REPORT ON THE JOINT – WHC / ICOMOS REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

CHURCHES OF CHILOÉ (CHILE)

3 – 6 December 2013
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GLOSSARY OF ABREVIATIONS
CMN – Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales / National Monuments Council
FUNDACH - Fundación Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé) / Foundation Friends of the Churches of Chiloé
OUV – Outstanding Universal Value
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the mission wish to express their gratitude to the National Monuments Council (CMN - Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales), particularly to its Executive Secretary Mr Emilio De la Cerda and his team, as well as to Mr Christian Matzner Thomsen, responsible for International and World Heritage, for his technical assistance and excellent organization of the Mission. Special thanks goes also to Mr Cristian Larrére Wörner, Executive Director from the Foundation Friends of the Churches for Chiloé (FUNDAICH – Fundación Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé), Mr Felipe Montiel Vera, responsible for CMN in the Province of Chiloé, the Municipality and the Municipal Council of the Province, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The mission team also wishes to thank the owners and users of the serial property, the ecclesiastic structure, represented by the bishop of Ancud, the parish priest of the Church of San Francisco of Castro, for their warm welcome, the College of Architects of Chile and ICOMOS Chile whose contributions were fundamental to better understand the situation and the current conservation issues at the property.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The "Churches of Chiloé" represent an exceptional example in Latin America of an outstanding form of ecclesiastical wooden architecture, which consists in a religious system of 16 components, with spiritual, physical, social and historical dimensions. The Outstanding Universal Value is recognized for the unique form of the wooden architecture of the churches, built within a framework of "Circular Missions", which was introduced by the Jesuits in the 17th century. The location of the churches is strongly related to the sea. They were built with the intention to be seen from the sea by navigators and also to be accessed by sea.

The selection of the 16 churches is characterised by the unified typology of its architecture, composing elements and function, which are located in different settings, both urban and rural, each one with specific solutions for the location of its elements. Nature prevails and is a dominant aspect for the whole property, which justifies the necessity of large and well-studied boundaries for the buffer zones of each church. Its main component is the Church of Castro, located in the City of Castro, considered along with Santiago and La Serena, as one of the first cities founded in Chile, which maintains its original location. Castro had a strategic function and for some time was the most southern city of the Americas. There the missionaries settled their headquarters. From Castro they made the evangelization that covered not only the archipelago of Chiloé but also the southern part of South America.

The “Churches of Chiloé” were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000, by Decision 24COM X.C.1. VIII.C on the basis of criteria (ii) and (iii). The Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property was adopted at the 37th Session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2013 (Decision 37 COM 8E). The World Heritage Committee examined the state of conservation of the property at its 37th session and by Decision 37 COM 7B.94 (Phnom Penh, 2013) regretted that the shopping mall was constructed, given its impact on the setting and skyline of Castro and so, decided to send, as soon as possible, a joint WHC/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, and in particular the issues concerning the definition of the characteristics of the wider setting for all component parts, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and to examine the appropriate protection measures, including the review of the buffer zones and regulatory measures for the protection of the setting of the Churches of Chiloë.
In conformity with its terms of reference, the mission visited and assessed the state of conservation of the property. The construction of the Mall of Castro was specifically addressed given its potential impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. (See Annex 2: Terms of Reference of the mission)

The main findings of the mission:

- In regard to the characteristics of a wider setting, the State Party has advanced studies for the definition of the adequate delimitation of its Buffer Zones, nevertheless it is still urgent to define the wider setting of each of its components and to adopt the required buffer zones and regulatory measures;
- There has been a considerable effort in the restoration and conservation of the churches, with the achievement of specialized restoration teams;
- The importance of the churches as dominant presence in the landscape is fundamental. This aspect, present at the time of the nomination, was reinforced in the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013;
- The Mall that is being constructed in Castro by PASMAR, near one of the most important and significant components of the property, affects the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and causes a negative impact over the wider setting of the church, which is detrimental to the setting of Castro and the skyline of the foundational plateau. The shopping mall would probably exacerbate current conditions that affect this component part of the property, especially in regard to the generation of additional traffic flow and instability in the structure of the church.

Recommendations:

**Definition of the characteristics of the wider setting and Buffer zones**

- Submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1st February 2015, for review by the Advisory Bodies, a Minor Boundary Modification for the property, in line with the procedures and requirements set up on the Operational Guidelines, to establish a final proposal for the buffer zones and wider setting for each of the components of the property. The documentation should include precise boundaries delimited in maps with the definition of the characteristics of each zone, as well as the related regulatory measures to ensure proper protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- These proposals should be preceded by detailed technical studies considering territory values (such as landscape, geography, setting, water edge); remaining constructed values located in the vicinity of the property and identified through an inventory; aesthetical questions (such as views and construction mass); functional values, including valuation of possible uses, as well as intangible values and practices that guarantee the continuity of the integration of the property in the communal life;
- Protect, as soon as possible, the valuable elements that were identified through the inventory in order to guarantee the surrounding context of the properties’ value that is recognized at international level;
- Protect the surrounding areas, including the immediate zones with vernacular architecture, the buffer zones and the wider setting composed by the natural landscape;
- Adopt, as preliminary boundaries, the delimitation proposed by CMN until the studies mentioned above are concluded. The Mission has made some technical suggestions that are registered in the report regarding the enlargement of some areas in order to consider Chiloé’s’ outstanding cultural landscape; the tides whose large variation, make them part
of the communities’ economic survival and the visibility of the property, in special the
dominance of the towers of the churches.

Update and enforce legislative and regulatory measures

- Finalize the appropriate legislative measures to ensure the protection of the property through the legal regulations of the buffer zones and submission to the World Heritage;
- Submit for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session, in 2015, a set of legal and administrative measures to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- Reinforce the role of the National Monuments Council and its Executive Secretary, and identify mechanisms to ensure an appropriate coordination with other administrative levels and sectors (such as urbanism, tourism, education);
- Identify and put in place management arrangements for all the 16 components of the property in order to avoid impacts due the increasing development of the cities, such as the impact on its landscape, visibility and of harmful uses located in vicinity areas (such as density, traffic, pollution...);
- As a precautionary principle, hold all on-going or planned development projects until these measures have not been effectively put in place;
- Recommend the establishment of a management plan for the serial property as a whole, with emphasis in the mutual cooperation with each community.

Conservation system of the property

- Establish and implement a training programme for national and local experts in restoration works;
- Ensure that the schedule of financial resources being applied in the restoration works do not harm the quality of the work performed and ensure a careful replacement of the original material in wood;

Mall of Castro

- Elaborate and submit a study of the potential impact of Traffic on the urban tissue and on the structural stability of the Church of Castro, as the shopping mall will certainly increase and generate great traffic flow, considering its local and regional scope;
- Propose a Plan that contains measures to mitigate the impact of the mall on the property, to be evaluated by the Advisory Bodies. The proposal should include architectural proposals to better integrate the form and materials, with reduction of its mass and height and take in account the size of Castro’s’ and Chiloe’s’ population, looking for a social-economic balance of Castro’s’ urban core.

The mission concluded that if the State Party does not put these measures in place by 1 February 2015, the World Heritage Committee might consider the potential inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 39th Session in June 2015.

The mission finally considered that the construction of the Mall in Castro, located outside the buffer zones established in the nomination, brings attention to the difficulties regarding the management of World Heritage properties, in particular with regard to development projects.
1. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

1.1. Introduction

The serial property “Churches of Chiloé” (Chile) was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Committee at its 24th session in December 2000, on the category group of buildings. In 2001, as a result of an administrative error, 2 churches were added to the original group of 14 churches. The Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for this property, adopted in 2013 by the World Heritage Committee, emphasizes that: (WHC-13/37.COM/8E p.149):

- The churches were built within a framework of a “Circular Mission”, which resulted in a unique form of wooden ecclesiastical architecture, the “Chilota School of Architecture”. The annual missions, begun by the Jesuits in the 17th and continued with Franciscans during the 18th and 19th centuries, still prevail today;
- The churches are significant for its building material, construction systems, carpentry work and interiors, especially for its colours and religious images. The construction system is influenced by the indigenous tradition building in wood and boat building techniques. The European experience has been adapted and enabled a vernacular tradition which is still in use;
- The location of the churches is related to the sea, to be seen by navigators and to prevent flooding. The frontal esplanades function to integrate the activities of communities;
- The mestizo culture, which resulted from the missionary activities, maintains strong intangible values that can be seen in the communities’ religious and communal practices, which include also the “minga” (unpaid community work);
- The subsoil of the churches could present clues related to pre-Hispanic ritual sites.

1.2. Criteria of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

The Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property was adopted by the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2013 (Decision 37 COM 8E) in parallel to the Decision concerning the state of conservation of the property with the following criteria:

**Criterion (ii):** The Churches of Chiloé are outstanding examples of the successful fusion of European and indigenous cultural traditions to produce a unique form of wooden architecture.

**Criterion (iii):** The mestizo culture resulting from Jesuit missionary activities in the 17th and 18th centuries has survived intact in the Chiloé archipelago, and achieves its highest expression in the outstanding wooden churches.

1.3. Conservation and Authenticity

At the time of nomination, ICOMOS noted that the churches were conserved continuously since they were built, because of the close identification of the local communities with them. “Their present form represents their original forms and materials, modified by progressive adaptations to external cultural impacts but without damaging the integrity of what have retained over four centuries their original function of worship.” (ICOMOS Evaluation, set, 2000. Nº 971, p.61)

In 2013, it was additionally noted, “The Churches of Chiloé present a high degree of authenticity in terms of their forms and designs, materials and substances, and locations and settings. Their
architectural forms, materials and building systems constitute the zenith of a typological evolution, and have been preserved without substantive changes. Their function as places of worship has also been preserved. Interventions have retained all the richness of the typologies of connections, joints and fittings; period technology has been recovered and applied; and exceptional combinations of connections of a deeply local and singular character have been discovered. The traditions, techniques and management systems have been maintained, as have the essential conditions of the sites. Recent restorations have influenced a substantive reflection on the role of the intangible heritage”. (WHC-13/37.COM.8E)

1.4. Integrity

A significant threat to the serial property is the lack of coherent buffer zones. This question was addressed at the meeting of the Bureau in June 2000 and the nomination was referred back to the State Party, requesting the definition of buffer zones around each of the churches and the definition of standards of control over development within these zones. Furthermore at that time, six of the churches were not statutorily protected. (ICOMOS Evaluation, set, 2000. Nº 971, p.61)

As part of the ICOMOS recommendations for future action, part of the same evaluation, it was highlighted that no mention was made in the nomination dossier of the existence of buffer zones around the defined protected areas. Also that there was no provision for the protection of buffer zones in Law No 17,288, and none of the supplied copies of the listings of historic monuments made any reference to a buffer zones. ICOMOS insisted that buffer zones are very important in respect to this group of churches. The ICOMOS mission report emphasized the uncontrolled urban development in a number of the settlements around churches such as those of Defit, Ichuac, and Rilán and the adverse effect on their settings if there were not strict control rules over their surroundings. It was also noted that it is essential that buffer zones need to be adequate to conserve the settings of the churches, but also that there have to be defined standards, set by the State Party, for the control of intervention within these zones.

In 2013 the vulnerability of the churches was emphasized once again, as they require constant conservation efforts. The nature of its building material and the environmental characteristics make continual maintenance an imperative. The communities themselves have always assured this maintenance, but current phenomena associated with modernization and globalization has increased the vulnerability of the churches. (WHC-13/37.COM.8E)

1.5. State of Conservation

There were two reports from the State Party, in 2003 and 2004, regarding conservation issues. Restoration work has been on-going since 2001, with the restoration of the churches of Castro and Dalcahue. In 2002, UNESCO provided financial assistance (US$ 50,000) for the restoration of the Church of San Juan and to elaborate an emergency restoration plan for the complete site. World Monuments Fund allocated US$ 350,000 for the restoration of Tenaún and the Chilean Government allocated US$ 52,000 for a feasibility study for Colo and Chonchi.

Among the activities foreseen in the action plan, particular emphasis was given to the proyectos transversales or crosscutting projects such as capacity building programs including seminars for training carpenters, for the site guides and international symposia on restoration techniques, among others. The report underlined that all the activities are implemented via Friends of the Chiloé Churches Foundation (FUNDAICH - Fundación Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé), which is a non-profit organization.

Since 2004, the Government of Chile, with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (loan of US$ 3 million), has implemented a large-scale program with the preview of the restoration of the following churches:
1.6. Justification for the mission

The nomination dossier considered only the churches themselves, including the esplanades related to outdoor religious activities. The major problem to be faced is the threat of the existing constricted boundaries, resulting in the vulnerable protection of the properties' environment and setting, which need to be established and guaranteed. This urgency was highlighted after the construction of a shopping mall in the vicinity of the inscribed component of the Church of Castro. The architectural characteristics of the new construction have made it into a dominant element of Castro’s landscape, especially from the sea view, with great prejudice to the properties' Outstanding Universal Value. In February 2012, the World Heritage Centre received information about the construction of the shopping mall. Technical information was requested from the State Party on 8 March of the same year, which was replied by the State Party on 12 February 2013.

In the evaluation of the State of Conservation Report submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session, it was mentioned that “The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies noted that the buffer zones of the component parts of property are limited to encompass only the adjacent square areas or plazas. In addition, there are no legal provisions or regulatory measures in place to ensure the protection of the buffer zone and the setting of each of the inscribed components. It should also be noted that there are no legal provisions requiring environmental or heritage impact assessments for these types of constructions.

Moreover, the limited mandate of the National Monuments Council is insufficient to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in respect to developments within the setting of the property. This lack of protection is reflected in the process that led to the approval of the construction of the shopping mall at Castro, which has a significant negative impact on the visual characteristics of the component part of the inscribed property and its context.” (WHC-13/37.COM/7B)

The World Heritage Committee, at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013), took note of the comprehensive information submitted by the State Party but regretted that the shopping mall was constructed, given its impact on the setting and skyline of Castro and requested the State Party to invite, as soon as possible, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission (Decision WHC-13/37.COM/20, page 141).

The World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS carried out this reactive monitoring mission from 2 to 7 December 2013 with following objectives:

1. The definition of the characteristics of the wider setting for all component parts, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and put in place appropriate protection, including the review of the buffer zones and regulatory measures for the protection of the setting of the Churches of Chiloe,

2. The review of the current protection and management arrangements for the property and the required measures to improve the legal framework and permit granting processes between types of preservation and institutional competences,

3. The update and enforcement of legislative and regulatory measures to ensure that the defined characteristics of the wider setting are adequately protected and that new development takes into account the visual relations between the inscribed property and its setting,

4. The measures to mitigate the visual impact of the Castro shopping mall on the component part as well as other measures to better integrate it with the existing setting;
2. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

2.1. Heritage national legislation


Law 17.288 (1970) is the main piece of legislation for National Heritage in Chile. The Government of Chile, through the National Monuments Council (CMN–Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales) composed of 21 members that represent several institutions, carries out the supervision and protection of heritage assets. The Council has a secretary who is responsible for the executive work. CMN is part of the Ministry for Education, but it has no its own staff and no regional structures.

Chile’s National Heritage Law creates several categories of monuments: historical monuments, natural sanctuaries, and “typical zones”, archaeological and public monuments, which are declared through decrees. The so-called “typical zones”, are groups of properties that form a unit and are located near archaeological or historic ruins and buildings, which are declared historical monuments.

Having into account the fragilities in the conservation and management of the World Heritage Properties in Chile, a Commission on World Heritage (Comisión de Patrimonio Mundial – CPM) has been recently created in October 2013. This Commission has the purpose of reinforcing CMN work through a technical approach. It has an intersectional character, with representatives of several Ministries and Institutions. The objective is to achieve an integral strategy of conservation, management and sustainable reinforcement and the development of a Public Policy of World Heritage (Digital Annex A Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p. 69-76).

2.2. Complementary legislation

The “National Policy for Urban Development: Sustainable Cities and Quality of Life”, was approved in June 2013. In its diagnosis, the document states that, although there are a great number of protected properties, this legal instrument does not contemplate possibilities of its management or financing. The existing regulations do not observe aspects related to natural heritage, identity, geographical diversity or the cultural richness.

The new policy added the notion of “territory” to the existing “urban” concept. It includes, among the goals to be achieved, the institutional decentralization and the reinforcement of the identity and heritage. The document addresses specifically the following objectives: the heritages’ surrounding and the natural and cultural landscape; design of the public space; quality of architecture; adequate urban planning and questions related to heritage itself. Objective 4.3.15 states to “establish in the instruments of territorial planning, corresponding rules to ensure that new insertions in sectors of urban or rural heritage do not affect them negatively and be coherent with the natural surroundings,

1 The Minister of Education has authority to subscribe the declaration of National Monuments

2 The article in the Spanish original states «para efecto de mantener el carácter ambiental y propio de ciertas poblaciones o lugares donde existieren ruinas arqueológicas, o ruinas y edificios declarados Monumentos Históricos, el Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales podrá solicitar se declare de interés público la protección y conservación del aspecto típico y pintoresco de dichas poblaciones o lugar o de determinadas zonas de ella. » (Article 29, Law 17.288/70)
the culture and form of life of the community.” It also states in numeral 4.3.16 the possibility of taking expeditious actions in case of natural disasters.

The existing General Law for Urbanism and Construction (D.F.L.nº458/1975) and its Ordinance (D.S. nº47/92) has territorial planning instruments and regulations for the urban areas. This law previews plans in several levels: Plan for Urban Development; Plan for Inter-communal Areas of communities that are integrated through an urban unit; Urban Master Plans and the Laws for definition of Urban Perimeters. The Municipality is responsible for its Master Plans. (Details can be seen in Digital Annex B Presentation made for the Mission by Ministry of Housing and Urbanism).

2.3. Churches of Chiloe: Protection and definition of “Typical Zones”

All the 16 churches were declared as National Monument of Chile by means of various Decrees according Law No. 17.288. (Figure 1 – Map of the Archipelago of Chiloé)

CMN is implementing a Plan for the Integral Protection of the 16 Churches. The protection of the wider setting is being made by declarations of “typical zones”. Before the process of the declaration of a “typical zone” is forwarded for evaluation and approval by CMN, the Mission was told that meetings with the communities and interested institutions, with the presence of the municipalities, FUNDAICH, the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, CMN and consultants, precede it. Only the churches of Chonchi (2000), Tenaún (2004), Quinchao, and Nercón (2013) have specific decrees. Colo and San Juan have studies. It is foreseen to finish the declarations for the remaining twelve churches by the end of 2014. These zones will be addressed also in item 3.  (Figure 2 – Program for the integral protection of the “typical Zones” of the Churches of Chiloé).

In order to avoid other problems in the wider setting of the properties, Preliminary Protection Zones (Áreas Preliminares de Protección – APP) are being proposed. These proposals, which were previously discussed with the communities, will be sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, who will send them to the Municipalities. The goal is to guarantee the protection of the area in accordance with the Municipality, while the process of declaration of ‘typical zones’ is concluded. (For details see Digital Annex A Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p. 43-51).

2.4. Municipal Regulations

By law, the municipal regulations have to observe heritage questions and create zones for the Historical Centres. That is reaffirmed in the already mentioned “National Policy for Urban Development”.

The churches are located in urban and rural areas. Only five of the sixteen churches are in urban areas (Achao, Chonchi, Castro, Nercón and Dalcahue), and the Mission was told that it is not possible to have planning in rural areas.

The mayor of Castro brought an important concern regarding the high costs of Master Plans, in a context of small municipalities with reduced technical staff. CMN remarked that the possibility of financing the necessary studies and the adaptation of the Master Plans and Sectorial Plans to the heritage aspects, through the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, could be considered.

In the case of Castro, the Urban Master Plan does not protect the heritage and neither does it enhance the peculiar identity of the place. It only restricts construction heights to 16 meters in the immediate area around the Plaza. The Mission was also told that, in 2008, there were changes that did not take into consideration the recommendations from CMN.
2.5. Institutional framework and management structure

The churches are part of the Catholic Church’s Diocese of Ancud and are administered by the Bishop of Ancud and parish priests. FUNDAICH is a private entity, created by the Diocese and presided over by the Bishop, for conservation and enhancement matters of the churches. The Foundation has the objective to address the communities’ needs related to the conservation of the churches, to bring professionals into the conservation process and secures State contributions for their protection and restoration.

The main characteristic and support of the religious and social life of Chiloé are the important figures of the patron and the fiscales, who assume specific functions in the hierarchy of the chapel or church and the community. These are responsibilities that passed from generation to generation. Traditionally there was a local “culture of maintenance” for the conservation of the churches that was guaranteed by their religious and communal use. There was an active, unified and selfless participation of the community that matched together with the wisdom, expertise and ancestral knowledge of the Carpenters’ School of Chiloé.

2.6. Findings of the mission

Chiles’ heritage legislation is generic and focuses on the protection of the properties. It needs to be complemented in order to allow for the adequate management of the protected heritage. For the moment the following questions are emerging: the lack of instruments to regulate the heritages’ environment and the lack of vertical and horizontal transversality and joint work regarding the management of these questions at the administrative levels (State, Province and Municipality) and sectors (such as Urbanism, Transport, Tourism, Education, Finances…). Clear competencies and responsibilities of each organism involved in the management of the site (approvals, infrastructures…) have to be defined. And there is no legal mechanism such as Public Legal Actions (class actions) to reinforce its protection at administrative or judicial level, enabling that problems or risks can be denounced and concrete measures can be required through initiatives of a General (State/Federal) Attorneys’ Office³.

CMN must be able to evaluate questions that affect the buffer zones and the wider setting of the protected heritage. The National Policy for Urban Development is a first step, but must be complemented through strategies and specific legislation and regulations. Not only urban questions have to be addressed, but also instruments that regard planning of rural areas of the Archipelago have to be created. Another topic is guaranteeing the quality of new insertions in the Buffer Zones of the properties. In particular, there must be the possibility to require Heritage Impact Studies and Control Measures on negative aspects regarding Environmental, Landscape or Vicinity questions. These studies should contemplate, among others, material, aesthetical, and functional aspects including density, traffic impact, pollution, historical relevance and identity, social and economic questions.

The “typical zones” can function as buffer zones, but the already declared areas are not large enough to meet the international and scientific standards and need to be modified and have their decrees substituted. The specific aspects concerning the “typical zones” of the property will be detailed in item 3.

The new Commission for World Heritage will reinforce CMN’s limited mandate and the reduced team of the Executive Secretary, but there need to be more stable arrangements in the different levels of the administration involved with heritage. Another question that was raised was the

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³ In Brazil these actions are called “Ação Civil Pública” or “Ação Popular” and are initiatives of the “Ministério Público”.
centralization of the heritage structure in Santiago, with consequent delays and difficulties on the necessary approvals.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS

The main threats that were identified are the following:

- The State Party has no legal instruments to guarantee the protection of the areas surrounding the component parts of property, including regulations over impacts on landscape or other factors that can affect the immediate and wider setting, such as increasing density, traffic or pollution (details and comments in item 2).

- The spiritual and social dimension of the property can be affected by changes of social and economic values that represent a reduction of participation of the community with consequences on the conservation and maintenance work (details and comments in item 4).

- The fragile material subtract of the churches that easily can be affected by weathering and termites, need to have secured and constant resources and financing to enforce a maintenance policy and activities that have to include also the problem of adequate wood replacement (details and comments in item 4).

- The wider setting of the property is at risk because the buffer zones of the component parts of the property are limited to encompass only the adjacent esplanades or plazas, which does not constitute appropriate protection.

- The transformation of the cities caused by modernization and economic development (in Chiloé there is the salmon industry) and the increasing touristic interest, reflect on higher commercial interests. Specifically the setting of the church of Castro, which is the main component of the whole mission system, is being impacted negatively by the construction of a Mall that affects the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

3.1. Wider settings of the property

As said before, the lack of adequate buffer zones and of no standards of control within these zones was an issue raised to the attention of the State Party in 2000.

The State Party has advanced in studies for a “General Protection Plan” (Plan de Protección Integral) to protect the environmental and landscape surrounding Chiles’ cultural heritage. Within this framework and focusing the problem of the property “Churches of Chiloé”, an agreement between CMN, SEREMI MINVU Región de Los Lagos (Secretaría Regional de Ministerio de la Vivienda y Urbanismo – Los Lagos) was made in order to define Preliminary Protection Zones (Áreas Preliminares de Protección – APP). This work resulted in a preliminary proposal that was presented to the Mission. (Digital Annex A Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p. 22-68).

The study consists of the delimitation of boundaries for the buffer zones of the churches, designed on a base-map (Google maps). The concept is represented in a scheme of the proto-type setting, as in Figure 3, and is complemented by following criteria:

a) Environmental and cultural landscape unit (summits / sea edge, including 80m of the sea border);

b) Integration in the village (houses related to the church. meeting and parish houses);

c) Distance (relation of the distance and proportion tower / nave);
d) Design of the street;

e) Definition of a cultural or natural element (cemetery / archaeological plaza / belvedere);

f) Churches located on islands (because of the sense of territorial belonging);

g) Aspects related to the intangible or use (popular festival, circuits, celebrations, minga).

The maps with the definition of the Preliminary Protection Zones were shown on the presentation, and the mission had the possibility to overfly all the 16 properties, to have an overview of each area. The Mission was also in Colo, Tenaún, San Juan, Castro, and Rillan and saw Aldachildo and Chelin from the water. (Maps in Annex 5 and in Digital Annex A Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p.52-68). Cristian Larrère Wörner, Executive Director from FUNDAICH took the aerial photos from the sites.

3.1.1. Complementary technical suggestions

The Mission received technical suggestions from the College of Architects of Chile (Colegio de Arquitectos), from groups of citizens of Chiloé and from ICOMOS Chile.

The College of Architects considered that, taking into account the recent situation in relation to cultural heritage, the Archipelago of Chiloé should be inscribed as a World Heritage property in the category of Cultural Landscape. The presented justification mentioned that there are more than other 130 also authentic churches that merge into the landscape; that the rich customs and traditions need effectively be protected so as the crafts and culinary, results of an important rural and fish production; that the area is marked by an rural urbanism, where the landscape is structured upon small scale occupational units – villages, houses and paths. (Digital Annex C)

A group of citizens, concerned with the recent impacts to the property and the conceptual advances in regard to preservation, proposed that the property “Churches of Chiloé” should have its nomination enlarged to be considered as a Cultural Landscape.

ICOMOS Chile gave a good definition of the essence of the traditional Chilota architecture and mentions that it requires a precise urban regulation and the adoption of regulations for the immediate surroundings and the buffer zones addressing cultural landscape, architecture and setting, of urban and rural nature, and the concordant functions. Specifically for the definition of boundaries, it was addressed that the cultural landscape, with its views, the protection of the system church-esplanade or plaza-street structure and the geographical system (such as beaches, rivers, plateaus, woods…) should be protected (Digital Annex D).

Different contexts in regard of the dynamic of the place were identified concerning exposure to changes that need different approaches, these include:

- Context of high transformation need very short-term measures (1 year) - principally Castro, Nercón y Dalcahue.

- In the case of Castro, it is mentioned that at the time of nomination the Regulation Plan had its height limited to the body of the facade of the church. Afterwards this was changed, and this is considered one of the great mistakes done by the Municipality.

- Context of average transformation need measures in a short time (3 years) - principally Achao, Chonchi.

- Context of low transformation, need medium term measures - Quinchao and Caguach (ceremonial centres) and Rilán, Aldachildo, Ichuac, Vilupulli, Detif, Tenaun, Colo, San Juan, Chelin.
3.1.2. Mission findings

The nomination dossier considered the churches and the esplanades related to outdoor religious activities. Complementary values, represented by the surrounding urban tissue of the small towns and villages and their settings in the magnificent cultural landscape of the Archipelago of Chiloé, were not considered as part of the criteria. Recent changes due to the transformation in the social, cultural and economic context impose a new approach for the protected area. The protection of the property has to be strengthened through wider boundaries, clear definition of the use and regulations for new construction and development, and of the responsibilities of each of the involved institutions.

As informed above (item 2), the State Party has not finalized the protection of the buffer zones for each church of the serial property. The Preliminary Protection Zones (APP) that are being proposed by CMN are larger than the existing “Typical Zones”. Both zones are represented in the maps.

In the opinion of the Mission, these larger boundaries – APP, proposed by CMN are a first approach for a wider setting of the property. It is a proposal for preliminary boundaries for each serial component of the property, without regulatory measures. This proposal can be considered as a first step for a more adequate protection of the property and it is fundamental to ensure that these protection zones for each component part of the property are legally adopted. However, the mission notes that these preliminary boundaries need to be reviewed, based on more profound studies of the characteristics of each setting, before they are adopted as final boundary for the component parts of the property.

In addition, the existing Master Plans do not value the inscribed churches, and these deficiencies have to be reviewed. In general the construction height is free, only ruled by oblique levelling lines such as the case of Dalcahue and Nercon. In Castro only the area around the plaza has its maximum height regulated to 16 meters. In Chonchi and Quinchao the areas around the plazas are regulated so that construction does not exceed 12 meters although higher construction is allowed in their surroundings.

The final proposal for the wider setting should consider the following elements:

- Precise boundaries delimited in maps;
- Characteristics of each zone regarding the enhancement of the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- Regulations with clear restrictions in order to effectively control new development and minimize possible threats. The regulations should address the areas under private ownership and the public spaces.

3.1.3. Brief characteristics of the property

The property “Churches of Chiloé” has a characteristic unified typology of architecture, composed of different elements and functions, as can be seen in the scheme below. The chapel or church congregates the community. Together with the frontal esplanade, the small pier and the cemetery, they are the centres of the village. The towers of the churches are the guides for the insular navigation of the archipelago.
The 16 churches represent an interesting synthesis of different solutions to the diverse geographical environments that strongly mark the landscape of Chiloé. There are only few urban structures (such as Castro, Dalcahue, Chonchi, Achao), the other are rural villages. The cultural landscape of the archipelago is outstanding and gives setting and substance to the serial property. Therefore the definitions of adequate boundaries are fundamental. There are settlements situated on a plateau, with the outstanding towers of the church (Castro); beside the sea (Tenaún, Caguach, Aldachildo and Quinchao); on an outstanding punta (Chelin); near an isthmus (Detif); inserted near the water with an elevation as background (such as San Juan and Tenaún); on the hillside (such as Nercón and Vilupulli); in a valley (Rillan); on a peninsula (Colo); in bays (such as Ichuac, San Juan, Colo).

### 3.2. Definition of Boundaries of the buffer zones (Figures 4 and 5)

- For each of the component parts, it is essential to make detailed technical studies that should consider territory values (such as landscape, geography, setting, water edge and its large tides); remaining constructed values located in the vicinity (architecture and urban nature); aesthetical questions (such as views and construction mass, panoramas and belvederes), functional values, including valuation of possible uses, infrastructure, intangible values and practices that guarantee the continuity of the integration of the property in the communal life.

For the definition of boundaries for each of the component parts, it is essential to make an inventory of the remaining vernacular architecture, a study of the characteristics of each setting and an analysis of the visibility and views of each church. The visibility should take in account different points of view of the property and in particular the perspective from the water, in order to enhance its important former function for navigation.

This will identify the context of the setting of each church, and together with the resulting criteria will be the basis for the definitive proposal for the delimitation of the wider setting and its regulations. It is recommended that the State Party protect as soon as possible the valuable elements that were identified in the inventory to guarantee that the surrounding context of the properties’ value is recognized at international level.

- Until the studies mentioned above are not concluded, it is recommended that the delimitation proposed by CMN as preliminary boundaries, to be revised by 2015, be adopted. For this preliminary proposal, the Mission recommends:

  o To take into account the quality of the landscape that surrounds the properties and suggests enlarging some sites as they are directly linked to the inscribed component parts. The idea is to use more clearly the criteria of geographical setting, as a part of the cultural landscape and its outstanding scenery. The following considerations were made for the enlargement of following settings:
- Vilipulli – enlarge the area to encompass its rural landscape;
- Detif – include the whole area of the isthmus and enlarge the area behind the cemetery;
- Aldachildo – in direction to the South, include the road, trees, wet area and slope;
- Chelin – although there are trees that enclose the inscribed component, perhaps it should be enlarged because of the geographical characteristics of the Punta;
- Colo – include the edge of the opposite fjord;
- Tenaún – include the panoramic views of the approach to the village.

- CNM proposed, and the Mission agreed, to include also the criteria of areas covered by the tides, due to its large variation in the archipelago. This is a strong mark on the cultural landscape and the riverside populations use the area to collect shellfish.
- As noted above, a fundamental criterion to be observed is the visibility of the property. Studies should be carried out regarding not only the visibility of the towers of the churches, but also the visibility of the setting of the property itself (such as it was identified in Tenaún). Another criterion to be observed is to guarantee the panoramic views over the settings (such as was identified in Colo) and the roads with panoramic views.

3.2.1. Preliminary approach of a concept for the protection of the wider setting

Chiloé’s distance from the economical centres and its isolation favoured that important aspects of the material heritage were preserved and till now are visible in their original context. In order to enhance the importance of the group of churches in Chiloé, the studies regarding a wider setting should evaluate to what degree remnant urban structures in the vicinity of the property and its relation with the natural landscape could be integrated harmoniously in the contemporary development.

In regard to the wider setting of the Churches of Chiloé, at least two different zones could be considered: the immediate vicinity of the church and the surrounding natural and cultural landscape. There are also intermediate urbanized areas that affect the property in a different level.

The foundational core and the remaining historical structures would compose the immediate vicinity, which would need to be protected at the national level. The core consists of the church with its structure, including the cemetery, together with the public places composed of the esplanadas or plazas and the way to the pier (water). The remaining buildings and the urban structures, identified in the inventory are also part of this core. This urban structure has to be maintained clearly visible. The public space and urban tissue need to have their protection reinforced through legal protection. Regulations have to provide clear rules for how to use these spaces. For instance, the esplanades that until now have maintained their natural character, without urbanization, should continue this way (such as Aldachildo, Caguach, Colo, Quinchao, Detif, Ichuac and Vilupulli). In the case of Castro, the Mall did not only affect the setting on the plateau, but also damaged the view from the sea, as the pier is located on the same slope.

Besides the analysis of typologies and the urban fabric, important views regarding the properties need to be identified. The water edge is an important element to be considered. Scale has to be assured, together with a controlled occupation with a balance between density and green mass. Clear rules in regard of limits of height, volume and use need to be established. In the case of certain interventions that could impact the site, the regulations have to foresee instruments such as studies for their impact on landscape and on the vicinity of the property.
The Archipelago of Chiloé has a remarkable cultural landscape that has a harmonious dialogue with the settlements on the different islands. The surrounding landscape of the properties has to be included, in order to give the geographical context to the setting. It is a fundamental scenario of the property. The studies should include the comprehension of the setting of the village or town where the properties are inserted, with special attention to the visibility of the towers of the churches and the relation to the sea. In this area there should be a great control on density, and constructions or installations of great dimensions should be restricted.

The Mission suggests that CMN takes into account the objective proposal of ICOMOS Chile as a contribution for further studies on the subject of the wider setting.

The proposal of College of Architects is important, because it endorses and reinforces the importance of the property Churches of Chiloe. There are fundamental aspects that give sustainability and context to the property and have to be considered and included in the proposal for the management of the site in its wider setting.

In regard to the proposal to reconsider the category of the property as a Cultural Landscape rather than a group of monuments, this will confer a value that the property already had at the time of the nomination. Nevertheless, the proposal to include the whole Archipelago of Chiloé in a potential re-nomination should be considered more carefully, although it certainly has characteristics that could be considered as Outstanding Universal Value, initially the Mission recommends to protect the site at the level of the country before a potential re-nomination is considered.

The final proposal has to be included in the Master Plan for the property, in which a territorial and landscape management approach would be important notwithstanding the inscription category.

This is particularly relevant if the aesthetic qualities the Archipelago of Chiloé are considered. These qualities and the current integrity it maintains are under threat from uncontrolled investments and developments if clear regulations are not developed. Additionally, given the extension of the area to be managed, a consistent urban and landscape planning is critically required.

3.3. Shopping mall in construction and administrative procedures

San Francisco de Castro Church, besides being part of the World Heritage property, is protected as Historic Monument at national level (Decreto Supremo nº 1875, 19/07/1976) and has its limits fixed by Law (Decreto nº 260, 08/09/1999).

In February 2012, the World Heritage Centre received information on the construction of a Shopping Mall in the vicinity of Castro’s Church that was affecting the property because of its size, scale and location. Particularly from the sea view, the new mall is a prevailing element of the Castro skyline, competing with the dominant silhouettes of the towers of the Church of Castro and with the traditional setting. The mall is located outside the existing buffer zone.

In March 2012, technical information was requested from the State Party. The State Party submitted the requested information in February 2013 although the mall had been built in the meantime.

3.3.1. Local regulatory matters (approval / permits / suspension of works / irregularities / fines)

The town of Castro has a Communal Regulatory Plan that includes a Zoning Plan. The site where the church is located is classified as Zone of National Monuments. There is a Zone of Plaza de Armas, which includes the building lots that are in front of the Plaza, and is the only area that has its height limited to 16 meters. The area where the Mall is located corresponds to the Central Zone of Castro. The Communal Plan does not include provisions for protecting the character of the city, its urban heritage and setting.
In April 2008, the Municipality of Castro granted the permit for the construction of a shopping mall. At that time, the project involved the construction of a five-story building, with another three underground stories, an area of 24,137 square meters and 149 parking spaces. At the front of the street, there is a continuous bloc, ten meters high. The principal bloc appears behind as a significantly massive volume, out of scale with the surrounding buildings. The location of the Mall is on the border of the plateau, which gives the building an increasing visibility.

In November 2011, the construction company was fined by the Municipality for constructing in the adjacent lots without a permit. In December 2011, the Municipality granted permits for the adjacent lot for the construction of a commercial building of 1,464.8 square meters, 5 stores, with 3 underground stores, cellars and six leased parking lots.

In February 2012, the Municipality requested the suspension of works because construction exceeded the authorized surface and modifications had been made without respect to the limitations of the permit initially granted. In spite of this request, works continued and further fines were imposed for not suspending works.

As noted before, the Chilean legislation does not require a Heritage Impact assessment that would address Environmental, Landscape or Vicinity questions in regard to new construction that could cause great transformations in their setting.

In April 2012, the Municipality of Castro and the owner of the shopping mall signed a Transaction Contract to end illegal processes and to regularize the construction permits. In June 2012, the Regional Secretary of the Ministry of Transport approved the Impact Study for Urban Transport regarding the first lot.

In October 2012, the construction process was evaluated by the General Comptroller of the Republic, at its Ruling No. 61211, which ascertained the legal flaws and irregularities, particularly in the Transaction Contract. The process was judged by the local Police Court that decided that the Mall had to pay a fine and regularize the situation of the permits. The Mission was told that in spite of the legal processes, in practical terms, the constructions went on faster than the court decisions.

The Mission was informed that in April 2012 a public survey, supervised by the local authorities in charge of the elections was carried out. The following results to the question “do you agree with the construction of the Mall in Castro in the conditions being conducted (location, architecture, size)” were obtained: 94% of the 5,069 voters responded “Yes”.

### 3.3.2. Current Situation

The Municipality is regularizing the project in accordance to the provisions of its Master Plan. The works are going on although there is no official permit.

The groups against the construction of the Mall began another process to submit an appeal before the Castro tribunal for nullity of the permits given to PASMAR, the owner of the mall, and requested that it was declared as an illegal construction.

### 3.3.3. Responsibility of the State Party

As said before, the State Party did not address the request made at the time of the nomination in 2000, for the definition of adequate buffer zones around each of the churches with the correspondent standards of control. CMN has limited mandates in regard to development and new

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4 In 2012 Castro had 54,323 people (approximately 39,000 over 18 years) (Data of National Institute for Statistics)
construction outside the areas legally recognized as heritage and its buffer zones, consequently the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property cannot be ensured when threats arise in areas beyond their legal mandate.

The Master Plan of Castro was changed in 2008 and did not observe the recommendations made by CMN. In addition, no mobility studies were carried out. The Mission was also informed that Chilean law does not require that the people responsible for the urbanism sector at the Municipality level have to be architects or have a background on urban studies.

Although the entrepreneur did not observe the legal requests to stop the construction, neither the Municipality nor the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism took legal measures to enforce the judicial order.

3.4. Municipal and Civil society initiatives and reactions regarding the Mall

In March 2012, citizens and civil organizations, including the College of Architects, made warnings to the Regional Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Urbanism that modifications in the Master Plan were being made without previous mobility studies.

Afterwards the College of Architects, citizens for Castro and the NGO “Defend the City” initiated an action before the General Comptroller of the Republic. A lawsuit against PASMAR was presented and was lost in the Supreme Court.

In the meeting the mission had with the Mayor, he emphasized how the situation has harmed the public image of the Municipality of Castro at the national level. He explained that it was the Director for Construction of Castro who gave the permit, observing the legal precepts and that he does not accept the new boundaries that are being proposed by CMN. Otherwise he considers that Castro is a small county and the elaboration of a Plan has high costs. He considered that there is no need to change the Master Plan.

Several voices have risen against the construction of the mall: the Junta de Vecinos nº 1 and 35; Ciudadanos por Castro; Corporación de Desarrollo de Chiloé; Consejeros Comunales de las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil, among others (See annex C for detailed information on the matter.)

The College of Architects also brought an analysis of the main irregularities that occurred during the process of the construction of the Mall. They also presented the proposal to consider not only the site of the churches, but the whole Archipelago as a Cultural Landscape as presented in Digital Annex C (already discussed in item 3).

On the other hand, the presidents of Unión Comunal J.V. Urban and Rurales and the representative of the Consumers Association of Castro have both stated that as the Mall is located outside the boundaries of the protected zone and that the project does not affect the OUV of the World Heritage property.

A meeting with three representatives of the enterprise PASMAR (the owner of the Mall), including the architect of the project, was scheduled (the latter did not attend) to deal over the legal situation and the status of construction of the Mall. Among others, the mission team requested the presentation of the final plans for the project as soon as possible in order to evaluate its impact on the OUV of the property. Up to the time of drafting of the report, the Mission team had not received any document from the owner company of the mall.
3.5. Findings of the mission

The construction of the new mall in Castro is representative of challenges in reconciling conservation and development. A group sees it as a symbol of progress and modernity. The municipality sees it as an income opportunity because the generation of taxes, without realizing the aesthetic, cultural and social impacts. The Archipelago of Chiloé presents a remarkable landscape with great environmental qualities that, together with the peculiar conditions of its settlement, created unique cultural characteristics that are outstanding and are essential for the identity of the population. These qualities are important also for its attractiveness, including tourism and leisure activities that are an important contribution for the economic support of the area. Castro is the foundational core of Chiloe’s mission system and till now has maintained the scale, coherent volumetric dimension and ambience that were compatible with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. In addition, the social aspect needs to be considered, particularly given that the debate and divergent opinions regarding the mall created a serious division among the population. Finally, it should be noted that the dimension of this construction affects and unbalances the cultural, communal and economic life of the Castro’s population.

The case of the mall also reflects the lack of an integrated work between preservation and urban planning. In Chiloé, there is a very visible process that provoked a national debate regarding heritage and development with cultural and social repercussions. It was highlighted because similar situations were happening in other places of the country.

The new mall that is being constructed by PASMAR impacts this highly significant component part of the property and one of the most relevant attributes that convey its Outstanding Universal Value as well as the surrounding landscape of Castro. The importance of the churches for their scale and as references for the navigation in the framework of the Archipelago, a fundamental characteristic, has been compromised. This aspect was present in 2000 Nomination file, and was reinforced in the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 2013. The administrative process that led to the current situation, shows a fragile Municipal structure, presents failures on legal and administrative level and is being judged in court.

The importance of Castro extrapolates the regional dimension of its strategic importance in the colonization of the south of Latin America during the 16 and 17th century. Castro, together with Santiago and La Serena, was one of the first cities founded in Chile. The first church in Castro was constructed in 1567. It was where the missionaries installed the headquarters of their organization and was the head of the Circular Peripatetic Mission, this peculiar evangelization system that spread over the archipelago.

The location of Castro is outstanding on the top of a natural plateau of a peninsula. Its location clearly emphasizes its functional predominance, in regard to the other churches of this religious system. The towers of the church highlighted the landscape and were a testimony to its historical outstanding function.

The size, scale and location of the Mall make it a dominant element of the landscape of Castro, particularly in light of the characteristics of its traditional constructions and the scale of the setting. From the sea, the new Mall is a prevailing element of the Castro skyline, competing with the inscribed component part, with its dominant silhouette of the towers of the Church of Castro surrounded by the traditional setting.

Another aspect impacted by the construction is the importance of the slope where the mall is inserted. Traditionally the churches had an important relation with the sea therefore the access from the water needs to be maintained. This slope is located on the portside has traditionally served as the approach from the sea to the city. The new building dominates this view and has no relation to the vernacular architecture that is inserted along the slope and the sea edge. The illustrations of the situation can be seen on Figure 6, (impact over the landscape of Castro); Figure 7 (impact on size
and scale of the setting); Figure 8 (impact on size and scale of the immediate location); Figure 9 (lack of study on the traffic impact that the mall will produce on the city's structure).

In order to evaluate what has finally been approved, the Mission needs to receive the corresponding plans. At the meeting in Castro, the representative of PASMAR informed about the court decision given at the end of November 2013 that authorized the legal continuity of the works, but that PASMAR had not received the legal permit from the Municipality. But, as we visited the exterior of the building, the Mission saw workers going out of the building, which gave the impression that the works continue going on without permits. (See figure 9)

As said before, unfortunately till now the Mission has not received the plans, but it seems that the building has reached its final height. The aspect of the building as it is now needs adjustments on size, mass, design and materials in order to minimize its impact on the landscape.

In addition, the street network of the small town certainly will suffer of great impact, without mentioning the impact over the church structure that already is present with the existing conditions of the traffic flow.

The consequences of the situation are lasting. There was a severe impact to the visual qualities of the component part of the World Heritage that are clearly visible in its surrounding landscape. The problem caused a great repercussion and led to citizens' initiatives that included legal actions that went to court against the construction company.

This situation shows how important it is to achieve general proceedings to address questions involving severe negative impact on the OUV of the World Heritage properties. The question is that it is not possible to preview all the future damages that could affect the protected properties. It is important to establish an official proceeding to protect the property in special cases where the origin of the problem is located outside the boundaries of the inscribed buffer zones, in order to protect the properties from external impacts. In this respect, carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments, during the project design phases, is crucial to ensure that no negative impacts to OUV occur.

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

4.1 The conservation of the Churches

Because of their construction material and the environmental characteristics, the churches are significantly vulnerable in terms of conservation and there is a need for a continuous work of maintenance. Unfortunately, the traditional means of conservation, formerly assured by the communities, through “minga” (unpaid community work) has changed. Nowadays the communities are not able to keep up with the maintenance work by themselves. It is important that the necessary requirements to maintain de OUV of the property, especially after the restoration works, do not affect the “spirit of belonging” of the community.

In the meeting with the Governor of the Province, he mentioned that the social question should be addressed in a stronger way, because of the fragility of the property. As an alternative for the lack of heritage infrastructure at regional level, a provincial commission could be created. He mentioned that a copy of the nomination was given to each community. There are efforts made to preserve the intangible cultural values, such as the recovery of the songs sung by the Jesuits that were recorded in the voices of children.

In general there are great difficulties in obtaining funding for conservation works. In the case of the property “Churches of Chiloé”, the State Party is making considerable efforts and spending financial resources in the restoration works of the churches. When needed, the National Centre for Conservation and Restoration - CNCR, dependent on the Direction of Libraries Archives and Museums, DIBAM, gives the technical support for questions regarding criteria and methodology of restoration. In October 2005, a document was made regarding the standardization of criteria and
procedures of the interventions for this property (Digital Annex F Criteria and proceedings of interventions for the Churches of Chiloé that were declared World Heritage).

In regard of funding, the Government of Chile, initially with the support of Inter-American Development Bank – BID, and afterwards with public funding, is implementing a large-scale restoration program – “Heritage Enhancement Program” (Programa Puesta en Valor del Patrimonio - PVP), led by the Secretariat for Regional and Administrative Development / Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional y Administrativo / Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública), that is technically executed by the Department of Architecture of the Ministry of Public Works (Dirección de Arquitectura del MOP) and implemented by the Regional Governments. This program includes not only the restoration of the properties, but also environmental aspects, intangible heritage, administrative and management mechanisms, in order to strengthen initiatives of the involved actors including training and education.

After the inscription of the property, an investment program was initiated to support the restoration process, led by the Bishop of Ancud, through its Foundation Friends of the Churches of Chiloé - FUNDAICH. This commitment is being made through a state program called “Sustainable Tourism Development Program in the Communities of Chiloé and Palena”, financed by the mentioned loan of BID. From the total cost of 15 million dollars, 2.8 were intended for the restoration of the churches and are being developed since 2003. (See Digital Annex H, presentation for the Mission, SUBDERE). In regard to the conservation process that is implemented for all components of the Property, the report of SUBDERE (Digital Annex H) summarised the work carried out and its costs:

- Period 2003-2008: Besides the basic studies for the Projects State of Conservation of all 16 churches with their architectural drawing, there were restoration works in the facades and towers of 8 churches (Chonchi, San Juan, Colo, Tenaún, Vilupulli, Ichuac, Aldachildo y Quinchao), smaller interventions in 5 churches and the development of crosscutting projects (Proyectos transversales) related to intangible heritage (resources from a loan from BID).
- Period 2008-2011: restoration works in the naves (Tenaún and Quinchao); structural consolidation (towers of Castro and naves of Aldachildo and Chonchi) and continuity of the crosscutting projects (resources coming from the Government).
- Period 2011-2015: Implementation of the “Heritage Enhancement Program”, mentioned above. The complete restoration of Nercón, Rilán, Dalcahue and Chelin was accomplished but partial restoration interventions in 5 churches (Ichuac, Colo, Detif, Caguach and Achao) are needed.

The report concludes that in synthesis:
- The State can count with FUNDAICH, specialized in restoration with equipment and facilities for that purpose and for the development of tourism activities regarding the Property.
- Restoration Projects for each church, allowing obtaining resources for the interventions.
- 4 restored churches: Quinchao, Tenaún, Nercón and Rilán
- 3 churches in process of restoration intervention in 2014: Dalcahue, Chelín and Ichuac.
- 6 churches had their facade and tower restored, what diminished the potential risk conditions.

Another issue to be noted is the restriction due the protection of species of fine hardwoods that are being replaced by larch and cypress. Additionally, there is the need to guarantee the transmission of the traditional building techniques and to carry out further research on alternatives to mitigate the effects of weathering and attacks of xylophages. There is also is need to make progress in risk preparedness and environmental protection for the churches. These issues could be addressed on an overarching policy for all component parts of the World Heritage property.
4.2 Findings of the mission (Figures 10 to 13)

FUNDAICH has its headquarters in Ancud, in a former convent, where the carpentry is installed. There is also a small Visitors’ Centre (Centro de Visitantes), where it is possible to receive information and by articles related to the Property. It is expected from CMN that FUNDAICH, who is responsible for the management of the site and coordinates the restoration works, to maintain the current training programs for architects, conservators, carpenters, artists and craftsmen, which ensures a more comprehensive future recovery of the Churches of Chiloé. Efforts should be made by the Bishops’ of Ancud, the religious authority of each Church and FUNDAICH, to encourage, motivate and lead to community involvement, as well as other actors and entities that are relevant, in the stages of development and implementation of projects.

The Mission visited 6 of the 16 churches: Tenaún, Nercón, Rilán, Colo, San Juan and Castro. The first three (Tenaún, Nercón and Rilán) were recently completely restored. The beginning and the end of each of these complete restoration interventions is marked by a ceremony, where symbolically is made the first withdrawal and the last replacement of a wooden plank. Castro, Colo and San Juan need conservation interventions. At the sites there were meetings with the community, who could express their problems to CMN. In general there were aspects concerning basic resources for maintaining the churches, physical problems due the necessity of conversation issues and the difficulty to maintain the churches open to visitation and related to facilities, such as the lack of minimal services (bathroom and eateries) that are supported by the community themselves. The mission also heard some voices criticizing the restoration and management process recently completed in Nercón.

For restoration works passages are installed or maintained besides the ceiling vaults that are of great help for maintenance work. In the sacristies of Tenaún and Rilán, a small museum, with information about the property and the restoration works that has been carried out was installed. It was reported to the Mission that because of acts of vandalism it was necessary to put fences in the church of Dalcahue. There are communities requesting measures to cut wind currents at the principal door. The Mission was told that it is important that the population does not enter through the side doors. When the mass is happening it is important to have the front doors open.

After the restoration works are completed, the community receives management orientation, such as the model made for Nercón, where a Visitor Centre was being installed, similar to that of FUNDAICH’s headquarters. The goal is to give conditions for self-sustaining the maintenance of the chapels. Among the proposals, the installation of other Visitors’ Centres, where members of the community can work is being discussed. These Centres would have facilities such as bathrooms and a Coffee Shop, where it would be possible to buy articles related to the Churches. This faces the problem of maintaining the churches open to the increasing numbers of visitors that till now has been attended in an improvised, precarious and selfless way by the community. The resulting economic benefits of the Visitor Centres are to be reverted for he operation costs of the churches. The communities of Rillán, Tenaún, Achao, Chonchi and Colo, have organized services and facilities for the attention of tourists. Rillán and Tenaun will have their Visitor Centres installed soon. (Digital Annex G – Management Model for the Chapel Nuestra Señora de Gracia of Nercón)

The visit to the church of Quehui, a church that is not part of the inscribed property and was not scheduled in the agenda, became possible because the tide did not allow the docking at Chelin. It was an interesting visit because the kind of restoration work that has to be done could be observed, considering the fragile material that is very susceptible to weathering and other damaging agents.

4.3 Specific recommendations for the conservation of the Churches

The Mission would like to express congratulations to the State Party and to FUNDAICH for the restoration and management work that are being done. For the on-going works on the churches, it is recommended to the State Party to take into consideration following recommendations:
• It is important to guarantee resources for the continuity of the conservation works of the churches. Even after the conclusion of the restorations, there is a need for constant and continuous resources for the conservation issues.

• Resources in capacity building programs for restoration need to be identified and FUNDAICH should be supported in the effort of maintaining these teams of specialized workers with accumulated expertise.

• Regarding restoration criteria there is a good reference-document for the intervention in the churches and CNCR gives a complementary scientific support for specific questions that are needed.

• Substantial works on restoration are being done in a very short space of time. Restoration works need attention. Hurried interventions can represent greater changes as necessary and consequent loss of original substance and the marks of the carpenter school that acted in Chiloé. It is important that the timing of the restoration processes is not be affected by financial schedules and do not hinder the pace of restoration works.

• Concrete progress to guarantee adequate supply of woods is needed in order to maintain this unique cultural tradition that is present in the whole Archipelago, and that has in the inscribed churches its outstanding exponents.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. General Considerations

The serial property “Churches of Chiloé” consists of a religious system comprised of 16 component parts, with spiritual, physical, social and historical dimensions related to them. The Outstanding Universal Value is recognized for the unique form of the wooden architecture of the churches, built within a framework of “Circular Missions”, which was introduced by the Jesuits in the 17th century. It expresses a fusion of European and indigenous cultural traditions, which survives till today, integrating strong intangible values. Their typology includes frontal esplanades for communal activities, a cemetery and an access to the sea. The location of the churches is strongly related to the sea. They were intended to be seen by navigators and accessed by sea.

Besides these factors related to the spiritual, social and physical dimension, expressed in the nomination of the property, there are additional values that should be reinforced: the strong presence of a “Spirit of Place”;5 the exceptional setting of the churches, each in its own specific way; the magnificent surrounding natural and cultural landscape and its historical importance.

Chiloé is an outstanding example for the maintenance of its spirit of place that aggregates tangible and intangible values. It is a complex geographic system composed of different islands deeply attached to the occupation of man, who brings together the sea, the land and the wooden element. Its isolation, due the distance from the economical centres contributed to this preservation.

The selection of the 16 churches has as characteristic a unified typology of architecture, composing elements and function, which are located in different settings, both urban and rural, each one with specific solutions for the location of its elements. The nature element prevails and is a dominant aspect for the whole property, which justifies the need for large and well-studied boundaries for the buffer zones of each church.

5 The Quebec Declaration on the preservation of the Spirit of Place was adopted by ICOMOS at Quebec, Canada October 4th 2008. The charter recognizes that the “spirit of place” is made up of tangible as well as intangible elements among these memories, narratives, written documents, festivals, commemorations, rituals, traditional knowledge, values, etc...
For the historic aspect, Chiloé extrapolates the local dimension. Castro, together with Santiago and La Serena was one of the first cities founded in Chile that maintain its original localization. It had a strategic function and for some time was the most southern city of the Americas. At the time of the foundation, religious structures accompanied the cities’ functions. The first church in Castro was constructed in 1567 and missionaries settled their headquarters there. Castro was also the departure point for an evangelization route that covered not only the archipelago of Chiloe but also other areas. Castro therefore also had an important role in the evangelization of the southern edge of South America.

5.2. Conclusions

Management arrangements

a) The State Property needs to submit for consideration by the World Heritage Committee in 2015, the set of regulations required to ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property.

b) To ensure the efficacy of the management arrangements for the property, it is essential to foresee the reinforcement of National Monuments Council (CMN) and its Executive Secretary and to reinforce its joint work with other administrative levels and sectors (such as urbanism, tourism, and education).

c) Adopt specific protection and conservation measures with regard to the component parts of the property in order to avoid impacts due the increasing development of the cities, such as the impact on its landscape, visibility, and uses in vicinity areas that can be detrimental to conservation (such as density, traffic, pollution).

d) Halt all on-going or planned large-scale developments, while these measures have not been effectively adopted and fully in force.

Buffer zones and wider setting

e) In regard to the characteristics of a wider setting, the State Party has made progress in the studies for the definition of adequate delimitation its Buffer Zones, and there are additional aspects that need to be observed.

f) Finalize the appropriate legislative measures to ensure the protection of the property through the legal regulation of Buffer Zone.

g) Present a final proposal for the wider setting including precise boundaries delimited in maps, with the characteristics of each zone regarding, to enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Boundary delimitation needs to be accompanied with regulations with clear restrictions in order to avoid, control or minimize possible threats. These proposals need to be submitted as a Minor Boundary Modification, according to the procedures established by the Operational Guidelines, to be considered by the World Heritage Committee at its 2015 session.

h) For the definition of these proposals, detailed technical studies considering territory values (such as landscape, geography, setting, water edge); remaining constructed values located in the vicinity of the property and identified through an inventory; aesthetical questions (such as views and construction mass); functional values, including valuation of possible uses, intangible values and practices that guarantee the continuity of the integration of the property in the communal life need to be carried out;

i) Protect as soon as possible the valuable elements that were identified through the inventory in order to guarantee the surrounding context of the properties’ value that is recognized at the international level;

j) Protect the surrounding areas, including the immediate zones with vernacular architecture, and the wider setting composed by the natural landscape.
k) Adopt as preliminary boundaries the delimitation proposed by CMN until the studies mentioned above are concluded. The Mission has made some technical suggestions that are registered in the report in regard to enlarging some areas in order to consider Chiloe’s outstanding cultural landscape; the tides whose large variation, make them part of the communities’ economic survival and the visibility of the property, in special the dominance of the towers of the churches.

Conservation issues

l) There is being a huge effort in the restoration of the churches, with the achievement of specialized restoration teams.

m) The State Party and the Foundation Friends of the Churches for Chiloé are making great and valuable efforts regarding the restoration of the property and to identifying adequate management of the sites after the works have been undertaken;

n) Notwithstanding, additional efforts in keeping the trained experts in restoration works are needed;

o) The schedule of financial resources being applied in the restoration works should not hinder the quality of the work performed. The Mission draws attention to a careful replacement of the original material in wood.

Shopping mall

p) The importance of the churches as dominant presence in the landscape is fundamental. This aspect, present in the time of the nomination, was reinforced in the retrospective Statements adopted in 2013. The mall that is being constructed in Castro by PASMAR affects the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and causes a negative impact over the wider setting of the church, with great damage to the Castro’s’ setting and the skyline of the foundational plateau. The construction of the mall most probably will exacerbate existing conditions at this component part; especially in regard the generation of additional traffic flow.

q) Develop a Study of the Traffic Impact on the urban tissue and on the structural stability of the Church of Castro, as the shopping mall will generate great traffic flux, considering its local and regional scope.

r) Develop a Plan that contains measures to mitigate the impact on the property from the construction of the Mall to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015. The proposal should include architectural proposals to better integrate form and materials, with reduction of its mass and height and take in account the size of Castro’s’ and Chiloe’s’ population and looking for a social-economic balance of Castro’s’ urban core.

s) Recommend the establishment of a management plan for all churches inscribed in the serial heritage property, with emphasis on the mutual cooperation with each community.

The mission concluded that if the State Party does not put these measures in place by 1 February 2015, the World Heritage Committee might consider the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 39th Session in June 2015.

The construction of the mall in Castro, located outside the buffer zones established in the nomination, brings attention to the difficulties regarding the management of World Heritage properties, especially in reconciling new development and conservation of heritage attributes and their setting.
PHOTOGRAPIC CREDITS
Cesar Moreno-Triana
Christian Matzner Thomsen
Cristian Larrére Wörner (specially for the aerial photographs)
Betina Adams (all the not marked photos)

REFERENCES

DIGITAL REFERENCES

Digital Annex B Presentation made for the Mission by Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, December 2013

Digital Annex C - Archipiélago de Chiloé: paisaje cultural de la Humanidad. Colegio de Arquitectos de Chiloé and FLACAM/La Plata Argentina.


Digital Annex E - Visión ciudadana sobre impacto del Mall de Castro al Sitio Iglesias de Chiloé Patrimonio de la Humanidad a Misión conjunta monitoreo reactivo expertos ICOMOS y Comisión de Patrimonio Mundial.


ANNEXES

Annex 1: Illustrations

Figure 1 – Map of the Archipelago of Chiloé, with the serial components of the property Churches of Chiloé. (In: Digital Annex A - Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p. 5)

Fuente: Fundación Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé
(Source: Foundation Friends of the Churches of Chiloé)
**Figure 2** – Program for the integral protection of the “typical Zones” of the Churches of Chiloé. (In: Digital Annex A - Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p.44)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iglesia</th>
<th>año 2013</th>
<th>año 2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TENAUÍN Y CHONCHI</strong></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ya declaradas Zona Típica</td>
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<td>QUINCHAO</td>
<td>Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decreto en trámite</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLO Y SAN JUAN</strong></td>
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<td>Presentación Sesió CMN</td>
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<td><strong>RILÁN, NERÓN Y ALDACHILDO</strong></td>
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<td>Dec</td>
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<td>Aprobación Sesió CMN</td>
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<td>Decreto en trámite</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>VILOPULLI, CAGUACH, ICHUAC, DETIF, CHELÍN</strong></td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>May</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceso de Licitación</td>
<td>Oct</td>
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<td>Correcciones y preparación Sesió CMN</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CASTRO</strong></td>
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<td>Jul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceso de Licitación</td>
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<td>Preparación de Expediente</td>
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<td>Decreto en trámite</td>
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**Figure 3** - Scheme of the proto-type setting in Chiloe made by CMN. It shows the relation of the church with the sea edge, summits, topography, geographical accidents, cultural landscapes and visual cones, (In: Digital Annex A - Presentation for the Mission by CMN, p. 23)
Figure 4 - Definition of boundaries regarding the churches and the immediate setting. (Images of examples of some criteria)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church with the Esplanade or Plaza, path to the water edge and surroundings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
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</table>

Rural Setting | Urban Setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural Setting</th>
<th>Urban Setting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colo</td>
<td>Castro</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5 – Characteristics of the Setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Esplanades without urban design</th>
<th>Plazas with design of the open spaces</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Esplanade" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Plaza" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Esplanade" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Plaza" /></td>
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</table>

Identification of the characteristics of the immediate surrounding

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban setting</th>
<th>Rural villages</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Urban Setting" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Rural Village" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Urban Setting" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Rural Village" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caguach (up) – Colo (below)  
Tenaún  
San Juan (up) – Rillan (below)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Connection to the water</th>
<th>Correlated uses</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenaún</td>
<td>Shipyard San Juan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelin</td>
<td>Collectors in the low tide</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical contexts and landscape</th>
<th>Views and panoramic roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Juan (above)</td>
<td>Tenaún</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rillan</td>
<td>Archipélago of Chiloé</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figures 6 - Shopping mall: impact over the landscape of Castro

The church of Castro is outstanding on the foundational plateau of the city. Photo taken before the construction of the mall.

Approaching views, from the seaside of the Church of Castro on the left and the shopping mall.
Figures 7 - Shopping Mall: Impact on size and scale of the setting

The Mall competes with the towers of the Church in mass and height
Figures 8 - Shopping Mall: impact on size and scale on the immediate location

View of the mall from the street

The mall and the Church on the urban scale

Buildings at front and at the side of the mall. The mall is not integrated with the characteristic of the city.
Figures 9 - Shopping mall: lack of study on the traffic impact that the mall will produce on the city’s’ structures.

The street in front of the Shopping is too small to receive the traffic flow produced by the mall.

This was the solution given for constructing in a too narrow street. This building lot is being considered the principal façade of the mall and apparently will be used for pedestrians.

This small street on the slope was mentioned as an alternative of the outflow of the traffic.

Apparently there are works going on, although the Mission was told by the owners that they could not give us the plans because the approval of the regularizations had not yet been issued by the Municipality.
The Church of San Francisco de Castro which until recently had no conservation works.

The Mission was informed that the structure of the church now is being affected by the existing traffic flow.
There were only some conservation works made that need to be completed.
Restoration works are completed and the criteria favoured modifications that were made long ago.

The church needs conservation works which was requested by community. They are involved and active, but have problems on how to organize and manage the visiting of the chapel.
Restoration works have recently finished. A good solution is the installation of a walk in the roofing for better maintenance. Management structures are being organized, including a Visitors Centre.

RILLAN

The church was to be inaugurated in the following days. The community did minga (unpaid work). A photo exposition shows the works that had been done and the problems that had to be faced. The visitor Centre was also being installed.
Annex 2: Terms of reference

Joint WHC/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to
Churches of Chiloé (Chile) (C971)
From 03 to 06 December 2013

In accordance to Decision 37 COM 7B.94 taken by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013), the joint reactive monitoring mission WHC/ICOMOS will undertake the following tasks:

2. Undertake a programme of visits to assess the state of conservation of the World Heritage property, with particular attention to the following:

- The definition of the characteristics of the wider setting for all component parts, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as well as the actions needed to put in place appropriate protection, including the review of the buffer zones and regulatory measures for the protection of the setting of the Churches of Chiloé;

- The review of the current protection and management arrangements for the property and the required measures to improve the legal framework and permit granting processes between types of preservation and institutional competences;

- The update and enforcement of legislative and regulatory measures to ensure that the defined characteristics of the wider setting are adequately protected and that new development takes into account the visual relations between the inscribed property and its setting;

- The measures to mitigate the visual impact of the Castro shopping mall on the component part as well as other measures to better integrate it with the existing setting;

- Carry out discussions with national authorities, as well as other relevant regional and local authorities and other involved stakeholders, on the efficacy and adequacy of the existing management system and ascertain potential measures for its improvement, including the implementation of the Management Plan and necessary conservation measures.

- Based on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee, a potential course of action for the review of buffer zones for the component parts of the property and the submission of the revised buffer zones in accordance to paragraph 164 and Annex 11 of the Operational Guidelines;

3. Prepare a joint mission report in English or French, for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session (Doha, 2014). The report should follow the attached format and should be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS Headquarters in hard copy and an electronic version for review.
Annex 3: Decisions of the World Heritage Committee

Decision of the World Heritage Committee
Churces of Chiloé (Chile) (C 971)

Decision: 37 COM 7B.94

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37COM/7B,

2. Takes note of the comprehensive information submitted by the State Party but regrets that the information was submitted almost a year after having been requested;

3. Also regrets that the shopping mall was constructed, given its impact on the setting and skyline of Castro;

4. Requests the State Party to invite, as soon as possible, a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to address the following elements:

   a) The definition of the characteristics of the wider setting for all component parts, in relation to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, and put in place appropriate protection, including the review of the buffer zones and regulatory measures for the protection of the setting of the Churches of Chiloe,

   b) The review of the current protection and management arrangements for the property and the required measures to improve the legal framework and permit granting processes between types of preservation and institutional competences,

   c) The update and enforcement of legislative and regulatory measures to ensure that the defined characteristics of the wider setting are adequately protected and that new development takes into account the visual relations between the inscribed property and its setting,

   d) The measures to mitigate the visual impact of the Castro shopping mall on the component part as well as other measures to better integrate it with the existing setting;

5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2014, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.
## CALENDARIO MISIÓN CONJUNTA DE MONITOREO REACTIVO CHILOÉ

### 30 noviembre 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DÍA</th>
<th>HORA</th>
<th>ACTIVIDAD</th>
<th>OBSERVACIONES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cena privada entre César Moreno-Triana y Betina Adams.</td>
<td>Cena de carácter privada entre los expertos (sin CMN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LUNES</strong> 2/diciembre</td>
<td>9:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>Recepción a los 2 evaluadores por parte del sr. Emilio De la Cerda, Secretario Ejecutivo del CMN</td>
<td>En sede del Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, av. V. Mackenna 84, Providencia, Santiago.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:00 – 13:00</td>
<td>Reunión con Directorio del Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile</td>
<td>En sede del Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile, av. Alameda 115, Santiago.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>RESTAURANT : Mesón Nerudiano</td>
<td>Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, LMB, MNE y CMT.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:40 HRS</td>
<td>Vuelo LA 287 Stgo/Pto. Montt (llega 18:25 hrs) LUEGO TRASLADO EN TRANSBORDADOR Y ACOMODAMIENTO Y CENA EN HOSTERÍA DE ANCUD</td>
<td>Viajan: BA, CM-T, EDE, MLTA, LMB, FSS, MNE y CMT. Se recibe a visitadores y se les traslada a Hostería de Ancud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARTES</strong> 3/diciembre</td>
<td>9:00 – 10:00</td>
<td>SALUDO Y BIENVENIDA DEL OBISPO DE ANCUD, Y PDTE DE FUNDACIÓN AMIGOS IGLESIAS DE CHILOÉ, Sr. José María Agurto</td>
<td>En sede de la Fundación Amigos Iglesias de Chiloé, en ex convento Inmaculada Concepción de Ancud (ICA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 – 11:00</td>
<td>RECORRIDO EN LAS INSTALACIONES DE FUNDACIÓN A CARGO DEL Sr. Cristián Larrere.</td>
<td>El recorrido tendrá por objetivo que los 2 evaluadores puedan conocer todas las instalaciones de la ICA e interiorizarse de las técnicas constructivas y procesos de restauración. Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, FSS, CLW, FMV, LMB, MNE y CMT.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11:00 – 12:00</td>
<td>Exposición sobre el bien “16 Iglesias de Chiloé” por parte del administrador del sitio</td>
<td>El Director Ejecutivo Cristian Larrere presentará una exposición sobre los trabajos realizados y por ejecutar de la Fundaich.</td>
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<td>13:30</td>
<td>RESTAURANT 1: Invitación del Obispo Juan María Agurto, Presidente de Fundaich (a definir lugar)</td>
<td>Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, FSS, CLW, FMV, LMB, MNE y CMT.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VIAJE A CASTRO, PASANDO ANTES POR IGLESIAS DE COLO, SAN JUAN Y TENAÚN. ACOMODAMIENTO Y CENA EN HOSTERÍA DE CASTRO.</td>
<td>Recorrido en una van arrendada por el CMN, guía y explicación de CMT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIÉRCOLES</strong> 4/diciembre</td>
<td>9:00 – 09:30</td>
<td>SALUDO Y BIENVENIDA DEL GOBERNADOR PROVINCIAL DE CHILOÉ, Sr. César Zambrano (Jefe En Sala de Gobernación Provincial. El señor Gobernador da la bienvenida a los expertos en su calidad de máxima autoridad del Consejo Asesor de Monumentos Nacionales.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10:00 – 10:45</td>
<td>SALUDO Y BIENVENIDA DEL ALCALDE DE CASTRO, Sr. Nelson Águila</td>
<td>En sede de la Ilustre Municipalidad de Castro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:00– 12:00</td>
<td>Exposición de CMT sobre situación actual del estado de conservación de la Iglesia San Francisco de Castro, del “Plan Integral de Protección de Zonas de Amortiguamiento para las 16</td>
<td>En sede de la Ilustre Municipalidad de Castro.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horario</td>
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<td><strong>Jueves 5/diciembre</strong></td>
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<td>ALMUERZO</td>
<td>RESTAURANT 2: Hostería en Castro</td>
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<td>15:00 – 16:00</td>
<td>REUNIÓN CON SEREMI MINVU En Gobernación Provincial de Chiloé, Castro. Acompañados por CMN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:00</td>
<td>REUNIÓN CON SUBDERE En Gobernación Provincial de Chiloé, Castro. Acompañados por CMN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:30 – 18:30</td>
<td>RECORRIDO EN LANCHA POR FIORDO Y BAHÍA DE CASTRO Acompañados por CMN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:30 – 19:45</td>
<td>RECORRIDO PEATONAL Y VEHICULAR EN EL CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE CASTRO Acompañados por CMN.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>CENA EN Hostería de Castro</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Viernes 6/diciembre</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 11:00</td>
<td>VUELO EN AVION DE LA FUERZA AÉREA DE CHILE (FACH, AVIÓN TIPO TWIN OTTER), SALIDA DE AERÓDROMO DE GAMBOA DE CASTRO.</td>
<td>Capacidad para 12 personas (con 2 horas de vuelo) o 8 personas (con 3 horas de vuelo). Salida de Aeródromo de Gamboa (Castro). Recorrido tentativo a las 16 iglesias de Chiloé, en zona rurales altura mínima de 300 m en zonas urbanas (Castro, Dalcahue, Achao, Nercón y Chonchi) altura mínima de 175 m. Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, FSS, CLW, FMV, LMB, MNE y CMT.</td>
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<td>Pausa café</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>RESTAURANT 3: a definir lugar</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 – 16:30</td>
<td>REUNIÓN CON EMPRESA PASMAR PROPIETARIA DEL CENTRO COMERCIAL &quot;PASEO MALL DE CASTRO&quot; Se coordinará con los seres, Lorenzo Miranda (abogado y gerente asuntos legales), Andrés Ossa (arquitecto) y Camila Bravo (RRPP de la empresa). Se realizará en Sala de Gobernación Provincial. Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, FSS, CLW, FMV, LMB y CMT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:00 – 19:30</td>
<td>REUNIÓN CON CAMN-CHILOÉ, PRESIDIDA POR GOBERNADOR PROVINCIAL, Sr. César Zambrano. Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, FSS, CLW, FMV, LMB y CMT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>CENA EN Hostería de CASTRO</td>
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<td><strong>Viernes 13º HRS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>RECORRIDO EN LANCHA DESDE CASTRO, ALDACHILDO Y CHELÍN, RETORNAR A CASTRO LAS 12 AM. Participan: los 2 evaluadores, EDE, MLTA, FSS, CLW, FMV, LMB y CMT. Se sugiere participe el Obispo de Ancud, José María Agurto y el Alcalde de Castro, Nelson Águila.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALMUERZO EN CASTRO</td>
<td>(lugar a definir)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:10 HRS</td>
<td>Vuelo LA 68 Castro (Mocopulli) a Santiago (llega a las 17:15 hrs) Solo regresan MLTA y CMT.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sábado 7/diciembre</strong></td>
<td>MAÑANA</td>
<td>REUNIÓN CON ICOMOS CHILE</td>
<td>Encuentro con Icomos Chile encabezado por su presidente José de Nordenflycht (lugar a definir).</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALMUERZO</td>
<td>LIBRE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>TARDE</td>
<td>LIBRE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Domingo 8/diciembre</strong></th>
<th>MAÑANA</th>
<th>REGRESO del Sr. CESAR MORENO-TRIANA (aún no tenemos hora del vuelo de su regreso)</th>
<th>Viaje al aeropuerto gestionado por CMN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TARDE</td>
<td>13:10 HRS. vuelo LA 772, REGRESO DE SRA. BETINA ADAMS</td>
<td>Viaje al aeropuerto gestionado por CMN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Siglas de instituciones:
CMN : Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales
IMC : Ilustre Municipalidad de Castro
Fundaihc : Fundación Amigos Iglesias de Chiloé
SEREMI MINVU: Secretaría Regional de Ministerio de la Vivienda y Urbanismo – Los Lagos
SUBDERE : Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional – Los Lagos

Abreviaciones de autoridades:
BA: Betina Adams, Icomos.
CM-T: César Moreno-Triana, Especialista programa WHC/LAC Unesco.
EDE: Emilio De la Cerda, Secretario Ejecutivo del CMN
MLTA: María Loreto Torres, Consejera del MINVU en CMN
FSS: Falastin Shakhtur Said, DIMULTI, Ministerio de RREE.
CLW: Cristian Larrére Wörner, Director Ejecutivo Fundación Amigos Iglesias de Chiloé
FMV: Felipe Montiel Vera, representante CMN en la Provincia de Chiloé
LMB: Loreto Mancilla Bahamonde, arquitecta de la S.E. del CMN
MNE: Magdalena Novoa, encargada del Área de Educación y Difusión del CMN
CMT: Christian Matzner, encargado Área Patrimonio Mundial e Internacional del CMN
## Annex 5: List and contact details of people met

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUCIÓN</th>
<th>CARGOS</th>
<th>NOMBRE REPRESENTANTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consejo Monumentos Nacionales de Chile – CMN</td>
<td>Secretario Executivo</td>
<td>Emilio de La Cerda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representante Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores</td>
<td>Falastin Shakhtur Said,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consejera Ministerio de la Vivienda y Urbanismo</td>
<td>María Loreto Torres,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretaria Executiva de CMN</td>
<td>Magdalena Novoa, encargada del Área de Educación y Difusión</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loreto Mancilla Bahamonde, arquitecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Área Patrimonio Mundial e Internacional de CMN</td>
<td>Christian Matzner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>representante CMN en la Provincia de Chiloé</td>
<td>Felipe Montiel Vera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comisión Asesora de Monumentos Nacionales de Chiloé</td>
<td>Presidente</td>
<td>Gobernador Provincial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinador</td>
<td>César Zambrano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obispado de Ancud</td>
<td>Presidente FUNDACH</td>
<td>Obispo de Ancud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Amigos Iglesias de Chiloé - FUNDACH</td>
<td>Director Ejecutivo FUNDACH</td>
<td>Cristian Larrére Wörner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Párroco de la Iglesia de San Francisco de Castro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estructura administrativa</td>
<td>Gobernador de la Provincia de Chiloé</td>
<td>César Zambrano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alcalde de la Municipalidad de Castro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estructuras Administrativas Transversales</td>
<td>Secretaria Regional de Ministerio de la Vivienda y Urbanismo – Los Lagos - SEREMI MINVU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional – Los Lagos - SUBDERE :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comunidades de las Iglesias</td>
<td>Colo, Tenaún, San Juan, Nercón, Rilán</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relacionadas a la construcción del Mall</td>
<td>Empresa PASMAR</td>
<td>Comunidad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comunidad en contra al Mall</td>
<td>Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comunidad a favor del Mall</td>
<td>ICOMOS-Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misión de Monitoreo</td>
<td>Betina Adams</td>
<td>ICOMOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>César Moreno-Triana</td>
<td>WHC/LAC UNESCO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


ÁREAS PRELIMINARES DE PROTECCIÓN (APP) SITIOS DE PATRIMONIO MUNDIAL

IGLESIA DE CHILOÉ

Las 26 iglesias de Chiloé incluidas en la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial de la UNESCO, en parte del "Plan de Protección Integral" para cuidar la integridad del bien y mantenerlo en excelentes condiciones, fueron creadas por el CMN. En el marco de este proyecto se encuentra el mapa-Areas Preliminares de Protección (APP).

APP ENTORNO IGLESIA DE SAN FRANCISCO DE CASTRO
REGIÓN DE LOS LAGOS
PROVINCIA CHILOÉ
COMUNA CASTRO
UBICACIÓN PUEBLO DE CASTRO
Núm. de sitios: 2
Área preservada (hectáreas): 3.223,301
Área propuesta para proteger: 2.255,336

PLANIMETRÍA EN ELABORACIÓN

Sistema de Citas para definición de 
Áreas Preliminares de Protección:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Iglesia</th>
<th>Comuna</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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</table>

Existe un mapa del entorno de la Iglesia de Castro.

Cátedra de la Universidad Católica de Chile en la UPCT.

Áreas responsables: Areas de Patrimonio Municipal e Interterritorial del Municipio de Castro y del Gobierno Regional de Chiloé.

Origen: MAPAS 2013/2014

PROSTÁTICA: OLEO 2014-07-22

Preparado por: R. E. S. I. (1/2015)

Notas:
- Fuente de imágenes Google Earth.
- Escala: 1:5.000

PLANO DE LÍMITES APP PROPUESTO
ESCALA GRÁFICA
Misión Conjunta de Monitoreo Reactivo Chiloé

La Segunda
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10128178
Mall de Castro: Corte Suprema rechazó la solicitud de los vecinos que pedían demolerlo

Desde la empresa Pasmar aseguraron que esperan inaugurar el centro comercial dentro de los próximos 120 días.
"Como empresa hemos realizado todos los esfuerzos por regularizar los aspectos técnicos", apuntaron.
29/11/2013

Mall de Castro: Corte Suprema rechazó la solicitud de los vecinos que pedían demolerlo

Desde la empresa Pasmar aseguraron que esperan inaugurar el centro comercial dentro de los próximos 120 días.
"Como empresa hemos realizado todos los esfuerzos por regularizar los aspectos técnicos", apuntaron.

La Corte Suprema rechazó el recurso de protección presentado por unjustos de vecinos y propietarios de Castro (X Región) en contra de la insolvente Pasmar S.A., en el que se solicitaba la demolición del mall que se levanta en esa comuna.

En fallo dividido, la Tercera Sala del Corte reconoció la resolución de la Corte de Apelaciones de

Puerto Montt que había desestimado la acción sustitutiva.
“Las empresas representamos que comenzamos evitar la demolición en el municipio, hazo un permiso de edificación, lo que impide una parte de la inhabilidad de Pasmar. No nos jurídicamente condemnado que en las circunstancias establecidas, esto es, con un proceso judicial, no se le esas medidas del albedo administrativo, pero un recurso judicial por parte de la empresa con la que nuestros derechos son de la solicitud de un nuevo permiso de edificación, se induce la demolición implica la acción constitucional”, se aseveró.

La decisión se adoptó con el voto en contra de los magistrados Héctor Castro, Martín Evangelista Sandoval y el abogado integran los magistrados Francisca Ibarra y Carlos Corde. Estos últimos consideraron que existía una conducta legal y arbitraria, ya que la empresa no había cumplido con los permisos requisitivos de manera correcta.

Esta medida, desde Pascua esperaban a “La Segunda” que lo sea lo que demane préstamo. Conozca que para el tiempo ha
temblado este permiso para que el edificio se demolicen en dicho lugar y que nosotros como empresa hemos realizado todos los esfuerzos por regularizar los aspectos técnicos que fueron observados respecto de la obra, aco que la Corte Suprema ha confirmado hemos hecho, y por las
temblado, podemos sostener que las obras se ajustan completamente a la legalidad vigente.

A partir de ahora, añadiendo en la empresa, “vamos a efectuar todos nuestros esfuerzos para poder demoler las obras que quedan pendientes y que no ha

mismo esfuerzo en el entendimiento de la legalidad vigente y efectuamos” inaugurar el centro comercial dentro de los próximos 120 días, ya que estaremos atendiendo en toda la comunidad de Chiloé, tem
temblado es que nuestra generación en la ciudad y lo vamos a cumplir. Muy pronto inauguraremos la inauguración del Centro Comercial Pasmar Chiloé”.
Corte Suprema rechaza recurso de protección por construcción de Mall en Castro
29/11/2013

El recurso había sido presentado por juntas de vecinos y particulares de la ciudad en contra de la inmobiliaria por desobedecer dos órdenes de paralización de la construcción de centro comercial en la ciudad.

La Corte Suprema rechazó el recurso de protección presentado por juntas de vecinos y particulares de la ciudad de Castro en contra de la inmobiliaria Pasmar S.A. encargada de la construcción del Mall de Castro por desobedecer dos órdenes de paralización de la construcción de centro comercial en la ciudad.

En fallo dividido, la Tercera Sala del máximo tribunal ratificaron la resolución de la Corte de Apelaciones de Puerto Montt que había rechazado la acción cautelar.

La decisión de la Corte Suprema determinó luego del cumplimiento de una medida para mejor resolver que en las circunstancias actuales el recurso de carácter cautelar no puede prosperar para el fin de ordenar la demolición solicitada ante las irregularidades denunciadas, atendido básicamente que existe en tramitación un proceso administrativo sobre un nuevo permiso de edificación sin reparos actuales de parte del Director de Obras Municipales.

La resolución se adoptó con el voto en contra de dos ministros, quienes consideraron la empresa constructora ha incurrido en una conducta ilegal y arbitraria, al no dar cumplimiento a las condiciones impuestas por la autoridad de manera contumaz.

CNN Chile
El Mercurio
**Corte Suprema rechaza recurso para demoler mall de Castro**
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10130120
30/11/2013

La Tercera
**Suprema rechaza recurso contra mall de Castro a días de visita patrimonial**
La empresa inversionista dijo que ahora los esfuerzos irán a agilizar las obras para la apertura.
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/ver_imagen.php?img=2013/11/30/LaTercera-34
30/11/2013
Observadores de Unesco revisarán carácter patrimonial de las iglesias de Chiloé
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pinternet.php?nota=10140084
02/12/2013
Este miércoles comienza el trabajo del grupo de observadores de la Unesco que verificará en terreno el estado de las 16 iglesias de Chiloé que tienen el rótulo de Patrimonio de la Humanidad. Si bien existe preocupación por la situación de Castro, con la construcción de un Centro Comercial en la zona, las organizaciones confían en que la evaluación será positiva.

En diciembre de 2000, la Unesco nominó a catorce iglesias de Chiloé como Patrimonio de la Humanidad, a las que luego se sumarían dos más, reconociendo de esta manera el valor universal excepcional que representan estos monumentos construidos íntegramente de madera.

Las 16 iglesias son parte de una escuela de arquitectura en madera construida con una técnica singular, que combina las habilidades de los maestros locales con la influencia de los jesuitas que iniciaron la evangelización de la isla.

Pese a los siglos, las construcciones de nuevos templos y la mantención y reparación de otros, estas iglesias mantienen su estilo característico y, además, aun congregan a sus comunidades y fieles, hecho que las hace diferentes de otros conjuntos como las misiones jesuitas de Paraguay o Argentina.

Precisamente esto es lo que evaluarán los observadores de Unesco que llegarán en la zona y que a partir de mañana revisarán el estado patrimonial de estas construcciones, sobre todo considerando hechos como el ocurrido en Castro, donde la construcción de un Centro Comercial ha impactado directamente el entorno de la iglesia emplazada en la zona.

Para el vocero del Movimiento Ciudadanos por Castro, Félix Oyarzún, la misión de Unesco llega un poco tarde, pero de todas formas es una buena noticia para el lugar.

En este sentido, el representante de la organización ciudadana indicó que “ideal que hubiese ocurrido hace un año atrás esta visita y lo que hay que valorar es que ellos avalen un poco el valor patrimonial que tiene Castro en su casco histórico y también el valor patrimonial que tiene en general la Isla de Chiloé”.

Uno de los trabajos que realizarían los observadores de Unesco sería proponer medidas que mitiguen el impacto visual que ha provocado la construcción del Centro Comercial de Castro, algo que para Oyarzún resulta imposible.

Por esto, el portavoz del movimiento ciudadano de Castro explicó que “yo creo que ya es imposible, la única forma en se podría haber aminorado el impacto visual es que la empresa hubiera respetado el permiso de construcción original, eso significa que hubiese quedado dos pisos más bajo de lo que es actualmente y ahora es llorar sobre la leche derramada. Lo que se tiene que considerar más allá del impacto visual es el impacto vial”.

En tanto, el director de la Fundación Amigos de las Iglesias de Chiloé, Cristián Larrère, concuerda en el impacto negativo de la construcción de este Centro Comercial, aunque aclara que eso no debería impactar, de sobremansa, en la evaluación general que se hará de las 16 iglesias de Chiloé.
En esa línea, el representante de la fundación ligada a las Iglesias de Chiloé dijo que "yo creo que si bien suena bastante mediáticamente estas situaciones como el Mall de Castro en la suma creemos que se ha hecho una labor bastante buena, no obstante estamos expectantes en que efectivamente se nos den también las pautas y se nos ayude a dar un mayor impulso a crear medidas de protección del bien patrimonial para que estas situaciones como del Mall no se vuelvan a repetir".

Cabe señalar que los observadores de la Unesco visitaron previamente la ciudad de Valparaíso, que enfrenta un problema similar a Castro con la construcción de un Centro Comercial en el sector de Muelle Barón, precisamente el lugar que es considerado patrimonio mundial por la organización internacional.

Para el arquitecto de la Universidad de Valparaíso, Mario Ferrada, en conversación con el programa “Arquitectura da que pensar” de nuestra emisora, estos hechos demuestran la necesidad imperiosa de que el Estado se haga parte del problema patrimonial.

Respecto de esta deuda del Estado chileno con las construcciones patrimoniales Ferrada indicó que "creo que las causas o lo que habría que corregir son tres aspectos, primero que el Estado realmente asuma el rol que le corresponde respecto de los patrimonios mundiales en Chile, significa un financiamiento especial para la conservación, significa fortalecer a las instituciones y que el Estado esté mucho más presente en forma permanente en estos sitios. En segundo lugar, que haya realmente un fortalecimiento y un incentivo sin tener miedo a que la comunidad se empodere mucho más y tome las responsabilidades del patrimonio que tiene en sus manos y tercero fortalecer las políticas públicas".

Los observadores de Unesco llegarán hoy a Chiloé y se espera que a partir de este martes, desde las 9:00 de la mañana comiencen el recorrido que los llevará por las 16 iglesias patrimoniales de la isla.

Dichas iglesias se encuentran en: Achao, Aldachildo, Castro, Chonchi, Colo, Dalcahue, Detif, Ichuac, Nercón, Quinchao, Rilán, San Juan, Tenaún, Vilupulli, Chelín y Caguach.

Si bien las organizaciones sociales confían en que el informe de los observadores será favorable, de resultar negativo ni las iglesias, ni tampoco Valparaíso perderían su condición de patrimonio de la humanidad, sino que se recalificarían como "patrimonios en peligro" que obliga a tomar una serie de medidas que eviten la perdida de este rango.

La Tercera Internet
**Expertos de la Unesco llegan a Chiloé y comienzan monitoreo de iglesias declaradas Patrimonio**
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pinternet.php?nota=10145514
03/12/2013

El objetivo de los expertos enviados es el de analizar las 16 iglesias declaradas patrimonio y también sugerir mejoras para el impacto visual del Mall de Castro.
El día de ayer llegaron los dos expertos de Icomos (Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Sitios) enviados por la Unesco para monitorear las 16 Iglesias declaradas Patrimonio Mundial desde el 2 al 7 de diciembre.

La misión está compuesta por la arquitecta y experta de Icomos, Betina Adams (Brasil) y César Moreno-Triana, Encargado para Latinoamérica y el Caribe del Centro de Patrimonio Mundial.

Según la información que entrega el Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, el objetivo que se ha establecido para la misión es definir las características del contexto de todas las iglesias de la serie, la revisión de las zonas de amortiguación y las medidas reguladoras para proteger su entorno; y además, la revisión de las actuales disposiciones de protección y administración, junto con el mejoramiento del marco legal y los procesos de otorgamiento de permisos.

La misión deberá además abordar medidas para mitigar el impacto visual del centro comercial Mall de Castro, que afecta el Sitio del Patrimonio Mundial-Unesco iglesia San Francisco de Castro. Todo esto con el fin de asegurar que las características definidas en cuanto a los entornos estén adecuadamente protegidas y que el nuevo desarrollo tome en cuenta las relaciones visuales entre el sitio inscrito y su entorno.

Al finalizar su visita la Misión elaborará un informe para la revisión del Comité de Patrimonio Mundial en su 38ª sesión, la cual se realizará en Qatar el 2014.

La Tercera internet
**Estas son las 16 iglesias que serán monitoreadas por los expertos de la Unesco**
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pinternet.php?nota=10145497

Su estado de conservación será analizado por expertos del Consejo Internacional de Monumentos y Sitios desde el 2 al 7 de diciembre.

03/12/2013

El día de ayer llegó a Chiloé la misión enviada por la Unesco para monitorear las 16 iglesias declaradas Patrimonio de la Humanidad. El objetivo de la misión también considera buscar medidas para mitigar el impacto visual del centro comercial Mall de Castro.
A continuación presentamos las iglesias que visitarán la misión, la cual está conformada por Betina Adams (Brasil) y César Moreno-Triana, Encargado para Latinoamérica y el Caribe del Centro de Patrimonio Mundial.

© José Porras

Iglesia de Achao
Ubicación: Plaza de Achao, Isla de Quinchao.
Patrona y Fiesta principal: Santa María de Loreto.

© Lin linao

Iglesia de Quinchao

© Alastair Rae from London, United Kingdom.

Iglesia de Castro

© Lin linao

Iglesia de Rilán

© Lin linao

Iglesia de Nercón

© Torbenbrinker

Iglesia de Aldachildo

© Lin linao

Iglesia de Ichuac
Ubicación: Pueblo de Ichuac, Isla de Lemuy Patrono y fiesta principal: Virgen de la Candelaria.

© Negriita

Iglesia de Detif

© Sarah and Iain from London, UK

Iglesia de Vilupulli

© Cristian Bórquez (Seo2) de Santiago de Chile, Chile

Iglesia de Chonchi

© Robert Gould

Iglesia de Tenaún

© Guillermo Villegas B.
Iglesia de Colo

© Jmvgpartner
Iglesia de San Juan
Ubicación: Poblado de San Juan, Isla Grande. Patrono y fiesta principal: San Juan.

© Cristian Bórquez (Seo2) from Santiago de Chile, Chile
Iglesia de Dalcahue

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Iglesia de Chelín
Ubicación: Poblado de Chelín, Isla de Chelín. Patrono y fiesta principal: Nuestra Señora del Rosario

La Estrella de Chiloé
Hoy comienza visita de expertos de la Unesco
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10142220
03/12/2013
Abogan porque ley considere entrega de títulos de dominio para regularizar los palafitos
Abogan porque ley considere entrega de títulos de dominio para regularizar los palafitos

En la Comisión de Vivienda de la Cámara de Diputados está siendo analizada la iniciativa que fue enviada por el Gobierno Parlamentario que la integran visitarán Castro en enero.

En los primeros días del próximo año, la Comisión de Vivienda de la Cámara de Diputados llegó a Chile, específicamente a Castro, donde conocerán la realidad en la que viven los miles de habitantes que habitan los palafitos, sin las posiciones de la propiedad.

A propósito de la iniciativa, preside la Comisión de Vivienda, la diputada Tita Zubizarreta, expresó que el Congreso debe regularizar las condiciones en las que viven los miles de habitantes que habitan los palafitos.

El proyecto propuesto por el Gobierno, la iniciativa plantea el objetivo de descentralizar la propiedad de los palafitos, con la finalidad de que los habitantes de esos barrios puedan acceder a los derechos de propiedad.

La iniciativa se encuentra en el Congreso y espera ser analizada en el próximo año, con el objetivo de regularizar la situación de los habitantes de los palafitos.

Las conclusiones de la iniciativa propuestas por el Gobierno son una alternativa para garantizar la inmunidad jurídica y el acceso a los derechos de propiedad.

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El Mercurio

Misión Unesco está en Chiloé

http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10147555

04/12/2013

MÉRITOS 4 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2013

Misión Unesco está en Chiloé

En Ancud comenzó la visita de la misión de Unesco designada para recabar información respecto del estado de las iglesias Patrimonio de la Humanidad. Junto a autoridades del Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, los dos delegados recorrieron los templos de Colo, Tenaún y San Juan, en Quemchi y Dalcahue. Hoy visitarán la iglesia de Castro.
Misión de la Unesco inicia el monitoreo reactivo de iglesias

**Actualidad**

**Primera actividad oficial se realizó con el obispo de Ancud.**

M. E. Núñez y C. Gómez, con el objetivo de observar el trabajo en la gestión de la UNESCO con el Archivo de la Iglesia de Chiloé, con la misión de patrimonio de la humanidad. En el contexto de los temas en la actualidad, tanto para el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores como para el Ministerio de Educación, se realiza esta visita de seguimiento. En el marco de esta misión, se discutirá sobre los temas atinentes al patrimonio cultural de la iglesia de Chiloé.

**Agenda**

- Esta mañana la misión de monitoreo de la UNESCO inició una reunión con el alcalde de Castro, Nelson Araya (DC).
- Posteriormente, los profesionales a través de visitas a iglesias, a sus alrededores y en los mismos, realizarán monitoreo reactivo de algunos templos patrimoniales.
- A su vez, los expertos en la visita a los templos realizarán la identificación de los problemas en los mismos, para discutir sobre las soluciones a ser implementadas.

**Comentarios**

- El obispo Araya expresó su agradecimiento a la misión de la UNESCO por su trabajo en la protección del patrimonio cultural de Chiloé.
- La misión de la UNESCO ha trabajado en la protección del patrimonio cultural de Chiloé, a través de la gestoría del Grupo Pasmar, y la inversión que ha realizado en la protección del patrimonio.

**Expertos**

- Los expertos de la misión de la UNESCO entregaron recomendaciones para mejorar el impacto visual del mall de Castro. La recomendación más destacada fue la de mejorar la visibilidad de las estructuras patrimoniales.

**Observaciones**

- La protección del patrimonio cultural es una prioridad para la UNESCO, que trabaja en conjunto con las autoridades locales para asegurar la protección del patrimonio cultural.

**Conclusión**

La misión de la UNESCO ha iniciado su monitoreo reactivo de iglesias en Chiloé, con el objetivo de identificar problemas y soluciones para mejorar la protección del patrimonio cultural. La visita se realizó en el marco de una reunión con el alcalde de Castro, Nelson Araya (DC), y los expertos de la misión entregaron recomendaciones para mejorar el impacto visual del mall de Castro.
Expertos de la Unesco observaron la construcción del mall de Castro
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10153293
05/12/2013

Intendente Célls acusa a dirigente de Anef por fraude

El intendente de Valparaíso, Raúl Célls, denunció que el presidente regional de la Junta, Luis Vásquez, había parti- pado en el presunto fraude a la tendencia que investiga Ministerio Público (Minpo) (Documen- to a las declaraciones de Célls se emitió) por 10 millones a nombre de la empresa Giseus, propiedad de Vásquez, por servicios prestados en los cuestionados pro- yectos de Vagajes y La Calera.

Expertos de la Unesco observaron la construcción del mall de Castro

Los enviados de la Unesco para monitorear las iglesias patrimoniales de Chile obs- ervaron ayer la construc- ción del mall en Castro.

La arquitecta brasileña Leila Barros y el encargado para la Patrimonial y el Ca- ribbe del Centro de Patrimo- nio Mundial, César Moreno- Titaúu, se reunieron ayer con el alcalde de Castro, Josef- ses Agüero, y realizaron un recorrido por la ciudad y en el centro de la ciudad, ca- minaron por afuera del Mall Paseo Chiloe, cuya inaugu-
La Estrella de Chiloé
Intensa agenda marca visita de los expertos de la Unesco
Hoy la misión sostiene una ajetreada jornada con opositores y adherentes del mall, como asimismo con el Grupo Pasmari.
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10154159
05/12/2013

Actualidad
Intensa agenda marca visita de los expertos de la Unesco

Hoy la misión sostiene una ajetreada jornada con opositores y adherentes del mall, como asimismo con el Grupo Pasmari.

"El principal enemigo de la iglesia es el paso de los camiones con acoplado", Néstor Aguilera, ex alcalde de Castro.

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La misión conjunta que se profundizó por una cuarta densidad con el alcalde constante Néstor Aguilera (PC) en el segundo momento, en un marco de tensión, responsabilidad y complicación con la Comisión de Monografías y Monumentos Nacionales Chiloé, puntos de vista y circunstancias que han llevado a la puesta en evidencia de la situación actual del sector turístico.

Textualmente, la misión conjunta que se profundizó por una cuarta densidad con el alcalde constante Néstor Aguilera (PC) en el segundo momento, en un marco de tensión, responsabilidad y complicación con la Comisión de Monografías y Monumentos Nacionales Chiloé, puntos de vista y circunstancias que han llevado a la puesta en evidencia de la situación actual del sector turístico.
Hoy se realizará reunión de la mesa técnica con expertos de la Unesco
http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pinternet.php?nota=10157695
05/12/2013

Esta tarde se realizará una mesa de trabajo técnica con los personeros de la Unesco que se apersonaron en la isla de Chiloé, con la finalidad de observar temas de interés como las iglesias de Chiloé y la construcción del mal en Castro.

Así lo señaló el gobernador César Zambrano quien acotó además que, junto a lo anterior, esa mesa técnica conversará sobre temas relacionados con las áreas de protección del sitio de patrimonio mundial como las iglesias y las zonas típicas del archipiélago.

Otro de los puntos en carpeta está relacionado con la institucionalidad existente y que tiene relación con el resguardo que el Estado debe tener en cuanto al patrimonio relacionado con la Ley de Monumentos Nacionales.

“Estos dos días han sido de un intenso trabajo que refrendaremos con la reunión técnica de este jueves. Creemos que los puntos a discutir son de suma importancia, especialmente porque estamos convencidos que la forma de intervenir sea más vinculante y que no aparezca como una imposición y debemos preservar nuestras tradiciones culturales como las mingas para que los sitios patrimoniales puedan mantenerse en el tiempo con el apoyo de las propias comunidades”, aseveró la primera autoridad chilota.
La Estrella de Chiloé

Arquitectos piden protección global de Chiloé a la Unesco

Colectivos en pro y contra del polémico mall de Castro expusieron sus posturas a los evaluadores de la Unesco.

http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10160106
06/12/2013

Arquitectos piden protección global de Chiloé a la Unesco

Colectivos en pro y contra del polémico mall de Castro expusieron sus posturas a los evaluadores de la Unesco.

M. Eugenia Müller. G.
www.nexchannel.cl/Nex

El arquitecto José Francisco Vidal, uno de los promotores de la protección de los monumentos arquitectónicos de Chiloé, explicó en un reportaje para El Mercurio que el proyecto de construcción del mall de Castro es una amenaza para la cultura de la región. Vidal destacó la importancia de preservar el patrimonio arquitectónico y cultural de Chiloé, que es un área con una rica historia y una arquitectura única.

El proyecto del mall de Castro ha sido objeto de debate y críticas en los últimos meses. Algunos colectivos consideran que el proyecto es una amenaza para el patrimonio cultural de la región, mientras que otros apoyan la idea de un proyecto turístico que puede ayudar a la economía local.

En el marco de la solicitud de protección de Chiloé a la Unesco, se realizó un proceso de consulta pública en el que se recogieron opiniones de diferentes sectores, incluyendo a los colectivos en pro y contra el mall.

La solicitud de protección de Chiloé a la Unesco es un paso importante en la lucha por la preservación del patrimonio cultural de la región. Sin embargo, el proceso de implementación de las propuestas de protección puede tomar tiempo y es necesario contar con el apoyo de todos los sectores para asegurar que el patrimonio cultural de Chiloé pueda ser preservado por generaciones futuras.
Expertos de la Unesco finalizan monitoreo reactivo en Chiloé

Redactarán un informe sobre el estado de conservación de las iglesias.

07/12/2013

http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10165082

Expertos de la Unesco finalizan monitoreo reactivo en Chiloé

Redactarán un informe sobre el estado de conservación de las iglesias.

07/12/2013

http://www.nexchannel.cl/Nex/noticias/noticia_pescrita.php?nota=10165082