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UNESCO Region: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SITE NAME: Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 15th July 2005

STATE PARTY: CUBA

CRITERIA: C (ii)(iv)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Decisions of the 29th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (ii): The historic town of Cienfuegos exhibits an important interchange of influences based on the Spanish Enlightenment, and it is an outstanding early example of their implementation in urban planning in Latin America in the 19th century.

Criterion (iv): Cienfuegos is the first and an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble representing the new ideas of modernity, hygiene and order, in urban planning as these developed in the Latin America from the 19th century.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The colonial town of Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 in the Spanish territory but was initially settled by immigrants of French origin. It became a trading place for sugar cane, tobacco and coffee. Situated on the Caribbean coast of southern-central Cuba at the heart of the country's sugar cane, mango, tobacco and coffee production area, the town first developed in the neoclassical style. It later became more eclectic but retained a harmonious overall townscape. Among buildings of particular interest are the Government Palace (City Hall), San Lorenzo School, the Bishopric, the Ferrer Palace, the former lyceum, and some residential houses. Cienfuegos is the first, and an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble representing the new ideas of modernity, hygiene and order in urban planning as developed in Latin America from the 19th century.

1.b State, Province or Region: Municipality of Cienfuegos

1.d Exact location: N22 08 50.0 W80 27 10.0

Application File for the nomination of
Cienfuegos Urban Historical Center,
CUBA
TO BE INCLUDED ON UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Nomination of properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

1. Identification of the Property.

- a) Country.
- b) State, Province or Region.
- c) Name of the Property.
- d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second.
- e) Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed and of any buffer zone.
- f) Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any.

2. Justification for Inscription.

- a) Statement of significance.
- b) Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)
- c) Authenticity / Integrity.
- d) Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria).

3. Description.

- a) Description of the Property.
- b) History and Development.
- c) Form and date of most recent records of property.
- d) Present state of conservation.
- e) Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property.

4. Management.

- a) Ownership.
- b) Legal status.
- c) Protective measures and means of implementing them.
- d) Agency / agencies with management authority.
- e) Level at which management is exercised (e.g. on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes.
- f) Agreed plans related to property (e.g. regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan).
- g) Sources and levels of finance.
- h) Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.
- i) Visitor facilities and statistics.
- j) Property management plan and statement of objectives (copy to be annexed).
- k) Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

5. Factors affecting the property.

- a) (Development Pressures) Urgent Development (Urgent Environment).
- b) Environmental pressures.
- c) Natural disasters and preparedness.
- d) Visitor/tourism pressures.
- e) Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone.
- f) Other.

6. Monitoring.

- a) Key indicators for measuring state of conservation.
- b) Administrative arrangements for monitoring property.
- c) Results of previous reporting exercises.

7. Documentation.

- a) Photographs, slides and, where available, film and video.
- b) Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property.
- c) Bibliography.
- d) Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

8. Signature on behalf of the State Party.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY.

a) **Country:** CUBA

b) **Province:** CIENFUEGOS

Municipality: CIENFUEGOS

c) **Name of the Property:** CENTRO HISTORICO URBANO DE CIENFUEGOS
(Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos).

d) **Exact Location:**

22 08' 50" Latitude Norte and 80 27' 10" Longitude West

The City of Cienfuegos is located in the South Center of the Island of Cuba, in the Province that holds the same name.

e) **Maps:**

- Map of Cuba with the Province of Cienfuegos
- Map of Cienfuegos with its Urban Historical Center
- Maps of the limits of the nominated Property and Buffer Zone

f) **Nominated Property Area:**

- (Property) Urban Historical Center Area: 70 Ha
- Buffer Zone Area: 105 Ha.

2. Justification for Inscription.

- a. Statement of significance.
- b. Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)
- c. Authenticity / Integrity.
- d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria).

a) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Located in the South Center of the island of Cuba, with 338,000 Km² and 153,687 inhabitants, Cienfuegos is the only Cuban and American 19th Century city founded by the French under the Spanish Crown. Colonists coming from Bordeaux and some of the French origin American colonies, such as New Orleans, were the first inhabitants of the population that gave birth to the “Pearl of the South”.

The city’s elegant and perfect neo-classic design, with the shape of a chessboard which extends along its urban perimeter, constitutes an exceptional exponent of the Cuban and the Caribbean 19th Century. To this is added a monumental wealth of public spaces, neo-classic and eclectic buildings that define the value of wholeness that reigns in this historically conditioned part of the city.

The nominated Historic Urban Center, of 70 hectares, was declared National Monument (National Heritage) in 1995 and planned since its foundation under the geometrical precepts of the Neoclassic, where straight and symmetric designs abound generating great stylistic homogeneity which is blended into the splendid building typology of the end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th Century, which defined the city’s current urban image and its definition as the highest exponent of Cuban Urbanism of the 19th Century.

The city stands out by the perfection of its orthogonal design with the shape of grids oriented towards the Cardinal points and by the presence of classic elements from both centuries, manifested in attractive lines of façades that run in blocks without porches, with exception of public squares and promenades that, as the Square of Arms (Nowadays Parque José Martí) – foundation Center of the city -- and the Paseo del Prado, constitute highly qualified spaces for urban mobility and the treatment of green spaces. Of great significance are also buildings that stand out in harmony with the environment of the Historic Center as in them take place the political, cultural, administrative, historic and social life of this modern city.

In the former Square of Arms (Parque José Martí since 1902) with its 2 hectares of rich republican style, right in its center a white Carrara marble statue of José Martí stands out, Cuban National Hero. This is the biggest dimensions statue located in a public square outside Havana.

Also of great importance are the band shell (1922), the Worker's Arch, unique commemorative construction in Cuba with the shape of Triumphal Arch, four fountains, individual metallic chairs (from the 19th Century) and republican benches; surrounded by green spaces that define the central area of this urban environment. Erected all around this square are symbolic buildings, of great monumental richness: Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción Cathedral (1869), the City Hall (1929), "Tomás Terry" Theater (1890), Colegio de Artes y Oficios (1927), Ferrer Palace (1918) and the former Spanish Casino (1894); which make this place according to experts' opinions: "The Most Beautiful Public Square of Cuba".

El Paseo del Prado (the Prado Walk), of approximately 2 Km. of extension is referred to as the spine of the city, with its pedestrian walk to the center and skirted by two vehicular roads, it marks par excellence the downtown area. It also allows the access to the Historical Center and prolongs toward the Malecon (Seawall) that surrounds part of the bay, for more than 900 meters, urban pivot between the city's traditional area and Punta Gorda (Fat Point), a residential area where are present valuable examples of the rationalistic architecture and landmarks of Cienfuegos' eclecticism, framed by a world of vegetation and an immense bay.

The city constitutes a combination of values that are all closely related with the sea, true main character of its wealth and physical singularity. With the result, that it is nationally and internationally recognized with the names: "The Pretty City of the Sea" and "The Pearl of the South". This bay, constant refuge for notorious corsairs and pirates in the past, was baptized from before the foundation of the City of Cienfuegos, as "The Great Port of the Americas", nickname that recognizes its 88 Km² of surface in bag shape, its depth, shelter, commercial conditions and tourist potentialities. Linked the Caribbean Sea by a narrow channel, it is considered as one of the less polluted bays of the country and Cienfuegos Port classifies at the moment as the second best of the nation.

This strong city-maritime environment relationship classifies Cienfuegos and its Urban Historical Center as a very extraordinary patrimonial good due to its landscape, architecture, urban values and its natural and commercial environment, as much in the country as in the Caribbean context and Latin American.

b) POSSIBLE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (INCLUDING STATES OF CONSERVATION OF SIMILAR PROPERTIES).

The economic peak of Cuba starting from the second half of the 18th century, favored by the introduction of substantial changes in the foreign policy of the Bourbon dynasty, as well as certain international conjectures, propitiated that the 19th century became one of the strongest pressing moments of the colonial stage, as for economic bloom and one of the most controversial from the political and social point of view.

The Nineteenth century was witness of an unusual development of the sugar industry that resulted in an unquestionable urban expansion in the American continent and the

Caribbean region. This century brings an end to the independence struggles from the Hispanic colonialism. Struggles that at one moment slowed down this fast urbanizing process, which was forced to be continued in the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Cienfuegos stands out among the cities founded in Cuba during the 19th century for its constructive, architectural and urban homogeneity, a coherent relationship architecture-city-sea that conforms a three-part combination of unquestionable patrimonial value. The city's orthogonal layout is comparable to other cities of the center of the country, as Sagua la Grande (1816) and Caibarién (1841); as well as others of the western region as Cárdenas (1828) and Colón (1836). In the eastern area Gibara stands out (1812) as an exponent of significant conservation degree; cities all that differ from the layout prevailing concepts and the architecture of the first villages founded in the 16th century. In the cases of the cities of the 19th Century, their layout was not fortuitous and it responded to plans conceived much before the city's foundation. In these the old norms established by Spain in the Laws for the West Indies conjugated with the new neoclassic postulates that arrived from Europe at that time; that caused that the cities urbanized during the 19th Century continue to have the main square as the nucleus in which environment the main functions and the powers met such as the civilian, the military, the ecclesiastical and the administrative. If in Spain, still after the Civil War, cities were erected with this physical structure, in Cuba, we can say, that along the 19th century, this conforms to as the essential element of our urbanizing process

In parallel to the already mentioned space conformation, it is appreciated the presence of porches or arcades, that are not exclusive to the main or central squares, but rather show along the promenades and other streets. This element became a very peculiar one in urbanizations such as in Cienfuegos, the Paseo del Prado, which functions as the city's indispensable axis and main urban corridor; while the Parque José Martí or the former Square of Arms functions as the heart of the city, with its two arms that extend along to the West or Northeast in the Paseo de Arango (which continues to the Paseo de Reina) and into the Calzada Real de Dolores.

As a Cuban city from the 19th Century, Cienfuegos has in common with its other sister cities of that time the economic bloom of the epoch and the harmonic coexistence of an academic and popular architecture of two centuries that make of this settlement an integral whole, where the architectural scale of the individual work is subordinated to the group, making it transcend urbanistically, with high values of cityscape, scenography and environment that are all intertwined to surrender an example of distinction and elegance.

The City of Cienfuegos becomes a constructive paradigm for its wide and beautiful squares, its tree-lined streets and arcades, that together with the ribbons of running facades (like a scenographic canvas), which denote a balance or harmony expressed in the external treatment of the property: multiple shapes and reasons molds, pilasters, ironworks (grates, iron fences, verandahs, etc.), varied colors glasswork, present in most of the streets, squares and walks. This constructive process began at the beginning of the 19th Century, with clear evidence of the traditional constructive

typology, under the ruling neoclassicism and culminated in the first half of the 20th Century without great dissonances. Homogeneity is favored by an elegant eclecticism of classical style that floods and qualifies the city, which also receives renovated elements of formal codes as Art Decó smartly integrated to the inherited element and in smaller scale to Art Nouveau, which in any way distorts the image of a 19th Century Cuban urban development representative city. The city offers the visitor an appreciation of the best exponents of civil and domestic architecture outside of the capital of the country. As a complementary value, the city proudly shows the presence trees along its streets and promenades, a compulsory element added to its urban development since before the date of its foundation.

If we compare Cienfuegos City to similar 19th Century Latin American cities, we can appreciate similarities and differences. One of these cities is, for example, the City of Manizales, Capital of the Department of Caldas, located in the Western Flank of the Colombian Central Mountain range. Its foundation dates from 1848 and the city is characterized by an urban layout that initially left from a grid design in the heart of the city but gradually transformed with the years to better adapt to the topographical conditions of the region. The city's historical center and neighborhoods like Augustinos, San José and Hoyo Frío that were the first settlements around the center, maintain the original orthogonal layout, what doesn't actually happen with the other two sectors that conform the urbanization, where more organizational and modern characteristics can be appreciated in its layout and architecture; whereas in Cienfuegos the orthogonal grid repeats uninterruptedly outside of the defined center.

Another city in Colombia that also belongs to the department of Caldas and which foundation dates from 1825 is Salamina. Its Urban Historical Center was declared National Monument in 1982 and has applied to be included in the World Heritage List. In this city, a more rooted accent on Colonial architecture can be appreciated if we compare it to the modernity of the neoclassical Cienfuegos. Its balconies and roof tops remind us more of urban establishments as Trinidad, in Cuba. With the result that we consider that both examples reinforce the proposal of Cienfuegos as a tangible expression of cultural inheritance that has as its most significant ancestors the emergence of the highly cultivated French neoclassic, which transcended the European frontiers in the 19th Century.

Other Latin American cities of relative importance that were born in the 19th Century, in Venezuela for example, the city La Concepción, located near Maracaibo. This city emerged at the beginning of the century as an inland settlement. Despite of the time ruling urban regulations, a marked rural character is appreciated, given by the cattle base of its economy. The city of Zaraza, in the state of Guarico is another Venezuelan example with extensive areas of agricultural influences, to which are added administrative, agricultural and commercial functions. Nevertheless, we have to admit that it does not possess the urban and constructive splendor of Cienfuegos.

In the Mexican state of Morelos, the City Zacatepec de Hidalgo, which origin dates from around the end of the 19th Century as the further development of a cattle raising

farm. It does not either have palpable comparative elements that can be related with the southern territory.

To the Southwest of the Dominican Republic, the city of Barahona was founded in the first third of the 19th Century as a commercial and maritime center. This resulted from the coffee and sugar development of the time. This settlement depicts a Caribbean character, but of smaller span and reach than ours.

Cienfuegos stands out when compared to other settlements of the region and in the Cuban territory because it can be recognized as one of the few cities in the Caribbean and Latin America, where a greater concentration of more preserved classic works from the 19th Century and beginning of the 20th can be found, characterized by the presence of the neoclassic and the eclectic, forming a group of high urban, architectural and environmental values.

c) AUTHENTICITY/ INTEGRITY.

Cienfuegos is an authentic representation of the most advanced ideas and tendencies of its time in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres, providing an exceptional expression of a neoclassic city in Latin America.

The City's Urban Historical Center (National Monument) maintains its vitality as the heart of the current city; it conserves its rich urban and architectural atmosphere in an integral way and in this area stands out the group value of some independent works and an excellent conservation degree, where the port area is included as marine front of that sector, characterized by the harmony and monumentality of its warehouses.

The authenticity and integrity of the urban grid remains in its center; its space structure, formal composition, materials, main functions, natural set and cultural traditions remain as testimony of the urban laws conceived from before the city's foundation.

This landmark of the Cuban and Caribbean cities from the 19th Century transcends frontiers for its constructive and stylistic homogeneity under the classic tendencies, where to the neoclassical is added an eclecticism of spectacular level in facades, pavements, carpentry, forge and glasswork that define a whole where the modifications that have taken place along the city's 184 years are minimum and do not alter the integrity of the whole. It is a fact that the influence of modern tendencies does not provide any destructive evidence neither have these harmed the Center at all, as it has been the fact in other parts of the Caribbean and Latin America. In this case, the harmony can be appreciated without any deceiving forms as replicas or there have been lamentable losses of properties. However, novel elements are exceptionally incorporated that add values to those already recognized.

Authenticity is also manifested in the use of materials and traditional constructive techniques, in newer works and in those that are under rehabilitation and rescue; those that together with the intangible or immaterial heritage and with the person that

inhabits or visits it, conform the priority of the integral preservation work that is taking place in the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos.

The good technical constructive integral state of the nominated property is reflected in a 75% (1129) of properties classified as in Good Condition and a 22% (327) as in Regular Condition, what represents a 96% (1456) of the total. Its integrity is visible in a 49% of the properties with no transformations and a 29% (432) having undergone some minor transformation, for a total of a 78% (1179). These two parameters clearly reveal us that we are speaking of an area with a satisfactory technical constructive condition and high integrity. On the other hand, the facade of buildings behaves with 1300 (85%) buildings recognized as in good condition and 175 (12%) in regular condition, what represents a 97% (1475) of the total. Integrity is evident through a 64% (671) of the properties without transformations and a 23% (351) with little transformation, which makes a total of 88% (1322) of the whole.

For all these elements referring to the technician-constructive condition and the integrity of the property we can categorically affirm that Cienfuegos is recognized by all as Cuba's most relevant, authentic and best-preserved 19th Century city.

C) CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED (AND JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION UNDER THESE CRITERIA).

Proven Criterion:

a)

- ii. To show an important exchange of human values, on a space of time inside a cultural area of the world, an architectural development or technological, monumental arts, planning of cities or environmental or cityscape design.**
- iv. To be a prominent example of a construction or architecture type or technological assemble or landscape that illustrates significant stages of the human history.**
- v To be a prominent example of human traditional settlement or use of land, which is representative of a culture or cultures, especially when this becomes vulnerable under the impact of irreversible changes.**

AND

- (b)(i) To find the proof of authenticity in design, material, manpower or settlements and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components (the Committee considers that reconstruction is only acceptable if it the carrier on the bases of complete and detailed documentation of the original and is not conducted on conjectures).**
- (ii) To have legal and/or contractual adaptation and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms to ensure the preservation of the nominated**

cultural property or cultural landscapes. Legislation protection existence at a national, provincial or municipal level, and/or an established contractual property or traditional protection as good as appropriate mechanism and/or mechanism of planning control is for this reason essential and as it is clearly suitable in the following paragraph, it should be regulated clearly on the nomination form. Certain of the effective implementation of these laws and/or contractual and/or traditional protection as good as management mechanisms are also expected. Also, in order of preserving the integrity of the cultural places particularly those open to a great number of visitors, the concerned State Part should be able to provide appropriate administrative measures evidence to cover the mechanism of the property, its preservation and its accessibility to the public.

Justification:

- a) ii To show an important exchange of human values, on a space of time inside a cultural area of the world, an architectural development or technological, monumental arts, planning of cities or environmental or cityscape design.**

The 19th Century is witness of an unusual development of the sugar industry that resulted in an unquestionable urban expansion in the American continent and the Caribbean region. While the old Spanish colonies became Republics, the black population's increment took place in the Caribbean, what brought along the Real Ordinance of 1817 fomenting cities inhabited by the White for the most part. It is when more than a hundred new settlements are founded with the objective of balancing the ethnic composition of the Island of Cuba. In this context Cienfuegos is born in 1819, where the conditions are given to turn this city in extraordinary: planned and founded city in the 19th Century, under the Spanish domain, but colonized by French coming from Bordeaux, under the control of Don Luis Of Clouet Pietre Favrot, native of Louisiana, former French colony (and later North American, 1803); what make Cienfuegos the only city of the Caribbean that, under the Spanish crown was founded by the French, stamp that is fomented and makes it by its creation and image, in the most Francophile city of Cuba.

The airs of the Illustration settle in this city starting from the Gallic postulates that are reflected in the structure of the regular grid of its urban layout, in form of a chess board - characteristic of the neoclassicist -, where squares, smaller squares, tree-lined promenades, surrounded by verandas, straight wide streets, ribbons of running facade and big blocks, are all subordinated to the value of the group, making transcendental this image of a homogeneous city of high architectural, urban and environmental values in an eternal dialogue with the sea.

While in America what takes place is the development or expansion of the existing cities in the middle of 19th Century or the foundation of newer cities of lesser importance, it is in Cuba and in Cienfuegos where the materialization of the most modern and developed ideas of the time reaches all the splendor. This is expressed by

the integration of urban development and architecture in a narrow landscape-environment relationship with the bay that wraps it in, conditions and qualifies it.

The cosmopolitan sense of the city was born with its own foundation. This is expressed in the integration of the French, Spanish, North American, African and Chinese, which melted into this colony, later transformed into a Villa in 1829 and in a City in 1880, and where more than twelve foreign Consulates were present. This speaks to us of the exchange of cultures, human values and knowledge, manifesto in its works that can be deciphered when walking in its Historical Center and the origin of its creators.

The port of Cienfuegos, defined the contact of the city with the sea and it has been the generator of different employment sources to the town and the floating population of its ships, what favored the cosmopolitan environment of the rising city. That port thus represented the transfer point and commercial exchange that marked the city's life functionally and physically as well as its Historical Center, what transcends beyond its location to the South, to incorporate to the life of the Center with an indissoluble relationship among the city, the bay and the port facilities. In 1847, the railroad appeared to facilitate the articulation of the city with the port area, what marked the structure of the urban design and the identity of each of the areas that interact with the Historical Center.

Additionally, the surrounding territory of the Historical Center possesses other wealth of great value that supplement it, since we can find several archaeological pre-hispanic sites, old sugar mills, cemeteries, areas of valuable architecture in wood, exotic palaces, a botanical garden and a military fortress (Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua) with its constructive system from the 18th Century, around which a vernacular town of fishermen was fomented, these two last declared National and Local Monuments. We can add to this the enormous potential that the sea represents, omnipresent and visual in good part of the space, transformed by their material and spiritual understanding with the city and the inhabitants into their economic and social life, and of course, in the promissory future of the Pretty City of the Sea."

On a separate statement we refer to manifestations of an intangible or immaterial heritage, represented by the traditions of the place: the "retretas" or concerts of the Municipal Band in the Parque José Martí since the 19th century, the rural "parrandas" that take in the Parque Villuendas as reflection of that important tradition of cultivating the verse in different tunes, the Covadonga Restaurant (recognized by its excellent food service qualities as "the highest expression of the Cuban paella"), the sports discussions of the Paseo del Prado, where daily debates on the most significant aspects of Cuban baseball take place, and the celebration of water-based competitions that also characterize the territory from the end of the 19th Century, well-known as "Regatas" and that happen with an annual character. The regatas receive in the bay rowers from the whole national territory. Those potentialities for nautical activities have been considered as to grant this southern bay the permanent condition for the international Grand Prix (Formula T-1) speed boat racing where representatives from all over the world meet and compete.

One more aspect of great interest that reaffirms the merits of this territory is that it gave birth to the most famous and important popular Cuban musician of all times: Bartolomé Maximiliano Moré ("Benny"), who sang his unequalled "Cienfuegos es la ciudad que más me gusta a mí (Cienfuegos is the city I like most)", and whose memory is perpetuated at the Club that carries his name and in the Cafe Cantante del Paseo del Prado, both in the Historical Center. Furthermore, the International Festival of Popular Music "Benny More" takes place every two years, with Cienfuegos as the main host city and different Havana cultural secondary hosts. Many solo singers and bands from all over the world attend biannual meeting.

a) iv. To be a prominent example of a construction type or architecture or technological assemble or landscape, which illustrates significant stages of the human history.

In the Historical Center of Cienfuegos takes place the summary of significant stages of the city's development, born under neoclassic precepts, its grid layout of the urban area makes it exceptional, within the region.

In the environmental order, as it has been already pointed out, the lines of running facade are exceptional when referring to the scenery. These conform big compact blocks without porches - with the exception of squares and walks - where the individual property is subordinated to the group, from this the importance that this property acquires.

Constructions of high prop prevail, of one or two floor mainly, with plane and inclined covers of Creole or French tiles and middle walls in which interiors stand out, in the case of the housings, the social areas (vestibules, living rooms and saletas). Meanwhile, it is appreciated in its space structuring the rectangular layout, with exceptional central patios or interior patios with galleries in others and in the so-called housings in ribbon", where it is projected by a lateral corridor that runs along the property. These last ones are those that present the highest population density in the residence lot of the Center.

Public and social programs are present with more decoration and art, actually are those that acquire a bigger connotation inside the group, with classic forms for the most part. These are manifested in wide doors nailed at the Spaniard, of beams with shutters or boards, French or Spanish windows with or without shutters, light glasses and glasswork points colored in different forms and reasons. The works in wrought or cast iron spread in grills, rails, neighbor fences, stairways, etc; true master pieces of the metalwork representing the level reached by Cuban artisans. Their molds, pilasters, dust keepers, cornices and railings, make of the work and its group an organic whole of high monumental value.

Along the Historical Center's 184 years of existence, a harmonic and coherent integration of the different times, where the formal classic code reigns, first with the neoclassic during the 19th Century, and later with the eclectic from the first decades

of the 20th Century, when the Historical Center matures in architectural and environmental quality. This treatment grants it the excellence that qualifies its identity image; despite the insertion of municipal works of Decó Art that under their own styles are incorporated to the reigning atmosphere in the Historical Center, as well as the rising rationalistic architecture that will not reach a point to demonstrate its worth in quantity and quality in this renown area of the city, all of them wrapped by the sea and its seafaring traditions that grant the seal that distinguishes and it attracts everyone.

It can be categorically reaffirmed after walking the streets and intoxicating oneself with the city's urban spirit that this is the Caribbean Historic Center from the 19th Century with the greatest concentration of 19th and early 20th Centuries classic works (of all types); more than enough reason to demonstrate its transcendence, not only in Cuba but in the whole Caribbean, Central America and part of South America.

a) v. To be a prominent example of a human traditional settlement or soil use, which is representative of a culture or cultures, especially when this tends to become vulnerable under the irreversible impact of changes.

The City of Cienfuegos, a model of 19th Century urban development in Cuba and the Caribbean, is an exceptional testimony of the European colonial planning under the neoclassic current, where the design of the port city and its adaptation to the local context can be appreciated in all its magnitude.

This urban planning brings along French airs of Illustration, materialized since the very same city's foundation up to the image of the current Historical Center. Their styles, regulations, forms and behaviors give us the most representative exponent alive from the 19th Century, of great thought wealth and high installation degree in the Caribbean.

The encounter of cultures coming from Europe, United States (New Orleans) and Spain that shake hands in an exchange of cultural values with the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico -- That is Cienfuegos' particular image and unusual identity in the region -- a mixture of cultures and creative influences.

Cienfuegos has maintained its original urban organization, its chessboard layout, developed around the former Square of Arms, of extraordinary dimensions and wealth, surrounded by city landmarks and symbolic buildings of government, religious and cultural powers; reassuring the Spanish model used in the new American colonies, but this time, sifted by the French presence -- the design and style of their constructions under the most modern Urban Regulations of the epoch.

A group of cultural and recreational programs that identify to the 19th Century in America are present and reach high expressions: among them the excellent "Tomás Terry" theatre – its project was rewarded in Paris (1889) and stands out for its magnificence, elegance, for its state of conservation of its components and original

atmosphere (the theatre is still active). Also representatives are the Market, the Square of Arms, El Cementerio de Reina, the Spaniard's Society of Instruction and Leisure, Customs (the second for its patrimonial values in Cuba) and the tree-line walks, where El Paseo del Prado is considered the urban room of the city par excellence and the largest one in Cuba, with more than 1.5 km of walking extension, assembled by tree-lined section, excellent sculptural pieces, street lights and public benches- similar to European walks - and transformed by its own right into the population's more converged public space. It is skirted to both sides by an excellent architecture that is linked by galleries or continuous portals in form of roofed urban corridors, a distinguishing seal that characterizes and qualifies the city and its Center. There is no other place of such a magnitude in the Caribbean region.

The existence of this singular Historic Center is given by the current conservation of its urban structure coming from the 19th Century, with the quality of being an alive organism that maintains the condition of urban centrality of today's Cienfuegos and its representativeness in the chronological evolution of the community, what determines its historical identity, inside and outside of the territory.

The natural physical framework is conserved in this area, along with the built that defines the population's great container, their habitat and the functions of the socio-political and cultural center that it is irradiated toward the city in its whole.

The modernity of the Historic Center of Cienfuegos is characterized by the coexistence and the confrontation of economic, socio-cultural, generational, space and, of course, patrimonial processes, where it has been possible to harmoniously coordinate, and under very precise urban regulations and rigorous control mechanisms, the insertion of present life in that immense heritage built of high potentialities of exploitation that condition as much the permanent resident as the one that comes to visit it, through the integration of identity ways and values of the town with the solution of its population's current necessities.

The Historical Center of Cienfuegos City conforms the symbol of the physical and spiritual identity of the "Perla del Sur", for those that live there, use it and enjoy it or for those that visit the city and become regular admirers of its charms.

(bi).

To find the test of authenticity in design, material, manpower or settlements and in the case of cultural landscapes their distinctive character and components (the Committee considers that the reconstruction is only acceptable if this is a carrier on the bases of complete and detailed documentation, on the original and not extended on conjectures).

Cienfuegos is an authentic exponent of the ideas and more advanced tendencies of its time, in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres, offering an exceptional expression of a neoclassical city in Latin America.

The city's Urban Historic Center, National Monument, maintains its vitality as the city's heart; it conserves its rich urban and architectural atmosphere in an integral way and in it stands out the group value on the isolated works (that sometimes reaches landmarks inside the city) and an excellent conservation degree, where the port area is included as marine front of that sector, characterized by the harmony and monumentality of its warehouses and port facilities.

The authenticity and integrity of the urban grid stays in its Center, in shape of a chessboard, with squares, smaller squares and wide streets, ribbons of running facade (classic style without porches, except for public squares), spatial structure, formal composition, materials, color, main functions, natural environment and cultural traditions, as palpable and latent testimony of the urban laws from the 19th Century Latin American settlements.

Authenticity is also manifested in the use of materials and traditional constructive techniques, which together with the intangible patrimony and its close relationship with the population, conform the priority of the integral rescue that is taking place in the Urban Historic Center of Cienfuegos.

(ii).

To have legal adaptation and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of the nominated cultural property. Protective Legislation existence at a national, provincial or municipal level, mechanisms of planning control should be regulated clearly on the nomination form, certain of the effective enforcement of these laws, as good as management mechanisms that are also expected. Also in order of preserving the integrity of the cultural sites, particularly those open to a great number of visitors, the State Party should be able to provide evidence of appropriate management measures to cover the mechanism of the property, its conservation and its accessibility to the public.

The Urban Historic Center of Cienfuegos has complete legal protection, with structured mechanisms that ensure the nominated cultural property's conservation. Multiple protective legislations exist at national level (see 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) as well as those of municipal character (see A, B, C and D). All order and regulate the planning process and approval of each constructive action that seeks to be carried out in the Historic Center (declared National Monument).

The assessment process is carried out by the Provincial Commission of Monuments along with the National Commission of Monuments - when necessary - and the Office of Monuments and Historical Sites of Cienfuegos. It is indispensable to have the referred approval of the Commission to be granted a Construction License that is given to the applicant by the Provincial Direction for Physical Planning.

The Management Plan of the Historical Center elaborated by the Office of Monuments and Historical Sites, has the approval of the National and Provincial Commissions of Monuments, as well as of the Provincial and Municipal City Halls of

Cienfuegos. This allows the preservation of the integrity of the Property, with a rational, intelligent and sustainable use; supported by appropriate administration measures for its rescue, present preservation and its future projection.

The availability of the sites, spaces and properties of Historic Center to the public has as primary purpose to serve the population that inhabits it, allowing for a social contact with the rich patrimonial treasure that it stores.

NATIONAL LEVEL LEGISLATIONS:

1. Act No. 1 from August 4th, 1977. Law for the Protection of Cultural Patrimony, National Assembly of Cuban Popular Power and Act No. 118 from September 23rd, 1983 (Regulations for the enforcement of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Patrimony from the Council of Ministers).
2. Act No. 2 from August 4th, 1977. Law for National and Local Monuments, National Assembly of Cuban Popular Power and Act No. 55 from November 29th, 1979 (Regulations for the enforcement of the Law for National and Local Monuments from the Council of Ministers).
3. Declaration of Cienfuegos Urban Historic Center as National Monument, by Resolution No. 122 of April 17th, 1995, by the National Commission of Monuments of the Ministry of Culture.
4. Decree No. 272 of the breaches with regards to Territorial Classification and Urban development, of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee, February 20th, 2001.
5. Resolution No. 11. On the preservation and conservation of the archaeological sites in Cuba, from December 25th, 1979. National Commission of Monuments of the Ministry of Culture.

MUNICIPAL LEVEL LEGISLATION:

- A. A. Plan of Territorial and Urban Classification of the municipality of Cienfuegos. Agreement No. 8 of January 26th, 2001, Approved by the Council of Municipal Administration, Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos.
- B. Urban Regulations of the City of Cienfuegos. Agreement No. 59 from August 31st, 2001. Approved by the Council of Municipal Administration, Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos.
- C. Parque José Martí, National Monument. Regulations for its protection, Resolution No. 4/99, from January 20th, 1999 by the Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos.
- D. Healthy Municipality. Traffic regulations, transport, ornament and hygiene of Cienfuegos. Resolution No. 07/97, from March 20th, 1997, approved by the Council of Administration of the Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos.

3. DESCRIPTION.

- a) Description of Property.**
- b) History and Development.**
- c) Form and date of most recent records of property.**
- d) Present state of conservation.**
- e) Policies and programs related to the preservation and promotion of the property.**

a) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The colony Fernandina of Jagua (Fernandina after the King Fernando VII and Jagua after the aboriginal “cacicazgo” located in this area) was given birth on April 22nd, 1819, being its founder the Lieutenant Colonel of the Real Spanish Armies Don Luis Juan Lorenzo De Clouet, together with 46 French colonists coming from Bordeaux, Louisiana and Philadelphia, considered this act as unique in the country and in America in the process of white colonization developed by Spain.

Supported in the Real Ordinance of the Spanish Crown in 1817 -which main objective was to foment white colonists' towns, after the Haitian rebellion of 1791 - the emergence of this new urban settlement was propitiated, being considered the importance of the bay, well-known since the 15th Century as "the Great Port of the America". The entrance to the bay was protected from the corsair, pirate and the smuggling trade and rescue since 1745, by the Fortress "Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua”, unique in the South Center of the "Always Faithful Island of Cuba."

In a place known as Peninsula of the Majagua and taking a tree of the same name there existent as reference, Surveyor Félix Bouyón commenced the delimitation of the first block of 100 Castilian varas of side that would be the Square of Arms (afterwards, Ramírez, after the General Intendant of Treasury) and proceeded toward the cardinal points, toward the North-South and East-West with the orthogonal layout resembling a grid, symmetrical, perfect, just like a chess board, distributing the 25 blocks that conformed the original Center of the baby colony, defined by Santa Elena street (Ave 60) to the North; Santa Clara (Ave 50) to the South; Velazco (23rd Street) to the west and Hourruitiner (33rd Street) to the East.

The rectilinear layout and orthogonal characteristic of neoclassic geometric precepts are present since the city's foundation. This grid form generated the homogeneous and compact structuring that defines the big built blocks.

Its constructive evolution was favored by the fertility of its lands, the development of the sugar industry, its privileged and strategic geographical position, its wide bay of bag of 88 Km2, which soon enabled the development of a port as it was a fortified area since 1745. All these circumstances allowed the quick sugar flourishing, port bloom and urban development of this beautiful city.

Around the Square of Arms, according to the Laws of West Indies and as it was customary of the time, the best lots were dedicated for the construction of government buildings, church, customs, etc., which were distributed according to hierarchy and economic power.

The Square of Arms was enlarged with an extra free block to the lateral west in 1830 by agreement with the City Hall. First this area was planned for the construction of the building of the Customs Office that was later definitively located to the South, linked with the port activity (of great weight in the life of the village and after as a city in 1880).

That is the reason for which the Square of Arms assumed twice the area of the original plan (2 ha). This is the only one in the country with such dimensions and thus the best exponent in its type in the whole national territory. At the moment this 2-block public square functions as the nucleus of the Historic Center and its characteristics distinguish it from the rest of the cities founded during the 19th Century along the whole Island.

It is necessary to highlight a common factor in the constructions carried out as for their constructive characteristics and it is the subordination of an entire urban group to a classic pleasure, defined in the established regulations from its beginnings, which continued during the 19th Century and part of the 20th, making transcend the classic formal code in its integrative language, its great constructive and stylistic homogeneity, together to the architectural typology, to consider it as an exceptional case inside the urban development of the Nineteenth Century.

Among the characteristics of this urban group stand out: its municipal compactness, the free spaces toward the roads disappear, the individual properties lose their formal identity, its tight walls mediators and its ribbons of continuous facades generate that great unity in ways that make of the "Pearl of the South " a "sui géneris" case .

Present in its architecture are typologic elements from the 19th and 20th Centuries: the facade line run for blocks without porches (except for squares and walks) with prevalence of high prop, the walls mediators, wide nailed doors (Spaniard style), of little beams with shutters or of simple boards with molds, French windows or Spanish windows, with or without shutters, light glass windows and glass divisions of colored glasswork with different shapes and reasons.

These ribbons of edges, masonry and bricks denote an order and balance regulated by pilasters, molds, dust keepers, cornices, jambs and railings, in which the integration of both centuries is achieved by multiple variants that are presented under the classic influence, what allows a symbiosis that makes it easy to perceive the group as an organic whole of high monumental value.

The work in wrought or forged iron deserves special attention in each one of the properties of this settlement; the mastery and detailed elaboration present in

different reasons and degrees of complexity in grills, rails, neighbor fences, cancelas, stairways, etc.; all manifest a true domain by the artisans that transformed these into national forgery master pieces.

Inside the most interest areas, from the urban point of view, that become generating elements of high environmental values, the former Square of Arms stands out -- Parque José Martí at the present time -- located in the very heart of this area of monumental interest, which together with the buildings and spaces that surround it, acquires an important weight in the urban image of the Historical Center of the city.

In parallel and lineal way, the Paseo del Prado (current 37th Street), due to its strategic location as the true spine of this settlement, supported by its environmental values and its typology and constructive values properties; offers public portal that runs all along its extension, represented by an entire roofed gallery that, from the urban point of view, par excellence reinforces its character as an area of social exchange and distributor element of the road and pedestrian traffic in the city, connecting it from North to South.

There are also other small squares in this Urban Historic Center, as the Square of Customs (Parque de la Aduana), hall of the building of the same name, surrounded by the old port facilities, in front of the sea and the Royal Pier, as well as the renown Panteón de Gil (Pantheon of Gil), located in a quite outlying less qualified area, where the humble sculpture of the Dominican Republic Dionisio Gil can be found. This environment possesses more modest characteristics, which link it to popular architecture.

The constructive characteristics of this urban group, from the architectural point of view, allow affirming that large domestic or public constructions are not very prominent because, the greatest attention lies on the buildings in ribbon design that conform the integral language of the area.

However, there are architecture examples that stand out due to their scale, proportions and constructive values. Among those that stand out are: the properties in the rich environment of the Square of Arms (today Parque José Martí), among those that reach a formal treatment according to their exceptional situation, the Santa Iglesia Catedral Purísima Concepción (Holy Church Pure Concepción Cathedral), the Tomás Terry Theater, the Spanish Casino, The Palatine Tavern, as well as the White Palace, the House of the Lions, "The Union" Hotel, the house-warehouse of the Spanish merchant José García of the Noceda's, and the Customs Building, all under the neoclassical current that prevailed in the 19th Century.

The 20th Century presented a classic eclecticism due to the established neoclassic in this city from the previous century. This brought along an architecture with profusion of columnar porticos, frontons and domes -in the most representative properties - of ornamental elements in the facades that exteriorize abundant

pilasters, varied types of capitals, lockets, garlands, brackets, railings with great wealth of lattices and finish-off, what has impacted in the reinterpretation of a classicism maintained as leit motiv of the City's constructive phenomenon.

Among the most representative are: the Government's Palace (City Hall), (current head office of the Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power), the San Lorenzo School, the Bishopric, the Ferrer Palace, the Former Liceo, the houses of the mambises patriots Emilio and Federico Fernández Cabada and the once property of Darío Méndez, to mention some of the most relevant examples from the past 20th Century.

The authentic message of the monumental Cienfuegueran heritage is given by the environmental unity present in the great number of properties that act in full symbiosis with the sea. This confer the city its true sociocultural impact.

Therefore, it is certain that the Urban Historic Center transcends regional scales due to all these historical-constructive elements and to the preserved environmental wealth, which provide a paradigm of the Cuban 20th Century urban development.

RELATIONSHIP OF RELEVANT PROPERTIES OF THE URBAN HISTORIC CENTER OF CIENFUEGOS.

19TH CENTURY

Property	Formal Code	Date	Materials
Cathedral Church.	Neoclassic.	1869	Masonry, wood, roof tiles, tiles instead of boards.
Tomás Terry Theater.	Neoclassic.	1890	Masonry, wood, roof tiles
Spanish Casino.	Neoclassic.	1894	Masonry, wood, roof tiles
La Unión Hotel.	Neoclassic.	1869	Masonry, wood, roof tiles
Casa de los leones.	Neoclassic.	1870	Masonry, wood, roof tiles.
White Palace.	Neoclassic.	1878	Masonry, wood, roof tiles.
García de la Noceda Palace.	Neoclassic.	1881	Masonry, tiles instead of boards.
Customs.	Neoclassic.	1842	Masonry, tiles instead of boards.

20TH CENTURY.

Ferrer Palace	Eclectic.	1918	Masonry, reinforced concrete.
San Lorenzo School.	Eclectic	1927	masonry, reinforced concrete
City Hall.	Eclectic	1950	masonry, reinforced concrete
Episcopal Palace.	Eclectic	1910	masonry, reinforced concrete
Liceo.	Eclectic	1920	masonry, reinforced concrete
Darío Méndez's House.	Eclectic	1920	masonry, reinforced concrete
Federico Fernández	Eclectic	1914	masonry, reinforced concrete

Cabada's House.			
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b) History and Development.

Although the foundation of the Colony Fernandina de Jagua was verified to take place, after countless previous intents, on April 22nd, 1819 by the presence in the territory of the Colonel of the Real Armies Luis Juan Lorenzo de Clouet and a group of French colonists coming from Bordeaux, Louisiana, Philadelphia and Guarico. It is in the archives that from the end of the 16th and until the 19th Centuries, it began to consolidate the bases for a small property economy, referred to cattle raising and the cultivation of tobacco and in the 18th Century wax production began to gain importance, as well as wood and sugar, dedicated to an unstable commercialization practiced with corsairs and pirates who used the bay as they wished due to the absence of attention on the part of the metropolis. This situation changed after different efforts to fortify the area. A Real Order was promulgated in 1735 authorizing the shipment of troops to defend the costs and it was decided to start the construction of Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles de Jagua Fortress in 1733, under the direction of the French military engineer Joseph Tantete. The fortification was ready in 1745.

In the decade of 30 of the 19th Century, a period of growth takes place in the regional economy, motivated by the increment of sugar production and accumulation of capitals, first local and later on in Trinidad, Villa Clara, Havana and Matanzas, a period that registers the most violent economic boom ever recorded in the Island, according to the Cuban historian Manuel Moreno Fraginals.

This was a period of economy bloom in Cienfuegos, that contributed in a marked way to the recognition of this settlement with the category of Villa (title reached in 1830), and to conformation of its urban aspect and position as jurisdiction head, given by the domestic and external trade activities, propitiated by its privileged geographical position.

To satisfy the inherent financial necessities of the fast growth of the sugar industry in Cienfuegos, foreign and domestic commercial houses were created. Around 1840, there already were registered names such as: " Avilés and Leblanc" , "Terry and Richardson", "Fowler and Prosper", "Rabaza", "Font and Co.", "Arrechea and Co.", " Apezteguía "; just to mention a few.

It becomes necessary to pinpoint that during the years of the regional sugar "boom", there was a process of consolidating commercial origin capitals as a result of the mercantile peak of the port of Cienfuegos, which at the moment had one of the first places in the island colony. The 1850 and 1860 decades meant a moment of fast enrichment and positions strengthening of the merchants inside the local sugar economy. Very soon, these merchants had under their control potential sugar farmers due to considerable loans made for the acquisition of new technologies necessary for competing with the European and North American markets.

In that way, in the decade of 60 in the 19th Century, Cienfuegos becomes the third city in importance in the country, as it contributed all by itself with half a million pesos to the metropolis in revenues concept.

One of the city's main characteristics has been its cultural projection, perceptible in all the residents, as well as in its municipal expansion, propitiated by the powerful economic peak generated by the sugar industry and its commercialization.

The Trade Houses created in the southern territory to cover the financial necessities relative to the unusual growth of this industry, were built in an area today defined as that of most monumental value in the Urban Historic Center, where they had their housings, offices and warehouses; and remained there until the beginnings of the 20th Century, as material testimonies of the growing economic and social might represented through these properties.

After the Independence Wars against Spain ended and it was established the North American Intervening Government in 1899 and later a Mediated Republic, a new dependence degree was generated that translated in the surrendering of the country's neo-colonial.

In Cienfuegos, the penetration of North American capital was felt as well. In 1883 the "Soledad" Sugar Mill acquisition took place by Edwin Atkins (representative of the Yankee financial oligarchy) and in 1914 American investors were proprietors of the most important sugar mills in the current province.

Toward the port city of Cienfuegos all the wealth of the regional production converged; in these were established the most opulent farmers and elite bourgeois merchants, importers as well as exporters.

Through the bay, -also connected with the internal areas of production and consumption through the railroad -- North American property as well -- most external trade was carried out, preferably with the United States, Cienfuegos' main sugar market. This situation generated a gradual constructive and urban development according to the newly created socioeconomic functions and lasted until January 1st, 1959.

Cienfuegos, as an urban whole, is presented as a valuable exponent of culture universality. The monumental wealth of palaces and eclectic constructions, the elegant neoclassic layout along with popular architecture, speak to us of the French, Hispanic and North American components that were inserted in the constructive endeavor of the territory.

The present Cienfuegos urban area combines the different typologies conforming this Center, which has managed to develop a more coherent architectural language and stands out along the rest of the settlement for its stylistic and constructive compactness.

The Urban Historic Center of Cienfuegos is the area that, from its initial organization and urban layout, summarizes different moments, offers architectural creative processes and constructive techniques and allows the visitor to appreciate the experiences of those who inhabit it, their aspirations, customs and ways of life, which make it singular in the national context. The city has functioned as a container of the mercantile and commercial bloom; the same one that favored the constructive explosion propitiated in the middle of the 19th Century by the increase of the local and foreign capitals, with the establishment of bigger and smaller scale trade, the creation of bank associations and public buildings, to resume the economic, financial and social activities arisen with the heat of new enterprises

After the revolutionary victory, with the nationalization of the large private, national and foreign companies, many of the properties absorb new uses, although others remained the same.

The socio-political center of the city continues to be the Historic Center, especially the former Square of Arms, named Parque José Martí in 1906.

With a new Political-administrative division made in 1976, the City of Cienfuegos became capital city of a new province of the same name; of course this offered newer development possibilities in all directions.

The inherent functions to the new form of local administration remained concentrated on the downtown area that continued functioning as the political-administrative center; also, in the same area, with similar uses remained the commercial networks. Therefore, the area that at the present time has been defined as Cienfuegos Urban Historic Center has performed within the city an outstanding political, economic and social role since the 19th and 20th Centuries.

The urban and architectural heritage of "The Pearl of the South", of extraordinary wealth, is one of its characteristics that locate it, in a national scale, as one of the most important cities in the Cuban 19th Century. Besides, this is the only one which Urban Historic Center of the 19th Century has been awarded with the Category of National Monument.

HOW THE PROPERTY HAS REACHED THE CURRENT ASPECT AND CONDITIONS AND THE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES THAT IT HAS UNDERGONE.

Contrary to other cities in the country, The Urban Historic Center of Cienfuegos did not undergo changes in a drastic way such as the indiscriminate exploitation of soils, propitiated on a greater degree by the municipal development and the commercial re-functioning that are sometimes customary on urban atmospheres. In our case, the original typology was little transformed when the wealthy section of the society moved on to other areas of the city; what brought up the conversion of those formerly elegant housings in multi-family properties or vicinity houses.

"The Pearl of the South" remained therefore as a whole where changes were not the most common thing and consumption societies did not transcend physically into the urban design as in other parts of the country, despite the city was not provincial capital for many years, (since during the Mediated Republic, Cienfuegos was a region belonging politically to the former county of Las Villas). As the city has a space and formal structure in its constructions characteristic of the classic movement, in many cases the new functions were adapted to their original distribution, without any irreversible damages.

The city is recognized by its neoclassic layout but consolidates for its great eclectic bloom; there is prevalence in this area of one-storey buildings, in smaller percentage of two floors and isolated examples of more than three floors, wooden cover and tile prevail, as well as pavements of mosaics in all its ranges, colors and designs.

The high prop that appears in the structuring of this urban whole -as a distinctive element - reinforces the elegance of each construction and of this historical place, as well as the typical metallic grills from the 19th and 20th centuries, either wrought or fused.

As for the urban regulations, it becomes necessary to highlight the heritage of taking these very seriously, an example of this was the allotments of the 240 lots (yards) in 1819, organized in numbers of 10 for each one of the 25 blocks, in the center of which it was an empty block for the main Square; being this the beginnings of a future city that would not only maintain the uniformity of its wide streets but the homogeneity and correct appearance of its constructions. One of the most important regulations from the first years was the creation a tree-lined walk in San Fernando's Real Square and together with this regulation that of each building constructed across from the square should have the same porch design corresponding to a design that would be done on request from Architect D. Clemente Dubernard. Those with facades to the North and to the South with arcades and those located to the West and to the East with fortified columns, which has been maintained until the present days.

It becomes necessary to explain that next to the superb "Tomás Terry" Theater, jewel of Cienfuegos culture, which first open its doors in 1890, used to be the Liceo, a one-floor construction, with arcade portals that was demolished in the second decade of the 20th Century to build that excellent exponent of school architecture that is the San Lorenzo School - Nowadays Urban Junior High School "5 de Septiembre" - continuator of its original functions.

On the opposite corner, with its facade to the North, in the decade of 40's of the 19th Century, it was erected the Consistorial House, a beautiful property designed by the Italian architect Miguel Bianchi, of one floor with portals of arcades and paired columns. This property was demolished in 1928 to erect in that same place the majestic Municipal Palace or City Hall, today headquarters of the Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power, inaugurated in 1950, of two floors, with reminiscences of Havana Capitol (which in turn resembled that of Washington). The

City Hall dome for its dimensions, forms and color has become an identity landmark in the cityscape.

The constructions that surround the second block of the Parque José Martí, have maintained the domestic functions for the most part; so much for those located to the North as those to the South. They date from the end of the 19th Century. The Cafe "El Palatino", a singular property that was originally a beautiful house under Trinitarian architecture influence, while to the West the impressive construction known as "Palacio Ferrer", with its attractive tower-dome-mirador, standing out among several Art Decó housings of surroundings.

The Square of Arms -with several denominations until the last one: "Parque José Martí" in 1906 - underwent several changes along the 20th Century. As the feast for the first centennial of the foundation of Fernandina of Jagua came closer, different commemorative monuments dedicated to excellent personalities of the town were erected on the spot. Previously, Cienfuegos labor had erected the Worker's Arch (located on the West corner) with their own resources to honor the birth of the Cuban Republic in 1902, this is the only Arch of Triumph in the country, of excellent classic treatment.

In successive later stages the urban furniture was improved, the pavements of Bremen flagstones were substituted by the current one, the lights, etc., and in 1977, a more profound restoration process was carried out, to return the city its republican image that is present at nowadays and that give the city that excellence and uniqueness that astonish the visitor.

Among the first streets that conformed the Colony in its original design is San Fernando Street (after the Spanish king) parallel to the Square of Arms; in its beginnings it reached as far as Hourrutiner (limit of the 25 blocks) dedicated to the commercial activity that very soon generated the unusual economic growth of the area; besides being prolonged toward the East to be linked with the Paseo del Prado, starting from the first decade of the 20th Century, serving as a connection among these two important public spaces of the city. As years passed, this street became the most representative commercial network, and in 1984 a decision was made to turn it into a boulevard or pedestrian street, project that concluded in the year 2000. In addition to being the most important commercial artery, other activities were incorporated, brand new or rescued from local traditions: food and beverage services, cultural, most services, residential, etc. It is a very converged walking area, which has gained with the rehabilitation and restoration of significant properties such as "The Union" Hotel, pioneer of the hospitality activity since 1869, the White Palace (1878) (presently the Community Culture Center); the Palo Gordo or Sears -currently a handmade market -, trade places from the 19th Century and other valuable buildings located in that place.

Another public space of high values is, without any doubts, the Paseo del Prado (today 37th Street) recognized as the longest in the country with its 1600 meters. This elegant urban corridor, with its walking section in the center, skirted on both sides by

two lanes for vehicular use, and public portals, where properties from the 19th and 20th centuries harmonize and welcome the visitor as a place of true social exchange between the city and its people.

3 c) FORM AND DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORDS OF PROPERTY.

- 1. Inventory summary of the municipal heritage of the Urban Historic Center.**
- 2. Inventory summary of the mural of the nominated Urban Historic Center.**
- 3. Inventory of Commemorative Constructions of the Urban Historic Center.**
- 4. Inventory of Historical Sites of the Urban Historic Center.**

1. INVENTORY SUMMARY OF THE MUNICIPAL HERITAGE OF THE URBAN HISTORIC CENTER.

- 1. Total number of properties in the inventory: 1521**
 - 1.1. Empty yards: 14**
Area: 70 ha
- 2. Date of Construction:**

Century	Total	First Half	Second Half
19 th	333	6	327
20 th	1188	951	237

3. Classification:

Residences: 1200	Military: 4
Religious: 7	Civil – Public: 301
Industrial: 7	Public Squares: 2

4. State:

Integrity (property):	Constructive State (Property):
No Transformation: 747	Good: 1129
Little Transformation: 432	Regular: 327
Transformed: 286	Bad: 54
Very Transformed: 56	Very Bad: 11

Integrity (Facade):	Constructive State (Facade):
No Transformation: 971	Good: 1300
Little Transformation: 351	Regular: 175
Transformed: 151	Bad: 39
Very Transformed: 48	Very Bad: 4

5. Number de Floors:

1	2	3	4	5
1153	345	21	1	1

6. Conservation Degree:

I	II	III	IV
102	384	700	335

7. Type:

1	2	3	4
523	919	74	5

8. Value:

Architectural: 406
Environmental: 809
Historical: 15
No Value: 291

9. Style

Neoclassic: 200
Eclectic: 772
Modern: 296
Art. Decó: 131
Traditional: 122

10. Total of one-family houses: 903.

13. Total of rooms: 10 479.

11. Total of multi-family houses: 355.

14. Maintenance required: 246.

12. Total of Citadels: 52.

15. Restoration required: 123.

16. Main Materials:

16.1. Roof Structure:

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Wood and tiles.	915
Fortified Concrete.	524
Wood and Isolation paper.	3
Wood and Fiber-cement.	19
Wooden bean and mud tiles.	49
Wood and Steel.	2
Beans and big boards.	3
Metal and Zinc.	2
Wood and Zinc.	2
Metal.	1

Zinc.	1
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16.2. Floor Structure:

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Fortified Concrete.	340
Wood.	63
Wooden beans and mud tiles.	47
No floor.	1071

16.3. Walls:

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Bricks.	1305
Cement Blocks.	159
Wood.	49
Stone.	3
Masonry.	2
Prefab.	3

16.4. Columns:

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Fortified Concrete.	341
Wood.	63
Metallic.	134
Brick.	91
Stone.	5
No columns.	887

16.5. Roof.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Tiles.	927
Insulation Roof Tiles.	418
Concrete.	145
Isolation paper.	4
Fiber-cement.	19
Zinc.	7
Zinc – Fiber-cement.	1

16.6. Floors.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Mosaics.	1271
Cement.	147
Terrace Flagstone.	66
Granite.	26
Marble.	9
Wood.	2

16.7. Exterior Carpentry.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Good and Crystal	1133
Wood	376
Metallic.	10
Metallic and Crystal.	1
No Carpentry	1

16.8. Interior Carpentry.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Wood and Crystal	948
Wood	568
Metallic.	4
No Carpentry	1

16.9. Protection of Windows.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Metallic Grates.	1126
No Protection.	395

16.10. Ornamentation.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Brick and Mortar.	929
Fortified Concrete.	203
Wooden Ceiling.	18
Metallic Ceiling.	14
Mortar Ceiling.	2
Plaster Ceiling.	9
Cement and Mortar.	2
Stone.	2
Wood.	1

No Ornamentation	341
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INVENTORY SUMMARY OF FRESCOES OF THE NOMINATED URBAN HISTORIC CENTER

Cienfuegos receives its "City" condition within the same century of its foundation, when different factors intervened giving a boom to the local economy. Among the most influential of these factors is the increase of production, sugar trade as well as the development of the sugar industry.

The opening in the year 1860 of the railroad linking Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, and later the penetration of capitals from foreign investors and from other regions of the country, who saw in Cienfuegos the possibility to increase their earnings. This way, major merchants that resided in this Villa contributed with their capital to the conformation of a prevailing neoclassic urban style by the end of the 19th Century as it was the case of Don Tomás Terry, the Acea family, Don Agustín Goitzolo, merchants Manuel Blanco, Celestino Caces, José García de la Noceda and the Trinitarian farmer Juan Domingo Bautista Sarría, among others that made possible the construction process, required in this way by the growing economic development: an extensive network of warehouses for the port activities, services, bank institutions, teachings centers and facilities for the instruction and leisure.

If in the facades many of these buildings denote majesticness and beauty, through their ordered and balanced structure, not less interesting and beautiful are the frescoes that some of these properties treasure inside, made by important Masters of local painting and by other unknown artists.

In a similar way to what happened with the merchants; also in the period from 1870 to the first decades of the 20th Century, artists of foreign origin arrive in Cienfuegos: as the Spanish sculptor Miguel Vals Yadó who introduces works in funeral sculpture, the Philippine-Spanish painter Camilo Salaya Toro who carried out the decoration of frescoes of the borders and in the ceiling of the "Tomás Terry" Theater. In the decade of the 20s, the Spanish Gustavo Adolfo Meana also arrives in the city and opens an important Academy of Arts, in which two great local painters studied: Mateo Torriente and Juan David. Other artists also arrive in this territory, of similar relevance, of Cuban origin but who had studied abroad: such is the case of José Manuel Posada del Castillo, friend and student of the famous painter Joaquín Sorolla, from the Academy of San Fernando in Madrid and the well-known Cienfuegueran painter Blanca González Simo who studied in Mexico and won a contest in Seville, Spain. On her return, she created an art academy in Cienfuegos that was a step forward towards Impressionism. Among her students were Pura Carrizo and Encarnación Rodríguez. Not less important was the arrival from Pinar del Rio of Miguel Lamoglia's, a self-taught painter, photographer and good designer who carried out the mural decoration of the Asturian merchant Acisclo del Valle Blanco's magnificent estate property in Punta Gorda, where still his work can be appreciated: the Three Wise Men and the interiors of the former "Luisa" Theater from 1911.

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONIES ON THE FRESCOES LOCATED WITHIN THE URBAN HISTORIC CENTER OF CIENFUEGOS.

At the beginning of the 90s, end of the 20th Century, specialists under the direction of Lic. Ramón Menocal of the Department of Real Estate Conservation, section of Frescoes of the National Center of Conservation, Restoration and Museum (CENCREM), started researching on frescoes. This research consisted on the location and inventory of representative samples of the pictorial heritage present in the different properties in their main component elements: walls and covers.

"At an urban level the inventory of frescoes was projected initially for Area or Sector Projection A, as it was the oldest; and along Area B that defined the Paseo del Prado and it was the link to the first area, both were the sectors with more potential due to their architectural importance, typology and of formal qualification, basic elements to detect the presence of frescoes in this area historically conditioned" (1).

By means of the previous quotation, it is easy to understand how it was projected the development of the inventory. We should proceed now and the following quotation will contribute with general data on the execution of the process.

"The inventory therefore was carried out in 58 blocks, starting from a rigorous field work that only eliminated the properties built in recent dates or those that had undergone major modifications..." (2)

By then we could detect, according to the records from 17-6-1991 the existence of:

"... 37 properties with the presence of frescoes: 31 of them corresponded to Area A and 6 to Area B..." (3).

Regarding the characteristics of the found mural decorations, architect Irán Millán Cuétara, Master in Conservation and Rehabilitation of the Built Patrimony and Director of the Office of Monuments and Historical Sites of Cienfuegos, outlined:

"... the evaluated examples are mainly composed by borders with ornamental reasons of varied complexity, with multiple designs and colors of wide classic influence, characteristic of the 19th Century and beginning of the 20th along with more modest or domestic manifestations. These frescoes have been discovered in representative buildings inside the compound and specifically in social gathering places or inside houses in the vestibule, sitting and living rooms..." (4)

And in occasions in the near rooms; on the walls at baseboard level or along the superior side"... and in smaller quantity in the ceilings..." (5)

As for the characteristic features of the color, the neuter tones are plentiful in the background: gray, green, light blue, purple and white. In the reason or figuration, colors stand out, in tones of different values, predominantly the purple, green, blue, vermilion red, yellow and sienna, among others.

Regarding the typology of reasons that are present in mural decorations, the prevailing are vegetables of great classic influence as the spirals and cups, arabesque, lis flower, geese with ivy leaves, thistle leaf; as well as floral and animal abstractions, of more modest character.

The following chart will serve as summary of the testimonies of frescoes that have been rediscovered until this moment: (to see annexed 1).

QUOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Millán, Cuétara, Irán. "Study, assessment and strategy for rescuing Cienfuegos Historic Urban Center". Master Thesis Dissertation; Conservation and Rehabilitation of Constructed Patrimony; pp. 124.
2. Menocal, Ramón: "Report on the Inventory Project of Frescoes in Areas A and B of the Urban Historic Center of Cienfuegos". 17-6-1991 paragraph 4, pp. 1.
3. Idem.
4. Millán, Cuétara, Irán. Ob. Cit.
5. Idem.

ANNEX 1																	
Block	Number of Frescoes	Centuries		Location					Other		Decoration Motives				Conservation		
		19 th	20 th	Vestibule	Living room	Sitting Room	Bedroom	Stairs	Walls	Ceiling	Floral	Animal	Geometric	Other	Good	Regular	Poor
Area B 118	3	3		1	1	1			3			1		2	1	2	
167	1		1			1				1	1				1		
172	1	1		1					1		1				1		
176	1	1			1				1					1			1
Area A 59	1	1			1				1					1			1
60	1		1		1					1	1						1
69	4		4	4			2		3	1	1	1	1	1		3	1
71	3	3			2		1		3		1			2		2	1
79	3	1	2	3					1	2	2		1			2	1
80	1		1		1				1		1				1		
81	1		1			1				1				1			1
63	1		1	1					1					1			1
92	3	3						3	2	1			1	2		2	1

3. INVENTORY OF COMMEMORATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE NOMINATED URBAN HISTORIC CENTER.

Sculptural Compound:

1. José Martí y Pérez..... José Martí Square. 25th y 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
2. De Los Leones..... José Martí Square. 25th y 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
3. Independence Martyrs..... Paseo del Prado. 37th Street and 44th Avenue.
4. Justo Ceferino Méndez Aguirre..... Paseo del Prado. 37th Street and 50th Avenue.

Sculptures:

1. Tomás Terry Adam..... Tomás Terry Theater. 56th Avenue # 2701.
2. General Dionisio Gil.....Panteón de Gil. 35th Street and 66th Avenue.

Busts:

1. Ramón María de Labra.....José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
2. Nicolás salvador Acea de los Ríos.....José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
3. Antonio Mamerto Reguera Acea..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
4. Eligio Alfredo Méndez Aguirre..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
5. Clotilde del Carmen Rodríguez..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
(Damuji's Daughter) Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
6. Antonio Hurtado del Valle..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
(Damuji's Son) Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
7. Arquímides Pous Vives..... Tomás Terry Theater. 56th Avenue # 2701
8. María de la Mercedes DoloresPaseo del Prado. 37th Street, between
Leandra Matamoros del Valle 52nd and 54th Avenues.
9. Enrique Edo Llops.....Paseo del Prado. 37th Street, between
54th and 56th Avenues.
10. Sotero Ortega Bolaños.....Customs Square. 46th Avenue,
Between 29th and 31st Street.
11. Carlos J. Finlay..... Customs Square. 46th Avenue,
Between 29th and 31st Street.
12. José Martí y Pérez..... Customs Square. 46th Avenue,
Between 29th and 31st Street.

Arch of Triumph:

1. Worker's Arch..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.

Obelisks:

1. Pedro Modesto Hernández..... Paseo del Prado. 37th Street
Between 52nd and 54th Avenues.

Fountains:

- 1-4. Square Fountains José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
54th and 56th Avenues.

Plaques:

- 1- City Foundation..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
2- Numeración 1905..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
3- Colonel Dr. Carlos J. Trujillo..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
4- José Manuel Cepero Abreu..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
5- National Monument..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
6- Ramón Torralba y López del Campillo..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
7- Cantata del Milenio..... José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.

- 8- Marines and Civilians, September 5th, 1957.....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street.
- 9- Fighters fallen at the City Hall..... Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and on September 5th, 1957 29th Street.
- 10- Miguel Angel de la Torre y Andrés.....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and Alcalá Galeano y Ruy de Lugoviña. 29th Street.
- 11- Fidel Castro Ruz's Visit (1950)..... Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street.
- 12- Fidel castro Ruz's Visit (1959)..... Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street.
- 13- Internationalists Fallen in Angola..... Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street.
- 14- Francisco Esquembre Guzmán.....Cathedral. 29th Street and 56th Avenue.
- 15- Martyrs of September 5th, 1957.....San Lorenzo College. 56th Avenue and 29th Street.
- 16- Revolutionaries of September 5th, 1957.....San Lorenzo College. 56th Avenue and 29th Street.
- 17-Pastor Suz Valdés Pino.....Fire Station. 27th Street between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- 18-María Corse y Wilfredo Ocampo.....37th Street # 4015.
- 19-Former Institute of Second Learning.....37th Street, between 46th and 48th Avenues.
- 20-Former Power Plant.....37th Street # 4801.
- 21-22. Luisa Martínez Casado.....37th Street # 5001.
- 23-Peña Deportiva Prado.....37th Street , between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- 24- A la Bandera Cubana.....37th Street y 58th Avenue.
- 25- Cienfuegos Liceo.....37th Street y 58th Avenue.
- 26-Agustín de Santa Cruz58th Avenue and 37th Street.
- 27-National Revolutionary Militia Headquarter37th Street and 58th Avenue.
- 28-Tania Bunker Bidel.....37th Street # 4203.
- 29-Martí's Corner.....Customs Square. 46th Avenue, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- 30-Antonio F. Oviedo Godals.....Customs Square. 46th Avenue,

between 29th and 31st Streets.

- 31-Former Marine Police..... 46th Avenue and 27th Street.
- 32-Birth Home of Carlos Rafael Rodríguez..... 52nd Avenue # 2326.
- 33- José Monzón’s Store (Uprising April 7th, 1957)..... 52nd Avenue # 2330.
- 34-Birth Home of Arquímedes Pous Vives.....23rd Street # 5406.
- 35-Carlos J. Trujillo.....31st Street and 50th Avenue.
- 36-Birth Home of Clotilde A. Del Carmen Rodríguez.....31st Street and 50th Avenue.
(Damují’s Daughter)
- 37-Bohemia Coll.....29th Street # 5809
- 38-Enrique Villuendas, La Suiza Hotel.....56th Avenue, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- 39-Luis DeClouet Piettre Favrot.....31st and 54th Avenue.
- 40-Association of Rebel Youth..... 33rd Street between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- 41- CMHW Radio Station.....52nd Avenue # 3508.
- 42-Dr. Manuel A. Leal Catalá.....52nd Avenue # 3308.
- 43-Birth Home Federico y Adolfo Fernández Cabada.....54th Avenue # 3306.
- 44-Clandestine Struggle Operation Center .M-26-7.....58th Avenue # 3716.
- 45-Workers of Cienfuegos Headquarter.....39th Street between 46th and 48th Avenues.
- 46-Local Monument. Birth Home of the Giral Sisters.....42nd Avenue # 3709.
- 47- Birth Home of the Giral Sisters.....42nd Avenue # 3709
- 48-Literacy Campaign.....52nd Avenue # 3516.

Summary Inventory of Commemorative Constructions:

Sculptural compounds:	4
Sculptures.....	2
Busts.....	12
Arch of Triumph.....	1
Obelisks.....	1
Fountains.....	4
Plaques.....	48
	<u>TOTAL : 72</u>

4 . INVENTORY OF HISTORICAL SITES IN THE NOMINATED URBAN HISTORIC CENTER OF CIENFUEGOS.

1. José Martí Sculptural CompoundParque José Martí. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
2. Independence Martyrs.....Paseo del Prado. 37th Street and 44th Avenue
Sculptural Compound
3. Dionisio Gil Sculpture.....Gil Pantheon. 35th Street and 66th Avenue.
4. Worker’s Arch.....José Martí Square. 25th and 29th Streets
Between 54th and 56th Avenues.
5. Pedro Modesto Hernández ObeliskPaseo del Prado. 37th Street
between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
6. City Foundation Plaque.....Parque José Martí. 25th and 29th Streets
between 54th and 56th Avenues.
7. Plaque: Numeración 1905..... Parque José Martí. 25th and 29th Streets
between 54th and 56th Avenues.
8. Plaque: Cantata del Milenio.....Parque José Martí. 25th and 29th Streets
between 54th and 56th Avenues.
9. Plaque: Marines and Civilians, September 5th, 1957.....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street
10. Plaque: Fighters Fallen at the City Hall.....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street
11. Plaque: Fidel Castro Ruz’s Visit (1950).....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street
12. Plaque: Fidel Castro Ruz’s Visit (1959).....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street
13. Plaque: Internationalists fallen in Angola.....Former City Hall. 54th Avenue and 29th Street
14. Plaque: Martyrs of Septemeber 5th, 1957..... San Lorenzo College. 56th Avenue and 29th Street.
15. Plaque: Revolutinaries of Septemeber 5th, 1957.....San Lorenzo College. 56th Avenue and 29th Street.
16. Plaque: Pastor Suz Valdés Pino.....Fire Station 27th Street, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
17. Plaque: Home of María Corse y Wilfredo Ocampo.....37th Street # 4015.
18. Plaque: Former Institute of Second Learning37th Street between 46th and 48th Avenues.
19. Plaque: Former Power Plant.....37th Street # 4801.
20. Plaque: Peña Deportiva Prado.....37th Street between 54th and 56th Avenues.
21. Plaque: National Revolutionary Militia Headquarters.....37th Street # 5801.
22. Plaque: Tania Bunker Bidel37th Street # 4203

23. Plaque: Former Marine Police..... 46th Avenue and 27th Street.
24. Plaque: Birth Home of Carlos Rafael Rodríguez..... 52nd Avenue # 2326.
25. Plaque: José Monzón's Store.....52nd Avenue # 2330.
26. Plaque: Birth Home of Arquímedes Pous Vives.....23rd Street # 5406.
27. Plaque: Birth Home of Clotilde A del Carmen.....31st Street and 50th Avenue
Rodríguez (Damují's Daughter).
28. Plaque: Bohemia Coll's House.....29th Street # 5809.
29. Plaque: Enrique Villuendas.....La Suiza Hotel, 56 Avenue,
between 29th and 31st Avenues.
30. Plaque: Association of Rebel Youth.....33rd Street, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
31. Plaque: CMHW Radio Station..... 52nd Avenue # 3508.
32. Plaque: Home of Dr. Manuel A. Catalá.....52nd # 3308.
33. Plaque: Federico y Adolfo Fernández Cabada.....54th # 3306.
34. Plaque: Office of Dr. Serafín Ruiz de Zárate.....58th # 3716.
35. Plaque: Cienfuegos Workers' Headquarter.....39th Street, 46th and 48th Avenue.
36. Plaque: Birth Home of Giral Sisters.....Museum. 42nd Avenue # 3709.
37. Plaque: Literacy Campaign..... 52nd Avenue # 3516.

3d) Present State of Conservation.

Within the limits of the nominated Urban Historic Center and integrated by 70 blocks, out of the total of component elements, 1521 are buildings and 14 are empty yards. This conformation of the urban group in grid form offers a basic and regular design that is easily identifiable for its wide streets and ribbons of running facades.

After having concluded the data collection process, it is our knowledge that there are 327 buildings in the area dating from the 19th century (22%) and 1188 that date from the 20th century (78%), what provides us with the evidence of the economic and constructive splendor that took place in Cienfuegos during the first decades of last century.

Regarding the original function that the properties in the Urban Historic Center responded to, there is evidence through the obtained information, which exposes the great weight that the dwellings acquired in the areas of historical-cultural value. In our case, a 79% - - 1,200 constructions - - responded to domestic functions over 303 that were classified for civil-public functions (20%).

The constructive state was assessed in two directions: integrity, not only inside the buildings, but also in their facades, for the role the latter represents in the urban atmosphere.

Regarding the buildings, we know that, integrally speaking, 747 constructions do not present transformations and that 432 buildings have undergone little transformation for a total of 1,179 properties, which represents a 78%.

On the other hand, facades behave with 971 constructions without any transformation and 351 that have undergone little transformation, which makes a total of 1322 and represents 87.5% of the total.

The properties present a constructive technical state considered as Good in 1129 constructions and 327 of Regular for a total of 1456, which represents a 96% of the total, the rest are considered in a Bad and Terrible state (with 65 cases). This same assessment in the facade resulted in the detection of 1300 buildings maintained in Good condition and 175 in Regular condition, for a total of 1475 (97% of conservation).

Through statistics, the facade and scenographic character is reinforced, which characterizes paradigm cities of the 19th century, where a greater integrity is achieved in the exterior or facade rather than inside the properties. A good constructive state is demonstrated as a determining and facilitating element for the interventions that are being carried out at group level. On top of this, economic potentialities are added along with a re-functioning of the Urban Historic Center, where the great majority of its buildings possesses the necessary technical conditions and appropriate patrimonial values to smartly preserve the past and project the future, where the quality of life improves with every day.

For all these elements we can assure that the Historic Center of Cienfuegos is an authentic property, with satisfactory conserved technical-constructive conditions that makes it one of the best of the Cuban and Caribbean 19th century.

3 e) POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The existence in the territory of defined policies and programs dedicated to the presentation and promotion of the Historic Center of Cienfuegos provides better knowledge and direct bond between the community and its patrimonial environment.

The study of the local patrimony through scientific research has provided the delimitation of its Historic Center and the Inventory of Monuments and Sites that are treasured within this area, which along with the signaling of National and Local Monuments, have defined a systematic dissemination and promotion of the heritage into all possible levels, of education and people in general, where radio stations, press and television are used in an effective way.

The Office of Monuments and Historical Sites and the Provincial Commission of Monuments ensure the services for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage. Directing organizations of the Action and Management Plan of the Historic Center that are integrated to the Provincial Direction of Physical Planning in the Territorial Classification Plan, contribute with the necessary technical and legal parameters to orchestrate those referred policies and programs for the preservation of the Property.

To the elaborated documentation are integrated the scientific research and the most recent techniques for implementing heritage rescue of the Historic Center, the existence of Urban and Architectural Regulations, which respond to the population's necessities in general, contributing with intelligent, technically valid and sustainable solutions, and a projection towards the reversing of the process and the conservation of the intrinsic and extrinsic values, without altering the Property.

This is protected by the effective legal measures in the country and in Cienfuegos, such as Act No.1: Law of Protection of the Cultural Heritage and the Act No.2: Law of the National and Local Monuments, which establish the regulations and set limits for the preservation of the nominated Property; to what is added the Degree of Protection granted to each component of the Property that determines the restrictions, order of priorities for its rehabilitation, definition of resources and budgets, studies of feasibility that resume national and international cooperation and assistance in the search of financing for the conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the Property's Heritage.

The personnel who work in this endeavor has received training in the National Center of Conservation, Restoration and Museology of Havana, in the Center of International Technical Cooperation, Florence (Italy), University of Havana (Master in Restoration

of Monuments), Diploma Programs, Post Graduate Courses, etc. They have worked abroad in restoration projects and attended technical forums representing Cuba, as well as the teaching of Courses in Cuba and overseas.

A close relationship is maintained with ICOMOS, (members of the Cuban Committee), with the Regional Office of the UNESCO and other national and international organizations.

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4. MANAGEMENT.

- a). Ownership**
- b). Legal Status**
- c). Protective measures and means of implementing them.**
- d). Agency/agencies with management authority.**
- e). Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on property, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes.**
- f). Agreed plans related to property. (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)**
- g). Sources and levels of finance.**
- h). Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.**
- i). Visitor facilities and statistics.**
- j). Property management plan and statement of objectives (copy to annexed).**
- k). Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance).**

a) OWNERSHIP.

Private (houses)	1526	Properties	75%
Government	481	Properties	24%
Others	13	Properties	1%

2020 properties
of functions per
levels.

OBSERVATION.

There are 1521 buildings inventoried as constructive-patrimonial units, inside of which different functions and proprietors provide the figure of 2020 properties.

b) LEGAL STATUS

The legal protection is guaranteed and aided in the following Laws and Documents:

- Act No.1 of August 4, 1977. Law of Protection to the Cultural Heritage of the National Assembly of the Popular Power of Cuba and Ordinance No.118 of September 23, 1983. Regulations for the enforcement of the Law of Protection to Heritage, of the Council of Ministers.
- Act No.2 of August 4, 1977. Law of the National and Local Monuments of the National Assembly of the Popular Power of Cuba and Ordinance No.55 of November 29, 1979, of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers: Regulations for the enforcement of the Law of National and Local Monuments.

- Declaration of the Urban Historic Center of Cienfuegos, National Monument. Resolution No.122 of April 17,1995, of the National Commission of Monuments of the Ministry of Culture of Cuba.
- Plan of Territorial and Urban Classification of Cienfuegos Municipality. Agreement No.8 dated January 26th, 2001, approved by the Council of the Municipal Administration of Cienfuegos.
- Urban Regulations of the City of Cienfuegos. Agreement No.59 dated August 31st, 2001. Approved by the Council of Municipal Administration of Cienfuegos.
- Ordinance No.272, of the Breaches with regard to Territorial Classification and Urban Development, of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, February 20th, 2001.
- Resolution No.4/99. Parque José Martí, National Monument. Regulations for its protection, dated January 20th, 1999, by the Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos.
- Resolution No.11. On the preservation and conservation of the archaeological places of Cuba, dated December 25th, 1979, by the National Commission of Monuments.
- Resolution No.07-97. Healthy Municipality, regulations for Traffic, Transport, Ornament and Hygiene of Cienfuegos, of March 20th, 1997, of the Administration Council of the Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power.

c). PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THEM.

The Historic Center of Cienfuegos, declared National Monument, and part of the municipality with the same name, belongs to the Republic of Cuba and as such is governed by its Constitution, it is protected in first term by the Article 39: The State guides, foments the education, the culture and the sciences in all manifestations, in Item H; the State defends the Cuban cultural identity and it looks after the conservation of the cultural Heritage and the artistic and historical wealth of the nation. It protects the National Monuments and the remarkable places for their natural beauty or for their renowned artistic or historical value.

Also, Act No.62 of the Penal Code; of December 29th, 1987. Title VI. Crimes against Cultural Heritage. Chapter 1. Damage to properties of Cultural Heritage, Article 243: The person who intentionally destroys, deteriorates or disables a property declared integral part of our Cultural Heritage or a National or Local Monument, incurs in sanction of privation of freedom from two to five years or fines from three hundred to a thousand pesos.

Also Act No.1. of August 16th, 1977. Law of Protection of Cultural Heritage. In Article 1: The present Law has as objective the determination of the properties that, for special relevance in connection with archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, etc., integrate the Cultural Heritage of the Nation and establish the suitable means of protection of the same properties. In Article 7, they are claimed of public utility and social interest. Social properties to what the present Act refers, will not be be

destroyed, renewed, restored, without previous authorization of the Ministry of Culture.

And among one of the most important for this context, Act No.2, Law of National and Local Monuments of August 4th, 1977: it is the one that defines the concepts of National Monument, Local Monument, Historic Center, Constructions made by man's hand until the current time. Places: where significant facts and objects have developed: that by their exceptional meaning deserve to be mentioned.

In Chapter II, the National Commission of Monuments is created and in Article 5 the Provincial Commissions of Monuments are created that contribute with the strictest measures for the conservation of National and Local Monuments, the protection of files, processing of proposals for monument declarations, the control of the maintenance of constructions, sites and objects of local value and the contribution, in a general way, of the discipline for the conservation of monuments.

The Ordinance Law 272 defines the breaches with regard to territorial classification and urban development with the aspects related to ornament and monuments.

It also determines the administrative, civil or punitive responsibility derived from actions of this type, which are demanded independently from the measures that are applied in this important Ordinance.

Article 19 of the National and Local Monuments legally points out the breaches to the regulations of constructions registered in the National Registration of Monuments, quantifying the reach and quantity of the fines and measures for each case.

Nevertheless, the existence of Laws and Regulations of national character at the moment, for a more detailed study, and adapted to the characteristics of the city, Regulations have been elaborated by areas that form a system or typological microsystem in the city, to which delimitations for areas are annexed, according to their characteristics, among those is the Historical Center. Inside the Regulations, the Municipal Ordinances that are another legal body, that contribute to urban discipline, so much of the referred area as of the rest of the city, without contradicting the Laws of national character, approaching particular and in detail the constructive interventions that could be presented, as well as other aspects of importance.

AS THESE MEASURES ARE ALREADY IN PRACTICE.

All the legal bodies mentioned above have as an end, among other less important objectives, the conservation and protection of the Urban Historical Center of the city, what authorizes authorities and inspectors to fine and take action in case of breaches or any type of unfounded intervention.

The authorized personnel to take action for breaches are the inspectors of the Systems of Physical Planning, the Municipal Direction of Housing, the Municipal Direction of Communal Services, Hydraulic Resources and Public Health.

The National Commission of Monuments or the Provincial Commission, as the established protection degree is determined for each property or previous work coordination between both Commissions, adopt the strictest measures looking after the Historical Center, revising works, objects, facilities, buildings and constructions, and arrange when necessary for any required modifications to restore them with the most rigorous authenticity and true historical sense in connection with the origins and facts of our town.

The authorized Administrative Directions of the Local Organs of the Popular Power transfer for approval to the Provincial Commission of Monuments all applications for new construction licenses, maintenance, conservation, restoration, demolition, use change, placement of barriers, signs, indicative badges or any work that needs to be carried out in the Historical Center, either in constructions or public spaces.

Also to these effects, the Provincial Commission of Monuments addresses the Administrations of the Popular Power Organs to stop immediately any unauthorized works that violate the Regulations or that do not possess the corresponding Licenses, until a corresponding measure is adopted.

INFLUENCES OF MEASURES OF LEGAL PROTECTION AND INVESTMENTS.

Analyzing how the legal aspects accompanied by investments have had an influence on the Historical Center as much in the past as in the present and the potentialities that this has, we should point out that since the foundation of the city in 1819, it has had a rectilinear and orthogonal layout in their first 25 blocks, aspect that has transcended into the present urban design. The city's founder as well as other authorities in the beginnings dictated a series of limits to avoid the anarchical growth of the city, what had been a problem in other Cuban villages founded during the colonial days. In 1857 the first Municipal Ordinances of construction appeared, only 38 years after the city's foundation, then the Civil Code of 1889, also from the colonial stage as another legal regulator body. Later on, and due to the quick growth of the city, as a result from the vertiginous economic development, new ordinances were promulgated in 1895 that solved the problems of more complexity according to the kind of constructions, either domestic or public that were increasing its architectural values, selecting the neoclassic as the predominant tendency during the 19th century and the eclectic as the continuation value.

The Historical Center, from its beginnings, had strong urban restrictions, what brought as a result a high props urban development, impeccable alignments of production, with highly qualified facades and a city of singular beauty, a welcoming of neoclassic and eclectic characteristics that are still conserved, what constitutes for

the present generation a historical and patrimonial commitment of preservation and restoration, motivated in great measure by the idiosyncrasy of its residents that pride themselves of this fact, besides the support they have always offered to their city.

4 d) AGENCY/AGENCIES WITH MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.

- Office of Monuments and Historical Sites. Provincial Commission of Monuments.
- Provincial and Municipal Direction of Physical Planning.
- Provincial and Municipal Direction of Communal.
- Provincial and Municipal Housing.
- CITMA (Science, Technology and Environment).
- Assembly of the Provincial and Municipal Popular Power (Provincial and Municipal Government).
- National Council of Cultural Patrimony. Ministry of Culture.

4 e) LEVEL AT WHICH MANAGEMENT IS EXERCISED (E.G., ON PROPERTY, REGIONALLY) AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON FOR CONTACT PURPOSES.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos is administered with legal responsibility by the Lic. Emerio García Lugo, President of the Municipal Assembly of Cienfuegos; legal authority that represents the Property.

Declared of public utility and social interest, the Historical Center, will not be rejuvenated, modified or restored, extracted of the national territory, neither will there be any transmission of the property without previous and expressed authorization of the Provincial Office of Registered Cultural Properties. Aided in Resolution No.1 of September 16th, 1981, of the National Direction of Cultural Patrimony of the Ministry of Culture in connection with Articles 7 to 9 of the Act No.1: "Protection of the Cultural Patrimony" of August 4th, 1977, and of articles 41 to 49 of its regulations and resolutions 3 and 4, of March 17th, 1989, of the National Direction of Cultural Patrimony. The president of the Municipal Popular Power (Mayor) is responsible for guaranteeing the conservation and absolute integrity of the Property.

The responsible for the daily control of the property is the Office Director of Monuments and Historical Sites and President of the Provincial Commission of Monuments: MSc. Arch. Irán Millán Cuétara,

With address:

Provincial Center of Cultural Patrimony,
#2504 Avenue 54th, % Bouyón Street (25th Street) and San Luis Street (27th Street).
Cienfuegos. Cuba.

Telephone: 0432 – 525424.

E – mails: patrimonio@azurina.cult.cu
iran@azurina.cult.cu

4f) AGREED PLANS RELATED TO PROPERTY (E.G., REGIONAL, LOCAL PLAN, CONSERVATION PLAN, TOURIST DEVELOPMENT PLAN).

- a) Plan of Territorial Classification and Urban Development. Cienfuegos Municipality.**
- b) Tourism Development Plan.**

a) PLAN OF TERRITORIAL CLASSIFICATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. CIENFUEGOS MUNICIPALITY.

The territorial classification and urban development plan is based on the capacity to relate variables and economic, social and environmental processes in the territory with the intention of creating physical-space environments, where a way of life can be developed, characterized by the cultural, ethical, political, environmental and economic values that symbolize our society.

The plan defines the soil destination and use, guarantees the orderly and planned development from the structural, morphological and environmental points of view, in correspondence with the socio-economic potentialities, as well as the necessary protection and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage so that these integrate a group of growing functional and visual quality and of high significance and cultural identity.

It also develops the physical-spatial structure of the municipal territory, so that this improves its integration, operation and accessibility, with the surrounding regional area, in correspondence with the economic, social and environmental development of the city.

It protects and rehabilitates the existent cultural and environmental heritage, as well as the quality of the new urban developments, so that the rural and urban landscape, the natural and built public spaces, as well as the new constructions and their architecture are integrated in a whole of growing functional and visual quality with high significance and cultural identity.

The plan presupposes an integrative approach and global reflection that transcend the traditional sectoral approximations and take place with a continuous, dynamic and precise action on approximate successive problems. This does not only try to coordinate the territorial aspects of sectoral policies, but rather guides the coordination of diverse levels of decision that act on the municipality and the city. The plan articulates in time short term operative interests with long term strategic interests, with the population's active participation.

Basic Components of the Territorial Classification Plan:

- Foundation of the necessity and of Plan approach: Departing from the contribution of the spatial-physical variables to the social, cultural, economic and environmental dimensions of local development.
- Retrospective analysis and of the current situation: It approaches the historical elements and the physical-spatial tendencies of the territory, to identify processes, problems and potentialities that the Plan should solve.
- Conception on the pattern of territory and settlement structuring, soil use and morphology: The exploration of long term and medium term alternatives that should lead to planned and desired results.
- Spatial-physical objectives: According to the complexity of the territory to express the decisions to take with relation to the actions, regulations and elements to protect.
- Group of actions: For the technical, economic and administrative implementation of the objectives, excellent performances by strategic areas of the municipality identifying the necessary investments.
- Regulations of the territorial and urban classification: The urban regulations consist on the establishment of territorial, urban and architectural conditionals (including construction ordinances), aided in norms and national and sectoral regulations that allow to control the transformation and preservation processes of the municipality and the city, accordingly to the Approved General Plan of Territorial and Urban Classification.
- It constitutes the essential instrument of the Plan as legal support in the materialization of the planning to achieve higher efficiency in the projection, administration and control processes.
- The regulations constitute an instrument in the implementation and control of the territory; at the same time provide guarantees in correspondence with the planning dynamics of the protection and preservation of the inherited patrimony.
- Catalogue or File: Control of areas, spaces and constructions protected by cultural and environmental interest, which use and potential undergo specific deserved requirements, as key elements to the culture and national and local identity.
- Management instruments: Those that activate and promote in a systematic way the execution of the Plan, in close association with the economic and financial construction plans, with the institutional and citizen participation .
- Instruments of institutional-citizen participation and of social communication: Those that contribute to maintain the consent around the objectives and other components of the Plan during the elaboration and implementation and generate culture and commitments on territorial and urban classification.
- Control instrument, follow-up, assessment and information: Those that contribute to monitor the plan execution, including an informative support and of support and integration indicators to the whole planning, administration, control and information process.

b) TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

Cienfuegos is a pole of city tourism characterized by its urban, architectural and environmental values that stand out along with its beautiful bay, for its exceptional conditions, as a center of water sports and recreational activities.

The city has behaved as a transit pole toward and from the neighboring city of Trinidad or to the capital of the country, with an average of 2.72-day stay in the city has a potential that reaches a range from 1,000 to 1,200 rooms; which are mainly located to the south of the city, the seaside area and the Urban Historical Center.

The current lodging is mainly assimilated by these hotels: "The Union" (of the CUBANACAN chain) in the Historical Center with a 4+ category, towards the south of the city is located the Grand Caribbean Hotel "Jagua" also with 4 stars, Pasacaballos (of the ISLAZUL chain), Rancho Luna (of the HORIZONTES chain), Faro Luna (CUBANACAN) and Punta la Cueva (ISLAZUL). These last three are located in beach areas. Although many of these facilities are not in the very Historical Center, the great majority of their visitors do tour the downtown area all the time, in search of other historical and cultural services.

It is foreseen a sustained growth of the lodging capacities in the city and a strong investment process is being carried out to recover other facilities that years ago existed in the Historical Center.

The exploitation of the Urban Historical Center and mainly its commercialization is based on its historical development, its singular architecture of the 19th and 20th centuries, the culture, cultural traditions, events, journey tourism, marine and recreational activities in the bay and cruisers that have their base in the old marine-port area of the Historical Center.

Cienfuegos, as any other Cuban city, is monocentric due to its own historical development, with some area or small subcenters providing dispersed services in the urban plot.

The territorial distribution of equipment is characterized by the overlapping of these in different levels in the Historical Center area, being the best equipped or served the core areas of the traditional settlement (up to year 1900).

Different properties have been rescued with the implementation of services, sites and places that have provided a benefit in the urban image of the area of reference.

In the last years the increase of the economic revenues from the tourist industry was mainly determined by the sustained growth of the extra hotel activities and services as much for the tourists as for the locals.

The analysis of revenues from the tourism industry demonstrates that the greatest percents in the territory are achieved through the former activities, for what is a must to consider the incidence that the extra hotel economic development has for the territory and country.

City Tour:

The visitor can appreciate the qualified image of a neoclassic city from the 19th century, with an eclectic bloom. Public spaces define the structuring and vitality of the urban design; the former Square of Arms -nowadays José Martí Square- original foundation core, the Paseo del Prado with more than 2 Km of walking area, the San Fernando Boulevard and other smaller squares and promenades, allow the visitors with a clear and safe tour. High prop constructions stand out in the Square scenery such as "El Palatino" Tavern, the Founder's House, the Cathedral, the Spanish Casino -today Provincial Museum -, the San Lorenzo School of Arts and Trades, the Ferrer-Cacicedo Palace -present House of Culture -, the Provincial Government's Headquarters -City Hall - and the Tomás Terry Theater. These landmarks of Cienfuegos architecture also stand out in the Paseo del Prado and surrounding areas of the Center.

Festivals and commemorative events of cultural significance:

Patriotic Commemorative dates: Popular uprisings of Marines y Civilians on September 5th, 1957.

Traditional Commemorative dates and festivals: City Foundation on April 22nd; "Benny Moré" International Popular Music Festival, Danzón Festival, Fiesta del Camarón (Shrimp Party), Cienfuegos Carnival and Regatas (water sport competitions).

Religious Commemorative Dates: Purísima Concepción Procession, City Patron, December 8th.

Extra hotel services in the Historic Urban Center:

A wide commercial network integrated by stores and different sales points, restaurants, cafeterias, bars, recreational and night centers, tourist transport, car and scooter rentals, service stations, travel agencies, banks, legal consultancy, phone services, electronic mail and Internet, and photographic services, medical and optic assistance, among others.

Future growth of hotel rooms and lodging services in the Historical Urban Core:

1. Rehabilitation of the San Carlos Hotel –56th Avenue, between 33rd y 35th Streets.
2. Rehabilitation of the Ciervo de Oro Hotel –29th Street, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
3. Rehabilitation of the Ferrer Palace Hostel –25th Street and corner of 54th Avenue.

Future growth of extra hotel services in the Historic Urban Center:

1. Use change in ground floor as a commercial center and in higher floors for rooms in the San Carlos Hotel.
2. Restoration and room rehabilitation for a Boulevard Store. 54th Avenue, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
3. Restoration and rehabilitation of the former Ten Cents place in the boulevard. 54th Avenue, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
4. Repair of Multiuse places: commercial, services. 37th Street between 46th and 48th Avenues.
5. Restoration and rehabilitation of place, Bodeguita del Medio. 54th Avenue, between 29th and 31st Streets.
6. Rehabilitation for a cultural recreational center. 31st Street, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
7. Chinese restaurant. 37th Street, between 46th and 48th Avenues.
8. Remodeling, extension and use change for "El Criollo" Restaurant. 37th Street and 52nd Avenue.
9. Use change. Vicaria. Historical Center .
10. Pan Com in the boulevard. 54th and 33rd.
11. Center of recreational services. 37th and 48th. Extension of the bowling alley. 37th and 48th.
12. Cabaret service linked to a restaurant, snack bar, stores, Tropisur Night Center. 37th Street, between 46th and 48th Avenues.
13. "Caramelo" Bar-Cafe. 607, 37th Street, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
14. House of Tricks. Extension of the Juvenile Room. Existing facility. 54th Avenue, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
15. Extension of parking lot and "Veracuba" travel agency. 31st Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.

Residing population in the Historical Center.

The same as the rest of the Cienfuegos population, the inhabitants of the Historical Center have always been distinguished by their hospitality, kindness and excellent human relationships with visitors. They are educated and proud of their city, accustomed to participating in celebrations and cultural events as these have always been generalized traditions in them. They become main characters in the rescue of the Historical Center and through self-employed services impact on their daily activity with economic revenues that improve their life quality. Their customs are always faithful to their local identity.

4 g. SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE.

- Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power.
- Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power.

- Organizations and owners of properties in the Historical Center.
- Ministry of Tourism and Commercial Corporations.
- National Council of Cultural Patrimony.
- Donations from different organizations, NGO, foreign donors.

4h. SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND TRAINING IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

- National experts (National and Provincial Commission of Monuments).
- Cuban committee ICOMOS.
- National Conservation Center, Restoration and Museology (CENCREM).
- International organizations: ICOMOS, WORLD MONUMENTS FUND and UNESCO.

4 i) VISITOR FACILITIES AND STATISTICS.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos is rich for its architectural values and a history zealously treasured in its streets, large houses and estates. It shows a wide historical-cultural wealth. A diversity of constructive styles that succeed one another before the observer's keen eyes. Multiple enjoyment options are available in varied modalities, together with other areas of the city, constitute a point of attention for the tourism, preferably in the modalities of city tourism, possibilities of water sport activities and ecotourism.

During last year 2002 the tourist activity behaved in the following manner:

- Foreign visitors / days stayed: 88 794.
- Foreign tourists X one day: 250.
- Revenues through tourism: 12 572 500 U.S.D.
- Net utility: 3 770 000 U.S.D.
- Main tourist sources: Canada.
France.
Germany.
USA
United Kingdom.

The Historical Center preserves customs, cultural and spiritual life styles of a town, reflected in the constructions and urban development, qualified with the new required insertions in the incessant world of the tourism. Its urban layout, with wide avenues and compact blocks of properties, of grid design, with French influence, is a particular characteristic and exceptional case of this 19th century city that offers an interesting journey and viable city for all tourists. The portals around the most important Square, Parque José Martí, and along the city's lineal artery and pedestrian's Walk, Paseo del Prado, provide shelter from the rain and the suffocating sun to those who decide to take the tour.

Accommodations.

Tours, trips, excursions inside and outside of the Historical Center with the purpose of discovering the constructive and environmental harmony that bring meaning to this beautiful city, its history, customs and spiritual wealth accompanied by specialized tour guides, are traditional offers from the travel agencies located within the property, which do not only sell the tickets for a safe return trip to the visitor's country but also offer many other interesting options.

- Cubanacán Travel Agency– 54 Avenue No. 2903, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Habanatur Travel Agency –54th Avenue No. 2906, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Cubatur –37 Street, between 54th and 56th Avenue.

The most interesting options offered to the tourist:

- Tour of the city.
- Tour of the Botanical Garden of Cienfuegos.
- Yacht Tour of the Bay.
- Sunset Tour.
- Cienfuegos Fiesta.
- Maritime Party.
- Visit of the “Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua” Fortress.

In a safe atmosphere, the tourist can easily interact with the flora and local fauna and be in direct contact with nature through the Offices of Popular Campismo, located at #5403 37th Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.

Parking.

For the security and care of the vehicles, the Historical Center has plenty signalled parking area, protected by specialized personnel.

- Bicycle Park – No. 5802 35th Street, between 58th and 60th Avenues.
- “La Unión” Hotel Parking Lot –No. 5414 31st Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.

Besides the 800 meters of capacity in the perimeter of the Parque José Martí, this square is considered to be among the most beautiful in the island and the most important square inside the city. Other significant avenues inside this exceptional urban whole are available for transportation.

Hotels.

To walk along the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos is to begin an adventure through time, discovering the most diverse attractiveness that the city offers the

visitor. After an intense touring day, visitors hope to find not only the level of comfort that they usually enjoy in their homes but also very good attention and careful services. In one of the most central places within this city, and privileged by its perfect location in the heart of the Historical center sits the Hotel Boutique "La Union". The hotel has a 4+ category, and ideal conditions for a well-deserved rest after a hard day's walk. It is located on DeClouet Street, on San Fernando Boulevard.

Hotel Boutique La Unión (4 Stars).

The hotel has 49 air-conditioned rooms, 36 double, 2 senior suites, 11 junior suites with SS, cold and hot water, a shower, bath tubs, telephone, radio, TV, security box and a minibar.

Other facilities: Room service, Buffet restaurant and a la carte, snack bar, lobby bar, swimming pool, sauna, gym and massage area, medical services, pharmacy, business center, weddings and banquets services, laundry stores, mail, media, parking lot, tourism desk and car rental.

Other hotels near the Historical Center.

“Jagua” Hotel – 4 Stars.

Capacity: 149 rooms – Gran Caribe.

37th Street, between 0 and 2nd Avenue. Punta Gorda.

“Punta La Cueva” Hotel – 2 Stars.

Capacity: 67 rooms– Islazul.

Road to Rancho Luna, Km 3 1/2. Cienfuegos.

Horizontes Rancho Luna Hotel – 3 Stars.

Capacity: 222 rooms – Horizontes.

Road to Rancho Luna Km 16.

Club Amigo Faro Luna Hotel – 3 Stars.

Capacity: 42 rooms– Cubanacán S.A.

Road to Rancho Luna, Km 18. Cienfuegos.

Pasacaballos Hotel – 2 Stars.

Capacity: 188 rooms– Islazul.

Road to Rancho Luna, Km 22. Cienfuegos.

For independent tourists, maybe a more economic and viable way of traveling would be house rentals (more like Bed and Breakfast operations); where the visitor has more direct interaction with the population since they can learn better of the customs and life styles of the town and nurture themselves of the Cuban charisma and of the Cienfuegueran people. There are 27 rental houses in the Historical Center that vary from neoclassical housing of the 19th century to small palaces of eclectic style, Art

Decó or of modern lines, in full environmental correspondence with their surroundings.

Public Services.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos has the necessary infrastructure, offers varied options and attractiveness to make of this city a welcoming destination. The favorable atmosphere to satisfy the visitor's expectations is the result of the combination and levels of services provided by different facilities with a collective objective.

Food Service.

Important commercial, food and nightlife centers with varied offers of services are inserted in this important area of the city; where the visitor can taste from an excellent Creole dish to different vegetarian specialties. Restaurants, cafeterias, markets and soda places are at the visitor's disposal, around the clock, for the visitor interested in learning about the art of the wonderful Cienfuegos culinary heritage.

- “El Mandarín” Restaurant (Chinese food) – No.5811-13 37th Street, Corner of 60th Avenue.
- “El Pollito” Restaurant (Vegetarian food) – No.5601-03 37th Street, Corner of 56th Avenue.

Specialized Restaurants and other food service places:

- “1819” Restaurant –Cienfuegos Culinary Association– No.5609 37th Street, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- “La Verja” Restaurant –54th Avenue No.3306, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “El Polinesio” Restaurant –29th Street No.5406-10, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “El Dragón Dorado” Restaurant – 54th Avenue No.3509-11, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “Giuventu” Pizzería (Italian Food) – 37th Street No.5213, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- DINOS PIZZA (Italian Food) –31st Street No.5418, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Rumbos Cafetería (snacks, drinks, liquors) – 37th Street No.5201, Corner of 52nd Avenue.
- San Carlos Cafetería (fast food) – 37th Street No.5417, Corner of 56th Avenue.
- Piano-Bar “Santa Cruz” (snacks, entertainment) – 58th Avenue No.3316, Corner of 35th Street.
- Rápido “El Qué Bien” (Fast Food) – 35th Street No.3502, Corner of 54th Avenue.
- Bar-Cafetería “El Palatino” (snacks, drinks and liquors) – 54th Avenue No.2514, Corner of 27th Street.

- “Prado y Línea” Bar-Cafetería (snacks, drinks and liquors) –37th Street, Corner of 66th Avenue.
- “El Terry” Soda Place (snacks) – 56th Avenue No.2701, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- “Cine-Teatro Luisa Martínez Casado” Soda Place – 37th Street No.5001, corner of 50th Avenue.
- “La Bolera” Soda Place (snacks, ice-cream) – 37th Street No.4801, Corner of 48th Avenue.
- Cafetería “El Café” (drinks and liquors) – 56th Avenue No.3117, Corner of 33rd Street.
- Pescadería “Mercapez” (Sea food) –56th Avenue No.3315-17, Corner of 35th Street.
- Cafetería “La Tropical” (snacks) – 56th Avenue No.3114, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Cafetería “Venecia” (snacks, hamburgers) – 54th Avenue No.5220, Corner of 33rd Street.
- “Coppelia” (Ice-cream) – 37th Street No.5009, Corner of 52nd Avenue.
- Casa del batido (Shakes, snacks, drinks) – 37th Street No.5007, between 50th and 52nd Avenues.
- Bar Fernandina (drinks and liquors) – 37th Street No.5202, corner of 52nd.
- “Cartoqui” Market (snacks, drinks and liquors) – 54th Avenue No.3523-27, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Princesa” Market (snacks, drinks and liquors) – 54th Avenue No.3102, Corner of 31st.
- “Agrosur” Market (fruits and vegetables) – 35th Street No.5209, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Porcino Market (meats– porch) – 52nd Avenue No.3323, Corner of 35th Street.
- Cafetería Guamá (snacks) – 37th Street No.5822, Corner of 60th Avenue.

Restaurants and catering near the Historical Center.

- “El Cochinito” Restaurant (Creole Food) – 37th Street, between 4th and 6th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- “Covadonga” Restaurant (Cienfuegos Paella) – 37th Street, between 0 y 2nd Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- “Palacio de Valle” Restaurant (Sea Food) – 37th Street, Corner of 0 Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- “La Laguna del Cura” Restaurant (Sea Food) – 10th Avenue and 47th Street. Punta Gorda.
- Casa Caribeña (Creole Food) – 35th Street, between 20th and 22nd Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- Costa Sur (Creole Food) – 20th Avenue, between 35th and 33rd Streets.
- Cafetería-Bar “Casa Caribeña” (snacks) – 35th Street, between 20th and 22nd Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- DITU (Chicken) – 37th Street, between 20th and 22nd Avenues.
- Club Caribe (Snacks, entertainment) –37th Street, Corner 14th Avenue. Punta Gorda.

- “Cienfuegos” Club – 37th Street, between 10th and 12th Avenues. Punta Gorda.

Easily located in the above mentioned facilities are sanitary services for both sexes, clearly identified with the corresponding signs, using international standards for their easy location by the visitors.

Public washrooms are located:

- Public Washrooms – 37th Street No. 6007, between 60th and 62nd Avenues.

Shopping.

There is a great variety of diversified offers to satisfy all needs and likes through the commercial network.

The visitor will find specialized stores displaying representative rational products of the Cuban culture as rum, tobacco and coffee; others offer the best of Cuban and international music, as well as souvenirs and crafts.

- “La Casa Mimbre” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, perfumes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 60th Avenue and 35th Street.
- “El Prado” Store– Varieties (clothing, shoes, perfumes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – TRD Caribe –37th Street No.5413-15, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “La Nueva” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, perfumes) – Cubalse S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3522, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Valenciana” Store – Varieties (hardware, home appliances) – Cubalse S.A. – 37th Street No.5214-16, Corner of 54th Avenue.
- “El Topacio” Store – Varieties (clothing, home appliances, souvenirs) – ARTEX S.A. – 54th Avenue. No.3510, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Casa Arco” Store – Varieties (clothing, home appliances, souvenirs) – ARTEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3303 between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Almacenes Cuba” Store – Varieties (home appliances, hardware) – CIMEX S.A. – 33rd Street No.5407, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “El Encanto” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – TRD Caribe – 33rd Street No.5406, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “La Nueva Isla” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – Universo. Cubanacán S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3319, Corner of 35th Street.
- “La Francia Moderna” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3311-13, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Video-Centro” Store – Varieties (hardware, home appliances) – CIMEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3312, Corner of 35th.
- “La Casa Rusa” Store – Varieties (hardware, home appliances, groceries) – TRD Caribe – 62nd Avenue No.3712-16, between 37th and 39th Streets.
- “La Oriental” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – TRD Caribe – 62nd Avenue No.3719, Corner of 39th.

- “Mercado Paraíso” Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – Varieties (hardware, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 58th Avenue No.3112, Corner of 33rd.
- Cubartesanía Store – 54th Avenue No. 3101, Corner of 31st Street.
- “Boutique Glamour” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – CIMEX S.A. – 56th Avenue No.3322, Corner of 35th Street.
- Teatro Tomás Terry Sales place – Souvenir – ARTEX S.A. – 56th Avenue No.2701, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- “El Embajador” Store – (rum, cigars and coffee) – Universo Cubanacán S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3301, Corner of 33rd Street.
- Photo Service Studio – Varieties (hardware, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3116, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Salón Juvenil Cubanacán – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – Cubanacán S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3103, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “El Fundador” Store – Souvenirs – Caracol – 29th Street No.2901, Corner of 54th.
- “Efectos Electrodomésticos DITA” Store – Specialized (home appliances) – Cubalse S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3108, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “La Principal SEARS” Store – Varieties – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 54th Avenue No.3120, Corner of 33rd.
- “El Ten Cent” Store – Varieties – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 54th Avenue No.3308, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “La Escuadra” Hardware Store – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 54th Avenue No.3501-03, Corner of 35th Street.
- “La Ideal” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – Cubalse S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3302-04, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Boutique “Siglo XXI” Shoe Store – Caracol S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3309, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Bazar Guanaroca – Varieties (clothing, hardware) – Publicigraf – 54th Avenue No.3512, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Reproducciones Artísticas (Art Reproductions Store) – Publicigraf – 54th Avenue No.3516, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Maroya Store – Souvenirs – Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales – 54th Avenue No.3517-21, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Cienfuegueras” Store – Varieties – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 56th Avenue No.3101, Corner of 31st Street.
- Venus Shoe Store – CIMEX S.A. – 56th Avenue No.3102, Corner of 31st.
- Boutique “La Perla” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – Universo Cubanacán S.A. – 33rd Street No.5402, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “El Artesano” Store – Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales – 29th Street No.5601, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Plaza del Mercado (Market) – Groceries – 58th Avenue No.2911, Corner of 31st.
- “Eureka” Store – Clothing - 54th Avenue No.3112, between 31st and 33rd Streets.

- Commercial Network for Tourism ITH S.A. – 58th Avenue No. 3101, Corner of 31st.
- Show Room – Cubahidráulica – 58th Avenue No.3121, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “La Estrella” Store – Commercial Network – 58th Avenue No.3317 – Corner of 35th Street.
- Poligom –58th Avenue No.3106, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- FUSA – 56th Avenue No.2901, Corner of 29th.
- VITRAL Paint Distributor–56th Avenue No.2903, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Filatelia (Stamps) –56th Avenue No.3120, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Industrias Locales” Store – 56th Avenue No.3118, between 31st and 33rd. Streets
- “Confitería Gambi”, Cookies – 52nd Avenue No.2913, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- “El Nuevo Refino” Grocery Store – Groceries – 52nd Avenue No.3118, Corner of 33rd Street.
- Don Juan Tabern –31st Street No.5408, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Florería “El Girasol”, Flower Shop –62nd Avenue No.3711, between 37th and 39th Streets.
- Bodega “El Machete” – Groceries – 46th Avenue No.3727, Corner of 39th.
- Bodega “La Eva” – Groceries –50th Avenue No.3720, Corner of 39th.
- Carnicería (Butcher’s) –64th Avenue No.3720, Corner of 39th.
- MEICO – 37th Street No. 3701, Corner of 62nd.
- Bodega “Los Tres Grandes” – Groceries –35th Street No. 5808, Corner of 60th.

Other Commercial places that contribute to the Historical Center:

- Cupet Service Station– CIMEX S.A. – 37th Street, Corner of 16th. Punta Gorda.
- Marina Puerto Sol – 35th Street, between 6th and 8th Avenues, Punta Gorda.
- “La Lucha” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, perfumes) – TRD Caribe – 62nd Avenue, between 39th and 41st Streets.

Transportation.

The Historical Center displays a diversified offer of taxi, car rental, buses and motorcycle rental services.

The city has an international airport and good roads and highways that connect the traveler with any part of the country. Airports, airlines, charter flights, a cruiser terminal and a bus terminal, allow an express and safe access and transfer, to and from the city.

- Taxi Terminal –50th Avenue No. 3502, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Taxis Service on call –50th Avenue No. 3504, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Cubacar. 31st Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.

- Tren turístico (Tourist’s Train) 31st Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.

Culture.

Cienfuegos is expression of the local and Cuban cultural universe, so much traditional as contemporary through the work of its most important exponents. The music and the scenic arts enjoy great significance in welcoming scenarios, as well as the more dissimilar shows for children.

A sample of the literary and artistic practices is evidenced in the vanguard artists of the territory. There are cultural and musical shows. The access to local history and life of the town is available in 3 museums and in the territory. To this whole series of attractive options, the visitor is exposed in the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos as cultural institutions open their doors to gladly display the artistic panorama of the town. These are just a representation:

- “Tomás Terry” Theater – 56th Avenue No.2701, Corner of 27th.
- Provincial Museum – 54th Avenue No.2702, Corner of 27th.
- “Benjamín Duarte” Culture House – 25th Street No.5401-03, Corner of 54th Avenue.
- Universal Arts Gallery – 56th Avenue No.2505, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- “Rita Suárez del Villar” Historic Archives – 27th Street No.5201-03, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage – 54th Avenue No.2504, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- Fondo de Bienes Culturales (Cultural Property Fund) –54th Avenue No.2506, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- Bulevar Art Gallery – 54th Avenue No.3310, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Roberto García Valdés” Provincial Library – 37th Street No.5615, Corner of 58th.
- Sala-Teatro Centro Dramático de Cienfuegos (Drama Center) – 56th Avenue No.3306, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Casa del Joven Creador (Home of Creative Youth) – 52nd Avenue No.3320, Corner of 35th.
- Centro de la Música (Music Center) – 58th Avenue No.3311, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Loyola” Music Center – 58th Avenue No.3508, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Headquarter of Cuban Construction Architects and Engineers Nacional Union (UNAIICC, Provincial Headquarter) – 56th Avenue No.2915-17, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Headquarter of the Cuban Nacional Legal Union (Provincial Headquarter) – 56th Avenue No.3107, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Rehearsal Room (Musicians and dancers) –37th Street No.5607, between 56th and 58th Avenues.

- National Union Of Cuban Writers and Artists. UNEAC (Provincial Headquarter) – 25th Street No.5423, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Jardines de la UNEAC (UNEAC Gardens) – 25th Street No.5413, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “Benny Moré” Disco – Bar – 54th Avenue No.2907-09, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Provincial Center of Community Culture – 54th Avenue No.3307, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Teatro Guíñol (Children’s Theater) – 37th Street No.5416, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “Prado” Movie Theater – 37th Street No.5402, corner of 54th Avenue.
- “A Cuestas” Theater – 54th Avenue No.2908, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- “Luisa Martínez Casado” Movie Theater – 37th Street No.5001, Corner of 50th.
- Headquarter of the National Association of Combatientes (Provincial Headquarter) – 52nd Avenue No.3113, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Minerva” Society – 52nd Avenue No.3512, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Chess Academy – 37th Street No.4803-05, between 48th and 50th Avenues.
- “Dionisio San Román” Book Store – 54th Avenue No.3526, Corner of 54th.
- “La Bolera” Sports Compound –37th Street No.4801, Corner of 48th.
- Sports Museum – 39th Street No.4615, Corner of 48th Avenue.
- Movie Company – 37th Street No.5412, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Hermanas Giral Museum -- 42nd No. 3709, between 37th and 39th Streets.

Socio-Cultural Institutions that contribute to the Historical Center Life.

- Cayo Loco Naval History Museum – 60th Avenue, Corner of 21st.
- “Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua” Fortress.
- “Benny Moré” Art School.
- Cienfuegos Botaical Garden.
- Artex Yard –35th Street, between 16th and 18th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- “Benny Moré” Cultural Compound – 37th Street, between 4th and 6th. Punta Gorda.
- “Club Cienfuegos” Recreational Center. Cubanacán S.A. – 37th Street, between 12th and 14th Avenues. Punta Gorda.

Public Phones.

The Historical Center possesses phone services that guarantee direct communication with any part of the world and within the country.

There are more than 15 public telephones located within the main arteries and the Parque José Martí and the Boulevard; both symbol areas of the dynamic life in Cienfuegos and commercial arteries par excellence of the city and the Paseo del Prado, the longest promenade in the country.

More quiet and private places for telephone communications are the Telephone Centres located:

- Call Center – 54th Avenue No. 3514, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- International Service –54th Avenue No. 3514^a, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Tele Punto. Integral Communications Center – 31st Street, between 54th and 56th Aveues.

Medical Services.

Around a 95% of the hotels have a doctor that guarantees patient's primary attention; but if the treatment demands more care, the visitor is transferred to an International Clinic located on 37th Street #202.

The Urban Historical Center also offers the visitor medical services provided by Family Doctor's Clinics:

Family Doctor's Clinics:

- . 52nd Avenue No. 2713, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- . 29th Street No. 5624, Corner of 58th.
- . 35th Street, between 46th and 48th Avenues
- . 35th Street, Corner of 62nd Avenue
- . 58th Avenue, between 29th and 31st Streets
- . 52nd Avenue, between 25th and 23rd Streets
- . 33rd Street, between 56th and 58th Avenues
- . 35th Street, Corner of 66th.

Other Medical Services provided within the Historical Center are:

- Optical Sevices –54th Avenue No. 3107, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Miramar” Optical Services – 54th Avenue No. 3504, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “San Fernando” Drugstore – 54th Avenue No. 3524, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “Regla” Drugstore – 52nd Avenue No. 2717, Corner of 29th Street.
- Dentist Clinic – 37th Street No. 6009-11, between 60th and 62nd Avenues.
- “Altervet” Veterinary Drugstore – 58th Avenue No. 3115, between 31st and 33rd Streets
- Clarita Chepe Drugstore – 58th Avenue No. 3123, Corner of 33rd.
- Medical Equipment Repair Shop – 62nd Avenue No. 3706, 37th and 39th Streets.

And immediate attention for any kind of urgency can be sought in the “Arango” Area 1 Polyclinic.

If the visitor is not traveling with his/her insurance policy, he can get one in town by directly contacting the Traveler's Assistance Company Asistur S.A.

Garbage.

Characterized by its tidiness and cleanliness, the Historical Center has 97 trash cans located in the main arteries together with garbage places, incinerators and a collection service by vehicle. This hygienic-sanitary attention has been historically recognized as the cleanest city in the country.

Mail.

There is a post office within the Urban Historic Center:

- Central Post Office –56th Avenue No. 3502-04, Corner of 35th.

Video and Photograph Taking.

Anybody can take pictures and videos of the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos, of its perfect layout of wide and straight streets, the harmony and splendor of the constructions, the charisma and of those who inhabit it. Visitors can take pictures and movies freely, except for restricted areas or areas signaled as of military objects. Museums also have specific regulations. The following services can be located:

- “La Madrileña” Photo Studio – 56th Avenue No. 3320, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Photo Studio – 54th Avenue No. 2912, between 29th and 31st Street.
- Photo Studio – 54th Avenue, between 31st and 33rd Street
- Photos – 54th Avenue, between 31st and 33rd Streets
- Cubalse Photography. 37th Street, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Video Centro- 54th Avenue and 35th Street.

Extensions and change of Tourism Modalities.

To extend or change your Tourist modality, you need to contact in any hotel the Tourism Desk, which will provide detailed information you might need.

There is also, within the Historical Center, a corporative subsystem with the capacity of providing a range of specialized services.

- International Finance Bank – 54th Avenue No. 2902, Corner of 29th.
- CADECA (Money Exchange) – 56th Avenue No. 3314, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- International Legal Office – 54th Avenue No. 2904, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- CIMEX S.A. Corporation – 29th Street No. 5218, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Cubanacán Travel Agency – 54th Avenue No. 2903, between 29th and 31st Streets.

- Havanatur Travel Agency – 54th Avenue No. 2906, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Cubatur – 37th Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Caracol Corporation – 33rd Street No. 5417, Corner of 56th.
- ASISTUR Corporation – 46th Avenue, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- Intermar Corporation – 54th Avenue No. 3111, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Copextel S.A. Corporation – 52nd Avenue No. 3501, Corner of 35th.
- ACINOX Corporation – 35th Street, between 58th and 60th Avenue.
- MEICO Corporation – 37th Street No. 6202, Corner 62nd.
- Gambi Corporation – 52nd Avenue No. 2913, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- ABATUR Corporation – 29th Street, Corner of 58th.
- Commerce Chamber Delegation -37th Street, between 44th and 48th Avenues.

Other Corporation that contribute to the development of the Historical Center.

- Havanatur Travel Agency – 40th Avenue, Corner 41st Street.
- Rumbos S.A.Delegation – 37th Street, Corner of 12th. Punta Gorda.
- Veracuba Travel Agency – 37th Street, between 2nd and 4th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- Havanautos Transport Agency – 37th Street, Corner of 18th. Punta Gorda.
- Transtur Transport Agency – 37th Street and 2nd Avenue. Jagua Hotel. Punta Gorda.
- Cubalse S.A. - 37th Street, Corner of 36th Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- Artex S.A Corporation – 35th Street, Corner of 16th. Punta Gorda.
- ETECSA Corporation – 58th Avenue, Corner of 43rd.
- Almacenes Universal – 35th Street, Corner of 18th Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- MINTUR Delegation – 37th Street No. 1406, between 14th and 16th Avenues. Punta Gorda.

An infrastructure capable of providing all the necessary services required by the people who inhabit the Property has been created.

Services:

- Local Industry Ware House – 58th Avenue No. 3107, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Siboney” Radio Repair Shop – 58th Avenue No. 3109, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- State Civil Records – 58th Avenue No. 3309, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Bicycle Parking – 35th Street No. 5802, between 58th and 60th Avenues.
- Enterprise Maintenance Shop – Population Services – 58th Avenue No. 2912 between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Transport Municipal Warehouse – 58th Avenue No. 3510, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Light Signs – 25th Street No. 5601, Corner of 56th.

- BANDEC – 56th Avenue No. 2929, Corner of 31st.
- Mártires de Barbados Print House – 56th Avenue No. 3105, between 31st and 33rd.
- Meridiano Clock Repair – 33rd Street No. 5613, between 56th and 58th Avenue.
- Graphic Propaganda Shop – 35th Street No. 5609, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Popular Saving Bank – 35th Street No. 5603, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Bufete Colectivo (Legal Office) – 56th Avenue No. 3511, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Technical Assistance and Services COPEXTEL – 56th Avenue No. 3110, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “La Madrileña” Photo Studio – 56th Avenue No. 3320, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Eusebio Delfín” Recording Studio – 35th Street No. 5417, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Central Post Office – 56th Avenue No. 3502-04, Corner of 35th.
- NAT. Division Shop – 54th Avenue No. 3109, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Popular Saving Bank – 54th Avenue No. 3115, Corner of 33rd.
- Ludoteca Pinocho – 54th Avenue No. 3509-11, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Refrigeration Company Shop – 37th Street No. 5409, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Fire Station – 27th Street No. 5202, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Photo Studio – 54th Avenue No. 2912, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Consolidado Sur (Barber Shop) – 54th Avenue No. 2920, Corner 31st.
- Worker’s Dining Room – 29th Street No. 5216, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Taller de Confecciones (Taylor’s) – 54th Avenue No. 3114-16, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Television Repair Shop – 33rd Street No. 5203, between 52nd and 54th.
- Sound Shop – 35th Street No. 5217, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- MINBAS Computing – 35th Street No. 5211, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Registro Pecuario – 54th Avenue No. 3506, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Call Center – 54th No. 3514, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- International Services – 54th Avenue No. 3514A, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Art Reproductions Shop – 54th Avenue No. 3518, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Albergue Portuario – 52nd Avenue No. 2715, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- Workshop – 52nd Avenue No. 2911, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Cigars and Tobacco Warehouse – 52nd Avenue No. 2915, Corner of 31st.
- Service Shop – 31st Street No. 5204, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Consumers’ Record Office – 52nd Avenue No. 3301, Corner of 33rd.
- Credits and Commerce Bank – 31st Street No. 5019, Corner of 52nd.
- Furniture Repair Shop – 50th Street No. 3501, Corner of 35th.

- Shoe Repair Shop – 52nd Avenue No. 3515, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Construction and Maintenance Project Enterprise – 60th Avenue No. 3506, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Public Washrooms – 37th Street No. 6007, between 60th and 62nd Avenues.
- Municipal Funeral Parlor – 37th Street No. 6006-08, between 60th and 62nd Avenues.
- Medical Equipment Repair Shop – 62nd Avenue No. 3706, between 37th and 39th Streets.
- ESICUBA – 37th Street No. 4811, between 48th and 50th Avenues.

4j) PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN AND STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES (COPY TO BE ANNEXED).

The rescue of this area of high historical-cultural value is incorporated in a line traced by the country as a basic element in the consolidation of our national identity and thus of local identity. The rescue policies of the Urban Historical Center transcend the merely cultural plane to be inserted definitively in the social, political and economic plane.

The Historical Center is part of the city and the territory's system and its rehabilitation strategy necessarily determines a dialogue with the other areas and functions that conform it, its recovery has been set in full correspondence with the integral development that is programmed and executed by the Municipality.

When we face the safeguard of the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos it is taken for granted the identification, protection, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation, maintenance of the whole Property and of the environment that conforms it. Special attention is paid to preserve the relationship between the population and the Historical Center, where container and contained relate in a necessary harmonic coexistence.

There is no intervention in this area as performing a cult to the past, nor is it exclusively because of its cultural function, but for objective reasons of weight: to recover and to maintain the built property that is inseparable part of that urban image that is necessary to preserve and to integrate. Once rehabilitated to the contemporary life of the society that maintains it alive, as the face that defines us and makes us authentic, with our own identity.

As a premise of this strategy is the urban whole we have inherited. That is the integral character that Cienfuegos possesses and especially its Urban Historical Center, which together with its natural beauties determines, not only the recuperative attention to monuments of great symbolic importance, but also, toward the rest of the whole, qualitative and quantitatively superior, which conditions the first ones, tracing between both components a compact and indivisible unity, a motive for our action field.

It is defined in this area a natural physical framework along to the built one that defines its population's great container - resident or visitor -, their habitat and center's socio- political - cultural activity that irradiates toward the rest of the city. Due to its importance, it becomes necessary to coordinate the harmoniously insert of current life to that immense built world that conditions the man's own life that inhabits and it uses the property; its conservation will be an operation not only dedicated to revitalize properties materially, but primarily to improve the life quality of the society that lives and uses it.

The stated constructive actions will not modify the urban character of the center, nor will these change its cornerstone functionality at a city level. The original layout will be respected so it will not alter the whole structurally, being revitalized in this way the high architectural and environmental value possessed by the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos.

Among the stated objectives the following stand out:

1. To ratify and consolidate the role of the Urban Historical Center as the downtown area, for tradition, identity and current and future potentialities.
2. To propitiate the transmission in time of the built patrimony that composes it, historical or not, and that of the whole integrally over the isolated works of exceptional value that it possesses.
3. To revitalize the historical patrimony, to promote its interest and re-functioning, as supreme objective for the life quality improvement of those who interact with it.
4. To receive the economic support in a sustainable way for the viability of the proposed objectives.

As part of the program for the materialization of the above mentioned objectives it is defined:

- The integral recovery of the Urban Historical Center in a whole through all its components with equality of importance.
- To dedicate special attention to the habitat inside the area, with specific measures to retain the current population and their possible increment.
- Reorganization and requalification of the urban services and equipment, to strengthen their character as city center.
- Generation of a receptive and commercial infrastructure linked to the tourist activity, as a complement of the city's cultural product par excellence; generating jobs and social benefits.
- Decentralization of establishments and incompatible functions with the Urban Historical Center and the recycling of its properties, for new social interests and of services that consolidate the role of Center.
- Reorganization of the roadways and public transportation in the area and their relationship with the City.

- Evaluation of green spaces and variants for a gradual maintenance and development, final solution for an environmental improvement and their rescue as singular patrimony of the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos.

To take carry out this Program, we will follow this approach and directions:

1. Plurality of restored focuses, in a hierarchical way departing from the public spaces of Historical Center. This includes the Paseo del Prado (37th Street), the Parque José Martí (Former Square of Arms) and San Fernando Boulevard. The smaller squares are included and the Pantheon of Gil.
2. Restoration in extension of the avenues and main streets. These ones relate and establish the physical and functional communication with the recovered focuses. The work will be on stages, beginning by the Areas A and B.
3. Integral Re-functioning and reanimation of the south coast or La Mar Street (46th Avenue). It constitutes the sea front of the Historical Center and the nexus of the center with the bay, which defines in a great measure the formal, functional and environmental image of this area.
4. Punctual restoration of the buildings of exceptional value. Interventions in symbolic properties, with architectural or historical merits, with Degree of Protection I, mainly transformed by the time into city landmarks.
5. Parallel inclusion in the execution of the Program of housing solution. It is indicated the eradication of overused and overpopulated areas in the neighborhood where houses are not in Good Condition, the consolidation of the commercial function and of services of the center, the road reorganization, the maintenance and improvement of technical networks and reforesting the center.
6. Creation and development of a sustainable program, a leading apparatus with legal, technical, executive and financial powers that includes multiple companies and organizations with properly qualified personnel, means and equipment and a legal, administrative and technical subordination to the integral Program and to the Office of Monuments for the rescue of the Historical Center.

The Provincial Commission of Monuments is integrated by specialists from different sectors and its authority of safeguarding the inherited monumental patrimony, to the objectives and outlined strategies, it is the highest responsible body for the control and inspection of the elaborated Integral Program and approved by the cultural and government bodies of the municipality and province.

(See Annex 1)

4 k) STAFFING LEVELS (PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MAINTENANCE).

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos counts with a Team of professionals in charge of projecting, researching and controlling all repair, reconstruction and remodeling works that are carried out in the area, besides the projection and control

of other works that due to specific characteristics and importance inside the county would require their attention.

Technical and professional personnel linked to the activity of restoration of the Historical Center in the Office of Monuments and Historical Sites:

1. Director. - 1.
2. Specialized planner in construction of sociocultural works and their material and technical base - 2.
3. Museum specialist in aesthetic-historical-artistic studies of museum properties. Historical researcher - 1.
4. Project Specialist. Head specialist - 1.
5. Project Specialist. - 1
6. Project Technician A - 1.
7. Project Technician A in architecture works - 1.
8. Technical Designer A in architecture works. - 2.
9. Restoration Specialist C in sculpture. - 1.
10. Restoration Specialist C in Frescoes - 1.

There are teams dedicated to provide consultancy, projection, and control, the Provincial Commission of Monuments has 9 members, specialists in the matter (representatives of the determining organizations in the heritage area). They trace the cultural limits of the preservation and assume the legal authority that has been granted by the Acts No.1 and No.2. All these members facilitate the teaching of the different courses related with the technical and sociocultural activity that is carried out on the part of the Office

Besides, there are two construction brigades in charge of the execution of rehabilitation, restoration and remodeling projects inside the Property.

There is a certain number of teams and materials for the attention and execution of interventions related with the restoration, maintenance and conservation of the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos.

Technical and Professional Personnel linked to the restoration of the Historical Center. Construction Group No. 2. Maintenance and Construction.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Group leader | 1 |
| 2. Technical Department Head. | 1 |
| 3. Budget Programmer " A " | 1 |
| 4. Budget Programmer " B " | 1 |
| 5. Architectural work technician " A " | 2 |
| 6. Architectural work technician " B " | 3 |
| 7. Restoration Painter. | 11 |
| 8. Restoration Masters. | 5 |
| 9. Mason A | 1 |
| 10. Mason B | 2 |

11. Mason C	3
12. Construction Assistants	7

Relation of the Professional Technical Personnel related to the restoration of the Historical Center. Restoration and Painting Group.

1. Group Leader.	1
2. Monument Restoration, Repair, and Remodeling Specialist A	1
3. Monument Restoration, Repair, and Remodeling Specialist B	2
4. Monument Restoration Masters	5
5. Monument Painter Restorator	3
6. Mason A.	1
7. Mason B.	1
8. Mason C.	3
9. Painter B.	4
10. Construction Assistants.	8
11. Painter A.	2

5. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY.

- a. Development Pressures**
- b. Environmental Pressures**
- c. Natural Disasters and Preparedness**
- d. Visitor/Tourism Pressures.**
- e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone.**
- f. Other.**

5 a) Development Pressures.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos, declared National Monument in 1995, is protected by Laws and Regulations. From its very beginnings, there have been ordinances and regulations besides solid urban restrictions that have resulted in a preserved Historical Center in which constructions of diverse styles harmoniously succeed each other next in a perfect neoclassic layout of streets.

Together with Act No. 1 and 2, Law of Protection of the Cultural Heritage and Law of the National and Local Monuments dictated by the National Assembly of the Popular Power in Cuba, specific regulations have been elaborated for this area, inside these the Municipal Ordinances have been created, which are a legal body that contributes to the conservation and protection of the Property.

The Authorities for the control and execution of these regulations are the inspectors of the Systems of the Physical Planning, Municipal Directions of Housing, of Communal Services, of Hydraulic Resources and of Public Health.

The Provincial Commission of Monuments is the one authorized to approve any use change, transformation or works that needs to be carried out in the Historical Center. This Commission is integrated by province personalities, city (history) experts, Historical Center experts, with great knowledge of its characteristics, Laws and regulations.

Avoiding the Wrong Management of the cities or in this case of the Historical Center, Plans of Territorial Classification are created at a city level, directed to avoid the continuous development pressures. In these, the current use of the properties is captured as well as possible uses are studied that can be assimilated by the container according to their characteristics, avoiding in this way the deterioration of the constructions due to wrong use or incompatible use.

At a city level, new settlements or population's centers are created that far from meaning any damage to the Historical Center contribute to increase the available housing solutions for the citizens and the development of the city far.

Many conservation and maintenance plans are directed to this area of the city that treasures 184 years of history. The maintenance and general conservation of the urban history is a key issue, of great importance for all those that want to preserve the

customs, dreams and aspirations when controlling mutations that can cause irreparable damage to the city.

5 b) ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES

Characteristics of the Historical Urban Center of Cienfuegos.

The nominated Urban Historical Center is located in the peninsula of La Majagua, to the west center of the current city. This is practically bordered by three of its limits, by the Bay of Jagua or of Cienfuegos; it is predominantly a plain area.

Weather:

Classified as tropical semi-humid of coastal areas, with a solar radiation of great marine influence, where the annual average temperature is 25,2 C and makes it a relatively hot area. Relative humidity is of a 75%, what has a direct effect on the atmosphere that surrounds and conditions each property that is part of Historical Center. Predominant winds during the day are from the South with a sea breeze, carrying a hot air to the area, and consequently the heat that identifies it, during the night; winds are from the Northwest, carrying to the city the necessary cooling.

Bay of Jagua or of Cienfuegos:

It is the most excellent ecosystem that impacts in the environmental pressure of the Historical Center, a typical bag bay of 88 Km² of surface, connected to the Caribbean Sea through a long and angular channel of approximately 3,600 m of length and a depth between 30 and 50 m toward the center. It is naturally divided by the Bottom of Las Cuevas that defines two lobes: one to the North (where the Historical Center is located) and the other to the South that keeps a bigger exchange with the open sea.

The North lobe is the one that receives the greatest impact from the industrial area and thus becomes the one with higher pollution degrees, due to the presence of industrial chemicals of different types (Oil Refinery - presently not in use - Fertilizer Factory - presently not in use- a Thermal Power Plant, a Sugar Container Terminal, a Plastic Producing Factory, as well as a glucose factory among others). In the same way it is affected by the influence of hydrocarbons and sewers coming from the city's sewer system, from the ships at the port and from the contamination coming from the rivers that flow into that part of the Bay.

To the South of the nominated area it is found its marine front par excellence, with the presence of port facilities, department stores and large warehouses that since the very origins of the Villa have characterized the economy and life of the Center. These still remain active areas, and are also carriers of residuals that increase the deterioration of this part of the Historical Center, devaluating this area with relation to the rest.

Communal services:

The service of garbage collection is made daily with self-driven vehicle as well as the sweeping of the streets, the latter in a manual way and in several moments a day.

There are also garbage baskets along the main Streets and Avenues, that together with a serious civic discipline make Cienfuegos the cleanest city in Cuba and, its Center is a faithful reflection of this condition. This situation does not present affectations to the environment.

Aqueduct and Sewer system:

The Historical Center has this infrastructure in all its surface, which conform a part of the city system. These systems due to their age and overuse present deteriorations in their components, what is negatively manifested in the area with leaks to the public road, sewers obstructions and accumulation of pluvial waters in lower parts of the Center during the rainy seasons and hurricanes. It is not possible either to provide the service of water permanently during the whole day.

Deforestation:

Although the green spaces average is above the provincial percentage (10,9%), with a value of 15,8%. Most city stately trees have been affected during the 20th century -- (Trees that have been present since the 19th century in our Streets and Avenues) -- the man's action, commercialization of the area and natural disasters that frequently whip the island, have all left their imprints in the Center's environment.

Sonic contamination:

This kind of contamination, many times not considered as such, causes noxious effects in man's health although not of consideration in the Historical Center of Cienfuegos, it is manifested in the following actions:

- High levels of noise in the residential area, coming from night centers.
- Rehearsals of musical groups in different moments and inadequate extension.
- Excessive horn blowing of vehicles in the Center.
- Outdoor festivities.

5 c) NATURAL DISASTERS AND PREPAREDNESS.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos is threatened by natural disasters. These disasters can affect the testimonial, environmental and architectural wealth that is treasured in properties, monuments, parks, squares and inhabitants of this area.

Fires, explosions and floods are part of the main disasters that impact the Property in direct ways. To manage these situations different plans and specialized personnel are developed for this kind of work.

There is a fire station in the city and just inside the Historical Center, qualified and trained for the extinction of fires and for taking of measures required by certain

explosions, as well as a body of inspectors in charge of enforcing measures against violations that take place in the different institutions and that possess a risk of a fire or explosion. There is also an Association of Volunteer Firefighters (ABV), appropriately specialized and trained for big fires cases, where the existent fire personnel is not required for the case or in case of a larger number of people due to the fire dimensions. Not only are the firefighters responsible for safeguarding the treasures that exist in this area but a protection agency against fires that resides in the Property, which is the one in charge of tactical-operative studies of the properties.

The constructions with patrimonial character or with a certain value are studied from their situational and constructive point of view, the forces and means to use in case of a fire are calculated. This study is denominated Plan against Fires and it consists of taking measures of physical protection in the event of a disaster, in each property a brigade against fires is also created and the required extinguishers are placed, according to their characteristics. A file by blocks of the most important properties is created, localization and measures to take directly in the place, that is to say that preventive diagnoses are carried out in the event of general fires.

The Civil Defence is a system of defensive measures, of state character that is carried out with the purpose of protecting the population and the national economy against the modern means of destruction or of contamination and against natural disasters or other types of catastrophes, as well as for the urgent repair of malfunctioning.

The hurricane season in our area lasts from the first of June to the first half of November, what statistically speaking expresses the time of the year with more probability of hurricanes. Heavy rainfalls that can happen at any time of the year are also a major risk, as well as sea penetrations that flood the lower areas near the coast. For the organization, planning, execution and control of the protective measures in the event of hurricanes and heavy rains or any other types of catastrophes, the Council of Defense is activated in these levels: Area of Defense, Municipality and Province, under the direction of the Party and Government that execute their functions through these bodies at those levels.

The Plans against hurricanes that are elaborated at all instances and are annually updated, before the beginning of the hurricane season, include the execution of measures of population's protection and of the Property. On behalf of a scaled planning these are settled by the Cuban Government, through the Major National State of Civil Defense, there are four phases: informative, hurricane alert, of hurricane emergency and recuperative.

In the event of heavy rains that are presented without warning, it becomes necessary to act quickly; the Defense Areas should foresee quick and effective methods in advance for the evacuation of people, animals and materials that can it turns be affected.

Before any type of natural phenomenon that can affect us, the opportune application of effective measures and their uninterrupted follow-up, are always and it will

continue to be a constant need of the inhabitants of this city in charge of preserving their history and their values.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos is the area that summarizes different epochs and testimonies, from its initial organization and urban layout. It offers us architectural and technical constructive creative processes, reflects customs, life styles, material and spiritual culture of a town. The long facade ribbons and mirror half properties are main characteristics in this compact area. Properties are characterized by wooden and tile covers, very sensitive constructive materials to natural disasters, mainly hurricanes and fires. Properties are protected by reinforcing doors, glasses and ornamental elements that can be easily damaged, as well as commemorative monuments.

Properties characteristics and urbanization are taken very seriously, as well as the age of constructions and it is constantly looked after the preservation of these when a phenomenon of this type is approaching. The proximity of the sea is also a factor to keep in mind in this area, salinity is very harmful influencing in a negative way on the construction materials producing waste and steel corrosion until ,in many cases, causing irreparable damages; this is a factor to consider for the daily maintenance of these constructions. In the event of natural disasters, the State Organizations always provide insurance material to counteract the damages that can be caused, These have a budget planned for cases of disasters.

5 d) VISITOR/TOURISM PRESSURES.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos, besides its cultural attractiveness, offers a wide range of services that make it twice an appropriate city for great enjoyment: restaurants, a network of diversified stores, exquisite boutiques, varied options in transportation services and other indispensable services to satisfy today tourist's demands.

The Historical Center, visited daily by an average of 250 tourists, has a large prestigious hospitality system for a first level service, endorsed by the kindness of modern comfort.

First line institutions -- prestigious for specialists from the most diverse branches of social life -- and a wide infrastructure of services, promise the stay in the city of Cienfuegos is filled with countless attractions. It has a group of possibilities in just the city area, very close to the sea and natural environments. In a safe atmosphere, the history, customs and life styles of this city are just at the reach of the hand.

The necessary infrastructure for the visitor has been created, being the tourist activity constantly studied, its growth and new necessities that are derived to absorb the greatest numbers of tourists without creating adverse effects. There is an area of 20 400 m² for walking and strolling in the Center, including El Paseo del Prado, cornerstone of the social and vehicular activity of the city and a commercial artery and most important pedestrain area of the city: the Cienfuegos Boulevard, besides

presenting 15 840 m² of squares, including the Parque José Martí. It also has 41 616 m² of circulation areas, distinguishing characteristics of a neoclassic layout city, in a grid trace and wide streets and sidewalks of French influence.

Multiple enjoyment options are ensured by varied modalities: history, culture and diverse artistic manifestations, the water-based events, diving practices as well as ecotourism. Health tourism and life quality have favorable scenarios.

Cienfuegos has multiple facilities for all types of water-based activities, in its condition of seafaring city: jet boats competitions, international sail competition, oar tournaments, kayak, Jet Ski, aqua bikes and the World Championship of Formula T1 Speed Boats. Its submarine world is one of the most attractive of the island, being skin diving one of the tourist modalities of most pleasure, more than thirty diving points are located in the neighboring areas of the coast, a Submarine Photography Club and an International Diving Center guarantee the necessary advice for this activity.

Ecotourism is another modality of tourism with great enjoyment in this province through options like the path walking, the observation of the local flora and fauna, natural pools baths, cascades and rivers, long walks and speleology.

The Historical Center is rich in architectural values and its history is zealously stored in streets and properties. Diversity of constructive styles succeed before the more keen observer's eyes. As main optional activities for the tourist are city tour and sightseeing to important places of cultural interest, tour of the Botanical Garden, tour of the bay, a tour denominated The Sugar Route, renown shows as Afro-Cuban Night, seafaring Party and Cienfuegueran Party, visit of the farm "La Vega" and River Yaguanabo, tour of the "Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles de Jagua" Fortress, visit of a sugar mill, and to the spa of medicinal waters "Ciego Montero".

The tourist activity inside the Historical Center does not mean any damage in a short term because, besides the studies that are carried out to prevent any wrong effects, the affluence of visitors to the city (250 per day) is in a passing-through modality, they do not stay long and it is mainly city tourism what they practice, for which different programs and optionals have been mentioned previously.

5 e) NUMBER OF INHABITANTS WITHIN THE PROPERTY, BUFFER ZONE.

The delimitation of the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos obeys the historical tradition of the area, conformed by an urban area possessor of an architectural language and coherent urban development and recognized by its patrimonial connotation. This area has 70 hectares with 1521 constructions, it is inhabited by 10,479 people with an average income per family of 360.00 pesos a month approximately, while their occupations relate mainly to the industry, construction, transport, agricultural sectors.

The Buffer Zone has 105 ha and a population of 14,250 inhabitants approximately.

For their study and classification, the area of the Historical Center was divided conventionally in 3 areas: A, B and D, taking as consideration that historical, typological and functional characteristics that make them singular parts inside the Center; what allows for the establishment of limits and more objective urban regulations for their rescue. Areas A and B play a decisive role in the rehabilitation Plan, as long as they have the greater number of constructions with exceptional values (Protection Degree I) and of high monumental value (Protection (Degree II).

6. MONITORING

- a) Key indicators for measuring state of conservation.**
- b) Administrative arrangements for monitoring property**
- c) Results of previous reporting exercises.**

a) KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING STATE OF CONSERVATION.

- Authenticity Degree of the Historical Center
- Integrity Level
- Quantitative and qualitative rescue of the Historical Center components
- Effectiveness of the existent legal instruments to preserve the Property.
- Effectiveness of Historical Center Management Plan.
- Effectiveness of the Urban Planning and the Master Plan of the Historical Center.
- Appropriate balance of functions. Own and compatible uses in the constructions and sites that conform the Historical Center.
- Specialized organizations for the preservation of the Property, work teams and systemic technical-professional training.
- Preparedness in event of risk factors that attempt against the preservation of the Property.
- Creation of jobs and employment that imply intelligent use of the patrimony.
- Evident benefits from tourism and other economic sources that propitiate the rescue of the Property.
- Harmonic Relations between the tourist activity and the population that inhabits and uses the Historical Center.
- Improvement of the standard and population's life quality (habitat, education, health and recreational facilities).
- Preservation and enjoyment of the (tangible and intangible) cultural values as much for the population as for the tourist.
- Balance in the permanency of the total number of residents in the Historical Center (without traumatic displacements toward other areas of the city).
- Social balance and equality in ethnics, races, religion and other distinctive terms.
- Local pride, sense of identity and ownership and commitments of the community toward the Historical Center.

b) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING PROPERTY

There is a regular monitoring system of the Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos, recently created and endorsed by the President of the Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos (Mayor), the one that orchestrates its revision once a year. To that instance and with the participation of the National Council of Cultural

Patrimony (Vice-Presidency of Monuments and Sites and National Commission of Monuments) and the Work Commissions of the Municipal and Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power of Cienfuegos, all aspects that have incurred or threatened the preservation of the Property are evaluated in that year.

Participants in this monitoring are the Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power (Provincial Government and their Team), the Provincial Commission of Monuments, the Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage, the Provincial and Municipal Directions of Physical Planning and Housing in the territory.

c) RESULTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTING EXERCISES.

Qualitative assessment of the preservation of the Historical Center has been carried out, taking as a base the verdict of the Vice-presidency of Monuments and Sites (National Council of Cultural Heritage) that evaluated the different parameters that impact in the preservation of the Property, validating as satisfactory the work carried out. The criteria of the Municipal and Provincial Assemblies of the Popular Power, their Work Commissions and the Directions of Physical Planning and Housing, as well as the Ministry of the Tourism, is that a progressive rescue of the Historical Center has been achieved with a planning and adapted management, resulting beneficial for the population's life conditions and for tourism.

7. DOCUMENTATION.

- a) Photographs, slides and, where available film/video**
- b) Copies of property management plan and extracts of other plans relevant to the property. (SEE ANNEX).**
- c) Bibliography.**

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8. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY:

Dra. Marta Arjona Pérez
DIRECTOR
National Council of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture
Havana, CUBA.

ANNEX.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

- I. CHARACTERISTICS.**
- II. PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE OF SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT.**
- III. INTERVENTIONS PROGRAM.**
- IV. URBAN IMAGE STUDY.**
- V. TECHNICAL OFFICE.**
- VI. CONSTRUCTIVE FORCES.**
- VII. TRAINING.**
- VIII. ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY.**

CIENFUEGOS. REHABILITATION PROGRAM.

The Municipality and Province of Cienfuegos are located to the south center of the country; it constitutes a valuable expression of the urban and constructive endeavor of the Cuban 19th century.

Its peculiarity resides in that it is the only city in the island whose founders were of French origin; what leaves a distinctive seal at a national scale. This fact has favored its Declaration, in April 1995, of the Urban Historical Center as a National Monument (National Heritage). This, together with other areas of high architectural, cultural, environmental and tourism values only, conform a settlement of great patrimonial significance that constitutes for its dimension, population and material evidences a compulsory reference of a past which conservation will allow its transcendence to the future, if it is based on following a right strategy of integral rehabilitation that is framed in the cultural policies of the country, guided to assess the regional identity as part of the Cuban nationality.

I. CHARACTERISTICS.

The city of Cienfuegos was founded on April 22nd, 1819, by Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan Luis Lorenzo DeClouet Piettre who began the colonization of the territory with reasonable French colonists in its majority from Bordeaux and La Louisiana.

The fertility of the lands and the existence of an excellent port, together with the capitals invested in the region facilitated an express development of the sugar industry and of the trade that linked the city with nations such as the United States, France, England, Spain and the Caribbean.

From the first years of its foundation the main urban characteristics are defined : a reticular and symmetrical layout that generated the homogeneous and compact structuring that proliferated in the whole city and an architecture also based on the neoclassic conception that is crowned by the monumental wealth of palaces and constructions; which linked to popular architecture speak to us about the French, Hispanic and North American components that form part of the constructive endeavor of the territory.

Stylistically, classicist eclecticism prevails that is not subordinated to the interaction of formal codes; but rather is reverted in an urban whole of neoclassical filiation with a strong eclectic bloom, which splendor defines the image of the city, where the environmental value of the group prevails over the individual work, although the presence of valuable punctual constructions stands out.

The area declared as Urban Historical Center, National Monument, is of 90 ha., but for its nomination for insertion in the World Heritage List, the proposal is for 70 ha., as these areas are of more historical, architectural and environmental value, composed of the first 25 blocks in the foundation's plan, the Paseo del Prado, the most important city corridor, the port area with the Customs Building, its warehouses and piers that were in other times the contact points of Cienfuegos with its development, the José Martí Square and its environment, original core of the Village. The Nominated Area is defined by the West with the Velazco Street (23rd Street) and by the East with Cristina's Street (39th Street); by the North with Santa Elena Avenue (60th Avenue) and by the South with La Mar Street (46th Avenue).

Due to their vial and socio-cultural significance the Paseo del Prado is also included, from the Padre de las Casa Street (68th Avenue) to Campomanes (40th Avenue).

The area of 70 ha has 1521 buildings. The municipality of Cienfuegos has an extension of 338.0 Km² with a total population of 152,744 inhabitants, of which 10,479 live in the nominated area, representing a 7% of the total of the municipality population.

As an average, the population has an income level of approximately \$360.00 pesos/month per family; while their occupations concentrate on the industrial (138 02 inhabitants), construction (9176), agricultural (1825), transport (3184) sectors and others.

For its study and classification, the area of the Center was divided conventionally in 4 areas: A,B,C and D, taking in consideration that these possess historical, typological and functional characteristics that make them singular inside the Center; what allows the definition of limits and more objective urban regulations for their rescue. The areas A, B and D, included in this proposal play a decisive role in the Rehabilitation Plan, as long as they conserve the greater number of constructions with exceptional values (Degree of Protection I) and of high monumental value (Degree of

Protection II), including those of group or environmental value that constitute majority in the area, granting it the distinctive seal that the Historical Center presents.

Inventory summary of the built heritage of the nominated Historical Center:

A summary of the inventory of properties in these three areas offers us the following results:

1. Total of inventoried Properties: 1521

1.1. Empty yards: 14

1.2 Area: 70 Ha..... 0.7 Km 2

2. Time of Construction:

Century	Total.	First Half.	Second Half
19 th	333	6	327
20 th	1188	951	237

3. Classification:

Domestic: 1200	Military: 4
Religious: 7	Civil – Public: 301
Industrial: 7	Park or Square: 2

4. Estate:

Integrity (Property)

Without Transformation:	747
Little Transformation:	432
Transformed:	286
Very Transformed:	56

Constructive State

Good:	1129
Regular:	327
Poor:	54
Very Bad:	11

Integrity (Facade):

Without Transformation:	971
Little Transformation:	351
Transformed:	151
Very Transformed:	48

Constructive State

Good:	1300
Regular:	175
Poor:	39
Very Bad:	4

5. Number of Floors:

1	2	3	4	5
1153	345	21	1	1

6. Protection Degree:

I	II	III	IV
102	384	700	335

7. Type:

1	2	3	4
523	919	74	5

8. Value:

Architectural:	406
Environmental:	809
Historical:	15
No Value:	291

9. Style:

Neoclassic:	200
Eclectic:	772
Modern:	296
Art. Deco:	131
Tradicional:	122

10. Total of one-family houses: 903.**13. Total de Inhabitants:** 10 479.**11. Total of Multi-family houses:** 355.**14. Needing maintenance:** 246.**12. Total of Citadels:** 52.**15. Needing restoration:** 123.**16. Main Materials:****16.1. Roof Structures:**

Kind of Material.	Amount
Wood and tiles.	915
Fortified Concrete.	524
Wood and insulation papers.	3
Wood and fiber-cement.	19
Wooden beans and mud tiles	49
Wood and steel	2
Beams and big boards.	3
Metallic and Zinc.	2
Wood and Zinc.	2
Metallic.	1
Zinc.	1

16.2. Mezzanine Structure:

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Fortified Concrete.	340
Wood	63
Wooden beans and mud tiles	47
No structure	1071

16.3. Walls:

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Bricks.	1305
Blocks.	159
Wood	49
Stone	3
Masonry.	2
Prefab.	3

16.4. Columns:

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Fortified Concrete.	341
Wood.	63
Metallic.	134
Brick.	91
Stone.	5
No columns.	887

16.5. Roofs.

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Tiles.	927
Insulation Roof Tiles.	418
Concrete.	145
Insulation paper.	4
Fiber-cement.	19
Zinc.	7
Zinc – Fiber-cement.	1

16.6. Floor.

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Mosaics.	1271
Cement.	147
Terrace Flagstone.	66
Granite.	26
Marble.	9
Wood.	2

16.7. Exterior Carpentry.

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Good and Crystal	1133
Wood	376
Metallic.	10
Metallic and Crystal.	1

No Carpentry	1
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16.8. Interior Carpentry.

Kind of Material.	Amount.
Wood and Crystal	948
Wood	568
Metallic.	4
No Carpentry	1

16.9. Protection of Fenestration.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Metallic Grates.	1126
No Protection.	395

16.10. Ornamentation.

Type of Material.	Quantity.
Brick and Mortar.	929
Fortified Concrete.	203
Wooden Ceiling.	18
Metallic Ceiling.	14
Mortar Ceiling.	2
Plaster Ceiling.	9
Cement and Mortar.	2
Stone.	2
Wood.	1
No Ornamentation	341

OTHER AREAS OF PATRIMONIAL INTEREST.

The municipality of Cienfuegos has other areas outside of the Historical Center, National Monument, which preservation becomes prioritized objective for the study and rescue of the tangible Patrimony of the region. These are:

The Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles de Jagua Fortress.

National monument, that together with the town that surrounds it form a group of high landscape value, where this Castle of the 18th century is shaking hands in eternal harmony with the vestiges of a vernacular architecture that identifies and qualifies the entrance through the Caribbean sea to the city.

Botanical Garden.

Monument National and valuable exponent of the natural heritage of the region that stores botanical species of great significance in the scientific-cultural order, very appreciated by the tourist and directly linked with the "Soledad" Sugar Mill -current "Pepito Tey" Agricultural Farm - where is located the House of the proprietors' Domingo Sarría and later Edwin F. Atkins, whose constructive typology embraces our

neoclassic links with Trinitarian architecture and where the furniture show the prevail of North American and vernacular influence that provide an interesting environmental value.

Residencial Area of Punta Gorda.

Including La Punta, it is an expression of the level of life of the high local bourgeoisie, either in the residence function or to the social infrastructure of its modus vivendi. Eye-catching landmarks are the Palace of Valley, exceptional exponent of the eclectic architecture of the country, surrounded of a valuable wooden architecture in symbiosis with the North American influence (Balloon Frame system) and the Caribbean with excellent testimonies of the most modern buildings that are inserted in the rationalistic current of the fifties in the 20th century.

Cemeteries of Reina and Tomás Acea.

Both declared National Monuments. Reina Cemetery being the only one in the country that conserves the system of burials in rows of vertical niches, following the pattern of the Cementerio de Espada in the 19th century; and the "Tomás Acea", singular expression of the North American garden cemetery of great constructive and environmental beauty, where a monumental classic building of Greek influence stands out. Both sites considered Out-door Burial Art Museums.

II. PRESENT INFRASTRUCTURE OF SERVICES AND MANAGEMENT.

The Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos, recognized by its architectural values and a history zealously stored in streets and properties, displays a wide historical-cultural wealth. Diversity of constructive styles succeed harmoniously before the keen eyes of a good observer. Along with other areas of the city, the Historical Center constitute a point of attention for the tourist, preferably in city tourism modality, possibilities of water sports activities and ecotourism.

During the year 2002 the tourist activity behaved in the following way:

- Tourists / housed days: 88 794.
- Tourists X one day: 250.
- Revenues through tourism: 12 572 500 U.S.D.
- Net Utility: 3 770 000 U.S.D.
- Main sources: Canada.
 France.
 Germany
 USA
 United Kingdom.

The Historical Center is shown with the group of its cultural attractiveness, commercial, food related and night centers, hotel facilities and services infrastructure. The existent infrastructure can be subdivided into 5 subsystems: Cultural, Food, Commercial, Corporate, Hospitality-Services. At the present time, the following facilities and entities are the most representative:

CULTURAL SUBSYSTEM.

- “Tomás Terry” Theater – 56th Avenue No.2701, Corner of 27th.
- Provincial Museum – 54th Avenue No.2702, Corner of 27th.
- “Benjamín Duarte” Culture House – 25th Street No.5401-03, Corner of 54th Avenue.
- Universal Art Gallery – 56th Avenue No.2505, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- “Rita Suárez del Villar” Historic Archives – 27th Street No.5201-03, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage – 54th Avenue No.2504, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- Cultural Properties Fund – 54th Avenue No.2506, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- Boulevard Art Gallery – 54th Avenue No.3310, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Rigoberto García Valdés” Provincial Library – 37th Street No.5615, Corner of 58th.
- Theater-Hall Drama Center of Cienfuegos – 56th Avenue No.3306, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Creator Youth’s Home – 52nd Avenue No.3320, Corner of 35th.
- Music Center – 58th Avenue No.3311, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Loyola” Music Center – 58th Avenue No.3508, between 35th and 37th Streets.

- Headquarters of the National Union of the Cuban Construction Architects and Engineers (UNAICC, Provincial Headquarter) – 56th Avenue No.2915-17, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Headquarter of the National Legal Union of Cuba (Provincial Headquarter) – 56th Avenue No.3107, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Rehearsal Room (Musicians and dancers) – 37th Street No.5607, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba. UNEAC (Provincial Headquarter) – 25th Street No.5423, between 54th and 56th avenues.
- UNEAC Gardens – 25th Street No.5413, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “Benny Moré” Disco – Bar – Ave 54 No.2907-09 between 29 y 31.
- Provincial Center of Communitary Culture – 54th Avenue No.3307, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Children Theater – 37th Street No.5416, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Prado Movie Theater – 37th Street No.5402, Corner of 54th.
- A Cuestas Theater – 54th Avenue No.2908, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- “Luisa Martínez Casado” Movie Theater – 37th Street No.5001, Corner of 50th.
- Headquarter of National Association of Combatientes (Provincial Headquarter) – 52 No.3113, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “La Minerva” Society – 52nd Avenue No.3512, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Chess Academy – 37th Street No.4803-05, between 48th and 50th Avenues.
- “Dionisio San Román” Book Store – 54th Avenue No.3526, Corner of 54th.
- “La Bolera” Sports Complex – 37th Street No.4801, Corner of 48th.
- Sports Museum – 39th Street No.4615, Corner of 48th.
- Cinema Company – 37th Street No.5412, between 56th and 58th Avenue.
- Hermanas Giral Museum – 42nd Avenue No.3709, between 37th and 39th Streets.

Socio-cultural institutions that irradiate their action toward the Historical Center:

- “Cayo Loco” Naval History Museum. 60th Avenue, Corner of 21st.
- “Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua” Fortress.
- “Benny Moré” Art School.
- Botanical Garden of Cienfuegos.
- Artex Yard – 35th Street, between 16th and 18th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- Benny Moré Cultural Complex – 37th Street, between 4th and 6th Avenues. Punta Gorda.

FOOD SERVICE SUBSYTEM.

- “El Mandarín” Restaurant (Chinese Food) – 37th Street No.5811-13, Corner of 60th Avenue.
- “El Pollito” Restaurant (Vegetarian food) – 37th Street No.5601-03, Corner of 56th.

Specialized Restaurants or other Food Service Offers:

- “1819” Restaurant – Cienfuegos Culinary Association – 37th Street No.5609, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- “La Verja” Restaurant – 54th Avenue No.3306, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “El Polinesio” Restaurant – 29th Street No.5406-10, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “El Dragón Dorado” Restaurant – 54th Avenue No.3509-11, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Pizzería “Giuventu” (Italian Food) – 37th Street No.5213, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- DINOS PIZZA (Italian Food) – 31st Street No.5418, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Rumbos Cafeteria (Snacks, drinks, liquors) – 37th Street No.5201, Corner of 52.
- San Carlos Cafeteria (Snacks) – 37th Street No.5417A, Corner of 56th Avenue.
- “Santa Cruz” Piano-Bar (Snacks, entertainment) – 58th Avenue No.3316, Corner of 35th.
- Rápido “El Qué Bién” (Snacks) – 35th Street No.3502, Corner of 54th.
- “El Palatino” Bar-Cafeteria (Snacks, drinks and liquors) – 54th Avenue No.2514, Corner of 27th Street.
- “Prado y Línea” Bar-Cafeteria (snacks, drinks and liquors) – 37th Street, Corner of 66th.
- “El Terry” Soda (snacks) – 56th Avenue No.2701, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- “Cine-Teatro Luisa Martínez Casado” Soda – 37th Street No.5001, Corner of 50th.
- “La Bolera” Soda (snacks and ice-cream) – 37th Street No.4801, Corner of 48th.
- “El Café” Cafeteria (drinks and liquors) – 56th Avenue No.3117, Corner of 33rd.
- “Mercapez” Fish Market (seafood) – 56th Avenue No.3315-17, Corner of 35.
- “La Tropical” Cafeteria (snacks) – 56th Avenue No.3114, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Venecia” Cafeteria (snacks, hamburgers) – 54th Avenue No.5220, Corner of 33rd.
- “Coppelia” Ice-cream – 37th Street No.5009, Corner of 52th.
- Milkshake House (snacks, drinks) – 37th Street No.5007, between 50th and 52nd Avenues.
- Fernandina Bar (drinks and liquors) – 37th Street No.5202, corner of 52nd.
- “Cartoqui” Market (snacks, drinks and liquors) – 54th Avenue No.3523-27, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Princesa” Market (snacks, drinks and liquors) – 54th Avenue No.3102, corner of 31st.
- Agrosur Market (fruits and vegetables) – 35th Street No.5209, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Porch Market (meats – porch) – 52nd Avenue No.3323, Corner of 35.
- Guamá Cafeteria (snacks) – 37th Street No.5822, corner of 60th.

Restaurants and catering near the Historical Center.

- “El Cochinito” Restaurant (Creole Food) – 37th Street, between 4th and 6th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- “Covadonga” Restaurant (Cienfuegos Paella) – 37th Street, between 0 y 2nd Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- “Palacio de Valle” Restaurant (Sea Food) – 37th Street, Corner of 0 Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- “La Laguna del Cura” Restaurant (Sea Food) – 10th Avenue and 47th Street. Punta Gorda.
- Casa Caribeña (Creole Food) – 35th Street, between 20th and 22nd Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- Costa Sur (Creole Food) – 20th Avenue, between 35th and 33rd Streets.
- Cafetería-Bar “Casa Caribeña” (snacks) – 35th Street, between 20th and 22nd Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- DITU (Chicken) – 37th Street, between 20th and 22nd Avenues.
- Club Caribe (Snacks, entertainment) – 37th Street, Corner 14th Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- “Cienfuegos” Club – 37th Street, between 10th and 12th Avenues. Punta Gorda.

COMMERCIAL SUBSYSTEM.

- “La Casa Mimbres” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, perfumes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 60th Avenue and 35th Street.
- “El Prado” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, perfumes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – TRD Caribe – 37th Street No.5413-15, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “La Nueva” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, perfumes) – Cubalse S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3522, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Valenciana” Store – Varieties (hardware, home appliances) – Cubalse S.A. – 37th Street No.5214-16, Corner of 54th Avenue.
- “El Topacio” Store – Varieties (clothing, home appliances, souvenirs) – ARTEX S.A. – 54th Avenue. No.3510, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Casa Arco” Store – Varieties (clothing, home appliances, souvenirs) – ARTEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3303 between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Almacenes Cuba” Store – Varieties (home appliances, hardware) – CIMEX S.A. – 33rd Street No.5407, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “El Encanto” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – TRD Caribe – 33rd Street No.5406, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “La Nueva Isla” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – Universo. Cubanacán S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3319, Corner of 35th Street.
- “La Francia Moderna” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3311-13, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Video-Centro” Store – Varieties (hardware, home appliances) – CIMEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3312, Corner of 35th.
- “La Casa Rusa” Store – Varieties (hardware, home appliances, groceries) – TRD Caribe – 62nd Avenue No.3712-16, between 37th and 39th Streets.
- “La Oriental” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – TRD Caribe – 62nd Avenue No.3719, Corner of 39th.

- “Mercado Paraíso” Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – Varieties (hardware, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 58th Avenue No.3112, Corner of 33rd.
- Cubartesanía Store – 54th Avenue No. 3101, Corner of 31st Street.
- “Boutique Glamour” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – CIMEX S.A. – 56th Avenue No.3322, Corner of 35th Street.
- Teatro Tomás Terry Sales place – Souvenir – ARTEX S.A. – 56th Avenue No.2701, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- “El Embajador” Store – (rum, cigars and coffee) – Universo Cubanacán S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3301, Corner of 33rd Street.
- Photo Service Studio – Varieties (hardware, groceries) – CIMEX S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3116, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Salón Juvenil Cubanacán – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – Cubanacán S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3103, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “El Fundador” Store – Souvenirs – Caracol – 29th Street No.2901, Corner of 54th.
- “Efectos Electrodomésticos DITA” Store – Specialized (home appliances) – Cubalse S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3108, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “La Principal SEARS” Store – Varieties – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 54th Avenue No.3120, Corner of 33rd.
- “El Ten Cent” Store – Varieties – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 54th Avenue No.3308, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “La Escuadra” Hardware Store – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 54th Avenue No.3501-03, Corner of 35th Street.
- “La Ideal” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, home appliances, groceries) – Cubalse S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3302-04, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Boutique “Siglo XXI” Shoe Store – Caracol S.A. – 54th Avenue No.3309, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Bazar Guanaroaca – Varieties (clothing, hardware) – Publicigraf – 54th Avenue No.3512, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Reproducciones Artísticas (Art Reproductions Store) – Publicigraf – 54th Avenue No.3516, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Maroya Store – Souvenirs – Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales – 54th Avenue No.3517-21, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- “La Cienfuegueras” Store – Varieties – Empresa Provincial de Productos Industriales – 56th Avenue No.3101, Corner of 31st Street.
- Venus Shoe Store – CIMEX S.A. – 56th Avenue No.3102, Corner of 31st.
- Boutique “La Perla” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware) – Universo Cubanacán S.A. – 33rd Street No.5402, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- “El Artesano” Store – Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales – 29th Street No.5601, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Plaza del Mercado (Market) – Groceries – 58th Avenue No.2911, Corner of 31st.
- “Eureka” Store – Clothing - 54th Avenue No.3112, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Commercial Network for Tourism ITH S.A. – 58th Avenue No. 3101, Corner of 31st.
- Show Room – Cubahidráulica – 58th Avenue No.3121, between 31st and 33rd Streets.

- “La Estrella” Store – Commercial Network – 58th Avenue No.3317 – Corner of 35th Street.
- Poligom –58th Avenue No.3106, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- FUSA – 56th Avenue No.2901, Corner of 29th.
- VITRAL Paint Distributor–56th Avenue No.2903, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Filatelia (Stamps) –56th Avenue No.3120, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Industrias Locales” Store – 56th Avenue No.3118, between 31st and 33rd Streets
- “Confitería Gambi”, Cookies – 52nd Avenue No.2913, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- “El Nuevo Refino” Grocery Store – Groceries – 52nd Avenue No.3118, Corner of 33rd Street.
- Don Juan Tabern –31st Street No.5408, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Florería “El Girasol”, Flower Shop –62nd Avenue No.3711, between 37th and 39th Streets.
- Bodega “El Machete” – Groceries – 46th Avenue No.3727, Corner of 39th.
- Bodega “La Eva” – Groceries –50th Avenue No.3720, Corner of 39th.
- Carnicería (Butcher’s) –64th Avenue No.3720, Corner of 39th.
- MEICO – 37th Street No. 3701, Corner of 62nd.
- Bodega “Los Tres Grandes” – Groceries –35th Street No. 5808, Corner of 60th.

Other Commercial places that contribute to the Historical Center:

- Cupet Service Station– CIMEX S.A. – 37th Street, Corner of 16th. Punta Gorda.
- Marina Puerto Sol – 35th Street, between 6th and 8th Avenues, Punta Gorda.
- “La Lucha” Store – Varieties (clothing, shoes, hardware, perfumes) – TRD Caribe – 62nd Avenue, between 39th and 41st Streets.

CORPORATIVE SUBSYSTEM.

- International Finance Bank – 54th Avenue No. 2902, Corner of 29th.
- Money Exchange House. CADECA –56th Avenue No. 3314, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- International Legal Consultancy – Ave 54 No. 2904, between 29 y 31.
- CIMEX S.A. Corporation – 29th Street No. 5218, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Cubanacán Travel Agency – 54th Avenue No. 2903, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Havanatur Travel Agency – 54th Avenue No. 2906, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Cubatur – 37th Street, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Caracol Corporation – 33rd Street No. 5417, Corner of 56th.
- ASISTUR Corporation – 46th Avenue, between 25th and 27th Streets.
- Intermar Corporation – 54th Avenue No. 3111, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Copextel S.A. Corporation – 52nd Avenue No. 3501, Corner of 35th.
- ACINOX Corporation – 35th Street, between 58th and 60th Avenue.
- MEICO Corporation – 37th Street No. 6202, Corner 62nd.
- Gambi Corporation – 52nd Avenue No. 2913, between 29th and 31st Streets.

- ABATUR Corporation – 29th Street, Corner of 58th.
- Commerce Chamber Delegation -37th Street, between 44th and 48th Avenues.

Other Corporation that contribute to the development of the Historical Center.

- Havanatur Travel Agency – 40th Avenue, Corner 41st Street.
- Rumbos S.A.Delegation – 37th Street, Corner of 12th. Punta Gorda.
- Veracruz Travel Agency – 37th Street, between 2nd and 4th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- Havanautos Transport Agency – 37th Street, Corner of 18th. Punta Gorda.
- Transtur Transport Agency – 37th Street and 2nd Avenue. Jagua Hotel. Punta Gorda.
- Cubalse S.A. - 37th Street, Corner of 36th Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- Artex S.A Corporation – 35th Street, Corner of 16th. Punta Gorda.
- ETECSA Corporation – 58th Avenue, Corner of 43rd.
- Almacenes Universal – 35th Street, Corner of 18th Avenue. Punta Gorda.
- MINTUR Delegation – 37th Street No. 1406, between 14th and 16th Avenues. Punta Gorda.

HOSPITALITY-SERVICES SUBSYSTEM

Hotels:

“Boutique La Unión” Hotel – 4 Stars.
Capacity: 49 rooms – Cubanacán S.A.
31st Street No. 5401, between 54th and 56th Avenues. Cienfuegos.

Hotels that contribute to the development of the Historic Center:

“Jagua” Hotel – 4 Stars.
Capacity: 149 rooms – Gran Caribe.
37th Street, between 0 and 2nd Avenue. Punta Gorda.

“Punta La Cueva” Hotel – 2 Stars.
Capacity: 67 rooms– Islazul.
Road to Rancho Luna, Km 3 1/2. Cienfuegos.

Horizontes Rancho Luna Hotel – 3 Stars.
Capacity: 222 rooms – Horizontes.
Road to Rancho Luna Km 16.

Club Amigo Faro Luna Hotel – 3 Stars.
Capacity: 42 rooms– Cubanacán S.A.
Road to Rancho Luna, Km 18. Cienfuegos.

Pasacaballos Hotel – 2 Stars.
Capacity: 188 rooms– Islazul.
Road to Rancho Luna, Km 22. Cienfuegos.

Services:

- Local Industry Ware House – 58th Avenue No. 3107, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “Siboney” Radio Repair Shop – 58th Avenue No. 3109, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- State Civil Records – 58th Avenue No. 3309, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- Bicycle Parking – 35th Street No. 5802, between 58th and 60th Avenues.
- Enterprise Maintenance Shop – Population Services – 58th Avenue No. 2912 between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Transport Municipal Warehouse – 58th Avenue No. 3510, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Light Signs – 25th Street No. 5601, Corner of 56th.
- BANDEC – 56th Avenue No. 2929, Corner of 31st.
- Mártires de Barbados Print House – 56th Avenue No. 3105, between 31st and 33rd.
- Meridiano Clock Repair – 33rd Street No. 5613, between 56th and 58th Avenue.
- Graphic Propaganda Shop – 35th Street No. 5609, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Popular Saving Bank – 35th Street No. 5603, between 56th and 58th Avenues.
- Bufete Colectivo (Legal Office) – 56th Avenue No. 3511, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Technical Assistance and Services COPEXTEL – 56th Avenue No. 3110, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- “La Madrileña” Photo Studio – 56th Avenue No. 3320, between 33rd and 35th Streets.
- “Eusebio Delfín” Recording Studio – 35th Street No. 5417, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Central Post Office – 56th Avenue No. 3502-04, Corner of 35th.
- NAT. Division Shop – 54th Avenue No. 3109, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Popular Saving Bank – 54th Avenue No. 3115, Corner of 33rd.
- Ludoteca Pinocho – 54th Avenue No. 3509-11, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Refrigeration Company Shop – 37th Street No. 5409, between 54th and 56th Avenues.
- Fire Station – 27th Street No. 5202, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Photo Studio – 54th Avenue No. 2912, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Consolidado Sur (Barber Shop) – 54th Avenue No. 2920, Corner 31st.
- Worker’s Dining Room – 29th Street No. 5216, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Taller de Confecciones (Taylor’s) – 54th Avenue No. 3114-16, between 31st and 33rd Streets.
- Television Repair Shop – 33rd Street No. 5203, between 52nd and 54th.
- Sound Shop – 35th Street No. 5217, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- MINBAS Computing – 35th Street No. 5211, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Registro Pecuario – 54th Avenue No. 3506, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Call Center – 54th No. 3514, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- International Services – 54th Avenue No. 3514A, between 35th and 37th Streets.

- Art Reproductions Shop – 54th Avenue No. 3518, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Albergue Portuario – 52nd Avenue No. 2715, between 27th and 29th Streets.
- Workshop – 52nd Avenue No. 2911, between 29th and 31st Streets.
- Cigars and Tobacco Warehouse – 52nd Avenue No. 2915, Corner of 31st.
- Service Shop – 31st Street No. 5204, between 52nd and 54th Avenues.
- Consumers' Record Office – 52nd Avenue No. 3301, Corner of 33rd.
- Credits and Commerce Bank – 31st Street No. 5019, Corner of 52nd.
- Furniture Repair Shop – 50th Street No. 3501, Corner of 35th.
- Shoe Repair Shop – 52nd Avenue No. 3515, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Construction and Maintenance Project Enterprise – 60th Avenue No. 3506, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Public Washrooms – 37th Street No. 6007, between 60th and 62nd Avenues.
- Municipal Funeral Parlor – 37th Street No. 6006-08, between 60th and 62nd Avenues.
- Medical Equipment Repair Shop – 62nd Avenue No. 3706, between 37th and 39th Streets.
- ESICUBA – 37th Street No. 4811, between 48th and 50th Avenues.
- Taxi Repair Shop – 50th Avenue No. 3502, between 35th and 37th Streets.
- Taxis (Home Pick-up) – 50th Avenue No. 3504, between 35th and 37th Streets.

Services that contribute to the development of the Historical Center:

- “Club Cienfuegos” Recreation Center. Cubanacán S.A. – 37th Street, between 12th and 14th Avenues. Punta Gorda.
- International Clinic – 37th Street No. 200, between 2nd and 4th. Punta Gorda.
- International Pharmacy – 37th Street No. 202. Punta Gorda.

III. INTERVENTIONS PROGRAM.

Starting from the diagnosis elaborated on the constructive state and the current equipment of the Urban Historical Center, a program of interventions has been defined with seven fundamental lines of action:

1. Restoration of the main public spaces and the properties of high historical and architectural value in critical state.
2. Constructive interventions in properties of historical, architectural and environmental value.
3. Investments in the housing subsystem.
4. Intervention of the urban whole. Restoration in extension and painting of facades.
5. Restoration, Repair and road maintenance, technical networks, green areas and urban furniture.
6. Investments in the tourist subsystem.
7. Urban interventions in areas of historical, cultural and tourist value.

1. Restoration of the main public spaces. Restoration of properties of high historical and architectural value in critical state:

The objective of these works is the rescue of those important public spaces of the Historical Center and constructions of high patrimonial value, in critical state that have not been intervened because of their constructive volume and structural complexity. In this group, houses, house-warehouses, religious constructions, of the colonial defensive system and others are included that should be restored, giving them back their original or other compatible functions with their characteristics.

BUILDING	ADDRESS	PRESENT USE	COST (USD)	COST (CUBAN PESO)
La Catalana o Palacio (Palace) Goitizolo.	60 th Avenue, Corner of 31 st Street.	House	127.00	630.20
Palacio de Acea (Palace)	29 th Street, between 56 th and 58 th Avenues.	House	69.40	210.50
Palacio de Blanco. (Palace)	54 th Avenue, between 31 st and 33 rd Streets	Offices	74.20	230.40
TOTALES			270.6	1071.10

Main Material Total.

	U/M	CANTIDA D
Cement	Ton	250.00
Sand	M ³	200.00
Hardwoods	M ³	53.00
Insulation Roof Tiles	Mu	47.20
Roof tiles	Mu	22.00
Oil Paint	Gallon	570.00
Vinyl Paint	Gallon	1187.00
Tiles	Box	68.00

2. Constructive interventions in properties of historical, architectural and environmental value.

It will embrace different constructive interventions as maintenances, reconstructions, repairs and rehabilitations, with different levels of complexity with the objective of maintaining or giving the constructions back their useful life.

First Stage:

CODE	ADDRESS	PRESENT USE	(THOUSAND \$) COST-HARD CURRENCY.	(THOUSAND \$) COST CUBAN PESO
Casa de los Leones. House of the Lions	37 th Street, No. 5808.	House	65.20	100.30
House-Warehouse José García de la Noceda.	52 nd Avenue between 31 st and 29 th Streets Corner of 31 st	Offices and warehouses.	173.15	237.40
Ferrer Palace.	25 th Street, Corner of 54 th .	Culture House (Cultural Institution).	57.60	75.30.
Market Square.	58 th Avenue No. 2911.	Green Market	47.30	147.25
Provincial Library.	37 th Street No. 5615.	Library Cultural Institution.	68.20	130.70
Tomás Terry Theater	36 th Avenue, Corner of 31 st .	Theater	215.30	350.00

Consolidado del Sur "La Alhambra".	54 th Avenue, Corner of 31 st	Barber Shop	23.57	143.10
San Lorenzo College.	56 th Avenue Corner of 29 th	School		
PCC Municipal (Former Post Office).	56 th Avenue between 33 rd and 35 th Streets.	Offices	35.40	53.20
Electricity Company. (Insurance Company).	33 rd Street, Corner of 56 th	Offices.	20.50	50.00
Provincial Museum	54 th Avenue No. 2702.	Museum	12.50	30.15
Justice Palace	52 nd Avenue No. 2707	Office	8.50	25.30
Commercial Office Tomás Terry.	48 th Avenue Corner of 25 th	Offices	10.30	41.00
Vegetarian Restaurant	37 th Street No. 5601.	Restaurant	11.50	50.00
Customs Building	46 th Avenue No. 2901	Offices	21.40	66.00
Local industries (Former Post Office)	Ave 58 between 31 y 33	Workshop	32.30	75.00
TOTALS			802.52	1574.70

Main materials totals.

MATERIAL	MEASURE	CANTIDAD
Cement	T	754.00
Sand	M ³	680.50
Hardwoods	M ³	72.80
Insulation Roof Tiles	M/u	238.90
Roof Tiles	M/u	815.00
Oil Paint	Gln	320.00
Vinyl Paint	Gln	830.00
Floor tiles	M/u	555.70
Bathroom tiles	Cajas	400.00

3. Investments in the housing subsystem.

It is intended to carry out a number of investments directed to the building of new housings in empty yards or lots in ruins, as well as the recovery or very populated areas

or citadels increasing in this way the residence fund and liberating properties for other uses.

First Stage.

Empty Yards	SUPERACION (M ²)	SUPER. CONST. (M ²)	INVESTMENT COST	
			USD	Cuban Peso
25 th Street between 46 th and 48 th Avenues	2121.0	1723.31	107876.29	242721.65
37 th Street No. 4820	693.0	563.06	35246.62	79304.90
37 th Street between 64 th and 66 th Avenues	198.0	160.88	10070.75	22659.20
37 th Street, between 66 th and 68 th Avenues	605.0	490.81	30732.51	69148.15
46 th Avenue No. 3504	1050.0	853.12	53403.91	120158.8
66 th Avenue No. 3512	320.0	260.00	16275.6	36620.0
66 th Avenue No. 3712- 14	967	725.25	46093.7	103710.75
58 th Avenue No. 2509	448	336.0	21354.7	48048.0
54 th Avenue No. 2302- 2306	1360	1020.0	64826.77	145860.0
54 th Avenue No. 2301	660	495	31460.05	70785.0
TOTALES			1417340.9	939016.45

Inhabited properties	Surface M ²	INVESTMENT COST	
		Cost (Cuban Peso)	Cost (USD)
42 nd Avenue No. 3710	110	12650.0	5622.2
42 nd Avenue No. 3712	110	12650.0	622.2
52 nd Avenue No. 2714-16	726	83490.0	37106.7
52 nd Avenue No. 2911-11 ^a	968	111320.0	49475.6
52 nd Avenue No. 2516-2522	2176	250240.0	111217.78
TOTAL		470350.0	209044.48

Summary of costs on the first stage.

INVESTMENT	COST (CUBAN PESO)	COST (Hard Currency)
Empty yards	939016.45	417340.90
Empty properties.	470350.0	209044.48
TOTAL	1409366.45	626385.38

Main materials list. Housing subsystem – First Stage.

MATERIAL	U/M	AMOUNT
Cement	T	300.00
Sand	M ³	180.00
Hardwoods	M ³	75.00
Insulation Roof Tiles	M/U	76.00
Roof tiles	M/U	41.00
Oil paint	Gln	150.00
Vinyl Paint	Gln	420.00
Floor tiles	M/U	210.00
Bathroom tiles	Boxes	180.00
Fortified concrete blocks	M/U	347.51
Steel	T	670.25

Second Stage.

Remodeling and Reconstruction of multifamily houses or citadels in not good conditions or in regular state.

				INVESTMENT COST	
ADDRESS	Number of Rooms	Typology	Condition	COST Cuban Peso	COST Hard Currency
60 th Avenue No. 2518	6	I	Regular	412.00	105.00
29 th Street No. 5605	21	II	Regular	853.00	123.00
50 th Avenue No. 2729	23	II	Regular	870.00	127.00
52 nd Avenue No. 3516	4	II	Regular	347.20	7835
39 th Street No. 5209	4	III	Regular	402.05	6735.20
50 th Avenue No. 2513	8	II	Regular	39347.6	7254.0
37 th Street No. 5208	10	II	Regular	526.05	10720.7
48 th Avenue No. 2508	9	II	Poor	60740.5	13200.00
40 th Avenue No. 3501-B	16	II	Poor	667.80	140.00
58 th Avenue between 29 th and 31 st Streets	17	II	Poor	670.00	141.00
58 th Avenue No. 2910	5	II	Poor	40.000	10.000
TOTALES				614898.1	119344.9

Second Stage, Main Materials List

MATERIAL	MEASURE	AMOUNT
Cement	T	80.00
Sand	M ³	1100.00
Hardwoods	M ³	44.00
Insulation Roof Tiles	M/U	58.00
Roof tiles	M/U	34.00
Oil Paint	Gln	132.00
Vinyl Paint	Gln	462.00
Floor Tiles	M/U	174.00
Bathroom tiles	Box	132.00
Fortified Concrete Blocks	M/U	150.600
Steel	T	330

Housing subsystem costs summary:

INVESTMENT	COST (CUBAN PESO)	COST (HARD CURRENCY)
Empty yards	939016.45	417340.90
Empty properties.	470350.00	209044.48
Multi-family houses	616848.10	119344.90
TOTALS	2024264.55	745730.28

Housing subsystem materials summary.

MATERIAL	MEASURE	AMOUNT
Cement	T	380.00
Sand	M ³	290.00
Hardwoods	M ³	119.00
Insulation Roof Tiles	M/U	134.00
Roof tiles	M/U	75.00
Oil paint	Gln	282.00
Vinyl paint	Gln	882.00
Floor paint	M/U	384.00
Bathroom tiles	Boxes	312.00
Fortified Concrete Blocks	M/U	498.11
Steel	T	1000.25

3. Intervention of the urban group. Restoration in Facades Extension and Painting.

As part of the Interventions Plans, it is intended to carry out the urban reanimation through the restoration of facades extension and painting in the avenues and streets that conform the Historical Center.

Street	From	To	Cost Cuban Peso	Cost (USD) Hard Currency
Velazco (23)	La Mar (46)	Santa Elena (60)	39.7	17.1
Bouyón (25)	La Mar (46)	Sta. Elena (60)	45.2	20.1
San Luis (27)	La Mar (46)	Sta. Elena (60)	26.1	11.6
Sta. Isabel (29)	La Mar (46)	Sta. Elena (60)	21.1	13.0
DeClouet (31)	La Mar (46)	Sta. Elena (60)	40.7	18.1
Hourruitiner (33)	La Mar (46)	Sta. Elena (60)	30.5	13.6
Gazel (35)	Campomanes (40)	Castillo (62)	41.1	48.3
Prado (37)	Campomanes (40)	Padre de las Casas (68)	132.8	59.1
Cristina (39)	Campomanes (40)	Castillo (62)	70.8	31.5
AVENUES.				
Campomane (40)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	6.7	3.0
Cisneros (42)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	8.4	3.8
Zaldo (44)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	7.6	3.4
La Mar (46)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	16.5	7.4
Dorticós (48)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	31.4	13.4
Sta. Clara (50)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	45.2	20.1
Argüelles (52)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	80.6	33.4
San Fdo. (54)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	62.9	28.0
San Carlos (56)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	38.9	14.7
Sta. Cruz (58)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	43.4	19.3
Sta. Elena (60)	Velazco (23)	Cristina (39)	33.4	14.9
Castillo (62)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	8.7	3.2
Colón (64)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	5.2	2.3
H. Cortés (66)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	4.2	1.9
P. Casas (68)	Gazel (35)	Cristina (39)	2.8	1.3
TOTALS			843.90	372.5

Materials.

STREETS	VINYL PAINT (GLN)	OIL PAINT (GLN)	CEMENT (T)	WOOD M³	NAILS (KG)
Velazco (23)	7100	6700	4	17.4	20
Bouyón (25)	8100	3525	3	20.5	25
San Luis (27)	7625.0	2275.0	4	26.7	15
Santa Isabel (29)	8650.0	2925.0	4	28.42	20
DeClouet (31)	1037.5	4300	5	37.5	30
Hourruitiner (33)	1017.5	4050	4	26.9	15
Gazel (35)	1127.5	4825	5	40.39	18
Prado (37)	7410.0	1915.0	50	76	40
Cristina (39)	2007.5	6800	5	42	30
Campomanes (40)	1500	350	0.5	7	5
Cisneros (42)	1675	775	1	6	10
Zaldo (44)	1525	700	1	5.6	10
La Mar (46)	7400	2475	5	10	20
Dorticós (48)	1480.0	4950	9	17	25
Santa Clara (50)	1055.0	4925	3	30	20
Argüelles (52)	1962.5	8575	4	47	35
San Fernando (54)	3202.5	8775	3	35	30
San Carlos (56)	1535.0	3625	4	18	20
Santa Cruz (58)	2432.5	6450	20	24	17
Santa Elena (60)	1582.5	4900	5	22	25
Castillo (62)	7750	3625	3	9	15
Colón (64)	2300	700	0.5	4	10
Hernán Cortés (66)	1200	700	0.5	4	10
Padre Las Casas (68)	1350	400	0.5	2	5
TOTALS	315075	106475	144	556.41	470

5. Restoration, Repair and Road Maintenance, technical networks, green areas and urban furniture.

These activities are kept in mind for an integral rescue of the Urban Historical Center and other important patrimonial areas, as well as for the improvement of the urban image and as complement of the rest of the actions linked with the group

ZONE	COST HARD CURRENCY (USD)	COST (CUBAN PESO)
Historical Center	47.870	75.92
Parque Villuendas and Calzada de Dolores (64 th Avenue).	22.970	42.303
Paseo de la Reina (48 th Avenue) and Parque de la Reina.	12.562	22.750
37 th Street, from 2 nd Avenue to 40 th Avenue	15.720	27.620
TOTALS	99.122	168.593

Main Materials Estimates.

SUPPLY	MEASURE	AMOUNT
Cujes	U	3064
Majaguas	U	2106
Coco trees	U	530
Mawn	M ²	5320
Cement	TN	10

Urban Furniture.

ZONE	COST HARD CURRENCY (USD)	COST CUBAN PESO
Historical Center	220.35	612.430
Parque Villuendas and Calzada de Dolores (64 th Avenue).	66.105	183.729
Paseo de la Reina (48 th Avenue) and Parque de la Reina.	55.0875	153.1075
37 th Street, from 2 nd to 40 th Avenues.	44.07	122.486
TOTALS	385.6125	1071.7525

Main materials estimates.

SUPPLY	MEASURE	AMOUNT
Wood	M ³	133
Marble	M ²	220
Cement	TN	40
Street lights	U	200

Vinyl Paint	Gln	150
Oil Paint	Gln	80
Enamel Paint	Gln	150

Roads.

ZONE	COST HARD CURRENCY (USD)	COST
Historical Center	59.400	90.120
Parque Villuendas and Calzada de Dolores (64 th Avenue).	19.82	27.036
Paseo de la Reina (48 th Avenue) and Parque de la Reina.	15.88	31.542
37 th Street, from 2 nd to 40 th Avenues.	9.85	18.024
TOTALS	104.195	166.722

Main Materials Estimates:

SUPPLY	MEASURE	AMOUNT
DEO-3	M ³	422.5
Granite 5-13	M ²	2710
Gravel 10-19	M ³	2489
Fortified Concrete 19-38	M ³	350
Asphalt Varadero	Glns	300
Fuel Oil	Glns	90

Aqueduct and Sewer system.

ZONE	COST HARD CURRENCY (USD)	COST CUBAN PESO)
Historical Center	321.0	712.8
Parque Villuendas and Calzada de Dolores (64 th Avenue).	96.3	213.84
Paseo de la Reina (48 th Avenue) and Parque de la Reina.	112.35	249.48
37 th Street, from 2 nd to 40 th Avenues.	64.2	142.56
TOTALS	594.85	1318.68

Main materials estimates.

AQUEDUCT		
Pipes Supply MM	Measure	Amount
100	M	4000
150	M	5200
200	M	3000
250	M	200
300	M	1200
400	M	200
500	M	400
Valve Supply	U	218

SEWER SYSTEM		
Pipes Supply MM	Measure	Amount
200	M	12 700
500	M	800
600	M	1000

6. Tourist subsystem summary:

This aspect is directed to the rehabilitation, maintenance and proposal of use changes of rooms dedicated to elevate the food service, recreational options and lodging inside the perimeter of the city and specifically in the area of the 70 nominated blocks.

PROPOSALS:

- **Mesón Palatino – 54th Avenue, Corner of 27th.**

It is intended to carry out the recovery of the original building in its whole, and thus empower the current function.

▪ **“San Carlos” Hotel – 56th Avenue, between 33rd and 35th Avenues.**

This building at the present time is in the stage of engineer preparation to begin with its rehabilitation investment by the Corporación CIMEX S.A. It will be returned to the original function of Hotel, with cabaret services, disco, restaurant and roof tower.

7. Urban interventions in areas of historical, cultural and tourist value.

In this aspect the intervention is included in three urban areas of great importance, Customs Square, Royal Pier and Warehouse, with two areas that are located outside of the nominated area: the Parque Villuendas and its environment and "Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles de Jagua" Fortress with its neighboring fishermen's town; the first one is very near the area we are most concerned about and right in the urban plot of Cienfuegos -- it has great importance when serving as a link between the city and its Historical Center -- and the second one because the fortress is a conserved exponent of a military construction of the 18th century, declared National Monument in 1978, and the vernacular architecture town, which provide the first image of Cienfuegos for those visitors who sail into this beautiful bay.

The third area (that is indeed part of the Historical Center) is Customs Square with the Royal Pier and port warehouses; area of great transcendence for the city and its commercial, historical and economic development, at the moment undervalued and deteriorated by use, its proximity to the sea and the influence of time.

1. Parque Villuendas and its environment:

This square has undergone considerable deterioration caused on the most part by the most recent environmental event that took place in the year 2001; the project includes a first stage: the rehabilitation of the square; and in the second stage its environment, where the constructions of eclectic style prevail with portals facing the square.

Square Rehabilitation:

This plan includes:

- Demolition of poor pavements and their substitution by pavements of the same type.
- Placement of a new lighting system that includes lamps according to the style and atmosphere of the square.
- The restoration of pergolas of armed concrete.
- The rehabilitation of the stately trees and whole green areas of the square.
- The restoration of sculptures with metallic protective grates, sculptural groups and plaques on podiums.
- Repair and reinstatement of benches
- The reconstruction of the band's stand, with similar characteristics of the original one (demolished in 1960).

- Elimination of architectural barriers and construction of access ramps to the square.

Also from the cultural and social point of view, the square will be returned its use value, with countryside “Guateques” each Sunday, which will attract the population and fans in big numbers..

Main Materials:

Materials	Measure	Amount
Gray Cement	T	40.00
Sand	M ³	45
Gravel	M ³	57
0.15 m blocks	Mu	2.12
12 mm Steel	T	2.8
# 18 Wire	Kg	20.4
Gray Marble	M ²	14.7
PVC ¾" Pipe	Km	1.35
Electric wire	Km	2.7
Cast iron square lamps	U	45
Hardwoods	M ³	3
Domestic pine	M ³	4
Trees	U	16
Vinyl Paint	Lt	144
Oil Paint	Lt	148
Anti-corrosive Paint	Lt	16

Approximate costs.

Activity	Cost (Cuban Peso)	Cost (USD)
Pergolas Construction	7.429	1.485
Electric installation and Illumination	9.514	26.807
Roads	74.353	14.870
Construction of the band's stand	6.601	1.320
Green areas	4.935	1.987
benches	8.894	0.889
Marble stairs	6.652	1.371
Paint	2.296	0.767
TOTAL	120.674	49.496

Rehabilitation of the buildings belonging to the square’s environment:

It is intended to carry out the rehabilitation of the facades and first rooms of the properties that are located around the square, with the following works carried out:

- Reconstruction of portals with traditional and contemporary constructive systems maintaining their integration to the original atmosphere.

- Repairs of the covers.
- Reinstatement of pavements in floors of portals and sidewalks.
- Carpentry reinstatement.
- Painting of walls and carpentry.

Main Materials.

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	40.00
Sand	M ³	37
Gravel	M ³	41
0.15 m Blocks	Mu	6.15
12 mm Steel	T	5
# 18 Wire	Kg	80
Hydrate of cal	Bags	60
PVC ¾" Pipeline	Km	20
Electric Cable	Km	40
Hardwoods	M ³	17
Domestic Pine	M ³	12
Creole Mud Roof Tiles	Mu	57.12
Insulation Roof Tiles	Mu	
Vinyl Paint	Lt	5760
Oil Paint	Lt	547
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	19

Approximate Costs.

Activity	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Reconstruction of roof tiles portals	37.220	7.444
Reconstruction of wooden covered and mud tiled portals	53.721	10.744
Wall covers	12.530	2.506
Floors	18.235	3.647
Carpentry	25.230	12.456
Painting	5.077	12.927
Lighting	14.532	6.906
TOTAL	166.545	56.630

Materials Summary of Villuendas Square and its environment:

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	80
Sand	M ³	82
Gravel	M ³	98
0.15 m Blocks	Mu	8.27

12 mm Steel	T	7.8
# 18 Wire	Kg	100
Grey Marble	M ²	14.7
PVC ¾" Pipeline	Km	21.35
Electric Cable	Km	42.7
Cast Iron lamps for squares	U	45
Hardwoods	M ³	20
Domestic pine	M ³	16
Trees	U	16
Vinyl Paint	Lt	5904
Oil Paint	Lt	695
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	35
Creole Roof Tiles	Mu	57.12
Insulation Roof Tiles	Mu	45.71

Cost Summary. Villendas Square and its environment.

Zone	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Villuendas Square	120.674	49.496
Villuendas Square Environment	166.545	56.630
TOTAL	287.219	106.126

2. Customs Square, Royal Pier and Port Warehouses.

In this area is located the building of the Customs, a neoclassic magnificent exponent of Cienfuegos, (the second best in patrimonial importance of the country), the square across from the building that gives it its name: the Royal Pier, also located in front of Customs Building and the warehouses that are part of that environment.

The Customs Building:

This neoclassic style building is located to the South of the nominated area, on 46th Avenue (La Mar Street), between 29th (Santa Isabel) and street 31st Streets (DeClouet); with construction date from year 1842.

It consists of two levels, of arcades that rank their main facade, of a typical central patio of these constructions of the 19th century where the layout is squared.

In this property the following works will be mainly carried out:

- Demolitions of walls finish-up cover areas in not good conditions and their substitution for other covers of equal characteristics.
- Rescue of original door and windows of the main facade. Construction of perimeter moulds of the vain ones of the second level.
- Carpentry reconstruction in wood with glass light windows.
- Restoration of railings and cornices with mortar and tiles.
- Vinyl Painting the walls and of oil painting the carpentry.

- Improvement of the gardening and wall that surrounds the building.

Main materials.

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	3
Sand	M ³	12
Hydrate of cal	Bags	20
Hardwoods	M ³	4
Vinyl Paint	Lt	645.12
Oil Paint	Lt	129.02
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	12

Approximate Costs.

Activity	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Wall finish-up covers	10.750	3.582
Carpentry Restoration	14.856	2.456
Painting	1.456	1.876
TOTAL	27.062	7.914

Customs Square:

It is denominated Square of the Customs, as it is located right across from the Customs building, being part in active way of the urban atmosphere that identifies the place. The square has a longitude of 82 m, for 21 m of width for an approximate area of 1722 m². It was built in the year 1873 and later reconstructed during the North American intervention (1902) and in the year 1924 it was again modified giving it its present image.

For several reasons: out-doors corrosion, lack of constant maintenance, over-use and social indiscipline, the square's conservation condition is not good, for what it is intended the following constructive actions.

- Demolition of the poor pavement and the reinstatement of this for a better one
- Reinstatement of the perimeter limit.
- New public benches of iron and wood will be placed.
- Placement of lights.
- Remodeling of the current fountain and the incorporation of sculptural element.
- Improvement of the green area placing more trees and plants.

Main materials.

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	40.00
Sand	M ³	25
Gravel	M ³	38
Hydrate of cal	Mu	10
0.15 m Blocks	Mu	0.654
12 mm Steel	T	1.23

# 18 Wire	Kg	23
PVC ¾" Pipeline	Km	2
Electric Cable	Km	4
Square cast iron lamps	U	12
Hardwoods	M ³	1
Domestic pines	M ³	2
Trees	U	10
Plants	U	45
Vinyl Paint	Lt	72
Oil Paint	Lt	24
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	10

Approximate Costs.

Activity	Cost (Cuban Peso)	Cost (MUSD)
Pavements	37.856	7.987
Lights and benches	24.578	7.568
Restoration of fountain and busts	45.897	6.548
Green Areas	21.564	4.687
Painting	0.254	0.456
TOTAL	130.149	27.246

Royal Pier Area:

At the present time, this pier is not in use, as it presents enough deterioration due to corrosion of the steel in its elements of armed concrete, as much vertical as horizontal. There is an integrative project with the atmosphere of Customs and its Square that intends the demolition of a building, located in the coast line and next to the pier that stands in the way from and to the sea. It is also intended to build a sea wall in this area and the recovery of the pier and its later use as well.

Main constructive actions:

- Demolition of the existent construction that interrupts the visual between the sea and the area.
- Construction of sea wall in this area and all along the coastal Avenue, reaching the Royal Pier.
- Construction of a small square that will include: pergolas, gardening, a central sculptural element, benches, lights, pavement, etc.
- Construction of a wooden slight pier for smaller crafts.
- Recovery of the Royal Pier.
- The elimination of asphalt layers from the roads and the recovery of the original paving stones.

Main Materials.

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	250
Sand	M ³	65
Gravel	M ³	79

0.15 m Blocks	Mu	3.589
12 mm Steel	T	37
16 mm Steel	T	40
# 18 Wire	Kg	220
PVC ¾" Pipeline	Km	2.5
Electric Cable	Km	5
Cast iron square lamps	U	30
Hardwoods	M ³	12
Domestic pine	M ³	14
Gardening and plants	U	150
Vinyl paint	Lt	235
Oil Paint	Lt	189
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	189

Approximate Costs.

Actividad	Costo (M MN)	Costo (M USD)
Rehabilitación del Muelle Real.	747.320	448.392
Construcción de la plazuela.	156.125	46.8375
Construcción de un muelle ligero de madera.	100.466	60.2796
Construcción del malecón.	80.670	32.268
Iluminación en general.	74.250	44.55
Áreas verdes.	50.550	15.165
Pavimentación.	158.590	63.436
TOTAL	1.367.971	1.630.531

Port Area Warehouses:

The use of Cienfuegos Port generated the construction of an infrastructure of services that responded to mercantile functions, piers, railway, Customs and warehouses; these last with a constructive typology that responded very well to this function and that displays the reining neoclassic of the Historical Center. As General pattern, there are one-floor buildings predominantly, with light covers (roofs) and with wooden armors or metal that cover big areas, necessary for the storage of products.

It is intended to carry out the rescue of these properties from the constructive, and environmental point of view, maintaining the warehouse function and incorporating functions that revitalize the area, with social activities, retail and food service for tourists.

Main constructive actions:

- Roof repair eliminating the main causes for the deterioration caused by humidity and filtrations.
- Reinforcement of the structural elements.
- Repair of pavements.
- Wall covers demolitions that are not in good state and substitution.

- Recovery of the electric, hydraulic system of facilities and sanitariums.
- Restoration of the carpentry.
- Painting.

Main Materials.

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	80
Sand	M ³	45
Gravel	M ³	27
12 mm Steel	T	18
# 18 Wire	Kg	120
PVC ¾" Pipeline	Km	2.7
Electric Cable	Km	5
0.15 m blocks	MU	7.54
Hardwoods	M ³	13
Tiles	MU	19.80
Vinyl Paint	Lt	1254.40
Oil Paint	Lt	247.00
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	40.00
Hydrate of cal	Kgs	60.00

Approximate Costs.

Activity	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Roof repair	89.237	35.695
Structural Reinforcement.	127.340	76.404
Wall covers.	35.750	10.725
Pavements and flooring.	67.238	26.895
Electric work and wiring.	112.470	67.482
Carpentry	40.720	24.432
Painting.	12.430	5.758
TOTAL	485.185	247.391

Customs Square, Royal Pier and Warehouses Area.

Main materials summary:

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	373
Sand	M ³	147
Gravel	M ³	144
Hydrate of cal	Bags	90
12 mm Steel	T	57
16 mm Steel	T	40

No.18 Wire	Kg	363
Hardwoods	M ³	30
Domestic Pine	M ³	16
Square cast iron lights	U	42
PVC ¾" Pipeline	Km	6.2
Electric Cable	Km	14
0.15 m Blocks	MU	11.794
Tiles	MU	19.80
Vinyl Paint	Lt	2206.52
Oil Paint	Lt	589.02
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	259.00

Cost summary:

Zone	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Customs Building	27.062	7.914
Customs Square	130.149	27.246
Royal Pier.	1.367.971	1.630.531
Warehouses.	485.185	247.391
TOTAL	2.010.367	1.913.082

“Castillo” Town and “Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua” Fortress.

This indissoluble group conforms the image that welcomes all who arrive in Cienfuegos through the sea, what constitutes a point of obligatory reference when one speaks of the patrimonial, cultural and landscape values of the "Pretty City of the Sea."

The value of the town, born in the hillsides where the fortress has been located since the year 1745 to defend the entrance to the bay from corsairs and pirates, beats in its marine atmosphere, in its wooden vernacular constructions and inclined tiled roofs and in all its intangible patrimony full with so much history and legends.

It is intended to carry out the rehabilitation of this property, not only through professionals, technicians and the new functions and activities that are incorporated or rescued, but also with the population's participation.

Project Objectives:

- To preserve and rehabilitate the architectural and urban group to boost the development of the community.
- To transform the Castle of Jagua into a cultural, recreational center, developing its monumental and museum potential.
- To impel the tourist flows in the region toward the Castle of Jagua and its commercialization to recycle resources for the population's benefit.
- To incentivate and develop the local creativity to achieve investments in handcraftship, food service, cultural and traditional actions, sustainable and sustained by the inhabitants.
- To develop awareness in the population about the patrimonial value that are treasured and of which they are main characters, developing in this way the historical-patrimonial pride for the place.

- To improve in a general way the life standards of those that inhabits the area.

Main constructive actions to be conducted:

Castle.

- Reconstruction of the hard wooden bridge that provides access to the Museum la Fortaleza Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Jagua.
- Restoration of the wall covers in the interiors of the Castle.
- Improvement of the lights system, in the exterior as well as in the museum area.

Town.

- Restoration of wooden and tiled roofs.
- Restoration of wooden walls.
- Reconstruction of French wooden carpentry and glasswork.
- Construction of brick walls.
- Construction of floors of mosaic flagstones.
- Construction of wooden floors.
- Rehabilitation of technical networks and services (electric, hydraulic and sanitary).
- Painting in general.

Main Materials.

Materials	U/M	Amount
Grey Cement	T	200
Sand	M ³	45
Gravel	M ³	57
Hydrate of cal	Bags	65
12 mm Steel	T	7.2
No.18 Wire	Kg	74
Hardwoods	M ³	27
Domestic pine	M ³	16
PVC ¾" pipeline	Km	300.10
Electric Cable	Km	600.20
0.15 m blocks	MU	60.78
Tiles	MU	254.68
Vinyl Paint	Lt	2476.27
Oil Paint	Lt	1225.89
Anticorrosive Paint	Lt	212

Approximate costs.

Activity	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Restoration of the Castle Bridge.	345.720	242.004
Wall Covers.	75.237	22.572
Fortress lights.	25.730	18.011
Restoration of houses.	1235.70	864.99
TOTAL	1682.387	1147.577

Three areas cost summary.

Areas	Cost (M Cuban Peso)	Cost (M USD)
Villuendas Square and its environment.	287.219	106.126
Customs Building, Royal Pier and Warehouses	2.010.367	1.913.082
Castle Town and Fortress	1682.387	1147.577
TOTAL	3.979.973	3.166.785

IV. URBAN IMAGE STUDY.

The integral assessment of the different components that define the atmosphere and the urban image shows us the combined work in different design, urban, architectural and environmental scales.

The urban furniture is inserted within the atmosphere of the Historical Center of Cienfuegos as one of the components that impact the urban image. It is an important factor to keep in mind, because it qualifies the area and prepares it much more to be consumed as a socio-cultural product. Its incorporation will propitiate a greater day and night time exploitation of the Center as a whole, of its infrastructure and thus will stimulate in consequence all modalities of cultural tourism.

At the present time, works are being carried out among the different organizations that are responsible for the conservation and to maintenance of the city image, under the direction of the Government and the Office of Monuments and Historical Sites. Some actions guided to improve the most important urban areas as they are carried out: the Paseo del Prado, the Parque José Martí and Boulevard:

- Bench Repair.
- Maintenance, completing and rescue of street lights.
- Recovery of the green spaces that are not in good condition.
- Restoration and conservation of sculptures, busts, plaques, metallic grates, quick sale places, hoods, etc.
- Restoration of the facades of the properties that form the environment of these areas.

However, this might still be considered insufficient work so we intend to impact in the following aspects:

Lights:

The project outlines the substitution in the main urban areas (Paseo del Prado, Parque José Martí) and Avenues, mercury lights for sodium vapor; from the aesthetic point of view due to their coloration they give us a much more real atmosphere of the 19th century of the Historical Center, it is also a more economic and smaller for energy consumption.

The placement of boulevard lights, metallic benches and lanterns in portal, squares and promenades of the Historical Center and outside of it -- that do not possess this kind of equipment or it is deteriorated - it is an action of first order to integrate it to the reining atmosphere in the city, we refer to the following atmospheres: Customs Square, Gil Pantheon, Villuendas Square, Parque José Martí, Paseo del Prado, Paseo de Arango, Calzada de Reina, etc.

Signaling sytem:

The objective is to create a signaling system at an establishment level, as well as at an urban level, to identify, to inform, provide a logical order and promote the main socio-cultural points of interest, and tourist attractions inside the area

1. Collocation of maps for pedestrians in all the access areas to the Historical Center of Cienfuegos:

- Prado and Campomanes.
- Prado and Padre de Las Casas.
- Paseo de la Reina and Paseo de Arango.
- Prado and San Fernando.
- Prado and San Carlos.
- Prado and Argüelles.

These maps will have a graphic panel that reproduces the urban design of the historical area with the signaling of each one of the points and significance areas.

The technique and graphics will be evaluated so that they are compatible with the urban graphs of the area. Good quality maps will be available.

2. Rescue of original names of corners, streets and squares.

For the streets: Metallic badges (fused iron) embedded to the facades similar to the original ones that still subsist.

For the Squares: Badges (of bigger sizes) with the name and other information; also metallic (fused iron).

3. Signaling of posters in establishments and places of interest:

Museums, galleries, libraries, archives and other cultural institutions:

In these buildings wise solutions will be looked for without polychromy embedded to the walls, starting from bronze badges. These will be placed in portals or next to main doors.

Offices of tourist information, agencies, information and promotional and other services of tourist infrastructure:

For this group, designs will be selected with more visual hierarchy than the previous ones, where through relief, typography or symbols the corporate image of these institutions is emphasized.

Restaurants, Cafes, Taverns, etc.:

The signaling of these elements will be those of more freedom in their design. Hanging elements will be used; salient of the facade, carried out in bronze, iron, wood, metal sheets combinations, etc., and with reasons related to the city, its foundation date and style of construction.

Retailing (Stores, Bazaars, etc.):

It is planned to conduct a rescue of the traditional urban graphics, with texts on walls, roofs, in the accesses of these establishments or a more contemporary language according to the date of construction.

System of Signaling of the Traffic:

A system of signaling of the traffic will be placed, with the official indicatives used by the General Direction of Traffic of the police to inform of the regulations, directions and circulation characteristics of the heavy and light traffic, etc. Officially defined parking areas will be established and signaled in Squares, Walks and roads of the Historical Center.

The appropriate official schedules will also be regulated for the supply of products, collection of garbage, supply of water and other logistical activities of the organizations that reside in the area.

V. TECHNICAL OFFICE.

The Office of Monuments and Historical Sites belonging to the Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage of the Provincial Direction of Culture in Cienfuegos, has been working and in a progressive way since 1991, composed at the present time by 13 employees, from different specialties in the conservation of the monumental patrimony, in fact it constitutes the executive technical body in charge of studying, protecting and conserving the Built, Artistic and Natural Heritage of the province.

This body's main functions are:

- To advise and to control all the rehabilitation works, applying the traditional techniques of construction and the scientific foundations of the specialty.
- To evaluate and approve the state/ private intervention projects and of any other type that are executed in the Historical Center of Cienfuegos and in the inventoried properties in coordination with the Direction of Physical Planning and the Direction of Housing.
- To elaborate the necessary technician-executive documentation for the projects of rehabilitation of the main properties and places of the provincial patrimony.
- To carry out inventories, historical and architectural studies that serve as scientist base to trace the rescue or intervention strategies of the centers, sites and monuments of the region.
- To develop management mechanisms for the different bodies that have an impact on the Historical Center, in correspondence with the Plan of Territorial Classification of the city, to incorporate them into the integral strategy of rescue.
- To promote the painters, carpenters, restoring teachers and architects' training, so that they consolidate these traditional occupations in the constructive styles of the city.
- To establish advertisement and promotion mechanisms for the professional bodies, and the population who inhabit the patrimonial sites, increasing the knowledge and the population's identification in general with the Historical Center and the monuments of the province.

This office operates through three work teams:

1. Research.
2. Architecture and sites.
3. Restoration.

Technical and professional personnel linked to the restoration activity in the Technical Office of Monuments and Historical Places.

1. Director. – 1.

2. Specialized project leader in socio-cultural work and its material and technical base – 2.
3. Museum Specialist in aesthetic, historic and artistic studies of museum properties – Historic Researcher. – 1.
4. Project Specialist-Leader. – 1.
5. Project Specialist. – 1.
6. Project Technician A. – 1.
7. Architectural Work Technician A. – 1.
8. Architectural Work Technical Drawer A. – 2.
9. Sculpture Restorator C. – 1.
10. Frescoes Restorator C. – 1.

There are teams dedicated to facilitate the consultancy, projection, control as well as to teach different Courses and Training related with the activities that are carried out on the part of the Office.

VI. CONSTRUCTIVE FORCES.

The municipality owns two companies that are in charge of the restoration and conservation of the built heritage.

The first one is the Company of Maintenance and Construction of the Provincial Popular Power, which has a Restoration and Painting Group with the following structure:

1. Group Leader	1
2. Technician "A" in Monuments Restoration, Repair and Remodeling	1
3. Technician "B" in Monuments Restoration, Repair and Remodeling	2
4. Restoration Masters	5
5. Monuments Restoration Painter	3
6. Mason "A"	1
7. Mason "B"	1
8. Mason "C"	3
9. Painter "A"	
10. Painter "B"	4
11. Construction Assistants	

The other Company is that of Housing Conservation that also has a Maintenance and Construction Group with the following structure:

1. Group Leader	1
2. Technical Department Head	1
3. Budget Programmer "A"	1
4. Budget Programmer "B"	1
5. Technician "A" in architectural work	2
6. Technician "B" in architectural work	3
7. Restoration Painter	11
8. Restoration Master	5
9. Mason "A"	
10. Mason "B"	
11. Mason "C"	
12. Construction Assistants	

These groups have worked in the restoration and conservation of different constructions and urban sites inside the Historical Center as for example; El Paseo del Prado and its environment, the Parque José Martí and its environment, the restoration of the facades of the Union Hotel, the restoration of the Cienfuegos Club, (Former Yatch Club), the Parque Villuendas and its environment, etc.

At the present time the work of these groups is assessed as Good by the authorities of the province, technical personnel linked to the restoration and the population in general; but we consider that it can improve qualitative and quantitatively with better materials insurance, remuneration and of work tools and professional development actions of the all the human resources involved in this important mission of preserving the patrimony.

VII. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

As one of the main objectives of the program is stated the recovery of the traditional occupations, which will guarantee the continuity of a work force qualified in the works of patrimonial rescue.

At this moment, negative effect factors are:

- Disappearance of some traditional occupations due to the retirement or transfer of specialists.
- Advanced age in most of the workers with mastery of the occupation, which impacts in the restoration endeavour.
- Low salaries and labor stimulation for the restoration employments.
- Lowest supply and provisioning level of the Brigade, which destabilizes the labor force.

As emergent measure it becomes necessary to establish a System of Training based on two lines:

- Professional-technician development by means of seminars, in-service training and short courses for to the Executioners, group leaders and any other personnel who seek to specialize within the brigade profile.
- School of Restoration Occupations, intensive theoretical-practical training during a period from 2 to 3 years to graduate specialized workers.

On the part of the Office of Monuments and Historical Sites, some emergent Courses of Training are carried out to achieve a minimum of knowledge, about Monumental Patrimony, Historical Centers, techniques and traditional materials and Rescue Strategies, being indispensable requirement for those who work in this activity.

VIII. ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY.

It is intended to carry out the creation of an economic body, as a joint collective agreement from different companies that will contribute with part of their revenues. To this body, each business located in the Historical Center will contribute according to their possibilities and degree of commitment with the rehabilitation and safeguard of that patrimony. As well as the contribution of revenues of investment organizations generating new functions inside this area, planned jointly with the Government in the Municipality of Cienfuegos and the Province.

▪ **Tourist Service:**

With this purpose, it is intended to settle down as fixed quota 2% of their revenues in Hard Currency and 1% of their revenues in National Currency. Starting from their economic revenues from 2003-2004 the following summary is stated.

NOMINAL LIST OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY BUSINESSES THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THIS ASSOCIATION FINANCE FUND:

BUSINESSES	ANNUAL REVENUES MLC (M USD)	2 %	ANNUAL REVENUES MN (CUBAN PESO)	1 %
HOSPITALITY				
La Unión Hotel	3717.06	74.34	1274.7	12.70
Jagua Hotel	2087.50	41.75	629.2	6.29
Rancho Luna Hotel	3928.12	78.56	711.3	7.11
Faro Luna Hotel	60.00	1.2	420.00	4.20
Punta La Cueva Hotel	60.00	1.2	700.00	7.00
Pasacaballo Hotel	112.34	2.2	3135.33	31.35
HOSPITALITY SUBTOTAL	9965.02	199.25	6870.53	68.65

EXTRA HOTEL ACTIVITY				
DINO'S PIZZA Restaurant				
Club Cienfuegos				
San Carlos Cafeteria				
Rápido Que Bien				
La Verja Restaurant				
El Polinesio Restaurant				
La Plaza Restaurant				
Bar Palatino				
Club " El Benny"				
El Cochinito Restaurant				
Covadonga Restaurant				
Palacio de Valle Restaurant				
Disco – Bar El Bodegón				

1819 Restaurant				
El Pollito Restaurant				
El Mandarín Restaurant				
Patio Terry Cafeteria				
La Bolera Complex				
Costasur Restaurant				
37 y 52 Restaurant				
Doñanelli Cafeteria				
EXTRA HOTEL SUBTOTAL	5710.45	114.20	15187.5	151.87

OTHER BUSINESS				
RUMBOS Travel Agency	646.2	12.92	53.25	0.53
Viazul Travel Agency	15.72	0.314	-	-
Cubanacan Travel Agency	413.22	8.26	35.25	0.35
Havanatur Travel Agency	277.05	5.54	29.55	0.29
Caracol Store Chain	2144.5	42.89	-	-
ARTEX Store Chain	619.5	12.39	-	-
FotoService Studio	125.2	2.50	-	-
Cubanacan Youth Hall	130.5	2.61	-	-
Cubalse Photo Studios	112.3	2.24	-	-
VideCuba Studies	105.3	2.10	-	-
International Clinic	46.5	0.93	0.75	0.007
Abatir Division	1898.7	37.97	250.5	2.50
Filial Emprester	142.8	2.85	312.9	3.12
Cubataxi Agency	240.6	4.81	371.8	3.71
Transtur	396.0	7.92	29.8	0.29
Marina Puertosol	192.7	3.85	76.3	0.76
Music House (EGREM)	140.25	2.80	-	-
Polygraphic Bazar	60.00	1.2		
CUPET Service Station	500.0	10.0	-	-
Panamericana Store Chain	840.0	16.8	-	-
Cultural Properties Cuban Fund	50.0	1.0	-	-
SUBTOTAL OTHER BUSINESS	9097.04	181.59	1160.1	11.6
GENERAL TOTAL	24772. 51	495.45	23218.13	232.18

- **Cultural Organizations Related to Patrimony:**

In this subgroup are in fact included those organizations that belong to the National Council of Cultural Heritage, body in charge of the Protection and Safeguard of the Built Heritage, for what its commitment with this Plan of Rehabilitation is unconditional.

Since 1992, museums have started to charge low fees in hard currency, which has generated a considerable figure of Revenues.

At the moment, it is effective a Disposition that assigns 40% from these Revenues to a Bank Account managed by the Provincial Center of Patrimony, funds that have only

been destined, up to now, to the purchase of materials for the Constructive Maintenance of Museums.

Annual incomes of Cultural Institutions that contribute to the Provincial Center of Patrimony.

Year.	TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME (HARD CURRENCY)	TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME (CUBAN PESO)
2003	14.50	21.50
TOTAL	14.50	21.50

- **Local Food, Retail and Other Services:**

The rest of the City's organizations, belonging to the Companies of Trade, Food and Services will carry out a contribution for the Rehabilitation of the Historical Center starting from a 1% of their revenues in National Currency, contribution that will be reverted in the improvement of the whole habitat and of the facilities.

TOTAL INCOME (MP)	1% (MP)
105400.00	1054.00

- **Office of Monuments and Historical Sites**

The Technical Office of Restoration will contribute by charging fees on Projects, Technical Consultantship, Approvals, Directed Technical Visits and other services, to the Economic Association that is organized the whole revenues in Foreign currency and National Currency resulting from its specialized technical services to the remaining investing organizations of the territory.

Revenues (Cuban Peso)	60.00 MP
Revenues (Hard Currency)	20.00 MLC

- **Municipal y Provincial Government**

Revenues (Cuban Peso)	1457.45
Revenues (Hard Currency)	250.00

- **Other Organizations**

ORGANIZATIONS	REVENUES (CUBAN PESO)	REVENUES (HARDCURRENCY)
Territorial Customs office	119.09	28.22
ETECSA	3000.00	1600.00
Provincial Culture	690.00	70.00
Communal Services	430.00	30.00

Direction		
Housing Direction	3524.84	25.00
Electricity Company	5000.00	1500.00
Roads	3325.00	28.88
Aqueduct and Sewer system	2555.35	25.00
Total	18644.28	3307.1

Once analyzed all the sources of incomes and contributions that would come to the Economic Entity in charge of financing the Rehabilitation Plan, the following summary comes up, presenting the average behavior that would stabilize by the end of a five-year period.

**CHART SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUES / YEAR
AVERAGE IN CUBAN PESO AND HARD CURRENCY**

REVENUES CONCEPT	Hard Currency (MUSD)	National Currency (Cuban Peso)
% of revenues from tourist operations	24772.51	23218.13
Annual Revenues from Patrimony related operations	14.50	21.50
Projects, atmospheres, signaling fees, etc	20.00	60.00
1% of the local operations of trade and food service	-	1054.00
Provincial Government Contribution	250.00	1457.45
Other Operations and organizations	18644.28	3307.1
TOTAL	43701.29	29118.18



Parque José Martí y su entorno, 2004.





Parque José Martí y Catedral de Cienfuegos, 2004.



Colegio San Lorenzo y Santo Tomás, 2004.



Boulevard San Fernando, 2004.



Calle San Carlos, 2004.



Sociedad Liceo de Cienfuegos (Biblioteca Provincial), 2004.



Casa de los Leones (Siglo XIX), 2004.



Calle San Carlos, 2004.



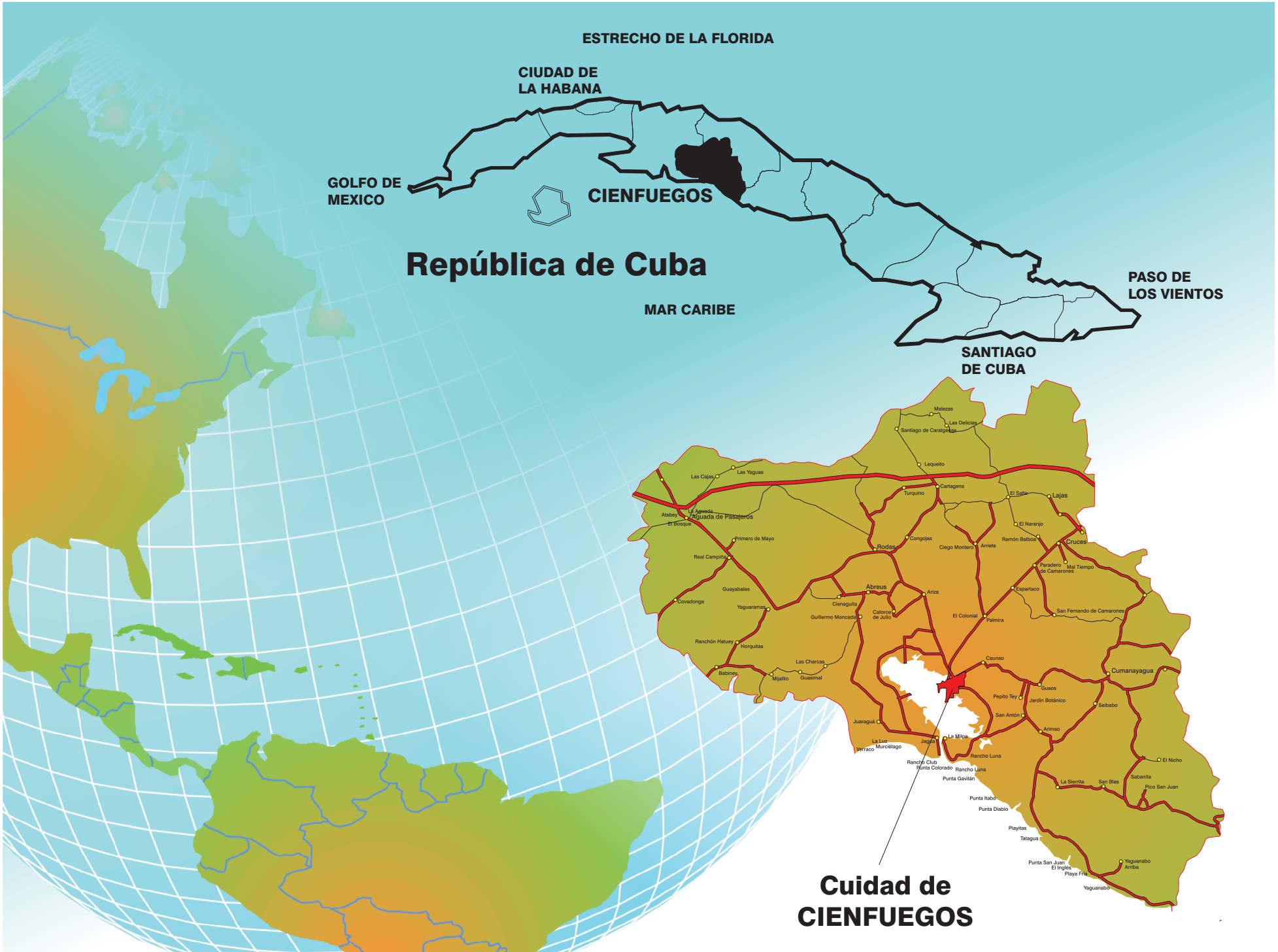
Calle Santa Isabel, 2004.



Vista aérea de Cienfuegos. 1970



Portales del Paseo del Prado.



República de Cuba

CIENFUEGOS

Cuidad de CIENFUEGOS

ESTRECHO DE LA FLORIDA

CIUDAD DE LA HABANA

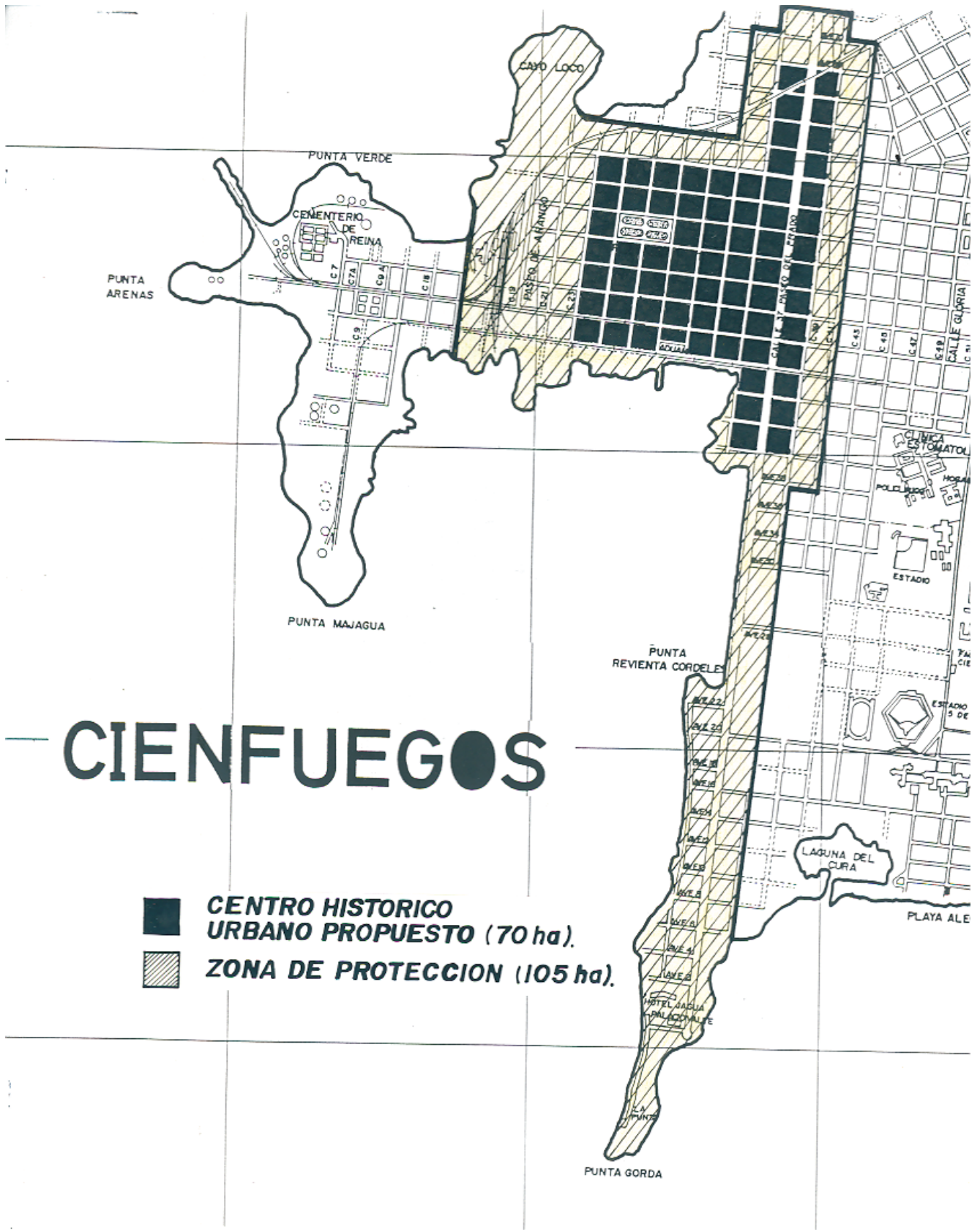
GOLFO DE MEXICO

MAR CARIBE

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

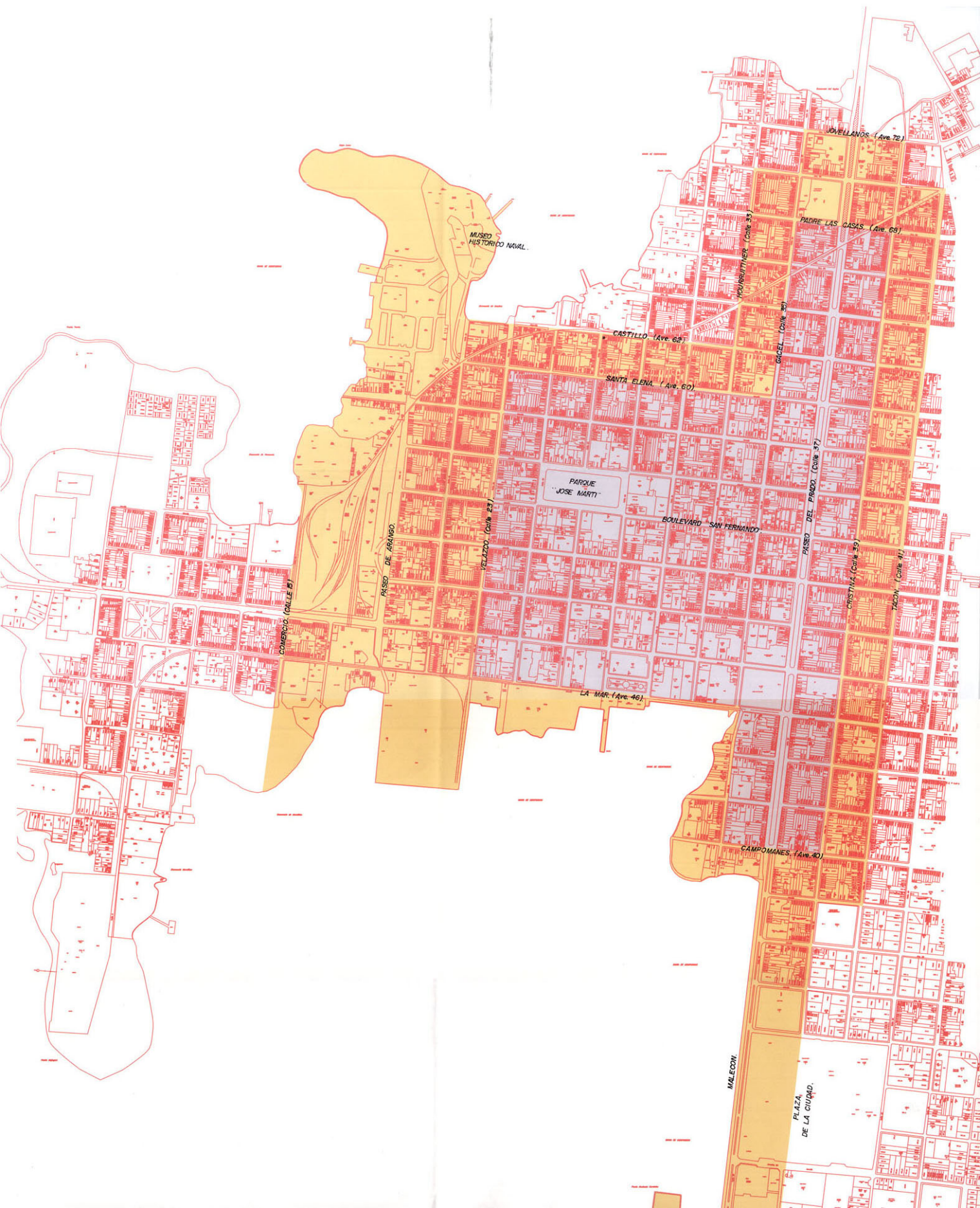
PASO DE LOS VIENTOS

- Malezas
- Las Delicias
- Santiago de Carvajal
- Lequeto
- Las Cajas
- Las Yaguas
- Turquino
- Cartagena
- El Salto
- Lajas
- Albino
- Agua de Pasajeros
- El Bosque
- El Naranjo
- Primer de Mayo
- Rodas
- Congos
- Ciego Montero
- Arriete
- Ramón Balboa
- CRUCES
- Real Campesino
- Espartero
- Paradero de Camarones
- Mal Tiempo de Camarones
- Guayabales
- Abreus
- Ariza
- San Fernando de Camarones
- Covadonga
- Guillermo Moncada
- El Colonial
- Palma
- Rancho Hatuey
- Honguitas
- Caunao
- Cumanayagua
- Bahía
- Mijalto
- Guazimal
- Las Charcas
- San Antonio
- Guasos
- Seibabo
- Juaraguá
- La Barrera
- Murcillo
- Jacón
- La Milla
- Rancho Luna
- San Juan
- Amiso
- El Nicho
- Rancho Club
- Rancho Colorado
- Rancho Luna
- Punta Gavilán
- Punta Ibaño
- Punta Diablo
- Playtas
- Tataguá
- La Sierrita
- San Blas
- Sabanilla
- Pico San Juan
- Punta San Juan
- El Inglés
- Playa Fria
- Yaguajay
- Yaguajay
- Yaguajay



CIENFUEGOS

- CENTRO HISTORICO URBANO PROPUESTO (70 ha).**
- ZONA DE PROTECCION (105 ha).**



MUSEO HISTORICO NAVAL

JOVELLANOS (Ave. 72)

PADRE LAS CASAS (Ave. 68)

VONMUTTER (Calle #33)

CASTILLO (Ave. 69)

GAZEL (Calle #30)

SANTA ELENA (Ave. 60)

PARQUE "JOSE MARTI"

BOULEVARD SAN FERNANDO

PASEO DEL PRADO (Calle #37)

VELAZCO (Calle #23)

PASEO DE ARANGO

CRISTINA (Calle #29)

TACON (Calle #1)

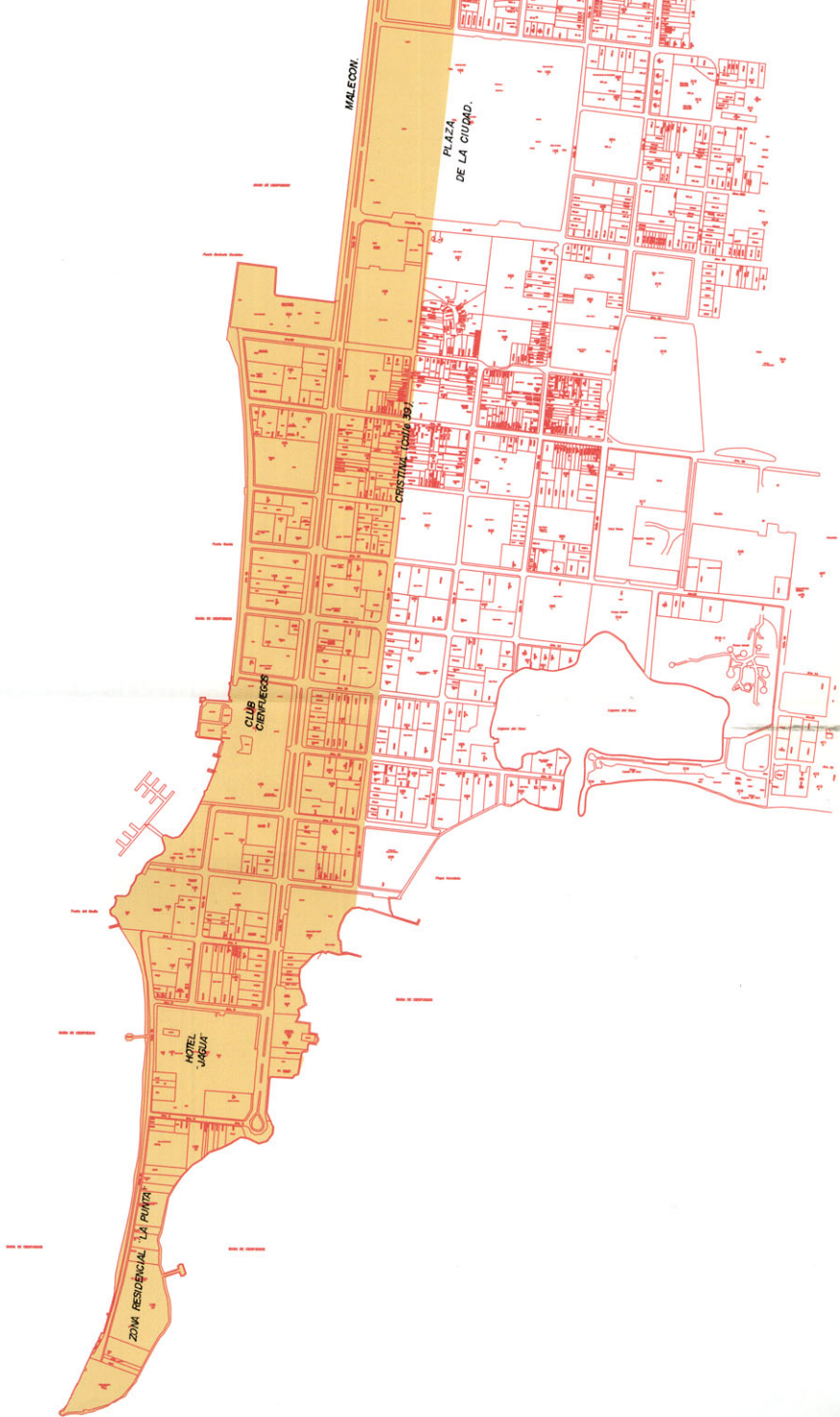
COMERCIO (CALLE #7)

LA MAR (Ave. 46)

CAMPOMANES (Ave. 40)

MALECON

PLAZA DE LA CIUDAD



ZONA RESIDENCIAL LA PUNTA

HOTEL VARGAS

CLUB CENITREROS

CRISTINA (CALLE 150)

PLAZA DE LA CIUDAD

MALECON

Cienfuegos (Cuba)

No 1202

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Cuba

Name of property: Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos

Location: Municipality of Cienfuegos

Date received: 2 February 2004

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings*. In terms of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, this is a section of a historic town, which is typical of a specific period.

Brief description:

The colonial town of Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 in the Spanish territory, but initially colonised by immigrants of French origin. It became a trading place for the country's sugar cane, tobacco and coffee production. In the early phase of development, its architecture followed neoclassical style later becoming more eclectic, but retaining a harmony of the overall townscape.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The city of Cienfuegos is located on the Caribbean coast of southern central Cuba at the heart of the country's sugar cane, mango, tobacco and coffee production. It was founded in the Spanish territory in 1819, but settled by the French who came from Bordeaux, Louisiana and Philadelphia. The town was laid out in a grid plan with 25 blocks that formed its original centre, limited by: St Elena Street in the north, St Clara in the south, Velazco in the west, and Hourruitiner in the east. In the late 19th century, new functions were introduced into this emergent commercial port city, which continued growing. The original grid plan was multiplied toward the inland and along the coast. Today, the city is still developing and has some 167,000 inhabitants.

The nominated core zone is 70ha, consisting of a part of the 19th century town. The buffer zone is 105ha, covering one urban block on the landside and two blocks on the peninsula. In addition, it extends along the coast towards the south.

The original central square of the town, Square of Arms, was enlarged with another block to the west in 1830 (together 2ha). This area was reserved for public functions: government buildings, a church, the customs building and similar. The town developed as a compact structure, initially in neoclassical style, later eclectic, forming an overall unity. Most of the buildings have one or two stories. The façades are generally plain without porches.

The most representative buildings include: the Government Palace (City Hall, current office of the Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power), San Lorenzo School, the Bishopric, the Ferrer Palace, the former lyceum building, and some residential buildings.

At present, in the historic centre, there are six buildings that remain from the first half of the 19th century, and 327 buildings from the second half. There are 1188 buildings from the 20th century, most of them from the first half. There are some 300 public buildings, and the rest are mainly residential.

History

The city of Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 as the Colony Fernandina de Jagua. The first inhabitants were partly Spanish, partly from various other origins, such as French colonies, and came from Bordeaux, Louisiana, Philadelphia and Guarico. This formal foundation followed a series of earlier attempts in this region, where the economy was based on cattle raising and cultivation of tobacco. From the 18th century, there was wax production, as well as timber and sugar. In the 1830s, the colony grew based on the increment of sugar production but also due to its favourable geographical location. The settlement was recognised with the category of "Villa" as a confirmation of its urban aspect. It was authorised to trade in domestic and foreign field. In 1840, there were already registered companies in the town, and the growth continued in the following decades. In the 1860s, it was the third city of the country. After the Independence War against Spain ended, there was new capital entering from North America. By 1914, American investors were proprietors of the most important sugar mills in the province. Trade developed mainly with the United States, the principal market for Cienfuegos. With the new administrative division of 1976, the city of Cienfuegos became the capital of the province with the same name, increasing its development further. The local administration remained concentrated in the downtown area. As a whole, this area has retained its historic fabric without such drastic changes as is common in many historic cities.

Management regime

Legal provision:

The nominated area is legally protected by several decrees. This includes the *Law of Protection to the Cultural Heritage of the National Assembly of the Popular Power of Cuba* (1977) and related Ordinance. The *Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos* was declared National Monument in 1995. The *Plan of Territorial and Urban Classification of Cienfuegos Municipality* is dated 2001.

Management structure:

The following are amongst the agencies responsible for the management the different aspect of the historic city: *Office of Monuments and Historical Sites*, *Provincial Commission of Monuments*; *Provincial and Municipal Direction of Physical Planning*; *Provincial and Municipal Housing*; *CITMA (Science, Technology and Environment)*; *Assembly of the Provincial and Municipal Popular Power*;

National Council of Cultural Patrimony, Ministry of Culture.

There exists the *Plan of Territorial Classification and Urban Development* of the Cienfuegos Municipality, which provides the framework of the economic, social and environmental processes of the historic town. It also provides for the rehabilitation of the cultural and environmental heritage, and controls the quality of new development.

The *Tourism Development Plan* guides development of visitor management, the exploitation of the urban historic centre and its commercialisation based on its historical development. Attention is given the character of the historic architecture, the culture, traditions, and recreational activities.

Resources:

The financial resources are provided by the Municipal and Provincial authorities, the Ministry of Tourism and Commercial Corporations, the property owners and other agencies.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

The property is nominated on the basis of three criteria: ii, iv and v.

Criterion ii: Cienfuegos was founded in the early 19th century in a territory under the Spanish domain, but it was colonized by the French coming from Bordeaux, under the control of Don Luis of Clouet Pietre Favrot, native of Louisiana, former French colony. It is the only city of the Caribbean to be founded by the French and it became the most Francophile city of Cuba. The city developed in a cosmopolitan spirit, integrating French, Spanish, North American, African and Chinese immigrants into this multicultural colony.

Criterion iv: The city was born under neoclassical auspices, then shifting toward eclecticism. It can be categorically reaffirmed that this is the Caribbean Historic Centre from the 19th century with the greatest concentration of 19th- and early 20th-centuries classic works (of all types); more than enough reason to demonstrate its transcendence, not only in Cuba but in the whole Caribbean, Central America and part of South America.

Criterion v: ... The city of Cienfuegos, a model of 19th-century urban development in Cuba and the Caribbean, is an exceptional testimony of the European colonial planning under the neoclassical current, where the design of the port city and its adaptation to the local context can be appreciated in all its magnitude. ... The natural physical framework is conserved in this area, along with the built that defines the population's great container, their habitat and the functions of the socio-political and cultural centre that it is irradiated toward the city in its whole.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited Cienfuegos in August-September 2004.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Town and Villages.

Conservation

Conservation history:

The historic town of Cienfuegos has been subject to urban growth which still continues to the degree that the population has increased by some 50% in the past 20 years. Through this process, the urban fabric has been extended on the same pattern as the first plan. The historic core has retained its form, and has not been subject to drastic transformations. It is legally protected.

State of conservation:

The state of conservation of the historic sector of Cienfuegos is considered satisfactory.

Management:

The historic area is well protected and well managed.

Risk analysis:

Being the centre of a growing city with various commercial and administrative functions, the centre areas are obviously subject to pressures of change. Nevertheless, the historic area is legally protected and under the direct control of the state authorities.

Cienfuegos is classified as tropical, semi-humid coastal area, which is subject to natural disasters, such as hurricanes.

The historic town is visited daily by an average of 250 tourists, which do not give any particular pressure.

Authenticity and integrity

The nominated historic area has retained its authenticity and integrity fairly well both in terms of the historic architecture and the types of functions.

Comparative evaluation

Even though the Latin American states generally obtained independence by the early 19th century, Cuba formally remained under Spanish rule until 1898. Contrary to South American continent, where the development was fairly slow in the 19th century, Cuba was subject to a strong economic growth associated with the international currents. Few new cities were founded in this century, and Cienfuegos became the first significant example in Spanish-speaking America. It was Cienfuegos which thus introduced the modern concepts of urban planning, based on new order, hygiene and services. In this, it was sharply distinguished from the earlier colonial towns.

This so-called Republican Era was significantly different from the previous colonial period, seen particularly in relation to political and economic trends. The period was marked by the application of the theories developed during the Spanish Enlightenment and aimed to introduce modernity in Latin America. In this context, Cienfuegos became a transitional city between Spanish colonial urbanism and the fully developed modern Latin American

urbanism, later giving rise to cities like La Plata in Argentina.

There are few towns founded after independence in the Spanish America in the 19th century. None of the cities founded in this period are comparable with Cienfuegos neither for importance nor in their urban and architectural quality. At the same time, it is noted that the claim for the influence by the French immigrants cannot be substantiated in terms of architectural or urban development, which were mainly guided by the Spanish authorities. In fact, Cienfuegos is rather comparable or even anticipates the urban development that took place in North America and Spain itself (for example, the case of the late 19th-century planning in Barcelona by Cerdà).

The area of Punta Corda with its wooden architecture in neo-Moresque style, offers a modern version of the colonial port town. While still recalling the traditional models, Cienfuegos here represents a new rationality and new modernity in the relationship of the urban area with the harbour.

There are a large number of Spanish colonial towns already inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, there are no towns representing the 19th century and the introduction of modern planning principles in Latin America. The only modern town in Latin America on the World Heritage List is the city of Brasilia created in the 20th century.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The historic town of Cienfuegos is a significant early example representing the development of modern urbanism in the Spanish America. Having its roots in 18th-century Spanish Enlightenment, the development of the town reflected the specific conditions of this Republican Era. Politically, the aim was to render the town safe at a time of slave rebellions and illicit trade activities. Economically, Cienfuegos responded the 19th-century sugar boom and the pressing for expansion into new agricultural areas.

The economic success of the city, due to an agriculture based on the vast and fertile lands that surround it, allowed for the development of a city that responded to the power, objectives and needs of a rising bourgeoisie, in strong contrast to earlier colonial settlements whose urban organization and forms were a voluntary expression of the joint power of the Church and the Spanish Crown.

In its urban plan, Cienfuegos, while based on a regular grid, reflects new concepts deferring entirely from the earlier colonial towns. These result from the most advanced ideas and trends in socio-economic and cultural fields, finding expression in its Spanish neo-classical character interpreted in America. The urban plan is a continuum as a growing organic entity, and never planned to be fortified. The amplitude of its streets and absolute geometric regularity of the grid were the result of the new ideas concerning urban order, the civic role of public spaces and the need for natural light and ventilation to foster public hygiene. No other city in the region presents these characteristics with the clarity, order, beauty and forcefulness of Cienfuegos.

Evaluation of criteria:

Criterion ii: the nomination refers this criterion to the French influence of the first immigrants in Cienfuegos. However, rather than French influence, the significance of Cienfuegos is considered to be in the early implementation of the ideas of Spanish Enlightenment. The town exhibits an important interchange of influences in urban planning, and it became an outstanding example of the new trends that were developing in Spain and in North America in this period. Cienfuegos also anticipated many of the planning trends that later developed in Latin America and in Europe, for example La Plata in Argentine and Barcelona in Spain.

Criterion iv: Cienfuegos is considered an outstanding example of an urban plan and architectural ensemble that reflects the neo-classical town planning concepts as these were being implemented in the 19th century. The architecture of the town is of high quality, representing neo-classical style in the first phase, and then shifting later toward Eclecticism.

Criterion v: the nomination document proposes the use of this criterion referring to Cienfuegos as “a model of 19th-century urban development ... [where] the natural physical framework is conserved in this area ...”. While appreciating the impact of the urban development in its territorial context, this criterion would be better suited when the question is about traditional land use, which is not the case here. The significance of the nominated property, limited to the historic centre, is considered to be well represented under the criteria ii and iv.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

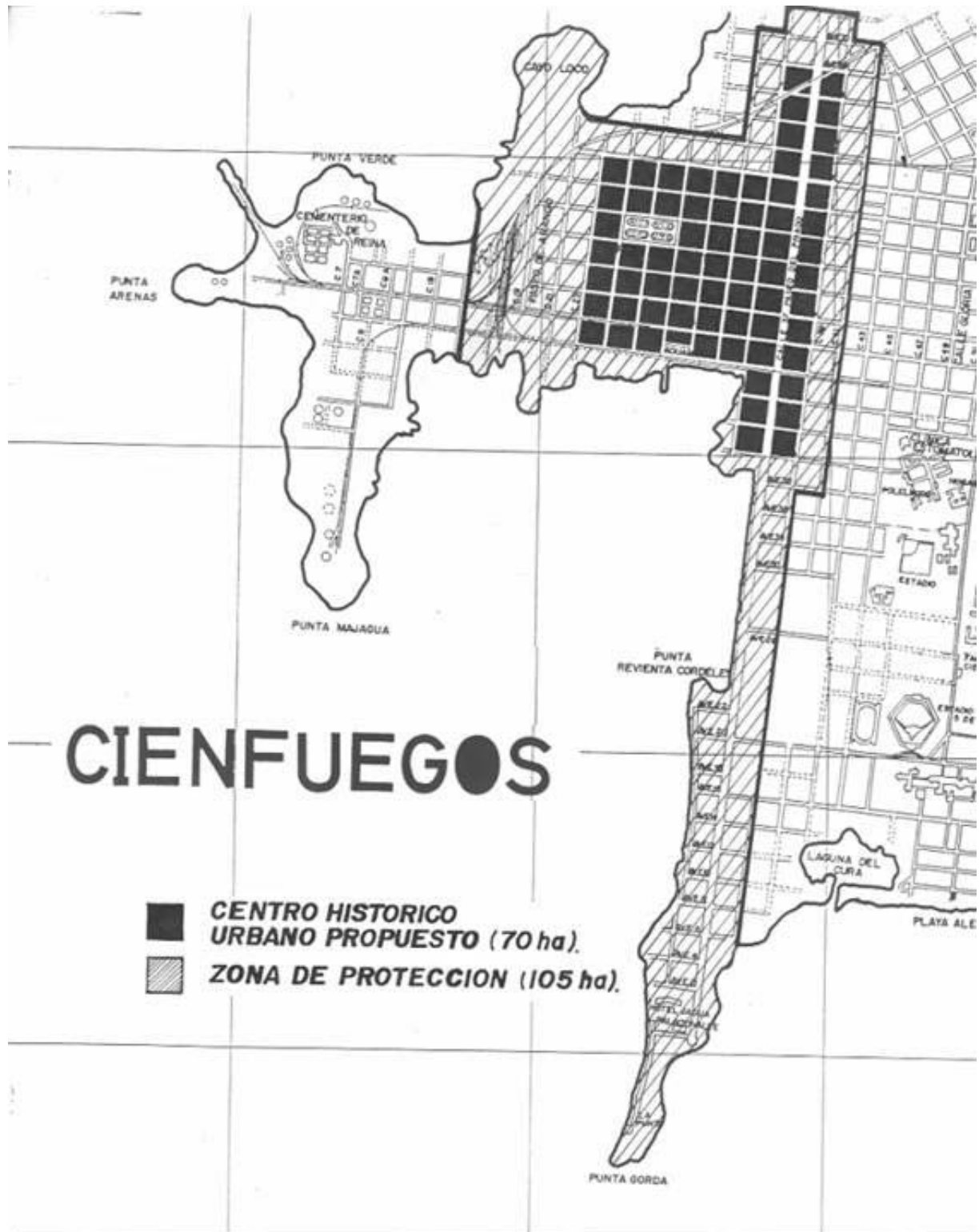
The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscribes the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of ***criteria ii and iv:***

Criterion ii: The historic town of Cienfuegos exhibits an important interchange of influences based on the Spanish Enlightenment, and it is an outstanding early example of their implementation in urban planning in Latin America in the 19th century.

Criterion iv: Cienfuegos is the first and an outstanding example of an architectural ensemble representing the new ideas of modernity, hygiene and order, in urban planning as these developed in the Latin America from the 19th century.

ICOMOS, April 2005



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zone



García de la Noceda Palace



José Martí Square

Cienfuegos (Cuba)

No 1202

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	Cuba
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Centre historique urbain de Cienfuegos
<i>Lieu :</i>	Municipalité de Cienfuegos
<i>Date de réception :</i>	2 février 2004
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *ensemble*. Aux termes des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, il s'agit d'une partie d'une ville historique, typique d'une époque particulière.

Brève description :

La ville coloniale de Cienfuegos fut fondée en 1819 en territoire espagnol, mais elle fut d'abord colonisée par des immigrants d'origine française. Elle devint un centre de négoce des productions de canne à sucre, de tabac et de café du pays. Dans les premières phases de son développement, son architecture fut d'abord de style néoclassique, puis devint plus éclectique, le paysage urbain conservant cependant une harmonie d'ensemble.

2. LE BIEN

Description

La ville de Cienfuegos est située sur la côte caraïbe, dans la région sud centrale de Cuba, au cœur de la production de café, de tabac, de mangue et de canne à sucre du pays. Elle fut fondée en territoire espagnol en 1819, mais habitée par des Français venus de Bordeaux, de Louisiane et de Philadelphie. La ville fut planifiée selon un plan en damier de vingt-cinq pâtés de maisons formant le centre d'origine, délimité par les rues Santa Elena au nord, Santa Clara au sud, Velasco à l'ouest, et Hourroutiner à l'est. À la fin du XIXe siècle, de nouvelles fonctions furent introduites dans cette ville portuaire et commerçante en pleine croissance. Le plan en damier d'origine fut prolongé vers l'intérieur des terres et le long de la côte. Aujourd'hui, la ville grandit toujours et compte 167 000 habitants.

La zone centrale proposée pour inscription, d'une superficie de 70 ha, comprend une partie de la ville du XIXe siècle. Les 105 ha de la zone tampon couvrent un pâté de maisons du côté terre et deux pâtés de maisons sur

la péninsule. Elle s'étend aussi le long de la côte vers le sud.

En 1830, la place centrale d'origine, la place d'Armes, fut agrandie de la superficie d'un pâté de maisons vers l'ouest (2 ha en tout). Cette partie de la ville était réservée aux activités publiques et administratives : des bâtiments gouvernementaux, une église, le bâtiment des douanes et d'autres bâtiments administratifs. La ville s'est développée comme une structure compacte, d'abord dans le style néoclassique, puis éclectique, globalement d'aspect homogène. La plupart des constructions possèdent un ou deux niveaux. Les façades sont généralement simples, sans porches. Les plus représentatifs d'entre eux sont : le palais du gouvernement (hôtel de Ville, locaux actuels de l'Assemblée provinciale du pouvoir populaire), l'école San Lorenzo, l'évêché, le palais Ferrer, l'ancien lycée et quelques immeubles résidentiels.

Actuellement, le centre historique comprend six bâtiments de la première moitié du XIXe siècle et 327 de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle. 1188 bâtiments ont été construits au XXe siècle, la plupart d'entre eux dans la seconde moitié du siècle. On compte quelque 300 bâtiments publics, le reste étant essentiellement des immeubles d'habitation.

Histoire

La ville de Cienfuegos fut fondée en 1819 sous le nom de colonie Fernandina de Jagua. Les premiers habitants étaient en partie espagnols, en partie de diverse origine, comme des colonies françaises et venaient de Bordeaux, de la Louisiane, de Philadelphie et de Guarico. La création de cette ville fut précédée de plusieurs tentatives d'installation dans la région dont l'économie était basée sur l'élevage et la culture du tabac. Au XVIIIe siècle, la région produisait de la cire, du bois et du sucre. Dans les années 1830, la colonie prospéra grâce à l'expansion de la production du sucre mais aussi en raison de sa situation géographique favorable. Le peuplement fut classé dans la catégorie « Villa », confirmant ainsi son aspect urbain. Elle reçut l'autorisation de faire du négoce localement et avec l'étranger. En 1840, la ville comptait déjà des sociétés commerciales et la croissance économique se poursuit dans les décennies suivantes. Dans les années 1860, elle était la troisième ville du pays. Après la fin de la guerre d'indépendance contre l'Espagne, de nouveaux capitaux furent investis en provenance de l'Amérique du Nord. En 1914, les investisseurs américains avaient racheté la plupart des sucreries de la province. Le commerce se développa essentiellement avec les États-Unis, principal marché de Cienfuegos. Après la nouvelle division administrative de 1976, la ville de Cienfuegos devint la capitale de la province du même nom et continua de prospérer. L'administration locale demeura au centre ville. Globalement, cette zone a conservé son tissu urbain historique sans subir de changements radicaux comme cela s'est produit fréquemment dans de nombreux centres historiques.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

La zone proposée pour inscription est protégée légalement par plusieurs textes juridiques, dont la loi pour la protection du patrimoine culturel votée par l'Assemblée nationale du pouvoir populaire de Cuba (1977) et l'ordonnance afférente. Le *centre urbain historique de Cienfuegos* a été classé Monument national en 1995. Le Plan de classement territorial et urbain de la municipalité de Cienfuegos date de 2001.

Structure de la gestion :

Les agences responsables de la gestion des différents aspects de la ville historique sont, entre autres, les suivantes : Bureau des monuments et des sites historiques ; Commission provinciale des monuments ; Direction provinciale et municipale de l'urbanisme ; Office du logement provincial et municipal ; CITMA (Science, technologie et environnement) ; Assemblée provinciale et municipale du pouvoir populaire ; Conseil national du patrimoine culturel ; ministère de la Culture.

Il existe un plan de classification territoriale et de développement urbain de la municipalité de Cienfuegos qui offre un cadre aux processus économiques, sociaux et environnementaux de la ville historique. Ce plan prévoit aussi la réhabilitation du patrimoine culturel et environnemental et contrôle la qualité des nouveaux aménagements.

Le plan de développement du tourisme oriente la politique de gestion des visiteurs, l'exploitation du centre urbain historique et sa politique commerciale sur la base de son développement historique. Une attention particulière est accordée au caractère de l'architecture historique, à la culture, aux traditions et aux activités de loisirs du centre historique.

Ressources :

Les ressources financières sont fournies par les autorités municipales et provinciales, le ministère du tourisme, les entreprises du secteur commercial, les propriétaires et les autres agences.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

Le bien est proposé sur la base des trois critères ii, iv et v.

Critère ii : Cienfuegos a été fondée au début du XIXe siècle dans un territoire sous domination espagnole, mais elle fut colonisée par des Français venant de Bordeaux, sous la houlette de Don Luis de Clouet Piettre Favrot, natif de la Louisiane, ancienne colonie française. C'est la seule ville des Caraïbes à avoir été fondée par des Français et elle est devenue la ville la plus francophile de Cuba. Elle a évolué dans un esprit cosmopolite, intégrant des immigrants français, espagnols, nord-américains et chinois dans une colonie multiculturelle.

Critère iv : La ville est née sous les auspices du style néoclassique, passant ensuite au style éclectique. On peut

affirmer avec certitude que là se trouve le centre historique des Caraïbes du XIXe siècle avec la plus grande concentration de constructions classiques (de tous types) du XIXe et du début du XXe siècle ; raison plus que suffisante pour démontrer son influence, non seulement à Cuba mais dans toute les Caraïbes, l'Amérique centrale et une partie de l'Amérique du Sud.

Critère v : ... La ville de Cienfuegos est un modèle du développement urbain du XIXe siècle à Cuba et dans les Caraïbes. C'est un témoignage exceptionnel de l'urbanisme colonial européen illustrant le courant néoclassique. La conception de la ville portuaire et son adaptation au contexte local peuvent être appréciés dans toute leur ampleur. ... Le cadre naturel est préservé. De même, l'urbanisme et l'architecture traduisent le génie de la population, sa manière de vivre, ainsi que les fonctions de centre sociopolitique et culturel qui rayonnent sur toute la ville.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité Cienfuegos en août - septembre 2004.

L'ICOMOS a également consulté son comité scientifique international sur les villes et villages historiques (CIVVIH).

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

La ville historique de Cienfuegos a été soumise à une croissance urbaine qui se poursuit toujours à un rythme soutenu, la population s'étant accrue de 50 % au cours des vingt dernières années. Le tissu urbain s'est étendu en suivant le même plan quadrillé qu'à l'origine. Le cœur historique a conservé sa forme première et n'a pas subi de modifications radicales. Il bénéficie d'une protection juridique.

État de conservation :

L'état de conservation du secteur historique de Cienfuegos est considéré comme satisfaisant.

Gestion :

La zone historique est bien protégée et bien gérée.

Analyse des risques :

Étant le centre d'une ville en pleine croissance, dotée de diverses fonctions commerciales et administratives, les zones du centre sont évidemment soumises aux pressions liées au changement. Néanmoins, la zone historique bénéficie d'une protection juridique et est placée sous le contrôle direct des autorités de l'État.

Cienfuegos est en zone côtière climatique tropicale semi-humide, fréquemment soumise à des catastrophes naturelles telles que les cyclones.

La ville historique est visitée en moyenne par 250 touristes par jour, ce qui ne fait pas peser de pression particulière.

Authenticité et intégrité

La zone historique proposée pour inscription a conservé son intégrité tant au niveau de l'architecture historique que des types de fonctions.

Évaluation comparative

Même si les États d'Amérique latine ont généralement obtenu leur indépendance au début du XIXe siècle, Cuba, elle, est restée sous la domination espagnole jusqu'en 1898. Contrairement au continent sud-américain, où le développement a été relativement lent au XIXe siècle, Cuba a connu une forte croissance économique associée aux courants internationaux. Peu de nouvelles villes furent fondées au cours de ce siècle, et Cienfuegos devint le premier exemple important de l'Amérique hispanophone. Ce fut Cienfuegos qui introduisit par conséquent les concepts de l'urbanisation moderne basés sur un ordre nouveau, des principes d'hygiène et des équipements. En cela, elle se distingue fortement des villes coloniales plus anciennes.

Cette époque, dite « républicaine », fut très différente de la période coloniale précédente, en particulier du point de vue des tendances économiques et politiques. Elle fut marquée par l'application de théories développées à l'époque du siècle des Lumières espagnol qui visaient à introduire la modernité en Amérique latine. Dans ce contexte, Cienfuegos devint une ville de transition entre l'urbanisme colonial espagnol et l'urbanisme moderne d'Amérique latine qui par la suite donna naissance à des villes comme La Plata en Argentine.

Peu de villes ont été fondées après l'indépendance au XIXe siècle dans l'Amérique hispanophone. Aucune des villes fondées à cette époque n'est comparable à Cienfuegos ni par leur importance ni par la qualité de leur urbanisme et de leur architecture. Parallèlement, la revendication de l'influence des immigrants français n'est pas justifiée en termes d'architecture et d'urbanisme, car ces derniers sont essentiellement d'inspiration espagnole. Par son développement, Cienfuegos est plutôt comparable - sinon précurseur - aux villes d'Amérique du Nord et d'Espagne même (par exemple, la ville de Barcelone, planifiée à la fin du XIXe siècle par Cerdà).

Le quartier de Punta Corda, avec son architecture de bois de style néo-mauresque, offre une version moderne de la ville portuaire coloniale. Tout en rappelant les modèles traditionnels, Cienfuegos représente une rationalité et une modernité nouvelles dans la relation de la zone urbaine avec le port.

Un grand nombre de villes coloniales espagnoles sont inscrites sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Cependant, il n'y a pas de ville représentant le XIXe siècle et

l'introduction des principes d'urbanisme modernes en Amérique latine. La seule ville moderne en Amérique latine sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial est Brasilia créée au XXe siècle.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

La ville historique de Cienfuegos est un exemple important de développement urbain moderne en Amérique latine. Plongeant ses racines dans le XVIIIe siècle, le siècle des Lumières espagnol, la ville reflète le contexte particulier de la période républicaine. Politiquement, l'objectif était d'assurer la sécurité de la ville à une époque troublée par la rébellion des esclaves et des activités commerciales illicites. D'un point de vue économique, Cienfuegos répondait à la période de forte expansion du sucre au XIXe siècle et à la pression pour l'extension des terres agricoles.

La réussite économique de la ville, grâce à l'exploitation agricole florissante des vastes terres fertiles environnantes, permit le développement d'une ville qui répondait aux objectifs et aux besoins d'une bourgeoisie montante, par opposition aux premières villes de la période coloniale dont l'urbanisme était une expression volontaire de la puissance de l'église et de la couronne d'Espagne.

Tout en respectant un plan régulier, l'urbanisation de Cienfuegos reflète de nouveaux concepts radicalement différents de ceux des villes coloniales. Ils sont le fruit des idées les plus avancées et des courants socio-économiques et culturels, trouvant sur le continent américain leur expression dans le style néo-classique espagnol. Le plan urbain est un continuum qui s'étend de manière naturelle. Il est conçu sans fortifications. La largeur des artères et la régularité géométrique absolue du plan traduisent les nouvelles idées urbanistiques sur le rôle des espaces publics dans la ville et la nécessité d'un éclairage et d'une ventilation naturels pour favoriser l'hygiène publique. Aucune autre ville de la région ne présente ces caractéristiques avec autant de clarté, d'ordre, de beauté et de force que Cienfuegos.

Évaluation des critères :

Critère ii : Le dossier de proposition d'inscription associe ce critère à l'influence française des premiers immigrants de Cienfuegos. Toutefois, plutôt qu'à l'influence française, l'importance de Cienfuegos tient plutôt à l'application précoce des idées du siècle des Lumières espagnol. La ville montre un important échange d'influences en matière d'urbanisme. Elle est devenue un exemple remarquable des nouvelles tendances qui se développaient en Espagne et en Amérique du Nord à cette époque. Cienfuegos préfigurait également nombre des tendances qui furent développées du point de vue de l'urbanisme plus tard en Amérique latine et en Europe, par exemple à La Plata en Argentine et à Barcelone en Espagne.

Critère iv : Cienfuegos est considérée comme un exemple exceptionnel de plan urbain et d'ensemble architectural reflétant la conception urbaine des villes néo-classiques du

XIXe siècle. La haute qualité architecturale de la ville fut d'abord de style néo-classique puis de style éclectique.

Critère v: Le dossier de proposition d'inscription propose ce critère au motif que Cienfuegos est « un modèle de développement urbain du XIXe siècle ... [où] le cadre naturel est conservé ... ». Tout en appréciant l'impact du développement urbain dans ce contexte territorial, ce critère concerne davantage l'utilisation traditionnelle des terres, ce qui n'est pas le cas ici. La valeur du bien proposé pour inscription, limité au centre historique, justifie l'utilisation des critères ii et iv.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que le Comité du patrimoine mondial adopte le projet de décision suivant :

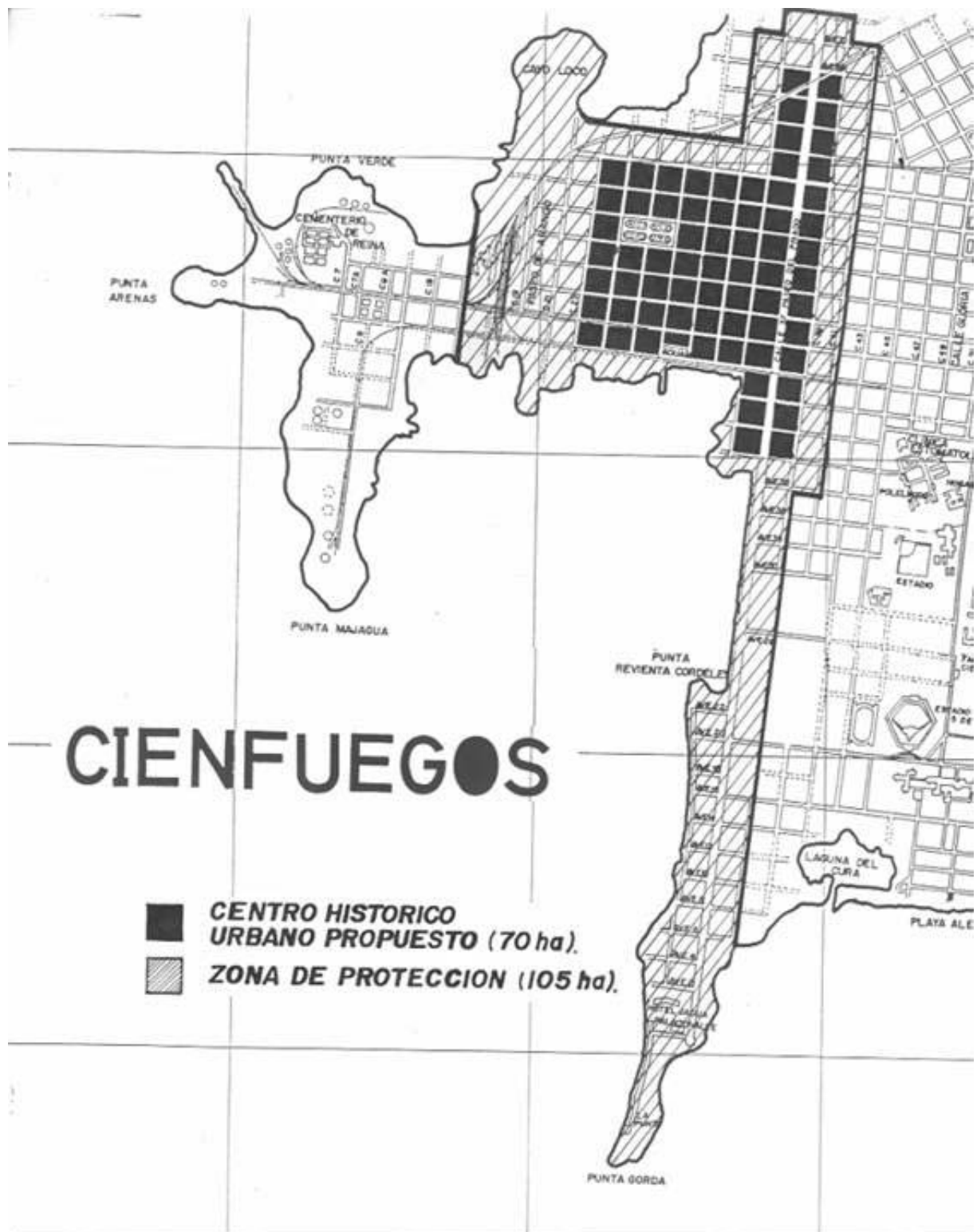
Le Comité du patrimoine mondial,

1. Ayant examiné le document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscrit le bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii et iv* :

Critère ii : La ville historique de Cienfuegos montre un important échange d'influences basé sur les idées du siècle des Lumières espagnol ; c'est un exemple remarquable de l'application précoce de ces idées à la planification des villes d'Amérique latine au XIXe siècle.

Critère iv : Cienfuegos est le premier exemple et un exemple remarquable d'ensemble architectural présentant les nouvelles idées de modernité, d'hygiène et d'ordre appliquées à l'urbanisme, telles qu'elles se développèrent en Amérique latine à partir du XIXe siècle.

ICOMOS, avril 2005



Plan indiquant la délimitation du bien proposé pour inscription et de la zone tampon



Palais García de la Noceda



Place José Martí