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Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) (1178bis)
Usines de salpêtre de Humberstone et de Santa Laura (Chili) (1178bis)

4-10 November 2018

ICOMOS

Report of the ICOMOS Advisory mission to Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) (1178bis)



4-10 November 2018



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The Mission greatly benefited from the cooperation of the authorities of Tarapacá region, Mr. Miguel Angel Quezada, Regional Intendant of Tarapacá; Colonel Commander of the 2nd. "Cazador" Armoured Brigade of the Chilean Army; Tarapacá Region representative Senator, Mrs. Luz Ebensberger Orrego; and the Mayor of Pozo Almonte, Mr. Richard Godoy Aguirre. The presentations made by the representatives of the *Corporación Museo del Salitre*, the *Pampinos*, who worked on the saltpeter industrial facilities, in which their life stories were revealed, express the strong linkage of the community with Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works World Heritage property; the participation of stakeholders and inhabitants was also beneficial. The high level of interest displayed and a good predisposition for working at the property to improve its current situation, as well as the significant awareness about the value of the property, were also important for the results of the Mission.

Finally, thanks go to the individuals met during the Mission who contributed their wisdom and helped the Mission to understand the complex reality of Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The ICOMOS Advisory mission to Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, a property inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2005 under criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv), and on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2005 (Decision : 29 COM 8B.52) was carried out from 4-10 November 2018.

Regarding the Terms of Reference of the mission, all objectives of the Mission were met correctly with a high degree of participation and involvement of all participants and relevant stakeholders of the property.

During the ICOMOS Advisory Mission, the efforts of the State Party to achieve the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) were noted, and the compliance with the corrective measures and indicators reviewed in field and in maps and documents verified the State Party's progress, requested in the DSOCR to be completed by the deadline of 2018. It was established during the Advisory Mission that the State Party implemented almost all of the priority interventions under the Priority Interventions Programme (PIP) according to its 2005 and 2008 definitions. According to the information submitted, the effectiveness of the implementation of the Management Plan has allowed the protection and conservation of Humberstone and Santa Laura and their environment, ensuring the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and local values of the property and its significance. The Conservation Plan is complete and the final version will be submitted in January 2019. Concerning the formal submission of the buffer zone as a Minor Boundary Modification, the maps, boundaries, and cartographic and geo-referenced information will be submitted as a Minor Boundary Modification in January 2019. With the actions developed, it was concluded that the State Party is effectively implementing the Strategic Interpretation Plan.

The State Party is hugely interested in achieving the Desired State of Conservation and has made an effort to fulfil the corrective measures, indicators and commitments as well as other significant works and complementary actions that together allow a correct perception of the singular authenticity and integrity of the property and the great evocative power of the nitrate offices of Humberstone and Santa Laura as the last testimony of Chile saltpeter culture. Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works is

an essential World Heritage property for preserving the collective memory of the region of Tarapacá.

Recommendations to the State Party

After the assessment *in situ* and a review of all documents provided, the following set of recommendations are presented:

General recommendations for the property:

1. Request of removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger

The Mission recommends that the State Party finalise all documents, reports and studies requested in the DSOCR to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre as part of the 2018 State Party report on the state of conservation before January 2019, so that they may be examined during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019) in order to request the removal of Humberstone and Santa Laura from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

2. Develop an Integrated and Participatory Management Plan for the 2019-2023 period

The Mission recommends the updating of the current Management Plan as an *Integrated and Participative Management Plan 2019-2023* that considers all the elements that compose the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, including all the components of the mining camps of Santiago Humberstone and Santa Laura within the World Heritage property, and all vestiges of the mining camps, areas of saltpeter exploitation, roads, railroads and natural environment that correspond to the area of the proposed buffer zone.

The Integral Management Plan should adopt the most recent methodologies and experiences of Management Plans of World Heritage properties of territorial scale in the category of Productive Cultural Landscapes. Considering the Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works as a productive cultural landscape that embraces a territorial scale with multiple components of diverse characteristics would allow the State Party to address in a better way the challenge of management of the property as a single entity and not as the sum of relatively-separated and independent different parts. For the management of the property, six sections have been identified that seek to combine and

organise the general strategies in order to face envisioned problems in the future so that the cultural values may be preserved:

- Management of Archaeological Industrial Heritage: This is composed of areas, elements and remains of ancient human settlements and vestiges of mining exploitation.
- Management of Urban Heritage: This refers to the urban setting and historic layout as an entity of society and identity.
- Management of Architectural Heritage: This is formed of the group of constitutive elements of the Saltpeter mining complex. In addition, it integrates historic buildings in towns, both vernacular and monumental, as well as buildings dispersed in the rural area.
- Management of the Buffer Zone: This is composed of mining camps, areas of saltpeter exploitation, railway lines, the system of historic paths, territorial infrastructure, etc.
- Management of Environmental Heritage: This refers to the geographical enclave, flora, fauna, geomorphology, and water resources. It includes natural landscapes and settings.
- Management of Intangible Heritage: This is formed of cultural traditions associated with the property as well as their promotion. It integrates customs, traditions, gastronomy, regional identity, celebrations, festivities, legends, etc.

The updating of the Management Plan should serve as a tool for organization and intergovernmental coordination to facilitate the sustainable conservation of the territory and to promote the development of the living conditions of the population in general. It should act to integrate various existing legal instruments and competent bodies in the region to ensure the authenticity and integrity of each of the components and attributes of the property through their conservation, restoration, use management and administration. It must encourage sustainable regional growth supported by local cultural values.

The updating of the Management Plan, which projects the actions to be undertaken until 2023, must incorporate guidelines which are in line with the main instruments of spatial planning.

3. Integration and harmonization of the Management Plan 2019-2023 with the planning tools

The Mission recommends strengthening the integration and harmonization of the Management Plan 2019-2023 with the applicable territorial planning documents at the three levels of government (national, regional and municipal) in the Republic of Chile, the Region of Tarapacá and the municipality of Pozo Almonte.

4. Establishment of an Inter-Institutional Management Unit for all the property

For the proper management of the property, it is recommended that an Inter-Institutional Management Unit be established for the follow-up of the Management Plan 2019-2023 and to coordinate the programmes and projects established therein. The Management Unit should have among its functions the management of all the components of the World Heritage property, both within its boundaries and in the buffer zone.

5. Promote strategies for the increase of income to be applied to the property

In order to increase the economic income to be applied to the site, it is recommended that the Saltpeter Museum Corporation explore strategies and mechanisms of marketing regarding the production of crafts and objects related to the "Culture of Saltpeter" for sale in the property, and/or register the trademark "Humberstone and Santa Laura, World Heritage" or similar trademarks and licensing as a way of expanding revenues from the property.

6. Update and enforcement of proposals for the strengthening and expansion of the legal framework

For the adequate legal protection of all the components of the property, it is recommended that the legal framework for the protection of all the elements of the property be extended and reinforced at all three levels of government through the preparation and approval of laws, decrees, regulations and other legal instruments for the protection and preservation of all elements of the property within its boundaries and in the buffer zone.

7. Expansion and strengthening of criteria and specifications of intervention

The Mission recommends expanding the spectrum of solutions and criteria for intervention in the *Conservation Plan*, integrating concepts such as sacrificial coating

application in walls and floors; recovery of basic technology for the interventions using regional materials and local vernacular construction systems; maintenance and preventive conservation actions.

8. Training of local labour teams

The inhabitants of nearby communities should be trained and helped to form local manpower teams to carry out maintenance and preventive conservation work in order to address the basic conservation needs of the property without relying on external companies.

9. Update and expansion of the Strategic Interpretation Plan

The Mission recommends that the programme of heritage presentation and interpretation should be continued and expanded to involve new areas of the industrial complex, both within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, in order to improve the understanding of the "culture of el Salitre" among newer generations.

Specific recommendations for the property:

With regard to specific recommendations for the property, the Mission advises that the State Party should:

10. Develop urgent actions of preventive shoring

Develop urgent actions of preventive shoring in some wooden pieces in Santa Laura leaching plant, particularly in the identified fractured parts, to ensure safety and stability. According to the evaluation and monitoring of the property, this action should also be carried out in other buildings of the property.

11. Continue works of structural reinforcement and change of deteriorated material

Continue the works of structural reinforcement, preventive conservation, change of deteriorated material, and restoration of the buildings located in Humberstone and Santa Laura that were affected by the 2014 earthquake, particularly in the residential area of unmarried workers. The State Party should assess the appropriateness of reconstructing buildings that collapsed as a result of the 2014 earthquake using the same materials and construction systems.

12. Explore the possibility of changing specific pieces of wooden materials damaged, broken or degraded by weathering in the Santa Laura leaching plant.

Review the effectiveness of some of the actions of restoration in the residential area of married workers and the administrative staff housing area to improve the specification of materials and construction systems.

13. Improve of interpretive signage

Assess the appropriateness of changing the materials of the interpretative signage located in open areas exposed to the sun and temperature changes and research materials more resistant to weathering such as high temperature ceramic.

1. BACKGROUND OF THE MISSION

The World Heritage property “Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works” was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee during its 29th session (Durban, 2005).



1.1. Criteria for inscription and Outstanding Universal Value:

The World Heritage property of “Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works” was inscribed in 2005, on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv).

Criterion (ii): The development of the saltpeter industry reflects the combined knowledge, skills, technology, and financial investment of a diverse community of people who were brought together from around South America, and from Europe. The saltpeter industry became a huge cultural exchange complex where ideas were quickly absorbed and exploited. The two works represent this process.

Criterion (iii): The Saltpeter mines and their associated company towns developed into an extensive and very distinct urban community with its own language, organization, customs, and creative expressions, as well as displaying technical entrepreneurship. The two works nominated represent this distinctive culture.

Criterion (iv): The saltpeter mines in the north of Chile together became the largest procedures of natural saltpeter in the world, transforming the Pampa, and indirectly the agricultural lands that benefited from the fertilizers the works produced. The two works represent this transformation process.

The retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property was adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2013 via Decision 37 COM 8E, and is included as annex 9.6. of this mission report.

In Decision 30 COM 7A.31, adopted during the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, 2006), the state of conservation report identified the threats and dangers for which the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- Extremely fragile nature of the buildings;
- Lack of maintenance for 40 years;
- Vandalism due to looting of re-usable materials;
- Damage caused by the wind.

The World Heritage Committee recommended the structural consolidation of several buildings, the implementation of measures for the security of visitors, the cleaning and selection of adequate materials for rehabilitation, and the implementation of the Master Plan by the responsible institutions and the management team. The adopted Decisions recommended that the State Party prepare an International Assistance request for the elaboration of an emergency action plan, to identify an alternate route for Road A-16, and to prioritize structural reinforcement works.

In April 2010, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission was carried out in response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee adopted during its 33rd session in Seville, 2009 (33 COM 7A.28).



1.2. Circumstances of the mission

The ICOMOS Advisory Mission was carried out from 4-10 November 2018.

The main objectives of the Mission were:

- To review the overall state of conservation of the property
- To assess progress on the effectiveness of overall management, security and protection arrangements for the property and whether they are protecting and maintaining the OUV of the property;
- To assess specific conservation issues that are negatively impacting on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including particularly the conditions of integrity and authenticity;
- To review the progress in implementing the set of corrective measures adopted by Decision **37 COM 7A.37**;
- To review and assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the current Management Plan and Strategic Interpretation Plan;

- To advise on the process towards achieving the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR).

The Terms of Reference for the Mission are provided at Section 9.2, with the Mission team in Section 9.3, the itinerary and programme in Section 9.4 and a list of participants in Section 9.5. All objectives of the Mission were met correctly with a high degree of participation and involvement of all participants and relevant stakeholders of the site.

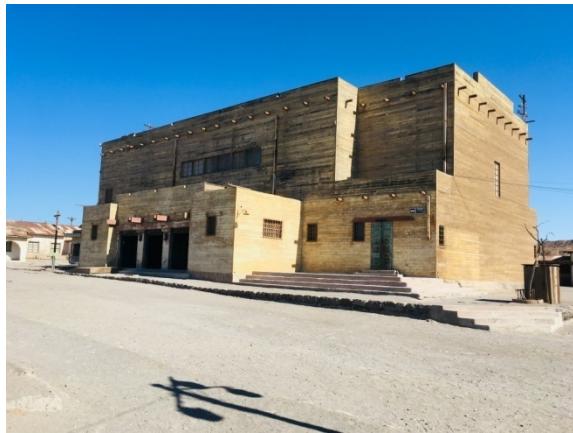
2. OVERALL STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY



The Mission concluded that in spite of the potential risk of collapse of specific buildings, and the losses suffered from the lack of maintenance and vandalism, the property still maintains the attributes that make it possible to understand entirely the industrial process and the importance that these industries represented in the past to Chile. The remains of the imported machines and the train system; the majority of the industrial complex and its process equipment; the workers' houses and the infrastructure; the remains of the 'tailings cakes' (*Tortas de Ripio*); and all of the tangible and intangible vestiges sustain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property.

In general terms, it can be considered that the state of conservation of the property is better than when was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, with the almost complete implementation of the corrective measures, indicators and commitments

defined in the DSOCR. There has been an effort on the part of the State Party to stabilize the elements that were in imminent danger of collapse.



Main theatre restored recently.



Aspect of access to the company town of Santiago Humberstone.

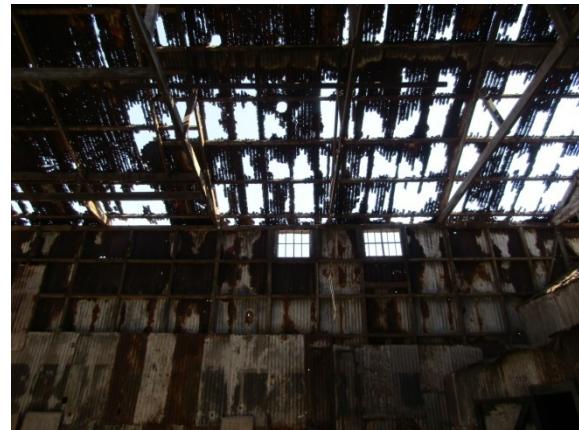
Although a significant part of the historic company town of Santiago Humberstone is integrally conserved, at the present time there are problems common to industrial architecture in Latin America, generally marked by the lack of resources to undertake works of conservation, restoration and maintenance of the urban and architectural structure. In Humberstone, many constructions of public character have been built, such as a church, communitarian market, hotel, theatres, habitation sectors, and administrative, institutional and industrial buildings that, because of their artistic and historical values, have constituted an important testimony of the *oficinas salitreras*, representative of the Pampa del Tamarugal, in the Atacama Desert, northern Chile, over the years.

In general, the administrative and residential architecture shows a homogeneous urban image with very simple materials; walls of *pampino* concrete, wood and plaster or metallic sheets called *calamina*; simple decorative motives on walls; openings following a regular rhythm in doors and windows; wooden materials with glass used in doors or windows and wooden structure and *calamina*. Concerning the historic architecture, it can be appreciated that some of the principal constructions were solved with Art Deco decoration; in a vernacular typology or in formal functionalist or "modern" codes, built since the second decade of the 20th century, which contribute to maintaining the original atmosphere of the historic company town. The industrial buildings in Humberstone and

Santa Laura are built mainly using a wooden structure; walls of tin or wood; *calamina* roofs, and; floors of concrete or earth depending on the building's importance. Although they were partially dismantled, in general terms, their integrity has been maintained.



Industrial buildings are mainly built with wooden frame and covered in sheet metal known as *calamina*.



The erosion caused by the wind and the sand of the Atacama desert is one of the main factors of deterioration at the site.

With respect to the state of conservation of the property, despite the arid climate and frequent earthquakes, in general terms the authenticity of all components remains.

Some of the components of the property that presented problems of conservation have been subject to physical interventions, in order to ensure conservation, according to the *Priority Interventions Programme* (PIP) and the *Post-Earthquake 2014 Emergency Assistance for Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, Chile* issued by the UNESCO World Heritage Fund to consolidate and prevent collapse in constructions affected by the large earthquake of 2014. The State Party has also implemented other actions to improve the overall stability of the property.

The State Party has implemented complementary actions to improve the state of conservation of the property, such as the re-routing of the Pan-American Highway that previously crossed the property. The re-routing of Road A-16 unifies in a single territory the saltpeter offices of Humberstone and Santa Laura, which were previously separated by the highway, and contributes significantly to the legibility of the property as a unit.



The Pan-American Highway was recently diverted to integrate the property.



The old road separated the mining camps of Humberstone and Santa Laura. It is currently used only for local traffic.

According to the information obtained, and in accordance with the visit to the property, the proposal for the buffer zone and the recent delimitation as *Zona Tipica* ("Typical Zone") is appropriate. The defined area has a considerable dimension that will assist in conservation. The close proximity of the town of Pozo Almonte is a threat that needs to be controlled by establishing strict requirements in its Settlement Plan to minimize the negative impact of its growth in the future. If growth towards the north continues, it will have a visual and functional impact on the property. The mining extractions performed near the proposed buffer zone are also a threat that needs to be studied in future.

3. EFFECTIVENESS OF OVERALL MANAGEMENT, SECURITY AND PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROPERTY

The Mission found that there are significant advances in the effectiveness of overall management, security and protection arrangements for the property.

3.1. Effectiveness of overall management

Regarding the overall management of the property, interviews were conducted with authorities of the three levels of government, specialists, site managers, and social stakeholders to review the effectiveness of its implementation and monitoring.

The efforts of the State Party to strengthen the effectiveness of the overall management are intended to contribute to achieving the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger. An important aspect is the recent creation of the *Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage* that strengthens the institutional framework for the protection of heritage. The Ministry has several areas responsible for the protection of architectural and urban heritage such as the *Secretary for Cultural Heritage* and the *National Center for World Heritage Sites* of the *National Service for Heritage* that has as a specific function the management of World Heritage properties in Chile. According to the information provided to the Mission, the *National Center for World Heritage Sites* will have a budget specifically directed towards the conservation and maintenance of Chilean World Heritage properties. The new institutional structure of the *Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage* has allowed the strengthening of a group of specialists in various activities for the protection of cultural heritage.

To increase the effectiveness of the management of the territory, the Ministry has recently promoted the declaration of the territory proposed as a buffer zone under the legal term of "Typical Zone", which allows greater control of the development and evolution of this area.

According to information provided to the Mission, the team of Chilean specialists is preparing a new version of the Management Plan that will be implemented in the territory in the medium and long-term.



Desert landscape and vestiges of old mining camps are legally protected by the "Typical Zone" that will serve as a buffer zone.



Traces of mining facilities within the "Typical Zone".

The specialists of the Ministry work closely with the *Salt peter Museum Corporation*, the entity that owns and operates the property, and with other regional and municipal authorities. The Management Unit is led with initiative and achievements through the *Salt peter Museum Corporation*, an agency that has developed great advances for the preservation of the property. It has an effective management system developed by the *Salt peter Museum Corporation*, owner and administrator of the property. The Community organization has performed multiple activities of conservation and daily maintenance as well as promoting the link between the community's *Pampinos* and the World Heritage property.



Offices of the *Salt peter Museum Corporation* at the access to Humberstone.



Centre of interpretation about the history of the miners in Humberstone.

In relation to the day-to-day operation of the property, the Corporation reinvests income from the ticket office in maintenance, cleaning, and the payment of staff. It also receives donations and contributions from government institutions, mining companies and associations that are invested in different interventions onsite. The Corporation, responsible for the administration of the property, has qualified staff in professional, technical and administrative levels.



Meeting with the Mayor of Pozo Almonte for the coordination of activities of territorial planning.



Meeting with the Chilean Army for the protection of the property.

The Corporation is working on a collaboration agreement with the 2nd Armored Brigade of the Chilean Army, which is based near the property, to improve the safety and maintenance throughout its environment. The Chilean Army owns a part of the territory proposed as a buffer zone, while the Corporation owns the rest of the buffer zone and totality of the property, so the collaboration agreement is crucial to improve the security of the property. In order to conserve all vestiges of ancient industrial facilities in the proposed buffer zone, the army has withdrawn all military training operations and only monitoring activities now occur in the area.

3.2. Effectiveness security and protection arrangements for the property

The actions carried out by the State Party to improve the security and protection arrangements for the property comply with the corrective measures and timeframe defined in the DSOCR. In relation to the security and protection of visitors within the

property, the Corporation has installed numerous preventive signs both in Humberstone and Santa Laura. Symbols used in the preventive signs correspond with the safety standards. To strengthen the security and protection of visitors, protection barriers and constraints in dangerous buildings and spaces have been built, and security systems have been installed in the main buildings and open spaces.

Regarding safety within the property, the *Salt peter Museum Corporation* has staff and security guards to protect facilities and visitors. To prevent the theft of materials from the remains of industrial facilities, the Chilean Army has successfully implemented patrolling in the proposed territory of the buffer zone and is prosecuting those who engage in this kind of activity.



Safety signs for visitors in areas with a possibility of collapse caused by recent earthquakes.



Security barrier for the protection of visitors.

In general terms, it is clear that in recent years the effectiveness of the overall management, security and property protection mechanisms has improved significantly, allowing better protection and maintenance of the OUV of the property.

4. CONSERVATION ISSUES THAT HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING PARTICULARLY THE CONDITIONS OF INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY

The Mission found that the property has problems resulting from the strong earthquakes and the challenging desert environment that will have to be addressed in the medium and long term, through the expansion and updating of the Management Plan and programming of sufficient financial and human resources; however, it can be considered that the World Heritage property still maintains the conditions of authenticity and integrity and its attributes of OUV.

Although there are challenges to solve, the property retains the authenticity of the attributes which contribute to its OUV. All the elements that compose the property manifest the different stages and processes through which the history of the place has evolved since its founding in the 19th century, its boom in the early 20th century, and the period of abandonment and partial decommissioning up to its recovery at the beginning of the 21st century. Regarding the integrity of the property, corporate offices, residential areas, industrial installations and recreational spaces are entirely preserved, despite the deterioration caused by the climate and weather as well as the continuous earthquakes that affect Chile.



Bracing of buildings damaged by the earthquake of 2014.



Some of the damage caused by the 2014 earthquake in the housing area.

The Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works property presents major challenges for conservation owing to the constant earthquakes that affect Chilean territory, and the

aridity and salinity which illustrate the hard geographical environment of the desert of Atacama, Chile. The conditions of integrity and authenticity may be mainly affected by the destructive work of earthquakes of considerable magnitude that it is not possible to predict. Another potential problem is the erosive action of the wind on the structures of wood and sheet metal, as well as subsurface salinity that degrades the constituent materials of the buildings and architectural spaces.



Deterioration in walls caused by the high salinity of the ground.



Degradation of the *calamina* by the action of saltpeter.

These two natural aspects are the main problems that can potentially negatively impact on the OUV of the property. To avoid the negative impact resulting from erosion and the high salinity of the environment, technical studies, analysis of materials and design of technical specifications are carried out by the *National Center for World Heritage Sites* and the *National Heritage Service*. The outcomes from these studies will be integrated into the implementation of the Conservation Plan for the property.



Restoration works of buildings in the residential area of Humberstone.



Restoration of walls in some damaged buildings.

5. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE SET OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED BY DECISION 37 COM 7A.37

The State Party has addressed out almost all corrective measures, indicators and commitments defined to achieve the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR) according to the provisions of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (UNESCO, 2017).

Below is the review of the progress made in implementing the corrective measures adopted in Decision 37 COM 7A.37:

5.1. Degree of implementation of the Priority Interventions Programme

During the Mission, exhaustive tours of all the elements that are subject to the *Priority Interventions Programme* 2005-2018 (PIP) were conducted, reviewing action by action on site in order to verify effective implementation in the residential area, in the administrative area, and in the industrial facilities of Humberstone and Santa Laura. The team of the *National Center for World Heritage Sites* presented the information, plans and documents corresponding to each of the actions considered in the PIP.

The PIP aims to comply with the corrective measures and timeframe defined in the DSOCR. It has the following as specific objectives: stop processes of deterioration of real estate and the property in general; improve the cadastre of properties with more information; formulate a plan of architectural interventions according to the types of intervention and criteria of the Management Plan.

Only the buildings that require structural consolidation and security for visitors according to the management plan, or more urgent intervention measures, are addressed in the PIP. New works that are priorities for the use of the site museum have also been included. During the Mission, the following interventions were reviewed: security measures for visitors; cleaning and selection of materials; structural consolidation; new infrastructure works.

During the field visit to Humberstone, 23 buildings or places were reviewed: 3 interventions in buildings and spaces of public use, 10 interventions in housing, 7

interventions in the industrial zone, and 3 infrastructure interventions. In Santa Laura industrial facilities, works developed for 10 buildings or places were reviewed: 9 interventions in the industrial area, and 1 infrastructure intervention. The total number of interventions visited during the mission was 33.



Replacement of windows and glass to protect homes.



Placement of doors for safety and the protection of buildings.

As a complement to the PIP, the Chilean specialists prepared a study of risks and materiality that includes the management scale of the entire property; technical data sheets of all properties; definition of risk areas; and definition of three ranges of performance: high, medium and low. According to information provided to the Mission, the studies of risk and materials have found evidence that despite the ravages of the extreme climate, in general terms the wooden structure of the main buildings remains stable, although it requires interventions of consolidation and structural reinforcement at specific points.



Shoring to prevent collapses on walls affected by the 2014 earthquake.



Restoration work in buildings.

It was established during the Mission that the State Party carried out the implementation of almost all of the priority interventions under the PIP according to its 2005 and 2008 definitions. The Chilean authorities consider that by December 2018, 100% of the work in progress will be completed; that is, in time for the 2019 State Party report on the state of conservation.

For more information on the revised works, reference should be made to the maps and graphics in the annexes.

5.2. Status and contents of the Conservation Plan to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS and progress with its initial implementation

During the Mission, the Chilean specialists presented the draft Conservation Plan. According to information provided to the Mission, the design and initial implementation of the Conservation Plan was based on scientific research, defining a clear conservation strategy and the appropriate safety and security standards.

The Conservation Plan is integrated into the Management Plan and was developed by the *National Center for World Heritage Sites* (CNSPM, SNGP) in conjunction with the administrator of the site, *Salt peter Museum Corporation*. It is integrated with other national instruments and regulations, with an emphasis on the preservation of OUV through material attributes, and is a flexible document adapted to the circumstances (context, materiality, removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger).

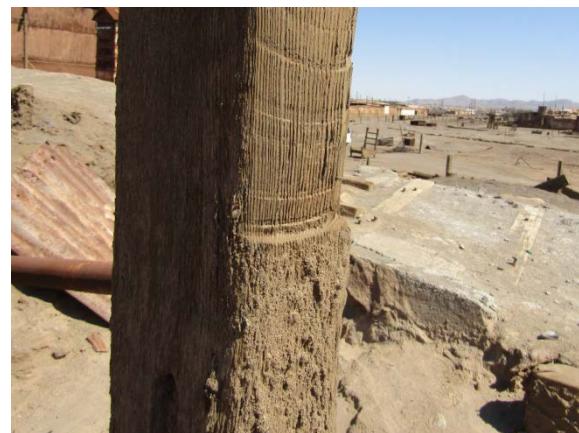
The document includes the following sections: Introduction; Methodology; Understanding the Site; Significance of the Site; Analysis of Conservation; Conservation Policy; Strategy Implementation and Monitoring, and Definitions. The Conservation Plan products are divided into studies and diagnosis of the state of conservation; conservation policy; categorisation and criteria for intervention, and; the implementation strategy of the plan. It considers the analysis and proposals for all alterations and methodological approaches to the physical conservation of the material components of the property.

Concerning the progress and initial implementation of the Conservation Plan, the Mission revised in field the progress and results of research and experimentation for the conservation of the various components of the property, making some recommendations and suggestions. Some experimental works related to the contents of the Conservation Plan were reviewed in the residential area of the administrative employees, in the residential area of married workers, and the family areas of Humberstone. For the monitoring of the results of the initial implementation of the Conservation Plan in some areas of the Humberstone housing and administrative complex, monitors and sensors have been placed to assess the conditions of humidity and heat during the day and night.

According to the information submitted, the draft version of the Conservation Plan is complete and a final version will be included with the 2019 State Party report on the state of conservation, which is due to be submitted by 1 February 2019.



Restoration of walls in homes.



Crack in the Santa Laura framing to scientifically verify the stability of the buildings.

5.3. Status of the Management Plan currently being updated until the year 2023

According to information provided to the Mission, the team of Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage specialists is preparing a updated version of the Management Plan that will be active in the territory until 2023. The State Party has made advances in upgrading and updating the Management Plan, carrying out studies and programming work in the short, medium and long term in order to ensure the conservation of the OUV of the

property, including its authenticity and integrity. The Management Plan is a work-in-progress that will be enriched with the results of the Mission and advice from national and international experts.

The updated Management Plan, which projects actions to be undertaken until the year 2023, will incorporate guidelines which are in line with the main instruments of spatial planning (IPT). Specifically, their development shall be regarded as the revision of the national cultural policy, the Regional Development Strategy of Tarapaca, the Regional Plan of tourism of Tarapaca, the communal development of Pozo Almonte, and the Regulatory Plan of Pozo Almonte.

The new legal and operational structure of the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage will facilitate the development of the Management Plan, so that it is harmonised with local and regional planning instruments.



Meeting with the Mayor of the Region of Tarapacá.



Restoration of the general store of Humberstone, part of implementation of the Management Plan.

5.4. Status on the development and adoption of regulatory measures for the buffer zone, and the preparation of a formal submission of the buffer zone as a Minor Boundary Modification to the World Heritage Centre

As part of the activities of the Mission, a full and intensive journey through the territory and the environment of the property occurred, reviewing the state of the development and adoption of regulatory measures for the area proposed for the buffer zone.

Concerning the status of the development of the buffer zone proposal, according to the information provided by the State Party studies and the definition of limits of the territory adjacent to the property boundaries have been completed, as well as the geographic and cultural analysis of their main components. Cartographic and geo-referenced information was drawn on maps that will be presented to the World Heritage Centre as a Minor Boundary Modification. The territory selected for the proposed buffer zone includes all the elements and traces which are integral to an understanding of the property in its setting, including ancient habitation camps, holding areas, remains of ancient nitrate exploitation, railroads, trails and the natural landscape, and encompasses an area which allows the OUV of the World Heritage property to be supported.



Field visit to verify the characteristics of the buffer zone protected legally by the Typical Zone.



Appearance of the remains of the mining of nitrate within the buffer zone.

Regarding the status of the adoption of regulatory measures, recently the territory considered for the buffer zone proposal was declared nationwide as a "Typical Zone", allowing a significant level of protection by the State Party. Within the limits of the buffer zone, the entire concession territory to the *Salt peter Museum Corporation*, the entity that owns and operates the property, is included. The proposed area contains a section belonging to the 2nd Armored Brigade of the Chilean Army, an institution that is committed to improving safety and maintenance throughout the territory.



The proposed buffer zone includes all the elements of mining for the better understanding of the cultural values of the property.

The buffer zone includes a part of the Atacama desert landscape.

As a result of the working tour through the area of the buffer zone, the Mission concluded that it does include all the elements required to support of the OUV of the property and to understand the whole territory as a productive cultural landscape devoted to the mining of saltpetre; perhaps the only area in the world that remains full of this industrial typology.

The elements for the preparation of a formal presentation of the buffer zone as a Minor Boundary Modification, according to Paragraphs 163 and 164 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (UNESCO, 2017), were reviewed with the National Centre for World Heritage Sites team.

According to the information provided, the maps, boundaries, and cartographic and geo-referenced information will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre as a Minor Boundary Modification along with the State Party report on the state of conservation in early 2019.

For more information on the proposed buffer zone, reference should be made to the maps in the annexes.

6. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CURRENT MANAGEMENT PLAN AND STRATEGIC INTERPRETATION PLAN

During the mission, the implementation of the current Management Plan and the Strategic Interpretation Plan of the property were reviewed by assessing the state of development of the corrective measures and the state of conservation of the property.

6.1. Effectiveness of the implementation of the current Management Plan

According to information provided to the Mission by the State Party, the works developed in the property by the *Salt peter Museum Corporation*; the Municipality of Pozo Almonte; the Regional Government of Tarapacá; the National Service of Cultural Heritage and other private and public institutions are a significant part of the implementation of the Management Plan. The works developed as part of the PIP to resolve the partial deterioration of some structures of the industrial complex, caused by the hostile saline climate and earthquakes, constitute some of the actions considered as part of the implementation of the Management Plan.



The Salt peter Museum Corporation has played a crucial role in the recovery of the property. Office in the city of Iquique.



The recovery of buildings in Humberstone is part of the effective implementation of the Management Plan.

Other important works, such as the re-routing of the Pan-American Highway outside the World Heritage property, and the implementation of actions considered in the Strategic Interpretation Plan, are also part of the implementation of the Management Plan.

According to the Management Plan, the property has an effective management system developed by the *Salt peter Museum Corporation*, owner and administrator of the property. The Corporation reinvests income from ticket office in the maintenance, cleaning, and payment of staff. It also receives donations and contributions from government institutions, mining companies and associations that are invested in different interventions on the property that are included in the Management Plan.

The Management Plan includes a principle that the management model should ensure the sustainability of the property, defined as the balance between its economic sustainability, the development of tourism, authenticity and integrity.

According to the information submitted to the Mission, the effectiveness of the implementation of the Management Plan has allowed the protection and conservation of Humberstone and Santa Laura and their environment, ensuring the preservation of the attributes which contribute to OUV and local values of the property. It has also allowed joint decisions to be made with the social, political and administrative actors that are related to the property. The work developed by the *Salt peter Museum Corporation* has promoted the use and social appropriation of the property, respecting its authenticity and integrity, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the property.



Work for the scientific assessment of the state of conservation of the materials of the historical buildings.



Sensors for monitoring weather conditions have been installed for the evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions.

6.2. Effectiveness of the implementation of the Strategic Interpretation Plan

The Mission verified in the field and in documents that the State Party has made significant efforts to meet all commitments defined in the corrective measures set out in the DSOCR regarding this topic, by implementing interpretive signage, orientation signals, displays of general information, maps and shaded *paradores* for the better understanding of the property by visitors.

As part of the implementation of the *Strategic Interpretation Plan*, the State Party and the *Salt peter Museum Corporation* have developed the following actions to improve the interpretation and presentation of the property: definition of visitation circuits to the interior of the property; graphic signals for visitation circuits; benches and shaded rest areas; traffic signage on adjacent roads; information leaflets for visitors; audio-guides; thematic rooms in Humberstone; and exhibitions.



Interpretation Center of everyday life in Santa Laura.



Showroom on everyday life in Humberstone.

The interpretation system of the property is complemented by the memorial to the deaths of saltpeter workers in the Santa María of Iquique school in 1907, and with the recent opening of the splendid Interpretation Center of Saltpeter and the vivid recreation of the *Pulpería* of Humberstone, the ambience of the office shop, the thematic rooms on daily life in Humberstone and Santa Laura will be supplemented by the imminent opening of the Documentation Center of the Saltpeter Industry and the Interpretation Center at the Administrator House in Santa Laura.

With the actions developed, the Mission concluded that the State Party complies with the effectiveness of the implementation of the Strategic Interpretation Plan.

For more information on the *Strategic Interpretation Plan*, reference should be made to the graphic information in the annexes.



Informative signs for the interpretation of the components of the property.



Identification signs for buildings.



Informative sign in Humberstone.



Interpretation centre for the history of Humberstone saltpeter workers.



Reconstruction of the market of Humberstone.



Interpretation Center of Saltpeter in Humberstone.



Showroom in Humberstone.



The history of the region is told in a simple way in the interpretation centre.

7. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE DESIRED STATE OF CONSERVATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE PROPERTY FROM THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER (DSOCR)

During the Mission, the efforts of the State Party to achieve the *Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger* (DSOCR) were noted, and the compliance with the corrective measures and indicators reviewed in field, and in maps and documents to verify the State Party's progress, requested in the DSOCR to be completed by the deadline of 2018.

The Mission had a fruitful exchange of information and criteria for intervention with the team of the National Centre for World Heritage Sites to define future actions to be implemented. Checking on-site, in maps and documents, and each of the corrective measures and information provided by the Chilean team, it was found that the State Party has made a significant effort towards achieving the Desired State of Conservation. By carefully reviewing the text of the DSOCR, the Mission concluded that in general terms, with the interventions in Humberstone and Santa Laura and the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework, the issues matters in Decision COM 7A.37 37 have been satisfactorily addressed. The only actions that remain to be completed are those scheduled to end in December 2018, which will be included in the State Party's report on the state of conservation to be presented by the State Party to the World Heritage Centre before 1 February 2019.



Meeting in Santiago de Chile with heritage authorities to review the progress of the DSOCR.



Interview with the Minister of Culture, Art and Heritage in Santiago de Chile.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the Mission, the efforts of the State Party to achieve the *Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger* (DSOCR) were noted, and the compliance with the corrective measures and indicators reviewed in field, and in maps and documents to verify the State Party's progress, requested in the DSOCR to be completed by the deadline of 2018.

The State Party has implemented almost all of the priority interventions under the Priority Interventions Programme (PIP) according to its 2005 and 2008 definitions. According to the information submitted, the effectiveness of the implementation of the Management Plan has allowed the protection and conservation of Humberstone and Santa Laura and their environment, ensuring the preservation of the attributes which contribute to OUV and local values of the property and its significance. The Conservation Plan is complete and the final version will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2019. Concerning the formal submission of the buffer zone as a Minor Boundary Modification, the maps, boundaries, and cartographic and geo-referenced information will be submitted as a Minor Boundary Modification in January 2019. The State Party has complied with the effectiveness of the implementation of the Strategic Interpretation Plan.

The State Party is hugely interested in achieving the Desired State of Conservation and has made an effort to fulfil the corrective measures, indicators and commitments as well as other significant works and complementary actions that together allow a correct perception of the singular authenticity and integrity of the property and the great evocative power of the nitrate offices of Humberstone and Santa Laura as the last testimony of Chile saltpeter culture. Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works is an essential World Heritage property for preserving the collective memory of the region of Tarapacá.

Recommendations to the State Party

After the assessment *in situ* and a review of all documents provided, the following set of recommendations are presented:

General recommendations for the property:

1. Request of removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger

The Mission recommends that the State Party finalise all documents, reports and studies requested in the DSOCR to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre as part of the 2018 State Party report on the state of conservation before January 2019, so that they may be examined during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019) in order to request the removal of Humberstone and Santa Laura from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

2. Develop an Integrated and Participatory Management Plan for the 2019-2023 period

The Mission recommends the updating of the current Management Plan as an *Integrated and Participative Management Plan 2019-2023* that considers all the elements that compose the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, including all the components of the mining camps of Santiago Humberstone and Santa Laura within the World Heritage property, and all vestiges of the mining camps, areas of saltpeter exploitation, roads, railroads and natural environment that correspond to the area of the proposed buffer zone.

The integral Management Plan should adopt the most recent methodologies and experiences of Management Plans of World Heritage properties of territorial scale in the category of *Productive Cultural Landscapes*. Considering the Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works as a productive cultural landscape that embraces a territorial scale with multiple components of diverse characteristics would allow the State Party to address in a better way the challenge of management of the property as a single entity and not as the sum of relatively-separated and independent different parts. For the management of the property, six sections have been identified that seek to combine and organise the general strategies in order to face envisioned problems in the future so that the cultural values may be preserved:

- Management of Archaeological Industrial Heritage: This is composed of areas, elements and remains of ancient human settlements and vestiges of mining exploitation.
- Management of Urban Heritage: This refers to the urban setting and historic layout as an entity of society and identity.

- Management of Architectural Heritage: This is formed of the group of constitutive elements of the Saltpeter mining complex. In addition, it integrates historic buildings in towns, both vernacular and monumental, as well as buildings dispersed in the rural area.
- Management of the Buffer Zone: This is composed of mining camps, areas of saltpeter exploitation, railway lines, the system of historic paths, territorial infrastructure, etc.
- Management of Environmental Heritage: This refers to the geographical enclave, flora, fauna, geomorphology, and water resources. It includes natural landscapes and settings.
- Management of Intangible Heritage: This is formed of cultural traditions associated with the property as well as their promotion. It integrates customs, traditions, gastronomy, regional identity, celebrations, festivities, legends, etc.

The updating of the Management Plan should serve as a tool for organization and intergovernmental coordination to facilitate the sustainable conservation of the territory and to promote the development of the living conditions of the population in general. It should act to integrate various existing legal instruments and competent bodies in the region to ensure the authenticity and integrity of each of the components and attributes of the property through their conservation, restoration, use management and administration. It must encourage sustainable regional growth supported by local cultural values.

The updating of the Management Plan, which projects the actions to be undertaken until 2023, must incorporate guidelines which are in line with the main instruments of spatial planning.

3. Integration and harmonization of the Management Plan 2019-2023 with the planning tools

The Mission recommends strengthening the integration and harmonization of the Management Plan 2019-2023 with the applicable territorial planning documents at the three levels of government (national, regional and municipal) in the Republic of Chile, the Region of Tarapacá and the municipality of Pozo Almonte.

4. Establishment of an Inter-Institutional Management Unit for all the property

For the proper management of the property, it is recommended that an Inter-Institutional Management Unit be established to follow-up of the Management Plan 2019-2023 and to coordinate the programmes and projects established therein. The Management Unit should have among its functions the management of all the components of the World Heritage property, both within its boundaries and in the buffer zone.

5. Promote strategies for the increase of income to be applied to the property

In order to increase the economic income to be applied to the site, it is recommended that the *Salt peter Museum Corporation* explore strategies and mechanisms of marketing regarding the production of craft and objects related to the "Culture of Salt peter" for sale in the property, and/or register the trademark "Humberstone and Santa Laura, World Heritage" or similar trademarks and licensing as a way of expanding revenues from the property.

6. Update and enforcement of proposals for the strengthening and expansion of the legal framework

For the adequate legal protection of all the components of the property, it is recommended That the legal framework for the protection of all the elements of the property be extended and reinforced at all three levels of government through the preparation and approval of laws, decrees, regulations and other legal instruments for the protection and preservation of all elements of the property within its boundaries and in the buffer zone.

7. Expansion and strengthening of criteria and specifications of intervention

The Mission recommends expanding the spectrum of solutions and criteria for intervention in the *Conservation Plan*, integrating concepts such as sacrificial coating application in walls and floors; recovery of basic technology for the interventions using regional materials and local vernacular construction systems; maintenance and preventive conservation actions.

8. Training of local labour teams

The inhabitants of nearby communities should be trained and facilitated in forming local manpower teams to carry out maintenance and preventive conservation work in order

to address the basic conservation needs of the property without relying on external companies.

9. Update and expansion of the Strategic Interpretation Plan

The Mission recommends that the programme of heritage presentation and interpretation should be continued and expanded to involve new areas of the industrial complex, both within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, in order to improve the understanding of the "culture of el Salitre" among newer generations.

Specific recommendations for the property:

With regard to specific recommendations for the property, the Mission advises that the State Party should:

10. Develop urgent actions of preventive shoring

Develop urgent actions of preventive shoring in some wooden pieces in Santa Laura leaching plant, particularly in the identified fractured parts, to ensure safety and stability. According to the evaluation and monitoring of the property, this action should also be carried out in other buildings of the property.

11. Continue works of structural reinforcement and change of deteriorated material

Continue the works of structural reinforcement, preventive conservation, change of deteriorated material, and restoration of the buildings located in Humberstone and Santa Laura that were affected by the 2014 earthquake, particularly in the residential area of unmarried workers. The State Party should assess the appropriateness of reconstructing buildings that collapsed as a result of the 2014 earthquake using the same materials and construction systems.

12. Explore the possibility of changing specific pieces of wooden materials damaged, broken or degraded by weathering in the Santa Laura leaching plant.

Review the effectiveness of some of the actions of restoration in the residential area of married workers and the administrative staff housing area to improve the specification of materials and construction systems.

13. Improve of interpretive signage

Assess the appropriateness of changing the materials of the interpretative signage located in open areas exposed to the sun and temperature changes and research materials more resistant to weathering such as high temperature ceramic.

9. ANNEXES

9.1. Justification of the Mission:

As requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session (Manana, 2018) for *Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works*, the ICOMOS Advisory mission was carried out from 4 - 10 November 2018.

The main objectives of the mission were:

- To review the overall state of conservation of the property
- To assess progress on the effectiveness of overall management, security and protection arrangements for the property and whether they are protecting and maintaining the OUV of the property;
- To assess specific conservation issues that are negatively impacting on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including particularly the conditions of integrity and authenticity;
- To review the progress in implementing the set of corrective measures adopted by Decision **37 COM 7A.37**;
- To review and assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the current Management Plan and Strategic Interpretation Plan;
- To advise on the process towards achieving the Desired State of Conservation for the Removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR).

9.2. Terms of Reference

ICOMOS International Advisory Mission to Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Chile) (1178bis)

Dates: 4-10 November 2018

A. Within the framework of the follow up to **Decision 42 COM 7A.9** adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session (Manana, 2018) for *Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works*, property inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2005 under criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv), and on the List of World Heritage in Danger since the same date, the ICOMOS Advisory mission shall:

1. Comment on the overall state of conservation of the property;
2. Assess and advise on the effectiveness of overall management, security and protection arrangements for the property and whether they are protecting and maintaining the OUV of the property;
3. Assess any specific conservation issues that are negatively impacting on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including particularly the conditions of integrity and authenticity;
4. Review progress in implementing the set of corrective measures adopted by Decision **37 COM 7A.37**, paying particular attention to the following points:
 - the degree of implementation of *the Priority Interventions Programme (PIP)*
 - the status and contents of the Conservation Plan to be submitted to the WHC
 - for review by ICOMOS and progress with its initial implementation
 - the status of the Management Plan currently being updated until the year 2023
 - the status on the development and adoption of regulatory measures for the buffer zone, and the preparation of a formal submission of the buffer zone as a Minor Boundary Modification to the World Heritage Centre;
5. Review and assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the current Management Plan and Strategic Interpretation Plan, and advise regarding any additional measures that may be necessary, in light of the status of the corrective measures and the state of conservation of the property;

6. Advise on the process towards achieving the Desired state of conservation, and removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR), and on the remaining steps necessary to progress to this end;
7. Prepare a mission report with a set of recommendations to be provided to the State Party within two months after the conclusion of the mission, and no later than 31 December 2018. In order to achieve these objectives, the Advisory mission expert shall review all necessary technical documents, undertake site visits and participate in technical on-site meetings with Chilean authorities and local management actors in order to gain insights into the state of conservation of the property and the advances regarding the implementation of the corrective measures. The Mission expert may also meet with other stakeholders, including members of civil society. In preparation for the advisory mission, the mission expert shall be provided with all available background technical material on the major projects, the planning tools for the property, and other relevant current documents relating to the protection and management arrangements of the World Heritage property.

9.3. Mission Team

Ph. Dr. Arch. Luis Ignacio Gómez Arriola (ICOMOS)

Consultant in preservation and management of cultural heritage, Mexico.

9.4. Itinerary and programme

Following is the program of activities prepared by the Chilean Authorities:

FECHA	HORA	ACTIVIDAD	PARTICIPANTES	LUGAR
<u>Domingo 04-11-2018</u>		Traslado aéreo Ciudad de México – Santiago (llegada a Santiago 21:20 hrs)		
		Alojamiento en Santiago Hotel Fundador		
<u>Lunes 05-11-2018</u>	9:30-13:30 (Santiago)	<p>9:30 – 9:45: Palabras de bienvenida del Sr. Javier Diaz Gonzalez, Director (S) Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural.</p> <p>9:45 a 11:10: Reunión con equipo técnico del Centro Nacional de Sitios Patrimonio Mundial, de la SNGP, Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural (SNPC), para explicar los distintos avances para lograr el estado de conservación deseado de las Oficinas Salitreras Humberstone y Santa Laura.</p> <p>Presentaciones de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contexto general Oficinas Salitreras Humberstone y Santa Laura y avances Estado de conservación deseado - Sistema de Gestión, Administración Sitio, Plan de Manejo. <p>11:30 -12:00 hrs: Reunión con Sra. Consuelo Valdés, Ministra de las Culturas, las Artes y el Patrimonio y autoridades Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural, en Ministerio (a tres cuadras de Biblioteca Nacional)</p> <p>12:30 a 13:30 hrs: Continuación reunión con equipo de trabajo, CNSPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan de Conservación 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sr. Ignacio Gómez Arriola, asesor ICOMOS, UNESCO • Sr. Javier Diaz, Director (S) Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural. • Sra. Mónica Bahamondez, Subdirectora Nacional de Gestión Patrimonial • Sra. Claudia Prado, Coordinadora Centro Nacional Sitios del Patrimonio Mundial (CNSPM) • Sra. Mirja Diaz, CNSPM • Sr. Claudio Cabezas, CNSPM • Sra. Julieta Elizaga, CNSPM • Sra. Carolina Moore (CNSPM) 	<p>Sala Ercilla, Biblioteca Nacional</p> <p>En Ministerio de las Culturas, las Artes y el Patrimonio</p> <p>Sala Ercilla, Biblioteca Nacional</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervenciones prioritarias - Zona de Amortiguación - Plan de Interpretación 	• Sr. Ruben Candia, profesional Secretaria Técnica CMN	
Martes 06-11- 2018	13:45- 15:00	Almuerzo en Hotel San Francisco	Asesor ICOMOS, equipo CNSPM	Santiago
	15:30 a 16:00 hrs	Traslado aereopuerto		Santiago
	17:33	Equipo Patrimonio Mundial: Traslado aéreo Santiago - Iquique (vuelo LA362, parte a las 17:33 de Santiago y llega a las 19:56 hrs).		
	17:55	Evaluador ICOMOS: Sky H2180 17:55 -20:20 Iquique		
	20:40 a 21:20	Traslado aereopuerto hotel		Iquique
	21:30 a 22:30	Cena Hotel Diego de Almagro		Iquique
	7:30 a 8:30	Traslado terrestre Iquique-Oficinas salitreras	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM Administrador del sitio: Corporación Museo del Salitre (CMS): ○ Director Ejecutivo Corporación Museo del Salitre, Sr. Silvio Zerega. ○ Patricio Diaz, Director de Patrimonio e Investigación ○ Georgina Pastene, Encargada Administradora (encargada	Iquique
	8:30 a 09:30	Desayuno en Humberstone		Humberstone
	9:30 a 12:45	<i>Humberstone, zona campamento:</i> - Recorrido general campamento y principales lugares e inmuebles: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Viviendas de distinta categoría (obreros solteros, obreros casados, profesionales, administrador)● Plaza e inmuebles inmediatos: Teatro, hotel, mercado, iglesia, pulpería (Centro de Interpretación del Salitre)● Otros edificios relevantes: Escuela, Hospital, Teatro La Palma, piscina, cancha de tenis.		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visita intervenciones prioritarias, prioritarias post terremoto 2014 y apuntalamientos - Recursos de interpretación - Recursos de seguridad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operativa) del Sitio o Victor García, arquitecto 	
	12:45 a 13:00	Reunión con Alcalde de Pozo Almonte		
	13:00 a 14:30	Almuerzo		
<u>Martes 06-11- 2018</u>	14:30 a 17:00	<p><i>Humberstone, zona campamento:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorrido general sector industrial: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Chimenea o Molinos o Bodega, maestranza, fundición o Cancha o Casa de fuerza o Taller eléctrico 	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM Equipo CMS	
	17:00 a 18:00	Traslado terrestre Oficinas Salitreras - Iquique		
	20:00 hrs aprox	Cena en Hotel Diego de Almagro	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM	Iquique
<u>Miércoles 07- 11-2018</u>	7:30 a 8:30	Traslado terrestre Iquique-Oficinas salitreras	Asesor ICOMOS Sr. Emilio de la Cerdá, Subsecretario Patrimonio Cultural.	Iquique
	8:30 a 09:30	Desayuno en Humberstone	Equipo CNSPM Equipo CMS	
	9:30 a 13:30	<p><i>Santa Laura</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorrido general zona industrial y casa administración: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Molinos primarios o Molinos secundarios o Planta de Lixiviación. o Casa de Yodo. o Casa de Administración. -Intervenciones prioritarias. 	Equipo CMS	Santa Laura

		-Recursos de seguridad.		
	13:30- 15:00	Almuerzo		
	15:00 a 16:00	Traslado terrestre Oficinas Salitreras - Iquique		
	16:00- 19:00 (se puede extender lo que se requiera)	1) Presentación actividades vinculadas con el uso social del bien: o Actividades de divulgación de la CMS o Semana del Salitre o Actividades Escuela Humberstone 2) Reunión con Directores Corporación Museo del Salitre (la mayoría son pampinos y representan a Agrupaciones Pampinas)	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM Equipo CMS Representantes Asociaciones Pampinas	Casa Central COPAC ón Museo del Salitre, Iquique
	19:00 a 20:00	Cena Hotel Diego de Almagro	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM	
Jueves 08-11- 2018	7:30 a 8:30	Traslado terrestre Iquique-Oficinas salitreras	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM	
	8:30 a 09:30	Desayuno reunión con Ejercito en Fuerte Baquedano, Pozo Almonte (por confirmar)	Equipo CMS	
	9:30 a 13:30	<i>Zona de Amortiguamiento:</i> - Explicación Bypass carretera concesionada A-16, y trazado antigua carretera que dividía al sitio. - Recorrido Zona de Amortiguamiento: sector calicherías, otros componentes explotación salitre, otras oficinas salitreras.		
	13:30 a 15:00	Almuerzo	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM	
	15:00 a 16:00	Traslado terrestre Oficinas Salitreras - Iquique	Equipo CMS	

	16:00-18:00 (se puede extender lo que se requiera)	<p>Reunión con equipo técnico del CNSPM y de la CMS, para analizar los distintos avances para lograr el estado de conservación deseado de las Oficinas Salitreras Humberstone y Santa Laura, después de las visitas a terreno realizadas los días previos, entre otros:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sistema de Gestión • Plan de Manejo • Intervenciones prioritarias • Plan de Conservación • Medidas protección y seguridad del sitio • Zona de Amortiguación • Plan de Interpretación 		Casa Central Corporación Museo del Salitre, Iquique
	19:00 a 20:00	Cena		Iquique
Viernes 09-11-2018	9:00 a 13:00 hrs	Reuniones autoridades locales, con injerencia en el sitio 11:00 - Reunión con Intendente	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM Equipo CMS	Iquique
	13:00 a 14:30	Almuerzo (lugar a definir)	Asesor ICOMOS, equipo CNSPM	
	14:30 a 15:50	Traslado aeropuerto Iquique	Asesor ICOMOS, equipo CNSPM	
	16:55 - 19:10 17:29-19:41	Traslado aéreo Iquique- Santiago: Sky H2179 16:55 -19:10 hr vuelo Latam LA169	Asesor ICOMOS Equipo CNSPM	
	20:00 hrs	Traslado a hotel asesor ICOMOS		
Sábado 10-11-2018	20:00 hrs	Traslado desde hotel a aeropuerto asesor ICOMOS (hay que estar 3 horas antes del vuelo)		
	23:30 hrs	Traslado aéreo Santiago-Ciudad de México, vuelo Aeromexico AM11 23:30 hrs		

9.5. Participants to the ICOMOS Advisory mission

The following participated in the 2018 ICOMOS Advisory mission:

Dr. Luis Ignacio Gómez Arriola, ICOMOS expert.

From the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage:

- Mr. Emilio de la Cerda, Assistant for Cultural Heritage;
- Mrs. Mónica Bahamondez, Deputy National Director of Patrimonial management;
- Mrs. Claudia Prado, Coordinator of National Centre for Sites of the World Heritage (CNSPM);
- Mrs. Mirja Diaz, CNSPM and Mrs. Julieta Elizaga.

From the *Saltpeter Museum Corporation (CMS)*:

- Director Executive, Mr. Silvio Zerega Zegarra;
- Patricio Diaz Valencia, Director of Heritage and Research;
- Georgina Pastene, Responsible site administrator (Operative Manager)
- Victor García, architect.

The Chilean State Party gave the ICOMOS International Advisory Mission to Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works the highest priority and hierarchical level, permitting interviews with the following:

- The new Minister of Culture, Arts and Heritage, Ms. Consuelo Valdés;
- Mr. Emilio de la Cerda, Assistant for Cultural Heritage;
- Mr. Javier Díaz, Director of the National Service of Cultural Heritage;
- Ms. Mónica Bahamondez, Deputy National Director of Heritage Management;
- The Regional Intendant of Tarapacá, Miguel Angel Quezada;
- Colonel Commander of the 2nd. "Cazador" Armoured Brigade of the Chilean Army;
- arapacá Region representative Senator, Ms. Luz Ebensberger Orrego;
- Mayor of Pozo Almonte, Sr. Richard Godoy Aguirre.

A working session was held with a group of *Pampinos* who worked on the saltpeter industrial facilities in which their life stories were revealed, showing the strong links between the community and Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works World Heritage property.



9.6. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

In the remote desert Pampa, one of the driest deserts on earth, thousands of people lived and worked from the first half of the 19th century to process the largest deposit of saltpeter in the world, producing the fertiliser sodium nitrate that was to transform agricultural land in North and South America, and Europe, and produce great wealth for Chile.

Humberstone and Santa Laura works are the best preserved and most representative remains of a series of over 200 saltpeter works that once existed, all of which were interconnected by a specially built modern railway system, and constitute an exceptional testimony to technological progress and global exchanges which were the cornerstone of the industrial era. In this area, workers, drawn from Chile, Peru and Bolivia, to this hostile environment, lived in company towns and forged a distinctive communal Pampinos culture, manifest in their own rich language, creativity, and solidarity, and above all in pioneering struggles for social justice, that had a profound impact generally on social history.

The industrial heritage site was developed from 1872 and until mid 20th century; it is located 45 km. from the port of Iquique in the midst of a desert landscape. The property covers a surface area of 573.48 hectares, with a buffer zone of 12,055 hectares that encompasses the two main sites which stand at a distance of approximately 1 km from each other. These complement each other, because the industrial area of Santa Laura is better conserved, while Humberstone has better preserved residential and service areas.

The site of Santa Laura conserves the remains of the industrial installations that were used for saltpeter processing such as industrial installations and equipment, including the only leaching shed and a saltpeter grinder that remain intact today, installations for manufacturing iodine, for energy production and buildings such as the administration house and the main square. The Humberstone site contains the attributes that express the quality of urban settlements, such as the living quarters, public spaces and the regular grid pattern of the Camp, with a main square around which communal buildings are clustered. Other relevant attributes are the remains of the railway line that linked Santa Laura and Humberstone, the gravel heaps, the construction techniques, materials together with the calamine and timber that were brought from other latitudes.

The remains of saltpeter works are also present in the buffer zone which is also significant for the conservation of the characteristics of the natural setting of the Pampa which illustrate the relationship between the built environment and the adaptation to the natural setting.

The two saltpeter works are the most representative remaining vestiges of an industry that transformed the lives of a large proportion of the population of Chile, brought great wealth to the country. The output of the industry, nitrate fertilisers, had indirectly a transforming influence on existing agricultural lands in Europe, and on newly cultivated

land in other latitudes and indirectly supported the agricultural revolution of the late 19th century in many parts of the world. The remaining buildings are testimony to the social order and technical processes that drove the industry.

The pioneering social agenda of the saltpeter workers' unions had far-reaching effects on labour laws throughout Chile and further afield. The distinctive culture of the Pampinos that evolved in association with the industry, which expresses the language, the memory of the saltpeter culture and its influence on social process, has resonance amongst the local population today and is another important attribute of the property. The place still has a strong symbolic and evocative association for the people from the Pampa, former workers and their families, who use the place for meetings and commemorations such as Saltpeter Week.

Criterion (ii): The development of the saltpeter industry reflects the combined knowledge, skills, technology, and financial investment of a diverse community of people who were brought together from around South America, and from Europe. The saltpeter industry became a huge cultural exchange complex where ideas were quickly absorbed and exploited. The two works represent this process.

Criterion (iii): The saltpeter mines and their associated company towns developed into an extensive and very distinct urban community with its own language, organisation, customs, and creative expressions, as well as displaying technical entrepreneurship. The two nominated works represent this distinctive culture.

Criterion (iv): The saltpeter mines in the north of Chile together became the largest producers of natural saltpeter in the world, transforming the Pampa and indirectly the agricultural lands that benefited from the fertilisers the works produced. The two works represent this transformation process.

Integrity

The attributes at the nucleus of the complex of the two saltpeter works still reflect the key manufacturing processes and social structures and ways of life of these company towns. As opposed to what occurred in many other saltpeter works, Santa Laura and Humberstone were not fully dismantled when they were no longer functional. However, looting, demolition and lack of conservation and maintenance that occurred until the declaration of the site as a National Monument in 1970 compromised the overall integrity of the two works.

Efforts have been made by the State Party to reverse the conditions that threaten the integrity of the property. Notwithstanding these works, interventions are still needed to ensure that no further erosion of integrity occurs, particularly by addressing the considerable damage that exists at some of the industrial structures in Santa Laura which are still at risk.

The State Party is stressing the multidisciplinary analysis of vulnerability of the materials and the instability of the structures, the assessment of the composition of the materials and their pathologies, the effect of environmental conditions on them, the soil and

mechanical actions on structures, so as to identify the best methods of conserving and maintaining them and the use and historic functioning of machinery and buildings.

The buffer zone is an attempt to protect the desert landscape and its relationship with the built environment, as well as the remains from still older saltpeter works and mining camps, including railway lines and roads as well as pedestrian footpaths which give a certain sense to the historic reality of the saltpeter *canton* (complex of several interrelated saltpeter works). However, no formal buffer zone has been established to control and regulate activities that occur in the surroundings to mitigate the visual impacts on the setting derived from contemporary industrial buildings.

Authenticity

The two saltpeter works have remained better conserved than any other saltpeter works in the Pampa of northern Chile and what remains at the site is authentic and original. The relatively few interventions, the lack of additions of architectural elements or constructive materials from outside or which are different from those used originally have helped in maintaining the authenticity of the property.

The authenticity of the site is heightened as a result of its characteristics and its relationship to the landscape which illustrates the occupation of the territory in the saltpeter era and powerfully evokes how the desert was conquered.

The conservation of manifestations of intangible attributes of the saltpeter era also contributes toward the authenticity of the site. Humberstone houses the most important gathering of a commemoration of the industry as a whole: the Saltpeter Week which annually gathers together people from all over the *Pampa*; i.e. former saltpeter workers and their descendants.

However, there are significant challenges for the conservation of the conditions of authenticity, in light of the nature and vulnerability of the materials in the specific environmental conditions, and the identification of interventions which do not compromise these characteristics.

Protection and management requirements

The property is a National Monument in the category of Historic Monument – the maximum level of protection of heritage in this country -. It is administered by a private entity, the Saltpeter Museum Corporation, under the supervision of the National Monuments Council, a state institution responsible for the protection of Chile's cultural heritage. A 2004-2009 Management Plan was produced and now needs to be updated. In addition, the human and financial resources for its sustained implementation will need to be secured and provided to the Corporation.

The formal definition of a buffer zone and the establishment and enforcement of regulatory measures is also an action that needs to be implemented as a crucial measure to protect the desert landscape both geographically as well as in relation to the remains of mining exploration and the transport of the saltpeter in general.

To ensure the conservation of Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the property, the *Priority Interventions Plan* needs to be implemented, including the structural consolidation and the recovery of buildings at risk. Physical conservation must be addressed bearing in mind the effects of the *camanchaca* dense and frequent mist generated by the Pacific Ocean - and its high saltiness, capable of seriously damaging metals, timbers and even stone materials. It is necessary to conceptually reflect on authenticity which opens up a space coherently with replacing those pieces and sections that have irredeemably deteriorated, defining a criteria for change associated with that degradation, in order to maintain them for all time. This must be done in addition to the protection of materials with anti-corrosion treatments.

An essential imperative for the protection, conservation and management of the site is an in-depth knowledge of the techniques, construction systems, and ways of life, exploration systems and the economic conditions at the time. The importance of the technology itself of this exploitation is of great singularity and the complexities of life associated with saltpeter impose a considerable challenge on how it is all interpreted. Also essential is protecting, conserving and managing those artistic elements that are a part of the history of the site whilst it was functioning and being abandoned, such as the "graphic designs" on the walls, and the movable assets.

9.7. Maps and Photographs

9.7.1. Maps and graphics of the Priority Interventions Programme (PIP)

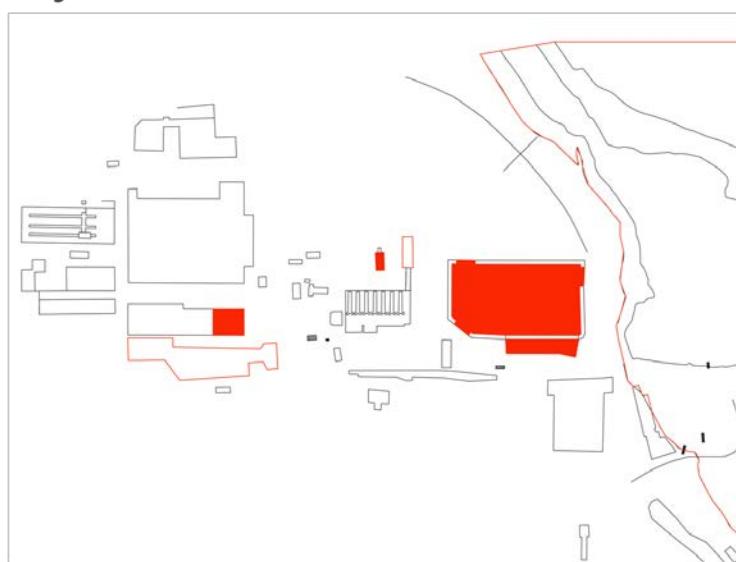
Avances en la ejecución a la fecha



Oficina Salitrera Santiago Humberstone – Zona Industrial

Gobierno de Chile | Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural

Avances en la ejecución a la fecha



Oficina Salitrera Santiago Humberstone – Zona Industrial

Gobierno de Chile | Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural

Avances en la ejecución a la fecha



Oficina Salitrera Santa Laura

Gobierno de Chile | Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural

Avances en la ejecución a la fecha de infraestructura

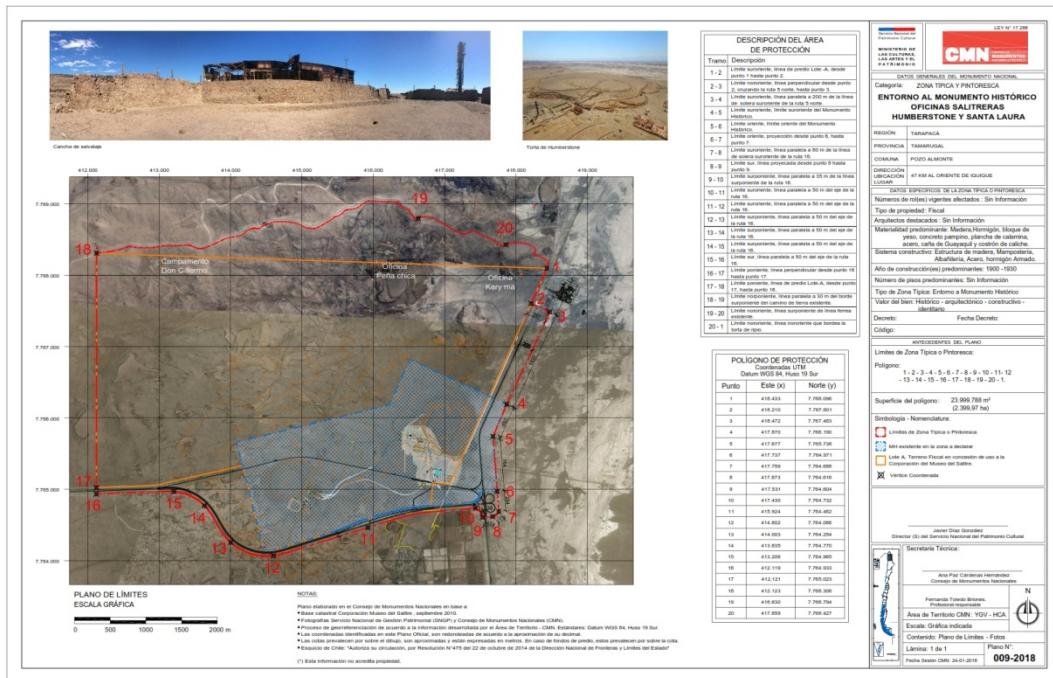


Oficina Salitrera Santiago Humberstone – Habilitacion red de distribución electrica

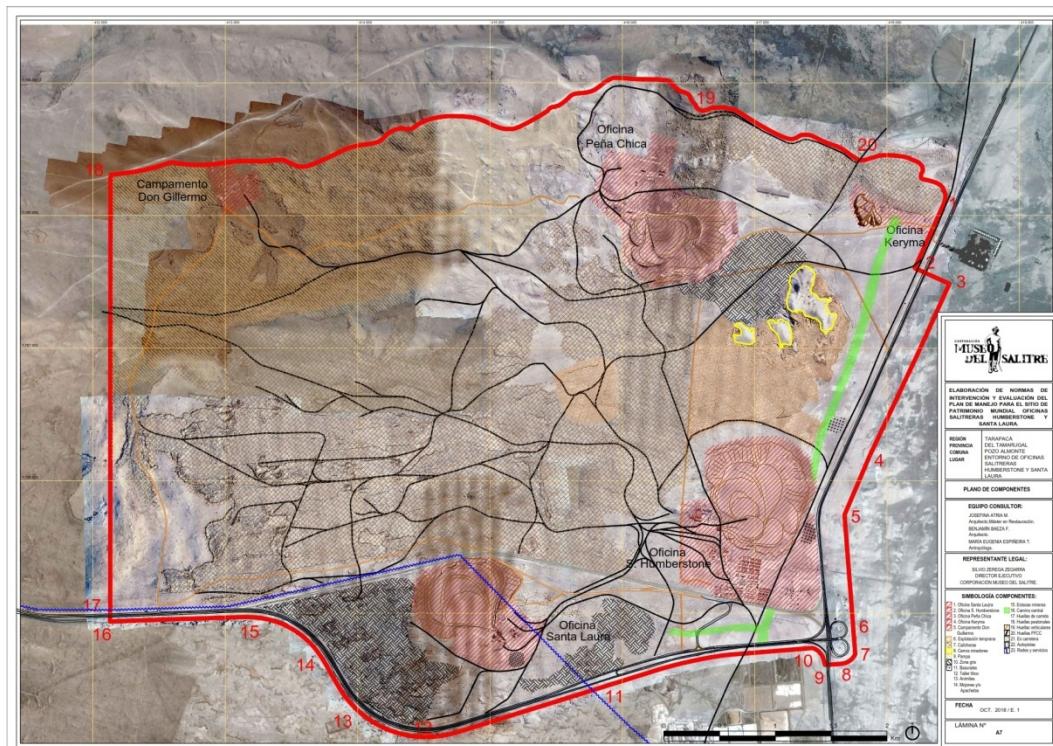
Gobierno de Chile | Servicio Nacional del Patrimonio Cultural

9.7.2. Proposed buffer zone maps

Limits of proposed buffer zone



Map of the components of the proposed Buffer Zone



9.7.3. Graphic information of the implementation of the Strategic Interpretation Plan

Paneles de gran dimensión ubicados en la Ruta 5 y Ruta A-16 colindantes al sitio. Tienen la función de informar la cercanía del sitio y el punto de desvío para su acceso. Su diseño y color obedece a normas internacionales sobre letreros de camino.

Señalética en autopista

www.museodelsalitre.cl

En la boletería de Humberstone, según disponibilidad de stock, se entrega a los visitantes un folleto desplegable que en cada una de sus caras contiene información de apoyo para el recorrido del sitio. El impreso es diferente al que se descarga desde el sitio web de la CMS. Contiene los planos de ambas oficinas, indicando los sectores industriales, campamentos y lugares de interés de cada uno. Se complementa con una línea de tiempo de cada oficina (desde 1872 al 2005), información respecto a la CMS, la condición de patrimonio mundial del sitio y datos prácticos como tarifas, horarios y cómo llegar.

Impresos

www.museodelsalitre.cl

Poste Direccional: Poste metálico con una a cuatro placas plegadas y recortadas en ángulo que señalan la proximidad y dirección hacia servicios, sectores y recintos indicando distancia en metros y minutos.

Identificador: Poste y placa única que se ubica junto al acceso de los recintos e indica su nombre y una frase corta que define la función o contenido.

Poste direccional e identificador

www.museodelsalitre.cl

Sombreadero: Construcción con estructura de metal y palillaje madera que ofrece sombra y asiento. Según su ubicación, se utiliza también como mirador. Incorpora panel vertical de gran formato, empotrado a los pilares del sombreadero. Este tipo de panel concentra mayor cantidad de textos e imágenes sobre contenidos generales como el salitre y el territorio, las etapas en la producción de salitre, entre otros. Existen 3 sombreaderos con panel en Humberstone y 1 en Santa Laura.

Mobiliario

www.museodelsalitre.cl

Diversas publicaciones han sido editadas por la Corporación Museo del Salitre o terceros, referidas a las salitreras o historia del salitre. Las ediciones promovidas por la Corporación han privilegiado la exposición del sitio y la relevancia de su valor universal excepcional.

Libros

www.museodelsalitre.cl

Se dispone de 2 librillos de actividades con fines educativos y de entretenimiento para el recorrido de las salitreras, uno para niños y otro para adolescentes. Su distribución es gratuita y está sujeta a la disponibilidad de financiamiento para su impresión, la que generalmente proviene del aporte de empresas privadas

Material Educativo

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