

Çatalhöyük Excavations: The 2009–2017 Seasons

Edited by
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Colour & scalable figures for Chapter 5. Conservation at Çatalhöyük: reflections on practice

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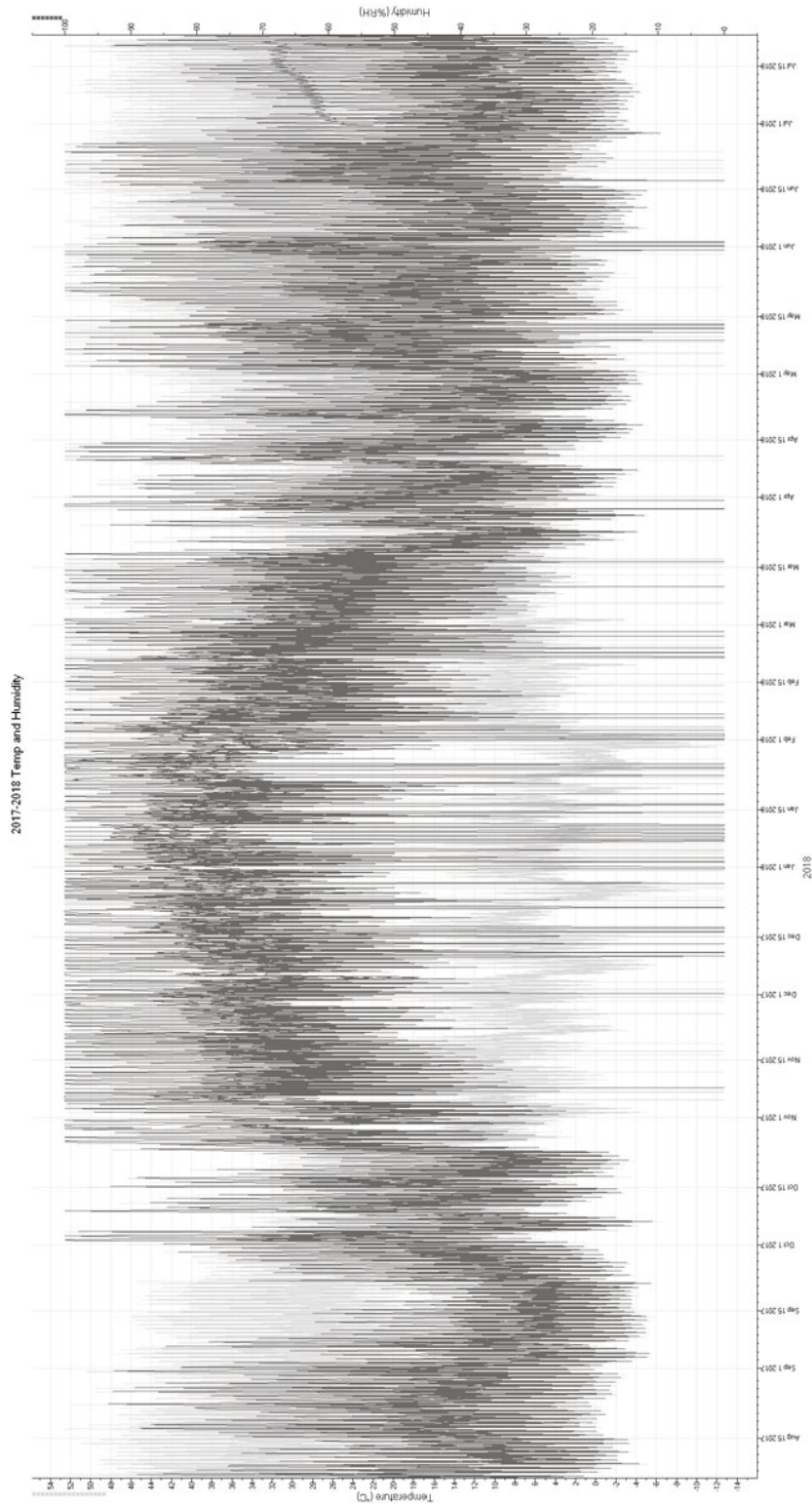


Figure 5.1. Environmental data collected at Çatalhöyük August 2017–July 2018. Temperature light grey. Relative humidity (RH) dark grey. There is a wide variation throughout the year, with sustained periods of high relative humidity in the winter. For 2017–2018 the min/max temp was 13°C to 53°C, the min/max RH was 10%/100% (for a scalable version, please visit [https://doi.org/10.18866/BLAA\(e-12\)](https://doi.org/10.18866/BLAA(e-12))).

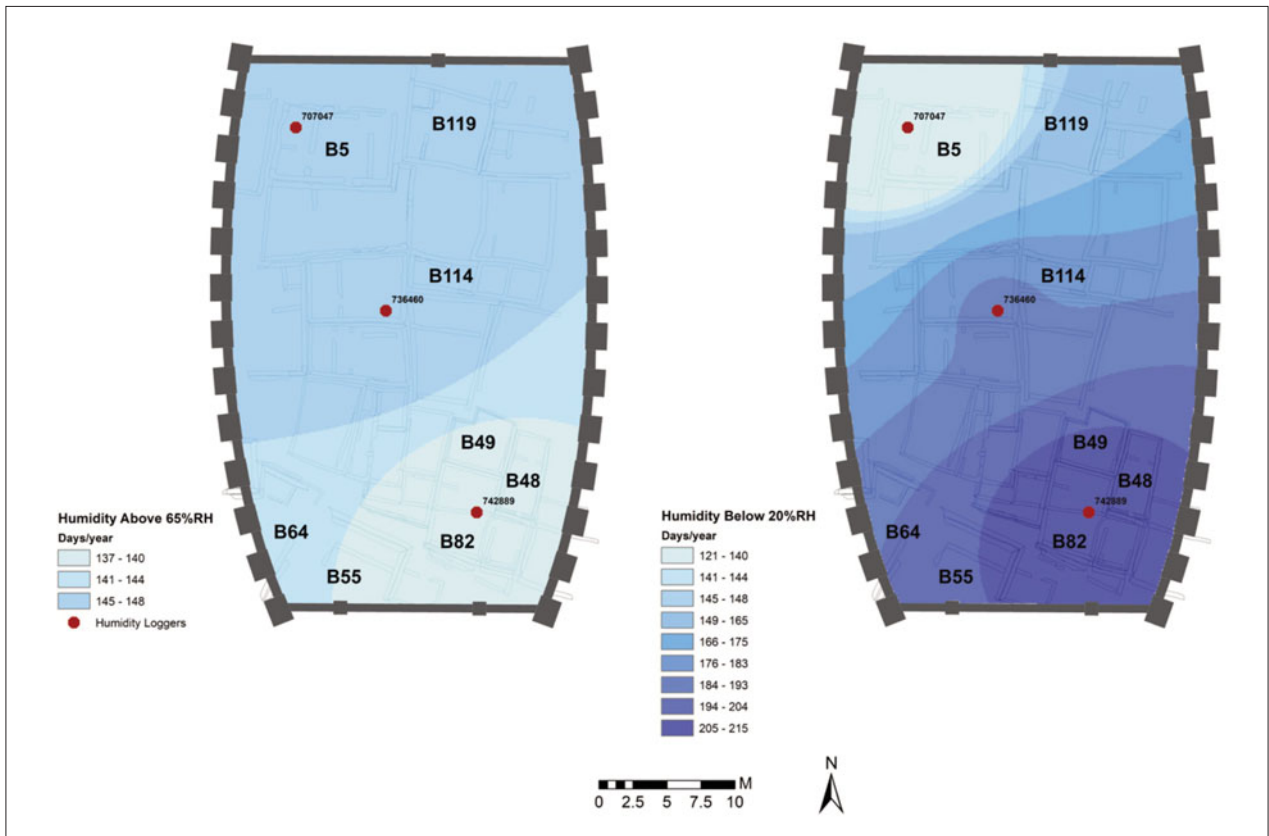


Figure 5.2. North Area Relative Humidity (RH) ranges. Max % RH >65% represents the number of days the relative humidity went above 65%, where salt deliquescence and migration begins to happen. Max % RH <20% represents the number of days the relative humidity dropped below 20%, where desiccation begins to happen (Campiani et al. 2019).

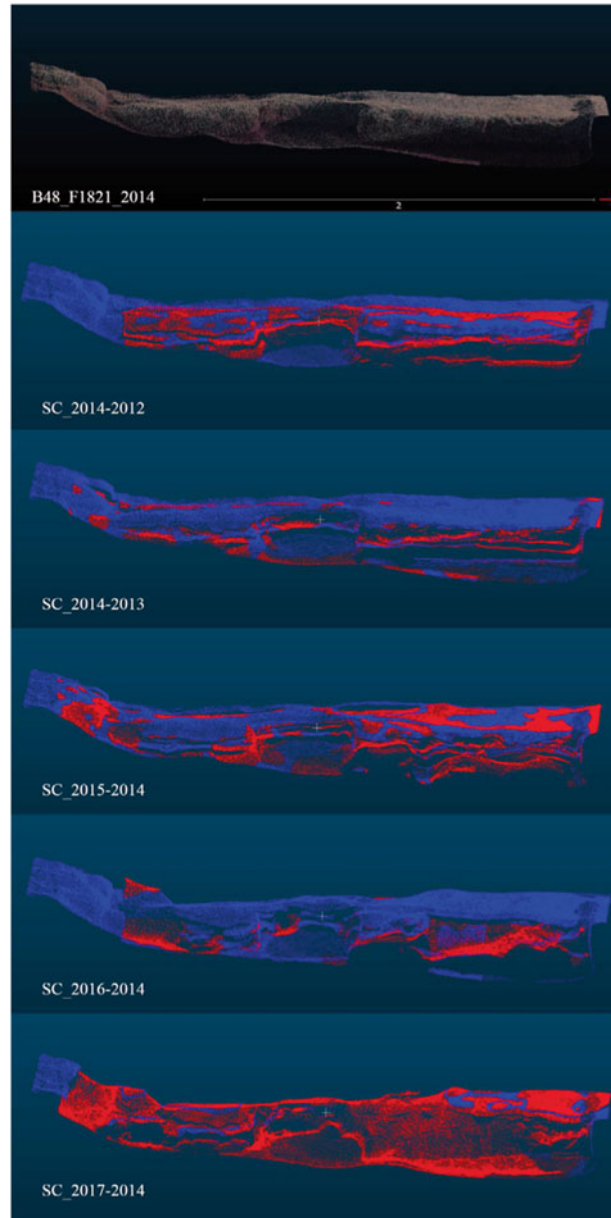


Figure 5.3. Scalar models demonstrating quantifiable deterioration. Building 48, Point cloud of Feature 1821 in 2014 (top) and the variation of Significant Change areas as outlined in CloudCompare, from 2012 to 2017. Light grey points show change while dark grey points indicate no significant change (Campiani et al. 2019).

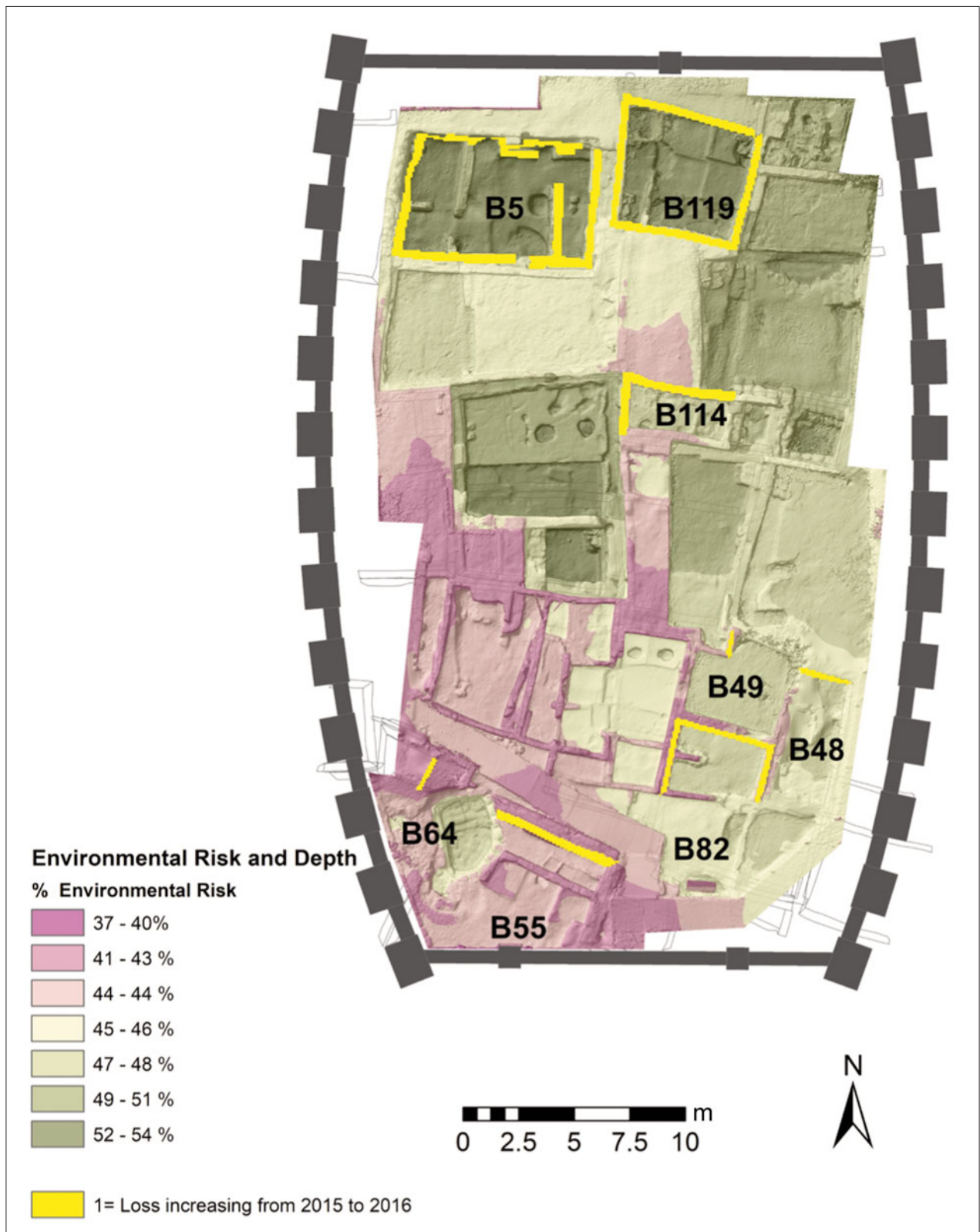


Figure 5.4. Environmental risk map with trench depths and deterioration trends for the North Area. Using both environmental data and quantitative loss calculations, this map highlights what areas have the greatest risk of deterioration. Highlighted are some of the walls which increased in erosion from 2015 to 2016 (figure by A. Campiani).

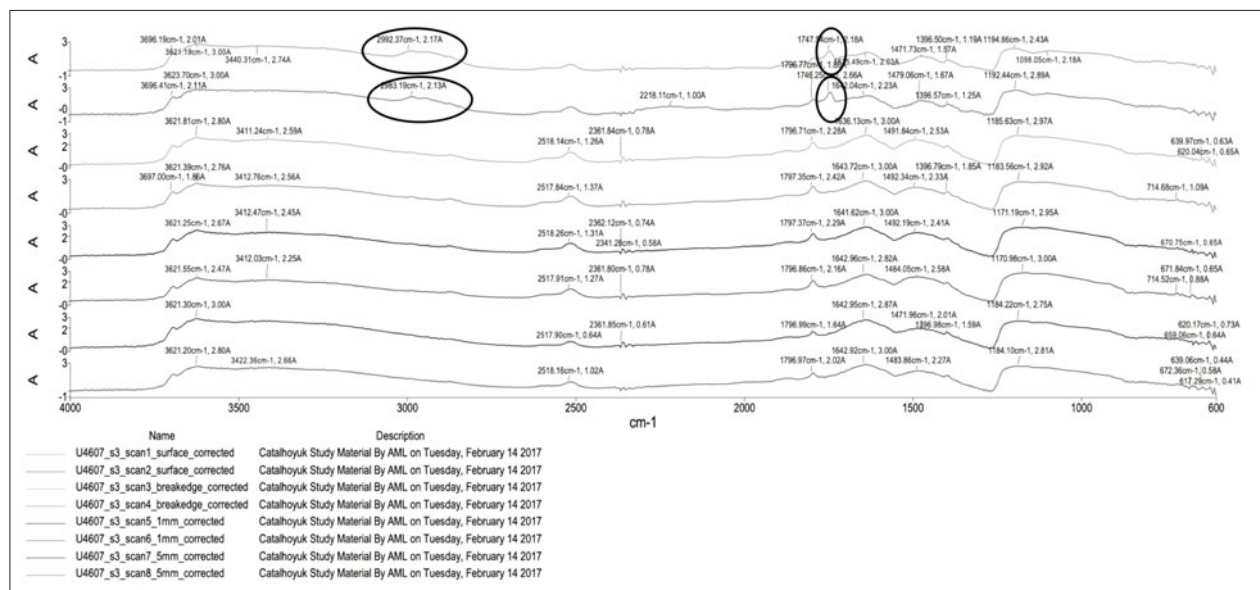


Figure 5.6. Example spectra from Çatalhöyük, Unit (4607), F.484, Building 6, South Area. The same sample was scanned eight times, with the polymer only detected on the surface (circled).