

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **State Party**

Chile

- **State, Province or Region**

Arica and Parinacota Region, the Municipality of Arica and the Municipality of Camarones

- **Name of Property**

Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro Culture in the Arica and Parinacota Region

- **Geographical Coordinates**

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES TO THE NEAREST SECOND					
ID N°	NAME OF THE COMPONENT PART	REGION(S) / DISTRICT(S)	COORDINATES OF THE CENTRAL POINT	AREA OF NOMINATED COMPONENT OF THE PROPERTY (HA)	AREA OF THE BUFFER ZONE (HA)
01	Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica	Arica and Parinacota Region, Municipality of Arica	UTM Zone 19 Easting: 360469,878751 Northing: 7955980,65846	4.78 ha	234.52 ha
02	Colón 10	Arica and Parinacota Region, Municipality of Arica	UTM Zone 19 Easting: 360472,954432 Northing: 7956115,19498	0.035 ha	
03	Desembocadura de Camarones	Arica and Parinacota Region, Municipality of Camarones	UTM Zone 19 Easting: 367316,96678 Northing: 7877690,9584	359.23 ha	437.79 ha
TOTAL AREA (IN HA)				364.05 HA	672.31 HA

- **Textual Description of the Boundary(ies) of the Nominated Property**

The nominated property is a serial site that consists of three components: the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica, Colón 10 and the Desembocadura de Camarones. Geographically, these components are located in northern Chile in two different areas: one urban and the other rural. Nevertheless, they complement each other and make an important contribution to the nominated property, since they are a reflection of the coastal habitat occupied by the Chinchorro: a society of early marine hunter-gatherers. In addition, this property was selected because of the excellent state of preservation of its archaeological sites and the framework currently in place to legally protect it.

## Component 01 — Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica

The first component corresponds to a funerary area. The limits of this component were defined according to the Legal Delimitation of National Assets Plan, the Morro de Arica Historic Monument's boundaries and the current Municipal Regulatory Plan.

The delimitation of the polygon that makes up the nominated Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica includes a large number of records from isolated finds and/or a high concentration of cultural evidence from several archaeological sites (Morro 1, Morro 1/5 and Morro 1/6). Therefore, this polygon has been defined using existing archaeological evidence and protected archaeological sites, since the property borders the adjacent Héroes del Morro and Iris Carrasco streets, pedestrian access to the Morro de Arica hill and the geomorphology of the Morro bluff itself. This component includes the following:

- A–B: Héroes del Morro street (the protected Estanques archaeological site).
- B–C: The side of the private property adjacent to the protected Estanques site.
- C–D: The rear limit of private plots that extend along Heroes del Morro street, adjacent to the lower hillside of the Morro's northern slopes.
- D–E: A line of projection (47 meters long).

- E–F: A line parallel to Héroes del Morro street (413 meters long).  
 F–G: The pedestrian entrance road to the Morro de Arica.  
 G–H: The pedestrian entrance road to the Morro de Arica.  
 H–I: A projection line connecting points I–J (115 meters long).  
 I–J: The rear of private properties extending along Héroes del Morro street.  
 J–K: A line of projection extending from the rear of the private property located between Héroes del Morro and Iris Carrasco streets (53 meters long).  
 K–L: The limit to the rear of the private property on Héroes del Morro street, specifically from Iris Carrasco to Cristóbal Colón streets (the entrance to the Mirador La Virgen).  
 L–A: Cristóbal Colón street.

### The Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica Buffer Zone

The polygon for the buffer zone encompasses the north-eastern sector of Condell street, El Morro street, Bolognesi street, Yungay street, Colón street, the Morro alley up to Héroes del Morro street and the whole perimeter of the Morro de Arica Historic Monument. The buffer area was defined based on the Morro de Arica Historic Monument's boundaries and the archaeological finds that have been discovered in the area surrounding the Faldeos del Morro.

COMPONENT 01. FALDEO NORTE DEL MORRO DE ARICA						
COMPONENT	SUBCOMPONENT	SITES	UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)	TYPE OF SITE	CHRONOLOGY
01. Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica	Faldeo	Morro 1 (tank sector)	360475	7956034	Funerary	Middle and Late Archaic
		Morro 1/5 (Reserva 1)	360381	7956163	Funerary	Late Archaic
		Morro 1/6	360475	7956034	Funerary	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		Mirador La Virgen	360404	7956117	Funerary	Late Archaic

### Component 02 — Colón 10

Adjacent to Component 01, this component corresponds to a Chinchorro Site Museum administered by the University of Tarapacá. Components 01 and 02 are found within the urban fabric of the city of Arica.

COMPONENT 02. COLÓN 10						
COMPONENT	SUBCOMPONENT	SITES	UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)	TYPE OF SITE	CHRONOLOGY
02. Colón 10	Colón 10 Site Museum	Colón 10	360472	7956115	Funerary	Late Archaic

### Component 03 — Desembocadura de Camarones

The third component, located about 100 kilometers from the city of Arica, is an unspoiled natural location in an area of coastal cliffs, including settlements, cemeteries and shell middens that provide evidence of the daily life of the first settlers of the Atacama Desert's coastal area. In addition, this component includes the water sources and wetlands that were essential to the development of Chinchorro settlements.

Geomorphological criteria were used in order to include both the terraces and hillsides where occupation occurred, as well as the environmental context. However, this does not mean that the geomorphological features have a patrimonial value in themselves.

The geomorphological features included in the property are the following:

- The South Terrace, where the main Chinchorro sites are found. This terrace was formed before the occupation, so its environmental context is similar to the one that existed at that time.
- The river's lower terrace, including what used to be the riverbed and its floodplain during its human occupation.
- The current riverbed and floodplain, contextualizing the conditions of the river mouth and fluvial valley in which the occupation developed.
- Sectors of hillsides and alluvial fans on the northern flank of the river, due to the presence of the

- Punta Norte sites and other later archaeological sites.
- Debris (colluvium) slopes and littoral plains on the South Cliff, where many archaeological sites are found.

#### The Desembocadura de Camarones Buffer Zone

This buffer zone was determined by the area's geomorphology and by the inclusion of the sector's poultry industry, which is close to the property. For this buffer zone, the following features were considered:

- All the hillsides adjacent to the property, up to the water division line or the high slope zone limit.
- A strip of land upstream from the property, which encompasses part of the riverbed, its terraces and adjacent hillsides.
- An 80-meter strip that goes into the sea, parallel to the property and around its buffer zone on land.

In addition, this buffer zone protects the landscape on both sides of the watercourse, up to the top of the hills that form the Camarones river mouth. This helps protect the landscape and the wetlands, minimizing the visual impact on the natural surroundings.

COMPONENT 03. DESEMBOCADURA DE CAMARONES						
COMPONENT	SUBCOMPONENT	SITES	UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)	TYPE OF SITE	CHRONOLOGY
03. Desembocadura de Camarones	South Terrace	CAM-1	368557	7877696	Domestic	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM-2	368368	7877685	Domestic	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM-8	367482	7877335	Domestic and Funerary	Late Archaic
		CAM-14/CAM-17	367176	7877239	Domestic and Funerary	Early and Middle Archaic
	South Cliff	CAM SUR OR CONCHAL SUR	366763	7876565	Domestic	Middle and Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM 15-A	366881	7876685	Domestic and Funerary	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM 15-B	366881	7876685	Domestic and Funerary	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM 15-C	366653	7876340	Funerary	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM 15-D	366774	7876340	Funerary	Late Archaic – Early Formative
		CAM 15-E	366916	7876511	Funerary	Late Archaic – Early Formative

The property is associated with the Chinchorro culture, which existed between 7420 BP and approximately 2840 BP. This group of early marine hunter-gatherers settled along gullies and wetlands on the Atacama coast. In this sense, the components that are part of the property – the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica, Colón 10 and the Desembocadura de Camarones – stand out as the nuclei of the Chinchorro culture, because they contain highly significant deposits and natural areas that are representative of the habitat and areas where the Chinchorro groups carried out their daily lives. These were areas where they fished and hunted – both on land and at sea – and harvested shellfish, fibers and vegetables; it was also where they settled, prepared their food and cultivated their bonds with the dead.

#### • The Property's Attributes

The first attribute is the environmental context of the river mouth and ravines.

The second is the *in situ* archaeological deposits and stratigraphy, which reveal the dynamics of how the area was occupied over time.

#### Archaeological Sites: Cemeteries and Domestic Sites

Inside Component 01, Morro 1 houses the largest excavated Chinchorro cemetery on Arica's Coastal Cordillera, flanking the south-west side of the city. It has provided a large amount of archaeological evidence, including mummified bodies. This cemetery has been the subject of numerous studies, the most important of which are those that have enabled different types of mummification to be identified. Chinchorro mortuaries can also

be found in other neighboring areas of the Faldeo, such as Morro 1/5 and Morro 1/6. Component 02, Colón 10, – adjacent to the Morro 1 site – is the only place where a sizable cemetery can be found *in situ*, with extensive evidence of bodies on their backs. In the case of Component 03 (the Desembocadura de Camarones), the Camarones 14 site contains evidence of an extensive temporary occupation of the sector, with overlapping funeral and domestic areas, as well as providing the earliest examples of Chinchorro artificial mummification (7000 BP). In the same area but a little further south along the coast, the Camarones 15 site also contains evidence of these marine hunter-gatherers from the Archaic Period. Their progressive adaptation to society can also be observed, incorporating new cultural features from within the region.

#### **Human Bodies, Treated and Untreated**

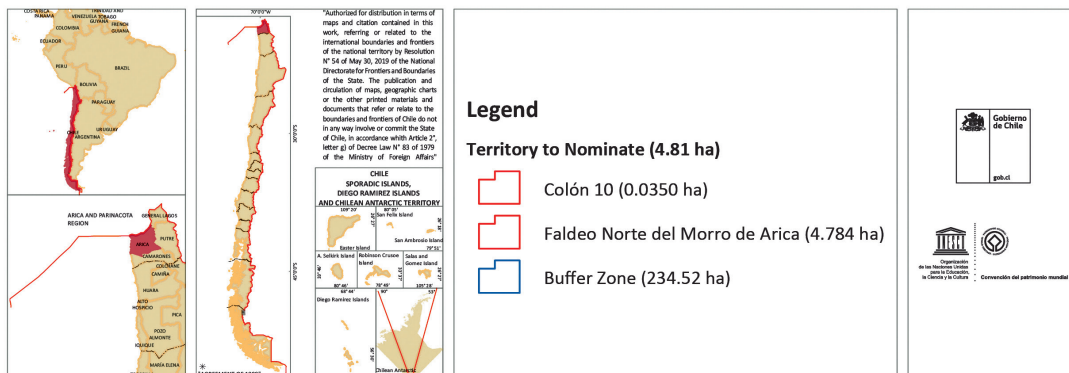
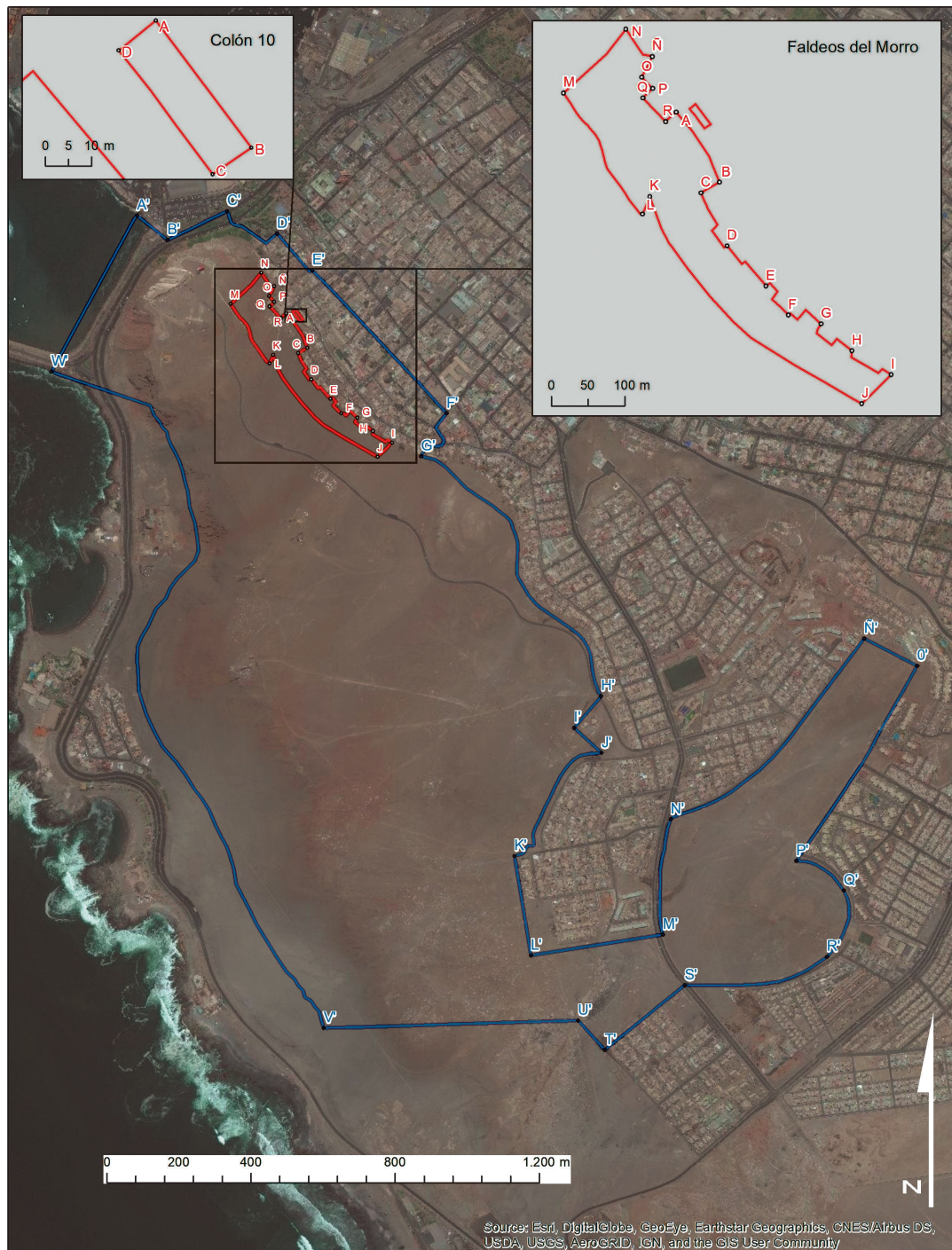
The Chinchorro cemeteries reveal naturally mummified bodies, either due to the environment or to artificial human mummification. The latter is unique because of its complexity, age and aesthetics. The Chinchorro were always innovating as far as their unique practices of artificial mummification were concerned. They had an astonishing technical ability, perfecting complex mortuary practices early on and systematically dismembering and reassembling bodies to create artificial mummies that possessed extraordinary material, sculptural and aesthetic qualities reflecting the fundamental role of the dead in their society.

#### **Artifacts**

They used a series of tools and implements which were both simple yet effective, enabling them to make intensive use of local resources.

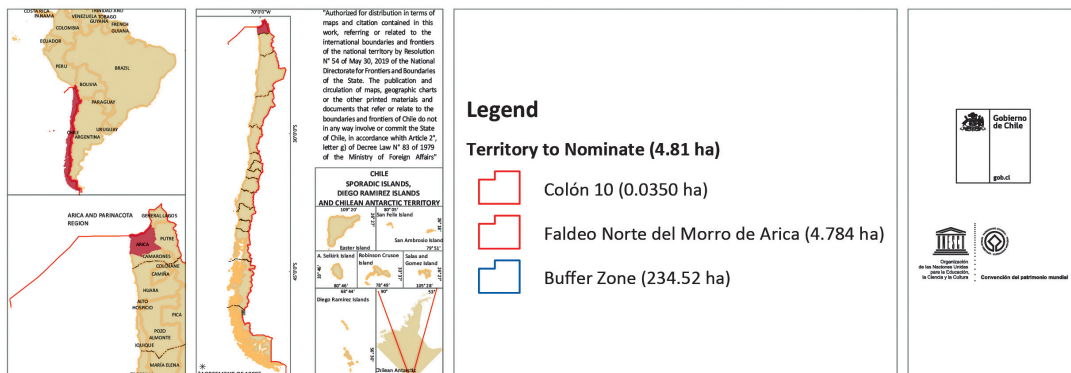


- A4 or A3 Size Map(s) of the Nominated Property, Showing Boundaries and Buffer Zone (if Present)  
Component 01 Faldeo Norte de Morro de Arica and Component 02 Colón 10





- A4 or A3 Size Map(s) of the Nominated Property, Showing Boundaries and Buffer Zone (if Present)  
Detail of Component 01 Faldeo Norte de Morro de Arica and Component 02 Colón 10

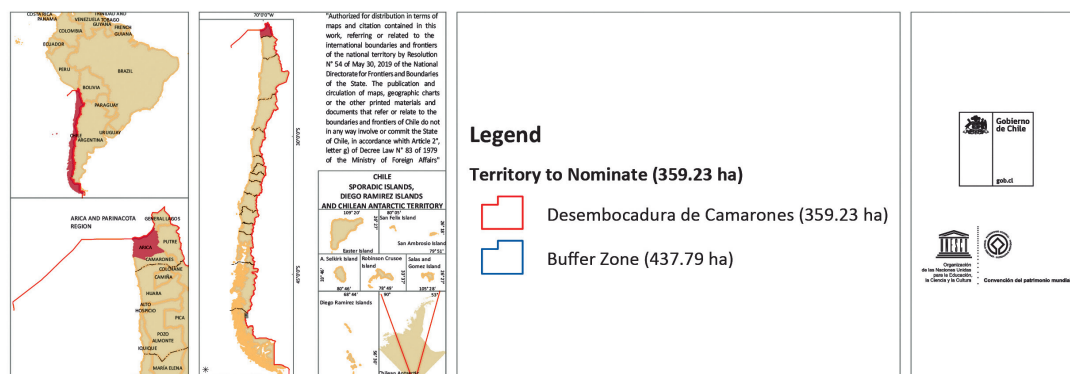


COMPONENT 01, FALDEO NORTE DEL MORRO DE ARICA, MAIN GEOREFERENCE POINTS OF THE POLYGONS					
VERTEX	NOMINATED PROPERTY POLYGON		VERTEX	BUFFER ZONE POLYGON	
	UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)		UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)
A	360440,2	7956120,99	A'	360026,4534	7956393,233
B	360499,22	7956025,37	B'	360111,2	7956324,73
C	360473,81	7956010,54	C'	360276,43	7956405,51
D	360509,8751	7955938,189	D'	360415,4622	7956343,22
E	360563,2025	7955883,135	E'	360513,4279	7956241,282
F	360593,4285	7955843,409	F'	360885,9417	7955843,112
G	360638,3358	7955831,319	G'	360814,991	7955724,005
H	360680,6523	7955794,616	H'	361315,02	7955058,07
I	360733,9932	7955761,874	I'	361239,51	7954969,8
J	360694,0055	7955722,124	J'	361316,17	7954899,26
K	360404,1361	7956005,632	K'	361074,49	7954613,48
L	360393,829	7955981,245	L'	361120,02	7954337,16
M	360286,0111	7956147,272	M'	361486,2	7954395
N	360371,405	7956234,733	N'	361507,83	7954715,17
Ñ	360407,3	7956197,24	Ñ'	362044,45	7955217,6
O	360392,9	7956168,68	O'	362191,63	7955141,48
P	360407,841	7956153,616	P'	361855,99	7954599,81
Q	360394,398	7956140,185	Q'	361988,7694	7954517,574
R	360425,4876	7956108,181	R'	361941,7325	7954333,667
			S'	361546,5175	7954254,18
			T'	361324,56	7954074,81
			U'	361250,73	7954156,37
			V'	360545,1061	7954135,43
			W'	359788,92	7955958,74

COMPONENT 02, COLÓN 10, MAIN GEOREFERENCE POINTS OF THE POLYGONS					
VERTEX	NOMINATED PROPERTY POLYGON		VERTEX	BUFFER ZONE POLYGON	
	UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)		UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)
A	360466,6558	7956131,943	A'	360026,4534	7956393,233
B	360487,3549	7956104,438	B'	360111,2	7956324,73
C	360478,9531	7956098,738	C'	360276,43	7956405,51
D	360458,6539	7956125,443	D'	360415,4622	7956343,22
			E'	360513,4279	7956241,282
			F'	360885,9417	7955843,112
			G'	360814,991	7955724,005
			H'	361315,02	7955058,07
			I'	361239,51	7954969,8
			J'	361316,17	7954899,26
			K'	361074,49	7954613,48
			L'	361120,02	7954337,16
			M'	361486,2	7954395
			N'	361507,83	7954715,17
			Ñ'	362044,45	7955217,6
			O'	362191,63	7955141,48
			P'	361855,99	7954599,81
			Q'	361988,7694	7954517,574
			R'	361941,7325	7954333,667
			S'	361546,5175	7954254,18
			T'	361324,56	7954074,81
			U'	361250,73	7954156,37
			V'	360545,1061	7954135,43
			W'	359788,92	7955958,74
(SAME AS COMPONENT 01)					



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- Quebrada de Camarones
- 0 250 500 1,000 m
- Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



COMPONENT 03, DESEMBOCADURA DE CAMARONES, MAIN GEOREFERENCE POINTS OF THE POLYGONS					
VERTEX	NOMINATED PROPERTY POLYGON		VERTEX	BUFFER ZONE POLYGON	
	UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)		UTM E (X)	UTM N (Y)
A	366090,2622	7878142,134	A'	365792,955	7879038,777
B	366247,5863	7878189,521	B'	366047,1733	7878992,929
C	366179,713	7878387,514	C'	366258,6831	7879062,421
D	366124,9441	7878335,126	D'	366513,137	7879295,535
E	366150,3442	7878491,495	E'	366866,0069	7879189,569
F	366417,6311	7878292,015	F'	367007,7513	7879293,45
G	366522,8557	7878369,008	G'	367342,5809	7879166,11
H	366578,2372	7878551,27	H'	367544,0004	7879401,743
I	366521,606	7878756,092	I'	367746,5537	7879386,567
J	366912,749	7878542,812	J'	367858,6509	7879695,111
K	367492,664	7878730,153	K'	368077,9789	7879731,493
L	367498,2573	7878645,908	L'	368390,2777	7880205,966
M	367559,4649	7878688,961	M'	368804,1639	7879457,61
N	367572,2208	7878624,741	N'	369263,0523	7878811,495
Ñ	368183,0223	7878763,383	Ñ'	368947,6822	7878683,473
O	368498,0314	7878308,715	O'	368964,9787	7877632,41
P	368193,2447	7877941,651	P'	367073,1172	7876778,924
Q	368696,7975	7877771,501	Q'	367478,4247	7876295,086
R	368879,5736	7877690,144	R'	366754,6295	7875272,549
S	367552,9741	7877042,195	S'	366542,506	7875672,948
T	367007,56	7876883,22	T'	366383,611	7875808,313
U	367118,9543	7876568,292			
V	367040,6689	7876112,357			
W	366858,359	7875846,225			
X	366628,5253	7875676,008			
Y	366429,6434	7875857,96			
Z	366797,8304	7876914,559			

- **Criteria According to which Property is Nominated**

The settlements and artificial mummification of the Chinchorro Culture meet the following criteria:

***iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.***

***v) Be an outstanding example for a traditional human settlement, land-use or sea-use, which is representative of a culture (or cultures) or human interaction with the environment, especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact or irreversible change.***

- **Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

**a) Brief Synthesis**

The northern coast of the Atacama Desert – an arid and hostile habitat – was home to the Chinchorro, a society of marine hunter-gatherers who lived between 7400 BP and 2840 BP approximately. They successfully adapted early on to these extreme geographical conditions, represented by the juxtaposition of a hyper-arid coastal desert rich in extraordinary marine resources, few river sources and the rugged relief of the Coastal Cordillera. The property is made up of three components, which contain the natural and cultural elements of the place where, over approximately four millennia, the Chinchorro people settled and thrived along the Atacama Desert's coastline. The components are the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica and Colón 10 (in an urban setting), and the Desembocadura de Camarones (in an unspoiled natural setting). They reflect many cultural attributes *in situ*, including Chinchorro settlements, cemeteries, dense shell midden deposits and culture, all of which provide unique evidence of ancient human adaptation to a coastal desert environment. The superb state of conservation of these cultural attributes in this territory adds to their authenticity and integrity.

The property's cultural attributes are in close proximity to each other, providing a unique underground testimony that conveys the technological and ideological complexity of this society of marine hunter-gatherers, from their coastal beginnings (*ca.* 7400 BP) to their disappearance (*ca.* 2840 BP). The evidence of their sea harvesting and land occupation is still visible in the property. In this environment of contrasts, the Chinchorro people managed to prosper and develop a complex social structure.

The immeasurable amount of cultural remains and the mummification techniques of the Chinchorro are of the utmost scientific importance. Their mortuary practices challenge the academic community to reconsider its current understanding of the belief systems, rituals and social organizations of the very first hunter-gatherer societies.

**b) Justification for Criteria**

The serial nomination *Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro culture in the Arica and Parinacota Region, Chile*, is proposed to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under cultural criteria (iii) and (v).

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

About 8,000 years ago, the first groups of marine hunters-gatherers living along the northern coast of the Atacama Desert – now known as the Chinchorro culture – developed permanent settlements in an extremely arid environment. Within this coastal territory, a sense of belonging was created, as well as a complex ideology and spirituality that led them to live alongside their deceased, thus giving origin to the Chinchorro settlement. The cultural remains left behind by the Chinchorro people, including their artifacts, mummies and cemeteries, stand as a testimony to their belief system and ideas about the afterlife. This cultural tradition is the embodiment of an early adaptation and survival. Chinchorro's way of life was articulated around their belief system, with artificial mummification practices and a unique care of their ancestors. The Chinchorro culture is most emblematic; its evidence reflects a complex worldview and a notion of life and death along the barren desert landscape.

From this perspective, the development of Chinchorro anthropogenic and complex cultural practices in the face of death was the result of an intentional organized behaviour. Chinchorro early settlements as well as mortuary practices spread temporally and spatially for almost four millennia; it was an exceptional



undertaking for an Archaic population. The intentional preservation of the deceased suggests that they conceived the transformed body as an artistic and powerful element, capable of transmitting a visual and emotional message to their community. Chinchorro mummification is considered the oldest in human history, and remarkably complex for early groups of fishing-hunter-gatherers.

The Chinchorro cemeteries reveal artificially mummified and naturally mummified bodies i.e. because of the environment. The first are unique because of their complexity, age and aesthetics. The Chinchorro innovated continuously in their artificial mummification practices, revealing technical ability and early perfectionism to dismember and reassemble bodies to create artificial mummies, which possessed extraordinary material, sculptural and aesthetic qualities that reflected the fundamental social role of the dead in human society.

Based on these arguments, the nominated serial property constitutes an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition and a civilization that, over a span of nearly four millennia, succeeded to live in an extremely arid environment, developing a sophisticated social organization and a specific relationship between people and the environment, the alive and the dead. The main attributes conveying these values are the environmental context of the river mouth and ravines, the archaeological deposits and *in situ* stratigraphy that reveal space occupation dynamics over time, the domestic sites, the cemeteries, and the treated and untreated human bodies.

Component 01, the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica, presents the vastest excavated Chinchorro cemetery; it has provided a great amount of archaeological evidence and the largest amount of mummified bodies. Component 02, Colón 10, is the only interpretive space with an extensive *in situ* cemetery, with evidence of bodies lying down on their backs. In component 03, the Desembocadura de Camarones, Camarones 14 contains evidence of an extensive temporary occupation, where funerary and domestic areas overlap and provide the earliest dates of Chinchorro artificial mummification, i.e. 7000 BP. Camarones 15 contains evidence of these marine hunter-gatherers from the Archaic period and their progressive social adaptation, by incorporating new cultural features from within the region.

***Criterion (v): Be an outstanding example for a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact or irreversible change.***

The Chinchorro culture occupied the most arid place in the world, the Atacama Desert. These Archaic populations lived on the desert fringe and relied heavily on coastal and marine resources. They adapted to a harsh environment with minimal fresh water and plant resources, yet developed simple and efficient technology to harvest from the ocean. Culturally, they flourished for thousands of years in a vast and hyper-dry territory, thus being an extraordinary example of early adaptation to desert and marine environments. The evidence of their sea harvesting and land occupation is still visible over an extensive area, through settlements, cemeteries and shell middens.

The Chinchorro groups managed to settle for thousands of years thanks to the wetlands present in the river mouths that provided plant, water and fauna resources. In this environment of contrasts (ocean, desert and small oases), they succeeded and flourished. The nominated serial property constitutes an exceptional testimony to land and sea use in extremely arid conditions, representative of a specific culture and interaction with the environment. These values are expressed by a diversity of attributes, among which are the environmental context of desert, seacoast, ravines and wetlands, the archaeological deposits and *in situ* stratigraphy that reveal space occupation dynamics over time, and the array of artifacts that enabled the Chinchorro to intensively use local resources.

Components 01, the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica, and 02, Colón 10, are located on the slopes of one of the most impressive geographical features on the south-central Andes coast. There are records of continuous occupation by different cultural groups spanning the Archaic, Formative and Late Intermediate periods during pre-Columbian times; the settlement encompasses a continuum of deposits of bodies and artifacts, constituting the largest identified funerary site of the Archaic period in the Atacama Desert. Component 03, the Desembocadura de Camarones, exhibits the original coastal, ravine and wetland landscape practically unaltered since Chinchorro occupation. The stratigraphy and presence of shell middens testify to Chinchorro's interaction with this specific environment.



### **c) Statement of Integrity**

The property's components were selected as the most representative of all the Chinchorro settlements in southern Peru and northern Chile; they complement each other and provide a comprehensive view – through their tangible attributes – of the Chinchorro culture. Each of the components contains all the elements necessary to convey Outstanding Universal Value. Their size is appropriate for the correct preservation and monitoring of their integrity. The archaeological evidence found in the components of the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica and Colón 10 (in the city of Arica) and at the Desembocadura de Camarones (Camarones Valley) are a representative and exceptional series of Chinchorro culture nuclei. Their cultural remains have continued untouched for over 7,000 years, up to the present day. Located on slopes and terraces, the Chinchorro archaeological settlements at the Morro de Arica, Colón 10 and the Desembocadura de Camarones conserve extensive areas of archaeological deposits.

### **d) Statement of Authenticity**

The attributes that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value are conserved in their original location and are still visible, authenticating any archaeological finds. When dealing with a settlement, its attributes and value depend – to a great extent – on the process of interpreting the remains found in their original context, as well as the study of their habitat. In this sense, thanks to the dry climate, the property's components have been preserved in incredibly good condition. The current location of the property's components is the same as that occupied over several millennia by the Chinchorro. The research carried out at the components' archaeological sites has generated more than a hundred publications that validate their authenticity, antiquity, associations, functions and contexts. It reveals a pattern of ongoing residence, the extensive use of marine resources and the visible permanence and continuous care of the dead, including the development and variability of their culture, from their beginnings *ca.* 7400 BP until their disappearance *ca.* 2840 BP.

### **e) Requirements for Protection and Management**

Regarding legal protection, the property is protected by Law N° 17,288 (1970) for National Monuments and by the Ministry of Education's Supreme Decrees N° 4867 (1967) and N° 484 (1990). The legal authority responsible for managing the archaeological sites is the Chilean National Council of Monuments. All three property's components are surrounded by buffer zones that provide additional protection. Existing management plans for each of the components are currently in the process of being combined in order to develop a single property management plan. The legal body that will manage the property is a non-profit private corporation, initially made up of the University of Tarapacá in Arica, the Municipality of Arica and the Municipality of Camarones. The Corporation will include representatives from the communities of Arica and Caleta Camarones. The Corporation's aim will be to protect, preserve, conserve and manage the Chinchorro archaeological sites, as well as creating, studying, encouraging, promoting, coordinating and disseminating initiatives aimed at recuperating and developing this ancient culture and giving it a patrimonial value. This will be achieved through education, outreach programs, teaching and research.

- **Name and Contact information of Official Local Institution/Agency**  
**University of Tarapacá**

Dr. Emilio Rodríguez Ponce  
Position: Chancellor, University of Tarapacá  
Address: Avenida General Velásquez N° 1775, Arica, Chile  
e-mail: recsec@uta.cl erodrigu@uta.cl caraneda@uta.cl  
Ext.: 58 – 2205490 (direct) – 58 – 2205302 (secretary)  
Web Address: www.uta.cl

Dr. Bernardo Arriaza Torres  
Position: Project Head: Regional Program for the protection of the Chinchorro Sites.  
e-mail: barriazaarica@gmail.com  
Address: Avenida 18 de Septiembre N° 2222, University of Tarapacá, Saucache Campus, Arica, Chile

