



Aerial view of Göbekli Tepe in 2013 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

Göbekli Tepe

Nomination for Inclusion on the World Heritage List

**Nomination Document
2017**



Figure 1.1 Aerial view of the Main Excavation Area (Southeast-Hollow), September 2011 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)



Figure 1.2 Aerial view of Building A (top left), Building B (top right) and Building C (Bottom), September 2011 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

CONTENTS

Contents	1
Executive Summary	4
Section 1	11
Identification of the Property	
1.a Country	11
1.b State, Province or Region	11
1.c Name of Property	11
1.d Geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	11
1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone	14
1.f Area of nominated property- and proposed buffer zone	14
Section 2	17
Description	
2.a Description of Property	18
2.b History and Development	37
Section 3	41
Justification for Inscription	
3.1.a Brief Synthesis	41
3.1.b Criteria under which Inscription is Proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)	42
3.1.c Statement of Integrity	45
3.1.d Statement of Authenticity	50
3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements	51
3.2 Comparative Analysis	53
3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	60
Section 4	65
State of Conservation and Factors Affecting the Property	
4.a Present State of Conservation	65
4.b Factors Affecting the Property	71
Section 5	77
Protection and Management of the Property	
5.a Ownership	77
5.b Protective Designation	80
5.c Means of implementing protective measures	80
5.d Existing plans relating to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located	82
5.e Property Management Plan or other Management Systems	83
5.f Sources and levels of finance	85
5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques	86
5.h Visitor facilities and statistics	88

5.i	Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the Property	90
5.j	Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)	91
	Section 6	92
	Monitoring	
6.a	Key indicators for measuring state of conservation	92
6.b	Administrative arrangement for monitoring Property	96
6.c	Results of previous reporting exercises	96
	Section 7	98
	Documentation	
7.a	Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form	98
7.b	Text relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the Property	101
7.c	Form and date of most recent records or inventory of Property	102
7.d	Address where inventory, records and archives are held	102
7.e	Bibliography	104
	Section 8	118
	Contact information of responsible authorities	
8.a	Preparer	118
8.b	Official local institution / agency	119
8.c	Other local institutions	119
8.d	Official web addresses	119
	Section 9	120
	Signature on behalf of the State Party	
	Annexes	123
	Annex 1.e Maps	
	Annex 7.a Photo Album	
	Annex 7.b Supplementary Information	
	Annex 7.b-1 Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties	
	Annex 7.b-2 Decision No. 1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties	
	Annex 7.b-3 Decision No. 499, 22/01/2013 of the Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties	
	Annex 7.b-4 Decision No. 1063, 16/06/2014 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties	
	Annex 7.b-5 Decision No. 1798, 13/11/2015 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties	
	Annex 7.b-6 Decision No. 2088, 01/06/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties	
	Annex 7.b-7 Decision No. 2132, 11/08/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties	

Annex 7.b-8 Göbekli Tepe Management Plan, 2017 [also incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-9 Concept For Conservation And Restoration Measures For Preservation Of Neolithic Monuments At Göbekli Tepe, Turkey

Annex 7.b-10 Construction and Renovation Works for Urban Conservation Area and Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site in Şanlıurfa [EU-funded Permanent Shelter Project, incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-11 Göbekli Tepe Visitor Centre Project [incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-12 Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site Visitor Infrastructure Implementation Project [incl. in CD]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party

Turkey

State, Province or Region

Şanlıurfa Province, District of Haliliye

Name of Property

Göbekli Tepe

Geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second

The centre of the nominated World Heritage Site, situated in south-eastern Anatolia, about 15 km north-east of Şanlıurfa and 2.5 km east of the village Örencik, is at:

Latitude: 37°13'23.6712" N Longitude: 38° 55'20.5104" E

Textual Description of the boundaries of the Nominated Property

The boundaries of the nominated site have been drawn to include all those areas and/or attributes that are a direct and tangible expression of its Outstanding Universal Value: the archaeological tell comprising stratified accumulations of archaeological deposits, including building remains, and its surrounding limestone plateau.

The archaeological mound (tell) and the adjoining limestone plateau make up the protected '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Area' which covers an area of approx. 126 ha.

The Buffer zone includes an extensive area covering the limestone plateau around the archaeological tell and its immediate surroundings. The boundary follows the natural topography of the site. In places where the local topography is less distinct, the Buffer Zone is drawn to incorporate all areas which contribute to the visual setting of the Site and features of related historic interest identified in the Section 2.a Description of the Property.

The Buffer Zone includes an area already designated as a 3rd degree archaeological conservation area by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. It covers an area of 461 ha.

The area of the Nominated Site is 126 ha. The area of the Site together with the Buffer Zone is 587 ha.

A4 (or "letter") size map of the Nominated Property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (see next page, Fig.1.1 Map showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone)

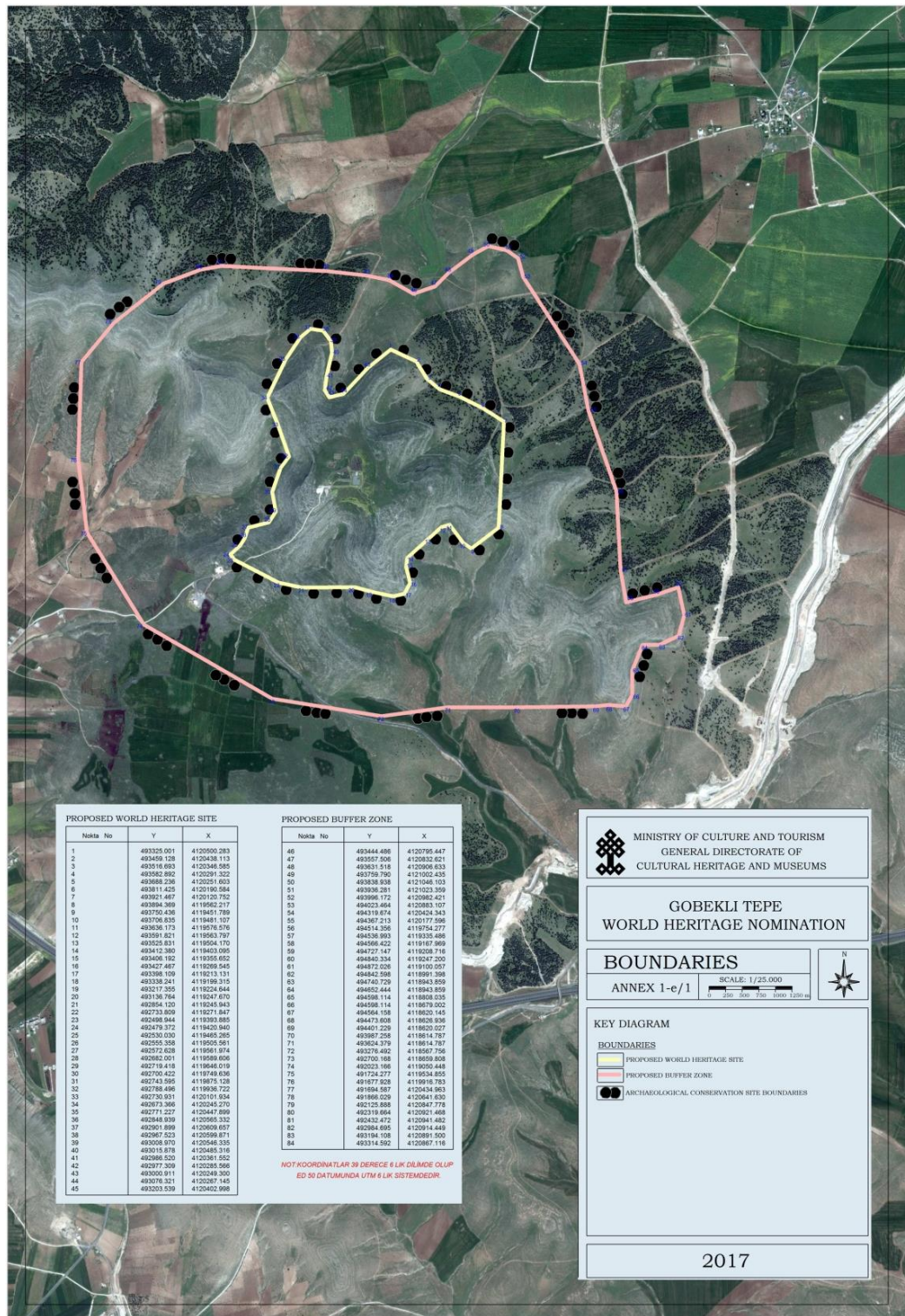


Figure 1.3 Map showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone (Map: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, MoCT)

Criteria under which property is nominated

(i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a. Brief Synthesis

Göbekli Tepe lies some 15 km east of Şanlıurfa in the Germuş mountains (c. 770 metres above sea level) from whence it has commanding views over the Harran plain to the south, and the modern city of Şanlıurfa to the west-south-west.

The property has produced earliest known monumental megalithic architecture, comprising large round-oval and rectangular buildings with large monolithic T-shaped pillars carved from locally quarried limestone. The structures are considered among earliest evidence worldwide for human-made megalithic buildings constructed specifically for the ritual requirements of their prehistoric population(s). These were erected at Göbekli Tepe in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA) and in the subsequent Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (EPPNB), between approx. 9600 and 8200 BC. The characteristic and meanwhile well-known T-shaped (anthropomorphic) pillars from Göbekli Tepe were carved from quarries in the adjacent limestone plateau using stone and bone tools. Subsequently, they were dragged to the site where they were erected at their designated spots and/or slotted into walls also constructed from the locally ubiquitous limestone.

Göbekli Tepe is one of the most impressive prehistoric megalithic monuments in the world on account of its great antiquity (10th and 9th millennia BC; making it some 6000 years older than Stonehenge), the number and

sophistication of its limestone megalithic buildings, the shaping of the stones, and the breath-taking imagery found carved and engraved on many of the stones and T-pillars found at the site. Further, the imagery from Göbekli Tepe provides unprecedented insights into the worldview and belief systems of prehistoric populations living in Upper Mesopotamia some 11,500 years ago, a time which corresponds with one of the most momentous transitions in human history, one which took us from hunter-gatherer subsistence to (modern) farming lifeways, also referred to as Neolithisation. For this reason, Göbekli Tepe stands out as one of the most exciting and significant prehistoric sites in the world.

b. Justification for criteria

Criterion (i): to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.

At the time of the Göbekli Tepe's discovery it was considered inconceivable that PPNA groups – often referred to as complex hunter-gatherers – could accomplish such architectural feats as now present themselves in the excavation trenches at Göbekli Tepe. These discoveries sent tremors through the Neolithic research community, raising many new questions about these early societies, including issues of social hierarchies, territoriality, division of labour, craft specialisation, and gender roles, to name but a few. The infrastructure required for creation of large scale sculptural and architectural monuments, the ability to act in large groups, and the ritual impulses and beliefs that would have incited all these activities show us that the people of the period lived in a complex social life and could organize for a specific purpose. Therefore,

it is held that the cults and related monumental architecture of Göbekli Tepe represent a masterpiece of human creative genius at a crucial time in world history.

Criterion (ii): to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Many of the stones and T-pillars found at the property carry carved and engraved imagery. Depictions include many different species of wild animals, birds and insects, as well as human representations, all providing unique insights into the beliefs and worldview of the people in the 10th and 9th millennia BC. They appear to tell stories, perhaps relating ancient dramas that had previously been passed on verbally from generation to generation and at Göbekli Tepe for the first time perpetuated in stone. These stories might even include narratives of foundation myths, thus underlining origins and identities of communities at a time of increasing population sizes and growing social networks associated with progressive Neolithisation.

Criterion (iii): to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Göbekli Tepe is a key site for the study of socio-ritual components of transitional Neolithic communities living in Upper Mesopotamia, a core zone of Neolithisation, between the mid-10th and late 9th millennia BC. In addition to the construction of the large monumental buildings with their T-shaped monoliths, these groups can be credited with early

domestication activities (experimentation) involving wild plant and animal species, which from the mid-9th millennium BC began to show characteristic morphological changes associated with the emergence of identifiable domesticated forms. Carved and engraved imagery and acts of repetitive building at Göbekli Tepe could have been used to encourage group identity and to promote a sense of belonging to a common 'cultic community', also attested in finds from contemporaneous sites in adjacent regions. Therefore, archaeological remains at Göbekli Tepe testify to the social and cognitive mechanisms at work within prehistoric communities at a time of a major socio-economic transition (Neolithisation), which as we now know changed the world, making it and us what we are today.

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

Göbekli Tepe is home to the world's first human-built monumental (megalithic) buildings. In contrast to earlier periods of human history, when images (carvings, paintings etc.) were applied to surfaces in natural environments (caves, rock shelters etc.), for example at the famous Upper Palaeolithic decorated cave sites in France (32.000-30.000 BP), at Göbekli Tepe these images were applied to elements within a (planned) built environment, often referred to as the 'world's first temples'. The monolithic (up to 5 metre high) T-shaped pillars, significant components of these buildings, were carved from the adjacent limestone plateau and attest to new levels of architectural and engineering technology. As such, they testify to the presence of specialized

craftsmen, and possibly to the emergence of more hierarchical forms of human society which must have differed from preceding – more egalitarian – traditional (Palaeolithic) hunter-gatherer societies. The anthropomorphic T-shaped pillars are believed to be representations of ancestors, perhaps even incipient deities. Therefore, Göbekli Tepe is a unique site, it marking the very beginnings of our modern lifeways and still prevailing worldview.

c. Statement Integrity

The Nominated Property fully includes all the attributes that reflect its Outstanding Universal Value and is large enough for the context of these to be properly appreciated and understood. State ownership and management measures ensure the maintenance of the Site and will continue to protect it and its wider setting from adverse development.

d. Statement of Authenticity

Göbekli Tepe has a high degree of authenticity. Since their discovery, no changes have been made to the setting or material fabric of the monumental buildings, which are exceptionally well preserved. Although their original appearance, i.e. as they would have appeared some 11.000 years ago, is not completely clarified, they are, to all intents and purposes, totally authentic in all of their significant attributes.

e. Requirements for protection and management

The property has the highest level of site designation, having been designated as a 1st degree Archaeological Conservation Area by the Decision No.422, 27/09/2005

of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. The area surrounding the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Area (Buffer Zone) is designated as 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. Its immediate surrounding is therefore protected and managed within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

Regular maintenance is planned ahead through DAI's conservation programme. Processes are in place for consenting change to the site that effects its special interest and for development affecting its setting.

The management and protection arrangements are therefore robust enough to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Specific long-term aims related to key issues include protection of the setting, increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its regional context through excavation and research, sustainable tourism and community involvement.

The first draft of this Management Plan has been prepared by the Department of Architectural Conservation, Brandenburg University of Technology (Germany, 2013). The present edition (incl. in Annex 7.b-8 Göbekli Tepe Management Plan, 2017) was prepared jointly by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the German Archaeological Institute

(Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI) which has taken into consideration many new developments, advances and new insights that have occurred in the course of the last three years. The Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2017.

f. Name and contact information of official local institution/agency Organisation:

Ministry of Culture and Tourism
General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (*Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü*)

Address:

Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü
II. Meclis Binası
Ulus Ankara
TURKEY

Tel: 99 (0) 312 5086000 (Pbx)

Fax: 99 (0) 312 5086047

e-mail: kulturvarlikmuze@kultur.gov.tr

web address: www.kultur.gov.tr

www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr



Figure 1.4 Aerial view of the Main Excavation Area (Southeast-Hollow), September 2011 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

SECTION 1

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a Country

Turkey

1.b State, Province or Region

Şanlıurfa Province, District of Haliliye

1.c Name of Property

Göbekli Tepe

1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The centre of the nominated World Heritage Site, situated in south-eastern Anatolia, about 15 km north-east of Şanlıurfa and 2.5 km east of the village Örencik, is at:

Latitude: 37°13'23.6712" N Longitude: 38° 55'20.5104" E

(see Fig. 1.5)



Figure 1.5 Map showing the location of Göbekli Tepe in the context of Central Anatolia (Map: BTU Cottbus)

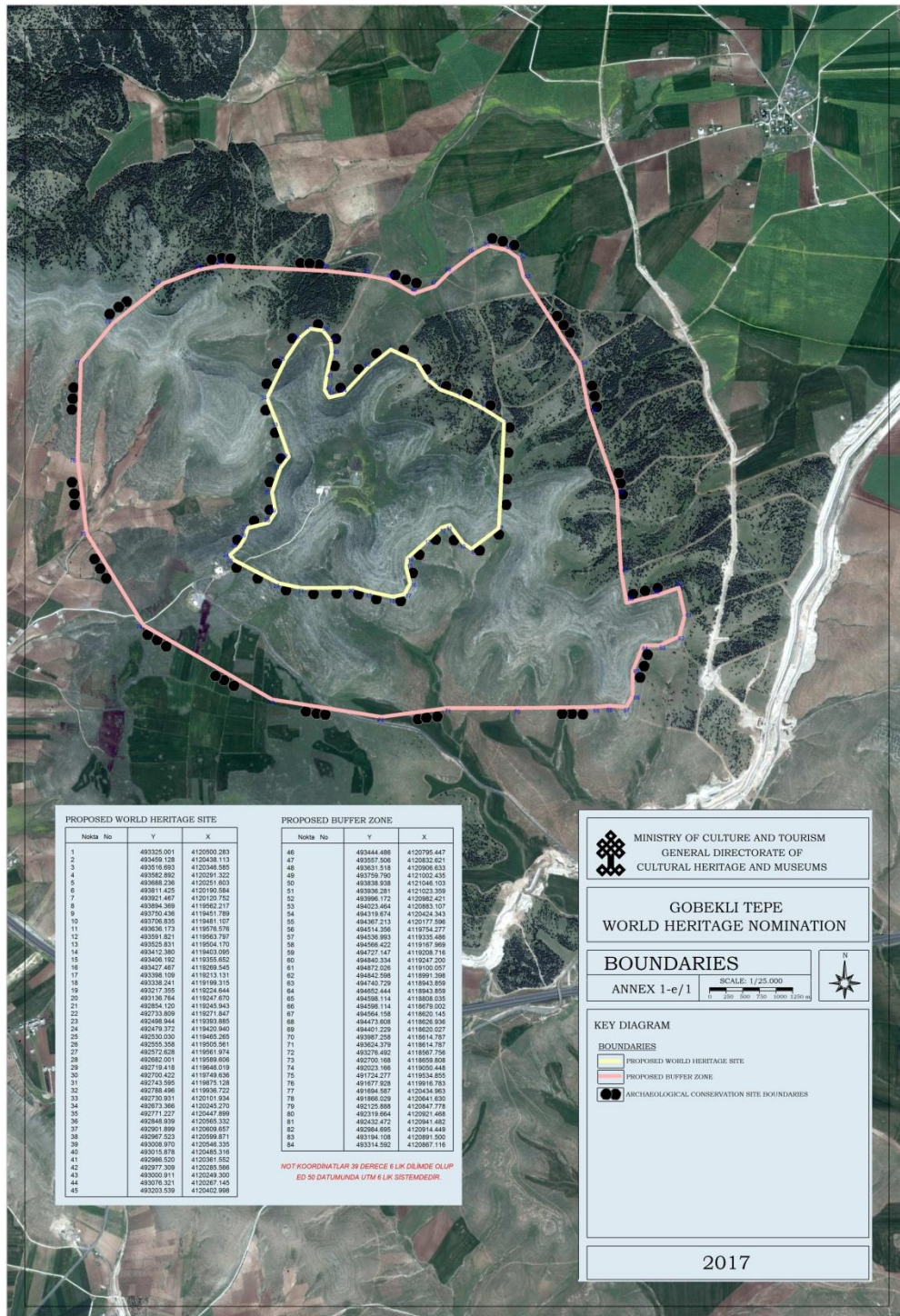


Figure 1.6 Map showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone (Map: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, MoCT)

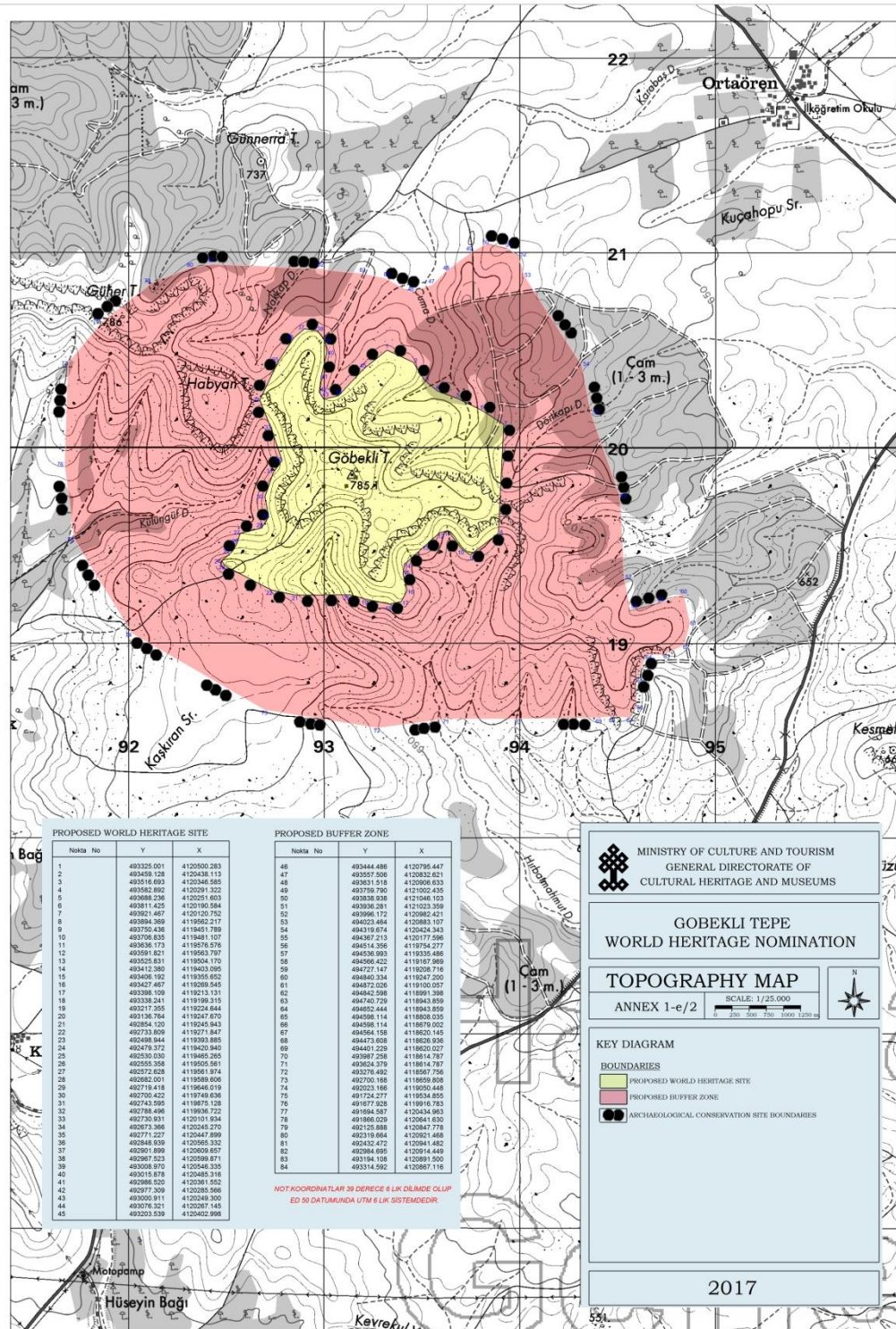


Figure 1.7 Topographic Map showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone (Map: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, MoCT)

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

Fig. 1.6: Nominated Site and Buffer Zone. Map at 1:25.000 scale to show the 587 ha. Site and Buffer Zone.

Fig. 1.7: Topography map of the Nominated Site and the Buffer Zone, at 1:25.000 scale.

1.f Areas of nominated property and proposed buffer zone

In accordance with the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention parag. 99-102, the boundary of the Nominated Property has been drawn to include all those areas and/or attributes which are direct tangible expressions of its Outstanding Universal Value: as an outstanding representation of an artificial mound comprising stratified accumulations of archaeological deposits, including earliest known remains of monumental megalithic buildings from the Early Neolithic Period (ca. 9.600-8.200 BC). The proposed Property includes the archaeological tell and its immediate surroundings upon a natural limestone plateau. The tell, which measures some 300 metres in diameter and lies at the heart of the larger Göbekli Tepe Site, covers an area of approximately 9 ha. The remaining part of the plateau is also an archaeological landscape, featuring numerous archaeological sites and finds.

The archaeological mound (tell) and the adjoining limestone plateau make up the protected '1st degree Archaeological Conservation Area' which covers an area of approx. 126 ha. The legal boundaries of this proposed WH Site follow the natural topography of the plateau, including its slopes (see Fig.1.7, p.13).

UNESCO in its Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention parag. 103-107, requires that the Nominated Site and its setting are protected from any development which would have adverse effect on the Site and its Outstanding Universal Value. In order to meet this requirement, a Buffer Zone has been defined for the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe that encompasses its visual setting and safeguard against inappropriate development.

The Buffer Zone (see Fig.1.6, p.12) includes the limestone plateau around the archaeological tell and its immediate surroundings. The boundary follows the natural topography of the site. In places where the topography is less pronounced, the Buffer Zone is drawn to incorporate all areas which contribute to the visual setting of the Site and features of related interest identified in the boundaries of the property (Section 2.a Description of the Property).

As such, the Buffer Zone includes an area already designated as a 3rd degree archaeological conservation area by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. It covers an area of 461 ha.

Area of the Nominated Property and proposed Buffer Zone:

Area of	
nominated property	126 ha
Buffer zone	461 ha
Total	587 ha



Figure 1.8 Western central pillar in Building D following excavations in 2010. Clearly visible are the carved pedestal into which the pillar was inserted and the carefully smoothed limestone floor of the building. The anthropomorphic characteristics of the T-pillar (arms, hands on the stomach, belt and loincloth) are clearly visible. The pillar in the background carries depictions of wild animals and insects (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).

SECTION 2

DESCRIPTION

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

Göbekli Tepe, situated in Southeast Anatolia's Germuş mountain range, lies some 15km northeast of the modern town of Şanlıurfa and 2.5km east of the Örencik village. The site is comprised of a star-shaped, natural limestone plateau, upon which an artificial mound or 'tell' has accumulated. The site lies in Upper Mesopotamia, between the upper and middle reaches of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, in the foothills of the Taurus Mountains, in the region generally known as 'the Fertile Crescent'.

Göbekli Tepe is a regional landmark. The tell itself is 15m high, corresponding to an elevation of 785 metres above sea level, making it the highest point of the Germuş mountain range. As such, it stands above the Harran Plain, which extends to the south towards Syria, and overlooks the plains extending to the east and the north around the site.

Looking to the northeast, the mountain area of Karacadağ is frequently visible on the horizon, and to the north the Taurus Mountains can often be discerned in the distance. To the west of the site, the landscape is dominated by near-by mountain ridges.

Göbekli Tepe' translates as 'potbelly hill', a name which accurately describes the Site's appearance – a large hill featuring of a quasi-alternating sequence of mounds and hollows on an otherwise flat limestone plateau. The mound of Göbekli Tepe is comprised of megalithic stone structures, as well as many other non-monumental buildings, erected by groups of complex hunter-gatherers in the Early Neolithic (10th/9th millennium BC).

The monumental structures have been interpreted as components of a supra-regional Neolithic ritual centre and appear as architecturally and artistically highly sophisticated stone buildings dominated by T-shaped pillars. These buildings were continuously (re)built, used and then (intentionally?) buried over a span of approximately 1,500 years, and have been partially uncovered

in excavations since 1995.

The Neolithic structures are set on a limestone plateau which creates not only a magnificent elevated setting, but would also have provided the raw material for the stone buildings erected within this landscape.

The local origin of the stone is attested by Neolithic quarrying activities and workshop areas which have been identified on the adjacent plateau. The archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is covered by steppe-like vegetation with grass and low shrubs, with a lone Mulberry tree (Wish Tree) on top of the mound dominating the scene.

2.a Description of Property

The following section of the nomination contains:

- a description of “Göbekli Tepe” and its landscape setting; and
- description of the principle components of the Nominated Site (incl. a descriptive list of the individual megalithic monumental structures).



Figure 2.1 The mound of Göbekli Tepe prior the beginning of excavations in 1995. (Image: DAI, K. Schmidt)

2.a.1 Göbekli Tepe and its Landscape Setting

The site of Göbekli Tepe, situated just about 15 kilometres northeast of the modern town of Şanlıurfa in South-eastern Turkey (see Fig.1.5 Map showing the location of Göbekli Tepe in the context of Central Anatolia), was first recognized as place of archaeological significance in the frame of a joint survey project by the Universities of Chicago and Istanbul in 1963. In his survey-report Peter Benedict (1980, 179) describes the place as “... complex of round-topped knolls of red earth with slight depressions between (...) littered with flint artefacts.” A first impression of the site prior to excavations is captured in a number of photographs taken in 1995 (see Fig.2.1).

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

Considering the context of Göbekli Tepe within the landscape, its prominent location could point to an ‘elevated’ position within a supra-regional network of Early Neolithic sites. Its topographical position on top of the plateau makes it a visible landmark from afar, and its location also affords extensive views over the surrounding plains. Additionally, its setting – in terms of ecology – was probably a major factor in the choice of the site. Located at the northern periphery of the Fertile Crescent, the immediate vicinity of the Site features the habitats of various wild plant species, including (later domesticated) wild einkorn, emmer and barley.

From an architectural perspective, the man-made monumental structures at Göbekli Tepe are remarkable due to their sheer size and number; further, the building typology is the earliest known example of its kind. The architecture and iconography of these structures point to their special ceremonial function. The monuments were most probably used in connection with public rituals (possibly funerary) and extensive feasting. So far, only little evidence has been found of domestic building types or related elements which would suggest the use of the site as a settlement. However, continued excavations are providing evidence of what might be termed “domestic structures” in close proximity to the monumental buildings. It is expected that further excavations will provide further evidence for a quasi-permanent domestic presence at the site.

In the following the main components of the Göbekli Tepe site are introduced, beginning with the prehistoric tell itself. There follows a summary of the features discovered on the surrounding limestone plateau. Finally, the individual megalithic and monumental buildings are presented.



Figure 2.2 Aerial view of Göbekli Tepe and its surroundings. (Image: DAI, M. Morsch)

2.a.2 The Tell

Göbekli Tepe can be described as reddish-brown mound, measuring about 300 metres in diameter with a height of 15 metres – a distinguished terrain feature at the highest point of the surrounding Germuş mountain range. Silhouetted against the bright limestone plateaus without sediment cover, the mound is widely visible. At the time of its first discovery, the extraordinary scientific significance of the site of Göbekli Tepe was not recognized, – possibly due to the presence of alleged Islamic burials at the summits of the mound (“The two highest knolls have small cemeteries covering the top.” (Benedict 1980, 179).

It was not until 1994 that the monumental prehistoric remains at Göbekli Tepe were recognized by Klaus Schmidt, a German archaeologist, who was visiting several known Neolithic sites in the region. The identification of the site was only possible thanks to his experience working at the Nevalı Çori archaeological site (under the direction of Harald Hauptmann, Heidelberg University). It was during excavations at Nevalı Çori between 1983 and 1991 that T-shaped stone pillars were first discovered in the context of a Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN) B settlement of the 9th millennium BC.

At the time of its ‘rediscovery’ in 1994, Göbekli Tepe was very much an ‘pristine’ site. Although it had been used agriculturally for centuries, no deep ploughing had ever taken place, primarily due to the relative inaccessibility of the area for heavy machinery. Numerous surface finds, including sculptures and fragments of such, indicated an early Neolithic age of the site. In 1995 excavations were initiated by Klaus Schmidt in close cooperation with the local museum in Şanlıurfa and the German Archaeological Institute.

The most prominent feature of the Neolithic site discovered at Göbekli Tepe is without a doubt the monumental architecture which was found covered by the max. 15 m high mound visible today. At the current state of research it is possible to distinguish at least two chronological phases at the site, based primarily on observable architectural traditions. Meanwhile, this chronological sequence is supported by a number of radiocarbon dates (Dietrich & Schmidt 2010; Dietrich 2011; Dietrich et al. 2013A). The earliest phase at Göbekli Tepe, also referred to as Layer III, has been dated to the 10th millennium BC, i.e. the earlier part of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA). Excavations of deposits from this phase have led to the discovery of the unique monumental architecture characterized by 10-30 m wide round-oval buildings with huge monolithic pillars carved in a distinct T-shape. These pillars, which reach heights of up to 4 m, are connected by walls and benches. The buildings are oriented towards a central pair of even larger pillars of the same shape which, in the case of Buildings C and D, have been found inserted

into pedestals carved from the natural bedrock.

In some parts of the mound, the PPNA monumental architecture is superimposed by buildings belonging to a younger phase. This Layer II is dated to the 9th millennium BC, or so called early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (EPPNB). The smaller, now rectangular buildings characteristic of this phase may be understood as smaller versions of the earlier round-oval monumental buildings. These EPPNB buildings measure about 3 x 4 metres and frequently feature lime plaster (terrazzo) floors. In this later period, the number and height of T-shaped pillars found in the rooms are reduced: often only two small central pillars are present, the largest among them not exceeding a height of 2 m. Sometimes these EPPNB rooms are pillar-less. As with the circular structures of the older Layer III, no traces of hearths or ovens have so far been detected in these buildings.

Thereafter, building activity at Göbekli Tepe seems to have come to an end. Uppermost deposits (Layer I) are comprised of surface soil resulting from erosion processes and a plough horizon which bear witness to the use of this fertile soil for agricultural activities in recent centuries. Although this layer is the youngest in terms of stratigraphy, it should be noted that it includes an amalgam of material from older layers and therefore also generates relevant finds.

The PPNA buildings are the most impressive part of Göbekli Tepe's archaeology. A geomagnetic survey, including ground-penetrating radar, substantiated the prediction, based on the archaeological surface investigations, that these buildings were not restricted to a specific part of the mound but exist all over the site. More than ten large buildings were located on the geophysical map in addition to the eight already under excavation – the latter designated A to H in order of discovery. Five of these monumental structures, A, B, C, D and G, were discovered in the main excavation area at the mound's Southeast Hollow (Fig. 2.3); one, Building F, at the Southwest Mound; another, Building E, on the Western Plateau; and Building H, one of the most recent discoveries, at the Northwest Hollow (Dietrich et al. 2016). Still under excavation, Buildings A, F, and G are producing questions concerning their exact layout and relative chronology in relation to the other structures: Building A, for example, seems to have been the object of alteration and modification, while Buildings F and G, although close to the surface, show typical characteristics of the circular enclosures of Layer III. While Building E was identified as a completely cleared enclosure of which only the floor and two pedestals cut out of the bedrock are still visible, both Buildings C and D were excavated to ground level. They serve as good examples to characterise the general layout and character of Göbekli Tepe's older circular to elliptic PPNA structures.

Building D is the largest and best preserved so far. Two huge central pillars are surrounded by a circle formed by – at the current state of excavation – 11 pillars of similar T-shape. Most of these pillars are decorated with depictions of animals: foxes, birds (e.g. cranes, ibis and ducks) and snakes are the most common species in this building, accompanied by a wide range of figured representations such as boar, aurochs, gazelle, wild donkey and larger carnivores. The two pillars in the centre of this enclosure, measuring about 5.5 metres in height and weighing some 8 metric tons, were found inserted into only 0.20 metre high pedestals, which – like the rest of the floor level – are carved from the carefully smoothed bedrock, and, in one case, decorated with a relief frieze of ducks. In particular these central pillars of Building D demonstrate the anthropomorphic appearance of the T-shaped pillars. The oblong T-heads can be regarded as abstract depictions of the human head, the narrow side representing the face. Clearly visible are arms on the shafts with hands brought together above the abdomen. The depiction of belts and loincloths in the shape of animal skins underlines the impression that these T-shaped pillars have an anthropomorphic identity and therefore could be regarded as ‘pillar-statues’.

A major uncertainty concerning Göbekli Tepe’s buildings is whether these functioned as hypaethral structures or whether they may have been covered by some kind of roof construction (Kurapkat 2015). This relates directly to the interpretation of the characteristic T-shaped pillars. As demonstrated, these can be identified as anthropomorphic statues, albeit abstract in their depiction. Although reference may be made to examples from the Classical world such as Caryatids or Atlantes, it seems inconclusive and unsatisfying to reduce the T-pillars’ meaning to this functional aspect. In any case, to imagine large roof structures, spanning the larger enclosures which have a diameter of about 30 m, raises the difficult question of how this might have been achieved technically but opens leads to future research.

At some point in the history of their use-lives the monumental buildings of Layer III were intentionally (and unintentionally (erosion?)) backfilled – the 15 m high mound visible today being the result of these processes. The exact order of events is still an important research topic not completely answered yet, however, due to comprehensible alteration and modification visible in the architecture (cf. Piesker 2014) it can be assumed that these structures seem to have been indeed planned and used as accessible constructions for a certain period of time prior to their ‘inundation’. The sediment forming this backfill material is comprised of limestone rubble of differing size, and flakes of flint; flint tools are less frequent, as are fragments of stone vessels, grinding stones and other ground stone tools. The fills also contain numerous animal bones. The sheer quantity of bone speaks in favour of large feasts and the consumption of enormous amounts of meat. Reciprocal feasting is considered an integral activity to strengthen a group’s coherence (Rosenberg

& Redding 2000, 44) and the necessary workforce to construct monuments as those known from Göbekli Tepe in collective work events (Notroff et al. 2014) could be organized by the prospect of a lavish feast (Dietrich et al. 2012E) as highlighted and described by Dietler and Herbich (1995).

In the meantime, excavations have also been conducted at Göbekli Tepe's Southwest mound as well as the Northwest Mound and Northwest Hollow. These excavations were undertaken in order to substantiate the hypothesis that the remarkable (megalithic and monumental) architecture was not just limited to the Southeast-Hollow where research had focussed in earlier years. These excavations proved successful when Enclosure H was revealed in the Northwest Hollow. As such, the results of geo-radar surveys could be confirmed.



Figure 2.3 View south upon the main excavation area (Southeast-Hollow); Building D in foreground, Building C to the left, Building B and Building A in the background to the right. (Image: DAI, N. Becker).

2.a.3 Limestone Plateau

The nominated property (and protected archaeological zone) described as the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is not confined to the tell and the architectural remains therein – the site also includes the surrounding limestone plateaus (Fig.2.2), where a system of channels and cisterns has been documented (Fig.2.3). Even though it could not yet be determined with certainty that these structures are contemporaneous with the Neolithic architecture nearby, recent discoveries within the excavation areas have emphasized the possible role of rainwater harvesting, also with respect to the construction and use of the Göbekli Tepe monumental buildings. These rock plateaus also feature prehistoric quarries where work-pieces for stone slabs, sculptures, and in particular T-pillars were produced. Several negative shapes and even a couple of unfinished and abandoned pillars still in situ attest to these activities.

Another structure cut down into the bedrock at the south-western plateau, near the site's modern day entrance, has been identified as remains of another, however completely cleared circular enclosure: within the borders of a circular floor plan the bedrock is carefully worked down and smoothed, two pedestals – similar to those uncovered in Enclosures C and D – are cut from the rock to accommodate the central pillars which, in this case, were removed (and maybe reused in another building). Due to these observations, this structure is listed as Enclosure E.



Figure 2.4 Aerial view of an area adjacent to the western rock plateau showing carved cisterns and channels. (Image: DAI, M. Morsch).

2.a.4 Descriptive list of the individual megalithic and monumental structures

The following lists all megalithic and monumental structures at the Nominated Site and appear in the order of their discovery. The number next to each site/feature name is its identification number in Figure 2.5 (map below).

The list also shows the current State of Conservation (SoC), ownership and protective designation for each feature, which are discussed in more detail in Sections 4 and 5. State of Conservation categories (column headed SoC in the below table), are defined as: Good, Fair and Poor. Where features are shown as ‘-’ they have not been assessed at this time.

Designation is denoted as conservation ‘site’ according to the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. See Section 5.b for details of these protections.



Figure 2.5 Detailed map showing the location of principle components in the main excavation area (Southeast Hollow) illustrating different chronological layers (Plan: DAI, K. Schmidt & J. Notroff).

BUILDING A



Figure 2.6 Building A (Image: DAI, K. Piesker)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
1	<p>Building A was the first of the monumental megalithic building to be discovered during archaeological excavations at the site. Remarkably, this building is not round-oval but has straight lateral walls with an 'alcove' at its northern end. As Building A has not been excavated in its entirety, it cannot be ruled out that older (round-oval) phases of the building still remain undiscovered.</p> <p>The central T-shaped limestone monoliths in Building A are adorned with different images of wild animals in low relief, including a 'net of snakes' and an unidentified quadruped on the western pillar, and an aurochs, fox and crane of the eastern pillar.</p> <p>So far, only four further pillars can be assigned to Building A. These are integrated in the surrounding walls. It is highly likely that a continuation of excavations in Building A would lead to the discovery of further monoliths.</p>	10 th -9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

BUILDING B



Figure 2.7 Building B (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
2	<p>Building B is located in the Southeast-Hollow (Main Excavation Area) of Göbekli Tepe.</p> <p>It has a round ground plan and measures roughly 10 metres in diameter. A total of seven T-shaped limestone pillars have so far been discovered set into its circular wall. The two central T-pillars brings the total number of monoliths in this building to nine.</p> <p>However, as the building is not yet excavated in its entirety, further pillars may still be found.</p> <p>The floor of the building was excavated over several square metres in the area between the two central pillars. The floor of this building is made of a lime mortar (terrazzo floor).</p> <p>The inner-facing broad sides of the two central pillars carry depictions of life-size foxes (in low relief).</p>	10 th -9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. Site

BUILDING C



Figure 2.8 Building C (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
3	<p>Building C feature at least two, more likely three, concentric walls. It has a round-oval ground plan and has a diameter of some 30 metres. As such, it is the largest of the excavated megalithic monumental buildings so far discovered at Göbekli Tepe. Its two central T-shaped pillars appear to have been destroyed in antiquity, when a large robber pit was excavated into the building and the two monoliths intentionally destroyed. It is still unclear when this destruction occurred, but most likely in the prehistoric (Neolithic?) period. Remarkable for this building and also for Building D, is that the two central pillars were slotted into two carefully carved pedestals. These pedestals had been worked from the natural limestone bedrock. The floor of this building is the equally carefully smoothed natural rock surface of the limestone plateau.</p> <p>The western central pillar was partially restored in 2009. On its left broad side there is the depiction of a large fox (in low relief). The bottom part of the eastern shaft was found in-situ,</p>	10 th -9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

Building C cont.

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
	<p>i.e. still inserted in its carved pedestal. This pillar is still preserved to a height of 2 metres, though its original height was probably around 5 metres. It appears that this pillar had also been subjected to burning at the time of the deliberate destruction, as testified by its flaky appearance.</p> <p>All other T-shaped pillars belonging to Building C are found at more or less regular intervals within the two inner concentric walls of the building. Eleven pillars have so far been found in the inner ring, while the second ring features seven pillars. This number would very likely increase if excavations were continued.</p>				

BUILDING D



Figure 2.9 Building D (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
4	<p>Enclosure D is by far the best preserved of the so far excavated monumental megalithic buildings. In comparison to Building C there was no post-use destruction of the structure.</p>	10 th -9 th mill. BC	Fair/Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

	<p>This oval-shaped building has a (east-west) diameter of 20 metres and features some 11 T-shaped monoliths, though this number could increase following completion of excavations in its northern part. The two central T-pillars are slotted into two carved pedestals and its floor was formed by smoothing the natural limestone bedrock (akin to Building C).</p> <p>The two central pillars of Building D provide clear evidence for the anthropomorphic character of the T-pillars, these two monoliths carrying low relief representations of arms and hands, and with depictions (also low relief) of belts and fox fur loincloths.</p> <p>These two central pillars are preserved to an original height of 5.5 meters and they still stand in-situ. The eastern T-pillar appears to carry a fox under its arm on its western broad side.</p> <p>As observed in Building C, many of the T-pillars incorporated into its oval-plan wall feature images of wild animals, birds and insects. It is highly likely that these depictions relate early Neolithic mythological scenes.</p>				
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BUILDING E



Figure 2.10 Building E (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
5	<p>Building E is located at the south-western periphery of the mound (tell). It is lacking any superstructure, comprised solely of two preserved pedestals cut from the natural limestone bedrock and a carefully smoothed limestone floor. Although excavated in the mid-1990s, it was not until the later discovery of Building C and Building D that these features identified as the remains of a monumental (megalithic) structure.</p> <p>To the north of the building are two large pits carved into the surface of the natural plateau. It is likely that these pits (cisterns?) were contemporaneous with the monumental building.</p>	10 th -9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

BUILDING F



Figure 2.11 Building F (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
6	Building F is situated on the Southwest Mound. Due to its stratigraphical position on the top of the mound, it is likely that this building stems from a younger phase of occupation at Göbekli Tepe. Nevertheless, it shares common attributes with the other (older) monumental buildings. These include its round-oval ground plan (in later EPPNB phases a rectangular ground plan is characteristic), and its central pillars. The smaller, stouter T-pillars are also an indication that this building was erected in the EPPNB phase of the site; in the PPNB, pillars are smaller and less imposing than in the earlier periods of the site.	9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

BUILDING G



Figure 2.12 Building G (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
7	Building G is located on the western edge of the Southeast-Hollow (Main Excavation Area). Similar to Building F, this structure is located at a higher stratigraphic position when compared to the Buildings A, B, C and D. However, similar to Building A, it too does not feature a round-oval ground plan. Like Building F, this structure also features smaller (EPPNB-type) T-pillars. Due to its partial excavation no further details can be given at this time	9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

BUILDING H



Figure 2.13 Building H (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ID No. (on map)	Description	Date	SoC	Ownership	Protection
8	Building H is the most recently excavated early Neolithic monumental megalithic building at Göbekli Tepe. It is located in the Northwest-Hollow of the site. Currently, just one of its two central T-shaped pillars has been discovered. This pillar carries the large image (in low relief) of a pouncing leopard. An additional seven T-pillars have so far been discovered in its enclosing oval-shaped wall. Similar to Building C, the second undiscovered central pillar of this building may have fallen victim to post-use destruction, as suggested by the discovery of a 'robber pit' that was dug into this building following its abandonment and subsequent back filling. The floor of this building has not yet been reached in excavations.	10 th -9 th mill. BC	Fair/ Good	state ownership	Incl. in the 1 st degree archaeological con. site

2.b History and Development

The prehistoric genesis of the site of Göbekli Tepe may already have commenced prior to the construction of the early Neolithic (PPNA; Layer III) monumental buildings (Layer III, cf. Fig. 2.5). As a prominent landmark, the highest point in the surrounding landscape, it most likely already served as gathering point for hunter-gatherer groups living in the region in the preceding Palaeolithic period. With the construction of the first monumental structures in the 10th millennium BC the accumulation of the Göbekli Tepe mound (tell) appears to have started. However, it is as yet unclear whether earliest monumental buildings were semi-subterranean, i.e. sunk into already existing, hence older deposits. This is still an area of ongoing research. At the close of their respective 'life-cycles' the enclosures were abandoned and backfilled/inundated with large amounts of fist-sized limestone rubble, knapped flints, worked ground-stone fragments, as well as animal and (smaller amounts of) human bone material. Again it is not possible to determine the exact time that this occurred, since constant rebuilding and repair seems to have taken place, and the buildings appear to have been completely emptied before backfilling took place. In some parts of the tell, but not everywhere, these older monumental structures are superimposed by younger (PPNB) architecture, dating to the 9th millennium BC (Layer II, cf. Fig. 2). These rooms are rectangular and much smaller. Significantly, the area of the (back)filled monumental buildings was not built upon; in fact, this area was separated from younger developments by a terrace wall, thus leading to the development of a hollow surrounded by higher lying mounds. Certainly, the monumental buildings must have still been visible, or at least not completely forgotten, in the latest phase of the site.

Following the close of the early PPNB, human activities at the site appear to come to an end. It is not until the Roman era, some eight thousand years later, that we have evidence for limestone quarrying upon the south-eastern plateau. Two possible (Islamic?) graves at the summit of the mound are considerably younger (Fig.2.14). Only the fertile brown topsoil covering the entire mound testifies to later agricultural land-use (Layer I), sometimes producing relevant finds from underlying strata.

Since the onset of excavations at Göbekli Tepe in 1995, conservation and preservation of uncovered prehistoric structures has been a permanent concern and an essential component of archaeological research. Covered with backfill for the last approx. 10,000 years the stone walls and limestone pillars are incredibly well preserved. Only in those areas where the archaeological substance was close to the surface has some slight damage been observed. This damage most likely results from agricultural activities at the site over the last centuries. Since the mound was not accessible for heavy machinery, damage is only surface-near and limited. Worked stone objects recovered

from the site in the course of farming were usually deposited at the borders of the fields. These stone rows are still present at the site and provided valuable surface finds. Since the start of excavations at the site, further farming and uncontrolled intrusion has been prevented. Meanwhile, the entire protected archaeological area has been nationalized by Turkish authorities.

A second category of damages was inflicted in prehistoric times. Although the exact time events cannot be dated due to the nature of this intervention, it has become clear that at some point after backfilling a pit was dug aimed at the central pillars of Buildings C and H. Central pillars (and only those) were found smashed. Even though it is still unclear when this damage was done, it seems plausible that it took place at a time when the buildings were either still visible on the surface or their positions below ground still known.

Even after more than two decades of excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe, none of the Neolithic monumental buildings has yet been completely excavated.

In order to preserve as much of the original substance as possible, careful excavation aims to uncover just enough of the buildings to gain insights into its use-life. Conservation and preservation efforts have been considered from the very beginning of excavations: actions have included the careful consolidation of broken and the protection of stone walls using various material, including sandbags and dry stone protection walls. Provisional roof constructions were erected in the course of excavations, and meanwhile two permanent shelters are being constructed over the excavated areas – not only providing better protection from environmental conditions but also improving visitor access.



Figure 2.14 Possible Islamic burials below the 'Wish Tree' at Göbekli Tepe's highest point (15 metres above the surface of the natural limestone plateau (Image: DAI, N. Becker).

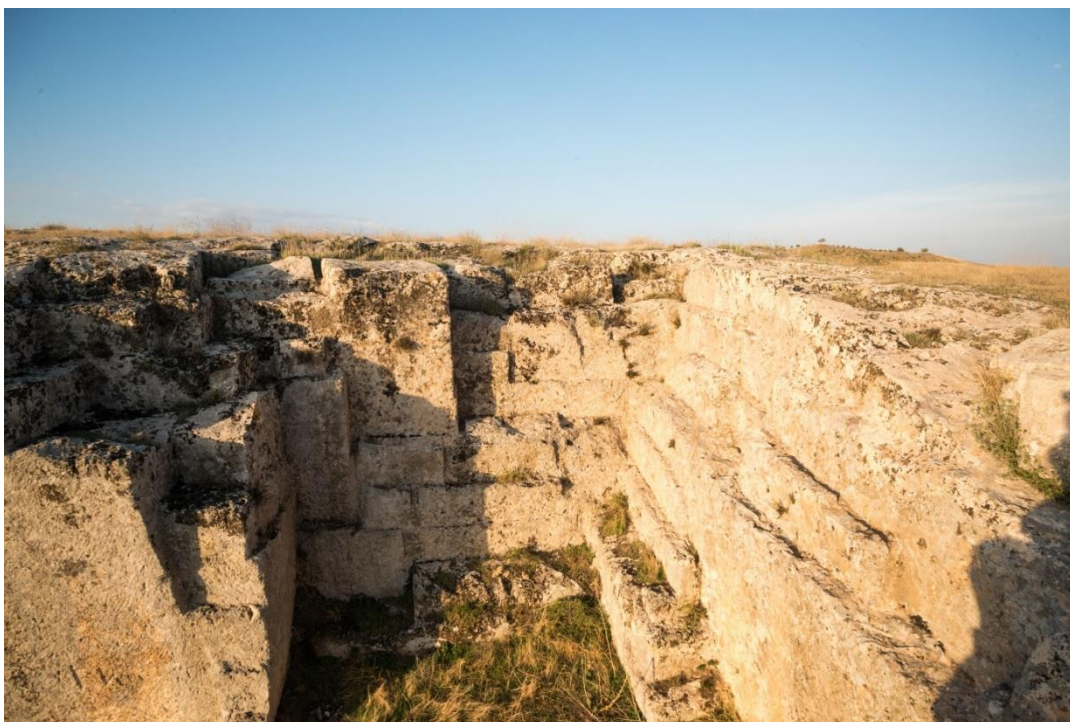


Figure 2.15 Roman Period limestone quarry on the Eastern Plateau, 2012 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).



Figure 2.16 Roman Period limestone quarry on the Eastern Plateau in the background the tell of Göbekli Tepe is clearly visible in the distance, 2012 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).

SECTION 3

JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

Göbekli Tepe lies some 15 km east of Şanlıurfa in the Germuş mountains (c. 770 metres above sea level) from where it has commanding views over the Harran plain to the south, the modern city of Şanlıurfa and the Kaşmer mountains to the west and southwest, and the Tektek mountains to the southeast. The property is internationally important for its impressive monumental architecture, including large round-oval and rectangular buildings featuring large monolithic T-shaped pillars carved from locally quarried limestone. These buildings, which have been interpreted as ritual structures, can be attributed to the Early Neolithic period in Upper Mesopotamia. They are considered among earliest evidence worldwide for human-made megalithic structures constructed specifically for the ritual requirements of their prehistoric population(s).

Göbekli Tepe is a large artificial hill (tell) which features higher-lying mounds separated by lower-lying hollows comprised entirely of archaeological deposits (architectural remains, rubble and middens) that accumulated upon the natural limestone plateau during a 1400-year period, between 9600 and 8200 BC, in the so called Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA, 9600-8700 BC) and Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (EPPNB, 8700-8200 BC) periods.

On days with good visibility the eastern Taurus mountains and Karacadağ volcanic massif are visible on the horizon to the north and east, respectively. The prominent position of Göbekli Tepe in the landscape is by no means coincidental and must reflect the significance of this site for its prehistoric builders. Göbekli Tepe was an important ritual hub for Early Neolithic communities living in its catchment.

The characteristic and meanwhile well-known T-shaped pillars from Göbekli Tepe were carved from quarries in the adjacent limestone plateau using stone and bone tools. Subsequently, they were dragged to the site where they were erected at their designated spots and/or slotted into walls also constructed from the locally ubiquitous limestone. The buildings now visible at Göbekli Tepe are the culmination of many centuries of building, backfilling, and re-building activities during the 1400-year period of site formation. During this time, walls were removed and pillars pulled from their original positions for incorporation in other parts of either the same building or other structures. Nowadays, we might refer to this process as ‘recycling’.

Currently, some eight monumental round-oval buildings have been excavated, labelled A through H in order of their discovery. These buildings are generally found in the lower-lying hollows, thus indicating that these are among the earliest buildings erected at the site (PPNA, 9600-8700 BC)), albeit that they were in use for many decades, perhaps even centuries, into the subsequent EPPNB period (8700-8200 BC). In addition to these large monumental structures there are also remains of numerous smaller rectangular buildings. These are located on the higher lying mounds and slopes, and are attributed to latest phase of the site (EPPNB). In comparison to the monumental round-oval buildings these structures feature much smaller T-Pillars, sometimes mounted in low benches or incorporated into the walls of the rooms.

The T-shaped pillars are clearly anthropomorphic in character. Whereas the top of the 'T' is the head of the 'pillar-being', the torso and legs are represented by the pillar shaft. Not only this, many of the stones and T-pillars feature carved and engraved depictions of the many different species of wild animals, birds and insects that would have been found in the environment around Göbekli Tepe some 11,500 years ago. Finally, many of the images attest to an extremely high level of craftsmanship.

Göbekli Tepe is one of the most impressive prehistoric megalithic monuments in the world on account of its great antiquity (10th and 9th millennia BC; making it some 6000 years older than Stonehenge), the number and sophistication of its limestone megalithic buildings, the shaping of the stones, and the breathtaking imagery found carved and engraved on many of the stones and T-pillars found at the site. Further, the imagery from Göbekli Tepe provides unprecedented insights into the worldview and belief systems of prehistoric populations living in Upper Mesopotamia some 11,500 years ago, a time which corresponds with one of the most momentous transitions in human history, one which took us from hunter-gatherer subsistence to (modern) farming lifeways, also referred to as Neolithisation. For this reason, Göbekli Tepe stands out as one of the most exciting and significant prehistoric sites in the world.

3.1.b Criteria Under which Inscription is Proposed (and Justification for Inscription Under These Criteria)

This nomination attests that Göbekli Tepe:

Criterion (i) represents a masterpiece of human creative genius.

A unique point about Göbekli Tepe concerns the societies that built the earliest monumental structures. We know from contemporaneous domestic (settlement) sites, for example in the Tigris basin (e.g. Gusir Höyük, Halan Çemi, Hasankeyf Höyük, Körtik Tepe), that PPNA (9600-8700 BC) communities were relatively small groups, numbering perhaps no more than



Figure 3.1 Pillar 43 in Building D displays low reliefs of different animals, insects and an ithyphallic human figure, 2010 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).

100-150 people. Although living in what might be loosely termed first sedentary villages, these communities were still entirely dependent on hunting and gathering as their means of subsistence; there were still no domesticated crops or animals, albeit that they were cultivating stands of wild wheat. First evidence for domesticates in the region is dated to the PPNB, thus roughly contemporaneous with the abandonment of the site. Therefore, the people that built Göbekli Tepe were living through one of the most momentous transitions in human history, one which took us from hunter-gatherer subsistence to (modern) farming lifeways.

At the time of the site's discovery it was considered inconceivable that PPNA groups could accomplish such architectural feats as now present themselves in the excavation trenches at Göbekli Tepe. These discoveries have sent tremors through the Neolithic research community, raising many new questions about PPNA societies, including issues of social hierarchies, territoriality, division of labour, craft specialisation, and gender roles, to name but a few. The infrastructure required for creation of large scale sculptural and architectural monuments, the ability to act in large groups, and the ritual impulses and beliefs that would have incited all these activities show us that the people of the period lived in a complex social life and could organize for a specific purpose. Therefore, it is held that the cults and related monumental architecture of Göbekli Tepe represent a masterpiece of human creative genius at a crucial time in world history.

Criterion (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

Many of the stones and T-pillars found at the property carry carved and engraved imagery. Depictions include many different species of wild animals, birds and insects, as well as human representations, all providing unique insights into the beliefs and worldview of the people in the 10th and 9th millennia BC. However, the depictions on the stones are not mere representations of creatures encountered in the landscape around Göbekli Tepe some 11,000 years ago (e.g. snakes, foxes, wild boar, aurochs, leopards, cranes and ducks). Rather, they appear to tell stories, perhaps relating ancient dramas that had previously been passed on verbally from generation to generation and at Göbekli Tepe for the first time perpetuated in stone. These stories might even include narratives of foundation myths, thus underlining origins and identities of communities at a time of increasing population sizes and growing social networks associated with progressive Neolithisation. Archaeological evidence from numerous other sites in Upper Mesopotamia and adjacent regions testifies to the interchange of this specific set of human values over a substantial geographical area, perhaps even

suggesting the existence of a common cultic heritage and/or community. Indeed, this cultural interchange is also visible in other areas of material culture, including architecture and technological (tool-making) traditions.

Criterion (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Göbekli Tepe is a key site for the study of socio-ritual components of transitional Neolithic communities living in Upper Mesopotamia, a core zone of Neolithisation, between the mid-10th and late 9th millennia BC. In addition to the construction of the large monumental buildings with their T-shaped monoliths, these groups can be credited with early domestication activities involving wild plant and animal species, which from the mid-9th millennium BC began to show characteristic morphological changes associated with the emergence of identifiable domesticated forms.

Ritual practices and belief systems identified at Göbekli Tepe provide unprecedented insights into the worldview of these 'protoneolithic' communities at this important juncture in world history. Not only this, the site offers explanations as to how these groups could have overcome various challenges presented by 'Neolithisation' processes, including demographic growth, increasing competition over biotic and abiotic resources, as well as a more pronounced vertical social differentiation, with division of labour and craft specialization.

Carved and engraved imagery and acts of repetitive building at Göbekli Tepe could have been used to encourage group identity and to promote a sense of belonging to a common 'cultic community'. As such, the archaeological remains at Göbekli Tepe testify to the social and cognitive mechanisms at work within prehistoric communities at a time of a major socio-economic transition (Neolithisation), which as we now know changed the world, making it and us what we are today.

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

Göbekli Tepe is home to the world's first human-built monumental (megalithic) buildings. In contrast to earlier periods of human history, when images (carvings, paintings etc.) were applied to surfaces in natural environments (caves, rock shelters etc.), for example at the famous Upper Palaeolithic decorated cave sites in France (32.000-30.000 BP), at Göbekli Tepe these images were applied to elements within a (planned) built environment, often referred to as the 'world's first temples'. The monolithic (up to 5 metre high) T-shaped pillars, significant components of these buildings, were carved from the adjacent limestone plateau and attest to new

levels of architectural and engineering technology. As such, they testify to the presence of specialized craftsmen, and possibly to the emergence of more hierarchical forms of human society which must have differed from preceding – more egalitarian – traditional (Palaeolithic) hunter-gatherer societies. The anthropomorphic T-shaped pillars are believed to be representations of ancestors, perhaps even incipient deities. Therefore, Göbekli Tepe is a unique site, it marking the very beginnings of our modern lifeways and still prevailing worldview.

3.1.c Statement of Integrity

UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention parag. 87-89 require that the physical fabric of the property (nominated under criteria (i) to (vi)) and its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration process under controlled.

It also requires a significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property to be included. Relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained (UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention parag. 89).

The integrity of the proposed WHS is considered below according to the conditions set out in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention parag. 88, which require assessment of the extent to which the property:

- includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value;
- is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance; and
- suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Question 1: Completeness - does the property contain all the elements to express the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

Yes. The nominated property contains all the elements needed to express the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Göbekli Tepe is a unique site for many different reasons, first and foremost its status as the earliest site at which monumental (megalithic) buildings were constructed with the specific purpose of housing (religious) rituals.



Figure 3.2 Pillar 56 in Building H is adorned with low reliefs of wild animals, reptiles and birds covering its entire south-facing broad side, 2011 (Image: DAI, Göbeli Tepe Project).

Prior to Göbekli Tepe, rituals are known to have been carried out in natural settings, one example being the famous Upper Palaeolithic cave sites in France and Iberia. Currently, the property features nine monumental round-oval buildings, labelled A through H in order of their discovery. These excavated structures, located at the prehistoric mound (tell), perfectly express elements relating to the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Building D is the best preserved of the excavated monumental structures. It is here that the anthropomorphic character of the T-shaped pillars is especially evident. In the case of its two central pillars, this is underlined by carvings (low-reliefs) of additional anatomical features, including arms and hands. Further items of clothing and accessories depicted in low-relief include necklaces, belts, belt buckles, and loincloths. Building C is located adjacent to Building D and is the largest of the excavated structures (in excess of 30 metres in diameter). Akin to Buildings A, B, D, F, G and H, it features numerous examples of carved and engraved imagery. These images are found applied to some of its T-pillars and to large worked limestone blocks used in their construction. The carvings and engravings provide unprecedented insights into the worldview and belief systems of prehistoric populations living in Upper Mesopotamia some 11,500 years ago, a time which corresponds with one of the most momentous transitions in human history, from hunter-gatherer subsistence to (modern) farming lifeways, also referred to as Neolithisation. During excavation, all monumental buildings yielded important works of Early Neolithic art, including sculptures, miniatures, and bone and stone jewellery, as well as other more pragmatic items of material culture (e.g. bone and stone tools), and evidence of food consumption (animal bones).

A further area containing elements which express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is the limestone plateau, located adjacent to and surrounding the prehistoric mound. Archaeological research has identified numerous prehistoric quarries and workshop areas which still feature working pieces such as broken T-shaped pillars and cavities cut into the rock, possible mixing areas for 'terrazzo' floors, numerous cup marks whose meaning is unclear, cistern-like depressions, and a variety of other surface features. There is also a large number of working tools such as flints to be found all over the plateau. Altogether, in its shape and appearance, the plateau's surface was significantly altered by human intervention during the Neolithic. Levels of prehistoric quarrying on the plateau testifies to the labour involved in the building of the monumental structures at Göbekli Tepe, and as such provides unique insights into contemporaneous social and hierarchical systems required for the erection of the megalithic buildings. The presence of later (Roman era) quarries in this vicinity of the tell (and within the boundaries of the property) testify to the long tradition of limestone quarrying in the area around the prehistoric mound.

Question 2: Boundaries – is the property of adequate size to ensure the complete presentation of the features and processes which convey its significance?

Yes. The nominated property is complete as the boundaries of the property capture the attributes that together convey Outstanding Universal Value at Göbekli Tepe. These attributes can be found in one of two areas within the boundaries of the property:

- 1) at the archaeological mound (tell) which accumulated over a period of approximately 1400 years in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA, 9600-8700 BC) and Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (EPPNB, 8700-8200 BC); and
- 2) on the surrounding limestone plateau from whence much of the worked limestone used in the erection of the monumental buildings was quarried.

The megalithic buildings with their characteristic T-shaped pillars are mainly located in south-eastern and north-western parts of the prehistoric mound (tell), which measures approximately 300 m in diameter, covers an area of 9 ha, and is 15 m at its highest point. The tell is located within the borders of the first degree archaeological conservation area, which covers a total area of 126 ha and also includes the adjacent plateaus with their evidence for prehistoric (Neolithic) and later quarrying activities, and numerous flint scatters, some of which are evidence for flint and ground stone workshops. This is doubtlessly the most sensitive area of the site with respect to the concrete archaeological remains.

The distinctive archaeological landscape of Göbekli Tepe and its positioning within the wider natural setting of the limestone plateau is critical to understanding the history and meaning of the place, as is the unique sensory experience provided by the Site. Provision of the Buffer Zone will protect the setting of both individual monuments and the overall setting of the property.

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

Question 3: State of Conservation – are the attributes conveying Outstanding Universal Value at risk from development and/or neglect?

The Nominated Property is protected by a strict regime of maintenance and

control, derived from extensive statutory protection and state ownership. German Archaeological Institute (DAI) and the MoCT through the Şanlıurfa Museum has in place an effective system of monitoring all the assets and their condition, as set out in Section 5, including on-going programmes of maintenance, without which deterioration would occur.

The physical fabric of the Nominated Site is in good/fair condition and the process of deterioration are monitored and carefully controlled.

The Site is protected from adverse effects of development through statutory designation, state ownership and the land-use planning controls, set out in Section 5. During the 20 years of excavation of the mound (tell), protection measures (or infrastructural improvement towards protection of the Property) have introduced individual features such as temporary supports e.g. for pillars, and protective walling for other fragile areas of the excavated site. Provisional shelter structures in the south-eastern part of the excavated Site have also contributed to the protection of the monument from erosional processes; importantly, these have had only minor and localised impacts and do not affect the integrity of the Property.

The Supplementary Regulation No.658 Protection and Use Principles for Archaeological Sites indicate that “the 1st degree archaeological sites are to be preserved (as they are) with the exception of scientific studies towards their protection. ... basic infrastructural facilities/units (i.e. car parking, toilets, ticket office, etc.) can be developed ...”, consent of the Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The setting of the nominated Property includes areas recognised for their conservation value and is generally free of adverse development.

The status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area designation and strong planning policies ensure that the immediate setting of the artificial mound (tell) is among the most stringently protected landscapes in the region.

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

Göbekli Tepe maintains a high level of authenticity in many key areas. The archaeological remains of buildings uncovered in the last two decades of research can be described not only as wonders of their (Early Neolithic) age but as masterpieces in the development of human monumental architecture. Significantly, the monumental buildings at Göbekli Tepe constitute the earliest examples of these building traditions. Excavations have revealed buildings with a high level of preservation, and although the exact appearance of the structures, as they would have appeared some 11000 years ago, cannot

be stated with exact certainty, they can be regarded as extremely authentic:

The conditions of authenticity set out in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention parag. 82 that are relevant to the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe are discussed with respect to the following attributes:

- **Form/Design** – high. The form/design of the buildings (including walls and incorporated T-shaped pillars) at Göbekli Tepe has not changed since they were buried at the end of their respective ‘use-lives’ in the early Neolithic. As such, it can be safely stated that the monumental buildings have not changed their appearance over a time period of at least ten thousand years.
- **Materials/Substance** – all stone fabric is as built. No additions have been made to the structures.
- **Location/Setting** – can be considered unharmed. Although the vegetation and environment have changed in the last 10000 years, this is due to development of a cultural landscape in the region since the end of the Early Neolithic. Otherwise the natural landscape remains unchanged, e.g. the views from and to the site.
- **Spirit and feeling** - while the unspoilt environs of Göbekli Tepe as well as the remoteness and quietness experienced at the Site add significantly to its special character, Göbekli Tepe in itself exudes a sense of being a ‘special place’. The Site offers an exceptional sensory experience, transporting visitors through the more than 12,000 years of history of the evolution of the place. The place clearly has a special feel to it which can neither entirely be captured in words, nor be classified simply as an aesthetic or any other similar sensory experience.

3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements

Archaeological sites in Turkey are protected through the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004 and the Planning Law (*İmar Kanunu*) No.3194, 1985. The Law. No.3194 provides a framework for local and regional planning policy and act as the principle primary legislation guiding planning and development in Turkey. The Law No.2863 gives the national protection policy on the historic environment. It provides for the protection of archaeological sites by considering the

impact of development on their Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity. Policies that protect the property are set within Regulation No.658 Protection and Use Principles of Archaeological Sites.

Individual buildings, monuments and areas of special archaeological, architectural or historic interest are designated and protected under Law No.2863. In this case, Göbekli Tepe is designated as a 1st degree archaeological conservation area by the Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. As a designated archaeological site Göbekli Tepe “is to be preserved (as it is) with the exception of scientific studies towards its protection”. Basic infrastructural facilities/units (i.e. car parking, toilets, ticket office, etc.) can be developed, but with the consent of the Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

In addition, the status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area designation (Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties) ensure that the immediate setting of the artificial mound (tell) is protected from adverse development.

Any impact on the attributes that reflect Outstanding Universal Value will be managed through the existing conservation legislation, and related regulations. See Section 5 for the operation of consents for the archaeological site and for the protection that exist in the setting of the Nominated Site.

Requirements and Objectives of the Management Plan

The Management Plan depends on an ongoing cycle of research, recording, monitoring, planning and review. It sets out eight long-term aims with which it intends to help shape the Action Plan.

Conservation

- to establish a systematic conservation programme as well as a comprehensive landscape design concept for retaining and enhancing the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe.
- to secure adequate conservation and protection of Göbekli Tepe’s setting in order to ensure that the cultural significance of the Site is retained and enhanced.

Research

- to continue excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe for increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its supra-regional context, while ensuring that the cultural significance of the Site is retained.

Tourism

- to promote sustainable tourism at Göbekli Tepe and its setting while

ensuring that the cultural significance of the Site is retained, and even enhanced.

Community Involvement

- to promote sustainable development of the local communities through their involvement in the management of Göbekli Tepe and its setting as appropriate and relevant.

Management

- to implement a systematic and transparent site management system for administering change at Göbekli Tepe and its setting
- to secure sufficient human, intellectual and financial resources for sustaining the site management system for Göbekli Tepe.
- to ensure effective and coordinated implementation of the Site Management Plan, including monitoring of its implementation and review of the Plan at specified regular intervals.

The first draft of this Management Plan has been prepared by the Department of Architectural Conservation, Brandenburg University of Technology (Germany, 2013). The present edition (incl. in Annex 7.b-8) was prepared jointly by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the German Archaeological Institute (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI) which has taken into consideration many new developments, advances and new insights that have occurred in the course of the last three years. The Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2017.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

Göbekli Tepe was constructed in a time period (10th and 9th millennia BC) that corresponds to the transition from hunting and gathering lifeways to food-producing early village farming communities. In fact, Southeast Anatolia (Upper Mesopotamia), where the site is located, is one of the key areas in the context of this development. Archaeological records from this region show that it was one of the earliest parts of the Fertile Crescent (Southwest Asia) where this development took place. Not only this, the Fertile Crescent was the first place anywhere in the world where this transition occurred. It is for this reason that these two millennia (10th and 9th millennia BC) in Upper Mesopotamia – and at Göbekli Tepe with its outstanding architecture, imagery and symbolism in particular – are so incredibly important for developing our understanding of material, economic and cognitive processes leading to this most momentous and significant transition in the history of our species (*Homo sapiens sapiens*).

Compared to just four decades ago, our knowledge of this pivotal period – the

so-called Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA) – has increased substantially. This has been made possible through the excavation of several different sites, including **Çayönü**, **Nevalı Çori**, **Hallan Çemi**, **Körtik Tepe**, **Gusir Höyük**, **Hasankeyf Höyük** in Turkey; **Nemrik** and **Qermez Dere** in Northern Iraq, and **Mureybet**, **Jerf el Ahmar**, **Tell Abr** and **Tell Qaramel** in northern Syria. These excavations have already told us a great deal about the architecture, burial customs, stone and bone-working traditions, and socio-economic networks of these quasi-contemporaneous communities. Yet in this context, Göbekli Tepe stands out as something special, it having produced elements of material culture so far undiscovered at any other site from this period: the world's earliest monumental, megalithic buildings. These round-oval structures with their characteristic monolithic T-shaped pillars are unique to Göbekli Tepe, and they appear to have been constructed with the sole purpose of housing ritual practices and ceremonies; the earliest archaeological evidence for such “building projects” anywhere in the world.

Göbekli Tepe is located on a limestone plateau overlooking the southerly adjacent Harran plain. As such it is visible for many miles about and a well-known landmark in surrounding parts. The distinct character of the site is underlined not only by its monumental architecture. Equally significant are the large numbers of artistic representations recovered from the site during archaeological excavations. These items range from small stone figurines through sculptures and statues of humans and animals, to the large decorated T-shaped monoliths themselves.

Although one might at first be compelled to draw comparisons between Göbekli Tepe and **Stonehenge (ref 373bis)** in England, there are substantial differences between these two sites. In addition to the most evident geographical difference, there is the chronological aspect which must be highlighted. Göbekli Tepe is some 6000 years older than Stonehenge, which has been dated to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods in the British Isles. The next most important difference between these two sites relates to scale. Although the dimensions of the megalithic stones of Göbekli Tepe are quite similar to those observed at Stonehenge, Göbekli Tepe is a tell site covering a total area of 9 ha and reaching 15 metres of archaeological accumulations at its highest point. So far, a total of eight different megalithic structures have been excavated at Göbekli Tepe. Not only this, results from ground penetrating radar have shown that dozens more such buildings might be expected in unexcavated parts of the mound.

In contrast to Stonehenge, the monumental buildings at Göbekli Tepe were not free-standing circles. Evidence from archaeological fieldwork has shown that the T-pillars were intentionally incorporated into the walls of the structures; only the two central pillars could have been free-standing, though even here it is evident that these would have required some support to

prevent toppling, most likely a covering roof structure. Additionally, there is mounting evidence that the Göbekli Tepe buildings were also semi-subterranean structures and therefore comparable with larger PPNA communal buildings and domestic structures that have been discovered elsewhere, i.e. at contemporaneous settlement sites in the Tigris basin and along the Euphrates valley in northern Syria.

Within Europe there are three other World Heritage properties from the Neolithic which could be compared to Göbekli Tepe, though even here, Göbekli Tepe offers new and different aspects that are completely unique to this site.

Choirokitia (ref 848bis) in Cyprus is a site that was occupied from the 7th to 4th millennia BC, and has thrown much light on Neolithic settlement and the development of human societies at this location and on the island of Cyprus as a whole. Compared with Göbekli Tepe, this site has produced more substantial evidence for non-ritual (domestic) activities. At Göbekli Tepe, such evidence is still not forthcoming, though results from recent (2015) excavations (undertaken in the run-up to the construction of the two permanent shelters) have revealed some intriguing new insights which could point to semi-sedentary and/or permanent settlement at the site as early as the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA). Should this finding be confirmed, it would have considerable implications for our interpretation of the site and its community/communities. Far from detracting from its status as an important central place for ritual activities, it would catapult the site to the status of a major hub for all things relating to the emergence of Neolithic lifeways (domestic, economic and ritual) in the region.

At **Çatalhöyük (ref 1405)** in Central Turkey, excavations have also revealed a settlement site spanning from the late Pre-Pottery Neolithic to Chalcolithic times. Akin to Göbekli Tepe, this site has also provided unprecedented imagery and symbolism (wall paintings, reliefs, sculptures etc.) from these periods, here especially from the Late Neolithic (c. 6700-6200 BC). Although this younger site (Göbekli Tepe is some 3000 years older) is lacking the monolithic and monumental evidence observed at Göbekli Tepe, there are clear signs of continued symbolic traditions in the imagery of the later site. This includes the omnipresence of bucrania and the important role of the aurochs in what might be interpreted as ritual imagery. Certainly, it should be discussed – given the gap of three millennia – whether these traditions diffused from Upper Mesopotamia to the Konya plain or are an autochthonous development in the latter region, especially considering more recent hypotheses which see the Central Anatolian plain as an (independent?) region of Neolithic genesis. Be this as it may, Göbekli Tepe stands out as *the* site at which earliest examples of Neolithic worldview and ritual are presented in such enduring and monumental ways. One question that

researchers still need to answer is why – after the abandonment of Göbekli Tepe in the late 9th millennium BC – monumentality became lost, not appearing again until the Late Chalcolithic, some several millennia later.

In the far northwest of Europe, the **Heart of Neolithic Orkney (ref 514bis)** comprises Neolithic monuments consisting of a large chambered tomb (Maes Howe), two ceremonial stone circles (the Stones of Stenness and the Ring of Brodgar) and a settlement (Skara Brae). This WH site features a major prehistoric landscape from the Neolithic in Scotland which dates to some 5000 years ago. In this context we can note that within the greater catchment of Göbekli Tepe (radius of c. 60 km) numerous other sites have been discovered (e.g. Sefer Tepe, Karahan Tepe, Hamzan Tepe) at which similar T-shaped pillars are visible on the surface; however, none of these sites has so far seen any excavation. A further Pre-Pottery Neolithic site is also known from the Balıklı Göl area of central Şanlıurfa (Yeni Mahalle). It is clear that these places form an inner circle of sites belonging to the cultic community of Göbekli Tepe. Furthermore, throughout Upper Mesopotamia there are indications of the ritual ideology of Göbekli Tepe in the material culture of settlement sites in the Tigris basin, in northern parts of Syria and Iraq. All these sites date to the PPNA/Early PPNB, in the second half of 10th and 9th millennia BC and all can be described as settled hunter-gatherer settlement sites, with a spatial division of residential and specialized workshop areas and a growing importance given to special buildings used for communal and ritual purposes, including open courtyards as communal space.

At these sites, finds with images of symbolic value, comparable to those found at Göbekli Tepe, are found on small-finds. Shaft straighteners, objects used for making arrows, often have incised decorations of animals and various symbols. Several examples from Jerf el Ahmar and Tell Qaramel bear rich combinations of motifs showing groups of animals like snakes and scorpions, quadrupeds, and birds, and very similar motifs and symbols were incised into so-called plaquettes of Jerf el Ahmar type. In contrast to the shaft straighteners, which have been grooved deeply as a defining functional attribute, the plaquettes (often little more than coin size) show no indication of an obvious use for any specific function. These probably were produced just for the purpose of bearing the symbols incised on them. These plaquettes have been discovered in significant numbers at Tell Qaramel, Tel Abr, and Jerf el Ahmar. These images offer a new symbolic world, a symbolic language, which had commonalities among the residents of the PPN sites in Upper Mesopotamia, they are part of a system of symbols, which was crucial to the societies who used it to store their cultural knowledge.

Looking further afield, both chronologically and geographically, sites with potentially ritually-charged paintings and images are found worldwide, and many of these sites have meanwhile attained the status of World Heritage

sites. Among the best known are the painted caves located in France. At the **Decorated Cave of Pont d'Arc , known as Grotte Chauvet-Pont d'Arc, Ardèche (ref 1426)** one encounters earliest-known and best-preserved figurative drawings in the world, dating back as early as the Aurignacian period (32.000-30.000 BP). These breath-taking testimonies to prehistoric art are characterised by an exceptional aesthetic quality, demonstrating a range of techniques including the skilful use of colour, combinations of paint and engraving, anatomical precision, three-dimensionality and movement.

In Asia, there is the **Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (ref 1007rev)** in Azerbaijan with its outstanding collection of more than 6000 rock engravings bearing testimony to 40.000 years of rock art; in the **Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai (ref 1382)** earliest images reflect a time when the area was partly forested and the valley provided a habitat for hunters and large game, and later images show the transition to herding as the dominant way of life; and at the **Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (ref 925)** in India there is a cluster of five rock shelters in the Vindhyan Mountains display paintings that appear to date from the Mesolithic through the historical period.

In the case of Africa, mention must be made of the **Chongoni Rock-Art Area (ref 476rev.)** in Malawi where a total of 127 sites feature the richest concentration of rock art in Central Africa; the **Kondoa Rock-Art Sites (ref 1183rev)** in Tanzania feature rock paintings with a spectacular collection of images from over 150 shelters over 2336 km²; and at **Teyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes (ref 1255)** well preserved petroglyphs give a glimpse of the environment and ritual practices of the Late Stone Age in Namibia.

Remarkably, there is one major difference between all the aforementioned rock-art sites and Göbekli Tepe. At Göbekli Tepe many of the carved images and reliefs were applied to the flat surfaces of large carved monoliths, which had been intentionally erected as components in monumental buildings. Therefore, whereas older rock-art was applied to surfaces in natural environments (caves, rock shelters etc.) at Göbekli Tepe – for the very first time in human history – these images were applied to elements within a (planned) built environment, often referred to as the 'world's first temples'. As such, the monumental buildings at Göbekli Tepe are six millennia older than the **Megalithic Temples of Malta (ref 132ter)** (Ġgantija, Ħaġar Qim, Mnajdra, Skorba, Ta' Ħaġrat and Tarxien) which were constructed during the 4th millennium BC and the 3rd millennium BC.

Reference has frequently been made to the megalithic nature of the Göbekli Tepe site, and of course, European Megalithism was touched upon above – albeit very briefly – when reference was made to the **Heart of Neolithic Orkney (ref 514bis)**. Other megalithic sites in Europe include the **Antequera Dolmens Site (ref 1501)**, located at the heart of Andalusia in southern Spain;

and in Asia the **Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (ref 977)** in Republic of Korea, prehistoric cemeteries containing many hundreds of examples of dolmens - tombs from the 1st millennium BC that were constructed of large stone slabs. A characteristic of most dolmen sites is the presence of prehistoric burials and burial complexes; however this is not the case at Göbekli Tepe, where human burials have so far not been discovered. At present, human remains are only known from the excavated backfill of the monumental buildings, and these remains are heavily fragmented, perhaps due to post-depositional influences (erosion). As such, Göbekli Tepe cannot be considered a cemetery site, even though some of the images found adhering the T-shaped pillars may pertain to a close association with possible beliefs in an afterlife. As such, Göbekli Tepe cannot be directly compared to the famous Egyptian sites: **Memphis and its Necropolis – the pyramid fields from Giza to Dahshur (ref 86)**, **Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (ref 87)**, and the **Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn (ref 434)** – and the Sudanese sites of **Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (ref 1073)**.

Consequently, Göbekli Tepe is a unique site: "unique" in its role as a sanctuary with monumental architecture, but at the same time as a centre of a cultic community, whose traces can be found throughout Upper Mesopotamia. Therefore, it is not an easy task to find comparable properties to illustrate similarities with other sites on the World Heritage List. Nevertheless, after two decades of excavation, it is obvious that Göbekli Tepe is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world. While by all means comparable to such other large sites in meaning and cultural importance, the monumental architecture at Göbekli Tepe stand out due to its age, being the oldest known intentionally constructed ritual buildings in the world and dating to a crucial period of change in human cultural development: the transition from hunter-gathering to farming lifeways (Neolithisation). The Göbekli Tepe site marks and make tangible a symbolic world and cosmology of hunting and gathering societies at the dawn of the Neolithic.

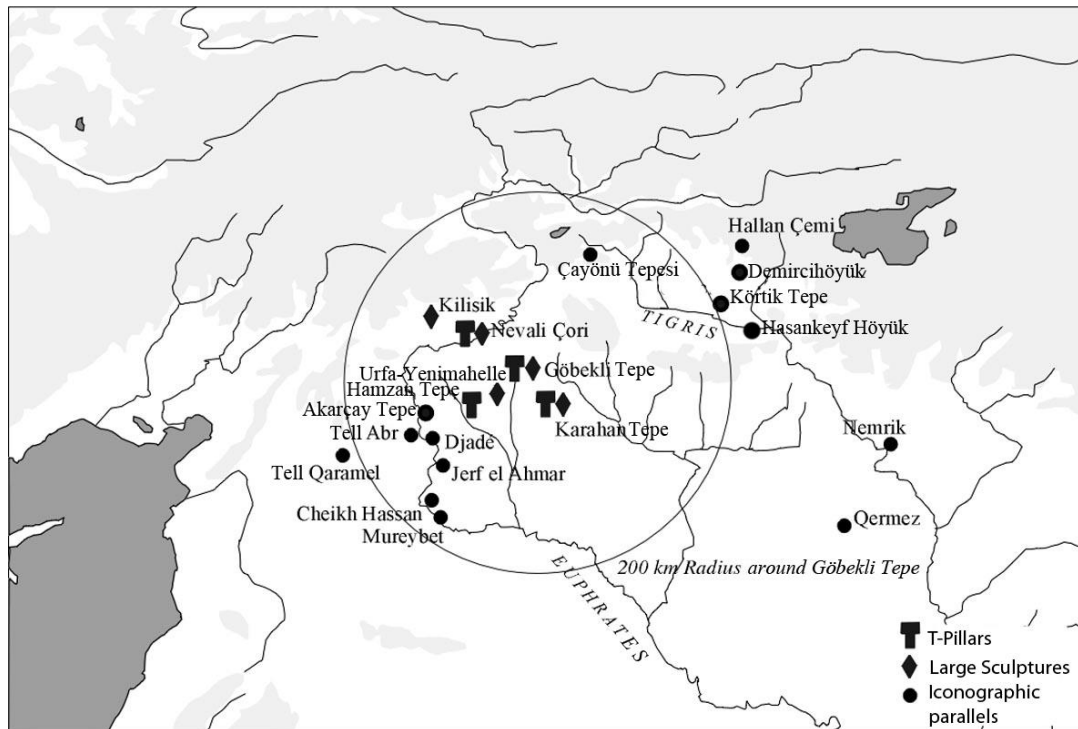


Figure 3.3 Map showing Göbekli Tepe in relation to contemporaneous sites in Southeast Anatolia, northern Syria and Northwest Iraq. Sites with T-pillars are spatially restricted to the Şanlıurfa area. Parallel symbolism occurs at all sites in the region, indicative of a “common cultic community”. (Map: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project 2017)

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

a. Brief synthesis

Göbekli Tepe lies some 15 km east of Şanlıurfa in the Germuş mountains (c. 770 metres above sea level) from whence it has commanding views over the Harran plain to the south, and the modern city of Şanlıurfa to the west-south-west.

The property has produced earliest known monumental megalithic architecture, comprising large round-oval and rectangular buildings with large monolithic T-shaped pillars carved from locally quarried limestone. The structures are considered among earliest evidence worldwide for human-made megalithic buildings constructed specifically for the ritual requirements of their prehistoric population(s). These were erected at Göbekli Tepe in the Pre-Pottery Neolithic A (PPNA) and in the subsequent Early Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (EPPNB), between approx. 9600 and 8200 BC. The characteristic and meanwhile well-known T-shaped (anthropomorphic) pillars from Göbekli Tepe were carved from quarries in the adjacent limestone plateau using stone and bone tools. Subsequently, they were dragged to the site where they were erected at their designated spots and/or slotted into walls also constructed from the locally ubiquitous limestone.

Göbekli Tepe is one of the most impressive prehistoric megalithic monuments in the world on account of its great antiquity (10th and 9th millennia BC; making it some 6000 years older than Stonehenge), the number and sophistication of its limestone megalithic buildings, the shaping of the stones, and the breath-taking imagery found carved and engraved on many of the stones and T-pillars found at the site. Further, the imagery from Göbekli Tepe provides unprecedented insights into the worldview and belief systems of prehistoric populations living in Upper Mesopotamia some 11,500 years ago, a time which corresponds with one of the most momentous transitions in human history, one which took us from hunter-gatherer subsistence to (modern) farming lifeways, also referred to as Neolithisation. For this reason, Göbekli Tepe stands out as one of the most exciting and significant prehistoric sites in the world.

b. Justification for Criteria

Criterion (i) represents a masterpiece of human creative genius

At the time of the Göbekli Tepe's discovery it was considered inconceivable that PPNA groups – often referred to as complex hunter-gatherers – could accomplish such architectural feats as now present themselves in the excavation trenches at Göbekli Tepe. These discoveries sent tremors through the Neolithic research community, raising many new questions about these early societies, including issues of social hierarchies, territoriality, division of

labour, craft specialisation, and gender roles, to name but a few. The infrastructure required for creation of large scale sculptural and architectural monuments, the ability to act in large groups, and the ritual impulses and beliefs that would have incited all these activities show us that the people of the period lived in a complex social life and could organize for a specific purpose. Therefore, it is held that the cults and related monumental architecture of Göbekli Tepe represent a masterpiece of human creative genius at a crucial time in world history.

Criterion (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Many of the stones and T-pillars found at the property carry carved and engraved imagery. Depictions include many different species of wild animals, birds and insects, as well as human representations, all providing unique insights into the beliefs and worldview of the people in the 10th and 9th millennia BC. They appear to tell stories, perhaps relating ancient dramas that had previously been passed on verbally from generation to generation and at Göbekli Tepe for the first time perpetuated in stone. These stories might even include narratives of foundation myths, thus underlining origins and identities of communities at a time of increasing population sizes and growing social networks associated with progressive Neolithisation.

Criterion (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

Göbekli Tepe is a key site for the study of socio-ritual components of transitional Neolithic communities living in Upper Mesopotamia, a core zone of Neolithisation, between the mid-10th and late 9th millennia BC. In addition to the construction of the large monumental buildings with their T-shaped monoliths, these groups can be credited with early domestication activities (experimentation) involving wild plant and animal species, which from the mid-9th millennium BC began to show characteristic morphological changes associated with the emergence of identifiable domesticated forms. Carved and engraved imagery and acts of repetitive building at Göbekli Tepe could have been used to encourage group identity and to promote a sense of belonging to a common 'cultic community', also attested in finds from contemporaneous sites in adjacent regions. Therefore, archaeological remains at Göbekli Tepe testify to the social and cognitive mechanisms at work within prehistoric communities at a time of a major socio-economic transition (Neolithisation), which as we now know changed the world, making it and us what we are today.

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

Göbekli Tepe is home to the world's first human-built monumental (megalithic) buildings. In contrast to earlier periods of human history, when images (carvings, paintings etc.) were applied to surfaces in natural environments (caves, rock shelters etc.), for example at the famous Upper Palaeolithic decorated cave sites in France (32.000-30.000 BP), at Göbekli Tepe these images were applied to elements within a (planned) built environment, often referred to as the 'world's first temples'. The monolithic (up to 5 metre high) T-shaped pillars, significant components of these buildings, were carved from the adjacent limestone plateau and attest to new levels of architectural and engineering technology. As such, they testify to the presence of specialized craftsmen, and possibly to the emergence of more hierarchical forms of human society which must have differed from preceding – more egalitarian – traditional (Palaeolithic) hunter-gatherer societies. The anthropomorphic T-shaped pillars are believed to be representations of ancestors, perhaps even incipient deities. Therefore, Göbekli Tepe is a unique site, it marking the very beginnings of our modern lifeways and still prevailing worldview.

c. Statement of Integrity

The Nominated Property fully includes all the attributes that reflect its Outstanding Universal Value and is large enough for the context of these to be properly appreciated and understood. State ownership and management measures ensure the maintenance of the Site and will continue to protect it and its wider setting from adverse development.

d. Statement of Authenticity

Göbekli Tepe has a high degree of authenticity. Since their discovery, no changes have been made to the setting or material fabric of the monumental buildings, which are exceptionally well preserved. Although their original appearance, i.e. as they would have appeared some 11.000 years ago, is not completely clarified, they are, to all intents and purposes, totally authentic in all of their significant attributes.

e. Requirements for Protection and Management

The property has the highest level of site designation, having been designated as a 1st degree Archaeological Conservation Area by the Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. The area surrounding the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Area (Buffer Zone) is designated as 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. Its immediate surrounding is therefore protected and managed within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

Regular maintenance is planned ahead through DAI's conservation programme. Processes are in place for consenting change to the site that effects its special interest and for development affecting its setting.

The management and protection arrangements are therefore robust enough to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Specific long-term aims related to key issues include protection of the setting, increasing knowledge and understanding of the Site in its regional context through excavation and research, sustainable tourism and community involvement.

The first draft of this Management Plan has been prepared by the Department of Architectural Conservation, Brandenburg University of Technology (Germany, 2013). The present edition (incl. in Annex 7.b-8) was prepared jointly by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the German Archaeological Institute (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, DAI) which has taken into consideration many new developments, advances and new insights that have occurred in the course of the last three years. The Management Plan was approved by the Coordination and Audit Board in January 2017.



Figure 3.4 Low-relief of a pouncing ithyphallic fox on the east-facing broad side of Pillar 37 in Building C. This Pillar is the western central pillar of this building, 2010 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).



Figure 3.5 Pillar 37 is the western central pillar of Building C. It is seen here following conservation measures, 2010 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).

SECTION 4

STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.a Present State of Conservation

This section reviews the physical condition of the property, any threats to it, and conservation measures against these threats. The base-line data or benchmarks used are recorded in Section 6, which covers monitoring.

4.a.1 Current Physical Condition

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

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

The excavations at Göbekli Tepe – conducted at different areas, in different seasons and to different levels – have produced very complex archaeology as well as numerous excavation trenches, both components requiring careful conservation and presentation. Conservation experts of the Global Heritage Fund (GHF) have undertaken intermittent conservation assessments since 2011. In 2016 a further assessment was undertaken by the 'Büro für Restaurierungsberatung, Bonn' (see Annex 7.b-9). These documents form part of a concerted action towards producing an urgently needed systematic conservation programme for Göbekli Tepe. Conservation work will now be funded by Doğu Holding / Şahenk Initiative, who are now the official

sponsors of Göbekli Tepe, in collaboration with the DAI and the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

A full Report on the current situation at Göbekli Tepe is provided in the supporting information (see Annex 7.b-9) to the Nomination; however, main points are as follows:

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

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

Conservation of the Site has focussed upon regular cleaning of the archaeologically exposed areas; the Site has been very well kept and minor landslips together with other issues have been immediately addressed in order to mitigate serious damage as soon as it becomes visible.

In addition, the erection of shelter structures has ensured conservation of archaeological remains. Over the years several shelter structures have been constructed over the excavated areas, at first in a modular metal system. In 2013 a larger wooden and felted roofed structure was constructed (off bedrock foundations) in order to better protect the major excavation area and provide better access to the public. This shelter significantly improved the security of the Site. It will be replaced by a permanent structure in 2017 (one of two planned at the site). Another similar shelter is also under construction at the Northwest Hollow.

A further (preventive) conservation tool implemented as a means of controlling environmental pressures on the Site's archaeological remains has been the erection of a large number of dry and loose stone walls immediately in front of the ancient walls and at the feet of the monoliths. This methodology has proved particularly effective.

Concerning the large T-shaped pillars on-site, little active conservation has been undertaken. The large central pillar No.37 in Enclosure C, fractured into two pieces, was reinstated using epoxy resin and stainless steel pegs. Furthermore, the large monoliths within the excavation frequently require additional support; in Enclosure D the central pillars are kept in position using

wooden shores, further strengthened by steel cables spanning excavated areas. This support network is effective and as a temporary measure fit for its task. A new support concept for the pillars will be implemented following the construction of the new permanent shelter structure. Ideally the monoliths should be anchored in a way that guarantees their safety and stability, without visual intrusion and without intrusion into the fabric.

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

4.a.2 Threats to the OUV of the Property

There are no substantial current threats to the OUV of the Nominated Property or its setting.

In the absence of maintenance, threats to the property may include wear and tear to paths (installed wooden walkways) above and around the excavated areas of the Site, and infrastructure development impacts, most notably related to issues of visual integrity. These are discussed in Section 4b, and measures to deal with them are addressed in Section 5 and the Management Plan. The main control measure is the continued programme of inspection and conservation work by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), MoCT through Şanlıurfa Museum and other stakeholders with the shared responsibility of day-to-day management of the Site.

4.a.3 Conservation Measures

The nominated property is protected by a range of statutory designations and land-use planning controls that safeguard its integrity. These are detailed in Section 5. The Management Plan identifies actions to further protect and enhance the condition of the physical fabric. Key among these is the development of a Conservation Plan for the whole nominated Site (Göbekli Tepe Management Plan, Policy 14, Action 1.1) based on the understanding of the cultural significance of Göbekli Tepe and its vulnerabilities.

Major conservation works at Göbekli Tepe archaeological site

Since 1997, Göbekli Tepe has seen intermittent minor repair and consolidation work:

First restoration measures were undertaken in 1997 and subsequent years by Helmuth Richter from the *Römermuseum Weißenburg i. Bay.* In 2002, a preservation report on features in the Southeast Hollow was compiled by

Margret Struve, and in 2009 a team under the direction of Eduard Knoll reinstated the fragmented western central pillar in Building C (Pillar 37). This work also saw the vertical correction and stabilisation of the two central pillars in Building D. In 2011/2012, mud mortar was sampled and studied by John Hurd from Global Heritage Fund (GHF). In 2016 a new conservation report was compiled by Gereon Lindlar Dipl.-Rest. (FH) and Tom Zimmermann Dipl.-Rest. (FH), and financed by German Archaeological Institute (see Annex 7.b-9).



Figure 4.1 Stabilisation work in Building D, Pillar 18 as seen in 2011 (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project).

Forthcoming works

German Archaeological Institute (DAI) already maintains a stabilisation program at the Site. In addition to its routine maintenance and minor repairs, this programme currently includes the following works within the nominated Site:

- *Conservation of prehistoric dry walls, the deterioration of which commences immediately following their excavation.*

Deterioration is triggered and sustained by fluctuations in temperature and humidity, precipitation, and wind erosion. Although the construction of shelters has greatly reduced this risk in some areas, and the two new shelters will further contribute to this effort, other areas of the site will remain unprotected. A number of different conservation measures can be considered; these range from controlled backfilling of affected areas to repointing and recapping of excavated wall structures. Efforts to combat erosion to prehistoric walls are planned for 2017.

- *Conservation of lime plaster floors ('terrazzo floors'), the erosion of which (similar to the dry stone walls) commences directly subsequent to excavation.*

At present the best method of conservation is a backfill layer of fine sand/sieved earth, separated from the prehistoric floor by a covering of geotextile. As the methods and techniques required for the correct restoration of these floors pending further study, a fast (short-term) conservation and restoration cannot be undertaken.

- *Removal of Dust and dirt from limestone surfaces.*

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

- *Renewal of Earlier installed (wooden) supports of inclined monoliths.*

Although a predominantly aesthetic issue, the correct support of inclined pillars is nevertheless an important factor at Göbekli Tepe.

This list will be reviewed and expanded in the forthcoming years. Specifically, further conservation work is planned within the frame of the long-term sponsorship of Göbekli Tepe by Doğu Group / Şahenk Initiative.

4.b Factors Affecting the Property

Members of the Advisory Board and the Coordination and Audit Board have reviewed the issues which affect and threaten the property under the following headings; these are described in more detail in the Site Management Plan:

- Development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining);
- Environmental pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change, desertification);
- Natural disasters and risk preparedness (e.g. earth-quakes, floods, fires, etc.);
- Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites; and
- Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

4.b (i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

As an area subject to strict preservation measures through statutory designation, state ownership and the planning control system, set out in Section 5, there is little in the way of development that is possible within the property (or proposed WHS) itself and/or its buffer zone. However, there are two potential exceptions:

Visitor Access: see 4.b (iv) on Responsible Visitor Assess at the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe.

Setting: It could be argued that almost anything that is built within the setting of the archaeological site will affect the Site in a negative way; specifically, it is the contrast in scale between the adjacent lower-lying Harran plain, the flat limestone plateau and the tell which is an attribute of its Outstanding Universal Value. A viewpoint analysis to identify those places from which valuable views are offered can be undertaken by the DAI with collaboration of the site management unit and the MoCT. This data will inform planning decisions in the surrounding areas, and on other practical management issues, such as the control of vegetation (for example, Göbekli Tepe and its surrounding today is characterised by an open landscape with steppe-like vegetation, treeless, with no higher shrub vegetation except hawthorn).

Any new development that may impact on setting should be tested through protective mechanisms set out in the relevant local development plan. The Outstanding Universal Value of the archaeological site, which includes its setting, should be a material consideration in determination of planning applications by the local authority or by the Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.

In addition, the Şanlıurfa Museum and the Regional Council must be consulted on any development which affects a designated archaeological site or its setting (Law No. 2863, 1983 and its supplementary Regulation No.658 Protection and Use Principle of Archaeological Sites).

At a distance from the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation areas/designated areas, within the rural surroundings that provide the setting for Göbekli Tepe, some recent modern infrastructure developments have been introduced since 2012-13. Developments in particular occur in the form of water channels, roads, and pylons for signalling/electricity. With the Atatürk Dam only about 80 km north of Göbekli Tepe, especially the water channels for the irrigation of the fields in this area are becoming a dominant feature in the landscape around the Site, clearly visible when approaching Göbekli Tepe from the main road. There is an extensive channel network in the area around the Site that is still under construction. Presently, this prompts no negative effects on the Site. Most likely, potential impacts will be restricted to issues of visual integrity, as Göbekli Tepe affords extensive views over the surrounding terrain. Looking to the Northeast/East, the construction of channels is currently visible due to excess rubble, positioned on heaps next to the trenches. As these heaps will be cleared at the end of construction, visual integrity will be restored.

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

4.b (ii) Environmental Pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change, desertification)

The main consideration in the maintenance of the Site was wind but also by limited freeze/thaw and wet/dry influences – see 4.a.

The principal damage was caused by erosion of the ancient mud mortars that bind the stone walls linking the large stone monoliths, forming the circular enclosures that characterise the Site. In the earliest excavated walls, the mortar has eroded by 15-30mm in depth.

To control erosion and other threats to the excavated archaeology, conservation work has been undertaken. In addition, the erection of shelter structures has ensured preventive conservation of the archaeological remains. Over the years several shelter structures have been constructed over the excavated areas, firstly in a modular metal system which has worked

sufficiently well. Although the construction of shelters has greatly reduced this risk in some areas, and the two new shelters (to be completed in 2017) will further contribute to this effort, other areas of the site will remain unprotected.

4.b (iii) Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness (e.g. earth-quakes, floods, fires, etc.)

Disaster Risk Management will be addressed through the Management Plan (Policy 30, Action 1.1).

The archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is not within a seismic zone. Archaeological structures are built in stone, so natural risks are low. There has been some landslip caused by desiccation and wetting cycles, especially in the winter season. At present, no immediate action is required due to the apparent good stability of the slope, but monitoring of the potential slope slip, especially in the Southeast Hollow (main excavation area) is required.

4.b (iv) Responsible Visitor Assess at the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe.

Avoiding unacceptable damage to the nominated Site from use is essential. As at many WHS, large numbers of visitors can result in erosion, wear and tear and failure of operating structures, while changing health and safety standards may raise questions connected with alterations to historic fabric of the site. The proposed WHS and its Buffer Zone already attract large number of visitors. In early 2014, estimated visitor numbers at Göbekli Tepe amounted to 300 visitors per day on average and up to 1.000 visitors on busy days. However, due to the current political instability in the region, these numbers have since dropped substantially, with a drastic reduction in the number of foreign visitors to the site. Visitor numbers are likely to increase, but many measures can be used to offset potential impacts.

Current tourism infrastructure includes a visitor building at the main entrance to the site (c. 1000 metres from the excavations). This building provides some basic facilities such as toilets, a small cafeteria, rest areas and a souvenir shop. This building is currently being expanded, and a second building (Interpretation/Exhibition centre) constructed just a few metres further north funded by Doğu Group / Şahenk Initiative (see Annex 7.b-11). To the east of these buildings, car and coach parking facilities are also under construction.

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

adjoining plateau remain inaccessible to visitors.

The plans (see Annex 7.b-12) as developed by the Turkish authorities essentially define four major areas in the visitor infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe. The first is the meeting area at the foothill of Göbekli Tepe. Here, outside the perimeter fence and the protected archaeological site the major facilities funded by Doğu Holding / Şahenk Initiative are presently under construction.

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

Finally, the actual area to be visited is comprised of the main excavation at the southern slope of the tell. Visitors can walk the c. 200m from the plateau to the main excavation (Fig.4.3). Once there they follow the installed wooden walkway above and around the excavated archaeology, which includes a footbridge incorporated into the permanent shelter which is presently under construction (2017). This new membrane shelter is not only a major tool in the conservation of the excavated archaeology but will also serve as the focal point for visitors on-site. A second shelter is under construction at the Northwest Hollow, though this will only be accessible to archaeologists (see Annex 7.b-10).

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

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

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

This concentration effect will need to be monitored and managed carefully through the management of the visitor flow and the development of according visitor regulations, amongst others. This is not only crucial with respect to a satisfying visitor experience and health and safety onsite.



Figure 4.2 Visitors at Göbekli Tepe 2013 (Image: BTU Cottbus)



Figure 4.3 Visitors on the pathway to the main excavation area 2013 (Image: BTU Cottbus)

Also, the long-term conservation of the Site will depend on a careful visitor management. There is already the scenario on a busy Sunday during the high tourist season that about 1.000 visitors walk along the perimeter path around the excavation area simultaneously, causing irreversible damages. The wooden footpath is already showing signs of damage, thus requiring frequent repair work. In spite of implemented visitor management policies the Site is still at risk with respect to additional forms of degradation, such as increased littering and fire hazard (through glass bottles and smoking).

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

4.b (v) Number of Inhabitants within the Property and the Buffer Zone

Estimated population

located within :

Area of nominated property : 0

Buffer zone : 0

Total : 0

Year : 2016

Population pressure is not a significant issue for the nominated WHS except as noted in 4.b(i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining) above. There are no inhabitants in the nominated site itself.

The buffer zone is predominantly rural, used for grazing and agricultural purposes by the inhabitants of the settlements close to the nominated site (notably Örencik, Ortaören, Seyrantepe, Derman, Osmanbey, Dağeteği, Tekerli and Sarışeyh).

SECTION 5

PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.a Ownership

See Figure 5.1 – Land Ownership

Much of the Göbekli Tepe archaeological site is now owned by the state and managed by the site management unit although no single body has responsibility for the whole Site through ownership or management. The majority (approx. 75%) of the land (which corresponds to the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area) is used for grazing and farming to some extent.

The other 25% of the land which corresponds to the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Area is managed for research and conservation purposes only and subject to strict rules and regulations defined by the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

Göbekli Tepe archaeological site and the 548 hectares of the surrounding land, about 90% of the Göbekli Tepe nominated WHS (incl. the buffer zone) was already owned by the State.

More recently, the State has made a series of further expropriations within the proposed WHS buffer zone; 6 hectares at Örencik in 2010.

The State now owns a total of 554 hectares.

Apart from the land managed by the site management unit through its relevant departments, that owned by the State, the proposed WHS is owned by more than 32 individual private owners which is used for grazing and farming.

There is a wide range of other bodies and individuals with an interest in the management of the proposed WHS. These are set out in Section 5.4 Key Stakeholders and Interest Groups Identified in the Current Management Planning Process, pp. 72-76 in the Management Plan which is provided in the supporting information (see Annex 7.b-8) to the Nomination.

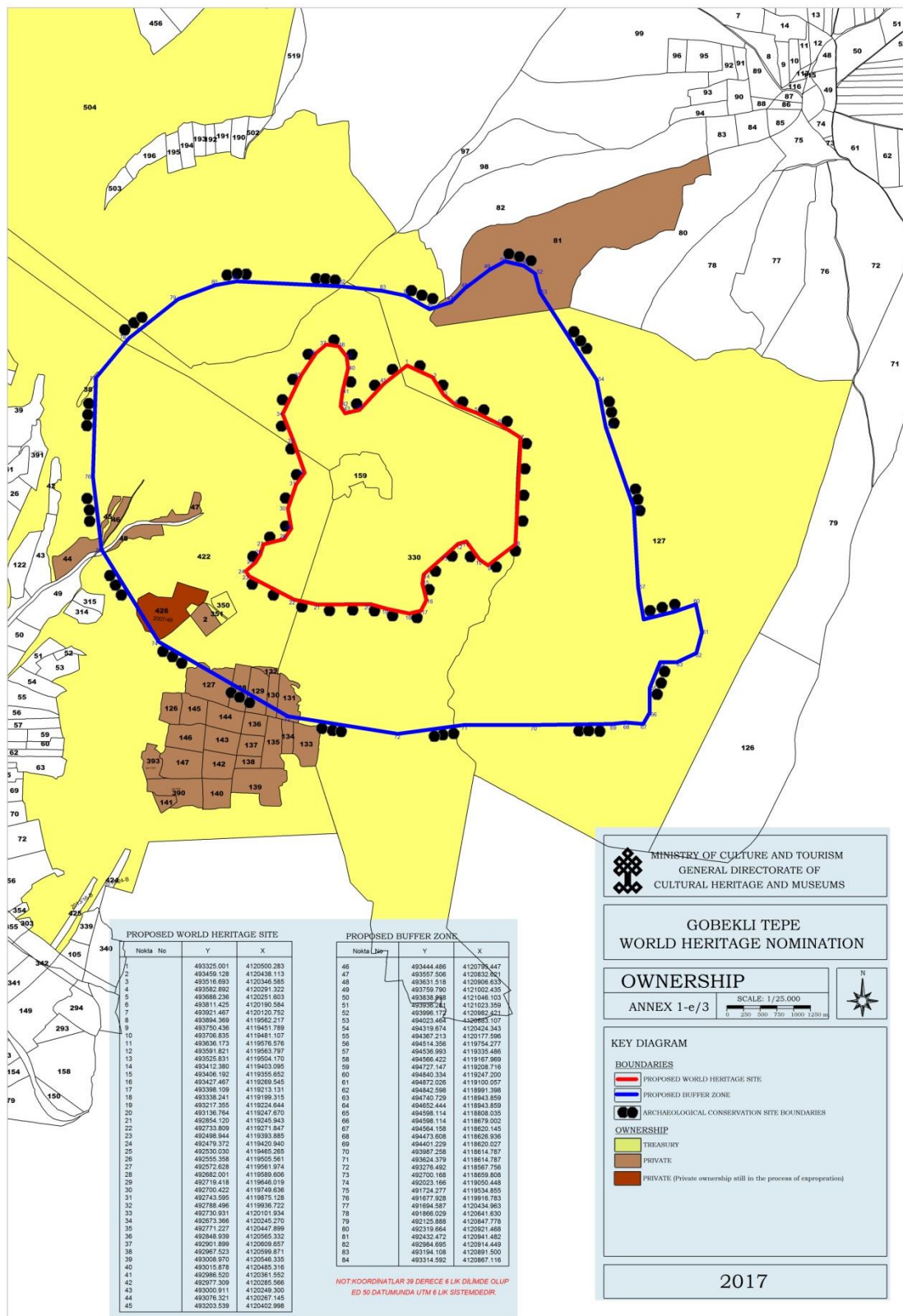


Figure 5.1 Ownership Map (Map: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, MoCT)

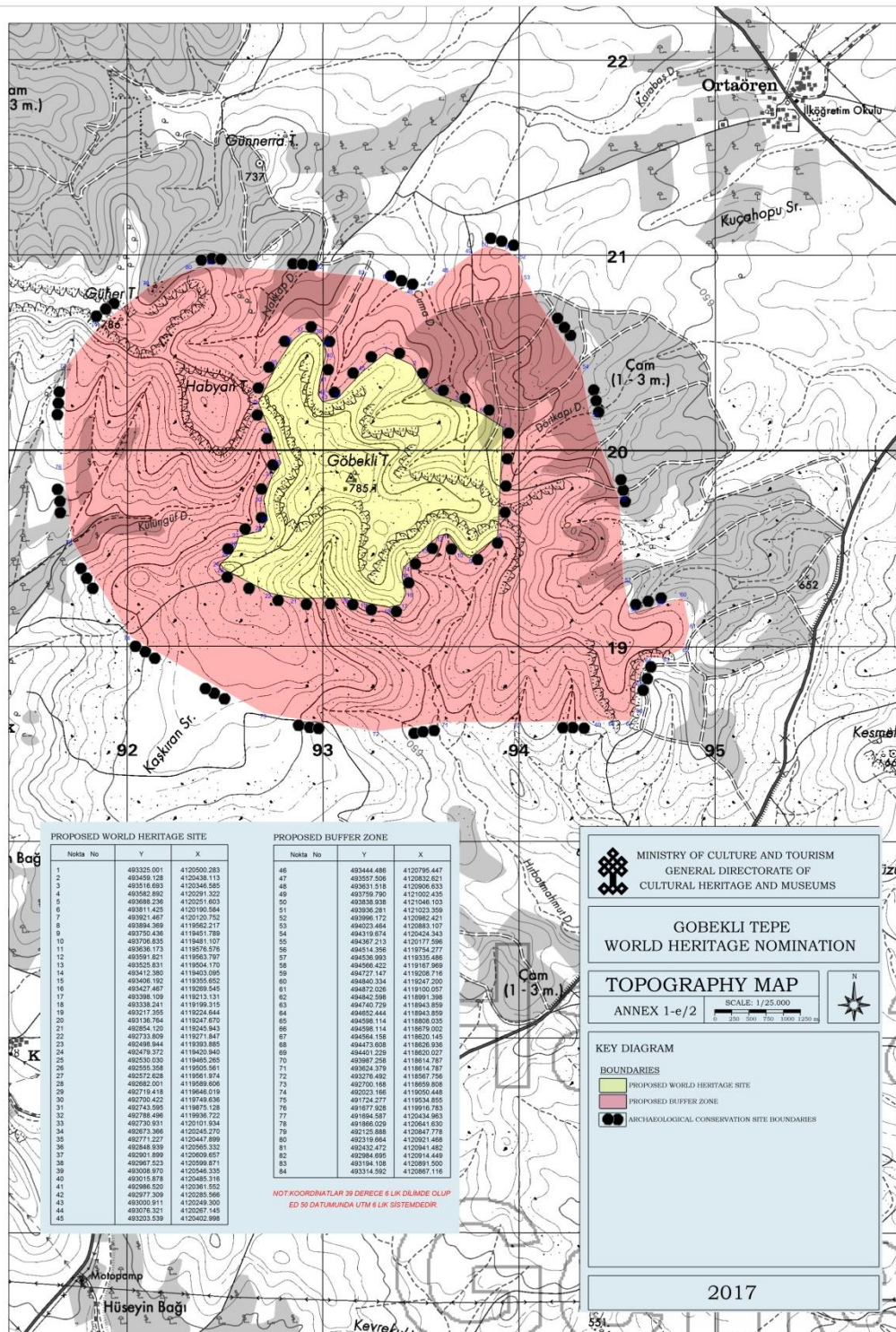


Figure 5.2 Map showing the 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation areas (Map: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, MoCT).

5.b Protective Designation

All necessary measures for the protection of the archaeological site and its setting are in place. The designations specific to the Göbekli Tepe archaeological site are listed below, and the implications in practice for both the archaeological site and its setting are set out in 5.c.

The archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe is under protection by the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. The artificial mound (tell) of Göbekli Tepe and the limestone plateau were registered as 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (see Annex 7.b.1-7 for all relevant Council Decisions). The area surrounding the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site was registered as 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site by the Decision No.1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties. It covers an area of 461 ha.

The archaeological mound (tell) of Göbekli Tepe lies in the 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation Site; on the other hand the Roman-Byzantine watch-tower, Cisterns and Quarries are located within the 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation Site.

5.c Means of Implementing Protective Measures

Protection in Turkey is achieved by proactive measures alongside steps to control change in both cultural and natural heritage. The institutional framework for means of implementing protective measures in Göbekli Tepe include:

Ministry of Culture and Tourism

**General Directorate for Cultural
Heritage and Museums** (central)

**Şanlıurfa Regional Council for
Conservation of Cultural Properties**
(regional)

Şanlıurfa Museum (local)

Persons and/or institutions empowered by heritage law and acting on the regional/local level.

**German Archaeological Institute
(DAI)**

Site Management Units

- **Site Manager**
- **Advisory Board**
- **Coordination and Audit Board**

The Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Ankara, the **General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums** is the central responsible institution for the protection and management of the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe. All activities of excavation and research at Göbekli Tepe are controlled by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Following an application, the Ministry can issue permits to Turkish and foreign teams “...to survey, sound and excavate” on an annual basis, according to article 35 of Law No. 2863. For Göbekli Tepe, since 1995 this permission has been issued to the Museum of Şanlıurfa (1995-2006); between 2007 and 2014 the **German Archaeological Institute (DAI)** with Harran University as co-director was responsible. Since 2014, the Museum of Şanlıurfa is working in close collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute (DAI).

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

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

Due to its character as an archaeological excavation site and its comparatively recent transformation into a ‘Heritage Site’, site management at Göbekli Tepe currently comprises the management of archaeological excavations and

related research activities. According to legal regulations this remains to a great extent the responsibility of the Director of excavation, as described above. However, the current transition of Göbekli Tepe from a pure excavation to a cultural heritage site has required a change in the management structures. Additionally, there are legal requirements for a site management system, defined in 'Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites' (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anıt Eser Kurulus ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine iliskin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik*) No.26006, 27/11/2005. Therefore, the Director of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties was appointed as Site Manager and an **Advisory Board** comprising members from individuals with the right to property in the area, professional chambers, civil society organizations and relevant university departments, was established in December 2016. The Advisory Board examines the draft Management Plan and submits proposals for decision-making and implementation regarding the Plan. In addition to these, a **Coordination and Audit Board** was established in December 2016 which examines and approves the draft Management Plan.

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g. regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

The South-Eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is a major development and irrigation project that was initiated with the Master Plan back in 1989. Şanlıurfa has been the main beneficiary of the GAP Project since the beginning of its implementation in 1995. The project has seen a drastic change in the dominant form of agriculture in the Şanlıurfa region from dry to irrigated farming with a tremendous increase in the production of cotton, now one of the main products of Şanlıurfa.

Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Mardin will be connected with conventional railway system within the scope of **Turkey Transportation and Communication Strategy 2023** and this new transportation system will support tourism in the region. The major infrastructure projects responding to the expected increase of tourism in Şanlıurfa include in particular the new GAP International Airport, opened in 2007 and situated just 40km north-east of Şanlıurfa, and the recently completed major building project of a new Archaeological Museum set close to the historic centre of the city.

Şanlıurfa is determined as one of the "Brand Culture Cities" in **Turkey Tourism Strategy 2023** which targets restoration of cultural properties, development of local funds, elimination of infrastructure and superstructure deficiencies

and enhancing accommodation capacities. The city also takes part in “GAP Culture and Tourism Development Region” and “Belief Tourism Corridor” which extends from Tarsus to Mardin.

1/100.000 Scaled Environmental Plan of Adıyaman-Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır has been approved by Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation in 04.08.2016. In the aforementioned plan, tourism facilities are supported in the city center of Şanlıurfa. Also, light rail transportation is proposed in the city center by the plan.

In the **GAP Action Plan for 2014-2018**, promotion of Göbekli Tepe and the completion of an Entrance Area and Visitor Path Implementation Project is defined as an action. In the **GAP Tourism Master Plan**, the problems concerning ownership of Göbekli Tepe are mentioned and the completion of a landscape design project is set as an action.

The historic town of Şanlıurfa has already seen conservation projects in the context of a Cultural Heritage Development Programme and will continue to do so in the context of the EU-funded project ‘**Revitalisation of History in Şanlıurfa**’. Furthermore, this projects includes the construction of a two permanent shelters which are currently being constructed over the two main excavation areas at Göbekli Tepe.

5.e. Property management plan or other management system

A first draft of the **Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan** was prepared in 2014 in the frame of the German Research Foundation/DFG – funded research program “Prehistoric Societies in Upper Mesopotamia and their Subsistence” by participating scientists from Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU) in Cottbus, Germany. The draft was revised in 2016 and finalized in January 2017.

Göbekli Tepe Site Management Plan serves to raise awareness amongst involved stakeholder groups about the essential requirements of site management processes.

This Plan provides:

- A holistic understanding of the history and cultural significance of the Site and its setting;
- An understanding of the existing management context, including the key stakeholder interests, as well as the vulnerabilities of the Site and its setting;
- Steps to initiate a sustainable management system for the Site and its setting;
- An overview of the immediate actions necessary for setting up a functional and sustainable management system for the Site and its setting.

The Plan adopts an integrative approach and thus aims to ensure holistic and sustainable protection, conservation and management of Göbekli Tepe, including its natural and human environs.

The vision of the plan is to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the Göbekli Tepe and its setting through conservation of the attributes and spirit of the place; enabling and fostering excavation and research; and ensuring sustainable development and use of the site and its setting.

The main objectives of the plan are as follows:

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

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

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

Objective 4: Provide a coordinated approach for the conservation of all attributes contributing to the Site's cultural significance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The draft management plan was examined by the Advisory Board in January 2017 and the plan revised according to the recommendations of the Advisory

Board was submitted to the Coordination and Audit Board for approval in January 2017. After the Coordination and Audit Board approved the plan, it was disseminated to the relevant institutions and organisations for implementation.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

The situation on the resources reflects the current organization of the institutional framework for the management of Göbekli Tepe. Resources to a great extent are provided by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) as the leading organization of the excavation at Göbekli Tepe. In this frame, the German research Foundation (DFG) has been sponsoring scientific archaeological research at the site for many years. The current long-term (12 year project) has just entered the third of four three-year phases (2016-2019). The focus of DAI undertakings at Göbekli Tepe lies upon scientific archaeological research, the funding of management aspects coming in as a subcomponent. The other major source of resources is the Turkish government. Accordingly, the following resources can be identified:

The current human resources for the management of Göbekli Tepe is comprised of employees at the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, the Site Inspector and the staff of the Museum of Şanlıurfa. Furthermore, the staff of the research project, including scientists from Ludwig-Maximilian Universität (Munich) and the Freie Universität Berlin, and in particular the excavation team from the DAI, constitute and provide essential human and intellectual resources. Intellectual resources are also the accrued knowledge within the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums, as well as the knowledge and skills of involved Göbekli Tepe project partners, as well as local knowledge provided, for example, by involved local experts and workers.

Financial resources for the management of Göbekli Tepe are comprised of the funds provided by the Turkish central government to pay for staff at the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums. Further funding is provided by the DAI and through funding partnerships of the DAI with national and international funding bodies that have supported conservation and management activities at Göbekli Tepe. The DAI has also provided funding for the development of the final version of the site Management Plan for Göbekli Tepe. As mentioned above, a major national funding partner of the DAI is the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG). Since 2002/2003, research and excavation at Göbekli Tepe have been funded by the DFG, and since 2010 under the project name *‘Projekt Urfa – Die Prähistorische Gesellschaft Obermesopotamiens und ihre Subsistenz – der Göbekli Tepe und sein Umfeld’* (Project Urfa – The prehistoric societies of Upper Mesopotamia and their subsistence). ‘Project

Urfa' is a so-called long-term project, ensuring 90% of the operating budget and a sustainable long-term perspective of the research project until 2021. A recent major funding project is an EU-financed project 'Revitalisation of History in Şanlıurfa'. The project includes a budget of 2.5 Mio EURO for the erection of the two permanent shelters at Göbekli Tepe.

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

The scope of the contract includes:

- Design/Project Designing/Construction-Implementation/Communication Activities 610.160 dollars (2.000.000 TL) (non-cash);
- Other Activities 76.268 dollars annual (250.000 TL) (maximum); and
- Excavation Support 305.070 dollars annual (1.000.000 TL) (maximum)

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

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

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

The research and excavation of Göbekli Tepe is carried by international and multidisciplinary team. Excavations of Göbekli Tepe were undertaken by the Şanlıurfa Museum between 1995 and 2006. Between 2007 and 2014 responsibility passed to the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), with Harran University as co-director. Since the death of the previous excavation director, Prof. Dr. Klaus Schmidt (DAI), in July 2014, directorship of excavations at Göbekli Tepe has returned to the Şanlıurfa Museum with close support of the DAI.

The current German (DAI) research project is coordinated by Dr. Lee Clare, and it is overseen by an academic (scientific) advisory board that is comprised of three accomplished Turkish archaeologists: Prof Dr. Mehmet Özdoğan and

Doç. Dr. Necmi Karul (Istanbul University), and Prof. Dr. Gülriz Kozbe (Batman University). Additionally, Harran University (Prof. Dr. Mehmet Önal) is strongly involved in the project through his students, who are part of the research team each year.

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

The Global Heritage Fund (GHF) has supported the research project in areas such as community development and conservation planning, a role that will be increasingly overtaken by Doğu Holding / Şahenk Initiative, who are now the official sponsors of Göbekli Tepe. Finally, the investigation of Göbekli Tepe's iconography is part of a multi-disciplinary research project led by the DAI (Dr. Lee Clare) and the University of Edinburgh (Prof. em. Trevor Watkins) that is funded by the John Templeton Foundation, and has involved a range of members of an international research group ('Our Place: Our Place in the World'). This project, which is now nearing completion (January 2017), has seen the organisation of two international conferences (Şanlıurfa in 2012 and Berlin in 2016). A final publication of the project is expected in late 2017. This publication will feature numerous contributions from internationally renowned members of the scientific community whose research focuses on the Neolithic period. Additionally, the project has seen the compilation of a unique database for Neolithic symbolism in the area popularly referred to as the 'Fertile Crescent'. In the frame of the 'Our place' project, the John Templeton Foundation has also made a unique contribution to the chronology of the Göbekli Tepe site, providing funding for some 80 new radiocarbon (AMS) measurements made on organic residues recovered from archaeological excavations at the site.

The next three year phase of the German Research Foundation (DFG) research project (2016-2019) will be dedicated to the evaluation and analysis of materials (archaeological features and finds) excavated in the last two decades of archaeological excavations. This work will be combined with essential consolidation and conservation work on the monument.

5.h Visitor facilities and infrastructure

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

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

Göbekli Tepe is in a phase of transition, from an archaeological site purely of interest for scientific research to a heritage site visited by many. In early 2014, estimated visitor numbers at Göbekli Tepe amounted to an average of 300 visitors per day, with up to 1,000 visitors on busy days. However, due to the current political instability in the region, these numbers have since dropped substantially, with a drastic reduction in the number of foreign visitors at the site.

Visitor Numbers

2014	45.580
2015	41.637
2016	20.817

Development of Göbekli Tepe as a tourist destination requires adequate visitor infrastructure to meet the requirements of the increasing number of visitors (including the physically challenged visitors) as well as mitigate the negative impacts of tourism on the attributes of the Site. These include components such as: roads, parking, toilets, ticket counter, cafe/restaurant, observation platforms, pathways, signs, trails, waste disposal area, lighting and closed circuit television, etc. and should be introduced based on: (a) an assessment of the additional infrastructure required on and off; (b) understanding of the potential impact of their introduction on the overall cultural significance of the Site (i.e. heritage impact assessment). Such an approach ensures that the development of visitor infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe and its vicinity responds to existing visitor requirement while ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the attributes of the Site are retained in the long-run.

Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site Visitor Infrastructure Implementation

Project had been carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It essentially defines four major areas in the visitor infrastructure at Göbekli Tepe. The first is the meeting area at the main entrance of Göbekli Tepe. Here, outside the perimeter fence and the protected archaeological site, there is a **Visitor Centre** at the main entrance to the site (c. 1000 metres from the excavations). This building provides some basic facilities such as toilets, a small cafeteria, rest areas and a souvenir shop. This building is currently being expanded, and a second building (**Interpretation/Exhibition Centre**) constructed just a few metres further north. To the east of these buildings, car and coach parking facilities are also under construction. This project is sponsored by Doğuş Holding / Şahenk Initiative (projects incl. in Annex 7.b-11).

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

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

Meanwhile there are also established paths (wooden walkways) which lead around the site, thus ensuring a secure and enjoyable visit. Along the way there are several interpretation boards giving basic information on the place and its meaning.

This visitor concentration on one single spot at the Site is further intensified by the fact that the (north-)western part of the tell and the surrounding plateau areas are not open to the public. Visitor traffic will be concentrated on a very limited space, an essentially linear pathway of about 550 meters in length:

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

5.i. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

A growing number of national and international visitors are interested to see and learn about Göbekli Tepe, as well as in spending time on-site. There is worldwide popular interest in the Site, and its widespread popularity means that visitors come to the site with varying levels of prior knowledge. This situation poses a challenge for the site interpretation and presentation, and should be taken into account with regard to new, potential stakeholder groups. Overall, the recognition of visitor interests and needs regarding the Site is an important issue. Visitors require sufficient information to understand the significance of the Site and to enable them to read the archaeological remains accordingly. Their understanding of the Site and its structures will not only enhance their visitor experience, but also caution their behaviour on-site and ultimately serve the protection of archaeological remains elsewhere.

Key principle for the interpretation of Göbekli Tepe is to establish and implement a comprehensive approach that enhances the overall understanding of the attributes of the site for all kinds of target visitor groups, including those with physical and learning challenges.

So far implemented strategies targeting the public desire for knowledge about Göbekli Tepe ranges from public talks and lectures to the development of an Internet blog presented by scientists (archaeologists) working in the DFG-funded archaeological project at the DAI (<https://tepetelegrams.wordpress.com/>). From 2017 onwards scientists working in the research project will be organising an annual symposium, to be held at the Şaniurfa Museum, with the aim of informing visitors about most recent developments and discoveries at the site.

For the improvement of the exhibition of Göbekli Tepe and its setting **Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site Visitor Infrastructure Implementation Project** has been realised. Within scope of this project, a visitor centre at the main entrance to the site was constructed in order to provide basic facilities. Also, an **Interpretation/Exhibition Centre** will be constructed that would provide an orientation to the visitors before they commence with their site visit and enable them to understand and contextualise their experience at Göbekli Tepe in a better manner by serving as a link between the modern visitor and the prehistoric Site and its unspoilt setting. Established paths (wooden walkways) which lead around the site, ensures a secure and enjoyable visit. Along the way, there are several interpretation boards giving basic information on the place and its meaning.

The original artefacts recovered from Göbekli Tepe are presented in

Şanlıurfa Archaeological Museum, which was opened in 2015 and is one of the largest archaeological museums in Turkey. An entire floor of the museum is dedicated to Göbekli Tepe. The museum provides essential information and contextualisation of what visitors experience and observe on-site.

Off-Site Interpretation

A variety of site promotion activities – such as publications, films, exhibitions, media campaigns, internet and other related activities – have already been/are being undertaken. These activities should be developed under the umbrella of a comprehensive site promotion strategy, which takes into consideration the target groups and their requirements at regional, national and international level as well as the level of market opportunity. In addition, through creating awareness about the exceptional cultural significance of the Site and the need for conserving it, promotional activities should encourage the idea of responsible tourism as an important element contributing to the conservation of the Site.

Community Involvement

There is the need to involve the local communities in Göbekli Tepe's scientific and touristic use, and consider their interests accordingly. Consequently, an education program for the local village children started some years ago, with team members teaching at schools and with visits to the Site and the Museum in Şanlıurfa. Public lectures by the Excavation Director and team members in Şanlıurfa and other towns in the region have informed the public about the progress of work. The same goal has been pursued by photo expositions organized on a regular basis by the project team in cooperation with the Şanlıurfa Municipality.

5.j. Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)

The current human resources for the management of Göbekli Tepe consist of the employees of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, as well as the Site Inspector and the staff of the Museum of Şanlıurfa. Furthermore, the staff of the research project, in particular the excavation team employed by the DAI, constitute and provide essential human and intellectual resources. DAI staff is currently comprised of eight scientists (archaeologists). Additionally, this team is supported by four (local) security guards who are employed at the Göbekli Tepe site and in the near-by 'excavation house' belonging to the research team. Intellectual resources are also the accrued knowledge within the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, as well as the knowledge and skills of involved Göbekli Tepe project partners and local knowledge provided for example by involved local experts and workers.

SECTION 6

MONITORING

In accordance with the Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention, the State Parties, must produce periodic reports on the legislative and administrative provisions and state of conservation of the WHS. To assist in this process, key indicators for measuring quantitatively and qualitatively the state of conservation have been established in the Management Plan for the archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe.

They will be undertaken within the six-year time scale of the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention periodic reporting exercise. The results will be used to assess the implementation of the Action Plan detailed in Chapter 8 of the Management Plan.

6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

Key Indicators	Who and How?	Periodicity	Location of Records
Condition Survey	- DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa		- Şanlıurfa Museum
The evaluation of the current condition, quality of the settings (impacts of climate, tourism, OUV, significance, authenticity and integrity)	Museum, Harran University - Photographic Survey and reporting	2 years	- DAI - Site Management Unit
Existence of legislative protection of the site	- MoCT -Legal Framework, policies, regulations	Annually	- MoCT
Frequency of the policy revisions	MoCT -Legal Framework, policies, regulations	As needed	-MoCT
Regular Evaluation of consistency of the Management Plan with:	-DAI , MoCT -Şanlıurfa Museum -Site Management Unit -Reporting	0-1 year and ongoing	-MoCT Şanlıurfa Museum -DAI -Site Management Unit
Existence of;	-MoCT, DAI - Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually	-Şanlıurfa Museum -DAI
• Conservation Plan			
• Landscape Design Project	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Conservation Council, Şanlıurfa Museum,	Once	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Conservation

			Council
• Risk Management Plan	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum,	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Conservation Field Assessment	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum, - Survey and Reporting	2 years	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Reduction of conservation backlogs	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum,	0-6 months	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Numbers of materials repaired/salvaged/reused	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum,	6 months	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Condition of mortared walls	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Stability of excavation profiles	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Stability of T-shaped pillars	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Chemical interference with archaeological evidence	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Impact of wind rain and snow	DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Existence of research plan	MoCT, DAI, Şanlıurfa Museum,	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, DAI
Fulfillment of the objectives of the plan	MoCT, DAI; Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Number of the research projects/publications	DAI, MoCT	Annually	DAI, MoCT, Site Management Unit
Number of the people working in Göbekli Tepe	DAI, MoCT,	6 months	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum
• Academic personnel	Local people		Site Management Unit
• Volunteers			
• Local people	-Excavation Permissions		
Amount of resource for the research (Total budget for the excavation and research)	DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Doğu Holding/Şahenk Initiative	Annually	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum Site Management Unit
Proportional Distribution and Annual Change in research resource	MoCT,	Annually	MoCT,
• Governmental funding	Site Management Unit		Site Management Unit
• Private Sector			
• NGOs			
• Others			

• National/foreign support			
Existence of Data collecting/Archiving system	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit, DAI	Annually	Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit, DAI
Frequency and method of Regular dissemination of excavation results	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit, DAI	Annually	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit
Existence of Visitor Management Plan	DAI, MoCT	Annually	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit
Number of visitors to Göbekli Tepe	MoCT	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Profile of the visitors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of education visitors • % of foreign visitors and nationality • % of groups • % of repeat visitors • age split • social diversity 	MoCT, Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Distribution of visitors in time	MoCT, Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Length of the visits	MoCT	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Excess of the carrying capacity	DAI, MoCT	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Quality of the visit/satisfaction of the visitors	DAI, MoCT	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
	- Questionnaires		
Tourism revenues	MoCT	Annually	MoCT
Impact of tourism on local community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic baseline surveys 	MoCT, Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Evaluation of the adverse effect of tourism on site (numbers of vehicles etc.)	MoCT, Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Amount and Origin of Educational	MoCT,	Annually	MoCT,

Resources	Site Management Unit		Site Management Unit
Type and frequency of educational activities/ publications (to the students, local people etc.)	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit, DAI	Annually	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum Site Management Unit, DAI
Organizations involved in education	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit, DAI	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Existence of Monitoring Plan	MoCT, Site Management Unit, DAI	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit, DAI
Collaboration level of all stakeholders (Frequency/Number of meetings with all relevant stakeholders who is involved in management of the site)	MoCT, DAI, Site Management Unit -Baseline survey on community development	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Existence of budget shortcuts or Surplus	MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum, Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Fulfilment level of the objectives	MoCT, Site Management Unit	Annually	MoCT, Site Management Unit
Sufficiency of personnel	DAI, MoCT, Şanlıurfa Museum,	Annually	MoCT Site Management Unit

6.b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Monitoring of Göbekli Tepe and implementation of the Management Plan is realised by the institutions as follows:

Ministry of Culture and Tourism

**General Directorate for Cultural
Heritage and Museums** (central)

**Şanlıurfa Regional Council for
Conservation of Cultural Properties**
(regional)

Şanlıurfa Museum (local)

Persons and/or institutions empowered by heritage law and acting on the regional/local level.

**German Archaeological Institute
(DAI)**

Site Management Units

- **Site Manager**
- **Advisory Board**
- **Coordination and Audit
Board**

Şanlıurfa Museum and German Archaeological Institute are responsible for monitoring the property. Also, Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties is legally charged with monitoring and evaluating the conservation projects for the Site. Ministry of Culture and Tourism has established a Site Management Unit which is both responsible for preparing and monitoring of the Management Plan.

6.c. Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

Conservation experts of the Global Heritage Fund (GHF) have undertaken conservation assessments since 2011. In 2016 a further assessment was undertaken by the 'Büro für Restaurierungsberatung, Bonn'. These documents form part of a concerted action towards producing an urgently needed systematic conservation programme for Göbekli Tepe. These reports have considered various different aspects, including static safety of prehistoric walls and T-shaped, monolithic T-shaped pillars; and conservation/consolidation measures for exposed worked limestone objects, walls and terrazzo floors. Recommendations were made for on-going

monitoring and the implementation of short to mid-term measures.

A full Report on the current situation at Göbekli Tepe is provided in the supporting information (see Annex 7.b-9) to the Nomination, and the main assessments are summarized in 4.a.

The extensive photographic and other documentary records relating to conservation and repair measures, as well as the record of archaeological surveys in the proposed WHS (and buffer zone), are accessible from the German Archaeological Institute (DAI).

SECTION 7

DOCUMENTATION

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

28 slides of Göbekli Tepe are included with this document. The principal archives of imagery are held by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI, Berlin) and the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, MoCT. Image collections are also held by the relevant local authorities, the Museum of Şanlıurfa and the Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.

Id. No	Format	Caption	Date	Photographer	Copyright owner	Contact	Non-Exclusive Cession of Rights
1	JPEG	Aerial view of Göbekli Tepe in 2013	09/13	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
2	JPEG	Aerial view of the Main Excavation Area (Southeast-Hollow)	09/11	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
3	JPEG	Aerial view of Building A (top left), Building B (top right) and Building C (Bottom)	09/11	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
4	JPEG	Aerial view of the Main Excavation Area (Southeast-Hollow)	09/11	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
5	JPEG	Western central pillar in Building D following excavations in 2010.	05/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
6	JPEG	The mound of Göbekli Tepe prior the beginning of excavations in 1995.	05/95	K. Schmidt	DAI	See p. 99	Yes
7	JPEG	Aerial view of Göbekli Tepe and its surroundings.	04/06	M. Morsch	DAI	See p. 99	Yes
8	JPEG	View south upon the main excavation area (Southeast-Hollow); Building D in foreground, Building C to the left, Building B and Building A in the background to the right.	05/10	N. Becke	DAI	See p. 99	Yes
9	JPEG	Aerial view of an area adjacent to the western rock plateau showing carved cisterns and	05/10	M. Morsch	DAI	See p. 99	Yes

		channels.					
10	JPEG	Building A	08/08	K. Piesker	DAI	See p. 99	Yes
11	JPEG	Building B	08/08	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
12	JPEG	Building C	10/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
13	JPEG	Building D	05/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
14	JPEG	Building E	09/06	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
15	JPEG	Building F	09/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
16	JPEG	Building G	09/11	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
17	JPEG	Building H	09/13	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
18	JPEG	Possible Islamic burials below the 'Wish Tree' at Göbekli Tepe's highest point (15 metres above the surface of the natural limestone plateau)	05/10	N. Becker	DAI	See p. 99	Yes
19	JPEG	Roman Period limestone quarry on the Eastern Plateau	10/14	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
20	JPEG	Roman Period limestone quarry on the Eastern Plateau in the background the tell of Göbekli Tepe is clearly visible in the distance	10/14	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
21	JPEG	Pillar 43 in Building D displays low reliefs of different animals, insects and an ithyphallic human figure	05/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
22	JPEG	Pillar 56 in Building H is adorned with low reliefs of wild animals, reptiles and birds covering its entire south-facing broad side	10/11	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
23	JPEG	Low-relief of a pouncing ithyphallic fox on the east-facing broad side of Pillar 37 in Building C.	10/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
24	JPEG	Pillar 37 is the western central pillar of Building C.	10/10	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes
25	JPEG	Stabilisation work in Building D, Pillar 18 as seen in 2011	08/11	N. Becker	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes

26	JPEG	Visitors at Göbekli Tepe 2013		N. Becker	DAI	See p. 99	Yes
27	JPEG	Visitors on the pathway to the main excavation area 2013		BTU Cottbus	BTU Cottbus	See p. 99	Yes
28	JPEG	Limestone quarry on the northern plateau with a T-pillar in-situ (foreground) and the tell of Göbekli Tepe (background). The T-pillar was not removed to the site as it appears to have broken in the final steps of quarrying.	05/12	Göbekli Tepe Project	DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project	See p. 99	Yes

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7b. Text relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the Property

The legislation relating to the protection of the proposed World Heritage Site, the relevant decisions of the Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties, and the other Plans (i.e. Management Plan) specific to the Göbekli Tepe archaeological site and its setting are provided on a CD [and in the Supporting Information] and listed below:

Government Legislation

- Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (*Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu*) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004. Available at: <http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr>
- Regulation on the Substance and Procedures of the Establishment and Duties of the Site Management and the Monument Council and Identification of Management Sites' (*Alan Yönetimi ile Anıt Eser Kurulus ve Görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine ilişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik*) No.26006, 27/11/2005. Available at: <http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr>
- Supplementary Regulation no.658 Archaeological Sites – Protection and Use Principles (*658 nolu İlke Kararı – Arkeolojik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları*). Available at: <http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr>

Decisions of the Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties

(see Annex 7.b.1-7)

- Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties
- Decision No. 1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No. 499, 22/01/2013 of the Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No. 1063, 16/06/2014 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No. 1798, 13/11/2015 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties
- Decision No. 2088, 01/06/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

- Decision No. 2132,
11/08/2016 of Şanlıurfa
Regional Council for
Conservation of Cultural
Properties

Other

- Göbekli Tepe Site
Management Plan. 2017
- Concept for Conservation
and Restoration Measures
for Preservation of Neolithic
Monuments at Göbekli Tepe,
Turkey. 2016

7c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of Property

The most up-to-date records of the property are maintained by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI, Berlin) as part of its Excavation Research Programme. Since 1995 the DAI regularly updates its photographic records of the tell and the surrounding limestone plateau (and its components). A significant proportion of this coverage is from the ground, with a smaller number of aerial photographs and 3-D (laser-)scans.

Survey drawings of each excavation unit, as well as drawings of sections and archaeological finds etc. are completed in in the frame of the research project.

The excavation team regularly (bi-annually) assess the condition of all structures to maintain and update the state of the site. Dedicated conservation/consolidation measures will be undertaken in the near future in close cooperation with the national and local heritage authorities, and funded by Doğuş Group / Şahenk Initiative.

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

The German Archaeological Institute
(*Archaeological Records and Archives*)
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
Podbielskiallee 69-71
14195 BERLIN
GERMANY

Ministry of Culture and Tourism,
General Directorate of Cultural
Heritage and Museums
Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
Mudurlugu
II. Meclis Binası

Cologne University
(Digital Data Storage)
 Universität zu Köln
 Albertus-Magnus-Platz
 50923 COLOGNE
 GERMANY

Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich
(Archaeofaunal Data)
 Tierärztliche Fakultät
 Lehrstuhl für Paläoanatomie,
 Domestikationsgeschichte und
 Geschichte der Tiermedizin
 Kaulbachstr. 37 III
 80539 MUNICH
 GERMANY

Karlsruhe University of Applied Sciences
(3D-Scans of T-shaped pillars/sculptures)
 Hochschule Karlsruhe
 Technik und Wirtschaft
 Moltkestraße 30
 76133 KARLSRUHE
 GERMANY

Christofori & Partner Engineering
(Surface Laser-Scanning Data)
 Ingenieurbüro Christofori und Partner
 Stuttgarter Straße 37
 90574 ROßTAL
 GERMANY

McMaster University Toronto
(Canada)
(Obsidan Research and Data)
 McMaster University
 Faculty of Social Sciences
 Department of Anthropology
 1280 Main Street West | Hamilton
 ONTARIO L8S4L8
 CANADA

06100
 Ulus
 ANKARA
 TURKEY
 Principle sources of archival material:
Restorations projects and excavation reports.

Şanlıurfa Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties
 Yusuf Paşa Mah.
 Sarayönü Caddesi
 No:68 Eyyübiye
 ŞANLIURFA
 TURKEY
 Principle sources of archival material:
Decisions on register, inventory and plan / projects approvals.
Photographic survey.

Şanlıurfa Museum
 Şehitlik Mahallesi
 Çamlık Caddesi
 ŞANLIURFA
 TURKEY
 Tel: +90 414 3131588
 Fax: +90 414 3141642
 E-mail:
sanliurfamuzesi@kultur.gov.tr

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3. Joris Peters, Klaus Schmidt, Animals in the Symbolic World of Pre-pottery Neolithic Göbekli Tepe, South-eastern Turkey: a Preliminary Assessment, *Anthropozoologica* 39.1, 2004, 179-218.
4. Klaus Schmidt, Die steinzeitlichen Heiligtümer am Göbekli Tepe, in: Doğan-Alparslan, Meltem – Metin Alparslan – Hasan Peker – Y. Gürkan Ergin (eds.), *Institutum Turcicum Scientiae Antiquitatis – Türk Eskiçağ Bilimleri Enstitüsü. Colloquium Anatolicum – Anadolu Sohbetleri VII*, 2008. 59-85.
5. Oliver Dietrich, Manfred Heun, Jens Notroff, Klaus Schmidt, Martin Zarnkow, The Role of Cult and feasting in the Emergence of Neolithic Communities. New Evidence from Göbekli Tepe, South-eastern Turkey, *Antiquity* 86, 2012, 674-695.

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SECTION 8

CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

8.a Preparer

Göbekli Tepe Archaeological Site
World Heritage Nomination

German Archaeological Institute (DAI), Göbekli Tepe Project:

Dr. Lee Clare

German Archaeological Institute
Orient Department
Podbielskiallee 69-71
14195 BERLIN
Tel: +49 (0) 30 187711 - 110
Fax: +49 (0)30 187711 - 189
E-mail: lee.clare@dainst.de

Prof. Dr. Felix Pirson

German Archaeological Institute
Istanbul Department
İnönü Caddesi 10
34437 ISTANBUL
Tel: +90 212 3937610
Fax: +90 212 3937640
E-mail: felix.pirson@dainst.de

Prof. Dr. Ricardo Eichmann

German Archaeological Institute
Orient Department
Podbielskiallee 69-71
14195 BERLIN
Tel: +49 (0) 30 187711 - 172
Fax: +49 (0)30 187711 - 189
E-mail: ricardo.eichmann@dainst.de

Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, represented through the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums, Dept. of World Heritage Sites:

Dr.Zeynep Tuna Yüncü

Urban Planner
Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
Mudurlugu
II. Meclis Binası 06100 Ulus
ANKARA
Tel: +90 312 506
Fax: +90 312 5086115
E-mail:
zeynep.yuncu@kulturturizm.gov.tr

Yıldırım İnan

Archaeologist
Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
Mudurlugu
II. Meclis Binası 06100 Ulus
ANKARA
Tel: +90 312 5086396
Fax: +90 312 5086115
E-mail:
yildirim.inan@kulturturizm.gov.tr

Duygu Mert

Urban Planner
Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
Mudurlugu
II. Meclis Binası 06100 Ulus
ANKARA

Tel: +90 312 5086131
 Fax: +90 312 5086115
 E-mail:
 duygu.kurum@kulturturiz.gov.tr

Seda Duzcu

Urban Planner
 Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
 Mudurlugu
 Il. Meclis Binası
 06100 Ulus ANKARA
 Tel: +90 312 5086131
 Fax: +90 312 5086115
 E-mail:
 seda.duzcu@kulturturizm.gov.tr

8.b Official local institution / agency

**Ministry of Culture and Tourism,
 Directorate General of Cultural
 Heritage and Museums**
 Kultur Varliklari ve Muzeler Genel
 Mudurlugu
 Il. Meclis Binasi 06100 Ulus
 ANKARA
 TURKEY
 Tel: +90-312-508 60 00 (Pbx)
 Fax: +90-312-508 60 47
 E-mail:

**Göbekli Tepe Site Management,
 Ferhat KARAGOZLU (Site Manager)**
 Yusuf Paşa Mah.
 Sarayönü Caddesi
 No:68 Eyyübiye
 ŞANLIURFA
 TURKEY
 Tel: +90 414 2154400
 Fax: +90 414 2154405
 E-mail: ferhat.karagozlu@kultur.gov.tr

8.c Other Local Institutions

Şanlıurfa Museum
 Şehitlik Mahallesi
 Çamlık Caddesi
 ŞANLIURFA
 TURKEY
 Tel: +90 414 3131588
 Fax: +90 414 3141642
 E-mail: sanliurfamuzesi@kultur.gov.tr

8.d Official web address

Ministry of Culture and Tourism
<http://www.kultur.gov.tr>
<http://www.kulturvarliklari.gov.tr>

SECTION 9

SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF CULTURE and TOURISM
Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

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Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND MUSEUMS

Ankara, 20/01/2017

Yalçın KURT
Deputy General Director





Figure 9.1 Limestone quarry on the northern plateau with a T-pillar in-situ (foreground) and the tell of Göbekli Tepe (background). The T-pillar was not removed to the site as it appears to have broken in the final steps of quarrying. (Image: DAI, Göbekli Tepe Project)

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1.e
MAPS [incl. in CD]

Annex 1.e-1 Map showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone

Annex 1.e-2 Topographic Map showing the boundaries of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone

Annex 1.e-3 Ownership Map

ANNEX 7.a**PHOTO ALBUM [also incl. in CD]**

ANNEX 7.b SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

[also incl. in CD]

DECISIONS OF THE ŞANLIURFA AND DIYARBAKIR REGIONAL CONSERVATION COUNCIL(S) FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES [full text relating to the Decisions are incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-1 Decision No.422, 27/09/2005 of the Diyarbakır Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties

Annex 7.b-2 Decision No. 1940, 23/02/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Annex 7.b-3 Decision No. 499, 22/01/2013 of the Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Annex 7.b-4 Decision No. 1063, 16/06/2014 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Annex 7.b-5 Decision No. 1798, 13/11/2015 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Annex 7.b-6 Decision No. 2088, 01/06/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Annex 7.b-7 Decision No. 2132, 11/08/2016 of Şanlıurfa Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties

Annex 7.b-8 GÖBEKLİ TEPE MANAGEMENT PLAN, 2017 [also incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-9 CONCEPT FOR CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION MEASURES FOR PRESERVATION OF NEOLITHIC MONUMENTS AT GÖBEKLİ TEPE, TURKEY

Annex 7.b-10 CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION WORKS FOR URBAN CONSERVATION AREA AND GÖBEKLİ TEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN ŞANLIURFA [EU-Funded Permanent Shelter Project, incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-11 GÖBEKLİ TEPE VISITOR CENTRE PROJECT [incl. in CD]

Annex 7.b-12 GÖBEKLİ TEPE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE VISITOR INFRASTRUCTURE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT [incl. in CD]

