ÇATALHÖYÜK
MANAGEMENT PLAN

April 2004

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Executive Summary

Çatalhöyük

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

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

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

Management Plan

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

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

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

Management objectives

The overall management objectives for the site are as follows:
Objective 1: The site should be evaluated and managed in the context of its setting and surrounding landscape.

Objective 2: The research interest of the site should be enhanced by providing better access to information, training and site presence.

Objective 3: Impacts on exposed and underground archaeological material should wherever possible be minimised.

Objective 4: Any archaeological finds from the excavation should be stored and displayed in conditions that are appropriate for their conservation.

Objective 5: Local communities should be encouraged to become partners in the protection and interpretation of the site and its surroundings.

Objective 6: Visitors to the site should enjoy a safe and informed visit including access to good quality interpretation and educational materials.

Objective 7: Each of the policies put forward in the management plan should be sustainable and in no way endanger the archaeological, scientific and landscape values of the site.

Objective 8: The Management Plan should be formally adopted by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and recognised by the Municipality of Çumra as planning guidance.

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

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

Implementation
The overall control of the site remains with the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In the short to medium term the day to day management of the site will fall to the Çatalhöyük Research Project and will be supported by the Municipality of Çumra, the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and its representatives at Konya Museum. In the longer term it is foreseen that the management of the site will pass onto (yet to be identified) Turkish partners.
The **Action Plan** identifies responsibilities and time frame for implementing policies. In support of the Action Plan, 8 projects are proposed for which partnerships can be formed and external funding sought. These projects are:

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

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

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

Aims of the Management Plan

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

The primary objectives of the management policies are to:

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

Definitions

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

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

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

The team

The preparation of the Çatalhöyük Management Plan is overseen by Professor Ian Hodder, Director of Çatalhöyük Research Project, and has the full support of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums of the Turkish Ministry of
Culture and Tourism\(^1\). Dr Aylin Orbasli of Oxford Brookes University has acted as team leader, supported by Louise Doughty at the University of Cambridge who is also the Temper project manager, and other members of the Cambridge and Turkish team including Shahina Farid and Dr Ayfer Bartu Candan.

**Evaluation and monitoring of the Management Plan**

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

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

**Acknowledgements**

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

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

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

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\(^1\) The Ministry of Culture up to April 2003.
SECTION I: SETTING THE SCENE

Background

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

1.1 Introduction

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

![Figure 1.1: Çatalhöyük East, with the dig house in the foreground](image)

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

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

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\(^4\) Mellaart, J, 1967, Çatal Hüyük: a Neolithic town in Anatolia, p. 28

\(^5\) Mellaart, J, 1967, Çatal Hüyük: a Neolithic town in Anatolia, p. 27
1.2 Geographic location and geology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Recent history

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

The history and the origins of the local village of Küçüköy are unknown, although according to Shankland, the villagers believe it is descended from the Classical site, known locally as ‘Efeköy’.¹¹

1.4 Archaeological context: Prehistoric sites on the Konya Plain

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

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

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

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

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

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

• 15 Early Chalcolithic
• 5 Middle Chalcolithic.

Analysis of the aggregate size areas and frequencies for each period indicate that ‘The situation of the Ceramic Neolithic is ... in marked contrast to earlier and later phases, with extreme concentration of population at one large site14 (Çatalhöyük East). The other site believed to date from this period, Pınarbaşı, consists of a temporary rock shelter occupation and could represent a temporary camp of people engaged in herding or fishing from a sedentary community such as Çatalhöyük East.

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

1.5 Excavations at Çatalhöyük

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

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

Excavations began in the ‘North’ and ‘Mellaart’ (later renamed ‘South’) areas in 1996 by the Çatalhöyük Research Project. Excavations stopped in the North area following the 1998 season to enable the conservation and presentation of Building 5, an excavated Neolithic building. 1999 saw a six-month season focusing on the re-excavation of Mellaart’s deep sounding (see Fig. 1.5). Excavations in the South area were minimal in 2000 – 2002 due to, first, two study seasons and then in 2002 the construction of a shelter over the South trenches. In 1997 a team from University of California, Berkeley began excavating the ‘BACH’ area and continued till 2002. In 1996 and 1997 the Summit area was excavated by a team from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Excavations were conducted on the West mound in 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2003. In 2001 a new area, known as the ‘TP’ (Team Poznan) area, was opened by a team from Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences in Poznan and Institute of Prehistory, University of Poznan. This is located to the east of Mellaart’s excavation trenches and the aim is to excavate up to a large vertical section left by Mellaart.
Investigations as part of the KOPAL (Konya Plain Palaeoenvironmental Research) began in 1993 with coring investigations conducted around the Konya Plain. As part of KOPAL, excavations on the flanks of Çatalhöyük East took place in 1996, 1997 and 1999. The Konya plain survey drew to a close in 2002.

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

1.6 Information sources and archaeological record

1.6.1 Finds

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

At the end of the excavation season, three procedures are followed. Firstly the Government representatives select artefacts to be removed to Konya Museum. A list, known as the ‘Envanter’, is produced containing a short description of each object and a digital photograph. Copies of the list are kept at site, sent with the objects to Konya Museum and the list is saved onto the Çatalhöyük information database. All Envanter artefacts are recorded in detail, photographed and drawn. Secondly the Government representatives compile the ‘Etütülük’ list. This list is the ‘study collection’ and it is stored at site, although the museum can request it at any time. Lastly, the remaining objects, mainly the bulk finds, are stored on site in crates organised by type such as faunal bone, pottery, clay ball, obsidian and so on. The crate register is updated at the end of the season and this information is held on the Çatalhöyük information database.
At the end of each season the on-site finds depots are sealed by a representative from Konya Museum and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and can only be re-opened by such representatives. Anyone wishing to access the finds off-season has to apply to the Ministry for permission.

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

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

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

1.6.3 Publications
Results of the 1960s excavations can be found in Anatolian Studies 1962 – 1966. Mellaart has written about Çatalhöyük in several other books and papers.15

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

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

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

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Mellaart, J. (1964) A Neolithic City in Turkey Scientific American April 1964, 94-104.
• ‘Towards a Reflexive Methodology: the example at Çatalhöyük’ (2000)

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

• Volume 3: Excavation reports (North, South and KOPAL area excavations)
• Volume 5: ‘Changing Materiality at Çatalhöyük: reports from the 1995 – 1999 seasons’ (specialist reports: material culture)
• Volume 6: Thematic chapters (such as art, architecture, burial, politics).

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

1.6.4 Photographic archive

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

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

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

1.6.5 Electronic archive

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

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

• Annual archive reports

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

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

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

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

1.6.6 Film Archive

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

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

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

2.1 Current management & organisation

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

Archaeological site (First degree area)\(^{17}\)
The legislation\(^{18}\) states that no building or any form of intervention is permitted and the boundaries of the protection zone need to be indicated on a city or town plan. Over time, existing buildings in such areas are to be removed to new locations provided by the State. No tree plantation or intervention, including agriculture, is permitted. It is the duty of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to provide adequate fencing for the boundaries of such areas and to appoint a guard. The Ministry is also obliged to provide information panels for areas of this designation.

Archaeological site (Third degree area)\(^{19}\)
Building is permitted in third degree areas, but only with Conservation Council (Koruma Kurulu) approval and provided that the excavation is supervised by the museum authorities (in the event of any archaeological evidence the Conservation Council has to be informed). With the approval of the Conservation Council, permission may be granted for interventions supporting tourism activity such as car parks, ticket booths, lavatories and foot paths. With permission from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, a café or restaurant may be built as long as the plan is approved by the Conservation Council.

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

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

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

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

Çatalhöyük Research Project

\(^{17}\) Birinci derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanları
\(^{18}\) Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu İlke Kararları
\(^{19}\) Üçüncü derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanları
The Çatalhöyük Research Project (ÇRP) was established in 1993 (formerly known as the Çatalhöyük Research Trust) under the auspices of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, with a permit from the Turkish Ministry of Culture.

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

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

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

**Buffer zones**

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

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

### 2.1.3 Landscape and setting

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

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

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

2.1.4 Present day political, social and economic context

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

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

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

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

Some of the local meanings associated with the site include:

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Current condition of the site

2.2.1 Above ground

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

The areas of Çatalhöyük East not currently under excavation are covered by thick vegetation. A programme of surface scrapings conducted between 1993 – 1995 revealed that the amount of soil build-up varied across the mound, with deeper layers of soil on the lower slopes of the mound. The scrapings revealed that soil build-up varied between 0.05 to 0.3m across the mound. However, in general the surface scrapings exposed archaeological remains very close to the modern surface24. It is felt that the vegetation has had a beneficial effect on stabilizing the erosion of the un-excavated areas.25

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

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

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

**Spoil heaps**

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

### 2.2.2 Below ground

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

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

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

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

1. Seasonal considerations:
   • protection of openings during the excavation period
   • analysis and cataloguing of archaeological finds during the season
   • storage.

2. End of season considerations:
   • secure storage of material removed from the site to the approval of the Directorate General
   • secure closing of the excavation and weatherproofing as necessary.

3. Long-term considerations:
   • protection and conservation of artefacts and other material including any removed wall paintings
   • on-site conservation for display areas
   • on and off site storage.

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

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

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

2.3 Buildings and visitor facilities at the site
2.3.1 Operational Buildings

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

**Dig House and Complex**

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

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

**Storage**

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

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

**2.3.2 Interpretation and visitor facilities**

**The visitor centre**

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

A number of exhibition panels have been produced by different teams and individuals involved at the site. These range from different excavation areas on site or cross-cutting themes such as the involvement of the local population or the views of the Goddess community. These are displayed in the visitor centre. However the piecemeal, individual approach has led to an incoherent display and a lack of an overall interpretative style (see Fig. 2.3).
Figure 2.3: Internal view of the visitor centre in 2003 (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project)

**The Experimental house**

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

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27 ‘Reconstruction serves two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such.’ ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, Article 7 (1990).
The proximity of the experimental house to the interpretation centre allows for these two interpretative elements to be seen together at the start of the visit. The visitor centre and the experimental house are open all year round for visitors, as are the covered areas of the site: Building 5, the BACH area and the South area (see below for more detail). There are future plans for a shelter covering the new ‘40m x 40m’ excavation area.

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

### 2.3.2 Shelters on the mound

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

**Building 5**
Completed in 1999 Building 5 in the north area has proven to be a successful way of displaying a Çatalhöyük building. The excavated building walls have been consolidated using a combination of the following techniques and materials: acrylic emulsion to re-adhere delaminated plaster; natural hydraulic lime grouting injected into fill thin cracks and mortar to fill larger cracks. A visitor route created around it provides a view down into the area with a series of display boards (see Fig. 2.5).
Figure 2.5: Inside Building 5 shelter: visitors are standing on a walkway over the trench and the exhibition panels are visible to the left (Photo: Çatalhöyük Research Project).

Shelter Project: south area

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

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

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

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

2.4 Tourism

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

2.4.1 Visitor numbers and profile

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

<table>
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<th>Other</th>
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<td>15</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

2.4.2 Tourism in Konya

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

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

2.5 Interpretation

2.5.1 Current points of interpretation

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

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29 This may be misleading in that educated visitors were probably more likely to have completed the survey form.
who know about the site, its history or recent developments, may not have visited the site itself.

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

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

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

2.5.2 On site interpretation

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

Excavation areas and accompanying interpretation
The two main excavation areas at Çatalhöyük East – the south area and the new 40m x 40m area to the north of the site – have interpretative value. The south area, particularly the large section left by the Mellaart’s excavations in 1960s, offers visitors a vertical section through the archaeological layers. The 40m x 40m area will offer a large horizontal view of how the Neolithic buildings were constructed and used.
The visitor centre
A concept design for an improved centre and display has been prepared by Atölye Mimarlık (see Fig. 2.7). Considerations for the new exhibition include:

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

However the exact nature of the displays has not been finalised and the funding has not been identified. The visitor centre must be easy to manage, easy to heat (if used in the winter months) and easy to maintain. The layout should enable control from a single point.
Fig 2.7: Proposal for visitor centre re-developments by Atölye Mimarlık, 2001
2.5.3 Off site interpretation

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

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

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

2.5.4 Other influences and multivocality

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

Groups, alongside the archaeological community, that influence the interpretation of the site are:
- Politicians stressing a nationalistic perspective
- Politicians stressing a Pan-European perspective
- Goddess groups
- Artists
- Kilim groups
- Local people
- Sponsors.

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

Çatalhöyük has also influenced various art forms which could also be highlighted to visitors at the site. Recent examples include:
- A fashion show in 1997 called ‘Women of another time’ models walked onto the catwalk from a reconstructed Çatalhöyük building
- A study by Nessie Leibhammer in 1997 of the differences between artistic representations of the archaeological material and archaeological plans and drawings produced by the excavation team
- ‘Turning through Time’ art installation on the mound by Adrienne Momi in 2001
- A classical music composition named ‘Çatalhöyük’, performed at a concert organised by the Turkish Friends in 2001
- ‘Art in Prehistory’: an exhibition of Turkish artists influenced by the art and style of Çatalhöyük, planned by the Turkish Friends
3 **Key Players and Interest Groups**

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

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

3.1.1 **People working on the site**

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

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

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

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

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

- British Institute of Archaeology, Ankara
- University College London, UK Conservation team, 2003 onwards
- Natural History Museum, UK Human Remains team 1993 - 2002
- University College London, UK Human Remains team 2003 onwards
- University of Sheffield, UK
- Museum of London Archaeological Service, UK
- Science Museum Minnesota, USA
- Istanbul Technical University
- University of Wales at Cardiff, UK
- Karlsruhe Media-Technology Institute, Germany.
3.1.3 **Decision makers (local, regional, national level)**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National level</th>
<th>Regional level</th>
<th>Local level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governance (Ministry of the Interior)</td>
<td>Governor of Konya Province (Vali)</td>
<td>Governor of Çumra (Kaymakam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Çumra Municipality (Belediye Başkanı)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Küçükköy (Muhtar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture &amp; Tourism (Ministry of Culture &amp; Tourism)</td>
<td>Department of Monuments and Museums</td>
<td>Konya Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ankara Museum</td>
<td>Konya Heritage (Rölöve)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Konya Culture Office (İl Kültür Müdürü)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Konya Tourism Office (İl Turizm Müdürü)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Agencies</td>
<td>TURSAB(^{30})</td>
<td>TURSAB Konya Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DOSIM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Konya Education Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schools in Çumra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional schools</td>
<td>School in Küçükköy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Water (Devlet Su İşleri)</td>
<td>Konya region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture and Rural Affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.4 **Supporting groups**

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

- Friends of Çatalhöyük
- Turkish Friends of Çatalhöyük

3.1.5 **Sponsors**

Current project sponsors include:

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

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\(^{30}\) Association of Turkish Tour operators
• Other organisations supporting the project including Hilton Hotels, Arup Engineers, PR and Press Agencies

3.1.6 **Academic Funding Bodies**
The Çatalhöyük Research Project receives financial support from the following academic funding bodies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

More recently the educational potential of the site is being developed through the Temper project, and school visits organised to the site.
3.1.9 **International bodies**
Key international bodies have been invited to comment on the draft management plan, they include:
- ICOMOS International (also a supporting partner of the Temper project)
- ICOMOS UK and ICOMOS Turkey
- Getty Conservation Institute
- World Archaeology Congress (WAC)

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

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

Evaluation
Management Proposals

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

4.1 Statement of Significance

Çatalhöyük is:

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

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

ii) exhibits an important exchange of human values, over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world on development in architecture, the arts and town planning; and

iii) bears a unique and exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition and civilisation which has disappeared; and

iv) is an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble and landscape, which illustrates a significant stage in human history.31

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

4.2 Values of Çatalhöyük

The following values have been identified for the site.

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

31 The World Heritage Convention (1972), UNESCO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Landscape         | - Mound is a distinct feature of the central Anatolian landscape of 'mound' (höyük)  
- Mound is part of this landscape and is enhanced by the presence of other mounds in the surrounding landscape  
- The continuous agricultural use of the landscape                                                                 | 1.2  | 2.1.2 |
| Scientific        | - Level and quality of information from the site                                                                                                                                                            | 1.3  | 1.5   |
| Cultural          | - As the start of a number of traditions that continue to be embraced in Anatolian life, including carpet (and kilim) motives, pottery and basket making  | 4.1  |
| Educational       | - Opportunity for hands on learning experiences  
- Interaction with archaeologists and the archaeological process  
- Links to local and national schools  
- Professional level development and training                                                                                                    | 3.1.8| 3.1.7 |
| Local/ community  | - Meaning in the immediate locality (Küçükköy) related to local myths, ancient and recent  
- Local identification and 'pride' in the site                                                                                                  | 2.1.4|
| Economic          | - Jobs created at the site through the excavation  
- Benefits of excavation presence to the local economy.  
- Increased tourism to the site and region  
- Merchandising  
- Inward investment into region due to perceived value of site                                                                                   | 2.1.4|
| Tourism           | - Attraction of the site  
- Development of tourism related services in Çumra and Küçükköy                                                                                                                                          | 2.4.1| 3.1.7 |
| **Enhancing the tourism product of the Central Anatolia region** |
| **Added value and recognition of other prehistoric sites in the region** |

| **Political** | **Site as destination for high profile ministerial visits** |
| | **Political association with the site in Çumra** |
| | **Use of site to symbolise national values associated with Anatolian civilizations.** |
| | 2.1.4 |
| | 2.5.4 |

| **Symbolic** | **Inspiration to artists, authors and designers** |
| | 3.1.7 |
| | 2.5.4 |

| **Spiritual** | **Meaning of the site to Goddess communities** |
| | 3.1.7 |
| | 2.5.4 |
5  Management Assessment

5.1  Threats to the site

| Natural | • Exposure: mud brick walls collapse within one to two years of being exposed, wall plaster is lost within two days and if untreated painted surfaces fade within half an hour of being excavated.  
  • High winds are a threat to structures on the mound and their safety.  
  • Heavy snow loads in winter. |
| --- | --- |
| Man made | • Irrigation system: impact on landscape and setting (conflict: since the perceived economic potential of agriculture is far greater than that of the cultural heritage)  
  • Irrigation system and the water table: consequences to below ground archaeological material.  
  • Consequences of planting and intensive agriculture to the under surface archaeological material.  
  • Consequences of development and buildings to the setting of the site.  
  • The impact of new buildings and structures on the site.  
  • The impact of shelters on the mound both on underground archaeology and the setting of the mound.  
  • Ploughing encroaching on the west mound.  
  • Compaction caused by paths for archaeologists and tourists on the east mound. |
| Tourism | • Visual impact of busses, cars and of the parking area in general  
  • Erosion of pathways and possibly archaeological material  
  • Compaction of archaeological material beneath pathways (see above)  
  • Increased litter  
  • Social impacts on the local community from increased number of visitors and associated developments. |
| Other | • Theft of archaeological material  
  • Illegal excavation and ‘treasure’ hunting  
  • Large regional infrastructure projects (e.g. high tension cabling, pylons) undertaken without consultation. |
5.2 Constraints

| Legal                                                                 | • Legislation relating to protection of the site  
|                                                                      | • Building regulations concerning new buildings on the site  
|                                                                      | • Planning legislation  
|                                                                      | • Absence of means for a wider protection area around the site (buffer zone). |
| Financial                                                             | The operational criteria for this Management Plan will be determined by the finances that can be committed by: |
|                                                                      | • The Government (though the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums)  
|                                                                      | • The Local Authorities in the region  
|                                                                      | • The Çatalhöyük Research Project  
|                                                                      | • Outside funding and sponsorship  
|                                                                      | • Special project funding and grants. |
| Operational                                                           | • Seasonality of site operations  
|                                                                      | • Budgetary constraints to operate a site manager to oversee the implementation of the management plan  
|                                                                      | • Number of site personnel. |
| Access                                                                | • Distance of site to the regional centre of Konya  
|                                                                      | • Poor condition of the roads that go to the site. |
| Conflicts                                                             | • Political conflict arising from nationalist and religious political view points  
|                                                                      | • Outsider/ local conflicts arising from the activities of some groups at the site (e.g. Goddess groups) and local sensitivities  
|                                                                      | • Local conflicts arising from the competition between the town of Çumra and the village of Küçükköy  
|                                                                      | • Local conflicts arising from employment at the site. |

5.3 Opportunities

| Scientific interest | • Increasing scientific interest in the site will maintain the momentum of excavations and support the fund raising.  
|                    | • By maintaining a longer or even permanent presence at the site there will also be long term and sustainable economic benefits to the community. |
| Public interest     | • The use of 'Çatalhöyük' as a recognised brand both locally and by sponsors is increasing awareness for |
The media interest in the site not only helps promote the site but is also helping to develop sponsor interest in the site and activities that are taking place (economic opportunity).

| Local interest | • The established dialogue between the excavation teams and the immediate local community.  
• Value of local know-how in the archaeological process.  
• Local pride in the site. |
6 Management Objectives

6.1 Aim

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

The primary objectives of the management policies are to:

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

The basic principles to be adopted will be:

- Sustainability
- Accessibility.

6.2 Management objectives

The overall management objectives for the site are as follows:

**Objective 1:** The site should be evaluated and managed in the context of its setting and surrounding landscape.

**Objective 2:** The research interest of the site should be enhanced by providing better access to information, training and site presence.

**Objective 3:** Impacts on exposed and underground archaeological material should wherever possible be minimised.

**Objective 4:** Any archaeological finds from the excavation should be stored and displayed in conditions that are appropriate for their conservation.

**Objective 5:** Local communities should be encouraged to become partners in the protection and interpretation of the site and its surroundings.

**Objective 6:** Visitors to the site should enjoy a safe and informed visit including access to good quality interpretation and educational materials.

**Objective 7:** Each of the policies put forward in the management plan should be sustainable and in no way endanger the archaeological, scientific and landscape values of the site.

**Objective 8:** The Management Plan should be formally adopted by the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums and recognised by the Municipality of Çumra as planning guidance.
6.3 Management team

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

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

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

Landscape and setting

The setting of the mound

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

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

Links to: planning

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

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

7.1.2 Çatalhöyük as a cultural landscape

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

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

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

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

Links to: community, interpretation

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

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

### 7.2 Land use and planning

#### 7.2.1 Regional and infrastructure planning

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

#### 7.2.2 Area planning

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

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

**Figure 7.1:** MAP SHOWING PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE – TO FOLLOW

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

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

#### 7.2.3 Site planning

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

A master plan for the site will incorporate:

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

**Design guidelines for new buildings**

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

- Heights should not exceed existing building heights
- Key site lines to and from the mound should be considered in siting new structures
- Use of materials that are in keeping with the existing structures and that do not impact on the landscape qualities of the surrounding area
• Use of sustainable and locally available materials in construction
• Establish long term maintenance needs and impact on remains if maintenance is not possible (particularly shelters).

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

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

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

**Links to:** archaeology

7.3 **Archaeology**

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

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

**Links to:** landscape

7.3.2 **Storage**

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

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

7.3.3 **Knowledge dissemination**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Links to: knowledge, interpretation, visitor management

7.4 Protection and conservation

7.4.1 Protection

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

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

Links: conservation, landscape

7.4.2 Conservation

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

Links to: archaeology, interpretation

7.5 Interpretation

7.5.1 On-site interpretation

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

Interpretation panels and signage

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

INT03: New weather-resistant interpretation panels should be prepared for:
- the site entrance
- the experimental house
- the south shelter
- 40m x 40m area
Directional information should be placed on interpretation panels.

Links to: visitor management

Visitor centre

INT04: The display in the visitor centre should be upgraded with displays, including the work of the team members, using the agreed house style.
A long-term aim of the project is to develop an on-site museum (including the full artefact collection, an admission fee and visitor facilities).

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

*Experimental house*

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

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

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

**Links to**: conservation

*Visitors*

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

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

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

**Links to**: tourism

**7.5.2 Off-site interpretation**

**INT12**: The relationship between ÇRP and Konya Museum should be maintained by:
- continuing to provide interpretative panels to accompany artefacts sent to the museum
- continuing to provide materials and conservation expertise to ensure the long-term storage and/or displays of artefacts from the site.

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

**7.5.3 Multi-vocality**

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

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

**Links to**: archaeology, tourism
7.6 Visitor management

7.6.1 Arrival and parking

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

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

7.6.2 Visitor facilities and retail

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

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

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

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

Options to be considered include:

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

**Links:** planning

7.6.3 Visitor route

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

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

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

**Links to:** archaeology, interpretation

7.6.4 The on-site interpretation

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

**VIS06:** The entrance of the interpretation centre should be made clearly visible to visitors arriving at the site and should be easy to differentiate from the dig house.
7.6.5 Paths
The current arrangement with paths maintains a natural appearance on the mound and allows for seasonal flexibility and changes, but is susceptible to compaction and erosion. However, built up paths are likely to impact more on the mound, particularly on the appearance.

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

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

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

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

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

7.7 Local, Regional and National context

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

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

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

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

7.7.2 Regional links

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

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

7.8 Training, Education and Research
7.8.1 Research and training at the site
The Çatalhöyük Research Project provides on and off site training opportunities for its international and Turkish team members, including a scholarship programme.

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

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

7.8.2 Educational links

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

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

7.8.3 Inclusiveness

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

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

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

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

Links to: visitor management

7.9.2 Linking into tourism in Konya and the region

TOUR03: Opportunities for joint ticketing should be investigated linking the Museums in Konya with a linked (reduced price) ticket that provides access to all the Museums and also to Çatalhöyük, thus drawing attention to Çatalhöyük as well as the lesser visited museums of Konya including the Archaeology Museum.
TOUR04: Links with the Konya Tourist Office and conference organisers should be strengthened to encourage visitors to the site and also to establish best practice in visitor management.

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

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

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

Links to: interpretation, visitor management

7.9.4 Sustainable tourism

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

Links to: planning

7.10 Evaluation and Review

7.10.1 Constraints to implementation
The main constraints within which this management plan must operate are:
- Lack of funding sources
- Limited number of site personnel
- A limited maintenance budget.

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

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

REV01: Review management plan on an annual basis.

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

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

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

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

8.1.1 Key players
Responsibility for the implementation of the management plan lies with:

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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Çatalhöyük Research Project</td>
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<td>Directorate General for Cultural Heritage</td>
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8.1.2 Timeframe
The timeframe for implementation is noted as:
- Short term 1-5 years
- Medium term up to 10 years
- Long term 10+ years

Where exact years are known this has been noted. Some actions have short, medium and long term implications.
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<th>Policy</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
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<td><strong>Landscape and setting</strong></td>
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<td>LAN01: Determine a buffer zone area which is significant to the site and work together with local stakeholders to develop sensitive agriculture and building practices.</td>
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<td>LAN02: Construct protective fences around the 1st degree schedule areas of the west mound. Monitor the encroachment of ploughing onto the west mound and its effect on the archaeological remains.</td>
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<td>LAN03: Build awareness amongst farmers in the region to stop deep ploughing over mounds.</td>
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<td>LAN04: Develop a system of village wardens to ensure the protection of the buffer zone.</td>
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<td>PLAN02: Incorporate buffer zone boundaries in an area plan and restrict building activity that will impact on the site and its setting.</td>
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<td>PLAN03: Improve conditions of roads from Çumra and from Küçükköy to the site.</td>
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<td>records (e.g. bone,</td>
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<td>lithics etc),</td>
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<td>photographs and site</td>
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<td>diaries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARCH05: The CRP</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>should continue to</td>
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<td>make information</td>
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<td>available via the</td>
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<td>annual archive report</td>
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<td>and newsletter. In</td>
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<td>addition CRP should</td>
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<td>continue to actively</td>
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<td>encourage knowledge</td>
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<td>dissemination by</td>
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<td>working with the</td>
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<tr>
<td>media and publishers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARCH06: The excavation</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>and laboratory</td>
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<td>processes (in part)</td>
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<td>should be made</td>
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<td>visible to the public.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARCH07: Any accessible</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Short</td>
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<td>areas of the</td>
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<td>excavation should be</td>
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<td>made safe to the</td>
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<td>public.</td>
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<td>ARCH08: Information</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
<td>Short</td>
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<td>relating to the current</td>
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<td>excavation should be</td>
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<td>made available to the</td>
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<td>visiting public through</td>
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<td>on-site interpretation</td>
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<td>and to a wider</td>
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<td>audience through the</td>
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<td>project web site.</td>
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<td>**Protection and</td>
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<tr>
<td>conservation**</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONS01: The procedure</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Short</td>
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<tr>
<td>of monitoring</td>
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<td>conditions within the</td>
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<tr>
<td>tents should be</td>
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<tr>
<td>continued.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONS02: The new south</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Short/</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>area shelter should</td>
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<td>Medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>be monitored in terms</td>
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<td>of internal conditions</td>
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<td>(conservation),</td>
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<td>weathering and</td>
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<td>maintenance needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>and costs.</td>
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</table>
### Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Other reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CON03: Based on experience to date and research findings instate an agreed conservation policy for the site.</td>
<td>ÇRP UCL</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Interpretation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Other reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT01: Clean and annotate large vertical section in the south area and develop interpretative panels for display under the south shelter.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT02: An overall 'house style' / interpretative style for display panels should be developed (including selected font, size, colour, use of the ÇRP logo).</td>
<td>ÇRP DG</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| INT03: New weather-resistant interpretation panels should be prepared for:  
  - the site entrance  
  - the experimental house  
  - the south shelter  
  - 40m x 40m area  
  Directional information should be placed on interpretation panels. | ÇRP DG | 6 | Short 2-3 years |
<p>| INT04: The display in the visitor centre should be upgraded with displays, including the work of the team members, using the agreed house style. | ÇRP | 6 | Short |
| INT05: Funding should be sought to pay for detailed market assessment and feasibility study of an onsite museum. | ÇRP DG | 2, 4, 6 | Short |
| INT06: An interpretation panel should be provided near the experimental house explaining both its research value and that it is an interpretative tool. | ÇRP | 2, 6 | Short |
| INT07: The continued use of the experimental house should be ensured through regular maintenance. | ÇRP Local community | 6 | Short |
| INT08: More experimental buildings to be considered as the project develops, new information comes to light and visitor demand increases. | ÇRP | 6 | Short/ Medium |
| INT09: The collection of visitor data and annual visitor surveys should be continued. | Site guards ÇRP | 6 | Short |
| INT10: All interpretative materials should be in Turkish and English. Data on the most commonly spoken 'second' language amongst visitors should be monitored to determine if materials should be produced in other | ÇRP Turkish Friends Tour operators | 6 | Short/ Medium |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Other reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INT11: Information on interpretation material should be updated on a regular basis.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT12: The relationship between ÇRP and Konya Museum should be maintained by:</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>4, 6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Konya Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• continuing to provide interpretative panels to accompany artefacts sent to the museum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• continuing to provide materials and conservation expertise to ensure the long-term storage and/or displays of artefacts from the site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT13: Means of communication established with publishers of major guidebook covering the region to ensure that the information on the site is accurate and up-to-date.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Short/ Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT14: Records should be kept of events at the site and activities linked to Çatalhöyük to be shown at the site and used for other publicity purposes.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT15: The ÇRP should continue to support multi-vocality and acknowledge different interpretations. This might be through providing space in the visitor centre or on the website for interest groups to present their interpretations and encouraging artists to work at the site.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>Short/ Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Visitor management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitor management</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Other reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIS01: Uniform directional signage should be provided for the site from all directions.</td>
<td>DG Highways</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS02: An adequately surfaced area for car and bus parking should be provided next to the site, and overflow facilities carefully planned.</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>3, 6</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS03: Visitor toilets and a shaded area with seats should be provided within the site boundaries.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS04: Retail and use of land opposite entrance and adjoining the site should be regulated.</td>
<td>DG</td>
<td>3, 6</td>
<td>Short/ Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS05: Maintain the visitor route so that is:</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>3, 6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• is safe;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• remains flexible to allow for changes in the site as excavations continue and the site develops;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Lead Partner</td>
<td>Objective</td>
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<td>Other reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIS06: The entrance of the interpretation centre should be made clearly visible to visitors arriving at the site and should be easy to differentiate from the dig house.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS07: Continue to monitor wear and tear and compaction of paths. Carry out localised trials with natural footpath materials used in national parks.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIS08: Increase bins on site and include a section in the interpretation on litter and enforcing the no-smoking policy on site.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Short</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local, Regional and National Context</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONT01: A Turkish institutional partner should take on the role of developing and strengthening links between the local communities and the work of the excavation.</td>
<td>to be confirmed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>University partner sought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONT02: Interpretation and works at the site should remain sensitive to the local meanings and values associated with the site.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONT03: Based on household accounts from ÇRP an economic impact assessment should be carried out in order to establish economic benefits of the excavation to the locality.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONT04: The revised management plan in 5 years time should consider a wider regional role and other prehistoric sites in the Konya plain through shared web sites, educational or promotional material.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td>1, 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONT05: Work with the national media and with educational organisations should be continued to promote the value and importance of the site.</td>
<td>ÇRP Turkish Friends</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training, Education &amp; Research</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDU01: In and out of season professional training courses at the site should be developed towards establishing a permanent research and training centre at the site.</td>
<td>ÇRP with Turkish and international partners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>In collaboration with Turkish partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDU02: Existing scientific and research interest in the site should be expanded to promote Çatalhöyük as an important regional research centre.</td>
<td>ÇRP with Turkish and international partners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium/Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDU03: Ways to offer educational activities beyond the end of the Temper</td>
<td>History Foundation</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Lead Partner</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Other reference</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>project should be investigated and potential interest from existing site sponsors to support educational activities followed up.</td>
<td>CRP Sponsors</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDU04</strong>: Parallel to the educational material produced for Turkish schools, educational packs could be developed and promoted to schools internationally.</td>
<td>CRP International education partner</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDU05</strong>: The project web site should be open and accessible to a wide range of interests and links to related web sites maintained.</td>
<td>CRP</td>
<td>2, 6</td>
<td>Short Medium Long</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR01</strong>: A market and feasibility study should be carried out to establish future visitor and accommodation needs in the immediate region of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR02</strong>: The Turkish Friends society and the ÇRP should continue to work together to offer briefing days for tour guides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR03</strong>: Opportunities for joint ticketing should be investigated linking the Museums in Konya with a linked (reduced price) ticket that provides access to all the Museums and also to Çatalhöyük, thus drawing attention to Çatalhöyük as well as the lesser visited museums of Konya including the Archaeology Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR04</strong>: Links with the Konya Tourist Office and conference organisers should be strengthened to encourage visitors to the site and also to establish best practice in visitor management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR05</strong>: Research should be undertaken to identify tourism figures for Turkey, Konya, Cappadocia (note airline schedules to Kayseri), known numbers at Çatalhöyük (what percentage Turkish, what percentage foreign, how much visitor traffic does the excavation generate – friends and colleagues) how much of it are children (as school groups/ with their parents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOUR06</strong>: Based on an impact assessment establish maximum visitor and coach capacity for the site at any one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR07: Possibilities of developing eco-tourism projects in the immediate region should be investigated.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Review and Maintenance of Management Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Other reference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REV01: Review management plan on an annual basis.</td>
<td>ÇRP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>with DG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV02: In five years time carry out full review and consultation of management plan.</td>
<td>ÇRP DG</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
8.2 **Forward Look**

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

8.2.1 **The short term (5 years)**

| The place | Development of Çatalhöyük as a centre for the study of the period in the region.  
|           | Nomination for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.          |
| Archaeology | North area: continue excavation of the 40m x 40m area  
|           | South area: re-open excavations at the South-Summit area  
|           | Continue to encourage and support excavations of other areas of the east mound (TP area) and the west mound. |
| Site interventions | New storage buildings on the site  
|           | On-site interpretation centre upgraded and display renewed  
|           | Basic visitor facilities established (parking, café and shaded area)  
|           | Visitor routes and sustainable paths implemented and supported with relevant signage and information boards  
|           | Construction of protective fence around the West mound  
|           | Studies for a second shelter to be constructed to the north over the 40 x 40 area |
| Interpretation and education | Educational materials available to schools and on site  
|           | An educational area established in the on-site interpretation centre  
|           | Possible sources for institutional support to provide an interpretation team investigated (Museum Studies courses at UK universities and Tourism courses at Turkish universities)  
|           | Turkish language web site launched |

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### 8.2.2 The medium term (10 years)

#### The place
- Çatalhöyük inscribed as a World Heritage Site.
- Çarşamba Aluvial Fan designated as a cultural landscape (with established planning regulation to control development and maintain character)
- Continued scientific, archaeological and collaborative links to other Neolithic sites in the region. Çatalhöyük as a recognised centre for Neolithic research in Turkey.

#### Archaeology
- **North area**
  - work towards exposing 30 – 40 contemporary buildings in the 40m x 40m area
  - continue to display Building 5 as long as the environmental and conservation conditions enable
  - identification of other buildings for conservation and display.

- **South area**
  - continue excavations of South-Summit area
  - implement a sampling strategy to ensure samples are retrieved from each building level exposed in the South area down to the bedrock.

#### Other
- continue to encourage and support supplementary excavation teams
- develop conservation methods to ensure the safe conservation, removal and display of wall paintings once revealed.

#### Site interventions
- Continuing review and necessary upgrading of displays in on-site visitor centre
- North area shelter built
- Feasibility study and economic impact study for a new Museum containing wall paintings and artefact collection at the site (underground) and fundraising.
| Interpretation and education | • Development and expansion of educational programme  
• Residential summer camps for schools |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tourism and locality         | • Çatalhöyük and its locality as an established tourism destination encompassing local interests and traditions  
• Development of eco tourism initiatives. |

### 8.2.3 The long term (25 years)

| The place | • By 2017 a self-sustaining research, conservation, education and training centre to be established at the site, funded by a mixture of local, national and state funding and run by the Turkish authorities.  
• The Konya plain as a recognised cultural landscape with local backing for its protection and maintenance |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site interventions | • Construction of an on-site museum, with full interpretation and displays and storage for the Çatalhöyük collection – dependent upon discovery of wall paintings  
• Further reconstructions of Neolithic buildings  
• Visitor route to include the west mound. |
| Tourism and locality | • Socio economic benefits of the site, the research centre and of visitors felt and recognised in the locality. |
9 Project Profiles

9.1 Projects

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

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

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

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

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

9.2 Other forms of funding

Financing remains a major problem for the present and future of the site, and indeed for the realisation of the proposals put forward in this management plan. Although funds are usually raised for individual project through grants or sponsors, financing the ongoing operation of the excavation and the site remains a key issue. For the future sustainability of the site there is the need for there to be an established income stream, some of which will need to come from State sources.
9.3 Project 1: World Heritage Site Application

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

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

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

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

Timeframe
To be advised by the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums.
9.4 Project 2: Information Technology & Access

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

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

**Project partners**
- Çatalhöyük Research Project
- Technology partner

**Potential sources of funding**
- Private sector sponsors
- European Union funding streams connected to technology transfer

**Timeframe**
- Year 1: Scoping
- Year 2: Proposals developed and funding sources sought
- Year 3: Application for funding submitted
- Year 5: Project completed
9.5 Project 3: Visitor management and site presentation

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

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

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

Potential sources of funding
- Directorate General of Cultural Heritage and Museums
- Sponsors

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

Projects 3, 4 and 5 could be linked together if funding were available.
9.6 Project 4: Site interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

Projects 3, 4 and 5 could be linked together if funding were available.
9.7 Project 5: Visitor Centre

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

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

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

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

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

Projects 3, 4 and 5 could be linked together if funding were available.
9.8 Project 6: Educational activities

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

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

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

Potential sources of funding
- Sponsors
- Private schools (through partnerships with local schools)

Timeframe
Year 1 Continue publication of Çatalhöyük children’s books and make available at site and in museums where there are Çatalhöyük exhibits.
School visits continued

Year 2 Workshop with teachers
Agree programme for school visits for following years

Year 3 Regular/ annual school visits established
Educational material available on site
9.9 Project 7: Tourism study and evaluation

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

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

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

Potential sources of funding
- Local tourism sector
- Development programme funding

Timeframe
Year 1 Identify Turkish University partner(s)
Establish scope of works
Year 2 Liase with local tourism authorities and TURSAB
Develop methodology
Identify sources of funding
Year 3 Research and data gathering
Evaluation
Year 4 Research and data gathering
Evaluation
Stakeholder consultation
Presentation of findings
Year 5 Regular programme for data collection, updating and working with the local community established
9.10 Project 8: Eco tourism and the local community

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

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

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

Potential sources of funding
- European Union Euromed Heritage funding stream
- Regional development funding programmes

Timeframe

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