



MANAGEMENT PLAN OF NEOLITHIC SITE OF ÇATALHÖYÜK

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1. Introduction

In order to present the cultural and natural heritage accepted as a common heritage by the whole humanity, to transmit this heritage to future generations and to raise awareness in the community for the conservation and protection of these values, the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. Turkey signed the World Heritage Convention which is one of the foremost and best known international documents, aiming identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value to future generations in all regions of the World in 1983.

Over the past three decades, 11 properties from our country were inscribed on the World Heritage List formed within the scope of the Convention and 37 properties were listed on our Tentative List.

Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site located within the boundary of Konya Province was listed on our Tentative List in 2009 and the nomination dossier of the site to the World Heritage List prepared with the cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and the head of excavation and submitted to the World Heritage Center in 2011. The nomination dossier was evaluated during the 36th Session Meeting of World Heritage Committee held in 2012 and the site was inscribed in the World Heritage List as a cultural asset under the criteria iii and iv.

Within the scope of the nomination of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site to the World Heritage List, the works concerning the preparation of the Management Plan were initiated by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums in coordination with the head of excavation. The works related to preparing the Management Plan of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site have been conducted by the planning team composed of the experts of city planning, archeology, architecture, art history, management, economy and public administration in coordination with the head of excavation.

Aim of the Management Plan of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site is to provide coordination between the responsible central public and local authorities with the NGO's by defining the activities to be executed within the site and the details concerning how these activities will be realized

in order to ensure effective conservation, perpetuating and evaluation of the Universal Outstanding Value of the property and to transfer it to the future generations.

The Management Plan ensures this aim by

- Defining the main management issues affecting the site,
- Developing policies and actions related to the site.

We would like to thank to Prof. Dr. Ian HODDER, Head of the Excavation, Helen HUMAN from the excavation team and Yusuf BENLİ, Site Director, the members of the Advisory Council of the Management Plan and the members of the Executive and Monitoring Council of the Management Plan for their invaluable contribution and all stakeholders for sharing their valuable views and thoughts with us by participating in the workshops and meetings organized during the preparation of the Management Plan.

1.1 Aim of the Management Plan

A management plan aims to ensure that the significance and values of the site be conserved and adopted totally by the users and visitors. Management plan is a practical and implementable tool aiming to provide cultural sustainability of the site by establishing a balance between needs and priorities of the local people and conservation and restoration of the cultural heritage, tourism and economic development. It leads to the decisions to be taken concerning the site.

The preparation of management plan with the aim of protecting archaeological and conservation sites with their interactive areas, enhancing the value of the site by providing infrastructure and service opportunities, establishing a balance between the conservation-utilization and the interest of the local people by providing cooperation between the related institutions and bodies, and creating principles related to these issues is defined with the Attached Article 2 of the National Conservation Legislation numbered 2863 and the relevant regulation was put into force in 27.11.2005.

According to the related legislation, preparation of management plans for archeological sites is under the responsibility of Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

Witnessing significant economic and social changes such as the beginning of agricultural life and hunting during the transition period to the established social life which is an important stage in human development, the Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük bears outstanding universal value because of its large size, the length of its occupation, its dense concentration of art and culture, and its excellent preservation.

Ensuring conservation and management of the outstanding universal values of the site together with its landscape with a participatory, sustainable and integrated approach is the main aim of the Çatalhöyük Management Plan.

With the Management Plan, it is aimed to improve strategies and policies in order to

- conserve and manage the authenticity and integrity of the site,
- provide contribution to the local economy and socio economic development of the region,
- promote evaluation of the site from the view of research and education,
- ensure the adoption of the significance and values of the site by local community,
- to improve the promotion and interpretation capacity of the site to provide more informative, safe and pleasant experience to the visitors.

1.2 Boundary of the Management Site

Under the heading of “Definitions” of the related Regulations of the Conservation Legislation, “Management Site” defined as 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.

As the result of the works executed in accordance with the provisions of the related Regulations, the management site boundary of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site was defined by taking the views of the related bodies and institutions and was approved by the Ministry in 23.11.2010.

According to this, Third Degree Archeological Site boundary which was updated with the decision of the related Conservation Council in 28.06.2011 was determined as the Management Site Boundary of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site. (Figure 1)

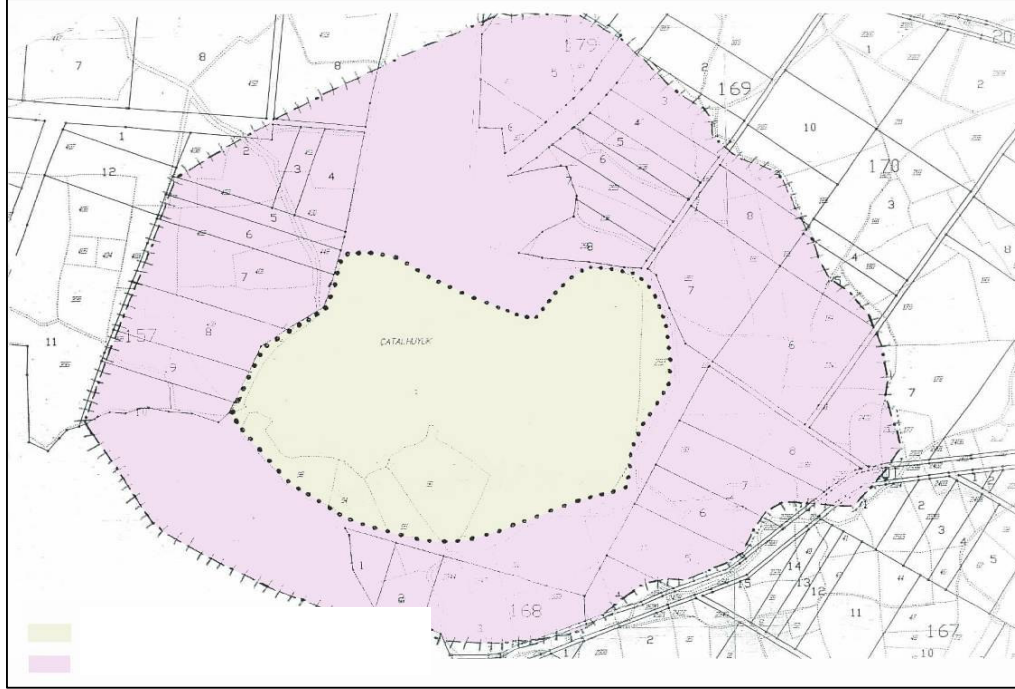



Figure 1

 1st Degree Archeological Site and the World Heritage Site

 3rd Degree Archeological Site, the buffer zone and the Management Site boundary

1.3 Works carried out within the scope of the Management Plan

Within the scope of the Management Plan of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site, in accordance with the 14th Article of the related Regulation, Yusuf BENLİ, Director of Konya Museum was appointed as the Site Manager in 31.01.2012 with the approval of the Minister. In addition, according to the 15th Article of the related Regulations in order to evaluate draft management plan and to make proposals related to the plan, the Advisory Council was established in 16.04.2012 with the approval of the Minister. The members of the Advisory Council are as follows:

- Prof. Dr. Mihriban ÖZBAŞARAN (Istanbul University, Literature Faculty, Department of Archeology Department), Prehistorya Anabilim Dalı)

- Prof. Dr. Levent ZOROĞLU (Selçuk University, Literature Faculty, Department of Archeology)
- Y. Doç. Dr. Zeynep ERES (Istanbul University, Faculty of Architecture)
- Mustafa DOLULAR, TMMOB Chamber of City Planners, Head of Konya Branch Office
- Berrin TAŞKAZAN, TMMOB Chamber Of Architects Member of Executive Council,
- Head or member of Konya Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Properties,
- Ali BARUTÇU Küçükköy Mukhtar

The first phase of the preparation of the Management Plan is the determination of the existing status of the site. At this stage in order to collect and evaluate data which will be the basis for defining policies and strategies to be developed related to the site, it is necessary to define needs, problems, potentials, weaknesses and threats and management of the site with the participation of the related stakeholders.

Accordingly, in order to collect the above mentioned data and as well to determine a vision for the future of the site, Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site Management Plan Workshop was held in 04-05.06.2012 in Konya with the participation of the related stakeholders. In addition, in order to make a preevaluation before the workshop, the related stakeholders were requested to submit their administrative responsibilities and authorities for the conservation of the site as well as information and their views about the potentials, threats, problems, strengths and weaknesses of the site. During this workshop, the participants were informed on the frame of the Management Plan of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site and the main management issues defined according to the data collected from the stakeholders and the views and proposals of the participants were taken. Also in order to define a common vision for the site, it was requested from the participants to present and discuss their views and proposals during the workshop.

In accordance with the information and the views provided before and after the workshop, the draft plan was prepared.



According to the related regulation the draft plan was evaluated by the Advisory Council on 21.01.2013 and it was decided to submit the draft plan to the Executive and Monitoring Council by revising the plan according to the additions and amendments proposed by the Advisory Council.



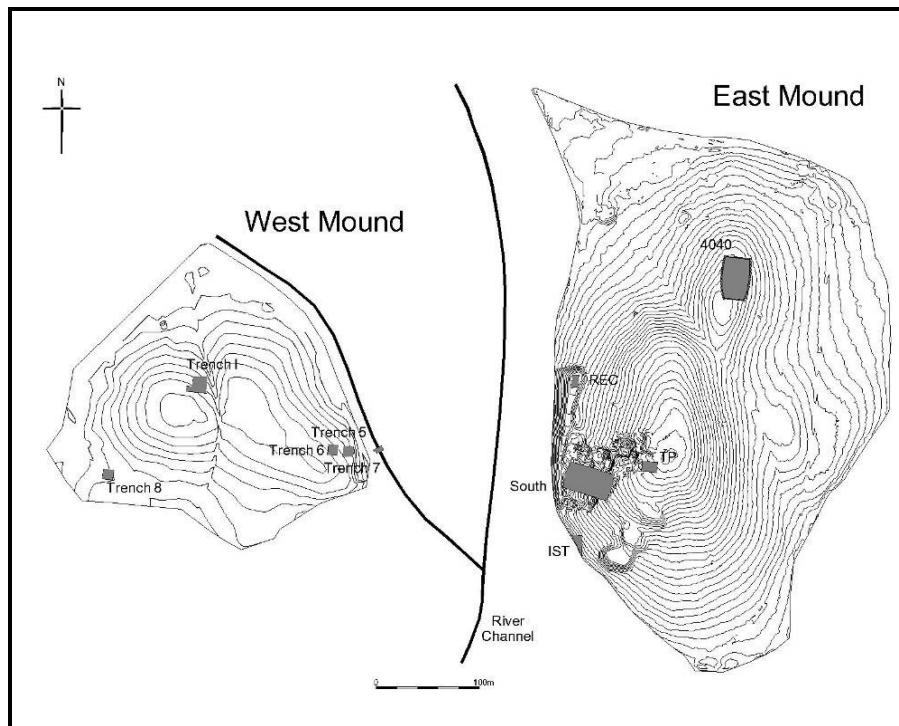
The draft management plan was evaluated and approved by the Executive and Monitoring Council in 13.05.2013.

1.4 Description of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site and its Significance

1.4.1. Description of the Site

Çatalhöyük is a Neolithic mound 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.



The Excavation Areas

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. 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. The West Mound is much lower (6m) with a gently sloping topography. 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. 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 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.



A view from the Southern Shelter



General view from the excavations in 4040 Area

Architecture

The Çatalhöyük settlement was composed of mud-brick houses densely packed together. All walls are constructed of unbaked mud-brick. 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. 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 an 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. 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 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. 'Crawlholes' and niches were blocked up and 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. 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 Çatalhöyük have revealed a rich corpus of paintings, reliefs, and installations. Remarkable discoveries of bullhorns 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.

Wall paintings discovered at Çatalhöyük in the 1960s mainly show dangerous or flesh-eating wild animals and birds. Deer, goats, and vultures are most common. 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.

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, which can be divided into two types: pairs of spotted leopards facing each other and splayed figures. In all cases, the splayed figures' heads, and usually hands and feet, have been knocked off in antiquity. It has never been clear whether these were meant to be humanoid, animal, or a therianthropic blend. A stamp seal found recently at the site strongly suggests that these are animal figures, probably bears.



Red painted plaster with hands on area 4040

Numerous **installations** have been discovered at Çatalhöyük, in which animal parts are incorporated into the architecture. 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. Boar jaws, carnivore and vulture skulls,

cattle shoulder blades, and the teeth of foxes and weasels were occasionally set into walls, visibly and invisibly. 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 stylized figures that are neither completely animal nor human. While the anthropomorphic figurines are better known, the largest number of figurines is zoomorphic and they extend throughout the history of the site. Cattle, boar, sheep, goats, bear, and canids, as well as independent horns have been identified. Leopards or felines appear linked with human figures in some more carefully made figurines of stone and fired clay. Most of the figurines at Çatalhöyük are small, were quickly made, and then discarded in middens. 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. 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. 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 been discovered in graves at the site.

Throughout the history of Çatalhöyük a number of different types of **vessels** were employed. The extremely small quantity of pottery shards discovered in levels XI through to VIII suggests that, in these levels, pottery did not 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. There is a large increase in the number of pottery shards discovered in levels VII and VI. This pottery displays very different characteristics from the earlier examples, which had thick, light-colored walls made from clay mixed with vegetable matter. The walls of these later vessels are thinner, deeper, and darker in color. The clay itself and the additional materials it contains differ from that of earlier levels, suggesting that new sources of clay may have been found.

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 constitute a significant and distinctive group among Neolithic stamp seals dating between 8000 - 5000 BC found at various settlements in the Near East. The latest examples of stamp seals at the site were discovered 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. 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. While most of the stamp seals found at the site bear geometric patterns, in recent years one was found that depicts a leopard and another a splayed figure identified as a bear.

Burials

One of the most striking characteristics of Çatalhöyük is that the dead from the settlement were buried below floors and platforms inside the houses. Over 400 burials have been excavated and they revealed that there were general rules about how and where people were buried at the site. The very youngest infants can be found in hearth and oven areas, which are normally in the southern corner of the house. Adults are buried beneath platforms in the northern part of the house. There appears to be a special category of neonate burial at Çatalhöyük. Neonates often appear as foundation deposits initiating a change in the use of a space or beginning of construction.

Some houses were used as ‘ancestral’ burial locations where people were preferentially buried. Certain houses had up to 60 burials in one house, others as few as 2 or 3, and some none at all. 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 or limbs removed after burial. There is also a case in which a plastered male skull was discovered in the arms of an adult female. Teeth from earlier burials were sometimes taken and placed in jaws in later burials in rebuilds of the same house (Hodder 2010). Once removed body parts 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).



Neolithic child buried with head removed in a platform in area 4040

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. 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 Period

Neolithic dwellings occur at almost all points of the East Mound; however, in many areas overlying deposits from later occupations cover the Neolithic levels. 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 discoveries 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.

1.4.2 Significance of the Site

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 trifle macabre artistry' which

nevertheless distinguishes a site which ‘represents an outstanding accomplishment in the upward grade of social development’ (Mellaart 1967).

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.

Çatalhöyük has a universal importance from the point of not only being a Neolithic settlement dated between 7400-6200 BC but also being a unique evidence shedding to the transition of the society to the first settled agricultural life as well as the prehistoric social organization and cultural life. All of these make Çatalhöyük an exceptional sample of well preserved Neolithic settlement and ensure to take into consideration of the site as one of the basic sites from the point of understanding the prehistoric human being.

Çatalhöyük is an area that has been inhabited at various times after the Neolithic period and have some various archaeological finds dating from Antique and Byzantine period. In addition to the architectural remains, researches about the geology, flora and fauna of the area testify the changes that happened in the area through its long history. Therefore, the creation of a comprehensive knowledge management program for exploring the transformations and sharing this knowledge with the local community will greatly contribute to the better understanding of the site.

UNESCO Criteria for Inscription of the World Heritage List:

Criterion (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.

Criterion (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.

2 Conservation and Management of the Site

2.1. Conservation Status of the Site

Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site 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 3rd grade archaeological conservation zone surrounding the core area was also registered by the decision of Konya Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage. Later, the decision of Konya Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, dated 28.06.2010 numbered 3890, reevaluated the situation of the site in scope of the world heritage nomination and enlarged the 1st and 3rd grade archaeological conservation zone boundaries. (see the Figure1)

2.2. Legal and Institutional Frame:

Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site designated as the First Degree Archeological Site with its buffer zone determined as the third Degree Archeological Site has been taken under the protection within the scope of the Legislation on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties numbered 2863. All kind of implementations to be carried out within these areas are object to the approval of the Konya Regional Conservation Council in accordance with the Conservation Legislation and the principle decisions.

With the approval of the Regional Conservation Council, permission may be granted for the 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.

All kind of implementations within the areas beyond the 1st and 3rd Degree Archeological Sites are under the authorization and the responsibility of the Konya Metropolitan Municipality.

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. 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.

First Degree Archeological Site is mainly owned by the state. On the other hand the surrounding 3rd grade archaeological site, which is the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site, is mainly owned by different private owners, who are mostly engaged in farming.

Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site is defined as an archeological site and the areas within its immediate surroundings are determined as agricultural areas in the Environmental Plan scaled 1/100.000. Thus, any development activities that might negatively impact the site and its surroundings are prevented.

According to this environmental plan, protection of the agricultural areas as well as the sites in which agricultural production might be fulfilled by rehabilitating is envisaged and it is decreed not to take any decisions related to different utilization of the agricultural areas to be protected. In addition, all natural and cultural assets within the planning zone will be conserved in accordance with the general principles and aims envisaged in this plan. Also, Çatalhöyük Research Project works together with local stakeholders to improve development and sensitive agriculture practices which will not have negative impact on the World Heritage Site and its surrounding landscape and to raise awareness amongst local people in the region.

Within the boundaries of the Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site, there have been some planning applications, most of which were for protection purposes. Such as temporary and permanent shelters providing an opportunity for the protection and display of the excavated areas were constructed. Also there are some implementations executed outside the World Heritage Site. Most of them were for research purposes such as the Dig House and the storage building. Since they were not sited directly on archeologically sensitive land, have little impact on the values or the significance of the Site.

Following the designation of the site as 1st Degree Archeological Site, the East Mound was protected by a perimeter fence and began to be patrolled by the site guards. With the extension of the boundaries of the site in 1996, the West Mound was included in the 1st Degree Archeological Site. Therefore, the agricultural activities have been prevented on the West Mound which is a lower and flatter mound and convenient to agricultural use. Like the East Mound, it is protected by a perimeter fence and patrolled by the site guards. Now, no tree plantation or intervention, including agriculture, is permitted on the west mound.

The protection of the site in terms of the general security is under the responsibility of the District Governorship of Çumra.

With the Management Plan of Çatalhöyük, it is adopted an approach not to realize new construction activities within the boundary of Management Site and to utilize the existing legal structures by giving functions according to necessities during their economic lifetime and actions are identified accordingly.

2004 Çatalhöyük Management Plan

The First Management Plan for Çatalhöyük was prepared in the scope of Temper Project, a project undertaken as part of the European Union Euromed Heritage II Programme and was completed in 2004. The management plan was undertaken over an eighteen month period starting in 2002.

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 2004 management plan was to conserve the cultural significance of Çatalhöyük through appropriate management policies. Through a number of subsections it included management policies on planning, design, excavations, conservation, information management, interpretation, and tourism. The management plan also recognized 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 prepared in 2004 was the first of its kind in Turkey. However, since it was prepared before the related legislation which was approved in 2005, the legality of the plan has not been verified. But, it provided contributions for preparing the management planning legislation and has become a guiding tool for the works being conducted within the site since 2004. In addition it was also taken into consideration during the preparation of the present management plan.

3. Archeological Excavation and Research Works within the Site

Archaeological research has been undertaken within Çatalhöyük since 1961 though with a break between 1966 and 1992. The excavation works within the Site has been executed within the scope of the Çatalhöyük Research Project directed by Prof. Dr. Ian Hodder from Stanford University. The Çatalhöyük Research Project hosts multi-national team from various universities and the institutions which are explained under the heading of stakeholders.

Less than 4% of the site has been studied through excavation. The WHS has also been subject to programmes of non-intrusive investigation (including geophysical survey and air photography), aimed at the improvement of both strategic decisions and day-to-day management.

The archaeological research framework/priorities:

The Mission Statement, History of Research and Archive Reports dealing with research aims are made available at www.catalhoyuk.com.

The long (25 year) aim of the Çatalhöyük Research Project has been to situate the elaborate symbolic production at the site within its full environmental, economic and social context. More specific aims have developed over time. The overall aim of the Çatalhöyük Research Project is to apply the latest scientific analyses to the archeological material in the site and in the laboratory.

In the **first phase** of the current project (1993–5), minimal excavation took place and the aim was to understand as much as possible about the site before excavation. The work concentrated on regional survey, on planning and studying the surface of the mounds, conducting surface pickup, drawing eroded profiles of the earlier excavation trenches, and

using geophysical prospection. The project also undertook a reevaluation of the material in museums that had been excavated by James Mellaart in the 1960s.

The **second phase** of research involved excavation (1996-1999), analysis and publication (2000–2002). The research aims focused on individual buildings, asking questions about site formation processes and trying to understand whether the mudbrick buildings on the site were sometimes shrines (as Mellaart had suggested) or whether they were all houses (even if at times with much symbolic and ritual content). Excavations took place in the northern and southern areas on the East Mound.

The **third phase** of research involved excavation (2003-8) followed by analysis and publication (2009-12). The research aims for this third phase of the project turned from individual houses to the social geography of the settlement as a whole and larger community structure. The aim in the 4040 or North area was to understand the variation among contemporary buildings. Excavation also continued in the South shelter so that the organization of architecture in the upper levels of the site could be explored. On the Chalcolithic West Mound, the overall social geography of the mound was explored by teams from the University of Thrace at Edirne, from Selcuk University at Konya, and from Berlin University and SUNY Buffalo.

The focus in the third phase of the project on social geography had a number of more specific components. One component concerned social and economic differentiation since despite Mellaart's claims to have found social and ritual elites current work has not found evidence for social and economic differentiation. Another component of the social geography of Çatalhöyük concerned social groupings beyond the individual house and its occupants.

In the **fourth phase** of research (2012-2018) the aim is to extend our understanding of the social geography of the site by including unexcavated parts of the site, using geophysical prospection and targeted excavation. We will also explore whether the internal organization of the site extends into the surrounding landscape. The project aims to explore the ways in which the site develops over time. How does the social geography of the site develop through time and change in the different levels of occupation?

The overall trajectory of the project has thus been from the study of individual houses to communities and larger scale social geography and change through time. A central concern

throughout has also been to find ways of conserving the unfired mudbrick walls of the architecture at the site. The aims of the research in this area have gradually changed through time from an early focus on intrusive and large-scale methods towards specific, small-scale solutions using local materials and expertise as well as information gained from Turkish and international conservation consultants.

Conservation of the Archeological Finds:

The conservation of the archeological finds is under the responsibility and the authorization of the head of excavation and Directorate of Konya Museum. The team of Çatalhöyük Research Project has been carried out a work showing the conservation status of the whole site.

Within the frame of the excavations which have been initiated in 1992, the Çatalhöyük excavation team has given importance to conservation and presentation of the site to the society and has planned excavation and conservation works simutanously from the begining.

Besides the field research, one of the primary objectives of the Çatalhöyük Research Project is 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, to treat and restore the paintings and the monitor their condition over time.

The integrated conservation program of Çatalhöyük Research Project provides emergency stabilization and protection of mudbrick 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.

Throughout the excavation season, various conservation interventions have been implemented to the walls, wall plasters, and various architectural elements within the site. However, there is a need to make interventionsto to the exacavation site throughout the year. In order to overcome the problems which require interventions throughout the year, it is necessary to execute interventions in urgent cases and necessary observations by an expert team within the site between field seasons yearly. In this scope, it was approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to observe the site and make interventions in necessary cases by an expert team between field seasons yearly.

Displayed installations have been left exposed, consolidated as far as possible and maintained annually with local consolidation.

In order to protect the integrity of the site, two shelters built at the site were designed and constructed in close consultation with the excavation team. Both shelters rest on concrete belts, so that the foundations are shallow (1.00-1.50m) and there is very little intrusion into archeological layers. Prior to laying the foundations, excavation was carried out by the Çatalhöyük Research Project to ensure that all archeological material was removed and that all findings were fully recorded.

The shelters providing an opportunity for undertaking excavation, conservation and display works have been relatively useful for the protection of the archeological finds.

Regular fluctuations of Relative Humidity (RH) and temperature inside the shelters throughout the year are recorded and animal activity by small burrowing animals and insects is monitored.

Storage and Archiving of the Archeological Finds and Data

It is one of the Çatalhöyük Research Project's priorities to disseminate knowledge about Çatalhöyük and support multi-vocality. Archaeological finds from past excavations in the Site are held within the Site (within 3 depots) and in the Konya Archaeology Museum and in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara. The paper, photographic, electronic, and film archives are stored on the site, in the Çatalhöyük Research Project's Stanford University office, and on the www.catalhoyuk.com website.

All archaeological finds in the archives/storage are managed and regulated by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums through the Directorate of Konya Museum. The storage at the site is secure, easily accessible from the dig house and research areas and provides adequate conservation conditions for objects. The conditions in the stores are monitored for infestations and deterioration.

Within the year of 2012, in accordance with the decision of the related Conservation Councili 3 storage buildings were constructed and therefore there is no need for new storage areas

within the site. In addition, in order to construct a new archeological museum in Konya, the works pertaining to signing a protocol between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Konya Metropolitan Municipality are being continuing and the projects for the new museum are at the stage of finalization.

4. The Impacts of the Agricultural Practices within the site / surrounding the Site

Çatalhöyük is situated in a predominantly agricultural region, clearly recognizable from some distance. Especially agriculture is an important economic source for the local people. The excavation team recognizes that local life and agriculture make up the contemporary landscape of Çatalhöyük. Çatalhöyük Research 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. In order to prevent agricultural activities within the First Degree Archeological Site, the site was fenced and patrolled with the site guards.

To date the landscape has been conserved since the area surrounding the site is dedicated to agriculture and urban development is concentrated around Konya, the provincial capital 60 km northwest of the site.

In addition, Çatalhöyük is within the surface irrigation area of the State Hydraulic Works and the Fethiye 181 well which has been monitored regularly, is situated approx. 8 km south-east of the site. The static level of that well is 16.16 m as of September 2012. In addition agricultural irrigation has been realized by using underground water from several certificated and uncertificated wells located surrounding of Çatalhöyük. In this region the action plan of underground water of the State Hydraulic Works has been implemented.

The extensive fertilization and irrigation system for the fields surrounding Çatalhöyük 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. Analysis by paleobotanists indicates that the local de-watering due to irrigation has not affected the base of the mound. However in order to avoid any deterioration of the archeological remains in the site, it is necessary to monitor and to stable the existing water level.

Besides, it is very significant to work together with the local people in order to develop and disseminate sensitive agricultural activities, to prevent deep ploughing over other mounds surrounding the site and to raise awareness locally.

5. Visitor Management and Tourism

Tourism

Konya, being one of the important religious destinations of Turkey, has been visited by numerous national and international tourists every year. However, historical and cultural tourism is also another leading sector in the city. Many mosques, mosque complexes, madrasas, tombs, churches and mounds from different periods and civilizations, but particularly Mevlana Museum and Mevlevi Lodge, are among significant values of the city in terms of religious, historical and cultural tourism. Therefore, historical and cultural accumulation in Konya, which hosted many civilizations in its long lasting settlement history, has great contribution to cultural tourism sector.

Within the boundary of Konya, there are many mounds which will enlighten the prehistoric periods of the city, those of which Erbaba Mound, Süberde Mound, Sızma Mound, Boncuklu Mound, Çatalhöyük Mound and Karahöyük have been excavated and introduced to the scientific world. In addition, there are significant ancient cities which were occupied within the periods of Roman and Byzantine such as Kilistra, Astra, Vasada, Isaura as well as the Hittite monuments like Eflatunpınar, Fasillar, Ivriz and Yalburt.

Besides being the capital of Seljuk Empire, Konya kept its importance also during the Ottoman Period. There are many magnificent monuments such as caravansaries, madrasas, tombs, mosques and palaces belonging to Seljukian, Beylik and Ottoman periods. The significant ones of these monuments are Alaaddin Mosque, Sultan Selim Mosque, Şerafettin Mosque, Kapı Mosque, Sırçalı Madrasa, Sahipata Madrasa, Ince Minareli Madras, Kubad-Abad Palace, Eşrefoğlu Mosque, Mevlana Tomb and Şems-i Tebrizi Tomb.

Çatalhöyük has been visited by domestic and foreign visitors free of charge and the statistical information regarding visitor number is obtained through daily records kept by the guards at the site. In 2012, the total visitor number is 3.025. In addition, Çumra Municipality organizes free visits to Çatalhöyük for the local people accompanied by a guide every weekend. There

is considerable seasonal fluctuation in visitor numbers, peaking in May and June. The excavation season also attracts more visitors.

Visitor numbers for Konya Museum and its affiliated units in 2012 are presented below:

Name of the Museum / Archaeological Site	Total Visitor Numbers
Mevlana Museum	1.565.872
Karatay Tile Products Museum	110.272
Inceminare Museum	72.656
Archaeology Museum	6.891
Ataturk Museum	9.394
Ethnography Museum	3.832
Archaeological Site of Catalhoyuk	3.025

At the present time, local people of Küçükköy Village can not benefit sufficiently from the tourism incomes. The Site attracts a high percentage of day visitors and groups who are just passing through; indeed the majority of visitors only stay at Çatalhöyük for an average of 45 minutes. While the visitors disburse in the small café opposite the entrance to the site which is managed by a local resident and refreshments and souvenirs are sold during the summer months, this does not bring considerable benefit to the area in general.

The Tourism Strategy of Turkey and Action Plan for 2023 collectively target wiser use of natural, cultural, historical and geographical assets that this Country has, with a balanced perspective addressing both conservation and utilization need spontaneously and in an equitable sense hence leveraging the share of our country from tourism business, by evolving these possible alternatives.

Handling the aforesaid sources of tourism so as to form tourism corridors, cities and ecotourism areas alongside the development axes rather than planning them on a plot scale is considered a more appropriate approach to promote these assets and determining the criteria applicable to their utilization. By doing so, the attractiveness of regions with tourism potential shall further be enhanced with alternative types of tourism.

In this scope, culture tourism shall be revived and cultural branding efforts initiated for increasing the credibility of Adiyaman, Amasya, Bursa, Edirne, Gaziantep, Hatay, **Konya**, Kutahya, Manisa, Nevsehir, Kars, Mardin, Sivas, Sanliurfa and Trabzon cities.

In afore mentioned cities, actions identified for;

- Determining and restoring the cultural properties and giving appropriate functions according to their priority,
- Creating some special budget for these cities and improving local funds
- Removing deficiency of infrastructure and superstructure of these cities
- Enhancing the accommodation capacity.

In addition, high-speed railway projects identified in accordance to the strategy about improving interregional links in order to place an importance of the railway transportation. Accordingly, it was foreseen to realise high- speed railways which will conjunct the current railways and provide link between the main destinations in the countrywide. High-speed transportation between Ankara – Konya (2011) and Konya – Eskisehir (2013) put into service within this scope. Thus, by strengthening railway transportation between Konya, Ankara and Eskisehir, it can be possible to travel not more than 4 hours. Besides, works related to providing connection between Konya and Istanbul are continuing.

Çatalhöyük was one of the important components of culture and history tourism of Konya which was designated as a branding city and targeted strengthening the infrastructure and transportation in. the Tourism Strategy of Turkey and Action Plan for 2023. In this respect, one of the aims of the management plan is to deal with the preservation of archaeological, cultural and landscape values of Çatalhöyük as well as other surrounding attraction centers within the context of a sustainable and balanced tourism strategy and would contribute to the social and economic life of local communities.

Visitor Management

Site interpretation has been realized in a manner of easily accessible to a wide range of visitors. While the signage, interpretative panels and displays in the visitor center and the experimental house are on site interpretation means, the web site of Çatalhöyük Research Project is one of the off-site interpretation sources. The signage and interpretative panels placed under the North and South shelters are extremely important for the site interpretation.

In addition to contributing to the conservation of the archeological remains, the two built shelters provide an opportunity to the visitors to see the works during the excavation as well as the archeological remains.

At the present time all visitors to site walk a designated visitor route while accompanied by a guard in order to prevent uncontrolled foot traffic. The visitor route is safe, remains flexible to allow for changes in the site as excavations continue and it provides an informative and pleasant experience to the visitors. 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, however, are likely to impact more on the mound, particularly on the appearance. The Çatalhöyük Research Project monitors wear and tear of paths and the natural paths are changed every 3 years to allow vegetation to grow back and to prevent erosion and compaction. The rope barriers on the site are sensitive to the setting and could be continued to other parts as necessary.

Besides, 4 experimental houses to be constructed temporarily and without foundation within the boundary of the Third Degree Archeological Site until an integrated landscaping project is prepared is approved by the related Conservation Council and also it was decided to make implementations under the supervision of the experts of related Directorate of Museum and Municipality.

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 the entrance.

Currently litter and site maintenance is being undertaken by the excavation team in collaboration with Çumra Municipality on the site. The number of bins on site has increased with the increase in the visitor numbers. In the site interpretation a section is included on litter and enforcing the no-smoking policy on site.

There is a parking area for buses and cars built by Çumra Municipality next to the site. Since the parking area is screened by trees, it has not any negative visual impact on the site.

In addition, in 2012 Marsh Risk Consulting conducted an intensive study of Çatalhöyük in order to determine the health and safety liability concerns for researchers and employees

working at the site as well as visitors touring Çatalhöyük. On July 25, 2012, two representatives from the company's Istanbul branch visited the site and prepared a report detailing the risks that should be addressed to minimize any risk to all interlocutors at Çatalhöyük. The report created by Marsh Risk Consulting is first summarized. Their findings as well as the responses planned by the Çatalhöyük Research Project team are given. Accordingly, the direct relevance of the 2012 Health and Safety Audit to the management of Çatalhöyük as a World Heritage Site is explicitly addressed in the third section of the review of the 2012 Çatalhöyük Excavation Health and Safety Audit which was presented as an appendix.

6. Education

Çatalhöyük has a significant role in the informal and formal training. The Çatalhöyük Research is strongly committed to the development of further learning opportunities and for the better educational use of the historic environment.

The Çatalhöyük Research Project provides on and off site training opportunities for its international and Turkish team members, including a scholarship program. It also provides an internship program for young people from the local villages and town.

In addition; The Çatalhöyük Research Project has been deeply committed to establishing connections with local communities and is concerned that these links be further developed and strengthened. The Çatalhöyük Research Project's engagement with local people presently includes:

- Sharing information about the site and the work that is being carried out on site through slide shows with the local people in the village,
- Local participation in archeology; use of local knowledge and techniques in identifying ancient practices,
- Community participation in the museum display,
- Establishment of the Küçükköy school library by Dr. Ayfer Bartu Candan with books donated through the Çatalhöyük Research Project.
- 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,
- Publishing an annual comic for the village, aimed at children, explaining the work of the project.

Also, 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.

Küçükköy Primary School has a close cooperation with the excavation team and with the joint various activities, the students have been informed on the site and the excavation works.

7. Access to the Site

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. Currently, most of the visitors accesses to the site with their private vchicles. The mass transportation to the site is not sufficient.

Çumra Municipality organizes free visits to Çatalhöyük for the local people accompanied with a guide every weekend. The site is not included in the tour routes, the transportation to the site is inadequate and unqualified and also the directional signages to the site are not enough.

8. Stakeholders

Stakeholders, who will be effective in the conservation of the site in accordance with the management objectives of the Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site Management Plan and be affected from the proposed strategies and policies in the Management Plan, are identified as follows:

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums,
- Ministry of Culture, Directorate General for Research and Training,
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Directorate General for Promotion,
- Ministry of Forest and Water Works, 4th Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works,
- Konya Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- Konya Provincial Special Administration,
- Konya Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism,
- Konya Directorate of Museum,

- Directorate of Revolving Funds,
- Konya Metropolitan Municipality,
- Çumra District Governorship,
- Çumra Municipality,
- Mukhtar of Küçükköy,
- Küçükköy Çatalhöyük Primary School,
- Konya Directorate of Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Heritage,
- Konya Directorate of Surveying and Monuments,
- Mevlana Development Agency,
- Association of Turkish Travel Agencies (TURSAB),
- KOP Regional Development Administration,
- Selçuk University, Faculty of Literature, Department of Archeology,
- Selçuk University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture,
- Selçuk University, Faculty of Literature, Department of Art History,
- TMMOB Chamber of Architects, Konya Branch Office,
- TMMOB Chamber of City Planners, Konya Branch Office,
- Union of KOP Universities,
- Konya Trade Chamber,
- Seljuckian Academic Idea and Research Center [SADAM],
- Touristic Hotels and Investors Association Turkey [TUROB],
- Union of Archeologists, Konya Branch Office,
- Çatalhöyük Culture and Sport Association,
- Association of Konya Monuments,
- Association of the Lovers of Konya Antiquities,
- Fraternal and Solidarity Association of Karaağalılar,
- Sustenance Association of Çatalhöyük,
- Konya Branch Office of Tema Foundation,
- Head of Excavation,

The excavation works within the Site has been executed within the scope of the Çatalhöyük Research Project directed by Prof. Dr. Ian Hodder from Stanford University. The Çatalhöyük Research Project hosts multi-national team from the following universities and the institutions:

- Stanford University
- Liverpool University
- University College London, Institute of Archaeology
- Institute of Prehistory at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland
- State University of New York at Buffalo
- Thrakia University, Edirne
- Selçuk University, Konya
- Middle East Technical University, Ankara
- University of Southampton
- Istanbul University
- Free University, Berlin
- University of California at Merced

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 at Ankara
- University College London
- Ohio State University
- University of Sheffield
- University of Oxford
- Science Museum Minnesota
- Istanbul Technical University
- University of Wales at Cardiff
- Karlsruhe Media-Technology Institute, Germany.

9. Values of the Site

Besides the cultural significance of the site, the values supported to its significance were also identified. These values can be evaluated under two main headings:

Cultural Values

The main tangible values creating the cultural significance of the site are directly related to its historical and cultural background.

As being a large scaled and widely excavated settlement belonging to the Neolithic Period, providing information on the settlement order and architectural formation of the structures as well as the belief and social life within the respective period, (archeological value)

Reflecting in detail process of the transformation of the society from the hunter-gatherer to the settled agricultural society with its continuous occupation over 2000 years, (archeological value)

Being generally well preserved site including the excavated areas bearing testimony to transformation of the society to the settled agricultural life which is a significant development with the world culture history, (archeological value)

Socio-Economic Values

Its contribution to the local economy by providing employment opportunities for the local people in the excavation site and dig house, (economic value)

Strengthening the sense of belonging of the local people by close relations between the excavation team and the local people and involvement of the local people to various activities in the site (social value)

The Multidisciplinary excavation works that included not only preservation and restoration works but also projects for providing integration of relevant groups to the local people and opportunity to share ideas and views (social value)

The important role of scientific researches and excavation works in better understanding and displaying historical development of the site, (education value)

Providing educational opportunities to the multi national researchers and the students working in the excavation team as well as the local people (education value)

Pioniring role of Çatalhöyük excavation with its new approaches and methodologies for the other excavations in our country (education value)

10. Evaluation of the Site

Stakeholders were asked to provide their opinions and suggestions on the strengths and weaknesses, needs and potential threats of the site. Some information provided by them is as follows:

10.1. Problems of the Site

Issues raised by stakeholders are:

- The lack of a museum that allows to the exhibition of on-site archeological remains,
- Having difficulties in insitu conservation of the remains of the mud-brick structures unearthed during the excavation,
- Having difficulties in conservation of the wall paintings and the special wall surfaces having freskos unearthed during the excavation,
- Having problems in explaining the structural remains belonging to the Neolithic Period to the public,
- Having difficulties in explaining the Neolithic Period which is not included in the mainstream history and archeology education programmes, to the society,
- Although the site has well preserved structural remains, the presentation of these values to the society is insufficient,
- The lack of a regular transportation system to the site,
- The exclusion of Çatalhöyük from the main tour destinations,
- Inadequate promotion of the site.

10.2. Threats

The factors that may threaten the cultural importance of the site in the future are as follows:

Natural factors:

- Exposure

(Mud-brick is a delicate material and hard to preserve when left exposed to rain. Therefore, archaeological remains in the Çatalhöyük are very vulnerable and prone to erosion. If archaeological remains are exposed to bad weather conditions, mud-brick walls will collapse in a few years and wall paintings will fade within a few hours. In addition, some brick and

stucco structures burnt in the antique period leaving their brick and plasters friable also pose a problem)

- Heavy snow during the winter
(Both shelters on the East Mound were designed to resist bad weather conditions with high wind uplift and heavy snow load)
- High winds
(High winds threaten to the remains and the safety of the structures on the mound)
- Erosion
(The areas that have not been excavated yet are covered with thick vegetation. This vegetation is also beneficial for preventing erosion)
- Humidity
(Significant changes in the humidity inside the shelters cause exfoliation of plasters)
- Fire
(As a precaution against the threat of fire, the grass on site is regularly cut)

Man Made factors

- Irrigation system
(Irrigated agriculture around the site and related irrigational channels in the third degree archaeological site/buffer zone)
- Irrigation system and underground water level
(The intensive fertilization and irrigation system in the field surrounding Çatalhöyük has lowered the water table and led to the deposition of salts such as nitrates and chlorides causing the loss of organic materials previously preserved in water-saturated conditions)
- The negative impact of planting and intensive agriculture to under surface archaeological remains.
- The impact of protective shelters on the mounds to under surface archaeological remains and the setting of the mound.

Tourism

- Erosion of pathways and potential archaeological materials.
- Compaction of archaeological material beneath pathways.
- Increased Litter

The Other Issues

- The implementation of large scale regional infrastructure projects without consultation.

10.3. The strengths and potentials of the Site

In addition to values mentioned above, the site has strengths and important potentials:

- Close location of the site to Konya city center,
- Holistically perceptible nature of the site,
- Being a site where the first excavation in 1960's excited concerned professionals as well as being an archeological settlement which has been recognized even in the basic education for a long time,
- Execution of the second term excavations at the multi national level,
- Protection of the landscape to the present day due to the agricultural nature of site and low dense settlement around the site,
- Continued archaeological excavations, scientific researches and restoration works,
- Planing and implementation stages of the archeological excavation and conservation works have been initiated simultaneously,
- Close dialogues between excavation team and local people,
- Continued cooperation between excavation team and the Çatalhöyük Primary School,
- The fact that the two excavation areas are covered with shelter provide tourists with the opportunity to see ongoing excavation works while protecting the archaeological finds,
- Potential of the site for educational purposes,
- Having no settled area threatening the mound around the site,
- Potential of the site for displaying developmental phase of the area with the unearthed different archeological finding from the Neolithic Period,
- Promoted by national and international sponsorships.

11. Vision

During the workshop on the Management Plan of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site held on 04-05.06.2012 in Konya, in order to define a common vision for the Management Plan, it was requested from the participants to present and discuss their views. Participants emphasized

that the vision to be defined for Çatalhöyük must be relied on the basic needs such as conservation and enhancement of the site and must reflect Çatalhöyük's features such as:

- its scientific value,
- its cultural landscape values,
- being a sample with its different life model,
- being an important reference for the settled life style of human history,
- being one of the first agriculture settlements of Central Anatolian.

Within this scope, the vision for Çatalhöyük is defined such that;

“Çatalhöyük is an easily accessible World Heritage Site that is conserved and evaluated with its landscape, researched through the latest scientific methods, contributing to local economy and whose unique Neolithic settlement features are presented to visitors.”

In addition, goals for the next 5 and 10 years for the site are defined as follows:

Goals for the next 5 years

- Constructing a new archeology museum in Konya and separating a section for Çatalhöyük,
- After the completion of ÇRP in 2018, transferring the dormitory part of the excavation house to outside the World Heritage Site,
- Rearranging the dormitory building as an exhibition hall,
- Strengthening and improving transportation connections to the site,
- Improving visitor facilities in the site,
- Inclusion of the site to the tour routes
- Continuation of excavations in the north area in order to show Neolithic village organization.
- Continuation of excavations in the south area in order to show long term development of the site.
- Supporting and encouraging of limited excavations of other areas of the east mound and the west mound, with the intention of leaving the overall shapes and deposits of the mounds intact.
- Construction of new storage buildings,
- Updating the visitor center and renewing the exhibition within the site,

- Visitor routes and sustainable paths implemented and supported with relevant signage information boards,
- Start of excavations in Classical and Byzantine site to southeast of East Mound,
- Making available of the educational materials within the site and the schools,
- Launch of Turkish website,
- Taking precautions for the conservation and maintenance of the archeological findings both in-situ and those displayed in the museum and storage.
- Regular monitoring of the conservation conditions of the shelters and the storage buildings by the physical environment conservation experts in the site,
- Maintaining and improving interpretation activities within and outside the site,
- Executing regular on site training programmes for guides,
- Developing links with Konya Tourism Office, TURSAB Konya and other regional tourism operators,
- Launch of initiatives to involve the local communities in tourism development,
- Encouraging the NGO's and local people participation to the facilities related to conservation and promotion of the site,
- Making legal arrangements pertaining to strengthening authority and responsibility of the site management directorship.

Goals for the next 10 years

- Promoting the site at both national and international level,
- Providing sufficient and active local people participation to the conservation and promotion of the site,
- Providing continuation of the excavation works within the site after finalization of ÇRP in 2018,
- Development of Çatalhöyük as a center for studying Neolithic Period in the region,

Goals for the next 20 Years

- Developing the site as a center for studying Neolithic Period in the region,
- Providing sustainability of the management mechanism to be established in order to conserve, improve and promote the outstanding cultural values of the site with its landscape throughout a participatory and integrated approach,

- Developing the site as a tourism area being complementary with the other near visitor centers/attraction sites rather than competitive with them ,
- Providing socio-economic development of the local people in accordance with the balanced tourism strategies to be improved.

12. Management Objectives

In accordance with the vision defined for Çatalhöyük, 6 basic objectives are identified for the sustainable management of the site.

Objective 1: Informing local people about all features of the site reflecting its Outstanding Universal Value and ensuring their ownership of the significance and the values of the site,

Objective 2: Sustainable conservation and management of the site and its landscape; rehabilitation of the protection conditions of the unearthed archeological findings,

Objective 3: Ensuring continuity of excavations and researches within the site; promoting evaluation of the site from the view of research and education,

Objective 4: Making the site and information related to the works carried out within the site accessible to everyone

Objective 5: Sustainable increase in the number of visitors to the site; development of the technical infrastructure for promoting evaluation of the site from the view of research and education

Objective 6: Providing contribution to the local economy and the socio-economic development of the region.

Objective 7: Activating the management mechanism that will pair up all stakeholders related to conservation, improvement and promotion of the site and ensuring applicability and sustainability of the management plan.

13. Management Policies

Archaeological Excavations and Researches

Visitor Management and Presentation

Tourism and Promotion

Accessibility

Education, Participation and Local Development

Risk Management

13.1. Archaeological Excavations and Researches

Excavations

ARC.1: Implement archaeological excavations without harming the OUV of the WHS

ARC.1.1: Prepare the document including proposals related to new excavation works to be executed after the finalization of the current excavation team in 2018.

ARC.1.2: Implement archaeological excavations in a manner that protects the current state of mound and the distribution of soil accordingly.

ARC.1.3: Continue excavations in the north area in order to show Neolithic village organization.

ARC.1.4: Continue excavations in the south area in order to show long term development of the site.

ARC.1.5: Support limited excavations of other areas of the east mound and the west mound, with the intention of leaving the overall shapes and deposits of the mounds intact.

ARC.2: Take the necessary precautions for long term maintenance/conservation of finds unearthed during the archaeological excavations.

ARC.2.1: Regularly monitor of conditions of the storage buildings.

ARC.2.2: Continue to provide material and conservation expertise for long term maintenance and preservation of the unearthed archeological finds.

ARC.2.3: Construct a conservation laboratory within the new museum to be constructed in Konya.

ARC.3: Take the necessary precautions for preventing damage to archaeological remains within the site

ARC.3.1: Monitor regularly the conditions of the shelters under the supervision of the physical environment conservation shelters.

ARC.3.2: Monitor wear and tear conditions of the shelters in the long term.

ARC.3.3: Provide regular maintenance for the shelters and allocate funding for necessary repairs.

ARC.3.4: Implement conservation treatments to the walls, the wall plasters and various architectural elements.

ARC.3.5: Monitor the site and apply necessary urgent interventions in case of necessity by an expert team between field seasons yearly.

ARC.4: Continue to disseminate information about the archaeological researches/excavations carried out at the site.

ARC.4.1: Continue to follow 7-year publication cycle of ÇRP that is 5 years of excavation, followed by 2 years study seasons and publication. (The volume series is to be published by the UCLA Cotsen Institute of Archeology).

ARC.4.2: Academicians who are part of the excavation team should continue to publish related articles on a regular basis.

ARC.4.3: Update the ÇRP website.

ARC.4.4: Prepare and provide access to Turkish web pages.

ARC.4.5: The ÇRP should continue to provide annual archive reports and a newsletter.

ARC.5: Conserve all documents related to Çatalhöyük by gathering them under one roof.

ARC.5.1: Compile visual sources and written materials in different language related to Çatalhöyük (such as excavation reports, photographs, related articles etc)

ARC.5.2: Store and present the compiled literature in one of the sections of Konya Museum.

ARC. 6: Expose the cultural landscape and archeological heritage value of Çatalhöyük in the context of Konya Plain.

ARC.6.1. Develop Archeological Heritage Research Project of Konya Plain.

13.2. Visitor Management and Presentation

VIS.1. Maintain and improve interpretation activities within and outside the site

VIS.1.1: Maintain interpretative panels for display under the South and North shelters.

VIS.1.2: Create a common model for interpretative display panels (font, size, color, and the use of ÇR logo)

VIS.1.3: Regularly update information on the interpretative panels.

VIS.1.4: Prepare weather-resistant interpretative panels with directional information for the site entrance and the experimental house.

VIS.1.5: Continue to display the excavation team's archeological findings in the visitor center.

VIS.1.6: Provide an interpretative panel near the experimental house explaining its research and interpretative value.

VIS.1.7: Regularly maintain the experimental house.

VIS.1.8: Prepare promotional leaflets in different languages.

VIS.1.9: Continue to provide interpretative panels to accompany artefacts sent to the Museum.

VIS.1.10: Construct 4 experimental houses temporarily and without foundation, that were approved by the related Conservation Council.

VIS.2. Ensure a safe and comfortable visit without causing any damage to the remains by the visitors

VIS.2.1: Provide more secure access to the excavation site and place stairs with barriers in case of height difference with the excavation site.

VIS.2.2: Keep the entry and exit doors locked and place a "no entry" plate.

VIS.2.3: Place "no entry-only authorized staff" plates on the paths between the mounds.

VIS.2.4: Raise the height of the barriers along with the paths to the waist level and put vertical barriers in order to prevent any access.

VIS.2.5: Regularly maintain the visitor route for its safety.

VIS.2.6: Continue to regularly monitor the wear and tear conditions of the paths.

VIS.2.7: Define alternative routes in case of wearing of the path.

VIS.2.8: Test the use of natural footpath materials in the site.

VIS.2.9: Continue to use rope barrier to mark paths.

VIS.2.10: Place adequate warning panels in appropriate languages at the excavation site and in the experimental house.

VIS.2.11: Conduct an impact assessment to determine the maximum visitor and bus capacity of the site.

VIS.3. Provide adequate infra-structure for visitors

VIS.3.1: Prepare an integrated landscaping design project for the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone, including solutions for disabled visitors and necessary facilities for the visitors. (WC, sale unit etc.)

VIS.3.2: Determine separate parking areas for visitors and staff within the existing parking area.

VIS.3.3: Maintain and clean of parking area (for buses and cars) in the north of the WHS buffer zone.

VIS.3.4: Adequately maintain and clean the public toilets in the visitor center and the guard house and the existing shaded area.

VIS.3.5: Appropriate the area used for commercial purpose located in the west of the entrance to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

VIS.3.6: Place plaques and barriers at the entrance of the interpretation center to make it clearly visible for the visitors arriving at the site and distinguishable from the excavation house.

VIS.3.7: Create special areas on the concrete foundations for the bins within the open areas and provide separate bins for recyclable waste.

VIS.3.8: Provide annual maintenance of the trees and natural landscape within the site.

VIS.4. Establish the necessary infrastructure for presentation of in situ archaeological remains

VIS.4.1: Construct a new archeological museum in Konya and separate a section for Çatalhöyük.

VIS.4.2: Identify artefacts for study collection and inventory in the storage of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations and transfer them to the Konya Museum.

VIS.4.3: After the completion of ÇRP in 2018, transfer the dormitory part of the excavation house to outside the World Heritage Site.

VIS.4.4: Re-arrange the dormitory building as an exhibition hall.

VIS.5. Support and improve the visitor guidance services at the site

VIS.5.1: The Çumra Municipality should continue to send students to the tourist guide training courses.

VIS.5.2: Introduce progressive/continuous Çatalhöyük training programs for tourist guides.

VIS.6. Provide a regular and reliable collection of visitor data

VIS.6.1: Continue to regularly collect visitor data at the entrance of the site.

VIS.6.2: Prepare and collect visitor questioners periodically.

13.3. Tourism and Promotion

T.1: Provide sustainable increase in the number of visitors to the site.

T.1.1: Include Çatalhöyük on the tour programs that have been executed to Konya.

- T.1.2: Start to implement linked ticket for the museums and the archeological sites in Konya.
- T.1.3: Establish promotional and interpretative stands for Çatalhöyük in the museums in Konya.
- T.1.4: Publish a circular for making arrangements promoting Çatalhöyük during the events to be held by the public institutions in Konya.
 - T.1.4.1: Present promotional materials about Çatalhöyük during the events.
 - T.1.4.2: Include visits to Çatalhöyük on the programs of public activities.
- T.1.5: Provide presentation of the leaflets on Çatalhöyük in the hotels in Konya.
- T.1.6: Provide promotion of Çatalhöyük via the billboards within Konya.
- T.1.7: Make an audio vision presentation to visitors in the open space of the Mevlana Museum.

T.2: Increase promotional materials about Çatalhöyük.

- T.2.1: Provide further promotion of Çatalhöyük as a World Heritage Site in the national publications.
- T.2.2: Prepare leaflets to be presented in the site and the museums.
- T.2.3: Make documentaries for broadcast on the national televisions for a wide range of promotion of the site.

13.4. Education, Participation and Local Development

E.1: Sustain the use of the site for education/training purposes.

- E.1.1: Develop educational activities for children visiting the site.
- E.1.2: The ÇRP should continue to offer scholarship and internship programs
- E.1.3: Initiate “children museum” project in the new museum to be constructed in Konya.
- E.1.4: Initiate “Children Guides” Project which will provide an opportunity for visiting site by the students of the other schools in Turkey in company with the students of Çatalhöyük Primary School.

E.2: Develop and disseminate activities in order to raise public awareness.

- E.2.1: Prepare and promote training kits for students.
- E.2.2: Continue to publish the annual comic for children explaining the work of the project and the site.
- E.2.3: Organize yearly events (seminars, presentation, meeting etc) to share the works carried out in the site with the local people before or after the excavation season.

- E.2.4: Organize yearly informative seminars for the technical staff working in the local government and for school teachers.
- E.2.5: Continue to organize a yearly festival with the participation of the local people in the site
- E.2.6: Instruct the related authorities about the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guideline.
- E.2.7: Organize a national or international symposium in which the publications about the significance and the value of the site will be shared.
- E.2.8: Organize and exhibit photograph days in Konya.
- E.2.9: Include the “Çatalhöyük Theme” on the program of the storytelling competition being organized regularly by Çatalhöyük Primary School.
- E.2.10: Provide inclusion of Çatalhöyük on the lecture programs of Archeology, Tourism and Management Departments of the Universities.
- E.2.11: Celebrate the inclusion date of Çatalhöyük to the World Heritage List as the Çatalhöyük Day in Konya.
- E.2.12: Include Çatalhöyük on the events to be organized for the university students.

E.3: Develop sustainable tourism that will contribute to local economy.

- E.3.1: Research eco-tourism opportunities in the region.
- E.3.2: Make necessary researches and provide necessary trainings in order to produce handicrafts and souvenirs symbolizing the site.
- E.3.3: Make necessary arrangements for producing and sale of the handicrafts and souvenirs.
- E.3.4: Organize workshops to identify the wishes and concerns of the local people related to tourism.

E.4: Establish a site management structure in order to use the site in a sustainable way.

- E.4.1: Assign necessary place and staff for the works and meetings of the Site Management Directorship.
- E.4.2: Define a responsible person from the related responsible institutions for following the implementation of the Management Plan.
- E.4.3: Make necessary legal arrangements for strengthening administrative power and increasing financial resources of the Site Management Directorship.

E.5: Provide implementation and monitoring of the Management Plan

- E.5.1: Approve the Management Plan and distribute it to the responsible institutions.

E.5.2: Distribute the Management Plan to the bodies which will work within/surrounding of the site.

E.5.3: Review and update the Management Plan once a year.

E.5.4: Evaluate the Management Plan after 5 years and update as a new five year management plan.

13.5. Accessibility

ACC.1. Strengthen and improve the access facilities to the World Heritage Site

ACC.1.1: Rehabilitate and regularly maintain the roads providing leading to the site.

ACC.1.2: Provide adequate mass transportation to the site.

ACC.1.3: Place directional signage to Çatalhöyük on the roads leading to the site.

ACC.2: Provide remote accessibility to the site and information related to the site and its dissemination

ACC.2.1: Make the Çatalhöyük Research Project web page accessible to a wide range of interest groups and to provide links to related web pages.

ACC.2.2: Execute e-museum implementation.

13.6. Risk Management

R.1: Prevent the site against natural threats

R.1.1: Place a lightning rod on the roofs of all buildings as a precaution against thunderbolt and provide regular maintenance of them.

R.1.2: Monitor the shelters designed to withstand extreme weather conditions and bear heavy snow load under the changing climatic conditions and take necessary precautions.

R.1.3: Continue to monitor the relative humidity under the shelters by making passive climatization research under the supervision of the physical environment conservation experts and develop alternative approaches to manage the humidity if necessary.

R.1.4: Continue to change the natural paths every 3 years to regrow and to prevent erosion and compaction.

R.1.5: Take proactive measures to prevent and protect against extreme weather conditions by following the meteorological data for the site.

R.2: Prevent the site against man made threats

R.2.1: Sustain and improve awareness raising activities in order to develop sensible agricultural practices around the World Heritage Site and to prevent the deep ploughing over mounds.

R.2.2: Continue to monitor the level of the existing water table in order to prevent any damage to the archaeological remains within the site.

R.2.3: Continue to regularly cut the grass on the site as a precaution against the risk of fire.

R.2.4: Provide regular maintenance of the fire extinguishers within the site.

R.2.5: Establish camera system for strengthening the security precautions within the excavation house and storage areas.

R.2.6: Make arrangements for providing first aid services during the season.

14. Action Plan

Principles for the Action Plan:

Urgent Actions defines the actions which are needed to be realized in the shortest time possible safety and conservation of the site,

Significant Actions defines the actions which are needed to be realized in a suitable and adequate time for conservation, safety and presentation of the site,

Preferred Actions defines the actions which are not crucial for conservation, safety and presentation of the site, will provide contribution to realization the management objectives.

The duration of the actions defined for realizing the management objectives are determined in accordance with their importance within the calendar of 5 year management plan. It is foreseen that urgent actions shall be completed within the first two years and significant actions shall continue within the necessary time period of the action as from the year initiated by considering interrelated actions, while preferred actions shall be actualized at any appropriate time within the management plan period.

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
ARC.1.1. Prepare the document including proposals related to new excavation works to be executed after the finalization of the current excavation team in 2018.	3	Intended	ÇRP	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2017-2018	ÇRP
ARC.1.2. Implement archaeological excavations in a manner that protects the current state of mound and the distribution of soil accordingly.	2, 3	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.1.3. Continue excavations in the north area in order to show Neolithic village organization.	3	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.1.4. Continue excavations in the south area in order to show long term development of the site.	3	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
ARC.1.5. Support limited excavations of other areas of the east mound and the west mound.	3	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.2.1. Regularly monitor conditions of the storage buildings	2	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.2.2. Continue to provide material and conservation expertise for long term maintenance and preservation of the unearthed archeological findings.	2	Significant	ÇRP Directorate of Konya Museum		2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.2.3. Construct a conservation laboratory within the new museum to be constructed in Konya.	2	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
ARC.3.1. Monitor regularly the conditions of the shelters under the supervision of the physical environment conservation experts.	2	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.3.2. Monitor wear end tear conditions of the shelters in the long term	2	Significant	ÇRP Directorate of Konya Museum		2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.3.3. Provide regular maintenance for the shelters and allocate funding for necessary repairs	2	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.3.4. Implement conservation treatments to the walls, the wall plasters and various architectural elements	2	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018 (ongoing)	ÇRP
ARC.3.5. Monitor the site and apply urgent interventions in case of necessity by an expert team between field seasons yearly.	2	Significant	ÇRP Directorate of Konya Museum		2013-2018 (ongoing)	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
ARC.4.1. Continue to follow 7-year publication cycle of ÇRP that is 5 years of excavation, followed by 2 years study seasons and publication. (The volume series is to be published by the UCLA Cotsen Institute of Archeology).	3	Significant	ÇRP		2013-2018	–
ARC.4.2. Academicians who are the part of the excavation team should continue to publish related articles on a regular basis.	3	Significant	ÇRP		2013-2018	–
ARC.4.3. Update the website of ÇRP.	3, 4	Significant	ÇRP		2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.4.4. Prepare and provide access to Turkish web pages.	3, 4	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.4.5. ÇRP should continue to provide annual archive reports and newsletter.	4	Significant	ÇRP		2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
ARC.5.1. Compile visual sources and written materials in different languages related to Çatalhöyük (such as excavation reports, photographs, related articles etc)	4	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
ARC.5.2. Store and present the compiled literature in one of the sections of Konya Museum.	4	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2015-2018	Directorate of Konya Museum
ARC.6.1. Develop Archeological Heritage Resarch Project of Konya Plain.	4	Intended	Union of KOP Universities		2015-2018	Mevlana Development Agency
VIS.1.1.Maintain interpretative panels for display under the South and North shelters.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.1.2. Create a common model for interpretative display panels (font, size, color, and the use of ÇRP logo)	5	Intended	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum, Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.1.3. Regularly update information on the interpretative panels.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.1.4. Prepare weather-resistant interpretative panels with directional information for the site entrance and the experimental house.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.1.5. Continue to display the excavation team's archeological findings in the visitor center.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.1.6. Provide an interpretative panel near the existing experimental house explaining its research and interpretative value.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014	ÇRP
VIS.1.7. Regularly maintain the experimental house.	5	Significant	ÇRP		2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.1.8. Prepare promotional leaflets in different languages.	5	Significant	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2014	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
VIS.1.9. Continue to provide interpretative panels to accompany artefacts sent to the Museum	5	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2018	Directorate of Konya Museum

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.1.10. Construct 4 experimental houses approved by the related Conservation Council as permanent and ungrounded.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2015	ÇRP
VIS.2.1. Provide more secure access to the excavation site, place stairs with barriers in case of height difference with the excavation site.	5	Urgent	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Survey and Monuments, Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014 (ongoing)	ÇRP
VIS.2.2. Keep the entry and exit doors locked and place a “no entry” plate.	5	Urgent	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Survey and Monuments, Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014 (ongoing)	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.2.3. Put “no entry-only authorized staff” plates on the paths between the mounds.	5	Urgent	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Survey and Monuments, Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014 (ongoing)	ÇRP
VIS.2.4. Raise the height of the barriers along with the paths to waist level and putting vertical barriers in order to prevent any access.	5	Urgent	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Survey and Monuments, Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014 (ongoing)	ÇRP
VIS.2.5. Regularly maintain the visitor routes for its safety.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018 (ongoing)	ÇRP
VIS.2.6. Continue to regularly monitor the wear and tear conditions of the paths.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.2.7. Define alternative routes in case of wearing of the path.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.2.8. Test the use of natural footpath materials in the site.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.2.9. Continue to use robe barrier to mark paths.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
VIS.2.10. Place adequate warning panels in appropriate languages at the excavation site and in the experimental house.	5	Urgent	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014	ÇRP
VIS.2.11. Conduct an impact assessment in order to determine the maximum visitor and bus capacity of the site.	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2014-2016	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.3.1. Prepare an integrated landscaping design project for the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone, including solutions for the disabled visitors as well as necessary facilities for the visitors (WC, sales unit etc)	5	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2014-2016	ÇRP
VIS.3.2. Determine separate parking areas for visitors and staff within the existing parking area.	5	Intended	Directorate of Konya Museum		2013-2014	Directorate of Konya Museum
VIS.3.3. Maintain and clean parking area (for buses and cars) in the north of the WHS buffer zone.	5	Significant	Çumra Municipality		2013-2018	Çumra Municipality
VIS.3.4. Adequately maintain and clean the public toilets in the visitor center and the guard house and the existing shaded area.	5	Significant	ÇRP		2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.3.5. Appropriate the area used for commercial purpose located in the west of the entrance to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.	5	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Ministry of Finance	2013-2014	
VIS.3.6. Place plaques and barriers at the entrance of the interpretation center to make it clearly visible for the visitors and distinguishable from the excavation house.	5	Intended	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014	ÇRP
VIS.3.7. Create special areas on the concrete foundations for the bins within the open areas and supplying separate bins for recyclable waste.	5	Intended	ÇRP		2013-2015	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.3.8. Provide annual maintenance of the trees and the natural landscape within the site.	5	Intended	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2015	Directorate of Konya Museum
VIS.4.1. Construct a new archeological museum in Konya and separate a section for Çatalhöyük.	5	Significant	Konya Metropolitan Municipality, Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2015	Konya Metropolitan Municipality

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.4.2. Identify artefacts for study collection and inventory in the storage of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations and transfer them to Konya Museum.	5	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2015-2018	Directorate of Konya Museum
VIS.4.3. Transfer the dormitory part of the excavation house to outside of the World Heritage Site.	5	Intended	Directorate of Konya Museum		2018	Directorate of Konya Museum
VIS.4.4. Re-arrange the dormitory building as a exhibition hall.		Intended	Directorate of Konya Museum		2018	Directorate of Konya Museum
VIS.5.1. The Çumra Municipality should continue to send students to the tourist guide training programs.	5, 6	Intended	Çumra Municipality		2013-2018	Çumra Municipality

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
VIS.5.2. Introduce progressive / continuous Çatalhöyük training programs for tourist guides.	5, 6	Intended	TUREB	Directorate General for Research and Training, Directorate General for Promotion	2013-2018	TUREB
VIS.6.1. Continue to regularly collect visitor data at the entrance of the site.	5	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2018	Directorate of Konya Museum
VIS.6.2. Prepare and collect visitor questioners periodically.	5	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2018	Directorate of Konya Museum
T.1.1. Include Çatalhöyük on the tour programs that have been executed to Konya	5	Significant	TURSAB	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	
T.1.2. Start to implement linked ticket for the museums and the archeological sites in Konya.	5	Preferred	Directorate of Revolving Fund	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	2015-2018	Directorate of Revolving Fund

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
T.1.3. Establish promotional and interpretative stands for Çatalhöyük in the museums in Konya	4,5	Significant	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	ÇRP	2013-2018	Directorate of Provincial Culture and Tourism
T.1.4. Publish a circular for making arrangements promoting Çatalhöyük during the events to be held by the public institutions in Konya.	5	Preferred	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Related public institutions	2013-2014	
T.1.4.1. Present promotional materials about Çatalhöyük during the events.						
T.1.4.2. Include visits to Çatalhöyük on the programs of public activities.						
T.1.5. Provide presentation of the leaflets on Çatalhöyük in the hotels in Konya.	5	Significant	TUROB	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2014	TUROB

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
T.1.6. Provide promotion of Çatalhöyük via the billboards within Konya.	5	Significant	Konya Metropolitan Municipality	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	2013-2014	Konya Metropolitan Municipality
T.1.7. Make an audio vision presentation to visitors in the open space of the Museum of Mevlana	5	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum		2014-2015	Directorate of Konya Museum
T..2.1. Provide further promotion of Çatalhöyük as a World Heritage Site in the national publications.	5, 6	Preferred	Directorate General for Promotion	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	2013-2015	Directorate General for Promotion
T..2.2. Prepare leaflets to be presented in the site and the museums.	5	Significant	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Directorate of Konya Museum, ÇRP	2013-2015	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
T.2.3. Make documentaries for broadcast on the national televisions for a wide range of promotion of the site.	5, 6	Intended	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Directorate General for Cinemas	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	2013-2015	Directorate General for Cinemas, Sponsors
E.1.1. Develop educational activities for children visiting the site.	4, 1	Intended	ÇRP	Çatalhöyük Primary School	2013-2018	ÇRP
E.1.2. The ÇRP should continue the scholarship and internship programs.	3	Intended	ÇRP		2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.1.3. Initiate “children museum” project in the new museum to be constructed in Konya.	1, 4, 6	Intended	Konya Metropolitan Municipality, Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Directorate of Konya Museum	2017-2018	Konya Metropolitan Municipality
E.1.4 Initiate “Children Guides” Project which will provide an opportunity for visiting site by the students of the other schools in Turkey in company with the students of Çatalhöyük Primary School.	1, 4, 6	Intended	Provincial Directorate of Education	Çatalhöyük Primary School, Directorate of Konya Museum, NGO’s	2016-2018	Mevlana Development Agency
E.2.1. Prepare and promote training kits for students.	3, 1	Significant	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP, Provincial Directorate of Education	2013-2018	NGO’s

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.2.2. Continue the publication of the annual comic for children explaining the work of the project and the site and distribution to the schools in Konya.	3, 1	Intended	Konya Branch Office of Chamber of Architects		2013-2018	Konya Branch Office of Chamber of Architects
E.2.3. Organize yearly events (seminars, presentation, meeting etc) to share the works carried out in the site with the local people before or after the excavation season.	1, 3, 4	Intended	ÇRP	Site Management Directorship	2013-2018	NGO's
E.2.4. Organize yearly informative seminars for the technical staff working in the local government and for the school teachers.	1, 3, 4	Intended	Site Management Directorship	Provincial Directorate of Education, Governorship of Çumra, ÇRP	2013-2018	NGO's

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.2.5. Continue to organize yearly festival with the participation of the local people in the site	1, 6	Intended	ÇRP	Site Management Directorship	2013-2018	ÇRP
E.2.6. Instruct the related authorities about the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guideline.	1	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Site Management Directorship	2013-2018	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums
E.2.7. Organize a national or international symposium in which the publications about the significance and the value of the site will be shared.	1, 3, 4	Significant	Union of KOP Universities	ICOMOS Turkey, ÇRP, NGO's	2015-2018	Union of KOP Universities, NGO's
E.2.8. Organize and exhibit photography days in Konya	1	Intended	Konya Governorship	Directorate of Konya Museum, NGO's	2013-2015	Konya Governorship, NGO's

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.2.9. Include “Çatalhöyük Theme” on the program of the storytelling competition being organized regularly by Çatalhöyük Primary School.	1	Intended	Çatalhöyük Primary School	ÇRP, Governorship of Çumra	2014-2015	Çatalhöyük Primary School
E.2.10. Provide inclusion of Çatalhöyük on the lecture programs of Archeology, Tourism and Hotel Management Departments of the universities.	1,3	Significant	Related Universities		2013-2018	
E.2.11. Celebrate the inclusion date of Çatalhöyük Neolithic Site to the World Heritage List as the Çatalhöyük Day in Konya. (1, July)	1	Intended	Governorship of Konya	NGO’s	2013-2018	
E.2.12. Include Çatalhöyük on the events to be organized for the university students	1	Intended	Union of KOP Universities	NGO’s	2013-2018	
E.3.1. Research eco-tourism opportunities in the region.	6	Significant	KOP	Directorate General for Investment and Management	2013-2015	KOP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.3.2. Make necessary researches and providing necessary trainings in order to produce handicrafts and souvenirs symbolizing the site.	6	Significant	KOP, Directorate General for Research and Education	Çumra Municipality, NGO's	2013-2015	KOP, NGO's
E.3.3. Make necessary arrangements for producing and sale of handicrafts and souvenirs.	6	Significant	Konya Trade Chamber	Çumra Municipality, Governorship of Çumra	2015-2018	Konya Trade Chamber, NGO's
E.3.4. Organize workshops to identify wishes and concerns of the local people and stakeholders related to tourism.	6	Intended	Konya Governorship, Universities	Çumra District Governorship, Çumra Municipality	2013-2018	Konya Governorship

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.4.1. Assign necessary place and staff for the works and meetings of the Site Directorship.	7	Urgent	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Site Management Directorship	2013-2014	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism
E.4.2. Define a responsible person within the related responsible institutions for following the implementation of the Management Plan.	7	Significant	Related responsible institutions	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums , Site Management Directorship	2013-2014	–
E.4.3. Make necessary legal arrangements for strengthening administrative power and increasing financial resources of the Site Management Directorship.	7	Intended	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Site Management Directorship,	2013-2014	

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.5.1. Approve the Management Plan and distribute it to the responsible institutions.	7	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Site Directorship, Advisory Committee, Executive and Monitoring Committee	2013-2014	–
E.5.2. Distribute the Management Plan to the bodies which will work within/surrounding of the site.	7	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums	Site Management Directorship	2013-2014	–
E.5.3. Review and update the Management Plan once a year.	7	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Site Management Directorship	Advisory Committee, Executive and Monitoring Committee	2013-2018	–

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
E.5.4. Evaluate the Management Plan after 5 years and update as a new five year management plan.	7	Significant	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Site Management Directorship	Advisory Committee, Executive and Monitoring Committee	2017-2018	–
ACC.1.1. Rehabilitate and regularly maintain the roads providing leading to the site.	4,5	Significant	Konya Metropolitan Municipality	Çumra Municipality	2013-2018	Konya Metropolitan Municipality
ACC.1.2. Provide adequate mass transportation to the site	4,5	Significant	Konya Metropolitan Municipality	Çumra Municipality Çumra District Governorship	2013-2015	Konya Metropolitan Municipality

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
ACC.1.3. Place directional signage to Çatalhöyük on the roads leading to the site.	4, 5	Significant	Governorship of Konya	3 rd Regional Directorate of Highways	2013-2015	Governorship of Konya
ACC.2.1. Make the Çatalhöyük Research Project web page accessible to a wide range of interest groups and the provision of links to related web pages.	4	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2015	ÇRP
ACC.2.2. Execute e-museum implementation.	4	Intended	ÇRP	Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Directorate of Konya Museum	2017-2018	ÇRP
R.1.1. Place a lightning rod on the roofs of all buildings as a precaution against thunderbolt and provide regular maintenance of them.	2	Urgent	Directorate of Konya Museum, ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2015 (ongoing)	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
R.1.2. Monitor the shelters designed to withstand extreme weather conditions and bear heavy snow load under the changing climatic conditions and taking necessary precautions.	2	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
R.1.3. Continue to monitor the relative humidity under the shelters by making passive climatization research under the supervision of the physical environment conservation experts and develop alternative approaches to manage the humidity if necessary.	2	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
R.1.4. Continue to change the natural paths every 3 years to re-grow and to prevent erosion and compaction.	2	Significant	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2018	ÇRP
R.1.5 Take proactive measures to prevent and protect against extreme weather conditions by following the meteorology data for the site.	2	Significant	ÇRP, Site Management Directorship		2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
R.2.1. Sustain and improve awareness rising activities in order to develop sensible agricultural practices around the World Heritage Site and to prevent the deep ploughing over mounds.	2	Significant	Çumra District Governorship, Governorship of Küçükköy, Directorate of Konya Museum	Konya Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, ÇRP	2013-2018	Çumra District Governorship
R.2.2 Continue to monitor the level of the existing water table in order to prevent any damage to the archeological remains within the site.	2	Significant	Fourth Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works	ÇRP	2013-2018	Fourth Regional Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
R.2.3 Continue to regularly cut the grass on the site as a precaution and provide periodic maintenance of the fire walls within the site.	2	Significant	ÇRP, Directorate of Konya Museum		2013-2018	ÇRP

Management Policy	Management Objective	Priority	Responsible Body	Related Body	Duration	Finance Resource
R.2.4 . Provide regular maintenance of the fire extinguishers in the site	2	Urgent	Directorate of Konya Museum	ÇRP	2013-2015	Directorate of Konya Museum
R.2.5. Establish camera system for strengthening the security precautions in the excavation house and storage areas.	2	Urgent	ÇRP	Directorate of Konya Museum	2013-2015	ÇRP
R.2.6. Make arrangements for providing first aid services during the season.	2	Urgent	ÇRP		2013-2014	ÇRP

ÇRP : Catalhöyük Research Project
 KOP : KOP Regional Development Administration
 DÖSİMM : Directorate
 TUROB : Touristic Hotels and Investors Association Turkey
 TURSAB : Association of Turkish Travel Agencies
 TUREB : Federation of Turkish Tourist Guide Associations
 NGO's : Non-Governmental Organizations

Appendix

Review of the 2012 Çatalhöyük Excavation Health and Safety Audit

I. Purpose

In 2012 Marsh Risk Consulting conducted an intensive study of Çatalhöyük in order to determine the health and safety liability concerns for researchers and employees working at the site as well as visitors touring Çatalhöyük. On July 25, 2012, two representatives from the company's Istanbul branch visited the site and prepared a report detailing the risks that should be addressed to minimize any risk to all interlocutors at Çatalhöyük.

In what follows, the report created by Marsh Risk Consulting is first summarized. Their findings as well as the responses planned by the Çatalhöyük Research Project team are given. Since the report was created with the intent of securing ongoing excavations at the site, emphasis is placed on the findings that have long-term importance to Çatalhöyük beyond the immediate concerns of the archaeological research team. Accordingly, the direct relevance of the 2012 Health and Safety Audit to the management of Çatalhöyük as a World Heritage Site is explicitly addressed in the third section of this review.

II. Findings and Intended Responses

At the time of the report, there were seven standing structures onsite:

- a) Dig house: 2620 m² concrete and brick building with a wood and ceramic roof. Serves as centre of research and accommodations for the team.
- b) Guard house: 110 m² concrete building with a wood and ceramic roof. Used as an information centre as well as the home for the site guard.
- c) Storages 1, 2, &3: Three buildings, about 96 m² each, made of concrete and brick with a wood and ceramic roof

- d) Entertainment Centre: 108 m² concrete and brick building with a wood and ceramic roof. Used as a lounge, kitchen, and restroom.
- e) South shelter: 1302 m² concrete and steel building with a plastic roof. Covers the southern excavation area of the East Mound.
- f) North Shelter: Made of concrete and wood, with a steel and plastic roof. Covers the northern excavation area of the East Mound.
- g) Experimental House: 36 m² replica of a typical Neolithic house, made of mud-brick with a ceiling of wood, mud, and straw.

The risks enumerated by the consulting firm fell into five broad areas:

a) Fire safety

Marsh Risk Consulting expressed concern that the lack of clear smoking areas and a strictly enforced smoking policy could present a risk of fire that would spread easily, particularly in summer when dry plants are ubiquitous. While having a smoking area would be unlikely to help the situation, given how common smoking is throughout Turkey, the preference of the CRP would be to institute and enforce a total smoking ban onsite, for reasons of fire safety as well as ensuring the purity of radiocarbon samples.

The consultants also found that the fire cabinet, blanket, and hose were not in ideal condition; the CRP has committed to checking these things regularly.

The report suggested that there should be more clearly marked fire extinguishers around the site, along with lightning rods on the major buildings and the CRP is prepared to provide these.

b) Electrical safety

On the advice of the consulting team, the CRP is implementing a policy that cables in open areas will be buried and marked clearly, to avoid damage to the cables that could create dangerous situations.

Marsh Risk Consulting expressed concern about the wear and age of the electrical panel to the main electricity control box. The CRP will replace this box and install a new lock and signage on all electric panels on the site.

c) Water safety

In order to ensure that the water onsite is safe to use, the CRP has agreed to test the dig house water system every year and to keep detailed records of the results. They have also agreed, on the basis of the Health and Safety audit, to mark clearly which fountains run potable or non-potable water.

d) Physical safety

The report documented the potential danger of having an uncovered water pump (which is in a hole in the ground). The CRP is instituting a policy that the door to this pump will be shut and locked at all times. Similarly, the report warned that pits which currently have wooden covers should instead have metal covers, which the CRP will put into place.

Marsh Risk Consulting recommended that it be made clearer how visitors should move safely around the site. The CRP has installed new signs clearly indicating safe areas and restricted areas of the mound and dig house, along with exit signs inside the dig house and laboratories.

The sandbags near paths used to navigate the site and enter excavation areas appeared to represent a tripping hazard. The CRP has assessed the possibility of clearing these sandbags, as well as installing handrails wherever deemed necessary by Marsh Risk Consulting to reduce the risk of falling, and has determined these changes to be easy and low-cost.

The consultants also asserted that parking areas should be clearer, as well as further from the accommodations. The CRP determined forming a suitable car park would be viable. The parking problems are addressed elsewhere in this Site Management Plan.

e) Health Issues

Given the potential dangers presented by insect bites or stings, the consulting firm recommended that more protection should be installed on the windows. The CRP has agreed to replace the existing screens and will discuss further precautions that may be necessary.

The waste containers, according to the report, represent an environmental hazard and health risk given the chemicals disposed of at the site and the by-products of decomposition. To contain these harmful materials, concrete foundations will be put into place for the waste containers, separate receptacles will be provided for recyclables, and chemical waste will be disposed of via the chemical suppliers.

III. Relevance to Management of the WHS

Given that the Site Management Plan for the Çatalhöyük WHS has among its primary aims promoting continued research, encouraging and enhancing tourism, and enabling wider access to the site, safety concerns will continue to be integral to the success of the team responsible for managing the Çatalhöyük WHS. Mitigating the risk of fire, electrical danger, physical harm, along with ensuring water and health safety will continue to rank among the essential challenges facing those responsible for managing research and visitors at Çatalhöyük—especially as new buildings are constructed onsite.

It is hoped that detailing the health and safety problems identified by Marsh Risk Consulting as well as the planned solutions on the part of the Çatalhöyük Research Project will guide others in identifying recurring problems at Çatalhöyük, and in conceiving the solutions to these problems. This review will also aid in designing solutions to problems that arise as the management of the site progresses. Moreover, many of these planned solutions mirror the kinds of infrastructural improvement necessary in preparing for significantly increased traffic at the site (i.e. signage, handrails, smoking policies, etc.) This clearly demonstrates that providing a safe environment for all interlocutors at Çatalhöyük is directly and inextricably intertwined with the central stated goals for development at the site—namely fostering ongoing scientific research and supporting tourism.