularly religious, of Konya. The Mevlana Museum in Konya alone attracts over one million visitors per year.

Geologically the area of the Konya Plain around Çatalhöyük consists of Late Quarternary sediments. Çatalhöyük, Çumra and Konya lie on alluvium deposits with lake marl deposits to the north and east of Çatalhöyük.<sup>7</sup> The Konya plain is flat in topography and mostly treeless, with lines of trees occurring alongside river beds or former river beds. The volcanic mountain of Karadağ lies to the southeast of the site and can be seen from the top of Çatalhöyük East.

The Konya Plain is located on the southern edge of the Anatolian Plateau at an altitude of 1000m above sea level. The climate is semi-arid with average precipitation on the plain below 300mm per annum and temperatures ranging between freezing to mean summer temperatures of more than 20 °C.<sup>8</sup>

The majority of the Konya plain is used for intensive agriculture. The Konya plain is a basin with inland drainage. Rainfall in the centre of the basin is less than 200mm per annum increasing up to 300mm per annum as an average for the whole basin.

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<sup>6</sup> Shankland, D. 1996. Çatalhöyük: the Anthropology of an Archaeological Presence, pp 349 – 357. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993-95*

<sup>7</sup> Roberts et al, 1996 Preliminary Results of Geoarchaeological Investigations at Çatalhöyük, pp 19 – 40. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993-95*

<sup>8</sup> Roberts et al, 1996 Preliminary Results of Geoarchaeological Investigations at Çatalhöyük, pp 19 – 40. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993-95*



According to Baird, 'this places the centre of the basin beyond the limits of reliable dry farming and at the edges of the basin dry farming is likely to occasion a notable degree of risk of crop failure.'<sup>9</sup> Indeed much of the agricultural land in areas surrounding Çatalhöyük, Çumra and Konya is artificially irrigated by large, open concrete water pipes that carry water to the fields. This resulted in the lowering of the water table to be artificially controlled at 10 metres below the plain.<sup>10</sup>

## **1.3 History**

### **1.3.1 Prehistoric settlements**

Çatalhöyük East was continuously occupied between 7200 – 6400 cal BC. However it cannot be assumed that these represent the earliest or the latest dates of occupation as the earliest levels of the mound have not been fully investigated and later evidence on the top of the mound may have been subjected to erosion and weathering. The continuous occupation resulted in 20m of Neolithic deposits that comprise the East mound. During his excavations in the 1960s James Mellaart divided the occupation layers into 15 building levels, Level 0 – XIII with VI divided into VIa and VIb, with earlier deposits underneath.

Finds, mostly revealed by ploughing or the excavation of a perimeter irrigation trench, indicate the presence of a Classical site to the south and a Byzantine site to the east of Çatalhöyük. Evidence of Classical and Byzantine activity, such pits and burials, on the East mound has been discovered. However, Çatalhöyük East can be described as a single period site with some later intrusive deposits.

Çatalhöyük West dates from 6000 – 5500 cal BC, suggesting that there was time lapse between the end of the occupation of Çatalhöyük East and the beginning of occupation on Çatalhöyük West. Again there are some later intrusive pits and burials on the west mound.

### **1.3.2 The Classical period**

Surface finds indicate the presence of a Classical period site to the south and a Byzantine site to the east of Çatalhöyük East. Both of these sites are under cultivated land and have not been investigated. As a result, the exact date, nature and extent of the sites are not known. However excavations that have taken place on the East and West mound, intending to reach Neolithic and Chalcolithic levels, have uncovered a range of Late Roman to Byzantine activity at Çatalhöyük. On the East mound these include:

- Byzantine burials, some with associated grave goods;
- pits containing large number of pottery;
- two late Hellenistic / early Roman buildings and one storage annex that appear to have been used for the manufacture and storage of clay objects;
- a complex of one circular and four rectangular kilns,
- and a Byzantine cemetery with 59 complete burials.

Excavations on the West mound have uncovered Hellenistic pottery, late Classical period burials and one Byzantine burial in an undisturbed, elaborately constructed

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<sup>9</sup> Baird, D, 1996. The Konya Plain Survey: Aims and Methods, pg 41-46. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993-95*

<sup>10</sup> Hodder, I, 1996. Re-opening Çatalhöyük, pg. 1-18. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993 – 1995*.



tomb. There is no evidence to suggest that either Çatalhöyük East or West were used as settlement sites in the Classical or Byzantine periods.

### 1.3.3 Recent history

Recent agricultural activities are indicated on the West mound by evidence of threshing floors and possible ridge and furrows. The East mound, protected from agriculture by its topography and its schedule as an archaeological site, contains one recent intrusion: a single 20<sup>th</sup> century burial on the eastern flanks.

The history and the origins of the local village of Küçükköy are unknown, although according to Shankland, the villagers believe it is descended from the Classical site, known locally as 'Efeköy'.<sup>11</sup>

## 1.4 Archaeological context: Prehistoric sites on the Konya Plain

The discovery of Çatalhöyük was significant as it was one of the first indications that Neolithic remains existed in Anatolia. The study of the Anatolian Neolithic is still young: in 1956 it was thought that 'the greater part of modern Turkey and especially the region more correctly described as Anatolia, shows no sign whatever of habitation during the Neolithic period'.<sup>12</sup>

Figures by Mehmet Özdoğan indicate that the study of the Neolithic of Anatolia remains relatively limited: around 30 Neolithic settlement sites have been excavated in Turkey in comparison to up to 300 in the Balkans and 400 in the Levant (see Fig. 1.3).<sup>13</sup>

The Konya plain survey has identified five phases of prehistoric settlement on the plain:

- Microlithic: 17,000 – 8,000 cal BC
- Late Aceramic Neolithic 7500 – 7000 cal BC
- Ceramic Neolithic 7000 – 6200 cal BC
- Early Chalcolithic 6200 – 5500 cal BC
- Middle Chalcolithic 5500 – 4500 cal BC.

Çatalhöyük East represents an example of the Late Aceramic Neolithic and Ceramic Neolithic phases and Çatalhöyük West presents an example of the Early Chalcolithic phase. The Konya plain survey has identified 29 archaeological sites in addition to Çatalhöyük. These are:

- 7 earlier than the Ceramic Neolithic
- 2 possibly dating to the Ceramic Neolithic (the evidence is too sparse to determine)

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<sup>11</sup> Shankland, D., 2000. Villages and the Distant Past: three seasons work at Küçükköy, Çatalhöyük, pp 167 – 176. In Hodder (ed) *Towards a Reflexive Method in Archaeology: the example at Çatalhöyük*.

<sup>12</sup> Lloyd, 1956:53, quoted in Matthews, R., 2001, Homogeneity versus diversity: dynamics of the Central Anatolian Neolithic, pp 91-103 in Gerard and Thissen (ed) *Central Anatolian Neolithic e-Workshop. The Neolithic of Central Anatolia: Internal Developments and External Relations during the 9<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> millennia Cal BC*.

<sup>13</sup> Quoted in Matthews, R., 2001, Homogeneity versus diversity: dynamics of the Central Anatolian Neolithic, pp 91-103 in Gerard and Thissen (ed) *Central Anatolian Neolithic e-Workshop. The Neolithic of Central Anatolia: Internal Developments and External Relations during the 9<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> millennia Cal BC*.

- 15 Early Chalcolithic
- 5 Middle Chalcolithic.

Analysis of the aggregate size areas and frequencies for each period indicate that 'The situation of the Ceramic Neolithic is ... in marked contrast to earlier and later phases, with extreme concentration of population at one large site'<sup>14</sup> (Çatalhöyük East). The other site believed to date from this period, Pınarbaşı, consists of a temporary rock shelter occupation and could represent a temporary camp of people engaged in herding or fishing from a sedentary community such as Çatalhöyük East.

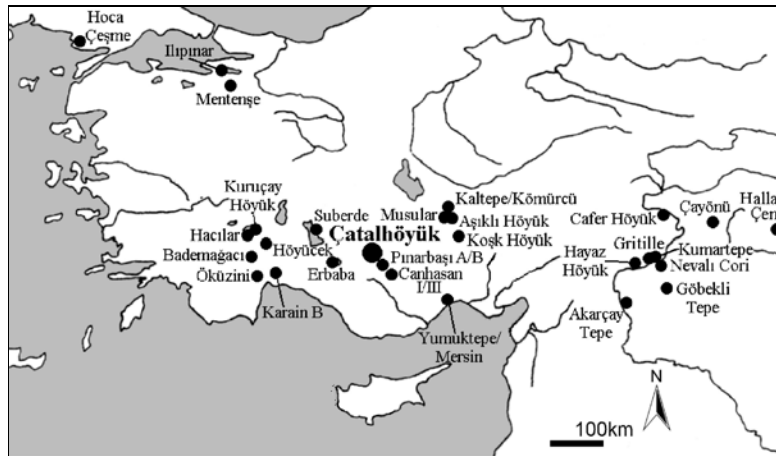


Figure 1.3: Map showing the location of a selection of prehistoric sites in Turkey (Map: Çatalhöyük Research Project)

## 1.5 Excavations at Çatalhöyük

James Mellaart conducted four excavation seasons at Çatalhöyük between 1961 and 1965. His excavation trenches were located on the southwest flanks of the site (see Fig. 1.4) and in 1963 he conducted a deep sounding in an attempt to reach the lowest levels of the mound. Over the course of the four seasons, Mellaart excavated 4% of the mound. The soil heap created as a by-product of these excavations stands some metres high and has become an historical part of the site under the same restrictions as the Neolithic remains. Following an interruption in excavations in 1964, Mellaart undertook conservation work and publication. His book, 'Çatal Hüyük: a Neolithic town in Anatolia' was published in 1967. (The spelling of Çatalhöyük has changed: Mellaart adopted the spelling of Çatal Hüyük and the Çatalhöyük Research Project uses the spelling 'Çatalhöyük' as this has become more prevalent in recent times). Annual site reports describing each excavation season in detail can be found in *Anatolian Studies* (Mellaart 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966).

<sup>14</sup> Baird, D. (2001) Early Holocene settlement in Central Anatolia: problems and prospects as seen from the Konya Plain, pg 139 – 152 in Gerard and Thissen (ed) *Central Anatolian Neolithic e-Workshop. The Neolithic of Central Anatolia: Internal Developments and External Relations during the 9<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> millennia Cal BC*.



Figure 1.4: A view of Çatalhöyük during Mellaart's excavations (Photo: Mellaart)

In 1993 Ian Hodder re-opened Çatalhöyük with permission from the Turkish authorities with the anticipation that the excavations and associated research would last for twenty-five years. The Çatalhöyük Research Trust (later changed to the Çatalhöyük Research Project) was established. Between 1993 – 1995 minimal excavation took place: surface scraping of the entire site was conducted on both the east and the west mounds; geoarchaeological investigations and magnetometric surveys were conducted; exposed Mellaart sections were cleaned, recorded and studied and artefacts held at the Konya Museum were analysed. The Konya Plain survey, conducted by Liverpool University began in 1995. The results of this work are published in 'On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993 – 95' edited by Ian Hodder.

Excavations began in the 'North' and 'Mellaart' (later renamed 'South') areas in 1996 by the Çatalhöyük Research Project. Excavations stopped in the North area following the 1998 season to enable the conservation and presentation of Building 5, an excavated Neolithic building. 1999 saw a six-month season focusing on the re-excavation of Mellaart's deep sounding (see Fig. 1.5). Excavations in the South area were minimal in 2000 – 2002 due to, first, two study seasons and then in 2002 the construction of a shelter over the South trenches. In 1997 a team from University of California, Berkeley began excavating the 'BACH' area and continued till 2002. In 1996 and 1997 the Summit area was excavated by a team from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Excavations were conducted on the West mound in 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2003. In 2001 a new area, known as the 'TP' (Team Poznan) area, was opened by a team from Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences in Poznan and Institute of Prehistory, University of Poznan. This is located to the east of Mellaart's excavation trenches and the aim is to excavate up to a large vertical section left by Mellaart.



Figure 1.5: Excavating the deep sounding in the 'South' area in 1999 (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project)

Investigations as part of the KOPAL (Konya Plain Palaeoenvironmental Research) began in 1993 with coring investigations conducted around the Konya Plain. As part of KOPAL, excavations on the flanks of Çatalhöyük East took place in 1996, 1997 and 1999. The Konya plain survey drew to a close in 2002.

The recent excavations at Çatalhöyük have involved between 20 to over 100 people in any one season, of numerous nationalities with excavation seasons lasting from 2 to 6 months in duration. Work takes place on site during the summer, usually for three to four months. This can be excavation, or study seasons where archaeologists stay at the site to study the artefacts kept in the on-site storage buildings.

## 1.6 Information sources and archaeological record

### 1.6.1 Finds

The dig house complex includes a dedicated 'finds room' and storerooms. A 'finds officer' is employed each season who is responsible for the management and care of the finds excavated on a daily basis and those from previous seasons that have been stored on site.

At the end of the excavation season, three procedures are followed. Firstly the Government representatives select artefacts to be removed to Konya Museum. A list, known as the 'Envanter', is produced containing a short description of each object and a digital photograph. Copies of the list are kept at site, sent with the objects to Konya Museum and the list is saved onto the Çatalhöyük information database. All Envanter artefacts are recorded in detail, photographed and drawn. Secondly the Government representatives compile the 'Etütlük' list. This list is the 'study collection' and it is stored at site, although the museum can request it at any time. Lastly, the remaining objects, mainly the bulk finds, are stored on site in crates organised by type such as faunal bone, pottery, clay ball, obsidian and so on. The crate register is updated at the end of the season and this information is held on the Çatalhöyük information database.

At the end of each season the on-site finds depots are sealed by a representative from Konya Museum and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and can only be re-opened by such representatives. Anyone wishing to access the finds off-season has to apply to the Ministry for permission.

The finds from the 1960s excavations were initially deposited with the Konya Museum, but later taken to Ankara. Many have been returned to Konya but a great deal of the records were lost in the process. Since 1993 some of the 'Etütlük' collection from the 1960s excavations stored in Konya has been moved back to the site.

### 1.6.2 Paper archive

The paper archive of the excavation consists of documentation relating to the excavation (such as unit sheets and plans) and documentation relating to the administration of the excavation (such as permits for samples to be exported for analysis). Photocopies are held onsite in Turkey and the original copies return each year to the Çatalhöyük Research Project office in Cambridge. In addition team leaders with separate excavation areas such as the BACH area retain copies of their unit sheets.

All unit sheets for the areas excavated by the Cambridge/ Stanford team are inputted into the project database which is accessible via the internet. The digitisation of plans is less systematic and is usually driven by publication or presentation needs.

### 1.6.3 Publications

Results of the 1960s excavations can be found in *Anatolian Studies* 1962 – 1966. Mellaart has written about Çatalhöyük in several other books and papers.<sup>15</sup>

Annual archive reports are produced following each season, whether an excavation or study season, detailing the work undertaken. These are available on the project's website ([www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com)). A short summary of work appears annually in *Anatolian Studies*. A copy of the paper archive reports and a selection of images are logged with the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums at the end of each season. A hard copy of the archive report is held at Cambridge by the Çatalhöyük Research Project at the Macdonald Institute of Archaeological Research.

The project also produces an annual newsletter each year following each session. This is aimed at the 'Friends of Çatalhöyük' organisation and is less detailed in its content. However it provides a useful overview of all work undertaken in connection with Çatalhöyük and usually runs to around 10 pages with illustrations.

To date the Çatalhöyük Research Project has published two volumes detailing work at the site:

- 'On the Surface 1993-1995' (1996)

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<sup>15</sup> Mellaart, J. (1965) *Çatal Hüyük a Neolithic City in Anatolia. Proceedings of the British Academy* 51, 201-13.

Mellaart, J. (1975) *The Neolithic of the Near East*. Thames and Hudson. London. Pp 98-111.

Mellaart, J. (1962) The beginnings of Mural Painting *Archaeology* 15(1), 2-12.

Mellaart, J. (1963) Deities and Shrines of Neolithic Anatolia. Excavations at Çatal Hüyük 1962 *Archaeology* 16(1), 29-38.

Mellaart, J. (1964) A Neolithic City in Turkey *Scientific American* April 1964, 94-104.

Mellaart, J. (1965) *Earliest Civilisations of The Near East*. Thames and Hudson, London. pp.81-101.



- 'Towards a Reflexive Methodology: the example at Çatalhöyük' (2000)

Four further volumes are currently being prepared for publication. Some of these are untitled at present but cover the following work and themes:

- Volume 3: Excavation reports (North, South and KOPAL area excavations)
- Volume 4: 'Inhabiting Çatalhöyük: reports from the 1995 – 1999 seasons' (specialists reports: organic and human remains)
- Volume 5: 'Changing Materiality at Çatalhöyük: reports from the 1995 – 1999 seasons' (specialist reports: material culture)
- Volume 6: Thematic chapters (such as art, architecture, burial, politics).

In addition to the above, which are publications produced by the central office of the Çatalhöyük Research Project in Cambridge, project team members publish material on their own excavation areas or specialist subjects. Numerous other papers are written, delivered and published on the subject of Çatalhöyük and have been since it was first excavated and in the period between Mellaart's and Hodder's excavations.

#### 1.6.4 Photographic archive

The photographic archive held by the Çatalhöyük Research Project includes a range of resources in a variety of formats (print, slide, digital). The project also holds the photographs taken during Mellaart excavations and a set of unpublished slides taken by Ian Todd. Use of these images is administrated by the Çatalhöyük Research Project and charged at commercial rates. This is then passed onto James Mellaart.

A photographic collection generated by the Çatalhöyük Research Project includes colour and black and white photographs and slides of the archaeological remains and the excavation process. From 1999 onwards digital photographs have been taken as an additional tool to record the excavations. The digital photographs include a number of 'informal' shots of the dig house and surrounds, the archaeologists and the social life of the project. Permission to use these images in publications, websites and television programmes can be sought from the Çatalhöyük Research Project.

The digital photographs and digital versions of the photographs from the 1960s excavation are saved onto CDs and on the Çatalhöyük Research Project's computer network. Slides, photographs and negatives are held in the Cambridge office of the Çatalhöyük Research Project. The slides are slowly being converted into digital images.

#### 1.6.5 Electronic archive

A key aspect of the Çatalhöyük Research Project is the website: [www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com). The aims of the website are 'to enable direct access to primary excavation and project data, to encourage dialogue, thus supporting reflexivity, and to previously voiceless individuals with a forum to enable multi-vocality.'<sup>16</sup> The website mainly serves as a tool for the team members and does not reach out to a wider, non-archaeological audience.

In addition to general information on the site, its history and how to visit, the website contains the following sources of primary data on Çatalhöyük:

- Annual archive reports

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<sup>16</sup> Wolle in Wolle, A and Tringham, R (2001) Multiple Çatalhöyüks on the World Wide Web, pp 207 – 218. In Hodder (ed) *Towards a Reflexive Method in Archaeology: the example at Çatalhöyük*.

- Microartefact distribution plots for Building One
- Excavation diaries (completed by the archaeologists)
- Excavation database.

The excavation database contains information on each archaeological context (termed 'unit' by the Çatalhöyük Research Project). The database can be queried by unit number, space number (which can represent a building or parts of a building) or feature number (e.g. a hearth). The information held in the database includes: the unit sheet description; the stratigraphic relations of that unit; a list of the samples taken; and details of 'bulk' animal bone and obsidian finds. An instructions sheet given to project archaeologists to explain the recording procedures on site is provided on the website to aid understanding of the procedures and terminology used.

The excavation database and its integration with the digital photographic record and the specialists databases is currently being reviewed, with possible re-development in the future by the Museum of London.

The website runs from a server within the University of Cambridge and is backed up regularly by IT staff from the University.

#### **1.6.6 Film Archive**

The practice of creating a film archive of the excavations at Çatalhöyük has continued following the involvement of the Karlsruhe Media-Technology Institute from German who worked at the site between 1995 – 98. The film archive includes video diaries of the excavators, interviews with specialists and recordings of the twice weekly 'priority tours' in which excavators and specialists present recent data and discuss interpretations.

The film archive is held at the University of Cambridge and some of the footage gathered by the Karlsruhe team has been incorporated into a CD Rom they produced called: 'Çatalhöyük...als die Menschen begannen in Städten zu leben' ('Çatalhöyük... when humans first began to live in cities').

There are issues concerning the storage and updating of the format of this archive due to changing nature of the technology used. The recordings produced by the Karlsruhe team are no longer accessible.

## 2 Çatalhöyük Today

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### 2.1 Current management & organisation

#### 2.1.1 Legal status

Çatalhöyük East is scheduled as a first degree archaeological site, as is Çatalhöyük West since 1996 when the boundaries of the site were extended to include a Hellenistic to Byzantine settlement site which lies to the south and east of Çatalhöyük East. This settlement site is scheduled as a third degree archaeological site (See Fig. 2.1).

[\[insert boundary map on here/ on next page – full page illustration?\]](#)

##### *Archaeological site (First degree area)<sup>17</sup>*

The legislation<sup>18</sup> states that no building or any form of intervention is permitted and the boundaries of the protection zone need to be indicated on a city or town plan. Over time, existing buildings in such areas are to be removed to new locations provided by the State. No tree plantation or intervention, including agriculture, is permitted. It is the duty of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to provide adequate fencing for the boundaries of such areas and to appoint a guard. The Ministry is also obliged to provide information panels for areas of this designation.

##### *Archaeological site (Third degree area)<sup>19</sup>*

Building is permitted in third degree areas, but only with Conservation Council (*Koruma Kurulu*) approval and provided that the excavation is supervised by the museum authorities (in the event of any archaeological evidence the Conservation Council has to be informed). With the approval of the Conservation Council, permission may be granted for interventions supporting tourism activity such as car parks, ticket booths, lavatories and foot paths. With permission from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, a café or restaurant may be built as long as the plan is approved by the Conservation Council.

##### *Regional planning*

For purposes of regional planning Çatalhöyük falls within the district of Çumra. Developments in Çumra will be determined by the local municipality through applications to its planning department (*İmar Müdürlüğü*).

#### 2.1.2 Ownership and Responsibility

The Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are responsible for the first degree area as noted in legislation.

Part of the third degree area remains in the ownership of local villagers and part is owned by the Treasury from which villagers have leased land.

The municipality of Çumra has responsibility for planning, access and servicing the area.

##### *Çatalhöyük Research Project*

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<sup>17</sup> *Birinci derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanları*

<sup>18</sup> *Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu İlke Kararları*

<sup>19</sup> *Üçüncü derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanları*



The Çatalhöyük Research Project (ÇRP) was established in 1993 (formerly known as the Çatalhöyük Research Trust) under the auspices of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, with a permit from the Turkish Ministry of Culture.

The three aims of the project, as stated in 1996, are:

- 'Field Research, involving excavation, environmental reconstruction and regional survey... The overall aim is to apply the latest scientific analyses to the archaeological material in the field and in the laboratory.
- Conservation and restoration...The overall aims are to conduct research into methods of conserving, displaying and restoring wall paintings and sculptures and other materials, using the latest scientific techniques and knowledge, and to treat and restore the paintings and to monitor their condition over time.
- Heritage management...to develop the site for tourism, including roofing of parts of the site, the construction of a visitor centre and museum, the provision of pathways, parking, shops etc. The overall aim is to realise the potential of the site as an attractive and informative place to visit.<sup>20</sup>

The Çatalhöyük Research Project is directed by Professor Ian Hodder of Stanford University. It based at the University of Cambridge and is overseen by a board of trustees. The annual operating budget for the project is raised from a number of sources: corporate sponsors (29%), donations (13%) and academic foundations (58%).

#### *Buffer zones*

Outside of the first and third degree archaeological site protection, there is no protection of a zone that should be considered as a buffer zone for Çatalhöyük. Much of the land ownership is private in this area and the current use predominantly agricultural. However, different levels of (land) ownership may have implications for the protection of a buffer zone and the setting of the mound. Although the government (and in this case the Directorate General) has the right to compulsory purchase of land and property, there are social consequences of this. In Küçükköy villagers have expressed such moves as a negative association with the excavation. Land in this area is valuable since it has high agricultural yields and free land rarely becomes available, so there is little interest in a one off payment for land.

In the case of the Pamukkale World Heritage Site, the Environment Ministry has introduced an Area of Special Protection (*Özel Çevre Koruma Alanı*) status which is supported through new environmental legislation (*Özel Çevre Koruma Kanunu*).

### **2.1.3 Landscape and setting**

The Çatalhöyük mound is situated in a predominantly agricultural region, clearly recognisable from some distance. The top of the mound offers a view across to Karadağ and Hasandağ, the volcano which is thought to be depicted on one of the Neolithic wall paintings. Maintaining these views is an important consideration in the interpretation of the site.

Changes in the landscape have been difficult to manage and the new irrigation system is seen as an important improvement to the regions agriculture, much of which today is based on cash crops. Permissions to build or major changes will be taken by central or regional planning departments and more specifically by the

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<sup>20</sup> Hodder, I, 1996. Re-opening Çatalhöyük, pp 1-2. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993 – 1995*.

agencies providing the infrastructure. Impacts to the setting will come from changes in the surrounding landscape, obstructions to the views from the site and to the way the mound is viewed from the surrounding area.

#### 2.1.4 Present day political, social and economic context

In the past years, increased publicity for the site, has attracted visits from Ministers of Culture and Tourism. The increasing interest and 'visibility' of the site has also made it popular with local politicians, who not only see the future economic potential of tourism but also the 'brand' identity that Çatalhöyük provides. By identifying or associating with the name Çatalhöyük, the politicians of Çumra have been promoting recognition for their own locality. The use of the word Çatalhöyük to name festivals and the local radio station are some recent examples. The town of Çumra will continue to wish to be associated with Çatalhöyük and the benefits of this association should be recognised.

The site has also at times been used for political purposes to demonstrate or symbolise nationalistic values associated with Anatolia.

Through its designation and protection as an archaeological site, Çatalhöyük provides employment for local guards. Up to four guards are employed on a permanent full time basis to guard the site. At present these guards are recruited from the local village of Küçükköy. During the summer months when the site is 'open', workmen and women are recruited from Küçükköy and Çumra to fulfil a variety of roles. These range from assisting the archaeologists on site, assisting with specific archaeological techniques such as flotation and analysis of flotation residue, and to provide catering and other domestic work in the dig house. Recently a number of local residents have also been involved in the experimental archaeological work that is taking place, in particular the construction of a replica Neolithic building.

According to anthropologist Ayfer Bartu Candan, the employees tend to be recruited from a less wealthy, socially marginalized section of Küçükköy's society.<sup>21</sup> Anthropologist David Shankland has noted that the majority of Küçükköy's residents are engaged in intensive agriculture and that 'the money paid to the village from the site represents only a tiny proportion of its overall economy.'<sup>22</sup> Thus the temporary employment at the site may only affect a small number of Küçükköy's residents but as the economically marginalized members it will have a greater affect on them.

Some of the local meanings associated with the site include:

- Understanding the cultural context through which archaeology is interpreted
- Mounds in local belief contain the spirits of the dead
- For others they are a place for picnics and associated leisure pursuits
- On one occasion a bride was spotted on the mound as if visiting a *yatır*
- Villagers request that the old well is preserved as part of their past landscape<sup>23</sup>
- The presence of a recent (20<sup>th</sup> century) burial on the flanks of the East mound.

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<sup>21</sup> Bartu, A, 2000. Where is Çatalhöyük? Multiple sites in the construction of an archaeological site, pp 101 - 110. In Hodder (ed) *Towards a Reflexive Method in Archaeology: the example at Çatalhöyük*.

<sup>22</sup> Shankland, D, 2000. Villages and the Distant Past: three seasons work at Küçükköy, Çatalhöyük, pp 167 – 176. In Hodder (ed) *Towards a Reflexive Method in Archaeology: the example at Çatalhöyük*.

<sup>23</sup> Bartu, 2000, p. 107.

The presence of a substantial team on site for up to three months each year also benefits the local economy through the provision of a wide range of supplies to the house as well as the economic impact of the excavation team spending in the immediate locality and Konya. Money raised by excavation teams has also been used to help with equipment for the local school. The knock-on economic value of tourism to the immediate locality is in comparison smaller, but is perceived locally as the greater benefit. At the present time the small shop next to the site probably generates greater income through the excavation than from visitors.

The site is now visited by around 7000 visitors a year with a peak in May/June. At present the Çatalhöyük Research Project has guidebooks available for sale. The small café opposite the entrance to the site sells refreshments and souvenirs. This was constructed and is managed by a local resident.

The increase in popularity of the site will undoubtedly bring economic benefits to the immediate region. Some of these benefits may be indirectly through recognition of the area in attracting inward investment. Çumra Municipality is particularly keen to exploit the perceived economic benefits of tourism to the site.

The site has also inspired economic activity through merchandizing. There have been proposals to use the symbols derived from Çatalhöyük, on carpets in an interpretation of the continuity of *kilim* design in Anatolia. There is currently such a project being undertaken by the Çumra Municipality in the new Arts and Crafts Centre. In other instances fashion and jewellery designers have been inspired by the site for their collections. Some of these initiatives, however, are creating new tensions relating to authenticity and the question of who is benefiting from the income.

## **2.2 Current condition of the site**

### **2.2.1 Above ground**

Following the scheduling of the site, Çatalhöyük East was protected by a perimeter fence and is patrolled by site guards. The house for the guards was constructed adjacent to the track between the two mounds. This has ensured that the east mound is protected from any potentially damaging agricultural (or other) uses. However, there is little evidence of historical agricultural use of Çatalhöyük East, possibly due to its topography. The only evidence of modern intrusion or use of the site is a single burial believed to have been placed there in the first half of the 20th century.

The areas of Çatalhöyük East not currently under excavation are covered by thick vegetation. A programme of surface scrapings conducted between 1993 – 1995 revealed that the amount of soil build-up varied across the mound, with deeper layers of soil on the lower slopes of the mound. The scrapings revealed that soil build-up varied between 0.05 to 0.3m across the mound. However, in general the surface scrapings exposed archaeological remains very close to the modern surface<sup>24</sup>. It is felt that the vegetation has had a beneficial effect on stabilizing the erosion of the un-excavated areas.<sup>25</sup>

The current condition of the areas excavated in the 1960s varies. Some of the excavation trenches were backfilled, particularly the deep *soundage* trench. Most of

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<sup>24</sup> Matthews, R. 1996 Surface Scraping and Planning, pp 79 – 99 in Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993 – 1995*.

<sup>25</sup> Hodder, I, 1996. Re-opening Çatalhöyük, pp 1-18. In Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993 – 1995*.

the vertical sections were left exposed and these have suffered from weather erosion during the intervening years.

The west mound did not receive the same degree of 'scheduling' as an archaeological site and thus was not fenced off. As the west mound is a lower, flatter mound its topography lends itself more readily to agricultural use. When the site was re-opened in the mid 1990s, Roger Matthews noted evidence for historic ploughing and agricultural use, and at the time the mound was 'disturbed by activities involving the production and storage of chaff'.<sup>26</sup>

#### *Spoil heaps*

Spoil heaps remaining from the 1960s excavations by James Mellaart are now part of the scheduled zone of the site. These spoil heaps have an additional education value in that they can be used for controlled training excavations. In the present excavations spoil is not surplus and spoil from the north area excavations is being used to fill trenches in the south area to stop the erosion of exposed walls.

### **2.2.2 Below ground**

During the excavations of the 1960s, Mellaart conducted a deep *soundage* in an attempt to reach the lowest levels of the site. Mellaart experienced flooding in the *soundage* trench as the water table at the time was higher than the lowest levels of occupation at the site.

Local agricultural developments that have taken place since the 1960s excavations have resulted in the artificial irrigation of much of the agricultural land that surrounds Çatalhöyük East and Çatalhöyük West. The level of the water table has lowered as a result of this and is now artificially maintained. In 1999 the Çatalhöyük Research Project decided to investigate the affect of these changes in the water table on the lowest levels of the mound. A dedicated excavation team was employed for a six month season with the aim of reaching the earliest layers of the site and 'natural', virgin soil unaffected by human action. This involved re-excavating Mellaart's deep sounding trench (in the area now referred to as the South area), plus stepping in excavation trenches around it to avoid potentially dangerous large vertical sections and overhanging walls. The excavation team, which included paleobotanists and conservators, succeeded in its aim and the degree of water-logging in the levels was closely monitored.

The water table was reached at the base of the mound, immediately before the 'natural' deposits, which consisted of lake marl formed in the early Holocene lake bed. Analysis by the paleobotanists indicated that the local de-watering due to irrigation has yet to affect the base of the mound. The preservation of charred plant remains suggested a long-term stable water level. Analysis by the conservator suggested that water-logged remains (natural or material) would only exist in specific localised areas of the mound beneath which the water table has never fallen, which could account for the lack of waterlogged remains in the deep sounding in the South area. However fluctuations in the water table would have an affect on the clays used in the walls and artefacts found all over the site causing the clays to swell and contract. It was strongly recommended that the current water levels be monitored, stabilised and maintained at a constant level to avoid the deterioration of the archaeological remains at Çatalhöyük.

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<sup>26</sup> Matthews, R. 1996 Surface Scraping and Planning, pp 79 – 99 in Hodder (ed) *On the Surface: Çatalhöyük 1993 – 1995*.

### 2.2.3 Current Excavations

The ongoing programme of excavations is central to the better understanding and development of the site and the research interests concerning it. The following are ongoing operational considerations at the site:

1. Seasonal considerations:
  - protection of openings during the excavation period
  - analysis and cataloguing of archaeological finds during the season
  - storage.
2. End of season considerations:
  - secure storage of material removed from the site to the approval of the Directorate General
  - secure closing of the excavation and weatherproofing as necessary.
3. Long-term considerations:
  - protection and conservation of artefacts and other material including any removed wall paintings
  - on-site conservation for display areas
  - on and off site storage.

### 2.2.4 Protection and Conservation

The archaeological material emerging from the excavations is very vulnerable when left exposed. Mud brick construction is susceptible to rain and walls left exposed after an excavation season collapse within a year or two. The consolidation and conservation of mud brick is a difficult and not entirely successful task. Adobe construction traditionally depends on ongoing maintenance procedures. In the Konya region typically a mud slurry is applied to the external surfaces adobe buildings every few years. The application of new surfaces to ancient materials or surfaces, however, obliterates their conservation. Furthermore the conservation of earthen structures is very expensive and rarely appeals to corporate sponsors.

Summary of conservation work undertaken at Çatalhöyük to date:

- Wall painting and mud brick conservation by Dr Frank Matero, Director of Conservation Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania from 1993 – 1999
- First on-site artefact conservator in 1999, Kent Severson (freelance)
- Conservation database established in 1999 as part of excavation database
- Conservation guidelines for archaeologists and for packaging and storage produced in 1999.
- 2003 new conservation team from Institute of Archaeology, UCL under the directorship of Elizabeth Pye, and Cardiff University.

In all instances, once excavated and consolidated, decorative wall surfaces are removed and stored or displayed in the Konya Museum.

## 2.3 Buildings and visitor facilities at the site

### 2.3.1 Operational Buildings

*Guards House*

Site guards live adjacent to the site providing 24 hour protection. During the excavation season, there are four guards employed and off-season the number drops to three. The Ministry of Culture pays for one guard and the others are employed by the Çatalhöyük Research Project. The guards' house is located at the entrance to the site and there is an adjacent information board provided by the Ministry of Culture detailing the regulations governing a visit to Çatalhöyük.

#### *Dig House and Complex*

The archaeological work at the site requires a variety of spaces from temporary site shelters to laboratory and storage spaces, and accommodation for the teams during the season (see Fig. 2.2). The permanent buildings on the site to serve the excavation teams were constructed from 1996 to 2002 and they incorporate dormitories, showers and washing facilities, dining room and kitchen, laboratories, artefacts stores, and seminar room.

Figure 2.2: Plan of West mound showing the dig house complex

#### *Storage*

Currently storage is provided within the dig house complex. All storage is managed and regulated by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums through the Museum Authorities in Konya.

There is a current need for another 500 square metres of storage space at the site, and an identified need for more storage areas in the medium term. Storage has to be secure, easily accessible from the dig house and research areas and provide adequate conservation conditions for objects.

### **2.3.2 Interpretation and visitor facilities**

#### *The visitor centre*

A visitor centre is located in the courtyard of the dig complex with access through a dedicated door. The current exhibit contains replica wall paintings and objects in accordance with the Turkish Authorities. This practice eases security concerns for these displays. There is scope to improve the display and to engage the visitor more actively in various aspects of the site.

A number of exhibition panels have been produced by different teams and individuals involved at the site. These range from different excavation areas on site or cross-cutting themes such as the involvement of the local population or the views of the Goddess community. These are displayed in the visitor centre. However the piecemeal, individual approach has led to an incoherent display and a lack of an overall interpretative style (see Fig. 2.3).



Figure 2.3: Internal view of the visitor centre in 2003 (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project)

#### *The Experimental house*

One of the more recent structures on the site is the experimental reconstruction house which was constructed between 1999 and 2002, under the direction of Mirjana Stevanovic (see Fig. 2.4). The house does not replicate one specific excavated building but is an amalgam of a number of features common to the Neolithic buildings of Çatalhöyük such as platforms, ovens and wall paintings. The original aim of the house was as a research tool to investigate the building techniques used at Çatalhöyük. Experiments such as painting on the lime plaster walls, and building and lighting a hearth take place inside the house. Furthermore it is a very effective interpretative and especially educational tool. The construction of the house provides the archaeologists and visitors with a physical experience of what it might have been like to live at Çatalhöyük, in terms of space, movement and light. The house complies with all aspects of the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990), Article 7 on archaeological reconstructions.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> 'Reconstruction serves two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such.' ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, Article 7 (1990).



Figure 2.4: The experimental house, with the visitor centre visible in the background (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project).

The proximity of the experimental house to the interpretation centre allows for these two interpretative elements to be seen together at the start of the visit. The visitor centre and the experimental house are open all year round for visitors, as are the covered areas of the site: Building 5, the BACH area and the South area (see below for more detail). There are future plans for a shelter covering the new '40m x 40m' excavation area.

#### *Café*

A café selling drinks, snacks and souvenirs has been built by a local resident opposite the guard's house. The operation of the café is not associated with the Çatalhöyük Research Project and it opens intermittently throughout the year.

### **2.3.2 Shelters on the mound**

#### *Temporary shelters*

Tent structures provide a protective cover to excavated areas and in Building 5 this is also used as an opportunity for display and interpretation.

#### *Building 5*

Completed in 1999 Building 5 in the north area has proven to be a successful way of displaying a Çatalhöyük building. The excavated building walls have been consolidated using a combination of the following techniques and materials: acrylic emulsion to re-adhere delaminated plaster; natural hydraulic lime grouting injected into fill thin cracks and mortar to fill larger cracks. A visitor route created around it provides a view down into the area with a series of display boards (see Fig. 2.5).





Figure 2.5: Inside Building 5 shelter: visitors are standing on a walkway over the trench and the exhibition panels are visible to the left (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project).

#### *Shelter Project: south area*

The south area shelter, the first permanent shelter for the site, was completed in February 2003 (see Fig. 2.6). Designed by Atölye Mimarlık Architects of Istanbul, the structure covers an area of 1300 square metres and has a maximum span 27.45 metres. The 45m x 27m shelter covers the South area excavations in their entirety and the Summit Area excavated by the team from Thessaloniki in 1996 – 1998. It drops from a ground level of 1014.9m AD (meters Above Datum) to the east down to 1006.9m AD to the west in the South Area.

The design strategy for the South Area shelter had to fulfil a number of site specific requirements. These included foundations, which would not hugely, impact on the archaeology, adequate load bearing on a site of variable compaction, extreme weather conditions with high wind uplift and heavy snow load, and consideration to the air flow during the hot summer months of excavation.

Considerable site restrictions determined the construction techniques and methods. The foundation is a reinforced concrete ring structure for which the excavation was carried out by the ÇRP site team to ensure all archaeological material was removed and all findings fully recorded. No heavy vehicles are permitted on the site and much of the work remained labour intensive. The superstructure is a steel space frame with fibreglass panelling. The panelling has 50% light permeability and the side panels can be removed in the summer months to assist with ventilation. Drainage channels to carry rainwater off site were excavated around the perimeter, extended to, and cut through the 1960's spoil heap to the west. An important consideration is the impact any shelter makes on the mound, as seen at the site and from a distance.



Figure 2.6: 'South' area excavation trenches under the shelter (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project)

An additional aim of the south shelter is for the display and interpretation of the archaeological trenches it protects. The large vertical section left by the Mellaart excavations will be cleaned and annotated to aid visitor understanding.

There are future plans for a second similar shelter to cover the new '40m x 40m' area excavations to the north of the site.

## 2.4 Tourism

Although Çatalhöyük is a site of great cultural and historic importance, its location in central Anatolia means it is much less likely to experience the pressures to sites in coastal areas, particularly those in close proximity to popular resorts. Nevertheless, in recent years much has been done to publicise the site, through press and other media and Çatalhöyük is becoming a well known and recognised site in Turkey.

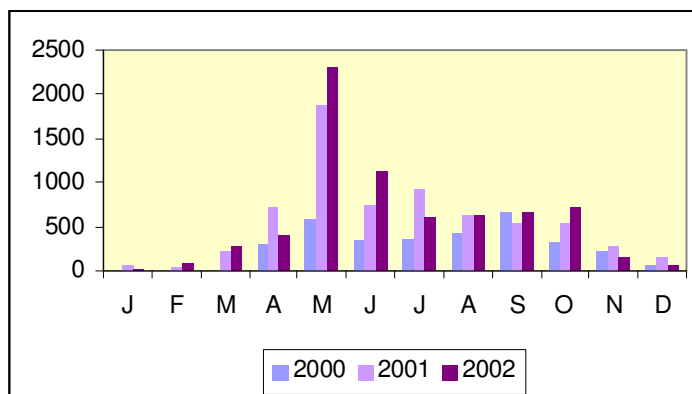
### 2.4.1 Visitor numbers and profile

Over 7000 people visit Çatalhöyük every year. No entry fee is charged at the site and information regarding visitor numbers is obtained through records kept by the guards at the site. The following table shows percentage of visitors numbers to the site based on recent data gathered at the site.

Years	National			International				
	Konya	Other	total	USA	UK	Germany	Other	total
2000	39	20	<b>59</b>	11	5	9	16	<b>41</b>
2001	51	17	<b>68</b>	7	3	8	14	<b>32</b>
2002	53	15	<b>68</b>	4	3	15	10	<b>32</b>

**Table 2.1:** Visitor distribution (in percentage) over the past three years

There is considerable seasonal fluctuation in visitor numbers, peaking in May and June. The excavation season also attracts more visitors. The landscape and socio-cultural life around the mound also changes seasonally.



**Table 2.2:** Seasonal distribution of visitor numbers for the past three years (numbers not available for three months in 2000)

A visitor profile can be drawn up based on the information held by the guards, which identifies age groups and nationality of visitors. A detailed visitor survey was carried out between 1998 and 2001 by Dr Ayfer Bartu Candan<sup>28</sup>. The survey findings show that nearly one third (32%) of all visitors are Turkish, and over half of these (17.7%) are from the local area. 30.7% of visitors originate from Europe and the next biggest group are from North America (27.3%). There is a high educational level among the visitors with 72.5% educated to college or university level<sup>29</sup>. Around one third (36.2%) visited Çatalhöyük as part of a tour group. Therefore two-thirds of visitors will not be accompanying an official guide and will require onsite interpretation to learn about the site. Interestingly, despite its remote location, 14.8% of visitors had visited the site before. All this has implications for the level and type of information and interpretation that is provided.

## 2.4.2 Tourism in Konya

Konya is on the way from Izmir to Cappadocia or from Antalya to Cappadocia. The maximum visitor stay in Konya is 1 night. Of 400,000 tourists only 40,000 stay the night. In Konya there are 1 million visitors to Mevlana yet only 1500 visit the Archaeology Museum. Alongside a lack of interest in archaeology among visitors to Konya, the Konya Archaeology Museum suffers from a number of things, including its location, the size of the building and the limitations for layout within it, lack of adequate maintenance and the poor quality of information.

At the present time Konya is opening up to congress tourism as a regional centre. This is the reason for the new Hilton Hotel (said to be running at 80% capacity) and conference centre set up jointly with Selçuk University. There are also other initiatives under the auspices of the Association of Tour Operators (TURSAB) to increase the scope of tourism in Konya and to open up to the surrounding region.

## 2.5 Interpretation

### 2.5.1 Current points of interpretation

The information on the site is presented through various vehicles and in many different places. Not all the interpretation is taking place at the site. Many people

<sup>28</sup> Bartu Candan, A. (2004) "Entanglements/Encounters/Engagements with Prehistory: Çatalhöyük and its Publics" in Volume 6: Thematic chapters (forthcoming and provisional title)

<sup>29</sup> This may be misleading in that educated visitors were probably more likely to have completed the survey form.

who know about the site, its history or recent developments, may not have visited the site itself.

The information relating to the site is presented and interpreted globally through a number of different sources. Current sources of information and interpretation are:

Interpretation	Location	Author/Producer
Visitor Centre	On site	Çatalhöyük Research Project (ÇRP)
Building 5, plus panels	On site	ÇRP
Experimental House	On site	ÇRP
Replica wall paintings	On site	ÇRP
Guided tours	On site	ÇRP / tour companies
Displays in Konya Museum	Off site	Konya Museum, some by ÇRP
Displays in the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations	Off site	Museum of Anatolian Civilisations
Guide books	Off site	ÇRP plus others
Press packs	Off site	ÇRP
Media coverage	Off site	TV, radio, newspapers and scientific journals
ÇRP website: <a href="http://www.catalhoyuk.com">www.catalhoyuk.com</a>	Off site	ÇRP
Science Museum of Minnesota website: <a href="http://www.smm.org/catal">www.smm.org/catal</a>	Off site	Science Museum of Minnesota
Science Museum of Minnesota displays	Off site	Science Museum of Minnesota
Temper – books, classroom activities	Off site	Economic and Social History Foundation

With such a diversity of interpretation to achieve overall uniformity in presentation is difficult. The various points of interpretation are too disparate to be co-ordinated and it is not the intention of the Çatalhöyük Research Project to ‘control’ how the story of Çatalhöyük is told.

## 2.5.2 On site interpretation

### *Onsite display boards/ interpretation panels/ orientation points*

Onsite interpretation panels currently exist inside the Building 5 shelter. At various times in the past, temporary panels have been erected near to the Building 1/5 excavation area and the South area. The development of onsite, weather proof and easily up-dateable panels needs to be investigated for locations near the visitor centre, outside the experimental house and on the mound. Their location on the mound needs to be carefully considered to ensure that it does not detract from the archaeological setting.

### *Excavation areas and accompanying interpretation*

The two main excavation areas at Çatalhöyük East – the south area and the new 40m x 40m area to the north of the site – have interpretative value. The south area, particularly the large section left by the Mellaart’s excavations in 1960s, offers visitors a vertical section through the archaeological layers. The 40m x 40m area will offer a large horizontal view of how the Neolithic buildings were constructed and used.

### *The visitor centre*

A concept design for an improved centre and display has been prepared by Atölye Mimarlık (see Fig. 2.7). Considerations for the new exhibition include:

- Preferences towards replica items (that might be touched)
- The use of multimedia and links to the web site and monitor wall
- Educational material for children
- Exhibit on all aspects of the site: finds, archaeology process, local involvement
- Proposed open air exhibition site
- Information point and shop in visitor centre (for which there will be staff considerations)

However the exact nature of the displays has not been finalised and the funding has not been identified. The visitor centre must be easy to manage, easy to heat (if used in the winter months) and easy to maintain. The layout should enable control from a single point.

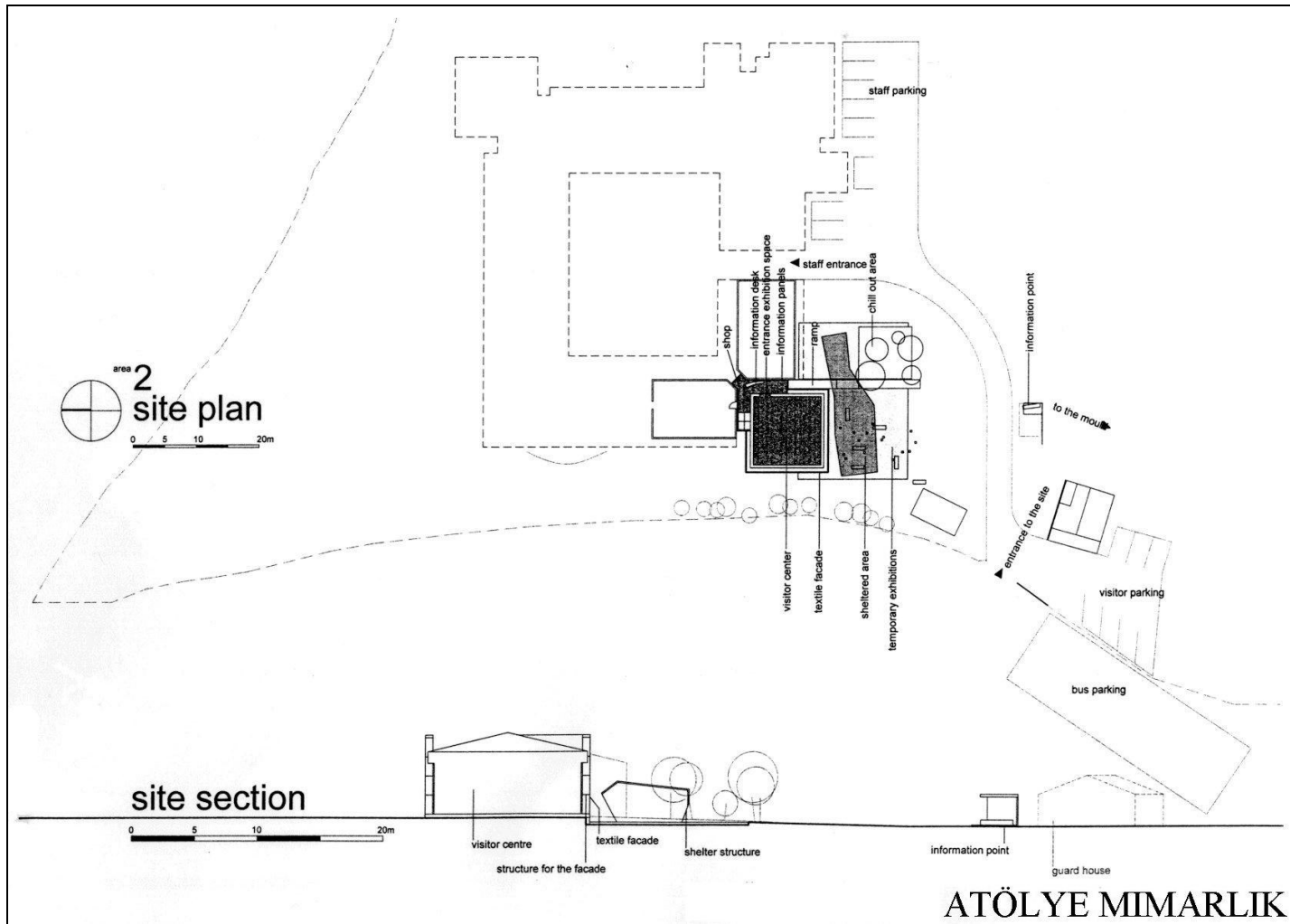


Fig 2.7: Proposal for visitor centre re-developments by Atölye Mimarlık, 2001

### 2.5.3 Off site interpretation

Interpretation of the archaeological evidence from Çatalhöyük takes place in a number of locations, in a number of formats and is produced by a number of different bodies.

Artefacts from the site are displayed in the Archaeology Museum in Konya and the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara. Displays in Ankara include the wall paintings excavated in the 1960s excavations and a replica Çatalhöyük house based on the same excavations. There are plans to place an information board about the site in Çumra.

There is also a Çatalhöyük exhibit in the Science Museum of Minnesota. In addition, the project web site and other websites linked to the site are being visited by those interested in the site.

### 2.5.4 Other influences and multivocality

There are many interpretations of Çatalhöyük depending on who the interpretation is lead by, who it is aimed at and which of the many aspects of site it is related to.

Groups, alongside the archaeological community, that influence the interpretation of the site are:

- Politicians stressing a nationalistic perspective
- Politicians stressing a Pan-European perspective
- Goddess groups
- Artists
- Kilim groups
- Local people
- Sponsors.

Diverse interpretation will enhance participation of a wider audience and that participation will result in the various groups having a stronger sense of ownership. Information relating to various other aspects of the site needs to be balanced with the information provided for first time visitors or for those who do not know anything about the site.

Çatalhöyük has also influenced various art forms which could also be highlighted to visitors at the site. Recent examples include:

- A fashion show in 1997 called 'Women of another time' models walked onto the catwalk from a reconstructed Çatalhöyük building
- A study by Nessie Leibhammer in 1997 of the differences between artistic representations of the archaeological material and archaeological plans and drawings produced by the excavation team
- 'Turning through Time' art installation on the mound by Adrienne Momi in 2001
- A classical music composition named 'Çatalhöyük', performed at a concert organised by the Turkish Friends in 2001
- 'Art in Prehistory': an exhibition of Turkish artists influenced by the art and style of Çatalhöyük, planned by the Turkish Friends
- A book of fiction by Denise Stanford.

### **3 Key Players and Interest Groups**

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#### **3.1 Key players and interest groups identified in the management planning process**

The ownership of this management plan lies with the diverse group of interest groups involved with or linked to the site. They are identified below. Those identified as key players and interest groups have been consulted as this management plan was prepared, and will continue to be consulted as the plan is revised over time.

##### **3.1.1 People working on the site**

The archaeological presence at the site is managed by The Çatalhöyük Research Project and hosts a multi-national team from:

- University of Cambridge
- Stanford University
- Konya Plain Survey, Liverpool University, UK
- University of Thessaloniki.
- University of Pennsylvania
- University College London, Institute of Archaeology
- Institute of Prehistory at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland
- University of California, Berkeley, USA
- 'KOPAL' excavations (Konya Basin Palaeo-environmental Research program), University of Plymouth, UK
- Selçuk University, Konya
- Middle East Technical University, Ankara

A local guard lives at the site permanently and further guards and labour (site, research and house) are hired from Küçükköy or Çumra.

##### **3.1.2 Research, scientific and archaeological interest groups**

Alongside the teams that have a site presence during the excavation, other research, scientific and archaeological groups involved in the site or working on remains from the site include:

- British Institute of Archaeology, Ankara
- University College London, UK Conservation team, 2003 onwards
- Natural History Museum, UK Human Remains team 1993 - 2002
- University College London, UK Human Remains team 2003 onwards
- University of Sheffield, UK
- Museum of London Archaeological Service, UK
- Science Museum Minnesota, USA
- Istanbul Technical University
- University of Wales at Cardiff, UK
- Karlsruhe Media-Technology Institute, Germany.



### 3.1.3 Decision makers (local, regional, national level)

For the purposes of this management plan, the decision making bodies with influence over the site have been approached at national, regional and local level. The following table identifies areas of governance relating to the site.

National level	Regional level	Local level
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#### Governance (Ministry of the Interior)

	Governor of Konya Province (Vali)	Governor of Çumra (Kaymakam)
		Çumra Municipality (Belediye Başkanı)
		Küçükköy (Muhtar)

#### Culture & Tourism (Ministry of Culture & Tourism)

Department of Monuments and Museums	Konya Museum	
Ankara Museum	Konya Heritage (Rölöve)	
	Konya Culture Office (İl Kültür Müdürü)	
	Konya Tourism Office (İl Turizm Müdürü)	

#### Tourism Agencies

TURSAB <sup>30</sup>	TURSAB Konya Region	
DOSİM		

#### Education

Ministry of Education	Konya Education Office	Schools in Çumra
	Regional schools	School in Küçükköy

#### Environment

Water (Devlet Su İşleri)	Konya region	
Agriculture and Rural Affairs		

### 3.1.4 Supporting groups

The excavations and activities at the site are supported by two groups:

- Friends of Çatalhöyük
- Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük

### 3.1.5 Sponsors

Current project sponsors include:

- Main Sponsors: Koç Bank and Boeing
- Long Term Sponsor: Merko
- IT Sponsor: Koç Sistem
- Other Sponsors: British Airways, Shell, Thames Water, Glaxo Smithkline.

<sup>30</sup> Association of Turkish Tour operators

- Other organisations supporting the project including Hilton Hotels, Arup Engineers, PR and Press Agencies

### **3.1.6 Academic Funding Bodies**

The Çatalhöyük Research Project receives financial support from the following academic funding bodies:

- British Academy/Arts and Humanities Research Board
- The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara
- The Newton Trust
- The McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
- The National Geographic Society
- The Kress Foundation
- The Flora Family Foundation
- The National Science Foundation
- Stanford University
- The Polish Academy of Sciences.

### **3.1.7 Local communities**

A dialogue has been established between the excavation teams and the villagers, mainly due to the efforts of Dr Ayfer Bartu Candan. These include:

- Explaining the site and the work that is being carried out on site through slide shows in the village – men and ladies groups
- Workers from the village and nearby town working at the site or in the dig house
- Local participation in archaeology, use of local knowledge and techniques in identifying ancient practices (plants and their medicinal properties; practices in mud brick and plastering in the experimental house)
- Community participation in the museum display
- The Küçükköy school library was set up by Dr Ayfer Bartu Candan with books donated through the ÇRP. The library continues to grow with the support of the ÇRP and more recently five computers were secured through the project for the school.

Dialogue will be continued with the local inhabitants, and issues arising through the management plan explained through presentations made in the village of Küçükköy and in Çumra.

### **3.1.8 Visitors**

Visitors are consulted through ongoing surveys, work with educational groups and feedback sought from teachers. Specialist tour companies from the UK and in Turkey that include Çatalhöyük on their itinerary, along with Turkish guides have provided valuable input on visitor needs.

Other users and frequent visitors to the site include artists, designers and specific interest groups including the Goddess communities/ groups.

More recently the educational potential of the site is being developed through the Temper project, and school visits organised to the site.

### 3.1.9 International bodies

Key international bodies have been invited to comment on the draft management plan, they include:

- ICOMOS International (also a supporting partner of the Temper project)
- ICOMOS UK and ICOMOS Turkey
- Getty Conservation Institute
- World Archaeology Congress (WAC)

### 3.2 Process of consultation

The stakeholder consultation undertaken over an 18 month period in which the plan was being prepared is described below:

Time	Activity
June 2002	Framework for management plans agreed (Temper)
July 2002	Meeting with Department of Monuments and Museums, Ankara Workshop with decision makers (national and regional representation and those working on-site) Meeting at Konya Museum Informal discussions with teams working on site and government representatives
March 2003	Outline Draft
April 2003	Workshop with management plan team Meetings and interviews in Istanbul, Ankara and Konya
May 2003	First Draft completed
June 2003	Temper Working Group evaluation
August 2003	On-site discussion/ consultation Presentations at Çatalhöyük Meetings in Ankara
October 2003	Final draft Temper internal review of draft plan
November 2003	Temper International Peer Review of management plans Thessaloniki, Greece
April 2004	Final comments drawn together
July 2004	Agreed final plan published (English and Turkish) Plan submitted to Konya Conservation Council ( <i>Koruma Kurulu</i> ) for approval
August 2004	Plan approved and operational

## SECTION II: APPRAISAL

Evaluation

Management  
Proposals



- 4 Significance**
- 5 Management Assessment**
- 6 Management Objectives**
- 7 Management Policies**

## 4 Significance

### 4.1 Statement of Significance

Çatalhöyük is:

- One of the first early agricultural sites developed outside the Near East.
- Is a large settlement in comparison to many of its contemporary sites in Anatolia and the Near East.
- Contains evidence of significant advancement in the arts (wall painting and sculpture) and in craft traditions (basketry, pottery, wood and lithics) in comparison to other contemporary sites in Anatolia and the Near East.

The site is of global significance and this management plan makes the recommendation that the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism in conjunction with ICOMOS Turkey makes a nomination for the site to be inscribed on the World Heritage List, since it:

- ii) exhibits an important exchange of human values, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world on development in architecture, the arts and town planning; and
- iii) bears a unique and exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition and civilisation which has disappeared; and
- iv) is an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble and landscape, which illustrates a significant stage in human history.<sup>31</sup>

The site holds archaeological information previously unknown to the study of the region. Subsequently, the care and preservation of the archaeological substance must be seen as the primary consideration in any approach to the presentation, interpretation and use of the site. The site also has other values, both historic and contemporary. They are identified and discussed below.

### 4.2 Values of Çatalhöyük

The following values have been identified for the site.

Values	Why	Reference
<b>Archaeological &amp; Historic</b>	• Evidence of a level of civilisation previously unknown in the region	4.1
	• High level of preservation of this evidence	1.1
	• Supported by designation as first degree area	2.1.1
<b>Rarity</b>	• Number of sites known from this period in the region is relatively small in number.	1.4
	• Remains distinctive for the concentration of art.	4.1

<sup>31</sup> The World Heritage Convention (1972), UNESCO.

<b>Landscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mound is a distinct feature of the central Anatolian landscape of 'mound' (<i>höyük</i>)</li> <li>• Mound is part of this landscape and is enhanced by the presence of other mounds in the surrounding landscape</li> <li>• The continuous agricultural use of the landscape</li> </ul>	1.2 2.1.2
<b>Scientific</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level and quality of information from the site</li> </ul>	1.3 1.5
<b>Cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As the start of a number of traditions that continue to be embraced in Anatolian life, including carpet (and <i>kilim</i>) motives, pottery and basket making</li> </ul>	4.1
<b>Educational</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for hands on learning experiences</li> <li>• Interaction with archaeologists and the archaeological process</li> <li>• Links to local and national schools</li> <li>• Professional level development and training</li> </ul>	3.1.8 3.1.7
<b>Local/ community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning in the immediate locality (Küçükköy) related to local myths, ancient and recent</li> <li>• Local identification and 'pride' in the site</li> </ul>	2.1.4
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs created at the site through the excavation</li> <li>• Benefits of excavation presence to the local economy.</li> <li>• Increased tourism to the site and region</li> <li>• Merchandising</li> <li>• Inward investment into region due to perceived value of site</li> </ul>	2.1.4
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attraction of the site</li> <li>• Development of tourism related services in Çumra and Küçükköy</li> </ul>	2.4.1 3.1.7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the tourism product of the Central Anatolia region</li> <li>• Added value and recognition of other prehistoric sites in the region</li> </ul>	
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site as destination for high profile ministerial visits</li> <li>• Political association with the site in Çumra</li> <li>• Use of site to symbolise national values associated with Anatolian civilizations.</li> </ul>	2.1.4  2.5.4
<b>Symbolic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspiration to artists, authors and designers</li> </ul>	3.1.7 2.5.4
<b>Spiritual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of the site to Goddess communities</li> </ul>	3.1.7 2.5.4

## 5 Management Assessment

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### 5.1 Threats to the site

<b>Natural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Exposure: mud brick walls collapse within one to two years of being exposed, wall plaster is lost within two days and if untreated painted surfaces fade within half an hour of being excavated.</li><li>• High winds are a threat to structures on the mound and their safety.</li><li>• Heavy snow loads in winter.</li></ul>
<b>Man made</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Irrigation system: impact on landscape and setting (conflict: since the perceived economic potential of agriculture is far greater than that of the cultural heritage)</li><li>• Irrigation system and the water table: consequences to below ground archaeological material.</li><li>• Consequences of planting and intensive agriculture to the under surface archaeological material.</li><li>• Consequences of development and buildings to the setting of the site.</li><li>• The impact of new buildings and structures on the site.</li><li>• The impact of shelters on the mound both on underground archaeology and the setting of the mound.</li><li>• Ploughing encroaching on the west mound.</li><li>• Compaction caused by paths for archaeologists and tourists on the east mound.</li></ul>
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Visual impact of busses, cars and of the parking area in general</li><li>• Erosion of pathways and possibly archaeological material</li><li>• Compaction of archaeological material beneath pathways (see above)</li><li>• Increased litter</li><li>• Social impacts on the local community from increased number of visitors and associated developments.</li></ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Theft of archaeological material</li><li>• Illegal excavation and 'treasure' hunting</li><li>• Large regional infrastructure projects (e.g. high tension cabling, pylons) undertaken without consultation.</li></ul>



## 5.2 Constraints

<b>Legal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation relating to protection of the site</li> <li>• Building regulations concerning new buildings on the site</li> <li>• Planning legislation</li> <li>• Absence of means for a wider protection area around the site (buffer zone).</li> </ul>
<b>Financial</b>	<p>The operational criteria for this Management Plan will be determined by the finances that can be committed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government (through the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums)</li> <li>• The Local Authorities in the region</li> <li>• The Çatalhöyük Research Project</li> <li>• Outside funding and sponsorship</li> <li>• Special project funding and grants.</li> </ul>
<b>Operational</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonality of site operations</li> <li>• Budgetary constraints to operate a site manager to oversee the implementation of the management plan</li> <li>• Number of site personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance of site to the regional centre of Konya</li> <li>• Poor condition of the roads that go to the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Conflicts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political conflict arising from nationalist and religious political view points</li> <li>• Outsider/ local conflicts arising from the activities of some groups at the site (e.g. Goddess groups) and local sensitivities</li> <li>• Local conflicts arising from the competition between the town of Çumra and the village of Küçükköy</li> <li>• Local conflicts arising from employment at the site.</li> </ul>

## 5.3 Opportunities

<b>Scientific interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing scientific interest in the site will maintain the momentum of excavations and support the fund raising.</li> <li>• By maintaining a longer or even permanent presence at the site there will also be long term and sustainable economic benefits to the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Public interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of 'Çatalhöyük' as a recognised brand both locally and by sponsors is increasing awareness for</li> </ul>

	<p>the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The media interest in the site not only helps promote the site it is also helping to develop sponsor interest in the site and activities that are taking place (economic opportunity).</li> </ul>
<b>Local interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The established dialogue between the excavation teams and the immediate local community.</li> <li>• Value of local know-how in the archaeological process.</li> <li>• Local pride in the site.</li> </ul>

## 6 Management Objectives

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### 6.1 Aim

The aim of this management plan is to establish guidelines that will ensure the sustainable development of the site to provide a memorable and educational experience for users and visitors, within the framework of internationally accepted conventions.

The primary objectives of the management policies are to:

- Integrate archaeology with the natural, social and built environment
- Identify sustainable management practices for the site and its environs
- Propose practices that are appropriate and relevant to the region and can also form an example for other sites.

The basic principles to be adopted will be:

- Sustainability
- Accessibility.

### 6.2 Management objectives

The overall 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.

### **6.3 Management team**

The overall control of the site remains with the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

In the short to medium term the day to day management of the site will fall to the Çatalhöyük Research Project and be supported by the Municipality of Çumra, The Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and its representatives at Konya Museum.

In the longer term it is foreseen that the management of the site will pass onto (yet to be identified) Turkish partners.

## 7 Management Policies

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### 7.1 Landscape and setting

#### 7.1.1 The setting of the mound

**LAN01:** Determine a buffer zone area which is significant to the site and work together with local stakeholders to develop sensitive agriculture and building practices.

**LAN02:** Construct protective fences around the 1<sup>st</sup> degree schedule areas of the west mound. Monitor the encroachment of ploughing onto the west mound and its effect on the archaeological remains.

**Links to:** planning

The immediate setting of the site is protected as a Third Degree Archaeological site and any building proposals will be controlled by the Antiquities legislation. There is an established need for more structures in the vicinity of the site for the excavation as well as for visitor needs and interpretation. Permissions for any structure will be granted by the Turkish Authorities. Key considerations will be:

- The location, materials and style of new buildings around the mound
- The location, materials and style of any shelter placed on the site
- The changes to the shape of the mound as a result of excavations and location of spoil heaps.

7.5 **Links to:** design guidelines, archaeology

#### 7.1.2 Çatalhöyük as a cultural landscape

The cultural heritage is not necessarily defined within 'protection' boundaries, but is part of a landscape that is also significant. Çatalhöyük needs to be recognised, protected and presented as a cultural landscape. In the longer term recommendations made by David Shankland and Douglas Baird for the Çarşamba alluvial plane to be treated as a park should be considered. This would take on the concept of a larger managed landscape of the Konya plain, a national park or similar including other mounds and sites on the plain. The management of the park would include a system of village wardens, who would have a role in managing and maintaining the area as well as increasing awareness locally.

**LAN03:** Build awareness amongst farmers in the region to stop deep ploughing over mounds.

**LAN04:** Develop a system of village wardens to ensure the protection of the buffer zone.

**LAN05:** Include in interpretation proposals the relationship between the man made and more recent landscape and the landscape setting which would have related to the occupied 'prehistoric' site; including the relationship to other mounds, and Karadağ and Hasandağ mountains.

**Links to:** community, interpretation

#### 7.1.3 "People make landscape"

Local life and agriculture make up the contemporary 'landscape' of Çatalhöyük and the Konya plain.

**LAN06:** Enhance ways in which reference to local life is made through the interpretation at the site. Involve local groups in doing this.

## **7.2 Land use and planning**

### **7.2.1 Regional and infrastructure planning**

**PLAN01:** Identify line of communication with transport, electricity and water (irrigation) authorities to establish a consultation process prior to works being carried out that would impact on the site and its setting.

### **7.2.2 Area planning**

Alongside the established first and third degree archaeological areas of the site determine areas of influence (buffer zone) related to the site to include:

- visual impact of the site (views to and from the site)
- access to the site
- historic connections of the site

Figure 7.1: MAP SHOWING PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE – TO FOLLOW

**PLAN02:** Incorporate buffer zone boundaries in an area plan and restrict building activity that will impact on the site and its setting.

**PLAN03:** Improve conditions of roads from Çumra and from Küçükköy to the site.

### **7.2.3 Site planning**

The site is facing a time of critical development, as the excavation expands and visitor and local interest in the site is growing. Over the next few years the need for new buildings and facilities will arise at the site. Most of these have been identified in this management plan. The development of a site level masterplan will enable a co-ordinated and structured approach to short and medium term developments and provide a guide for future developments.

A master plan for the site will incorporate:

- Access and servicing of the site area
- Vehicular access routes to and into the site
- Location of buildings and facilities
- Design guidelines for new buildings
- Guidelines for temporary and short term shelters
- Construction guidelines for new structures on the site.

#### *Design guidelines for new buildings*

For new buildings at the site, the following guidelines should be followed:

- Heights should not exceed existing building heights
- Key site lines to and from the mound should be considered in siting new structures
- Use of materials that are in keeping with the existing structures and that do not impact on the landscape qualities of the surrounding area

- Use of sustainable and locally available materials in construction
- Establish long term maintenance needs and impact on remains if maintenance is not possible (particularly shelters).

**PLAN04:** The masterplan and design guidelines should be adopted as planning policy for the site.

**PLAN05:** Outbuildings at the back of the excavation house should be removed.

#### *Site shelters*

Shelters on the mound impact on the perception of the mound from the surrounding area and consideration for the landscape setting of the site should be part of the discussions concerning shelters on the mound.

**Links to:** archaeology

### **7.3 Archaeology**

#### **7.3.1 Excavations**

The progress of the excavation and short and medium term plans have been outlined in sections 2.2 and 5.2. The site masterplan, visitor management and interpretation strategies proposed in the management plan are based on these proposals.

**ARCH01:** Excavations should continue to retain the 'as found' profile of the mound and spoil from the excavations disposed accordingly.

**Links to:** landscape

#### **7.3.2 Storage**

**ARCH02:** New stores to be built in accordance with the design guidelines stated in the management plan, and also to provide the necessary conditions for the safe long-term storage of materials.

**Links to:** planning, conservation, knowledge

#### **7.3.3 Knowledge dissemination**

**ARCH03:** The CRP should continue to follow the 5-year publication cycle: 3 years of excavation, followed by 2 years of study seasons and publication. The volume series is published by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. In addition individual team members publish articles on a regular basis.

**ARCH04:** The database is currently being redevelopment in association with the Museum of London, UK. The database will be available via the website ([www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com)) and will contain excavation records, analysis records (e.g. bone, lithics etc), photographs and site diaries.

**ARCH05:** The CRP should continue to make information available via the annual archive report and newsletter. In addition CRP should continue to actively encourage knowledge dissemination by working with the media and publishers.

#### **7.3.4 Archaeology and visitors**

**ARCH06:** The excavation and laboratory processes (in part) should be made visible to the public.

**ARCH07:** Any accessible areas of the excavation should be made safe to the public.

**ARCH08:** Information relating to the current excavation should be made available to the visiting public through on-site interpretation and to a wider audience through the project web site (see also above).

**Links to:** knowledge, interpretation, visitor management

## **7.4 Protection and conservation**

### **7.4.1 Protection**

**CON01:** The procedure of monitoring conditions within the tents should be continued.

**CON02:** The new south area shelter should be monitored in terms of internal conditions (conservation), weathering and maintenance needs and costs.

**Links:** conservation, landscape

### **7.4.2 Conservation**

**CON03:** Based on experience to date and research findings instate an agreed conservation policy for the site.

**Links to:** archaeology, interpretation

## **7.5 Interpretation**

### **7.5.1 On-site interpretation**

**INT01:** Clean and annotate large vertical section in the south area and develop interpretative panels for display under the south shelter.

*Interpretation panels and signage*

**INT02:** An overall 'house style' / interpretative style for display panels should be developed (including selected font, size, colour, use of the ÇRP logo).

**INT03:** New weather-resistant interpretation panels should be prepared for:

- the site entrance
- the experimental house
- the south shelter
- 40m x 40m area

Directional information should be placed on interpretation panels.

**Links to:** visitor management

*Visitor centre*

**INT04:** The display in the visitor centre should be upgraded with displays, including the work of the team members, using the agreed house style.



A long-term aim of the project is to develop an on-site museum (including the full artefact collection, an admission fee and visitor facilities).

**INT05:** Funding should be sought to pay for detailed market assessment and feasibility study of an onsite museum.

#### *Experimental house*

**INT06:** An interpretation panel should be provided near the house explaining both its research value and that it is an interpretative tool.

**INT07:** The continued use of the experimental house should be ensured through regular maintenance.

**INT08:** More experimental buildings to be considered as the project develops, new information comes to light and visitor demand increases.

**Links to:** conservation

#### *Visitors*

**INT09:** The collection of visitor data and annual visitor surveys should be continued.

**INT10:** All interpretative materials should be in Turkish and English. Data on the most commonly spoken 'second' language amongst visitors should be monitored to determine if materials should be produced in other languages.

**INT11:** Information on interpretation material should be up dated on a regular basis.

**Links to:** tourism

### **7.5.2 Off-site interpretation**

**INT12:** The relationship between ÇRP and Konya Museum should be maintained by:

- continuing to provide interpretative panels to accompany artefacts sent to the museum
- continuing to provide materials and conservation expertise to ensure the long-term storage and/ or displays of artefacts from the site.

**INT13:** Means of communication established with publishers of major guidebook covering the region to ensure that the information on the site is accurate and up-to-date.

### **7.5.3 Multi-vocality**

**INT14:** Records should be kept of events at the site and activities linked to Çatalhöyük to be shown at the site and used for other publicity purposes.

**INT15:** The ÇRP should continue to support multi-vocality and acknowledge different interpretations. This might be through providing space in the visitor centre or on the website for interest groups to present their interpretations and encouraging artists to work at the site.

**Links to:** archaeology, tourism

## 7.6 Visitor management

### 7.6.1 Arrival and parking

**VIS01:** Uniform directional signage should be provided for the site from all directions.

**VIS02:** An adequately surfaced area for car and bus parking should be provided next to the site, and overflow facilities carefully planned.

### 7.6.2 Visitor facilities and retail

Çatalhöyük is located in a rural environment and the site itself remains isolated. Therefore it is essential that facilities including toilets, shaded areas and seating and some place where basic refreshments such as water can be purchased are available at the site.

**VIS03:** Visitor toilets and a shaded area with seats should be provided within the site boundaries.

**VIS04:** Retail and use of land opposite entrance and adjoining the site should be regulated.

Once visitor numbers have increased and therefore the potential income, a village co-operative could be established to run retail outlets (cafes and local craft centres) to ensure that any returns from future commercial enterprises benefit the village of Küçükköy as a whole.

Options to be considered include:

- An onsite café and shop selling guides and educational material
- Opportunities for a village co-operative and the sale of local handicrafts
- Arrangements with DÖSIM
- Sale of art works and crafts related to the site (at the site and in other locations)

**Links:** planning

### 7.6.3 Visitor route

At the present time all visitors must be accompanied by a guard when on the mound. The continuation of this practice will have staffing implications if visitor numbers were to significantly increase.

**VIS05:** Maintain the visitor route so that it:

- is safe;
- remains flexible to allow for changes in the site as excavations continue and the site develops;
- provides an informative and pleasant experience to visitors.

**Links to:** archaeology, interpretation

### 7.6.4 The on-site interpretation

The use of the interpretation centre as the first stop on a visit enables key information about the site and conduct on it to be given to the visitor.

**VIS06:** The entrance of the interpretation centre should be made clearly visible to visitors arriving at the site and should be easy to differentiate from the dig house.

**Links to:** interpretation

#### **7.6.5 Paths**

The current arrangement with paths maintains a natural appearance on the mound and allows for seasonal flexibility and changes, but is susceptible to compaction and erosion. However, built up paths are likely to impact more on the mound, particularly on the appearance.

The rope barriers on the site are sensitive to the setting and could be continued to other parts as necessary.

**VIS07:** Continue to monitor wear and tear and compaction of paths. Carry out localised trials with natural footpath materials used in national parks.

#### **7.6.6 Signage**

Since the visits to the site are on a strictly guided basis, there is little need for directional signs, with the exception possibly from the car park and at the entrance. Most of the directional information could therefore be incorporated on the interpretation boards.

#### **7.6.7 Litter and site maintenance**

Currently this is being undertaken by the excavation team on the site. In the longer term this responsibility will fall on the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums.

**VIS08:** Increase bins on site and include a section in the interpretation on litter and enforcing the no-smoking policy on site.

### **7.7 Local, Regional and National context**

#### **7.7.1 Incorporating local meanings of the site**

Links and means of communication established with local communities to date needs to be formally integrated into the project, rather rely on individual efforts.

**CONT01:** A Turkish institutional partner should take on the role of developing and strengthening links between the local communities and the work of the excavation.

**CONT02:** Interpretation and works at the site should remain sensitive to the local meanings and values associated with the site.

**CONT03:** Based on household accounts from ÇRP an economic impact assessment should be carried out in order to establish economic benefits of the excavation to the locality.

#### **7.7.2 Regional links**

**CONT04:** The revised management plan in 5 years time should consider a wider regional role and other prehistoric sites in the Konya plain through shared web sites, educational or promotional material.

#### **7.7.3 National interest in the site**

**CONT05:** Work with the national media and with educational organisations should be continued to promote the value and importance of the site.

## **7.8 Training, Education and Research**

### **7.8.1 Research and training at the site**

The Çatalhöyük Research Project provides on and off site training opportunities for its international and Turkish team members, including a scholarship programme.

**EDU01:** In and out of season professional training courses at the site should be developed towards establishing a permanent research and training centre at the site.

**EDU02:** Existing scientific and research interest in the site should be expanded to promote Çatalhöyük as an important regional research centre.

### **7.8.2 Educational links**

**EDU03:** Ways to offer educational activities beyond the end of the Temper project should be investigated and potential interest from existing site sponsors to support educational activities followed up.

**EDU04:** Parallel to the educational material produced for Turkish schools, educational packs could be developed and promoted to schools internationally.

### **7.8.3 Inclusiveness**

**EDU05:** The project web site should be open and accessible to a wide range of interests and links to related web sites maintained.

## **7.9 Tourism**

### **7.9.1 Çatalhöyük as a destination**

It is unlikely that such high visitor levels will be reached to warrant heavy investment in overnight accommodation near the site. The need for overnight accommodation will be limited and is more likely to be of 'novelty' value, such as low impact and eco-friendly, than a medium standard hotel.

**TOUR01:** A market and feasibility study should be carried out to establish future visitor and accommodation needs in the immediate region of the site.

**TOUR02:** The Turkish Friends society and the ÇRP should continue to work together to offer briefing days for tour guides.

**Links to:** visitor management

### **7.9.2 Linking into tourism in Konya and the region**

**TOUR03:** Opportunities for joint ticketing should be investigated linking the Museums in Konya with a linked (reduced price) ticket that provides access to all the Museums and also to Çatalhöyük, thus drawing attention to Çatalhöyük as well as the lesser visited museums of Konya including the Archaeology Museum.

**TOUR04:** Links with the Konya Tourist Office and conference organisers should be strengthened to encourage visitors to the site and also to establish best practice in visitor management.

### 7.9.3 Marketing

Marketing of the site will be key to the way the site is used by visitors and also a means of reducing or spreading pressure. An important component of marketing will be to understand the market and ongoing visitors surveys will provide invaluable information in targeting visitor groups and targeting specific information to different visitor groups.

**TOUR05:** Research should be undertaken to identify tourism figures for Turkey, Konya, Cappadocia (note airline schedules to Kayseri), known numbers at Çatalhöyük (what percentage Turkish, what percentage foreign, how much visitor traffic does the excavation generate – friends and colleagues) how much of it are children (as school groups/ with their parents)

**TOUR06:** Based on an impact assessment establish maximum visitor and coach capacity for the site at any one time.

**Links to:** interpretation, visitor management

### 7.9.4 Sustainable tourism

**TOUR07:** Possibilities of developing eco-tourism projects in the immediate region should be investigated.

**Links to:** planning

## 7.10 Evaluation and Review

### 7.10.1 Constraints to implementation

The main constraints within which this management plan must operate are:

- Lack of funding sources
- Limited number of site personnel
- A limited maintenance budget.

The evaluation of the management plan and the policies within should note these constraints.

### 7.10.2 Revision of the plan

The management plan should be updated on a regular basis and changes discussed with key stakeholders.

**REV01:** Review management plan on an annual basis.

A more substantial revision should be planned for 5 years time through a series of workshops with stakeholder groups. It is the recommendation of this plan that medium and long-term policies identified at this stage are addressed in more detail.

**REV02:** In five years time carry out full review and consultation of management plan.

## **SECTION III: IMPLEMENTATION**



- 8 Action Plan & Forward Look**
- 9 Project Profiles**

## 8 Action Plan & Forward Look

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### 8.1 Action plan

The table on the following pages identifies responsibilities for undertaking each of the management strategies identified in the previous section, the timeframe in which the action should be implemented, financing and relationship to the management objectives identified in this plan (Section 6).

#### 8.1.1 Key players

Responsibility for the implementation of the management plan lies with:

Organisation	Reference
Çatalhöyük Research Project	ÇRP
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage	DG
Konya Museum	Konya Museum
Konya TURSAB	TURSAB
Konya private sector	
Çumra Municipality and/or Government	Çumra
Environment Ministry	Env Min
Highways Agency ( <i>Karayolları</i> )	Highways
Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük	Turkish Friends
Local communities from Çumra and Küçükköy	Local community
Sponsors	
University College London	UCL

#### 8.1.2 Timeframe

The timeframe for implementation is noted as:

- Short term 1-5 years
- Medium term up to 10 years
- Long term 10+ years

Where exact years are known this has been noted. Some actions have short, medium and long term implications.

Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
<b>Landscape and setting</b>				
<b>LAN01:</b> Determine a buffer zone area which is significant to the site and work together with local stakeholders to develop sensitive agriculture and building practices.	ÇRP Çumra	1, 5	Short	WHS requirement
<b>LAN02:</b> Construct protective fences around the 1 <sup>st</sup> degree schedule areas of the west mound. Monitor the encroachment of ploughing onto the west mound and its effect on the archaeological remains.	DG ÇRP	1	Short	
<b>LAN03:</b> Build awareness amongst farmers in the region to stop deep ploughing over mounds.	DG ÇRP	1,5	Short/ Medium	
<b>LAN04:</b> Develop a system of village wardens to ensure the protection of the buffer zone.		1, 5	Medium	
<b>LAN05:</b> Include in interpretation proposals the relationship between the man made and more recent landscape and the landscape setting which would have related to the occupied 'prehistoric' site; including the relationship to other mounds, and Karadağ and Hasandağ mountains.	ÇRP	1, 5	Medium	
<b>LAN06:</b> Enhance ways in which reference to local life is made through the interpretation at the site. Involve local groups in doing this.	ÇRP Local community	5	Short	
<b>Land use and planning</b>				
<b>PLAN01:</b> Identify lines of communication with transport, electricity and water (irrigation) authorities to establish a consultation process prior to works being carried out that would impact on the site and its setting.	DG	1	Short	
<b>PLAN02:</b> Incorporate buffer zone boundaries in an area plan and restrict building activity that will impact on the site and its setting.	Çumra	1	Short/ Medium	
<b>PLAN03:</b> Improve conditions of roads from Çumra and from Küçükköy to the site.	Çumra Highways	6	Short	
<b>PLAN04:</b> Masterplan and design guidelines should be adopted as planning policy for the site.	Çumra Koruma Kurulu	1, 3	Short	
<b>PLAN05:</b> Outbuildings at the back of the excavation house should be removed.	ÇRP	1	Short	



Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
<b>Archaeology</b>				
<b>ARCH01:</b> Excavations should continue to retain the 'as found' profile of the mound and spoil from the excavations disposed accordingly.	ÇRP	1	Short/ Medium	
<b>ARCH02:</b> New stores to be built in accordance with the design guidelines stated in the management plan, and also to provide the necessary conditions for the safe long-term storage of materials.	ÇRP	4	Short Medium Long	
<b>ARCH03:</b> The CRP should continue to follow the 5-year publication cycle: 3 years of excavation, followed by 2 years of study seasons and publication. In addition individual team members publish articles on a regular basis.	ÇRP	2	Short Medium Long	
<b>ARCH04:</b> The database is currently being redevelopment in association with the Museum of London, UK. The database will be available via the website ( <a href="http://www.catalhoyuk.com">www.catalhoyuk.com</a> ) and will contain excavation records, analysis records (e.g. bone, lithics etc), photographs and site diaries.	ÇRP and the Museum of London	2	Short Medium Long	
<b>ARCH05:</b> The CRP should continue to make information available via the annual archive report and newsletter. In addition CRP should continue to actively encourage knowledge dissemination by working with the media and publishers.	ÇRP	2	Short Medium Long	
<b>ARCH06:</b> The excavation and laboratory processes (in part) should be made visible to the public.	ÇRP	2, 6	Medium	
<b>ARCH07:</b> Any accessible areas of the excavation should be made safe to the public.	ÇRP	6	Short	
<b>ARCH08:</b> Information relating to the current excavation should be made available to the visiting public through on-site interpretation and to a wider audience through the project web site.	ÇRP	2, 6	Short	
<b>Protection and conservation</b>				
<b>CONS01:</b> The procedure of monitoring conditions within the tents should be continued.	ÇRP	3	Short	
<b>CONS02:</b> The new south area shelter should be monitored in terms of internal conditions (conservation), weathering and maintenance needs and costs.	ÇRP	3	Short/ Medium	

Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
<b>CON03:</b> Based on experience to date and research findings instate an agreed conservation policy for the site.	ÇRP UCL	3, 4	Short	
<b>Interpretation</b>				
<b>INT01:</b> Clean and annotate large vertical section in the south area and develop interpretative panels for display under the south shelter.	ÇRP	6	Short	
<b>INT02:</b> An overall 'house style' / interpretative style for display panels should be developed (including selected font, size, colour, use of the ÇRP logo).	ÇRP DG	2, 6	Short	
<b>INT03:</b> New weather-resistant interpretation panels should be prepared for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the site entrance</li> <li>the experimental house</li> <li>the south shelter</li> <li>40m x 40m area</li> </ul> Directional information should be placed on interpretation panels.	ÇRP DG	6	Short 2-3 years	
<b>INT04:</b> The display in the visitor centre should be upgraded with displays, including the work of the team members, using the agreed house style.	ÇRP	6	Short	
<b>INT05:</b> Funding should be sought to pay for detailed market assessment and feasibility study of an onsite museum.	ÇRP DG	2, 4, 6	Short	
<b>INT06:</b> An interpretation panel should be provided near the experimental house explaining both its research value and that it is an interpretative tool.	ÇRP	2, 6	Short	
<b>INT07:</b> The continued use of the experimental house should be ensured through regular maintenance.	ÇRP Local community	6	Short	
<b>INT08:</b> More experimental buildings to be considered as the project develops, new information comes to light and visitor demand increases.	ÇRP	6	Short/ Medium	
<b>INT09:</b> The collection of visitor data and annual visitor surveys should be continued.	Site guards ÇRP	6	Short	
<b>INT10:</b> All interpretative materials should be in Turkish and English. Data on the most commonly spoken 'second' language amongst visitors should be monitored to determine if materials should be produced in other	ÇRP Turkish Friends Tour operators	6	Short/ Medium	

Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
languages.				
<b>INT11:</b> Information on interpretation material should be up dated on a regular basis.	ÇRP	6	Ongoing	
<b>INT12:</b> The relationship between ÇRP and Konya Museum should be maintained by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continuing to provide interpretative panels to accompany artefacts sent to the museum</li> <li>continuing to provide materials and conservation expertise to ensure the long-term storage and/ or displays of artefacts from the site.</li> </ul>	ÇRP Konya Museum	4, 6	Short	
<b>INT13:</b> Means of communication established with publishers of major guidebook covering the region to ensure that the information on the site is accurate and up-to-date.	ÇRP	6	Short/ Medium	
<b>INT14:</b> Records should be kept of events at the site and activities linked to Çatalhöyük to be shown at the site and used for other publicity purposes.	ÇRP	6	Medium	
<b>INT15:</b> The ÇRP should continue to support multi-vocality and acknowledge different interpretations. This might be through providing space in the visitor centre or on the website for interest groups to present their interpretations and encouraging artists to work at the site.	ÇRP	5, 6	Short/ Medium	

<b>Visitor management</b>				
<b>VIS01:</b> Uniform directional signage should be provided for the site from all directions.	DG Highways	6	Short	
<b>VIS02:</b> An adequately surfaced area for car and bus parking should be provided next to the site, and overflow facilities carefully planned.	DG	3, 6	Medium	
<b>VIS03:</b> Visitor toilets and a shaded area with seats should be provided within the site boundaries.	ÇRP	6	Medium	
<b>VIS04:</b> Retail and use of land opposite entrance and adjoining the site should be regulated.	DG	3, 6	Short/ Medium	
<b>VIS05:</b> Maintain the visitor route so that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is safe;</li> <li>remains flexible to allow for changes in the site as excavations continue and the site develops;</li> </ul>	ÇRP	3, 6	Short	

Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides an informative and pleasant experience to visitors.</li> </ul>				
<b>VIS06:</b> The entrance of the interpretation centre should be made clearly visible to visitors arriving at the site and should be easy to differentiate from the dig house.	ÇRP	6	Short	
<b>VIS07:</b> Continue to monitor wear and tear and compaction of paths. Carry out localised trials with natural footpath materials used in national parks.	ÇRP	3	Short	
<b>VIS08:</b> Increase bins on site and include a section in the interpretation on litter and enforcing the no-smoking policy on site.	ÇRP	3	Short	

Local, Regional and National Context				
<b>CONT01:</b> A Turkish institutional partner should take on the role of developing and strengthening links between the local communities and the work of the excavation.	to be confirmed	5	Short	University partner sought
<b>CONT02:</b> Interpretation and works at the site should remain sensitive to the local meanings and values associated with the site.	ÇRP	5	Short	
<b>CONT03:</b> Based on household accounts from ÇRP an economic impact assessment should be carried out in order to establish economic benefits of the excavation to the locality.	ÇRP	5	Medium	
<b>CONT04:</b> The revised management plan in 5 years time should consider a wider regional role and other prehistoric sites in the Konya plain through shared web sites, educational or promotional material.	ÇRP	1, 4		
<b>CONT05:</b> Work with the national media and with educational organisations should be continued to promote the value and importance of the site.	ÇRP Turkish Friends	2		

Training, Education & Research				
<b>EDU01:</b> In and out of season professional training courses at the site should be developed towards establishing a permanent research and training centre at the site.	ÇRP with Turkish and international partners	2	Medium	In collaboration with Turkish partners
<b>EDU02:</b> Existing scientific and research interest in the site should be expanded to promote Çatalhöyük as an important regional research centre.	ÇRP with Turkish and international partners	2	Medium/Long	
<b>EDU03:</b> Ways to offer educational activities beyond the end of the Temper	History Foundation	2, 6	Short	

Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
project should be investigated and potential interest from existing site sponsors to support educational activities followed up.	ÇRP Sponsors			
<b>EDU04:</b> Parallel to the educational material produced for Turkish schools, educational packs could be developed and promoted to schools internationally.	ÇRP International education partner	6	Medium	
<b>EDU05:</b> The project web site should be open and accessible to a wide range of interests and links to related web sites maintained.	ÇRP	2, 6	Short Medium Long	

Tourism				
<b>TOUR01:</b> A market and feasibility study should be carried out to establish future visitor and accommodation needs in the immediate region of the site.	TURSAB Turkish University partner ÇRP	6		Turkish University partner sought
<b>TOUR02:</b> The Turkish Friends society and the ÇRP should continue to work together to offer briefing days for tour guides.	Turkish Friends	6		
<b>TOUR03:</b> Opportunities for joint ticketing should be investigated linking the Museums in Konya with a linked (reduced price) ticket that provides access to all the Museums and also to Çatalhöyük, thus drawing attention to Çatalhöyük as well as the lesser visited museums of Konya including the Archaeology Museum.	Konya Museums DG	6		
<b>TOUR04:</b> Links with the Konya Tourist Office and conference organisers should be strengthened to encourage visitors to the site and also to establish best practice in visitor management.	ÇRP TURSAB Hilton Conferences	3, 6		
<b>TOUR05:</b> Research should be undertaken to identify tourism figures for Turkey, Konya, Cappadocia (note airline schedules to Kayseri), known numbers at Çatalhöyük (what percentage Turkish, what percentage foreign, how much visitor traffic does the excavation generate – friends and colleagues) how much of it are children (as school groups/ with their parents)	Turkish University partner ÇRP	6		Turkish University partner sought
<b>TOUR06:</b> Based on an impact assessment establish maximum visitor and coach capacity for the site at any one time.	ÇRP Turkish University	3		

Policy	Lead Partner	Objective	Time	Other reference
<b>TOUR07:</b> Possibilities of developing eco-tourism projects in the immediate region should be investigated.	partner ÇRP Çumra TURSAB	5	Short/ Medium	
<b>Review and Maintenance of Management Plan</b>				
<b>REV01:</b> Review management plan on an annual basis.	ÇRP		Short	with DG
<b>REV02:</b> In five years time carry out full review and consultation of management plan.	ÇRP DG		2009	

## 8.2 Forward Look

The World Heritage Convention Operational Guidelines stipulate the development of annual, medium term and long term (30 years) management objectives for sites.<sup>32</sup> In accordance with this guidance, this section of the Management Plan summarises the vision and objectives for the site for the short (5 year), medium (up to 10 years) and long (up to 25 years) term. This will be in agreement with the stakeholders.

### 8.2.1 The short term (5 years)

<b>The place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Development of Çatalhöyük as a centre for the study of the period in the region.</li><li>• Nomination for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.</li></ul>
<b>Archaeology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• North area: continue excavation of the 40m x 40m area</li><li>• South area: re-open excavations at the South-Summit area</li><li>• Continue to encourage and support excavations of other areas of the east mound (TP area) and the west mound.</li></ul>
<b>Site interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New storage buildings on the site</li><li>• On-site interpretation centre upgraded and display renewed</li><li>• Basic visitor facilities established (parking, café and shaded area)</li><li>• Visitor routes and sustainable paths implemented and supported with relevant signage and information boards</li><li>• Construction of protective fence around the West mound</li><li>• Studies for a second shelter to be constructed to the north over the 40 x 40 area</li></ul>
<b>Interpretation and education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Educational materials available to schools and on site</li><li>• An educational area established in the on-site interpretation centre</li><li>• Possible sources for institutional support to provide an interpretation team investigated (Museum Studies courses at UK universities and Tourism courses at Turkish universities)</li><li>• Turkish language web site launched</li></ul>

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<sup>32</sup> See Feilden, B.M. and Jokilehto, J. (1998) *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites*, Rome: ICCROM, p. 2.

<b>Tourism and locality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular on-site training programmes for guides and ongoing media exposure</li> <li>• Links with Konya Tourism Office, TURSAB Konya and other regional tourism operators (e.g. Hilton conferences) developed</li> <li>• Launch of initiatives to involve the local communities in tourism development beginning to link tourism to other sites and places of interest in the vicinity.</li> </ul>
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### 8.2.2 The medium term (10 years)

<b>The place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Çatalhöyük inscribed as a World Heritage Site.</li> <li>• Çarşamba Aluvial Fan designated as a cultural landscape (with established planning regulation to control development and maintain character)</li> <li>• Continued scientific, archaeological and collaborative links to other Neolithic sites in the region. Çatalhöyük as a recognised centre for Neolithic research in Turkey.</li> </ul>
<b>Archaeology</b>	<p>North area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work towards exposing 30 – 40 contemporary buildings in the 40m x 40m area</li> <li>• continue to display Building 5 as long as the environmental and conservation conditions enable</li> <li>• identification of other buildings for conservation and display.</li> </ul> <p>South area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue excavations of South-Summit area</li> <li>• implement a sampling strategy to ensure samples are retrieved from each building level exposed in the South area down to the bedrock.</li> </ul> <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continue to encourage and support supplementary excavation teams</li> <li>• develop conservation methods to ensure the safe conservation, removal and display of wall paintings once revealed.</li> </ul>
<b>Site interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing review and necessary upgrading of displays in on-site visitor centre</li> <li>• North area shelter built</li> <li>• Feasibility study and economic impact study for a new Museum containing wall paintings and artefact collection at the site (underground) and fundraising.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Interpretation and education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and expansion of educational programme</li> <li>• Residential summer camps for schools</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism and locality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Çatalhöyük and its locality as an established tourism destination encompassing local interests and traditions</li> <li>• Development of eco tourism initiatives.</li> </ul>

### 8.2.3 The long term (25 years)

<b>The place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2017 a self-sustaining research, conservation, education and training centre to be established at the site, funded by a mixture of local, national and state funding and run by the Turkish authorities.</li> <li>• The Konya plain as a recognised cultural landscape with local backing for its protection and maintenance</li> </ul>
<b>Site interventions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of an on-site museum, with full interpretation and displays and storage for the Çatalhöyük collection – dependent upon discovery of wall paintings</li> <li>• Further reconstructions of Neolithic buildings</li> <li>• Visitor route to include the west mound.</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism and locality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio economic benefits of the site, the research centre and of visitors felt and recognised in the locality.</li> </ul>

## 9 Project Profiles

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### 9.1 Projects

While the Action Plan lists the action that will be taken against the policy statements in the short medium and long term, the intention of this section is to identify a series of specific projects. Each project draws together a number of policy statements into projects that can be realised and funded. The project outlines presented in the management plan are indicative only, but can be developed further into proposals presented to potential funders.

Eight projects have been identified for implementation in the next five-year period.

- Project 1:** World Heritage Site application
- Project 2:** Information technology
- Project 3:** Visitor management and site presentation
- Project 4:** Site interpretation
- Project 5:** Visitor centre
- Project 6:** Educational activities
- Project 7:** Tourism study and evaluation
- Project 8:** Eco tourism & local community

The following sections provide a brief description of the proposed projects, identifying:

- Project objectives
- Project components
- Project partners
- Potential sources of funding
- Timeframe

### 9.2 Other forms of funding

Financing remains a major problem for the present and future of the site, and indeed for the realisation of the proposals put forward in this management plan. Although funds are usually raised for individual project through grants or sponsors, financing the ongoing operation of the excavation and the site remains a key issue. For the future sustainability of the site there is the need for there to be an established income stream, some of which will need to come from State sources.

### 9.3 Project 1: World Heritage Site Application

#### *Project objectives*

Promote the importance of the site through its recognition as a World Heritage Site.

#### *Project components*

- Presentation of the site on the tentative list of sites for Turkey
- At application stage, preparation of all necessary documentation requested by UNESCO, including a management plan for the site and evidence of consultation.
- Raising awareness locally, nationally and internationally on the importance of the site as a potential World Heritage Site

#### *Project partners*

- The project will be lead by the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
- The Ministry of Culture and Tourism will be responsible for formally making the application to UNESCO.
- The Çatalhöyük Research Project will assist in providing information and the management plan for the site.

#### *Potential sources of funding*

The nomination process will require no additional sources of funding. There will however be a time commitment from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the duration of the application process for the preparing documentation, undertaking consultation and assisting in the evaluation mission.

#### *Timeframe*

To be advised by the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums.

## 9.4 Project 2: Information Technology & Access

### *Project objectives*

Enabling better management of and improving access to project and excavation information at Çatalhöyük.

### *Project components*

- Improved web site with layered information responding to different user needs
- Turkish web site
- Improved finds and excavation database with web access

### *Project partners*

- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- Technology partner

### *Potential sources of funding*

- Private sector sponsors
- European Union funding streams connected to technology transfer

### *Timeframe*

Year 1	Scoping
Year 2	Proposals developed and funding sources sought
Year 3	Application for funding submitted
Year 5	Project completed

## 9.5 Project 3: Visitor management and site presentation

### *Project objectives*

As visitor numbers increase to the site, to enable the protection of the site while providing visitors with a safe, worthwhile and interesting experience.

### *Project components*

- Directional signage to site
- Car and bus parking area
- Pathways and safety barriers
- More litter bins
- Toilets
- Shaded area
- Refreshment sales and café (maintain existing?)

### *Project partners*

- Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums
- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- Çumra Municipality
- Highways Agency

### *Potential sources of funding*

- Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums
- Sponsors

### *Timeframe*

Year 1	Proposals developed
Year 2	Proposals and funding agreed
Year 3	Project completed

Projects 3, 4 and 5 could be linked together if funding were available.

## 9.6 Project 4: Site interpretation

### *Project objectives*

Improving interpretation at the site and developing more integrated interpretation practices.

### *Project components*

- Interpretation panel for site entrance
- Interpretation panel for experimental house
- Interpretation in the south shelter
- On site interpretation for House 5 and the 40 x 40m area
- Interpretation panel in Çumra

### *Project partners*

- Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums
- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- Çumra Municipality

### *Potential sources of funding*

- Sponsors
- Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums
- Çatalhöyük Research Project (for design work)
- Çumra Municipality

### *Timeframe*

Year 1	Proposals developed, options for interpretation researched An overall 'house style' for interpretation developed
Year 2	Proposals and funding agreed Panels designed
Year 3	Project completed

Projects 3, 4 and 5 could be linked together if funding were available.

## 9.7 Project 5: Visitor Centre

### *Project objectives*

Upgrade visitor centre to provide an introduction to the site as well as incorporate information on work at the site, work of other groups linked to the site, local people's involvement with the site and educational material.

### *Project components*

- New displays
- New interpretation material
- Desk (information and sales)
- Improvements to exterior to indicate location to visitors
- Outside display and seating area also linking to experimental house

### *Project partners*

- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- University Partner (Museum studies and design)
- Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums
- Sponsors

### *Potential sources of funding*

- Private sector sponsors
- European Union funding streams such as Culture 2000

### *Timeframe*

Year 1	Content agreed Design brief prepared
Year 2	Design and budgeting Funding sought from sponsors
Year 3	Work started
Year 4	New visitor centre open

Projects 3, 4 and 5 could be linked together if funding were available.

## 9.8 Project 6: Educational activities

### *Project objectives*

Following on from the work of the Social History Foundation as part of the Temper project, to establish long term educational activities at and about the site, and ensure local schools benefit from these activities.

### *Project components*

- Work with schools in the Konya region and other parts of Turkey to continue organised school visits to the site
- Continue to work with school teachers on teaching prehistory and using archaeological sites as teaching material
- Maintain Turkish web site
- Produce new educational material, books etc.
- Develop educational activities on site for children visiting with their families
- Continue work with local schools, including maintenance of library and computers

### *Project partners*

- Social History Foundation
- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- Education Department
- Schools

### *Potential sources of funding*

- Sponsors
- Private schools (through partnerships with local schools)

### *Timeframe*

Year 1	Continue publication of Çatalhöyük children's books and make available at site and in museums where there are Çatalhöyük exhibits. School visits continued
Year 2	Workshop with teachers Agree programme for school visits for following years
Year 3	Regular/ annual school visits established Educational material available on site



## 9.9 Project 7: Tourism study and evaluation

### *Project objectives*

- To improve understanding of tourism in the region
- To understand local stakeholders desires and concerns relate to tourism
- To establish visitor carrying capacity of the site
- To establish social carrying capacity for the locality and the region

### *Project components*

- Monitoring visitors, visitor numbers and impacts at the site
- Interviews and workshops with local communities and stakeholders
- Research into tourism statistics and patterns to region
- Survey of local and international tour operators visiting the site and region
- Evaluation of findings to determine carrying capacity of the site and locality
- Evaluation of findings to develop tourism development strategies

### *Project partners*

- Konya Tourism Office
- TURSAB Konya
- Turkish University partner (Tourism Department)
- Çatalhöyük Research Project

### *Potential sources of funding*

- Local tourism sector
- Development programme funding

### *Timeframe*

Year 1	Identify Turkish University partner(s) Establish scope of works
Year 2	Liase with local tourism authorities and TURSAB Develop methodology Identify sources of funding
Year 3	Research and data gathering Evaluation
Year 4	Research and data gathering Evaluation Stakeholder consultation Presentation of findings
Year 5	Regular programme for data collection, updating and working with the local community established

## 9.10 Project 8: Eco tourism and the local community

### *Project objectives*

To develop low impact sustainable tourism in the locality that brings economic returns directly to the local communities that are involved.

### *Project components*

- Promotion of local produce and handicrafts for tourism
- Development of local produce and handicrafts in response to the market
- Restaurant/ café in close proximity to site serving local food
- Small scale eco tourism accommodation project
- Development of nature related visitor activities in the region

### *Project partners*

- Local communities
- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- Konya Tourism Office
- National and International specialist tour agencies
- Friends and Turkish Friends organisations
- Eco tourism specialist

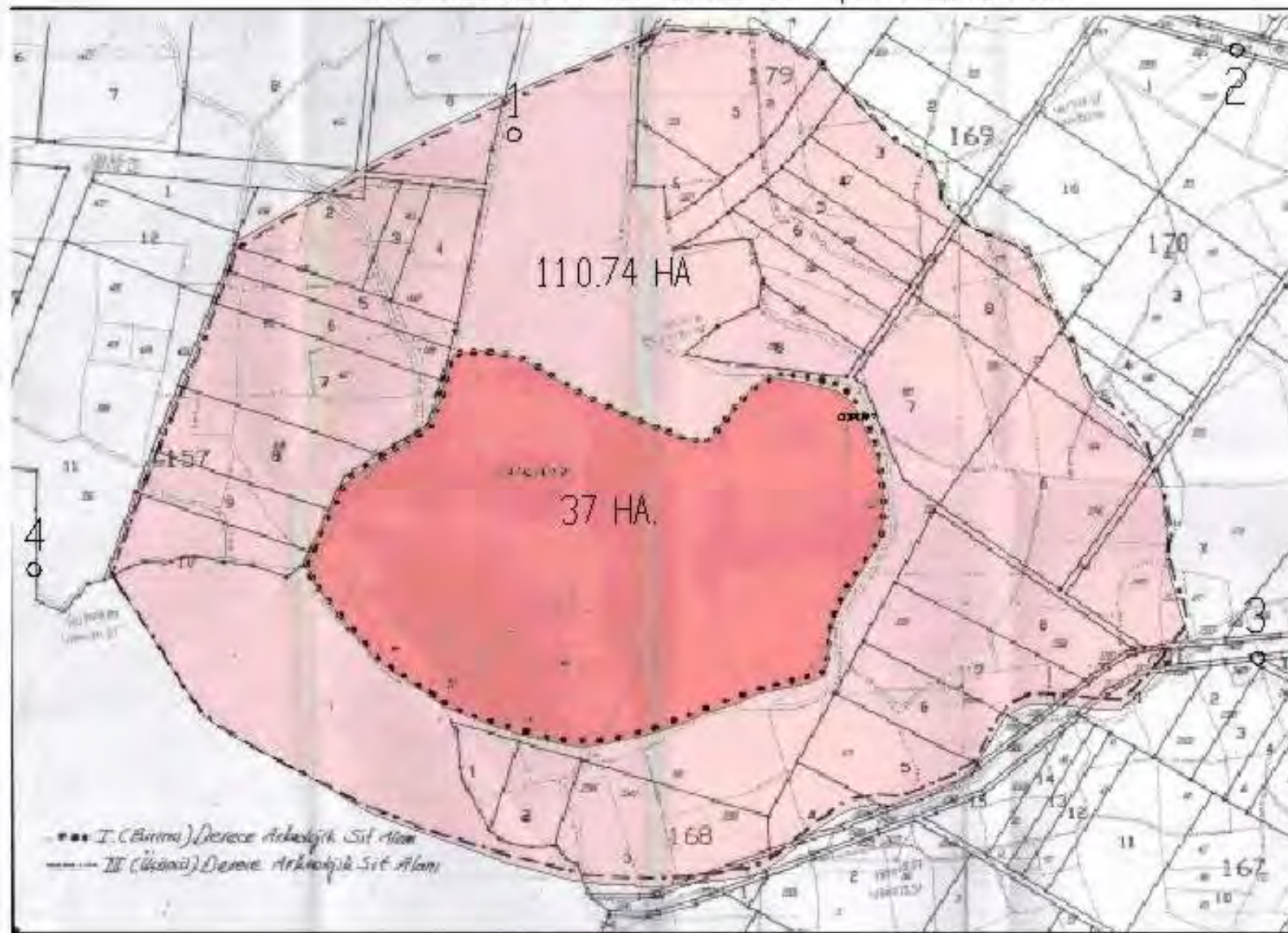
### *Potential sources of funding*

- European Union Euromed Heritage funding stream
- Regional development funding programmes

### *Timeframe*

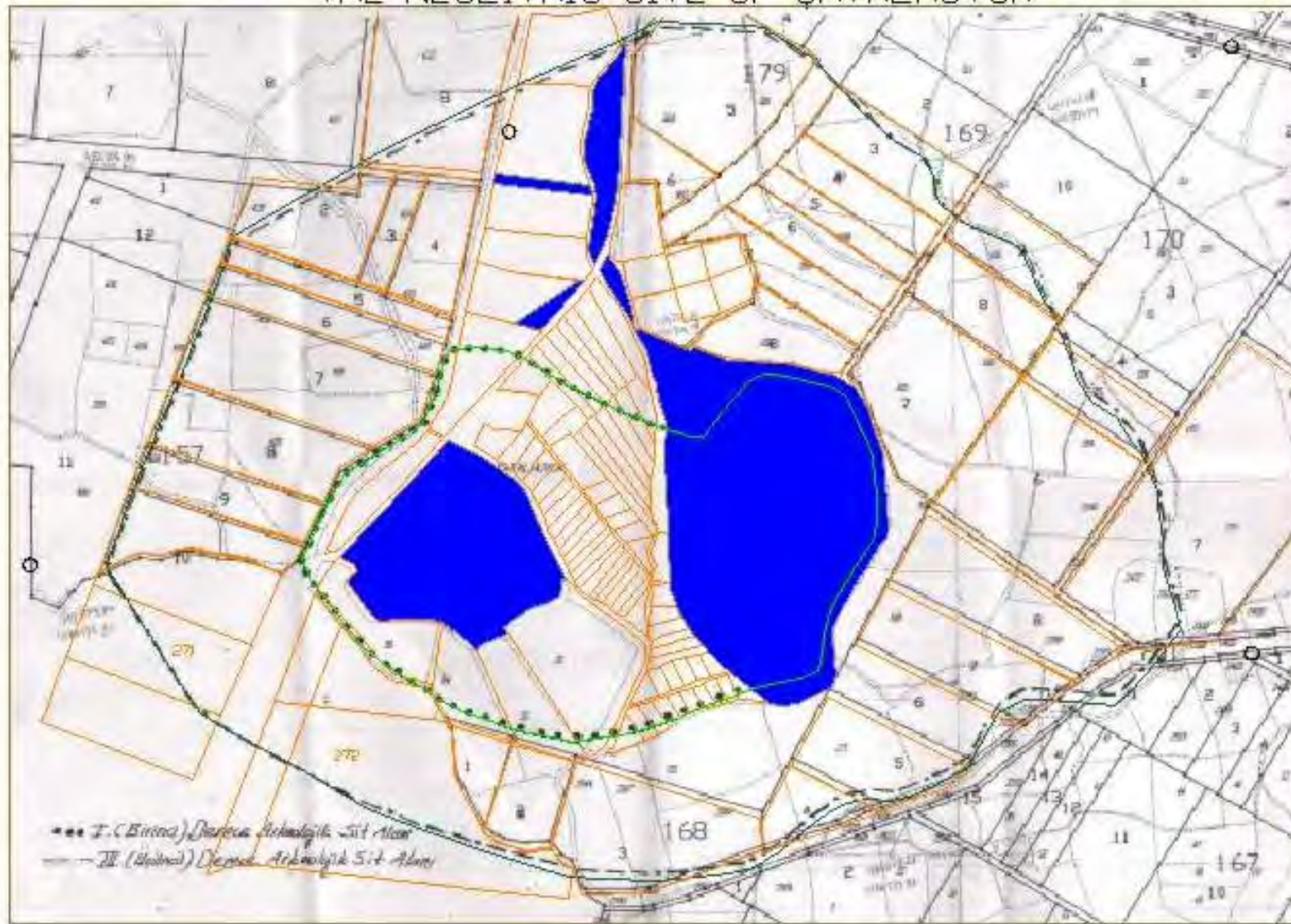
Year 2	Identify project scope Liase with project 7 to identify information needs
Year 3	Based on findings of project 7 determine project scope Identify local partners Seek funding
Year 5	Stage I project development
Year 7-10	Eco tourism projects established in region

# THE NEOLITHIC SITE OF ÇATALHÖYÜK





# THE NEOLITHIC SITE OF ÇATALHÖYÜK

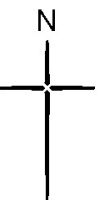


## OWNERSHIP MAP

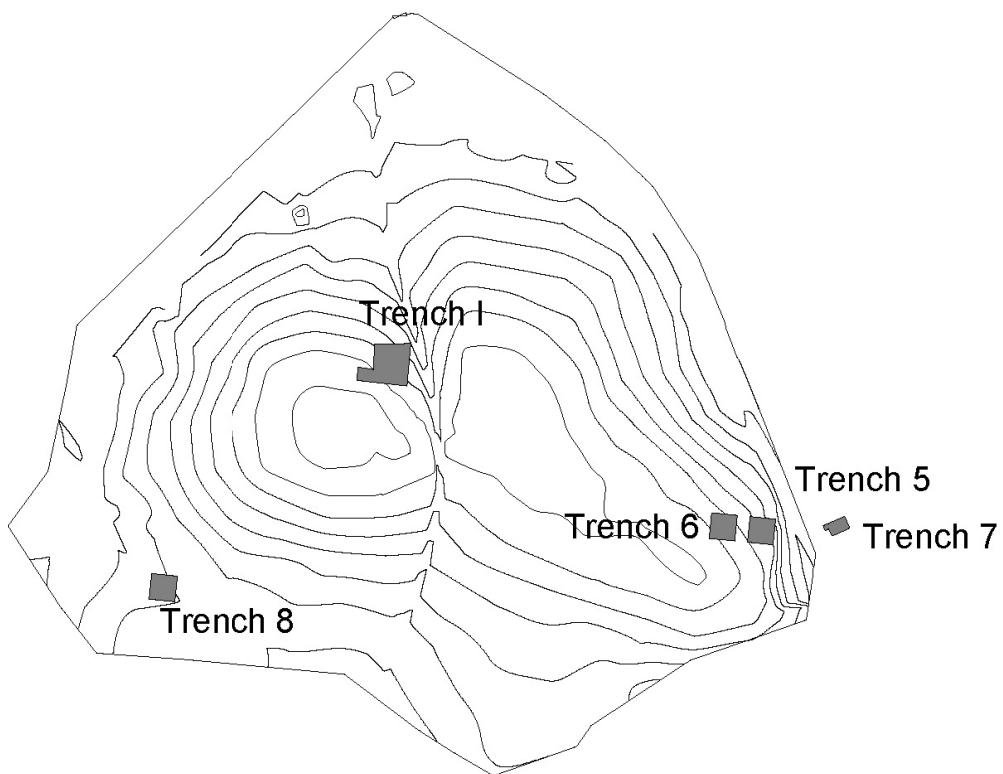
### LEGEND

- PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE SITE
- PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE
- STATE PROPERTY
- PRIVATE PROPERTY

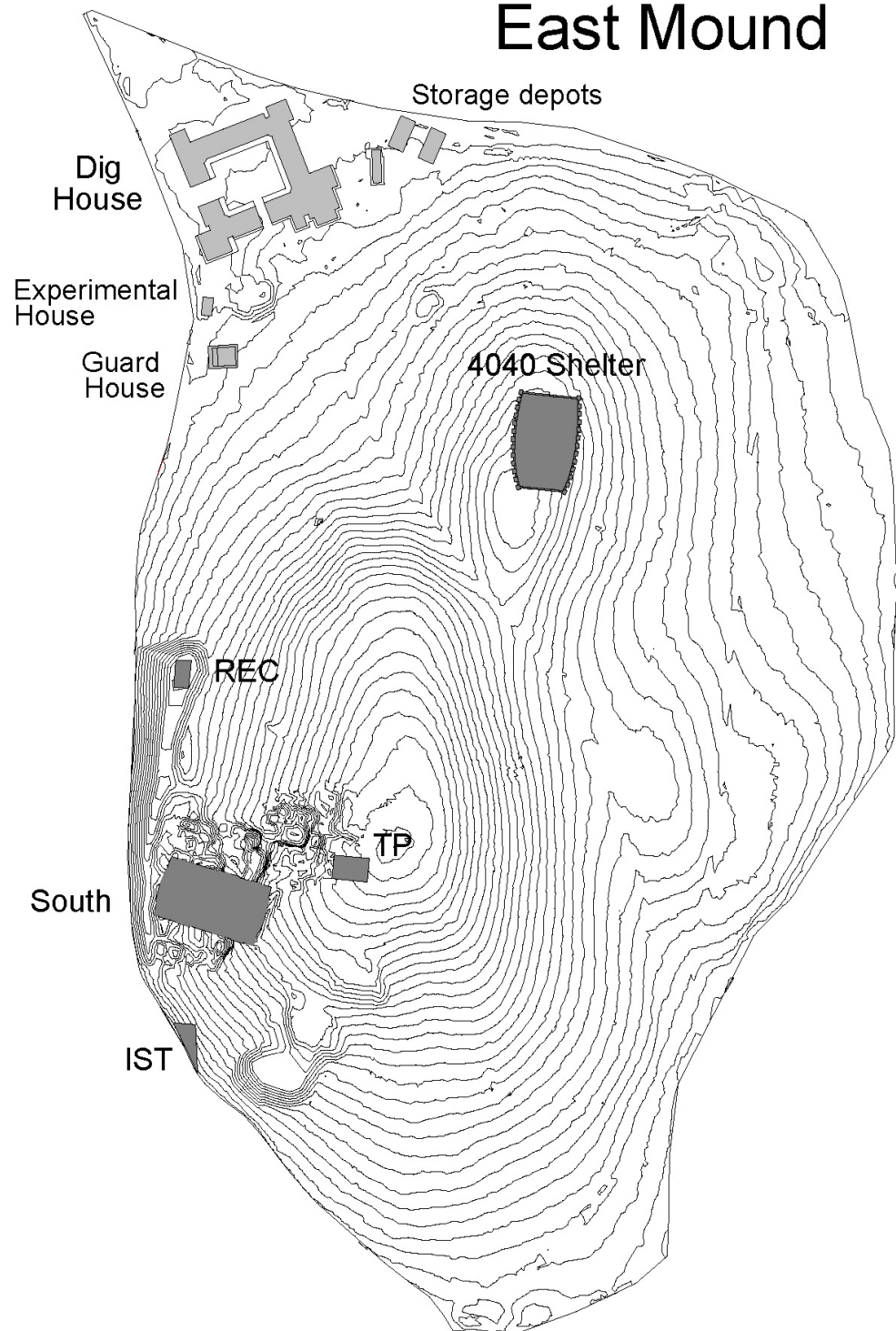
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## West Mound



## East Mound



0 100m

# **THE NEOLITHIC SITE OF ÇATALHÖYÜK**

## **PHOTO ALBUM**





**PHOTO 1: Painting in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 2: Oven in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 3: Three skeletons in a shared burial pit located in a platform in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 4: Burial in a platform in Area 4040**



**PHOTO 5: Adult male buried in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 6: Burial in Area 4040 of a Neolithic female**



**PHOTO 7: A well-plastered oven and hearth in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 8: Vertical white wall plaster with red and black geometric wall painting, located in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 9: Vertical white wall plaster with red and black geometric wall painting, located in Area 4040**



**PHOTO 10: Wall painting on a bench in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 11: Oven walls and floor in the Southern Area**



**PHOTO 12: Oven, hearth, and plaster floor in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 13: Eastern half of a building in the Southern Area**



**PHOTO 14: Red wall paint in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 15: Red wall paint in Area 4040**



**PHOTO 16: Tightly flexed Neolithic crouched burial located in platform in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 17: Incised Wall Relief**



**PHOTO 18: Incised Wall Relief**





**PHOTO 19: Incised Wall Relief**



**PHOTO 20: Excavations in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 21: View of the 4040 Shelter**





**PHOTO 22: Red and black geometric design painted on wall plaster  
located in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 23: Red and black geometric design painted on wall plaster located in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 24: Overview of a building in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 25: Overview of a building in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 26: Painted plaster on a platform in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 27: Painted plaster on a platform in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 28: Painted plaster on a platform in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 29: Red painted plaster with hands on a platform in Area 4040**



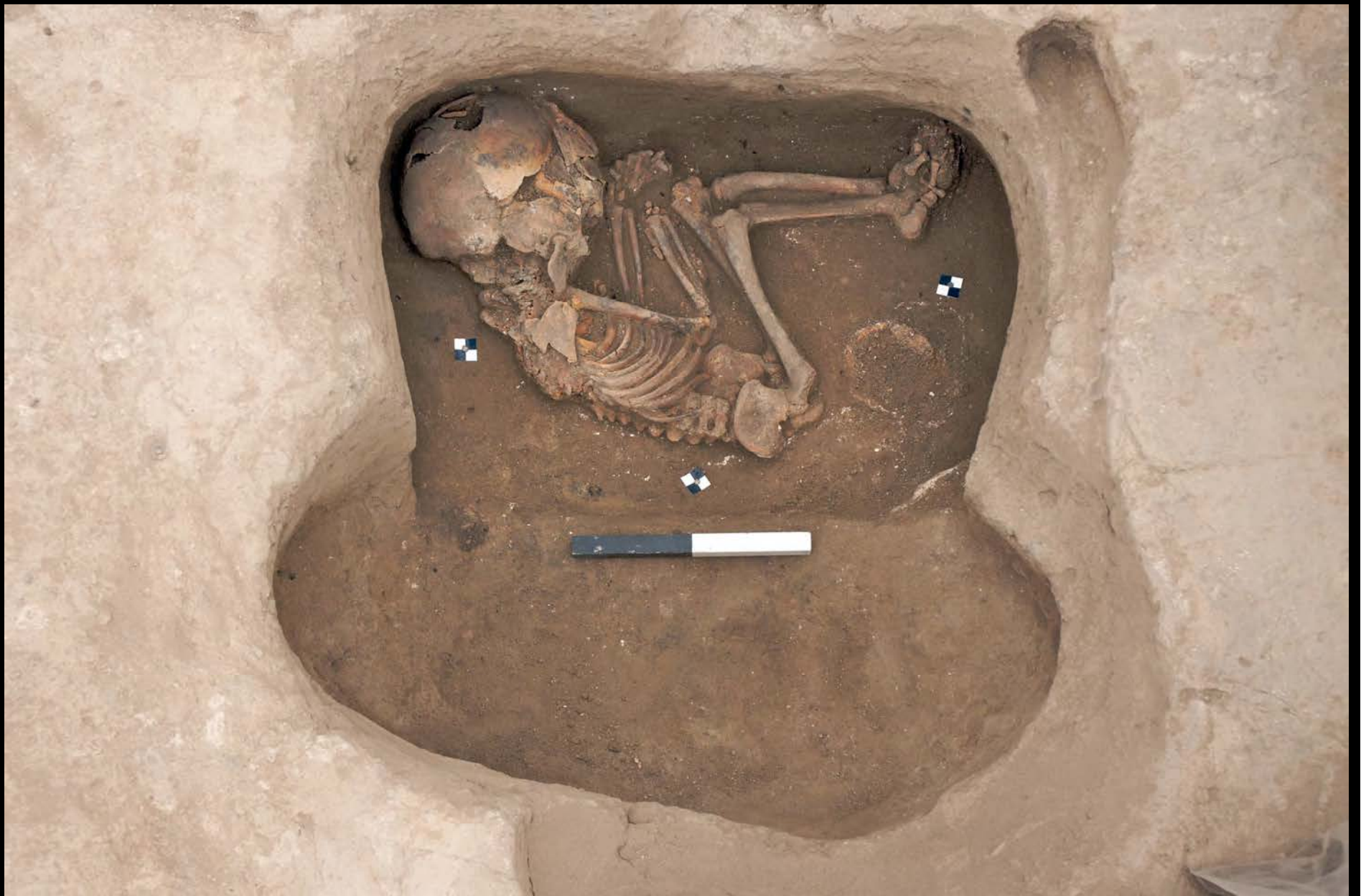


**PHOTO 30: Red painted plaster with hands on a platform in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 31: Red painted plaster with hands on a platform in Area 4040**



**PHOTO 32: Neolithic child burial located in a platform in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 33: Painted platform located in Area 4040 in which nine individuals, including both children and adults, were buried.**





**PHOTO 34: Overview of the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 35: Wide views of the Southern Area under the South Shelter**





**PHOTO 36: Overview of two buildings located in the 4040 Area**





**PHOTO 37: Bucranium and bench with three horn cores attached  
located in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 38: Wild bull horn installation in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 39: Wild bull horn installation in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 40: Burnt building with wild bull horn installation in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 41: Neolithic child buried with head removed in a platform in Area 4040**



**PHOTO 42: Burial with copper beads**





**PHOTO 43: Close-up of copper beads and thread in burial**





**PHOTO 44: Close-up of thread inside copper in burial**





**PHOTO 45: Close-up of thread inside copper in burial**





**PHOTO 46: Close-up of thread inside copper in burial**





**PHOTO 47: Overview of building with wild bull horn installation in Area 4040**





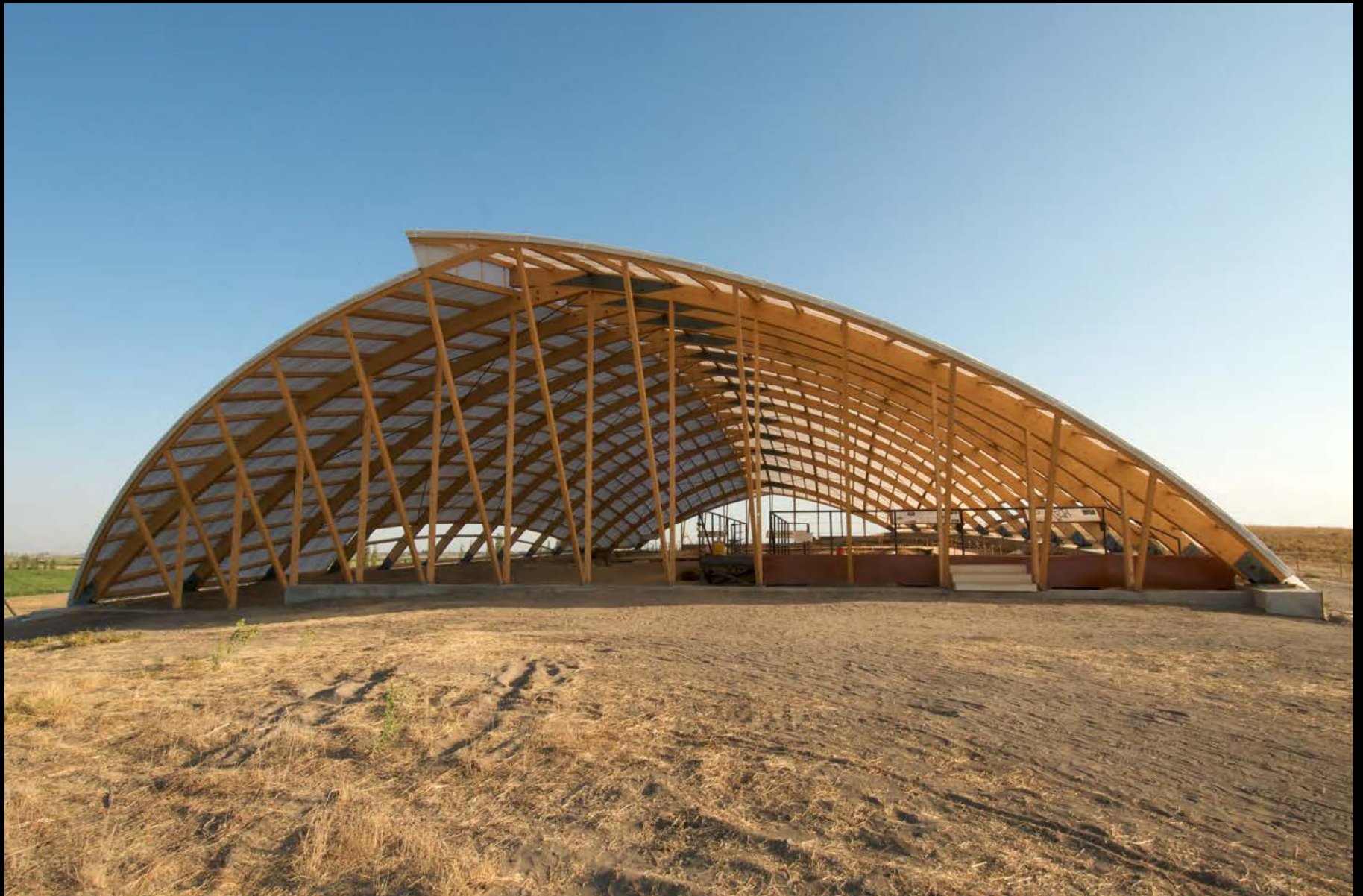
**PHOTO 48: Overview of building with wild bull horn installation in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 49: Wild bull horn installation in building in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 50: 4040 Shelter Exterior**





**PHOTO 51: Overview of Area 4040 underneath Shelter**





**PHOTO 52: Overview of Area 4040 underneath Shelter**



**PHOTO 53: Overview of the East Mound from the north**





**PHOTO 54: Overview of the 4040 Shelter**





**PHOTO 55: Overview of the East Mound looking towards the 4040 Shelter**





**PHOTO 56: Architectural detail of a wall in the Southern Area**



**PHOTO 57: Overview of the South Shelter**





**PHOTO 58: Top down view of two buildings in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 59: Collapsed burnt building in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 60: Collapsed wall in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 61: Top down view of two buildings with plaster floors  
in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 62: Overview of buildings in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 63: House with collapsed walls and roof in the Southern Area**





**PHOTO 64: Layered floors**





**PHOTO 65: Building in the Southern Shelter with thickly plastered walls**





**PHOTO 66: Overview of building in Area 4040**





**PHOTO 67: Overview of burnt building in the Southern Shelter**





**PHOTO 68: Overview of the Southern Area under the South Shelter**

## ANNEX:7.b-1

# Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property

**Law Number: 2863**

**Published in the Official Gazette on: 23/07/1983 number: 18113**

### CHAPTER ONE

#### General Provisions

##### **Aim:**

**Article 1 – 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.

##### **Scope:**

**Article 2 – This Law** covers issues regarding movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and the relevant duties and responsibilities of real and legal persons.

##### **Definitions and abbreviations:**

##### **Article 3 –Definitions and abbreviations used in this law:**

##### **a) Definitions:**

**(1) (Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1. article)"Cultural property"** shall refer to movable and immovable property on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to science, culture, religion and fine arts of before and after recorded history or that is of unique scientific and cultural value for social life before and after recorded history.

**(2) "Natural property"** shall refer to all assets on the ground, under the ground or under the water pertaining to geological periods, prehistoric periods until present time, that are of unique kind or require protection due to their characteristics and beauty.

**(3) "Conservation site"** shall be cities and remains of cities that are product of various prehistoric to present civilizations that reflect the social, economic, architectural a.s. 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.

**(4) "Conservation"** shall mean all conservation, maintenance, restoration works and function modification of immovable cultural and natural property and the conservation, maintenance, repair and restoration works of movable property.

**(5) "Conservation zone"** shall mean an area to be protected mandatorily with activities to conserve its cultural and natural property or its historical environment.

**(6) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/1 article) "Evaluation"** shall mean the exhibition, organisation, use and scientific promotion of cultural and natural property.

**(7) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Archaeological site"** shall mean an area where man-made cultural and natural property converges as the product of various prehistoric to present civilisations, that is adequately defined by topography and homogenous, at the same time historically, archeologically, artistically, scientifically, socially or technically valuable, and exhibits partial structures.

**(8) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Conservation plan"** shall mean the plan of a conservation site as defined by the law, of the scale prescribed for a master and implementation development plan comprising the entirety of objectives, tools, strategies, planning decisions, positions, planning notes, explanation reports, drafted in a way to entail strategies on job creation and value addition, principles of conservation, terms and conditions of use, settlement limitations, rehabilitation, areas and projects of renewal, implementation phases and programmes, open space systems, pedestrian walkways, vehicle transport, design principles of infrastructure facilities, densities and parcels of land designs, local ownership, participatory area management models on the basis of financial principles of implementation, improving the social and economic structure of households and offices situated in the conservation site on existing maps on the basis of field studies providing archaeological, historical, natural, architectural, demographic, cultural, socio-economic, ownership and settlement data taking into account surrounding interactive areas with the view of protecting cultural and natural property in line with the sustainability principle.

**(9) (Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Landscaping project"** shall mean projects by the scale of 1/500, 1/200

and 1/100 taking into account the unique characteristics of each architectural site with the view of protecting the archaeological potential of the area, controlled opening of the area to visitors, promotion, solving existing problems related to use and circulation and meeting the area's needs through modern state-of-the-art facilities.

**(10) (Amended:14/7/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Management site"** shall mean an area that is delineated by the Ministry by obtaining the view of the relevant administrations to ensure coordination in planning and conservation with the competent central and local administrations and civil society organisations with the aim of effective protection, revitalization, evaluation, development of conservation sites, architectural sites and surrounding interactive areas in their natural beauty around a specific vision and theme and meeting the community's cultural and educational needs.

**(11) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Management plan"** shall mean a plan revised on a five-yearly basis drafted with the view of protecting the management area, ensuring its revitalization, evaluating, also indicating the annual and five-yearly implementation phases and budget for the conservation and development project prepared by taking into account the operational project, excavation plan and landscaping project or conservation plan.

**(12) (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Junction point"** shall mean cultural property not within the boundaries of the management area, but associated with the same in terms of management and development on the basis of archaeological, geographical, cultural and historical considerations or the same vision or theme.

**b) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/1 article) Abbreviations:**

**(1)** "Ministry" shall mean the Ministry of Culture and Tourism,

**(2)** "Superior Council for Conservation" shall mean the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property,

**(3)**(Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/1 article) "Regional Council for Conservation" shall mean the Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property.

**Obligation to notify:**

**Article 4 –** Persons that discover movable and immovable cultural and natural property, owners, proprietors or occupants that know or have recently found out about the existence of cultural and natural property on the land they own or use shall be obliged to notify the nearest museum directorship or the village headman or the local administrators of other places within at the latest three days.

If such property is in military garrisons and restricted areas, the relevant command levels shall be notified in line with the relevant procedure.

The village headman, the local administrator receiving such notification or the relevant authorities that are directly notified of such property shall take the necessary measures to protect and secure such property. The village headman shall notify the nearest local administrator as of the situation and the measures taken on the same day. The local administrator and other authorities shall notify in writing the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the nearest museum directorship within ten days.

Upon receiving this notification, the Ministry and Museum Director shall instigate due proceedings as soon as possible in line with the provisions of this law.

**Quality of state property:**

**Article 5 –** Immovable property belonging to the state, public institutions and organisations and movable and immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that is known to exist or will be discovered on an immovable property owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law shall have the quality of state property. Registered and annexed foundation property subject to a separate status due to its special qualities shall not be covered by this provision.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected**

**Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected:**

**Article 6 –** The following is immovable cultural and natural property to be protected:

**a)** Natural property to be protected and the immovable property built until the end of the 19th century,

**b)** The immovable property created after the mentioned date that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism deems necessary to be protected considering its importance and characteristics,

**c)** Immovable cultural property situated in the conservation site,

**d)** Buildings that were stages of great historic events during the National War of Independence and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey that are not subject to time and registration rules due to their importance for national history, areas to be identified as such and houses used by Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK,

However, the immovable property not decided to be protected by the Conservation Councils on the basis of their architectural,



historical, aesthetic, archaeological and other important characteristics shall not be regarded as immovable cultural property to be protected.

Rock-cut tombs, stones with inscription, painting, and relief, cave paintings, mounds (höyük), tumuli, archaeological sites, acropolis and necropolis, castle, fortress, tower, wall, historic barrack, bastion and fortification with their fixed weaponry, ruins, caravanserai, khan, public bath and madrasah, cupola, tomb and tablets, bridges, aqueducts, waterways, cisterns and wells, ancient road ruins, stones indicating distance, stones with holes delineating ancient borders, obelisks, altars, shipyards, quays, ancient palaces, pavilions, dwellings, waterside residences and mansions, mosques, masjids, musallahs, namazgahs, fountains and sebils, imarethane (communal kitchen), mint, şifahane (hospital), muvakkithane (room for the mosque timekeeper), simkeşhane (silver shop), tekke (dervish lodge) and zaviyals, cemeteries, hazire (graveyard), arasta, bedesten, bazaar, sarcophagi, stelae, synagogue, basilica, church, monasteries, külliye (complex of buildings adjacent to a mosque), ancient monuments and mural ruins, frescoes, reliefs, mosaics, chimney rocks a.s. immovable are examples of immovable cultural property.

Historic rock shelters, tree and tree populations with special characteristics a.s. are examples of immovable natural property.

#### **Identification and registration:**

##### **Article 7 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/2 article)**

**(Amended first paragraph: 26/05/2004-5177/26 article)** The identification of immovable cultural and natural property and natural sites shall be coordinated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism by obtaining the view of the relevant institutions and organisations the activities of which will be affected.

Such identification shall take into account the history, art, region and other characteristics of the cultural and natural property. An adequate number of antiquities of exemplary nature reflecting the characteristics of the period they pertain to shall be identified as cultural property to be protected to the extent of the means of the state.

Following identification, the immovable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be registered with a decision to this end by the Regional Council for Conservation.

Procedures, principles and criteria regarding the identification and registration process shall be specified in the **regulation**.

Immovable cultural and natural property owned by registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations, mosques, tombs (türbe), caravanserais, madrasahs, khans, public baths, masjids, zaviyals, sebils, mevlevihanes (lodge of Mevlevi dervishes), fountains a.s. immovable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by real and legal persons shall be identified and inventoried by the General Directorate for Foundations.

Publication and notification of these decisions and their entries into the title deeds register shall be specified in a regulation.

#### **Decision-making powers related to the conservation site:**

**Article 8** – Conservation Councils shall identify the conservation site of the cultural and natural property to be protected that has been registered according to article seven, and make decision on whether or not to build and install in this area. The decision of the Conservation Councils can be objected to according to paragraph two of article 61.

An adequate area shall be designated for the conservation of cultural and natural property to be protected and the preservation of its appearance and cohesion with its surroundings. The related principles shall be specified in a regulation to be drafted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

#### **Prohibition of unauthorized intervention and use:**

##### **Article 9 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/3 article)**

Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites shall not be interfered with physically or by any way of construction, and used for service or modified for use contrary to the decisions of the Regional Conservation Councils within the framework of the resolutions of the Superior Council for Conservation. Substantial repair, construction, installation, sounding, partial or complete demolition, incineration, excavation or similar works shall be regarded as physical intervention and intervention by way of construction.

#### **Authorities and methods:**

**Article 10** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be authorized to take the necessary measures or have others take the necessary measures to conserve immovable cultural and natural property, regardless of ownership or administration, control or have public institutions and organisations, municipalities and governorships carry out control. (1)

The Presidency of the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall guarantee the conservation of cultural and natural property administered and controlled by the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

To ensure conservation the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall provide technical assistance and cooperation, if necessary.

The Ministry of National Defence shall conserve and evaluate cultural and natural property under its administration and control or along the borders and in restricted zones. Such conservation shall be agreed upon by protocol between the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**(Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/4 article)** Immovable cultural and natural property owned by registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations, mosques, tombs (türbe), caravanseries, medreses, khans, public baths, masjids, zaviyachs, mevlevihanes, fountains a.s. cultural property owned by real and legal persons shall be conserved and evaluated by the General Directorate for Foundations after the Conservation Council decides to conserve.

The conservation and evaluation of immovable cultural and natural property owned by other public institutions and organisations shall be under their responsibility in accordance with the provisions of this law.

The conservation of immovable cultural and natural property owned by public institutions and organisations shall be supported with an annual budget allocation to this end.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall receive adequate budget appropriations each year to deliver this service.

**(Repealed paragraph eight:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)**

**(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/4 article)** The Ministry shall be responsible for the conservation and evaluation of the area that is surveyed, excavated and sounded.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** Conservation, implementation and inspection offices composed of experts on art history, architecture, city planning, engineering, archaeology a.s. professions shall be established in metropolitan municipalities, governorships, municipalities authorized by the Ministry to process and implement various aspects of cultural property. Moreover, project offices shall be established in special provincial administrations to prepare and implement surveys, restitution, restoration projects with the aim of conserving cultural property and training units to provide certified training to construction masters.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** Municipalities shall be competent within their municipal boundaries and adjacent areas, governorships shall be competent outside municipal boundaries.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** The above offices shall be obliged to control the implementation of conservation plans, project and material changes and undertake building inspection as deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/4 article)** The composition of experts, the operation and work of these offices and the related procedures and principles of permission shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared by the Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior according to the characteristics of the area.

#### **Rights and obligations:**

**Article 11** – Provided that maintenance and repair done by the owners of immovable cultural and natural property is in compliance with the maintenance and repair orders and instructions of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism stipulated in this law, they shall exercise the rights and exemptions defined on their behalf in this law. However, cultural and natural property to be protected and their conservation sites cannot be acquired by means of possession or occupation.

The owners shall exercise all their rights of ownership and powers pertaining to the property as long as these do not contradict with the provisions of this law.

The property of persons who fail to fulfil their responsibilities of maintenance and repair as defined by this Law shall be duly expropriated. Registered and annexed foundation property shall not be subject to this provision.

If deemed appropriate by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the General Directorate for Foundations, special provincial administrations, municipalities and other public institutions and organisations can assist the above-mentioned owners, if necessary, in conserving, maintaining and repairing the immovable cultural and natural property with technical expertise and allocation from their funds.

#### **Aid for repair of immovable cultural property and contribution fee**

**Article 12** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall provide aid in kind, in cash and technical assistance for the conservation, maintenance and repair of cultural and natural property to be protected and owned by real and legal persons subject to civil law.

**(Repealed second and third paragraphs: 21/02/2001 - 4629/6 art.)**

**(Repealed 4. paragraph: 14/04/2004 - 5226/6 art.)**

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)** The budget of the Ministry shall receive adequate appropriations to this end. The procedures and principles of such aid and assistance to be provided by the Ministry shall be specified in a regulation.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)** 10% of the property tax collected from the tax payer according to article 8 and 18 of the Property Tax Law numbered 1319 shall be utilized as "Contribution Fee for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Property" and collected together with the property tax by the relevant municipality with the aim to conserve and evaluate cultural property under the responsibility of municipalities.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)** The collected amount shall be deposited in a special account to be opened by the special provincial administration. The governor shall transfer this amount to municipalities situated in the province for expropriation, project design, planning and implementation within the scope of the projects drafted by the municipalities to conserve and evaluate cultural property. The governor shall supervise the use of the contribution fee.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)** Contribution fees accruing as per this article shall be subject to the provisions of Law numbered 1319, chapter three.

The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry shall determine procedures and principles regarding contribution fees.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/6 art.)** Minimum 10% of the loans given according to the Housing Development Law numbered 2985 shall be allocated to the maintenance, repair and restoration of registered cultural property. The Ministry and the Housing Development Administration shall determine priority projects within this scope jointly.

**(\*\*related legislation:**

**1) regulation on the contribution fee for the conservation of immovable cultural property**

**2) regulation on aid and assistance in the repair of immovable cultural property**

**Prohibition of transfer:**

**Article 13** – No immovable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by the Treasury and other public institutions and organisations registered and declared duly and immovable property belonging to these that are within the designated conservation site can be sold and donated to real and legal persons without the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Use:**

**Article 14** –The transfer of usufruct rights pertaining to immovable cultural and natural property to be protected to state departments, public institutions and organisations for periodic use in public service, to national associations serving the public interest or leasing such property to real and legal persons shall be subject to permission by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Transfer of usufruct rights of the mentioned property of foundations that are registered and annexed foundations administered and controlled by the General Directorate for Foundations and the administration of which has been transferred to the General Directorate for Foundations as per the Law on the Transfer of Ancient Structures of Historical and Architectural Value That Have Been Originally Foundations to the General Directorate for Foundations numbered 7044 to state departments, public institutions and organisations for the purpose of rendering public services and national associations working in the interest of the public for certain periods of time or leasing these to real and legal persons on the condition that they be used without violation of their character shall be authorized by the General Directorate of Foundations.

The above users of cultural and natural property to be protected shall be obliged to maintain, repair and restore these in line with the principles defined in this Law and undertake the related expenses.

**Expropriation:**

**Article 15** – Immovable cultural property and its conservation site shall be expropriated according to the below principles:

**a)** Immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites partially or wholly owned by real and legal persons shall be expropriated according to the programmes of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. To this end, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall receive adequate budgetary appropriations.

**(Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.; Amended:14/07/2004 - 5226/7 art.)** Public institutions and organisations, municipalities, special provincial administrations and unions of local administrations can expropriate registered immovable cultural property provided these be used in line with the functions prescribed by Regional Conservation Councils.

**b)** The expropriation of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and its conservation site originally owned by a foundation, but presently partially or wholly owned by real and legal persons shall be undertaken by the General Directorate for Foundations. The General Directorate for Foundations shall receive adequate budgetary appropriations to this end.

**c)** The expropriation of conservation sites of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected that conjoin with roads, parking lots, green space on the development plan shall be undertaken by the municipality. These shall undertake the expropriation of conservation sites of cultural property under the responsibility of other public institutions and organisations in terms of maintenance and repair or where these have usufruct rights.

**d)** The appreciation of the cost of expropriation shall not be based on the age, uniqueness and artistic value of the immovable cultural property.

**e) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.)** Expropriation proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this Law and to such provisions of the Expropriation Law numbered 2942 that do not contradict with this Law.

**f) (Added: 17/06/1987 - 3386/5 art.) (bak)** Parcels that are part of the immovable cultural and natural property to be protected on which construction is definitely prohibited due to the conservation site status can be exchanged with other parcels of the land upon request of the owner. If there is a building or facility on it, the fair market value thereof shall be determined as per the provisions of article 11 of Law numbered 2942 and paid out to the owner upon filing an application.

The procedures and principles of this provision shall be specified in a **regulation**.

#### **Prohibition of unlicensed building:**

**Article 16** – Unlicensed construction on immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and on the related conservation site is prohibited. Unlicensed construction on the property and building in contradiction with the terms and conditions of the conservation plans and, for conservation sites, in conflict with the terms and conditions of the conservation site shall be duly processed according to the land development legislation.

### **Conservation principles and terms of use during the transition period regarding conservation sites and conservation plans**

#### **Article 17 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/8 art.)**

**a)** The proclamation of an area as a conservation site by the Regional Conservation Council shall halt all kind of planning implementation of any scale in this area. If applicable, any planning decisions and notes of the scale of 1/25.000 pertaining to the surrounding interactive area of the conservation site shall be revised by taking into account the status of the conservation site and be approved by the relevant administration.

Until completion of the conservation plan, the Regional Conservation Council shall determine the principles and terms of use to apply for the transition period within three months.

Municipalities, governorships and the relevant institutions shall hold meetings in the area with the participation of the relevant professional organisations, civil society organisations, and residents affected by the plan, have the conservation plan prepared, examined, finalized and submit it to the Regional Conservation Council. Unless the conservation plan is prepared in two years, the implementation of the principles of conservation and terms of use pertaining to the transition period shall be suspended until the conservation plan is completed.

Provided there is a forceful reason for not preparing the plan in two years' time, the Regional Conservation Council can provide extension for one additional year.

Conservation plans negotiated and deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council shall be submitted to the relevant administrations for approval.

The relevant administrations shall negotiate the conservation plan within at the latest two months and, if any, submit alterations to the Regional Conservation Council. The Regional Conservation Council shall evaluate these alterations and, if deemed appropriate by the Regional Conservation Council, the plan shall be resubmitted to the relevant administration for approval. Plans not approved within sixty days shall be deemed final and put into force. With the enforcement of the conservation plan, the transition period principles of conservation and terms of use shall be invalid without requirement for any decision to affect it.

The Ministry shall undertake, commission and approve the implementation and alteration of landscaping projects regarding archaeological sites with the consent of the relevant Regional Conservation Council.

Alterations of conservation plans and landscaping projects shall be subject to the above procedures.



**Conservation plans** shall be prepared by professional experts appointed by the Ministry from the disciplines of architecture, restoration architecture, art history, archaeology, sociology, engineering, landscaping architecture **the author being an urban planner** by taking into account the location of the area, conservation site status and characteristics.

Procedures and principles pertaining to the preparation, demonstration, implementation, control of conservation plans and landscaping projects and the qualification of persons preparing the plan, their duties, powers and responsibilities shall be specified in a **regulation** to be issued by the Ministry and the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

The General Directorate of the Bank of Provinces shall receive sufficient budgetary appropriations for transfer to municipalities to be used in the implementation of the conservation plan. Special Provincial Administrations shall allocate funds from their own budget to implement the conservation plan.

**In areas declared conservation sites by the Regional Conservation Council**, the construction of buildings the subbasement level of which has been completed prior to the publication of the above decision in conformity with the building license and its attachments obtained in line with the development legislation and approved development plan shall be continued, however the relevant administrations shall have the authority to execute ex officio the transfer of the right to construction according to paragraph (c) of this article. The building license for structures the subbasement level of which has not been completed shall be cancelled. The provisions of this article shall not apply for conservation sites subject to absolute prohibition of building.

**b)** Immovable property owned by real and legal persons of civil law in conservation sites with an absolute prohibition of building according to the conservation plan, can be bartered with immovable property belonging to the municipality and the special provincial administration upon request of the owner.

**c)** For municipal boundaries and their adjacent areas, municipalities, outside such boundaries governorships shall have the authority to transfer ownership of registered immovable cultural property the building rights of which have been restricted or of the immovable property situated on its conservation site or the building right of which has been restricted through a conservation plan or parts thereof subject to building restriction to areas owned by them or by third parties that are marked as cleared for building in the development plans within the scope of a programme prioritizing exercising the rights from such transfer.

The transfer shall be based on the fair market value offset of a real estate valuation company that has been approved by the Capital Market Board. However, if the to be transferred right is related to the registered immovable cultural property the value of the structure shall not be considered.

The relevant administrations shall have the authority to issue documents to ensure that the right to build that has been restricted be enjoyed in other areas cleared for building and allocated as transfer areas within the scope of the development plan, this right is converted into securities registered in the name of the holder, and to present these documents to the eligible owners of the immovable property in areas where building rights are restricted with a due annotation in the title deed and to collect these to license areas allocated as transfer areas in the development plan with a due annotation in the title deed. The Bank of Provinces shall print, keep, approve the transaction of this change of hands, set up and monitor the database related to these securities.

If the right to build is completely transferred due to an absolute building prohibition in the area, the ownership of the immovable property where there is a restriction of right to build shall pass to the relevant administration along with its annexes and parcels, be registered in the name of the administration and never be sold.

If the owner has a protectable right to build in the parcel to be transferred, the right to build shall be deemed as partially transferred. Thus, his/her ownership in the area subject to a building restriction shall continue.

However, if the transferable right is related to a registered immovable cultural property, the owner shall be obliged following receipt of securities to commence and complete maintenance, repair and restoration works necessary to conserve and revive the mentioned property in conformity with a protocol to be signed with the relevant administration. Otherwise, the relevant administration shall have the authority to collect from the owner the price and interest of the received security. This and the protocol shall be recorded in the title deed exempt from any kind of charges, fees and stamp duties before the delivery of the security by the relevant administration.

If it is not possible to determine the area to be transferred within the municipal boundaries where the restricted right exists, the relevant administrations shall have the authority to implement joint programmes.

Principles and procedures related to the implementation of the above paragraph shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry.

**Principles of building:**

**Article 18 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/7 art.)**

The Regional Conservation Council shall group the immovable cultural property to be protected within three months following the application of the owners.

The grouped immovable cultural property shall be recorded under the declarations field in the title deeds registry. Repair and building principles cannot be determined without grouping.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)** A restoration architect or an architect must be present during the survey, restoration and restitution projects and their implementation. The survey, restoration and restitution project implementation works of group 1 shall be undertaken by experts in engraving, wood, iron, stone and restoration based on the characteristics of the structure.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)** Persons who are directly or indirectly involved in implementation outside the scope of approved plans and projects in conservation sites, cultural property to be protected and their conservation zones thereof shall be banned for five years from plans, projects and management of implementation of activities related to the Regional Conservation Councils. The relevant municipality or governorship shall supervise persons in charge of implementation. Contradictory acts shall be reported to the Ministry and the relevant professional chamber.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)** Irrespective of the reason, if the person in charge of implementation leaves during the implementation phase of the project, the Ministry shall be informed and implementation suspended until a replacement is found.

**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/9 art.)**The building principles, inspection and procedures and proceedings of the implementation of this article shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared by the Ministry.

Local administrations cannot alter decisions of the Regional Conservation Councils regarding a new construction or an addition or auxiliary building on the parcel of the immovable cultural property or the approved cultural property projects. However, they shall check the conformity of the structure to be built with technical and health legislation.

The parcels of immovable cultural property to be protected cannot be divided and combined in a way to affect the cost of the immovable cultural property.

**Obligation of the owners to give permission:**

**Article 19** – The owners of immovable cultural and natural property shall be obliged to permit and facilitate the work of experts assigned by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, when necessary, to inspect, examine, prepare the map, plan and survey, photograph and copy of the property. However, officials shall perform their tasks without violating private property and life.

**Transport of immovable cultural property:**

**Article 20** – Immovable cultural property and its components shall be conserved in-situ. However, if transporting the immovable cultural property to another location is mandatory or necessary due to its characteristics, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism can undertake the transport with the consent of the Regional Conservation Council by taking the necessary security measures. If the owner of the immovable property incurs damage because of the transport of the cultural property, compensation shall be determined by a commission formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and paid to the aggrieved.

**Exceptions and exemptions:**

**Article 21 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/8 art.)**

**(Repealed first paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)**

**(Repealed first paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)**

Immovable cultural property registered as “immovable cultural property to be protected” and classified as group I and II and parcels of immovable cultural and natural property in archaeological sites and natural sites with absolute building prohibition shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, duties and levies.

On the condition that they be used for identification, projects, maintenance, repair, restoration, excavation and security in museums aimed at conserving cultural property all kind of tools, equipment, machinery, technical materials and chemical substances, gold and silver leaf to be imported by the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry and the General Directorate for Foundations shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, duties and levies.

Repair and construction works concerning immovable cultural property undertaken in line with the decisions of the Regional Conservation Council shall be exempt from taxes, duties, levies and expenditure contribution collected according to the Municipal Revenues Law.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004-5226/27 art.)** Immovable cultural property registered as per this Law shall not be subject to the provisions of the Law on Building Inspection numbered 4708 and dated 29/06/2001.

**Article 22** – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)

### **CHAPTER THREE**

#### **Movable Cultural and Natural Property to be Protected**

##### **Movable cultural and natural property to be protected:**

**Article 23** – The following shall be movable cultural and natural property to be protected:

**a) (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/9 art.)** All kind of cultural and natural property from geological periods, prehistory and recorded history, having documentary value in terms of geology, anthropology, prehistory, archaeology and art history reflecting the social, cultural, technical and scientific characteristics and level of the period they belong to.

All kind of animal and plant fossils, human skeletons, firestones (sleks), volcanic glass (obsidian), all kind of tools made of bones or metal, tiles, ceramics, similar pots and pans, statues, figurines, tablets, weapons to cut, for defence and assault, icons, glassware, ornaments (hülliyyat), ring stones, earrings, needles, pegs, stamps, bracelets a.s., masks, crowns (diadems), leather, cloth, papyrus, parchment or documents inscribed or described on metal, balances, coins, stamped or inscribed tablets, handwritten manuscripts or books with tezhip (gilding), miniatures, embossing of artistic value, oil or water colour paintings, reliques (muhallefat), arms (nişan), medals, portable goods and their parts made of tiles, soil, glass, wood, textiles a.s.

Cultural property of ethnographic quality relating to science, religion and mechanical (mihaniki) arts including artefact tools and equipment reflecting the social mission of peoples.

Coins pertaining to the period of the Ottoman Sultans Abdülmecit, Abdülaziz, V. Murat, II. Abdülhamit, V. Mehmet Reşat and Vahdettin can be bought and sold domestically without being registered according to this Law.

Coins that do not fall under the scope of this article shall be subject to the general provisions of the Law.

**b)** Due to their importance for national history, documents and goods of historic value relating to the National Independence War period and the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey, personal belongings, documents, books, correspondences and similar movables of Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK.

##### **Management and supervision:**

**Article 24** – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/10 art.)

The State shall have the responsibility to ensure that movable cultural and natural property to be protected owned by the state (state property) is preserved by the state or in museums, is conserved and evaluated. The Ministry can buy such property from real and legal persons by paying for their cost.

Buying, selling and transfer of ethnographic cultural property specified in paragraph (a) of article 23 shall be free within the borders of the country. To which period the ethnographic antiquities free to be bought and sold belong and other features thereof, terms and conditions for their record and registration shall be specified in a **regulation**.

The Ministry, Ministry of National Defence or the Higher Institute for Atatürk, Culture, Language and History can purchase movable cultural property relating to the National Independence War period and the History of the Republic of Turkey and Atatürk.

However, museums affiliated to the Ministry or specialist staff available at some of the customs exit gates can check the transport of such antiquities out of the country. A regulation shall specify the border gates where such specialists shall be available.

Antiquities that are not allowed to be taken out of the country resulting from the control shall be identified and returned to the owner on the condition that they be evaluated in the country.

The State's right to preference shall be reserved regarding antiquities that can be bought and sold freely as specified in this article.

##### **Transfer to museums:**

**Article 25** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall classify and register based on scientific principles movable cultural and natural property declared to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to article four and movable cultural and natural property to be protected as specified in article 23. Antiquities that need to be conserved in state museums shall be duly

transferred to museums.

The criteria, procedures and principles for classification, registration and transfer to museums of movable cultural and natural property to be protected shall be specified in a **regulation**.

The historical features of all kind of weapons and materials concerning Turkish military history shall be surveyed, examined and evaluated by the General Staff at the location they are found or are reported to be found.

Antiquities excluded from the classification and registration and not needed to be placed in museums shall be returned with a document to their owners. The cultural property that has been returned with a document shall be at the discretion of their owner. Antiquities not taken back within one year by their owners can be kept at the museum or sold duly by the State.

**Museum, private museum and making collection:**

**Article 26** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the mandate to build and develop museums of cultural and natural property falling under the scope of this Law.

Ministries, public institutions and organisations, real and legal persons and foundations can create collections of all kind of cultural property to develop their service or fulfil their purpose and establish museums, if they obtain permission from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. However, the specialty and field of activity of museums to be established by real and legal persons and foundations, their declared interests shall be evaluated in their application and reflected in the permit to be issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Museums to be established by real and legal persons can keep and exhibit movable cultural property provided that they remain within the field of activities recorded in the permit issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Museums that conserve movable cultural property shall have the status of state museums.

The aim of establishment, duties and management, supervision and control of the mentioned museums shall be specified in a **regulation**.

The General Staff shall have the authority to establish, revive, and identify the materials and field of activities of military state museums that are specialty and research museums. The duties, authorities, responsibilities and work of these museums shall be specified in a **regulation** to be jointly prepared by the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Real and legal persons can create collections of movable cultural property to be protected by means of a permit issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Collectors shall be obliged to report their activities to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and record their movable cultural property in the inventory logbook according to the regulation.

Collectors can exchange and sell all kind of antiquities in their collection to each other by registering these in the relevant museum on the condition that they inform the Ministry of Culture and Tourism fifteen days in advance. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be given priority in buying these.

**\*\*related legislation:**

- 1) regulation on collections of movable cultural and natural property to be protected and their inspection**
- 2) regulation on private museums and their inspection**
- 3) regulation on military museums**

**Trade of cultural property:**

**Article 27** – Movable cultural property left out of the scope of classification and registration as per article twenty-five and not deemed necessary to be kept in state museums can be traded with a permit to be provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Persons who want to engage in this trade shall be obliged to obtain a license from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These licenses shall be valid for three years. The license can be extended one month before its expiry. The licenses of persons acting in contradiction with the provisions of this Law shall be cancelled regardless of their duration.

**(\*\*\*related legislation: regulation on the trade of movable cultural property and the inspection of offices and storage areas used for this trade)**

**Prohibition to declare the residence as office:**

**Article 28** – Persons engaged in the trade of cultural property shall declare a place for their trade activities. However, they cannot declare their residence as office or storage area.



**Inspection of offices and storage areas:**

**Article 29** – Officials from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall inspect the offices and storage areas of persons trading with cultural property in line with principles set forth in a regulation.

**Obligation to inform:**

**Article 30** – Public institutions and organisations, (including municipalities and special provincial administrations), foundations, real and legal persons shall be obliged to, first of all, inform and show state museums movable cultural and natural property and collections that are commodities and estate for sale or objects for sale at an auction. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism can buy collections of cultural and natural property over the value appraised by a commission it shall establish. Among these, those that have been referred to the treasury and need to be included in the museum collection shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism according to the provisions of the Regulation on Official Goods.

Public institutions and organisations, foundations, real and legal persons mentioned above shall be obliged to inform and show the General Staff cultural property relating to our military history, weapons and collection of military materials that are for sale and among their estate or for sale at an auction. Among these, those that have been referred to the treasury and need to be included in the military museum collections shall be transferred to the Ministry of National Defence according to the provisions of the Regulation on Official Goods.

**Article 31 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

**Prohibition to take abroad:**

**Article 32** – Movable cultural and natural property to be protected in the country cannot be taken abroad. However, on the condition that, foreign officials provide guarantee and insurance against the possibility of all kinds of damage, loss, threat or violations, and in respect of national interests, the Council of Ministers shall make decision on a temporary exhibition abroad and the return of the property following the decision of the scientific council composed of the heads of archaeology and art history departments of higher education institutions and the proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Turkey can take abroad cultural property of foreign origin they brought with them, which was declared upon entry into the country.

The principles for transporting cultural and natural property for temporary exhibition abroad, procedures to apply at the entry and exit of property that is brought by the diplomatic corps to Turkey, documents requested and all other relating issues shall be specified in a **regulation** to be jointly prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**Bringing property into the country:**

**Article 33** – Cultural property can be freely brought into the country.

**Copying:**

**Article 34** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the authority to permit photographing and filming, making the impression and copy of movable and immovable cultural property at archaeological sites and museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the purposes of education, training, scientific research and promotion.

The principles thereof shall be specified in a **regulation**.

**CHAPTER FOUR****Survey, Sounding, Excavation and Treasure Hunting****Permit to survey, sound and excavate**

**Article 35** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall have the exclusive right to survey, sound and excavate with the view of recovering movable and immovable cultural and natural property subject to the provisions of this law. Permit to survey shall be given by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to Turkish and foreign teams and organisations whose scientific and financial capacity has been appraised and approved by the Ministry. Permit to survey and excavate shall be given by the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Survey, sounding and excavation undertaken by Ministry of Culture and Tourism officials or Turkish scientists assigned by the Ministry shall be bound to a permit by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. A license for survey, sounding and excavation in restricted military zones shall be issued in the name of the experts that have been notified by the above mentioned teams and organisations upon permission of the General Staff. Unless a justification is provided to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the teams and organisations cannot change the names on this license.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall determine regions underwater with a cultural and natural property to be protected with the cooperation of the relevant institutions and organisations and publish these via a Council of Ministers decision. In these regions, sports diving shall be prohibited and excavation and sounding shall be allowed provided that a permit be

obtained according to the provisions of article two.

**(\*\*related legislation: regulation on survey, sounding and excavation of cultural and natural property)**

**Excavation on private property:**

**Article 36** – Survey, sounding, excavation to be undertaken by the owners of immovable cultural property on their own property with the aim of looking for cultural property shall be subject to the provisions of article 35 and 41 of this Law.

**Procedure concerning the permit for excavation:**

**Article 37** – An excavation team or person cannot receive permits to excavate and sound at more than one location at the same time except for recovery excavations undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Permission, survey, sounding, excavation, terms and conditions of the preservation of cultural and natural property found, other rights concerning these findings to be granted to surveyors, sounders and excavators shall be specified in a regulation.

**Non-transferable permit for excavation:**

**Article 38** – The license of excavation and sounding issued to Turkish and foreign scientific institutions or persons acting on the behalf of such and the permit of survey cannot be transferred without the consent of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. These tasks cannot be delegated to other persons.

**Invalidity of permits for survey, sounding and excavation:**

**Article 39** – If works are not commissioned within at the latest six months as of the date of issuing the license, the permits and licenses of survey, excavation and sounding shall be rendered null and void, unless a justification is presented to and accepted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Survey, sounding and excavation works cannot be suspended for more than two months without justification. The permit and license of persons who exceed this period shall be deemed cancelled. Moreover, the permit and license of persons contradicting with the provisions of this Law shall be cancelled and not reissued.

**Duration of the permit for survey, sounding and excavation:**

**Article 40** – The license of excavation and sounding and the permit for survey shall be valid for one year. Provided that at expiry of the license and permit the director of the excavation notifies in writing that excavation, sounding and survey works will continue, these rights shall be reserved for the next years on the condition that the applicant submit an application every year.

**Transport of excavated antiquities to museums:**

**Article 41** – All movable cultural and natural property that has been excavated shall be transported by the excavation team or institution to a state museum to be determined by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism at the end of the excavation year. Human and animal skeletons and all fossils discovered during excavations and sounding can be given to natural history museums, universities or other Turkish scientific institutions, if deemed appropriate by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Moreover, all kinds of movable cultural property relating to military history discovered during excavation works and sounding shall be transferred to military museums by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the consent of the General Staff.

**Obligation to compensate for damage:**

**Article 42** – If persons with a permit to excavate and sound undertake these works on private property, they shall be obliged to compensate the property owners for damage that occurs during the excavation, sounding and survey. Property owners shall be obliged to allow excavation, sounding or survey in return for a compensation, the amount of which shall be appraised by a commission to be formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Such areas can be expropriated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, in case of necessity. If the excavation is undertaken by foreign scientific organisations, the excavation director shall pay the cost of expropriation. For the appraisal of the cost of expropriation of the areas to be registered in the name of the Treasury, general expropriation provisions shall apply. For the appraisal of the compensation and the cost of expropriation as per this article, the age, uniqueness and artistic value of the existing cultural and natural property determined before the excavation, sounding and survey activities take place and the value of the cultural property that will be determined as a result of these activities shall not be taken into account.

**Right to publication:**

**Article 43** – According to the provisions of the Law on Intellectual and Artistic Works numbered 5846 persons actually managing the excavation, sounding and survey on behalf of teams and institutions that received permit for excavation, sounding and survey shall have the right to publicize the property discovered during the excavation, sounding and survey works. The directors of excavation shall be obliged to submit a scientific report to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism at the end of each excavation period. If the excavation teams do not publish scientific reports concerning the excavation periods at the latest within two years and the final scientific reports within five years' time as of the end of excavations, all kinds of publication rights regarding cultural and natural property discovered during the excavation, sounding and survey shall pass over to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Scientific reports on the excavation, sounding and survey conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be prepared for publication by the directorship of excavation. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall publish reports it deems necessary.

Teams and persons not having their final reports published within the above-specified period except for excuses accepted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall not be given any license for a new excavation.

**Expenses:**

**Article 44** – Wages and expenses relating to guards to be recruited temporarily to protect the excavation, sounding and survey site and the cultural property found during the survey, sounding and excavation, the expenses concerning the reassembling of the site, compensation for potential damage to arise during the excavation a.s. expenses shall be paid through the money deposited to the revenues authority collected from the excavation directors according to a regulation, at the time the Ministry of Culture and Tourism issues the license or extends the period money deposited to the revenues authority. If the Ministry of Culture and Tourism provides funds, provisions for these expenses do not have to be deposited with the revenues authority.

**Conservation and landscaping:**

**Article 45** – Maintenance, repair and landscaping of immovable cultural and natural property found during excavations that have been permitted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and maintenance and repair of movable cultural and natural property shall be undertaken by the directorship of excavation.

**Temporary and permanent suspension of survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 46** – Survey, excavation and sounding in contradiction with the provisions of this Law shall be suspended on a temporary or permanent basis by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Transfer of facilities:**

**Article 47** – Storage areas, lodgings and similar facilities and materials acquired on various occasions or built to commence works or during ongoing works by persons carrying out the excavation, sounding and survey works on behalf of the team and institutions shall be transferred to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism free of charge. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall determine the purpose of use of these facilities.

**Assignment to work in the survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 48** – One or more expert representatives from the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be present at the survey, excavation and sounding undertaken by foreign teams and institutions. An authorized expert shall participate in the survey, excavation and sounding works undertaken by Turkish teams and institutions on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The selection procedure and duties of the representative and experts shall be specified in a regulation.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall cover the travel expenses, per diems and exigencies of representatives of the Ministry at excavations of Turkish teams and institutions according to the provisions of Allowance Law numbered 6245.

Travel expenses, per diems, representation allowance and underwater diving expenses of representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be assigned to work in the survey, excavation and sounding undertaken by foreign institutions and teams shall be collected in advance by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism from the excavation directorship and deposited to a state bank. The amount of the representation allowance shall be determined every year by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Prohibition of survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 49** – Members of embassies and consulates in Turkey shall not be given permission to survey, excavate and sound.

**Treasure hunting:**

**Article 50** – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism can issue to interested persons a license to hunt for treasures except in areas defined as immovable cultural and natural property to be protected according to article 6 of this Law, and identified and registered as conservation sites and graveyards.

Persons interested in treasure hunting shall not be given permission to survey in more than one area at the same time. The permit to treasure hunt cannot be transferred. This task cannot be delegated to other persons.

The hunter shall pay for the travel expenses, per diems and exigencies of persons sent to the area as representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and other public institutions and organisations. The necessary funds shall be collected in advance by the Ministry from the treasure hunter and deposited to a State bank.

Issuing the survey license, documents to be requested by the treasure hunter, surveying, rights for the hunter relating to the excavated treasure shall be specified in a **regulation** jointly prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Finance.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and Regional Conservation Councils**

#### **Establishment, duties, authority and work:**

**Article 51 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/11 art.)**

A "Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property" affiliated to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and "Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property" determined by the Ministry shall be established to conduct the services regarding immovable cultural and natural property to be protected in the country and under the scope of this Law scientifically.

The following shall be the **duties and powers of the Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property**:

- a)** To determine the principles to apply for the conservation and restoration regarding immovable cultural and natural property to be protected,
- b)** To ensure the coordination among Regional Conservation Councils,
- c)** To assist the Ministry by evaluating the general problems encountered in practice and presenting an opinion.

The Superior Council for Conservation shall meet at least twice a year. The Ministry shall summon the Council to an extraordinary session, in case of necessity.

The Superior Council for Conservation shall convene by absolute majority and decide with at least three fourth of the votes of the members present at the meeting.

Procedures, principles and other issues relating to the work of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be specified in a **regulation**.

**Article 52 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

#### **Membership to the Superior Council for Conservation:**

**Article 53 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/12 art.)**

The members of the Superior Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property shall be:

- (1)** Undersecretary of the Ministry,
- (2)** Deputy Undersecretary of the Prime Ministry,
- (3)** The related Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry,
- (4)** Director General for Cultural Heritage and Museums,
- (5)** Director General for Tourism,
- (6)** The related Director General or Deputy Director General from the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement,
- (7)** Director General or Deputy Director General for Forestry,
- (8)** Director General or Deputy Director General for Foundations,
- (9)** Six chairpersons of Regional Conservation Councils to be selected by the Ministry.
- (10) (Addition: 26/05/2004-5177/27 art.)** General Director or Deputy Director General for Mineral Works,
- (11) (Addition: 26/05/2004-5177/27 art.)** General Director or Deputy Director General for Nature Protection and National Parks.

The chairperson of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be the Undersecretary of the Ministry.

In the absence of the undersecretary, the deputy undersecretary shall chair the Council.

#### **Qualifications of representative members**

**Article 54 –** Representative members of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be the graduates of the higher education, recognised for one or more of the disciplines specified in Article 53, undertaken studies in these disciplines, preferably with published works nationally or internationally.

#### **End and duration of membership to the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Council and the right to attendance fee (honorarium)**

**Article 55 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/10 art.)**

The Membership of members from the institutions to the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Councils for



Conservation shall continue until the end of their function in their respective institutions.

The tenure of members of Regional Conservation Councils selected by the Ministry and Higher Education Council shall be five years.

Members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils cannot be a direct or indirect party to a matter falling under their mandate and power and, on no account, pursue any interest. The Ministry shall terminate the membership of those contradicting this provision.

Members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils shall be paid attendance fee for each meeting but not more than six meetings per month, the amount of which shall be determined by multiplying the indicative number with the monthly coefficient (3000) assigned to public officials.

The membership to Regional Conservation Councils of members that do not attend four or two consecutive meetings in one year irrespective of the reason except for annual leave, illness and other legitimate excuse shall be terminated.

**Article 56 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

**Duties, powers and work of Regional Conservation Councils:**

**Article 57 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/14 art.)**

Regional Conservation Councils shall have the following duties and powers bound to the resolutions of the Superior Council for Conservation:

- a)** To register cultural and natural property to be protected as determined by the Ministry,
- b)** To group cultural and natural property to be protected,
- c)** To identify terms and condition for building in the transition period within three months after the registration of conservation sites,
- d)** To examine and decide conservation plans and all kind of related alterations,
- e)** To determine the conservation site of immovable cultural and natural property to be protected,
- f)** To delete records of cultural and natural property to be protected that have lost their specific characteristics,
- g)** To make decisions on implementation relating to immovable cultural and natural property to be protected and conservation sites. (1)

**(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** The Council shall elect the chairperson and deputies of the Regional Conservation Council from among their members. In the absence of the chairperson, the deputy shall chair the Council.

**(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Regional Conservation Councils shall convene by absolute majority of the members that have to attend and decide by absolute majority of the members that attend the meeting. However, the quorum cannot be less than the absolute majority of the number of members elected by the Ministry and Higher Education Council. The decisions shall be recorded together with their scientific rationales and grounds related to this Law and resolutions.

**(Amended paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** The directorships of Regional Conservation Councils shall deliver technical and administrative services of Regional Conservation Councils.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** The Regional Conservation Council shall decide conservation plans within at the latest six months and implementation projects within at the latest three months as of the date of presentation of complete documents to the Regional Conservation Council.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Restoration and repair relating to immovable cultural and natural property and their conservation sites not licensed according to article 21 of the Land Development Law numbered 3194 shall be undertaken consistent with its unique shapes and materials with the permission and under the supervision of the administrations that have established in-house conservation, implementation and inspection offices. All other construction and physical interventions have to be permitted by the Regional Conservation Council.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** However, for conservation sites the conservation plan of which has been approved, construction and physical intervention in parcels other than immovable cultural and natural property parcels shall be subject to the permission and supervision of administrations that have in-house conservation, implementation and

inspection offices in line with the provisions regarding conservation plans.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Restoration and repair of cultural property owned by registered foundations or annexed foundations administered and supervised by the General Directorate for Foundations that are not covered by the license as per article 21 of the Land Development Law numbered 3194 shall be undertaken by the General Directorate for Foundations in compliance with their unique shapes and materials.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Reports and documents pertaining to pre- and post repair and restoration works of immovable cultural and natural property and their conservation sites shall be submitted to the relevant Regional Conservation Council directorships by the administrations involved and the General Directorate for Foundations.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 - 5226/11 art.)** Matters regarding the implementation of this article shall be determined in a regulation to be issued by the Ministry.

**(\*\*relating legislation:**

**1) regulation on the establishment, permit, working procedures and principles of conservation, implementation and inspection offices, project offices and education and training units k**

**2) regulation on objections to the Superior Council for Conservation and the works of the Superior Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property and Regional Conservation Councils)**

**The constitution of Regional Conservation Councils:**

**Article 58 – (Amended: 17/06/1987 - 3386/15 art.)**

**The members of Regional Conservation Councils shall be:**

**a)** five persons to be elected by the Ministry that are specialized in archaeology, art history, law, architecture and city planning, (1)

**b)** two academicians not from the same discipline to be elected by the Higher Education Council from science disciplines such as archaeology, art history, architecture, urbanisation of the relevant institutions,

**c)** If the subject of negotiation is within municipal borders, the mayor or his/her technical representative, if it is outside municipal borders a technical representative to be appointed by the governorship,

**d)** If the subject of negotiation is related to the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, a technical representative from the Directorate of Public Works and Settlement,

**e)** If the subject of negotiation is related to the General Directorate for Foundations, the regional director for foundations or his/her technical representative,

**f)** If the subject of negotiation is related to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the relevant technical representative.

**g)** (Addition: 14/07/2004 – 5226/12 art.) If the issue is related to the museum directorship, the relevant museum director.

The Council can consult an expert who shall not have any right to vote.

**(Additional paragraph: 14/07/2004 – 5226/12 art.)** The relevant professional organisations can attend the regional conservation council meetings as observers.

**Article 59 – 60 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

**Obligation to comply with the decisions**

**Article 61 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.; new regulation: 14/07/2004 – 5226/13 art.)**

Public institutions and organisations, municipalities, real and legal persons shall be obliged to comply with the decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Conservation Councils.

The decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Public institutions and organisations, governorships and municipalities with planning authorities and powers can object within sixty days to the past and future decisions of the Superior Council for Conservation regarding the conservation site, its grading, principles of conservation and terms and conditions of use to apply during the transition period of the conservation site, conservation plans and their revision.

These objections shall be considered by the Superior Council for Conservation and decided within at the latest six months. Procedures and principles regarding objections to be made to the Superior Council for Conservation shall be specified in a **regulation** to be issued by the Ministry.

**Travel expenses and per diems of Council Members:**

**Article 62** – The travel expenses and per diems of habitual members of the Superior Council for Conservation and Regional Councils for Conservation that are subject to general allowance provisions and travel outside their area of official service for the council meetings shall be covered by the institutions they work for and that of the other members by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Council regulation:**

**Article 63** – Duties, powers and responsibilities of the Superior Council and Regional Council and their relation with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall be specified in a **regulation**.

**CHAPTER SIX**

**Prizes and Penalties**

**Prizes to persons finding cultural property:**

**Article 64** – For persons that report movable cultural property found on the ground, under the ground and under the water within the borders of the Republic of Turkey to the competent authorities within the periods mentioned in article 4 the following shall apply:

- a) If the find is on their property, article 24 and 25 of this Law shall apply. No additional bonus shall be given.
- b) If the find is on the property of a person, 80% of the amount estimated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as the value of the property shall be divided equally as bonus between the person finding the property and the owner of the property.
- c) If the cultural property is found on land owned by the state, 40 % of the appraised value shall be given to the finder as bonus.
- d) Irrespective of where it is found, if the reported cultural property does not have characteristics requiring protection, persons that report it shall be processed according to article 25 of this Law. No additional bonus shall be given.
- e) Irrespective of where it is found, persons reporting newly found cultural property that has not been declared until the deadlines in article 4 and public officials intercepting such property shall receive a bonus the value of which shall be determined over the rates indicated for movable goods according to the "Law on Bonuses to be Given to Persons Reporting Concealed Movable and Immovable Properties and their Usufruct Rights and Permanent Taxes" numbered 1905.
- f) If more than one person finds, reports or intercepts cultural property according to one of the above paragraphs the bonus shall be divided equally between them.
- g) Issues related to the accrual and payment of the above bonuses shall be specified in a **regulation** to be prepared jointly by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

**Penalties:**

**Article 65** – Contradiction with article 9 of this Law:

a) Persons who demolish, degrade, destroy, make disappear or, in any manner, damage immovable cultural and natural property to be protected or give rise to such acts by intent shall be punished with a prison sentence from two to five years and a fine from five to ten billion Lira.

If such acts are committed with the intent of smuggling cultural and natural property to be protected out of the country the above penalties shall be increased one fold.

b)(Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/14 art.) Persons undertaking unlicensed construction and physical intervention in conservation sites contrary to the principles of conservation and terms and conditions of use pertinent to the transition period, conservation plans and prerequisites envisaged for the conservation sites identified by Regional Conservation Councils or persons soliciting such acts shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of two to five years and heavy fine of five to ten billion Lira.

c) Persons allowing demolition or development irregularities not in line with the procedures covered in this Law shall be

punished with heavy imprisonment between two to five years and heavy fine between five and ten billion Lira.

**d) (Addition:14/07/2004 – 5226/14 art.)** Persons who undertake repair and restoration works without the permission or contrary to the permission of the administration that has conservation, implementation and inspection offices according to paragraph six and seven of article 57 of this Law or who undertake construction work and physically intervene without the permission or who solicit such acts shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of one to three years and heavy fine of three to six billion Lira.

**Irregularities in documents, declarations and notifications:**

**Article 66** – Persons who issue documents in contradiction with the prohibitions as per article 16 of this Law, shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of one to three years and heavy fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira, if other laws do not foresee heavier penalties for this crime. Persons who intentionally do not declare and notify duly by the deadline as per article 7 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to one year and a fine of five thousand to thirty thousand Lira.

**Contradiction with the obligation to report and the prohibition to trade cultural property and to record residence as commercial enterprise:**

**Article 67** – Persons who contradict with articles 4, 27, 28 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of one to three years and a heavy fine of twenty five to one hundred thousand Lira.

**Contradiction with the prohibition to take abroad:**

**Article 68** – Persons who contradict with paragraph one of article 32 of this Law shall be punished with heavy imprisonment from five to ten years and heavy fine from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand Lira.

In addition, cultural and natural property shall be confiscated and given to the museum.

All kind of goods and equipment used in committing these acts shall be confiscated. Goods and equipment belonging to public bodies shall not fall under the scope of this provision.

**Opposition to examination and control:**

**Article 69** – Persons opposing examinations and controls as per article 29 of this Law and who contradict with the transport procedures as per article 41 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of six months to one year and heavy fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira.

**Private ownership:**

**Article 70** – Persons who act against article 24 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of one to three years and twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira.

**Contradiction with provisions on excavation, sounding and survey:**

**Article 71** – Persons who contradict with articles 38, 42 and 43 of this Law shall be punished with heavy fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Lira.

**Decisions relating to public staff:**

**Article 72** – Works and proceedings related to public staff tasked with the implementation of this Law and all kind of decisions relating to them and objection to decisions relating to them shall be investigated and decided on priority basis.

**Contradiction with provisions relating to private museums and collectors:**

**Article 73** – Persons who contradict with articles 26, 30 and 31 of this Law shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to one year and a heavy fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira, if this crime does not require a heavier penalty.

**Unlicensed survey, excavation and sounding:**

**Article 74** – Persons who sound and excavate without a license shall be punished with heavy imprisonment of two years to five years and a heavy fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Lira. Persons who hunt for treasures without permission shall be punished with one year to five years heavy imprisonment and a fine of twenty five thousand to one hundred thousand Lira. Persons who conduct survey without permission shall be punished with a heavy fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Lira. Persons who commit these acts with the aim of smuggling cultural property out of the country and persons who have the duty to protect cultural property shall be given two fold the penalty mentioned in this article. Cultural property found with these persons shall be taken from them without any payment and given to museums.

**Aggravated penalty:**

**Article 75** –If the object of the crimes enlisted in Book two, section ten, chapters 1 and 2 of the Turkish Criminal Code is cultural property within the scope of this Law, the given penalty shall be increased not less than by one third and by up to two fold.



**(Additional paragraph:14/07/2004 – 5226/15 art.)** If the object of the crimes enlisted in book two, section ten, chapter seven of the Turkish Criminal Code is movable cultural property falling under the scope of this Law, the given penalty shall be increased not less than by one third up to by two fold.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **Other provisions**

#### **Repealed laws:**

**Article 76** – The “Law on the Expropriation of Antiquities and Historic Monuments Owned By Private Persons” dated 28/02/1960 and numbered 7463, “Law on Antiquities” dated 25/04/1973 and numbered 1710, “Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments” dated 02/07/1951 and numbered 5805, “Law Amending the Law on the Establishment and Duties of the Superior Council for Immovable Antiquities and Monuments dated July 2nd,1951 and numbered 5805” dated 18/06/1973 and numbered 1741 have been repealed.

**Additional article 1** – (is a provision of the article added through article 16 of Law numbered 3386 dated 17/06/1987 and has been numbered for sequencing purposes. Amended:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)

The term “Conservation Council” used in this Law has been changed as “Regional Conservation Council”.

Site management, museum management and Monument Council.

#### **Additional article 2 – (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)**

For management sites and site management, for national museums a museum management and for monuments a Monument Council shall be established.

**a)** If more than one municipality is involved, the relevant municipalities under the coordination of the metropolitan municipality, if only one municipality is involved, the said municipality, in all other areas the Ministry shall prepare a draft management plan or have it prepared with the view of protecting, evaluating and developing management sites and their junction points in urban areas.

An advisory board shall be formed composed of persons with the right to property, professional chambers, non governmental organisations and representatives of the related departments of universities to put forward proposals on the draft plan to be decided and implemented.

The municipality responsible for the urban conservation site, in other areas the Ministry shall appoint a site manager to coordinate efforts. Persons, who are site managers shall receive payment from the Central Directorate of the Revolving Funds of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism exempt from any taxes except for the stamp tax at the beginning of each month following work, the amount of which shall be determined by the Minister but which shall not exceed the amount calculated by multiplying the monthly coefficient for state officials (20000) with the indicative number.

A coordination and audit board shall be established composed of one representative of each administration the services of which are needed for the draft management plan and two members to be elected by the advisory board. The site manager shall be at the same time the chairperson of this board. The board shall be authorized to examine and approve by consensus this draft within six months and audit its implementation.

An audit unit can be established made of expert staff from the relevant institutions and inspection staff with the aim of performing the audit function of the board. This unit shall be authorized to request any type of information and document necessary for the management plan and its implementation from public institutions and organisations and third persons.

Public institutions and organisations, municipalities and real and legal persons shall be obliged to follow the management plan approved by the coordination and audit board and the relevant administrations shall be obliged to prioritise services envisaged in the plan and allocate the needed funds from their budget to this end.

**b)** For national museums determined by the Ministry, a museum management shall be established made up of the museum chairperson, the museum director affiliated to him/her, the operations director and museum board.

**In museums,** the director of the museum shall be in charge of records, registration, inventory, and storage, all kind of maintenance and repair of exhibits, exhibitions and protection, cultural, educational and scientific activities. The operations director shall be in charge of promotion, sales unit management, event organisation, management of visitors, landscaping, maintenance, repair and housekeeping.

The chairperson of the museum shall be authorized to coordinate and audit the museum directorships and represent the museum at national and international level.

The Ministry shall appoint a chairperson of the museum from among persons with an education in archaeology, art history, anthropology, ethnology, economics, business administration, public administration **to perform the function of chairperson of the museum.**

Every museum shall form an exclusive museum board. The museum board members shall be academicians from the related departments of local universities, professional chambers, non-governmental organisations, local administration and sponsors of the museum approved by the Ministry. The museum board shall elect a chairperson from its members.

Guided by the opinion of the museum board, an annual and five-yearly conservation and development project entailing spatial and physical development, thematic development and vision, conservation and development of collections, promotion and exhibition shall be prepared. The museum board shall be authorized to supervise the implementation of the conservation and development project, to promote the museum, to collect donations for the museum, to extend honorary friend of museum awards. The museum board shall draft reports on museum activities and operations each year. The Ministry shall be obliged to take note of these reports.

**c)** A monument specific board shall be established for monuments that qualify as immovable cultural property. Board members shall be academicians from the related departments of local universities, professional chambers, civil society organisations, local administrations and persons who donate money to conserve and develop the monument subject to approved by the Ministry and the administration that has discretionary powers with regards the monument. The representative of the relevant administration shall chair the board.

The board shall draft an annual and five-yearly conservation and development project entailing spatial and physical development, thematic development and vision, conservation and development of collections, promotion and exhibition of the monument. The monument board shall implement the conservation and development project, promote the monument, collect donations for the monument, and extend honorary awards. The board shall prepare annual reports on the conservation, revitalization and development of the monument. The relevant administrations shall be obliged to take note of these reports.

Procedures and principles related to the implementation of this article shall be specified in a regulation to be prepared by the Ministry.

**Additional article 3 – (Added:14/07/2004 – 5226/17 art.)**

The provisions of paragraph (a) of additional article 2 shall not apply for areas falling under the scope of the Decree to the Effect of Law on the Establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency for Special Areas numbered 383, Law on National Parks numbered 2873, Law on Hunting on Land numbered 4915, Law on the Historic National Park of Gelibolu Peninsula numbered 4533.

**Provisional Article 1** – Owners of immovable cultural property pertaining to the period until the end of the 19th century can request from the Ministry to document that this property need not be protected during the identification and registration proceedings according to article 7 of this Law. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism shall task experts with examining these applications entailing information as per the regulation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and submit these to the Superior Council in at the latest three months. The Superior Council shall examine the issue and decide on it at the latest in six months.

**Provisional Article 2** – Real and legal persons, collectors can sell movable cultural and natural property to be protected that they own to state museums according to article 24 and 25 within three months as of enforcement of the regulation to be issued according to this Law without having to declare the origin, or benefit from the provisions of article 24 of the Law on the condition they record the property in the inventory logbook and present it to the nearest museum for approval.

**Provisional Article 3 – (Amended: 14/07/2004 - 5226/16 art.)**

As of the enforcement of this Law, Conservation Councils for Cultural and Natural Property shall become Regional Councils for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property, and the Regional Council Chief Offices for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Property shall become Regional Council for Conservation Directorships.

Regulations referred to in the Law shall be issued within one year as of the publication of the Law. Until the regulations are drafted, the provisions of the current regulations that do not contradict with this Law shall apply.

**Provisional Article 4 – (Repealed: 17/06/1987 - 3386/18 art.)**

**Provisional Article 5** – Regulations referred to in the Law shall be prepared and enforced at the latest within six months as of the publication of the Law.

These regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette.

**Provisional Article 6** – Until the General Cadre Law is passed, the cadre sheet of Regional Councils attached to this Law shall apply.

**Enforcement:**

**Article 77** – This Law shall be enforced as of the date of its publication.

**Execution:**

**Article 78** – The provisions of this Law shall be executed by the Council of Ministers.

**ANNEX:7.b-2**

**T.R.  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
PRESIDENCY OF SUPERIOR COUNCIL IMMOVABLE  
ANTIQUITIES AND MONUMENTS**

**DECISION**

**Session No and the date:** 334, 10.12.1981

**Decision No and the date:** A-3256, 11.12.1981

**Venue:** BURSA

The paper of the Ministry of Culture, General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums dated 25.11.1981 numbered 02.2.750.2(42).7312 and concerning that district municipality planted trees and constructed reservoir on the archaeological mound located within the boundaries of district of Çumra, province of Konya; local people cleared pieces of lands for cultivation on the skirts of the west mound, is read, annexes of which are evaluated and at the end of the negotiation it is decided;

- to register the mound in the district of Çumra, province of Konya as the 1st grade archaeological site in the scope of the Law numbered 1710;
- to determine the buffer zone of the mound as 50 meters beyond the skirts;
- the local authorities (district governorship, municipality, museum) to prevent the mound from earthwork, cultivation and plantation, construction;
- to held an rescue excavation immediately;
- the municipality to initiate legal proceedings about whom destroying the mound by constructing reservoir, facilities in patches, according to the 5th article of the Law numbered 1710 and to notify the council about the termination.

Prof. Orhan ALSAÇ  
President

Prof. Dr. Doğan KUBAN  
Vice President

Member  
Akozan (Feridun)  
Absent

Member  
Aktepe (Münir)

Member  
Bayburtluoğlu (Cevdet)

Member  
Sözen (Metin)

Member  
Alsaç (Orhan)

Member  
Serdaroğlu (Ümit)

Member  
Eyice (Semavi)

Member  
Kırzioğlu (Fahrettin)  
Absent

Member  
Kuran (Aptullah)

Member  
Biler (Remin)

Member  
Ögel (Semra)

Member  
Erder (Cevat)

Member  
Tayla (Hüsrev)

Member  
Tandoğan (Rıfat)

Member  
Kemal Gökçe  
Undersecretary of Culture  
Absent

Member  
General Director of  
Pious Foundations  
Galip Yiğitgüden

Member  
General Director of  
Antiquities and Museums  
Nurettin Yardımcı

Member  
General Director of Tourism  
Ömer Faruk Sever  
Absent

Member  
General Director of Planning  
and Building Works  
Erdem Kırdar

Member  
Beyru Rauf  
Absent



**ANNEX:7.b-3**

**T.R.  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
KONYA COUNCIL FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**DECISION**

**Session No and the date:** 7/12/1994 - 230  
**Decision No and the date:** 7/12/1994 - 2145

**Venue:** KONYA

The paper of the Governorship of Konya, Provincial Directorate of Culture dated 30.09.1994 numbered B.16.0.PER.4.42.00.00.42(2).720/2438 and dated 7.12.1994 numbered 720/3192 submitting the documents for determination of conservation site boundaries of Çatalhöyük, which is registered by the decision of Superior Council dated 11.12.1981 numbered A-3256 is read, annexes of which are evaluated and at the end of the negotiation;

It is decided for continuation of the registration of Çatalhöyük which is registered as the 1<sup>st</sup> grade archaeological conservation site; determination of 3<sup>rd</sup> grade archaeological conservation site around the 1<sup>st</sup> grade to provide a buffer zone, as it is shown in the annexed cadastral map.

Karpuz (Haşim)  
President

Çınar (Kerim)  
Vice President

Member  
Baş (Ali)

Member  
Tunçer (Mehmet)

Member  
Zoroğlu (Levent)

Member  
Ünüvar(Elmas)  
Konya Provincial Directorate  
of Buildings and Public Works  
Vice Director

Member  
Devret (Lale)  
Konya Provincial Directorate  
of Buildings and Public Works  
Architect

**ANNEX:7.b-4**

**T.R.  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE  
KONYA REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL  
HERITAGE**

**DECISION**

**Session No and the date:** 28/06/2010 - 271  
**Decision No and the date:** 28/06/2010 - 3890

**Venue:** KONYA

The paper of the General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums dated 21.05.2010 numbered B.16.0.KVM.0.07.01.00-107031 and its annexed reports of Prof. Dr. Ian HODDER, the head of the excavation team, dated 13.05.2010 and of the Museum Directorate dated 23.06.2010 numbered B.16.KVM.G.4.42.00.00-743; requesting the reevaluation of conservation site boundaries of Çatalhöyük, which is registered by the decision of Superior Council dated 11.12.1981 numbered A-3256 is read, in the scope of the inscription the site on the World Heritage List and at the end of the negotiation;

It is decided to revise the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> grade archaeological site boundaries of Çatalhöyük as is shown on the annexed map.

Prof. Dr. Levent ZOROĞLU  
President

Assist. Prof.. İlhan KOÇ  
Vice President

Member  
Prof. Dr. Mehmet AYAN

Member  
Prof. Dr. Ali BAŞ

Member  
Assist. Prof.. Çağlar MEŞHUR

Member  
Assist. Prof.. Çiğdem ÇİFTÇİ

Member  
Assist. Prof. Rafet KISTİR

Member  
Mustafa AKÇA  
Representative of Çumra Municipality

Member  
Yusuf BENLİ  
Director of Konya Museum

# ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES  
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES  
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

H. E. Mr Hüsnü Gürcan Türkoglu  
Ambassador  
Permanent Delegation of Turkey to UNESCO  
Maison de l'UNESCO  
Bureau MS1.59/60/61  
1, rue Miollis  
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

Our Ref. GB/MA

Paris, 12 December 2011

## World Heritage List: Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük (Turkey) - Additional information

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of "Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük" for World Heritage listing and

As part of our evaluation process, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has now reviewed this nomination and identified a few areas where it considers that further information is needed.

We would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following point and provide additional information:

1. Provide a timetable for the review, updating, approval and implementation of the Management Plan for the nominated property;

The Management Plan should clarify the roles and responsibilities of all partners, the management structure and objectives and the means of implementation.

It should also consider the security of future funding and include visitor management and risk preparedness programs.

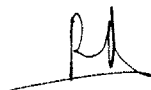
We will look forward to your response which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **28 February 2012**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully



Regina Durighello  
Director  
World Heritage Programme

Copy to Evrim ULUSAN, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate of World Heritage Sites and Site Management  
Osman Murat Süslü, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE DE TURQUIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

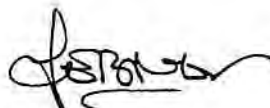
Ref: 49-22

Paris, February 24<sup>th</sup> 2012

Ms. Durighello,

With reference to your letter dated 12 December 2011 (Ref .GB/MA), regarding the "Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük" nomination file for World Heritage List, please find attached herewith documents prepared by the relevant Turkish authorities containing the additional information requested.

Yours sincerely,



Şebnem Cenk  
First Counsellor  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Encl: 1

Ms. Regina Durighello  
Director, World Heritage Programme  
ICOMOS International  
Paris

c.c.: Mr. Junaid Sorosh-Wali  
Programme Specialist  
Europe and North America Section  
UNESCO World Heritage Center

Original → A. Balram 27/feb  
cc → WHC/EUR

DE VING  
rec 24.02.12  
PSM  
+ CC JSN/EUR

## **Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük (TURKEY) – additional information**

The following is an addition to the nomination dossier for the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük, sent to UNESCO in January 2011.

It has been prepared as a response to the ICOMOS World Heritage Programme's request for additional information on: the timetable for the review, updating, approval and implementation of the management plan for the nominated property.

In Turkey, WHS Management Plans are developed in the framework of the revised conservation legislation (Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Act No. 2863, as amended by the Act No. 5226, 2004) and its supplementary regulation which was published in Official Gazette dated 27.11.2005 and numbered 26006. They provide an advisory framework for guiding management initiatives.

Within the framework of this regulation, in 2011, the Department for World Heritage Sites (Dep.WHS), within the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism started the process of facilitating the review of the 2004 Çatalhöyük Management Plan.

The review, which is being overseen through the Dep.WHS, composed of the key stakeholders, and will involve several workshops/meetings with the Advisory Board, a wider consultative group (see annex 1: timetable for the management plan). A two-month public consultation will take place between August and September 2012, which will seek views on the revised Çatalhöyük Management Plan, the proposed conservation, visitor management and tourism policies. According to the responses that are received, the Management Plan will subsequently be revised and signed off on by the Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Board by December 2012.

The aim of the Management Plan will be to establish guidelines that will sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the site for present and future generations. The Plan will also take into account other issues such as visitor management, tourism, access, education, research and the needs of the local community.

The Plan will be organized in four parts, with supporting information including appendices and maps (see below for the detail of the structure of the management plan):

- Part 1: Description of the WHS, assessment of its Outstanding Universal Value, policy and management context, evaluation of the 2004 Çatalhöyük Management Plan
- Part 2: Key management issues affecting the Site
- Part 3: Vision, long-term aims, short and medium-term policies
- Part 4: Action Plan for 2013 - 2023



**Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük  
(TURKEY) – Management plan 2013 Preliminary Draft**

**Content (draft)**

**Foreword**  
**Preface**  
**Acknowledgements**

**Introduction**  
The Need for a Management Plan  
The Status of the Plan  
The Structure of the Plan  
The Process of Developing the Plan (Timeline)  
Data Sources

**Part 1: Description and the Significance of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük**

- 1.1 Location and Boundary of the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük  
Location  
Çatalhöyük WHS and its Boundary
- 1.2 Description of the Site
- 1.3 Statement of Significance and World Heritage Criteria

**Part 2: Current Management Context**

- 2.1 Planning and Policy Framework
- 2.2 Statutory Designations
- 2.3 Relationship to other Statutory and Management Plans
- 2.4 Ownership
- 2.5 Key Stakeholders and Interest Groups Identified in the Current Management Planning Process  
Government  
Local Government  
Local Communities  
Others (Research, Scientific and Archaeological interest groups, etc.)

**Part 3: Evaluation of the 2004 Çatalhöyük Management Plan and Identification of Key Management Issues**

- 2.1 2004 Çatalhöyük Management Plan: Assessment of Achievement of Objectives, 2004 - 2012
- 2.2 Identification and Assessment of Key Management Issues
- 2.3 Planning and Policy
- 2.4 Conservation
- 2.5 Research
- 2.6 Visitor Management, Tourism and Education
- 2.7 Traffic

- 2.8 Management
  - Management and Liaison within the Site
  - Funding
  - Monitoring and Reviewing the Plan
  - Monitoring Indicators
  - ...additional headings may be included after the initial stakeholder meeting in late March 2012.

#### **Part 4: Management Objectives, Aims and Policies**

- 3.1 The Vision
- 3.2 Long-Term Objectives, 2013-2023
- 3.3 Aims for Management of Çatalhöyük during the next Five Years, 2013-2018
  - Planning and Policy
  - Conservation
  - Research
  - Visitor Management, Tourism and Education
  - Traffic
  - Management, Liaison and Monitoring

#### **Part 5: Implementing the Plan**

- 4.1 Action Plan

#### **Bibliography**

#### **Part 6: Maps**

#### **Appendices**

# Annex – 1

## Timetable for the Development of the Management Plan

<b>PHASE 1 Preparatory Stage</b>	
<b>Ph1a.</b> Identification of the boundaries of the 'Site' – management plan/area boundary	<u>completed</u>
<b>Ph1b.</b> Establishment of the Çatalhöyük WHS Management Plan Team (MPT) <sup>1</sup> , the Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Council (CSC) <sup>2</sup> , and the Advisory Board (AB) <sup>3</sup> .	<u>end of February 2012</u> <u>ongoing</u>
<b>Ph1c.</b> Çatalhöyük WHS Management Plan Team (MPT) define issues (key management issues) and produce the draft Statement of Significance	<u>March 2012</u> <u>ongoing</u>
<b>Ph1d.</b> Advisory Board (AB) meeting/workshop with the related stakeholders/partners on issues	<u>end of March 2012</u> <u>ongoing</u>

<sup>1</sup> According to the conservation legislation (Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Act No. 2863, as amended by the Act No. 5226, 2004) and its supplementary regulation concerning the Principles for Site Management the Management Plan Team (MPT) for archaeological sites should consist of experts from the following university departments:

- Architecture;
- City and regional planning;
- Art history;
- Archaeology;
- Political sciences and public administration;
- Business administration; and
- Economics.

A Management Plan Team - including experts from the excavation team in Çatalhöyük, and the Ministry's related departments - for the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük has been established within this framework as of February 2012.

<sup>2</sup> The Council, after through examination of the draft management plan will approve it (within 6 month or will ask for further amendments – see timeline phase 4). It is also obligated to monitor the implementation of the Plan. The Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Council will be established after AB's first meeting as it consists of:

- the site manager (Yusuf BENLİ, the director of the Konya Museum has been assigned for this position in early February 2012);
- 2 member of the advisory board (which will be elected within the AB in its first meeting); and
- representatives from the related administrations.

<sup>3</sup> The Advisory Board examines the draft management plan and suggest on the approval and implementation of the plan. All issues discussed within these meetings will be reported to the Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Council. According to the regulation concerning the Principles for Site Management, the Advisory Board (AB) should consist of:

- bodies and/or individuals with the right of ownership within the management plan boundary;
- representatives from the chamber of architects, city planners, etc;
- representatives from the non-governmental organisations;
- representatives from the related departments of the universities and
- the site manager

AB have been established as of February 2012.

<b>PHASE 2      Development of the Draft Management Plan</b>	
<b>Ph2a.</b> MPT organizes field studies and meetings with the related stakeholders/partners in order to define the vision, strategies, policies, objectives, actions and the budget.	April 2012
<b>Ph2b.</b> First draft plan completed	June 2012
<b>Ph2c.</b> First draft plan circulated to AB for evaluation	end of June 2012
<b>Ph2d.</b> AB workshop on first draft	early July 2012
<b>Ph2e.</b> Çatalhöyük WHS Management Plan Team (MPT) to revise plan in line with comments from AB.	July 2012
<b>PHASE 3      Related Government Depts., Agencies and other Statutory Bodies Consultation and Further Development of the Plan</b>	
<b>Ph3a.</b> Launch of (i.e. related government departments, agencies and other statutory bodies) consultation (8 weeks)	end of September 2012
<b>Ph3b.</b> MPT to analyse responses from consultation	August 2012
<b>Ph3c.</b> AB meeting/workshop on consultation response	September 2012
<b>Ph3d.</b> MPT prepare final plan in line with decisions made at September meeting/workshop	October 2012
<b>PHASE 4      Approval</b>	
<b>4a.</b> Final draft submitted to Çatalhöyük Coordination and Supervision Council (CSC) for approval	December 2012
<b>4b.</b> Plan published	late December 2012



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture

Organización  
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Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

## The Culture Sector World Heritage Centre

H. E. Mr Hüsnü Gürcan  
Türkoglu  
Ambassador Extraordinary  
and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Delegate of  
Turkey to UNESCO  
UNESCO House

Ref: CLT/WHC/PSM/12/LJ/EUR/250

16 August 2012

Subject: **Inscription of Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük (C 1405), Turkey, on the World Heritage List**

Dear Ambassador,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the World Heritage Committee, at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 24 June – 6 July 2012), examined the nomination of the **Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük** and decided to **inscribe** the property on the World Heritage List. The decision of the Committee concerning the inscription is attached.

I am confident that your Government will take the necessary measures for the effective conservation of this new World Heritage property. The World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, will do everything possible to collaborate with you in these efforts.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraph 168), request the Secretariat to send to each State Party with a newly inscribed property a map of the area(s) inscribed. Please examine the attached map and inform us of any discrepancies in the information by **1 December 2012**.

The inscription of the property on the World Heritage List is an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of visitors to, and remind local residents of, the *World Heritage Convention* and the outstanding universal value of the property. To this effect, you may wish to place a plaque displaying the World Heritage emblem and the UNESCO logo at the property. You will find suggestions on this subject in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In many cases States Parties decide to hold a ceremony to commemorate the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. Upon request to the World Heritage Centre by the State Party, a World Heritage Certificate can be prepared for such an occasion.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the person or institution responsible for the management of the property so that we may send them World Heritage publications.

Please find attached the brief descriptions of the property, prepared by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, in both English and French. As these



brief descriptions will be used in later publications, as well as on the World Heritage website, we would like to have your full concurrence with their wording. Please examine these descriptions and inform us, by **1 December 2012** at the latest, if there are changes that should be made. If we do not hear from you by this date, we will assume that you are in agreement with the text as prepared.

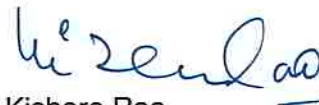
Furthermore, as you may know, the World Heritage Centre maintains a website at <http://whc.unesco.org/>, where standard information about each property on the World Heritage List can be found. Since we can only provide a limited amount of information about each property, we try to link our pages to those maintained by your World Heritage property or office, so as to provide the public with the most reliable and up-to-date information. If there is a website for the newly inscribed property, please send us its web address.

Please note that all the Decisions adopted by the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee are available at the following web address of the World Heritage Centre: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2012/whc12-36com-19e.pdf>.

As you know, according to paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in the area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and for your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, dear Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Kishore Rao  
Director

cc: Turkish National Commission for UNESCO  
National Focal Point for World Heritage  
ICOMOS

**Decision: 36 COM 8B.36**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-12/36.COM/8B and WHC-12/36.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük, Turkey**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following 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.

4. Takes note of the State Party's written commitment for the future funding of the property, as well as for the finalization of its Management Plan by December 2012;
5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
  - a) Including, among the monitoring indicators, the evaluation of environmental and climatic impacts, as well as those related to the effects of agriculture, tourism or other developments, which might affect the property,
  - b) Defining, besides the Çatalhöyük Research Project, the national and local entities responsible for the custody of the inventories and documentation on the property;
6. Requests the State Party to 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.

**Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee (Saint Petersburg, 2012) in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*.**

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
Turkey	Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	1405	37	110.74	N37 40 E32 49 41

### **Brief Description in English**

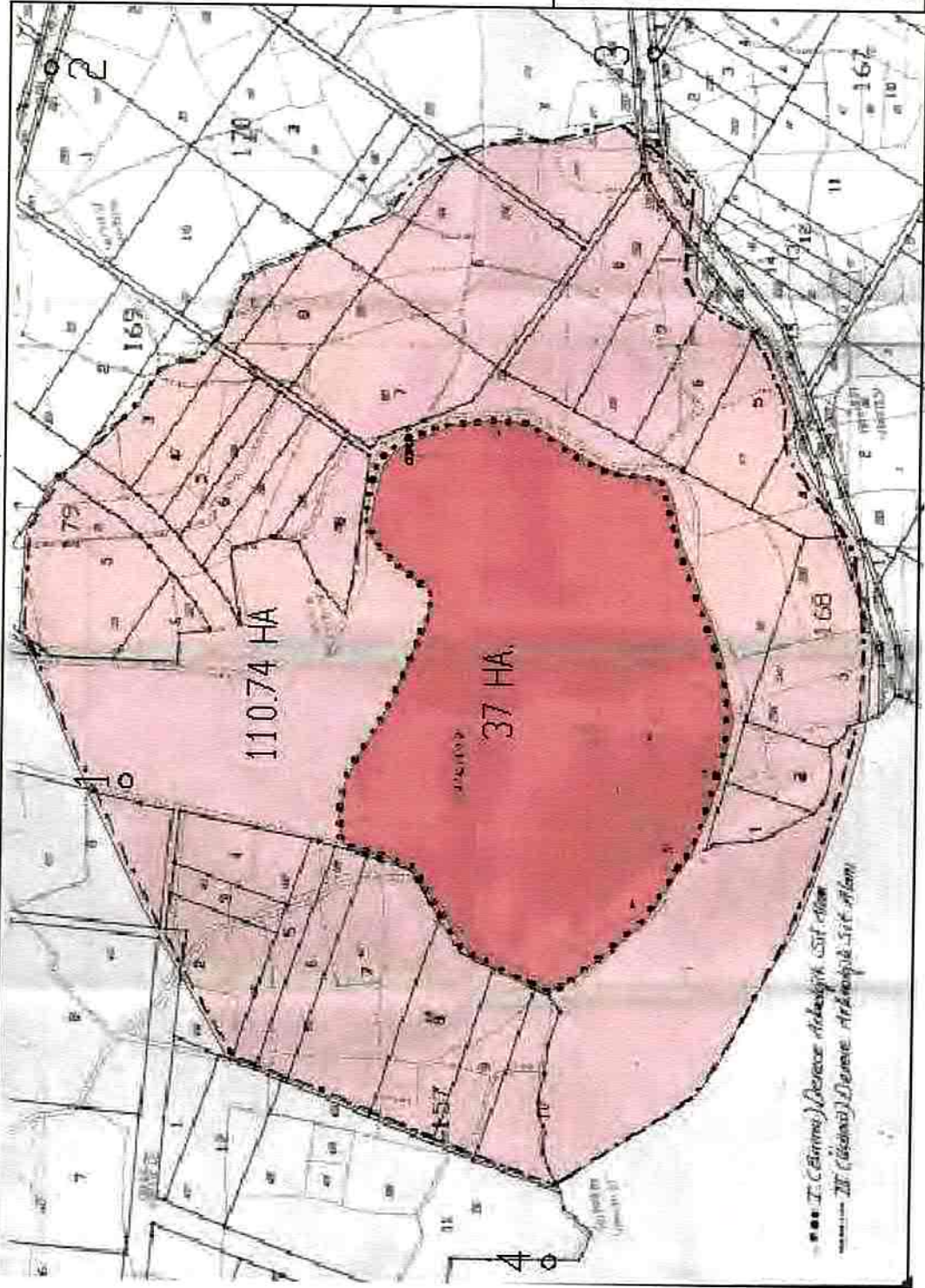
Two hills form the 37 ha site on the Southern Anatolian Plateau. The taller eastern mound contains eighteen levels of Neolithic occupation between 7400 BC and 6200 BC, including wall paintings, reliefs, sculptures and other symbolic and artistic features. Together they testify to the evolution of social organization and cultural practices as humans adapted to a sedentary life. The western mound shows the evolution of cultural practices in the Chalcolithic period, from 6200 BC to 5200 BC. Çatalhöyük provides important evidence of the transition from settled villages to urban agglomeration, which was maintained in the same location for over 2,000 years. It features a unique streetless settlement of houses clustered back to back with roof access into the buildings.

### **Brief Description in French**

Les deux grands tertres de Çatal Höyük forment ce bien de 37 hectares situé dans le sud du plateau anatolien. Le tertre oriental, qui est le plus haut, présente 18 niveaux d'occupation néolithique datant de 7400 à 6200 av. J.-C. Il rassemble des peintures murales, des bas-reliefs, des sculptures et d'autres éléments artistiques et symboliques. Les deux tertres témoignent de l'évolution de l'organisation sociale et des pratiques culturelles au moment où les êtres humains s'adaptaient à la vie sédentaire. Le tertre occidental témoigne de l'évolution des pratiques culturelles pendant la période chalcolithique datant de 6200 à 5200 avant J.-C. Çatal Höyük fournit un important témoignage de la transition qui s'est opérée entre les villages et les agglomérations urbaines qui se sont succédé sur un même lieu pendant plus de 2000 ans. Il s'agit d'un site présentant une organisation unique composée de maisons serrées les unes contre les autres, sans rue, et avec accès par les toits.

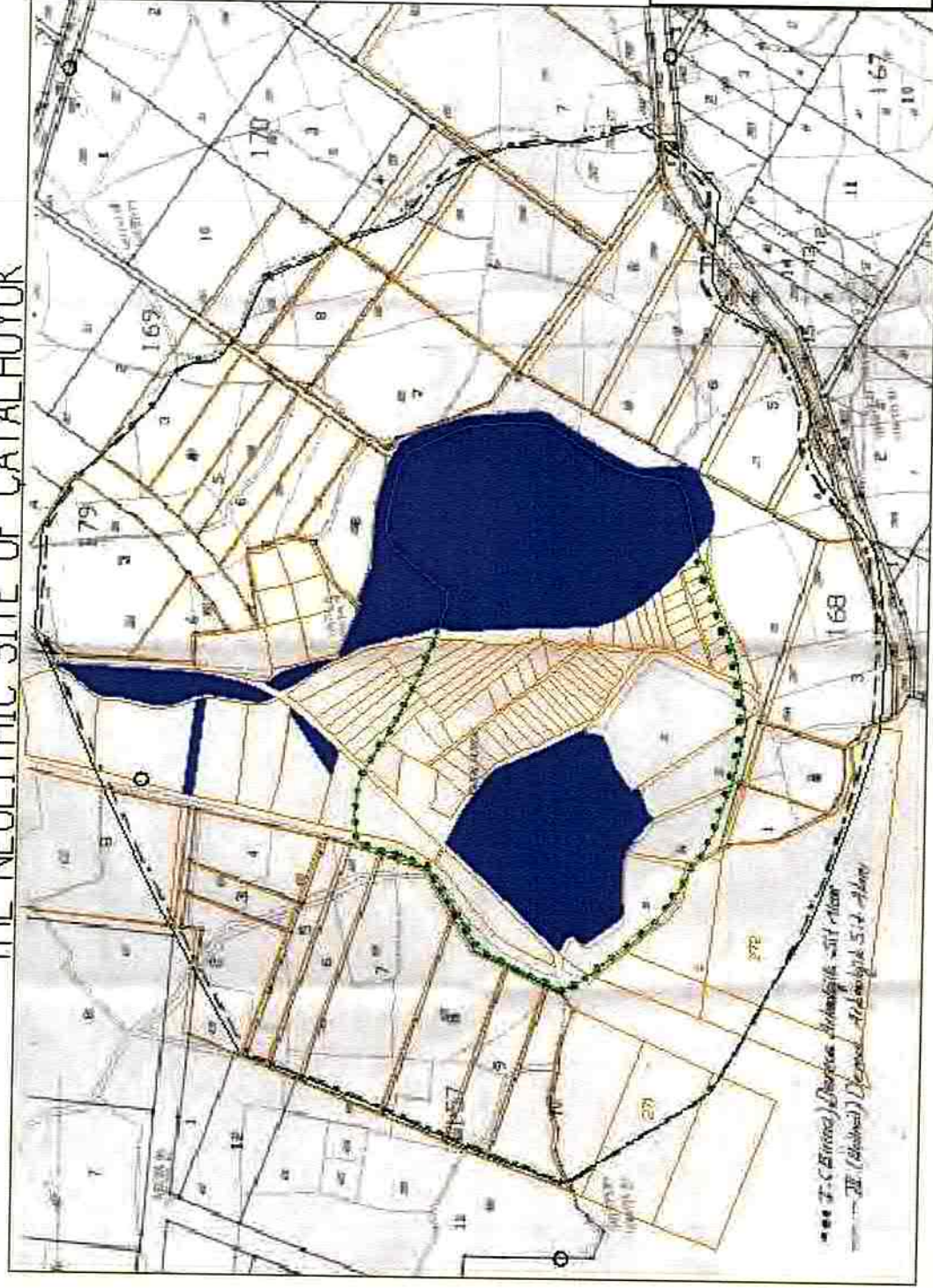


# THE NEOLITHIC SITE OF ÇATALHÖYÜK





# THE NEOLITHIC SITE OF CATALHÖYÜK

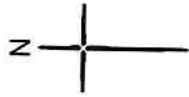


## OWNERSHIP MAP

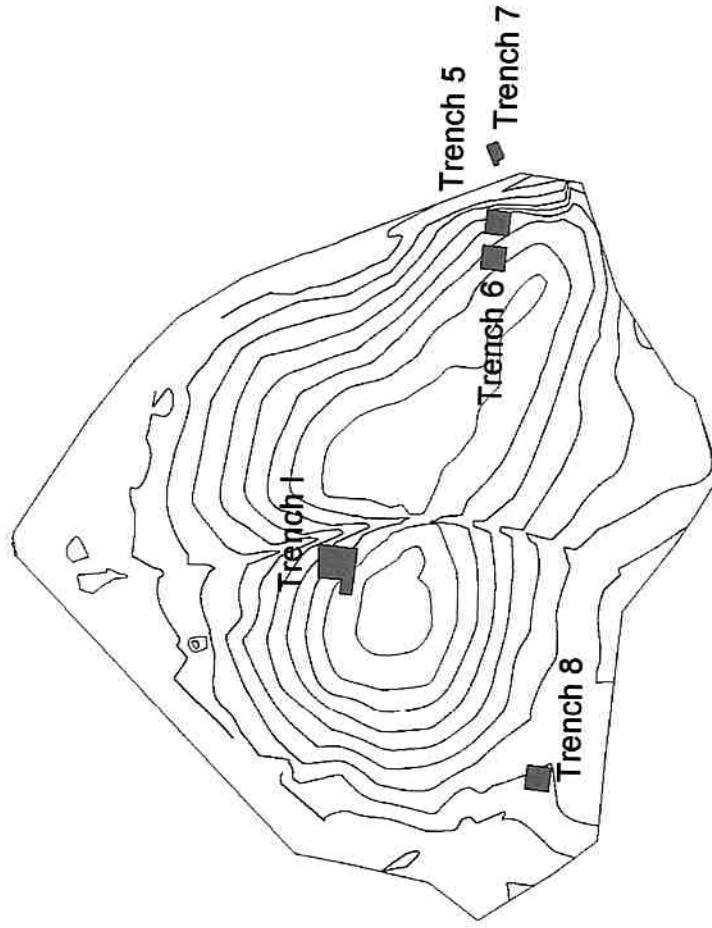
### LEGEND

- PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE SITE
- PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE
- STATE PROPERTY
- PRIVATE PROPERTY

SCALE: 1:100,000



## West Mound



## East Mound

