



*Property for inscription  
on World Heritage*

*Urban Historic Scenary  
Camagüey*

*Camagüey 2005*

**FORMAT FOR THE NOMINATION OF PROPERTIES FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY.**

- 1. a Country.
- 1. b State, Province or Region.
- 1. c Name of Property.
- 1. d Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second.
- 1. e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone.
- 1. f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha).

Area of nominated property: \_\_\_\_\_ (ha)

Buffer zone: \_\_\_\_\_ (ha)

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ (ha)

**2. DESCRIPTION**

- 2. a. Description of property.
- 2. b. History and Development.

**3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION**

- 3. a. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for the inscription under these Criteria)
- 3. b. Proposed Statement of Outstanding universal value.
- 3. c. Comparative Analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)
- 3. d. Integrity and/or Authenticity

**4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY**

- 4. a. Present state of conservation.
- 4. b. Factors affecting the property.
  - i) Development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)
  - ii) Environmental pressures (e.g. Pollution, climate change, desertification)
  - iii) Natural disasters and risks preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)
  - iv) Visitors/ tourism pressures.
  - v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Estimated population located within:

Area of nominated property: \_\_\_\_\_

Buffer zone: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

**5. PROTECCIÓN AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY.**

- 5. a. Ownership.
- 5. b. Protective designation.
- 5. c. Means of implementing protective measures.
- 5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located. (eg., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourist development plan).
- 5. e. Property management plan or other management system.
- 5. f. Sources and levels of finance.
- 5. g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.
- 5. h. Visitor facilities and statistics.
- 5. i. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property.
- 5. j. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance).

**6. MONITORING.**

- 6. a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation.

INDICATOR	PERIODICITY	LOCATION OF RECORDS
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- 6. b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property.
- 6. c. Results of previous reporting exercises.

**7. DOCUMENTATION.**

- 7.a. Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials.

**IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AND AUDIOVISUAL AUTHORIZATION FORM**

Id. No	Format (slides, print, video)	caption	Date of photo (mo/yr)	Photogra pher/ director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer /director of the video)	Contact details of copyright owner (name, address, tel /fax,and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
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- 7. b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property.
- 7. c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property.
- 7. d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.

7. e. Bibliography.

**8. CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES.**

8. a. Preparer:

Name:

Title:

Address:

City, Province/State, Country:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

8. b. Official Local Institution/Agency

8. c. Other local institutions.

8. d Official Web Address.

Http:

Contact Name:

E-mail:

**9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY.**

**PROPERTIES FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST:**

**I. - IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY.**

- 1. a. **Country:** Republic of Cuba.
- 1. b. **State:** Cuba.  
**Province:** Camagüey  
**Municipality:** Camagüey  
**City:** Camagüey  
**Region:** Center.



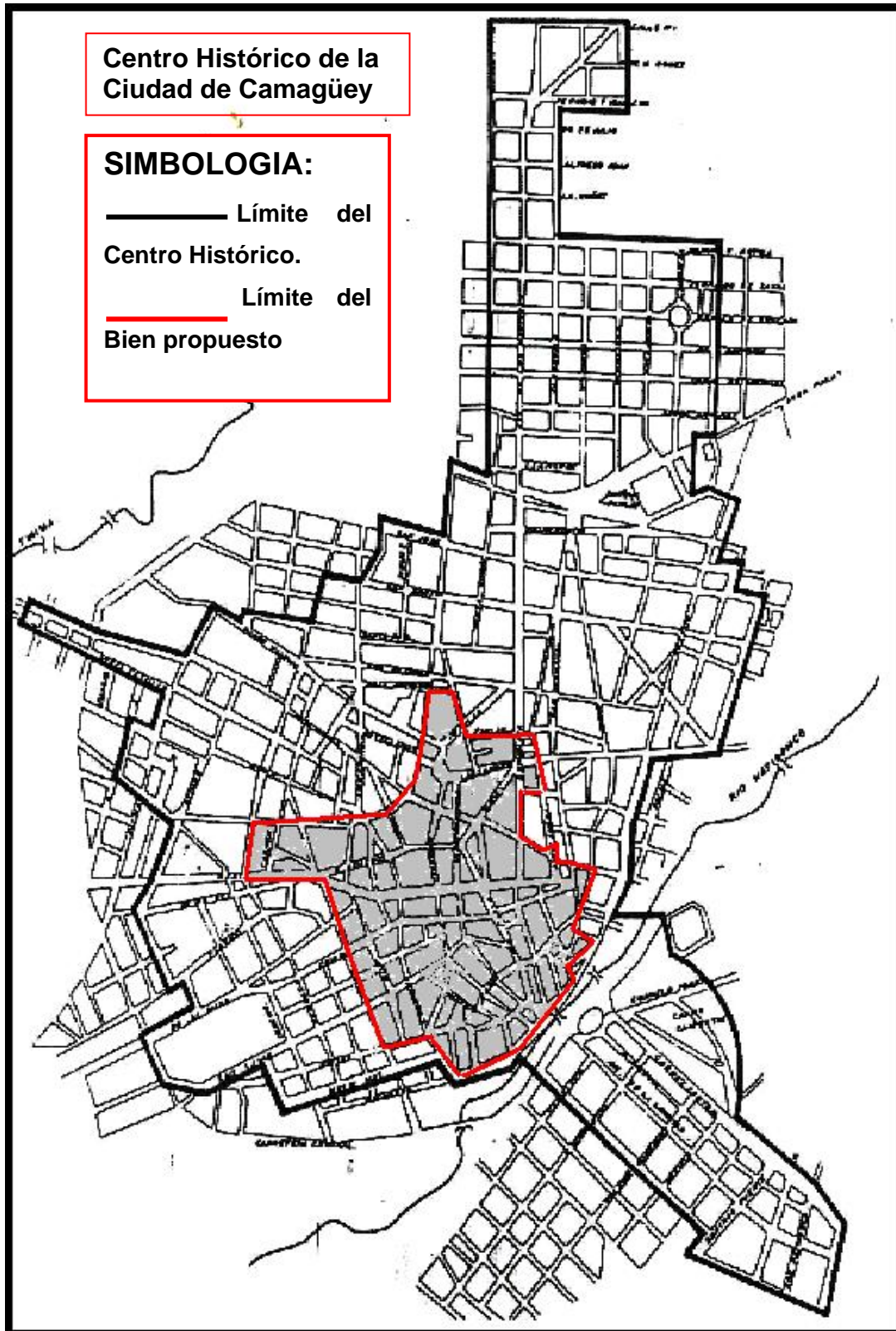
1. c. - Name of property: Urban Historic Scenary of Camagüey.

1. d. - Geographical Coordinates:

X: 21° 24'00 lat. N      X: 21° 27'00 lat. N

Y: 77° 55'00 long. W    Y: 77° 52'00 long. W

1. d. – Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone. (To put plans)



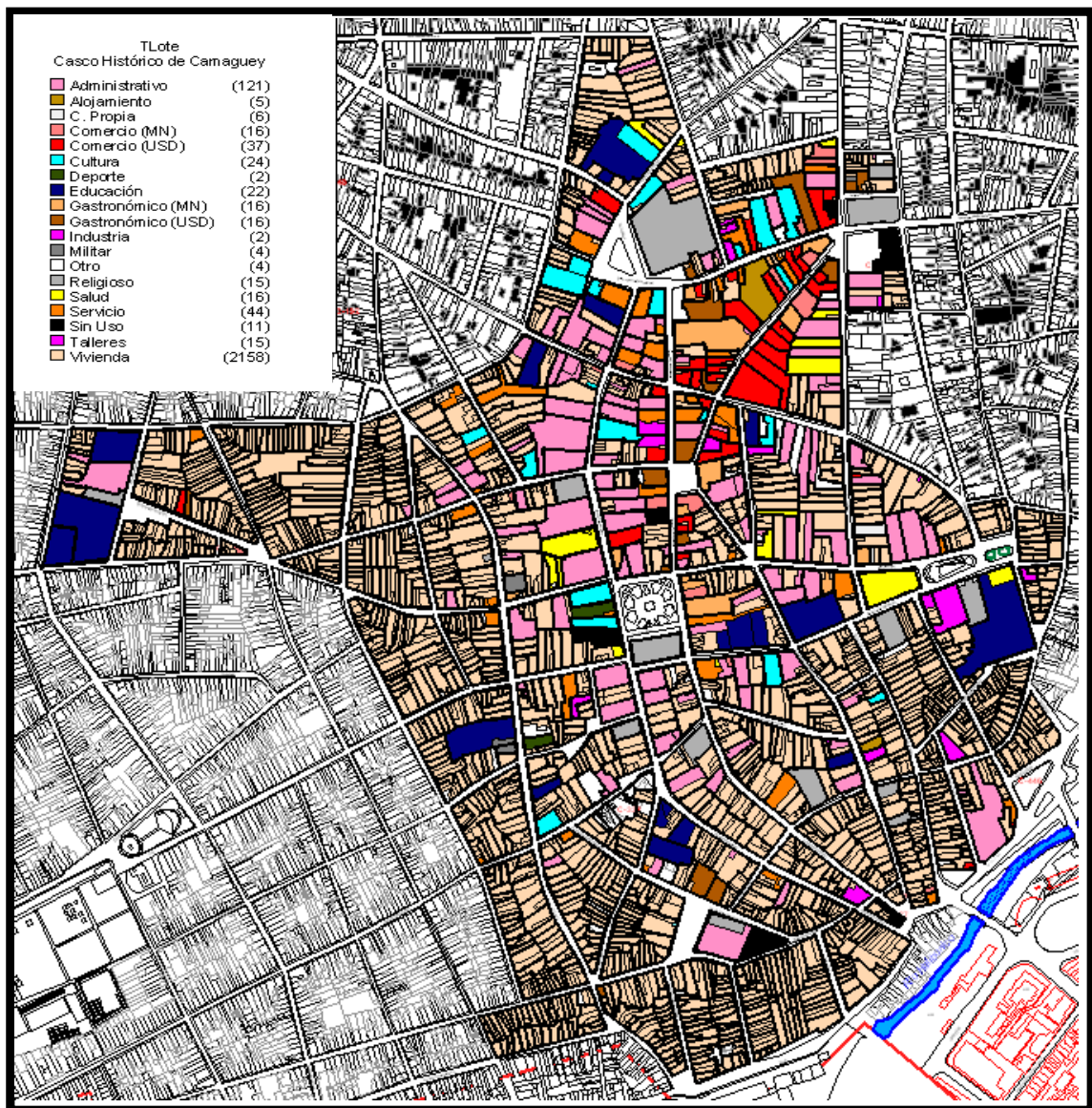
# VIVIENDA

## UNIDADES EDIFICATORIAS

### SIMBOLOGÍA







Lote o conjunto de lotes que conforman Unidades Edificatorias

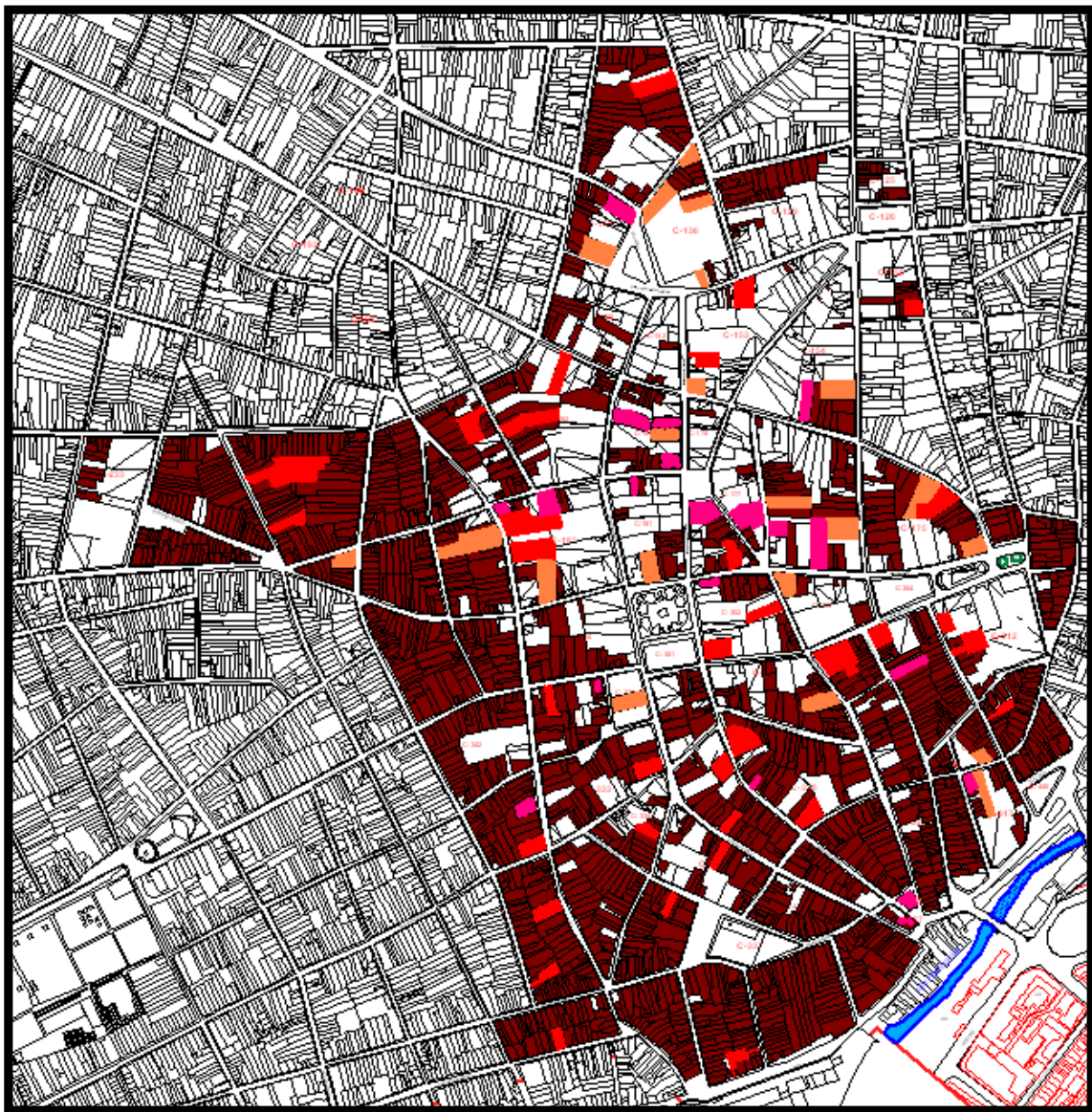


# VIVIENDA

## TIPOS DE VIVIENDAS

### SIMBOLOGÍA

	VIVIENDA SIMPLE		EDIFICIOS MULTIFAMILIARES
	QUARTERÍAS		OTROS EDIFICIOS





**1. f Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha).**

Area of nominated property: 54 (ha)

Buffer zone: \_\_\_\_\_ 276 (ha)

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ 330 (ha)

**2. DESCRIPTION.**

**2. a. Description of property.**

The province of Camagüey has a population of at about 786 352 inhabitants and a territorial extension of 15 990.10 km<sup>2</sup>, including the adjacent keys, what characterizes it to be the most uninhabited and the biggest in extension.

On the other hand the City of Camagüey, has a population of at about 306 547 inhabitants, being the third city in population of the country. It concentrates the 39% of the Province population and 51% of the total urban population.

The Historic Center of Camagüey was declared National Monument in the year 1978 and it occupies a surface area of 330 (ha), being considered one of bigger extension in the country. It concentrates a population of 56 000 inhabitants that represents the 18,2 % of population of the City.

The defined area for Heritage of Humanity embraces 54 (ha) of the current Historic Center, being defined the 276 (ha) remaining inside the category of buffer zone.

It includes inside their limits the most ancient area of the city whose urban evolution, leaving from their foundation, it is nevertheless understood in the period that goes from the XVI Century until XVIII, inside their limits we find architectural exponents of religious, civil, domestic, and residence character that belong to XIX and XX centuries.

The course of the proposed area is the following one:

Leaving from the interception of Lope Recio street (ancient Las Mercedes) and General Espinosa (ancient San Patricio) with west until the interception of this last one with the Enrique José Varona street (ancient San Ramón), turning in this area toward the Southwest until finding the Bembeta street (ancient San Idelfonso), then and with Southwest direction until the Martí street (ancient San Diego), taking this, with East direction, until Carlos Manuel of Céspedes street (ancient Hospital),

rotating for this street with Southeast direction until Matías Varona street (ancient San Rafael), advancing here with Southwest direction until the 24 de Febrero street (ancient Honda), taking for this last one a block until General Magín Díaz street (ancient San Gabriel), then taking Northwest direction until the interception with Lugareño street (ancient Contaduría) and here with Southeast direction until the interception with Matadero street. Taking for Matadero street with Northeast direction until leaving to Plazuela of Bridge and crossing through all it, continuing toward the Northeast for Rosario street until the Ramón Guerra street (ancient Academia), taking for this last one a block and skirting the Caballero Rojo park down the Francisco Villardel street until its interception with Paso Chiquito street, taking for this last one, Northwest direction until Father Olallo street (ancient Pobres), then and with North direction until its interception with Cruz Olivera street (ancient Triana), taking for this, west direction, until Bartolomé Masó street (ancient San Fernando). Crossing this last and taking west for Callejón Kaiser, until their interception with Avellaneda street (ancient San Juan) and General Gómez (ancient Sta. Ana), rotating for General Gómez with Northwest direction until República street (ancient Reina), and from here with North direction until Callejón de Castellano and turning for the same one with East direction This until the union with Avellaneda, then taking North direction until Callejón de Magdalena and travelling the same one, west, until the República street, which crosses to take Finlay (ancient Los Angeles) with Southwest direction until Lope Recio Street and from here with Northwest direction until the interception with General Espinosa Street, initial point of departure.

The nominated Property understands an area of 54 Ha, it coincides practically with the center of gravity of the city, which is structured to its surroundings in concentric radio. From its establishment on the great plain where today is located from the year 1528, after successive transfers from its foundation like a town in the area of "Punta del Guincho" in the north coast of the Province in 1514 and then its transfer in 1516 to the riverbanks of "Caonao" river in the current Municipality of Esmeralda. Inside their limits 79 apples associated to a system are distributed of public spaces where it stands out the existence of 7 squares that are related, except, to buildings of religious character, as well as 13 little squares.

In the area exists a prevalence of compacts and irregular apples, with curved sides, many of them are medium, whose lots are also irregular and small or medium. The

lots associate by means of wall mediator, lateral corridor and skating also predominant. The occupied apples in the XVIII century followed the tendency of the spontaneous growth that characterizes the urban layout. The vial predominant section is sidewalk and street, standing out the scarce presence of vegetation in the system of public spaces, didn't being the inside of constructions, particularly in the yards, where this is abundant.

The constructions regularly are of a plant, although with high props that oscillate between 5.00 and 7.00 meters, although don't leave existing several examples of two levels or more. The facades are run and without portals that precede them.

In general way asset is characterized for showing a high environmental value whose primacy on the architectural value is given by the homogeneity and urban coherence reached through a long process of historical development, harnessed it, to the property that exhibits several exponents of high quality of diverse architectural styles, some which reached full development inside it, in different historical periods.

Inside the urban plot are located different uses and activities and functions as well as administrative, commercial services, although the residence use is, in general, predominant on the remaining uses of floor.

It is highly interesting the existence of an urban plot characterized by its clearly irregular layout, where they are plentiful narrow streets that frequently expand in dissimilar and welcoming well-known spaces as little squares or squares accidental spaces that also appear as the result of the meeting of several streets that in them converge.

Also the presence of a group of important squares presided over by churches and convents besides the numerous alleys appear like original complement of an urban plot that left interrelating spontaneously until arriving to exhibit an interesting and attractive system at the present time of public spaces associated to important constructions, to those that in turn a historical rich cultural tradition.

The singularity of this irregular plot and its system of squares and little squares , identifies in a good measure the Urban Historic Scenary of Camagüey and it constitutes a key element of the history of the city whose importance, certainly cannot be debt and whose conservation until the present, is indispensable part in the reinforcement of it memory.

Among the 7 squares that are observed inside it, there are five that classify as main squares and that respond to the theoretical foundational, pattern are: La plaza Mayor (today Park Agramonte), San Francisco (today Martí park or The Youth park), La Merced, San Juan de Dios and El Carmen, being the two last, the main exponents of architectural urban that maintain better conserved at the present time, their characteristics and original colonial atmosphere. These main squares governed by churches were conformed the primary neighborhoods, being other units mires subordinated to squares of smaller hierarchy. Maceo Square and La Soledad appear as secondary squares inside the limits of property.

The little squares of small size that conform the property are: Las Cinco Esquinas del Angel, little square of the Bridge, San Gabriel and Lugareño, Caballero Rojo, San Fernando and Pobre, Avellaneda and General Gómez, Triana, San Pablo, San Antonio and Lugareño, San Clemente, Hospital and Martí, Aurelia Castillo and Bedoya.

The narrow, serpentine and curvilinear streets allow a rich perception of the different urban atmospheres, generally emphasized by the presence of the churches whose buildings, with an oversize urban scale, in monumental occasions, become in landmarks or elements reference that define the profile of the historical city.

The main streets from their emergence left tracing and extending in the sense “North-South”, that it could obey to the necessity of an access to the sources of supply water that constituted the Hatibonico river and to establish a link with the ancient “Real Road” toward East, allowing a good communication vial presently in the same direction, through axes like República, Avellaneda, Lugareño, San Fernando, Pobres and Rosario. The linkings East-West are given fundamentally through the vials axes such as Martí and General Gómez. In general way the streets present narrow vial sections and likewise they are the sidewalks in those that the proliferation is also observed on steps to consent to the real states. The predominant vial section is of sidewalks smaller than 1.00 m and streets with variable widths between 4.40 m and 5.50 m, in some cases they are only alleys in those that the width doesn't surpass of a meter. The streets besides constituting attractiveness in themselves are connectors axes among other attractiveness.

As it has been said, the linking habitat-church was a condition of the urban, certain irregular structure determined for the location of the primitive hermitages whose invocation gave name to the neighborhoods and that reflecting direct influences of the Christian Hispanic City were located in squares where the churches acted as centers and the squares like focuses around which the most important buildings are located. The structuring also of the streets inside an outline generating radioconcentric of layout that today is observed, it obeys the system connections among the group built churches and the center, where La Plaza Mayor is located.

The religious building charged peak during the XVIII century, in which old hermitages and built new churches are reconstructed. The same one conformed of individual way or in form combined associated to convent, hospital or cemetery. From those first built hermitages with poor material and then transformed into monumental buildings during the XVIII century and beginning of the XIX one, all Catholics, until our days:

- Church and Hospital of "San Juan de Dios" -1728 – one nave.
- Church "Parroquial Mayor" -1791 - three naves. (Begun in 1517) Metropolitan Cathedral Church.
- Church and Convent "La Merced" -1748 – three naves.
- Church "Nuestra Señora de la Soledad" -1776 – three naves.
- Church and Convent "Nuestra Señora del Carmen" -1825 – one nave.

In the XX century, toward 1927, the Church "Sagrado Corazón" is built with one nave and marked neogotics influences, in substitution the one demolished "San Francisco". It exists, although with different characteristic, a protestant temple, with eclectic style, built at the beginning of the XX century, in 1904, located in Cisneros corner to Hermanos Agüero. Our colonial churches are characterized to be compact volumes, with their generally symmetrical main facades with scarce decoration, of flat texture, without portals and with towers finished off by domes or pyramidal capitel, prevailing the location on the main access, excepting the church of "Carmen" that possesses two towers in their ends also. The quantity of accesses oscillates between one and three, where they appear vain mostly of half point and carpanel finished off by a cornisament and framed by pilasters.

They possess a varied system of figures in which stand out ciboriums, castellations, pinnacles, niches, molds, elliptic oculuses and mixtilines, cornices, iron gates, some vitrals and nailed Spanish doors.

The plant of these churches is generally rectangular and they are conformed by a structure of thick walls with bricks that close with roofs of wooden armors and covers of Creole tiles of mud in whose interior an interesting artisanment developed of even and knuckle, of simple decoration and suspenders rhyming couplets or false vaults of canyon that are intercepted in some cases with domes of masonry that are braced with buttresses.

This group of religious constructions of high simplicity and architectural, historical, artistic and symbolic values has contributed to make recognizable to Camagüey like “The City of the Churches”.

The present civil repertoire is manifested through meritorious exponents of architectural value in those that are identified the stylistic influences that went arriving to the city in different stages of its evolution, finding examples of buildings that under the codes of the eclecticism, neoclassic, Art Deco, Neocolonial and punctual examples of influences Art Nouveau and Rationalists, they tinge the architectural expression of property.

Inside that repertoire of civil buildings whose quick appearance has place starting from the XIX century, they highlight buildings like the ancient “Real Audience of Puerto Príncipe” (previously building of de Company of Jesus and today headquarters of the Municipal and Provincial Tribunals of Camagüey) or the ancient Pías Schools”(nowadays school and clinic of health) bank institutions and real states of commercial, administrative offices and of government offices, as well as Secondary Lyceums, lodges are made and buildings for Societies. In the same ones notorious the neoclassical influences and the adoption of language of eclectic style that ends up prevailing inside the reading of other international styles that become also frequent inside the Urban Historic Scenary.

In evident way the coexistence it is shown of expressions, designs and different constructive and aesthetics conceptions, next to traditional examples of colonial architecture that are still conserved and they cause admiration, achieving an interesting combination of styles that make perceive an image where this coalition is

conjugated harmoniously inside a urban uniform scale prevalent inside its environment, favouring the inalterability of its environmental values.

The domestic buildings of the residence repertoire, located inside the nominated property, are characterized by the uniformity in their static condition and an average stable, where they don't stand out the big creations, nevertheless to have outstanding qualitatively architectural and artistic, visible examples fundamentally in the houses of illustrious personalities of its history or of those that were their wealthier families.

These constructions acquire an attractive and interesting physiognomy, due to the popular reading that makes of those with more hierarchy, translating their more representative codes to a constructive and expressive language of affordable generalization that is in the constructive norm of property, in its majority architecture that when not being subjected to big transformations in its use has propitiated to maintain the environmental high values of the space.

The current persistence in the employment of constructive techniques and traditional materials in these constructions and in other interventions the roots of its residents, its form, its use and harmonic uniformity have ended up representing in good measure the own atmosphere and the particularities that identify the property.

Inside the domestic repertoire it exist the prevalence of uniplant houses. Their stylistic variety is wide and are found interesting exponents that embrace fundamentally the XVIII, XIX and XX centuries, since the precariousness of the earliest dates, XVI and XVII century, together to the faulty quality of the materials used, conditioned its unavoidable deterioration, being few examples of those stages.

The housing of the colonial period possesses a strong Andalusia influence, for the use of the techniques, the materials, the spacial design and the formal elements. In them highlight the employment of eaves of braces, typical of Camagüey for their abundance in the whole architecture of this stage and their persevering use, as well as eaves of rowlock, "tejaroz", "sobradillo" and in direct gullet. They also stand out the pilasters truncated jerarquizing the main access, the lathed wooden balustrades, the high windows with designs of quadroons, of conopials overcoats, nailed Spanish doors of big dimensions with shutters of entrance and the Creole tiles of mud in their covers.

Spacely we find outlines of rectangular plants, in L or in C, distributed around a generating central yard of the main functions, characterized to be a humid space, of wide dimensions, with vegetation and for the presence of the typical paunchy earthen jar used even today to pick up and to store rain water, which identify in the whole island to the city of Camagüey. It is also possible to observe the location of the vestibule toward a lateral the main facade of the housing, secondary entrance, for secondary functions that appears in their space distribution with relative frequency.

In their interiors they stand out the roofs with wooden armors, of even and array, with more or smaller degree of elaboration, as well as arches mixtilobulades tipics of Camagüey of half points, trilobulades and mixtilínes, these last ones recognized in the whole country by their slender and proportionate dimensions as well as for the complexity and excellence of its invoice, evident evocations of the Muslim Hispanic influences assimilated during the colonial period. Also boards doors, cupboards, borders and floors of ceramic of mud or mosaics.

The characteristics of the Eclectic style by final of the XIX century and principles of the XX, finally they have been able to prevail in the built context and together with it didn't escape the residence repertoire that transforms their physiognomy hiding their conception and original design after slender nested facades had worked molds and balustrades in their light majority that substitute to the classic railings, besides a system of ornamentation where figure glasses, cornices, decorated friezes, padded, plate band of, rich gates iron, columns in the interiors and floors artistically decorated, elements that are able to redefine the image of the city.

Successively as we have said, the constructions were conditioned to the outlines of other architectural currents, allowing in consequence that the same one exhibits a significant and appreciable sample of their evolution that has arrived until the present like a rich legacy of artistic, historical, environmental and cultural values that propitiates also, in virtue of the attributes and characteristics before enunciated that this property constitutes an exceptional case among the Historic Centers of our country and outside of their frontiers, representing their universal values a fundamental element to have into account in the works of conservation that at the present time are taken to end and motivation in the achievement of all the stock that guide us to its protection and consolidation.



At the moment inside the surface area that understands the nominated property several constructions are located whose historical significance and architectural value have been favoured and translated in social benefit thanks to the cultural use and conservator that have been granted, such as, three museums are counted of the five that prepares the city, like are the cases of the San Juan de Dios Museum, the Ignacio Agramonte Natal House and the Student Museum Jesus Suárez Gayol, the Gallery of Art Alejo Carpentier, the Provincial Library Julio Antonio Mella, The Provincial Center of Houses of Culture, The Theatre José Luis Tassende, the Provincial Historical Archive, House of culture “La Popular” , the House of “La Trova” and the House of the corner of Pobres and Triana transformed into headquarters of the Folkloric Ballet of Camagüey.

In turn we find important institutions occupying real states of excellent values that inside the property are harboured, like they are the cases of the Bishopric of Camagüey, the headquarters of the Municipal Government, five bank dependences, the headquarters of the Office of the Historian of the City (Old Convent of Nuns Ursulinas), the headquarters of the Delegation of Science Technology and Environmental (Old Palace Bernal) or the headquarters of the Provincial Center of Cultural Patrimony (Old Hospital of San Juan de Dios).

Hotels, restaurants, clinics of health, trade, schools and educational centers also find place in this space, being able to exhibit, either in their facades or in their interior representative elements of our architecture, expression of their original values, still when at the present time the uses that have been attributed him don't coincide with those that were the motivation for their construction in the beginning.

It should stand out that in consequence with the root the residing population the Old Historic Center they have subsisted a group of customs and traditions associated to their immaterial heritage that transforms it into an alive, dynamic space and strong social exchange. Traditions that maintain their validity inside the constant and enriching process of cultural development that takes place in connection with the well proposed of forced reference in it description and valuable contribution to the recognition of their exceptional values.

The simplicity of its inhabitants, its culture, its gentle and reined personality, made of Camagüey, a place of quiet, hospitality and confort, that differentiate it from the

others of the rest of the country, been expressed in the words of the National Poet of Camagüey, Nicolás Guillén.

**...! OH, Camagüey, oh, smooth pastors and hats region! ...**

**b. - History and development.**

Camagüey, village founded by the Spanish conquest in the north coast of the current province of the same name, Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, and it should be structured like one of the many ones been founded in the Caribbean and Cuba in the first times, however today, her irregular layout remembers more to the European city that the new continent to the incipient cities.

This city possesses very peculiar characteristics that differentiate it from the rest of the cities of the country, and from others of the American continent; its narrow and serpentine streets, of strong inflections, with numerous squares, little squares and occasional intersections of the streets, they make of its urban structure an interesting case of exceptional values.

Of the seven villages founded in Cuba, Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, today Camagüey, was one of both settled down in the north coast, against the recommendations of the time for the foundation of the cities that gave preference to the south coast. The first times, they were governed by the precariousness and provisionality, from the point view of location, (moving in two occasions toward more favourable places) like of their constructions that were carried out with not very perishable materials.

Santa Maria del Puerto del Príncipe didn't possess a previous plane s of delineation of the town; the ancient that is know constitutes a rising of the existent; it settles down then in 1528, in a totally flat land, between two rivers and expresses a growth, seemingly spontaneous, that is the current base of it typologic - urban characterization.

In this sense, the urban structure of its historic center, evidences elements of certain planned organization, for that that initially were intentions giving as it was recommended; the rectangular form of its Plaza Mayor is test of it, although its later spontaneous development frustrated that first intent of regularization. This square, at

the present time, with its form and connotation like a foundational center seems to impose the order and the dignity, to the surrounding disorder and it is, next to other indications, as only testimonies of what had been able to be a Camagüey semi-regulate and in lattice.

Five timeframes have settled down in the one that the city is born and it grows under the influence and determination of numerous variables, main periods of development and evolution:

The considered periods are:

- Foundational settlement: (1514-1516)
- Successive transfers of the primitive settlement: (1516-1528)
- Formation of the village during the XVI century: (1528-1600)
- Organization of the village during the first half of the XVII century: (1600-1668)
- Development of the village: (1668-1800)
- Consolidation of the village: (1800-1902)
- Foundational settlement: (1514-1516).

### **Foundational settlement: (1514-1516)**

The date of foundation of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, also known formerly as Puerto Príncipe, is a query that moves among different historical hypothesis (has not been records of foundation and has been object of contradictory statements) some authors assure that it happened the 2 of February of 1514, day in the fact that is commemorated officially, other more recently, starting from certain documents, they infer that it should happen between June and July of 1515.

The exact place of its settlement has been object of conjectures. Archaeological works carried out starting from obtained discoveries to the east of the well-known area as "Punta del Guincho", in the north coast of the current province of Camagüey, it evidences as a result of the foundational settlement these evidences are corroborated with the discovery of a plane in the General Archive of India, where appears located this settlement with the name of "Old Town". With this name also appears mentioned in documents of the XVIII century, for what are not doubts of that is the first settlement of the village.

### **Successive transfers of the foundational settlement (1516-1528).**

From the geographical point of view all the inconveniences that the first settlement had, forced to that their inhabitants looked for a more favourable place. In the plane of 1796 found in the National File of Spain, it appears referred to “Old Town” the following description:

“ ...The settlement that exists in the day decreases to 15 or 20 houses of straw located in land anything advantageous neither comfortable to be in a narrowness of two hills that make him humid and precipitate to but that it doesn't provide enough capacity to extend the population.

The eye of water is very brackish and it causes illnesses to all those that drink it. Their roadstead is shaken of the winds of the S-SE and it is not good anchorage like it has experienced in the storm of the month of October of 1793 that all the ships went to the coast.”

Already in 1516 the village had changed its settlement to the “Cacicazgo de Caonao”, in the bank of the river of the same name, but an indigenous rebellion that caused its total fire, it forced the residents to move to another place. The rebellion of Indian coming from the islands and keys of the north one and also of inland that attacked Puerto Príncipe.

This second movement was carried out toward the “Cacicazgo de Camagüeybax”, where the Village was definitively settled, on-site that the father “Las Casas” recommended and give the one that took the city later on his current name.

According to some authors, the 6 of January of 1528, the village settles down, being planted a big cross in the vicinity of the two rivers that skirt the place; the square was delineated and it was built the consistorial house, the parish, the holding of the government and the house of Vasco Porcayo de Figueroa, very bound character to the history of the domestic central region.

This description outlines a location, but it doesn't specify it and neither appears referred in planes; it is spoken of a design of square that should be according to the rectangular or square habit, and about the erection of the main buildings that were built in the time wooden and palm tree.

For doesn't find reliable documentation, this location has been controverted, it could be located by urban logic, very near to the current Plaza Mayor, on the topographically dominant point, whose characteristics satisfied the defense necessity, water provisioning and poured own waste of these populational settlement and that maybe the square in a first time was a lot but it expands of what is presented nowadays. They are obviated this way, historical versions of other previous locations of downtown, before the definitive and current.

### **Formation of the village during the XVI century (1528-1600)**

Referring to the definitive transfer of the village, the Bishop of Cuba expressed:

“...Belong in short this marine in Mediterranean ...this made the island in the province that the Indians called Camagüey. A savanna very equal as that extends to more than league for all the winds were chosen for the new Population. I am 20 leagues of the ancient one, toward the South, and 14 of one, and another coast. The Rivers Triana and Tílima encircle it for the East and Decline...”

In this same document it is described that the 15 of December of 1616, it happens such a general and active fire that reduces to ashy the population in few instants, including the House of God. Another incident as the rebellion of black of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus who assaulted and burned Puerto Príncipe and the rebellions of Indian, that affect another time to the town; they make think that all the constructions were of straw and neither the church had permanent character. It is corroborated in the relationship given by Lope de Hurtado in 1529 where counts the populations of the island and refers that Santiago was better aspect and even its church was of straw.

Santa María de Puerto Príncipe had in 1534, 19 or 20 neighbours and in 1569, 25 Spanish and 40 Indians.

The situation of the island in this period is critical, the churches like we have seen, they were of palm tree and they didn't exist in all the villages and towns, being seen in the necessity to officiate at particular homes.

The home economics based on the agriculture and the cattle, as well as the extraction of gold, were precarious. The economic stock developed during the XVI

century was centred in mercantile activities of leathers and salted meat, changed by articles of first necessity through the trade of smuggling. The populational situation was also critic. It is reflected in the application carried out by the Father "Las Casas" to the Cardinal Cisneros, in which is suggested that the Indians that inhabited the keys of the north and south of the island were catechized. However the situation of the clergymen was precarious, since next to them Trinidad had requested its license, because they didn't have how to stay.

From date so early as 1527 is requested to the Council of India the introduction of black slaves, petition reiterated in several occasions

To sustain those petitions is informed in 1544 that in the village there are 14 neighbors and that in the district lives Vasco Porcayo de Figueroa, character of great lineage and country property and that resided in the Village part of the year. There were 235 Indians commended to neighbors, as well as 160 blacks and Indian slaves of Yucatan. The discovery is also added of new mineral wealth.

Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe with a very decimated population, was totally incorporated in the XVI century for wooden constructions and palm tree, its Older Square still doesn't conformed definitively, didn't survive the fire of 1616, excepting the two convents that were in the outskirts of the same one (San Francisco-1599 and La Merced-1601). It put under an obligation the reconstruction of their Older Parochial in other near locations until the definitive conformation of the Square.

The first three periods of the development of the Village reflect that the conditions of their foundation and formation were risky and not very stable, what marked their urban morphology forever.

### **Organization of the village during the first half of the XVII century (1600-1668)**

Started the XVII century and after the fire of 1616 that it reduces to ashy most of the Village, it is reconstructed the same one and the Parochial one that having been in front of the town council is changed of place for a side of the square.

From the beginnings of this century the Village is affected by attacks of piracy and tropical storms. In 1668, the english pirate Henry Morgan attacked the Village,

preceded of others as “Cornelis Jal” in 1636 and “Girón” in 1604; on the consequences of the Morgan’s attack, the bishop “Morell de Santa Cruz” pointed out: “...Effectively mandi put fire to the neighborhood of Santa Ana, fired their houses and the immediate mounts; in them were hidden some junks, and the parochial Books; some and others suffered the same misfortune.”

During the whole period the economic situation presents as fundamental characteristic the development of properties of lands of the country, besides the magnitude reached by the cattle and the agriculture, the smuggling continues being the fundamental way of receipt.

In this stage, Puerto Príncipe was subordinated in first term to Baracoa and then to Santiago of Cuba and Havana. They participated in the process of establishment: Vasco Porcayo de Figueroa, Hernán de Consuegra, Juan de Orellana and Juan del Toro, being Porcayo the most noted of all the residents of the island, after Hernán Cortés and Velázquez.

The population was supplied of water of the rivers, especially the Tílima whose waters were of better quality, and from four lagoons near to the village; nevertheless the neighbors began to develop the reservoirs and the reception of water in big earthen jar similar to of them Andalusia that have become a stamp of authenticity of the city making it win the appellative until the present time of “City of the earthen jars.”

In 1620 begin to be manufactured these recipients, but also bricks and tiles, materials of construction that characterize the constructions of the city and that in this period they begin to give bigger solidity and quality to the same ones. The “Real Road of Cuba” was built that will connect the village with Havana, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

The rectangular layout of the Older Square and its orientation, related geometric and functionally with the primitive convents (San Francisco and La Merced) that are halfway of the center and looking toward him; these directions follow the axes of the layout of the square and the one of two routes whose references date of early times: Real Street 1627 (current Cisneros) and the one that goes to the hermitage of Santa Ana, 1640 (current Luaces).

### **Settlement of the village (1669-1700)**

The center of the village was reconstructed in its current and definitive location, after the fire caused by the assault of the corsair Henry Morgan in 1668. The layout of the Older Square is perfected, in one of whose shorter sides, the Older Parochial one had been built, to its side the city council and other buildings that have gone transforming with the time, but they maintain the ortogonality of this urban space, contrasting strongly with the rest of the layout of the village, totally irregular.

In 1679 the village is attacked by the captain “Sonda” out to the control of 150 French that taking 14 women like hostages, they demanded a strong sum as rescue. In 1698 an epidemic was suffered that decimated the population a lot, that already in 1689 it ascended to 2739 residents and it was located in third domestic place, with bigger population that “La Florida”.

It begins in this last third of the XVII century the definitive stabilization of the Village; that’s why in Camagüey are conserved so scarce examples of the architecture of this time, copies with very modest vernacular codes, of certain archaism, in accord to the situation that the Village faced in this period.

Other churches are built in this stage that joined to three existent until that moment they add six, giving place to the formation of a religious repertoire that has arrived until our days. To the Older Parochial and the convents of “San Francisco” and “La Merced” are added the hermitage of “Nuestra Señora de Altagracia”, later “La Soledad” in 1697, the church of “Santa Ana” in 1697 and the hermitage of “Nuestra Señora de Asunción” the one that would be later on the church-hospital “San Juan de Dios” (1692). The existence of a series of parishes whose invocation gave name to the neighborhood (congregation), with small squares or widening, they are direct influence of the Hispanic Christian City

This religious repertoire has arrived until our days with universal exceptional values. This is one of the aspects that dignify the nominated property for it possible inclusion in the List of World Heritage.

Among ends of the XVII century and during the XVIII a series of religious constructions are built that only can be originate in a town with a great accumulation of capital. Of the precedent time the economic well-being it is inherited reached in the last room of century, the one that consolidates with the nascent sugar industry.



On the other hand, the slow occupation of the parcels product of the realized reedifications and the construction of numerous churches, make that from the urban point of view they are structured and developed starting from the direct proportions among the temples, axes of connection that will give place today to those important routes: General Gomez, Independencia, Luaces, Maceo, República and Martí, that condition the irregular character definitively of the plot of Camagüey and that they don't follow the primitive layout, without leaving to a side the influence exercised by the different accidents, events and catastrophes that were suffered such as fires, hurricanes and assaults of pirates and corsairs as well as their relative geographical isolation that allowed it to develop political and economic autonomy, establishing linking with their next environment, routes that conditioned their urban form strongly, generated mainly by the cattle relationships and of self-consumption.

On this plot they begin to be built more solid constructions with more durable ceramic materials that the used until then.

The urban structure consolidated in this period has aesthetics' characteristic very peculiar that differentiate it of the rest of the domestic cities of the country. Their narrow and serpentine streets with strong inflections, full of accidental squares and little squares have the charm of the medieval city, in strong contrast with the almost perfectly rectangular layout of their main space, as imposing the order and the dignity, to the surrounding disorder and as only evidence of what had been able to be a regular Camagüey and in lattice. Being reflected this characteristic, until the present, like testimony of its authenticity and integrity.

### **Full develop of the village (1700-1800)**

Toward 1715 they were granted in Puerto Príncipe many graces for sugar refineries, such a way that is said toward 1749 that exist there about 60 in total. This bears to a marked economic development that rebounds at urban and architectural standard with the construction of buildings so much civil as religious, supported on the reached economic base.

This period is characterized by a quick development of the Village, the census of its two main parishes count with 14383 people, it has 3 convents "San Francisco", "La Merced" and "San Juan de Dios" and works made for the school of the Company of

Jesus. Their sugar refineries arrive to 60 and the hatcheries of cows, pigs, mules, stays and vegas of work at 1000. Governed by it Governor and General Captain.

The position reached by the inhabitants of Puerto Príncipe, the geographical isolation and its idiosyncrasy to ignore the law makes that in 1735 the General Captain of the island, sent to add the Village to the government of Havana, since the one of Santiago it was not accepted neither respected by the inhabitants of this. This situation disliked to the people of Puerto Príncipe accustomed to the little control, and this situation didn't change, because Havana could not establish a rigid of checkups its distance, aspect that next to the taxes settled down by the Real Company bore to the development of an illegal trade to great scale.

Toward half-filled of the century XVIII Puerto Príncipe was a prosperous population and of solid economy, on the 1756, Morell de Santa Cruz enumerated nine churches and it described:

“...that to exception of Havana, there's no town in the island that exceeds it, neither it even equals” it we can appreciate the fact of the reached constructive magnitude, according to data referred in the same text “...houses are reduce to 1506 the 300 of straw, and the remaining ones of tiles, 12 even of high with a total of but of twelve thousand inhabitants”.

The domestic architecture of this stage will be constituted like one of the strongest exponents of the colonial architecture of Camagüey, synthesis of the Creole capitals. The second half of the XVIII century conforms the period of consolidation of the architectural codes that are developed later on during great part of the XIX century. From the typologic point of view domestic constructions are developed starting from a space-functional structure, in plants in form of L, C and rectangular, occupying parcels whose form is of certain irregularity according to the characteristics of the urban layout. In each one of these outlines the yard is the key of the distribution of the space.

Expressively the house of Camagüey is characterized for presenting a prevalence of the width on the high one, with very characteristic elements such as the big high eaves, the truncated pilaster to booth sides of the main door, as well as the windows with high grills of lathed wooden balustrades. These three elements constitute the “Leit Motiv” of the facade of Camagüey and authentic attributes of their architecture.

The behavior of these elements, as well as its persistence in the time conform an expression that grants Camagüey an exceptional character rooted to the constructive traditions, very different to other Cuban cities.

This image characterized by the architectural conservatism originated by the geographical and cultural isolation with the capital and the exterior, secures the correspondence of the architectural language with relationship to irregular layout of the urban plot. For that reason it can be say that there is a Cuban architecture of the XVII century that is different to one of the XVIII, but when studying it in Puerto Príncipe, the times can be run and to put back a complete century.

It is notorious the populational increment reached twenty years but late. On 1774 the census of “La Torre” locates to Puerto Príncipe like the second city of Cuba, with more than 14 332 inhabitants, in 1778 had 17 935 and in 1792 it reached the quantity of 27 518; which also classifies it among the first cities of America.

This populational development is materialized through big constructions contained of economically strong families, like are for example the Agramonte, Agüero, Betancourt, Castillo, Miranda, Cisneros, Quesada, etc, which are patent of country properties or sugar refineries in the field. Their capital and cleaning of blood makes them be possessors of real shield, distinction that propitiates to develop diverse occupations in the government and in the cultural environment of the village.

The constructions where they lodge these and other important families present great space, constructive and aesthetic magnitude, without forgetting in this sense the austerity and the scarce luxury that characterizes the same ones, very peculiar situation in Puerto Príncipe if we compare it with Trinitarian or Havana exemplaries.

Due to that Spain lost Santo Domingo, it is decided the transfer of the “Real Audience” to Puerto Principe. The economic and cultural peak reached by this city toward ends of century, besides its position in the center of the Island, motivated that was considered as the most convenient thing to locate the noted Real Audience that constituted the artificial but important and ancient institution of America. This transfer propitiated a constant come and go of men of letters that contributed to the increment of the culture in the city during the XIX century.

In 1778 is requested to settle down a school of Latin and first letters, that which is accepted in the own year, including the Class of Art. The theatre begins to show with the realization of comedies in the Square San Juan de Dios.

A particular fact marks the urban knowledge of this period: the wide description about the village that Morell de Santa Cruz, Bishop of Cuba, carries out during his ecclesiastical visit of 1756, already mentioned:

“In exception of so many setbacks, and calamities has had such increase that like Havana, there’s no any Town in the Island that exceeds it, to exception not even one that equals it. Their figure is almost round 2430 Castilian sticks of at three arbitrate in its maior longitude from East to West, and from North to South 2370. Number from the East to West 10 streets, the most extended is of 12 blocks, and from North to South 12, with 14 blocks the most extensive. The little level that keep and the many back streets that include are the cut and the spoil...”

“.. A wooden Bridge that call takes the “Real Road of Triana” the Village finishes the Oriental part, and a Roadway of bricks begins; this a shot runs as a canyon to a called Church “La Caridad”, located in a high and amusing territory”

A new neighborhood, in the outskirts of the central nucleus arises in the first third of the century, toward 1734, as a houses of recess settlement or second housings of the wealthiest families, as well as of lodging the pilgrims that went to the festivities of the patron, in a very early intent of leaving of the center, looking for to improve conditions of habitat and adopting the urban outline that already knew as deign and computer: “the grid”, in an strong opposition to the traditional layout of the village and in the one that arises a new architectural typology, until the moment ignored in Puerto Príncipe, the house of portal”, portal that surrounds the church, the square and is developed to all the long one of the roadway. This called neighborhood of “La Caridad” was structured, in our opinion, according to the Ordinances of Felipe II.

It is noticed in the urban development of the Village a remarkable growth; to the 6 existent churches, that all are rebuilt in this period, sink San Francisco de Paula in 1720, Santo Cristo del Buen Viaje in 1724, El Carmen in 1732 and La Caridad in 1734. There are also built in this period the Hospital of San Juan de Dios in 1728, the Hospital of El Carmen, for women, in 1740 and the Leprosory of San Lázaro and its hermitage in 1737.

The function of the Village is until the moment of religious character. The functionality is given by the relationship church-housing and church-church settled down by a vial net whose direct linkings provide the irregular plot. It is very important the relationship Village-territory through which is possible to identify the numerous roads or routes of

connection with the different points of connection (country properties, farms, tilers, ports, etc.) and that constitute an important condition of the urban plot.

In this period from the social point of view the Older Square it is the focus in which take place retreats, careers and walks on horseback and are also carried out military exercises. The religious life is the key factor. There take place festivities, processions, etc., so much of the Catholic religion linked to the dominant social classes as to the African origin linked the black slaves. The fairs of the neighborhood “La Caridad”, they had a religious and festival character; in the following century the ones of the month of June, they had their origin in the sales of livestock, basic activity of the economy of Puerto Príncipe. The first ones generated the Country Casino, later on area that at the moment is conserved as green area of the city. A description of the time points out that the Country Casino possessed:

“ ..Houses, gardens, walks, boulevards, bridges and extensive famous race track for their races of horses. In the fairs were exhibited products of all Cuba, animals, bulls, horses, machine between streamer and music”

This stage, as it name indicates is the period in which the Village of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe reaches it full development in all the aspects of it social and economic life, in it urban growth and in the manifestation of its most representative architecture. For these reasons Morell de Santa Cruz, concluded in its already so many times mentioned description:

“...In conclusion the Village of Puerto Príncipe and its territory, is an interesting Country, fertile, and abundant of prohibitions of mouth, and of cheap material for the construction of buildings...”

It closes becoming of this way two centuries that allowed, the first one the rebirth of a decimated and impoverished village, the second it guarantee and full development that sitted down the bases of an urbanism, an architecture and a “sui generis” idiosyncrasy that identifies Camagüey and marks it in their later evolution, until our days.

### **Consolidation of the Village (1800-1902)**

With the XIX century diverse measures will be materialized as for jurisdiction and administration of the Village; in the first years it becomes necessary the division of the same one in 6 quarters for a better non-tactical organization and ecclesiastical; it takes as unit the parish, congregation or neighborhood that it is the one that until the

moment has structured the Village; although news were already had a first division in 5 quarters carried out in 1761. Later on in 1819, a division is made in 8 quarters that it is modified later in 1832 by the surveyor Lavalleé 'that also divides it in 8 quarters according to magnitude, population and importance of each area. In 1856, with the first urban regulations the city is divided in 2 districts and these in turn in 2 neighborhoods each one.

Then appear numerous constructions, not only of religious character but also civil, what says of the development reached by the same one whose population was already of approximately 48 500 inhabitants. For this date the King had already conferred the title of city in 1817, taking measures for the numeration and nomenclature of the streets due to the reached city-planning extension, process that was taken to end starting from 1823.

In 1856 they arise the Municipal Ordinances that rather were administrative, with certain intentions to regularize the plot, and in order to achieve some regularity to the existent thing (it refers to the frames at least in their width will be reduced at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of road). As improvement it is noticed in the streets a stick at least but wide and it seems still but straight line for the uniformity of the frames. It is prohibited the overcoats in reference to the traditional eaves of braces and other elements of the facades are regulated, according to the new neo-classicist fluid. The urban plot is not more than the reflection of the political, economic, social and functional relationships that settled down during its first stage of development and to the form in the fact that these evolved later on. The spontaneous and capricious layout that had happened inadvertent in the first times is now a concern. It is regulated to maintain the regular urban plot that you had begun to originate toward the periphery of the current historic center, when beginning to be developed new means of locomotion.

The development of the transport requires of a more regular roads net, since until in carriage the circulation was hindered by the curves streets of Puerto Príncipe. This phenomenon is evidenced perfectly the one observes the plane of the city, in the same we have a new layout in irregular lattice that contrasts with the one of the central nucleus, older and more irregular.

During the division of the island in three departments (1827-1851) the headquarters of the central government having residence during almost the whole period in Puerto Príncipe, it bore to an invigoration and centralization of the activities.

The economy during the first half of the century, it is benefited by technological and financial advances, the steam engine in the sugar refineries, the appearance of the railroad Nuevitas-Camagüey in 1846, the telegraph in 1860-70 and the Agricultural Bank in 1870. The capitalist development of the economy begin with North American investments, justified by the importance acquired by Puerto Príncipe to being installed in it the Audience of Santo Domingo, harnessed to the existence of opulent families that invest its capitals in civil and religious constructions, without big luxuries, very own of the idiosyncrasy of a tied community to the cattle raising.

In the city two groups of constructions proliferate, one of traditional characteristic, which we consider is product of very ingrained families to the tradition, secured by the stable expression achieved by the architecture of the XVIII century, or cause their productive occupations not allow them to be in contact with the capital or with the foreign countries, for what is difficult for them to be aware of the new aesthetic tendencies.

The other group of constructions begin to reflect aesthetic and space changes, coinciding on the other hand in most of the cases with proprietors belonging to the families that were to the vanguard in the culture of the time. It is manifested by the increase of the spaces, as well as aesthetic transformations with innovations of classicist nature, coexistent with traditional elements that originate transformations in some elements like for example the change that suffers the pilaster when appearing distributed in the whole facade, incorporating classic orders and the substitution of eaves for the railing. We can find example of it in the buildings like the Bernal Palace, Pichardo, the Simoni country house, etc. as well as in other topics dedicated to cultural institutions, such as The Principal Theatre.

For first time the process of design is in the hands of architects that substitute to the traditional alarifes who carried out the planning and execution of the constructions historically. In this sense we can highlight the figures of two in charge architects of the supervision and the design of numerous constructions, Francisco Cabrera Porro and Dionisio de la Iglesia, they give faith of the documents and existent planes.

Already in this time the culture was not conditional to the traditional parties of "San Juan" and the fair of "La Caridad", but rather other manifestations like music, theatre and literary gatherings are imposed.

The figure of Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda synthesizes the reached literary development. The improvement of the painting to the cool air or the landscape is another of the characteristic features of this time.

During the second century quarter different conspirativs activities are gestated, in 1841 the Free Society of Puerto Príncipe” is constituted, a fact of remarkable transcendence took place later; the rising in weapons of Joaquin de Agüero in 1851, precursor of the ideals developed later on by Ignacio Agramonte and Loynaz.

The effects of the war of 1868 were made feel on the development of the city, the immense rustic wealth of this district disappeared completely during the terrible catastrophe of the “War of the Ten Years”. The city is surrounded of 15 forts that are built for its defence.

Starting from 1881 arises a new period of peak, after the reestablishment of post war. The modern sugar refineries “Redención”, “El Congreso”, “Senado” and “Lugareño” were built, the cattle raising taking their course again; the city benefits of all this with the development of new constructions or remodeling to tone with the stylistic requirements of the time.

This situation stays until ends of century, in the one that again the War of 1895 affects the development. When concluding the war puts on end to the Spanish colonial domain; North America intervenes, giving place to the setting-up of the Pseudo Republic and with it the appearance of new architectural and urban manifestations that propitiate transformations in the base and the superstructure of the society.

The urban perimeter doesn't increase notably, concentrating the existent areas. The growth that is observed is in base of a regular layout but even awkward with the ancient urban plot. The detention of its development is explained by the effects of the independentists wars that made that at the end of the war were more than a thousand houses vacated in the city; but they show the expression of the different architectural periods in its harmonic evolution

At the end of century the first settlements are manifested in the route to “La Guanaja” that later would give place to “La Vigía” neighborhood, with a layout of perfect grid.

Four moments characterize the use of the squared pattern in Camagüey until beginnings of the XX century, the forgotten initial installation but that is present in



their main space, the later reorientation that originate important road axes, the implantation in the XVIII century for the development of a new neighborhood of the dominant class outside of the village and its recapture during the XIX century, inside the same one, engaged with the very irregular traditional layout.

The main function of the city in this stage is social-politics-cultural-administrative, that is to say, the city already possesses all the modern activities and begins to delineate a center a lot but extensive with an incipient business district. Therefore the functional relationships are not already given by the church but for the services or public and civil activities

In the XIX century, Puerto Príncipe is made echo of the European illustration, bringing gets substantial changes for the city and its architecture, the edited Municipal Ordinances of 1856 legalizes new constructive standards that spread to cause a rupture with the inherited patrimony, pointing out the introduction of neoclassical elements. By the middle of the XIX century the main streets of Puerto Príncipe were paved, Reina, (República), Mayor (Cisneros), Candelaria (Independencia), Soledad (Ignacio Agramonte), Comercio (Maceo) and San Juan ( Avellaneda)

The characteristics of the Eclectic style of final of the XIX century and principles of the XX, with their nested slender facades for molds and balustrades in their light majority; are those that prevail in the Historic Center. Nevertheless, the colonial architecture has very valuable exponents like of San Juan de Dios and El Carmen among others. In these constructions of one and another period the residence repertoire prevails on the remaining uses of floor.

In the first decades of the XX century it was carried out the stone pavement of important streets, what culminated in the decade of the 50. Downtown, and their main streets, assume international styles, the Art Nouveau, the Art Decó, appeared in the urban landscape, masking a way of life that was relegated to the interior of the real states, in many of the cases.

The Catholic culture determined in Puerto Príncipe the necessary references to organize the life of its residents, defining an image that resists at the present time to the change; as Christian city this conformation starting from small settlements around the parochial churches gave name in turn to the neighborhoods that surrounded

them. Likewise streets and public spaces were baptized starting from the Catholic Calendar, then the name of streets such as: Rosario, Pobres, San Esteban, San Fernando, San José, San Martin, San Pablo, San Juan de Dios and others so much ingrained in the population that have been able to surpass the time and they show an urban identity today of Catholic cultural base.

Monopolist of legends and traditions has been witness in the different historical moments of the evolution of the city and cradle of important personalities of the letters, the art or the politics and the revolutionary fights.

With an strong conception of parochial neighborhood in it were constituting areas with cultural diverse characteristic that enriched more and more the customs and traditions of the old people of Puerto Príncipe; some transformed nowadays into legends and other very ingrained ones in the life and feeling of he current inhabitants.

### **3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION**

#### **3. a. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for the inscription under these Criteria)**

In the category of Urban Historic Scenary, we base the proposal in the following approaches: II, IV, and V.

#### **II. Exhibit an important interchange of human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on development in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.**

Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, current Camagüey, belongs to the relationship of the first seven villages been founded in the island of Cuba, during the process of colonization of the New World, carried to end for their Spanish discoverers, being witness from her same beginnings of the transcendent encounter of cultures that marked, starting from that moment, the great one and revolutionary impact taken place in the destination of the humanity.

Camagüey, resultant of an entire secular process of consolidation of its identity, its schemes and urban fabric becomes a cultural event in Cuba and the whole region of the Caribbean, storing a rich cultural heritage based on representative samples of its material and immaterial patrimony that is nurtured of a wide group of traditions and

customs, as well as the names of illustrious personalities of the art, the science, the history and the culture that make proud it.

Countless events related with the evolution and development of the domestic central region of the country, found habitual scenario in Puerto Príncipe, the Village that been founded in 1514 settled definitively in 1528, after risky voyages, in the plain where today is contemplated and that emerging of the primitive precariousness that reigned knew how to forge a history that at the present time is identified in many of its older walls, in its wooden roofs and its covers of creole tiles, without obviating at least its paunches earthen jars and the whole mud that even today proliferates and characterizes in good measure, the labyrinthine layout that served to pass and present happening.

In the Historic Center Camagüey, space that summarizes the particularities of the initial Puerto Príncipe, it find a history tinged by the illegal trade of smuggling, in full time of conquest, foundation of the nascent economy of subsistence and primary source of appreciable wealth that left storing, as well as for the fascinating and sometimes tragic presence of pirates and corsairs, also fires, rebellions and the appearance is credited colonists and farmers whose wealth sprouted of the bowels this Village that also saw be born to brilliant exponents of the art and of the thought, to precursors of the will emancipating of the nation and prominent examples of the independence ideals, defended in the Wars of Independence of the XIX century.

Aborigines, spanish and later african are superimposed in the genesis of an idiosyncrasy that having their roots rooted in such cultures, gave place to the birth of the Creole thing, of the Cuban identity that finding in this Village own particularities of diverse nature, it defines a very personalized form to be from Puerto Príncipe, then camagüeyano, distinctive in the whole country. Tangible idiosyncrasy in multiple manifestations of its material and immaterial patrimony, with the indelible trace of the past and the contributions of the present, characterizing the rich culture that lower a constant process of feedback, it is manifested with force in the chore of the current generations of people from Camagüey.

The fascinating image that the Historic Center Camagüey perceived at the present time, owes itself fundamentally to that high environmental value that maybe, without intending it, were granting its first residents. The constructions that went arising

under a spontaneous necessity of growth, adopted the forms, expressions and techniques of the Mudejar art, due to the influences that in the popular architecture, exercised the Moorish constructions, as well as on the manufacturers and spanish artisans that resided in the Village or emigrated toward it, showing this way the feedback with the Hispanic-Muslim art that is materialized in the conception of the spaces and the system of formal elements and of design conform the first developed constructions for the government, the church or for the families of bigger purchasing power.

Starting from the XVIII century the consolidation of the primitive, although fruitful cattle industry and its vertiginous development, together to the peak indetenible gotten paid by the sugar industry, they impact directly in the improvement of the architectural repertoire and the revaluation of the urban context.

On the other hand, the increment of the introduction of manpower, black and half-breed propitiated the unavoidable coalition of races that was translated in the coexistence of indian, white and black, in a common space of the social evolution of the Village, which defined the later culture of people from Puerto Príncipe.

The result of several centuries of chore of the residents of Puerto Príncipe is a picturesque, attractiveness and peculiar Historic Center that being capable to assume the functions and challenges of the present or been transformed into the political-administrative center of the Province and Municipality of Camagüey, it has conserved the own features that from urban, constructive and environmental point of view tinged its evolution. Making coexist inside their frontiers valuable architectural exponents of diverse styles without omitting the colonial architecture that, making to admire, it lasts worthily the same as their system of public spaces, exceptional in the country, which continues amassing in its environment many of the most representative samples of the built art and it continues being center of the most important social activities. It conforms to the evidence this way of the indelible bonds of the culture of this population with their roots and the constant exchange with the physical mark that saw it to be born and to grow.

The history, evolution and singularity of the ancient Village of Puerto Príncipe , nurtured of the sources of the spanishness and the African thing, the religiosity and the folklore, together to the heat of the conditions of the semi isolated life of its

residents and of the economy of this territory, have authentic reflection in the cultivated cultural legacy during long centuries for illustrious figures whose artistic chore found in them reason of inspiration, passing over its borders to become indissoluble part of the national culture.

Sample of it is the early one works "Mirror of Patience", written in 1608 by the notary of the town council of this Village, Silvestre de Balboa Troya y Quesada, canary from birth, considered the first literary work of Cuba that makes accompany of five laudatory sonnets composed by people from Puerto Príncipe. The first manifestations of the Cuban theatre were developed in this Village and big exponents of the letters like Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, borned here in 1814 and deceased in Spain in 1873, one of the most important Ibero-American poets of the XIX century, Emilio Ballagas, Aurelia Castillo and Nicolás Guillén, grateful as the "National Poet." Cultural treasure that has also been increased with the talented work of musicians like Nicolás González, Vicente and Tomas de La Rosa, José Marín Varona, Luis Casa Romero, Jorge González Allué or Candita Batista, of wide recognition. Famous painters of this Village like Fidelio Ponce de León, Flora Fong or Joel Jover, as well as the Ballet of Camagüey, second company of dance in the country, the Folkloric Ballet of Camagüey or the Symphonic Orchestra, together to a great number of grower peoples of popular music, artisans and ceramists conform a culture deposited on solid pillars, making recognizable to Camagüey like one of the strong place of the national culture.

Their cultural development finds root in records that were favored by the economic peak of this Village, fundamentally in the XIX century that propitiated in that time the creation of institutions like the Academy of Music of San Fernando in 1846, the Philharmonic Society, favored by professionals and farmers in 1842, open again after the War of the Ten years, in 1880, as Lyceum of Puerto Príncipe and the Society La Popular one been founded in 1864, also closed during the war and open again in 1875. Cultural events of later repercussion and of continuity until the present.

Cradle of brilliant thinkers and intellectuals as Carlos. J. Finlay, discoverer of the transmission agent of the yellow fever and Enrique José Varona. Indispensable scenary of the Independence struggles developed during the XIX century in Cuba that found in figures of Puerto Príncipe, to outstanding personalities of the local and national history, as the General Ignacio Agramonte y Loynaz, famous patriot of

Camagüey and Salvador Cisneros Betancourt (who was president of the Republic in Weapons), to those that sink the names of important generals as Augusto Arango Agüero, Gregorio Benítez Pérez, Manuel Boza Agramonte, Bernabé Boza Sánchez, Ángel del Castillo Agramonte, Manuel de Quesada Loynaz, among others.

The traditions, legends and myths, together to the contemporary cultural manifestations that enrich the cultural heritage of Camagüey make it possess a rich intangible patrimony, ingrained to their Historic Center.

The main manifestations of the intangible patrimony are the legends and the cultural traditions in those that are included: Popular parties, religious celebrations, cultural, scientific and sport events, expressions musician would dance of party and carnival, cries, foods and typical drinks.

The non existence of reliable historical evidences on the origins of the city conditioned, from early times, the oral or written transmission of legends, based on events that, in most of the cases, had happened with less than one century of distance. Those tied to places of interest in the city, are related fundamentally with the Catholic temples, the cemetery and the streets where are organized the religious processions or the pirates were confronted that at some time ventured inland.

Not for pleasure called “City of the churches”, the Catholic religion moved great part of the social life of Puerto Príncipe during the first centuries of its existence and secured a group of celebrations that have passed to be part of its traditions, overflowing the religious limits.

The main religious celebrations that are carried out inside the property are:

-Saint week.

It takes place between March and April annually, highlighting the Procession of the Sacred Sepulcher, Funeral and Resurrection. It is carried out a homily in the Square of La Soledad and a mass in the Square of La Merced.

-Day of the Virgin of the Charity - 8 give of September.

It takes place in the church that the scallop, masses are made during the whole day from the 6:00 am until the hour of the procession during the night. They are carried out offerings to the Virgin.

-Day of San Lázaro – 17 of December.

The celebration is carried out in the church where it is worshipped this saint, masses are made during the whole day from the 6:00 am until the 8:00 pm. It also takes place in the houses of Camagüey.

-Day of the Candlemas - 2 of February.

Patron of the city. It coincides with the celebration of the foundation of the city and the Party of Puerto Príncipe (Week of the Culture in Camagüey). Masses and offerings in the churches of the city.

-Day of San Judas Tadeo - 28 of October.

The only image of San Judas Tadeo in the city, until some years ago, it was in the Church of La Caridad, at the moment another exists in the Church of La Soledad.

-Mass Crismal:

On Thursday previous to Saint Week is carried out the blessing of the oils.

-Christmas.

Dates in that are remarkable the births that adorn the churches and the homes of Camagüey.

-The Mass of the Rooster - 24 of December.

It takes place in the Church of La Soledad. It is traditionally the most remarkable. It is also carried out the Festival of Carols and competitions of choirs (up to the 6 of January).

The reasonable cultural features of Africa have in the culture of Camagüey a significant presence. In spite of the disappearance of the African town councils, about those four that are known in Camagüey, at the end of the XIX and principles of the XX, are many the manifestations that are conserved of these groupings.

The African Town Councils, species of houses temples, were closely tied to Catholic images; for example of the Fine Congo was also recognized like of Santa Barbara and kept narrow relationship with the Church of La Soledad, where the image was Santa Barbara that until the 50 decade left the church in the fact that for the procession in which was crowned the 4 of December.

The Town Council of the Congo Loangos of San Lorenzo worshipped an ancient image of San Ramón Donato that was in the Church of the Christ and that at the moment is in the crypt of The Church of La Merced.

The Town Council Carabalí was also recognized as the one of the Sacred Trinidad, while the Mandinga associated to our Lady of the Candlemas.

Of all them dances have been rescued, touches of drums, and such religious celebrations is the case of the election of the Queen of reasonable Triana came from the Town Council of The Fine Congo or of Santa Barbara.

On the other hand the Folkloric Ballet of Camagüey has recovered expressions of dance and among them the dances of the Town Council of the Congo; the headquarters of this artistic group is linked to the area of Triana or of the Town Council of the Fine Congo.

The Rule of Ochá or Santery has very well in this territory conserved values. The manifestations of the religions of African origin can be appreciated today in the houses temples, in the dances and in the culinary traditions associated to the cult. The filial of Camagüey of the association Yoruba of Cuba, the Center Nicolás Guillén, the Culinary Association and the Folkloric Ballet of Camagüey have carried out an important work as for the rescue of this tradition.

Popular -parties of the San Juan.

They constitute a great traditional complex that includes music, foods and disguises, walks of coaches, gear of congas and processions that develop choreographic dances during the journeys, popular dances and decorations in the streets among the main activities.

The San Juan at the moment takes place between the 24 and the 29 of June, his first celebrations were among the years 1725 and 1728 and they were related with the yearly sales of livestock that happened for this date, its montun origin conditioned the wildness of some of their amusements. In the XIX century the San Juan acquired remarkable splendour, intruding the disguises, processions and coaches in those that participated notables of the Village, like is the case of Ana Betancourt de Mora, Concha Agramonte, Aurelia Castillo, among other figures. The disguises of daub were indissoluble part of the San Juan during years and their use were associate as they count chronicles of the time, to the jokes, rude many times, and brominates frights.



The funeral of the Carnival is carried out the day 29 of June and is developed through a public representation in the one that a funeral retinue with fake cries, takes to San Pedro, in casket or in wheelbarrow, it stops then to burn him.

The step of the time has modified some of the traditional activities of the San Juan but it has left prints that still last from its beginnings in this party with name of religious festivity and of pagan character. The ajiaco is very tied to these celebrations, always like collective food, for which was accustomed to collect money and viands, at the present time is carried out giving beginning to the parties, in each block of the city.

Party of Puerto Príncipe (Week of the Culture in Camagüey)

They stand out the dancing activities, congas, processions, trades of the book and the election of the "Queen of Triana". It takes place in the week of the 2 of February annually.

Among the grateful plates as typically of Camagüey is the compound ajiaco for viands and meats of the one that two variants are recognized: "Puerto Príncipe" with all their ingredients, adding chicken and potatoes and the "Creole" without these two ingredients. The Matajíbaro, the Hunt, the Casabe and the Beef are some of the good known plates, besides some candies such as the Bread Patato, Well you know me, Curd with honey of bell, Bread of Caracas, Gaceñiga, Cream of milk of Cascorro, Masarreal, Mantecadito, Catibía and drinks as the Chinguirito.

The current Camagüey, whose name was granted in 1903, knew how to incorporate to its development besides the unquestionable contributions that its sons donated in the arts, the sciences, the politics and the history, the social and technological advances that have allowed it to stay like an alive city that works for the safeguard of their values and its integration to the modernity without giving up traditions, customs and identity, constituting a Urban Historic Scenary worthy to preserve for the future generations.

**IV. Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.**

The Historic Center of Camagüey understands the oldest areas of the city. In the same one is the synthesis and silt of the diverse expressions of the previous cultures and of the different stages of the evolution of this city, born as Village founded by the Spanish in the XVI century.

In this part, the most ancient of the Village, we find a caked-on image from their origins of an special and irregular urban layout where their serpentine streets and their surprising squares and diverse little squares configures a capricious plot on what very old constructions are erected with the molds that the evolution, in the passage of years, left in a combined edilic where stand out magnificent exponents of religious character, as well as civil buildings and of housings that are conjugated in an everything, of high environmental value, with worthy and excellent examples of architecture.

The squares of Camagüey are associated to an important religious repertoire of high symbolic value that is evidenced by the silhouette of their towers and domes that allow considering them as singular buildings of monumental character. This group of religious constructions enclose important architectural, historic, artistic and symbolic values that together with squares and little squares representing the evolution of the city in diverse stages that contributes to elevate their environmental values and it is generating very interesting visual within their environment and shaping a Urban Historic Scenary worthy of preserve for the future generations.

The urban plot of Camagüey constitutes an exceptional case among the Historic Centers of our country and therefore is a fundamental element that has into accounts in the works of conservation like one of their main values.

In the domestic architectural repertoire and also in the civil one, are conjugated meritorious exponents of high architectural values in which are identified the stylistics influences that were arriving to the city in different stages of its evolution, finding examples of buildings that under codes of Eclecticism, Neoclassic, Art deco, Neocolonial and even punctual examples of Art nouveau and Rationalist, they all blend the architectural expression of asset.

In general it can be said that the majority architecture, that constitutes the aesthetic and qualitative average of the built patrimony is what defines the urban fabric of the proposed area, whose landmarks in the churches and civil constructions are determining through their coherence and harmony in the urban scale, typology and the design, the high environmental value that characterizes it.

**V. Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), specially when it has become vulnerable under the impact irreversible change.**

The Historic Center of Camagüey, synthesis of the ancient Village of Puerto Principe, constitutes an exceptional testimony in Cuba and the whole region of the Caribbean of a model of colonial urban development with the european medieval influences in the layout of cities. It is showing a great similarity with the models of the Hispanic-Christian cities.

You reaches this conclusion when analyzing diverse factors that lower certain circumstances were conjugated and they worked in favour of producing an own model in the Village that for the extension that occupies, the differentiation of the rest of the domestic older cities and of the Caribbean, as well as the persistence presently of remarkable characteristic of the foundation and expansion initial, make of the same one an original example.

The Village of Puerto Principe settled down to the center of the current province of Camagüey from 1528 extends on a great plain, flanked by the rivers Tíñima and Hatibonico, that which responded to the necessity far from obeying positions defensives of the conquerors to find terrestrial fertile beside the rivers to foment the cattle raising, the cultivations and in general an economy of subsistence, all that which conditioned the urban growth of the same one and the identity of its natural ones.

Much should have influenced in the irregular layout of the Village, the lifestyle of the spanish medieval cities brought by the settlers to Cuba, perceived irregularity not as a purpose but as consequence sponsored by the absence of a regulatory plan or urban ordinances, characteristic in some of these first American foundations in those that the application of the Laws of India went behind its initial impulses.

In turn the development of a prosperous economy based on the trade of smuggling and the cattle rising fundamentally, contributed to the initial urban growth of the Villa, where the churches and convents like examples appeared of reference inside the carried built art to end.

The numerous and diverse squares and little squares disseminated in the geography of the property are part of the surprising system of public spaces that identify it.

The progressive expansion was configuring spontaneously the urban morphology of the property, taken place by means of the occupation of the bulk clearances that mediated among them and following the layout that indicated them the main vials that inter communicated them.

The constructive techniques that put on apparent in their constructions and the use of the mud, the third and the lime in favour of reproducing the ornamental elements, design and formal expression that characterize the built repertoire of the property, reflect the notorious Mudejar influences transferred by the first alarifes and teachers of work to our colonial architecture.

The Historic Center of Camagüey conserves its high environmental values and its particular culture and identity, pride of its residents, nevertheless to have been object of adaptations within a renovating process, highlighting the authenticity of its numerous religious constructions and civilian of grateful and well achieved stylistic influences, integrated harmoniously to the group whose cultural reach and urban historical, architectural and monumental values were rewarded with the declaration like National Monument in the year 1978.

### **3. b. Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.**

The Historic Center of Camagüey constitutes the fundamental urban nucleus of historical development of the ancient Village of Santa María del Puerto del Principe that transferred to its current location in the year 1528 for the Spanish settlers, it is part of the seven first islands been founded during the process of conquest of the New World in the American XVI century. Born of a primitive economy of subsistence, the Village of Puerto Príncipe evolved to the compass of a solid cattle rising and of the sugar industry of the XVIII century, until becoming city in 1817. The city of

Camagüey, that almost surpassing 500 years, it shows in their intricate and alive Historic Center of narrow streets, surprising squares and little squares and magnificent churches a Urban Historic Scenary ingrained wealth of traditions and customs associated to a rich immaterial patrimony, consequently tied to the genuine particularities of the group and tinged by the conservatism and the religiosity of its residents that makes it show a singular personality and identity, recognizable inside of and outside of the country.

The Historic Center of Camagüey is a traditional space of strong repercussion, it summarize universal cultural palpable values, it shows alive art that the time responsibly has trusted to the current generations, in the one that socio cultural and human summary values that transcend the environment of its frontiers to become a singular model inside the Island of Cuba and in the Caribbean of the planning of cities implanted by the Spanish conquerors during the process of conquest of the new continent, ending up acquiring attributes of authenticity and conditions of integrity that make it worthy of the nomination and declaration like World Heritage of the Humanity, by virtue of the exceptional universal high values that are harbored in the same one, legally aided and appropriately preserved.

### **3. c. Comparative Analysis.**

If it is taken into account that the first group of cities been founded in the Caribbean possess a structuring in lattice but or less regular and that alone starting from 1535 with the foundation of "Lima" the well-known Ibero-American classic grid of settles down, Puerto Príncipe, located in a plain, with more reason than others of uneven topography, should have responded to the recommended conformation. However, this city possesses very peculiar characteristics that differentiate it of the rest of the cities of the Country and of others of the American Continent.

The ancient Village of Puerto Príncipe the same as other Villages of Cuba, been founded by the Spanish in the XVI century as the cases of Sancti Spíritus (1514), Trinidad (1514), Baracoa (1511) and Bayamo (1513) they grew in a first stage with an irregular grid.

In Camagüey we find similarities and differences in relation with other Cuban colonial cities that make it stand out, due to fundamentally, to their irregular atypical squarest, conformed starting from a numerous group of alleys and streets of serpentine layout with multiple inflections and dilations, as well as an attractive system of squares and little squares of capricious forms that those doesn't possess, what accentuates its universal exceptional value.

In this Historic Center we find, like in those, compact apples, with preponderance of the partition wall in their constructions that are also characterized by wide facades run with high props and distributed around yards that in the case of Camagüey they acquire particular physiognomy due to their width and to the presence of typical earthen jars.

The same as in other Villages we find the Older Square here as foundational center, around which are located the main functions and symbolic buildings of the civil, military, ecclesiastical and administrative power.

**Sancti Spíritus**, a mediterranean colonial city was founded in 1514 moving toward its current location in the year 1533, it is the city that in Cuba more likeness guard with relationship to Camagüey. In 1964 was declared National Monument.

Both cities offer the domestic more irregular plants, phenomenon that in Camagüey is generalized in almost entirety of its biggest geographical extension of the proposed area, both are in free lands of accidents, growing during the first two centuries of spontaneous form and conserving a rich sample of their colonial constructions, of those which, the most stable, belong fundamentally to the XVIII century.

In them we can appreciate the orientation of the primitive Older Parochial, of side with regard to the square. Equally it remains their conformation starting from houses in bring closer, housings formed by the association of several constructive units, with interior yards.

In the development of the different constructive present typologies in these two cities we find the employment of technical and similar, material such as the roofs of wooden armors, covers of creole tiles of mud, as well as bricks of mud.

Other worthy elements to highlight are the doors and windows of quadroons, wooden grills and of iron, the gullet eaves, overcoats and truncated pilasters. Columns

appear, semi columns tolerating eaves in gullet, an entire rich decoration in traditional elements of the Andalusian culture, they characterize these two cities. However Camagüey accumulates a bigger repertoire, what distinguishes it and singles the rest the domestic cities.

The Urban Historic Center of **Trinidad** has 37 hectares and it was declared Heritage of the Humanity in 1988. A comparative analysis with that city, saving logics development differences with Camagüey, third city in domestic importance, leads to detect points of common contact in its Historic Centers, like are for example: the urban irregularity its layout, circumstance that is perceived in his most primitive part not even in Camagüey where this reigns in the 54 hectares of nominated property and it presents bigger complexity. Still when Camagüey is settled on a flat land and Trinidad is located in a difficult terrain.

It is also coincident the existence typical colonial constructions and the high environmental value both groups, making to notice in Camagüey the existence of an important religious repertoire associated to an impressive system squares and little squares, no overcome in Trinidad, as well as the presence of a bigger diversity of assimilated architectural styles and developed within its urban image.

In the architectural expression of their constructions multiple likeness are appreciated as for dimensions, design and space distribution, as well as in the formal and ornamental elements of andalusian origin that characterize them. Roofs of wooden armors, turned grills or iron, overcoats, arches of half points or out connector, eaves and spanish doors with shutters, are common elements in both populations, as well as they are it attractive yards and some vestibules in their facades.

However the primacy in Camagüey, contrarily to Trinidad, of the typical eaves of prop and of the pilasters truncated in the accesses, as well as the absence of the corridors that are observed in some Trinitarian constructions, introduce differences in the reading of the real states in whose execution are used different materials, because while in Trinidad is imposed the masonry and the adobe, in Camagüey prevails the use of the brick of mud. So much is evidenced in one as in other, the use of the creole tile in the covers and the one whitewashed of the walls.

Having been inscribed the Historic Center of Trinidad like heritage of the Humanity, obeys a similar logic that the Historic Center of Camagüey by virtue of its values and attributes, equally exceptional, be considered in the same terms.

Camagüey or ancient Village of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, the same as others in the Island, possesses certain characteristic that identify it with other American and European cities that have been declared Heritage of the Humanity.

Cities like Granada in Seville, Santa Cruz of Tenerife and Cáceres present an irregular urban plot similar to the existent one in the Historic Center of Camagüey.

**The old city of Cáceres**, also of Roman foundation, strong under the Arab domain, it belongs to the Autonomous Community of Extremadura, Spain, being its monumental group declared Heritage of the Humanity in 1986. The same one has a history a great deal more long that Camagüey, however we find similarities that in order to their city-planning development makes them coincide. Both are interior, Mediterranean cities and whose development was linked strongly to the agriculture. In that the caked-on irregular layout of tortuous streets, spontaneous and small squares constitutes a sample of the left print for the Arab presence during centuries of occupation, characteristic that it is notices itself clearly in Camagüey given the logic influences that of these codes transferred to it the first spanish residents, affected by the phenomenon cultural Muslim, with which cohabited largely.

Equally similarities and differences are appreciated as for the employment of some materials in their constructions, finding in one like in the other one, the covers achieved with the use of tiles of mud and the roofs of wooden armors, It didn't seize the materials to lift their structures since while in Camagüey the mud prevails, in Cáceres this condition is busy by the squatter the stone, the ashlar and the adobe, although in both the textures are achieved with the use of lime.

Equally we find in both the development of an important repertoire of religious constructions, developed in Cáceres with bigger magnificence that in Camagüey, however in the first one, varied and interesting exponents of civil architecture and valuable examples of military architecture manifested in fortifications, turrets and until remains of the ancient roman hill coexist within the environment, while in the second



one doesn't exist constructions or military buildings and the civil repertoire even varied and attractive, it is not able to subtract hierarchy to the churches and existent convents.

Another city of Spain, **Santiago de Compostela** since the beginning of the century IX became cultural goal of the European West. Until there ideal Romanics, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, neo-classicists arrived that modified the city and getting up buildings different times that configure the urban groups.

Camagüey, the old Puerto Principe, Village of the second decade of the American XVI century, coincides with that in the very irregular urban layout that characterizes it and brings it near the models of the medieval time. The same as Santiago is configured like a closely bound city to the modalities of celebration of a religious cult, basing on it the expression of its urban profile and showing an intricate urban plot that intertwines numerous squares and little squares of high architectural significance.

It is supposed that this urban plot was product of the foundation of several temples and churches that presiding over the squares that harbour them gave place to different associate neighborhoods, observing in both cities the existence of beautiful representative urban and architectural groups of diverse styles that harmonize perfectly inside the environment.

Although with similar urban plots Santiago stand out for his monumental and elegant architecture, with constructions of great scale and with high architectural and artistic values, however Camagüey stand out for its modest architecture with high contextual values, constructions mostly uniplantas, faithful exponents of different times and styles that grant it an excellent character within the Cuban architecture.

**The city of Guanajuato** located in the center of Mexico, capital of the state of Guanajuato, approximately to 2.050 m of altitude is within a ravine surrounded by mountains. It was declared Heritage of the Humanity in 1987. City been founded by

the spanish in the XVI century as the same as the Village of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe.

Contrarily to other colonial cities of the New Spain, no one of both was founded according to the normative lattice of a plane of board of ladies, but rather they present a spontaneous organization that was conforming an irregular layout that marked the bases of their development until the XVIII century, still when the different geographical characteristics of the land are settled, since while Guanajuato is a mining city of uneven topography, Camagüey is fundamentally farm and practically flat base.

Both cities represent a remarkable city-planning example where original expressions are achieved in their architectural monuments and urban spaces. Equally they store a religious repertoire of high architectural value although differentiated by the presence of a bigger number of churches in the case of Camagüey and a bigger magnificence of the architectural style in the case Guanajuato where profusion exists and development of the baroque style that in the case of Camagüey is adopted to a great deal more modest scale.

The furious quarry stone characterizes the constructions of Guanajuato that showed modestly in their beginnings, imposing simplicity, solidity and function. Of it primitive domestic repertoire where fresh vestibules appeared, open yards, roofs of small beam roof and arches, are scarce vestiges today. However, similar to those, although made with the nobility the mud, they subsist at the present time in the Historic Center of Camagüey abundant examples that grant in good measure its exceptionality and environmental values.

**The city of Santo Domingo** declared Heritage of the Humanity in 1990 and been founded in 1496 by Bartolomé Colón, Cristobal Colon's brother. Santo Domingo is the first city that the Europeans settled down in the New World.

Contrary to Camagüey, it is said that Santo Domingo was a city that arose traced with compass and pencil, being characterized by an organized plot of lineal way, with right, regular streets and with some apples in form of trapeze, nevertheless they maintain certain likeness, being both colonial cities, lasting its colonial atmosphere

through the centuries, even though with major relevance by its conservation and stay in the time in the case of Camagüey.

**The Venezuelan city of Coro** declared Heritage of the Humanity in the year 1993 was founded in 1527 and enjoys the same as Camagüey of a long cultural tradition that is expressed in the monumentality of the public, civil and ecclesiastical buildings. It maintains cultural and administrative functions like the house of the government.

In both we appreciate similar characteristic as for the design of their constructions and the materials used in their production, such as the presence of tiles of mud in their covers, windows of quadrooms with benches, the presence of wide interior yards with columns that sustain the reserves and elegant covers in their main houses. Nevertheless Camagüey is distinguished above of this one, for its architecture where different styles of different stages well integrated exist in the space and of major decorative elements.

Although the Historic Center of Camagüey is not able to compare the monumentality and splendour of the constructions of some of these cities, if it is able to show with singular fame its exceptional values, starting from the valuable contribution that make the genuine and uniform predominant formal discretion in its buildings to them, the balance of its urban fabric and the sobriety of its historical physiognomy, of great popular root and cultural transcendence, for what should be considered for its inclusion in the List of Heritage of the Humanity like a Urban Historic Scenary.

### **3. d. Integrity and / or Authenticity.**

The authenticity of the Historic Center of Camagüey is manifested in the synthesis of valuable attributes that coming from the past continue identifying it today, persistently tangible in the presence the dynamics that the modernity imposes and usefully taken advantaged by the society by virtue of the recognition of its cultural values.

The persevering configuration of its urban plot, the indefatigable presence of its churches, the balanced environmental value that gives its context emanates as well as the tangible perception of its deep cultural roots make recognizable to the Historic

Center of Camagüey among its similar ones in the island, noticing among its residents the pride to possess a distinguishing characteristic space, plethoric of particularities that have contributed him an own identity and in the visitors the satisfaction and the recognition for such attributes.

We caress the authenticity of this urban scenary when contemplating the primacy of the mud in their constructions, manifested mainly in the employment of bricks for the conformation of walls, eaves, arches and vaults, as well as in flagstones of floor and covers of creole tiles, also in the attractive earthen jar that transcending the time, continue being used for the storage of water, representing with their tradicionality, the conservative costumes of manners that subsists in their residents, ending up becoming for their use, material, technology and cultural root , in an identity symbol generating even the gentile of the “City of the earthen jar” for which Camagüey is also known in the whole country.

Taken root in the mud, abundant in this region, we find a rich handicraft tradition that is manifested in the proliferation of vessels, tackles, decorations, sculptures and boards that constitute part of the cotidianity of the city, being indissoluble part of their interior and external atmospheres, granting to the urban image, a peculiar stamp where are superimposed the silts of the original city and the contemporary presence of their more authentic cultural expressions.

The tortuous and the narrow streets that proliferate in the irregular composition of their original urban plot, continue being practically the same that were traced with indifference in the beginnings, responding to geographical conditions and necessities at the present time of the Village and that then, advanced the centuries, they were reason of concern in the presence of technological advances, fundamentally the transport.

They continue being also the same apples, the same curious alleys, the same squares and little squares, the same surprising squares picturesquely disseminated in the space, harboring many times churches and civil buildings or simply modest residence groups of an attractive sobriety and homogeneity. However presently, the surprising thing resides in the reconciliation of their capricious form and atypical design with those challenges that the advances and functions of a city in the XXI century have outlined it.

Equally it is ponder that those irregular and curvilinear streets of the Historic Center continue being the scenario of the great legacy of traditions that formerly, in fact arose in the environment that they define. Their space is used, for example, for the development of religious processions, all time that like in the first times, they continue being related in it the main churches and temples, also accustomed popular parties of "San Juan", they give beginning, traffic and conclude inside their limits, also standing out the root that today it maintains in the residents of the whole city the toponymy that was attributed to this space in connection with the Catholic calendar, finding by a high percent the names or original denominations of the streets identifying them popularly, in damage of the officially willing, such are the cases of San Isidro, Santa Catalina, San Ramón, Santa Rita, San Esteban, San Martín, San José, San Rafael, among others.

On its part, the public space conformed by the squares and little squares is nurtured of an important development of socio-cultural activities that finds in them the favourable mark to contemplate concerts of bands, symbolic acts and of recall, popular parties, shows and artistic festivals. It is also in many of these squares where they are erected, the most important monuments and commemorative constructions, allusive to the facts and excellent personalities of the town and of the national history, supplementing with their presence and the symbolism that generate the values contained in their environment.

The expression that at the present time exhibits the urban plot from the point of view of the materials that conform it, logically it is not the same one that could show in their beginnings, due to the incorporation of new materials for the improvement of the surfaces of circulation, so much vehicular as peatonals, is unavoidable condition to the one that difficultly is able to be subtracted a city with the functions and demands that today are developed in Camagüey, nevertheless it the unmistakable stamp of authenticity that grants its irregular layout prevails on this aspect, although is necessary to point out that important roads as Martí, Independencia or República, conserve in good measure the stone pavement that was placed them from the XIX century and until the first decades of the XX, elements that we also find in main squares as San Juan de Dios and El Carmen.

It is indispensable when speaking about the attributes that it conform the authenticity of the Historic Center of Camagüey, to mention the importance of their religious

buildings and the reach of its presence within the material and immaterial context of the town. Regidors of the main functions that the Village developed during centuries, these buildings appear today as landmarks within the group, highlighting for their preponderant dimensions and location and not for the magnificence that can be found in other colonial cities of America, that which doesn't lead to wrong pleasure in its composition and design. They are recognized in fact as exponents of first order within the built art that is appreciated in the city due to the constructive techniques that intervened in their execution and the expression that have ended up exhibiting when assuming or to translate the main aesthetic and formal codes of the architecture of its time, assimilating in some cases the influences of diverse stylistic currents that here arrived. They highlights due to an admirable symbolic simplicity and harmonic sobriety and had been able to impose themselves by the perfect reading and the allegorical character that from their image emanates.

The present religious group in this Historic Center is not overcome in the country, except in the capital and is recognized among the best conserved in quality and quantity, arriving until the present times with its historical, architectural, constructive and environmental values, which has motivated that Camagüey is identified as "The City of the Churches."

Among the results that have left the interventions carried out in these religious constructions, it encourages to check that stay practically unalterable the interior spaces, the formal composition and the architectural expression, due to the purposes fundamentally restoring such actions that have allowed to continue observing presently, the full effectiveness of original elements as the wooden roofs in form of armors or alfarjes, domes and vaults of bricks, covers of tiles of mud, arches, buttresses and immense doors with shutters of entrance. All a perfect dialogue with the spirituality of an atmosphere forming starting from a monumental scale, altars, rich imagery, paintings and reliefs that rests on a deposited process of assimilation that at the same time makes it appear, until the present time, strongly tied to the legends, traditions and popular culture.

To find these old churches developing their institutional paper presently, with their entirely preserved original physical and constructive mark and associated to traditions like the "Procession of the Sacred Sepulcher", of nurtured popular

participation, constitutes a fortunate fact of authenticity that contributes to the Historic Center of Camagüey a significant exceptional cultural value.

To the authentic thing of the nominated property is joined the integrity of their main constructions and public spaces , demonstrable in the results from their current evaluation are obtained and that reveal the constructive working order that presents in general, reflected in 100% of their temples and churches, parks, squares and little squares appropriately preserved and without transformations, as well as in the existence of 48,4% of real states in very well state of conservation and 35,3% in regular state.

In general we can affirm with certainty that within the proposed urban group are present dissimilar shapers elements of their traditional constructive form that are manifested since their most primitive expressions until those appeared with the advance of the centuries, standing out pilasters, eaves of braces, friezes, cornices, railings, glasses, elements carpentry, plaster-work and forge, incorporate to the facades of the constructions that were developed directly with visual toward the streets in form race, without portals and with high props, adopting the codes of diverse architectural styles that happened to the lingering domestic colonial stage such as neo-classicists, eclectic, neocolonial and modern.

Assisting to the previously exposed thing in connection with the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property we can affirm categorically that the Historic Center of Camagüey constitutes an excellent example within the group of Cuban and Caribbean colonial cities, highlighted by an atypical urban layout that maintains its validity presently and a surprising environmental and contextual value, which together with the presence of a rich intangible or immaterial have achieve to transcend it bounders.

#### **4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY**

##### **4. a. Present state of conservation.**

At the present time the valuation of the state of conservation of the Historic Center of Camagüey, constitutes object of continuous analysis, deepening and upgrade. In this valuation all the parameters and scales are contemplated that settle down in the

created plans for the rehabilitation and the conservation of this area, among those there are factors of external and internal character.

Among the first ones is contemplated the contraction of the national economy that has taken place in the last years, that which has limited the possibility to have the necessary material resources to reach a superior acting in the activity.

Among the internal factors we can mention the development the modern life in the proposed surface area, conditioned by the location of the same in the full of heart of the city of Camagüey, which has introduced elements that although are valid for the conservation of their vitality as a urban group, it doesn't leave to be a problem to solve to achieve the appropriate functionality of an area that was not foreseen to assume the levels of current services. Equally the area in question was not conceived to assume the residence volumes and of vehicular movement that today exhibits.

The work that have developed the Government in the Province and the Municipality, jointly with the in charge Institutions to execute the investor process that has been carried out until our days in favour of the conservation of the surface area, works as an element in favour of the preservation its patrimonial values.

The integral evaluation of the incidence of these factors, as well as a valuation of all the particular components of the group and a vision to general scale of the same one, has borne to classify its state of conservation as regular, having bigger incidence in this evaluation the domestic repertoire, although exist exponents of real states and public spaces of bigger or smaller relevance in working order, result of the efforts and works that have been carried out for its preservation and that appear related presently document.

A revision of much as it has been made for the safeguard of the attributes of the Historic Center of Camagüey shows us the rescue of the appropriate traditional constructive techniques for its treatment, allowing that the works achieved with stony materials last fundamentally and give termination with plaster-works, plastered, stuccos and with ceramic materials. It has improved qualitatively the technical nets system of the real states allowing their best operation and the decrease of the number of affectations for this cause. Also, although to smaller range, it has been



possible to preserve important wooden elements in the roofs of the managed constructions and in the elements of forge of the city.

The public spaces conformed by parks, squares and little squares, by a high percent in very well state, there being intervened in 12 of these spaces with integrationist's approaches and of rehabilitation of their environment, contributing to maintain the traditional atmosphere of the city. Equally it stays with very few alterations of the roads predominant section in the surface area of streets and sidewalks, characteristic that also identifies it.

The buildings which conform the religious repertoire have been treated appropriately, being carried out works of consolidation, rehabilitation and restoration in the six catholic churches and in the protestant temple, located inside the proposed surface area, staying the same ones as landmarks inside the urban plot, with the symbolic value that is in general inherent, being in a good constructive state.

Within the civil buildings repertoire, belonging fundamentally to the XVIII, XIX and XX centuries, stand out the works carried out on important real states that today devoted to satisfy socio-cultural functions, being equally in working order.

The real states of the domestic repertoire possess a regular constructive state of conservation, they represent the built majority volume of the group and they confer it in great measure the high environmental value that possesses. They are intervened multistage, in agreement with the strategy of intervention that has been defined in the foreseen plans for the integral treatment of the Historic Center.

By way of illustration, general information of the property offers us the following data about its physic conditions:

- It counts with 79 busy apples.
- Exist seven squares, five of them are main squares and two of them are secondary squares. All of them with a very well state of conservation.
- Exist 13 little squares. All of them with a very well state of conservation.
- Exist 6 colonial churches. All of them with a very well state of conservation.
- There is 48, 4% of real states in good state of conservation and 35, 3% in a regular state of conservation.

Exists some important projects in execution, which must be finished in 2005-2006, such as:

- Restoration of an important group of houses with patrimonial values.
- Suppression of citadels.
- Rehabilitation projects in the natal houses of important personalities.
- Restoration of museums.
- Remodelation of "Plan Maestro" building.
- Maintenance of apartment's buildings with high patrimonial values.
- Restoration of sites with patrimonial values.  
The Ancient Audience of Puerto Principe.  
The little squares of Bridge's house.
- Sites with urban interest.  
The Workers square.
- Commercial building.
- Improvement in the facades of the Cisneros's Street.
- Improvement in the facades of the Independence's Street.

The conservation and restoration of the real states and public spaces of the Historic Center there constitutes a constant priority, what is reflected in the previously signal data, being worked in the later period to the year 1990 in the squares, churches and other constructions with hereditary value. Appropriately preserved.

It exist another group of works that will be being executed until 2007.

#### **4. b. Factors affecting the property.**

##### **i) Development pressures (e.g. encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)**

We find factors of diverse nature that affect the development and appropriate operation of the property, among those that are counted the growing number of inadequate transformations in understood real states within the areas with value that attempt against the typologic integrity and the coherence of the group, as well as the existence of inserts that affect qualitatively the built bottom of the same one. The most significant ones are found in the particular houses.

The citadel recharges the hydro-sanitary mains fundamentally in facilities that were not designed for the present capacity causing obstructions that together to the

stacking are causes of decrease of the quality of life and the conditions for the habitat. The location of new services in constructions not foreseen and in main road axis where the mains are oldest is joined to this situation.

Looking for the integration of the Historic Center to the demands of the contemporary life have been carried out stock of intervention that go in detriment of some of their values, all time that is sought to develop functions in to a range for which the surface area was not conceived what constitutes a threat to the preservation of its values.

## **ii) Environmental pressures.**

-Impact of the means of transportation within the built environment having into accounts the narrow and tortuous configuration of their streets, what contributes to the amplification of the noise levels and makes more marked the sonic and atmospheric affectation.

-Contamination originated by the presence of industrial facilities and of services, being the bigger affectation the Coffee Torrefactora and Tobacco, Factory of Matches, Center of Elaboration "Red living room", bakeries, candy stores, dry cleaner's and cemetery.

-The influence of the thermo- regulator effect of the wind under the morphological conditions of the Historic Center which is characterized to be a flat area with prevalence of constructions of scarce height and colonial tipology and asphalted streets, which creates a very singular micro-climate that changes the regime of the wind, the temperature, evaporation and other climatic factors originating unconformity for heat.

-The collection of the solid waste in most is carried out with animal traction, this procedure besides not being the appropriate way of reparation, is incompatible with the public ornament.

- Due to the prevalence of constructions with colonial typology and interior yards, the service of collection of wreckages and pruning is much demanded, but there is not a stable mechanism for this service.

-The readiness of supply of water is more critical in this area than in the rest of the city. The contamination of the phreatic mantel results in that the quality of the water

of great part of the wells doesn't gather the hygienic sanitaries requirements for its consumption.

-The breeding of pigs originates serious problems of reparation such as proliferation of vectorial, bad scents and problems related with the drainage and contamination to the mantel.

-The deficit of public green areas, especially of parterres and arborisation. The biggest volume of trees is in the interior yards.

-Part of the system of pluvial drainage (sewers) it is in not well state of conservation.

-The dump of residual untreated liquids (industrial and sewers) to the river Hatibonico originates the contamination of the same one and of the phreatic mantel. On the other hand, the narrowing of the bed of the river for the accumulation of silts and the absence of the protective forest in its margins are, among other, the main causes of flood.

### **iii) Natural disasters and risks preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)**

In previous periods, during the cyclonal seasons, the built bottom of the Historic Center has been affected by floods that have caused the physical impairment of the same one, in the boundary areas to the river Hatibonico, even ending up causing partial or total collapses occasionally, leaving the print of these natural environmental threats in the modifications of the group of the urban plot..

The institutions in charge as the Civil Defense and the local bodies of the People's Power maintain a systematically up to date Plan of measures, to avoid the affectations caused by floods, intense rains or hurricanes in this time of disaster (cyclonal season).

### **iv) Visitors/ tourism pressures.**

Although Camagüey has become tourist attractiveness as a city for its present patrimonial values in the proposed area as World Heritage, there's no pressure referring to the visitors, due to that it been existing more capacity in order to assimilate tourists of city and traffic tourists now.

The annual average of tourists per day is of 70 000 approximately.

**v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone**

Estimated population located within:

Area of nominated property: 7 975 habitants.

Buffer zone: 48 025 habitants.

Total: 56 000 habitants.

Year: 2005.

**5. PROTECCIÓN AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY.**

**5. a. Ownership.**

In the tied areas to the property to declare been coexisting several types of property, finding institutions and real states whose owner is the Cuban State, particular housings and buildings and private institutions as are the churches and religious temples.

The real states of the proposed area for World Heritage are: 2 532.

**5. b Protective designation.**

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

- Law No 1, Law of Protection to the Cultural Heritage the 4 of August of 1977.
- Law No 2, Law of the National and Local Monuments, of the 4 of August of 1977.
- Decree No 55 of 1979 and No 118 of 1983, both of Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers
- Decree No. 272 of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, of the 20 of February of the 2001. Of the Breaches as Regards Territorial Classification and Urbanism. General dispositions. Chapter V, Section III. Of the National and Local Monuments.
- Resolution 003 of October of 1978, Declaration of National Monument of the Historic Center of the City of Camagüey.
- Plan of Territorial Ordering and Urbanism. Approved by the Council of Administration of the Province and of the Municipality

- Plan of Tourist Ordering of the Municipality Camagüey. Approved in the Council of Provincial and Municipal Administration respectively and for the Council of Ministers.
- Decree No 213 of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers of the 24 of January of 1997, on the approval, attributions and functions of the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey.
- Law No 81 of the Environment of the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers. 11 of June of 1997

### **5. c. Means of implementing protective measures.**

The Historic Center of Camagüey declared National Monument is protected by the Resolution No 3/ October 1978, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba in November 10 of 1980, in the paragraph of Culture, expressed in its first by much. There exist in the territory of the Republic of Cuba numerous Urban Historic Centers, of remarkable historical, architectural or artistic value that represent essential part of the cultural heritage of the Cuban town, and in their first one solve it outlines: To declare National Monument to the Historic Center of the City of Camagüey.

The Law No 62 of the Penal Code, Title Crimes Against the Cultural Heritage, of the 29 of December of 1987, in their Chapter I, Article 243, expressed: The one that intentionally destroys, deteriorate or disable a property declared part member of the Cultural Heritage or National or Local Monument, it incurs in sanction of privation of freedom of two to five years or it fines of three hundred to a thousand quotas.

The Law No 1 Law of Protection to the Cultural Heritage of the 4 of August of 1977, in its Chapter I, Article 1 expressed: The present Law has for objective the determination of the properties that, for its special relevance in connection with the archaeology, the prehistory, the history, the literature, the education, the art, the science and the culture in general, integrate the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, and to establish suitable means of protection of the same ones. Likewise in their Chapter III, Article 7, declare the following: are declared of public utility and social interest the cultural goods that refer the present Law, those that won't be able to be destroyed, rejuvenated, modified or restored, without previous authorization of the Minister of Culture.

The Law No 2, Law of the National and Local Monuments, of the 4 of August of 1977, in its Article No 1, defines the concepts of National Accounting, Local Monument and Historic Center, being these the following ones:

-National Monument: It understands each other for National Monument all urban History Center and all construction, place or object that, for their exceptional character, deserve to be conserved by their cultural, historical or social significance for the country and that, as such, be declared by the National Commission of Monuments.

-Local Monument: It understands each other for Local Monument all construction, place or object that, not gathering the necessary conditions to be declared National Monument, deserve to be conserved by their cultural, historical or social interest for a certain town and that, as such, be declared by the National Commission of Monuments.

-Urban Historic Center: It understands each other for Urban Historic Center the group formed by the constructions, public and private spaces, remain silent, and squares and the geographical or topographical particularities that conform a set and that in certain historical moment had a clear unitary physiognomy, expression of a social, individualized and organized community.

-This Law No 2, in their article 5 outline: The National Commission of Monument is integrated by a President, an Executive Secretary, and a representative of each of the following organisms:

Ministry of the Construction, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Academy of Sciences of Cuba, National Institute of Tourism, Institute of Physical Planning, National Institute of Development and Forest Use, Institute of History. Also integrated the commission a representative of the National Union of Architects and Engineers of the Construction of Cuba and representatives of how many more organisms estimate necessary the Ministry of Culture.

-The Law Decree 272, defines the breaches as regards Territorial Classification and Urbanism, in their article 19 contravene the regulations of the inscribed constructions in the registration of National and Local Monuments and the tickets and the measures will be imposed that settle down to the one for each case that without authorization, attempt against the same ones.

-Decree 213, in their second since it expresses: The restoration and conservation of the Historic Center and the monumental wealth in the rest of the Province demands a prioritized attention, being advisable for the execution of these ends the definition of the authority of the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey and the invigoration of its condition of Cultural Institution, with the purpose, among other, to allow him the obtaining of financial resources.

-In their second since it expresses: The restoration and conservation of the Historic Center will increase its attractiveness and will achieve that are linked harmoniously, the cultural ends with the economic interests in function of the domestic development of the own restoration, as well as the work of social rescue that contributes to secure the national and patriotic feeling of their inhabitants.

With regard to the attributions and functions that are expressed in the article 7, the item B points out that this Office has among its functions, to formulate, to propose and to execute the plans of restoration of the Historic Center , heard approach of the Provincial Commission of Monuments, and to look after the conservation and restoration of the historic values in the rest of the Province , and in its item c) it expresses: To orchestrate the methods of financial support to the work of restoration and conservation.

-Article 8, it points out: The entities located in the prioritized areas for the conservation, not subordinated to the Office of the Historian of the city of Camagüey or its dependences and that generate revenues, will contribute to its restoration and preservation of the following way:

a.) Those that perceive revenues in foreign currencies, with 2% of their revenues.

b.) Those that perceive revenues in national money, with 1% of their revenues.

-The Law No 81 of the Environment of the Executive Committee of the Council of Minister, 11 of June of the 1997 in their Chapter I, Denomination and Principles, expressed :

Article No 1. - The present Law is denominated Law of the Environment and has like object the principles that govern the environmental politics to settle down and the basic standards to regulate the environmental administration of the State and the stock of the citizens and the society in general, in order to protect the environment



and to contribute to reach the objectives of the domestic sustainable development of the country.

Article No 2. - The environment is heritage and fundamental interest of the nation. The State exercises its sovereignty on the environment in the whole national territory and in such a sense is entitled the resources that compose it according to its environmental politics to take advantage and of development.

This Law in the Title Tenth Second, preservation of the Cultural Heritage associated to the natural environment settles down:

Article No 142. - The Cultural Heritage conform to defines, declares and regulates in the corresponding legislation, in its association with the natural environment will be object of preventive measures and corrective, in order to save or to protect the cultural properties that are in danger for works or activities that can deteriorate them or to destroy them, among those that stand out:

- a) Work of expansion or urban renovation, in which the registered monuments won't only be respected, but also the surrounding historic environment.
- b) Modification or repair of buildings.
- c) Construction or repair of highways.
- d) Construction of preys and spread of line of electric transmission or communication.
- e) Location of systems of conduction of liquid and gases
- f) Location and construction of urbanizations, recreational, sport and tourist centers.
- g) Installation of advertising posters.

Article No 143. - The National Commission of Monuments heard the view of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment will be able to carry out stock regarding the goods of the Cultural Heritage to that refers the present title.

Article No 144. - The in situ conservation of the cultural goods will be considered prioritized to the ends to maintain the continuity and the historical linkings with the environment.

Article No 145. - The buildings and other important cultural monuments that should be transferred to avoid their destruction or deterioration will be in places or groups

that liken the most possible thing their primitive location and their natural, historical and artistic linkings.

Article No 146. - The Ministry of Culture, in coordination with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment , and heard the view of the other organs and competent organisms, will establish the necessary measures to guarantee the preservation of the cultural heritage associated to the natural environment.

There exist other dispositions as regards control and classification among those that are: Specific regulations for the Historic Center, regulations for those public spaces of the Historic Center, constructive ordinances and another included one in the different plans for the area in question.

These means to implement the measures of protection are applied of systematic way in the conservation of the property, and are used for the grant of all the licenses of work, derived of the different types of interventions as much as, restoration, conservation, and integrations, being good to the responsible authorities in their application to achieve an appropriate conservation of the property.

Each entity has a team of inspectors, in order to impose the law in the Historic Center, having planners and in charge professionals of the regulations and projects to carry out, a company commended for these works also existing, all this being added the National and Provincial Commission of Monuments where it is approved or the different interventions are refused to execute, veiling of this form to maintain the integrity of the Historic Center.

The Agencies with authority of administration for the handling are: Office of Monuments and Historic Places, Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey, Provincial Commission of Monuments, Municipal and Provincial Direction of Municipal and Provincial Physical, Planning Sectoral of Communal, Municipal and Provincial Direction of Housings, Delegation of Sciences Technology and Environment , Provincial and Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power, National Council of Cultural Heritage and Provincial Center of Heritage of the Ministry of Culture.

**5.d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located. (eg., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourist development plan).**

The plans are related with the safeguard and rescue of the patrimonial values and more significant elements of the city and very especially of its Historic Center, regulating the stock to implement for its best operation, possible growths and transformations, as well as its potentiation for the tourist activity, seeking to transform the property into an important tourist destination in the country.

The fundamental Plans are the following ones:

- Plan of Territorial and Urban Ordering.
- Plan of Strategic Development of the Urban Historic Center of Camagüey.
- Plan of Tourist Ordering of the City.
- Partial Plans of the Historic Center.

**5. e. Property management plan or other management system.**

Plan of Handling is annexed.

**5. f. Sources and levels of finance.**

It is achieved by means of the following processes:

- Presupposed of the Government so much Provincial as Municipal.
- Organisms and entities possessors of real states in the Historic Center.
- Ministry of Tourism and Provincial Corporations.
- The application of the investor process directed by the Cuban State.
- Projects of collaboration with local entities and foreigners and reasonable donations of these ones.
- National Council of Cultural Heritage.
- Ministry of Culture and its Provincial Direction.
- Financing of the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey.

**5. g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques.**

- National experts (National and Provincial Commission of Monuments).
- Cuban Committee ICOMOS.
- International entities: ICOMOS.
- National Center of Conservation, Restoration and Museology (CENCREM).
- Center of Conservation of Historic Centers of the University of Camagüey (CECONS).
- Office of the Historian of the City.

**5. h. Visitor facilities and statistics.**

Facilities of lodging in the Historic Center of Camagüey.

Installation Of. lodging	Entity	Category (stars )	Rooms national tourism	Rooms international tourism	Total Of. rooms
Hotel Gran Hotel	Isla Azul	3	3	69	72
Hotel Plaza	Isla Azul	2	23	44	67
Hotel Colón	Isla Azul	1	-	48	48
Hotel América	University Of. Camagüey	1	14	-	14
Hotel Puerto Príncipe	Isla Azul	2	79	-	79
Hotel Isla de Cuba	Isla Azul	1	43	-	43
<b>Total</b>			<b>162</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>323</b>

Source: Elaborated starting from the information offered by the Ministry of the tourism and the

Multidisciplinary Studies Center of the Tourism.

Of the 465 rooms with which the City counts, 323 are located in the Historic Center and of these 161 are prepared for the international tourism. It is outside of the surface area the Hotel Camagüey with their 142 rooms for the international tourism. The annual average of tourists per day is approximately of 70 000 and the current density of occupation of tourists for room is 1, 3.

Another option for the lodging is the rents houses. There are 179 of them in all the city and 84 are located in the Historic Center, 46 are ubicated inside the proporsal surface area to declare World Heritage.

The gastronomic services are conformed by 13 restaurants, 25 cafeterias, taverns, ice cream parlor and bars, there are 52 shops, 5 museums, 5 cabarets, 4 galleries of art, Provincial Library and other personal and home services. The services of bigger level of the City are located fundamentally inside the surface area of the Historic Center.

#### **5. i. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property.**

The politicians and established programs, have contributed and contributes to lift the credibility and to potenciation the promotion of the patrimonial and cultural values of the property having among their objectives to be able to sensitize and to train the population and the personal linked with this theme in the necessity of the preservation of the heritage and the legacy to the future generations, for this all the available means of communication have been used, being a work of all the institutions that of one form or other are related with the care, handling and protection. The ones of bigger relevance are the following ones:

-Promotion and popularization of the Historic Center declared National Monument in the radio and National and Provincial television and in the sundries levels of teaching of the territory.

-Programs of popularization in the written press, also through barriers, poster, maps guides, located in different points of the city like part of the urban furniture of this.

-Promotion through folding, tourist guide, bulletins, magazines, web page, videos, multimedia, advertising spot and others.

- Image of the Historic Center of the city in philatelic stamps, postcards and other publications.
- Scientific investigations and events of Provincial, National and International character.
- Brotherhood of the City with other cities of the world.
- Popularization of the Laws, Regulations, Plans of Ordering, Historic Investigations, Projects and Events related with the Historic Center.
- Specialized magazines in the thematic of History and Conservation of the Historic Center as the magazine Path of the Office of the Historian of the City.
- Tourist magazines and publications of editorial as the ACANA of Camagüey and other editorials of other countries like Spain and Italy.
- Convoking annual of literary, architectural prizes and other related with the thematic of the Heritage.

#### **5. j. Staffing levels.**

The Historic Center of Camagüey is assisted by highly qualified technical hardwares; within these of bigger incidence in the same is the Office of Monuments and Historic Sites, the Office of the Historian of the City and the Company of Restoration of the Office of the Historian.

The Office of Monuments and Historical Places, entity adscript to the Provincial Center of heritage, takes charge to trace the strategy and politicians of intervention in the places with patrimonial values. It elaborates objectives and plans to short and medium term in the conservation and restoration for the Provincial head city and the municipalities for the rescue of the real states; it also executes the agreements of the Provincial Commission referred to the conservation, rehabilitation and rescues the Monuments.

This Office has the following team technician:

Professionals-----	8 (3 Master)
Mean technicians-----	2
Restoring-----	2
Total-----	12

The Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey, play an important role inside de Historic Center for its functions and it counts with 74 professionals and 65 half technicians, and an structure conformed by Technical Departments, Company of Restoration and Conservation and a Commercial Company , this Office is structured on the following form:

-General Direction.

Department of Investments.

Department of Control and Auditory.

-Direction of Projects of Conservation and Restoration.

Department of Architecture.

Department of Engineering.

-Direction of "Plan Maestro and Gestion "

Planning and Gestions Department

Work Shop of Neighborhood.

Department Territorial Control.

Scale model.

-Direction of Economy.

Department of Economy.

Department Accounting.

Department of Marketing.

WorkShop of signs.

-Direction of Human Resources and Training.

Group of Human Resources.

Specialist of and Training.

School of Occupations and Training.

Group of Labor Resources.

-Office of Cultural Heritage of the Historic Center.

Group of Public Relations.

Group of Administration.

Department of Cultural Programs Partner.

Cultural House Carlos J. Finlay.

Polyvalent Room of exhibitions.

-Administrative -unit and of general services.

Department of insurance and general services.

Warehouse of inputs.

Warehouse of investments.

Brigade of Maintenance.

The Company of Restoration is responsible for the execution of the projects of restoration and conservation on foot of work of real states and public spaces, of the Historic Center, conformed by a technical team of specialized professionals in this thematic and a executing brigade

The “Santa María” Enterprise of marketing, belonging to this Office, takes in charge to the commercialization through stores, boutiques, restaurants, and cafeterias of whose revenues the 42% is reverted in the different stock of the Historic Center.

**6. MONITORING.**

**6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation:**

The key indicators are the following ones:

INDICATOR	PRIORITY	PLACE of REGISTRATIONS AND FILES.
Degree of authenticity of the Historic Center.	Weekly	Office of the Historian of the City. Office of Monuments and Historic Sites.
Degree of Integrity of the Historic Center.	Weekly.	Office of the Historian of the City. Office of Monuments and Historic Sites.
Plan of Investments of the Historic Center.	Yearly.	Office of the Historian of the City. Office of Monuments and Historic Sites. Provincial Monuments Commission.
Investigative works.	Yearly.	Center of Studies of



		Conservation. University of Camagüey. Oficce of Monuments and Historic Sites. Office of the Historian of the City
Effectiveness of the Plan of Handling of the Historic Center.	Yearly	Office of the Historian of the City.
Effectiveness of the Urban Planning and the "Plan Maestro" of the Historic Center.	Biennial.	Municipal and Provincial - Direction of Physical Planning. Office of the Historian of the City.
Preparation before the environmental threats that affect the asset	Yearly.	Municipal Direction of Physical Planning. Office of the Historian of the City Provincial Delegation of Science Technology and Environment. Civil Defense.
Creation of works and employments that emanate of the sustainable use of the asset	Yearly.	Municipal Direction of the Work and Social Security. Commercial Enterprise of the Office of the Historian of the City.
Evident benefits of the Tourism and other economic sources that propitiate the conceals of the asset	Yearly	Office of the Historian of the City. Delegation of the Ministry of Tourism.
Social exchange of the Population and the tourist activity inside the Historic Center.	Yearly	Direction of community work of the Office of the Historian of the City. Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage
Conservation of the Tangible and intangible Heritage that propitiates the cultural legacy.	Yearly.	Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage. Provincial Sectoral of Culture.
Improvement and maintenance of the built bottom.	Yearly	Municipal and Provincial - Direction of the Housing. Company of Conservation and

		restoration of the Office of the Historian of the City.
Social stability and equality in ethnoses, races and religion.	Permanent.	Municipal Government and Political Organizations and of Populaces.
Permanent sense of ownership and identity of the community toward the Historic Center.	Permanent.	Municipal Government and Political Organizations and of Populaces.

**6. b Administrative arrangements for monitoring of the Asset.**

It Incorporates in the strategic objectives of the Municipal Government the monitoring of the Historic Center rectored for the President, in which their revision is orchestrated by the created commissions to the effect and dispatched with this every six months with the participation of the Municipal and Provincial Sectoral of Culture, the Provincial Council of Cultural Heritage and the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey, evaluating the main incidences that have attempted against the preservation of the Asset in that period. This objective is analyzed with the different sectors of activity that impact in the Historic Center for its eradication, among these:

Name and information of contact:

-Office of the Historian of the city of Camagüey.

Address: Plaza del Carmen.

-Office of Monuments and Historic Sites, Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage. Camagüey.

Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios.

-Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power Camagüey.

Address: Plaza de la Revolution.

-Municipal Assembly of Popular Power Camagüey.

Address: Cisneros No. 101.

-Provincial Direction of Physic Planning and Municipal.

Address: Ave: de la Libertad No. 303.

-Provincial Sectoral of Culture.

Address: Ave. de la Libertad No. 160.

-Center of Studies of Conservation. University of Camagüey.

Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios.

- Provincial Delegation of Science Technology and Environment.

Address: San Clemente No. 56.

- Delegation of the Ministry of Tourism.

Address: Céspedes, esquina Carretera Central. Jayamá.

- Municipal Direction of the Housing.

Address: General Gómez No. 63.

- Provincial Direction of the Housing.

Address: Avellaneda No 61.

### **6. c Results of previous reporting exercises.**

This action is carried out by the in charge institutions to look appropriate use and development of the property, mentioned previously, by means of the control that settle down on the execution the arranged plans for such purposes and the revision and upgrade of the same ones.

The systematic evaluations, with positive results, carried out by the Government of the Province to the work developed by the Office of the Historian of the City, institution that through their brigade of conservation and restoration takes charge to carry out this stock in the Historic Center.

The approach of the Assemblies, so much Municipal as Provincial of the Popular Power and its commissions of work, the Directions of Physical Planning and Housing as well as the Delegation of Tourism, with that which a progressive rescue has been achieved of the Historic Center, with a planning and appropriate handling, for the benefit under the quality and conditions of life of the population and of the tourism. As a result they have been carried out stock in favour of the rehabilitation and conservation of real states and public spaces of interest within the Old Historic Center of Camagüey, being the most excellent the following ones in the last years:

-Square of San Juan de Dios and housings of the environment.

-Church and old Hospital de San Juan de Dios.

- Square of the Carmen and housings of the environment.
- Church of El Carmen.
- First cloister of the old Convent of the Ursulins.
- Square of the Workers and housings of its environment.
- Church of La Merced.
- Park Agramonte and real states the environment.
- Church Cathedral of Camagüey.
- Headquarters of the Municipal City Council.
- Park Martí and real states of the environment.
- Church of Santa Ana.
- Church of The Christ.
- Church of the Sacred Heart.
- Little square of the 5 Corners of the Ángel.
- Little square of Bedoya.
- Park Red Gentleman and housings of the environment.
- Park of The Legends.
- Facades of the axis commercial Republic.
- Square Maceo and real states of the environment.
- Commercial axe of Maceo.
- Facades of real states of Cisneros Street.
- Facades of real status of Independencia Street.
- Natal House of Carlos J. Finlay.
- Natal House of Ignacio Agramonte.
- Recreative Cultural Center “El Colonial”.
- Center of Mental Health of Cristo Street.
- Natal House of Salvador Cisneros.
- Natal House of Nicolás Guillén.
- Students Museum Jesús Suárez Gayol

Other results that have been obtained are the following ones:

- Qualitative -evaluation of the preservation of the Historic Center taking like base the carried out periodic analysis, so much for the Office of the Historian like for the Office Monuments and Historic Sites.

- Elaboration of an strategy for the restoration and conservation of the Historic Center, with an investor plan that answer to the necessities of multistage intervention, according to the level of priorities.
- Evaluation of the entities of combined with the citizens in order to diminish the effects of the environmental threats on the Historic Center, prioritizing the safeguard of the chattels and real states, as well as the population.
- Compatibilization of requests of actions to carry out inside the area, among the Office of Monuments and Historic Sites and the Department of “Plan Maestro y Gestión” of the Historic Center of The Office of the Historian of the City, weekly, that guarantees the integrity of the Historic Center.
- Evaluation of the requests of change of use and new investments, inside the Commission of Tourist Destination of the Municipal Government.

**7. DOCUMENTATION.**

**7.a. Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials.**

**IMAGE INVENTORY AND PHOTOGRAPH AND AUDIOVISUAL AUTHORIZATION FORM**

No. OF IDENTIFICACIÓN.	FORMAT	TÍTULO	DATA	PHOTÓGRAPHER/ AUTHOR
Plan (p 3)	digital	Plan of 1817.	1817	Historic Archive of the city.
Plans (pp. 4 y 5)	digital	Plans about foundation and development of the Village.	2000	Dra. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
Plans (pp. 7 -10)	digital	Plans of general location and limits.	2000	ICGC, OMSH.
Churches (pp. 12 – 25)	digital photo	Churches of the city.	Since 1900 to 2005	OHCC, Historic Archive of the city, OMSH, Publicists Association and Dra. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.

Streets (pp. 27 – 37)	digital photo	Main streets of the city.	Since 1900 to 2005	OHCC, Historic Archive of the city, OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Civil repertoire (pp. 39 – 57)	digital photo	Main civilian buildings of the city.	Since 1900 to 2005	OHCC Historic Archive of the city, OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Squares (pp. 59 – 68)	digital photo	Main squares of the city.	Since 1900 to 2005	OHCC Historic Archive of the city, OMSH, Publicists Association and Dra. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
Cemetery (p. 70)	digital photo	Cemetery of the city.	Since 1945 to 2005	OHCC, Historic Archive of the city and OMSHC
Little squares (pp. 72 – 75)	digital photo	Little squares of the city.	Since 1900 to 2005	OHCC, Historic Archive of the city and OMSHC
Domestic repertoire (pp. 77 -84)	digital photo	Immovableness with values.	Since 1917 to 2005	OHCC Historic Archive of the city, OMSH, Publicists Association and Dra. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
Interior yards (pp. 86- 88)	digital photo	Interior yards	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Arches (pp. 90-92)	digital photo	Arches of the city.	Present day.	OMSHC
Roofs (pp. 94-97)	digital photo	Roofs of the city.	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Eaves (pp. 99 y 100)	digital photo	Eaves of the city.	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Doors (pp. 102-105)	digital photo	Doors of the city.	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.

Grills (pp.107-111)	digital photo	Grills of the city.	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Railings and friezes (pp.113-116)	digital photo	Railings and friezes	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.
Tinajones (pp. 118-120)	digital photo	Tinajones	Present day.	OMSHC and Publicists Association.
African Town councils house (pp. 122-125)	digital photo	African Town councils house.	Present day.	OMSHC y Publicists Association.
Views of the city (pp.127-146)	digital photo	Views of the city.	Present day.	OMSH, Publicists Association and Dra. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
Video of the nominated property.	Video	Values within the nominated property.	2005	OMSH, TV Camagüey.

**7. b. Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property.**

At the end of this document are add the synthesis of the Plan of Touristic Order and the Plan of Urban Order.

The Plan of Handling is apart add to this document

**7. c. Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property.**

Among the elaborated documents more recently can mention:

- Inventory of cataloguing and state of the Historic Center. 2000
- Plan General of Tourist Ordering of the City. 2004
- Plan General of Territorial and Urban Ordering. 2004
- Guides of Architecture of the Province of Camagüey.2004
- Strategy of development of the Historic Center. 2004-2005

- Inventories of Commemorative Constructions of the Historic Center. 2004.
- Projects of restoration and rehabilitation of real states, public spaces, and Churches attacked from the year 2000 at the 2005.
- Investigations and publications presented at Provincial, National and International levels. 2000 - 2005.

#### **7. d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.**

- Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage of Camagüey.  
Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios. Camagüey. CP 70 100.
- Office of Monuments and Historic Sites.  
Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios. Camagüey. CP 70 100.
- Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey.  
Plaza del Carmen. Camagüey. CP 70 100.
- Provincial and Municipal Direction of Physical Planning.  
Address: Avenida de La Libertad, No 302, Plaza de La Caridad.  
Camagüey. CP 70 100.
- Provincial Archive of Camagüey.  
Address: Martí, corner to República. Camagüey. CP 70 100.

#### **7. e Bibliography.**

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- DE LA TORRE RODRÍGUEZ, FRANCISCO. The Father Olallo, a Cuban witness of the mercy. Hospital Order of San Juan de Dios. Barcelona, 1994.
- DE SANTA CRUZ MORELL. The ecclesiastical visit. Havana, Editorial Social Sciences, 1985.

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- FERNÁNDEZ MÉNDEZ, YANETSYS AND MAYLÍN RODRÍGUEZ VIERA: Strategy of refuncionalization in the Historic Center of Camagüey (work of diploma), University of Camagüey, Camagüey, 1997.
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**City:** Camagüey

**Province:** Camagüey

**Country:** Cuba

**Telephone:** 29 13 88

**Name:** Lic. Sonia González Quirós.

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**Province:** Camagüey

**Country:** Cuba.

**Telephone:** 29 13 88

**Name:** Lic. José Rodríguez Barreras.

**Title:** Director of the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey.

**Address:** Plaza del Carmen, Camagüey, CP 70100.

**Province:** Camagüey.

**Country:** Cuba.

#### **8. c Other Local Institutions.**

-Provincial Assembly of the Popular Power Camagüey.

**Address:** Plaza de la Revolution.

**Province:** Camagüey.

**Country:** Cuba.

- Municipal Assembly of the Popular Power Camagüey.

**Address:** Cisneros No 101.

**Province:** Camagüey.

**Country:** Cuba.

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**9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY.**

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Dra. Martha Arjona Pérez  
President of National Council of Cultural Heritage.

Date:



*Management Plan*  
*Urban Historic Scenary*  
*Camagüey*

*Camagüey 2005*



## **PLAN OF MANAGEMENT.**

### **URBAN HISTORIC SCENARY. CAMAGÜEY.**

#### **PROPOSED TO: WORLD HERITAGE.**

- I. - Characterization.
- II. - Actual Infraestructure of services and Administration.
- III. - Program of Interventions.
- IV. - Study of the Urban Image.
- V. - Technical Office.
- VI. - Constructive Forces.
- VII. - Training.
- VIII. Economic feasibility.

#### **I. -CHARACTERIZATION.**

The general and detailed inventory of the of the real states of the historic Center is a basic process through which has arrived to determine the values of the architectural Heritage and to know in detail the situation of the built bottom,

The data that here in after are related have been taken of the inventory and cataloguing of the Historic Center and in specific of the proposed area, carried out by the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey among the years 2000 and 2004, being upgraded in the 2005, as part of the work of diagnosis of the prioritized area.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE TYPES OF USE OF FLOORS OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY:**

Type of floor	Quantity	
	Units	%
Housings	2185	86,3

Administrative	126	4,9
Services	45	1,7
Trade (MLC)	37	1,4
Culture	24	0,9
Education	22	0,8
Health	16	0,6
Trade (MN)	16	0,6
Gastronomy(MLC)	16	0,6
Religious	15	0,5
Gastronomy (MN)	16	0,6
Shops	16	0,6
Without Use	11	0,4
Lodging	6	0,2
Military	4	0,03
Others	2	0,07
Sport	2	0,07
Own counts	6	0,2
Industry	2	0,07

**Constructive State:**

<b>Constructive State</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>%</b>
Good	1226	48,6
Regular	896	35,3
Bad	410	16,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>100</b>

**Values:**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>%</b>
Architectural-contextual and Artistic	7	0,2
Architectural-contextual, Artistic and Historic.	16	0,6
Architectural-contextual -	18	0,7

Historic		
Architectural-contextual	474	18,7
Architectural	96	3,7
Contextual	1163	45,9
Historic	1	0,03
Without Value	757	29,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>100</b>

**Character:**

<b>Character</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>%</b>
Exceptional	18	0,8
Excellent	65	2,6
Typical	610	24,7
Harmonic with typical elements	954	37,7
Inharmonious with typical elements	268	10,5
Inharmonious	617	24,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>100</b>

**Transformations:**

<b>Transformations</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>%</b>
Without Transforming	699	27,7
Reversible	615	24,2
Irreversible	1218	48,10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2532</b>	<b>100</b>

**Epoch:**

<b>Epoch</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>%</b>
Formative	14	0,5
Representative A	126	4,9
Representative B	242	9,5
Traffic	201	7,9

Change	207	8,1
Eclectic	686	27,0
Art Nouveau and Modern Movement	179	7,0
Art Decó	131	5,1
Neocolonial	9	0,3
Neoclassic	6	0,2
Neogotic	2	0,07
Protorracionalist	19	0,7
Contemporary	710	28,6

**Summary of times:**

Colonial time: 790

Republic time: 1032

Contemporary time: 710

Total: 2532

**Other areas with hereditary interest:**

- Country -casino. -Infantile and recreational Park. Considered the green lung of the city.
- Cemetery of Camagüey.
- Champanat School.
- Church of La Caridad.
- Church of El Cristo.
- Museum Quinta Simoni.
- Provincial museum.
- Avenue of La Caridad.
- Avenue of Los Mártires.
- Church San José.
- Square of Méndez.
- Ballet of Camagüey headquarter.
- Square of the Revolution.
- School of Music José White.

- Church of San Lázaro.
- Railroads station.
- Ancient jail of Camagüey.
- Group of housings Art Deco.
- Principal theater.
- Square of La Caridad.
- Square of El Cristo.
- Israeli cemetery.

**II. ACTUAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION.**

Here in after are related the existent services so much in the surface area Proposal as in the of buffer zone .

<b>MAINS</b>	<b>TYPE Of SERVICE</b>	<b>INSTALLATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CONS TRUCTIVE STATE</b>	<b>STYLE</b>
<b>Health (*)</b>	Pharmac	Pharmacy natural medicine	Martí No. 68	regular	Art Deco
<b>Health (*)</b>	Offices	District 4 Vectors	San J. de Dios No. 30	Bad	Traditional housing of Baroque influence.
<b>Health</b>	Doctor of the family	Doctor of the family	San Joaquín	Good	Eclectic.
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Municipal Committee Union Workers Health	Santa Rosa No. 82	bad	Eclectic
<b>Health (*)</b>	Offices	Office of Red Cross	Cristo No. 111	Good	Eclectic
<b>Health</b>	Policlínic	Policlínic "Pirre"	Joaquín de Agüero No 1	Good	Art Deco
<b>Health (*)</b>	Laboratory	Prov Center. Hygiene and Epidemiology	Cisneros No. 203	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassic

					al influence.
<b>Health (*)</b>	Home of old	Home "Father Olallo"	Padre Olallo No. 105	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Health</b>	Home of hemodialysis	Home of Nefrology	Ave. Libertad No. 215	Good	Modern movement
<b>Health (*)</b>	Optics	Dpto. Ophthalmology	República No. 219	Bad	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Health (*)</b>	Estomatology	Clinical Estomomatology Center	República No215	regular	Modern movement
<b>Health (*)</b>	File	Clinical Estomomatología Center	República No. 215	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Health (*)</b>	Policlínica	Policlínica Center	República No. 211	regular	Eclectic
<b>Health</b>	Optics	Optic Camilo Torres	República No. 297	Good	Modern movement
<b>Health</b>	Optics	Optics	República No. 565	regular	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Bar	Bar "El Cambio"	Martí No. 152.	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria "El Rápido"	General Gómez s/n	Good	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafetería	The "Mogambo"	Cisneros No. 206	Good	Modern movement
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Bar	Bar	Pobre No. 784	regular	Eclectic

<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Bar	Bar "Las Tres D"	Lugareño No. 302	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	La Campana de Toledo	San Juan de Dios No. 18	Good	Traditional housing of Baroque influence.
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	El Parador de los Tres Reyes	San Juan de Dios No. 16	Bad	Traditional housing of Baroque influence.
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Bar	Bar Casino	Ave. Libertad	Good	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Center of elaboration	Salón Rojo	Goyo Benítez No. 26	Good	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria Alkazar	Ave. Libertad No. 74	regular	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Restaurant	La Paella	Ave. Libertad No. 212	regular	Neocolonia I
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Restaurant	Apizún shop	Avellaneda No. 310	Good	Eclectic
<b>Recreation</b>	Cabaret	La Cueva	Ave. Libertad No.74	regular	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	Rancho Chico	Martí No. 24	regular	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	El Rincón	L. Recio No. 14	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Trocha Bar	República No. 464	regular	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Dry cleaner's La Cubana	República No. 712	Bad	Eclectic

<b>Gastronomy</b>	Restaurant	Minirestaurant Doña Yuya	República No. 426	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Criollitas	República No. 452	Good	Change
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Restaurant	Casa de la Familia	República No. 393	regular	Contempor ary
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Ice cream pailot	La Barra Ice cream pailot	República No. 358	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>trade (*)</b>	Cafeteria shop	Market La ideall	Independe ncia No. 162	regular	Housing of neoclassic al influence with persistenc e of Baroque elements.
<b>trade (*)</b>	Shop	Market Ideal	Independe ncia No. 308	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Ice cream parlor	Ice cream parlor Disco Cafe	Independe ncia No. 208	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	Restaurant Versalles	Independe ncia No. 216	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Tínima	Independe ncia No. 214	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria Las Cubanitas	Independe ncia s/n	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	Restaurant La Volanta	Independe ncia No. 160	Good	Neocolonia l



<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Bar - Cafeteria	Bar Cafeteria Las Ruinas	Independencia No. 225	Good	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Casa del Batido	Independencia No. 164	regular	Traffic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Café Express	Independencia No. 166	regular	Traffic
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria Entre Dos	Rosario s/n	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria La Ragaza	Maceo s/n	Good	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria Oasis	Independencia No. 260	Good	Housing of evolved neoclassical influence.
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Ice cream pailot	Coppelia	Maceo s/n	Good	Movement. Modern
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria El Coppelita	I. Agramonte No. 449	Good	Housing of evolved neoclassical influence.
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria El Capri	I. Agramonte s/n	Good	Modern movement
<b>Recreation (*)</b>	Cultura Center	El Colonial	I. Agramonte No. 406	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	El Ahumado	República No. 468	Good	Contemporary

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<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria La Cocinita	República No. 471	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria La Flor	República No. 482A	regular	Contemporary
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	Cafeteria El Dulzón	República No. 556	regular	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria spreads	La Gaviota	República No. 558	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Bar	Bar La República	República No. 293	regular	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	La Terraza	República No. 352	Good	Eclectic
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	La Vaquita	República No. 362	regular	Eclectic
<b>Recreation</b>	Social Club	C. S. O. El Bambú	República No. 295	regular	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Cafeteria	La Criollita	República No. 520	Bad	Eclectic. - Neocolonial.
<b>Gastronomy</b>	Restaurant	Casa del Chef	República No. 476	regular	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements
<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Pizzería	Pizzería La Piazza	Plaza del Gallo No. 1	Good	Eclectic

<b>Gastronomy (*)</b>	Restaurant	Restaurant Rancho Luna	Plaza Maceo No. 2	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>Esp. Religious (*)</b>	Religious	Baptist Church	Cisneros No. 213	Good	Eclectic
<b>Esp. Religious (*)</b>	Religious	Social Sisters Community	Cisneros No. 120	Good	Eclectic
<b>Esp. Religious (*)</b>	Religious	Archbishopric	Antonio Luaces No. 55	Good	Eclectic
<b>Esp. Religious</b>	Religious	Evangelical congregation	Ave. Libertad No. 268	Good	Eclectic
<b>Esp. Religious (*)</b>	Religious	The Cathedral	Cisneros No. 168	Good	Neoclassicist
<b>Esp. Religious</b>	Religious	Church La Caridad	Square La Caridad	Good	Eclectic.
<b>Esp. Religious (*)</b>	Religious	Church of La Soledad	Square La Soledad	Good	Traditional of Baroque influence.
<b>Services</b>	Weddings, store, cafeteria	Palace of the Marriages	Ave. Libertad No. 2	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Administrative	Fincimex.	Gral. Gómez No. 105	Good.	Modern movement
<b>Services (*)</b>	Photographs	Photo Service	Gral. Gómez No. 104	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Bank	B. P. A. 5872	Cisneros No. 122	Good	Eclectic

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<b>Services</b>	Phone	Center of Calls	Avellaneda No. 308	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Services (*)</b>	Dining room	Dining room	Cisneros No. 252	Good	Modern movement
<b>Services</b>	Dining room	Dining room PNR	Candelaria	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Industry</b>	Bakery	Bakery Los Pacos	Gral. Gómez No. 272	Good	Eclectic.
<b>Services</b>	Poli service	Poli service	Ave. Libertad No. 46	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Hairdresser	Hairdresser	Hospital s/n	Bad	Contempor ary
<b>Services</b>	Railroads and Bus	Ferro-bus	Ave. Finlay	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Trade</b>	Fishmarket	Fishmarket Piscis	Ave. Libertad No. 12	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Cafeteria shop	Market La Caridad	Ave. Libertad No. 36	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Services</b>	Poli service	Poli service Verano	Ave. Libertad No. 44	regular	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Mail	Mail Camagüey 3	Ave. Libertad No. 13	regular	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Veterinarians	Affective Animal clinic	Apodaca No. 10	Good	Eclectic
<b>trade (*)</b>	Fishmarket	Fishmarket	Luaces No. 159	regular	Housing of Neoclassic al influence with persistenc

					e of Baroque elements.
<b>Industry</b>	Bakery	Bakery	Cuba No. 9	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Industry</b>	Bakery	Bakery	Avellaneda No. 295	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Transport	Trains Station	Francisquit o	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Funeral	Mortuary	Ave. Libertad No. 68	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Hairdresser	Hairdresser Fantasía	Martí No. 102	regular	Change
<b>Services</b>	Atelier	Atelier	Avellaneda No. 300	regular	Art Deco
<b>Industry (*)</b>	Bakery	Bakery Espiga de Oro	Independe ncia No. 304	regular	Eclectic
<b>Industry (*)</b>	Bakery	Bakery	Independe ncia No. 156	regular	Art Deco
<b>Services (*)</b>	Agency of trips	Infotur	I. Agramonte No. 444	Good	movement Modern
<b>Industry (*)</b>	Candy store	Candy store La Isla	I. Agramonte s/n	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Services (*)</b>	Barber's shop	Barber's shop Salón Modelo	I. Agramonte s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Hairdresser	Hairdresser Ensueño	I. Agramonte No 439	Good	Modern movement
<b>Services (*)</b>	Mail	Mail Area 1	I. Agramonte	Good	Eclectic

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			No 152		
<b>Services</b>	Publicity and atmosphere	Advertising	República No 273	Good	Eclectic.
<b>Trade</b>	Sale of orthopedic shoes	Orthopedic specialties	República No 214	regular	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Shop	Shop of orthopedic specialties	República No 284	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Industry</b>	Candy store	Candy store Pérez Sosa	República No 566	regular	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Lavatín	Lavatín	República No 410	Good	Eclectic
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Repairs of hardwares	Technical services	República No 221	Bad	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Services</b>	Of photographs	Camagüey Color	República No 283	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Hairdresser	Salón Novedades	República No 286	Good	Modern t Movemen
<b>Industry (*)</b>	Bakery	Bakery	República	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Hairdresser	Salón Unisex	República No 465	Good	Contemporary
<b>Services</b>	Making of mounts	El Potro	República No 460	regular	Neoclassicist
<b>Services</b>	Poli service	Poli service Center	República No 389	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Services</b>	Passages and reservations	Cuban Office of Aviation	República No 400	Good	Modern movement
<b>Services</b>	Sale recycled clothes	Atelier	República No 378	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	photographs	Foto Praga	República	regular	Modern

			No 375		movement
<b>Education</b>	School for deaf	Special Education School. ANSOC	Avellaneda No 279	Good	Modern movement
<b>Education (*)</b>	Infantile House	Infantile house Lidia Doce	Gral. Gómez No 73	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Education (*)</b>	Infantile House	Infantile house Cestico de Rosas	Gral. Gómez No 215	regular	Eclectic
<b>Education (*)</b>	School of languages	School of Languages Mikhail Lomonosov	Cisneros No 309	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Education</b>	Teaching	Special School Frank País	Ave. Libertad No 105	regular	Housing with influence Neoclassicist with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Education</b>	Teaching	Enrique José Varona School	Ave. Libertad No 266	regular	Eclectic
<b>Education</b>	F. O. C. and idoms	Center of adult education	Ave. Libertad No 268	Good	Contemporary

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<b>Education (*)</b>	Teaching	Esc. Superior of Athletic Preparation	Antonio Luaces No 1	regular	Neoclassicist
<b>Education</b>	Teaching	ESBEC Noel Fernández	Square La Caridad	Good	Eclectic.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	administrative and recreational	Veterinary Institute	Goyo Benítez No. 10	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Security and Protection	Agency of Security and Protection	Luaces No. 5	Bad	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Company of Telecommunications	I. Agramonte No. 442	Good	Modern movement
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Radio	Cuban Institute of Radio and Television.	Ignacio Agramonte No. 503	Good	Art Deco
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Training ONAT	Classroom of Superación	I. Agramonte s/n	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Rural Basic unit	Cristo No. 15	Bad	Eclectic.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Veterinary clinic	Closed local	Apodaca No. 2	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Company Materials	Avellaneda No. 403	Good	Contemporary
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices and labor dining room..	El Potro	Avellaneda No. 359	regular	Traditional housing of Baroque influence.
<b>Administrative</b>	Administrative	Company	Avellaneda No. 357	regular	Contemporary



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<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office and laboratory	Territorial Budgeted unit	Ave. Libertad No. 212	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Drunk company and Sodas	Ave. Libertad No. 159	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Watert Trading Office	Inst. National of Hydraulic Resources	Ave. Libertad No. 168	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Delegation and Company Project	Ave. Libertad No. 20	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Oficoda 18	Candelaria No. 127	Good	Modern movement
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office and warehouse	Warehouse of School Transport	Alonso Fruto No. 121	Bad	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Office of collection	Arrieta No. 119	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Activities c / fans	Municipal Culture	Cuba No.51	Bad	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Consultancies and projects	Institute Sugar Projects	Ave. Libertad No. 58	Good	Art Deco
<b>Administrati vo</b>	Oficina	Office of Territorial Stadistis	Ave. Libertad No. 173	Good	Art Deco
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Provincial Statistic Office	Ave. Libertad No. 114	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Provincial Statistic Office	Ave. Libertad No. 164	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Direction. Provincial of Planning.	Ave. Libertad No. 303	regular	Contempor ary

		Physics			
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office and central dining room	Organization. Economic State of Transport	Martí No. 61	Good	Modern movement
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Provincial ONAT	Ave. Libertad No. 264	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office and dining room	Provincial Direction of Physical Planning	Ave. Libertad No. 303	regular	Contemporary
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Municipality of Veterinary	San Joaquín No. 312	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Radio Cuba	Martí No. 10	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Basic unit Cándido González	Cisneros No. 260	regular	Art Deco
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Sectoral Trade and Gastronomy	Cisneros No. 264	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	MININT	Soc. Patriótica No. 18	Good	Contemporary
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	MININT	Ave. Libertad No. 313	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Prov. Center Cattle control	Cisneros No. 255	Bad	Eclectic

<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Latin Commercial management	Popular No. 121	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Municipal Sectoral	Martí No. 202 and 204	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction of Investments of the Housing	Martí No. 205	regular	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	“Plan Maestro” Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey.	Martí No. 162	regular	Eclectic- change
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Municipal Direction	Martí No. 18	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassic al influence.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Municipal Direction	Martí No. 16	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction of Work and Social Security	Cisneros No. 301	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction Work and Social Security.	Cisneros No. 305	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Provincial Committee	Popular No. 113	regular	Eclectic

<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Municipal Direction of Education	Martí No. 14	regular	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Provincial ANCI	Popular No. 117	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Basic unit Cándido González	Lope Recio No. 9	regular	Housing of Neoclassic al influence with persistenc e of Baroque elements.
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Center of postal classification	Avellaneda No. 265	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Office of Finances and Prices	Avellaneda No. 224	regular	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Municipal Direction	Avellaneda No. 224	regular	Modern
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	District Cándido González	Avellaneda No. 215	regular	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Office of collection of Electric plants	Avellaneda No. 202	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Phone	Center Phone	Avellaneda No. 271	Good	Modern
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Provincial CDR	Avellaneda No. 268	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	SNTAF	Avellaneda No. 172	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	SPTAME	Avellaneda No. 170	Good	Modern

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<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Department of Projects	Lugareño No. 310	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	District Cándido González	Lugareño No. 316	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Agency trips and lodging	Universitair	Avellaneda No. 281	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Architect of the Community	Avellaneda No. 292A B/ San Martín and San Esteban	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Apícola	Avellaneda No. 304	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office and agency of trips	Champing	Ave. Libertad No.208	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office collection	Paid of tickets	Lope Recio No. 84	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Section Union Pensioners	Santa Rosa No. 120	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Public services	Finances and Prices	Ignacio Sánchez No. 429A	Good	Neoclassicist
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction	San Pablo No. 107	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Public services	Law consultancy	San Pablo No. 61	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Básic Unit of Exportables	Ave. Libertad	Regular	Ecléctico

		fonds.	No.69		
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	District Julio A. Dents	Ave. de la Libertad No.63	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Municipal UJC	Ave. Libertad No.41	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Fishing inspection	Ave. Libertad No.69	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Planning and Economy	Ave. Libertad No.164	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	MININT	Ave. Libertad No.162	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Provincial Direction	Ave. Libertad No.160	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Provincial Union of Construction	Ave. Libertad No.78	Good	Modern
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Enterprice of. Agricultural projects.	Ave. Libertad No.262	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Center of Education for the Health	Martí No. 64	Good	Eclectic. Contempor ary.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Center of Collection	Hnos. Agüero 81A	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Interior order	PNR	Apodaca No. 4 Martí	Good	Eclectic

<b>Administrative</b>	Basic unit	District Joaquín de Agüero	Francisquito No.417	regular	Housing with influence Neoclassicist with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Associations and Lodges (*)</b>	Association	House of mothers of Martyrs.	Popular No. 13	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Commercial Office	Avellaneda No. 282	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Official mail	Avellaneda No. 277	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Communications	Avellaneda No. 269	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Communications	Avellaneda No. 267	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Informative	Informative Radio. Chain Agramonte	Cisneros No. 310	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Council of Administration. of the Popular Power	District of Government	San Pablo No. 66	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Vice-direction of Environmental Health	San Pablo No. 65 B/ Luaces and Cuerno	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Film studio	Hnos. Agüero No. 67	Good	Eclectic

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<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Jurisdictional	Provincial Tribunal	Cisneros No. 253	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Archive	Center.Policlínic	Academia No. 52	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Office CITMA	Cisneros No. 105	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction	Lugareño No. 258	regular	Housing of Neoclassic al influence with persistenc e of Baroque elements.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Archive	Historic Archive	Martí No. 52	regular	Housing of Neoclassic al influence with persistenc e of Baroque elements.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Office	Historic Archive	Martí No. 58	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassic al influence.
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Sport district	San Esteban No. 469	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Office	Provincial Union of Culture	San Esteban No. 350	Good	Modern



<b>Administrative</b>	Political	ACRC Prov.	San Esteban No. 465	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Service.	CUTISA	San Esteban No. 350	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Provincial Office. Fishing Inspection	Ave. Libertad No.12	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Prov.Council of the Scenic Arts	Ave. de la Libertad No.50	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	District	Ave. de la Libertad No.63	regular	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Public services	Popular Bank of Saving 5872	Ave. de la Libertad No.33	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Prov. Center of the Book and the Literature.	Ave. de la Libertad No.42	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	O. Sis. Viv. Micb. Soc. Ser. Viv.	Martí No. 55	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Enterprise Materials of the Construction	Gral. Gómez No. 205	Good	Contemporary
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Offices of Economy and Planning	Gral. Gómez No. 202	Good	Neocolonial
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Quarry	Gral. Gómez No. 208	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.

<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Municipal CTC	Gral. Gómez No. 209	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Legal services	ON Collective Offices	Gral. Gómez No. 212	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Civil Registry	Reg. Prov. volumes and copies	Cisneros No. 164	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Academy of Sciences	San Clemente No. 56	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction	San Clemente No. 2	Good	Modern
<b>Services (*)</b>	Public services	Collective office 3	Cisneros No. 152	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Prov. Center Hygiene and Epidemiology	Gral. Gómez No. 5	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Management	Gral. Gómez No.15	Good	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial UJC	Gral. Gómez No. 59	Good	Eclectic

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<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	CITMA	Gral. Gómez No. 61	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Direction	Gral. Gómez No. 63	Good	Eclectic
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Warehouse	Warehouse of Radio Cuba.	Avellaneda No. 286	Good	Contemporary
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Enterprise	Cisneros No. 214	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Enterprise Insurance Camagüey	Gral. Gómez No. 212	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Municipal Sectoral	Martí No. 204 B/ Lugareño and Cisneros	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	CIGET	Gral. Gómez No. 325	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	CDR Municipality	Gral. Gómez No. 256	Good	Modern movement.
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Office	Basic Unit of Warehouses	Gral. Gómez	Good	Modern movement.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Municipal govern	Cisneros No. 201	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Municipal PCC	Cisneros No. 211	Good	Eclectic

<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office, library	Center of development UN Jurists	Cisneros No. 270	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Services (*)</b>	Judicial service	City court	Cisneros No. 251	regular	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Office	International office	Cisneros No. 304	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Sectoral	Luaces No. 209	Good	Modern
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Syndicate of Ed. Science and Sport	Gral. Gómez No. 8	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Committee UJC	Gral. Gómez No.57 and 59	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Municipal Direction of services	Luaces No. 151	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Communal Direction.	Cisneros No. 165	regular	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Office	Statistical Municipal	Cisneros No. 222	Good	Eclectic

		Direction			
<b>Services (*)</b>	Bank	Agency Municipal Branch 5952	Cisneros No. 224	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Bank	Bank of Credit	Cisneros No. 315	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Firemen	Firemen	Lugareño No.304	Good	Contemporary
<b>Industry</b>	Industry	Coffee Torrefactor	Ave. Libertad No.151	Good	Eclectic
<b>Deport (*)</b>	Deport	Academy of Chess	Cisneros No. 175	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Office	Provincial Direction I BANDEC	Square Los Trabajadores	Good	Modern
<b>Associations and lodges. (*)</b>	Offices	G. Lodge Caballeros de la Luz	Popular No. 3	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Training	Center of Bank Formation	Popular No. 11	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Subbureau. Commercial BANDEC	Popular No. 9	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Auditory Department	Popular No. 5	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Offices	Popular Bank of Saving	República No. 294	Good	Contemporary

<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Labiofam	República No. 281	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Law	Municipal office	República No. 226	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Projects	Subbureau. Technique - Production EMSSV	República No. 170	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Social attendance	Social attendance Min. of Work	República No. 610	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Prov.Center of effective p/bank	República No. 577	Good	Contemporary
<b>Services (*)</b>	Bank	Bank	República No. 261	Good	Modern movement
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Basic Unit Local Industries	República No. 223	Good	Eclectic-neoclassicist.
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Specialized UBA	República No. 287	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Prov.Sind. Nac Committee Slight. Industry.	República No. 380	regular	Art Deco
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Company. Tannery and Footwear	República No. 462	regular	Art Deco
<b>Administrative</b>	Offices	Prov. Company of Pharmacy and Optics	República No. 453	Good	Eclectic

<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	District Cándido González	República No. 375	regular	Contempor ary
<b>Administrati ve</b>	Offices	Comercilizer Abraxas	República No. 296	Good	Eclectic. - contempor ary.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Subbureau Technician - Productive EMSSV	República No. 170	Good	Eclectic
<b>Service (*)</b>	Law	Provincial office	República No. 213	Good	Modern
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Municipal U. of Hygiene and Epidemiology	República No. 217	Bad	Housing of evolved Neoclassic al influence.
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Provincial Direction BPA	Independe ncia No. 154	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Cuban company of the Bread	Independe ncia	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Shop	Shop of hardwares of office	Independe ncia No. 251	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Offices	Municipal company Com. Retailer	Independe ncia	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrati ve (*)</b>	Association	Raises of Ornamental Aves	Independe ncia No. 202	Good	Eclectic. - contempor ary.

<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Financial house of the Tourism	Independencia No.207	Good	Contemporary
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Internal Dependence	Independencia No.206	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	He/she would notice	Municipal notary	Independencia s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Bank	International Financial Bank	Independencia No.223	Good	Contemporary
<b>Services (*)</b>	Law	Collective office 2	Independencia No. 115	Good	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	DPTO ATM DIR. Prov. BPA	Independencia No. 133	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Basic unit of the Bread	Independencia No. 120	regular	Eclectic
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Basic unit ATM	Independencia 301	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Subbureau. Inspection Of Work DPT	Independencia No. 156	regular	Art Deco
<b>Administrative (*)</b>	Offices	Commercial Office Vitral Paintings	Maceo No. 10	Good	housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.



<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Warehouse	Warehouse	Carretera Central	regular	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Work Shop	Shop próthesis and footwear	General Gómez No 3	Good	Modern movement
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Work shop and enterprise	Work Shop of machines	Independencia No. 257	regular	Art. Deco
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Self-driven work shop	Provincial work shop of the ANAT	Cuba No.119	regular	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Warehouse	Warehouse La Isla	Lope Recio No. 8	regular	Art. Deco
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Warehouse	Warehouse 1004	Martí No. 53	Good	Art. Deco
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Shop	Provincial Physical planning	Coronel Bringas No 57	Good	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Warehouse	FUSA	San José No 353	regular	Eclectic
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Work Shop	Work shop Servio Hogar	Francisquito No 404	Good	Movement. Modern
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Work Shop and offices	Work shop Maintenance	Avellaneda No 355	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Shop	Shop of craft	Apodaca No 26	Good	Art Decó

<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	Grease and laundry	Plants of lubrication and laundry	Francisquito	Good	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses</b>	System of communications.	Shop Radiates Cuba	Hospital No 119	Good	Eclectic
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Shop	Provincial Work EPASE	San Pablo No 56	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Shops and Warehouses ()</b>	Warehouse	Office and warehouse	Luaces No 161	regular	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Warehouse	Warehouse Provincial PCC.	Padre Olallo No.259	regular	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Warehouse	Work Shop of makings.. orthopedic Footwear	Pobre No. 756	Good	Movement. Modern
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Warehouse of oxygen	Medical supplies	San Fernando No. 10 A	regular	Movement. Modern
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Elaboration. floral decorations	Work Shop of flowers	Pamela Fernández No. 5	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>It counts own</b>	Restaurant	Palate	Santa Rosa No. 8	Good	Contemporary
<b>It counts own</b>	Maintenance to bicycles	Work Shop of bicycles	Santa Rosa No.	Good	Movement. Modern

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<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Santa Rosa No. 32	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Santa Rita No.2	Good	Eclectic
<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Santa Rita No.14	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Santa Rita No.16	regular	Modern Movement.
<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Santa Rita No.16-A	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>It counts own (*)</b>	Lodging	House of rent	General Gómez No 251	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Ave Libertad No 48	Good	Eclectic
<b>It counts own</b>	Lodging	House of rent	Ave. Libertad No 155	Good	Eclectic
<b>Deport (*)</b>	Sport	Indercito	Lugareño No. 202	Bad	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Associations and lodges (*)</b>	Association	House of the Economist	San Pablo No. 51	Good	Contemporary

<b>Associations and lodges</b>	Eat and accessories	Provincial Assoc. Colombofila	República 489	Good	Eclectic
<b>Associations and lodges</b>	Sale of stamps	Local of sale stamps philately	República No. 372	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Associations and lodges</b>	Offices	Culinary Association	República No. 551	regular	Contemporary
<b>Associations and lodges (*)</b>	Association	Lodge Gran Orden de la Perseverancia	Independencia No. 119	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Associations and lodges (*)</b>	Offices	Asocof Publicists. and Propagandist	Maceo No. 73	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Associations and lodges (*)</b>	Consultancy	UEB Consultancy CANEC	Maceo No. 7	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Associations and lodges (*)</b>	Recreational services	Club of Retired of the Construction	República No. 167	regular	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop El Cartel	Cisneros No. 208	tottey	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Flower shop	Dayami	Cisneros No. 302	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services</b>	Trade	Atelier Ismaelillo	Avellaneda No. 371	regular	Modern

<b>Trade</b>	trade and Gastronomy	Business center Cuba street	Carretera Central s/n	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Trade	La Gran Señora Shop	Padre Valencia No. 3	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Spread	Cauní	Cisneros No. 259 A	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassic al influence.
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Spread	Shop La Flor de Asia	Maceo s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	shop	Complex El Encanto	Maceo	Good	Modern
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Casildo shop	Maceo No. 56	Good	Eclectic
<b>Industry (*)</b>	Bakery	Candy store Bakery Doña Nely	Maceo s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Camagüey Electric	Maceo s/n	Good	Modern
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Show room Copextel	Maceo s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop Orbe	Maceo No. 70	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	El Globo	Maceo No. 68	Good	Proto .racionalist a
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	The Principeña shop	Humbold	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	photographs	Photo video	Maceo No. 76	Good	Contempor ary

<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	El Telégrafo	Maceo s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Lucha	Maceo s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Services (*)</b>	Watchmaking	Watchmaking El Brillante	Maceo s/n	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Tropicana shop	Maceo No. 69	Good	Modern
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop Gran Hotel	Maceo s/n	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Souvenir shop	República No. 381	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop La Príncipe	Maceo s/n	Good	Modern
<b>Services (*)</b>	Tailoring	Tailoring La Opera	Maceo No. 59	Good	Art Decó
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop Illusion	Maceo No. 57	Good	Art Decó
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop El Sol	Maceo No. 53	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop Futura Modas	Maceo No. 55	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop La Yarda	Maceo s/n	Good	Contemporary
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	Shop	Shop of Electronic	Maceo No. 6	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.

<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Shop La Elegante	Maceo No.8	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	workshop	workshop of TV (tele home)	Maceo No.12	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence.
<b>Trade (*)</b>	shop	La Oriental shop	Maceo No.4	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	shop	Centro Alemán	Square Maceo	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	shop	La Sirena shop	Maceo No.9	Good	Modern
<b>Shops and Warehouses (*)</b>	work Shop	Technological gerency	Maceo No.5	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Flower shop	Specialized florist	Independencia No. 210	Good	Neoclassicist
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Tíñima shop	Independencia No. 214	regular	Neoclassicist
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Flor de Cuba Shop	Independencia No. 265	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Gran Antilla	Independencia No. 179	Good	Eclectic

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<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Las Maravillas Shop	Independencia No. 221	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassical influence
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Los Muchachos Shop	Independencia No. 204	regular	Eclectic
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Opera Shop	Independencia No. 302	Good	Modern
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Phonorama shop	I. Agramonte No 409	Good	Modern
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Plaza del Gallo Shop	I. Agramonte s/n	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop recycled clothes	Variedades Shop	República No 410	Bad	Eclectic.
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	Riviera Modas	República No 280	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Palma Shop	República No 259	Good	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Trade (*)</b>	Shop	La Fragancia Shop	República No 268	Good	Modern



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<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Universo Shop	República No 575	Good	Neoclassicist
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Barlovento Shop	República No 478	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	El Arte Shop	República s/n	Bad	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	La Edad de Oro Shop	República No 553	regular	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Bohemia shop	República No 282	Good	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Boutique	República No 291	Good	Modern
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Darling shop	República No 302	regular	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	video Center Camagüey	República No 371	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	La Postal Shop	República No 240	regular	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	XXI century	República No 384	Bad	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop recycled clothes	La Oportunidad Shop	República No 418	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	La República Shop	República No 459	regular	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	La Mina Shop	República No 456	Good	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	La Quincallera	República No 385	regular	Contemporary
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	Palacio of Craft	República No 451	Good	Contemporary

<b>Trade</b>	Shop	El Centinela Cellar	República No 388	regular	Contempor ary
<b>Trade</b>	Butcher shop	Butcher shop	C. Bringas	regular	Eclectic
<b>Trade</b>	Shop	TRD shop	Sociedad Patriótica	Good	Contempor ary
<b>Culture (*)</b>	Projection of video	Nuevo Mundo video roon	I. Agramonte	Good	Eclectic
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Projection of movies	Cinema Casablanca	I. Agramonte	Good	Modern movement
<b>Culture (*)</b>	Museum	Ignacio Agramonte Native House	I. Agramonte	Good	Traditional housing of Baroque influence.
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Museum	Student museum J. Suárez Gayol	República No. 69	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Culture</b>	Bookstore	Mariana Grajales Bookstore	República No. 300	regular	Housing of Neoclass ical influence with persistenc e of Baroque elements.
<b>Culture (*)</b>	Offices	Provincia Center of Cinema	República No. 224	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.

<b>Culture</b>	Gallery	. Prov Center Plastic. Arts. Fidelio Ponce of León	República No. 289	regular	Contempor ary
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	exhibitions roon	Cuban Association of Artisans and Artists.	Charles A. Dana	regular	Modern Movement.
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Museum	Carlos J. Finlay	Cristo No. 5	Bad	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Bookstore	Bookstore	General Gómez No. 67	Bad	Contempor ary
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Gallery of Art	Gallery of Art UNEACC	Cisneros No. 159	regular	Housing of evolved Neoclassic al influence.
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Conf posters. indicate and advertising	Shop posters of publicity	Cisneros No. 208	Good	Housing of evolved Neoclassic al influence
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Office	Provincial Center Community Culture	Cisneros No. 258	Good	Eclectic
<b>Culture (*)</b>	Theater for children	Group of Theater La Edad de Oro	Cisneros No. 259	regular	Housing ofevolved Neoclassic al influence.
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	cultural Center	Cultural Center Nicolás Guillén	Hnos. Agüero	Good	Traditional housing of

			No. 58		evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Culture</b>	Gallery, store, office	Cuban Fund of Cultural Goods	Ave. de La Libertad No. 112	Good	Eclectic
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Recreational Center	Casa de la Trova	Cisneros No. 171	regular	Housing of Neoclassical influence with persistence of Baroque elements.
<b>Culture</b>	Cinema	Cinema Alcázar	Ave. Libertad No. 74	regular	Art- Decó
<b>Culture (*)</b>	Gallery	Gallery of Art	Luaces No. 153	Good	Traditional housing of evolved Baroque influence.
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Cinema	Cinema Guerrero	Square of Los Trabajadores	Good	Eclectic
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Theater for children	Theater Guiñol	Lugareño No. 152	Good	Eclectic
<b>Cultura (*)</b>	Bookstore	Bookstore Antonio Suárez Domínguez	Maceo No. 7	Good	Contemporary
<b>Lodging (*)</b>	Lodging	Great Hotel	Maceo No. 67	Good	Eclectic

<b>Lodging</b>	Lodging	Hotel Island of Cuba	San Esteban No. 453	Good	Contemporary
<b>Lodging (*)</b>	Lodging	House of Visit	San Pablo No. 58	Good	Modern Movement.
<b>Lodging (*)</b>	Lodging	House of visit	Gral. Gómez No. 65	regular	Eclectic
<b>Lodging</b>	Lodging	House of visit	Ignacio Sánchez No. 411	Good	Eclectic
<b>Lodging</b>	Lodging	Rail hotel	República No. 579	regular	Contemporary
<b>Lodging</b>	Lodging	Hotel Colon	República No. 472	Good	Eclectic
<b>Education</b>	Teaching	School Conrado Benítez"	Square La Caridad	Good	Eclectic

(\* )Services located inside the area proposed to declare.

### III. -Program of Interventions. -

Based on the made diagnosis of the included area inside the nominated property, which established the main problems related with the constructive state, equipment and infrastructure and functionality, are defined programs of interventions, with the corresponding stock.

The defined programs understand a first stage of intervention up to the 2007, in function of the feasibility of the investor process that includes the preparation of the technical documentation and the economic feasibility including the budget.

The rest of the diagnosed necessities will be evaluated for a second stage within the investor process, which will be including in the programs that correspond, being considered for a second stage the foreseen ones for the Plan of Tourist ordering which is approved by the Government at all the levels, including the secretary of the Council of Minister. The cost of the works

considered in this valuation totalice 9564.6 Millions of Pesos, distributed in facilities of lodging, extrahotelers and infrastructural of those which both first possess the fundamental weight.

The programs are the following ones:

- 1.-Program of the housing.
- 2.-Social-cultural program.
- 3.-Program of Sites of patrimonial value.
- 4.-Program of public spaces.
- 5.-Program of Tourist Destiny
- 6.-Program of Infrastructure.

### **PROGRAMS ACTIONS.**

#### **1.-program of the housing.**

This program includes.

- Restoration of housings with patrimonial values.
- Changes of use.
- Elimination of citadels.
- Natal Houses of personalities of the History with domestic use.
- Sale of materials for the construction approved by the Government of the Province.
- Constructions of new housings.
- Creation of the Office for the attention to the programs of the housing and its control.

CONSTRUCTION	ADDRESS	DATES OF INTERVENTION
Housing	Martí No. 463	2006
Housing	Lugareño No.163	2006
Housing	San Fernando No2	2006
Building	Cisneros, corner Independence	2007
Building Collado	Park Agramonte	2006
Housing (2da. plant The Great Antilla shop)	Square of Maceo	2006
housing	Jesus María No 33	2006
Facade.	treet Correa	2005
Housing	HondaNo418	2005
Housing	HondaNo 420	2005

Housing	HondaNo 422	2005
Housing	Honda No 424	2005
Housing	Independence No 205	2005
Elimination of citadels.		
Citadels	General Gómez No1	2007
Citadles	Avellanada No4	2005
Citadels	half-close Square of San Juan de Dios	2006
Citadels	half-close of the Square the Carmen	2007
Sale of material of the construction for mercantile bottom.		
Housings	half-close Square of San Juan de Dios	2005-2006
Housings	half-close Square of the Carmen	2006-2007
Domestic Natal houses		
Natal House of Rosa the Bayamesa.	San Isidro No 165	2006
House New construction		
Constructions give new housings.		
Building Housing	General free Gómez(solar)	2006-2007
Building housing	Free Apodaca(solar)	2006-2007
Construction of Office for attention to the programs of the housing and its control		
New office to assist the applications of the population referred to maintenance, conservation, restoration and process of deliveries of material.		2005-2006

### **Social-cultural 2.-program.-**

- understands the creation of cultural institutions of support to the existent ones, the shop of community attention to the neighborhood of El Carmen and San Juan de Dios and support to the social programs.
- It has three routines:
  - Cultural institutions.
  - Scale model of the Historic Center.
  - Social and community projects.

<b>Routine Social Cultural:</b>		
Maintenance and restoration to the memorial Joaquín de Agüero.	Joaquín de Agüero. square	2006
Creation of the Cultural Center “Luis Casas Romero”	Natal House in Pobre street.	2007
Creation of room of Polyvalent exhibitions	House in restauration of Cisneros street	2005
Headquater the Artistic Arlequin Group	Luaces corner Academia.	2007
Museologic reassignment of the Museum “Natal house El Mayor”	Ignacio Agramonte No 2.	2005
Restoration of the Natal House of the poet Aurelia del Castillo.	Cristo to corner Templador	2006
Restoration of the Museum Quinta Simoni	Square of the Havana	2005
Restoration of the hospital of San Juan de Dios.	Square of San Juna de Dios	2006

<b>Routine of the scale model of the Historical Center</b>		
Construction of the twelve quadrants of the scale model 2005-2007	Park Agramonte	2005-----2
		2006-----3
		2007-----4
Subprogram Social-Cultural Partner		
Doctor of the family	Correa Street	2005
Remodeling of housing for it the shop of attention to the neighborhood of El Carmen	Square of The Carmen	2005

- **3. - Programs of Sites of Patrimonial value.**
- Understands the attention to the sites with historic or relevant significance for their architecture within the Historic Center. It has three routines.
- Sites of Patrimonial value.
- Attention to tarjas and Monuments.
- Project and restoration of the Necropolis of Camagüey.



**Subprogram of Sites of Patrimonial value.**

-Ancient audience of Puerto Príncipe. Maintenance and restoration

(Cisneros corner Hermanos Agüero)----2005-2006

-House of the little square of the Bridge.

(Little square of the Bridge No 2) ----- 2006

**Subprogram attention to Tarjas and Monuments**

-Transfer of the Cellular Car (Rosario corner to Francisquito)-----2005

-Plan of maintenance to Tarjas and Monuments:

13-----2005

26-----2006

21-----2007

(All of them within the Historic Center)---2005 - 2007

**Subprogram Necropolis of Camagüey.**

Restoration and Maintenance. (Cemetery of Camagüey)----2005 - 2007

**4.- Programa of public spaces.**

Understand three subprogram:

- Places of urban interes, squares, little squares, parks and impact zones.
- Infraestructure urban, studies of viality, lighting and poster of historic center.
- Environment.

**Subprogram of places with urban interest.**

-Remodeling infantile park “Carlos Manuel de Céspedes”

(Square of Havana)-----2006

Remodeling Square of the workers

(Square of the workers)----2007

**Subprogram infrastructure and urban image.**

Urban sign and historic barriers. Maintenance to the existent ones and placement of new.

(Historic Center)-----2005 - 2007

**5. - Programs of tourist destination.**

Execution of the agreements approved in the Special Plan of Tourist Ordering of the City.

Attention to the tourist circuits, promotion of its values, studies, participation in the Municipal commission of tourist destination of the Municipal Assembly (Municipal Government), information to the tourist control of the investor process.

Develop of the Commercial Company Santa María of the Office of the Historian of the City has two routines:

- Develop of the Commercial Company Santa María.
- Implementation of the tourist circuits.

<b>Subprogram of the Comercial Company Santa María. First stage.</b>		
Commercial Units		
Termination of La Bigornia Center	Republica corner to Correa	2005
Remodelation of local for restaurant of Italian food	Ignacio Agramonte corner Independencia	2005-2006
Remodelation and repairing La Gran Antilla Shop.	Square of Antonio Maceo	2007
Gastronomic Units		
Remodelation and repairing of building for restaurant El Regidor	Square Antonio Maceo	2005-2007
Remodeling and repairing the Café ciudad	Park Agramonte	2006
Second stage: Hotel facilities		
Preparation of the technical documentation: Hotel Havana La Soledad Camino de Hierro	Historic Center	2005 - 2007

<b>Subprogram implementation of the tourist circuits.</b>		
Improvement in sixty seven facades and three citadels	Cisneros Street	2005 - 2006
Improvement in ninety two facades and two citadels	Independencia Street	2006-2007

#### **IV. -STUDY OF THE URBAN IMAGE.**

In the study of the urban image the problems are detected of visual, the centers and compositional axis, important for the population, design, aesthetics and atmosphere.

Within the urban image of the Historic Center, stand out the group of squares and parks of bigger and smaller hierarchy, as well as they constitute landmarks the churches and some monumental constructions that stand out above the group of immovables that conform the city.

The roads or fundamental paths of the urban image are the streets: Republic, Ignacio Agramonte, Maceo, Cisneros, Independence, Avellaneda and General Gómez.

Within the visual ones of bigger importance stand out:

- The visual to the square of San Juan de Dios.
- The visual to the Church of La Soledad.
- The visual to the Park Agramonte.
- The visual to the Park Martí.
- The visual to the Square of Maceo.
- The visual to the Square of Los Trabajadores.
- The visual to the Square of ElCarmen.

In general sense the urban image is affected by the following problems:

- No identification and use of the best urban visuals.
- Deterioration of the buildings.
- Contamination of the rivers.
- Lack of vegetation of common use and neglect of the existent vegetation.
- Unpleasant -scents.
- Peatonal streets and roads , in faulty state of conservation.
- Lack of signaling and its incorrect location.
- Presence in the streets of excrements of animal.
- Lack of elements of solar protection in the peatonal steps.
- Contamination for combustion of motors.
- Wrong use and negligence in the atmosphere of windows.
- Parking of vehicles in inadequate places.

- Deterioration and lacks of aesthetic in posters and graphics.
- Wrong design of the elements of the urban furniture or nonexistence of them.
- The umbrellis, awnings and other elements of solar protection and of rains, are not always adjusted to the context by its design and color.

In the programs and previously signal routines are included the stock to carry out for the improvement of the urban image.

## **V. TECHNICAL OFFICE.**

### **OFFICE OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC SITES.**

The Office of Monuments and Historic Sites was created as Institution by the Ministry of Culture in the year 2001. Before this date and from 1984 there existed the of Monuments Restoration and Conservation Technical Team, belonging to the Provincial Directions of Culture, in 1995 when being created the Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage this Technical Teams passed to be part of this Institution.

The Office has a total of 12 workers having defined as fundamental line the reseach, the architecture, the sites of historic patrimonial value and the restoration and conservation of the Monuments.

The Office of Monuments and Historic Sites is an Institution adscriptaed to the Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage and within its content and functions there are the following ones:

#### **CONTENT AND FUNCTIONS:**

To trace the strategy and politics of intervention in the places with patrimonial values.

To elaborate objectives and plans to short and medium term for the conservation, maintenance and restoration and the rescue of the immovable property of the Historic Center of Camagüey, National Monument and the rest of the places with Patrimonial values of all the Municipalities of the County. To execute the agreements of the Provincial Commission of referred Monuments to the conservation, rehabilitation and rescue of the Monuments:

- To carry out the inventories of the Monuments, Historic Centers and real satates of patrimonial value.

- To inspect the fulfilmeing of the urban regulations in the areas of patrimonial value.
- To develop historic, archaeological and scientific investigations relative to it social object..
- To carry out the scientific files for the proposals of National and Local Monuments.
- Carry out studies of feasibility and impact to urban scale or of punctual character.
- To develop projects and execution of works of the Museums and of immovables of patrimonial value.
- To give answer to the consultations of Licenses of Works and microlocalizationy of investments for the Historic Centers and properties with patrimonial value.
- To assume the plans of restoration and maintenance in the Historic Centers, Monuments and Commemorative Constructions.
- To advise and to execute the agreements of the Provincial Commission of Monuments and to advise the Municipal Delegations.

**PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE OF MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC SITES:**

**The structure and insole of the Office is the following one:**

<b>CURRENT CHARGE</b>	<b>SPECIALTY</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
Director	Geographer. Master in Sciences.	1
Organizer of the cultural activity.	Architect. Master in Sciences	1
Planner specialized in social cultural works and it technical material	Architect	1
	Engineer. Master in Sciences	1
Museologits specialist in historic, aesthetic and artistic studiseses of real states	Graduated in History.	1
Planner	Architect	1
	Engineer. Master in Sciences.	2
	Technician	1
Technician in projects	Half technician	2
Restoring teacher of Monuments.	Half technician	1

The Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey has 65 half technicians and 74 professionals and the of Restoration Company has 48 half technicians and 17 professionals. The Commercial Company Santa María has 20 half technicians and 19 professionals.

The structure of the Office is the following one:

- General direction.
- Department of Investments.
- Department of Control and Auditory.
- Direction of Projects of Conservation and Restoration.
- Department of Architecture.
- Department of Engineering.

**Direction of Plan Maestro and Administration.**

- Department Planning and Administration.
- Work Shop of Neighborhood.
- Department Territorial Control.
- Maquette.

**Direction of Economy.**

- Department of Economy.
- Department of Accounting.
- Department of Marketing.
- Work Shop of Designs.

**Direction of Human resources Square and Training.**

- Group of human resources.
- Specialist of Training.
- School of Occupations and Training.
- Group of Labor Resources.

**Office of Cultural Heritage of the Historic Center.**

- Group of Public Relations.
- Group of Administration.
- Department of Social Cultural Programs.
- Cultural House Carlos J. Finlay.
- Room of Polyvalent exhibitions.

**Administrative -unit and of General Services.**

- Department of insurance and General Services.
- Warehouse of inputs.
- Warehouse of investments.
- Brigade of maintenance.

**CONSTRUCTIVE -FORCES.**

**COMPANY OF RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION.**

Entity belonging to the Office of the Historian of the City of Camagüey, is the entity in charge of to carry out the stock of conservation and restoration within the Historic Center, it has an insole of 407 charges. The structure of the company is the following one: 25 leaders, 54 technicians, 11 administratives, 307 workers and 10 service employees.

- Director.
- Sub Technical direction
- Productive technical -department.
- Sub Economic direction.
- Sub direction of human resources.
- Unit of Intern Services.
- Sub direction of insurance and mechanization and workshop.
- Department of insurance and mechanization.
- Department of attention to the man and general services.
- Department of transport and mechanization.
- Grouping No 1.
- Chief of grouping.
- Productive technical department.
- Economic and human resources department.
- Workshop.
- Grouping No 2.
- Chief of grouping.
- Productive technical -department.
- Department of human resources
- Auxiliar executioner (4)

-boss of unit of services.

The province also has several Manufacturers Enterprise belonging to the Ministry of the Construction that intervene in the Historic Center in function of the plans and necessities.

## **VII. - TRAINING.**

The technical personal that works so much the Office of Monuments and Historic Sites is in other Institutions that work directly in this thematic one, maintain an appropriate training through courses of post degree, masters and other that are imparted so much by the University of Camagüey, the Center of Conservation attributed to this University, as well as for the National Center of Conservation and Restoration of Monuments, belonging to the National Council of Cultural Heritage.

The Office of the Historian of the City, has an school of formation of occupations, with courses for two years.

The necessities in training are related with:

To continue incorporating professionals to courses of Masters in Restoration and Conservation.

Courses of upgrade in the thematic of Conservation and restoration of Monuments.

Courses about Material and Technical, Inventories, Cataloguing, Archaeology.

Courses about Evolution and Development of Historic Centers.

Courses about English Language.

Courses about computer science.

## **VIII. ECONOMIC -FEASIBILITY. -**

The fundamental revenues that are reverted in the Conservation, restoration and maintenance of the Historic Center, come fundamentally from the Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage, the Office of the Historian of the City, the Ministry of Tourism and the budget of the Cuban State.

The revenues of the Provincial Center of Cultural Heritage come from the collection of the entrances to the Museums, as much in national money as in freely convertible money that in the case of the city Camagüey they are five.



**Entrances per years:**

Year	National money (MN)	Freely Convertible money (M.L.C)
2004	15 466,43	14 153,80
2005		

The Office of the Historian of the City, its financing comes of the obligation of the contribution of two percent in convertible Cuban money of the gross income of the companies or Entities that carry out work of commercialization in the Historic Center and of same way the one percent in national money . They complete the revenues, the coming ones from the Comercialized company Santa María, belonging to this Office where 42 percent of its revenues are given to the Institution, for the acting of its work.

The Office of the Historian whose main purpose is to enter for the restoration and Conservation of the Historic Center, has entered the following: in the last years:

**Entrances per year:**

Years	Nacional Money (MN)	Freely Convertible money (M.L.C)
2004	4 213 363	1 100 000
2005	4 449 313,3	1 265 000

This Office to answer to the foreseen investments in this plan and other necessities, to enter in the year 2006, \$4 631 699,3 pesos in national money and \$1 325 500 pesos in freely convertible money.

The revenues of the Tourism come of the hotel, and other net, which go to the central box of the Cuban State, their contribution in the Historic Center is through the investments that execute.

The Government contributes through the Budget, which is removed by paragraph to each entity, in function of its necessities.



*The summary of the Special Plan of  
Tourist Ordering  
and  
The Territorial and Urbanism Ordering  
General Plan*

*Camagüey  
2005*

## **They summary of the Special Plan of Tourist Order**

Elaborated: Provincial Direction of Physical Planning.

### I. - Introduction

From the first works of planning or Plans Directors to a long term (presage a year 2000) carried out on the city of Camagüey in the decade of the years 60, it was evidenced that a projection that didn't exist on the same one that conceived it as a possible tourist product in function of already known its historical grateful values - architectural - city-planning - cultural, what was given, also, for the politics maintained in the country, until the years 90, with regard to the industry of the leisure.

In the year 1980 the Urban Analysis was elaborated and Politics of Development of the Plan Director of Camagüey, revised and adjusted in 1989, but it didn't go up to 1997 that the System of the Physical Planning, summoned by the Municipal and Provincial Government , carried out the first stock that allowed to order spacely, activities and optional that one already came managing, and toward indispensable the compatibilization of the interests and politicians of the Mintur and of the Office of the Historian of the City, with the Provincial and Municipal Direction of Physical Planning.

In the elaboration of the General Plan of the city, it incorporated the thematic of the tourism, taking like base the Strategic Objectives and the Associate Programs that settled down for their address the Organ of Municipal Government of Camagüey in correspondence with the quick peak of the industry of the tourism in the country, and having into account the advances that were come already achieving in the tourist pole in that sense, Santa Lucía beach

At the end of the years 90 the first Plan of Order of the Tourist Pole of the City of Camagüey that took into consideration the objectives and programs defined in the General Plan, of and where the main focuses were determined, of first and second category, places of bigger tourist frequentness, and their main journeys connectors.

However, although the same one became the base for the integration of the efforts and stock that, the economic reanimation that offers the development of the tourist activity, they have allowed to reflect the image and personality of the city, and of that the intentions have been multiple, with varied studies of investigating of specialized

institutions and of technical individually (thesis of master and doctorates), besides the important steps given by all the administrative factors and politicians of the province.

The importance to attack the elaboration of the Special Plan of Tourist Ordering of the city of Camagüey, taking in to consideration the different existent economic conditions at the moment and their perspectives of development.

## Of the Synthesized of the Special Plan of Tourist Ordering

### 1. - The Province

International tourism. Provincial potential.

<b>Touristic poles</b>	<b>Extension of the beaches (km)</b>	<b>Room Potential</b>
North Cost		
* Santa Lucía	19,0	14 400
* Cayo Sabinal	33,0	10 500
* Cayo Guajaba	11,1	1 000
* Cayo Romano	6,0	1 500 *
* Cayo Cruz	21,45	3 060
* Cayo Mégano	8,0	200
South Cost		
* Cayo Caguama	5,5	100
* Cayo Algodón Grande	3,74	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,79</b>	<b>30 790</b>

Source: Tourist planning department. DPPF Camagüey (2003)

#### \* Slope to National Revision of Agreements

The barrier of reef crests that extend for the north from the Tip of Hicacos (Varadero) until beyond the limits of the Province of Camagüey constitutes a potential of very high biotic values is this coralline formation one of the most remarkable in the hemisphere. Associated to the coralline reefs are observed marine funds of great beauty and spectacular, conformed by a flora and typical fauna of the Caribbean and of Cuba, with high biodiversity and remarkable degree of conservation. In the south platform are also coral reefs of high significance for the diving and the submarine picture, compared with the most attractive of the world.

The Province possesses a great potential of areas protected proposals, so much of national character as of local character.

Among them there are classified ones as refuge of fauna, reservation managed floristic, managed resources, outstanding natural element, ecological, natural

reservation and protected natural landscape, of those which, approved by the National Commission of Protected Areas are four, that are:

- Refuge of Fauna Máximo River.
- Refuge of Fauna Los Ballenatos and Mangles of the Bay of Nuevitas.
- Fossil forests La Estrella.
- Managed resources La Belén.

Other tourist resources can also be appreciated of high significance associated to the mountains of Cubitas, Camaján, Maraguán and Najasa that possess values of pictures, of flowers, of fauna, archaeological and environmental.

The Province also stores cities, towns, wracks and monuments that perpetuate the decursar of the centuries and constitutes, unfounded to doubts, elements of high tourist significance for a market with these specific interests, among those that Camagüey, Nuevitas, Florida, Brasil and Guáimaro stand out.

The vial infrastructure of the province allows connections with the rest of the domestic territories. It has an international airport in the city of Camagüey, an airfield of 1 800 m in the beach Santa Lucía and another of 800 m of compacted sands in Key Caguama. For marine way you can consent through port Angola and of Pastelillo, both in the Bay of Nuevitas, where productive facilities exist of decking that are not compatible for their characteristics and technical state with the tourist activity.



## **Summary of the Special Plan of Tourist order**

### **IV. - Tourist Potentiality of the city and the surrounding territory.**

The analysis of the tourist potentialities of the city of Camagüey and its surrounding territory allowed to recognize to the own city like the main tourist potential, given by the values the same one stores as for urbanism, architecture, traditions and culture; especially the Historic center where they are concentrates most interesting patrimonial values.

The city of Camagüey doesn't possess significant natural values in the next territory, nevertheless there exist important tourist potentials linked to the history of the development of the region, such is the case of the vestiges that persist of the cattle raising, the sugar industry and the railroad that constitute attractiveness that allow to baste thematic journeys. Some of these thematic journeys are closely bound to the city like is the case of the railroad and others have an extraterritorial character because the limits are exceeded of the province.

#### **IV. a The surrounding territory**

To delimit the tourist potentiality of the city to an administrative mark can seem fruitless leaving of the extraterritorial character of some detected resources, nevertheless decided to focus the analysis of the surrounding territory in three limits: the tourist region, the municipality, the rest of the province and the city like such it, what will allow to see not only the tourism of city but like as optional and vice versa, of the tourism of nature, of sun and beach and of all the potentialities that it offers the analyzed territory.

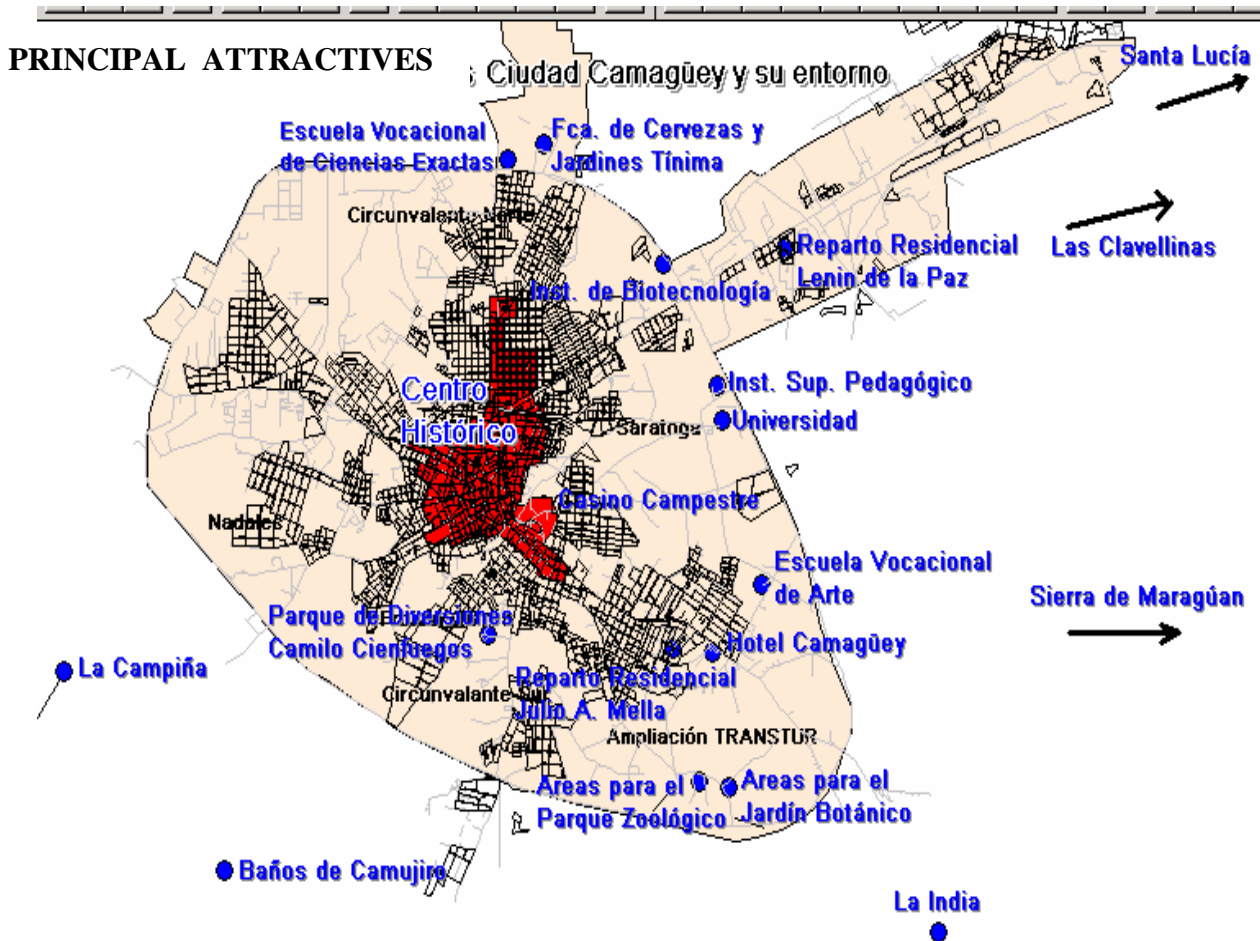
#### **Within the North Tourist Region:**

Fundamentally it possesses the biggest tourist potentials linked to the natural means of sun and beach, and they conform it four poles (Santa Lucía, Sabina Key, Guajaba, Cruz - Big and Roman Mégano) with almost 100 km of beach whose repercussion is in the prospective impact that its exploitation will have in the city, they were also recognized within this space a group of tied places, such as:

- . Reserves Ecological Limones –Tuabaquey.
- Ecological Maraguán Reserves.
- Areas of the Camps Las Clavellinas.



- Recreational Center Arroyón.
- Bathrooms of Camujiro:



#### IV.b. The city

##### IV. b.1. Tangible and intangibility attractiveness

The developed investigation to the effect evidences that the historic and traditional center of Camagüey, concentrates the historical, architectural and cultural more excellent securities of the whole town, what bears to a deeper analysis of the same one, of its tangible and intangible values, although without separating it from the general context of the city that has come being developed along the centuries.

The grateful tangible attractiveness for the rest of the city are associated fundamentally to open spaces as parks, to residence groups, to the religious, domestic, civil and industrial repertoire.

As for the religious repertoires - funeral, domestic, civil and industrial, remarkable examples that can be exist of interest to the visitor, disseminated in the city, what allows to include in a journey or to generate a specialized visit.

In the case of the religious repertoire, a wide and very strong representative ness exists of the catholic religion within the Historic Center as indissoluble part of the foundation and formation of the city, they can also be small catholic, very picturesque chapels and inserted within the plot in areas of housings.

Other religious facilities belonging to the Ecumenical Council stand out in the city, among those that is represented fundamentally, the Church Pentecostal, Methodist, Adventist and Alleluias whose visit will depend of the segment of tourism that visits to the city.

As for the funeral repertoire, is necessary to highlight, besides the General Cemetery, the existence of the Israeli Cemetery that of in spite of being located in the outskirts, for its own value and characteristic, constitutes attractiveness.

In the domestic repertoire are not few the examples that can be shown, so much architectural as urbanity, different styles and times allow appreciating interesting samples of professional of the territory that offers an idea of the form in the fact that has left structuring the town until arriving to the new urbanizations.

From the civil repertoire facilities can be appreciated built in the last 45 years, associated to the education, the science and the technique, example of it are: the Institute of Medical Sciences, the Vocational School Maximo Gómez and the Center of Engineering and Biotechnology, for only to mention some.

In the industrial repertoire stands out the factory of beers that it has a recreational surface area gastronomic, recognized formerly as Gardens the Tíñima that possesses the sufficient conditions to recapture the gastronomic recreational activity related with the sale of the own factory.

From the political and cultural life, the biggest representations are in monuments, posters and shafts that show the course of the history of the city.

The grateful intangible attractiveness are referred fundamentally to the legends, the traditions and the manifestations of the current culture, what was evidenced by the abundance and wealth of the same ones, to be related most of them with the foundation and history of the village, they are represented fundamentally in the Historic Center of the city.

The current culture offers important attractiveness among those that stand out a great variety of artists of the plastic arts; especially potters whose shops become places of interest where the work can be appreciated and the form to work of these artists, many of these shops are inside the limits of the historic center.

#### **IV. b.2. Tourist services**

An important part of the tourist services in Camagüey are in the Historic Center, what obeys the coincidence of the same one with the traditional center of the city. Even when leaves of the approach of that all the services of the city should be in function so much of their population as of their visitors is clear, given the prevailing socioeconomic conditions and the form of commercialization of the city for the most representative segments that a group of services whose are those that really have interest in this sense.

#### **IV. c. The Historic Center of Camagüey like tourist space**

The Historic Center of Camagüey, classified among older and most extensive in the country concentrates socio cultural and patrimonial important values that transform it into a perfect place for the development of the tourist activity.

The Historic Center contains the Traditional Center of the city, what influences in the high levels of animation, specially day, generated by the tertiary activity that is developed within it, to sinks it being crossed by processes that channel important flows in the city that although transform it into a surface area with excellent communications also believes countless conflicts when associating to an urban structure created for other levels of use and a very different type of transport.

It can be spoken of "... a system of centers inside the Traditional Center formed by the plot of axis and squares..." These spaces, the most remarkable within the urban structure, constitute the places of forced visits so much for the interested in the most important samples of the local architecture as for who looks for the own social interrelation of the commercial, gastronomic, recreational and cultural functions that are developed.

The architecture, generally sober, is inserted in a mainly colonial plot and shows valuable exponents of diverse styles starting from the XVIII century and even when they stand out important exponents of the colonial architecture of Camagüey, is a great deal more wide in it the presence of the eclectic architecture.

It is remarkable the existence within the Historic Center of the Casino Campestre, an important green space, located in the heart of the city, full of historic patrimonial securities and that is adjacent with the areas of the Administrative Political Center where is the Ignacio Agramonte and Loynaz Square, the Provincial Government and the three higher buildings of the city, dedicated to housings.

Their antiquity, geographical position, singularity, formal and cultural wealth, is among other, the characteristics that transform this city into tourist attractiveness and they help it for the setting in value of their resources.

As the Historic Center of Camagüey has been evidenced it constitutes an ideal space for the development of the cultural tourism, its main potentialities emanate of its physical structure and of its culture."

The urban plot of the city, the religious repertoire and the traditions are the main attractiveness that can be appreciated in it.

Their physical structure contributes the tangible attractiveness, while its culture and history is related more directly with the intangible attractiveness.

To recognize the main tangible attractiveness and intangibility are unfounded to doubts a fundamental stage for the planning of the tourist space.

#### **IV.c.1. Tangible attractiveness**

The tangible attractiveness of the Historic Center is related fundamentally with the public spaces and the religious, domestic and civil repertoires.

1. - Public spaces
  - The Squares and Parks
  - Little squares
  - Streets and alleys
2. - Religious and Funeral repertoire
  - General cemetery
3. - Domestic repertoire
4. - Civil repertoire
5. - Historic and commemorative sites
6. - The cultural, social life and scientist of the city.
7. – Chattels

Exist an important number of chattels in housings, museums, institutions and archives. Among them is necessary to highlight the collection of original of Cuban painting, the second one within the country, it is stores in the Provincial Museum Ignacio Agramonte, where also exist significant samples of natural sciences, Ornamental Arts and Numismatist.

#### **IV.c.2. Intangible attractiveness**

The traditions, legends and myths, together to the contemporaries' cultural manifestations of a territory constitute an essential part of the tourist potential that contains the cultural patrimony. Camagüey possesses a rich intangible heritage , it was objective of this work to determine the relationship that this heritage has with the tangible heritage , to manage it in this form facilitates to visualize of clearer form the possibilities for its commercialization, always guaranteeing its authenticity, what should be a process that facilitates its consolidation and setting in value.

The main manifestations of the intangible heritage that were evaluated in this study were the legends and the traditions, in those that are included:

- a. Popular parties, celebration of the city and cultural or patriotic traditions.
- b. Religious celebrations
- c. Cultural, scientific and sport events
- d. Musician dance expressions of party and carnival
- e. Proclaim
- f. Typical meals and drinks.
- g. Presence of manifestations of the current culture

#### **IV.c.3. Tourist proclaim services**

The offer of service of interest for the tourism in the historic center of Camagüey is conformed fundamentally for: services of lodging, gastronomy, trade, recreation, sport, health, culture and complementary.

## Lodging

In the Historic Center is the biggest number of rooms of the city . The existent hotels are of small format, they stand out for their acceptance the Great Hotel and the Hotel Colon those that achieve indexes of repetition of visits.

### Facilities of lodging in the historic center of Camagüey.

Installation of lodging	Entity	Category (Stars)	Rooms national tourism	Rooms international tourism	Total Of rooms
Hotel Gran Hotel	Blue Island	3	3	69	72
Hotel Plaza	Blue Island	2	23	44	67
Hotel Colon	Blue Island	1		48	48
Hotel América	University of Camagüey	1	14	-	14
Hotel Isla de Cuba	Blue Island	1	43	-	43
Total			162	161	323

Source: Elaborated starting from the information offered by the MINTUR

The 47,1% of the houses of rent are located in the Historic Center, there are 134 houses offering service in MLC.

## Gastronomy.

The gastronomic services are conformed by restaurants, cafeterias, taverns, ice cream parlor and bars, more than 60% of the facilities are cafeterias being very scarce the remaining ones.

## Trade

Camagüey has a wide net of stores whose offer is directed fundamentally to the local population. With directed offer to the remaining segments of market the stores belonging to ARTEX are and to Caracol that are devoted to souvenir and specialized products. The stores constitute 33% of the total of the services of the Historic Center.

### **Recreation**

The recreational services are conformed fundamentally by rooms of game, cultural and recreational centers and discos, representing 3% of the total.

### **Sport**

The main sport facilities of the city are in the surrounding surface area of the Casino, they constitute 2% of the offer.

### **Health**

The services of health of interest for the tourism in the historic center and in general sense in the city are: 4 pharmacies, one of them with medical clinic.

### **Culture**

In the historic center they group an important number of cultural facilities of the city, even when in some it's has varied as in the case of some cinemas and theatres, it was considered its presence by the real possibility of its rescue under more favourable economic conditions. They constitute 18% of the total of the offer and they stand out the galleries, the theatre and cinemas and the museums.

### **Complementary services**

They represent 17% of the total of the existent services and are constituted for: banks, rents of cars, photographic services, institutes of beauty, juridical and notaries' services, as well as agencies of trips, among others.

## Summary the Synthesized Special Tourist Ordering Plan

### **PROPOSAL:**

Starting from the attractiveness recognized in the tourist region, the municipality and the city was organized the proposal leaving of to consider to the Historic Center as hierarchic element of this development, of such a way the remaining attractiveness they will work as objects of specialized or optional visits of the cultural product that of offers the city.



The recognition of the attractiveness of the Historic Center allowed realizing a functional zonification, in what the surface area of tourist interest within the same one was obtained.

The tourist space was organized through focuses and connections primary and secondary connectors.

The categorization of the focuses determines a differentiation of the same ones starting from the value that these represent as distinctive element of the city, however its differentiation in category, only rebounds in the strategy of intervention. The focuses of first category are the five main squares of the Historic Center: the Park Agramonte, the Park Martí, the Square of Los Trabajadores, the Square of El Carmen and the Square of San Juan de Dios, to those that adds, a small but important square, of La Soledad, strong point of social exchange, presided over by a church whose image has become symbol of the city. On the other hand are known as such the Cemetery, and the group that form the Country Casino and the Square of the Revolution. As focuses of second category they were recognized the Square Joaquin de Agüero, the Square of La Caridad, the Park Finlay, the Square Maceo, the Square of Santa Ana, the little square of the Theatre and the Market of the River. These focuses are interconnected to each other through the connections or journeys connectors that can be primary, given their urban and functional values when constituting commercial or secondary axis when having a more passive character, simply stenographic. These connections charge an additional value to show effective



perspectives of the urban landscape and to establish unsuspected bonds for the wayfarer.

They were defined like connections primary 22 tracts of the most remarkable streets of the center and 28 tracts of street secondary connections were considered

The characterization so much of the focuses as of off the connections primary connectors of was carried out starting from a group of indicative in those that are recognized the tangible values and intangibility of the patrimony.

The urban and architectural values, the symbolic value, the facts historic associates, the legends and curiosities, the popular parties, the celebrations of the city, the cultural or patriotic traditions, the religious celebrations, the events, the proclaim and the effected sounds, the foods and typical drinks, the manifestations of the culture, the characterization of the use of current floor and the potentials of transformation of the same one allowed to characterize each one and to carry out proposals of new activities achieving an space bond that facilitates the personality of each place when designing the tourist product.



The proposed lodging is mainly in inns, some of them in real states of value. A potential has been identified of 526 rooms that combined with 465 o'clock existent, they make a total of 991 rooms.

The proposal includes, also, the prohibition of the circulation and parking of the bus of great size due to the implications that the same has on the means built in function of the urban characteristics of the Historic Center.

An immediate alternative is presented that will have validity until they take the definite measures on the part of the Ministry of the Tourism in function of the variants presented by the Special Plan, for what is necessary to define the maximum of time in the fact that this alternative will have validity.

## **VII - First Stage of the Special Tourist Ordering Plan.**

The definition of a first stage of the Special Plan guided to put in value the Historic Center of Camagüey as a tourist resource, was carried out starting from choosing inside the focuses and connections defined linked those medullar ones to link the existent hotel plant and short-dated perspective, as well as the places of reception of the optional ones, with the places of bigger relevance of the center, creating a minimal infrastructure of services to get an attractive visit. This first stage was analyzed in two dimensions, space and time, in the time it means the year 2014, the 2 of February of that year, the city will arrive to the 500 anniversary of its foundation and every February until then it can mean a term to define investments.

The proposals of this first stage they traffic joint-stock such as the improvement of the image of the facades and interiors of the local and the elevation of the quality of the services.

This first stage allows to conform journeys within the center in which points is activated of patrimonial interest and of services.

## **IX - Economic Valuation. (First Stage)**

Due to the patrimonial and cultural values, among others, expressed previously with detail, the city as such has received and it has a differentiated treatment of the government and the institutions of the municipality and the Province, whom determined to rescue them and to maintain them.

Since the 490 Anniversary have been carried out a great number of stock guided to fulfil this purpose that also, allows to increase their tourist attractiveness such it is the case of the Plan Facade that was executed in the main roads of the city included in the Historic Center, the remodeling or reconstruction of buildings located in this area, changes of use, etc.

The works foreseen in the plan of classification for their tourist development seek to increase the residence potential, to put in value located facilities inside the historic center, giving them an in agreement use with their characteristics and with the necessities of the tourism and to improve the material, aesthetic conditions and the service of the facilities that lend service to the population inserted inside the historic center.

The plan embraces from the year 2005 up to the 2014, a date in which is get “the anniversary 500” of its foundation and it is sought annually to specify the works of the corresponding stage. For this reason, the evaluation considers the works of defined bigger weight or conceived in the study for this.

Departures	Estimated Value (MP)	% in relation to total
Total cost of investment	9564.6	100.0
Lodging	4142.6	43.3
Extra hotelier	4201.3	43.9
Technical infra estructura	1220.7	12.8

Source: Department Tourist Planning DPPF (2005)

The costs of the works considered in this valuation totalize 9564.6 MP distributed in facilities of lodging, extra hotelier and infrastructural of those which both first possess the fundamental weight.

Starting from the results of the period 1999-2003 three alternatives were made with the mean indicators (I), similar a year 2003 (II) and maxima (III) of it.

Indicator	Alternatives		
	I	II	III
Rooms to increase (OR)	69	69	69
Index of occupation	0.470	0.675	0.675
Density of occupation (tourists for room)	1.3	1.2	1.4
Increase of tourists annual days (OR)	15337	20955	23800
Entrance for tourist-day (P)	43.7	39.2	55.8
Foresight profits (MP)	670.3	821.4	1328.0

Source: Department Tourist Planning DPPF (2005)

As a result it is obtained that the increment of 69 rooms in hotels and inns predicted for the historical center in a first stage, would facilitate to increase approximately annually between 15 000 and 21 000 tourists days. If the index and occupation density get the maximum levels on this stage, the increment could surpass the 23 000 tourists annually days. The level of revenues for this way could be increased annually among 600.0 MP and 800.0 MP. With more favorable conditions could surpass 1300.0 MP approximately.

The extra hotelier investments includes the gastronomic ones, in those which the foreseen investments (1169, 0MP), together to an appropriate use of the facilities that contemplates the extension of the schedule of service, would allow to achieve an increment of more than 1500 capacities in the restaurants daily, pizzeria and cafeteria that would be added to the existent ones.

Also in the planning they get importance the cultural works and of recreation, deficit in the city, such as the cultural complexes, the scale model of the city and its building, and atmosphere of squares, among other, being considered the value of the works in 2253,3MP.

In what refers to infrastructural investments, the plan considers vital the one buried of the electric net in the street Maceo, the construction of two buildings of parking and the rehabilitation, reconstruction and increment of technical nets, work directed to the integral improvement of the village, of the level of life of its residents and that it favours the tourist development.

The results that here are exposed have preliminary character for the level of definition of this stage of study.

### **X.1 - Infrastructure.**

#### **Transportation Infra structure**

##### **Transport Railcar. Roads.**

The tourism in the surface area of study is sustained in the interrelations that take place between the poles and the point of arrival of the tourists to the country, and this takes place essentially, in the case of the north region tourist of Camagüey, starting from the arrival for the International airport Ignacio Agramonte of the city of Camagüey, for what the same one represents the center of the distribution of the tourism that arrives fundamentally to this territory to inclination of the processes,

Highway Camagüey - Nuevitas, Highway Step of Lesca and the North Circuit.

On the other hand, when being developed the Tourism of City, this flow would be intensified, when becoming a focus of attraction and a strong one optional for the tourist that stays in the different poles and to of them the domestic rest that could use the own North Circuit.

It is evident that in the maximum development of the Poles, Santa Lucía (14 350 rooms) and Key Sabinal (10 500 rooms) the volume of transportation between them and the city of Camagüey will be considerably high what an overload will imply in the processes, with the tensest situation in the Highway Camagüey-Nuevitas, the tract Camagüey - Connects of Villager, where both flows coincide, more the normal one between Camagüey and Nuevitas, characterized by heavy lift loads that make even slower the journey.

To give solution to this problem two possible alternatives exist, one would be to deviate the flow toward Sabinal from Mines until the key going by Villager, for what would take advantage 20km of existent processes that would have to be reconstructed and would be necessary to build about 8 km, solution that would alleviate the load of this highway and would take the trip to shorter Sabinal in around about 20 km. And another with the use of the journey from Camagüey until the North Circuit for the Highway in passing of Lesca, continuing for the Circuit until finding the vial of access to the Key, journey that would have the inconvenience of to have to cross for the area of hills of the Step of Lesca with more difficulties for the circulation of vehicles of massive transportation, but that on the other hand would have as positive the circular one for territories with bigger tourist attractiveness belonging to the Sierra de Cubitas..

Some other vials would receive considerable impact for reasons linked with the own tourist development of the county and the visit to places of tourist interest, among those that are the Central Highway and the Highway to Santa Cruz.

In all the processes considered in this study, besides the necessary improvement of the technical characteristics for the traffic and the vial security, they would be necessary stock of pictures of via that facilitate that the long journeys can be more pleasant and less more monotonous.

Air transportation

Inside the tourist region the International exist the airport Ignacio Agramonte of Camagüey, only of its character in the county, and in the Beach Santa Lucía is the airfield Joaquin de Agüero used as optional hint for National flights.

The location of the international airport represents a wide advantage for the arrival of tourists no only diesel train in circuits of passing as is produced actually, but it offers the feasibility as independent polo, so much national as internationally, the Cultural Tourism of the city of Camagüey.

This airport has a longitude of hint of 3000.0 m, it possesses two terminals, one of them for national flights and another for international flights, has day and night signalling and its technical equipment guarantees good conditions for the flight navigation.

According to the presage of arrivals of tourists for the year 2004, this airport would have a low use, for what is capable to assume with the equipment that at the moment possesses, the future tourist increments that can arise in this pole and in neighboring poles of LasTunas.

### **Electric infrastructure**

The region is served of the thermoelectric one 10 de October of Nuevitas. From the thermoelectric part the line of mains of transmission that supply to the county and are connected with the SEN.

Exist two layouts of line of 220 Kw that leaving of Nuevitas follow the corridor of line of high tension arriving until the city of Camagüey, from here this corridor comes out of the limits of the region penetrating in the province of Ciego de Ávila. The other layout leaves of Nuevitas and taking direction this incorporates to the neighboring province Las Tunas with double circuit of transmission.

The line of 110 kw leave from Nuevitas and arrive until Alone following a near layout to the North Circuit. The other line uses the existent corridor until the city of Camagüey where it is distributed maintaining the same journey that the line of 220 kW.

The line of 34 kw and 13.8 kw embrace the whole region practically serving to the municipal head waters, the most important establishments, and the main economic objectives of the territory, not existing difficulties to assume the tourist development

with the own infrastructure that even counts already the city of Camagüey.

### **Infrastructure of Communications**

In the case of the telecommunications, the Tourist Region in general sense has the necessary answer in correspondence with the current development, but perspective mentions, of to incorporate the different tourist poles in the keys would be indispensable to already create the infrastructure starting from the supports existent in some areas and establishments of this territory.

In the case of the city of Camagüey, for their condition of provincial head, possesses the most advanced infrastructure, with the feasibility, in the measure that is required to continue rising and allowing the use of specialized services.

The development of the communications network in the territory where the poles are located will cause an improvement of the communications in the establishments of the area, being positive for the inhabitants of the same one.

### **Hydraulic infrastructure**

#### **Supply of Water**

The intense drought for which crosses the territory of Camagüey in general sense, and fundamentally the area where it is located the main current and proposed tourist developments, they bear to the taking of expensive measures and work that allow to give answer to short and medium term, alone not only to the tourist development but to the own population.

Also, the tourist development of the city implies the improvement and rehabilitation of the internal nets of supply, what would help to improve the service that you offer to the population.

### **Disposition of Residual**

#### **Solids**

In the precise case of the city and especially in the Historic Center, should get the conditions that allow the collection of the waste in specialized cars for those ends, and in turn the improvement of the drains that allow to continue elevating the

sanitary hygienic conditions of the city and its residents.

### **Liquids**

For the tourist development of the city, and in function of the state of the net, it is indispensable to attack the construction of the collectors defined by project, as well as the rehabilitation of the existent internal nets fundamentally in the Historic Center, what would help to even improve the service that you offers to the resident population.

## **Summary of the Territorial and Urbanism Ordering General Plan**

### **Municipality Camagüey**

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#### Focus and Method:

The Territorial and Urbanism Ordering General Plan of the municipality Camagüey seeks to be configured as a flexible instrument that facilitates the process of continuous revision. In their elaboration has been devoted great interest to the questions of method: the relationship between the design and the administration, the environments of analysis and proposal, the proposals to short or long term, the determinations to contemplate and the level of the same ones, as well as the meticulous investigation in the land in correspondence with the content that thinks about.

Three differentiated levels are approached, the general level properly, the level of planning itemized in the one that the Plan descends in the case of the urban floor, with determinations that can be revised by partial and special plans and the level of detail in the case of the residential urban floor, practically the entirety of the existent city, where the catalogue and the regulations are necessarily particularized.

This Plan, also, has assumed a fundamental point, the final image of the city, the global thought about their form and general operation. This has contributed him the capacity of to direct toward there the strategy and the detail.

This would also be part of an integral and long-time new strategy to guide the tourist local development on the Historic Center of the city with a focus of supporting which



the environmental factor is considered indispensable key for the future in function of the concrete projection of the environmental politics of Cuba.

This focus is directly interrelated with the applied method for the conformation of the plan. It has been used as methodological support the Guide elaborated by the Institute of Physical Planning that contains like fundamental topics the following ones: System of populational establishment environment Disasters, Transport and its infrastructure, Dilutes and reparation, Infrastructures, Production, Tourism and recreation, Centers and superior services, Habitat, Public Spaces.

Another aspect on which one has worked is in the integration between the proposals or forecasts and the sectoral programs, in the practice of reconciliations with the main actors, in a dialogue with the economic plan, so starting from the outlined general demands and the formulation of the objectives of the Plan is summed up and be defined the processes of performance.

The Program of Performance and Objectives has been translated in a group 7 Strategic Objectives, 25 Approaches of Measures and 71 Stock that concerted and approved by the Municipal Government, they allow to reach significant objectives at its level of definition.

It decide for this study two scenarios, the first one, a scenario " tendencial " taking into ac counts the current context of rapture of tendencies and the second, a desired scenario based on the image - objective", also call normative, considering that can be feasible, optimist and realizable to a certain term of time.

Content of the Plan:

The ordering pounds its proposals in the historical analysis and the current analysis of the situation. For the first one has into ac counts the history of the plane of the City and the tendencial analysis that evaluates the main tendencies of change (positive or negative), intern or external to the territory and that will serve of base for the elaboration of the sceneries. For the second they are studied processes that originate in the territory, the problems that are believed and the different actors that intervene in them. Finally is carried out a valuation of the Model of Current Structuring. This methodological outline is taken of the thesis of doctorate of the Msc. Arq. Anelis Marichal that has collaborated in the conformation of the Model of Proposed Structuring. It also leaves an analysis of guidelines of the immediate superior environment, that is to say the province, besides the sectoral, local, normative and the effective legislation.

The proposal of structuring of the territory is carried out on the use of the floor and the urban uses, the structuring of the System of Populational Establishments, the layout and the localization of the fundamental elements of the technical infrastructure that can define the structure of the territory (it transports, roads, hydraulics, etc.) and the fundamental measures that guarantee the appropriate environmental administration. Specifically for the City is determined the configuration of the pattern for three elements:

- The system of infra structures.
- The system of centers of services.
- The system of open spaces.

For it is defined methodologically:

The Physique - Space Structure:

- Regime of use.
- Articulation of the territorial activities: City and functional interrelations.
- Model of territorial urban structuring.
- Infra structure solutions
- Urban rural. bonds

The Morphology:

- Cultural and historic heritage
- Degraded sectors and work of regulated conservation.
- Strong visual Points, axes and fundamental sequences, current and future image.
- How to achieve a coherent urban image.
- Together with definition of parcels urban – built typologies and other elements.

The Strategy: Long-time.

The Objectives and Program of execution of the Plan: Short-dated, and medium term, based on the image - objective, with technical guarantee and economically.

The Regulations: "They determine the requirements that should complete the transformations and the physical development - space of the territory and the establishment, defining what one can and one cannot make."

The Catalogue: "Conformed by the records of the spaces and protected constructions of cultural, social and environmental significance and whose use and

potentiation undergo to specific requirements according to the special collective valuation that deserve as key elements of the local and national identity."

#### **1.4. - MUNICIPALITY CAMAGÜEY. PRESENTATION.**

Camagüey in the provincial context.

The relative importance of the municipality Camagüey in the provincial context has stayed from its foundation, in fact to have in its territory the capital of the country. From the economic of view it occupies the first place in the formation of the provincial Mercantile Production with a contribution average of the order of the 319490.6 millions of pesos. Give agreement to the last available data, the most important contribution is of in the industrial sector (166306.2 Mmp) for the Alimentary industry, continued by the sector of the construction (58966.0 Mmp) and the agricultural one (33643 Mmp) in third place.

##### **The city of Camagüey.**

Historically, the city of Camagüey has conserved in the course of the century its hierarchy like sub. - National center, acting as receiver - transmitter of innovations in the area central oriental center area of the country.

The City of Camagüey concentrates 39% of the total population of the province and 37% of the busy total population of the same one. Corresponding to the productive sphere 27% of the population occupied in the industrial sector, 48% in the sector of the construction, 11% in the agricultural sector and 45% in the sector of trade. Corresponding to the non productive sphere is 51% of the total one of the province with more incidence in the educational sector with 46% and the sector of public health, social attendance, deport and tourism with 54%.

It geographical location and relative importance in the industrial sector of the province for the diversification of it industrial activities, it has allowed it to play an important roller in the central oriental Region and to develop a growing process of regional influence and territorial integration on the neighboring municipalities.

For the tourist sector the Historic Center of the city of Camagüey acquires a protagonist list, today is aspired to transform it into one of the domestic main poles, knowing the increment visitors or strange tourists that has taken place in the own city in the last years and the advantages that offers to have this Historic Center with the

architectural characteristics of - city-planning that presents. The objective is to offer not only tourism of traffic, developed modality until the moment, but a tourism of stay. In consequence, it is promoted and it activates the organization of the tourist movement in the city, integrating the development of the hotel plant, the hotel extra net, the services of support and the public spaces, to the attractiveness of the area.

The investments in the system of regional connection and roads in the city during the decade of the years eighty, has had great importance in the process of regional integration and of physical expansion. They stand out the construction of the North Circumvallation and part of the South Circumvallation whose last tract was finished in the 2003, the first Avenue that connects the Central Highway with the Avenue Saratoga and to the Avenue there Finlay that is one of the main processes of input and output of the city and the Avenue 26 Julio that allows the connection of the first Avenue with the North Circumvallation.

Although the populational centers are dispersed and occupy the whole region, the city of Camagüey works as a node that polarizes the whole system. The nets of vial transport and the railroad have center of convergence in the city also of by the centrality of their location.

In the environment of the regional connection they were also built in the decade of the '80 the different Rings and the North Circuit, all with direct access from the city, for what is reinforced and extends outside of their physical limits the outline concentric radio that this it presents in their urban plot. In the last years was also carried out a strong investment in the Provincial Airport Ignacio Agramonte facilitating to consolidate the relationship between the provincial capitals and the domestic capital, and enlarging their capacity for the reception of ships of reasonable bigger behavior of the foreigner. They also stand out the investments in the digital communications in the whole city.

## 2.4. - DIAGNOSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION FOR THEMATIC.

The diagnosis conceives the analysis and interrelation of a group of variables and indicators, which they derive a group of stocks and politicians guided to the improvement of the development.

### 2.4.12. - SYNTHESIS OF THE PROBLEM

Habitat Camagüey City			
1	Little use of the floor due to the extensive growth of the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Crisis, what impedes the growth in height</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indiscriminate growth.</li> </ul>
2	Deficit of urbanization in existent areas of housings and new development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic deficit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bad conditions of life of the inhabitants.</li> </ul>
3	Not well state and lacks of the fullness of the mains of aqueduct, sewer system, drainage and vial net.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited economic resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of the superficial and underground waters.</li> </ul>
4	lacks of rehabilitation and conservation of the residence buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deficit of material that they allow the conservation and rehabilitation of the buildings of housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gradual deterioration of the residence buildings.</li> </ul>
5	Deficit of service buildings inside the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited economic resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissatisfaction of the population</li> </ul>

	residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacks of an integral politics on the part of the responsible organisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overloads of urban transportation.</li> </ul>
No	Problems	Causes	Effects
Vial net and transportation			
1	Unfulfilling of the vial plot of the city and not well technical state of the surface of bearing of the existent roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacks of economic resources.</li> <li>• Non available material</li> <li>• Deviation of the few materials toward non areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carried out big vehicular journeys for the more important relationships of the city due to the lack of roads.</li> </ul>
2	The service of transportation of fleeting for urban is deficient.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lacks of bus.</li> <li>• Repair of main and secondary roads</li> <li>• Delays in frequency.</li> <li>• Long journeys.</li> <li>• This service is no lent to different allotments of the city.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are without serving 21 allotments of the city, as well as 14 are served partially.</li> <li>• Necessity to use transport means with animal traction, particular trucks, among others.</li> </ul>
3	Penetration to the area of the traditional center of big bus of transport of tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principal tourist attractions located in the center area.</li> <li>• No trasbord toward other smaller means of transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterioration of the pavement.</li> <li>• Contamination of the environment.</li> <li>• Obstructions to the vehicular movements.</li> </ul>
4	Deficit of squares of parkings in the center area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of the degree of motorization</li> <li>• Change of use of destined areas for parking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deficit of squares of public parking in center area bigger than 800 p/p.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lacks of new areas.</li> </ul>	
<b>Publics spaces</b>			
1	It is insufficient the potential inside the urban center plot of the city, showing this fundamentally in outlying areas of the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban compact plot</li> <li>The urban growth doesn't conceiving the required public spaces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deficit of the potential of publics spaces in downtown.</li> <li>Bad use of the existing potential in the periphery.</li> </ul>
2	Lack and not well state of the urban furniture and elements of signaling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lacks maintenance and few urban cultures of the personnel that assists these spaces and population in general.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deterioration of the urban image.</li> <li>Dissatisfaction of people that frequent these spaces</li> <li>Disorientation.</li> </ul>
3	The most alarming deficit inside the system of public spaces of the city are within the district Ignacio Agramonte.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lacks of material resources.</li> <li>Particular possession of lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissatisfaction of the residents.</li> <li>Necessity to move to other places looking for these spaces.</li> </ul>

<b>Environmental</b>			
No	Problems	Causes	Effects
1	Contamination of the superficial waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of system of treatment for the domestic residual and the absence and inefficiency of the systems of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destruction of the natural habitat of great quantity of species.</li> <li>Contamination of the sources of supply of water</li> </ul>

		<p>treatments of residual industrial, and agricultural, pouring the residual ones directly to the superficial waters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of the graves like a solution to the domestic residuals.</li> </ul>	<p>to the city of Camagüey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impossibility to use this water for other purposes or activities.</li> <li>• Deterioration of the image of the urban and rural landscape, with the bad scents and the engraver of the water.</li> <li>• Contamination of the ground waters.</li> <li>• Atmospheric contamination.</li> <li>• Damages to the health of the population.</li> <li>• Decrease of the quality of life of the population.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Absence of green strip of protection in the rivers and streams of the whole territory and especially those that constitute the natural drainage of the City of Camagüey.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation.</li> <li>• Quick urbanization.</li> <li>• Occupation of the riverbanks and valleys of flood of rivers and streams.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of the erosion.</li> <li>• Increase of the asolvament in the reservoirs.</li> <li>• Increase of the contamination of the waters.</li> <li>• Increase of the temperatures.</li> <li>• Increase of the floods.</li> <li>• Deterioration of the urban and rural image.</li> <li>• Decrease of the level of life of the population.</li> <li>• Economic losses.</li> </ul>
3	<p>Contamination of the ground waters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of the superficial waters for lack</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease of the quality of life of the population.</li> </ul>



		<p>and absence of system of treatment of residual industrial, domestic and farm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damages to the health of the population.</li> <li>• Contamination of locations of medicinal waters miner that could be exploited in the tourism of health (bathrooms of Camujiro).</li> <li>• Danger of the contamination of other locations of water located to the north of the city (Tínima and Blue Rock).</li> </ul>
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4	<p>Insufficient readiness of water of supply in rural establishments and in the City.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient service of aqueduct, impossibility of its installation for financial causes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The source of main supply for well.</li> <li>• Decrease of the quality of life of s the population.</li> <li>• The 7% of the allotments of the city are served by partial solution.</li> <li>• The 33% of the allotments of the city are served by aqueduct.</li> <li>• The 36% of the allotments of the city don't have aqueduct.</li> <li>• The 24% of the allotments of the city are fairly served by aqueduct.</li> </ul>
5	<p>Inadequate disposition of liquid and solids residuals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of systems of treatment of residual domestic, industrial and farm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of the ground waters.</li> <li>• Proliferation of vectorial and the consequent</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dumping of liquids residual to the rivers and streams.</li> <li>• Dumping of solids residual toward the waters and the riverbanks of rivers and streams.</li> <li>• Difficulties for the collection of braches and other solid wastes.</li> </ul>	<p>increment of illnesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease of the quality of the visual image in the urban and rural means.</li> <li>• Decrease of the quality of life of the population.</li> <li>• Proliferation of micro dumps.</li> </ul>
6	Vulnerability to the floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupation of the riverbanks and valleys of flood of the rivers and streams.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floods in great quantity of neighborhoods and allotments.</li> <li>• Material losses.</li> <li>• Decrease of the quality of life of the population.</li> </ul>
7	Insufficient service of cleaning of graves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deficit of specialized transport for this activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affectations to the population.</li> <li>• Contamination of the ground and superficial waters</li> <li>• Damages to the health of the population.</li> <li>• Decrease of the quality of life of the population.</li> </ul>

### **2.4.13. – IMMEDIATE. ACTIONS**

#### **TERRITORIAL CONTROL**

1. Popularization of the city-planning regulations, partial and special Plans to facilitate the control of the territory for the inspectors.

Date executions -Permanent

Responsible-DMPF

Participants-DMPF -DPPF

2. Older efficiency in the control of the territory.

Date executions: Permanent

Responsible: DMPF

Participants: DMPF, DPPF, OHCC

3. To teach conferences and training courses to inspectors of the DMPF.

Date executions: 2004-2007

Responsible: DMPF

Participants: DMPF-DPPF

#### **HABITAT**

##### **ACTIONS:**

1. To conclude the study of the delivered micro localizations to the Direction of Housing to determine the degree of construction that possess and to take measures for the recovery of this way the same ones, in those that are conquered and without executing.

Date execution: March 2004

Responsible: UMIV-UPIV-DMPF

Participants: UMIV-UPIV-DMPF

2. Rationalization of the floor, by means of the micro localization in the stately sector of the technology of housing in tire varied and multifamily buildings.

Date execution: permanent.

Responsible: DMPF.

Participants: DMPF.

3. To finish the catalogue of free areas.

Date execution: Julio 2004

Responsible: DMPF-- UMIV- UPIV

Participants: DMPF-- UMIV- UPIV

4. Recovery of solar given to particular and the UMIV that are not built and be conquered.

Date execution: Julio 2004

Responsible: - UPIV

Participants: DMPF-UMIV-UPIV- DPPF

5. To continue with the politics of doesn't the surrender of solar that doesn't have back of material.

Date execution: permanent.

Responsible: - UMIV-UPIV- DMPF

Participants: UPIV- UMIV- UPIV

6. To locate solar only where be urbanized or areas that are feasible for the same ones.

Date execution: permanent.

Responsible: - UMIV-UPIV- DMPF

Participants: UPIV- UMIV- DMPF

7. To carry out studies in the areas where urbanization doesn't exist.

Date execution: Immediate.

Responsible: - DMPF

Participants: DMPF

8. For the stately sector will be located multifamily constructions fundamentally:

Micro Eden, Plants Mechanics Micro district, Torre Blanca neighborhood, La Esperanza neighborhood and San Rafael.

Date execution: 2004-2007

Responsible: - DMPF

Participants DMPF-UMIV- DPPF

9. The construction for own effort will be located fundamentally:  
La Esperanza neighborhood, Las Delicias neighborhood.

Date execution: 2004-2007

Responsible: - DMPF

Participants: UMIV DMPF- DPPF

## **PUBLIC SPACES AND GREEN AREAS**

1. To carry out study of reanimation of the public spaces.

Date execution: 2004-2006

Responsible: - DMPF

Participants: DMPF-DMPF, DPPF- Communal

2. To carry out study in existent potentials for the location of public spaces.

Date execution: 2004-2006

Responsible: - DMPF

Participant: DMPF- DMPF- DPPF- Communal

3. Inspection and elimination of cut-off physical in public portals.

Date executions: Immediate- Permanent

Responsible: - DMPF

Participant: DMPF- Communal.

4. Cleaning and maintenance of the public spaces.

Date execution: Immediate- Permanent

Responsible: - Communal

Participant: Communal, OHCC and service industry.

## **TOURISM**

1. To promote the implementation of projects and studies on the reanimation of the city and their potentialities.

Date execution: 2004-2007

Responsible: - OHCC

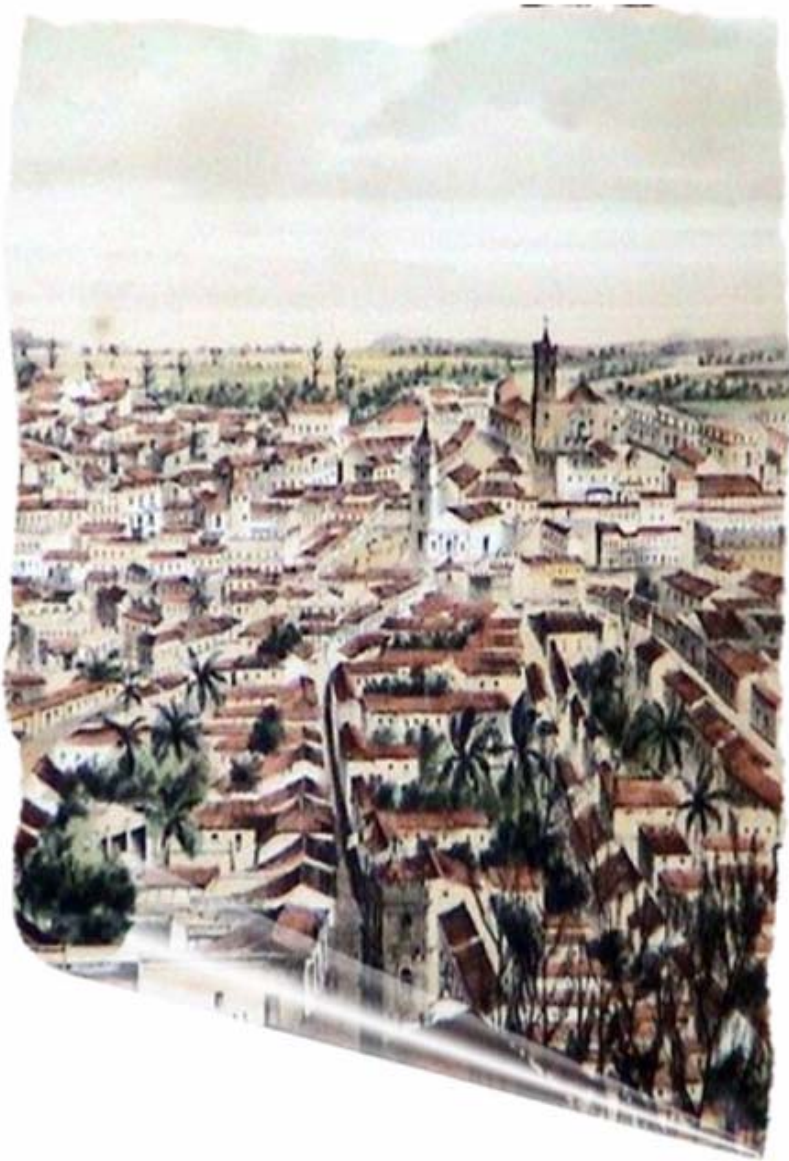
Participant: MINTUR-DMPF- DPPF-OHCC-University.-UNAICC-Arquitect of the Community-OMSH, Cultural Center Heritage.

# CATALOGO



## Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico

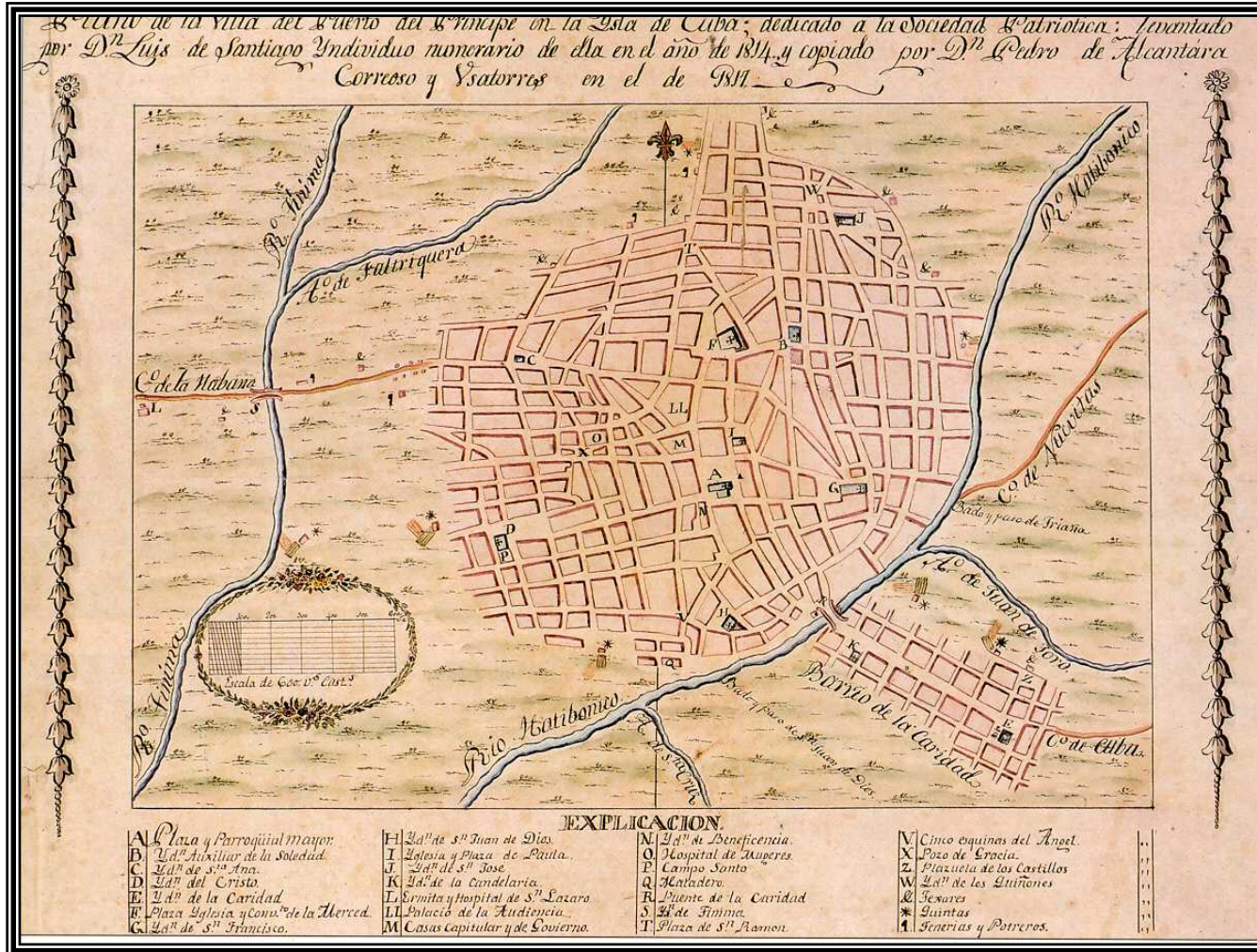




# Planos Plans

Paisaje Urbano Histórico





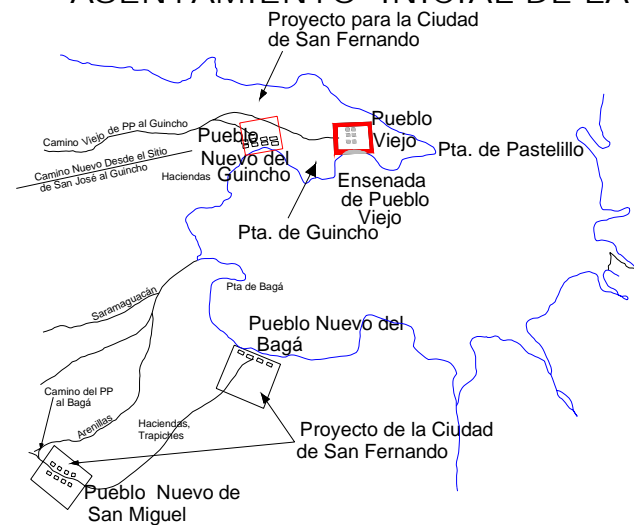
Plano 1817

Fuente: Archivo Histórico Camagüey.

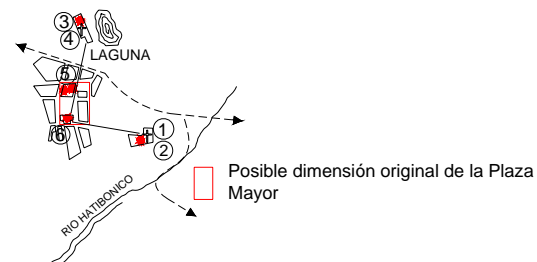
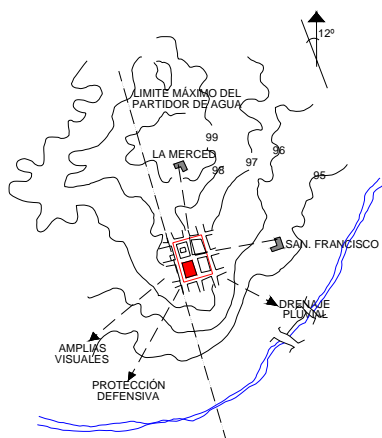
## TRASLADOS SUCESIVOS DE LA VILLA



## ASENTAMIENTO INICIAL DE LA VILLA

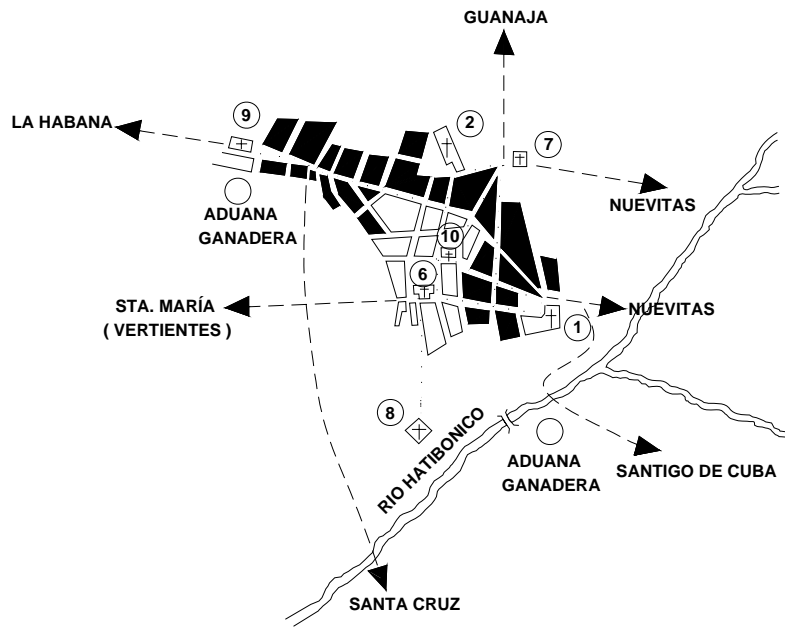


## NUCLEO FUNDACIONAL



PERIODO 1528 - 1668 ( FORMACIÓN DE LA VILLA )

- 1 - Ermita Santa Ana
- 2 - Iglesia Convento San Francisco
- 3 - Ermita Altagracia
- 4 - Iglesia Convento La Merced
- 5 - Parroquial Mayor (Primera y Segunda Ubicación)
- 6 - Parroquial Mayor (Tercera Ubicación)



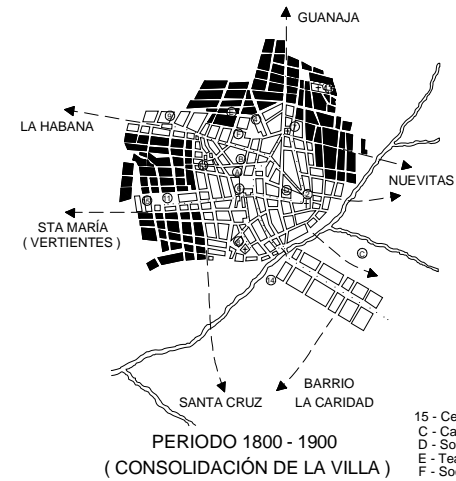
**PERIODO 1668 - 1700  
( AFIANZAMIENTO DE LA VILLA )**

- 7 - Iglesia La Soledad**
- 8 - Iglesia Hospital San Juan**
- 9 - Iglesia de Santa Ana**
- 10 - Iglesia de Paula**



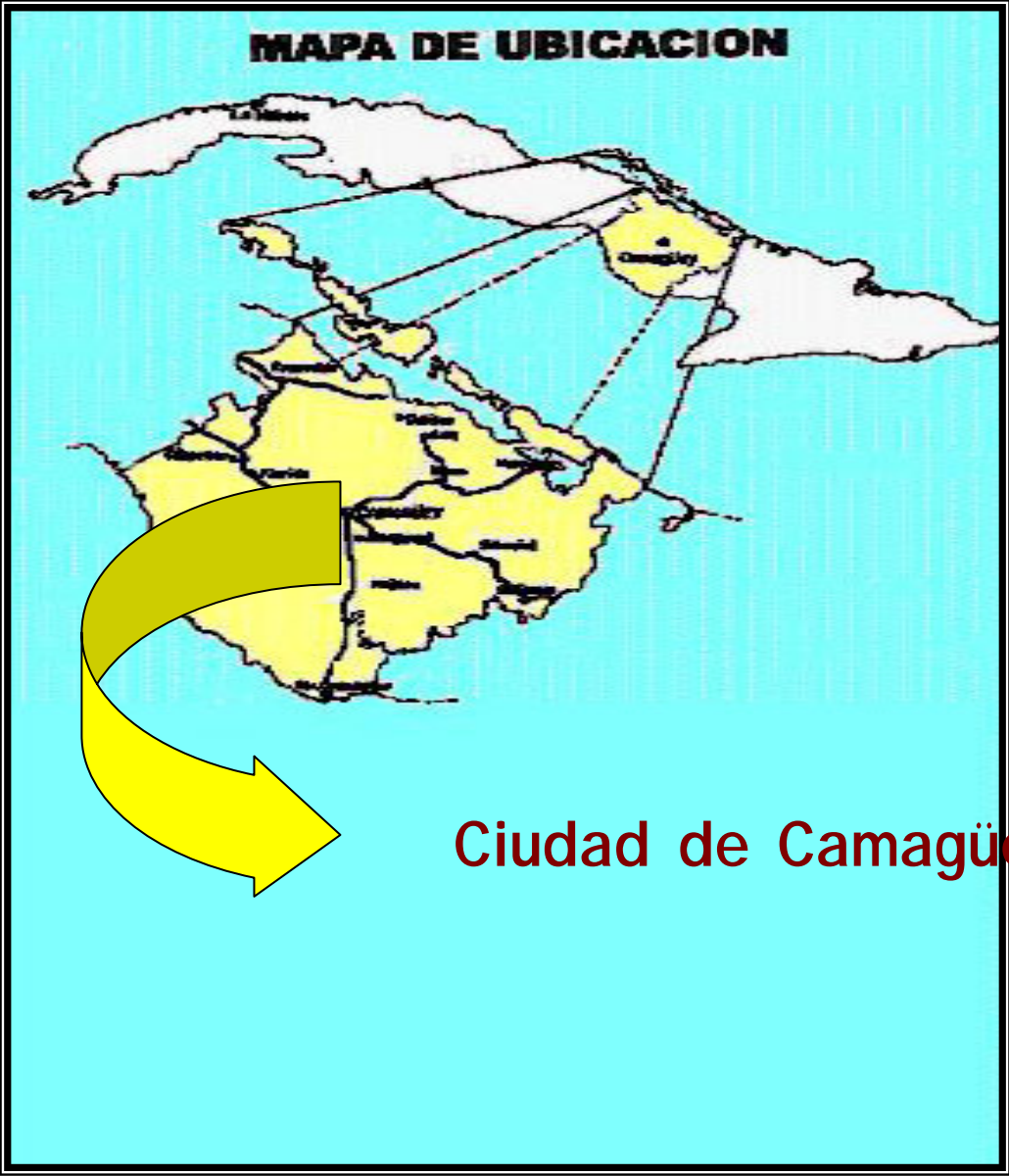
**PERIODO 1700 - 1799  
( DESARROLLO PLENO DE LA VILLA )**

- 11 - Iglesia del Cristo
- 12 - Iglesia del Carmen
- 13 - Iglesia de San José
- 14 - Iglesia La Candelaria
- A - Ayuntamiento
- B - Cárcel



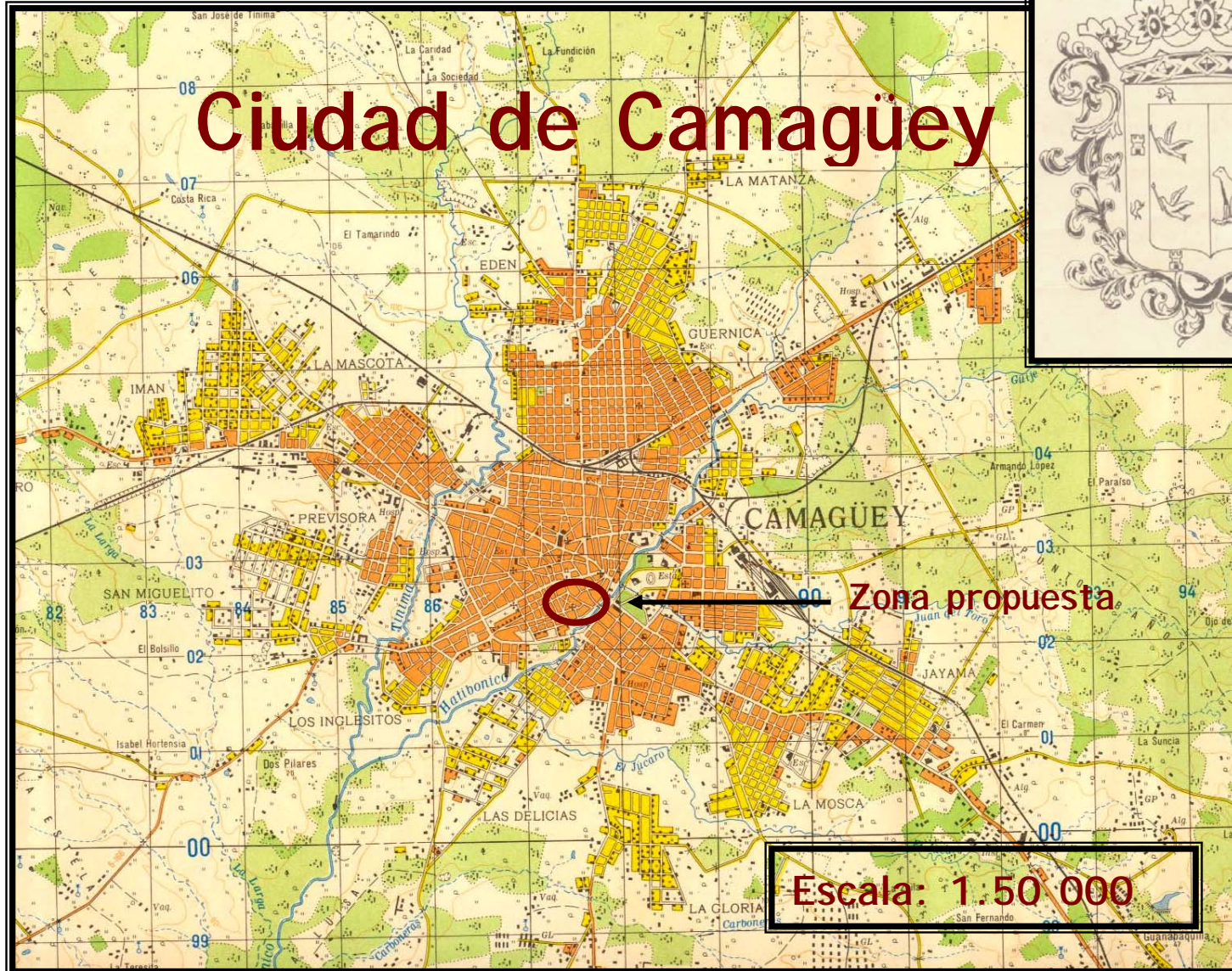
**PERIODO 1800 - 1900  
( CONSOLIDACIÓN DE LA VILLA )**

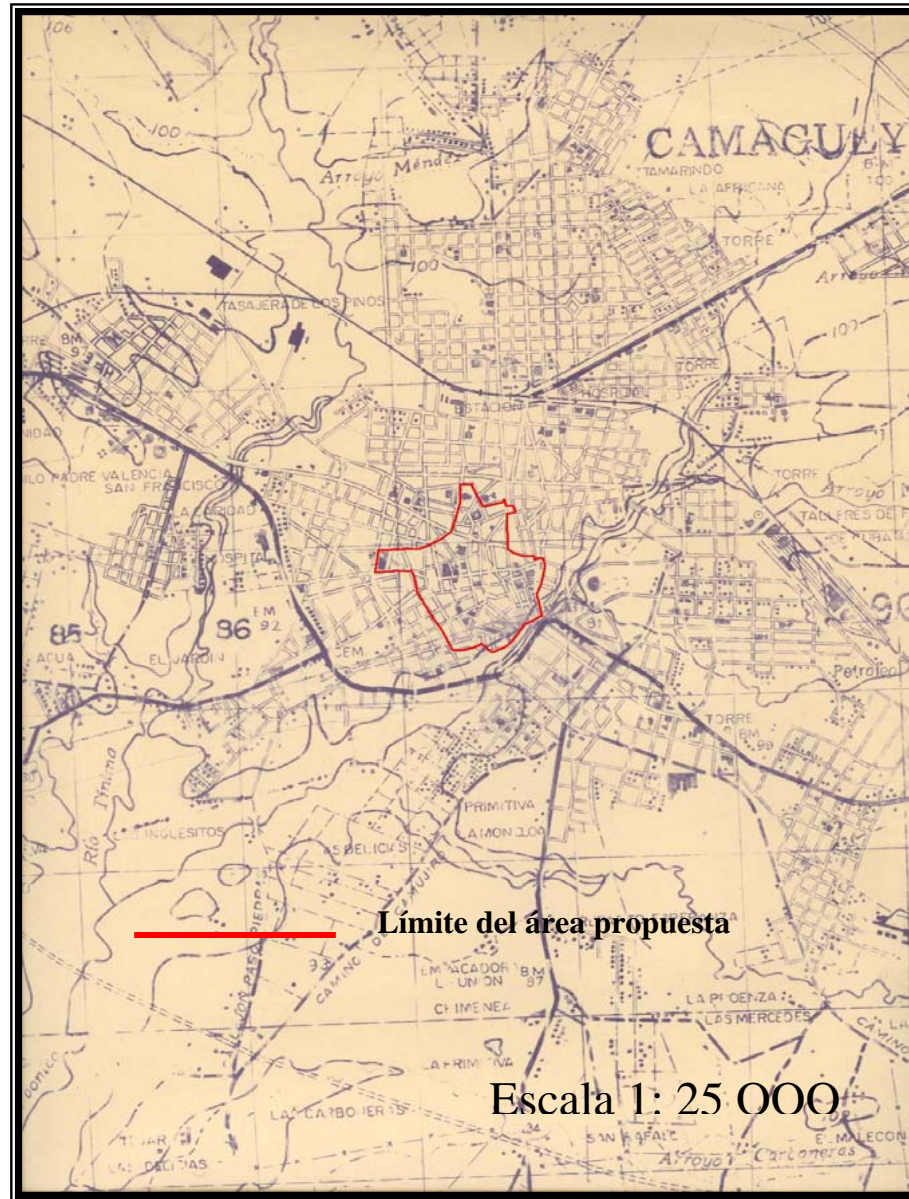
- 15 - Cementerio
- C - Casino Campestre
- D - Sociedad
- E - Teatro Principal
- F - Sociedad Santa Cecilia



Ciudad de Camagüey

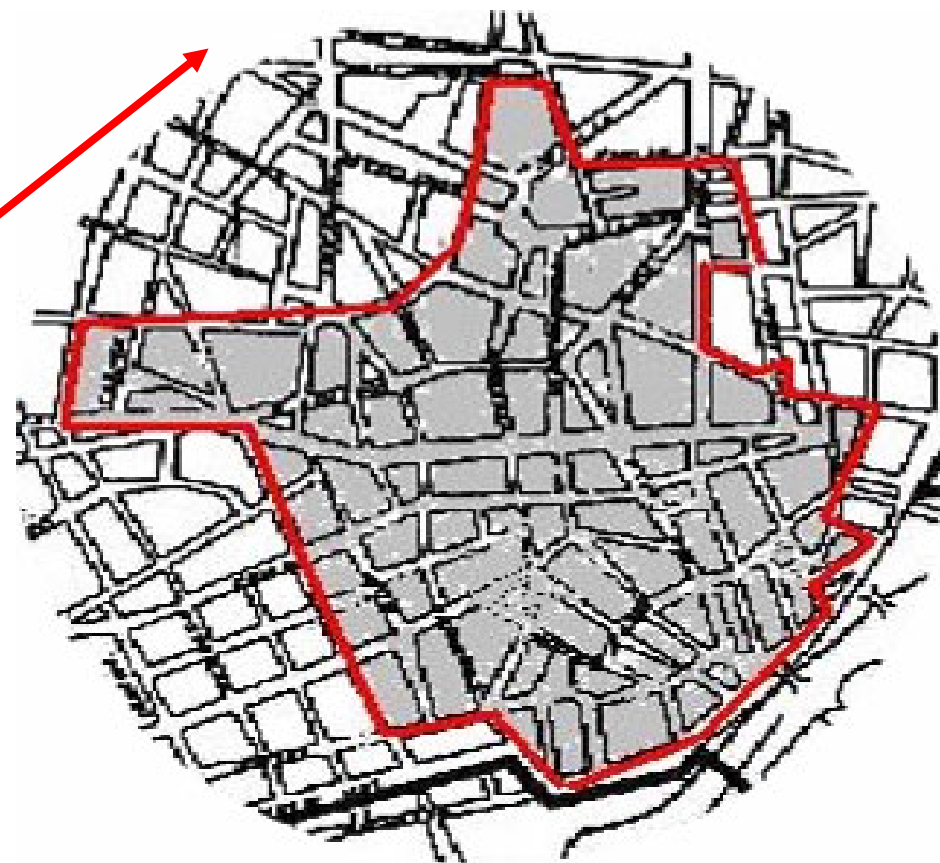
# Ciudad de Camagüey

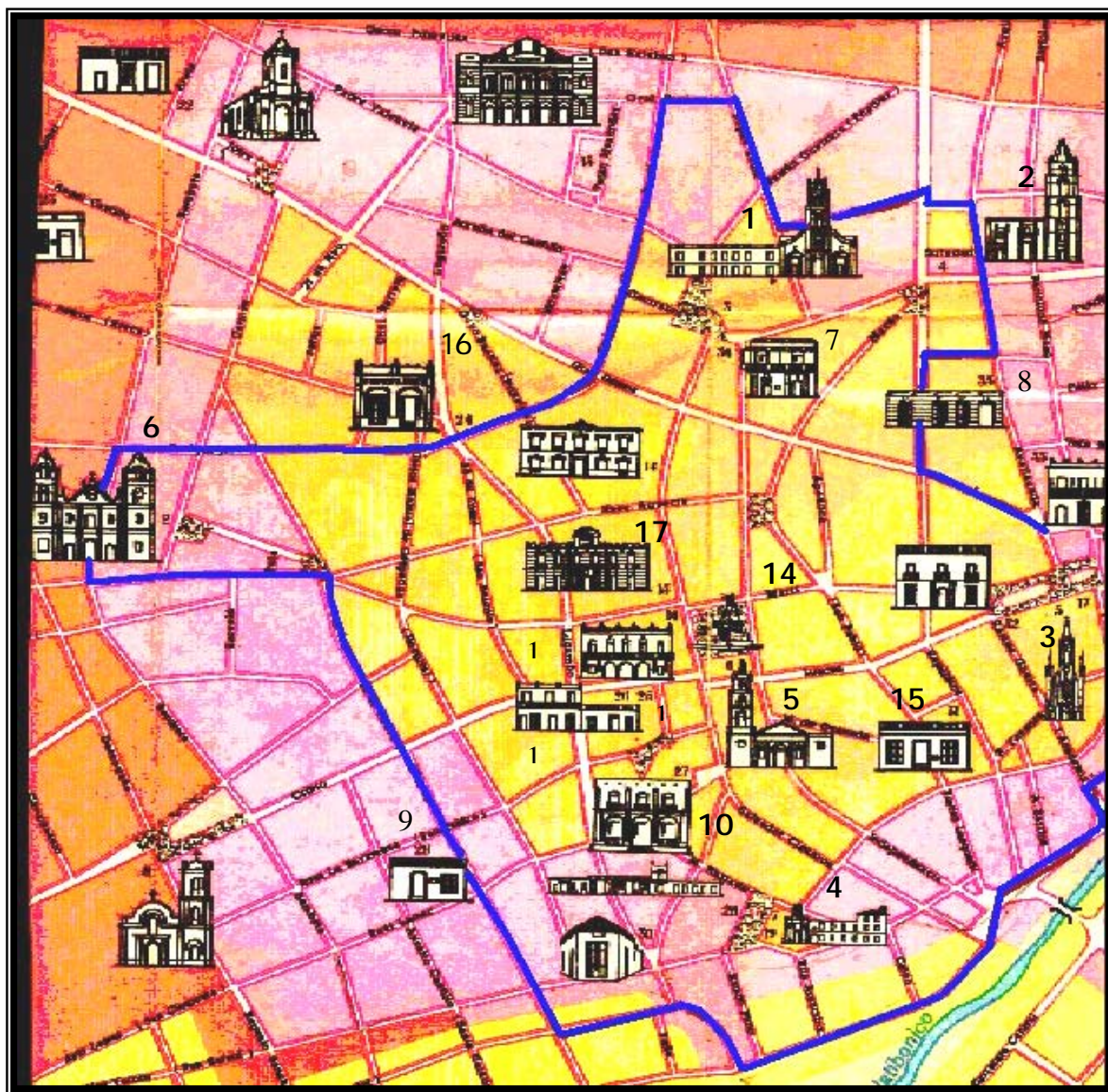






ÁREA A DECLARAR





## Simbología

- Límite del área
- 1 Iglesia La Merced.
- 2 Iglesia de La Soledad.
- 3 Iglesia del Sagrado Corazón.
- 4 Iglesia San Juan de Dios.
- 5 Iglesia Catedral.
- 6 Iglesia de El Carmen.
- 7 Museo Casa Natal de Ignacio Agramonte.
- 8 Casa de la Avellaneda.
- 9 Casa de Rosa La Bayamesa.
- 10 Palacio Bernal.
- 11 Biblioteca Provincial.
- 12 Casa de Aurelia Castillo.
- 13 Casa Natal de Carlos J. Finlay.
- 14 Estatua de Ignacio Agramonte.
- 15 Museo Estudiantil.
- 16 Casa Natal de Enrique J. Varona.
- 17 Gobierno Municipal.

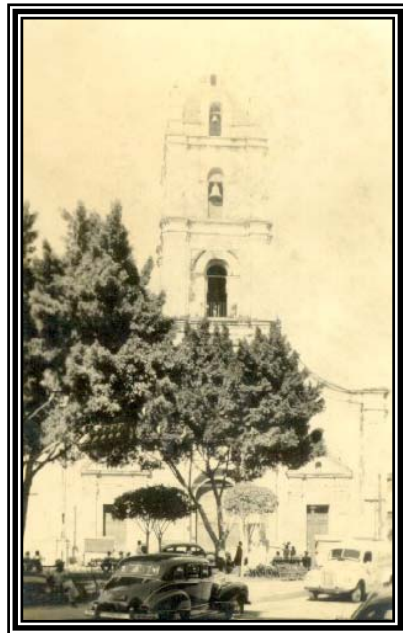




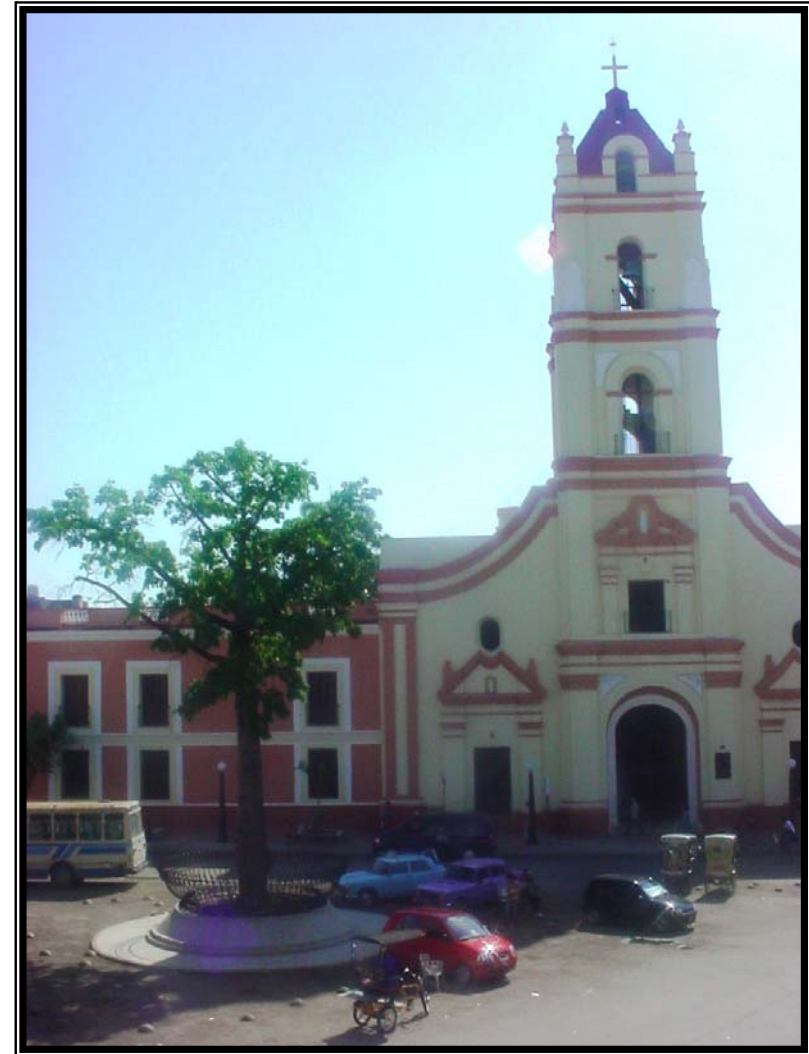
# Ciudad de las Iglesias City of church's

Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico

IGLESIA DE LA MERCED PRINCIPIOS DEL S-XX



1945



Actual

IGLESIA DEL GARMEN PRINCIPIO DEL S-XX



2002

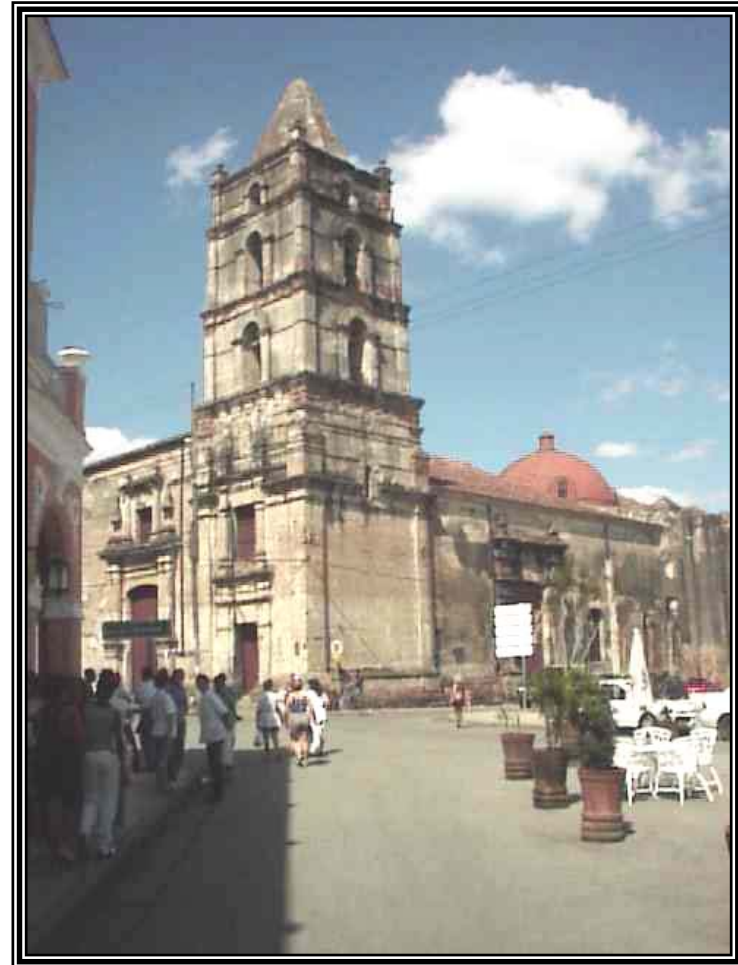


DECADA DEL 70



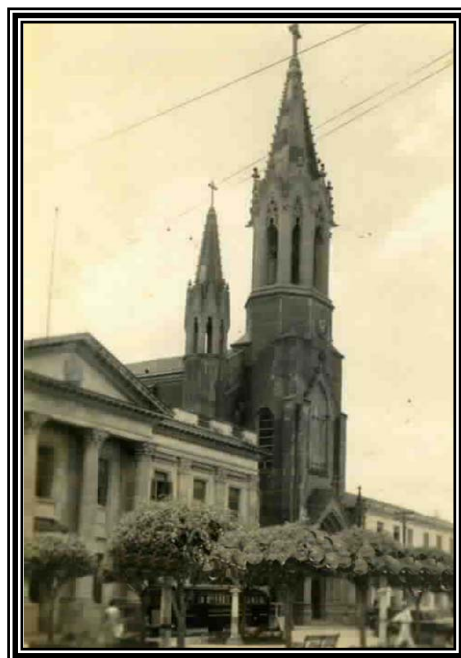
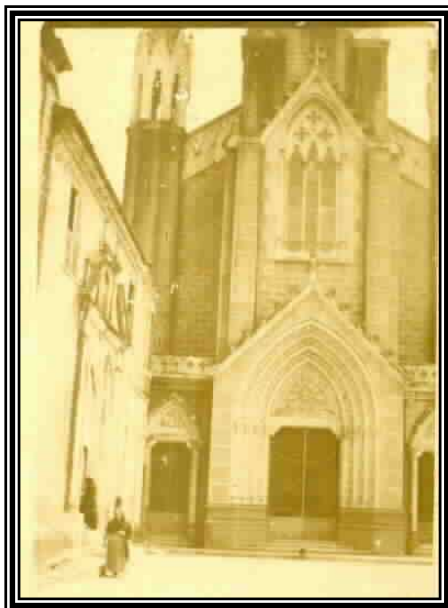
Actual

IGLESIA DE LA SOLEDAD DECADA DEL 30



ACTUAL

ANTIGUA IGLESIA DE SAN FRANCISCO 1900

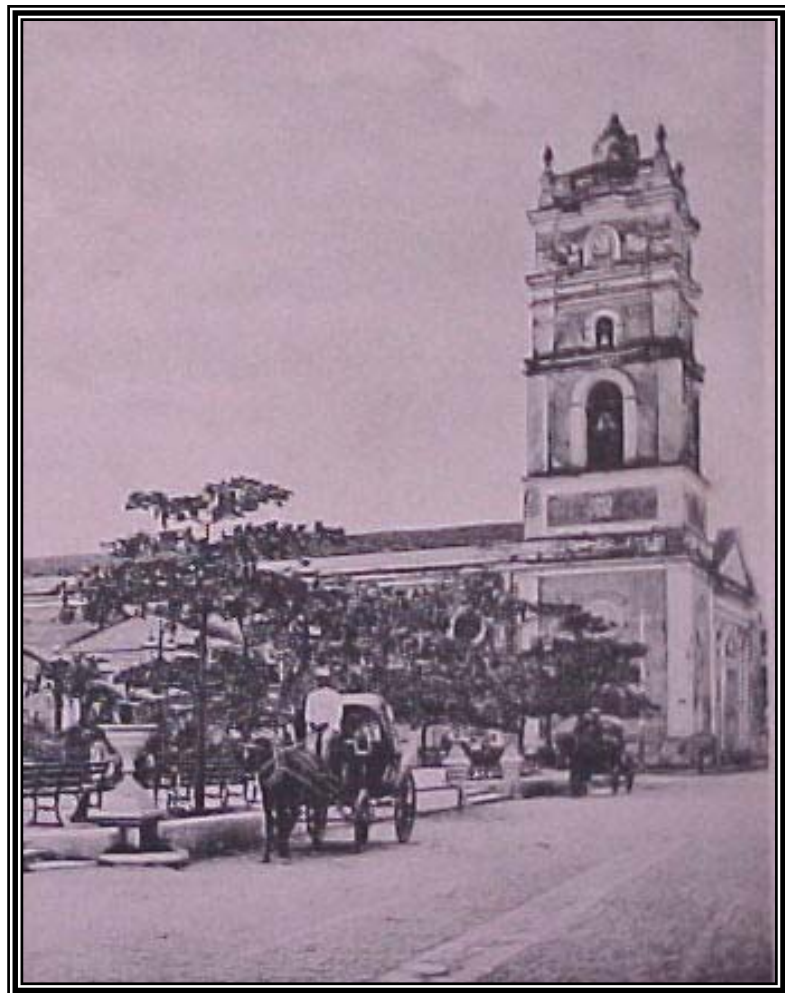


Década del 50  
Siglo XX

Actual



IGLESIA DE LA CATEDRAL 1900



ACTUAL

IGLESIA DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS DECADA DEL 40



ACTUAL

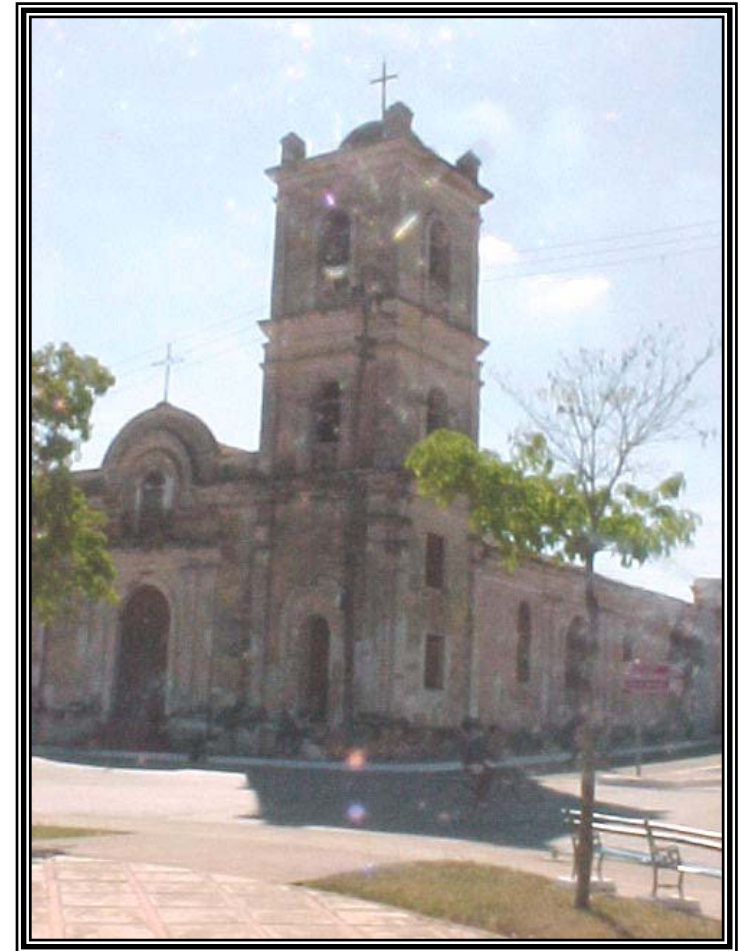
IGLESIA DE SANTA ANA PRINCIPIOS DEL S-XX



ACTUAL

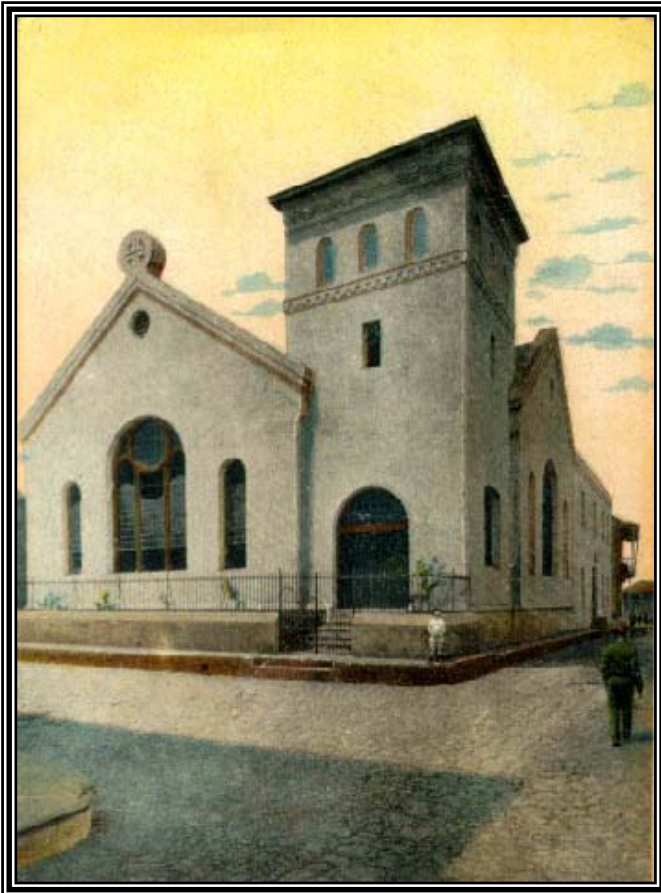


IGLESIA DE EL CRISTO PRINCIPIOS DEL S-XX



ACTUAL

IGLESIA BAUTISTA 1905



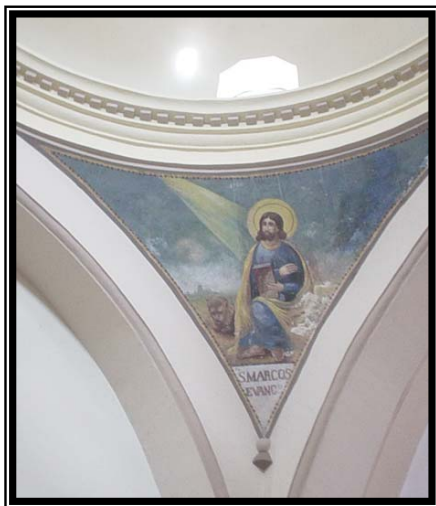
ACTUAL

IGLESIA DE SAN JOSE DECADA DEL 30

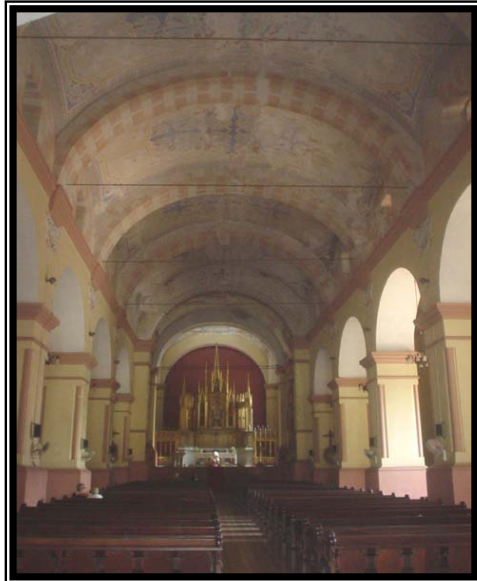


ACTUAL

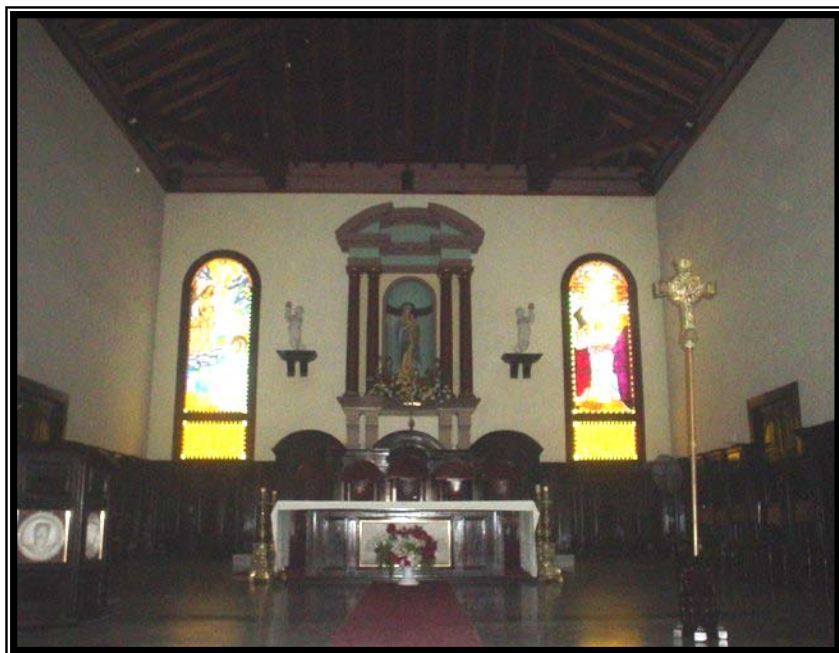
INTERIOR DE LA IGLESIA DE EL CARMEN.



INTERIOR DE LA IGLESIA DE LA MERCED.



INTERIOR DE LA IGLESIA CATEDRAL



INTERIOR DE LA IGLESIA SAN JUAN DE DIOS.



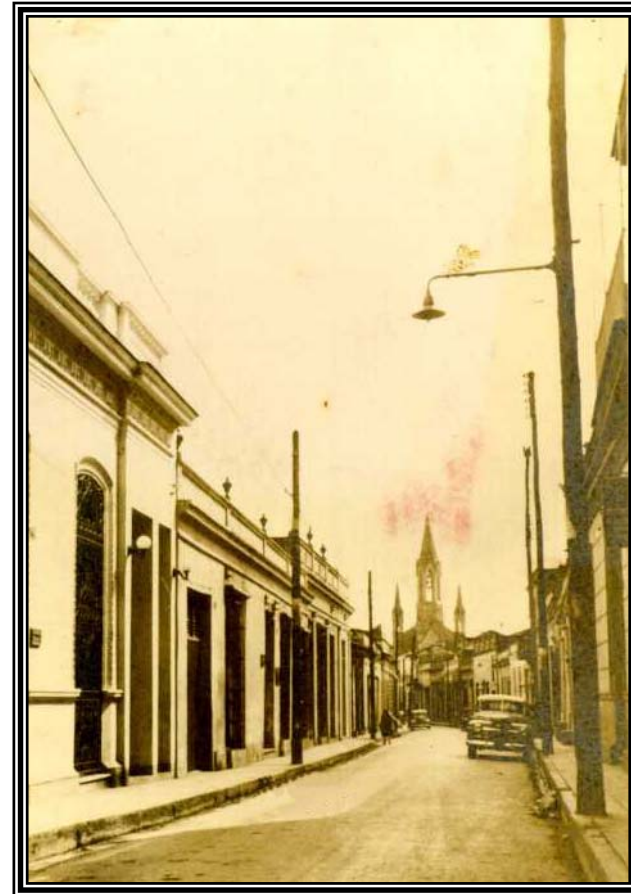


# Calles streets

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**



CALLE AVELLANEDA Y FRANCISQUITO PRINCIPIOS DEL S-XX



CALLE AVELLANEDA. DECADA DEL 50 SIGLO XX.

CALLE AVELLANEDA Y GRAL GOMEZ DECADA DEL 80 SIGLO XX.



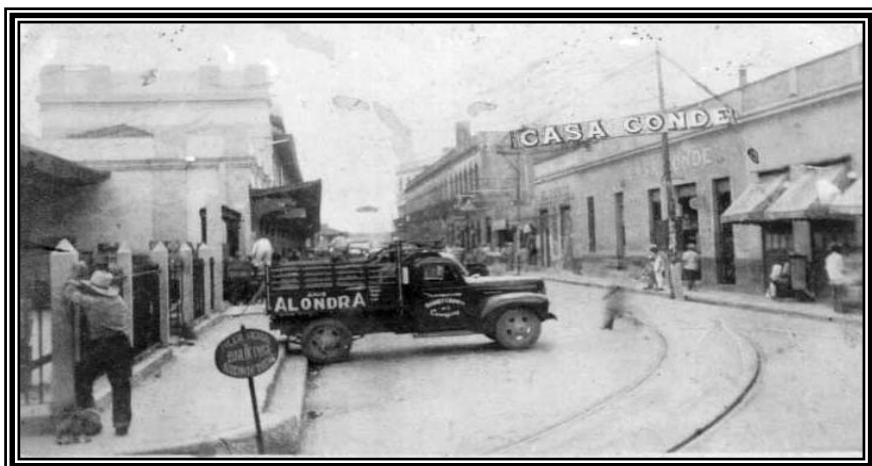
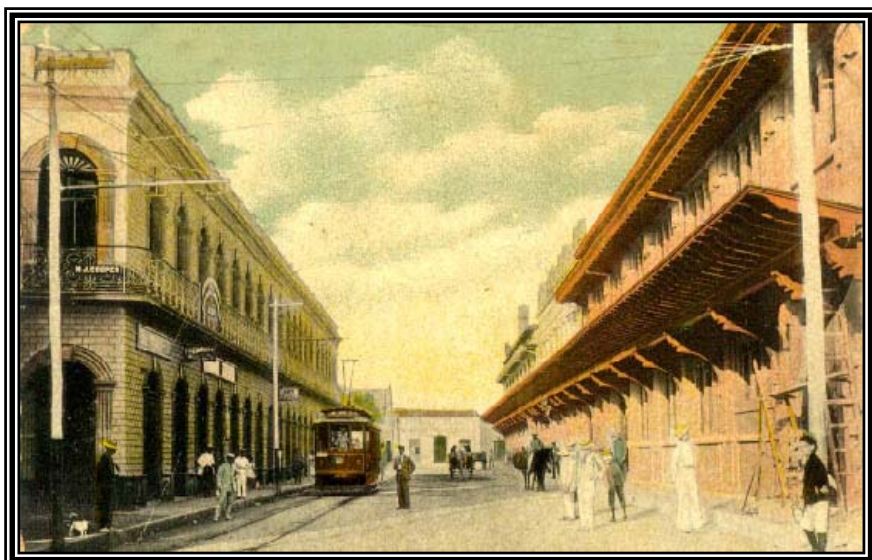
ACTUAL

CALLE MACEO 1900



ACTUAL

CALLE VAN HORNE Y REPUBLICA DECADA DEL 20 SIGLO XX.



CALLE VAN HORNE DECADA DEL 40 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL

CALLE POBRE Y GONZALEZ HURTADO.  
DECADA DEL 30 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL.

CALLE SOLEDAD (1900)



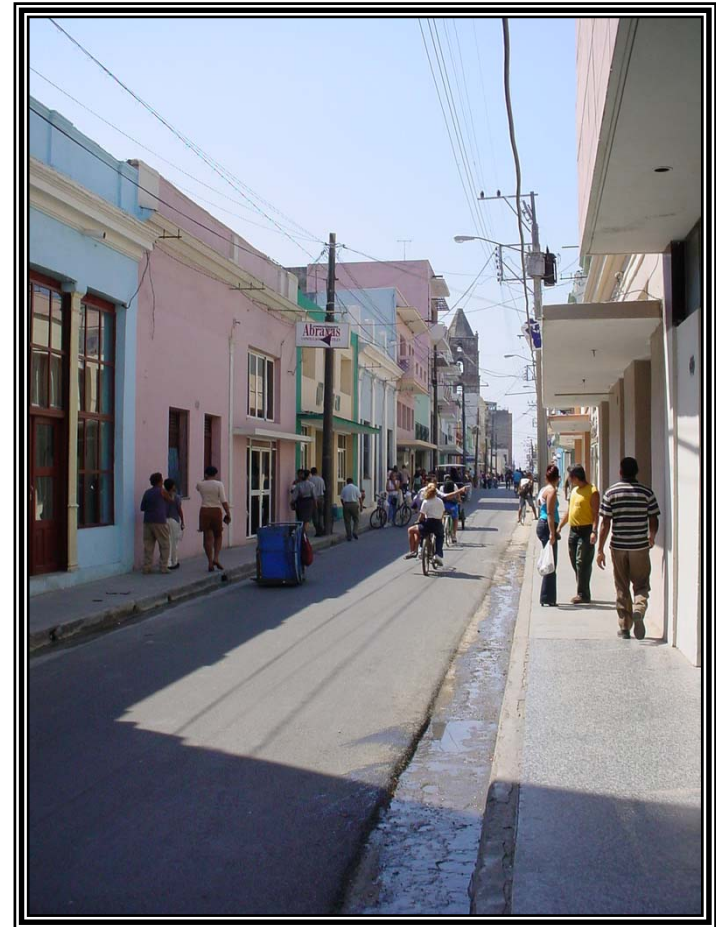
ACTUAL CALLE IGNACIO AGRAMONTE

CALLE CISNEROS PRINCIPIO DEL S-XX



ACTUAL.

CALLE REPÚBLICA DÉCADA DEL 50 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL



REPÚBLICA Y PLAZUELA DE EL PUENTE

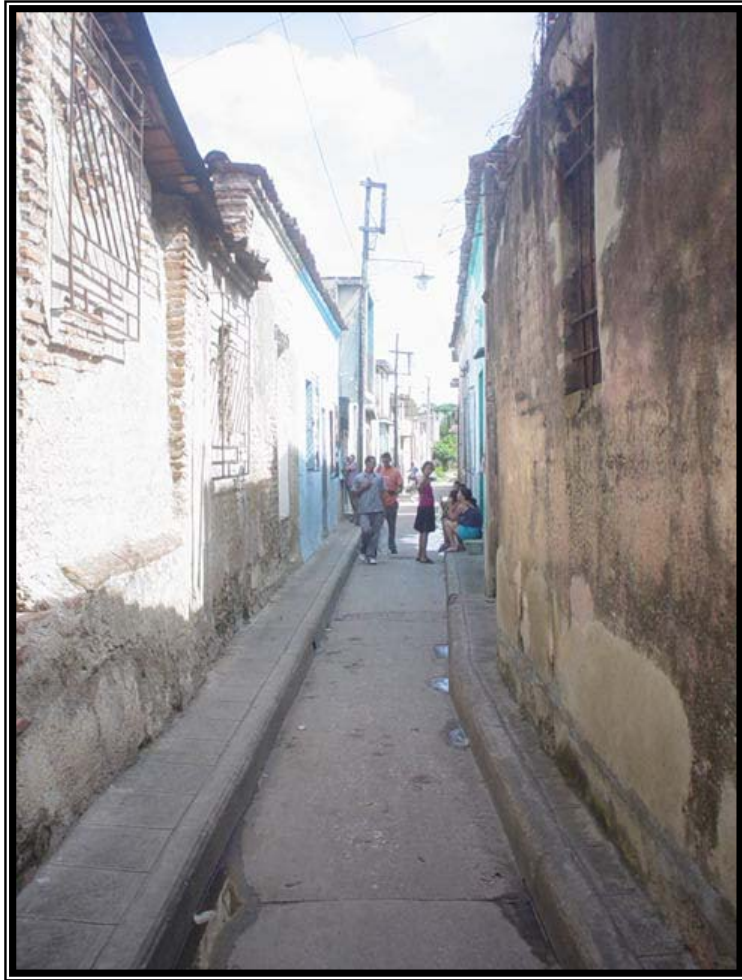


FOTOS ACTUALES.

ENTRADA AL CALLEJÓN FUNDA DE CATRE



CALLEJÓN FUNDA DE CATRE.



CALLEJON FUNDA DE CATRE.

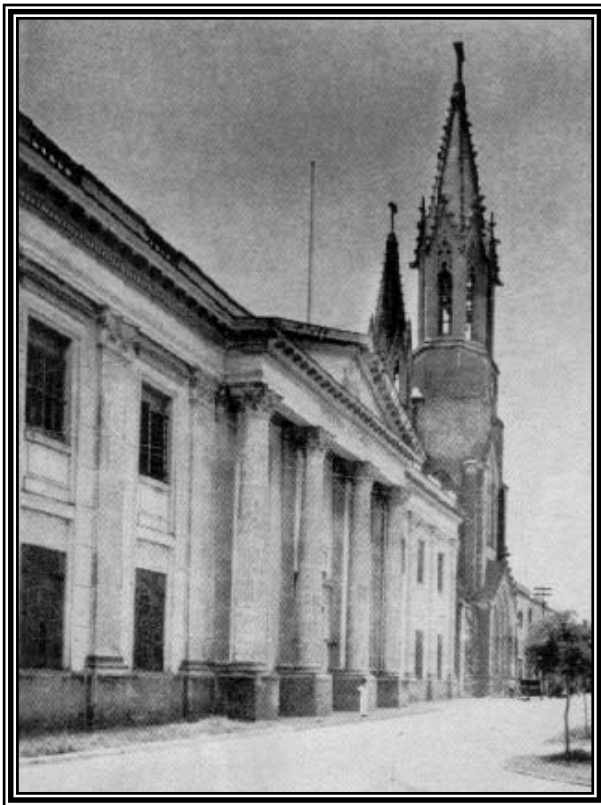




# Repertorio Civil Civil Repertoire

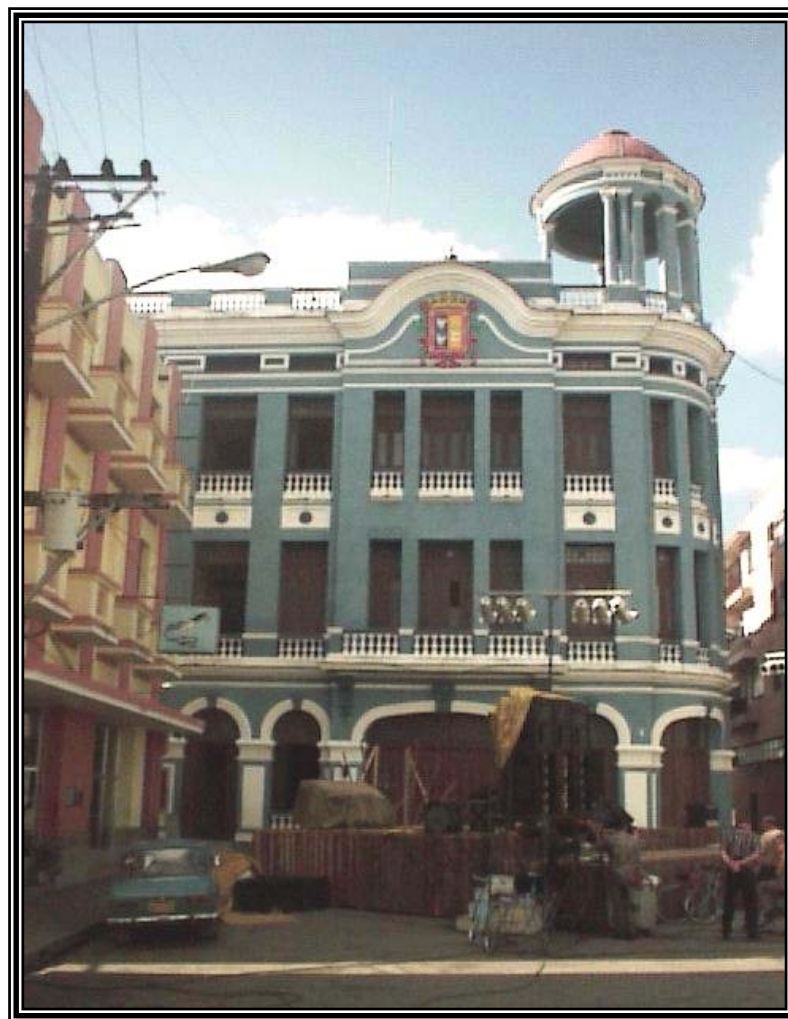
Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico

ESCUELAS PIAS. 1940



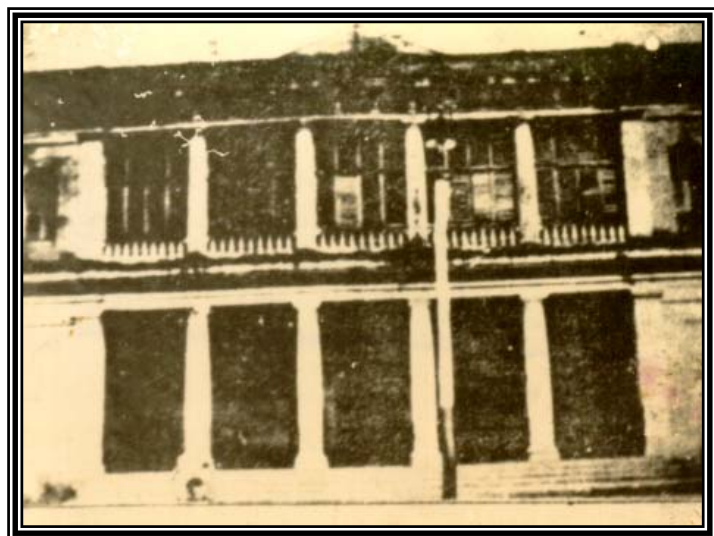
ACTUALMENTE ESCUELA DE DEPORTES (ESPA).

SOCIEDAD POPULAR SANTA CECILIA 1945



ACTUALMENTE CENTRO CULTURAL LA POPULAR.

TEATRO PRINCIPAL 1850



FINALES DE LA DECADA DEL 50 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL

CUARTEL DE CABALLERIA. HASTA 1900



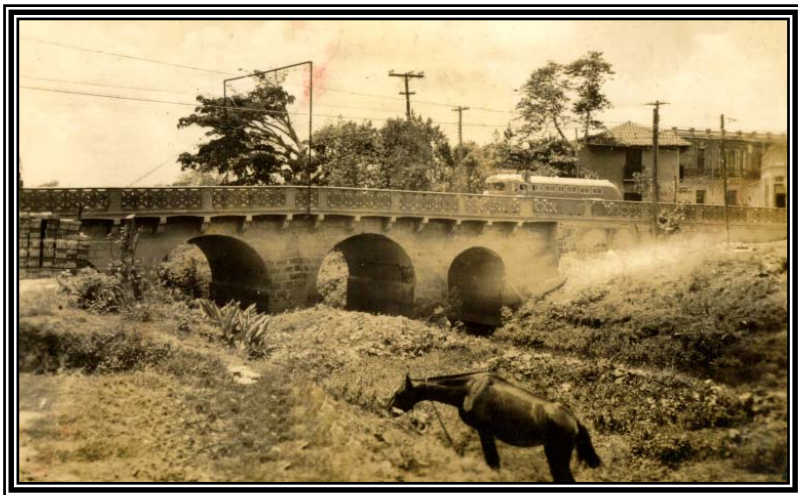
ANTIGUO HOTEL CAMAGÜEY, A PARTIR DE 1905



ACTUAL MUSEO PROVINCIAL IGNACIO  
AGRAMONTE

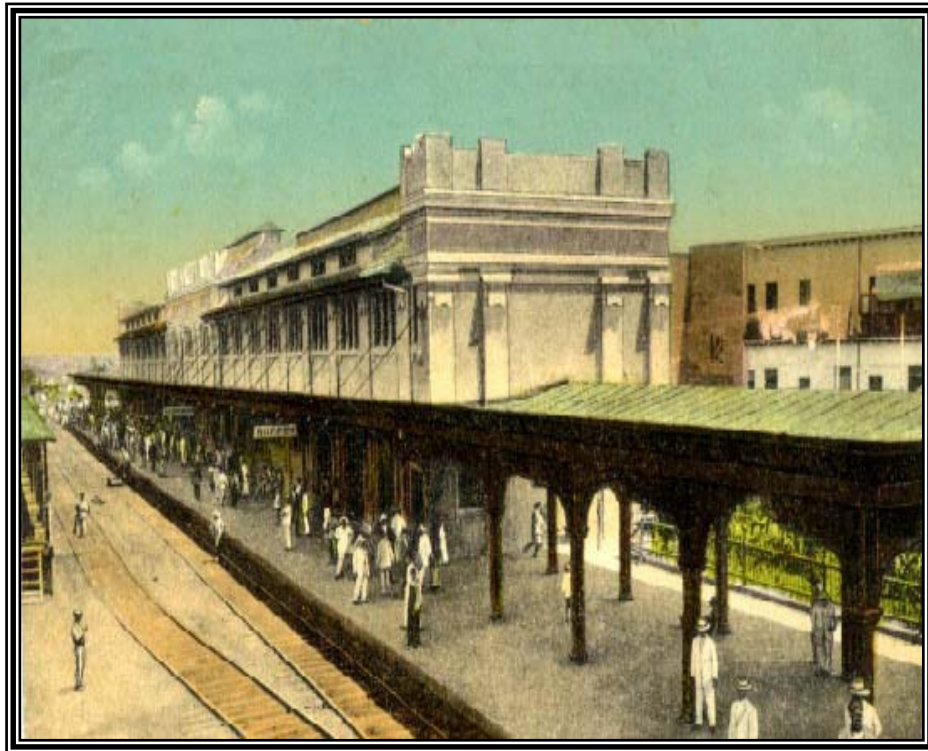


PUENTE DE LA CARIDAD DECADA DEL 50



ACTUAL

TERMINAL DEL FERROCARRIL 1900



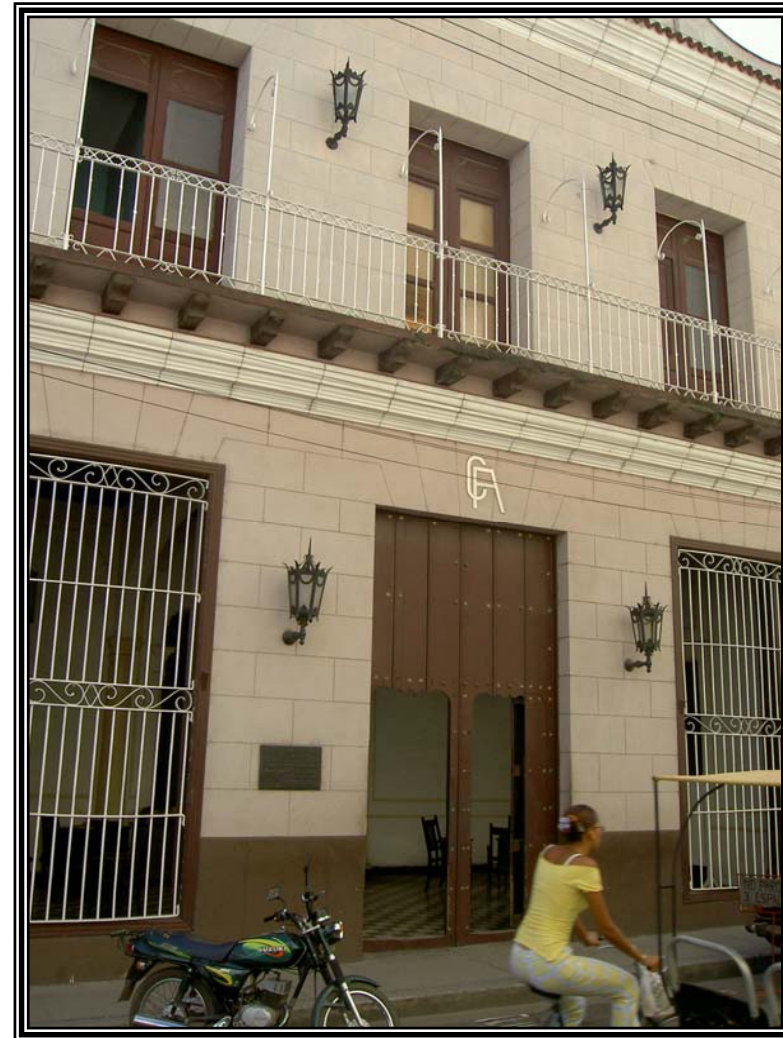
ACTUAL

COLEGIO CHAMPAÑANG DECADA DEL 50



ACTUAL

SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA 1917



ACTUAL CASA DE LA AMISTAD

CORREO PROVINCIAL 1900



ACTUAL

AYUNTAMIENTO DECADA DEL 30 SIGLO XX.



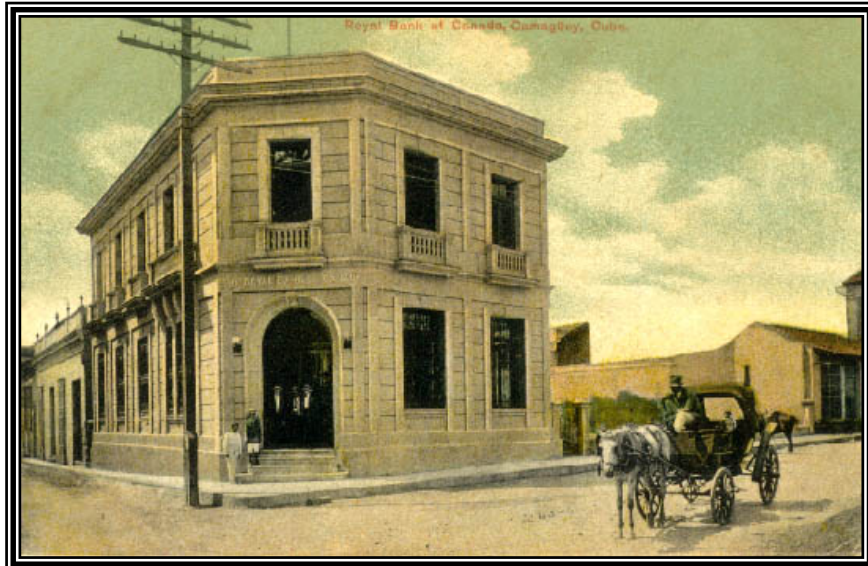
ACTUAL ASAMBLEA MUNICIPAL

CASA DE TOMAS PIO 1923



ACTUAL POLICLINICO CENTRO

BANCO CANADA 1900



ACTUAL BANCO DE CREDITO Y COMERCIO



CASA NATAL DE IGNACIO AGRAMONTE  
DECADA DEL 30 SIGLO XX.



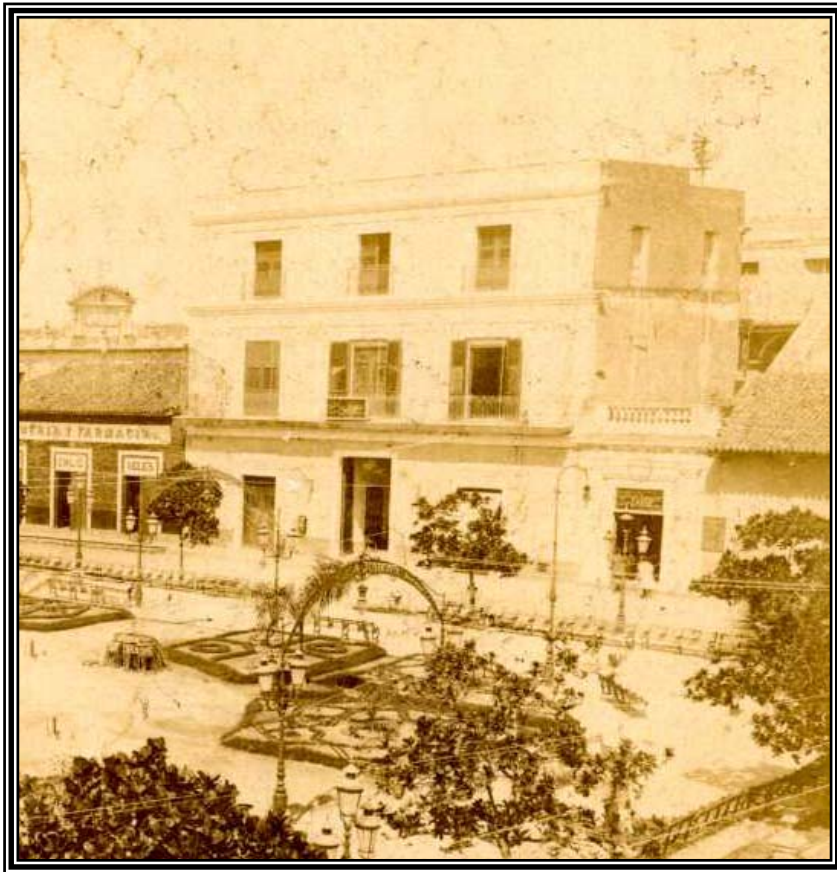
ACTUAL MUSEO CASA NATAL  
IGNACIO AGRAMONTE.

LICEO PRINCIPIOS DEL S-XX



ACTUAL BIBLIOTECA PROVINCIAL JULO ANTONIO MELLA

EDIFICIO COLLADO PARQUE AGRAMONTE  
PRINCIPIOS DEL S-XX



ACTUAL

GOBIERNO PROVINCIAL DECADA DEL 20 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL TRIBUNAL MUNICIPAL

HOTEL PLAZA 1930 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL

CONSULADO ESPAÑOL DECADA DEL 40 SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL CITMA

HOSPITAL CONVENTO SAN JUAN DE DIOS 1950



ACTUAL SEDE DEL  
CENTRO PROVINCIAL DE PATRIMONIO CULTURAL



# Plazas Squares

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**



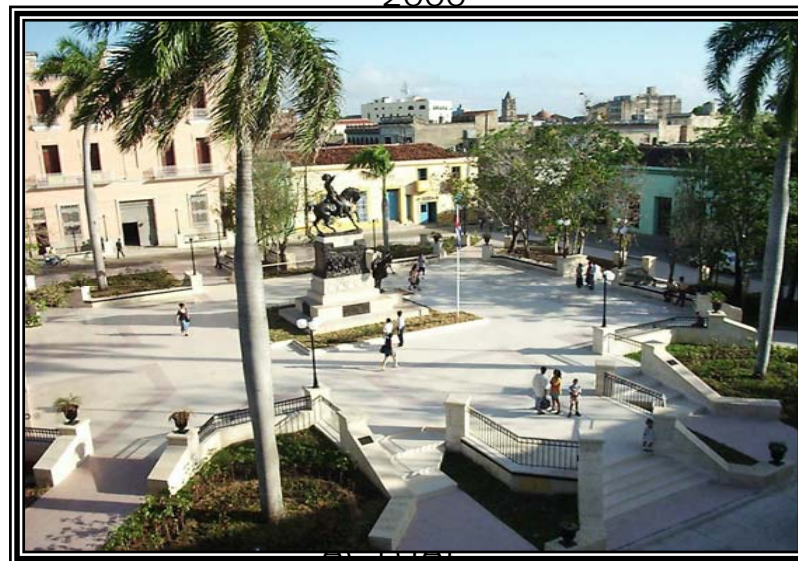
PLAZA DE ARMAS 1900



PARQUE IGNACIO AGRAMONTE 1917



2000



ACTUAL.

PLAZA DE EL CRISTO PRINCIPIO DEL SIGLO XX.



ACTUAL.

PLAZA SAN JUAN DE DIOS 1953

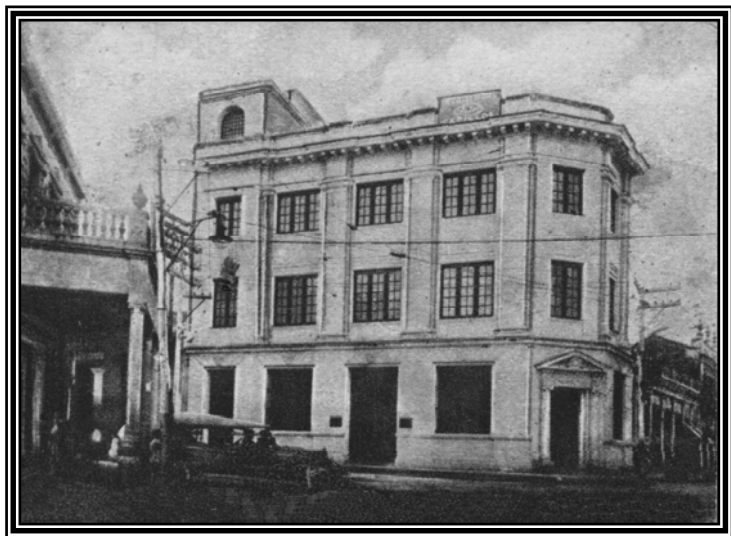
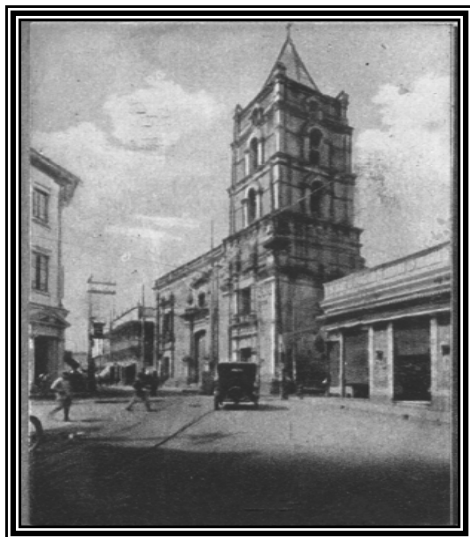


1957



Actual

PLAZA LA SOLEDAD 1930



ACTUAL

PLAZA DE EL CARMEN 1900.



ACTUALES



1976



PLAZA DE SAN FRANCISCO 1900.



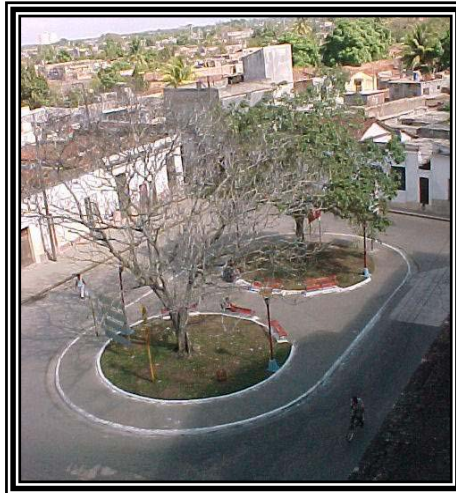
1944



ACTUALES.



1920



2004



PLAZA DE LOS TRABAJADORES.

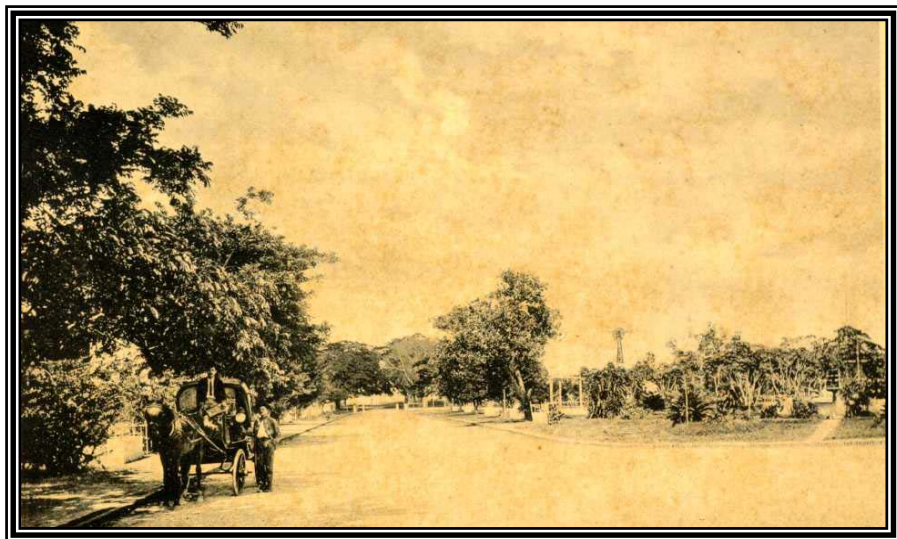


1921



ACTUAL

CASINO CAMPESTRE 1917.



1950



ACTUALES.





1917



ACTUAL.

PLAZA MACEO 1900.

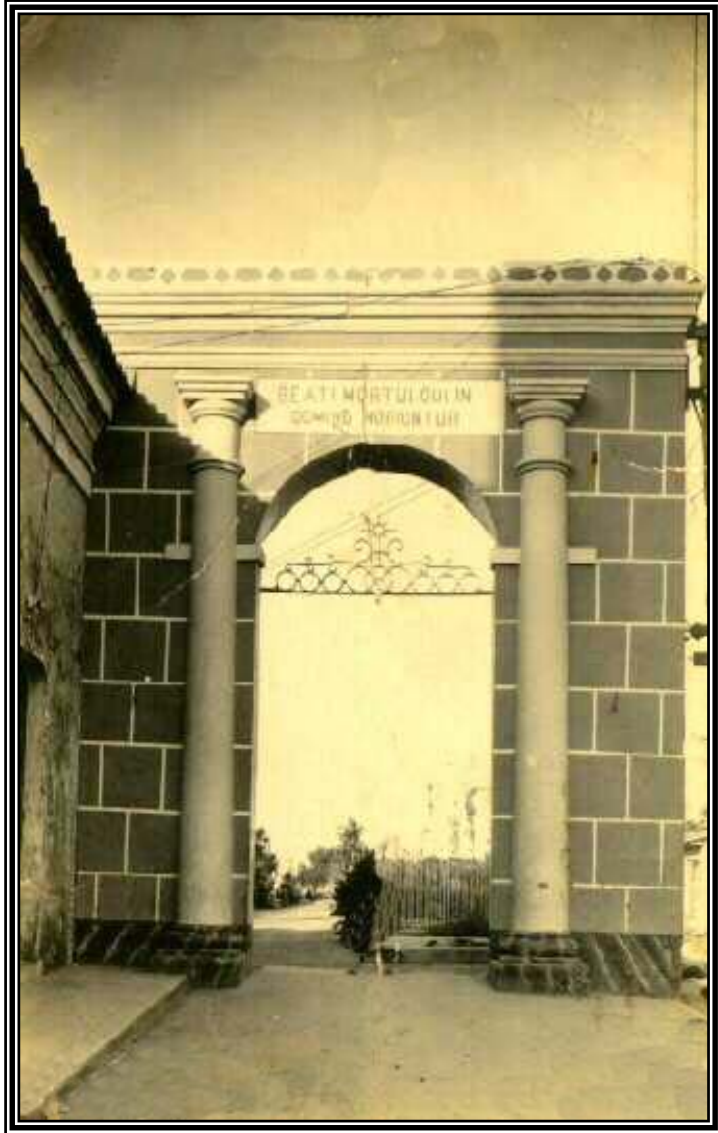


ACTUAL



# **Necrópolis Cemetery**

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**



1945



ACTUAL



# Plazuelas Little Squares

Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico

PLAZUELA DE BEDOYA.



PLAZUELA AURELIA CASTILLO.



FOTOS ACTUALES.

PLAZUELA DE TRIANA.



AVELLANEDA Y GENERAL GÓMEZ.



FOTOS ACTUALES

SAN PABLO Y MARTÍ.



CINCO ESQUINAS.



FOTOS ACTUALES.



PLAZUELA DE EL PUENTE.



FOTOS ACTUALES.



# Repertorio Doméstico Domestic Repertoire

Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico

SAN RAFAEL N<sup>a</sup>193



1945



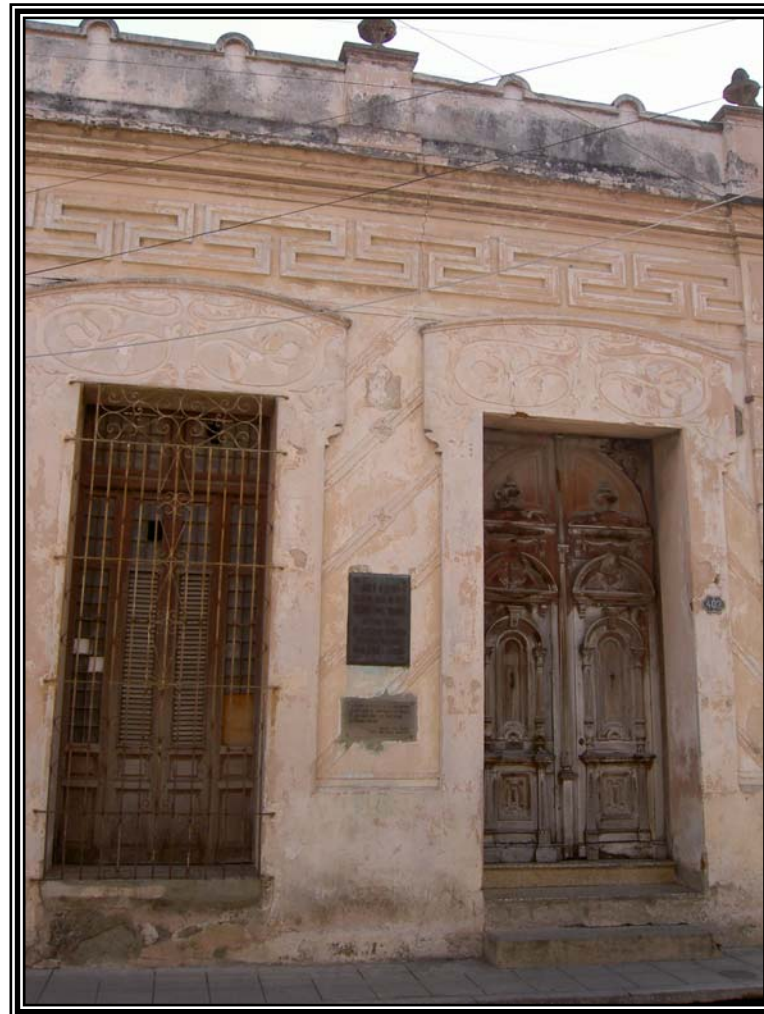
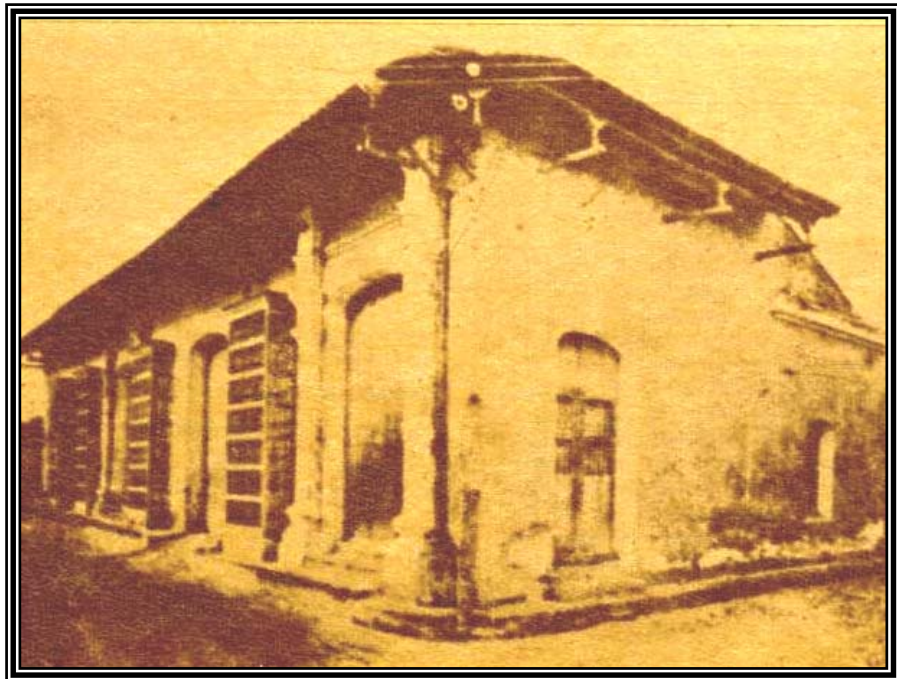
ACTUAL

SAN JUAN DE DIOS Nª109  
(CASA DEL ALTILLO) 1960



ACTUAL

LUGAREÑO ESQUINA SAN RAMON  
CASA DE ENRRIQUE JOSE VARONA 1917.



ACTUAL

CISNEROS No 169



CISNEROS No 171



FOTOS ACTUALES

CASA NATAL DE NICOLÁS GUILLEN, POETA NACIONAL.



FOTOS ACTUALES

CASA NATAL DEL CIENTÍFICO CARLOS J FINLAY.



CASA NATAL DE LA POETISA GERTRUDIS GÓMEZ DE AVELLANEDA.



FOTOS ACTUALES



CONJUNTO DE VIVIENDAS EN LA PLAZA DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS.



FOTOS ACTUALES

VIVIENDA DE CALLE AVELLANEDA No 4





# Patios Interiores Yards

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**

EL PARADOR DE LOS TRES REYES.



CASA DE VIVIENDA.

CASA QUINTA AMALIA SIMONI.



CASA NATAL IGNACIO AGRAMONTE.

MUSEO PROVINCIAL IGNACIO AGRAMONTE.



CASA NATAL DE CARLOS J. FINLAY.



FOTOS ACTUALES.



# Arcos

## Archs

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**

MIXTILINEOS.





MEDIO PUNTO



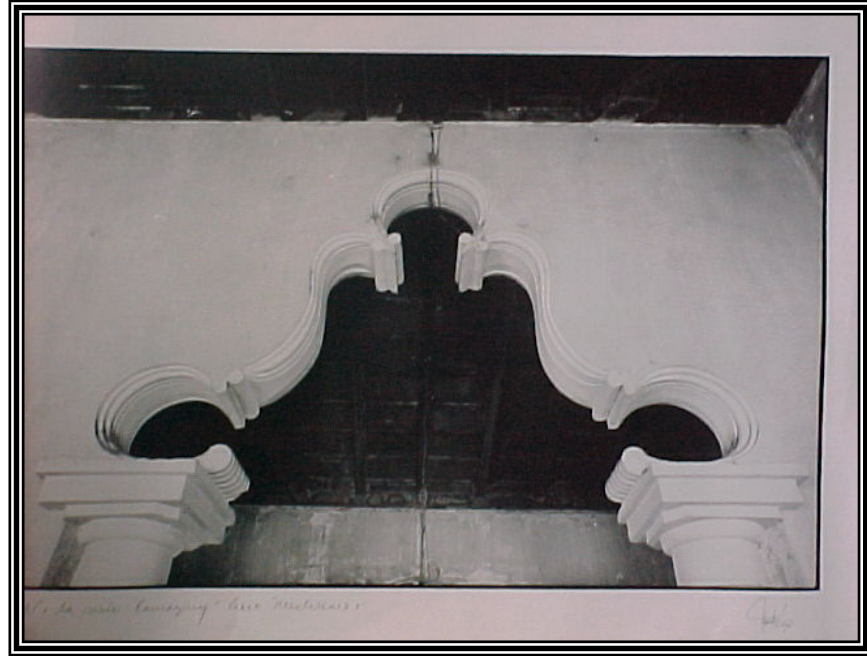
CARPANEL



MIXTILINEO



MIXTILOBULADO

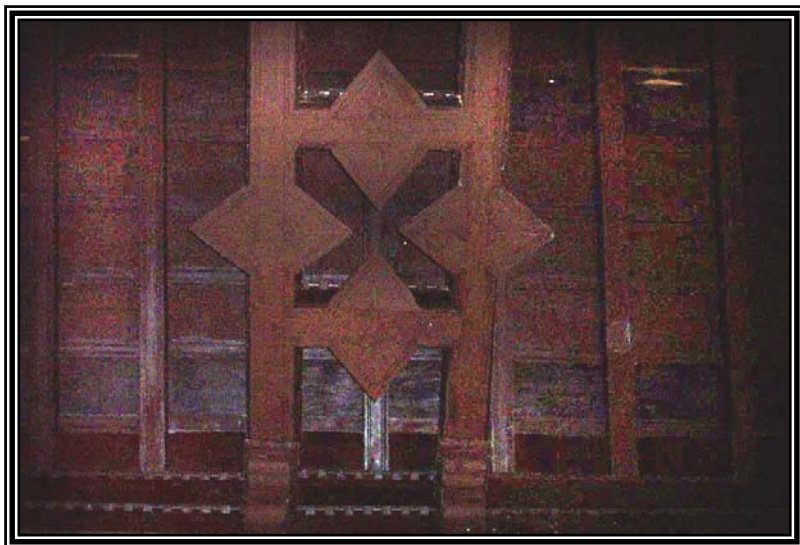




# Techos Roofs

Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico

IGLESIA SAN JUAN DE DIOS.



SALON ANTIGUO CONVENTO SAN JUAN DE DIOS.



IGLESIA SAN JUAN DE DIOS.



IGLESIA CATEDRAL.



IGLESIA CATEDRAL



IGLESIA EI CARMEN



IGLESIA LA MERCED



IGLESIA LA MERCED





# Aleros Eaves

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**



SARDINEL



TORNAPUNTA



TEJADILLO



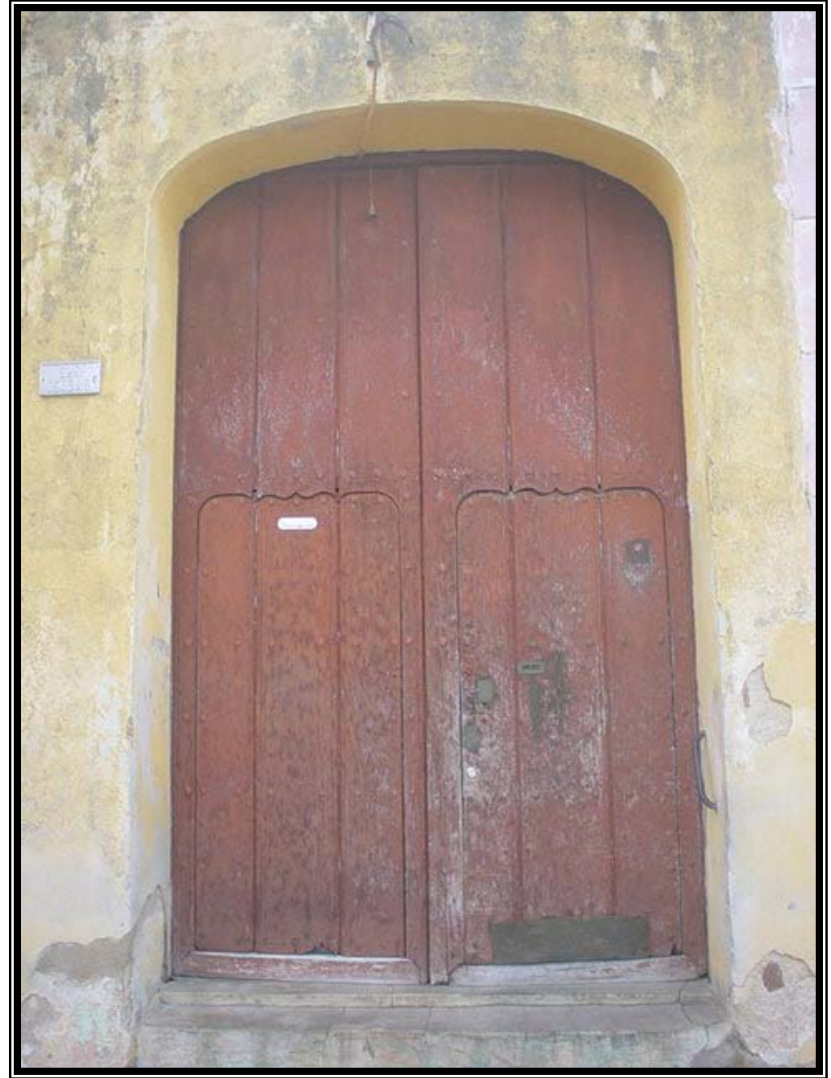


# Puertas Doors

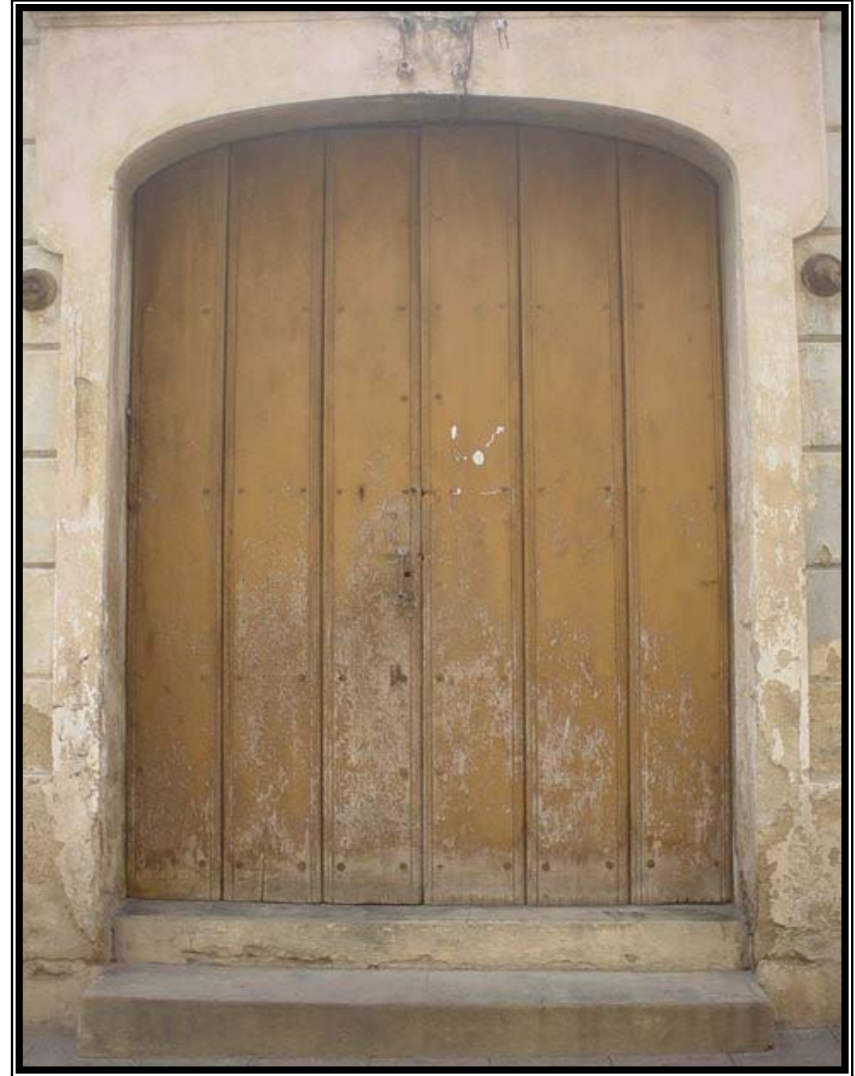
Camaquëy, Paisaje Urbano Histórico



FOTOS ACTUALES



FOTOS ACTUALES



FOTOS ACTUALES



FOTOS ACTUALES



# Rejas Grills

Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico





FOTOS ACTUALES



FOTOS ACTUALES



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FOTOS ACTUALES



# Pretilles Y Frisos Railings and Friezes

Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico



FOTOS ACTUALES.



FOTOS ACTUALES.





FOTOS ACTUALES.

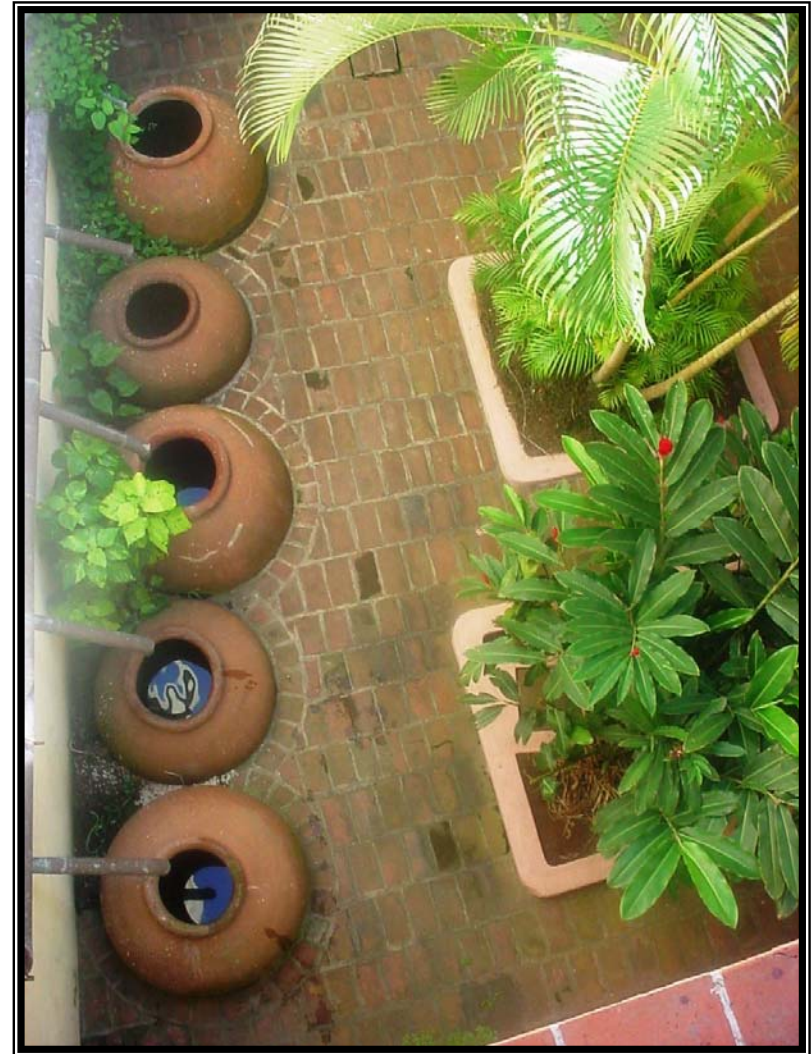


FOTOS ACTUALES.



**Ciudad**  
de los  
**Tinajones**  
City of  
**Tinajones**

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**









**Casa  
del  
Cabildo  
African town  
councils house**

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**



FACHADA PRINCIPAL.



DETALLE DEL CUARTO ESQUINERO



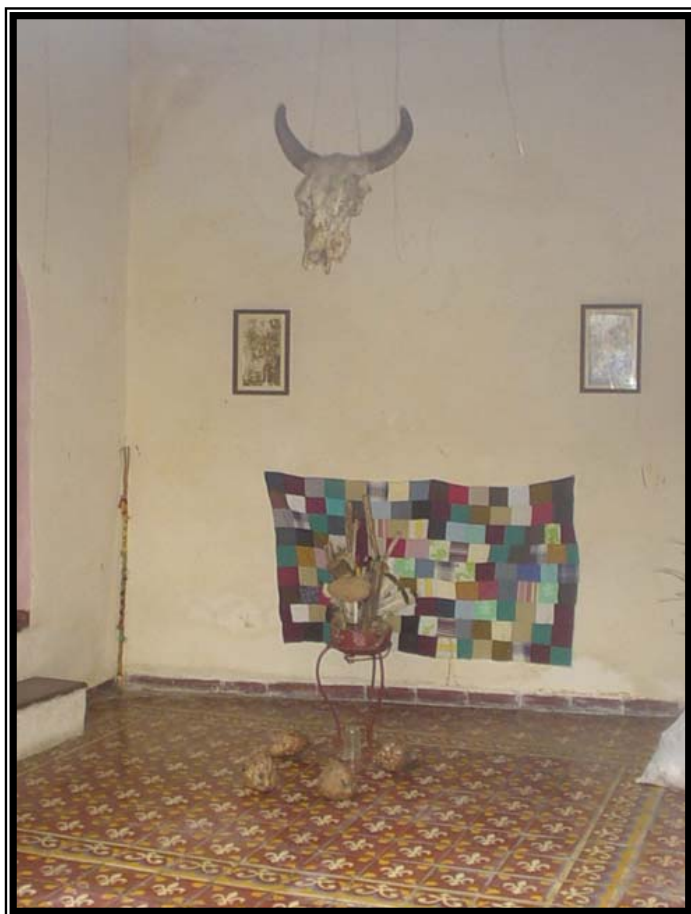


BALCÓN ESQUINERO.



PATIO INTERIOR.

TRADICIONES FOLKLORICAS YORUBAS.



INTERIOR DE LA CASA



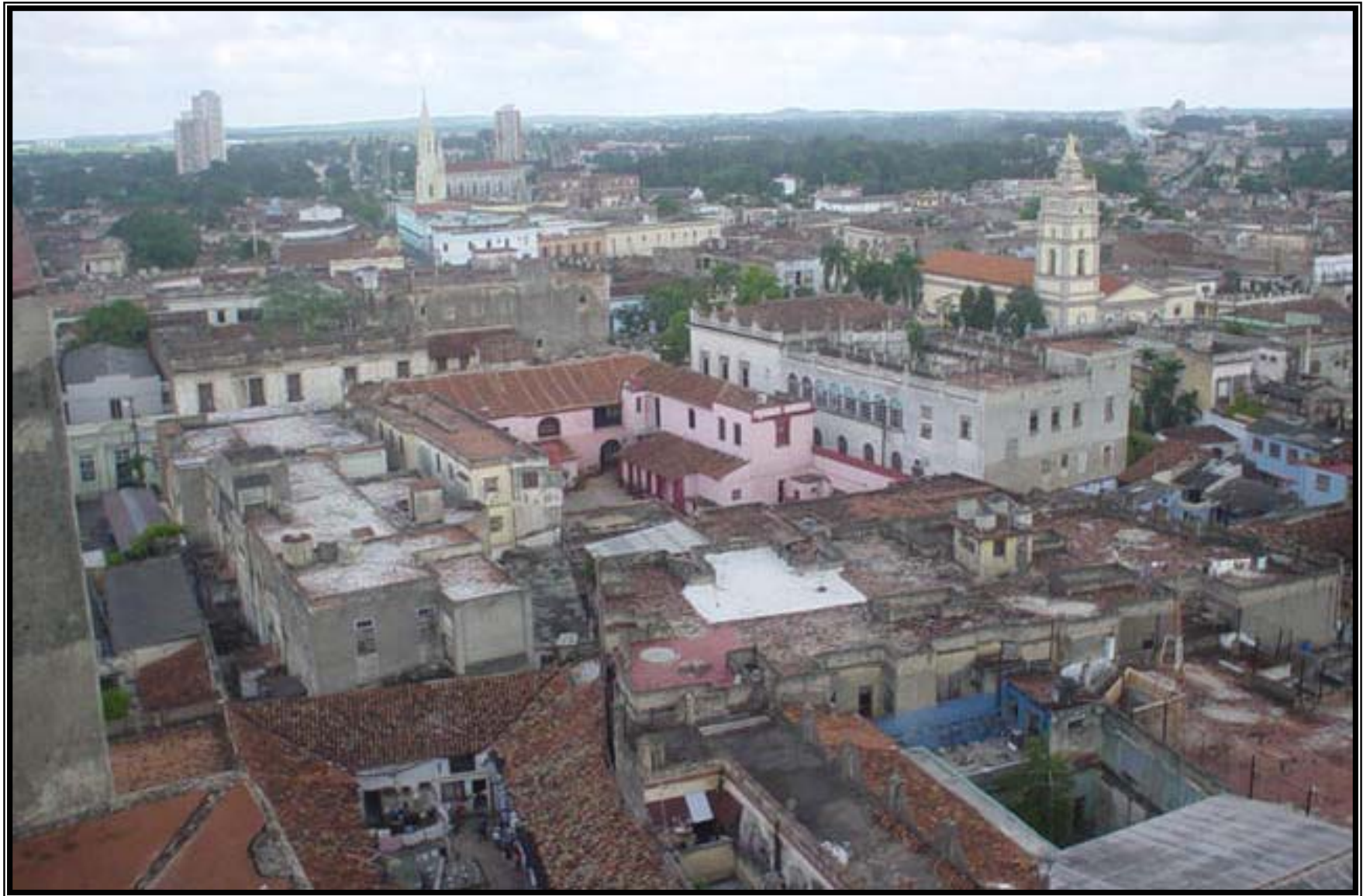
ALTARES CON LOS ORICHAS, MEZCLA DE LA RELIGIÓN CATÓLICA Y AFRICANA



**Vistas**  
de la  
**Ciudad**  
**Views of**  
**the city**

**Camagüey, Paisaje Urbano Histórico**



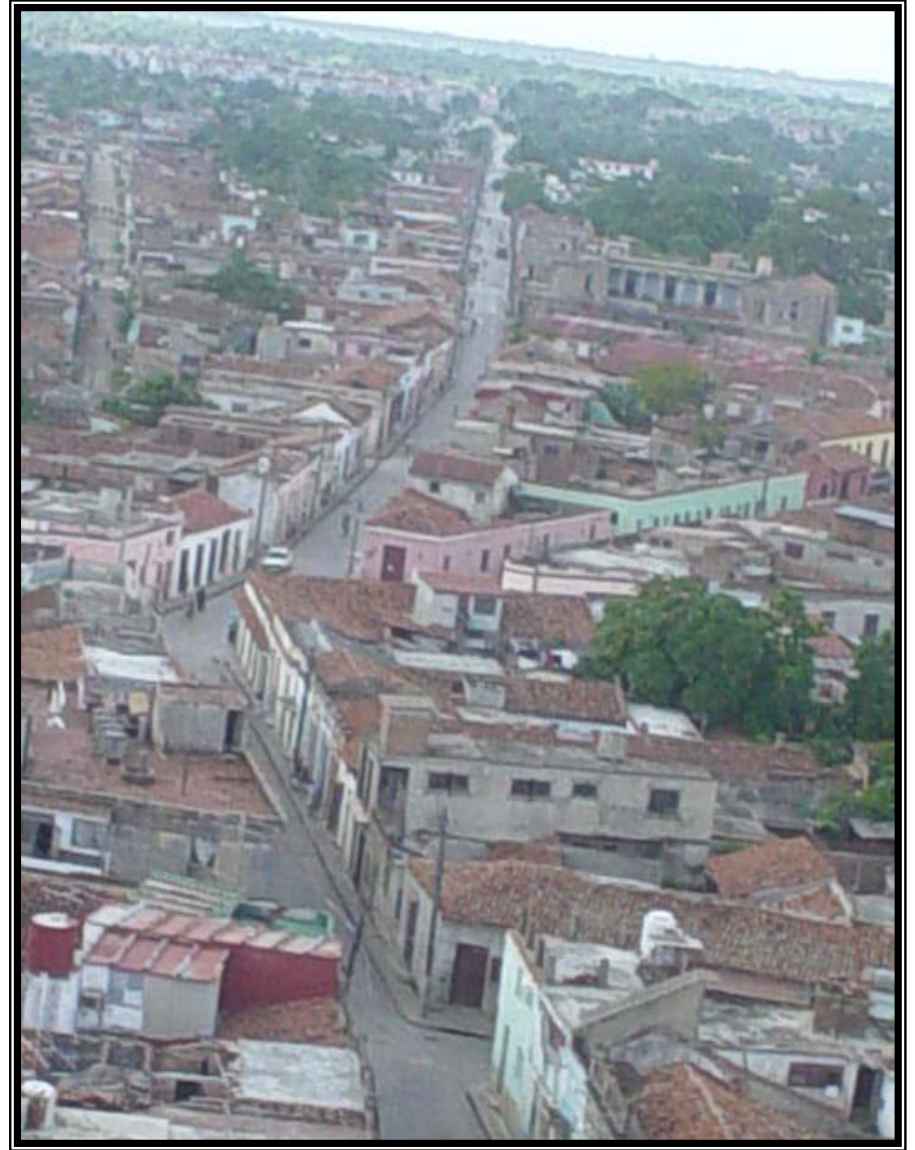
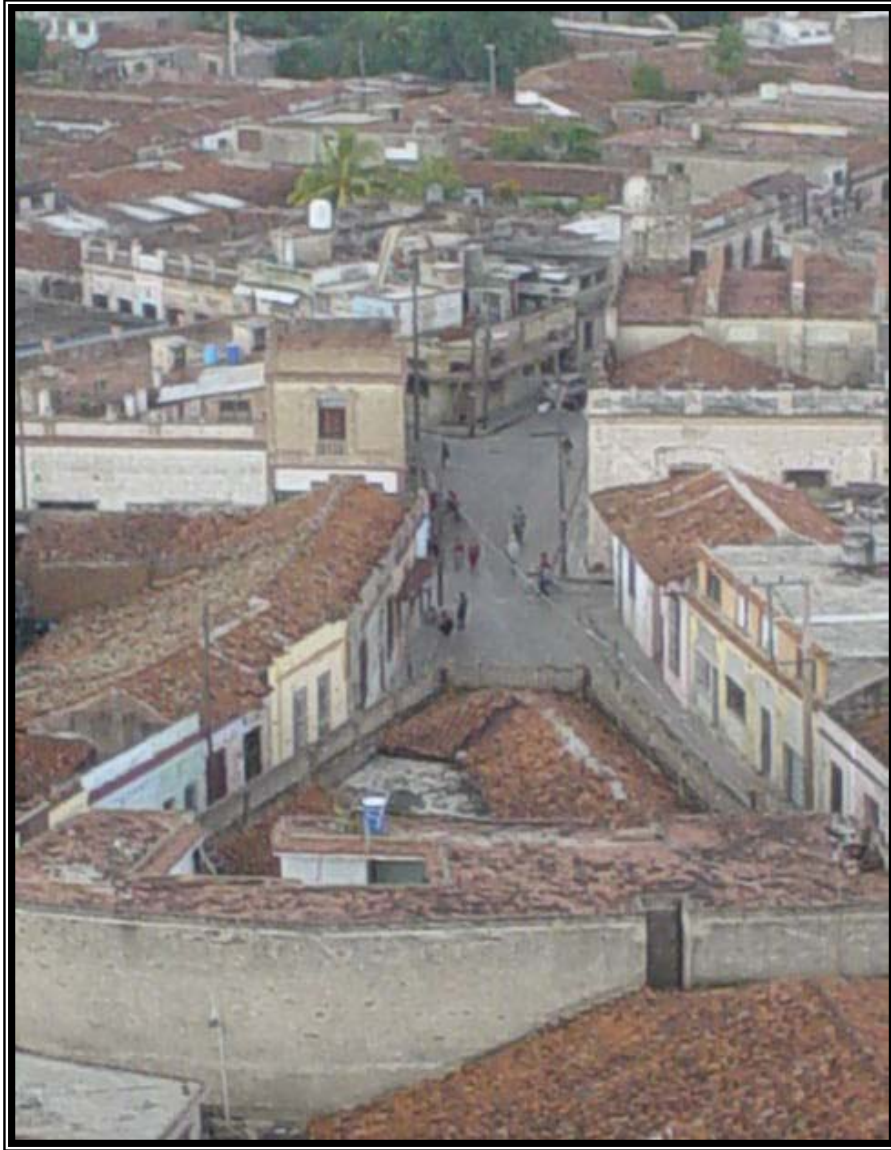












































To be included in UNESCO's World Heritage List.

# HISTORICAL URBAN CENTER OF CAMAGÜEY CUBA



Camagüey, Cuba, 2008

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## HISTORICAL URBAN CENTER OF CAMAGÜEY

### 1.- DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

#### 1. a. Country: Republic of Cuba

#### 1. b. State, province or region:

State: Cuba

Province: Camagüey

Municipality: Camagüey

City: Camagüey

Region: Center of the country



#### 1. c. Name of the property:

Historical Urban Center of Camagüey.

#### 1. d. Geographical coordinates:

Geographical coordinates of the Plaza Mayor's Square :

Longitude: 75° 55' 07"

Latitude: 21° 22' 43"



#### 1. e. Maps and drawing of the property proposed and of the area of protection. (Plans are annexed in the catalog).



Area of Protection and Property Proposed



**Area: 54 hectares.**  
**Population: 8180 inhabitants.**  
**Blocks: 80**  
**Churches: 6**  
**Total of square: 7**  
**Total of small squares: 13**  
**Total of properties: 2843**

Area of Protection and Area of the property proposed

**1. f. Area of the property proposed and area of protection:**



**Area of the property proposed: 54 has.**  
**Area of protection: 276 has.**  
**TOTAL: 330 has.**

San Juan de Dios Square

## 2. DESCRIPTION

### 2.a. Description of the property

The province of Camagüey has a population of 786 352 inhabitants and a territorial extension of 15 990.10 km<sup>2</sup>, including the adjacent keys; which characterizes it as the most depopulated and those of major extension in Cuba. Camagüey city – third city in population of the country – possesses 306 547 inhabitants and it becomes concentrated in it 39% of the population of the province and 51% of its total urban population.

The Historical Urban Center of Camagüey, declared National Monument in 1978, occupies an area of 330has. and is considered those of major extension of the country. Its population concentrates 56 000 inhabitants, that is, 18.2% of the total of the city.



Its more ancient nucleus is the proposed area for Humanity Heritage. It takes 54has. of the current historical center, and the 276 has. remaining are considered area of protection. 8 180 inhabitants reside in this proposed area of 80 blocks. You can find there 7 squares and 13 small squares, around 6 temples and 2 843 other buildings.

It includes the originary area, specially the ancient Major Square and the four sets of convents, churches and hospitals, which were inside its primitive

structure and whose urban evolution along the XVI to the XIX centuries later includes architectural exponents of religious, civil and domestic character of the XX century.



City profile  
Old Engraved

### Course of the proposed area

From the intersection of Enrique José Varona ( san Ramón )<sup>1</sup> and general Espinosa ( san patricio) streets to the west until the encounter of this last with Lope Recio ( Las Mercedes); from there in southeast direction to Finlay ( Los Ángeles), and then towards the northwest to República (Reina). From that location, with south course towards the alley of Magdalena, and after going over it, takes east direction until its intersection with Avellaneda ( san Juan); then southwards until Kaiser alley, and for that path to the east until Bartholomé Massó ( san Fernando ). After crossing this last street, it takes towards the east on Cruz Olivera ( Triana ) until connecting with Padre Olallo ( Pobres); after that to the south, until your encounter with Paso Chiquito, and keeps on it southeast, until Francisco Villardel and after bordering Caballero Rojo Park to Ramon Guerra ( Academia), which takes you to Enrique Villuendas ( Rosario), then southwest towards Plaza del Puente. You crosses it to Matadero, from that southwest until the intersection with Lugareño ( Contaduría). From that path, northwest until general Magín Díaz ( san

<sup>1</sup> From this moment the ancient toponymy will appear in parentheses, if it exists.

Gabriel ), then a block until 24 de Febrero 24 (Honda). Reached to that point, northwest until Matías Varona ( san Rafael ), in which turns around to northwest until Carlos Manuel de Céspedes (Hospital) and from that, in northwest direction, to Martí (san Diego). Arrived there, with buzz west, to Bembeta (san Idelfonso), after it, to northeast until the intersection with Enrique José Varona ( san Ramón ), in which it turns towards the northeast until the initial point of departure.

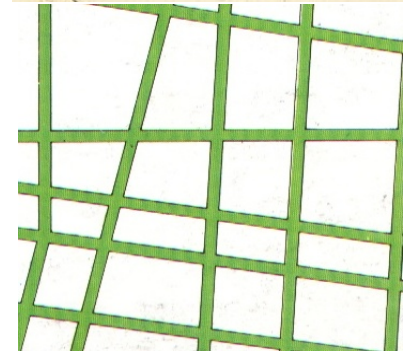
The first cities of the Carib were founded with the outline of regular reticulum, —as first urban attempts—, that became after the foundation of Lima in 1535, named today “classic quadrille”. The original foundations responded in such a way to that regular outline as Santo Domingo, La Havana and Santiago de Cuba; while others were not subdued to strict norms and control, among those stands out Puerto Príncipe, totally irregular.

However when is carried out a deep analysis of the urban structure in Camagüey it makes evident a primitive, regular, orthogonal organization, that did not persist, except from the rectangular form of its Major Square and the location of the primitive convents, churches and hospitals in equidistant position according to the four winds, —a model repeated afterwards in the whole continent.<sup>2</sup>

The different locations of the Major Parochial Church and the Town Hall shaped the Major Square, which was larger that in its origin and where at present you can find the Metropolitan Cathedral Church, in a side, but the building of the municipal government is now somewhat relegated. All that has converted Camagüey in an exceptional case in the Caribbean region.

This original nucleus coincides practically with the center of gravity of the city, which has been constructed in a radius-concentric form. Its settling on the great evenness or savanna, —typical geographical region—, date from 1528, after successive transfers from its foundation in the north coast of the province in 1514 and its transfer in 1516 towards an still indefinite point in the margins of the Caonao river. In the proposed area are localized different uses and activities as well as administrative, commercial and services functions that shape great part of the center of the city, although the residentiary use is, in general, predominant.

Old plan of Havana



The first cities of the Carib were founded with the outline of regular reticulum



Old plan of Camagüey

<sup>2</sup> Lourdes Gómez Consuegras et.al. Camagüey: ciudad y arquitectura (1514-1950). Editorial Acana. Camagüey, 2006. ISBN: 959-267-159-1. pag 33

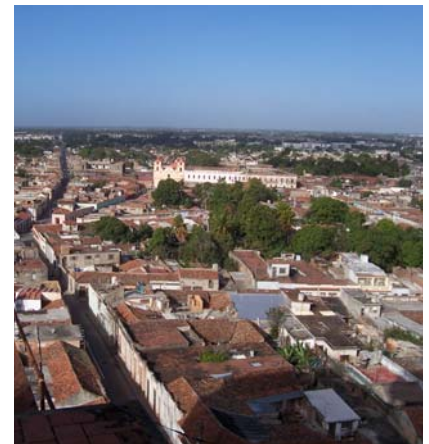
It exists a predominance of compact and irregular blocks with curved sides and average size. The lots are also irregular, small or medium and are associated by means of party wall, lateral short step and lateral yard. Most blocks were occupied in the XVIII century, by following the tendency of the spontaneous growth that characterizes the urban sketch. It stands out the scarce presence of vegetation in the system of public spaces, not so inside the edifications, particularly in the yards and inside the blocks, where this is abundant.

The system of public roads is generally very tight, (among four or six meters), with sidewalks and street, where the firsts are extremely narrow with steps to accede to the properties. The several alleys are very significant in the urban outline of Camagüey and in many cases they do not exceed the meter of width.

The urban outline distinguished for its irregular sketch, presents a lot of tight streets, those which frequently dilates in dissimilar, cosy spaces as accidental squares or small squares, spaces that also appear as the result of the encounter of several streets. Also the presence of a whole of important main and secondary squares presided for churches and convents, express the construction of the village in wards or parishes, besides the already mentioned alleys that appear as a peculiar complement of an urban weft that has been getting connected spontaneously until exhibit an interesting and attractive system of public spaces associated to important edifications, with a rich historical-cultural tradition.

Among the seven existent squares, five classify as main and were designed according to the originary theoretical model. The three more ancient squares are, to the center, Ignacio Agramonte Park with the Metropolitan Cathedral (Major Square, with the Major Parochial Church); eastwards, Martí Park or Youth Square (san Francisco Square ) and northwards, the Workers Square (La Merced Square); the two last plazas with churches-convents in their start-ups—. Southwards you can find San Juan de Dios and westwards, El Carmen, with hospitals in the past. These two last sets constitute the better exponents kept at present, with colonial characteristic and atmosphere. In the first of them, from the xviii century, you can observe the evolution of the colonial architectural typology and its more representative elements, while the second set is a genuine expression of the architecture of the six century.

These main squares with their churches shaped the primary wards, while others were subordinated to not so important squares. Maceo Square and La



The urban outline is distinguished for its irregular sketch



Ignacio Agramonte Park and the Metropolitan Cathedral at the bottom.



Solidaridad (La Soledad Square) appear as secondary plazas inside the proposed property. A temple in the first square, disappeared a long time ago.

The small squares that are part of the property are: Las cinco esquinas del Ángel, El Puente, San Gabriel and Lugareño, Caballero Rojo, San Fernando and Pobres, Avellaneda and General Gómez, Triana, San Pablo, San Antonio and Lugareño, San Clemente, Hospital and Martí, Aurelia Castillo, and Bedoya.

The tight, serpentine and curvilinear streets permit a rich perception of the different urban environments, generally emphasized for the presence of the churches, buildings, which, in an urban appropriate scale, constitute elements of reference that define the profile of the historical city.

From the very beginning, the main streets were extended along a north-south line, with a strong bend and convergence towards the bridge that crosses the Hatibonico river, to connect with the highway of the island. At present it allows a good linked to roads, streets and high-ways communication in the same direction, through axes as República (Reina), Avellaneda ( San Juan or De las Carreras), Lugareño (Contaduría), Bartolomé Massó ( san Fernando ), Padre Olallo (Pobres) and Enrique Villuendas (Rosario). The associations east-west are achieved fundamentally through the axes Martí and General Gómez.

Other interesting aspects of the road system of the city refers to toponymy. Numerous streets and public spaces are named starting from the Catholic calendar of saints' days, location or offices, these keeps a curious persistence over official changes in diverse moments of its history. San Esteban, san Fernando, San José, San Martin, san Pablo, San Juan de Dios, Matadero, Pobres, Rosario... are so fixed in the population that have exceed the time and show today its urban identity.

The vinculum environment-church conditioned the irregular urban structure, determined for the location of the primitive hermitages, which gave their names to the wards. As direct influence of the Hispanic Christian city this hermitages were localized in squares where the churches acted as centers and the plazas as focuses of the more important buildings and their social life. Moreover the construction of the streets in a radiate-concentric outline, generator of today sketch, obeys the system of links between the sets of churches and the center, where the Major Square is located.

The economic apogee in xviii century is reflected in the reconstruction of all ancient hermitages into new churches. The temple was shaped associated to

The small squares and the alleys



convent, hospital or cemetery in the five ordinary spaces, but also in an individual way. They can be found in the proposed area:

- Metropolitan Cathedral, ancient Major Parochial Church (1791) with three aisles and lateral tower (started in 1517).
- Church and hospital of San Juan de Dios (1728) with an aisle and central tower.
- Church and convent of Nuestra Señora de La Merced (1748) A church with three aisles and central tower.
- Church and convent of Nuestra Señora de El Carmen (1825). A church with an aisle and unique with two towers.
- Church of Nuestra Señora de La Soledad (1776) with three aisles and lateral tower.
- Church of Sagrado Corazón de Jesús (1927) with an aisle, of neo-Gothic style, in substitution of the church-convent of saint Francisco.

There is, although with different characteristics a Protestant temple, of eclectic style, constructed in 1904, located very near the Agramonte Park (Major Square).

In the area of protection and by completing a total of eleven in the previous repertoire, it can be found:

- Church of Santo Cristo del Buen Viaje
- Church of Santa Ana
- Church of Nuestra Señora de La Caridad
- Chapel of San José
- Church of San José

Church of San Francisco de Paula, in Maceo Square. It disappeared early.  
 Church of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, at the other side of the river, in the incipient ward of La Caridad. It disappeared early.

The colonial churches in Camagüey are characterized for their compact volumes, with main facades generally symmetrical of scarce decoration, even texture, without porches and with towers finished off with domes or pyramidal capitals, located preferably on the main access, with exception of the church of El Carmen, unique exponent in Camagüey —one of the few in the country— with two towers. They possess a varied figurative system in which stand out elliptic and mixtilinear large goblets, merlons, pinnacles, niches, moldings, cornices, grates of iron, elliptic and mixtilinear skylights, stained-glass windows and Spanish studded doors.



La Soledad church

The plant of these churches is generally rectangular, with three aisles in its majority, and are shaped by a structure of thick walls of bricks, closed with roofs of frameworks of wood and covers with native curved roof tiles of clay, inside which develops an interesting craftwork of simple decoration with pair of anchors or false cradle vaults, which are intercepted in some cases with domes braced with abutments. This set of religious edifications with high simplicity and architectural, historical, artistic and symbolic values, has contributed to fix the surname of "City of churches" to Camagüey. Nicolás Guillén, Cuban National Poet, born in the city in 1902, used this idea in a poetical image where he describes himself running among "torrential churches".

The civil and domestic edifications in Camagüey are regularly of a plant, with high props oscillating between five or seven meters, although there are examples of two floors or more. The facades are flat, plain and without porches, even in main plazas.

The current civil repertoire is manifested through meritorious exponents of architectural value in which can be identified clearly the different stylistic influences even; so the constructing way of Catalan artisans shows a local Art Nouveau, near to the Catalan modernism.

In the repertoire of public buildings, whose accelerated appearance takes place in six century, stand out the ancient seat of the Real Audience of Puerto Príncipe, built for the Jesuits, and today seat of the Municipal and Provincial courts of Camagüey); also the so called Escuelas Pías, besides bank institutes and properties of commercial, administrative offices and of government, as well as lyceums, lodges and societies. The neoclassic influences are notorious in their eclectic language predominating among other international styles that also appear in the urban landscape.

The coexistence of different constructive and aesthetic expressions, designs and conceptions are evident in traditional examples of colonial architecture. These still keep and cause admiration, because of an interesting combination of styles that achieve a harmonic homogeneous and coherent image. The unit and diversity in an urban appropriate scale favours the inalterability of environmental values.

The domestic edifications or residential repertoire considered in the property proposed is characterized for the aesthetic uniformity. It does not stand out big creations, although it counts with outstanding architectural and artistic, visible



The current civil repertoire is manifested through meritorious exponents of architectural value in which can be identified clearly the different stylistic influences.

examples fundamentally in the houses of illustrating personalities or of those which had belonged to wealthy families.

These constructions acquire an attractive and interesting physiognomy for popular reading. Translating its more representative codes to a constructive and expressive language favours the necessary consciences to keep the high environmental values of the whole.

Houses with just a floor predominate in the domestic repertoire with a wide stylistic variety. They find to him Interesting exponents that hatch fundamentally the centuries xviii, xix and xx can be found in it. The poverty of the life in date more early, centuries xvi and xvii, united to the faulty quality of the employed materials, carried on its deterioration and so there are a few examples of those stages.

The housing of the colonial period possesses a strong Andalusian influency. It is appreciated in the use of techniques and material, in the space design and in the formal elements. The use of brace splashboards stands out in the facades. These is own of Camagüey, and are used in the central region of Cuba. They appear in the whole architecture of this stage, near sides of splashboards of rowlock, eaves, penthouse and straight gullet that supports the flight of the cover of native curved roof tiles of clay. Also stand out the complete and truncated pilasters making important the principal access—, the flights grates of baluster of turned wood, protected with dusters of multiple designs; the window shutters, the main doors —Spanish and studded doors—, of big dimensions with mixtilinear posterns, framed door head or basket-handle arch.<sup>3</sup>

These elements result a key to identify the traditional architecture in Camagüey. Outlines of rectangular plants, in L or in C appear around a lateral yard. That is a humid big space with vegetation. There can be found the typical and enormous jar, used still today to gather and store rain water. They permit identify the city of Camagüey with the title of “City of jars”. It is possible to observe with relative frequency the location of the portico towards a lateral of the main facade, as secondary entrance of service, since unlike other typologies of the time, the main entrance is carried out directly for the hall.

The roofs of wood frameworks, of couple and file, with major or smaller degree of manufacture, stand out in the insides. As well as the arcs of profuse forms:



There can be found the typical and enormous jar, used still today to gather and store rain water. They identify the city of Camagüey with the title of “City of jars”.

<sup>3</sup> Oscar Prieto Herrera. Vivienda colonial camagüeyana en Arquitectura de la casa cubana. Servicio de publicaciones de la Universidad de la Coruña. La Coruña, 2001. ISBN: 84-95322-79-X, pp 81-164

trilobites, mixtilobites, of round arch), basket-handle and mixtilineal. The last ones recognized in the whole country for its slender and proportionate dimensions, as well as for the complexity and excellence of its brand. They make evident the Hispanic-Muslim influences assimilated during the colonial period. Doors of drawing boards, cupboards, edgings and floors of ceramics of clay or mosaic, join these elements.

The characteristics of the eclectic style of principles of the century xx predominate in the context. The residentiary repertoire transforms its colonial physiognomy, and hide its conception and original design behind slender facades. The overworked moldings and the balustrades, soaking in its majority, substitute the previous even parapets. A system of ornamentation where figure decorations cups, cornices, friezes, padded, rich gratings of iron, columns in the insides and floors artistically decorated achieve the image of the city.

At present in the area of the property proposed are localized several edifications whose historical meaning and architectural value has been favored and translated in social benefit in reference to the new cultural use. There are three museums of the five that forms up the city: Museo San Juan de Dios, Museo Casa Natal de Ignacio Agramonte and Museo Jesús Suárez Gayol. Other institutions as the Art Gallery Alejo Carpentier, the Provincial Library Julio Antonio Mella, the Provincial Center of Houses of Culture, the José Luis Tasende Theater, the Historical Provincial Archive, the House of Culture Centers, the house of the Love Ballad and the house on the corner of Pobres and Triana, now seat of the Camagüey Folkloric Ballet.

Other important institutions occupy properties of relevant values, as the seat of the Bishopric of Camagüey, the Municipal Assembly of the Popular Government, the Office of the Historian of the City, the Provincial Center of Cultural Patrimony, the delegation of the Ministry of Technology Science and Environment and five bank accessories.

Hotels, restaurants, clinics of health, commerce, schools and centers of education, also in this space, exhibit, elements representative of the camagueyanan architecture, either in its facades or insides. They express original values, even though at present their uses do not coincide with those which motivated the construction.

It must be highlighted that accordingly with the settling of the resident population, exists a group of customs and traditions related to the immaterial patrimony that converts it in an alive, dynamic space and favors a strongly



The characteristics of the eclectic style of principles of the century xx predominate in the context

social interchange. These traditions remains in the constant and enriching process of cultural development that takes place with regard to the property proposed. They are obliged reference in the description and valuable contribution to the reconnaissance of their exceptional values.

The current persistence in the use of the constructive techniques and traditional material in these edifications and in other interventions; the settling of dwellers, their form, employ and harmonic uniformity have reached to represent in good measure the own environment and the particular properties which identify the property

In a successive way, the constructions were conditioned to the outlines of other architectural currents. This has permitted that Camagüey exhibits a significant and appreciable sample of evolution. The rich legate of artistic, historical, environmental and cultural values propitiates that this good constitutes an exceptional case between the historical centers of our country and award. Its universal values represent a fundamental element to keep in mind the works of conservation that at present are carried out and constitute a motivation in the attainment of all actions that guide us in its protection and consolidation.

The simplicity of dwellers, culture and proverbial hospitality has done of this place a singular space. Puerto Príncipe —Camagüey as preferring call it from long ago many of its dwellers—, has consolidated along the years an image of legendary earth, a “mystery in the history of its people” as Antonio Bachiller y Morales qualified it, but also earth of “nobility work” according to words of José Martí.



Its universal values represent a fundamental element to maintain the works of conservation



## 2.b. History and develop

Camagüey has its origin in the village founded for the Spanish conquerors in the north coast of the current province of the same name. It was baptized for them as Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, and must be constructed as one more of those in the Carib and Cuba in the first times. However, its irregular current ketch remember more to the European city than to the incipient cities of the new continent.

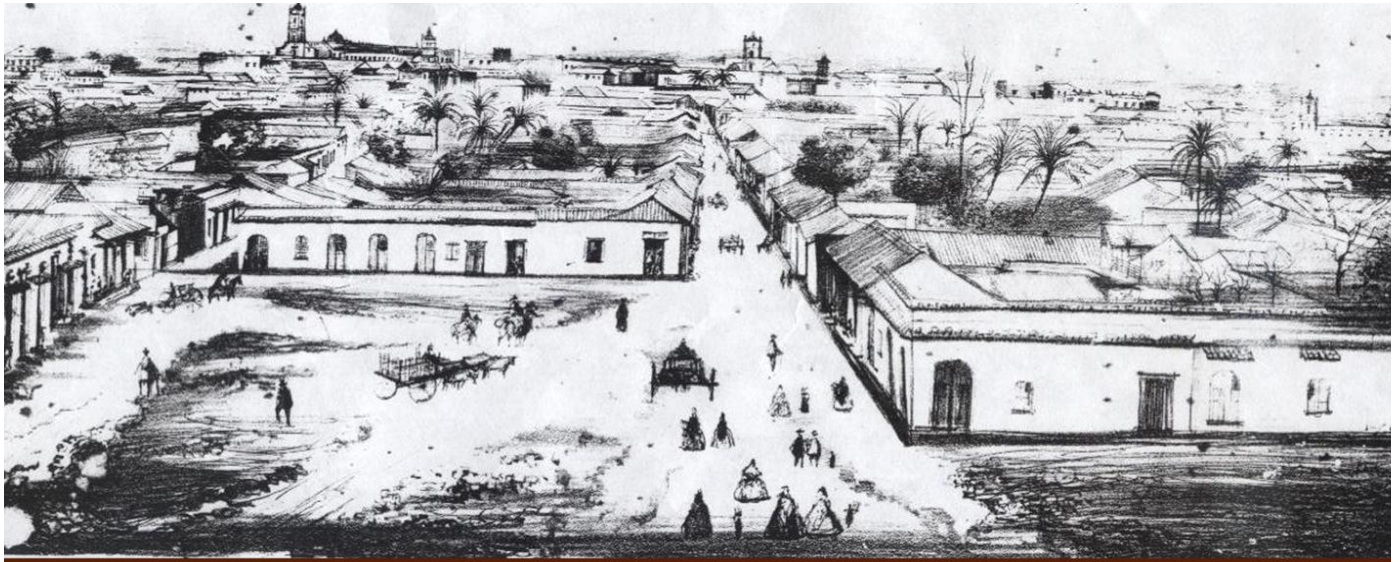


The seven first villas in Cuba were founded among 1511-1515

Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe was one of the seven first villas in Cuba and constituted one of the two established in the north coast, against the recommendations for the foundation of the cities, that gave preference to the south coast. At first time was steered for the poverty and the a provisional situation, so much from the viewpoint of its location (after moving in two occasions towards more favorable places) as of the constructions carried out with material perishable materials.

Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe was definitively established in 1528 in the highest point of an almost completely plain terrain, between two rivers. It expresses a growth, apparently spontaneous, the current base of its typological-urban characterization. It did not possess a previous plan of delineation. In this sense, the urban structure of the historical center makes evident elements of certain planned organization, because initial it had intentions of an orthogonal form, as being recommended. The rectangular form

of the Major Square is a proof of it, although the spontaneous later development frustrated that attempt to regularization. This current square with its form and connotation as original center seems to impose order and dignity to the surrounding disorder, and remains, near other traces, as unique testimony of a possible regulated and in reticulum city.



City profile.  
Old Engraved.

Specialists in the topic have established five periods of development and evolution:

- Original settling (1514-1516)
- Successive transfers of the primitive settling (1516-1528)
- Formation of the villa during the century xvi (1528-1600)
- Organization of the villa during the first half of the century xvii (1600-1668)
- Development of the villa (1668-1800)
- Consolidation of the villa/ city (1800-1902)



## Originary settling (1514-1516)

The date of foundation of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe once is object at present of discussions, because of the lack of a document that guarantees with an endorsement the moment of its establishment, the opinions are debated between the sustained oral tradition, on 2nd February 1514 –festivity of the patroness, Nuestra Señora de La Candelaria– and the derived of the contemporary analysis of some documents, that puts it between June and July of 1515. The local authorities commemorate officially the birth on February 2nd, according to the major cultural connotation of that dates and as respectable sample to inherited traditions.



First settling of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe in 1514, in the north coast of the province.

The exact place of establishment has been also object of conjectures. At present it exists an appreciable consensus towards the location in Punta del Guincho, in the north coast of the province, following archaeological excavations carried out in the years 60 of the century xx and the location of a settling named Pueblo Viejo in an ancient plane of Nuevitas bay, treasured in the General Archive of Indian. That place probably corresponds with the original, and it was possible not more than a great palisade as defensive construction. This original coastal settling is validated moreover with the persistence of the word "puerto" in its toponomy.

### Successive transfers of the originary settling (1516-1528)

Because of inconvenients of this first settling from the geographical viewpoint inhabitants were obliged to search for a more favorable place. In 1516 the more nomad village of Cuban villas was moved to territory of the chieftaincy of Caonao —a point not established yet— on the banks of the river of the same name; but a native rising, that caused its total destruction, forced the inhabitants to a new change, now, towards the chieftaincy of Camagüebax, in which they settled definitively, according to the tradition, on January 6th 1528 in the environs of the Tílima and Hatibonico rivers.



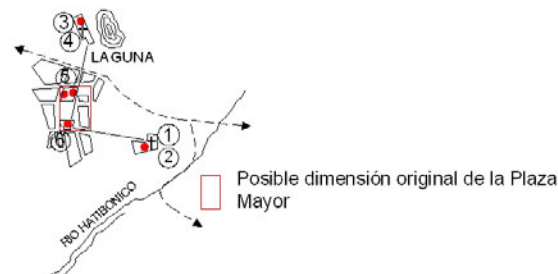
Successive transfers of the originary settling

The population was established by planting a big cross as was usual, then the plaza and the terrains of the church, town hall and housings of the main neighbors were delineated, among them Vasco Porcayo de Figueroa, very tied to the history of the central region of Cuba, specially to the foundation of the villas of Sancti Spiritus and San Juan de los Remedios.

There is no reliable documentation about that, so this location also has been discussed. It could be situated according to a urban logical, very near to the current Agramonte Park, in the topographically dominant point whose characteristics satisfied the need of defence, water supply and poured of wastes of these settlings. Maybe the plaza in a first time was bigger than nowadays.

## Formation of the villa during the century xvi (1528-1600)

These initial moments of the villa were hard and precarious. The analysis of the demographic data suggests it, because in 1534 the governing Manuel de Rojas informs the kings that there exists a population of around twenty neighbors, which constitutes approximately a hundred inhabitants. In a curious way he also refers the flatteries received, among them the one offered by the women who “for making a feast as person recently coming to the villa, implored him to have a snack” The bishop Diego Sarmiento communicated the king in 1544 the existence of 14 neighbors, that is, about seventy inhabitants. It is presumably that this diminution of the population was connected to the realization of the expeditions of conquest to the continent, whose results were much more lucrative than the difficult search of the gold in Cuba. In 1569 bishop Juan del Castillo reached to the villa in missionary visit and reported 35 Spanish neighbors ( about 170 people ) in state of poverty, but in turn carried out an appraisal appreciation, whose got validity later, when he affirms that the region was acquiring very good herds of cow because it was ready for it.



PERIODO 1528 - 1668 ( FORMACIÓN DE LA VILLA )

- 1 - Ermita Santa Ana
- 2 - Iglesia Convento San Francisco
- 3 - Ermita Altagracia
- 4 - Iglesia Convento La Merced
- 5 - Parroquial Mayor (Primera y Segunda Ubicación)
- 6 - Parroquial Mayor (Tercera Ubicación)

Formation of the villa during the century xvi  
(1528-1600)

Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe was placed under the century xvi with edifications of wood and dried palm leaves, in its majority. They were beginning to give the first steps in the construction of the more important properties, as the parochial church. Bishop Sarmiento refers that they started “to build a church of stone, which is done in part, but with little possibility”. The town hall was built of plaster and roof of palm leaves about 1550, and the Convent of San Francisco de Asís in 1599, in its start-ups a hermitage dedicated to Santa Ana. A detail that announced the singular features that will assume in the cultural stage the city of Puerto Príncipe was that dating so early as 1566 it carried out the first request for the rights to use coat-of-arms.

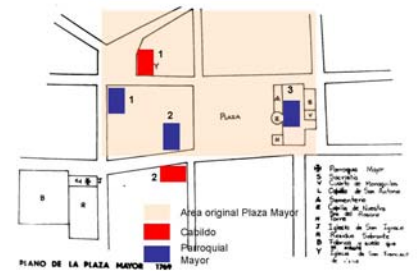
## Organization of the villa during the first half of the century xvii (1600-1688)

With the start-up of the century, the second convent was built in the location by the monks of the Order of the Mercy. A significant event was the fire of December 15<sup>th</sup> 1616, it took the villa practically into ashes, losing not only most of the edifications, but also the documents of the town hall.

Although historians has insisted on the poverty of the villa in these years, is interesting to compare that assertion with the one of the governor of the island, Pedro Valdés, who considered the villa in 1605 "a place of rich people", and its also interesting to get account of the risks assumed for the piratical Henry Morgan in 1668 and Francois Grammont in 1679 when they decided to attack a population of inland, a plainjust tempter if exist the promise of a rich booty.

They were the first moments of a wealth rising on the border of the Spanish commercial monopoly, and from there perhaps the insistence in shaping a more modest image than the real. That apogee was consolidated around the cattle and an active illegally deal with Dutch, English and French navigators, in which were involucrated the families of relief major importance. It was a reality that encouraged the writing in this villa, of the poem which even many consider the more ancient poetic work in Cuba, *El espejo de paciencia* (*Mirror of Patience*). It was written by the court clerk of town hall, Silvestre de Balboa, who accompanies his work with six laudatory sonnets written for similar number of Puerto Príncipe neighbors, fact that suggests the existence of some cultural life in it.

After the fire of 1616 the reconstruction of the Major Parochial Church was not carried out in its original emplacement —across from the Town Hall— but moved to its current place. The rectangular sketch of the Major Square and its orientation relates to geometric and functional primitive convents ( san Francisco and Nuestra Señora de La Merced, situated in the outskirts of the villa, saved of the flames for its location ) They are located in orthogonal position, equidistant of the center and watching towards it. These directions follow the axes of the sketch of the plaza and those of two paths whose references dates from early times: Cisneros (Real Road,1627 ) and Luaces ( Santa Ana Street, 1640 ) . It repeats in an evident way a model in the continent: a central plaza and four convents-churches in the four winds.



Organization of the villa during the first half of the century xvii (1600-1688)



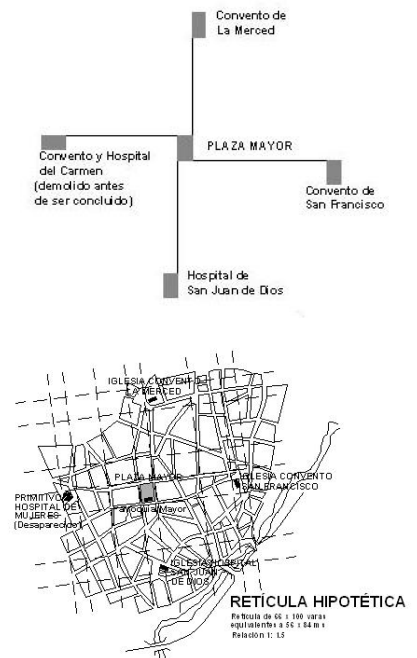
San Francisco and Nuestra Señora de la Merced, situated in the outskirts of the villa, saved of the flames.

The supply of water has been one of the traditional problems of Puerto Príncipe. The population supplies from the rivers, specially Tíñima, and from four next lacunas. Notwithstanding it, the neighbors began to develop diverse ways to collect the rain water; they began to build water tender and to store water in large earthen jars.

The large earthenware jar, the Camagüey symbol for antonomasia, was the solution of the scarcity of water in the villa. Potters from the south of España — living in Puerto Príncipe— made good use of an excellent clay from the outskirts of the villa, to exchange the use of the jars, now receptacles of liquid instead of grains, wines, oil or other products.

Four or six of those big-bellied receptacles could store the necessary water for a family. When beginning the showers they waited that the first one cleaned out the placed dust in the roofs during the drought, before putting to fill up them by a curious system of canals, built in other times of wood and afterwards of tin or cutlass sword. All camagueyanan house of past centuries had at least a large earthenware jar, whose content was the favorite drink because of its pleasant freshness. From that custom sprouts one of the numerous camagüeyanans legends, it secures that visitors who drink water of large earthenware jar, will never leave the city.

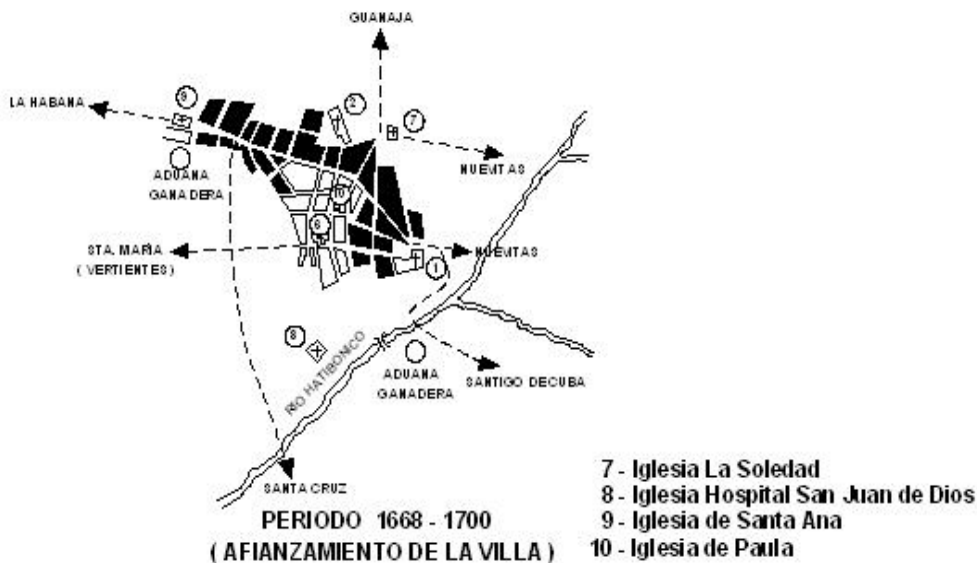
In the first decades of the xvii, began to be manufactured not only these receptacles, but bricks and tiles, construction material that have reached to characterize the constructions of this city and that in this period began to give major solidity and quality to them.



**Theoretical model of the primitive organization and the relations with the four original churches.**

### Establishment of the villa (1669-1700)

The base of the economy of the region was still the cattle, sustaining of an active illegally deal. It continued carrying out with such impunity that the governing Severino de Manzaneda wrote to the King in 1690 that he had found in Cuba two “places of noted population: Puerto Príncipe and Bayamo” those which does not “know any lord in the obedience, treating and contracting in Jamaica with the major dissolution without fearing the deserved punishment”.



The center of the villa was reconstructed in its current and definitive emplacement after the fire caused by the attack of the corsair Henry Morgan in 1668. The sketch of the Major Square —in one of its shortest sides was constructed the Major Parochial Church, beside it the Town Hall and other buildings, changed by the time— was perfected, but it kept the orthogonal form of this urban space, in strongly contrast with the sketch of the city that is completely irregular.

Other churches were built in this stage, which raise to six the number of them, and made possible the formation of a religious repertoire that has arrived until our days. Besides the Major Parochial Church and the convents of San

Establishment of the villa (1669-1700)



Some very ancient houses keep good conditions, but others need to be repaired.

Francisco and Nuestra Señora de La Merced it can be found now the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Altagracia, after church of La Soledad in 1697, the church of Santa Ana in 1697 and the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de La Asunción, after the church-hospital of San Juan de Dios (1692). The existence of churches – whose names were taken by the wards and parishes– with small squares or simple widenings, is a direct influence from the Christian Hispanic city.

There were a slow occupation of the plots, due to reconstructions and the construction of churches. They made possible, in an urban point of view, the organization and development of direct relations among temples, axes of link which became important nowadays: General Gómez, Independencia, Luaces, Maceo, República and Martí. They conditioned in a definitive way the irregular character of the camagüeyanan weft that do not followed the primitive sketch.

It can not be unknown the different accidents, events and catastrophes that the city suffered just as fires, hurricanes, storms, and pirate and corsair attacks; as well as a relative geographical isolation which permitted the development of certain political and economic autonomy. Also they established relationships with places around related with cattle deals. On this weft they began to build more solid edifications with more durable materials than those employed up to then.

**Development of the villa (1700-1800)**

In the course of the century xviii the villa grew considerably. The traditional cattle orientation of the economy was completed with the first sugar installations, even their production was not significant. In 1795 it represented only 1.5% of the insular total. The census carried out in 1774 by Marqués de la Torre placed it as the second population of Cuba.



Other churches in de Area of Protection



Development of the villa (1700-1800)

Bishop Agustín Morell de Santa Cruz visited the village in 1756. Then he wrote that Puerto Príncipe “eventhough so much contretemps, and calamities has had such growth, that exception La Habana, there is not other town in the island that surpasses it, nor still get alike”. In the same text it points out that there were 1 506 houses, 300 of straw and the rest of roof tile, 12 of them with second floor and there were about twelve thousand inhabitants.

The domestic architecture of this stage will be established as a strong exponent of colonial architecture in Camagüey, as an expression of the native capitals.

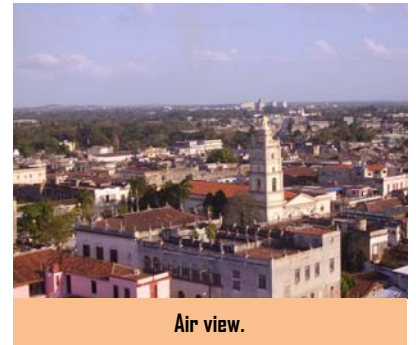
This second half of xviii century consolidated the architectural codes, which will develop during great part of the century xix.

Domestic buildings, from a typological viewpoint, developed as an structure with plant in form of L, C and rectangular. They occupied parcels of certain irregularity in reference to the characteristics of the urban sketch. In everyone of these outlines, the yard is the key of the distribution of the space.

The camagüeyanan house is characterized by predominance of width upon height. It has characteristic elements as brace splashboards, truncated pilasters to both patrons of the main door, as well as the windows with flight grates with baluster of turrned wood. These three elements constitute the main motifs of the camagüeyanan facade and they are authentic attributes of its architecture.

The conduct of these elements, as well as its persistence in time shapes an expression that awards to Camagüey an exceptional character of settling on constructive traditions, very different to other Cuban cities. An appreciation of it appears in a singular way in the stories on travels written by Antonio Bachiller y Morales, published in 1838. Among other many details, it finished:

Although at first sight looked like Guanabacoa, Puerto -Príncipe is not like the occidental populations: Its architecture has a lot of peculiarity. Many houses of the borders, so called the suburbs, are porch-roof, as the ancient that existed in this city. It distinguishes them to almost all an unfortunate projecting-roof that runs the whole front. ... the door has other other adornments, of mere caprice and that does not reveal the intention of the artist; just two half-pilasters that it is remained in the air, as hanging. ... I indicated the existence of modern buildings very



Air view.



well constructed and colored; but even several of these keeps bad habits as porch-roofs and high frame-jambes at the doors.

This image is distinguished for that architectural conservatism, coming from the possible geographical isolation, which guarantees the correspondence of the architectural language with the irregular sketch de the urban weft. Bachiller y Morales also refered: "In which it is distinguished this city and Matanzas is in its tortuousness. The majority of the houses are made of brick and situated on an irregular line as a logogrifh." Joaquín Weiss considered that exists a Cuban architecture of the century xvii, in a different way to those of the xviii, but that, all studies on Puerto Príncipe, need to run the times and slow down a complete century.

Development of population and the existence of important fortunes are shown in the construction of important buildings by, for example, Agramonte, Agüero, Betancourt, Castillo, Miranda, Cisneros, Quesada, and some families from Santo Domingo, arrived with the transfer of the Real Audience, as Pichardo, Bernal, Sterling, Usatorres, and so on.

Buildings where those people were lodged had a great magnitude in relation to space, construction and style, but it stand out in them the austerity and scarce luxury, very peculiar situation of Puerto Príncipe, if we compare it with examples from Trinidad or Havana, these features reflex the camagüeyanan way of being, proper of energetic, austere and proud people. Local patricians—in its majority never absent owners— did not build palaces in those a lot of slaves could announce its economic solvency. If there were some kind of ostentation it concerned to the temples they paid.

Such is the spirit that encourages the reflection of one of the central figures of the novel *A fair of the Charity in 183...*, written by the neighbor José ramón Betancourt in 1841. He expressed that the city was like a shepherd one which their people lived just for its needs, and as these were little, they went to sleep after had satisfied them and spread the leftover in the temples or in unsaved arches of wood.

The Real Audience was an organ of government whose cultural and political impact is still difficult to assay. In the daily world of the villa of Puerto Príncipe, its establishment by the middle of 1800, coming from Santo Domingo, with solemn ceremonies and Te Deum in the Major Parochial Church, must had constituted a great event. The population lived on a rhythm of incredible animation—including the first known theatrical representations until now—. It

The conduct of these elements, as well as its persistence in time shapes an expression that awards to Camagüey an exceptional character of settling on constructive traditions



was then the “capital of the island in reference to the administration of justice”. The villa was renewed due to the presence of litigants, who could remain months there, and due to new graduates of the University of La Havana, coming to receive their titles. It is the population described for Bishop Morell de Santa Cruz.

A new ward, in the outskirts of the central nucleus, had sprung up in the first third of the century, towards 1734, as a settling of recreation houses or second housings of the more wealthy families, so as pilgrim lodging for those who came to the festivities of the Charity Virgin. It was an early attempt to abandon the center, looking for better habitability conditions and adopting the urban scheme which was already known as deign and methodic: the quadrille in strongly opposition against the traditional sketch of the villa. That is the moment when appears a new architectural typology: a house with a porch, porches which surrounds the church, the plaza and develops themselves along the new avenue. In the construction of this ward, call of the Charity, it must have existed the intention to keep in mind the regulations of Felipe II.

One of the characters of the already mentioned novel *A fair of the charity in 183...*, remembers the source of the ward:

My parents were counted among the first inhabitants of this ward, and what they really found were the hermitage, bushes and a bridge of wood on the river, but as soon as the church to Our Lady was erected (if I am not wrong, it had to be around 1734 ), it was built a round house... and then others, in such a way that the ward appeared, like a magical event, with its wide square surrounded by porches.

It can be noticed a great urban development of the villa; there were added to the six churches, San Francisco de Paula in 1720 ( today disappeared ), Santo Cristo del buen viaje in 1724, Nuestra Señora de El Carmen in 1732 and La Caridad in 1734. In this period were also built San Juan de Dios Hospital in 1728, El Carmen Hospital, for women, in 1740 and the Leprosarium of San Lázaro with an hermitage in 1737.

The functionality in the villa until that moment is of religious character. It is established for the relationship between church and housing; a net of roads, streets and high-ways provide an irregular weft. The relationship among the village and other territories is also important; it constitutes a conditioning to the urban weft.

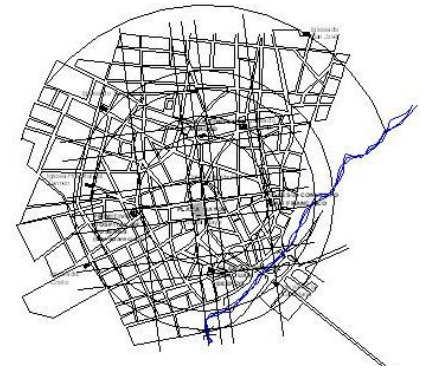


A new ward, in the outskirts of the central nucleus, had sprung up in the first third of the century

In this period, the Major Square is, from the social viewpoint, the focus of festivities as retreats, walks and horse racings; there were also carried out military practices. The life was primarily religious. Holidays, processions, and other events of the Catholic religion were celebrated, as those of African origin.

This is the stage, when Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe reached a relevant development in different aspects of social and economic life, in its urban growth and in the manifestation of its more representative architecture. By these reasons, Morell de Santa Cruz said that Puerto Príncipe was an interesting, fertile and abundant villa where the materials of construction were cheap.

These two centuries permitted the rebirth of a villa which was decimated and became poor, they also permitted the settlement of the bases of a city with a *sui generis* urban outline, architecture and idiosyncrasy, that identifies Camagüey and marks its later evolution, until our days.



Radial scheme of the city



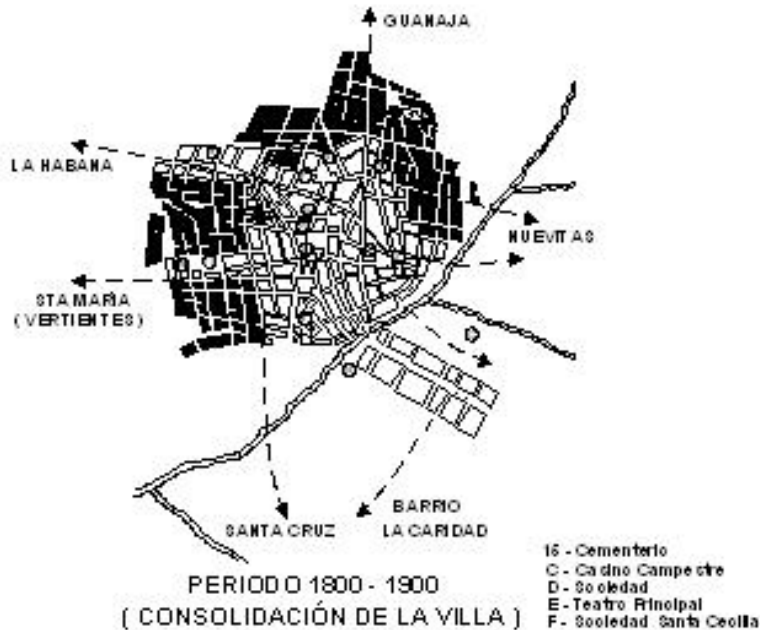
Group of colonial buildings

### Consolidation of the villa/ city (1800-1902)

Puerto Principe got to the sixteenth century without big changes in its economic structure. In 1827, José J. Vascourt opined that to the cattle raising was exclusively dedicated the territory that Ramon de la Sagra considered the "region of the raising". This region did not participate in the process of sugar expansion that experimented other regions of Cuba, even though certain commercial liberties and some attempt for developing the sugar production in Camagüey. The difficulties for the transport of implements, enslaved, the heavy boxes of sugar and the large barrels of honeys, acted as a retarding factor in the growth of the sugar industry.



La Merced group



Consolidation of the villa 1800-1900

On the century sixteenth, the village materialized diverse rights in reference to jurisdiction and administration; in the first years it was necessary the division of the villa in 6 quarters for a better administrative and ecclesiastic organization; as unit it was taken the parish, or ward as it has been structured before; there were references about a first division in five quarters carried out in 1761. Afterwards in 1819, does to him a division in eight quarters is made, modified later in 1832 for the Lavalleé, a surveyor that also divides it in eight quarters according to magnitude, population and importance of the area. In 1856, with the first urban regulations, the city is divided in two districts and each one in two wards.

A great number of buildings can be found then, not only religious but also civil ones, showing the develop of the villa. The population was approximately 48 500 inhabitants. There were taken rulers for the numeration and nomenclature of the streets due to the urbanistic extension reached, processes that carried out from 1823.

An important signpost in its history was marked for the concession of the title of city and the authorization to use coat-of-arms on November 12<sup>th</sup> 1817.

In 1856 the municipal ordinances sprang up and there were primary administrative, with certain intentions to regularize the weft, and in order to achieve some regularity (it refers to the farm jambs which width was reduced to 3/4 of path). As improvement, it could be noticed the widening of the streets. The projecting roof were forbidden and some elements of the facades were regulated according to the new neoclassic style.)

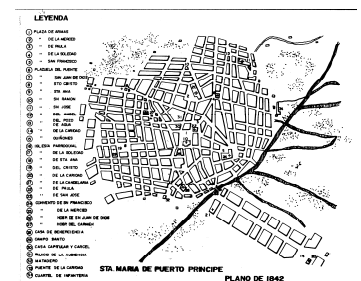
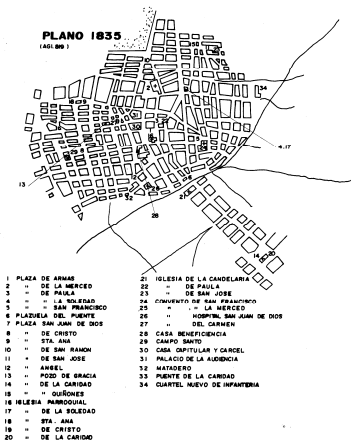
The literature gathered testimonies of how much could have been of interest to the contemporaries those ordinances. José Ramón Betancourt wrote a dialogue, showing the generational conflict between two of the protagonists of its mentioned novel. The younger character made fun of his elders because they were unable to form an straight street. The persistence of the problem was marked when he says that when elders tried to rebuild or erect a house, instead of counting on the street, or with the country, they engaged in lawsuit with the syndic or with the architect, because of one or two inches for the best delineation, or because it did not permit to use the public part.

The spontaneous and capricious outline that had been inadvertent in the first times became a preoccupation. There were laws to regulate how to keep the regular urban weft towards the periphery of the current historical center, when new means of transportation were developed.

Transportation required a more regular net of roads, cause even in carriage it was difficult to circulate on the streets of Puerto Príncipe. This situation is made perfectly evident when observing the plane of the city, with a new irregular reticulum sketch, contrasting with those of the central nucleus..

The division of the island in three departments (1827-1851) being in Puerto Príncipe the seat of the central government during almost the whole period, brought a strengthening and centralization of the activities.

Old plans of Camagüey. 1827, 1835, 1842



The economy was benefited for technological advances, among them the introduction of the machine of vapour in some sugar factories and the start-up of the construction of railway from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas—polemical engineering work inspired for the perseverance of Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros, El Lugareño—, started in 1841 and finally arrived to the head city of the region in 1851. On April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1861 was opened the telegraphic service between Puerto Príncipe and Havana city.

In the middle of the century, the main streets of Puerto Príncipe were paved with stones: República (Reina), Cisneros (Mayor), Independencia (Candelaria), Ignacio Agramonte (Soledad), Maceo (Comercio) and Avellaneda (San Juan).

Puerto Príncipe was an echo of the European illustration, which had substantial changes for the city and its architecture; the mentioned municipal ordinances of 1856, legalized new constructive norms which tended to occasion a rupture with the heir patrimony, with the introduction of neoclassic elements.

Two different groups of edifications proliferated in the city. The first one with traditional characteristics, possible result of the family tastes very respectful of tradition and stimulated for the stable expression achieved for the architecture of the century xviii, or due to diverse reasons it resulted difficult to be informed of the new aesthetic tendencies.

The other group of buildings started reflecting aesthetic and space changes, coinciding on the majority of the cases with owners belonging to families that were at the vanguard in the culture of the time. It can be appreciated in the enlargement of the spaces, and also in aesthetic transformations with innovations of classicist kind, near traditional elements, which originated transformations in some elements such as the change that suffers the pilaster when appearing distributed in the whole facade, showing classic orders and the substitution of partridges by parapets. The buildings of the seat of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (Palacio Bernal) and for some years those of the Ministry of Finances (Palacio Pichardo), as well as the House of the Camagüeyanan Women (Simoni Country House), between others, and in properties dedicated to cultural institutions as the Principal theatre.

The design is now found in the hands of architects, who substitute the traditional masons that historically carried out the planning and execution of the edifications. In this sense can be mentioned Francisco Cabrera Porro and Dionisio de la Iglesia.



The design is now in the hands of architects

The main features of the culture of this region have retrieved life in a strange combination of isolation and sense of update. Good part of the culture of this city is developed around the familiar social gatherings, the activities Societies, especially the so called Filarmónica, and the religious holidays, some of those earned profane features along the time, so as the case of the Fairs of the Charity, the feasts of San Juan or the altars of cross.

That sense of a cultivated region —not laziness— is appreciated in an anecdote written by José Martí:

¡This is the people of Camagüey! Saturday comes all, as a florin, to the city, to the dance and to the concert, and to see to their fiancées; and there are music and songs, and it is lyceum the whole people, and the city as a capital: ¡ Monday, on horseback the whole world, with the loop behind, to make cheeses!

Other of the features of the camagüeyanan culture is the remained of some ancient uses of the second person in the colloquial conversation. In effect, while in the island was imposed, as in almost all America Hispanic, the use of the modern "you" instead of the Castilian "you", in the region of Puerto Príncipe this Castilian employ, denominated "voceo", kept during generations, so that, even at present is possible to identify it, maybe with stylistic different uses, but with exact force on the contemporaneity.

Camagüey is cradle of important musicians and personalities of literature. Untill ends of the century xix they stand out, between a long list of figures of relief: Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros. *El Lugareño*, José Ramón Betancourt, Aurelia Castillo, Calixto Bernal and Enrique José Varona,.

Puerto Príncipe, for its own regional characteristics, so much economic, as demographic and of cultural practice, promoted, from very early, insurgent movements and opposition to Spain; this historical characteristic was object of attention from very early, and, of course, from diverse Spanish rulers.

During the second fourth of the century there can be found different conspirative activities, that marked the relationships with the fight for independence in Latin American and afterwards, in 1851 there was a precursor fact in the anarchist fights in Cuba, the lifting in arms of Joachim Agüero and Agüero, who drew for the region the steps into the independence war of 1868., Camagüey was converted in the main theater of operations of this contend that lasted ten years.



Effects of the war of 1868 affected the development of the city, the immense rustic wealth of this region disappeared almost completely and the city was surrounded of 15 strong built for its defense.

The complex period from 1878 to 1895 is marked for varied phenomenon that goes from the end of the slavery, the political fight in new stages, until the Spanish strategy to the recovery of the region, as path to dig under the reals attempt to renewal of the war.

The cattle it recovers in a visible way, and the construction of the sugar factories Redención, El congreso, Senado y Lugareño are new courses for the camagüeyanan economy. The city get benefits of all this with new constructions or rebuildings according to the stylistic requests of the moment.



El Oriente sugar factory, 1848

This situation kept until ends of the century when the effects of the war of the 95 affected its development. The end of the century brought also the cease of the Spanish domination and with the independence, the United Stated intervention in the Cuban matters.

Other codes reach to the island, new architectonics and urban features propitiates transformations in the society. The urban perimeter of the city, that adopts from 1903 the aboriginal name of Camagüey, increase notably, making dense the existent areas. The observed growth is on the base of a sketch much more regular but still compromised with the ancient urban outline. The stoppage of its development is explained by the effects of independence wars which made that of the end of the fight there were more than thousand free houses in the city.



At the end of the century appears the first settlements on the road to Guanaja, that give place but late to the neighborhood of La Vigía, with a sketch of perfect quadrille.

The main function of the city in this stage is the political, cultural-administrative, the city possesses all modern functions and begins to draw a more extended center with an incipient commercial area. Therefore the functional relations are not given for the church but for the services or public and civil activities

The characteristics of the eclectic style of principles of the xx, with its slender facades with moldings and banister-shaped, soakings in its majority; predominate in the historical center. Notwithstanding, the colonial architecture has very valuable exponents as those of San Juan de dios and El Carmen among others. In these edifications of one or other period predominates the housing repertoire on the remaining uses of the city.

The first decades of the century xx carried out the cobblestone paving of important streets, which was culminated in the decade of the 50. The center of the city, and its main streets, assumed international styles, as Art.Nouveau, and Art Deco., sometimes later relegated to the inside of the properties.

Legends and traditions of Camagüey has been witness in the different historical moments of the evolution of the city and cradle of important personalities of the letters, the art or the politics and the revolutionary fights.

With a strong conception of parochial ward in its birth, it went on constituting areas with diverse cultural characteristics that got rich more and more the customs and traditions of the ancient inhabitants.



At the end of the century appears the first settlements on the road to Guanaja, that gave place to the neighborhood of La Vigía, with a sketch of perfect quadrille.



### 3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

Camagüey historical center includes the more ancient areas of the city, in the city you can find the synthesis, deposit as sediment of the diverse expressions of the previous cultures and of the different stages of its evolution, sprouted as part of the first Spanish foundations in the century xvi in the Carib, with the name of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe.

In the urban more ancient nucleus of the villa, we find an impregnated image from its origins], of a special and irregular urban sketch where its serpentine streets and surprising plazas and diverse small squares shape a capricious weft on which are erected vernacular civil and domestic constructions with the impression that the evolution, in the course of the years, stopped in a civic whole where stand out as important signposts, magnificent exponents of religious character, that are conjugated in a homogeneous unit but diverse and coherent, of high environmental value that is complemented with peculiar architectural elements that print its very own character, a rich intangible patrimony, full of legends, traditions and alive customs with a notable cultural development.



The magnificent exponents of religious character conjugated in a homogeneous unit

### 3. a.- Criteria supporting inscription

The proposal in the category of historical center is supported on the criterions: iv, v and vi.

#### IV. An exceptional example of a whole of edifications that illustrates an important stage in the human history.

The well proposed shows us an urban whole of great quality with the following peculiarities: the geographical enclave in a plain, the urban irregular sketch, a religious repertoire and the juxtaposition of architectural styles from the colony up to our days; they stay together in perfect harmony and near the elements of the intangible patrimony they mark an identity, along the historical development.

The system of main plazas of Camagüey, constructed in an outline based on the organization of wards or parishes, as in the Christian Hispanic city, serves as frame to an important religious repertoire of vernacular character, and to singular goods, all of them well conservated. In the plain and below profile of the city, The churches are evident due to the silhouette of its towers and domes, that permit consider them as singular buildings of monumental character. This whole of religious edifications, worthy to be preserved for the future generation shuts in important architectural, historical, artistic and symbolic values that jointly with the plazas and small squares and the urban irregular sketch, generate interesting lines of sight where the churches perceived as true signpost in the environment.

The churches are evident due to the silhouette of its towers and domes, that permit consider them as singular buildings of monumental character



The civil and domestic repertoire conjugates meritorious exponents identifying the stylistic influences that were reached in different stages of its evolution, with a rustic and sober taste that printed the agricultural and cattle base to its population. From the colonial stage, exponents very well kept remains, such as buildings below the codes of the Eclecticism, Neoclassicism, Art Deco Neocolonial and even punctual examples of Art Nouveau and Rationalist. The juxtaposition of diverse styles in all times, alignments, altitudes, party walls, volumetry, shaped a plane of undulant or bankrupt facades adapted to the form of the block and keeping a strong unit and harmony to the whole in the diversity of styles.

Typological-architectural elements sprouted in Camagüey as the truncated pilaster or the genuine side of a partridge of brace, the basket-handle arches, even parapets or openworks and the wide flight windows of wood or very elaborate grates print to the whole a very particular stamp in the exterior; while galleries or hanging, the roofs of wood, the simple decorations and the profusion of dividing arcs of the noble spaces of the house, in Cuba are only present in Camagüey.

The constructive techniques that they shows and the use of the clay, the third and the lime to reproduce the ornamental elements, design and formal expression that characterize the built repertoire of the property, reflect the notorious Mudejar influences coming for the first architects and master builders to our colonial architecture.



## V. An exceptional example of a human traditional settling, representative of a culture and of the human interaction with the environment.

After its initial maritime emplacement, its later enclave on the brink of a river, Puerto Príncipe villa was established to the center of the current Camagüey province from 1528, it extends on a great evenness, flanked for the Tinima and Hatibonico rivers, that near defensive justifications answered the need of the Spanish conquerors to find fertile terrains on the banks of the rivers to foment the cattle, the cultivations and in general an economy of subsistence, all what conditioned the urban growth and the identity of its naturals.

The historical urban center of Camagüey, synthesis of the ancient villa of Puerto Príncipe, constitutes an exceptional testimony in Cuba and the whole region of the Carib of a model of urban colonial development with medieval European influences in the sketch of cities; showing a great similitude with the models of the Hispanic Christian cities, in which was not respected a possible initial regular outline; of which only remains as witness its major rectangular plaza and the most irregular sketch of all first foundations on a regular underlying and imperceptible weft at a glance, produced by means of the occupation of the free spaces among them and by following the sketch that indicated functional direct relations.

The absence of a founding plane, of urban ordinances and of the necessary control, mark Camagüey irregularity. The development of a prosperous economy based fundamentally on the commerce illegally and the cattle contributed to the urban initial growth of the villa, where appeared the churches and convents as guiding elements and fixed in the context as examples of reference in the built art carried out.

The numerous and diverse plazas and disseminating small squares in the geography of the property are part of the surprising system of public spaces. The historical urban center of Camagüey keeps its high environmental values and its peculiar identity, pride of its dwellers, notwithstanding is to it has been object of fittings in a renewing process, by highlighting the authenticity of its numerous religious and civilians constructions with well achieved stylistic influences, integrated harmonically to the whole, whose cultural reach and historical, architectural and monumental value were repaid with the statement as National Monument in the year 1978.



The historical center of Camagüey, synthesis of the ancient villa of Puerto Príncipe, constitutes an exceptional testimony in Cuba and the whole region of the Carib

## VI. Material association with current traditions of exceptional universal value.

Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe was an exceptional witness of the transcendent encounter of cultures that marked, as of that moment, the impact the discovery of the New World, in the destiny of the humanity. Camagüey is a resultant of all a lay process of consolidation of its identity. It became a cultural happening in the central region of the country, and in the whole region of the Carib, by treasuring a rich cultural patrimony based on representative samples of its material and immaterial patrimony, nourished of a wide whole of traditions and customs, as well as the names of illustrating personalities of the art, the science, the history and the culture.

In the historical urban center of Camagüey, space that sums up the particular properties of the initial Puerto Príncipe villa, we can find a history of the illegal commerce, in the middle time of conquest, as an incipient economy of subsistence and primary source of appreciable richness; as well as the presence of pirates and corsairs, also fires, risings and colonists and ranchers. Aborigines, Spanish and more late Africans were superposed in the genesis of an idiosyncrasy, that gave birth of Cuban identity, finding in this particular villa a very personalized form of being, distinctive in the whole country; Tangible idiosyncrasy in multiple manifestations of its material and immaterial patrimony, with the indelible impression of the past and the contributions of the present.

The traditions, legends and myths, united to the cultural contemporary manifestations, gives to the Camagüey cultural patrimony a rich intangible patrimony, fixed to its historical center. Part of that intangible patrimony is kept nowadays: popular feasts, religious (Catholic and African) celebrations, cultural, scientific and sport happenings, musical and dancing expressions, proclaim, foods, typical drinks, but principally the feasts of San Juan, that takes place between the holiday of that saint and those of San Pedro ( 24 to 29<sup>th</sup> of June ) and that are unique of Camagüey.



Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe is an exceptional witness of the transcendent encounter of cultures that shows nowadays the impact of the discovery of the New World in the destiny of the humanity



The traditions, legends and myths, united to the cultural contemporary manifestations, give richness to the cultural patrimony.

### 3.b. Statement of the universal exceptional value

If we refer to the universal exceptional value, according to what has been expressed previously, it is evident they are features that identify Camagüey among other cities already declared World' Heritage.

The Camagüey historical center constitutes the urban fundamental nucleus of historical development of the ancient Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, that moved to its current emplacement in the year 1528 for the Spanish settlers, forms part of the seven first villas, founded in the island during the process of conquest of the New World in the XVI century. Sprouted of a primitive economy of subsistence, the villa of Puerto Príncipe evolved with a solid cattle until converting in city in 1817.

The persistence of attributes and qualities travelling for the different historical periods, have acquired a true character of authenticity, by making it recognizable in the system of colonial cities of Cuba and the region of Carib. It is made evident for the existence of an outline of urban development, hard influenced from the models of medieval Hispanic Christian cities, in which is observed, contrary to other colonial cities of the new continent, a very irregular sketch that forgets the use of the normative original reticulum. That outline supports a fort, dynamic and continually process of cultural interchange, among Spanish and African legate, that forms unavoidable part of the historical memory of the region.

A local sense is noticed in the architectural forms and the urban sketch of this whole, conditioned in its start-ups due to a relatively prolonged isolation towards the center of the island and for the fitting of the needs and city-planning dispositions established, to the characteristics and own resources of the territory. It has decided the evolution, development and consolidation of a very particular cultural process which deposits as sediment the unmistakable idiosyncrasy of its inhabiting and the enriching of a full environment of the diversity emanating from the different manifestations of its cultural and natural patrimony; consequently related to the genuine atypical nature of the whole and nuanced for the conservatism and the religiousness of its dwellers, that show a singular personality and identity, recognizable inside and outside of the country.



The proposed area embrace the more ancient urban nucleus of the historical center of the city



The proposed area embrace the more ancient urban nucleus of the historical center of the city and also the five spaces marking its origin, where the above-mentioned features get special accent, the values are relevant and representative, they identify its universal and exceptional character which do it worthy for the nomination and statement as World Heritage legally sheltered and correctly kept.

They can be synthesized as following:

-The irregularity of the original urban weft that generates a wide system of plazas and small squares, converts the area in a unique case in Cuba and the continent, due to a slow growth of two centuries and a very marked fault of urban control.

-The urban construction of the area stand out for the role of churches and plazas as nucleus, where the tower of the temple constitute the signpost of the ward or parish that is highlighted among the buildings, for which has been called "City of churches".

-The great unit of the proposed area, in a wide diversity and variety of types and architectural styles. The juxtaposition of the different constructive stages, awards a visual integrity, cohesion and authenticity from the architectural viewpoint; while the tight streets, curvilinear sketch and the spaces of multiple forms do it from the urban viewpoint.

-The clay, local material, used for the manufacture of bricks of construction, curved roof tiles, floors, large earthenware jar and work of art, awards a characteristic color to the volumetry and gives the peculiar atmosphere of the whole. The use of large earthenware jar, like the Andalusians and placed in the



The irregularity of the original urban weft generates a wide system of plazas and small squares



yards, gave the possibility to keep the water of shower and have made to call it the "City of jars".



-The vegetation is an element that has great presence in the yards of the houses, in urban spaces and open spaces (Casino Park), specially if the whole is observed from certain height.

-The harmonic contemporary interventions, the qualification of spaces and the works of urban art conjugate in an all unique, buildings, spaces, art works, natural elements (vegetation and rivers) and traditions that express a historical alive center.

-The different types of patrimony: cultural and natural; tangible and intangible; movable and immovable; and the recovery of customs and traditions reflected in the alive culture gives identity and authenticity to the whole.

These general features of the **exceptional universal value** can be particularized as following:

### 3.b.1 Universal exceptional value

- Irregularity of urban outline, with a wide system of squares and small squares, so that the zone becomes unique in Cuba and the continent. That's probably been caused for a slow growth through two centuries and a remarkable lack of urban control.
- The urban structure goes around churches and squares, where the towers of temples establish the neighborhood or parish route, detaching over the rest of buildings. That's why Camaguey has been called "city of churches".
- The proposed zone results a unit, even though it shows a wide diversity of architectonic styles. The superposition of various constructive stages gives visual integrity, so as authenticity and cohesion, from an architectonic point of view; while the narrow streets and sidewalks, its curvilinear outline and the complex shape of its spaces do it from an urban perspective.



San Juan de Dios Square



La Merced Square



- Clay, local material, used in bricks, roof-tiles, jars, floors and, nowadays, works of art, gives a peculiar color to the volume and ambient of the space. The city has also been called "city of jars" because of the use of large jars for rain-water, similar to Andalusia and usually placed in the yards.

- Vegetation is a remarkable element which makes a difference among other historic centers, specially for an aerial sight. It can be found in court-yards, urban spaces and open spaces as the Casino Campestre.



Clay, local material, used in bricks, roof-tiles, jars, floors and, nowadays, works of art, gives a peculiar volume and ambience to the space.



- Different kind of heritages, cultural and natural, tangible and intangible, movable or immovable, and the recovery of customs and traditions reflected in the current culture give identity and authenticity to the whole context.

- Contemporary interventions has been harmonious in its mediate and immediate context: On new buildings as much as in those needed to be remodelled, and also on requalification of spaces and urban works of art. Interventions engage in all its parts, preserving its centrality in all stages, buildings, spaces, works of art, natural elements (vegetation, rivers) and traditions.

Features above can be taken off in specific aspects which give exceptionality and universal validity to the "proposed zone":

**Of the emplacement, enclave and urban development**

-The first cities of the Carib were founded on base to an outline of irregular quadrille that became later in the classic quadrille. The first foundations responded faithfully to that outline as Santo Domingo, La Havana and Santiago of Cuba, others are somewhat more irregular, however Puerto Príncipe, founded on a plain is totally irregular. There are evidences of a primitive regular organization, that did not persist and that has converted it in an exceptional case in the region of the Carib.

-The plain, own topography of the camagüeyanan savannah<sup>4</sup> get expression in the plane and lineal profile of the city.

-The location between two rivers and the strong relation with the Hatibonico river, from the viewpoint of supply of water, defensive, visual protection and pluvial drainage, marked from its start-ups the functionality of the city.



**Third settlement of the city between Tñima and Hatibonico rivers**



**Old plan of the city, 1814**

<sup>4</sup> Savannah, a landscape very plain with some trees gathered in it (parkland).

-The existence of a bridge on the river decided the form of funnel that possesses, linked to roads, streets and high-ways sketch, towards the southeast.



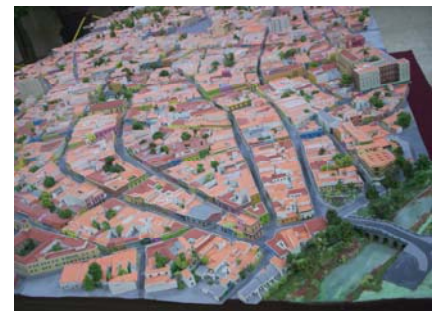
The existence of a bridge on the river decided the form of funnel that possesses, linked to roads, streets and high-ways sketch

-The Major Square is located in a higher emplacement to master the territory, in the middle of two bowls.

-The growth, distribution and occupation of earths on the original nucleus was slow and accidental, which agreed the irregularity of the urban weft, answering more to the functional relations that to the urban normative.

-The absence of urban control accents the irregularity and spontaneous character of the weft, but in it still can be read the original outline.

-The organization in wards inherited of the Christian Hispanic city, the parish, is very clear in Camagüey, where the church constitutes the guiding urban element, so it has been called the "City of churches".



## Of the urban sketch

-The urban irregular sketch product of the slow growth, the absence of urban control and the preponderance of the functional relations, propitiated the losing of a possible original regular sketch.

-The regular foundational sketch is noticed in the rectangular form of the Major Square and its environs, as unique space with this forms, and the location of the wholes of churchs, convents and church-hospitals, located in the four winds and equidistant of the main plaza.

-The different locations of the Major Parochial Church and the Town Hall shaped the Major Square that in its origins were larger that at present and where the current Town Hall remains to a side of it.

-The five main original spaces give evidences of the urban construction of the area, shows diverse compositions and constructive periods that award great identity, variety and authenticity to the whole. These spaces have been qualified contemporary.<sup>5</sup>



The urban irregular sketch product of the slow growth, the absence of urban control and the preponderance of the functional relations, propitiated the lack of a possible original regular sketch

<sup>5</sup> Since 1995, the churches and public spaces has been qualified, restored and rehabilitated.

-The five main spaces organize a very special whole of plazas and small squares that identify the urban weft and that organize the around buildings of different stages and styles.

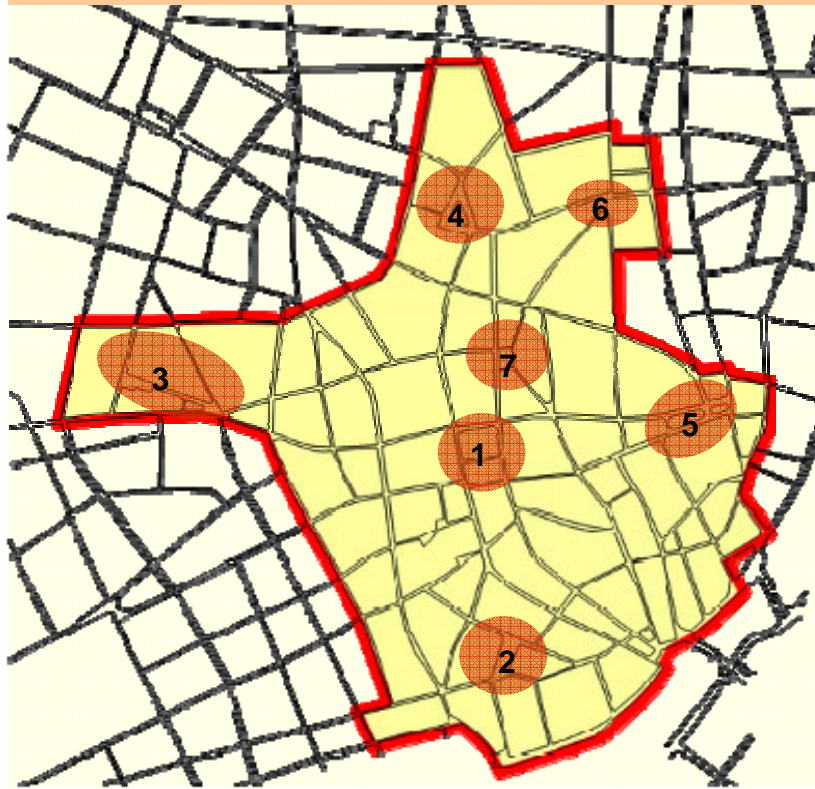
-The tight and serpentine streets, agreed for low, even and endless facades, possess very narrow sidewalks and frame jambs that give access to the high houses. The alleys are also a peculiarity of the camagüeyanan sketch

-The blocks are median and irregular with curvilinear patrons and the lots are medium and irregular, associated for party walls ad lateral yards with predominant planimetry in L and C.



La Funda del Catre alley, the most strength in the historical center of Camagüey

### Squares System



3. El Carmen Square



2. San Juan de Dios Square



5. Martí Park



4. La Merced Square



1. Anramonte Park



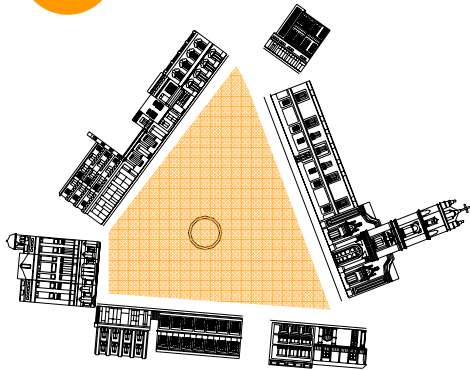
7. Macen Square



### The principals squares

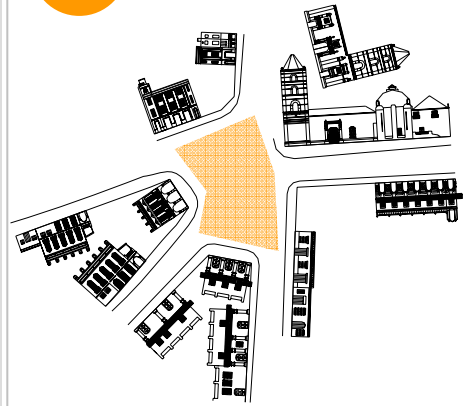


4



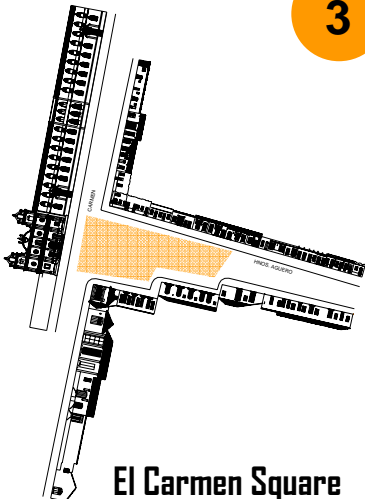
La Merced Square

6



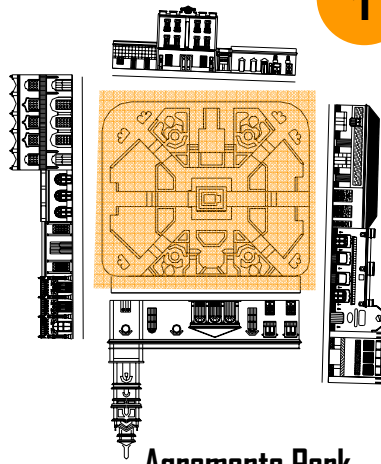
La Soledad Square

3



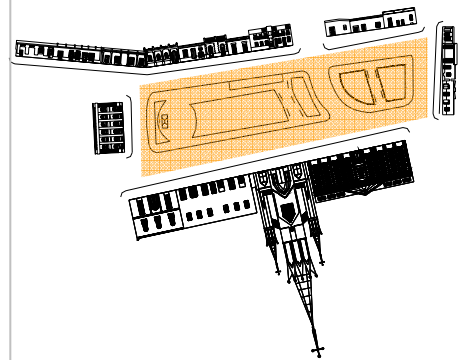
El Carmen Square

1



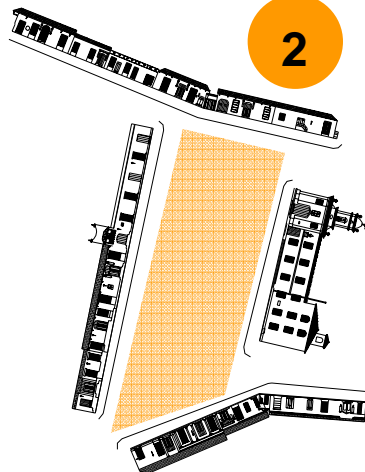
Agramonte Park

5



Martí Park

2



San Juan de Dios Square

## Of the urban image

-The urban irregular weft provides sights and unique perspectives that award you to the visual axes and to the urban spaces.

-The profile is plain and below with predominance of a single plant, that in continues way is adapted to roads, streets and high-ways sketch by producing buildings in a curved way or beveled, in which the towers of the churches stand out as signposts.

-The volumetry produced by the several slopes of the roofs, as well as the color and texture of the clay that composes them, constitutes a very representative element of the area.

-The original color of the facades has been recovered in recent interventions, achieving with it vibrations that were lost with the application of colored homogeneous according to new styles and criterions.

-The cobblestone paving of principles streets of the century XX, which substituted the original endings, introduced a special texture to some main axes.

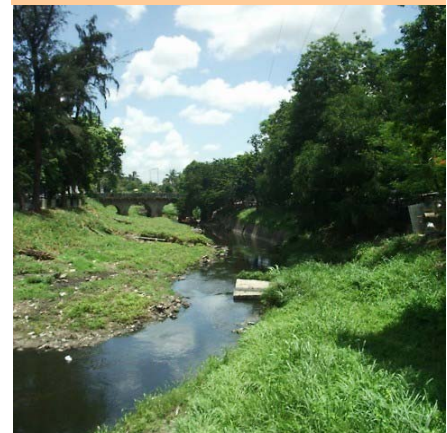
-The presence of the rivers, the vegetation inside blocks and yards, near the architecture and the urban spaces award quality to the landscape.

-The traditions and customs as well as the manifestations of the alive, own culture of the intangible patrimony, are present in the image of the city in mural, craftsmanships, carnivals, etcetera.

-The presence of the population in its daily activity, religious, political and festive, awards the necessary animation for the social urban image.



The profile is plain and low with predominance of a single plant, that in continues way is adapted to roads, streets and high-ways sketch



The presence of the rivers, the vegetation inside blocks and yards, near the architecture and the urban spaces award quality to the landscape



The vegetation is plentiful at the yards and the rooftops drain his waters into the typical jars

Urban image



## Of the architectural typology

-The juxtaposition of very diverse architectural styles from its origin to the present time lives in harmony.

-The functional heterogeneity and mixed character of the buildings in the center of the city, awards the necessary variety.

-The plant in L or C, with hanging roof towards the yard, constitute an architectonic invariant from the origins to our days.

-The direct entrance home thru the hall, unlike other very frequent typologies in the region of the Carib, marks the camagüeyanan houses. The portico of single access for the vehicles is located in an extreme of the building to permit the entrance to the yard.

-The yard, surrounded of galleries on props of wood or very simple columns with very low prop, permits the ventilation and natural illumination of the house and shelters medicinal plants for the domestic use. The always present large earthenware jar in it, makes evident the lack of water.

-The backyard of the house possesses trees fruit, that in the whole block constitutes a green important mass, that although it can not be seen from the street, improve the environmental conditions of the area.

-The party wall, the continuity of the facade and its development in a single plane, constitute the form in which are the lots associated in the blocks.



The direct entrance home thru the hall, unlike other very frequent typologies in the region of the Carib



The yard, surrounded of galleries

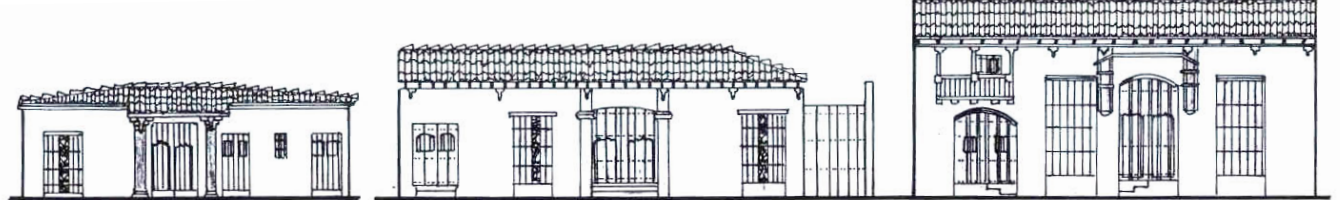


This splashboard appears on the doors or lean-to the whole facade



Yard inside the house where Carlos J. Finlay was born.

# Domestic Repertoire

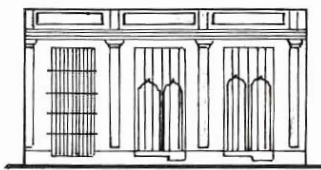


P. Formativo  
Viv. Trad. Formativa

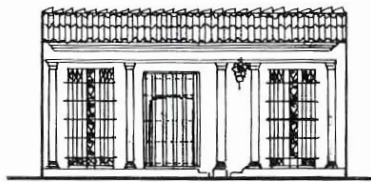
P. Representativo A  
Viv. Trad. Influencia Barroca

P. Representativo B  
Viv. Trad. Inf. Barroca Evolucionada .

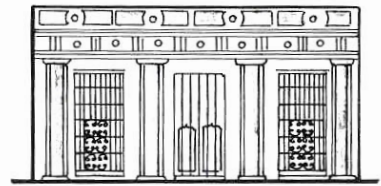
## Evolution of the colonial house



P. De Tránsito  
Viv. De Influencia Neoclasica



P. De Tránsito



P. De Cambio  
Viv. De Influencia Neoclasica Evolucionada



Civil Repertoire



## The most representative architectural elements

-The cover of several slopes of native curved roof tiles, of stew clay, still remains in architectural advanced periods as the eclecticism, establishing the volumetry of the whole.

-Very diverse splashboard end the facades: eaves, rowlocks, penthouses and principally those of braces, which are originally from Camagüey with no antecedents in the peninsula, nor in Latin America. This splashboard appears on the doors or lean-to in the whole facade.

-The use of pilasters, truncated or not (unique in Camagüey )<sup>6</sup> during the colonial architecture, situated to both patrons of the main door, constitutes a modest form to shape a cover.

-The accesses home are carried out through the main door of Spanish type framed in lintel or in basket-handle arch, with frame jambs to access and the door of the portico of similar form but lower.

-The flight windows of turned balusters, with projecting roofs, are representative of the colonial architecture in Camagüey and the central region of the country.

-The Mudejar framework of the roofs with braces, angle braces and bowses, of different levels of manufacture, represents the colonial architecture, while the plane roofs represent the styles of the first modernity.

-The arcs, of very diverse forms, mixtilinear, lobed, round, basket-handle, are located between the hall and the dining room, in front of the door and announce the economic level of the family.

-The even or openwork parapets are another form of ending the buildings, principally from 1856 when was forbidden the construction of braces.



Eaves, rowlocks, penthouses and principally those of braces, which are originally from Camagüey



The Mudejar framework of the roofs with braces, angle braces and bowses



Santa Cecilia Society, an eclectic building

<sup>6</sup> It has been said that the narrow sidewalks are the cause of the truncated pilaster in order to give more space to the pedestrians.

-The ornamental elements are diverse and represented by different styles, large goblets, elbow rests, hideous masks, garlands, geometric or floral motifs, are own of the styles of the first half of the XX century

-The decorated carpentry with baroque and afterwards eclectic motifs, Art Deco and Modernist, acquire in Camagüey a profusion in such a way that identify it.

-The windows defended for forges of good invoice, are notable in the area and demonstrate the level of artisans.



The ornamental elements are diverse and represented by different styles



**Of the economic, political and social development**

-The camagüeyanan savannah was evaluated in the process of colonization as very favorable for the development of a cattle base, that has been the economic sustenance of the province and the city in all times. The country properties constituted were second houses of the colonists and that motivated the austerity of the architecture of the city.

-The facilitated illegally commerce —of certain mode, lifesaver in the presence of the rigid Spanish commercial monopoly— due to the geographical isolation and the impossibility of control of the capital and the metropolis, gave to Camagüey the necessary wealth in order to be in 1689 the third city of Cuba, major that La Florida.

-The appearance in 1846-1851 of the Camagüey railway, gave the connection with the sea, while the telegraph in 1860 -1870 and the banks provided that linking with other territories of the country. The development of the railway in the century XX had its impression in the wards as La Vigía y la Zambrana, which that developed own typologies.

-Camagüey had personalities with national and worldwide connotation from the political viewpoint. Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros, Joaquín de Agüero y Agüero, Ignacio Agramonte y Loynaz, among others, played a key paper in the formation of an independent thought in Cuba

-The dominant class was very austere, what is considered characteristics of the economic pointed base, which marked also the vernacular character of its sketch and architecture. However in the field of the culture it stand out notably.



Ancient Royal Bank of Canada



Equestrian statue of Ignacio Agramonte in the Major Square



The house where Ignacio Agramonte Loynaz was born.

-These aspects mark the idiosyncrasy of the "camagüeyanos", its religiousness, patriotism, conservatism, culture, good speak, identify and distinguish them from other cubans.

-An event of worldwide connotation was the Camagüey -Sevilla flight, made by the Spanishes Mariano Barberán y Joaquín collar in 1933. They flew the airplane so called "Cuatro vientos", and when continuing their flight towards the continent, perished in an accident.



An event of worldwide connotation was the Camagüey -Sevilla flight



These aspects mark the idiosyncrasy of the "camagüeyanos", its religiousness, patriotism, conservatism, culture, good speak, identify and distinguish them from other cubans

## Of the cultural development

-Camagüey was cradle of numerous native populations that left its legate, in the form of the houses or huts<sup>7</sup>, in the presence of cave paintings, in the vocabulary, among others manifestations. The own name of the city comes from the native voice Camaguebax.

-Puerto Príncipe stood out in the field of the culture and generated a pleiad of scholars and artists. There was written, by Silvestre de Balboa, "El espejo de paciencia" considered the first literary work in Cuba. Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Aurelia Castillo, Enrique José Varona, Calixto Bernal, Felipe Pichardo, Louis Casas Romero Emilio Ballagas and more recently Nicolás Guillén (national poet) sprouted in Camagüey.

-Coming from La Española arrived to Puerto Príncipe the primatial Audience of America, those of Santo Domingo, which produced a goes and come of lawyers and intellectual that influenced the cultural development.



<sup>7</sup> The typical rural Cuban house. It comes from the aborigines and are built with the woods and dried leaves of the Royal Palm.

-In the field of the science several scientific highlight, among them, Carlos J. Finlay, discoverer of the transmitting agent of the yellow fever and Arístides Agramonte Simoni who collaborated decisively in the verification of the mentioned theory and was nominated near Finlay to the Nobel Premium of Physiology and Medicates in 1914.

-A large quantity of legends, traditions and holidays, mark the reserve guard of the city. Well known are the camagüeyan legends and the popular more notable feasts as the San Juan, the Afro-Cuban reigns, the processions of Holy Week and those of the patroness of Cuba, Our Lady of the Charity.

-The development of the pottery made possible the installation of workshops in the outskirts of the city in which were elaborated tile, bricks, floors and the genuine large earthenware jar that have been always the mark of identity of Camagüey



Nicolás Guillén,  
National Poet.



The current Camagüey, call so from 1903, incorporated to its development, besides the unquestionable contributions that donated its children in the arts, the sciences, the politics and the history, the social and technological advances that have permitted it keep as an alive city, that works for the safeguard of values and integration to the modernity without gives up traditions, customs and identity, by constituting for all the peculiarities previously pointed, a historical center worthy to be preserved for the new generations as humanity heritage.

Genuine large earthenware jar that have been  
always the identity mark of Camagüey



### 3.c. Comparative analysis

The first group of cities founded in the Carib possesses a construction in reticulum almost regular, that just from 1535 with the foundation of Lima converts it in the known "classic iberoamerican quadrille". Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, located in an evenness, with more reason than others on accidentally topography, must has answered the recommended regular scheme; however, this city possesses very peculiar characteristics that differ from other cities in the country and the American continent.

The ancient Puerto Príncipe just as others of Cuba, founded for the Spanishes in the XVI century as Nuestra Señora de La Asunción de Baracoa (1511), San Salvador de Bayamo (1513), Santísima Trinidad (1514) and Sancti Spíritus (1514), grew in a first stage as an irregular reticulum, like the first settlements in the Carib.

In Camagüey we find similarities and differences in connection with other colonial Cuban cities its atypical irregular reticulum, shaped in an interesting system of plazas and small squares of capricious forms, numerous streets and alleys of serpentine sketch with multiple inflections and expansions, and a magnificent religious repertoire which express its exceptional universal value.



The churches dominate the profile and constitute important signposts.

In this historical urban center we can find, as in those, ample facades with high props that follow the same alignment, compact blocks, with party wall between its constructions, distributed around yards that, in the case of Camagüey, acquires particular physiognomy due to amplitude, presence of vegetation and typical large earthenware jar, with canalizations for the collect of rain water.

Here we can find, just as in other villa, a Major Square as an original center, around which are located the main functions and symbolic buildings of the civil, military, ecclesiastic and administrative power. (See table )

For that we compare Camagüey with other three cities of the Carib: Santísima Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus and Santo Domingo and also with four continental cities, Guanajuato, Santa Ana de Coro, Cáceres y Santiago de Compostela.

**Sancti Spiritus**, Cuba, colonial Mediterranean city founded on 1514, by moving towards its current emplacement to the borders of the Yayabo river, in 1533. It is the city in Cuba with more similarities to Camagüey. In 1964 it was elected National Monument. At present possesses about 100 000 inhabiting.

Both cities offer the more irregular sketches of the country, phenomenon that in Camagüey can be find generalized in the almost totality of its major geographical extension of the proposed area. Both are situated on places without accidents, and have grown during the two first centuries in a spontaneous way and kept a rich sample of its colonial constructions of very popular character; the more stable of them belong fundamentally to the XVIII century.

We can appreciate in them the orientation of the primitive Major Parochial Church, on a side of the plaza. Equally it remains its construction of houses joined together, housings formed by the association of several constructive units, with inside yards.

In the development of the different constructive present typologies in these two cities we find the employ of similar materials and technical, just as the roofs of frameworks of wood, covers of native curved roof tiles of clay, as well as bricks of clay.

Other elements worthy of stand out are the doors and windows of quadrooms, grates of wood and of iron, the flight splashboard, truncated pilasters and projecting roofs. Also columns, partly-columns holding a splashboard in gullet,



Sancti Spiritus historical center



Serafin Sánchez Park



Major Church

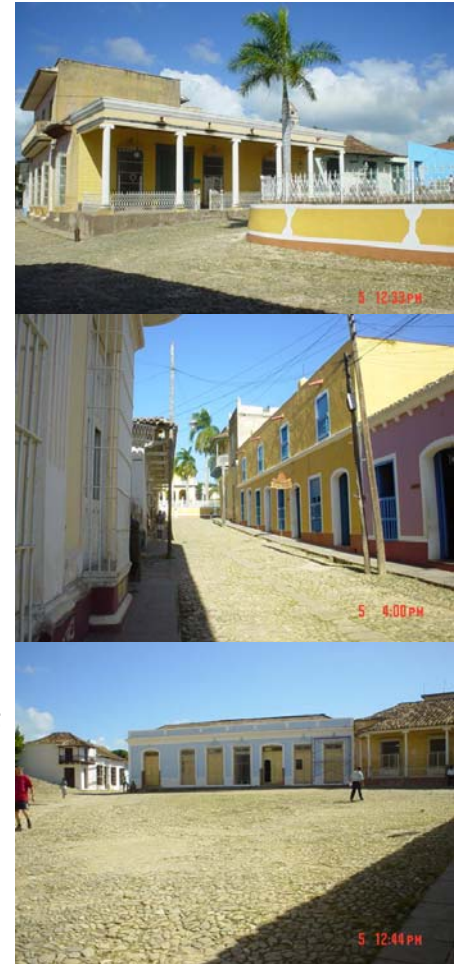
a rich decoration in traditional elements of the Andalusian culture, characterize these two cities, that had influenced mutually. The truncated pilasters and splashboard of brace sprout in Camagüey and that not have not other reference in Spain nor in the remainder of Latin America; they are used in Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad. (See table .)

**Santísima Trinidad**, Cuba, was founded also in 1514 and possesses at present a few 50 000 inhabiting. Its historical center account with 37 hectares, declared patrimony of the humanity in 1988. A comparative analysis with that city, saving logical differences of development with Camagüey, third city in importance of the country, conducts to detect points of common contact in its historical centers, in any way whatever for example: the urban irregularity of its sketch something that in Trinity is perceived in the fan sketch adapted to the topography, not so in Camagüey where the relief is plain and the sketch responds to functional conditions.

Also results coincident the existence of typical colonial constructions of popular architecture and the high environmental value of both wholes; in Camagüey we notice the existence of an important religious repertoire associated to a good constructed plazas and small squares system, not surpassed in Trinity. It is notable the presence of a major diversity of architectural styles that it is juxtaposed in great harmony and unit of its urban image that shows an evolution of the city in Camagüey and to an economic standstill in the century XIX of Trinity.

In the architectural expression of the constructions we can appreciate multiple similarities as for dimensions, design and space distribution, as well as in the formal and ornamental elements of Andalusian ancestry that characterize them. Roofs of frameworks of wood, turned grates of iron, pilaster and projecting roofs, round arches or lobed, splashboards and Spanish doors with postigos are popular common elements in both cities, as also are attractive the yards and some doorways.

However the primacy in Camagüey of the typical splashboard of brace and truncated pilasters in the accesses, that it is considered sprout in Camagüey and it is extended for the central region of the country; as well as the absence of corridors that for an instant are observed in some Trinitarian constructions, introduce differences in the reading of its properties. In the execution were employed different materials, because while in Trinity imposes the rubblework and the adobe, in Camagüey preponderates the use of the brick of clay. In both



Sights of Santísima Trinidad city

of them makes evident the use of the native curved roof tile in the covers and the whitewashing of the walls.

The historical center of Trinidad has been engraved as patrimony of the humanity, so, it obeys to similar logic, that Camagüey historical center in correspondence to the virtue of its values and attributes, equally exceptional, can be considered in the same terms.

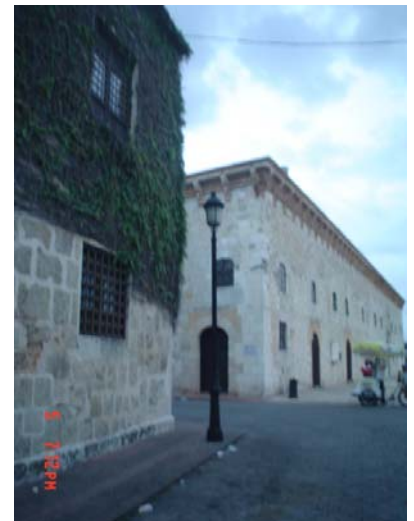
Camagüey, ancient Villa de Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, just as others in the island, possesses certain characteristics that identify it with other American and European cities that have been declared Patrimony of the Humanity. Cities as Guanajuato, Santiago de Compostela and Cáceres presents an urban irregular weft as the existent in the historical center of Camagüey and a religious admirable repertoire. (See table. )

**Santo Domingo**, Dominican Republic, declared Patrimony of the Humanity in 1990 and founded in 1496 for Bartholomé Colón, brother of Cristóbal Colón. Santo Domingo was the first city established for the Europeans in the New World. As capital of the Dominican Republic today counts with 2 500 000 inhabitants.

Santo Domingo, unlike Camagüey, possesses an urban sketch in regular reticulum, with a weft of rectilinear but not parallel streets, which generates some blocks in form of trapezoid; notwithstanding it keeps certain similarities, being both colonial cities that have lasted with its original environment through the centuries, although with major relevance due to its conservation and permanence in the time, in the case of Camagüey. ( See table. )

**Santa Fe y Real de Minas de Guanajuato**, Mexico, located in the center of Mexico, capital of the state of Guanajuato, approximately 2 050 m of altitude, it is situated in a gorge surrounded for mountains. It began to be peopled in 1548 when were discovered the big reserves of silver and established fortifications and it was founded in 1557, a lot of years after Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe. Noted city in 1741, was declared Patrimony of the Humanity in 1987 and counts today with about 75 000 inhabitants.

Contrary to other colonial cities of New Spain, any of the two was founded in accordance with the normative reticulum, nor to a foundational plane, but they present a spontaneous organization that were shaping separate wards connected afterwards with an irregular sketch, that marked the bases of its development until the XVIII century. The geographical characteristics and those



The stone identifies Santo Domingo's constructions



of the terrain on which both cities are located were very different, while Guanajuato was a mining city of accidently topography, Camagüey was fundamentally agricultural and practically plain.

Both cities represent a notable city-planning example in which are achieved original expressions in architectural monuments and urban spaces. Equally they treasure a religious repertoire of high architectural value although differed for a major magnificence of the architectural style in the case of Guanajuato where exists a great development of the churrigueresque style while in the case of Camagüey we find a character more modest and popular.

The quarry stone, abundant and docile to profile jointly with other materials of the location characterize the constructions of Guanajuato that in its start-ups manifested modestly, imposing simplicity, solidity and function. Its primitive domestic repertoire where appeared fresh porticos open yards, roofings with arcs, left scarce ruins. However, like those, although made with the nobility of clay, we can find at present in the historical center of Camagüey abundant examples that award its exceptionality | and environmental values. (See table. )

**Santa Ana de Coro**, Venezuela, declared Patrimony of the Humanity in 1993, was founded in 1527 and it is situated in the proximities of Istmo de los Médanos, which joins the Paraguaná peninsula with earth, so it is Mediterranean but near to the sea. Today it possesses 160 000 inhabitings approximately.

Coro enjoys just as Camagüey a long cultural tradition, expressed in the monumentality of the public, civil and ecclesiastic edifications. It keeps administrative and cultural functions as seat of the governing. In both we appreciate similar characteristics as for the design of its constructions and the material employed in its manufacture, just as the presence of curved roof tiles of clay in its covers, windows of quadrooms with pilasters turned balusters, inside yards with columns that maintain the crossbeams, dressed elegant in its main houses and balconies supported for which can consider them a variant of the brace, with splashboard of small roof on straight feet of wood, very used solution in South America. Notwithstanding Camaguey get differences because of its architecture, where coexist different architectural styles of diverse times, very well integrated in the space and with elaborated ornamental elements. (See table.)

**Cáceres**, Spain, a Roman foundation also fort below the Arab dominion, it belongs to the autonomous community of Extremadura, possesses a few 85 000 inhabitings, having been its monumental whole declared Patrimony of the



The two cities look alike for his irregular urban sketch



Supported balconies which canbe considered a variant of the brace, with splashboard of small roof on straight feet of wood, a very used solution in South America

Humanity in 1986. It counts with a much more long history that those of Camagüey, however we can find similarities in the order of the city-planning development. Both are inside cities, Mediterranean and whose development is related hard to agriculture. In Cáceres the irregular sketch, impregnated of tortuous streets, spontaneous and small squares constitute a sample of the traces for the Arab presence during centuries of occupation, characteristic that is noticed clearly in Camagüey due to the logical influence that these codes moved from first Spanish dwellers.

We can equally appreciate similarities and differences in the use of some construction materials, in both of them, the covers with curved roof tiles of clay and the roofs of frameworks of wood, not so the materials to raise their structures while in Camagüey prime the clay, in Cáceres this condition is occupied by stone.

In both of them we can find the development of an important repertoire of religious constructions, in Cáceres with major magnificence that in Camagüey, with very varied styles that go from the Romanesque until the Baroque and Neoclassic. However in the first, varied and interesting exponents of civil and valuable architecture components of the military architecture, large fortified towers and doors and also palace with towers coexist in the area walled, while in the second does not exist constructions or militaries buildings and the civil repertoire, although also varied and attractive, not subtracts hierarchy to the churches and existent convents. (See table .)

**Santiago de Compostela**, Spain, located between two rivers, from the beginning of the IX century it is converted in cultural goal of the European west, there they set with the magnificent Romanesque style of origin, Gothic , Renaissance, Baroque, Neoclassic ideals that modified the city by raising buildings of different times that shape the urban wholes. Today it possesses 91 000 inhabiting approximately

Camagüey, Villa de Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe, from the second decade of the American XVI century, coincides with the urban very irregular sketch that characterizes it and approaches the models of the medieval time. It is shaped, just as Santiago, like a city tightly tied to the modalities of celebration of a religious cult, basing on it the expression of its urban profile, showing a complex urban weft that interlaces numerous plazas and small squares of high architectural meaning and magnificent churches.

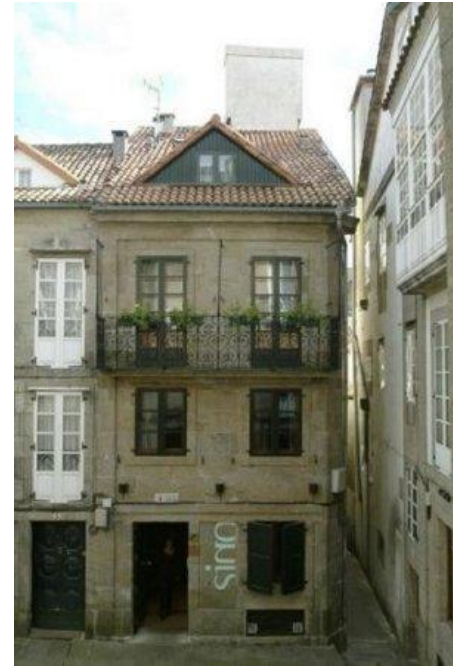


The stone gives a peculiar ambience.

The urban weft product of the foundation of temples and churches, presiding the plazas, make room for different wards, observe in both cities the existence of beautiful urban and architectural representative wholes of diverse styles that harmonize perfectly in the environment and express the Hispanic Christian tradition.

Although with similar urban weft, Santiago is highlighted for the monumental and elegant architecture, with edifications of great scale and of high architectural and artistic values that are expressed in a high and contrasting profile, however Camagüey stands out for a modest and popular architecture with high values, with plane and low profiles, faithful exponents of different times and styles that award a relevant character in the Cuban architecture. (See table.)




Although the Camagüey historical center does not get the monumetary and splendor of the constructions of those cities, it does show with singular notoriety its exceptional values, from the valuable contribution of the religious repertoire, of its best architectural representative elements and of a urban weft that in a genuine way and with great formal discretion awards unit, harmony and equilibrium to the whole whose sobriety of physiognomy express a great popular settling and cultural transcendence. (See table sums up.)



The use of the stone and the height of the buildings put it apart.









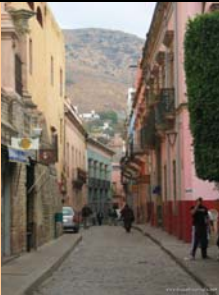









Santiago de Compostela historical center, with his magnificent Cathedral

CAMAGUEY, CUBA, 1514-1528		SANCTI SPIRITUS, CUBA, 1514-1533	
CANTÍSIMA TRINIDAD, CUBA, 1514		SANTO DOMINGO, 1498	
GUANAJUATO, MEXICO, 1548		SANTA MARÍA DE CORD, VENEZUELA, 1527	
Plain and picture			
Emplacement, setting, urban development	Unit and harmony developed over a plain land. Well fenced and walled city, predominates habitat. It includes the center of city. Compact blocks and party walls. Slow and spontaneous development from the Roman time. Plant with lateral or central yard.	Unit and harmony developed over a plain land. Well fenced and walled city, predominates habitat. It includes the center of city. Compact blocks and party walls. Slow and spontaneous development from the Roman time. Plant with lateral or central yard.	Unit and harmony developed over a plain land. Well fenced and walled city, predominates habitat. It includes the center of city. Compact blocks and party walls. Slow and spontaneous development from the Roman time. Plant with lateral or central yard.
Urban sketch	Even and irregular urban repertoire. Regular grid of blocks in the habitat. Roofs of wood framed with slopes. Construction of public work. Roofs of wood framed with slopes. Roots of wood framed with slopes.	Even and irregular urban repertoire. Regular grid of blocks in the habitat. Roofs of wood framed with slopes. Construction of public work. Roofs of wood framed with slopes. Roots of wood framed with slopes.	Even and irregular urban repertoire. Regular grid of blocks in the habitat. Roofs of wood framed with slopes. Construction of public work. Roofs of wood framed with slopes. Roots of wood framed with slopes.
Landscape and urban image	Very close and close spaces touched. Cover of curved roof tiles of clay. Plane and high facade. Variety of splashboards. Splashboard with brace. Yards and arcs between living room and small living room. Windows with turned balusters. Varied architectural details. Centenary repertoire. Conceptual projecting fairs. Windows with garrison and balconies. Chops.	Very close and close spaces touched. Cover of curved roof tiles of clay. Plane and high facade. Variety of splashboards. Splashboard with brace. Yards and arcs between living room and small living room. Windows with turned balusters. Varied architectural details. Centenary repertoire. Conceptual projecting fairs. Windows with garrison and balconies. Chops.	Very close and close spaces touched. Cover of curved roof tiles of clay. Plane and high facade. Variety of splashboards. Splashboard with brace. Yards and arcs between living room and small living room. Windows with turned balusters. Varied architectural details. Centenary repertoire. Conceptual projecting fairs. Windows with garrison and balconies. Chops.
Architectural typology	Inside mural paintings. Interior facade with elaborate mural paintings. Stone and high facade. Balconies paved with stones. Balconies have dach stones.	Inside mural paintings. Interior facade with elaborate mural paintings. Stone and high facade. Balconies paved with stones. Balconies have dach stones.	Inside mural paintings. Interior facade with elaborate mural paintings. Stone and high facade. Balconies paved with stones. Balconies have dach stones.
Architectural representative elements	Flight splashboards. Stony textures. Embattled towers	Flight splashboards. Stony textures. Embattled towers	Flight splashboards. Stony textures. Embattled towers

	Coat-of-arms.	
<b>Plain and picture</b>		  

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY**

<b>CITIES OF THE CARIB</b>			
<b>CAMAGUEY</b> 300 000 hab	<b>SANCTI SPIRITUS</b> 100 000 hab	<b>SANTÍSIMA TRINIDAD</b> 50 000 hab	<b>SANTO DOMINGO</b> 2 500 000 hab
			
			
<b>CONTINENTAL CITIES</b>			
<b>GUANAJUATO</b> 75 000 hab	<b>CORO</b> 160 000 hab	<b>CÁCERES</b> 85 000 hab	<b>SANTIAGO OF COMPOSTELA</b> 91 000 hab
			
			

### 3. d. Integrity and/or authenticity

The authenticity of the Camagüey historical center is manifested in the synthesis of valuable attributes that coming of the past it continues today by identifying it, persistent and tangible in the presence of the dynamics that the modernity imposes and utilized for the society in the reconnaissance of cultural values.

That is corroborated in the first place for the whole of religious buildings that possesses and the reach of its presence in the material and immaterial context of the location. Organizers of the main functions that developed the villa during centuries, these buildings appear today as signposts in the whole, outstanding for dimensions and location, not so for the magnificence that can be found in other colonial cities of America. The temples which compose this whole are recognized at first-rate exponents in the built art appreciated in the city due to the constructive techniques that were employed and the expression that have reached to exhibit when assuming the main aesthetic and formal codes of the architecture of its time and the diverse stylistic currents imbricated with the sobriety and simplicity that award the vernacular character.

The religious whole present in this center and the construction in wards is not surpassed in the country and is recognized among the better preserved, arriving until the present with its historical, architectural, constructive and environmental values, which motivated that Camagüey is identified as "City of Churches".

Among the results that have left the carryings interventions in these religious constructions, we verify that it is kept practically unalterable the inside spaces, the formal composition and the architectural expression, due to the fundamentally purposes of such actions that have permitted continue observing at present, the full efficacy of original elements as the roofs in form of wood frameworks or of grinders, domes and vaults of bricks, covers of curved roof tiles of clay, arcs, abutments and immense doors with window shutters of entrance. All in perfect dialogue with the spirituality of a shaped environment as a monumental scale, altars, rich imagery, paintings, leavings, and work of art of special value from a process of assimilation that appears nowadays, hard related to the legends, traditions and popular culture.

Finding these ancient churches by developing an institutional paper at present, with physical and constructive original frame entirely conserved and associated of traditions as the "Procession of the Blessed Sepulcher", of great popular



Camagüey is identified as "City of Churches".

participation, constitutes a fortunate fact of authenticity that awards to the historical urban center of Camagüey a significant cultural exceptional value.

The configuration of the urban weft, the presence of churches, the balanced environmental value of its context as well as the perception of deep cultural roots stand out the historical center in Camagüey among other similar in the island, realizing between its dwellers the pride of possessing a distinctive mark spaces out, plethoric of particular properties that have contributed to their own identity.

We perceive the authenticity of this urban whole when contemplating the primacy of the clay in its constructions, manifested principally in the use of bricks employed for build of walls, splashboards, arcs and vaults, as well as in slabs of floor and covers of native curved roof tiles. Also in the attractive large earthenware jars, that inquiring the time, continue being used for the storage of water, representing with its tradition, the conservative customs of the region that subsists in its dwellers, reaching to convert for its use, material, technology and cultural root, in a symbol of the "City of jars".

Rooted in clay, abundant in this region, we find moreover a rich tradition of artisans whose works award vessels, utensils, adornments, sculpture and mural, that constitute parts of the current activities of the city, forming indissoluble part of its inside and exterior environments, by awarding to the urban image, a peculiar stamp in which are superposed the sediments of the original city and the contemporary presence of its more authentic cultural expressions.

On the other hand, the tortuous and tight streets express the irregular composition of an original urban weft, the city possess narrow sidewalks, that according to the legend, generated the truncated pilaster to enlarge the pedestrian space; the alleys constitute genuine characteristics in Camagüey.

The streets continue at present being practically the same that in the start-ups according to functional relations and that, advanced the centuries, were motive of preoccupation because of the presence of advancing technologies, fundamentally the transport. It follows being also the same blocks, the same curious alleys, the same squares and small squares, the same surprising picturesque disseminating plazas in the space, where we can find, many times, churches and civil or simply modest joined buildings, of an attractive sobriety and homogeneity. However at present, the surprising takes root in the



We perceive the authenticity of this urban whole contemplating the primacy of the clay in its constructions



reconciliation of its capricious form and atypical design with those challenges that the advances and functions of a city in the XXI century have outlined in it.

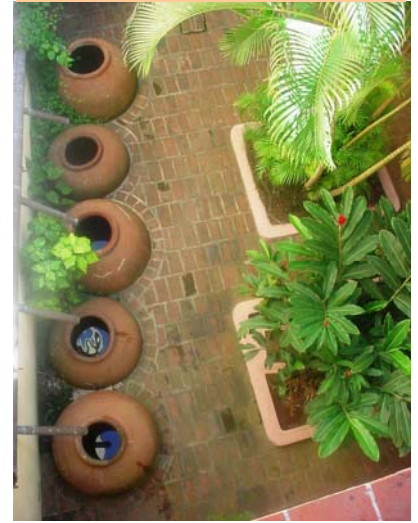
It also results ponderable that those irregular and curvilinear streets of the historical center continue being the stage of the great legate of traditions that formerly sprang up precisely in the environment that they define. The space is used, for example, for the development of religious processions, since, as in the first times, follow by being related in it the main churches and temples, also the accustomed popular feasts of "San Juan", start-up, travel and end in its limits, standing out moreover the settling that today keeps in the inhabitants of the whole city the toponymy, that was attributed with regard to the Catholic calendar of saints' days, original denominations that are identified popularly, in damage of the officially reading, such are the cases of San Isidro, Santa Catalina, San Ramon, Santa Rita, San Esteban, San Martín, San José, San Rafael, among others. On the other hand, it is necessary to point out that other aspect of authenticity is the conservation of the cobblestone paving that was placed in the first decades of the XX, elements that also are found in main plazas as those of San Juan de Dios and the typical El Carmen.

The property proposed keeps a low level of transformation and unit, in a wide diversity and variety of architectural types, and a juxtaposition of the different constructive stages, which awards a visual integrity, cohesion and authenticity. While the tight streets of curvilinear sketch and the spaces of multiple forms, from the urban viewpoint, produces at every turn, new and suggestive lines of sight and perceptions that amaze the visitor and also in occasions it surprises the resident.

The authenticity of the property proposed is united the integrity of its main constructions and public apaces, demonstrable in the results that its current evaluation can give and that reveal the constructive state that in general presents, reflected in 100% of its temples and churches, all of them rebuilt in the last ten years; parks, plazas and small squares correctly conserved, as well as in the existence of a 48.4 % of properties in good state and a 35.30 % in regular state of conservation.

In general it can affirm with certainty that in the proposed urban whole can be found dissimilar elements shapers of the traditional constructive form that it is manifested from its more primitive expressions until the ones appeared with the advance of the centuries, standing out pilasters, splashboards of braces, friezes, cornices, parapets, elements of carpentry, gypsum kiln and forge, incorporated to the facades of the edifications that developed with lines of sight

Attractive large earthenware jars, a symbol of the "City of jars".



directly towards the streets, without arcades and with high props, by adopting the codes of diverse architectural styles that followed to the prolonged colonial stage of the country.

Attending to what was exposed previously with regard to the authenticity and integrity of the property proposed, we can categorically affirm that Camagüey historical center constitutes a relevant example in the whole of colonial Cuban and Caribbean cities, highlighted for a well conserved religious repertoire, for an atypical urban sketch that keeps its force at present and a surprising environmental and contextual value, united to the presence of a rich tangible and intangible patrimony; all of them integrated in the life of a city which have never assumed the challenges that the modernity imposes, it has forged the development in an alive and dynamic context in which the essences of cultural roots are evident and allow it to trespass the frontiers and give a valuable cultural good to the current and future generations of the whole humanity.



**"San Juan" Carnival**



**A conserved religious repertoire, for an atypical urban sketch that keeps its force at present**

**The Historical Urban Center of Camagüey constitutes an example within the group of Cuban and Caribbean colonial cities.**

## 4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

### 4. a. CURRENT STATE OF CONSERVATION

The conservation of the historical center of Camagüey, constitutes object of continuous analysis and follow-up through the Partial Plain and the plains of rehabilitation and conservation, created to such effect. Its state is affected for factors of external and internal character.

Among the first ones we contemplate the contraction of the national economy that has taken place in the last years, which has limited the access to the material necessary resources to reach better results.

Among internal factors it can refer to the impact of the modern life, associated to the location of the area in the middle of heart of the city, which introduces elements, that although valid for the conservation of its vitality, constitutes a problem to achieve the appropriate multifunctionality of the area, that was not foreseen to assume the current levels of use as for services, population and traffic.

The step that has developed the government of the municipality and the province, jointly with the commissioned institutes to execute the investor process in favor of the conservation of the area, works as an element in favor of the preservation of the patrimonial values.

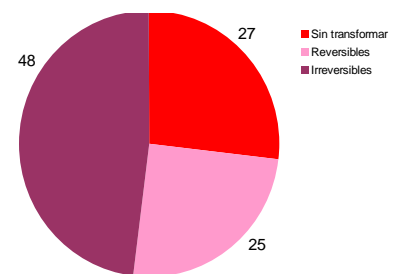
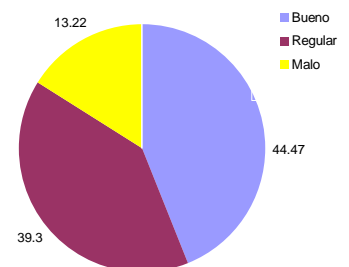
The integral evaluation of the whole, as of the reconnaissance of these factors and of the valuation of its specific components, permits classify as regular, its state of conservation.

The major weight of the actions of conservation in the area corresponds to the religious repertoire and the public spaces. A high percentage of these, agreed for parks, plazas and small squares, can be find in good state. They have carried out interventions of rehabilitation in 12 (twelve) of these traditional goods of the city.

The religious repertoire is found in very good state of conservation, the spaces and its environment, which has contributed to raise the quality in the environment, six Catholic churches and the Protestant temple in the area, as well as other three located in the area of protection, have been rehabilitated



Image of a traffic jam.



Technical state and changes in the inmovables

recently, by consolidating its symbolic character, as signposts in the urban weft.

In the repertoire of civil buildings, those fundamentally from the XVIII, XIX and XX centuries, are highlighted the works carried out in important properties that today are dedicated to satisfy socio-cultural functions, finding the generality in good state.

The properties of the domestic repertoire, the major volume that awards environmental value to the whole, has a regular constructive state, the main affectation is the humidity, which requires special attention for the vulnerability in the presence of the step of the blow into a hurricane that affect the region. They are rebuilt for stages, in agreement with the strategy of intervention that has been defined in the foreseen plans for the integral treatment of the historical center.

The technical state of the net of distribution of the aqueduct is regular, occasioned for the long years of exploitation and the absence of maintenance, which causes significant losses and difficulties for obstructions and for the final disposition of the sewage system.

The proposed area is fed with electric nets of 4.3 KV from a substation near the area, it is projected at present the reconstruction of the net buried existent. The generality of the electric net and of communications is air, which is planned to be organize or buried in the spaces of major interest , looking for a favorable effect on the urban image.

The technical state of the paths is regular, the main problems are in the state of the drive road and the sidewalks, even though it does not exist alterations in the roads, streets and high-ways that characterizes them.

A revision of how much has made by the safeguard of the attributes of the Camagüey historical center shows us the rescue of the constructive traditional techniques fitted for its conservation, specially for the works carried out with stony materials and of ending as gypsum kilns, plaster coats, scagliolas or ceramist material. Also, although to smaller scale, have achieved preserve important elements of wood in the roofs of the edifications placed under government control as well as in the elements of forge.



The religious repertoire stays in a very well state of conservation.



The domestic repertoire is in a regular state,



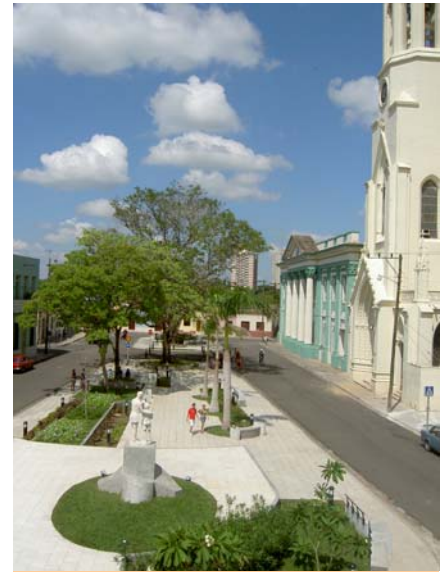
Most of electric and communicative nets is air.

The conservation and restoration of the properties and public spaces of the historical center and especially of the 80 blocks that agree the proposed area, has constituted a constant priority. Since 1990, it has been working continuously in the plazas, churches and other edifications of patrimonial value, which is reflected in the data that is offered following:

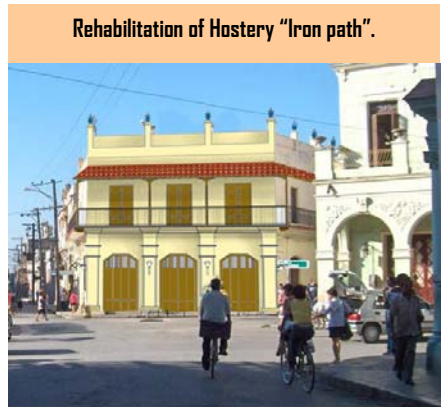
- The 7 plazas (five main and two secondary) and the 13 small squares are in good state of conservation.
- The 6 colonial churches are all in good state of conservation.
- 48.4% of the properties are in good state of conservation and 35.3% in regular state.

Each of the programs of the plain of handling have the results of a group of actions carried out and other in process for the next 7 years, among the more important we can find:

- Cultural complex of the cinema
- Polyvalent cultural center on Independence St.
- Complex with the Maquette of the historical center
- Dental Clinic of Central Area
- Changes from use to services of city in main axes of the area.
- Treatment to the urban image in important axes of the area.
- Priority of intervention in the wine vaults: La Campana and La Zambrana
- Railway hostelry
- Hostal San Juan de Dios
- Hotel Plaza del Gallo
- Integral remodelling of Gran Hotel and Hotel Colón
- Illumination to buildings of value
- Second stage of the plain of illumination on Cisneros streets until San Juan de Dios, Independence St., Padre Valencia until Principal theater, Martí St. until Martí Park, and General Gómez St.
- Requalification of the main accesses to the area
- Turn into pedestrian paths the main public spaces and axes of access.
- Buried of general substructures of Maceo St.
- Buried of the air nets in spaces of value and rearrangement of air nets in other spaces and axes of the area.
- New solutions of parking of vehicles and cycles.
- Improvement of the landscape qualities in the main perspectives of the area.
- Pedestrian walk on Maceo St.
- Remodelling block 327
- Design of the image of the axes foreseen to pedestrian use.



The work on squares, churches and other patrimonial buildings has been hard.



Rehabilitation of Hostery "Iron path".



Maceo St. , a commercial axis, has been reanimated.

- Execution of the project of sanitation of the Hatibonico river and its margins.
- Redesign of the market of the river
- Apply programs of recovery of hand made techniques: ceramics, tissues.
- Opening of new specialities in the school of offices( mural painting, special techniques of coatings )
- Recovery of buildings of value with mural paintings, special coatings, ornamental elements of gypsum.



Block 327 already rebuilt.

#### 4.b. Factors affecting the property

There are factors of diverse nature that affect the appropriate development and functioning of the property, it can be referred, among others, subjective, (philosophical, intellectual, ethical), physical, economic and social factors<sup>8</sup>.

Among the factors of subjective order that affect the property we can find the ignorance of the patrimonial values and the absence of sensibility that conduct in occasions to the violation of the regulations, the application of materials and technical not compatible and the insertion of elements of poor quality of design.

The more notable physical factors in this case are given for:

- Technical states and transformations of the built bottom
- Means of transportation.
- Increment of the number of peoples that gravitates in the area.  
Centrality and tourism
- Affectations of the environment

The economic factors are related with the scarce availability for service of financial resources to face the great volume of necessary inversions for the conservation of the property, those which are obtained principally through the tributary system and the enterprise "Santa María".

Also they exist social factors that are very related with the centrality of the area, as some manifestations of citizen indiscipline.



<sup>8</sup> Rigol Savio, Isabel. 2005

## I) Pressures of the development:

### Technical state and transformations of the built bottom

The main modifications in properties are become a partner of the subdivisions of the building unit, for the successive breaking up of the lots of housing that is show in the growth of 279 housings in the last 25 years<sup>9</sup> or for the growing location of administrative uses in the area. On the other hand the substitution of traditional materials and constructive techniques for other contemporary constitutes an element offers special attention for the threat that it represents.

### Means of transportation

The structure of a radioconcentric city induces a great flux of vehicular movement thru the central area that solves the main north-south and north-east relations inside the city. This unnecessary and undesired traffic creates problems in the functions of the city, affectionates the perception of security of the pedestrian and generates negative effects to the patrimony.

The solution to this problem has been conceived inside and outside of the proposed area and consists in the reactivation and/or construction of paths outside the area, of those which someone already exist, as a tangential avenue to the center and it parallels to the course of the Hatibonico river, this can be complemented with the organization of the transit using roads, streets and high-ways which can distribute the fluxes that does not have the center as destiny, this solution will allow to make walking paths to access to the five main public spaces of the historical center.

For the realization of the proposed actions, there are outlined two stages in those which is given gradual solution to the walking paths, to the vial movement inside and in the periphery of the area, marking with signals become a partner of this, and to the needs of parking. The proposal considers the prohibition of freeing circulation for vehicles of great portage, with special exceptions and in hour previously established for the public administration. The public transport circulates for the periphery of the proposed area.

The parking will be solved in the wide road, with custody, in covers lots or outdoors and in buildings of park preferably located between the linked to roads, streets and high-ways proposed.



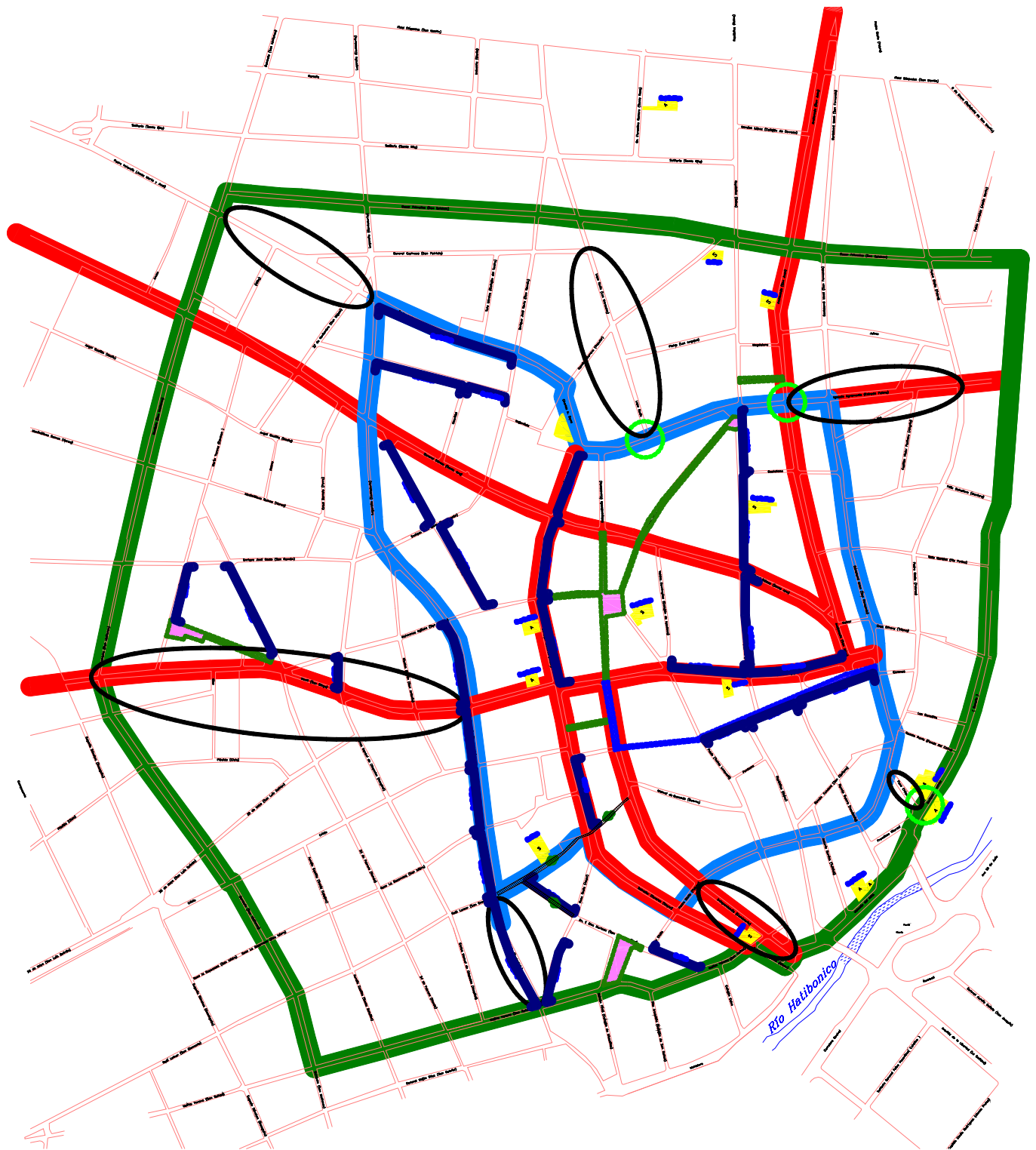
The main modification on the inmuebles are associated to subdivisión in the unit of buildings.



The structure of a radioconcentri city awards a great flux of vehicles thru the center of it.

<sup>9</sup> Census 1981- 2001 y 2006

**Proposal map of mobility**



The solution beens conceived to him inside and outside of the proposed area



## II) Pressures of the environment

The analysis of the environmental conditions become a partner of the area of the historical center, manifests diverse affectations as a result of historical, economic, environmental factors and by-products of the particular properties of the development of the city.

The main affectations that are manifested are associated of the atmospheric contamination, of the superficial waters, the sanitation, the insufficient availability for service of water of supply and the deterioration of the technical substructure.

The humid and warm climate constitutes a threat, specially to the elements of wood. The Hatibonico river, that goes by a roundabout way the area for the south, generates low inclined areas towards floods, which requires special attention for the vulnerability of the area in the presence of the step of blow into a hurricane or times of fort showers. In the presence of the possibility of these happenings there exist plains against catastrophes which include systems to monitor the levels of the river in critical times.

The public green areas are scarce, and concentrated fundamentally in some parks, the major volume of trees is found inside yards. The morphological conditions, a plain area with edifications of low height and big asphalted spaces, generate a particular microclimate, on which act the thermoregulator effect of the wind, the temperature and the evaporation, between other climatic factors, creating discomfort for warmth, predominating higher temperatures than in other areas of the city.

Some small industrial installations, located in the environment, have been considered to be placed towards the industrial areas because of the contamination of the waters and atmosphere.

The existence of rooming houses generates problems of sanitation and stacking. The services of aqueduct and sewage system date from start-ups of the century XX, its antiquity and technical state cause difficulties in the service, specially in the system of distribution and storage of the aqueduct and in the obstructions and final disposition of the sewage system. In this sense it is outlined to face the integral solution for sections, already begun in the first of them- Maceo St.



The major volume of green is located in the internal yards.



The morphological conditions make possible an special microclimate.

The vehicles of animal traction, in near areas, is source of atmospheric contamination, due to bad smells and deposition of excreted in the paths.

The atmospheric contamination for noises and combustion of automotive vehicles are other associated problems, amplified for the tortuousness of the streets.

The solutions to the previous problematic associate aspects like these:

- The appropriate step of the residual liquids and solid in the city, that includes, between other many aspects, the ending of the marginal part of the system of the sewage system, the elimination or diminution of the loads in the sources of industrial and domestic contamination, the sanitation of margins of rivers and streams and the improvement of the service of withdrawal from circulation of solid tailings.
- The rehabilitation and consummating of hidrosanitarian nets, which are already started in the city with the rehabilitation of the system of aqueduct.
- A major effectiveness of the program of rehabilitation and conservation of the housings, that it must revert the loss of the constructed patrimony in the area and permit the improvement of the conditions of life of the resident population.
- The canalization of rivers and streams.
- The perfecting of the system of early alerting in the presence of extreme meteorological events to permit a better step of the floods in the area and the construction of works that avoid the occurrence of this disasters in the area.
- The increment of the environmental culture and the citizen participation in the tasks for the protection of the environment.

### III) Natural disasters and risks for absence of preparation against earthquakes, floods, fires, etcetera.

The vulnerability in the presence of the scourge of blow into a hurricane constitutes a threat to the constructed bottom, for the action of the winds and the excess of humidity that causes additional loads in the covers of wood and tile. The floods are also a threat in the areas nearby the Hatibonico river. The civil defence and the representatives organisms monitoring the precipitations, as the institute of meteorology or the national institute of hydraulic resources, keep a plain of measures systematically updated, to avoid the affectations for floods, specially in periods of intensify showers or in cyclonal season.

### IV) Pressures for the number of peoples that gravitates in the area

#### Centrality and tourism

The undeniable centrality of the area conditions diverse pressures as a result of the increment of peoples that gravitate in it searching for work, services or tourist options.

The concentration of administrative installations, the second use after the dwelling, attracts an important number of peoples that work or carry out steps in the area, generating unnecessary fluxes and congestion, specially in the paths where predominates the commercial use and services. On the other hand there are received 70 000 tourist-days annually, with a average of 1or2-days for stay, which does not generate at present the intensive use of the resources nor the supersaturation of visitors.

The politics of reordering uses, establishes the transfer of administrative functions towards other areas of the city, this process although slow must contribute to decrease the related pressures with the mobility towards the area of a number of peoples who works there.

The visitors recover fundamentally through a national circuit that goes over historical cities, using an omnibus of great portage. The circulation of these omnibus in the area constitutes a threat for the conservation of the patrimony and a challenge to the urban functionality as of the coincidence of the main hotels with streets restricted to the transit, for which with the objective to minimize the possible negative impacts it have been studied routes for circulation and forbidden the stationing in the area, evaluating alternatives of solution to restrict the entrance to the area in the future.



The centrality of the area cause diverse pressures.

The new lodgings in the area will be in the modality of small hostelries, by fitting to the existent lots and the availability for service of parking, which must not constitute a threat to the patrimony.

Notwithstanding, these pressures has been evaluated not of high intensity and they can be managed correctly with strategies which involve changes of concept as for the commercialization of the services, the transfer of incompatible uses, the build of the tourist itineraries, the hours of the installations, the pedestrian use of public spaces, the reorganization of the linked to roads, streets and high-ways through annuluses and the solution for different paths of the parking.

By keeping in mind the level of tourist development of Camagüey, according to Doxey<sup>10</sup> in phase of euphoria<sup>11</sup>, and to the lack of an appropriate informative base for the study of the capacitance of welcome, it decided carry out a preliminary evaluation of the functional aspect of the center, beginning by recognize the elements that could be considered critics from the physical viewpoint. Of such forms considered: the gastronomic services, the lodging and the parking lots]. Of the three factors that were analyzed, the parking lot result the more critical thing for its impact in the functioning of the center, the city is directed towards solving this problematic, as the reordering of the parking lots, in the path and those of the cycles, while are carried out steps to search financing for the construction of buried parkings or parking buildings.



"Gran Hotel", the most important in the area.



El Ovejito Restaurant



Parador de los Tres Reyes Restaurant

<sup>10</sup> Researcher who has been studying the behaviour between population and tourists.

<sup>11</sup> Stage in which investors and tourists are welcome and there is normally scarce planning and control of tourist development. The city needs to attract visitors and it does not seem necessary to worry about flux and capacity.

## V) Number of inhabitants in the property and in the area of protection:

Population estimate (2005):

- Proposed Area in the property: 8 180 inhabitings.
- In the area of protection: 47 820 inhabitings.
- Total: 56 000 inhabitings.

The analysis of the population and the housing of the area in studies, according to the information from the censuses carried out in our country in the years 1981 and 2002, and the investigation carried out specifically in 2006, has permitted know conducts and tendencies that are experiencing these factors.

The population of the area has experienced a diminution in 25 years, of 746 inhabitings:

- 409 inhabitings. Diminution in the period between the years 1981 and 2002
- 337 inhabitings. Diminution in the period between 2002 and 2006.

Quick conduct in the last 4 years in reference with the 21 passed years between the national censuses.

On the contrary, the housing has manifested an increase of 205 in the 25-years course since 1981

- 179 housings increased in the period between 1981 and 2002
- 100 housings increased in the period between 2002 and 2006.

Being the growth of similar more notable form in the last 4 years.

The indicator of inhabiting/housing is at present of 2.9. The number has gone down gradually; already in the year 1981 was of 3.5 and in the 2002 of 3.2. Independently of the reduction that the population has experienced, the determining factor in the descent of that indicator constitutes the increase that along all of these years has had the housing.

The main causes that have fallen in the growth of the housing are:

- Division of lots.
- Formation of rooming houses or increase of quarters in them.
- Rehabilitation of buildings in ruin.

- Construction of new housings in flat roofs, family buildings, in individual housings or in yards of buildings in corner.
- Change of use.

It is undoubted that the continued trajectory to date can mark tendencies, but they are not alarming if they are compared with other Latin American cities.

The direction that has been manifested with respect to the population<sup>12</sup> is the decrease of it and it is possible that exists a correspondence with the experienced declination of the Cuban population, in the the last 40 years, related to the descent of the birth-rate, and therefore to the progressive process of aging of the inhabitants. With report to the housing the propensity that it been presented is to the growth.

The indicator of inhabitants for housings, is supposed to continues in descent. It cannot secure that the declination spreads to keep because its movement is in dependence of the variations that the factors of this report experience according to a correct control and manage of the territory.



It will be necessary a correct control and management of the spaces.

<sup>12</sup> The comments on this aspect has a bibliographic reference in the book: Escenarios Demográficos de la Población Cubana 2000-2050 de Otilia Barros Díaz. Ciencias Sociales. La Habana 2005.

## 5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

### 5. a. Property

In the areas related to the property to declare they coexist several types of property, institutes and immovable whose owner is the Cuban State, particular housings and buildings and private institutes as the churches and religious temples.

In the area proposed for Patrimony of the Humanity exists 2 605 lots, for a total in the residentiary bottom of 2 843 with a concentration of 8180 inhabiting.



### 5. b. Legislation of protection

The legal protection is sheltered and guaranteed in the following laws and documents:

- Law No. 1, law of protection to the cultural patrimony of 4th August 1977.
- Law No. 2, law of the national and local monuments, of 4th August 1977.
- Decrees No. 55 of 1979 and No. 118 of 1983 both of executive committee of the Cabinet
- Decree-law No. 272 of the executive committee of the Cabinet, of 20th February of the 2001. Of the contraventions in questions of territorial arranging and city planning. General dispositions. Chapter V, Sección III. Of the national and local monuments.
- Resolution 003, October 1978, declaratory of national monument of the historical center of Camaguey city.
- Plain of territorial arranging and city planning. Pass for the board of direction of the province and of the municipality. June 1999.
- Plain of tourist arranging of the Camaguey municipality. Passed in the provincial and municipal board of direction respectively and for the accord of Cabinets in the 2005.
- Decree No. 213 of the executive committee of the cabinets of 24th January 1997 , on the approval, attributions and function of the office of the historian of the Camaguey city.
- Law No. 81 of the halfback it gives atmosphere of the executive committee of the cabinets. 11 of June 1997.
- City-planning regulations of the plain of territorial and urban arranging passed in the municipal board of direction in the anus 2004.



Delimitation of the historical center for the declaratory of National Monument

- Regulations specify for the area granted priority pendent to approval for the municipal board of direction.

### 5.c. Ways to apply the measures of protection

The measures of protection are applied in a systematic way in the conservation of the property, and it is used for the granting of all licenses of work, derived of the different types of interventions, by serving the responsible authorities in its application to achieve an appropriate conservation. Each entity possesses a body of inspectors, in order to impose the law in the historical center, existing designers and professional representatives of the regulations and projects to carry out, counts moreover a committed undertaking for these works, by completing with the National and Provincial Commission of Monuments in which the different interventions passes or are denied to execute, veiling in this way for keeping the integrity of the historical center.

The agencies with step authority for the handling are:

- Office of monuments and historical places,
  - Direction of master plain and step of the office of the historian of the city of Camagüey,
  - Provincial commission of monuments,
  - Municipal and provincial direction of physical planning,
  - Municipal and provincial sector of communities,
  - Municipal and provincial direction of housings,
  - Delegation of technology sciences and environment,
  - Provincial and municipal assembly of the popular power (government),
  - Provincial center of patrimony and National advice of cultural patrimony
1. The historical center of Camagüey declared National Monument is protected for the resolution No. 003 of October 1978, published in the official gazette of the Republic of Cuba on November 10th 1980, that in the separate paragraph of culture, expresses in its item: There are in the territory of the republic of Cuba numerous historical urban centers, of notable historical, architectural or artistic value, that represent essential part of the cultural patrimony of the Cuban people, and in its first Resolve outlines: Declaring National Monument to the historical center of Camaguey city.
  2. The law No. 62 of the penal code, Title VI, crimes against the cultural patrimony, of December 29th 1987, in its chapter No. 1 article 243,





expresses: The one which intentionally wastes, damages or makes useless a well declared integral part of the cultural patrimony or national or local monument, it incurs sanction of privation of freedom of two to five years or fines from three hundred to thousand quotas.

3. The law No. 1 Law protecting the cultural patrimony of August 4th 1977 , in its chapter No. I, article I expresses: The current law has for objective the determination of the properties that, for its special relevance with regard to the archaeology, the prehistory, the history, the literature, the education, the art, the science and the culture in general, integrate the cultural patrimony of the nation, and establish suitable form of protection of them. Likewise in its chapter III, article No. 7, declare the following: The cultural properties referred in this law are declared of public utility and social interest, those who won't be able to be wasted, modified or restored, without previous authorization of the ministry of culture.
4. The law No. 2, Law of the national and local monuments, of August 4th 1977 , in its article No. 1, define the concepts of national, local monument, as well as four degrees of protection for the buildings by attending to its values, exceptional character, harmony in the whole, among other factors.
5. Decree No. 55. Rule for the execution of the law of the national and local monuments of November 29th 1979. This decree outlines the classification, protection, statement and register of the national and local monuments, as well as the composition and functions of the provincial and national commissions of monuments, the approval of licenses of works, the control of the constructions and the use of earth, and the ornamentation and conservation facade paintings and other elements
6. The decree-law No. 272, define the contraventions in questions of territorial arranging and city planning, in article No. 19 appears the regulations of the engraved constructions in the register of national and local monuments and it is imposed the fines and the measures that for each case establish to those that, without authorization, attempt a crime against the monuments.
7. Decree No. 213, in its second item, express: The restoration and conservation of the historical center and the monumental wealth in the remainder of the province demand an attention granted priority, by being advisable for it fulfilment the definition of the authority of the Office of the

Historian of the city of Camagüey and the fortification of its condition of cultural institution, with the purpose, between other, of permitting to obtain financial resources.

It also expresses: The restoration and conservation of the historical center will increase attraction and will achieve that relates harmonically, the cultural goals with the economic interests in function of the development of the country and of the own restoration, as well as the labor of social rescue that contributes to guarantee the national and patriotic feeling of the inhabitants.

With respect to the attributions and functions that are expressed in the article No.7, point B stands that this Office has between its functions: formulating, proposing and executing the plans of restoration of the historical center, giving attention to criterion of the provincial commission of monuments, and look after the conservation and restoration of the historical values in the remainder of the province, and point C express: Instrumenting the methods of financial support to the work of restoration and conservation.

Article No. 8, point out: The entities in the areas with priority for the conservation, not subordinated to the Office of the Historian of the city of Camaguey or its accessories and that generate revenues, will contribute to its restoration and preservation in the following way:

- a. Those who perceive revenues in foreign currencies, with 2% of them.
- b.) Those who perceive national currency revenues, with 1% of them.

8. The law No. 81 on environment of the Executive Committee of the cabinets, June 11 of the 1997, in Chapter I: Denomination and principles, expresses:

ARTICLE NO.1. This law is named Law of Environment and has as object to establish the principles that steer the environmental politics and the basic norms to regulate the environmental step of the state and the actions of the citizens and the society in general, in order to protect the environment and contribute to reach the objectives of a sustainable development of the country.

ARTICLE NO.2. The Environment is patrimony and fundamental interest of the nation. The state practices its sovereignty on the Environment in the whole

national territory and in such sense it has the rights to make good use of the resources that compose it according to its environmental politics and the needs of development.

This law in Title No. 10, Preservation of the cultural patrimony associated to the natural environment establishes:

ARTICLE NO.142. The cultural patrimony, in reference to how it is defined, declared and regulated in the corresponding legislation, in association with the natural environment, will be object of preventive and corrective measures, in order to save or protect the cultural properties in danger due to works or activities that can damage or waste them:

- a) Works of expansion or urban renovation, in those which not only must be respected the registered monuments, but also the historical surrounding environment.
- b) Modification or reparation of buildings.
- c) Construction or reparation of highways.
- d) Construction of dikes and net of lines of electric transmission or communication.
- e) Location of systems of transportation of liquids and gasoline.
- f) Location and construction, recreational, of wards or sport and tourist centers.
- g) Installation of advertising cartels.

ARTICLE NO.143.- The national commission of monuments, listening to the opinion of the ministry of science, technology and environment, will be able to carry out actions concern to the properties of the cultural patrimony, refered at the present title.

ARTICLE NO. 144. The conservation " in situ " of the cultural properties will consider granted priority to the goal of keeping the continuity and the historical associations with the environment.

ARTICLE NO. 145. The buildings and the other cultural important monuments that they must be moved to avoid destruction or damage, must remain in places or wholes that make resemble as possible the primitive location and their natural, historical and artistic associations.

ARTICLE NO.146. The ministry of culture, in coordination with the ministry of science, technology and environment, getting attention to the opinion of the others organs and competent organisms, will establish the necessary

measures to guarantee the preservation of the cultural patrimony associated to the natural environment.

There are other dispositions upon control and arranging so as: Specific regulations for the historical center, regulations for the public spaces of the historical center, constructive ordinances and other included in the different plans for the area under discussion.

#### 5. d. Plans related to the municipality and region in which the property is localized

The plans related with the safeguard and ransoms of the patrimonial values and more significant elements of the city and very specially of the historical center, by regulating the actions to a better functioning, possible growths and transformations, as well as to give opportunity to the tourist activity, trying to convert the property in a tourist important destiny in the country.

The fundamental plans are the following:

- Plain of territorial and urban arranging of the municipality.
- Plain of strategic development of the urban historical center Plain of tourist arranging of the city.
- Partial plain of the historical center.
- Plain of handling the priority area of the historical center.

**The General plain of territorial arranging and the city planning of the municipality**, is a superior link in this environment, and shaped as the instrument of integral ordinance of the municipal, main territory for orientation towards the equilibrium of the activities and the residential growth of the different areas. It plays a primordial role in the territory in the manufacture of the strategies and the alternating paths to resolve it. The plain sums up a central objective, for the historical area of the city: "To ransom Camagüey". With the primordial responsibility of the physical arranging it reaches to establish a territorial model, which will be used through the program of actions and objectives.

**Plain of strategic development of the historical center**, it foresees the integral transformation of the territory with the active participation of inhabitants, identifying their own problems, it constitutes a valuable tool for the work of the local government on decisions, manage of the resources and levels of priorities in the actions.

**Plain of tourist arranging of the historical center.** Flexible planning directed to balance uses and activities to guarantee the execution of the required actions for the attainment of the restoration and rehabilitation of the patrimonial values with tourist goals, of the historical center of Camagüey, (tangible and intangible tourist attractions). It permits through the construction of the tourist proposed system the dynamics and functioning of the tourism in the city.

**Parcial plain of the historical center.** It proposes the zoning and functional reorganization of the historical center to impel the development of competence and fortification of a sustainable urban economy, the improvement and arranging of the urban structure and of the circulation in the area and it foresees the architectural and city-planning rehabilitation of the historical center, by means of the conservation, protection and put in value of the monumental patrimony and of the urban spaces, incorporating the active life of the city.

**Plain of handling of the priority area of the historical center,** it is the result of an integral work for the step and manage of the conservation of the cultural patrimony of the area, with the moral duties arising from a status of giving integral solution to the different aspects of the problematic, in a dynamic and flexible way, with the collaboration of all actors of the territory by means of the application of a model of step that permits an operative and sustainable continuity of the plain.

(It is annexed the plain of handling.)

### 5.e. Plain of handling of the property or other systems of handling

The plain of handling the priority area of the historical center, constitutes an instrument of reference for the development of the territory. It traces the governing politicises, strategies, criterions, program and actions as of approaching the problematic of all aspects in the area with the optics of an integral step of the territory.

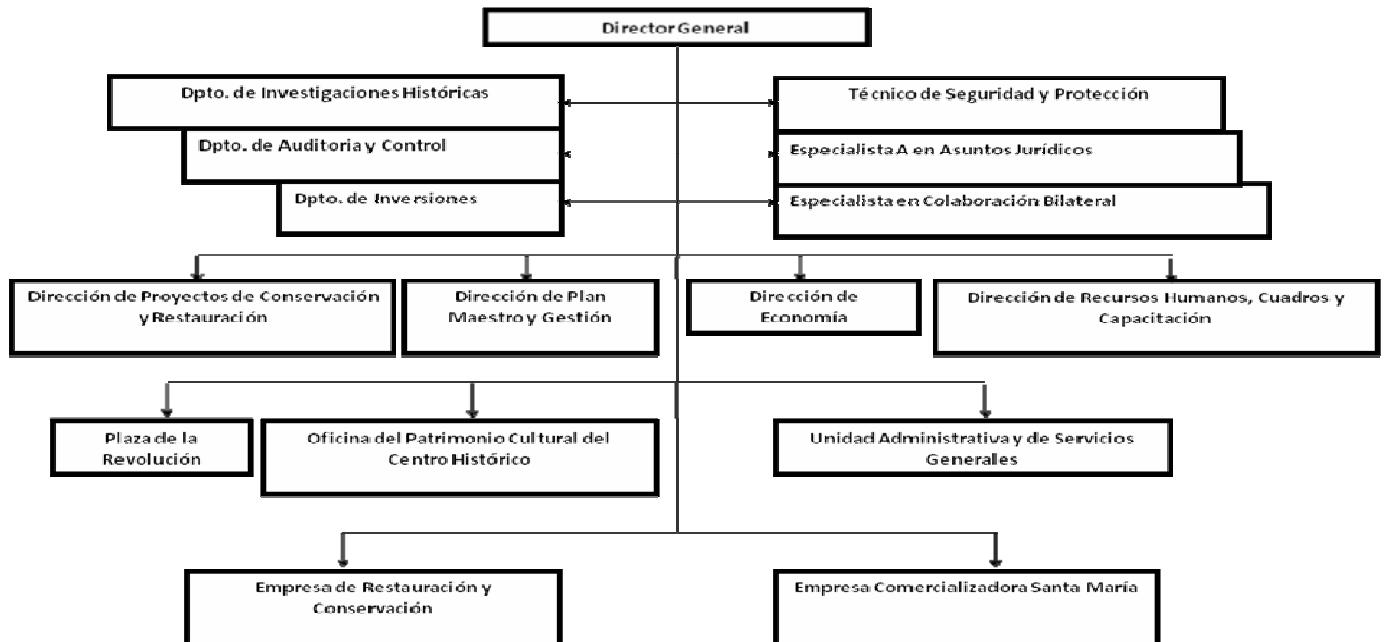
(It is annexed the plain of handling.)

### 5.f. Sources and level of financing

The sources of financing are:

- Budget of the provincial and municipal government.
- Organisms and owning entities of properties in the historical center.
- Ministry of tourism and provincial corporations.
- The application of the investor process directed for Cuban State.
- Projects of collaboration with local and foreign entities and reasonable gifts of these.
- National advice of cultural patrimony.
- Ministry of culture and its provincial direction.

The project of the Office of the Historian of Camaguey city has as legal base for functioning the decree 213 of 24th February of the year 1997, promulgated for the Executive Committee of the Cabinets, maximum instance of the Government of the Republic of Cuba.



This legal law, states an special status to supplies to the Office of the Historian of Camaguey city an outline of financing that make sustainable this project.

The Santa María Enterprise belonging to this Office, takes charge of the commercialization through shops, boutiques , restaurants, cafeterias. 42% of its revenues are used in the different actions of the historical center.

Decree No. 213, on the attributions and functions of the Office of the Historian of Camaguey city.

ARTICLE 7: The Office of the Historian of Camagüey city will have as main attributions and function the following:

Article f. It instruments the methods of financial support to the work of restoration and conservation.

Article g. It formalizes agreements with the organisms and entities in the priority areas for the conservation, in order to guarantee the appropriate use of patrimonial values.

Article h. It receives and uses the gifts for the conservation and restoration of Camagüey city and the Office of the Historian.

ARTICLE No. 8: The entities in the priority areas, not subordinated to the Office of the Historian of the city of Camagüey or its accessories that generate revenues, will contribute to restoration and preservation, except the ones expressly ruled, according to :

- a) Those perceiving revenues in foreign currencies, with 2% of its revenues.<sup>13</sup>
- b) Those perceiving revenues in national currency, with 1% of revenues.

This financing serves to support the institution that major incidence has on the fulfilment of the plains of restoration in the historical center of the city and in a special way, the priority area for the conservation, that coincides with the proposed area. With this financing, not only can be carried out the physical works, but moreover the support of a system of social and cultural programs that contribute with the preservation of the immaterial patrimony. Also the construction and develop of a net of scientific institutes that lean the works in the historical center.

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<sup>13</sup> There are two different currencies in Cuba nowadays, that refers to the so called convertible.

Other organisms receive from the budget financing to contribute with the fancyworks of preservation of the historical and cultural patrimony of the historical center.

### 5.g. Sources of experts and training of techniques in the conservation and manage

- Cuban committee ICOMOS.
- International entities: ICOMOS, ICCROM.
- National center of conservation, restoration and study of museums (CENCREM).
- Center of conservation of historical centers of Camaguey university (CECONS).
- Office of the historian of the city.

For the training of architects, civil engineers, historian and others, it counts with the Faculty of Constructions of the university of Camagüey, it possesses a center of studies of conservation of historical centers and constructed patrimony (CECONS), that imparts teaching in the different levels, as well as directs investigations related to the topic.

This center of studies possesses a great accumulated experience since 1979 and has carried out numerous studies and investigations on the historical center of Camagüey; possess in the university council four doctors and five masters in conservation, leaning and advising different works in the institutes dedicated to this sphere. It carries out publications, scientific events and other activities directed to spread the investigative results. In that sphere it has obtained notable premiums and reconnaissance as: National Reward of the Cuban Academy of Sciences , 2002, National Reward of Architecture, 2003 and National Reward of Investigations of the Society of Architecture, 2006.

The CECONS has been the permanent seat of the Ibero-American Academic Council. It has carried out 13 international meetings in different countries.

In the curriculum of architecture, fourth year, there is a semester to the formation of the students in the conservation of the patrimony, imparted for teachers of the CECONS and professional of organisms as the OHCC, Direction of Patrimony, etcetera. That is a different preparation from the rest of the universities of the country; it has practical drills in the historical center that serv as support to realizable projects.

The CECONS, also imparts different forms of courses, including mastery and it is authorized for the direction of doctorates. Its taught a mastery in



I and II International Congress of historical cities convoked by the CECONS in the 2003 and 2005 respectively.



conservation of historical centers and rehabilitation of buildings, that possesses two profiles, one of city planning and other of architecture. Three promote of professionals from the eastern provinces of the country have finished these studies and several have continued to be doctors, including foreign professionals.



The technical personnel working in the Direction of Patrimony, the Office of the Historian of the city of Camagüey, as in other institutes related with the conservation of the patrimony, keep an appropriate training through courses of training and other, imparted in the own institutes, in the university of Camagüey or in the National Center of Conservation and Restoration and Study of Museums, belonging to the national council of cultural patrimony.

The office of the historian of the city, counts with a school of formation of offices, for youths. During two courses, they receive theoretical classes and trainings of plaster, forge, mural paintings mural, carpentry, between other with the objective to recover the main offices of the restoration and create new sources of employment, specially in the Office (DHCC).

### 5.h. Facilities for the visitors and statistics

The city of Camaguey counts with 465 capacitances of lodging, of them 323 are localized in the historical center and of these 161 are prepared to the international tourism. The Camagüey hotel is located outside of this area with 142 rooms for the international tourism.

#### Installations of lodging in the historical center of Camagüey.

Installation of lodging	Entity	Category (stars)	Rooms national tourism	Rooms international tourism	Total of rooms
Gran Hotel	Isla Azul	3	3	69	72
Hotel Plaza	Isla Azul	2	23	44	67
Hotel Colón	Isla Azul	1	-	48	48
Hotel América	Universidad de Camagüey	1	14	-	14
Hotel Puerto Príncipe	Isla Azul	2	79	-	79
Islade Cuba	Isla Azul	1	43	-	43
<b>Total</b>			<b>162</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>323</b>

Source: Elaborated from the information offered for the Ministry of Tourism and the Center of Studies of the Tourism.

Other option of lodging is the rent-houses. There are a total of 179 in the city, 84 in the historical center and 46 in the area proposed to be World Heritage.

The annual average of tourists per day is approximately of 70 000 and the current density of occupation of tourists for room is 1.3.

In the gastronomic services we can find 13 restaurants, 25 cafeterias, besides taverns, ice cream parlors and bars; 52 stores, 5 museums, 5 cabarets, 4 art galleries, a provincial library and other services. The services with high level are localized fundamentally in the area of the historical center.

### 5.i. Outlines and programs related with the presentation and promotion of the property

The current outlines and programs have contributed to raise the credibility and boost the promotion of the patrimonial and cultural values of the property, by having objectives to sensitize and train population and the personnel related with this themes, in the need of the conservation of the patrimony, being a work of all institutes related with the care, manage and protection of it, and all means of communication. Those of major relevance are the following:

- Promotion and divulging of the historical center, National Monument, by radio and TV programs, in provincial and national level, and in the diverse schools, institutes and colleges of the territory. Also are used divulging programs in press; and through fences, posters, and guides maps, located in different points of the city as part of its urban furniture.
- Promotion through folding, tourist guides, bulletins, web pages advertising, videos, multimedia, spots, architectural premiums and other related with the themes of the patrimony.
- Image of the historical center of the city in philatelic, postal stamps and other publications.
- Scientific investigations and provincial, national and international events and divulging laws, regulations, plans of arrangements, historical, projected investigations, and all event related with the historical center.
- Mating of the city with other cities of the world.
- Magazines specialized in the themes of history and conservation of the historical center, as *Sendero*, a magazine of the Office of the Historian of the city.
- Tourist guides and magazines, as well as the publications of *Acana*, a publishing house of Camaguey, and other editorials of other countries as Spain and Italy.

### 5.j. Level of personnel

Institution	Professionals	Doctors	Master	Students
Center of studies of conservation (CECONS)	11	4	5	70 annual
Office of monuments and historical places	8		3	
Office of the historian of the city (OHCC)	74	1 candidate	10	60 annual
Physical planning	55		6	

It has been formed 40 masters, 25 from the province of Camagüey, and 60 are still in formation.

Camaguey historical center is attended for technical highly qualified equipments, in those of major incidence we can find the Office of monuments and historical places, the Direction of Master plain and the Enterprise of restoration, both last of the Office of the historian of the city.

The Office of monuments and historical places, attached entity to the Provincial Center of patrimony, executes the accords of the Provincial Commission of monuments related to the conservation, rehabilitation and ransoms of the monuments

The Office of the historian of the city of Camaguey, contributes to preserve the cultural and historical patrimony of the city and the features of its identity. It achieves an active participation and constitute a sustainable project, that involves other institutes and the community. It count with a reliable investor process.

The Enterprise of restoration has on charge the execution of the projects of restoration and conservation, of properties and public spaces, of the historical center, with a technical and professional team specialized in this themes and also with a performing section.



Works of rehabilitation in El Carmen church.

## 6. MONITORING

### 6.a. Key indicators to measure the state of conservation of the property

For the definition of the indicators was kept in mind the methodology elaborated by Dra. Isabel Rigol Savio<sup>14</sup> from ICOMOS referring the need of the analysis of the factors that affect the property, the measures to extenuate the threats that can suffer and the indicators that permit measure the conservation of it.  
( see table following)

### 6.b. Administrative arrangements to monitor the property

To control the property proposed have been established the following mechanisms:

- Incorporation of the control in the strategic objectives of the Municipal Government
- Designation of a municipal vice-presidency in the direct attention of the property
- Creation of a technical commission of planning integrated by different organisms.
- Incorporation of the control of the property in other commission already created for other goals.

Monitoring the property is a task incorporated in the strategic objectives of the Municipal Government guided for the president ( mayor ), and below the direct supervision of the designated vice-president; the revision for the created commissions is instrumented to the effect, with the participation of the municipal and provincial Sectoral of Culture, the provincial Council of Cultural Patrimony and the Office of the Historian of the city of Camaguey, evaluating every six months the main incidences they have report with the preservation of the property in that period.

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<sup>14</sup> Rigol Savio, Isabel. Contribuciones a la valoración, manejo y formación sobre el Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y el caribe. La Habana, diciembre del 2005

**The responsible organisms are the following:**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Address</b>
Provincial assembly of popular power	Plaza de la Revolución.
Municipal assembly of popular power	Cisneros No.201.
Provincial center of cultural patrimony and Office of monuments and historical places.	San Juan de Dios Square.
Office of the historian of Camaguey city	Carmen No. 7. El Carmen Square.
Provincial and municipal direction of physical planning	Avenida de la Libertad No. 303.
Provincial sectoral of culture	Avenida de la Libertad 160.
Center of studies of conservation. Camaguey university	San Juan de Dios Square.
Delegation of sciences, technology and environment	San Clemente No.56.
Provincial delegation of tourism	Calle Céspedes and Carretera Central. Jayamá.
Provincial direction and of the housing	General Gómez No.63.
Municipal direction of the housing	Avellaneda No.61.

**6.c. Results of the references of previous drills**

The evaluation of the actions applied to the property is taken to end for the insistences of the municipal and provincial government with the participation of the institutions, previously mentioned, commissioned to look after the functioning and appropriate development of it, by means of the references discussed each year in the month of February, during the anniversary of the villa. This event has been positive in the last five years, observing an advance in the integral recovery of the patrimony of the historical center.

In this sense have been carried out actions in favor of the rehabilitation and conservation of properties and public spaces of interest in the historical center of Camagüey. The more relevant thing in the last years were the following:

# Before



# After



**Before**

**After**





# Before



# After



Rehabilitation of Don Cayetano Bodegón

Rehabilitation of El Ovejito Restaurant



Bodegón Don Cayetano



Restaurante El Ovejito



Bodegón Don Cayetano



Restaurante El Ovejito



Rehabilitation of the cathedral church, Ing.Miguel Avalos Maciá, 1998



Rehabilitation of La Soledad church, Ing.Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2007





Rehabilitation of El Carmen church. Arq. Amarilis Echemendía Morffi. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá y Ing. Enriqueta Vigil García, 2003  
Rehabilitation of El Carmen convent. Arqs. Yaxely González Carmenate y Reynaldo Pérez Alvarinió, 2001





Rehabilitation of San Juan de Dios the church. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2004

Rehabilitation of the Provincial Center of Patrimony. Arq. Ma. Herminia Olivera Hernández, 1987





Rehabilitation of Las Mercedes church. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2004



Rehabilitation of El Sagrado Corazón church. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2004





Rehabilitation of Santa Ana church. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2004



Rehabilitation of La caridad church. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2003





Rehabilitation of El Cristo church. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2005



Rehabilitation of San Lázaro church. Ing. Miguel Avalos Maciá, 2005





MONITORING

ACTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF THREATS		INDICATORS	PERIODICITY	PLACE OF REGISTERS AND FILES
<b>Extrinsic controls</b>	Plans of economic and territorial development including cultural patrimony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exemptions of taxes and other incentives to the preservation</li> <li>• Permanence of a balanced number of inhabitants. Social equilibrium in ethnic, racial, religious terms and other ones.</li> </ul>	Annual	-Provincial direction of Economy and manufacturing, ONAT -Provincial direction of physical planning
	Control of institutes at national and local level. (Commission of monuments, patrimony, DHCH ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entities specialized and stable. Maintenance of an institutional memory.</li> </ul>	Half-yearly	-National Council of patrimony -National commission of monuments -Office of monuments and historical places.
<b>Intrinsic controls</b>	Investigations, documentation, delimitation and inventories of the monuments and places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent update of the inventories, the graphic bases, etcetera.</li> <li>• Studies and investigations</li> </ul>	Annual	-Office of the historian of the city -Provincial direction of patrimony -Center of studies of conservation
	Incorporation and professional permanence, place managers and other responsible of the conservation, highly qualified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified personnel and opportunities of training/ systematic update.</li> <li>• Creation of sources of employment by means of the intelligent use of the patrimony.</li> </ul>	Annual	-Center of studies of conservation. UO -School of Offices. DHCC -Office of the historian of the city

<p><b>Parcial plain and plain of handling of the area</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation and effectiveness of the arranging plains.</li> <li>• Efficacy of the plain of handling</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly, half-yearly and annual</p>	<p>-Office of the historian of the city</p>
	<p>Presupposed for stages and background assignment, obtaining of financing by means of collection of taxes, international attendance, associations or partnerships, gifts or other ways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacitance of step and application of economic associations, projects of collaboration with international helps or otherways of financing.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual</p>	<p>-Office of the historian of the city -Govern provincial and municipal. -Provincial delegation of the ministry of the basic industry</p>
	<p>Plains of arranging, masters plains and city-planning regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity of values to preserve</li> <li>• Effectiveness of the legal instruments</li> <li>• Degree of authenticity of the place and its tangible and intangible components.</li> <li>• Degree of physical integrity.</li> <li>• Appropriate equilibrium of the functions, appropriate uses of edifications and places.</li> <li>• Appropriate and growing standards of living (recreational housing, education, health and installations).</li> <li>• Preservation and enjoys of the cultural values (tangible and intangible) so much for the population as for the tourism</li> <li>• Local pride, sense of community identity and belonging, participation.</li> </ul>	<p>Half-yearly and annual</p>	<p>-Office of the historian of the city</p>

	Program of spare and systematic maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program of maintenance of axes, spaces and buildings</li> </ul>	Annual	-Office of the historian of the city
	Programs of inversions in conservation/restoration/rehabilitation that takes into account not single the cultural values but also the social needs and the elevation of the quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programs of rehabilitation/conservation/maintenance in terms of time.</li> </ul>	Annual and for stages to stop, medium and long term	-Office of the historian of the city -Provincial direction of the housing and its accessories -Organisms.
	Spare plains of risks, dedvelopment of themand appropriate measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation in front of risks and its  solutions, post-disasters program.</li> </ul>	Annual	-Provincial delegation of technology science and environment (CITMA). -Civil defense.
	Programs of education and formation to all levels from the local government and the managers, professionals, technicians, workers to the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfilment of the plains of courses, graduates, mastery and doctorates</li> <li>• Fulfilment of the courses of training</li> </ul>	Annual	-Center of studies of conservation. UC. -Office of the historian of the city

	Information and updated divulging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfilment of the planned printings(Senderos magazine, Guide of architecture, web, radio, etcetera.)</li> </ul>	Trimestral	-Office of the historian of the city
	Programs of promotion, orientation and, fortuitously, step of installations for the tourism, control of visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evident benefits of the tourism or other sources of economic financing for a sustainable preservation and development.</li> <li>• Control of the possible negative impacts of the tourism. Harmonic relation between tourism and population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Office of the historian of the city</li> <li>• -Provincial direction of physical planning</li> <li>• -Provincial delegation of the ministry of tourism</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	Community participation(community and social organizations, managerial sector, women, young and children, associations, media of communication, schools, etcetera.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the workshops of ward and other community projects</li> <li>• Fulfilment of the courses for teachers and pupils of different educational levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trimestral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Office of the historian of the city</li> <li>• -Center of studies of conservation. UC</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	Interchange of experiences, events, debate ( government, public, professional.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ meetings</li> <li>• Interchanges with other institutes</li> <li>• Scientific happenings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly</li> <li>• Monthly</li> <li>• February</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -Office of the historian of the city</li> <li>• -Center of studies of conservation. UC</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

## 7. DOCUMENTATION.

### 7.a Pictures, slides, image inventory and written authorization for its reproduction and other audiovisual materials.

The localization of the images is shown as follows:

Column 2. Page of the document in which the image is located.

Column 3. Horizontal position: right (R), central (C) and left (L)

Column 4. Vertical position: first (1), second (2), third (3)...

No.	Page	Hori- zontal	Ver- tical	Format	Title	Date	Author *
<b>Main Document</b>							
1-3	2	R	1-3	digital	Location map and plan		Made Arq. Mateo Ramírez. OHCC *
4		L		Paper/ digital	Old engraving	19th century	Museum I. Agramonte*
5	3	L sup.		digital	Draft of the proposed zone		Arq. Mateo Ramírez. OHCC*
6		L inf.		digital	San Juan de Dios complex	20th century	Archive OMSH
7	4	C		digital	landscape		William Felipe Vargas
8	5	C		Paper/ digital	Old engraving	19th century	Anonimous *
9	6	R	1	Paper/ digital	Plan of Havana	17th century	Book: El Sueño de un Orden de Fernando Terán p. 107
10			2	Paper/ digital	Grid		Book: El Sueño de un Orden de Fernando Terán p. 107
11			3	Paper/ digital	Plan of Camagüey	1831	Book: Chueca Gotía, Fernando. Mapas y planos de Ciudades Iberamericanas y Filipinas.*
12	7	R	1	digital	Aerial view	current	William Felipe Vargas
13			2	digital	Ecuestrian statue of Ignacio Agramonte	current	Archive OHCC
14-17	8	R	1-5	digital	Street view	current	Archive CECONS
18- 20	9	R	1-3	digital	Main churches	current	Archive OHCC
21	10	R	1	digital	Church La Merced	current	Archive OHCC
22		R	2	digital	Dome of La Soledad church	current	Archive CECONS
23		R	3	digital	Facade of the Cathedral	current	Archive OHCC
24- 26	11	R	1-3	digital	Civil buildings	current	Archive CECONS
27- 30	12	R	1-4	digital	Residential buildings	current	Archive CECONS

<b>31-35</b>	13	R	1-5	digital	Tinajones	current	Archive OHCC
<b>36-38</b>	14	R	1-3	digital	Instalaciones culturales	current	Archive GECONS
<b>39</b>	15	L	1	digital	Santo Sepulcro	current	Archive OHCC
<b>40</b>		R	1-2	digital	Earthenware jar	current	Archive OHCC
<b>41</b>	16	C		Paper/ digital	Map of the Isle of Cuba	16th century	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>42</b>	17	C	1	Papel/ digital	Old engraving	S. XIX	Anonimous*
<b>43</b>	18	C	1	digital	Scheme of the old plan. First settlement	1825 current	Made by: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>44</b>	19	C	1	digital	Tres traslados	Scheme	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>45</b>	20	C	1	digital	Plans historic evolution	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>46</b>	21	R	1	digital	Different locations of the parish church and City Hall surrounding the Main Square	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>47</b>	21	R	1	digital	Old postcard	20th century	Anonimous
<b>47a-47b</b>	22	R	1	digital	Hypotetic scheme	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>48</b>	23	R	1	digital	Settlement of the village	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>49-50</b>		R	1-2	digital	Oldest houses	current	Archive GECONS
<b>51-52</b>	24	R	1-2	digital	Churches Cristo and Santa Ana		Archive OHCC
<b>53</b>	25	C	1	digital	Plan of the historical evolution	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra *
<b>54</b>		R	1	digital	Main Square	current	William Felipe Vargas
<b>55</b>	26	R	1-3	digital	Key elements of the colonial architecture	current	Archive GECONS
<b>56-57</b>	27	R	1-2	digital	Palaces	current	Archive GECONS
<b>58-59</b>	28	R	1-2	digital	Neighbourhood La Caridad	current	Archive GECONS
<b>60</b>	29	R		digital	Radiocentric scheme	current	Made:

							PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra*
<b>61-62</b>		R	1-2	digital	San Juan de Dios complex	current	Archive GECONS
<b>63</b>		L	1	digital	San Juan de Dios square	current	Archive GECONS
<b>64</b>	30	C	1	digital	Consolidation of the village	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra*
<b>65</b>		R	1	digital	La Merced complex		William Felipe Vargas
<b>66-68</b>	31	R	1-3	Paper/ digital	Schemes of the old plans, based on the original by the Indies General Archive	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra*
<b>69-71</b>	32	R	1-3	digital	Architecture of author	current	Archive GECONS
<b>72-74</b>	33	R	1-3	digital	Traditions	current	Archive OHCC
<b>75</b>	34	C		digital	Sugar Cane Mill El Oriente	current	Archive GECONS
<b>76-77</b>	35	R	1-2	digital	Neighborhood La Vigía	current	Archive OHCC
<b>74-75</b>	36	R	1-2	digital	Churches	current	Archive GECONS
<b>76</b>		L	1	digital	Agramonte Park	current	Archive GECONS
<b>77</b>	37	L		digital	El Carmen Square	current	Archive GECONS
<b>78-80</b>	38	R	1-3	digital	Churches	current	Archive GECONS
<b>81</b>		L	1	digital	San Juan de Dios complex	current	Archive GECONS
<b>82-84</b>	39	R	1-3	digital	Architectonic elements	current	Archive GECONS
<b>85-86</b>	40	R	1-2	digital	Aerial views	current	William Felipe Vargas
<b>87-88</b>	41	R	1-2	digital	Traditions	current	Archive OHCC
<b>89-92</b>	42	R	1-4	digital	Architectonic elements	current	Archive GECONS
<b>93</b>	43	L	1	digital	Bicitaxis in Bedoya square	current	Archive GECONS
<b>94-96</b>		C	1-3	digital	Urban Scheme	current	Archive OHCC
<b>97</b>	44	C	1	digital	San Juan de Dios complex	current	Archive GECONS
<b>98-100</b>	45	R	1-3	digital	Main Squares	current	Archive OHCC

101		L		digital	View of the Historic Center	current	Archive OMSH
102	46	R	1	digital	Patio of Maraguán Artistic Ensemble	current	Archive OHCC
103		L	1	digital	Vegetation in yards	current	William Felipe Vargas
104	47	R		digital	Plans of historical evolution	current	Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra*
105		L		Papel/ digital	Plan 1814	1814/ current	Libro: El Sueño de un Orden
106	48	L	1	digital	View of the Historical center	current	Google Earth
107		R	1	digital	Scale model of the Historical Center	current	Archive CECONS
108-111	49	R	1-4	digital	Street views	current	Archive OHCC
112		L	1	digital	Plazuela Bedoya	current	Archive OHCC
113	50	L	1	digital	Funda del Catre back alley	current	Archive OHCC
114-118	51	R	1-5	digital	Main squares	current	Archive OHCC
119		L	1	digital	Plan of reference	current	Archive OHCC
120		L	2	digital	Main square	current	Archive OHCC
121-126	52		1-6	digital	Floorplans of the main squares	current	Made estudiantes arquitectura*
127-129	53	R	1-3	digital	Urban image	current	Archive OHCC
130-131	54	R	1-2	digital	Urban image	current	Archive OHCC
132-133		L	1-2	digital	Urban image	current	Archive OHCC
131-133	55	R	1-3	digital	Colonial Houses	current	Archive CECONS
134		L	1	digital	Colonial yard	current	Archive CECONS
135	56	C		digital	Evolution of the colonial house	current	Made: Dr. Oscar Prieto
136-137		R	1-2	digital	Colonial Houses	current	Archive CECONS
138-139		L	1-2	digital	Colonial Houses	current	Archive CECONS
140-143	57	R	1-4	digital	Early 20th century buildings	current	Archive CECONS
144-145		L	1-2	digital	Early 20th century buildings	current	Archive CECONS
146-	58	R	1-3	digital	Architectural elements	current	Archive CECONS



<b>148</b>							
<b>149-151</b>	59	R	1-3	digital	Architectural elements	current	Archive OHCC
<b>152</b>		L	1-2	digital	Interior spaces	current	Archive OHCC
<b>153-155</b>	60	R	1-3	digital	Economic development	current	Archive CECONS Archive OHCC
<b>156</b>		L	1	digital	House of Ignacio Agramonte	current	Archive OHCC
<b>157</b>	61	R		digital	Monument to Barberán and Collar	current	Archive OHCC
<b>158-159</b>		L	1-2	digital	Downtown streets	current	Archive CECONS
<b>160-162</b>	62	R	1-3	digital	Traditions	current	Archive OHCC
<b>163</b>		L	1	digital	Holy Sepulchre	current	Archive OHCC
<b>164-165</b>	63	R	1-2	digital	Nicolás Guillén Pottery	current	Archive OHCC
<b>166</b>		L	1	digital	African reign	current	Archive OHCC
<b>167</b>	64	L	1	digital	View of the Historical Centre	current	Archive CECONS
<b>168-169</b>	65	R	1-2	digital	Sancti Spiritus	current	Archive OHCT
<b>170-172</b>	66	R	1-3	digital	Holy Trinity	current	PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>173-175</b>	67	R	1-3	digital	Holy Trinity	current	PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>176</b>		R		digital	Santo Domingo	current	Google imágenes
<b>177-178</b>	68	R	1-2	digital	Guanajuato	current	Google imágenes
<b>179</b>		R	1	digital	Santa Ana de Coro	current	Google imágenes
<b>180</b>	69	R		digital	Santa Ana de Coro	current	Google imágenes
<b>181-182</b>		R	1-2	digital	Cáceres	current	Google imágenes
<b>183</b>	70	R		digital	Santiago de Compostela	current	Google imágenes
<b>184</b>		L		digital	Santiago de Compostela	current	PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>185</b>	71	tabla		digital	Pictures Plans	current	Archive CECONS Google Earth
<b>186</b>	72	tabla		digital	Pictures Plans	current	Archive CECONS Google Earth
<b>187</b>	73	tabla		digital	Pictures Plans	current	Archive CECONS Google Earth
<b>188</b>	74	tabla		digital	Pictures Plans	current	Archive CECONS Google Earth
<b>189</b>	75	tabla		digital	Fotos	current	Archive CECONS Google Imágenes

190	76	R	1	digital	Cathedral	current	Archive CECONS
191	77	R		digital	View of the Historical Center	current	Archive CECONS
192	78	R		digital	Earthenware jar	current	Archive CECONS
193-194	79	R	1-2	digital	Earthenware jar	current	Archive OHCC
195		R	1	digital	El Carmen Square	current	Archive CECONS
196-198	80	R		digital	Vehicular traffic State graphic	current	Archive OHCC
200-202	81	R	1-3	digital	El Carmen Church Environmental urban problems	current	Archive OHCC
203-205	82	R	1-3	digital	Conservation actions	Current and proposal	Archive OHCC
206-207	83	R		digital	Rehabilitation proposal Logo Santa María	Proposals	Archive OHCC
208-209	84	R	1-2	digital	Urban profile Plan of the city	current	Archive OHCC
210	85	C	1	digital	Plan of mobility	current	Archive OHCC
211-213	86	R	1-3	digital	Environmental pressures	current	Archive OHCC
214-216	87	R	1-2	digital	Centrality pressures	current	Archive OHCC
217-218	88	R	1-2	digital	Center of the city	current	Archive OHCC
219-221	89	R	1-3	digital	Tourist infrastructure	current	Archive OHCC
222	91	L	1	digital	Maceo Street	current	Archive del CECONS
223	92	R	1	digital	Street View	current	Archive OHCC
224		R	1	digital	Historical Center boundaries	current	Archive CECONS
225-227	93	R	1-3	digital	Logos CECONS, OHCC, OMSH	current	Archives respectivos
228	99	C	1	Paper/ digital	Flow chart of the OHCC	current	Archive OHCC
229-230	101	R	1-2	Paper/ digital	Posters of scientific events	2003, 2005	Archive del CECONS
231-232	102	C	1-2	digital	Flow chart of CECONS	current	Archive del CECONS
233	104	R	1-3	Papel/ digital	Popularization elements: maps, reviews	current	Archive OHCC
234		C	1	Acrílico/ papel	Banner	current	Plaza de La Soledad OHCC

<b>235</b>	105	R	1	digital	Rehabilitation Works at El Carmen Church	current	Archive CECONS
<b>236-245</b>	108	L, R	1-10	digital	Agramonte Park Martí Park Center Polyclinic La Bigornia Foto Príncipe	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>246-253</b>	109	L, R	1-8	digital	El Carmen Square Headquarters of OHCC Finlay Natal House La Soledad Alley	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>254-263</b>	110	L, R	1-10	digital	Store La Estrella Bar 5 Esquinas Las Leyendas Park Caballero Rojo Park	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>264-265</b>	111	L	1-2	digital	Bodegón San Cayetano	current	Archive OHCC
<b>266-267</b>		R	1-2	digital	El Ovejito Restaurant	current	Archive OHCC
<b>268-271</b>	112	L, R	1-4	digital	Cathedral Church La Soledad	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>272-273</b>	113	C	1-2	digital	Church El Carmen	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>274-275</b>	114	C	1-2	digital	Church San Juan de Dios	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>276-279</b>	115	L, R	1-4	digital	Church La Merced Church Sagrado Corazón	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>280-283</b>	116	L, R	1-4	digital	Church Santa Ana Church La Caridad	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>284-287</b>	117	L, R	1-4	digital	Church El Cristo Church San Lázaro	Before and after	Archive OHCC
<b>288</b>				CDRom	Video values of the Historical Center	2005	DMSH y Televisión Camagüey
<b>Separadores</b>							
<b>289-296</b>	s/n	C	1-8	digital	Architectonic elements	current	Manuel Zabalo

**Details of reference of some maps and plans (\*), it refers to the number of the image on the chart:**

**1, 2, 3 y 5** The maps are made based on the satellite pictures downloaded from Google Earth.

**4.** View of the village Santa Ma. de Puerto Príncipe. Old engraving Museum Ignacio Agramonte in Camagüey. Source: Photo CECONS Archive.

**8. View of the village** Santa Ma. de Puerto Príncipe from the bridge La Caridad. Old engraving. Cuba's Nacional Library. Batch of engravings. Source: Doctoral dissertation of Architect Mabel Chaos Yeras

- 11. Plan of Puerto Príncipe, 1831** Source: Chueca Gotía, Fernando. Mapas y planos de Ciudades Iberoamericanas y Filipinas. (Fotocopia)
- 41.** Early stages of the colonization of the island of Cuba. Source: made by the author based on the plans of the island of Cuba. Cuba's National Library. Cuban Hall. Batch Maps and Plans. Source: Doctoral dissertation of Architect Mabel Chaos Yeras
- 42. View of the village** Santa Ma. de Puerto Príncipe from the cemetery. Old engraving. Cuba's Nacional Library. Engraving batch. Source: Doctoral dissertation of Architect Mabel Chaos Yeras
- 43** Plans of Nuevitas bay 1825. Indies General Archive **757** (Scheme PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra)
- 44.** Three moves of the village of Santa Ma. del Puerto del Príncipe. Made by PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
- 46.** Plan of the sector corresponding to San Francisco de Paula square and the house of the Jesuits together with San Ignacio Church and Parish Church, 1769, Source: Indies General Archive **365** (Scheme PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra)
- 47<sup>a</sup> and 47<sup>b</sup>** Theoretical scheme of the relation among the Parish Church and the four foundational convent-churches or hospital-churches. Hypothetic grid. Made by PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
- 48.** Radiocentric scheme. Made by PhD Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
- 48.** Settlement of the village (1668-1700) (Scheme PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra)
- 53.** Full development of the village (1700-1800). Made by: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
- 60** Radiocentric scheme. Made by PhD Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
- 64** Consolidation of the village (1800-1902) Made by PhD Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
- 66.** Outline of the Plane of 1827 Source: National library of Cuba. City of Port Prince 1827 Manuscript, color 31X44 esc. 1:5000 (the author's outline elaboration)
- 67.** Plane of Port Prince, 1835. Source: File General of India 819 (The author's outline elaboration)
- 68.** Outline of the Plane 1842. Source: National library of Cuba. Cartography of the Island of Cuba. Adolphe Hippolyte Pafur, 1842. Color 54X87 esc. 1:1350
- 104.** Definitive establishment of the village. Made: PhD. Lourdes Gómez Mother-in-law
- 105.** Plane of 1814. Source: Book The Dream of Fernando's Order Terán. Ed. CEHOPU. Madrid, 1989. p. 107
- 121.** Plane of plant of the Agramonte's Park knocked down Source: Camagüey guides in six squares of Danelly Acosta Boitel and Nneka Sarah Minja.
- 122.** Plane of plant of San Juan de Dios Square. Source: Camagüey guides in six squares of Danelly Acosta Boitel and Nneka Sarah Minja.
- 123.** Plane of plant of Trabajadores Square. Source: Camagüey guides in six squares of Danelly Acosta Boitel and Nneka Sarah Minja
- 124.** Plane of plant of Martí's Park. Source: Camagüey guides in six squares of Danelly Acosta Boitel and Nneka Sarah Minja
- 125.** Plane of plant of El Carmen Square. Source: Camagüey guides in six squares of Danelly Acosta Boitel and Nneka Sarah Minja
- 126.** Plane of plant of Soledad's Square. Source: Camagüey guides in six squares of Danelly Acosta Boitel and Nneka Sarah Minja

<b>Catalog</b>							
<b>No.</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Hori- zontal</b>	<b>Ver- tical</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author *</b>
<b>1</b>	1	1		Digital	Picture satelital	Current	Google
<b>2- 6</b>	2	3	3	Digital	Summary of identification of the property	Current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>7- 9</b>	3	all		Digital	Picture satelital	Current	Google
<b>10-15</b>	4	all		Digital	Urban Development	Realizados actualmente	PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>16-21</b>	5	all		Digital	Old planes	Siglo XIX	Archive Histórico Provincial Museum
<b>22-24</b>	6	all		Digital	Urban Scheme	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>25-27</b>	7	all		Digital	Urban Scheme	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>28-30</b>	8	all		Digital	Urban Scheme	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>31-35</b>	9	all		Digital	Agramonte Park	current	Archive DHCC Plane PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
<b>36-42</b>	10	all		Digital	San Juan de Dios Square	current	Archive DHCC Plane PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
<b>43-48</b>	11	all		Digital	El Carmen Square	current	Archive DHCC Plane PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra.
<b>49-54</b>	12	5	1	Digital	La Merced Square	current	Archive DHCC Plane PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>55-61</b>	13	6	1	Digital	Martí Park	current	Archive DHCC Plane PhD. Lourdes Gómez C.
<b>62-68</b>	14	6	1	Digital	La Soledad Square	current	Archive DHCC Plane PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>69-73</b>	15	all		Digital	Plazuelas	current	Archive DHCC
<b>74-78</b>	16	all		Digital	Plazuelas	current	Archive DHCC
<b>79- 81</b>	17	2	1	Old picture Digital	Streets	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>82-85</b>	18	all		Old picture Digital	Alleys	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>86-</b>	19	all		Digital	Bridges (4) y Casino	current	Archive DHCC

<b>93</b>					Campestre (4)		
<b>94-97</b>	20	3	1	Digital	Architecture	current	Archive OHCC PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>98-101</b>	21	3	1	Digital	Metropolitan Cathedral	current	Archive OHCC Archive CECONS
<b>102-105</b>	22	3	1	Digital	San Juan de Dios Church	current	Archive OHCC Archive CECONS
<b>106-109</b>	23	all		Old picture Digital	El Carmen Church	current	Archive OHCC Archive CECONS
<b>110-113</b>	24	3	1	Old picture Digital	La Merced Church	1950 actuales	Archive OHCC Archive CECONS
<b>114-117</b>	25	2	2	Old picture Digital	La Soledad Church	Principios S XX Actual	Archive OHCC Archive CECONS
<b>118-121</b>	26	all		Old picture Digital	Sagrado Corazón Church	Principios S XX Actual	Archive OHCC Archive CECONS
<b>122-127</b>	27	4	2	Digital	Others Church (3) y Cemetery (3)	current	Archive OHCC
<b>128-131</b>	28	all		Digital	Civil repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>132-135</b>	29	all		Digital	Civil repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>136-139</b>	30	3	1	Digital	Civil repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>140-141</b>	31	all		Digital	Domestic repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>142-143</b>	32	all		Digital	Domestic repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>144-145</b>	33	all		Tourist postcard and digital picture	Domestic repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>146-147</b>	34	all		Digital	Domestic repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>148-149</b>	35	all		Digital	Domestic repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>149-151</b>	36	1	2	Digital	Domestic repertoire	current	Archive OHCC
<b>152-154</b>	37	1	2	Digital	Architectural elements	current	Archive OHCC
<b>155-160</b>	38	4	2	Digital	Yards	current	Archive DSMH Archive OHCC
<b>161-</b>	39	2	1	Digital	Arches	current	Archive OHCC

<b>163</b>							
<b>164-167</b>	40	all		Digital	Roofs and covered	current	Archive DHCC
<b>168-171</b>	41	all		Digital	Eaves and railings	current	Archive DHCC
<b>172-175</b>	42		all	Digital	carpentry	current	PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>176-179</b>	43		all	Digital	Grills	current	Archive DHCC
<b>180-183</b>	44		all	Digital	Decorations	current	Architecture guide
<b>184-188</b>	45		all	Digital	Decorations	current	PhD. Lourdes Gómez Consuegra
<b>189-193</b>	46	2	3	Digital	Jars	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>194-201</b>	47	2	6	Digital	Traditions	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>202-207</b>	48	2	4	Digital	Carnival	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>208-211</b>	49	2	4	Digital	Religious processions	current	Archive DSMH Archive DHCC
<b>212-220</b>	50	all		Digital	Pottery and handiworks	current	Archive DHCC

## 7. B TEXTS RELATED TO THE PROTECTION LAW, COPY OF THE MANAGING PLANS OF THE PROPERTY OR SYSTEMS OF DOCUMENTED HANDLINGS AND SYNTHESIS OF OTHER EXCELLENT PLANS IN THE PROPERTY

### Last publication carried about the property

PASCUAL, TERESA WONG y Lourdes Gómez Consuegra. La Población como Protagonista Social en Camagüey: Un Análisis de los barrios de El Carmen y San Juan de Dios en *Cultura, Tradición, y Comunidad: Perspectivas para el Desarrollo Cubano de Adrian Hern (Coord.)*. Universidad Tecnológica de Sydney y Universidad de La Habana. Ed. Imagen Contemporánea. La Habana, 2008

GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES et.al. Sociedad y Universidad; participación comunitaria consiente en la conservación del patrimonio. Experiencias en el barrio San Juan de Dios en el Centro Histórico de Camagüey, Cuba. Revista PRAGMA. Facultad de Arquitectura de la Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla. Año 0. Num 00. junio/ 2007 edición especial. pp.46-54.

GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES. et al. Camagüey: ciudad y arquitectura. Editorial Ácana. Camagüey, 2006. 180 pp.

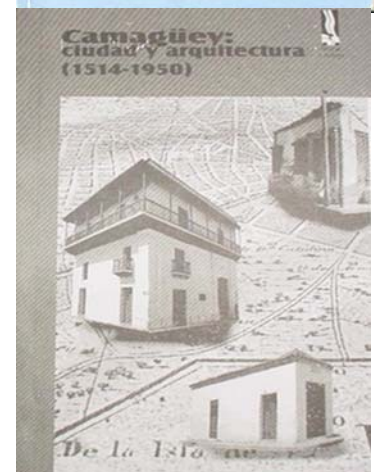
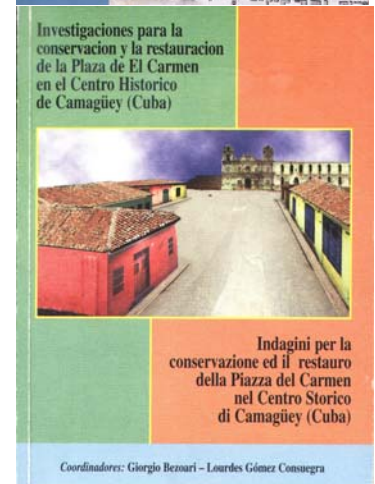
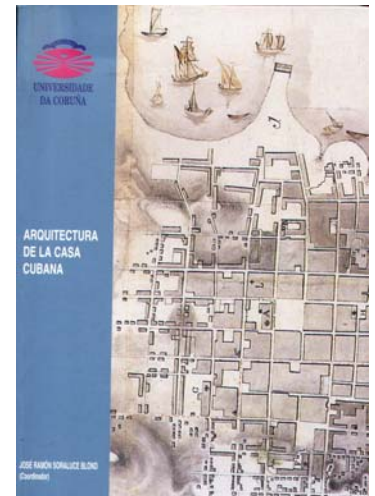
PRIETO HERRERA, OSCAR. Camagüey la arquitectura habitacional colonial en Camagüey en *La casa cubana: colonia y eclecticismo de José R. Soraluze y Roberto López (Coords.)* Universidad de la Coruña. La Coruña, 2005. pp. 351-373

MAS SARAVIA, VIVIAN. Camagüey la arquitectura doméstica del período ecléctico en la ciudad de Camagüey en *La casa cubana: colonia y eclecticismo de José R. Soraluze y Roberto López (Coords.)* Universidad de la Coruña. La Coruña, 2005. pp. 375-398

GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES. Carácter Vernáculo del Centro Histórico de Camagüey. I Jornadas Técnicas de Arquitectura Vernácula. Fundación Diego de Sagrado. Madrid, 2005 pp. 49-52.

TAMAMES HENDERSON, MARCOS. La ciudad como texto cultural. Camagüey: 1514-1837. Ed. Ácana. Camagüey, 2005. 200 pp.

GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES. Acercamiento al trazado urbano de Camagüey. Revista Senderos No. 0. Camagüey, 2004





GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES. Desarrollo urbano. Renace una villa. Revista Senderos No. 1. Camagüey, 2004

GEORGIO BAZDARI., VIVIAN MÁS SANABRIA, MARÍA E. QUESADA NÁPOLES, Estudio de los trazos reguladores en edificios religiosos de la región centro-oriental de Cuba, con la ayuda de la fotogrametría. Proyecto Cuba Italia, Politécnico de Milán. 2003

GOMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES e Iván Vila Carmenate. La enseñanza de la Conservación en la Universidad de Camagüey. Boletín Académico de la Escuela Superior de Arquitectura de la Universidad de La Coruña. No.26. 1/2002.

GIORGIO BEZDARI, LOURDES GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, Investigaciones para la Conservación y la restauración de la Plaza de El Carmen en el Centro Histórico de Camagüey. Cuba. Politécnico de Milano, 2001.

PRIETO HERRERA, OSCAR. Vivienda colonial camagüeyana en *Arquitectura de la casa cubana de José R. Soraluze Blond (Comp.)*. Universidad de la Coruña. La Coruña, 2001. pp 81-163

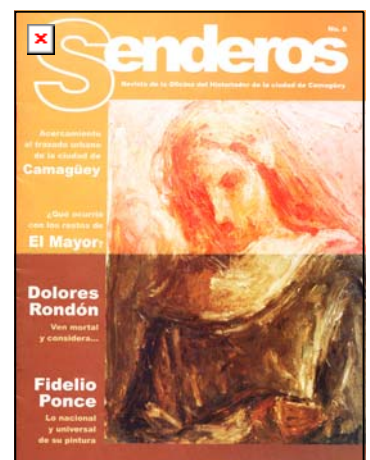
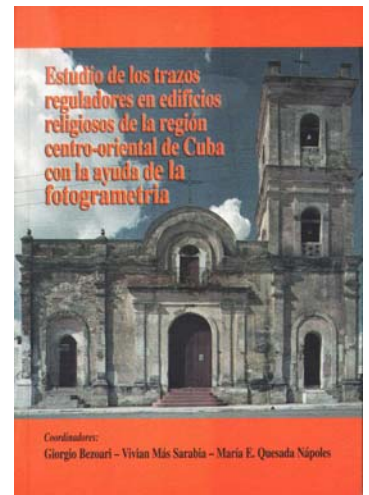
TAMAMES HENDERSON, MARCOS. De la Plaza de Armas al Parque Agramonte. Ed. Acana. Camagüey, 2001. 200 pp.

GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES e Iván Vila Carmenate. Formación del estudiante de Arquitectura y Conservación del Patrimonio en la Universidad de Camagüey. Revista Arquitectura y Urbanismo No.4, 2001.

GÓMEZ CONSUEGRA, LOURDES. El sistema de espacios públicos del centro histórico de Camagüey en X Conferencia Internacional sobre Conservación de Centros Históricos y Patrimonio Edificado Iberoamericano. Camagüey, Cuba, 1999.

AAVV. Centro Histórico de Camagüey. Compendio de resultados de investigación. Tomo 1, 2 y 3. Ed. Universidad de Camagüey, Camagüey, 1991, 1990, 1989.

El Plan de Manejo se anexa en documento aparte.



### 7. c Form and date of the more recent files or inventory of the property.

Among the more recently documents we can mention:

- General inventory and Cataloguing of the Historical Center. 2000-2006
- General plan of Tourist arrangement of the City. 2004
- General plan of Territorial and Urban arrangement of the city of Camagüey. 2004
- Partial plan of the Prioritized Area of the Historical Center of Camagüey. 2006-2007
- Management plan of the Prioritized Area of the Historical Center. 2007-2008
- Architecture guide of the province of Camagüey. 2004-2008
- Development strategy of the Historical Center. 2004-2005
- Inventories of Commemorative Constructions of the Historical Center. 2004.
- Restoration projects and rehabilitation of intervened properties, public spaces, and churches. 2000-2005
- Investigations and publications presented at Provincial, National and International levels. 2000-2005.

### 7. d Localization of the place where they stay the inventories, registrations and Files.

- Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey.  
Address: Carmen No. 7 Plaza de El Carmen.
- Centro Provincial de Patrimonio Cultural Camagüey.  
Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios.
- Oficina de Monumentos y Sitios Históricos.  
Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios.
- Dirección Provincial y Municipal de Planificación Física.  
Address: Avenida de La Libertad No. 303. Rpto. La Caridad.
- Archive Provincial de Camagüey.  
Address: Martí Esquina República.
- Centro de Estudio de Conservación (CECONS)  
Address: Plaza de San Juan de Dios.

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## **9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY**

---

Margarita Ruiz Brandi  
**President**  
**Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural.**

**Date:**

**Format for the nomination of properties for inscription  
on the World Heritage List Annex 5**

*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*

**Executive Summary**

**This information, to be provided by the State Party, will be updated by the Secretariat following the decision by the World Heritage Committee. It will then be returned to the State Party confirming the basis on which the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List.**

<b>State Party</b>	Republic of Cuba
<b>State, Province or Region</b>	Cuba County Camagüey City Camagüey Central region of the Country
<b>Name of Property</b>	"Centre Urban Historical of Camagüey"
<b>Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</b>	X:21° 24' 00 LAT.N Y:77° 55' 00 LONG. O X:21° 27' 00 LAT.N Y:77° 52' 00 LONG. O
<b>Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property</b>	The Area proposed as Heritage of the Humanity 54 Há embraces. of the current Historical Centre, being defined the 276 Há. remaining inside the category of protection area. Total:330 Há.  It includes inside their limits the oldest area in the City whose urban evolution, leaving from their foundation, it is understood in the period that he/she goes from the XVI Century to the XVIII one. Nevertheless, inside their limits we find architectural exponents of religious, civil, domestic and residence character that belong to the XIX and XX centuries
<b>A4 (OR " LETTER ") SIZE MAP OF THE NOMINATED property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)</b>	ATTACH A4 (OR " LETTER ") SIZE MAP  (Attached)
<b>Justification Statement of Universal Outstanding Valued (text should clarify what is considered to be the universal outstanding valued embodied by the nominated property)</b>	The Historical Centre of Camagüey constitutes the fundamental urban nucleus of historical development of the old Villa of Santa María of the Prince's Port that transferred to its current location in the year 1528 it is part of the first seven Villa been founded in the

	<p>Island. Place in the one that the human creation, adopting own particularities, it faced with success adverse conditions and the will of their first times, being able to become an exceptional example among the human establishments of Cuba and the Caribbean that it is evidenced by the existence of an outline of urban development strongly influenced by the models of cities medieval Christian and Hispanic, in which one observes –contrary to other colonial cities of the New Continent - a very irregular layout that ignores the use of the reticule normative orthogonal.</p> <p>The City, almost surpassing 500 years sample in their intricate one lives Historical Centre of narrow streets, surprising squares and little square too, and magnificent churches, a Historical Urban Landscape, ingrained to a wealth of traditions and customs associated to a rich immaterial patrimony, consequently linked to the genuine of the group and tinged by the conservatism, showing a singular personality and identity.. Values :socials cultural and human.</p>
<p><b>Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)</b> (see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines)</p>	<p>In the category of Historical Urban Landscape, the proposal is based in the approaches II, IV and V:</p> <p><b>II.</b> It demonstrates an important exchange of human values in a space of time or inside a cultural area of the World, with relationship to the architecture or technology, the monumental art, populations' planning or landscape design:</p> <p>Santa María of Port Prince's current Camagüey, belongs to the relationship of the first seven Villa been founded in the Island of Cuba, during the process of colonization of the New World, being witness from its same beginnings of the</p>

transcendent encounter of cultures that it marked a revolutionary impact forever in the humanity's destination. Resultant of a secular process of consolidation of its identity, schemes and urban fabric becomes a cultural event in Cuba and the whole region of the Caribbean, storing a rich cultural patrimony based on representative samples of its material and immaterial patrimony that is nurtured of a wide group of traditions and customs that are supplemented to each other.

Camagüey, knew how to forge a history that at the present time is identified in many of its older walls, in its wooden roofs and their covered with Creole tiles, and other characteristics, as the mud that today proliferates and it characterizes in good measure the labyrinthine layout that served from mark to last events and present.

The image that is perceived at the present time of the Good, is owed fundamentally to that high environmental value that, maybe, without intending it, they were him granting its first residents. The constructions that went arising under a spontaneous necessity of growth, adopted the forms, expressions and technical of the Mudejar art, due to the influences that in the popular architecture, they exercised the Moorish constructions. The picturesque one, attractiveness and peculiar Historical Centre that being able to assume the functions and challenges of the present, it has conserved the own features that tinged their evolution from the urban, constructive and environmental point of view. They coexist inside their limits valuable architectural exponents of diverse styles, without omitting the architecture colonial, representative samples of built art and it continues being centre of the most important social activities.

**IV.**

**An exceptional example of a construction type, architectural or technological example or cultural landscape that it illustrates an important state in the human history.**

**The Historical Centre of Camagüey understands the oldest areas in the city, there he/she is the synthesis and silt of the diverse expressions of the previous cultures and of the different stages of the evolution of this city, born as Villa been founded by the Spaniards in the XVI century.**

**In this part, from their origins, we find a special and irregular urban layout where their serpentine streets and their surprising squares and diverse little squares configure a capricious plot on which very old constructions is erected involved in the evolution, in the course of the years, left in a combined where magnificent exponents of religious character stand out, as well as civil buildings and of housings that are conjugated in an everything, of high environmental value, with worthy and excellent architecture examples. The squares of the City are associated to an important religious repertoire of high symbolic value that is evidenced by the silhouette of their towers and domes that allow to consider them as singular buildings of monumental character. This group of religious constructions, they contain important architectural, historical, artistic and symbolic values that, jointly with the Squares and another little squares, they are associated to the evolution of the city in diverse stages and they contribute to elevate their environmental values, generating interesting visual inside their environment.**

**One of their exceptional values constitutes it their urban plot,**

fundamental element that one keeps in mind in the conservation works like one of their main values.

In the civil and domestic constructions, meritorious exponents of high architectural value are conjugated in those that the stylistic influences are identified that went arriving to the city in different stages of their evolution, from the colonial stage, of which you/they are very well exponents conserved, also finding, examples of buildings that I lower the codes of the Eclecticism, Neoclassicismo, Art Deco, Neocolonial and, even, punctual examples of influences Art Nouveau and Racionalist, they tinge the architectural expression of the Good.

V.

An exceptional example of a traditional human establishment, the use of their earth or of the sea that is representative of a culture or cultures, or human interaction with the environment especially, when it has ended up being vulnerable under the impact of irreversible changes.

The Historical Centre of Camagüey, synthesis of the old Villa of Port Prince, constitutes an exceptional testimony in Cuba and the whole region of the Caribbean of a model of development urban colonial of the European medieval influences in the layout of cities, showing a great similarity with the models of the Hispanic-Christian cities.

To this conclusion you ends up when analyzing diverse factors that I lower certain circumstances they were conjugated and they worked in favor of producing an own model in the Villa that, for the extension that occupies, the difference of the rest of the oldest cities in the country and of the Caribbean, as well as the persistence presently of

	<p>characteristic notables of the foundation and expansion initials, they make of the same one an original example.</p> <p>Much should have influenced in the irregular layout of the Villa the design of the cities medieval Spaniards brought by the settlers to Cuba, perceived irregularity doesn't eat purpose but consequence sponsored by the absence of a plan regulator or urban ordinances, characteristic in some of these first American foundations in those that the application of the Laws of India went behind of its initial impulses.</p> <p>The numerous and diverse squares and little squares disseminated in the geography of the Good are part of the surprising system of public spaces that you/they identify it.</p> <p>The constructive techniques that show in their constructions and the use of the mud, the third and the lime in favor of reproducing the ornamental elements, design and formal expression that you/they characterize the built repertoire of the Good, reflects the notorious Mudejar influences transferred by the first master builders and work teachers to our colonial architecture. The cultural reach and urban historical, architectural and monumental values were rewarded with the declaration like National Monument in the year 1978.</p>
<p><b>Yam and contact information of local official institution/agency</b></p>	<p>Organization: National Council of Cultural Patrimony  President: Manuel Palaces Grove</p> <p>Address: Calle 4 esq. to 13 No.810,  Forbidden City of Havana ,Cuba  Tel: 53-7 838 - 1981 / 833-4193  Fax: 53-7 833 - 6126  E-mail: presidencia@cnp.cult.cu  Web address: www:cnp.cult.cu</p> <p><b>Msc. Alicia Mayoral Olazábal</b>  <b>Director</b>  <b>I equip Technician of the Office of</b></p>

**Monuments and Historical Places.**

**Address: Square San Juan of God, 70  
100**

**Telf: 53-7 291388**

**Camagüey,**

**Camagüey Province**

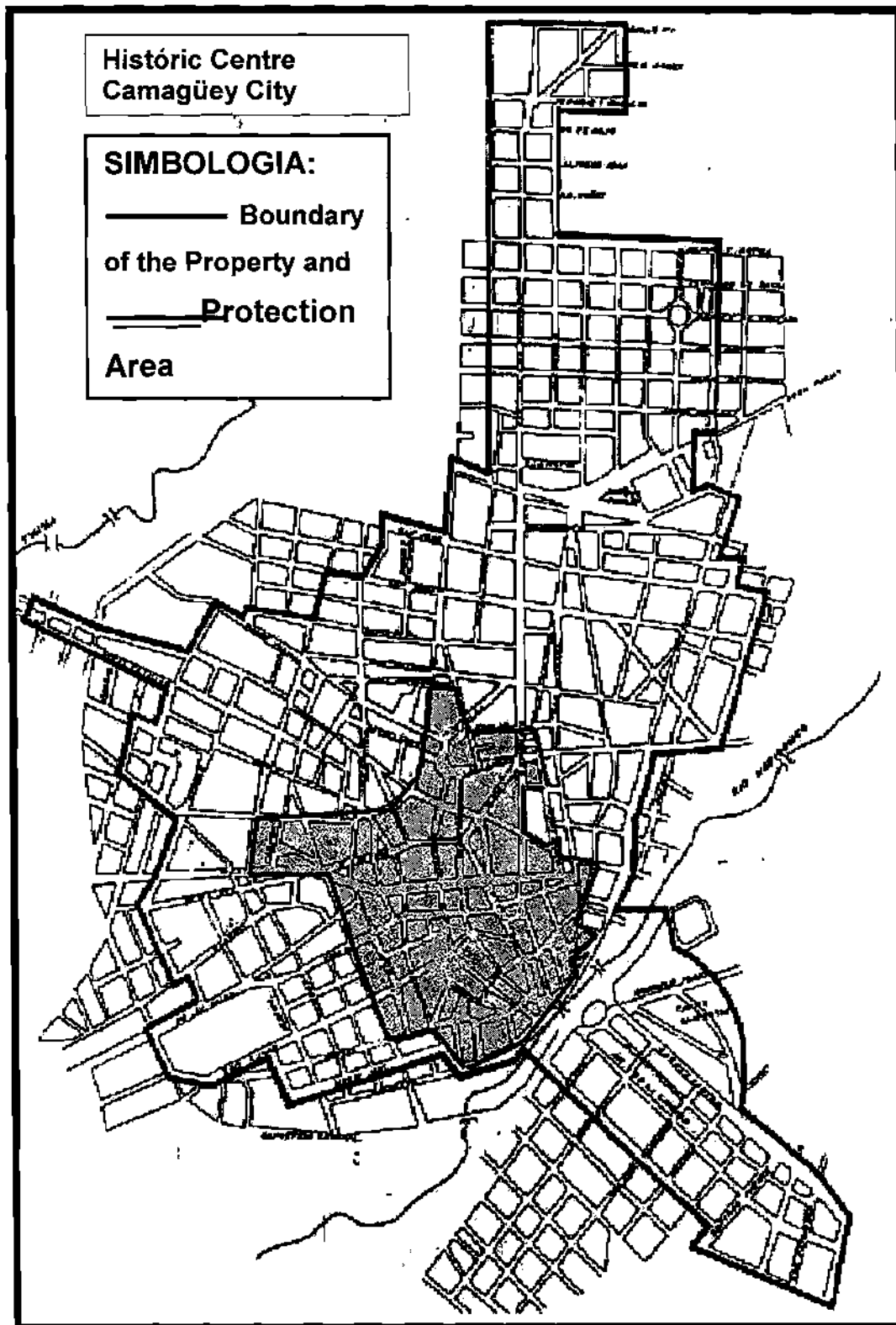
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1. Map plane y/o showing the territories of the Property proposed one (black) and of the protection area (red)



**VIVIENDA**

## Generalities. Bases of analysis

This analysis starts on the following concepts: "Historic urban landscape"; "authenticity"; "identity" and "integrity"; also on *Vienna's Memorandum* as a key statement for an integrated approach linking contemporary architecture, sustainable urban development and landscape integrity based on existing historic patterns, building stock and context.

### **Authenticity**

Refers the sum of substantial characteristics which has been historically determined from original to present condition, as a result of changes occurred along time (Cracovia's Letter, 2000). Based on culture and heritage diversity, value and belonging place (Nara's Document, 1994), it take into account whether the resource remains in the condition of its creation and reflects all its significant history. (San Antonio's Statement, 1996).

### **Identity**

Concerns about the references upon current and former values of a community, which can be identified in the authenticity of the monument. (Cracovia's Letter, 2000). That is, whether the local population identify themselves with the site, and whose identity the sites reflects. (San Antonio's Statement, 1996).

### **Integrity**

That is, whether the site is fragmented; how much is missing, and what are the recent additions.

### **Historic urban landscape**

Refers to ensembles of any group of buildings, structures and open spaces, in their natural and ecological context, including archaeological and paleoantological sites, constituting human settlements in an urban environment over a relevant period of time, the cohesion and value of which are recognized from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, historic, scientific, aesthetic, socio-cultural or ecological point of view. This landscape has shaped modern society and has great value for our understanding of how we live today.

The historic urban landscape is embedded with current and past social expressions and developments that are place-based. It is composed of character-defining elements that include land uses and patterns, spatial organization, visual relationships, topography and soils, vegetation, and all elements of the technical infrastructure, including small scale

objects and details of construction (curbs, paving, drain gutters, lights, etc.).

City profile  
Engraved by Laplante



Republica Street. 20th century

Landscapes as cultural heritage reflect, and are result, of a long different society's interaction among men, nature and environment. They testify the relationship among communities, individuals and environment. In this context, conservation preservation and development are focus on human and natural spaces, integrating material and intangible values. Understanding and respecting landscapes is really important, so as applying adequate laws and prescriptions to harmonize territorial functionality with essential values. Landscapes are related and influenced along history by next urban territories in a lot of societies. (Cracovia's Letter, 2000.)

**Criteria to propose the zone:****Criterion II**

“Interchange of human values during a period or inside a cultural area referring to architecture or technology, monumental arts, planning populations or landscape designing”.

**Criterion IV**

“Exceptional sample of a kind of building; architectonic or technological sample, or cultural landscape showing an important stage in human history.

**Criterion V**

“Exceptional sample of a human traditional settlement, use of land or sea being representative of a culture or diverse cultures, or human interaction with the environment, specially when it is vulnerable upon an irreversible impact”.

### Camagüey Historic Center and its Top Priority Zone

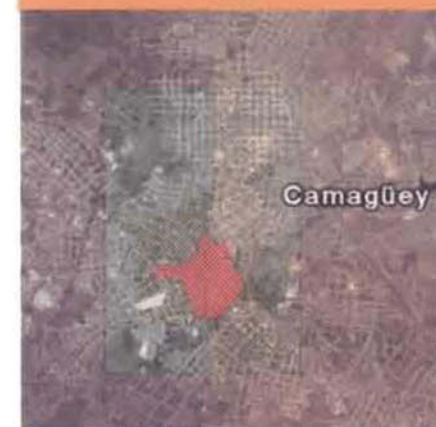
In Camaguey Historic Center can be found, with a peculiar connotation, the persistence of attributes and qualities which have acquired a real authentic character in their transit through the various historic periods; they give singularity to the city among others in the island and also in the Caribbean region.

A local meaning appears in the architectonic shapes and urban outline of this historic center. A prolonged isolation in the middle of the long island, the urbanistic disposition stated according to needs and resources of this part, conditioned the shape of the city since its date of foundation. That has determined the evolution, development and consolidation of a very special cultural process, influencing the inhabitant idiosyncrasy and the richness of its contexts, from the very beginning.

The delimited zone called “proposed zone” encircle the oldest urban nucleus of the city and also the five spaces marking its origin, where the above mentioned features are accentuated, the values are relevant and representative and it can be identified its universal and exceptional character. Such are:



View of Camagüey city and its historic center



Proposed zone



- Irregularity of urban outline, with a wide system of squares and small squares, so that the zone becomes unique in Cuba and the continent. That's probably been caused for a slow growth through two centuries and a remarkable lack of urban control.



### Data

**Area: 54 ha.**

**Population: 7975 inhabitants.**

**Blocks: 79**

**Churches: 7**

**Total of squares: 7**

**Total of small squares: 13**

**Total of immovables: 2532**

Proposed Zone

Urban Scheme

- The urban structure goes around churches and squares, where the towers of temples establish the neighborhood or parish route, detaching over the rest of buildings. That's why Camaguey has been called "city of churches".

- The proposed zone results a unit, even though it shows a wide diversity of architectonic styles. The superposition of various constructive stages gives visual integrity, so as authenticity and cohesion, from an architectonic point of view; while the narrow streets and sidewalks, its curvilinear outline and the complex shape of its spaces do it from an urban perspective.

- Clay, local material, used in bricks, roof-tiles, jars, floors and, nowadays, works of art, gives a peculiar color to the volume and ambient of the space. The city has also been called "city of jars" because of the use of large jars for rain-water, similar to Andalusia and usually placed in the yards.



- Vegetation is a remarkable element which makes a difference among other historic centers, specially for an aerial sight. It can be found in court-yards, urban spaces and open spaces as the Casino Campestre.

- Different kind of heritages, cultural and natural, tangible and intangible, movable or immovable, and the recovery of customs and traditions reflected in the current culture give identity and authenticity to the whole context.



Saint John of God Square



Worker Square

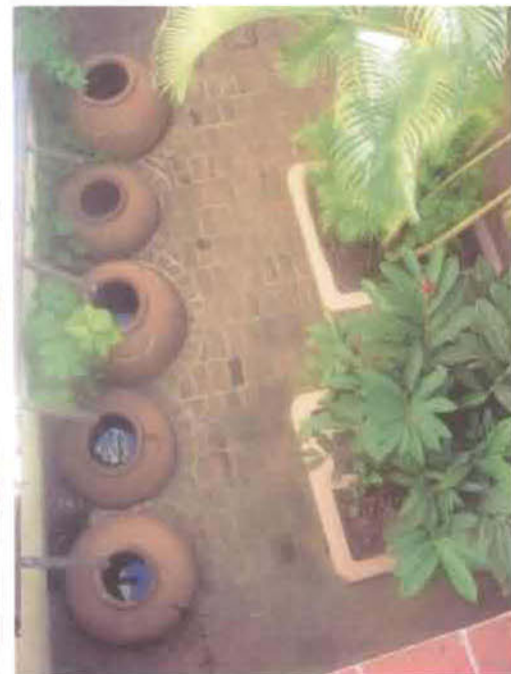


Court-yard



Maraguan Artistic Ensemble

Harmony, Integrity and Identity



- Contemporary interventions has been harmonious in its mediate and immediate context: On new buildings as much as in those needed to be remodelled, and also on requalification of spaces and urban works of art. Interventions engage in all its parts, preserving its centrality in all stages, buildings, spaces, works of art, natural elements (vegetation, rivers) and traditions.

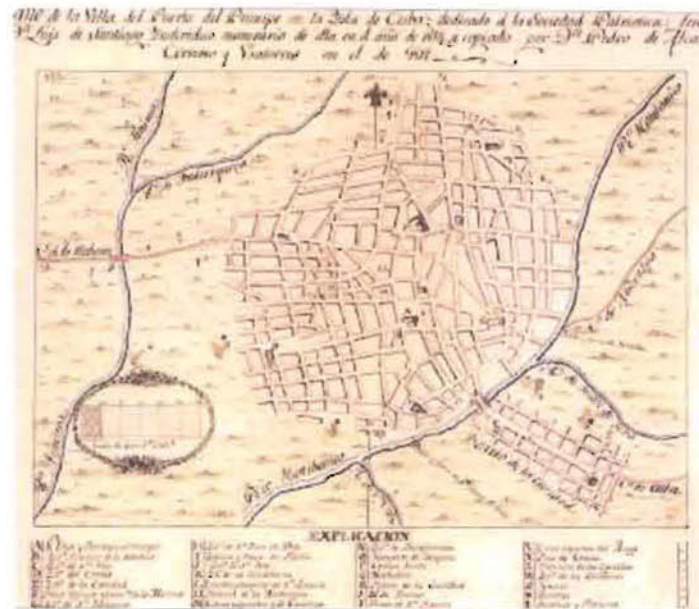
Features above can be taken off in specific aspects which give exceptionality and universal validity to the “proposed zone”:

**Placement, embedment and urban development**

- The first Caribbean cities were founded with a scheme of an irregular reticule, later developed into a classic one. Havana and Santiago de Cuba are faithful samples of those first foundations. There are others more or less irregular, but Puerto Principe is absolutely irregular. Evidences of the ancient organization, lost nowadays, make our city exceptional in the Caribbean region.

- The city profile, plain and lineal, expresses the flat topography of a savannah<sup>1</sup>, typical in Camagüey.

- The placement between two rivers, in particular its strong connection with Hatibonico (water supply, defensive protection, drainage and vistas) signed the city image from its origin. The funnel shape of its vial outline was determined by the presence of a bridge over this river.



<sup>1</sup>Plain landscapes with some cluster trees. (Parkland)



Ignacio Agramonte Park



First settlement of Santa María del Puerto del Príncipe.

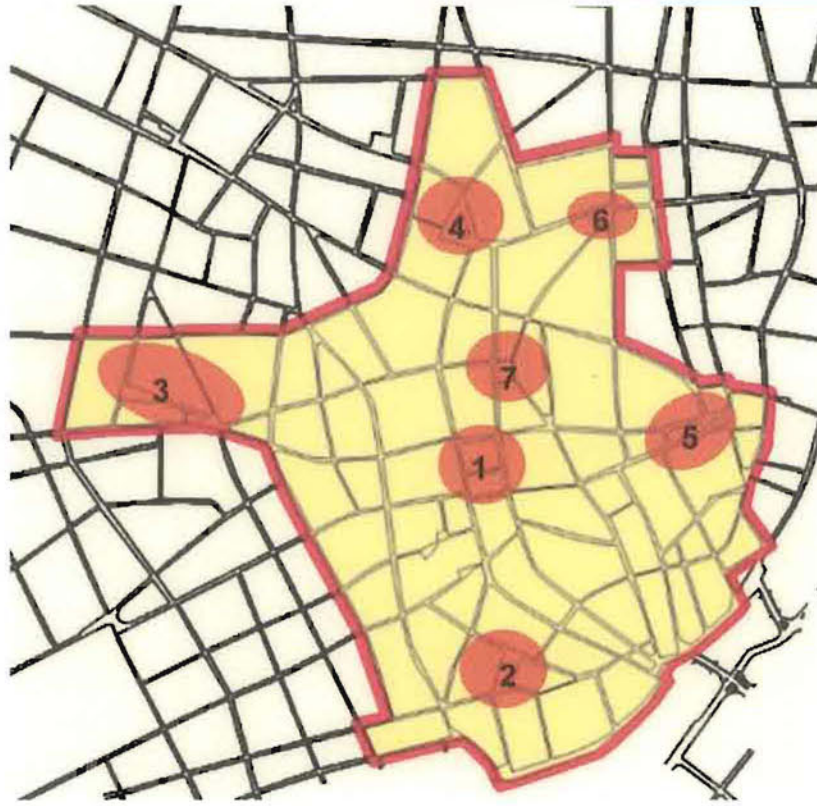


Topographic map

City map from 1814



## Square System



Carmen Square



Saint John of God



Marti Park



Worker Square

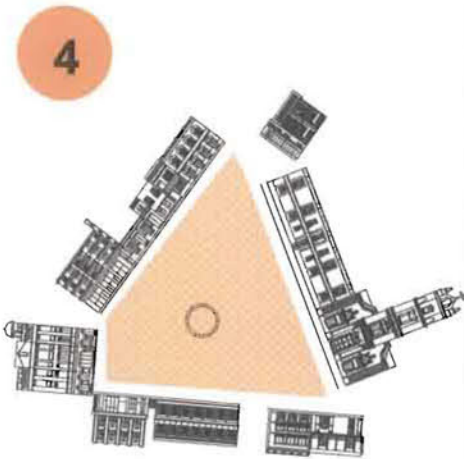


Maceo Square



Agramonte Park 1

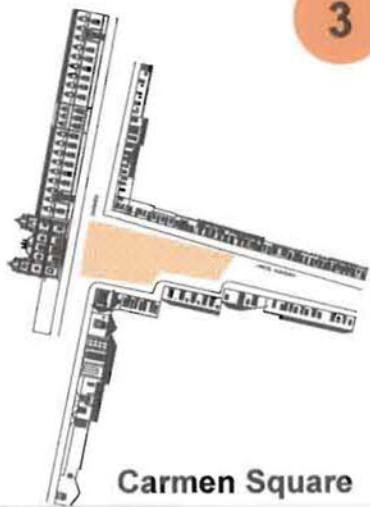
Plans of Main Squares



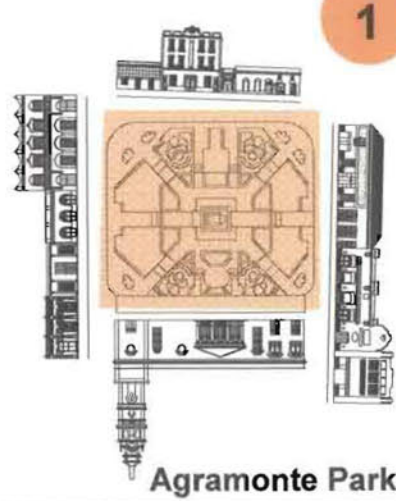
Worker Square



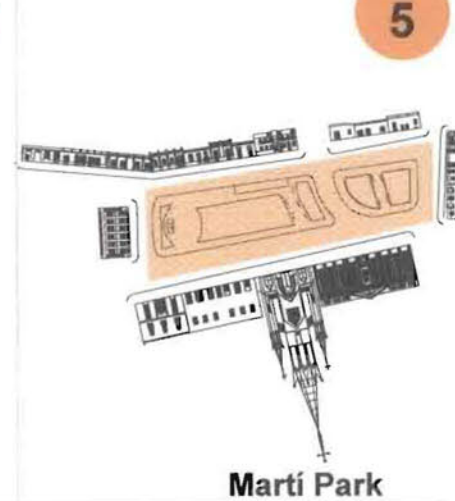
Solidarity Square



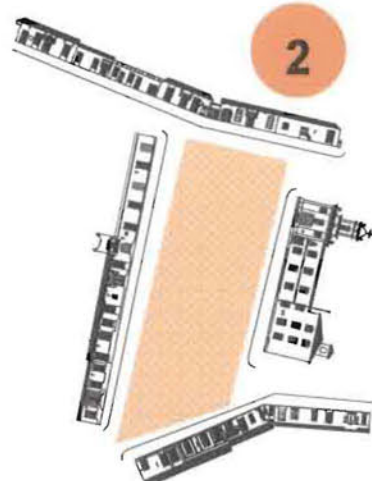
Carmen Square



Agramonte Park



Martí Park



Saint John of God Square

- The Major Place is situated in a higher position to rule the territory, between the basins of two rivers.

- The growth of original nucleus and its land distribution was slow and fortuitous. They conditioned an irregular urban outline, more attentive to functional relations than to urbanistic rules.

- The lack of urban control sharpens the irregularity and spontaneity of the outline mentioned above, anyway we can appreciate the foundational scheme.

- The city was organized in wards as a Spanish Christian one. The parish was clearly defined, the churches get main importance in the structure and Camagüey was consequently called "city of churches".

### Urban outline

- The irregular urban outline, due of a slow growth, lack of urban control and preponderance of functional relations, allowed the loss of a possible regular outline in the origin of the city.

- The foundational regular outline can be noticed in the rectangular shape of Major Place and its environs, unique with this figure. The placement of convent-church and hospital-church equidistant of the square according to the four winds also has to do in this.

- Different placements of Major Parochial and Town Council were giving its shape to the Major Place, larger than nowadays, when the Municipal Government building stays somewhat relegated.

- Five main foundational spaces, besides showing the urban structure of the zone, evidence various compositions and constructive periods which give them a particular sense of identity, authenticity and variety. These spaces have been recently requalified. 2

- From these main spaces, an ensemble of squares and small squares is organized giving identity to the urban outline. Buildings from different stages and styles located around the squares shape its definitely character

<sup>2</sup> Since 1995 spaces and buildings have been requalified, and churches have been restored.



Urban Outline



- Narrow and curvilinear streets, conformed to low plain continuous fronts, have very narrow sidewalks, besides curbs and steps to access the high houses. Alleys are also a peculiarity of this outline.

- Blocks are middling and irregular, with curvilinear sides. Allotments are also middling and irregular, joined by lateral yards and partition walls, peculiar of the prevailing planimetry in L or C.

### Urban image

- Vistas and perspectives from the irregular urban outline give visual axes and urban spaces a great quality and singularity.

- Rivers, vegetation inside blocks and court-yards, added to architecture and urban spaces, qualify the landscape.

- A plain and low profile in a continuous way is adapted to the vial outline with curves and beveled buildings. Towers of churches detach inside them.

- A very representative element of the zone comes from the volumetry of the roofs with their peculiar slopes, so as the texture and color of the clays they're made.

- The original colorful fronts and its particular vibrations have been recovered, after they were lost because of the modern criterion of using homogeneous colors.

- The pavement with cobblestones, from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, gives a special texture to the horizontal level.

- Customs, traditions and current culture are stated in the city image by carnival, craftsmanship, murals and others.

- This urban image grows lively with daily activities of population (religious, political, festive...).

### Architectonic patterns

- Different architectonic styles are juxtaposed since the origin of the city to present time, achieving a remarkable harmony.

-The necessary variety comes from the functional heterogeneity and mixed character of buildings in the city center.



View of the city

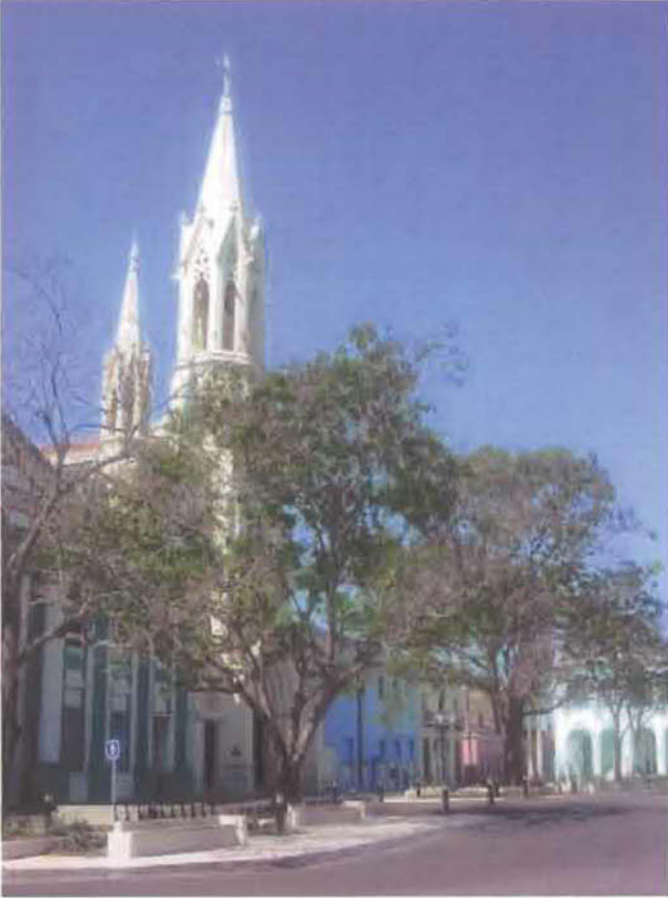


Hatibonico River



Court-yard

Urban Image



- Building plants (L or C) are an architectonic invariant since the first days of the city.

- Getting into the house through the living room is typical in Camaguey, unlike others Caribbean patterns. The vehicle access is located in an extreme of the building letting free the yard entrance.

- The yard, surrounded of galleries upon wood props or very simple columns, allows a natural ventilation and lighting inside the house. There can be medicinal plants and, of course, big jars for rain water, which give evidence of the poor water supplies in the city.



- There are fruit trees in the back yard, not visible from the street. The trees in the block make an important green volume with a positive influence on the environment.

- Partition walls and fronts in a continuous line, developed in a single plain, are the way how allotments join in the blocks.

### Representative architectonic elements

- The roof with various slopes of domestic clay tiles remains up to later architectonic periods as eclecticism.



Three Kings Inn.



Ancient Saint John of God Hospital.

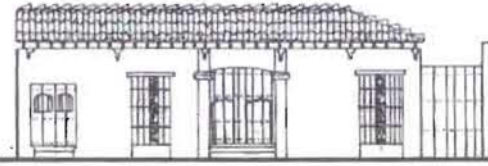


Carmen Square

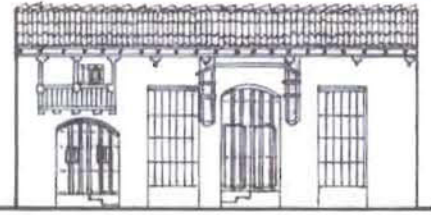
## Colonial Repertory



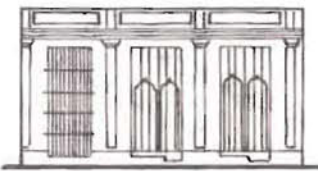
P. Formativo  
Viv. Trad. Formativa



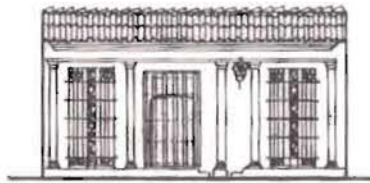
P. Representativo A  
Viv. Trad. Influencia Barroca



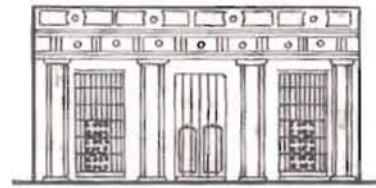
P. Representativo B  
Viv. Trad. Inf. Barroca  
Evolucionada.



P. De Tránsito  
Viv. De Influencia Neoclasica



P. De Tránsito



P. De Cambio  
Viv. De Influencia  
Neoclasica Evolucionada





Repertory of the Beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> Century



- The colonial architecture shows pilasters (truncated or not) on both sides of the house entrance. They are a modest way to shape a front. They're typical from Camaguey.<sup>3</sup>
- The main door has a Spanish pattern with lintel or basket-handle arch. It provides access to the house with a step or the curb. The vestibule door has similar shape, but lower.
- Windows out of the front line, with turned baluster, duster and window sill are representative of colonial architecture in Camaguey. They're very well preserved in the center of the country.
- The carpentry in Camaguey shows a great variety of shapes as an identity sign. It appears decorated with elements from the baroque, eclecticism, art-deco and modernism.
- Diverse eaves are completing the fronts: rowlock, pent-house, tiled-shed, and especially chock, which comes originally from Camaguey and it's placed over the doors or along the whole front. There isn't any known information about chocks in the Peninsula.
- The roofs with Mohammedan framework and different levels of work represent the colonial architecture, while plain roofs represent the style of first modernity.
- Diverse arches (mixtilinear, lobulate, basket-handle, round...) are located inside the house, between the living room and the dining room, in front of the main entrance. It shows the economic level of the owners.
- Other way of completing buildings were railings (drawn worked or not) basically since 1856, when chocks were forbidden.
- There are a lot of decorative elements from diverse styles: brackets, grotesque-faces, ciborium, garlands, geometric and floral designs..., coming from the beginning of the 20th century.
- There are windows protected by iron-works, showing a real well handling. They're samples of the artesian level achieved in the region.

<sup>3</sup> It's said that the complete body of the pilasters obstructed the pedestrian circulation on the narrow sidewalks and so gave place to the truncated one.



House from colonial period.



Frame of a roof with anchors, couplets and bows



Ancient Popular Society Saint Cecilia

### Economic, Political and Social Development

- The savannah was considered during the colonization process in Camagüey a good place to develop cattle, which has been the economic base of the province and its city since then. The farmers built second houses in the city and that is a reason for the austerity we can find in it.



Eclectic house with influence of Modernism.

House where Major Ignacio Agramonte Loynaz was born

- Contraband trade was possible because of the geographic isolation of the region and the inability of control from the capital and metropolis. It provides the richness which made Camagüey the third city in the country in 1689, larger than Florida.

- Sugar industry was fomented during the 18th century. It produced a notable richness and a consequently urban and architectonic development (wide civil repertory and more than 14 000 inhabitants).

- A railroad joining Camagüey and Nuevitas in 1846 brought the necessary link with the sea, while telegraphs and banks in 1860-70 tied the city with the rest of the country. Development of railroads during the 20<sup>th</sup> century left its impacts on La Vigía and la Zambrana, wards which got their own features.

- Personalities with national and internacional political connotation were born in Camagüey. Ignacio Agramonte y Loynaz, Joaquín de Agüero y Agüero, Julio Sanguily, Gaspar.



Ancient Royal Bank of Canada.

- Betancourt Cisneros, among others, had a remarkable role during the independence wars in Cuba.
- Dominant classes in Camaguey were really austere, in correspondence with the economical situation said before. That signed the vernacular character of its outline and architecture. Even though, the culture area got remarkable achievements.
- These aspects sign the idiosyncrasy of Camaguey. Religiosity, patriotism, conservatism, culture, well speaking, identified the population for the rest of the country.
- An international event was the flight Camagüey –Sevilla, achieved by Spanish Barberan and Collar at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Later, trying to arrive to Mexico from Havana they disappeared in the ocean.

### Cultural Development

- A numerous native population was found in Camaguey. They left the bohios, some rupestrian pictures and a group of words. The name of the city, for example, comes from the native word: Camaguebax.



Statue of Major Agramonte



Monument to Barberan and Collar



City profile.  
Ancient engraved

- Puerto Príncipe detached inside culture and gave a great number of artists and learned men since 19th century. There was written the first literary work in Cuba: *Patience Mirror* by Silvestre de Balboa.

## Culture, Costums and Traditions



- Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Aurelia Castillo, Luis Casas Romero and Nicolás Guillén (National Poet) were born in Camagüey.

- When Spain lost La Española, the Audience of Santo Domingo was stated in Camaguey. The presence of lawyers, learned men and other intellectuals influenced the cultural development in the city.

- Carlos J. Finlay, who found the causes of the yellow fever, was born in Camaguey.

- A great quantity of legends, traditions and festivities sign the city imaginary. The legends from Camaguey are very well known in Cuba so as popular festivities: The carnival of Saint John and Saint Peter, the afro Cuban reigns, the processions in the Holy Week and those dedicated to the Virgin of Charity, Patron of Cuba.

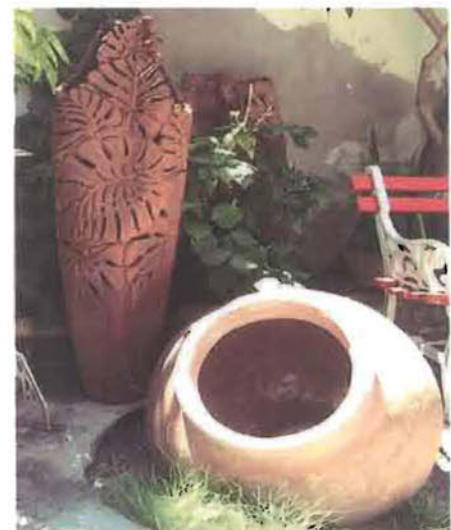


Nicolás Guillén  
Nacional poet



Crowning the Queen of Triana

- Pottery workshops are located outside the city, where tiles, bricks, floors and genuine jars, an identity sign of Camaguey, are elaborated.



Pottery tradition

## Conclusion

Historic patterns with cultural focus allow that insertion of contemporary architecture and redesigning outward spaces with a vision of sustainable development don't affect the integrity of urban image, on the contrary, they become elements of improvement not only concerning the open space but also the resident and visitor life.

The integrity of Camagüey Historic Center is supported by the conservation of its authentic heritage and by the integration of this heritage in the city way of life, assuming the challenges of modernity, forging its development inside an alive context where cultural sources become tangible.

The persistence of irregular urban outline, with its narrow streets and sidewalks, as well as the amazing role of the squares and small squares system still in progress result an inevitable reference whether a qualification of its environment is required.

It's also necessary to get account of the colonial churches. They're adequately preserved and detach inside the monumental repertory of an urban context still showing its traditional low and lineal profile. The relevance and symbolism of towers and domes maintain alive the name "city of churches", given to Camaguey.

Clay as primal building element, specially used as roof-tile, and the contrast with the yards full of vegetation get together to traditional architectonic elements (like those made of wood, close by some Caribbean patterns). The architectonic contribution that results from the harmonic coexistence of different styles makes up a peculiar sense of integrity and identity. Local features detach inside a well preserved historic urban landscape with a strong social interchange guided to give a cultural heritage to future generations of whole humankind.



Integrity of urban image



Qualification of environment values



A preserved landscape.

# PLAN DE MANEJO



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“CENTRO HISTÓRICO URBANO”

Camagüey, Cuba



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**EL PLAN DE MANEJO. UNA HERRAMIENTA VITAL.****METODOLOGIA Y ALCANCE DEL PLAN**

Las zonas de altos valores patrimoniales de una ciudad concentran la esencia de la identidad de la localidad. Perduran en sus espacios valores simbólicos, arquitectónicos y sociales que deben ser defendidos como parte de la memoria histórica. Estos espacios vitales, generalmente enfrentan amenazas como parte del proceso de continuidad urbana, a la vez que constituyen una potencialidad indiscutible de desarrollo. La conservación y preservación de sus valores constituye un proceso complejo y singular que requiere de un adecuado manejo encarado desde una óptica multidisciplinaria y metodológica. Para ello se han seguido las siguientes fases



Los planes de manejo constituyen la herramienta que permite conducir las políticas encaminadas a solucionar las problemáticas y satisfacer las necesidades de la gente.

**El Plan de Manejo del área propuesta**, dentro del Centro Histórico de Camagüey, es un trabajo integral que aborda desde el resultado del Plan Parcial del Centro Histórico, todos los aspectos que intervienen en el territorio: servicios, viviendas, infraestructura, medioambiente, entre otros y ha tenido como base los diferentes planes y estudios realizados, tales como: Plan General de la Ciudad, Plan Especial de

Ordenamiento Turístico, así como investigaciones sobre la evolución urbana y arquitectónica del centro Histórico.

La actuación en el área está orientada a un **objetivo general**:

Conservar el patrimonio cultural, tangible e intangible, reforzando la identidad histórica y sociocultural, mediante políticas, estrategias, programas y líneas de acción, que a partir de criterios de sostenibilidad, con la participación comunitaria y sustento legal, tienda a la Conservación Integral de la misma.

Como vía para consolidar este objetivo se requiere del tratamiento integral con vistas a preservar los valores culturales, urbanísticos y arquitectónicos a través del **plan de manejo** que permita solucionar los conflictos y satisfacer las necesidades de la gente.

La **visión** es la de un área residencial, adecuada a las necesidades actuales, cuyo fortalecimiento debe servir de motor impulsor al desarrollo de la ciudad, a través de la conservación de su patrimonio como rasgo de identidad, donde el desarrollo del Turismo Cultural, a partir de criterios de sostenibilidad y con la participación ciudadana, genere nuevos empleos, mejore el nivel de servicios y las condiciones de habitabilidad de los residentes, basado en cuatro de sus características identificativas, que deben definir la **"Imagen de Marca"** del área:

- Trama urbana irregular.
- Sistema de plazas, plazuelas e iglesias.
- La alfarería y el tinajón como elemento significativo.
- La tradición cultural.

La **misión** es dar solución integral y multidisciplinaria a los diferentes aspectos de la problemática, de forma dinámica y flexible, con la colaboración y concertación de todos los actores del territorio mediante la aplicación de un modelo de gestión que permita la continuidad, operatividad y sostenibilidad del plan.

El estudio se estructura en fases, que incluyen el análisis, como Plan Parcial, de la totalidad del Centro Histórico de Camagüey y en especial la Zona Priorizada para la Conservación (área propuesta para la Declaratoria de Patrimonio de la Humanidad) por ser la más céntrica, aquella que posee los mayores valores históricos, arquitectónicos y urbanos, y posteriormente la elaboración del Plan de Manejo.

Estructura del Plan Parcial.

MOMENTOS	FASES	VARIABLES	ANÁLISIS	SÍNTESIS
ZONA PRIORIZADA	I. El Centro Histórico de Camagüey		Marco territorial, arquitectónico, urbano, histórico y legal	
	II. Ámbito del Plan		Plan Parcial Zona Priorizada	
	III. Diagnóstico		Aspectos Conclusiones parciales	Conclusiones Diagnósticas Plano Diagnóstico
	→	Patrimonial Población Vivienda Servicios Turismo Espacio Público Infraestructura	•Tendencias •Asp. Neg - •Asp. Pos + Planos Conclusiones generales. Plano	→
	IV. Propuestas		Políticas Estrategias Programas Subprogramas Líneas acción Proyectos Plano Propuesta Conceptos	Plano Propuesta Conceptos
	→	Medio Ambiente Des. cultural Des. económico Legislación Gestión	→	
	V. Implementación del Plan		Procedimiento Discusiones colectivas	Ejecución
	VI. Evaluación y Control		Control Ejecución de tareas	Evaluaciones
C. HISTÓRICO	Se seguirá el mismo procedimiento			

En la fase de **Diagnóstico** (Fase III. Análisis de las variables)

Los pasos fueron los siguientes:

Análisis

- Elaboración de la ficha
- Definición de subvariables, indicadores, dimensiones e ítems
- Análisis de las relaciones entre variables y cruce de variables
- Análisis cuantitativo
- Caracterización de la problemática de la variable
- Informe, tablas, gráficos y planos complementarios

**Síntesis:**

- Conclusiones parciales por aspecto de cada variable (gráficos y planos)
- Conclusiones diagnósticas por variable
- Resumen diagnóstico por variable (tendencias, aspectos positivos y negativos)
- Plano resumen por variable

Se tuvo en cuenta además los resultados del Planeamiento estratégico que lleva a cabo la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey, con la participación ciudadana en fase de valoración inicial de la problemática o "Diagnóstico Participativo o Consultas Urbanas". En esta importante fase se definen a partir de las conclusiones diagnósticas por variable las *conclusiones diagnósticas generales* de la Zona Priorizada.

En la **Propuesta** (Fase IV), se ha planteado también por variables: políticas, estrategias, programas, subprogramas, proyectos y líneas de acción por cada variable, complementado por el ordenamiento físico: plano de propuesta por cada variable y conceptualización de los Instrumentos de la Gestión.

**EL PLAN DE MANEJO (Fases V y VI)**

La gestión e implementación del Avance del Plan Parcial de la Zona Priorizada del Centro Histórico de Camagüey, constituye una Fase en la que reunidas las fuerzas de todos los organismos y actores del Centro Histórico se llevan a cabo las acciones previstas en dicho Plan para lograr la ejecución de las tareas necesarias de los Programas y Subprogramas enunciados y los Proyectos elaborados, y llevar a buen término su cumplimiento en tiempo y forma. Se tienen en cuenta:

- La organización para la gestión e implementación
- Los instrumentos de la gestión
- Evaluación, control y monitoreo

**Organización para la Gestión e Implementación**

A fin de impulsar las tareas de conservación y desarrollo de la Zona Priorizada del Centro Histórico de Camagüey deben tenerse en cuenta los siguientes objetivos, que pueden acrecentar la efectividad del Plan:

- La Planificación de Desarrollo del Centro Histórico es una actividad permanente, que no se agota con la preparación de los planes siendo igualmente importante su implementación. Se puede elevar el nivel de efectividad de la gestión local, en la medida que se vincule lo más cerca posible la planificación con la gestión, se potencie la concertación interinstitucional, la participación ciudadana y la promoción de inversiones.
- La Planificación de Desarrollo del Centro Histórico es un proceso continuo que requiere de acciones, programas y proyectos para su implementación, siendo componente importante la evaluación y control permanente, así como la retroalimentación del proceso.

Para lograr estos objetivos la gestión e implementación del Plan se organiza mediante la acción conjunta de todos los actores:

1. La Dirección de Plan Maestro del OHCC
2. La Participación Institucional y Ciudadana para la Gestión
3. Aprobación de los Planes y Regulaciones
4. Fuerzas constructivas
5. Capacitación

### **La Dirección de Plan Maestro de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad.**

Trabajar la conservación de esta área de la ciudad es altamente complejo por sus valores patrimoniales intrínsecos, por ser la ciudad cabecera provincial y estar en esta área contenida gran parte del centro tradicional y a su vez enfrentarse a las necesidades de la vida moderna.

Encarar esta problemática solo es posible a través de un Plan de Manejo, en el cual de manera integral arquitectos, ingenieros, sociólogos, especialistas de organismos claves en el territorio abordan las diferentes temáticas que inciden en la zona y de forma consensuada con la participación ciudadana se trazan las políticas, estrategias, programas y acciones del plan.

La Dirección de Plan Maestro de la OHCC es la encargada de elaborar el Planeamiento del Desarrollo del Centro Histórico de Camagüey y propiciar la participación del resto de las instancias de gobierno, políticas, de masas y ciudadanas y se nutre a su vez de todos los planes aprobados y estudios anteriores sobre el área.

Sus funciones son:

- La confección de los Planes Parciales, Especiales, de Manejo, Proyectos de Zonas y Regulaciones Urbanísticas con una adecuada gestión, operatividad y visión amplia y flexible donde se da respuesta según los diferentes escenarios.
- Incentiva la participación ciudadana en la toma de decisiones y proyección del área.
- Asesora a los decidores en las acciones a acometer para un mejor manejo de los recursos.
- Realiza estudios integrales de detalle con vista a la implementación paulatina del plan a corto, mediano y largo plazo.
- Concientiza a todos los actores del territorio a través de instrumentos y mecanismos que permitan garantizar los propósitos del plan.
- Participa y conocer las aprobaciones de los diferentes planes de inversiones de los organismos intencionándolos hacia los intereses del área.
- Participa en las diferentes comisiones técnicas permanentes que inciden en el trabajo y desarrollo de la zona como: Comisión de Monumento, Comisión de Destino Turístico, Comisión de Vialidad, y en las comisiones que se crean en dependencia de determinadas fechas, conmemoraciones: Comisiones para los aniversarios de la villa, comisión para la celebración de la Semana de la Cultura, Celebraciones del San Juan Camagüeyano, entre otras.

- Revisa, asesora y/o aprueba las acciones solicitadas, a través de los mecanismos establecidos en el proceso inversionista tanto para la parte estatal como a la particular.
- Se convierte en asesor permanente del órgano de gobierno local en todos los programas de desarrollo de la ciudad.

### **La Participación Interinstitucional y Ciudadana para la Gestión**

La planificación del desarrollo que elabora la Dirección de Plan Maestro de la Oficina del Historiador de la ciudad de Camagüey, es una función de gobierno, que se ejecuta a través de la administración municipal. Sin embargo, por su misma naturaleza que abarca el ámbito social, físico y económico se convierte en un esfuerzo colectivo.

Como tal requiere de la participación ciudadana, de las instituciones de gobierno en sus diferentes niveles y campos de acción, las organizaciones políticas y de masas y de sus representantes y la de los ciudadanos en el orden individual.

Por ello son actores y partícipes de la tarea:

- Dirección de Plan Maestro DHCC.
- Dirección de Patrimonio de Camagüey
- Dirección de Planificación Física
- Universidad de Camagüey
- Delegación Provincial del Ministerio de Turismo
- Delegación Provincial del Ministerio de Cultura
- Las Organizaciones de masas: CDR, FMC.
- La población en general
- El Gobierno Provincial
- El Gobierno Municipal y los Distritos y Circunscripciones
- El Partido Provincial y Municipal

Las cuatro primeras instancias conforman en equipo técnico, encargado de elaborar el Plan, mientras que las tres últimas son las encargadas de llevarlo adelante con la consulta del resto de los participantes.

Para la correcta implementación del Plan deben organizarse:

- Un órgano directivo
- Un órgano consultivo
- Un órgano técnico ejecutivo

El órgano de dirección, tendría como funciones monitorear la ejecución del Plan y conciliar los planes de inversiones de los diferentes organismos y aprobar los planes operativos anuales del órgano técnico, supervisando su ejecución. Está integrado por representantes de las principales instituciones involucradas con la gestión del Centro Histórico.

El órgano consultivo actúa como instancia de asesoramiento y consulta del Plan, tanto a nivel del órgano directivo como del técnico. Estará integrada por profesionales especialistas en materia de conservación y desarrollo de Centros Históricos.

El órgano técnico ejecutivo del Plan, formado por la Dirección de Plan Maestro de la OHCC, ejerce la representación legal de la entidad y le corresponde la programación y conducción de las actividades de asesoría, planificación, ejecución, supervisión y promoción del Plan.

Los diferentes órganos realizarán reuniones de consenso y explicativas con los diferentes organismos, instituciones e instancias para recoger opiniones y aprobar el Plan hasta que el mismo pueda someterse a la aprobación de la Asamblea Provincial

### **Comisiones técnicas y especiales**

- **Comisión de Planeamiento y Gestión**

#### *Estructura de la Comisión de Planeamiento y Gestión*

Para el análisis de todos los aspectos anteriores se convocaron a organismos decisores y concedores de la problemática que tiene el Centro Histórico y específicamente esta zona priorizada, realizando el plan de acciones que es necesario implementar para la recuperación y mantenimiento del área, por lo cual se propone que esta Comisión de Planeamiento y Gestión sea la encargada de realizar todos los análisis pertinentes con vistas a cumplir su objetivo, la cual se subordinará a un representante del Gobierno Municipal o Provincial según se determine, así como organismos permanentes de mayor implicación en el territorio y otros no permanentes en dependencia de los temas y problemáticas .

#### *Acciones a corto plazo de la Comisión de Planeamiento y Gestión.*

- Definiciones en cuanto a los estudios técnicos de detalle necesarios por la alta incidencia en el desarrollo y recuperación de la zona.
- Realización de despachos de conjunto con Planificación Económica y los organismos implicados, para definir las inversiones a ejecutar por años según la etapa, para su presentación a la dirección del Gobierno y la realización de los ajustes pertinentes al Plan de Inversiones.
- Se fomentarán las relaciones internacionales a través de eventos, reuniones, intercambios con expertos y proyectos de colaboración.
- Elaboración e implementación de un programa de Educación Ciudadana a través del cual se le de divulgación a los valores del área y a las acciones que se proponen en el plan.

#### *Tratamiento a las ilegalidades.*

- Realizar el completamiento de los cuerpos de inspectores de los diferentes organismos para dar cumplimiento a las leyes y disposiciones establecidas para la conservación del patrimonio.

Responsable: Organismos con cuerpos de inspectores

- Reactivación de la Comisión de ilegalidades, chequeándose mensualmente la temática de las violaciones



al patrimonio, según corresponda.

Responsable: Gobierno Municipal

- Realización de inspecciones multisectoriales

Responsable: Organismos con cuerpos de inspectores

### *Sobre las autorizaciones.*

Las autorizaciones se realizarán por los organismos responsables y por los canales establecidos como parte del proceso inversionista. Esta Comisión Técnica tendrá nivel de decisión y autoridad para tratar estos casos con la inmediatez que requiere pero sin violar este proceso.

- CODEMA: aprobará la calidad artística de los proyectos y deberá sesionar según sea necesario.

- Comisión Provincial de Monumentos: deberán ser aprobados por ésta las intervenciones en la zona priorizada, en edificaciones y espacios públicos.

- Comisión de Destino Turístico: efectuará dos reuniones al mes (segundo y cuarto miércoles). En la primera sesión se tratarán los temas acostumbrados y en la segunda sesión se chequeará integralmente el Plan de intervención urbanística en la zona priorizada

### **Reuniones de concertación**

Se realizarán reuniones de concertación de diferentes perfiles según el caso (explicativas, consultivas, informativas, etc.) en los plazos y frecuencia en que se prevean en el Plan.

### **Talleres interinstitucionales**

Los talleres interinstitucionales se realizarán cuando se pretende consensuar criterios, decisiones, etc. y se realizará en el marco de instituciones adecuadas a cada caso.

### **Aprobación de los Planes y Regulaciones**

Los Planes deberán ser sometidos a la consideración de la Comisión Nacional de Monumentos como establece la ley de Patrimonio para su aprobación.

Los Planes y Regulaciones serán aprobados definitivamente por la Asamblea Provincial del Poder Popular y a partir de ese momento tendrán carácter legal.

La forma de gestión está caracterizada fundamentalmente por:

#### **-Carácter interinstitucional y multidisciplinario.**

Este carácter se propicia a través de la creación de Comisiones Técnicas y Comisiones Operativas que facilitan la implementación, tal es el caso de las establecidas para gestionar las inversiones en cada aniversario de la villa, la preparación de la ciudad como destino turístico, el reordenamiento físico de sectores claves como la vivienda y los servicios, o determinados programas que se desarrollan en la ciudad con el apoyo gubernamental.

**-Carácter participativo.**

Incluye la participación de la población y de asociaciones, organismos o entidades a través de encuestas, consultas urbanas, charlas con vecinos, sesiones de trabajo, reuniones informativas, creándose además estructuras especiales como la Junta de Comerciantes o las Juntas de Vecinos vinculadas a proyectos comunitarios, estos mecanismos permiten consenso y que las propuestas se ajusten más a su contexto, logrando un mayor compromiso.

**-Carácter de sostenibilidad**

En la salvaguarda de los valores del centro histórico, declarado Monumento Nacional desde 1980, juega un papel fundamental la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camaguey, institución cultural creada desde el año 1997 a partir de la promulgación del Decreto 213, este fuero legal, declara un status especial, que hace que se provea esta entidad de un esquema de financiamiento que hace sostenible a este proyecto con el fin de velar por la conservación y restauración de los valores del centro histórico.

Del Decreto 213<sup>1</sup>, sobre las atribuciones y funciones de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camaguey.

ARTÍCULO 7: La Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey tendrá como atribuciones y funciones principales, las siguientes:

Artículo f) Instrumentar los métodos de apoyo financiero al trabajo de restauración y conservación.

Artículo g) Formalizar convenios con los organismos y entidades situados en las zonas priorizadas para la conservación, con el fin de garantizar el uso adecuado de sus valores patrimoniales.

Artículo h) Recibir y utilizar las donaciones con destino a la conservación y restauración y a la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey.

ARTÍCULO 8: Las entidades enclavadas en las zonas priorizadas para la conservación, no subordinadas a la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey o sus dependencias y que generan ingresos, contribuirán a su restauración y preservación, salvo lo que expresamente se exceptúe por el Reglamento que norme y establezca las entidades aportadoras, de la siguiente manera:

a) Las que perciban ingresos en divisas, con el 2 % de sus ingresos.<sup>2</sup>

b) Las que perciban ingresos en moneda nacional, con el 1 % de sus ingresos.<sup>3</sup>

Este financiamiento sirve para sostener a la institución que mayor incidencia tiene sobre el cumplimiento de los Planes de Restauración para el Centro Histórico de la ciudad y de manera especial, la zona priorizada para la atención, que coincide con el área propuesta. Con este financiamiento, no solo se realizan los trabajos físicos, sino en el sostenimiento además de un sistema de programas sociales y culturales que contribuyen con la preservación también del patrimonio inmaterial. La construcción y desarrollo de una red de instituciones científicas que contribuyen al basamento de los trabajos en el Centro Histórico.

<sup>1</sup> Se anexa Decreto 213.

<sup>2</sup> En Cuba existen dos tipos de moneda, esta es la llamada convertible

<sup>3</sup> Esta es la moneda de mayor circulación, este tipo de moneda es la utilizada por la economía interna.

Por vía del presupuesto, otros organismos reciben financiamiento para contribuir con las labores de preservación del Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural del Centro Histórico.

Este tipo de modelo de gestión ha permitido una actuación más dinámica y flexible en la revitalización del centro histórico.

A partir de estas facultades la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camaguey ha consolidado su estructura organizativa en direcciones técnicas especializadas y un sistema empresarial que le permite encarar la recuperación del área.(Empresa de Conservación y Restauración y Empresa Comercializadora Santa María)

La empresa Comercializadora Santa María constituye un motor impulsor de ingresos la cual compatibiliza fines culturales con intereses económicos, mediante la explotación de una infraestructura gastronómica y comercial de excelencia. Para el desarrollo de estas actividades se han recuperado inmuebles de valor en ejes y espacios públicos importantes, en los cuales actualmente se ubican restaurantes, cafeterías y tiendas, también se creó la flotilla de bicitaxis como una modalidad de transporte público alternativo, con un diseño único realizado por artistas plásticos del territorio.

La Empresa de Conservación y Restauración acomete las inversiones que se prevén en los planes de inversiones de la Oficina del Historiador, en los cuales a través de diferentes programas territorializa las estrategias, programas y acciones previstas en el plan de manejo. De esta forma se han acometido obras en espacios públicos, edificios de valor, ejes importantes, y viviendas, en este último se crean nuevas estrategias de conjunto con la Dirección de la Vivienda para impulsar su recuperación.

El Gobierno aporta financiamiento a través del presupuesto, el cual es desglosado por acápite a cada entidad de subordinación local, en función de sus necesidades y existen otros mecanismos que también inciden directamente en la recuperación del patrimonio, donde corporaciones fundamentalmente enclavadas en el área en sus planes de inversiones conciben acciones de diferentes envergaduras en correspondencia con el plan de manejo de la zona según la vocación de los ejes, las edificaciones y espacios en general.

El Ministerio del Turismo es vital en el área, generando nuevas capacidades hoteleras en enclaves importantes y en edificios de alto valor arquitectónico y además de recuperar inmuebles para actividades extrahoteleras.

La paulatina recuperación de inmuebles para hostales y otras modalidades para el turismo aprobadas por el Plan de Ordenamiento Turístico contribuye a mejorar la imagen urbana con la puesta en valor de edificaciones que actualmente están reservados para este fin y en desuso. (Edificio de San Juan de Dios, Camino de Hierro, Hotel Habana).

### **Instrumentos para la gestión.**

#### **Información Básica**

Se cuenta con toda la información que fue usada para el Plan Parcial

- Inventario General y Catálogo
- Encuestas Sociológicas
- Censo de Población

## **El Sistema de Información Catastral.**

Una herramienta básica e imprescindible para la gestión territorial y desarrollo integral del Centro Histórico es la Informatización del Inventario General y Catálogo de los inmuebles del Centro Histórico y la conformación de un Sistema de Información Patrimonial y Catastral y un Sistema para el Control de Trámites, que se viene elaborando con una base de datos de características y diversos atributos de los inmuebles, establecida de modo que pueda interactuar con la base cartográfica y conciliar la información en tiempo real.

Es éste un avance significativo y útil para las operaciones de manejo y promoción del Centro Histórico, que se complementa con un conjunto de inventarios, levantamientos, documentación y registros sistematizados y permanentes de los edificios de valor histórico que incluye la determinación de los grados de protección, clasificación tipológica, evaluación de su estado de conservación, así como la determinación de su situación de riesgo o emergencia.

## **Factibilidad Económica**

Se definen fichas de costo por etapas en el territorio ajustadas según los tipos de acciones en edificaciones e infraestructura por ejes y espacios públicos. Este análisis permite dinamizar los procesos de implementación y ejecución con las prioridades que se ajustan según la complejidad y los recursos materiales y humanos disponibles y/o necesarios.

## **Primera etapa.**

La primera etapa, se define a partir del resultado de todos los análisis del plan parcial (diagnostico y propuesta) dado por los valores urbanísticos - arquitectónicos del área, niveles de conservación, centralidad, y otros. Se requiere de la concertación de todos los actores del territorio para la toma de decisiones e implementación de todo lo propuesto.

## **Regulaciones urbanísticas**

Para la elaboración de estas regulaciones se toman de referencia las regulaciones generales del centro histórico y se ajustan a las características concretas de la zona. Por ser esta área la de mayor valor del centro histórico se amplían capítulos de alta significación como son los grados de protección, imagen urbana. Se definen los diferentes sub sectores urbanísticos dentro de la zona.

La Fase VI de Evaluación Monitoreo y Control de la ejecución del Plan comprende:

- Monitoreo y Control
- Evaluaciones
- La Difusión

## **El Sistema de Monitoreo y Control**

La implementación del sistema de monitoreo y control permitirá realizar dos tipos de evaluaciones: Institucional, a cargo de las entidades responsables de la gestión del centro histórico y otra social, con participación de la comunidad. Se establecen:

- Mecanismos de control, niveles
- Definición de modelos, criterios, variables e indicadores, plazos
- Seguimiento del Plan

### Evaluación Institucional

Permite conocer los avances y resultados de cada uno de los Programas y Proyectos, identificar deficiencias, los impactos alcanzados y responsabilidades asumidas por cada uno de las instituciones que intervienen en el desarrollo de acciones destinadas a la conservación y desarrollo integral del Centro Histórico.

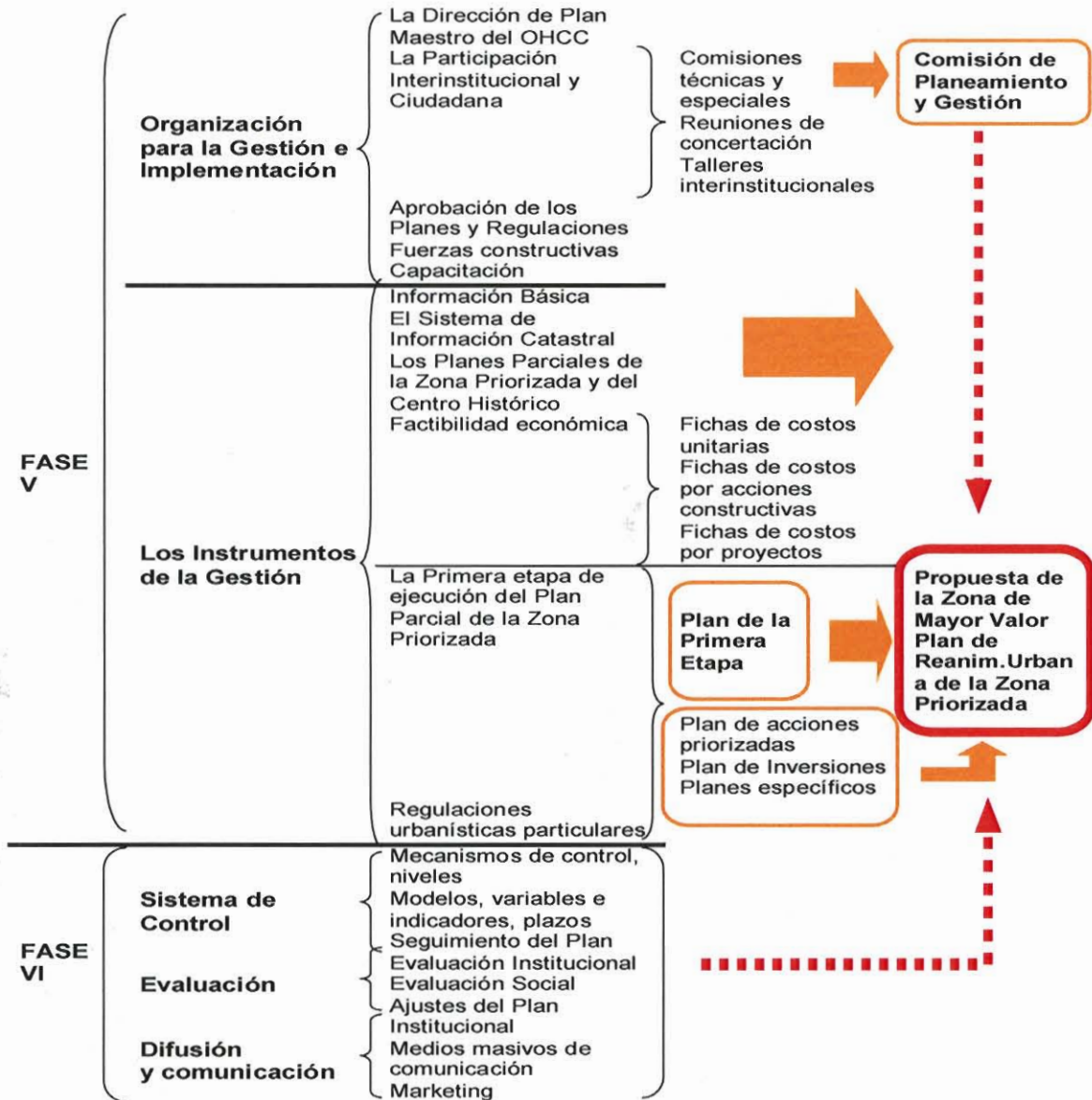
### Evaluación Social

Permite medir el grado de aprehensión, aceptación y participación de la comunidad y sus diferentes instituciones, en el proceso de conservación y desarrollo del Centro Histórico. Se operativiza en asambleas de las circunscripciones, mediante cuestionarios y encuestas de opinión, talleres, etc

### Ajustes del Plan

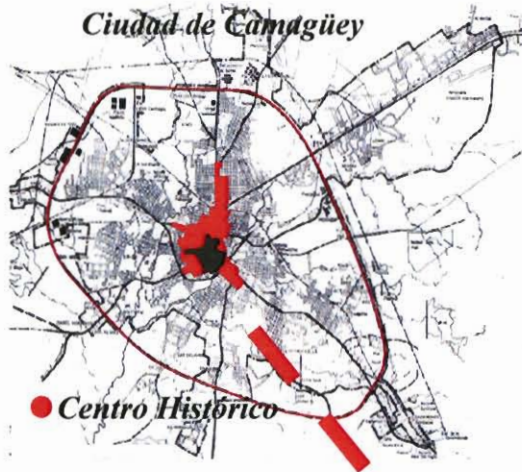
Permitirá los ajustes necesarios cuando las condiciones objetivas no hayan permitido cumplir lo planeado, o cuando se prevea que no se pueda cumplir.

**ESQUEMA DE GESTIÓN E IMPLEMENTACIÓN**



## I. Caracterización del Área Propuesta.

### I.1 Límites y Caracterización.



La *Zona Priorizada* comprende las principales plazas y plazuelas de la ciudad y del centro histórico, gran parte del equipamiento de servicios metropolitanos o centro tradicional, los ejes viales principales y de interés local; se concentra el 50% de las edificaciones de uso religioso, cultural, comercial y administrativo del total que existe en el centro histórico, así como el 25 % de los edificios de mayor valor, agrupando los inmuebles más antiguos (ver anexo Fase II Plan Parcial del Centro Histórico de la Ciudad de Camagüey).

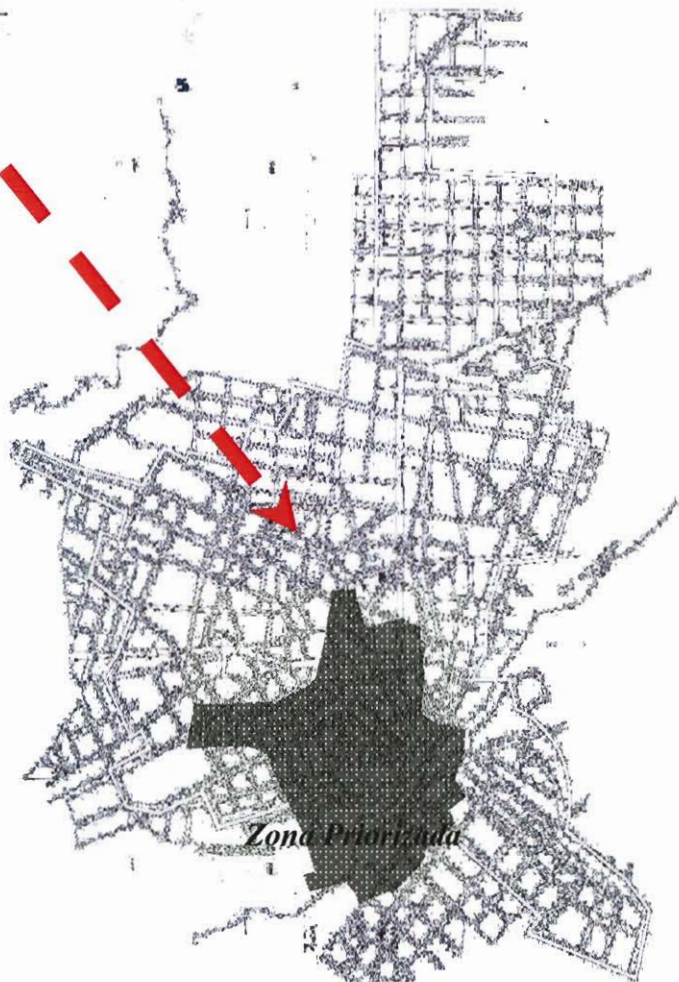
Sus límites son:

Por el *Norte*: las calles General Espinosa (San Patricio), Lope Recio (Las Mercedes), Finlay (Los Ángeles), República (Reina) y el callejón de Magdalena.

Por el *Este*: las calles Avellaneda (San Juan), el callejón de Keiser, Cruz Olivera (Triana), Padre Olallo (Pobres) y Paso Chiquito.

Por el *Sur*: la calle Rosario, plazuela del Puente y las calles Matadero, Lugareño (Candelaria) y General Magín Díaz (San Gabriel).

Por el *Oeste*: las calles 24 de Febrero (Honda), Matías Varona (San Rafael), Carlos Manuel de Céspedes (Hospital), Martí (San Diego), Bembeta (San Idelfonso) y Enrique José (San Ramón).



Abarca 54 hectáreas aproximadas que representan el 18% de la superficie del centro histórico y comprende manzanas (41.03 Ha) que son muy irregulares con lados curvos y gran variedad de tamaños.



Están distribuidas en:

- 4 manzanas netas de servicios (5.1 %)
- 17 manzanas netas de viviendas (21,5 %)
- 56 manzanas mixtas (70.9 %), predominando en 5 de éstas los servicios y en 51 las viviendas.
- 2 manzanas que conforman un parque (2.5 %)

Contiene una población de 8180 habitantes que se alojan en 2843 viviendas en su mayoría individuales, también en apartamentos, encontrándose estos últimos en cuarterías, edificios multifamiliares y otros tipos.

## Zona Priorizada

Cuenta con un total de 2605 lotes contenidos en 1592 unidades edificatorias, predominando las edificaciones de 1 planta, aunque coexisten edificios de hasta 4 niveles.

Esta zona presenta un comportamiento climático similar al de la ciudad de Camagüey al estar comprendida dentro de la misma. Dada la extensa superficie llana presenta algunos rasgos de continentalidad y un sistema de brisas bien desarrollado con vientos predominantes del noreste y este y en menor medida del sureste, con velocidad predominante fundamentalmente de 16,8 Km. /h en el horario de 1:00 p.m. a 7:00 p.m.

Como en ninguna otra región del país, las características descritas anteriormente, constituyen factores de gran importancia en la conformación de los principales elementos climáticos como son los campos de temperaturas y de precipitaciones.<sup>4</sup>

El comportamiento de las temperaturas se refleja en los meses que presentan las medias más altas de 27,6°C en Julio y Agosto siendo este último el más caluroso con un valor de 31,7 °C. (a la 1:00 p.m.). Los más fríos son Enero y Febrero con 22,6°C y 23,1°C respectivamente.

<sup>4</sup>ACC. Instituto de Geografía. Atlas de Camagüey. Sección Medioambiente. La Habana, 1989. Citado por Mendieta, MSc. Lilian. Camagüey 2005.



La media anual de la densidad de radiación global solar en planos horizontales es de  $464,1 \text{ W/m}^2$ , siendo Abril el mes de mayor radiación con un promedio de  $573 \text{ W/m}^2$ . Ocurre la mayor radiación solar promedio anual a la 1:00 pm con un valor de  $547 \text{ W/m}^2$ . La humedad relativa promedio anual tiene un valor de 73,7 %.

En cuanto a las precipitaciones, al igual que en la extensa área del Caribe se establecen dos estaciones climáticas bien definidas con un período poco lluvioso desde noviembre hasta abril y un período lluvioso que abarca desde mayo a octubre<sup>5</sup>. Los principales productores de precipitaciones durante el período poco lluvioso son las hondonadas y ciclones tropicales, que en este período son provocados por los sistemas frontales asociados a las bajas extratropicales.

El comportamiento de las precipitaciones en el período comprendido entre los años 1985 y 2005 refleja que los meses más húmedos fueron Mayo y Junio (con medias de 177 y 230 milímetros respectivamente) y los más secos, Enero y Diciembre (con promedios de 33 y 31 milímetros).



#### Datos generales de la Zona Priorizada

ASPECTO	DATOS	
Extensión territorial	54 ha	
Población	8180	151 h/ha
Cantidad de edificios (unidades edificatorias)	1592	29 e/ha
Lotes totales (desglose)	2561	
Cantidad de viviendas	2843	53 viv/ha
Viviendas en ciudadelas	310	11%
Viviendas sin Servicios Sanitarios		2%
Edificios en mal estado		16%
Tipología doméstica	1361	85.5%

<sup>5</sup>Centro Meteorológico de Camagüey. INSMET (1985 – 2000). Informe climático del municipio Camagüey.

Tipología religiosa	18	1.1%
Tipología civil		13.4%
Edificios Grado de Protección I y II	414	26%
Densidad de edificios de valor		7.6 e/ha

## Balance de Áreas de la Zona Priorizada

	AT (Ha.)	%
<b>VIVIENDA</b>	<b>27.03</b>	<b>49.71</b>
<b>SERVICIOS</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>13.79</b>
Comercio	1.17	2.15
Gastronomía	1.44	2.65
Educación	1.88	3.46
Salud	0.69	1.27
Servicios	0.53	0.97
Alojamiento	0.57	1.05
Deporte	0.09	0.17
Cultura	1.13	2.08
<b>ADMINISTRATIVO</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>10.15</b>
<b>RELIGIOSO</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2.63</b>
<b>INDUSTRIA, ALMACENES Y TALLERES</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.23</b>
<b>ESPACIOS PÚBLICOS</b>	<b>12.23</b>	<b>22.49</b>
Calles y aceras	10.26	18.87
Plazas y Plazuelas	1.49	2.74
Parques	0.19	0.35
Microparques	0.29	0.53
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>54.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>PRINCIPALES INDICADORES URBANÍSTICOS DEL ÁREA</b>	
Habitantes/ha	2.9 habitantes / ha
Densidad Bruta	151 habitantes / ha
Densidad Neta	303 habitantes/ ha
Coefficiente de ocupación del suelo	0.59
Coefficiente de utilización del suelo	0.87

El 90% de las manzanas tienen una utilización del suelo donde el predominio es de edificios uniplantas existiendo tendencia al crecimiento en segundas plantas pero no es significativa.

## 2. Diagnóstico

### 2.1 Inventario General.

El inventario general y detallado de los inmuebles del centro histórico es un proceso básico a través del cual se obtiene la información que permite evaluar los edificios, para luego controlar su protección por medio de una estrategia que permita la recuperación de los valores tanto arquitectónicos como urbanos.

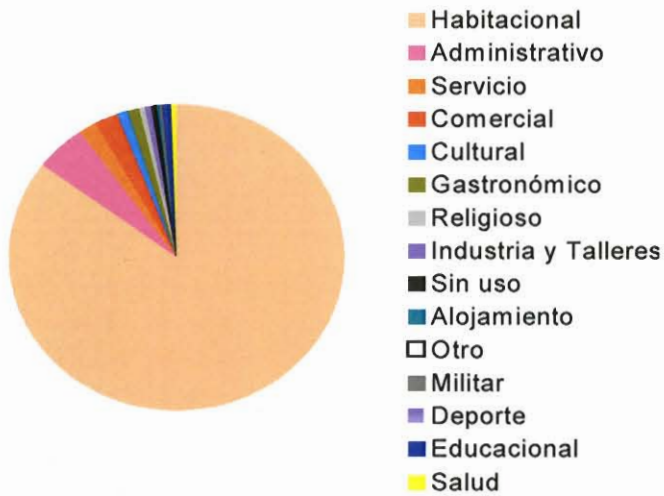
El análisis de esta información permite realizar relaciones estadísticas generales referidas al patrimonio abarcando aspectos como localización, uso, número de plantas, estado constructivo, y otros, haciendo posible la realización de planos temáticos del territorio.

Su realización ha permitido establecer los valores del patrimonio arquitectónico y conocer en detalle la situación del fondo construido. El mismo fue realizado entre los años 1999 – 2004 y verificado detalladamente para la Zona Priorizada, antes de comenzar el Plan Parcial, en el 2005.

La verificación realizada sobre el área denominada **Zona Priorizada**, comprendió 80 manzanas, en la que se ficharon aproximadamente 2605 lotes, 25 espacios públicos y 156 tramos de calles.

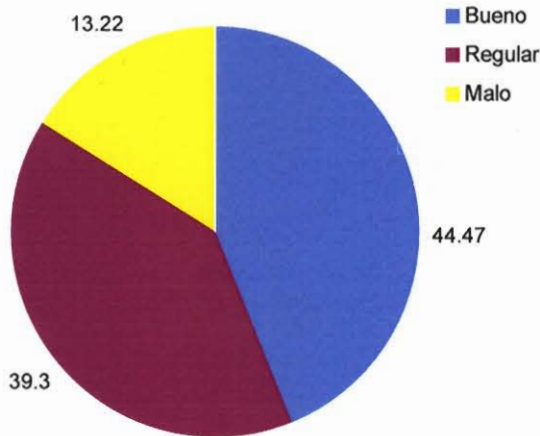
Resumen de las variables del Inventario.

Gráfico 1 Uso de suelo



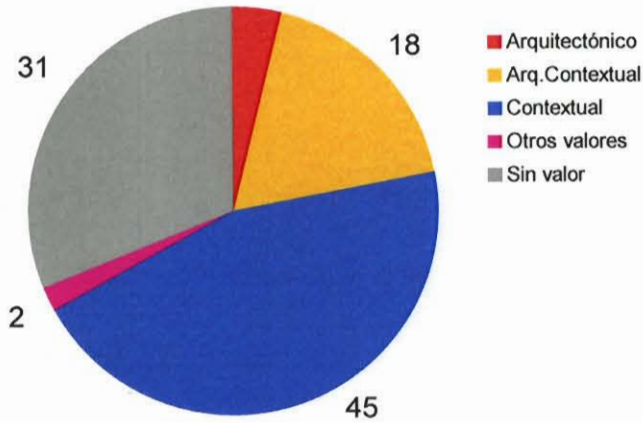
Tipo de uso de suelo	Cantidad	
	Unidades	%
Habitacional	2191	86.5
Administrativo	126	5
Servicio	45	1.78
Comercial	37 (USD) 16 (MN)	2.09
Cultural	24	0.95
Educacional	22	0.86
Salud	16	0.63
Gastronómico	16 (USD) 16 (MN)	1.26
Religioso	15	0.59
Talleres	16	0.64
Industria	2	0.08
Sin uso	11	0.49
Alojamiento	6	0.24
Militar	4	0.16
Otro	2	0.01
Deporte	2	0.01

Gráfico 2 Estado constructivo



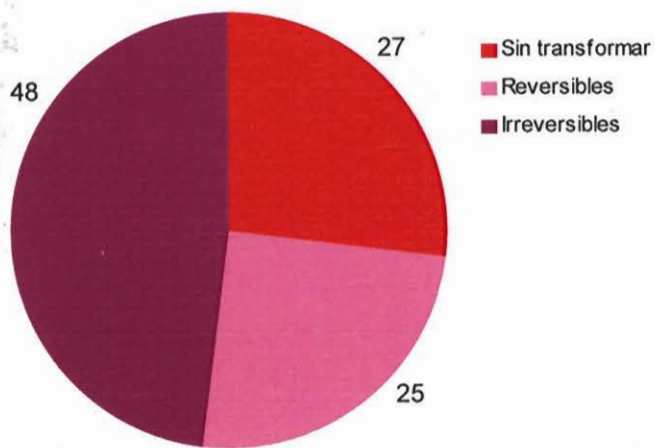
Estado constructivo	Cantidad	%
Malo	409	16
Regular	1018	40
Bueno	1134	44
Total	2561	100

Gráfico 3 Valor 4



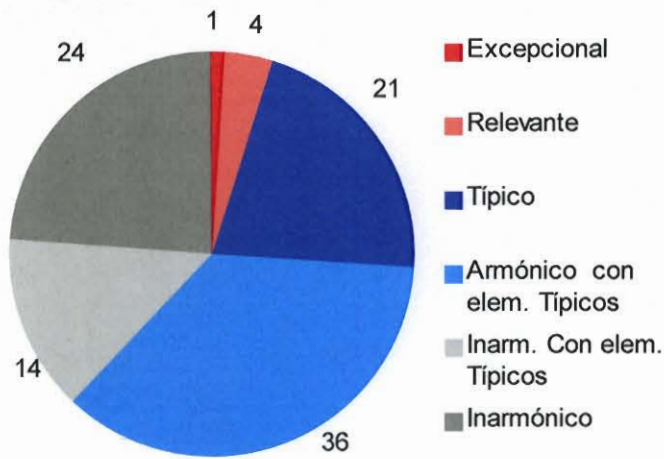
Valor	Cantidad	%
Arq. + Contex. + Art.	7	0.3
Arq. + Contex. + Art. + Hist.	17	0.7
Arq. + Contex. + Hist.	18	0.8
Arq. + Contex.	474	18
Arquitectónico	97	4
Contextual	1156	45
Sin valor	791	31
Histórico	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2561</b>	<b>100</b>

Gráfico 4 Transformaciones



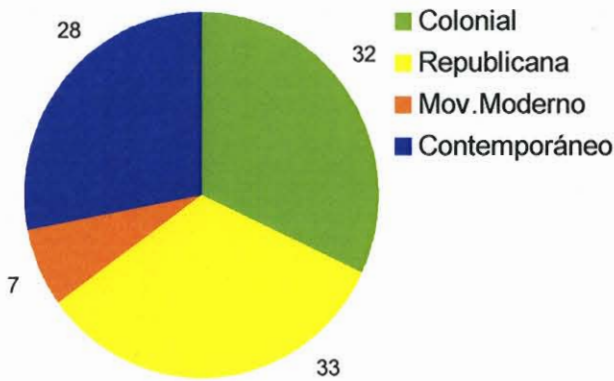
Transformaciones	Cantidad	%
Sin transformar	687	27
Reversibles	631	25
Irreversibles	1243	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>2561</b>	<b>100</b>

Gráfico 5 Carácter



Carácter	Cantidad	%
Excepcional	20	1
Relevante	97	4
Típico	542	21
Armónico con elementos típicos	911	36
Inarmónico con elementos típicos	364	14
Inarmónico	627	24
Total	2561	100

Gráfico 6. Época



Época		Cantidad	%
COLONIAL	Formativo	15	0.6
	Representativo A	129	5
	Representativo B	246	10
	Tránsito	204	8
	Cambio	211	8
REPUBLICANA	Ecléctico	682	27
	Art Nouveau	3	0.1
	Art Decó	133	5
	Neocolonial	9	0.3
	Neoclásico	5	0.2
	Neogótico	2	0.1
	Protorracionalista	19	0.7
Movimiento moderno	178	7	
Contemporáneo	719	28	
Total	2561	100	

## 2.2 Análisis por Variables.

El estudio por variables fue el siguiente:

VARIABLES				
V1 Patrimonial	V2 Población	V3 Vivienda	V4 Servicio	V5 Turismo
V6 Espacios Públicos	V7 Infraestructura Técnica	V8 Medio Ambiente	V9 Desarrollo Cultural	V10 Legislaciones



A la Zona Priorizada le corresponde un 69% de edificios con **valor patrimonial**, es necesario señalar que el predominio le pertenece al contextual con 45%, teniendo como resultado que a nivel de fachada se aprecie la coexistencia de varios períodos estilísticos de la arquitectura camagüeyana logrando una coherencia formal, mientras que en el interior de los inmuebles existe una correspondencia con la transformación que prevalece en el área; solo el 27% de los edificios permanecen inalterados. El 26% de las edificaciones están catalogadas con altos valores urbanos, arquitectónicos e históricos (grado de protección 1 y 2), correspondiéndole el 70% de ellos a la vivienda y el 30% a otros usos, solo el 18% está en estado malo. Es representativo el número de edificios de grado de protección 1 y 2 (70%), ubicados en

ejes y polos de primera categoría que realzan la imagen urbana y producen cierres de perspectivas importantes. La tipología arquitectónica colonial y ecléctica son las más significativas. La colonial con un predominio del esquema de distribución espacio – funcional alrededor del patio, edificios de una o dos plantas y elementos arquitectónicos muy característicos: aleros como el de tornapunta, arcos mixtilíneos y mixtilobulados, pilastras, grandes puertas españolas, techos de armadura y tinajones. Se demuestra la continuidad de la arquitectura ecléctica con el período precedente por la persistencia de la casa de patio y algunos elementos de la fachada y del interior como: balaustradas lisas o caladas, frisos decorados, persianería francesa con lucetas, arcos, rejas de hierro y otros elementos decorativos. Las políticas de conservación urbana - arquitectónicas se han basado en una marcada prioridad de intervención en los espacios públicos e imagen urbana mientras que la restauración y la rehabilitación de los edificios de más alto valor aún posee carácter puntual. Se destaca la recuperación de los templos por parte de las diferentes denominaciones religiosas.



La **población** total la conforman 8180 habitantes, representando el 2.73 % de los pobladores de la ciudad de Camagüey. De estos existe un predominio del sexo femenino en la zona con el 54.7 %, coincidiendo con la situación que se presenta a nivel nacional.

De esta población se aprecia una preponderancia de personas de raza blanca con un 77.3 % sobre las demás razas.

Las personas de la tercera edad, representan el 21.8 % de la población residente en esta área, elemento este que denota un envejecimiento en la zona, aspecto a tenerse en cuenta en el momento de diseñar proyectos y programas sociales; este elemento es coincidente con los datos de la población cubana en estos momentos, la cual tiende a un envejecimiento progresivo.

El nivel escolar de la población se considera alto existiendo un predominio de los niveles preuniversitario, secundario y universitario respectivamente.

La ocupación de las personas que viven en el área priorizada del Centro Histórico es de un 73.0% con un predominio de la fuerza calificada que alcanza un 66,4 %.

Existe una situación estable con relación a la permanencia de sus moradores en el área priorizada del centro histórico.



La **vivienda** ocupa el 86% de los inmuebles, lo cual refuerza el carácter eminentemente residencial de la zona. El índice de habitabilidad es de 2,9 hab./ viv. De un total de 2843 viviendas, predomina la unifamiliar uniplanta con un 76%, el 13% corresponde a apartamentos en edificios multifamiliares y mixtos y el 11% a apartamentos de cuarterías.

Dentro de las edificaciones de más altos valores (grado de protección I y II) el repertorio habitacional ocupando el 70%, del cual sólo el 18% se encuentra en mal estado. De forma general predominan los estados buenos y regular con un porcentaje de 41,7% y 41,4% respectivamente.

El **turismo** cuenta para su desarrollo en la zona priorizada con un espacio de gran concentración de valores material e inmaterial: rico patrimonio edificado, con un amplio sistema de plazas y plazuelas que permiten el intercambio social con una identidad que los distingue donde la presencia de manifestaciones de la cultura (plástica, música, danza), unidas a leyendas, costumbres y tradiciones tienen su manifestación en el espacio urbano. Se comercializa, solamente como una opcional del turismo de sol y



playa y como tránsito, a través de grupos nacionales que hacen recorrido por la isla buscando un turismo cultural por las principales ciudades del país, procediendo fundamentalmente de La Habana y Santiago de Cuba con una estancia promedio de 1,3 turistas días. El alojamiento muestra un único exponente, localizado en un eje de primera categoría, el *Gran Hotel (3\*)* perteneciente a la Cadena Islazul con un total de 72 habitaciones.

La estructura de servicios extrahoteleros como apoyo a la actividad turística en cuanto a las de ofertas se comporta con un gran número de establecimientos comerciales y gastronómicos en aparente proporción con los ofertas de tipo cultural. Este equilibrio solo muestra un aparente balance cuantitativo ya que la excelencia en cuanto a la oferta se ve restringida a algunos servicios encontrándose representados fundamentalmente en los enlaces y focos de primera categoría, caracterizada por 1 hotel, 3 restaurantes, 4 instalaciones culturales (galerías y museos), 2 instalaciones comerciales y 1 centro recreativo.

La transportación de turistas hacia el alojamiento se realiza en ómnibus de gran porte lo que constituye una amenaza por los conflictos viales para el trazado urbano y los valores de la zona.



El **espacio público** mantiene la función del lugar aglutinador, generador de intercambio social. Lo conforma una trama urbana peculiar, constituida por un conjunto de calles estrechas y curvilíneas, callejones, plazuelas y plazuelas y plazas, entre ellas las cinco fundacionales de la antigua villa. En la Zona se concentran 26 espacios públicos de un total de 44 en el centro histórico, es decir, el 59 % distribuido de la siguiente manera: dos parques, siete plazas, seis mini-parques dentro de la manzana y 11 plazuelas. Por su importancia y centralidad las plazas se dividen en principales y secundarias, tienen diversas formas y, en su mayoría, se vinculan a las iglesias. Solo el 13% de su superficie está ocupada por área verde en la que se incluye tanto la existente en los espacios públicos como en el interior de las manzanas, prevaleciendo ésta última con el 96% (6.8 ha). El área está estructurada por 156 tramos de calles que conforman 53 ejes urbanos, de los cuales 11 son enlaces primarios y 10 secundarios, representando el 40% de los ejes con valor. Al 50% de ellos se asocian los edificios más valiosos y significativos y, generalmente, hay un predominio estilístico que los caracteriza. El mayor número de edificios catalogados con grado de protección I están ubicados en ellos, representando el 80% los cuales constituyen atractivos a destacar.

La **infraestructura** vial se desarrolla de manera radioconcéntrica con vías curvas, irregulares y tortuosas. Las dimensiones de las secciones de las vías que conforman la trama se encuentran en los rangos promedios de 5m a 6m y las aceras tienen una dimensión promedio entre 0.90m y 1.40m, con ausencia de parterre. Las categorías existentes en la zona son las de vías principales, vías de interés local, vías con restricciones, vías peatonales, y vías secundarias.

La coincidencia de la Zona Priorizada con el centro de ciudad genera volúmenes de tráfico vehicular elevados. El grado de motorización es de 38,6 por cada mil habitantes. Los volúmenes actuales que circulan por las vías son de las causas principales del deterioro de los inmuebles, sobre todo a nivel de fachada y en las vías principales y de interés local. El 70 por ciento del tráfico que circula atravesando la zona en los sentidos norte sur, este oeste, o viceversa es tráfico de paso.

Se destacan las relaciones norte-sur, norte-oeste y norte-este como las de mayor complejidad para satisfacer las relaciones con el resto de la ciudad, recargándose las vías de República, San Ramón-Lope Recio-Cisneros y Rosario, esta última por el extremo Este del núcleo y principalmente en los horarios pico.

Los vehículos pesados de transportación masiva no circulan por el interior de la Zona Priorizada sino por los ejes límites. El arribo de turistas provenientes del circuito nacional o del Polo Turístico de Santa Lucía entre otros lugares, se realiza mediante ómnibus de gran porte incompatibles con las características de la zona.

Para el parqueo de vehículos ligeros se utilizan variantes: en la calzada en vías de más de 5.50m de ancho, en lotes al aire libre, en plazas o espacios públicos pavimentados. En la actualidad no existen edificios de parqueo, lo que provoca un uso indiscriminado de la calzada para parqueo (fundamentalmente en vías principales).

Existe una necesidad de 800 plazas de las cuales 350 aproximadamente se pueden resolver en los lotes de parqueo existentes y la calzada, quedando un déficit de 450 plazas a solucionar a corto plazo.

Las **redes de acueducto y alcantarillado** presentan un mal estado técnico debido a la falta de mantenimiento y a su antigüedad y sobrecarga de uso, provocando filtraciones hacia el manto freático y pérdida de presiones por las roturas en las redes de acueducto. Las redes aéreas de energía y comunicaciones se encuentran en mal estado, y no ofrecen un servicio óptimo. El desorden que presentan influye en la mala imagen urbana en ejes principales con edificaciones de valor.



El **medio ambiente** presenta afectaciones en su calidad y son resultados de factores de diversa índole: históricos, económicos y ambientales, así como de las particularidades del desarrollo de la Ciudad, el área es bordeada en su parte sur por el río Hatibonico, con zonas bajas proclive a inundaciones, las áreas verdes públicas se concentran fundamentalmente en los parques, el mayor volumen de árboles se encuentra en patios interiores. Debido a las condiciones morfológicas, caracterizada por ser una zona llana con predominio de

edificaciones de escasa altura así como de calles asfaltadas, se crea un microclima muy singular. La trama urbana irregular proporciona vistas y perspectivas únicas que le otorgan a los ejes visuales y a los espacios urbanos conformados gran calidad y singularidad. Hay presencia de instalaciones industriales y de servicios fuera del área, coexistiendo algunas pequeñas dentro de la misma.



El **desarrollo cultural** está respaldado por el alto número de instituciones culturales presentes en el área: 9 cines y teatros, 2 librerías, 3 museos, 5 galerías de artes, filiales y sedes de grupos de artistas y aficionados y varios centros culturales dentro de los que se encuentran la Biblioteca Provincial, la Casa de Cultura Provincial, el Archivo Histórico Provincial y otros de suma importancia en la provincia.

El rico legado del patrimonio intangible que incluye manifestaciones artísticas, leyendas y tradiciones de la antigua villa, tienen como escenario sitios enclavados dentro de este espacio. Fiestas populares como el carnaval de San Juan y fiestas religiosas como las procesiones de Semana Santa son de fuerte arraigo. La artesanía, derivada de actividades económicas básicas como la alfarería y la ganadería poseen una gran tradición. La gastronomía es otra de las manifestaciones del patrimonio intangible que tiene su sello propio. En la zona conviven importantes personalidades artísticas reconocidas en el país y se localizan las instalaciones encargadas de la difusión y promoción en la provincia.

La **legislación urbanística y patrimonial** está regida por un conjunto de disposiciones jurídicas relativas principalmente al medio ambiente, a la vivienda, al ordenamiento urbano y al proceso inversionista. Al delimitarse un territorio urbano por sus valores históricos, se involucra una compilación legislativa referida al patrimonio cultural que ampara y protege al mismo. Esta serie de reglamentaciones estructuran un cuerpo legal que abarca aproximadamente 26 disposiciones en forma de leyes, decretos-ley, decretos y resoluciones que regulan los procedimientos para acometer las diversas actividades, implantan medidas administrativas para cumplir lo establecido y además confiere funciones y atribuciones a diferentes organismos y organizaciones estatales (que suman 11) representantes de cada una de estas esferas.

### 2.3. Síntesis de la problemática y potencialidades.

Como toda zona antigua el área propuesta, al adaptarse a las nuevas necesidades y exigencias de la vida moderna, se enfrenta a diferentes presiones que generan problemas y dificultan el adecuado funcionamiento, entre las que sobresalen:

- La falta de una política de mantenimiento y conservación sistemáticos ha conllevado al empeoramiento del estado técnico del rico patrimonio edilicio, donde el proceso de recuperación

- del patrimonio arquitectónico se dificulta por la falta de materiales y técnicas constructivas tradicionales, la ineficiencia en la tramitación de los permisos de intervención, el poco control que se tienen en su ejecución y la falta de identificación de la población con los valores patrimoniales.
- Existe una tendencia al envejecimiento de la población, registrándose en el área el mayor número de personas de la tercera edad del municipio.
  - Un elevado porcentaje de la población tributa hacia esta zona, ya sea para trabajar, para realizar trámites de todo tipo y para utilizar las instalaciones de centro de servicios, lo que trae como consecuencia la concentración de una población flotante, que en algunos casos es partícipe de indisciplinas sociales en el área.
  - Es insuficiente aún la participación ciudadana en la conservación y el cuidado del patrimonio, al no existir estrategias que conlleven a este fin.
  - Deterioro progresivo del fondo habitacional debido a la carencia de una estrategia integral que abarque desde la conservación hasta soluciones alternativas para las diferentes necesidades. A ello se suma las malas condiciones de habitabilidad, fundamentalmente en las cuarterías, donde más del 50% de las mismas están ubicadas en ejes conectores de la ciudad, afectando la imagen urbana.
  - El déficit de viviendas ha provocado desgloses y transformaciones de carácter irreversible en el fondo habitacional siendo los más significativos: cambios de cubierta, subdivisiones, ampliaciones. No obstante, este proceso no ha conllevado a un nivel de hacinamiento significativo.
  - Falta de balance en los niveles de servicios propios de la centralidad de la zona, con un predominio del nivel medio con baja calidad y déficit de servicios de excelencia. Alta concentración de usos administrativos que generan transformaciones en la estructura espacial original de las edificaciones, población flotante y problemas de vialidad.
  - Inadecuado aprovechamiento del patrimonio material e inmaterial como producto turístico e inexistencia de una imagen de marca así como una estrategia de posicionamiento que posibilite la comercialización nacional e internacional de la ciudad, unido a una reducida planta hotelera y una oferta de servicios extrahoteleros deprimida.
  - No se ha logrado una intervención urbana integral del espacio público y su entorno, donde se tenga en cuenta el equipamiento urbano, las potencialidades espacio – funcionales del mismo y las edificaciones de valor que lo rodean, así como las manifestaciones del patrimonio intangible y la cultura viva; para lograr una identidad y cualificación urbana en cada uno de ellos.

- La infraestructura técnica (acueducto, alcantarillado, telefonía, electricidad y drenaje) se encuentra deficitaria, obsoleta y en mal estado técnico. La totalidad de las redes de energía y comunicaciones son aéreas, lo cuál afecta la eficiencia de los sistemas y ofrece una mala imagen urbana.
- Incumplimiento de las regulaciones establecidas para el ordenamiento del tráfico y el transporte. No existe prácticamente peatonalización de ejes, aparcamiento adecuado y accesibilidad. La Zona Priorizada no posee un plan de mantenimiento vial acorde con la importancia de la misma.
- El 70 por ciento del tráfico de la zona es de paso lo que unido a las características del trazado vial dificultan las circulaciones vehiculares. El peatón se ve limitado por las estrechas aceras, conflictos con los vehículos y las barreras arquitectónicas existentes.
- El impacto del transporte en el medio construido teniendo en cuenta la configuración estrecha y tortuosa de sus calles, contribuye a la amplificación de los niveles de ruidos y hace más enmarcada la afectación sónica y atmosférica.
- El estrechamiento del cauce del río Hatibonico por la acumulación de sedimentos y la ausencia del bosque protector en sus márgenes son entre otras la principal causa de inundación, el vertimiento de residuales líquidos sin tratar al mismo origina la contaminación de sus aguas y del manto freático, trayendo como consecuencia que la calidad de agua de los pozos no reúna los requisitos higiénicos sanitarios para su consumo.
- No existe un mecanismo estable de servicio de recogida de escombros y desechos de poda.
- Falta de jerarquización de la actividad cultural que unida a la escasez de recursos y la falta de integración de los diferentes actores provocan la subutilización y el deterioro de edificios, la poca efectividad de la difusión de valores culturales y la inconsistencia de los proyectos culturales y de animación.
- La declaratoria del centro histórico de la ciudad de Camagüey como Monumento Nacional desde 1978, le confiere un status legal que no recibe un tratamiento especial por parte del resto de la legislación vigente. La legislación urbanística y patrimonial se incumple, viola e infringe debido fundamentalmente al desconocimiento, a la poca interacción entre las instancias que intervienen, a las complejas tramitaciones del proceso inversionista y a la poca efectividad del control del territorio.

## Plano Resumen del Diagnóstico

### Valor y estado técnico

- Edificaciones de Altos Valores
- ▲ Edificaciones de Altos Valores en Mal Estado

### Polos y ejes

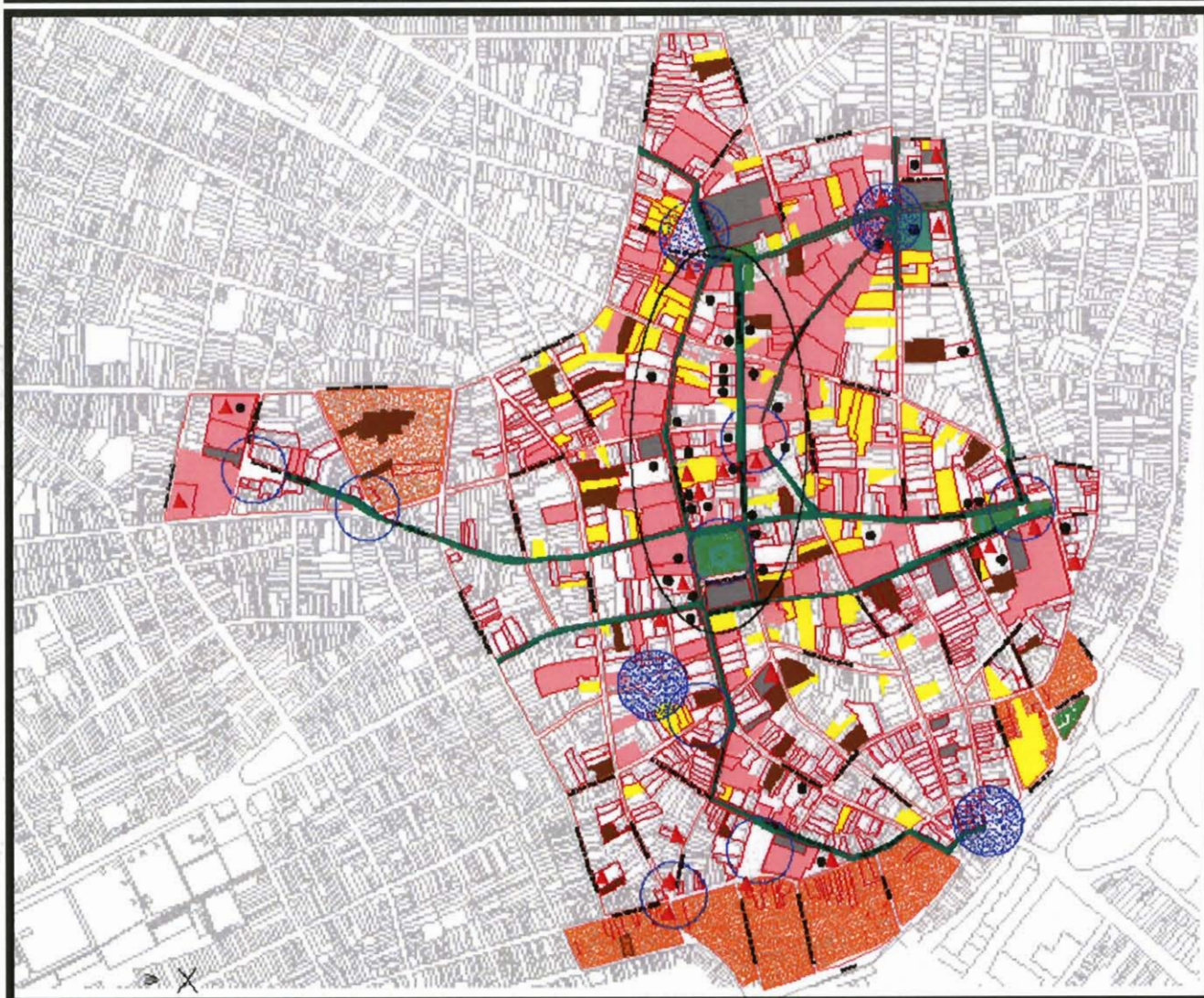
- Polos Cualificados
- Polos Descualificados
- Ejes Principales
- Ejes en Situación Crítica

### Manzanas

- Manzanas degradadas

### Uso de suelo

- Cuarterías
- Oficinas, Talleres y Almacenes
- Servicios Sociales
- Servicios Religiosos
- Espacios Públicos
- Potencial de Cambio



### Potencialidades.

A su vez es importante el reconocimiento de sus potencialidades, las que deben aprovecharse en la concepción general, dentro de las mismas se destacan:

- Reconocimiento como Monumento Nacional.
- Atractivo turístico.
- Oportunidad para la inversión.
- Alta concentración de valor patrimonial en edificios y espacios públicos.
- Altos valores culturales y tradiciones.
- Centralidad.
- Voluntad política.



## II. Infraestructura Actual de Servicios y Administración.

Gran parte del centro de ciudad se encuentra contenido en esta área de altos valores del centro histórico, reportando beneficios funcionales. Sin embargo el análisis del comportamiento de las actividades en las 80 manzanas corrobora un elevado por ciento (11,38%) de funciones que generan inconvenientes de tráfico, parqueos, transformaciones inadecuadas a las edificaciones entre otros.

- El 49% del área total es ocupado por viviendas (carácter residencial del centro histórico).
- El 16.42 % es ocupado por servicios (comerciales, gastronómicos, culturales, religiosos, educacionales, de salud)
- El 11.38% lo ocupan las funciones administrativas y de talleres - almacenes (10.15% oficinas y 1.23% talleres y almacenes).

La localización de los servicios se concentran fundamentalmente en los ejes y polos principales( Maceo, Republica, Ignacio Agramonte, Cisneros, Plaza de Maceo, Parque Agramonte, Plaza de los Trabajadores), pero la no especialización, la falta de excelencia, imagen y calidad en el servicio no le proporcionan a la zona el sello distintivo y único que debe poseer.

Al producirse un desbalance en los niveles de servicios propios de la zona con un predominio del nivel medio (135 instalaciones de este tipo), déficit de las actividades de excelencia y alta concentración de funciones administrativas se desestima esta potencialidad de centralidad.

REDES	INSTALACIONES	NIVELES DE SERVICIOS		
		BASICO	MEDIO	SUPERIOR
Comercio	56	15(alimentario)	37	4
Gastronomía	40	--	37	3
Servicio	22	--	21	1
Cultura	22	--	16	6
Educación	19	10	5	4
Salud	18	5	13	--
Alojamiento	5	--	4	1(hotel)
Deporte	2	--	2	--
Religioso	18( 7 iglesias y otras actividades propias)	--	--	--
Total	202	30	135	19

Existe un predominio de las **actividades comerciales** (tiendas) ubicadas fundamentalmente en el eje comercial Maceo que ha mantenido tradicionalmente esta función. Las instalaciones poseen condiciones óptimas, con el diseño propio para la función y el estado en general es bueno. Sin embargo la falta de especialización, los horarios de prestación del servicio limitados hasta las 5:00pm conspiran con la distinción excelencia y animación sostenida que este eje debe tener. Se suman además otras actividades gastronómicas y de alojamiento (Gran Hotel) hotel insigne de la Cadena Isla Azul en la ciudad, que alberga la actividad turística de paso. De forma general en la zona la animación nocturna es casi nula desaprovechando ejes y polos importantes donde se puede dinamizar el intercambio social. En las **actividades gastronómicas** predominan las cafeterías con baja calidad del servicio y la imagen., con poco aprovechamiento de las tradiciones y cultura local.

El área cuenta con 22 **instalaciones culturales**, de diferentes tipos (museos, casa de cultura, galerías, talleres de artistas plásticos) y se concentran en los edificios de mayor valor con jerarquía en su enclave, debiendo existir un mayor aprovechamiento de las capacidades instaladas. El talento y las potencialidades



culturales son altos. Muchos de los eventos culturales que se realizan son de carácter nacional con gran aceptación en la población.

Las **funciones recreativas** son muy escasas, las existentes están asociadas a actividades culturales y ubicadas en ejes principales.

Los **servicios educacionales y de salud** están presentes en el área como complemento de la función habitacional, ubicados en diferentes ejes y locales adaptados para su desarrollo, de manera general no se aprecia un déficit aparente con diferentes niveles de servicios (básicos, medios y superior) Existen 5 escuelas primarias, 2 escuelas de nivel medio y 3 círculos infantiles, en muchos de estas edificaciones se incorporan en horarios diferenciados enseñanzas universitarias. La situación más crítica se torna en las escuelas primarias desde el punto de vista constructivo sin embargo se ha dado respuesta a la política educacional de mejorar la enseñanza (20 alumnos por aulas). Por las características de desarrollar la actividad en locales no diseñados para la función se dificultan las áreas deportivas, las cuales si presentan un déficit notorio.

La población se encuentra atendida por consultorios médicos (uno cada 120 familias) diseminados en el territorio con equipamiento primario y personal especializado, clínicas estomatológicas, un policlínico con funciones propias de hospital (Policlínico José Martí) una clínica para animales e instalaciones especializadas para el adulto mayor.

De la misma forma el **servicio alimentario primario** (bodegas, carnicerías) se encuentra en el área, el cual a pesar de satisfacer la totalidad de la población carece de una imagen adecuada debido a la falta de mantenimiento y diseño, muchos se encuentran en ejes conectores y edificios con importancia en el perfil urbano de su entorno.

A pesar de que el plan general de la ciudad tiene previsto el traslado del mayor número de **funciones administrativas** hacia el centro político administrativo en fomento, hoy la incidencia que tiene en el uso de suelo de esta zona esta actividad es alta, condicionada por la dualidad de la ciudad al ser capital provincial y municipal. Esto genera un impacto negativo en las potencialidades del área y propicia problemas inherentes a este tipo de función, entre ellos la atracción de una población flotante diaria que gravita y complica su funcionamiento. El comportamiento de la actividad administrativa es el siguiente:

- Actividad administrativa con prestación de servicio a entidades estatales: 76 instalaciones
- Actividad administrativa neta de oficinas con subordinación municipal, provincial: 83 instalaciones.
- Talleres y almacenes: 22 instalaciones.

Coincidentemente en cuatro de los ejes de mayor centralidad (Ignacio Agramonte, Cisneros, Independencia, República se encuentra la mayor concentración de este uso e inclusive en edificios de valor, siendo representativo el valor arquitectónico contextual (79 instalaciones). La alteración espacial en

estos edificios producto al uso inadecuado es notoria y en mucho de los casos las transformaciones son irreversibles.

Tabla resumen por tipo de actividades.

Actividades	Instalaciones con valores			Sub total	Sin valor	Total
	contextual	arquitectónico	Arq-contextual			
Instalaciones Administrativas	64	8	72	144	15	159
Instalaciones Talleres y almacenes	13	8	7	20	2	22
TOTAL	77	8	79	164	17	181

Al analizar la tabla se corrobora que:

- Con relación a las instalaciones administrativas el 91% se encuentra en edificios de valor (contextual, arquitectónico, arquitectónico-contextual) y el 33% del total de estos inmuebles tienen transformaciones irreversibles, y solo el 18 % esta sin transformar.
- En las instalaciones de talleres y almacenes el comportamiento es similar, donde el 91 % de estos edificios tienen valores y de ellos 8 tienen transformaciones irreversibles.

Revertir paulatinamente esta situación se ha convertido en acción prioritaria en la ciudad donde a través de estudios de reordenamiento de la zona según la vocación de los ejes y polos se trabaja en:

- Mejoramiento de la calidad e imagen de los servicios.
- Refuncionalización de instalaciones con usos adecuados.

A partir del trabajo multidisciplinario sostenido de la comisión creada por el Gobierno del municipio para la evaluación y realización de cambios de locales se da seguimiento a la reorganización del territorio y paulatinamente se han solucionado algunos de los casos más críticos.

### III. Programa de Intervenciones.

El reconocimiento detallado de la zona en la fase de diagnóstico permitió establecer las políticas, estrategias, programas, líneas de acción por variables y criterios rectores y específicos que se concretan a su vez con acciones o medidas, proyectos y estudios a corto, mediano y largo plazo.

#### 3.1 Criterios de Actuación.

##### Criterios Rectores

- La conservación como salvaguardia integral del conjunto histórico.
- Los habitantes del Centro Histórico como protagonistas.
- La vivienda como garantía de condiciones de habitabilidad para los residentes.
- La satisfacción de las necesidades de servicios y programas sociales.
- Desarrollo del turismo cultural como parte del desarrollo económico y social.
- El espacio público como marco de la actividad social y receptor de visitantes.
- La infraestructura como base del desarrollo urbano.
- Cuidado y conservación del medio ambiente.
- La cultura como base del desarrollo espiritual de los habitantes y visitantes.
- Reactivación de la economía local.
- La base legal de la conservación del patrimonio.
- El plan de manejo como marco de una gestión sostenible del patrimonio del Centro Histórico.
- Propuestas con características de: dinamismo, flexibilidad, concertación, operatividad, continuidad, integralidad, participación, sostenibilidad y gestionabilidad.
- Aplicar criterios de conservación integral encaminados no solo al patrimonio físico urbano y arquitectónico o mueble, sino también del intangible y el natural; y la reactivación de las manifestaciones de la cultura viva.
- El Espacio Público es protagonista de la vida social de los habitantes del Centro Histórico y de los Turistas que lo visitan, por lo que el mismo debe tener la cualificación necesaria para que la actividad pública y turística pueda ser organizada y se desarrolle en un marco adecuado.
- La accesibilidad y movilidad dentro del Centro Histórico deben responder a restricciones de tráfico, transporte público y peatonalidad propias de las zonas de carácter histórico de las ciudades.
- La actividad principal del Centro Histórico será residencial y de servicios metropolitanos para la población de la ciudad, municipio y provincia; pero también se desea potenciar el Turismo Cultural como base del desarrollo local para lo que hay que lograr una estructura de servicios que satisfaga sus necesidades materiales y espirituales.
- Lograr un balance de actividades en el Centro Histórico a expensas de sacar de él las funciones incompatibles que lo afectan y de cambios de uso imprescindibles.

- Caracterizar funcionalmente cada Polo y Eje Principal y Secundario para que las Propuestas sean balanceadas y respondan a los intereses del Turismo Cultural.
- Valorizar una estructura física que jerarquice el Esquema Fundacional de la ciudad (Plaza Mayor, central y los 4 conventos-iglesia u hospitales-iglesia), que propicie una lectura adecuada de la misma a los habitantes y turistas. Para ello se propone:
  - Fortalecer la **actividad** cultural, recreativa y gastronómica
  - **Peatonalizar** en lo posible los recorridos
  - Recuperar los **edificios de valor** que contiene, para propiciar su visita.
  - Recualificar los **Espacios Públicos** (plazas, plazuelas, parques y calles)
  - Refuncionalizar para fortalecer la estructura de **servicios**.
  - Modernizar la **infraestructura técnica** (soterrada en lo posible)
  - Dotar de las áreas de **aparcamiento** necesarios para el uso de la zona.
- Establecer un flujo de turistas que comience en la Plaza Mayor y desarrolle sus recorridos de forma peatonal, y culmine en el punto donde los ómnibus puedan aparcarse adecuadamente para la recogida de los mismos.
- Realizar recorridos de forma peatonal (organizar los mismos en base a atractivos patrimoniales, actividades programadas, tiempos de visitas, de fotos, de restauración, etc.)
- Prever la posibilidad de aparcamiento próximo a cada Polo principal, para facilitar el uso peatonal de la Zona
- Establecer las regulaciones y los métodos de control necesarios para que las acciones que se realicen sean las adecuadas

### 3.2 Políticas Estrategias y Programas

FASE III PROPUUESTAS	POLÍTICAS	LINEAMIENTOS ESTRATÉGICOS	PROGRAMAS	PROGRAMAS Y SUBPROGRAMAS
<b>Patrimonio</b>	Salvaguardar y recuperar los valores del patrimonio cultural en todos sus componentes mediante un <b>Plan de Conservación Integral</b> que comprenda <b>Proyectos de</b>	Recuperar los edificios y la estructura urbana de acuerdo a sus valores (grados y zonas de protección) y tipologías, atenedos a los principios de la <b>Conservación Integral</b> , que	Conservación y recuperación de los valores patrimoniales	Programa de prioridades de conservación y usos
				Programa de conservación del Cementerio y los monumentos conmemorativos.
				Programa de aseguramiento material y de

	<p><b>Desarrollo Cultural</b> como forma de fortalecer la identidad y el carácter del Centro Histórico <b>P1</b></p>	<p>pondere la actividad cultural. <b>E1</b></p>		<p>recursos humanos para la conservación Programa de repoblación forestal con fines de conservación Programa de recuperación y reciclaje de elementos de valor. Almacén central Programa de calificación de las Empresas Constructoras que ejecutan la Conservación Programa para la formación de oficios vinculados a la conservación</p>
<p><b>Desarrollo cultural</b></p>		<p>Fortalecer la <b>identidad y carácter cultural</b> del Centro Histórico relacionado con la recuperación de los diferentes componentes del patrimonio tangible e intangible <b>E2</b></p>	<p>Desarrollo cultural</p>	<p>Programa de proyección de la actividad cultural. Programa para la reanimación de instituciones culturales Programa de difusión y divulgación de los valores patrimoniales</p>
<p><b>Población</b></p>	<p>Fortalecer el carácter residencial del Centro Histórico,</p>	<p>Mejorar la <b>calidad de vida</b> de la comunidad</p>	<p>Vivienda y participación ciudadana</p>	<p>Programa de proyección social</p>

	<p>estabilizar su población residente, mejorar las condiciones de habitabilidad y calidad de vida e incentivar la participación ciudadana y el conocimiento de los valores del patrimonio mediante <b>Proyectos de Desarrollo Social. P2</b></p>	<p>residente atendiendo sus principales problemas de forma diferenciada <b>E4</b></p>		<p>Programa de trabajo por grupos de edades y características especiales</p>
<p><b>Vivienda</b></p>		<p>Propiciar el <b>protagonismo</b> de la población residente en el proceso de conservación mediante su <b>participación</b> en los diferentes niveles del Plan <b>E5</b></p>		<p>Programa de participación comunitaria. Talleres Integrales de Barrio</p>
		<p>Propiciar en la población residente el <b>conocimiento de los valores</b> del patrimonio como forma de lograr una participación conciente en la conservación <b>E6</b></p>		<p>Programa de formación para niños, jóvenes y adultos</p>
		<p>Mejorar la <b>calidad de la vivienda</b> y las condiciones de habitabilidad de la población residente <b>E7</b></p>		<p>Programa para la solución de la problemática de la vivienda.</p>
				<p>Programa de rehabilitación de cuarterías</p> <p>Programa de rehabilitación de la vivienda individual</p> <p>Programa de rehabilitación de edificios multifamiliares</p> <p>Programa de</p>

				viviendas transitorias y de nueva planta
<b>Servicios</b>	Lograr una dotación adecuada de servicios para la población residente, visitantes y turistas, mejorar la calidad de vida e incentivar la participación ciudadana mediante <b>Proyectos de Desarrollo Social. P3</b>	Desarrollar la estructura de servicios metropolitanos y centro de ciudad, acentuando su carácter tradicional y de excelencia <b>E8</b>	Equipamiento comunitario	Programa de proyección de la estructura de servicios y centro de ciudad
		Desarrollar y cualificar la estructura de servicios primarios y medios. <b>E9</b>		Programa de servicios a la población residente en el nivel metropolitano (MN)
				Programa de servicios a la población residente en el nivel primario (salud, educación y deportes)
				Programa de servicios a la población residente en el nivel medio
<b>Turismo</b>		Recuperación de inmuebles con usos incompatibles y con potencialidades para la inserción de nuevos servicios. <b>E10</b>	Desarrollo Turístico	Programa de nuevos usos en inmuebles con potencialidades y con usos actuales incompatibles
		Fomentar una política dirigida a revitalizar las costumbres y tradiciones. <b>E11</b>		Programa de recuperación de tradiciones en el sector estatal.
				Programa de mejora de la actividad de cuenta propia en función de la identidad camagüeyana

		Crear una estructura de servicios en el Centro Histórico que permita su disfrute por visitantes y turistas <b>E12</b>		Programa de proyección de la actividad turística
		Crear la estructura hotelera y extrahotelera necesaria <b>E13</b>		Programa de actividades extrahoteleras Programa de la base hotelera e inmobiliaria
<b>Espacio Público</b>	Salvaguardar y recuperar los valores del patrimonio natural y calidad del Medio Ambiente y la Imagen Urbana, así como la dotación adecuada de infraestructura técnica mediante <b>Proyectos de Conservación Medioambientales P4</b>	Mejorar la calidad de los espacios urbanos, calles y ejes <b>E14</b>	Programa de recualificación del espacio público y la imagen urbana.	Programa de proyección para recualificación del espacio público Programa de cualificación de plazas, plazuelas y parques Programa de cualificación de ejes
		Dotar del equipamiento urbano necesario <b>E15</b>		Programa de dotación de mobiliario urbano. Programa de señalética
		Mejorar la dotación de áreas verdes urbanas <b>E16</b>		Programa de mejora de las áreas verdes
<b>Infraestructura Técnica</b>		Modernizar y hacer mas eficiente la infraestructura técnica	Programa de mejoras y modernización de la	Programa de tráfico y mejora de la movilidad y accesibilidad



		<b>E17</b>	infraestructura técnica y la vialidad	Programa de tráfico y mejora de la movilidad y accesibilidad
				Programa de mejoras y modernización de redes de comunicación
				Programa de iluminación monumental
		Fortalecer el carácter peatonal que debe tener la zona <b>E18</b>		Programa de ordenamiento del tráfico, peatonalización y parqueos
<b>Medio Ambiente</b>		Promover el cuidado del Medio Ambiente <b>E19</b>	Programa de mejoras del Medio Ambiente	Programa de mejoras del Medio Ambiente
				Programa de difusión y concientización sobre el Medio Ambiente
<b>Desarrollo Económico</b>	Aplicar el <b>Modelo de Gestión</b> de la OHCC basado en el autofinanciamiento, la sostenibilidad y el respeto a la Legislación vigente, aplicando los conocimientos científicos, técnicos y de recursos humanos mas avanzados que	Desarrollo de la economía local <b>E20</b>	Programa de generación de nuevos empleos	Programa de generación de nuevos empleos
			Programa de recuperación de oficios tradicionales.	Programa de recuperación de oficios tradicionales de la construcción
				Programa de recuperación de las artesanías locales

	logre la reactivación económica local mediante <b>Proyectos de Desarrollo Económico. P5</b>			Programa para la mejora del Mercado del Río
				Programa de atención y asesoramiento a cuentapropistas
		Potenciar el desarrollo turístico como fuente de recursos y generación de empleo <b>E21</b>	Programa para la gestión de la actividad turística	Programa de formación de oficios turísticos y extrahoteleros
				Programa para la gestión de la actividad turística
<b>Gestión</b>		Implementar el Plan por etapas e tipos de inversiones <b>E22</b>	Programa de regulaciones urbanísticas	Programa de Implementación del Plan
				Programa de captación de fuentes de financiamiento externo
<b>Legislación</b>		Fortalecer el <b>Control</b> del territorio mediante el cumplimiento de leyes y regulaciones <b>E23</b>		Programa de Control del Plan
				Programa de regulaciones urbanísticas
				Programa de "ventanilla única"

### 3.3 Criterios Específicos

- Zonificación urbanística-patrimonial

La zonificación urbanística - patrimonial del área responde a la concentración de valores, centralidad y estado de conservación, donde se definen:

1. zona de restauración que se corresponde con el área de mayor valor y del centro de ciudad actual y de crecimiento.
2. zona de rehabilitación predominio de vivienda y valor contextual
3. zona de remodelación predominio de vivienda y avanzado deterioro y transformaciones.



## Funcionalidad

- La estructura funcional de la zona está marcada por la actividad de servicios, como parte importante del Centro de la ciudad, y debe ser fortalecida. En su carácter metropolitano su crecimiento se prevé sobre el eje Independencia 2, para que en el futuro se conecte con la avenida de La Caridad; en su carácter turístico se prevé su crecimiento sobre los otros tres ejes peatonales planteados (Independencia I, Luaces y Hnos. Agüero)
- El carácter turístico cultural de los recorridos de valor que se desean estructurar conlleva la prioridad de las actividades culturales, recreativas y gastronómicas, teniendo en cuenta la vocación y carácter de cada eje y polo. Se plantea:
  - En una primera etapa se podrían crear un recorrido "*Camagüey primitivo*" que incluye los dos Ejes más antiguos (Independencia I y Luaces) y los tres primeros Polos (Plaza Mayor, La Merced y San Francisco), conformando el triángulo fundacional. Puede extenderse hasta La Soledad.
  - En una segunda etapa "*Camagüey del siglo XIX*" incluye el Eje Hnos. Agüero y la Plaza de El Carmen.
  - En una tercera etapa "*Camagüey del siglo XVIII*" incluye el Eje Independencia 2 y la Plaza San Juan de Dios.
  - El recorrido "*Camagüey del siglo XX*" queda conformado con el fortalecimiento del eje Cisneros.
- Se asume la concepción del Plan de Ordenamiento Turístico en ejes y polos, cuando ellos coinciden con los recorridos priorizados.
- El carácter funcional de los cinco polos principales y los tres secundarios, se define como:
  - Plaza Mayor. Polifuncional
  - Plaza de los Trabajadores. Cultural
  - Plaza de San Juan de Dios. Cultural-residencial
  - Plaza de El Carmen. Cultural-residencial
  - Parque Martí. Recreativo-cultural
  - Plaza de la Solidaridad. Hospedaje
  - Plaza Maceo. Comercial
  - Plazuela Juana del Castillo. Cultural

### Para los Ejes de Primera Categoría:

Eje Maceo. Se mantiene con su carácter peatonal y comercial y se tiene en cuenta que en él se encuentra el Gran Hotel y vincula dos Polos, Maceo-La Soledad, que se plantean con nuevo hospedaje, por lo que esta actividad se fortalece.

Eje Independencia I. Este eje peatonalizado vincula la Plaza Mayor con un importante Polo Cultural, por lo que debe poseer este mismo carácter considerando que se desea ofrecer un marco cultural al Turismo de la Zona

- Este eje posee dos manzanas de gran potencial de cambio (C-181, C-180)
- Edificios administrativos con potencial de cambio de uso.
- Varias cuarterías a rehabilitar.

Eje Luaces. Este eje peatonalizado o de convivencia, vincula la Plaza Mayor (polifuncional) con el Polo Recreativo-cultural, considerando que la actividad cultural puede estar complementada con actividades recreativas que posean cierto carácter didáctico, Este eje posee algunas instalaciones con ese carácter

- Posee una manzana de gran potencial de cambio (C-312)
- Edificios administrativos con potencial de cambio
- Cuarterías a rehabilitar.
- Podría permitirse el paseo en coche y bicitaxis

Eje Hermanos Agüero. Este eje peatonal o de convivencia, establece un largo recorrido entre la Plaza Mayor y el Polo Cultural-Residencial de El Carmen, por su descualificación actual, el predominio de servicios por cuenta propia, podría darse un carácter muy tradicional a este tramo.

- Edificios administrativos con potencial de cambio
- Posee servicios primarios y por cuenta propia a los que debe otorgarse un carácter tradicional, rescatar los pregones y otras costumbres y tradiciones.
- Cuarterías a rehabilitar.
- Podría permitirse el paseo en coche y bicitaxis.

Eje Independencia 2. Este eje establece un largo recorrido entre la Plaza Mayor y el Polo Cultural-Residencial de San Juan de Dios, incluye dos cuadras de la calle Pobres; por lo que teniendo que será extensión del Centro de la ciudad el poseerá un carácter mixto:

- Posee una manzana de gran potencial de cambio (C- 327 )
- Edificios administrativos con potencial de cambio
- Cuarterías a rehabilitar

Eje Ignacio Agramante y su extensión hasta el Teatro Principal. Este eje vincula la Plaza del Gallo con la de los Trabajadores y el teatro más importante de la ciudad, tiene un carácter recreativo que se desea reforzar.

- Edificios administrativos con potencial de cambio
- Cuarterías a rehabilitar

Eje Cisneros. Este eje vehicular constituye un largo recorrido vehicular que permite captar la esencia de la Arquitectura del siglo XX.

- Por poseer instituciones y organismos importantes, y los trabajos de recuperación de imagen a que ha sido sometido, este eje requerirá un mantenimiento sistemático y la intervención profunda en algunos de sus edificios de valor.
- Podría establecerse un recorrido en autos de principios de siglo.
- Poseerá aparcamientos que permitan el uso peatonal de otros y ejes y polos cercanos

### Para los Ejes de Conexión

Eje Martí. Este eje vehicular constituye una vía de penetración, de paso por el Centro Histórico y de acceso a Polos importantes. Facilita en un tramo la conexión entre Plaza de El Carmen-Plaza Mayor.

- Poseerá aparcamientos que permitan el uso peatonal de otros y ejes y polos cercanos
- Tratamiento de imagen

Eje San Pablo. Este eje vehicular es poco transitado pero facilita la conexión Plaza San Juan de Dios-Parque Martí.

- Tratamiento de imagen

Eje Hospital. Este eje vehicular es muy transitado por bicitaxis que mueven turistas desde la Plaza San Juan de Dios-Plaza de El Carmen.

- Posee un patrimonio arquitectónico colonial en peligro que debe intervenir con urgencia
- Tratamiento de imagen

Eje Avellaneda. Este eje vehicular constituye una vía de penetración, de paso por el Centro Histórico y de acceso a Polos importantes. Facilita la conexión entre el Parque Martí-Plaza de la Solidaridad.

- Poseerá aparcamientos que permitan el uso peatonal de otros y ejes y polos cercanos
- Tratamiento de imagen

### Para los Polos de Primera Categoría

Parque Agramonte. Por ser la Plaza Mayor posee un carácter **polifuncional**, que se desea conservar. Posee un 22% de actividad cultural.



- El tramo de la calle Independencia será peatonal cuando se peatonalice el eje Independencia I. Por ello las actividades de este tramo pueden volcarse hacia la calle.
- Posee una manzana, de gran potencial de cambio que debe estudiarse integralmente.

- En su carácter de centro principal debe haber un centro de información turística bien ubicado y la señalética adecuada para orientar al turista.
- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos mas importantes, principalmente la Catedral como telón de fondo de la Plaza.
- El espacio urbano está cualificado sin embargo debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano complementario y señalética que de unidad a la imagen urbana de este punto tan importante.
- Cuartería a rehabilitar. (Independencia esq. Luaces)

Plaza de los Trabajadores. El 46% de sus actividades son **culturales** y se desea reforzar ese carácter ya que las instituciones culturales están subutilizadas o deterioradas.



- El espacio urbano está mal usado con parqueo de autos y descualificado. Debe eliminarse esta función y repavimentar el espacio. Jerarquizar la Ceiba
- Se recomienda reconstruir la parcela ocupada por el parque Coppelia. Edificio mixto, planta semilibre y viviendas.
- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos más importantes, principalmente la Merced y La Popular.
- Debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano y señalética que de unidad y carácter cultural a la imagen urbana de este Polo
- Edificio multifamiliar a rehabilitar. (altos de la ACCA)

Parque Martí. Este Polo es totalmente de servicios por lo que requiere un cambio radical para adecuarlo a actividades **recreativas** propias para la juventud, carácter que se desea dar a este espacio.



- Posee dos manzanas, de gran potencial de cambio que deben estudiarse integralmente
- Se recomienda intervenir San Fernando 2
- Afectación: posible de viviendas de la calle San Fernando en la variante que

estable enlace vial con el Centro Político-Administrativo

- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos más importantes, principalmente el Sagrado Corazón, la ESPA, Avellaneda 2-4 y San Fernando 2.
- El espacio urbano está cualificado sin embargo debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano y señalética que de unidad y carácter recreativo-cultural a la imagen urbana de este Polo
- Cuartería a rehabilitar.

Plaza San Juan de Dios. Este polo posee cierto carácter cultural pero es eminentemente residencial; se desea mantener este **carácter dual**.



- El espacio urbano está cualificado
- A partir del Taller de Joel Jover, crear otros talleres para fomentar un "Barrio de Artistas Plásticos" que respondan al criterio de casas-taller para acentuar el carácter dual que se desea imprimir al Polo.
- Posee dos manzanas, de gran

potencial de cambio que debe estudiarse integralmente.

- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos más importantes, principalmente el conjunto de San Juan de Dios, y el resto de los edificios con criterio de conjunto.
- El espacio urbano está cualificado sin embargo debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano y señalética que de unidad y carácter a este Polo
- Cuarterías a rehabilitar.(González Hurtado y Paco Recio)



Plaza de El Carmen. Este polo posee cierto carácter cultural pero es eminentemente residencial; se desea mantener este **carácter dual**.

- A partir de la Casa del Artesano, crear otros talleres para fomentar un "Barrio de Artesanos" que respondan al criterio de casas-



taller para acentuar el carácter dual que se desea imprimir al Polo

- El espacio urbano está cualificado
- Posee una manzana, de gran potencial de cambio que debe estudiarse integralmente.
- Se recomienda intervenir la antigua Escuela de Niñas Pobres y el segundo claustro del ex-convento.
- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos más importantes, principalmente el conjunto de El Carmen y el resto de los edificios con criterio de conjunto.
- El espacio urbano está cualificado sin embargo debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano y señalética que de unidad y carácter a este Polo

### Para los Polos de Segunda Categoría (plazas secundarias)

Plaza Maceo. Este espacio posee un carácter **comercial** que se desea mantener y reforzar.



- El espacio urbano debe ser mejorado a pesar de su reciente intervención
- Pueden incluirse hotel, sala de historia del lugar
- Se recomienda reconstruir la parcela ocupada por el parqueo conservando esta función en el nuevo edificio y la de la Cafetería Las Ruinas.
- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos más importantes, principalmente La Gran Antilla y el Centro Alemán.
- El espacio urbano está cualificado sin embargo debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas e integración de edificios recientes y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano y señalética que de unidad y carácter a este Polo

Plaza de la Solidaridad. Este espacio ya está propuesto como un gran polo de **hospedaje**.



- Se propone intervenir el edificio de Avellaneda que completa la manzana del Bodegón
- Reordenamiento de las redes técnicas aéreas
- Incluir la iluminación adecuada a los monumentos más importantes, principalmente La Soledad.
- El espacio urbano está cualificado sin embargo debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y diseñarse un sistema coherente de gráfica urbana, mobiliario urbano y señalética que de unidad y carácter a este Polo

Plazuela Juana Castillo. Este espacio vinculado a la UNEAC, puede promoverse para los escritores y artistas no plásticos.

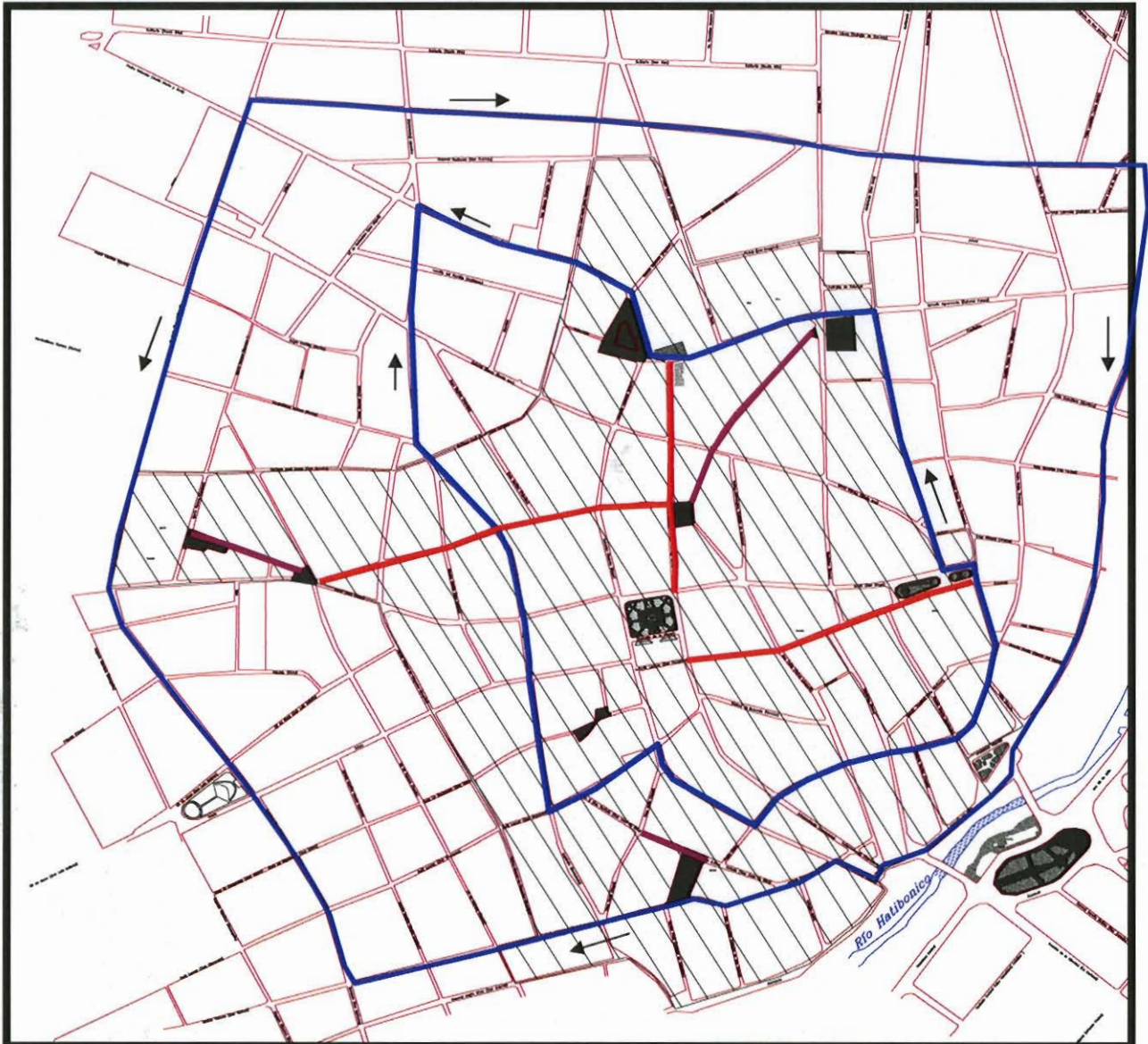








- Debe realizarse la recuperación de fachadas y trabajo integral en algunos inmuebles con cierre de perspectivas importantes.
  - Reordenamiento de la red eléctrica.
  - Aprovechamiento de edificaciones con potencial de cambio de uso para la promoción de la actividad propuesta en la plazuela.
  - Mejoramiento de la iluminación peatonal del área.
- Explotar el espacio urbano con la actividad cultural.
  - Incluir señalética urbana, mobiliario que cualifique el espacio.

### **Red Vial**

- Mantener los cambios ya realizados en la peatonalidad de la zona. Calle Maceo, Plaza San Juan de Dios, Plaza de El Carmen y callejón de La Soledad como peatonales y calle República y San Fernando, de convivencia.
- Creación de una estructura peatonalizada de forma continua a partir del Parque Agramonte (Plaza Mayor) que permita al usuario moverse con seguridad en el recorrido principal turístico de la zona. Se realizará por etapas en el siguiente orden:
  - Eje Independencia. Parque Agramonte-Plaza de los Trabajadores
  - Eje Luaces. Parque Agramonte - Parque Martí
  - Eje Hermanos Agüero. Plaza Maceo-Plaza de El Carmen
  - Eje Independencia. Parque Agramonte-Plaza San Juan de Dios (incluye dos cuabras de Pobres.
- La propuesta de peatonalización organiza dos anillos de circulación que permiten la conexión dentro del Centro Histórico de Camagüey y de éste con el exterior o ciudad.
  - Anillo interno: Martí, Ignacio Agramonte, Lugareño y Avellaneda
  - Anillo externo: San Rafael, Bembeta, San Esteban y Rosario
- Creación de parqueos en las zonas donde se acercan ambos anillos, para que el usuario pueda aparcar y realizar los recorridos de forma peatonal. Se usarán las variantes posibles:
  - Parqueo en la calle.
  - Aparcamientos a nivel
  - Edificios de parqueo
  - Parqueos soterrados
- Reevaluar la propuesta que se planteó hace años de continuar Martí para enlazar con el anillo de Avenida Camagüey con un puente sobre el río.

### PROPUESTA DE ESQUEMA DE MOVILIDAD



-  Zona Priorizada
-  Primer Anillo
-  Segundo Anillo
-  Vías Peatonales
-  Vías Peatonales
-  Sentido de circulación en anillos

## **Recuperación de Edificios Patrimoniales**

En la Zona Priorizada existe un total de 663 edificios de alto valor patrimonial, de ellos tienen uso estatal con diferentes funciones 197 y 466 son viviendas, representando estas edificaciones el 70% del total. Considerando los diferentes grados de deterioro, el uso que en ocasiones es incompatible o inadecuado, se propone:

- Edificios únicos en peligro.

**Estos edificios por su valor deben ser intervenidos con independencia de las zonas o ejes en que se encuentren**

- Lugareño 103
- San Fernando 2
- Hospital 12
- Paco Recio 15
- Casa de Aurelia Castillo
- Independencia 259
- Segundo claustro de El Carmen
- Segundo claustro de San Juan de Dios
- Escuela de Niñas Pobres

- Edificios importantes en mal estado. Estos edificios por su valor deben ser intervenidos con independencia de las zonas o ejes en que se encuentren

- San Rafael 191
- Ramón Pintó 105
- Logia de la Perseverancia
- Cisneros III
- Escuelas Pías
- Gran Antilla
- La Popular
- Teatro Tasende
- Teatro Avellaneda
- Edificio Collado
- Camino de Hierro
- Empresa Eléctrica
- Fábrica de Camisas
- Hotel Habana.

- Instituciones culturales en mal estado. Estos edificios deben intervenirse con urgencia debido al carácter cultural que se desea potenciar en la Zona. Algunos coinciden con anteriores

- La Popular

- Teatro la Edad de Oro
  - Teatro Tasende
  - Teatro Avellaneda
  - Casa de la Amistad
- 
- Edificios propuestos para hotel. Estos edificios deben intervenirse con urgencia debido al carácter turístico que se desea potenciar en la Zona. Algunos coinciden con anteriores
    - Segundo claustro de El Carmen
    - Segundo claustro de San Juan de Dios---Prioridad I
    - Antiguo Hotel Habana
    - Camino de Hierro---Prioridad I
    - Empresa Eléctrica---Prioridad I
    - Fábrica de Camisas
    - Plaza Maceo *de Nueva Planta*
    - Las Ruinas *de Nueva Planta*
    - Parque de el Gallo *de Nueva Planta*
- 
- Edificios Cuarterías. Estos edificios deben intervenirse con urgencia teniendo en cuenta las malas condiciones de habitabilidad, el deterioro y la mala imagen que dan. Se ponen en orden de prioridad según su valor y ubicación en Polos y Ejes de primera categorías
    - Independencia 152
    - Luaces 15
    - Independencia 117
    - Paco Recio 57
    - González Hurtado 11
    - Lugareño 127
    - Hospital 12
    - Cisneros 151
    - Ignacio Agramonte 435
    - General Gómez 1

### Espacios Públicos
















- Espacios urbanos descualificados. Estos espacios deben intervenirse por su importancia y jerarquía. En el siguiente orden de prioridad:
  - Plaza de los Trabajadores. Descualificada con parqueo
  - Plaza de la Solidaridad. Descualificada con edificios sin uso
  - Plaza Maceo.
  - Plazuela Juana Castillo
- Solares a reconstruir. Estos espacios se usan como espacios públicos por haber desaparecido el edificio que lo ocupaba. En ocasiones distorsionan el espacio urbano principal.

- Parque de El Gallo. Edificio polifuncional
  - La Ruina. Hotel
  - Parqueo de la Plaza Maceo. Hotel
  - Parque Coppelia. Edificio mixto
- 
- Peatonalización de calles. Se plantea la peatonalización de cuatro ejes, cuya intervención debe hacerse integralmente, previendo desde el soterrado de la infraestructura hasta el tratamiento de su imagen urbana.

#### Infraestructura Técnica y Medio Ambiente

- Soterrado integral de las redes técnicas en los tramos priorizados desde el punto de vista turístico y peatonal.

### ESQUEMA PROPUESTO

- |  |   |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
|  | Edificios para alojamiento.                               |  | Viales principales.                    |  | Parqueos a mantener.                         |
|  | Edificios de valor a priorizar su intervención.           |  | Vías a peatonalizar.                   |  | Manzana con alto potencial de cambio de uso. |
|  | Espacios públicos y entornos con prioridad de intervenir. |  | Cuarteles a priorizar su intervención. |  | Manzana con alto potencial de cambio de uso. |
|  | Espacios públicos fundamentales.                          |  | Accesos y perspectivas a jerarquizar.  |  | Zona con predominio de uso residencial.      |
|  | Áreas a evaluar para parques.                             |  | Cambios de uso a priorizar.            |  | Anillos.                                     |





**3.4. PRIMERA ETAPA**

**3.4.1. Plan de reanimación urbanística de la Zona Priorizada**

**3.4.2. Etapas generales de intervención**

**3.4.3 Plan de refuncionalización de los ejes priorizados.**

**3.4.4 Planes específicos: Eje Independencia.**

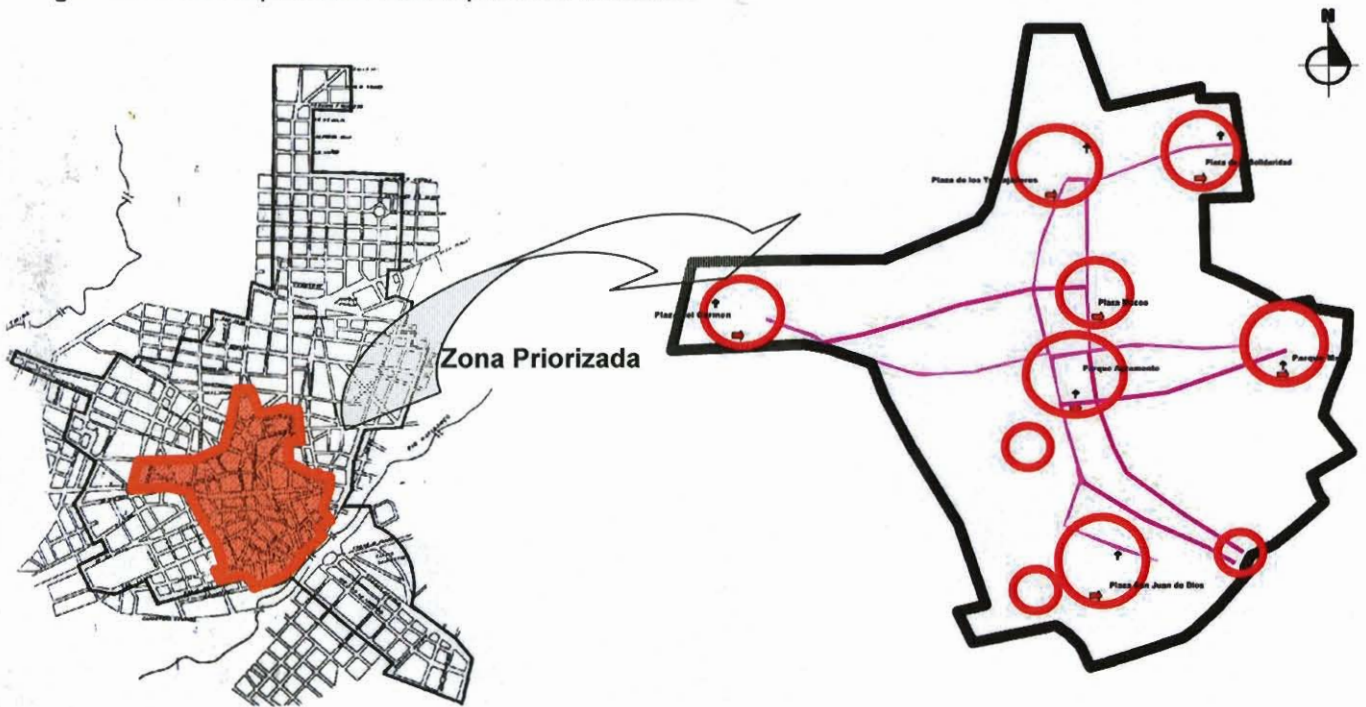
**Eje Maceo.**

**3.4.5 Planes de Inversiones.**

**3.4.1. Plan de Reanimación Urbanística de la Zona**

*Objetivo de la intervención urbana.*

Lograr una revitalización de la zona priorizada, a partir del mejoramiento de la imagen urbana, la excelencia en la prestación de los servicios y la potenciación de los valores del patrimonio cultural, a través de un proceso inversionista coherente, que propicie elevar la calidad de vida de sus residentes y garantizar una experiencia valiosa para sus visitantes.



<p><b>981 unidades del sector residencial</b></p>	<p><b>308 unidades del sector estatal</b></p>	<p><b>9 unidades de instituciones religiosas</b></p>
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El trabajo se realizó de forma integral por parte de los especialistas de Plan Maestro y Gestión de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey, Planificación Física Provincial y Oficina de Monumentos y Sitios Históricos del Centro Provincial de Patrimonio Cultural.

A través de levantamientos por ejes e inmuebles a nivel de fachada se pudo arribar a propuestas de acciones constructivas categorías de intervención en las fachadas de los inmuebles y en el espacio urbano. Estas consisten en:

#### Acciones Constructivas:

- ✓ Mantenimiento.
- ✓ Reparación Menor.
- ✓ Reparación Mayor.

#### Acciones Urbanísticas:

- ✓ Cambio de imagen y calidad de los servicios.
- ✓ Cambios de uso.

Las calles seleccionadas constituyen ejes de primera y segunda categoría, siendo un total de 19 relacionándolos a continuación:

Luaces	Hermanos Agüero	Lugareño
Independencia	Maceo	Hospital
República	San Pablo	San Rafael
Ignacio Agramonte	General Gómez	Ángel
Martí	Lope Recio	González hurtado
Cristo	Avellaneda	San Ramón
Cisneros		

Se establecieron tres categorías de intervención para agrupar las acciones a realizar en cada uno de los ejes, conceptualizándolos de la siguiente forma:

1. **Mantenimiento:** se agrupan las acciones que no resultan complejas por lo que no es necesario la realización de un proyecto, donde se concentran los trabajos de repello, pintura, colocación de algún elemento decorativo (pretil y adornos) y eliminación de añadidos como aires acondicionados, gárgolas y aleros.
2. **Reparación menor:** contiene cambios y reparaciones de carpintería por encontrarse en mal estado o ser incongruentes con la edificación, recuperación de los vanos originales y acciones de mantenimiento, los cuales conllevarán proyectos de menor complejidad.
3. **Reparación mayor:** se agrupan las acciones constructivas que requieren proyectos de integración de mayor complejidad en edificaciones inarmónicas, construcciones que por sus

valores y estado de conservación requieran de una intervención en su interior y edificios altos que necesitan de elementos alternativos y grandes volúmenes de materiales.

El análisis de estos espacios se realizó a partir de evaluar las acciones correspondientes a los siguientes programas:

- **Medio ambiente:** incluye los aspectos relacionados con la calidad ambiental (vegetación, desechos, emisiones, río , inundaciones)
- **Infraestructura:** incluye los aspectos relacionados con la electricidad, acueducto, alcantarillado, tendidos, estado de las vías, aceras, puentes, comunicaciones e iluminación.
- **Intervención arquitectónica:** acciones constructivas para la recuperación del patrimonio construido.
- **Imagen urbana:** acciones para la recuperación de visuales a partir de la eliminación de añadidos, tratamiento a culatas de edificios, mobiliario urbano, iluminación especial a determinados espacios o inmuebles, señalética.
- **Espacios públicos:** aspectos relacionados con los usos, animación, imagen y nuevas intervenciones en ellos.
- **Funcionamiento vial:** incluye los aspectos relacionados con los parqueos, rutas de ómnibus turísticos, bicitaxis.
- **Servicios:** incluye los aspectos relacionados con la calidad, compatibilidad, imagen estética.
- **Animación cultural:** incluye los aspectos relacionados con el uso de las instalaciones culturales, horario, variedad y calidad de las actividades, además de la explotación de la temática cultural en el resto de las instalaciones de servicios a la población y espacios públicos.
- **Accesos:** incluye los aspectos relacionados con la calidad de imagen urbana de los accesos fundamentales a la zona.
- **Cambios de uso.**

Para el levantamiento en el terreno se utilizó la siguiente ficha, donde se recogieron los datos necesarios para establecer la categoría de intervención y un resumen de las acciones a acometer:

**Ficha**

Uso/Dirección: \_\_\_\_\_

Punto negro (tirar foto)                      Cambio de uso:    sí     no

Acción: \_\_\_\_\_

Restituir repello     Eliminar revestimiento: \_\_\_\_\_

Pintura de fachada     Pintura de laterales (edificio alto)

Unificar proporciones de vanos     Unificar diseño de carpintería

Rediseñar carpintería     Distribuir / equilibrar vanos

Unificar diseño de rejas     Rediseñar /     Eliminar reja contemporánea

Demoler alero de hormigón /     Reparar alero

Restituir elementos decorativos: \_\_\_\_\_

Reparar elementos del balcón: \_\_\_\_\_

Eliminar añadido: \_\_\_\_\_

Eliminar gárgolas                       Colocar / Reconstruir pretil

Eliminar grietas

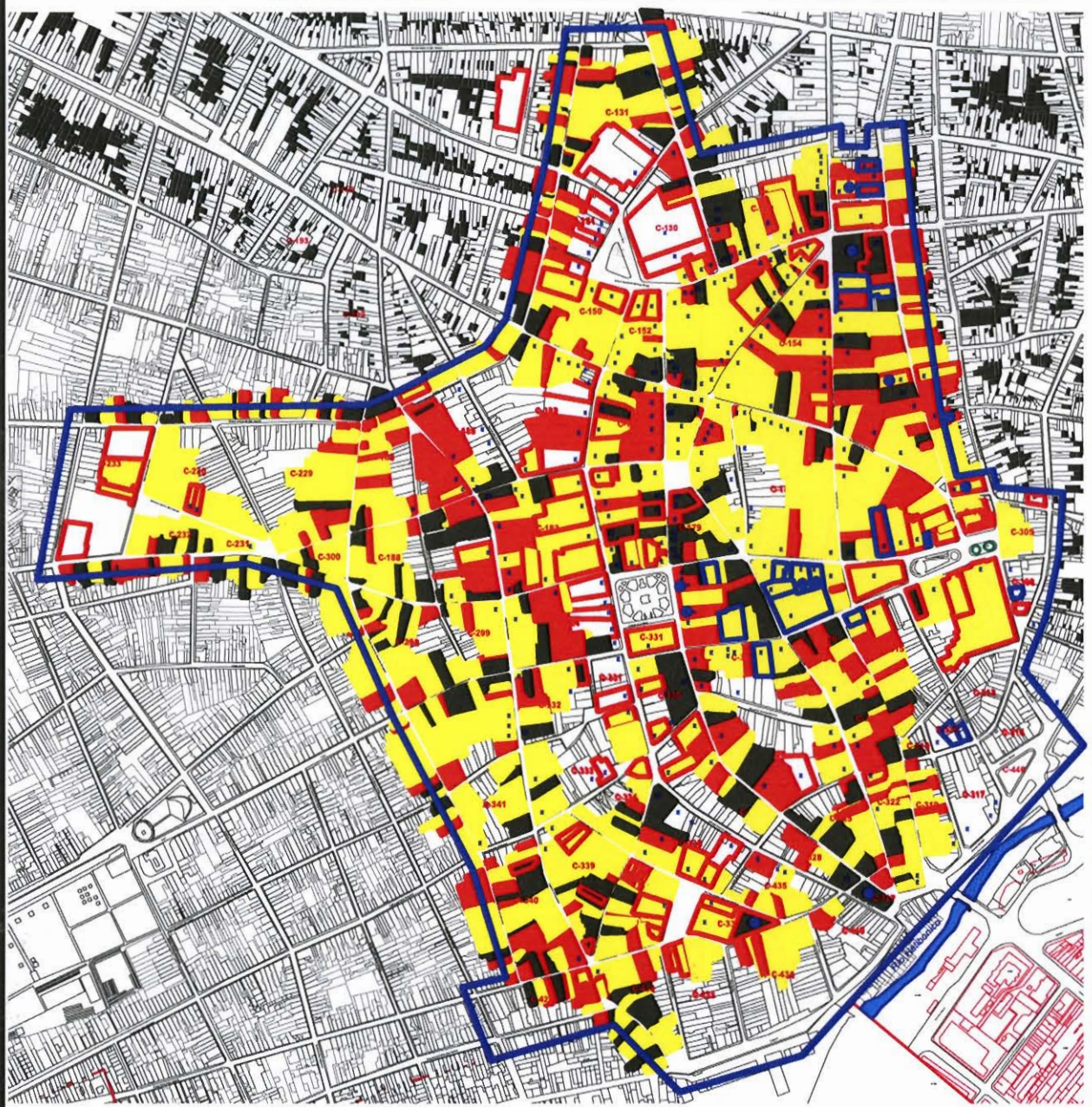
Otros: \_\_\_\_\_

A continuación se relacionan los resultados obtenidos de manera general por cada tipo de acción: (Tabla de Acciones constructivas por ejes y Tabla de Infraestructura).

ACCIONES	CANTIDAD	%
Mantenimiento	723	56
Reparación menor	341	24
Reparación mayor	234	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>100</b>

### PLANO ZONA PRIORIZADA. ACCIONES CONSTRUCTIVAS POR EJES.

- |   |                  |   |                              |
|---|------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Mantenimiento    |  | Grado de Protección II       |
|  | Reparación Menor |  | Grado de Protección I        |
|  | Reparación Mayor |  | Límite de la Zona Priorizada |



## ACCIONES POR EJES

EJE	MANTENIMIENTO			N REPARACIÓN MENOR			REPARACIÓN MAYOR			Total UE			
	Estatal	Particular	Sub Total	%	Estatal	Particular	Sub Total	%	Estatal		Particular	Sub Total	%
Luaces	14	5	19	76	-	2	2	8	-	4	4	16	25
Independencia	15	21	36	42	8	10	18	21	13	18	31	37	85
República	26	45	71	64	2	31	33	30	4	3	7	6	111
Ignacio Agramonte	14	-	14	48	7	2	9	31	6	-	6	21	29
Martí	17	63	80	67	4	12	16	14	4	19	23	19	119
Cristo	3	16	19	50	-	4	4	11	-	15	15	39	38
Cisneros	35	26	61	71	4	14	18	21	2	5	7	8	86
Hermanos Agüero	6	45	51	63	1	12	13	16	3	14	17	21	81
Maceo	23	-	23	64	8	-	8	22	5	-	5	14	36
San Pablo	11	22	33	56	2	9	11	19	2	13	15	25	59
General Gómez	15	10	25	52	2	10	12	24	2	10	12	24	49
Lope Recio	3	13	16	38	3	7	10	24	2	14	16	38	42
Avellaneda	1	7	8	13	7	40	47	78	3	2	5	8	60
Lugareño	14	14	28	30	6	40	46	50	1	17	18	20	92
Hospital	3	87	90	69	-	28	28	21	-	13	13	10	131
San Rafael	1	42	43	67	-	13	13	20	-	8	8	13	64
Ángel	-	19	19	58	1	3	4	12	1	9	10	30	33
González Hurtado	4	18	22	92	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	24
San Ramón	4	61	65	49	4	43	47	35	1	21	22	16	134
TOTAL	209	514	723	56	59	282	341	24	49	185	234	20	1298

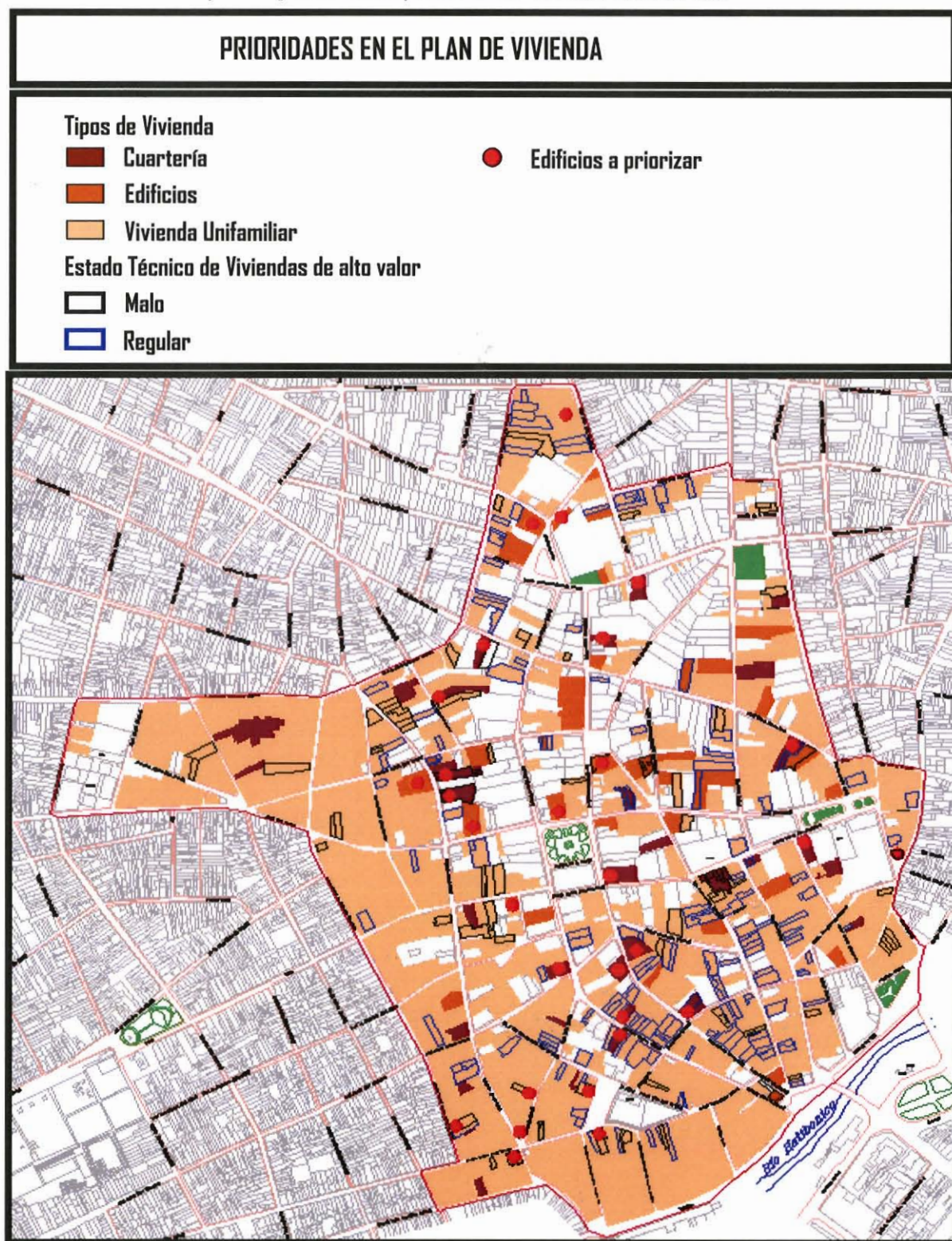
Tabla del Estado de la Infraestructura.

Vías	Pav. Crítico	Pav. Regular	Acera crítica	Acera Regular	Postes	Tensores	Observaciones
Independencia	1	1	2	9	5		Todo el pavimento es de adoquín. Mobiliario crítico
Gral. Gómez	1		5	7	1	1	
Lope Recio			3		1		
Cisneros	1	2		6	4		El mobiliario está crítico. Existen algunos cestos en pésimo estado.
Martí		1	4	6	2	1	Existen serios problemas en los badenes en las inmediaciones del parque Martí donde existe acumulación de material de construcción fraguado y provoca acumulación de aguas de lluvia o residuales.
Luaces			4	6	1		Existen problemas para la evacuación de aguas residuales de la pescadería entre S. Pablo e Independencia por problemas en el estado de los badenes. Igual ocurre en la calle siguiente entre Ind. Y Cisneros.
Cristo	4	2	2	2	3		Tiene mucha altura de pavimento y esto trae dificultades con el drenaje de las aguas.
San Pablo	1		9	3	1	1	Existen desagües (inmediaciones de Maceo) que llevan refuerzo y son intervenciones puntuales producto de las divisiones y transformaciones de la vivienda. Aprox. 4.
San Rafael	1		7	6		1	
Maceo	1	1	4	2			El mobiliario urbano está en condiciones críticas. Existe pero en casos solo quedan los soportes.

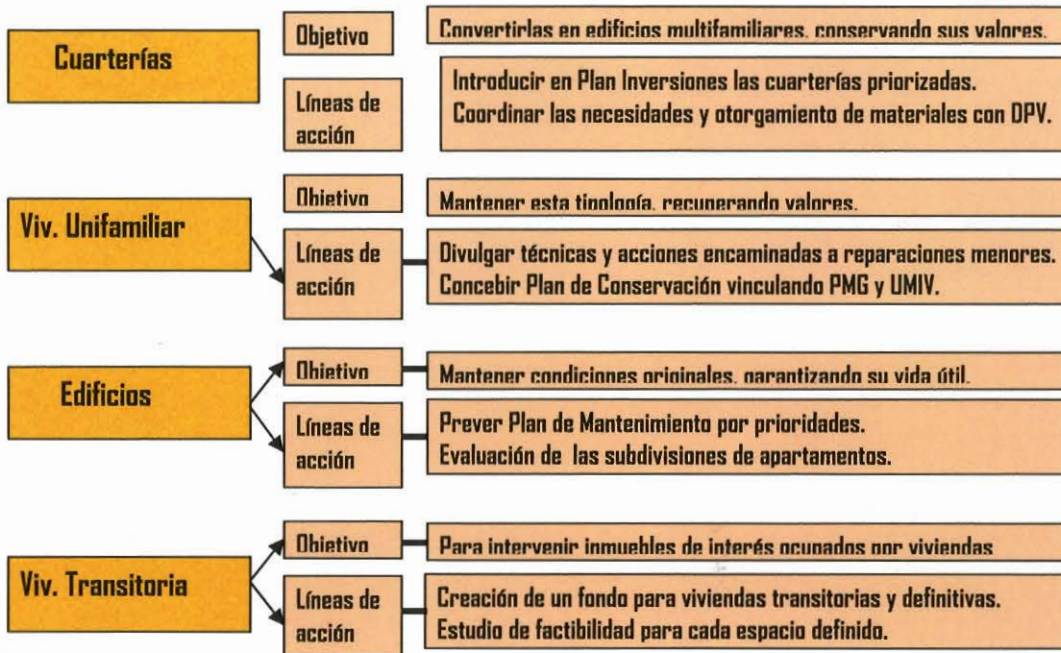
Ig. Agramonte	1		1	3	2		
Lugareño	3	3	5	1	6	1	
Hospital	4	1	1	1	5		Ausencia de las tapas de registro en las aceras: 2
San Ramón	6	1	3	1	9		El alumbrado público es rustico y no funciona debido a la falta de bombillos. Los postes están en estado crítico. Faltan tapas de registro en las aceras: 4
Avellaneda	2	2	2		1	4	
República							
Ángel		2	3	1			
San Juan de Dios	1		2	3	4		Parte de las aceras en mal estado son de ladrillos y forman parte de la plaza.
Hermanos Agüero	3	1	4	2	3	1	



Por el peso que tiene en la zona la función residencial en este estudio se trabajó detalladamente el tema de la vivienda y su comportamiento en el territorio, según los programas previstos en el plan parcial se perfilan mecanismos que se ajustan en los planes de inversiones de cada año.



**Programas**



**Conclusiones obtenidas a partir del análisis realizado:**

- Ejes con mayor presencia de edificaciones estatales  
Cisneros  
**Independencia**  
República  
Maceo  
Ignacio Agramante
- Ejes con mayor cantidad de edificaciones de valor.  
Ignacio Agramante  
General Gómez  
Avellaneda  
**Independencia**  
Cisneros  
Luaces
- El predominio de las acciones por ejes se comporta de la siguiente manera:  
**Mantenimiento:** Glez. Hurtado  
Luaces  
Cisneros  
**Reparación menor:** Avellaneda  
Lugareño

San Ramón

**Reparación mayor: Independencia**

Cristo






Lope Recio

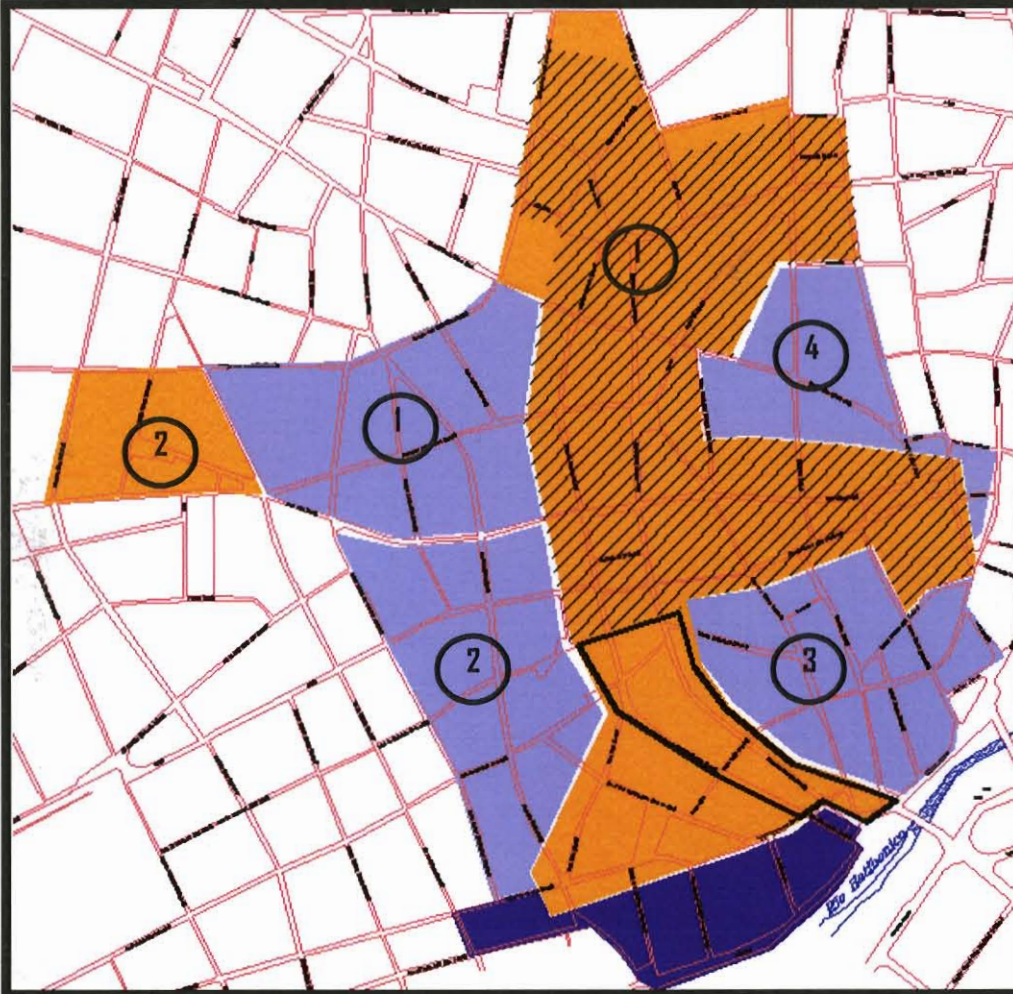
- De manera general prevalece la acción de mantenimiento en la zona priorizada.
- Las acciones, desde el mantenimiento hasta la reparación mayor, son más representativas en el sector residencial que el estatal.
- El eje de Independencia forma parte de los ejes en los cuales existe una mayor presencia de edificaciones estatales, mayor cantidad de edificaciones de valor y un elevado número de reparaciones mayores por lo tanto se considera el más crítico.
- En el eje de Cisneros se concentran la mayor cantidad de edificaciones catalogadas con un grado de protección I demostrando con esto el nivel de excepcionalidad y relevancia que tiene el mismo.
- El eje de Hermanos Agüero es el más crítico en la temática de la infraestructura a escala urbana por el deterioro de la vía, las aceras y la presencia de postes y tensores que dañan la imagen.
- Existen en estos ejes edificaciones de valor con deterioro y sin uso que requieren de una estrategia urgente de ejecución de proyectos o cambios de uso.
- Existe una manzana en estado crítico ubicada en la Plazuela del Puente en la cual se requiere de un estudio integral de la misma y un alto nivel de financiamiento.
- Teniendo en cuenta todas las intervenciones a realizar se necesitan grandes volúmenes de materiales en las cuales se incluyen madera, pintura, herrería, cemento y otros, además del recurso humano.

### **3.4.2. Etapas generales de intervención**

A partir de las propuestas urbanísticas, constructivas, y zonificación funcional patrimonial se traza el plan refuncionalización de los ejes priorizados que acota lo previsto en los diferentes programas a largo plazo (2030), mediano (2020) y corto plazo (2014). Los plazos responden a la yuxtaposición de las prioridades por áreas urbanísticas patrimoniales, y la propuesta general para la zona teniendo en cuenta los criterios rectores y específicos. En todas las etapas definidas se trabajará integralmente la infraestructura, las edificaciones y el tratamiento de la imagen urbana.

### Plano de Zonificación Urbanística - Patrimonial

-  Zonas de Restauración (1,2). Edificios y espacios de mayor valor.
-  Zona de Refuncionalización. Centro de ciudad actual.
-  Zona de Refuncionalización. Zona de crecimiento del centro de la ciudad.
-  Zona de Rehabilitación (1, 2, 3,4)
-  Zona de Remodelación



*Prioridad 1. Área de Restauración,* que incluye el centro de ciudad actual y de crecimiento, la zona de edificios y espacios de mayor valor (Plaza el Carmen, Plaza de San Juan de Dios, Plaza de los Trabajadores, Parque Agramonte, Parque Martí, Plaza Maceo, Plaza de la Solidaridad)

*Prioridad 2. Áreas de Rehabilitación,* incluye fundamentalmente zonas de viviendas con ejes secundarios y diferentes niveles de conservación.

*Prioridad 3. Área de Remodelación,* abarca el área más degradada en valores y un alto grado de transformaciones de las edificaciones a nivel de manzanas que conforman la zona que limita con el río.

Estas prioridades quedaron implementadas en los diferentes plazos hasta el 2030 considerando el nivel de complejidad de las acciones en la zona priorizada. Para el trabajo integral en las etapas se tomaron de referencia los aniversarios de la villa, esto permite mayor cohesión de recursos y efectividad de lo previsto en cuanto al chequeo, control e implementación.

***Etapa 2007-2014 (Área de Restauración)***

Esta etapa se hizo coincidir con el 500 aniversario de la villa para la cual se propuso consolidar el límite más restringido, denominado "ZONA DE MAYOR VALOR", para lo cual se trabaja por planes específicos integrales en diferentes ejes:

- Plan de Reanimación Urbanística. Eje Cisneros
- Plan de Reanimación Urbanística. Eje Ignacio Agramonte
- Plan de Rehabilitación Urbana. Eje Maceo
- Plan de Refuncionalización. Eje Independencia

**Primera etapa 2007- 2010**

En esta etapa se trabaja paulatinamente en los siguientes ejes y entornos :

<b>Ejes y entornos</b>
Eje Ignacio Agramante desde Plaza de la Solidaridad a Plaza de los Trabajadores
Eje Cisneros desde Plaza de los Trabajadores a Parque Agramonte.
Eje Maceo desde Plaza Maceo a Plaza de la Solidaridad.
Eje Independencia desde Plaza de los Trabajadores a Parque Ignacio Agramonte.
Eje Padre Valencia desde Plaza de los Trabajadores a San Ramón.
Entorno de Plaza de los Trabajadores. Proyecto integral por prioridades.
Entorno de la Plaza de San Juan de Dios
Entorno Plaza Maceo. ( Proyecto que continua después del 2010 por su nivel de complejidad)

**Segundo tiempo 2010-2014**

<b>Ejes y entornos</b>
Eje Independencia desde Parque Agramonte a Plazuela del Puente
Eje Cisneros desde Parque Agramonte a Plazuela del Puente
Entrada al centro histórico por Paso Chiquito
Entorno de Plazuela Juana del Castillo.

Proyecto de Reanimación urbana de Plaza de la Solidaridad
Entorno Plaza del Carmen: Eje Carmen desde San Ramón a Martí Eje Hermanos Agüero desde Plazoleta de Bedoya a Calle Carmen

***Etapa 2014- 2020 (Área de Restauración)***

***Primer tiempo 2014-2016***

<b>Ejes y entornos</b>
Eje Luaces desde Cisneros a Parque Martí
Eje Martí desde Cisneros a Parque Martí
Eje San Pablo desde Luaces a Plaza Maceo
Eje República desde Luaces a callejón Finlay
Entorno Parque Martí.

***Segundo tiempo 2016-2020.*** (Se conjugan acciones en esta etapa en las áreas de restauración y de rehabilitación)

<b>Ejes y entornos</b>
Eje Avellaneda desde Parque Martí a callejón de Magdalena
Eje Hermanos Agüero hasta plaza del Carmen.
Eje Martí desde Cisneros a Plaza del Carmen.
Eje General Gómez desde Parque Martí a San Ramón

***Etapa 2020-2030 (Área de rehabilitación y remodelación)***

De las diferentes áreas de rehabilitación se priorizarán los ejes conectores límites de la zona priorizada y otros internos con relevancia como:

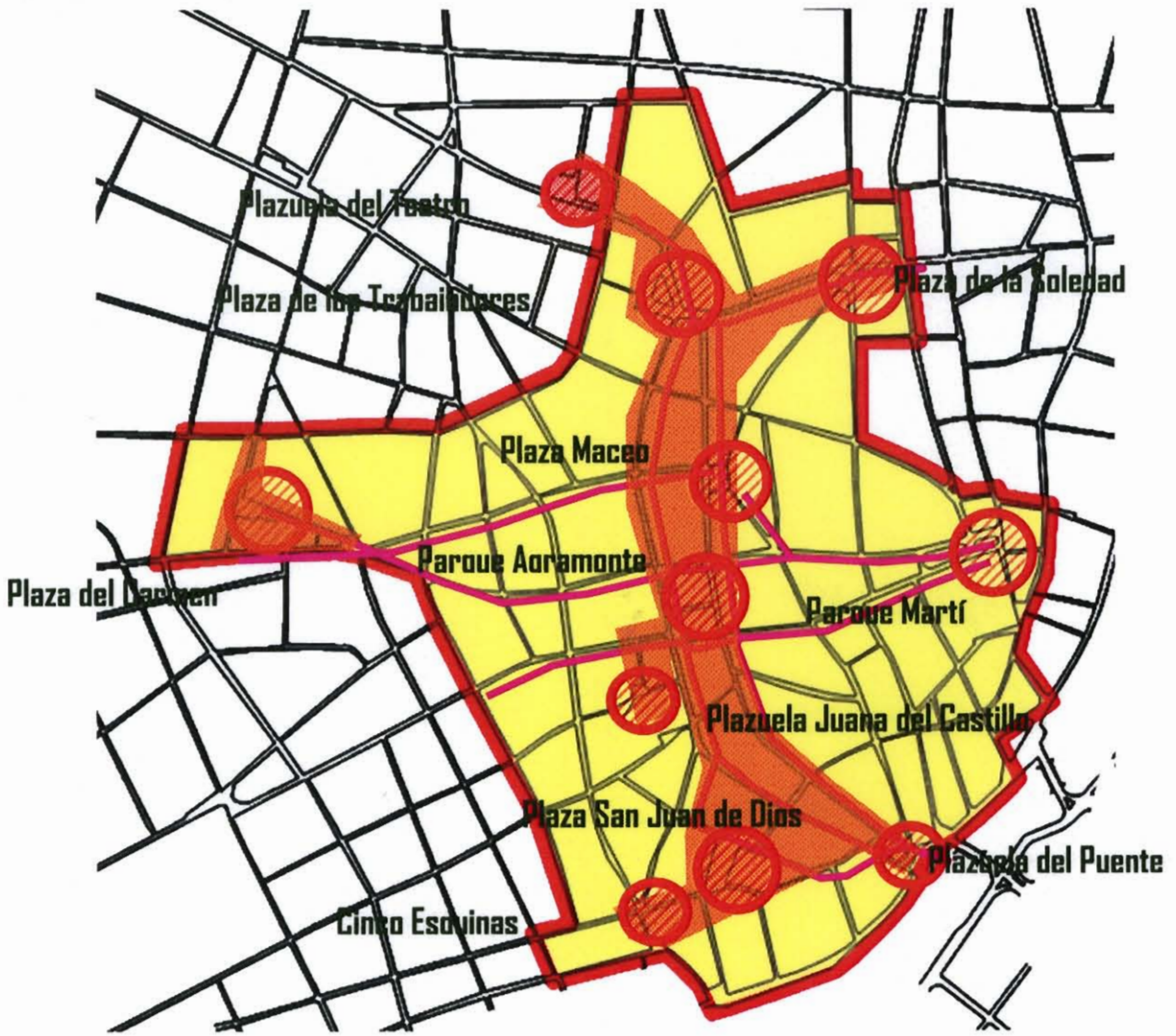
<b>Ejes y entornos</b>
Eje Hospital.
Eje San Ramón.
Eje Lugareño.
Área de remodelación: manzanas límites de la zona por el sur.

### ***3.4.31 Plan de refuncionalización de los ejes priorizados.***

#### *Políticas de Intervención.*

##### *Generales.*

1. Destinar la zona a un uso predominantemente cultural y de servicios de excelencia, en coexistencia con el uso residencial.
2. Elevar la calidad de la imagen urbana a partir de acciones que estarán encaminadas a la cualificación de los espacios públicos, el equipamiento, las redes y el patrimonio edificado.
3. Elevar la calidad ambiental, mediante acciones que garanticen el manejo adecuado de la zona.
4. Potenciar la actividad cultural, a partir del rescate de las tradiciones y costumbres de la población, mediante la correcta explotación de las instalaciones culturales y su inserción en las instalaciones de servicios y en los espacios públicos; así como la peatonalización del tramo I de la Calle independencia.
5. Dirigir el proceso inversionista hacia la zona de intervención urbanística.



### Propuesta de Primera Etapa de Intervención

- Focos 
- Ejes de Vínculo 
- Primera etapa 



## ACCIONES CONSTRUCTIVAS A CORTO PLAZO 2007-2014

ACCIÓN GLOBAL	ACCIÓN ESPECÍFICA	PLAZO
<b>REANIMACIÓN URBANÍSTICA / FUNCIONALIDAD</b>		
Peatonalización de Ejes Principales	Maceo (Pl Maceo/ Pl. Gallo)	2008-2009
	Independencia (Martí/ Ignacio Agramonte)	2009-2010
Refuncionalización de Ejes Principales	Ignacio Agramonte Cisneros Maceo Independencia	2008-2010
	Luaces Martí Hermanos Agüero	2010-2014
Reanimación de Ejes secundarios	Padre Valencia General Gómez	2008-2010
	San Pablo Popular Lope Recio	2010-2014
Refuncionalización de Espacios Principales	Plaza de los Trabajadores.	2008-2009
	Plaza de la Solidaridad.	2009-2011
	Plaza Maceo.	2011-2014
Reanimación de Espacios Secundarios	Parque Coppelia	2008-2009
	Plazuela Juana del Castillo	2009-2011
	Parque Las Ruinas	
Mantenimiento de la Red Vial	Recuperación del adoquinado Esquina Independencia- Plaza Maceo	2008
	Ignacio Agramonte Independencia Luaces Martí	2008-2010
Construcción/remodelación de vías	Repavimentación y nuevo diseño. Calle Maceo	2008-2010
Acondicionamiento/ construcción de Parques	Unificación del parqueo de Rancho Luna con Apodaca Reordenamiento del Sereno y Santa Rita Activar parqueos para ciclos en: I. República 221 entre Plaza	2008

	Solidaridad y Gral. Gómez 2. República entre San Esteban y Santa Rita 3. República Entre Santa Rita y San Esteban (dos accesos) 4. Lope Recio Esq. San Esteban	
		2010
	Creación de parqueo en San Ramón e/ Santa Rita y San Martín	2008-2010
	Activar el parqueo en la vía En el entorno de la Plaza de los Trabajadores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Astillero entre San Ramón y Lugareño (en la vía)</li> <li>• Príncipe entre Hermanos Agüero y Gral. Gómez (en la vía)</li> <li>• Padre Valencia entre San Ramón y Lugareño (en la vía)</li> <li>• Parqueo Bambú (zona trasera)</li> <li>• Parqueo San Pablo y Apodaca</li> </ul>	2008
	Parqueo soterrado en la plaza para autos ligeros (largo plazo)	2012-2014
<b>RECUPERACIÓN DE EDIFICIOS PATRIMONIALES / OTROS EDIFICIOS / NUEVOS USOS</b>		
Restauración de edificios	Lugareño 103 San Fernando 2 Logia Independencia Cupet	2008
	Segundo claustro de San Juan de Dios La Popular	2009
	Segundo claustro de El Carmen Teatro Tasende Teatro la Edad de Oro San Rafael 191	2010
	Escuela de Niñas Pobres Escuelas Pías	2011

	Fábrica de Camisas	
Rehabilitación de edificios	Edificio Collado Gran Antilla Camino de Hierro Teatro Avellaneda Empresa Eléctrica	2008-2010
	Hospital 12 Paco Recio 15 Ramón Pintó 105 Casa de Aurelia Castillo Independencia 259	2010-2014
Reuso adaptativo de edificios	Segundo claustro de San Juan de Dios, La Popular	2009
Remodelación de edificios	Antiguo Hotel Habana	2010-2014
Mantenimiento de edificios	Casa de la Amistad	2008
Integración de nuevos edificios	Parque de El Gallo. Edificio polifuncional La Ruina. Hotel Parqueo de la Plaza Maceo. Hotel Parque Copelia. Edificio mixto	2010-2014
<b>VIVIENDA</b>		
Vivienda de interés social	Edificio de la Farmacia	2010
Cuarterías	Independencia y Luaces González Hurtado Independencia Cisneros y plazuela Bernal Ignacio Agramonte	2008-2010
	Luaces 1-3 Paco Recio Lugareño 127 Hospital 12 Martí Avellaneda	2010-2014
Edificios de Apartamentos	Edificio Collado Edificio de la ACA	2013
Vivienda individual		2008-2014

*Acciones específicas.*

Las acciones de intervención urbanística propuestas en la zona, comprenden intervenciones en el espacio urbano y su imagen; en las edificaciones y las relacionadas al cambio de uso y/o refuncionalización de los servicios.

*Intervenciones en el espacio urbano:* son aquellas encaminadas a los espacios públicos (plazas, plazuelas, parques y vías) en lo referente a mobiliario, medioambiente, infraestructura, visuales, animación y otros.

*Intervenciones en edificaciones:* Incluye todos los inmuebles cuyo uso sea compatible, diferenciándose aquellos que sólo requieren acciones constructivos, y los que precisan, además, modificar la calidad de la imagen del servicio que prestan.

**Resumen de acciones**

EJE	MANTENIMIENTO	REP. MENOR	REP. MAYOR	TOTAL UE	Cambio USO	Grado Protección I y II
Ignacio Agramonte	18 (60%)	9 (30%)	3 (10%)	30	6	24
Cisneros	59 (69,4%)	18 (21.2%)	8 (9,4%)	85	9	77
Independencia	28 (40,6%)	23 (30,7%)	22 (28,7%)	73	11	39
Padre valencia	30 (63,8%)	11 (23,4%)	6 (12,8)	47	3	25
Luaces	19 (76%)	2 (8%)	4 (16%)	25	4	17
Martí	80 (67%)	16 (14%)	23 (19%)	119	6	29
Maceo	23 (64%)	8 (22%)	5 (14%)	36	5	13
Entorno de San Juan de Dios	84 (59%)	40 (28%)	18 (13%)	142	4	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>341(61%)</b>	<b>127(23%)</b>	<b>89(16%)</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>243</b>

*Cambios de usos:* modificación de uso que se realizará sobre aquellos inmuebles cuya función actual es incompatible con la vocación de destino de la zona.

En el área definida dentro de la primera etapa, se evalúan tentativamente un total de 48 instalaciones con cambios de usos.

**Calculo económico. Primera Etapa.**

Los costos totales de inversión de esta etapa se definieron a partir del análisis de los tipos de acciones constructivas por inmuebles en los ejes priorizados, la infraestructura y el espacio urbano.

El valor de las intervenciones por inmuebles asciende a \$ 9. 214,797 MUM, desglosado por acciones

constructivas como se aprecia en la tabla siguiente:

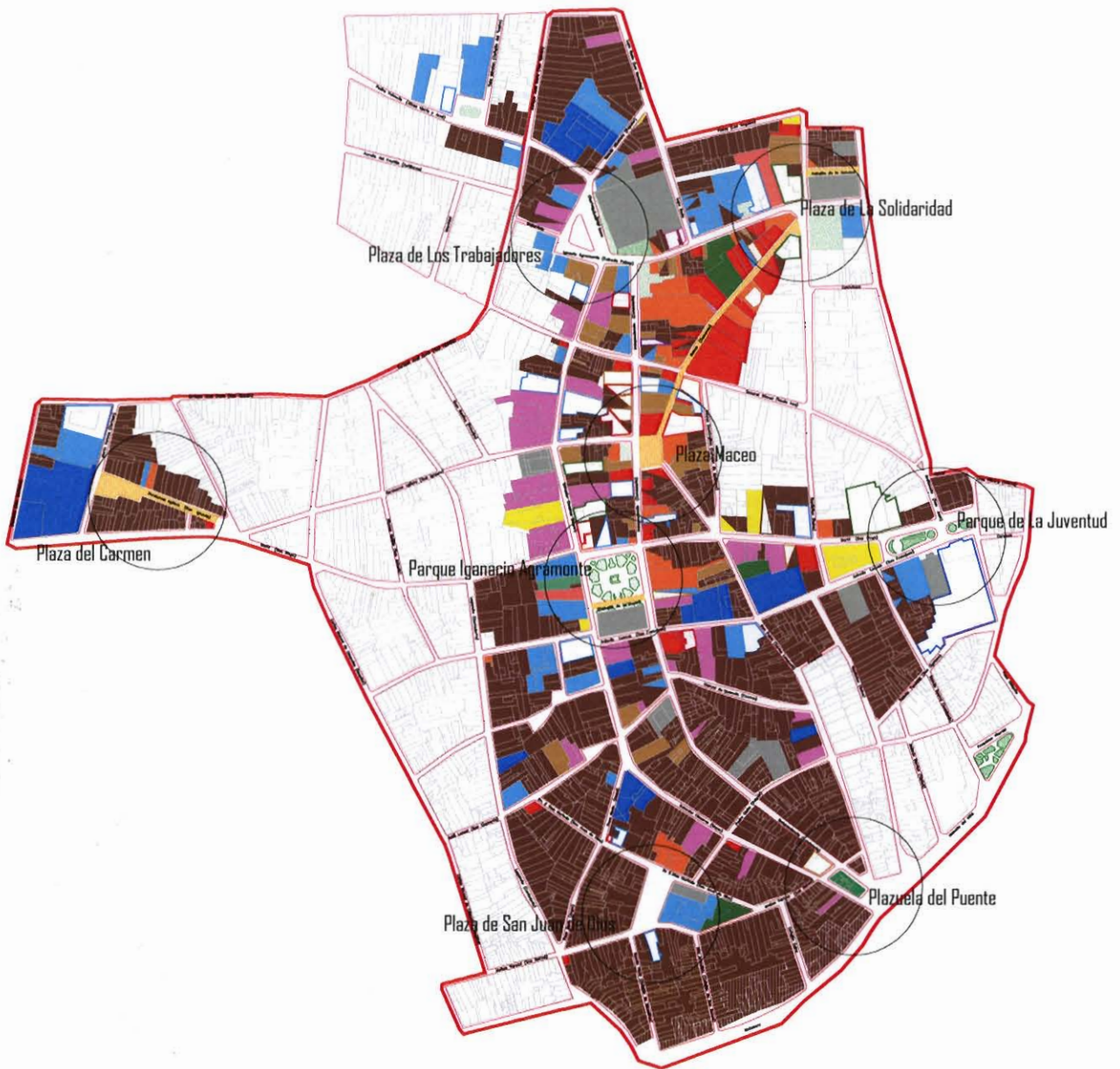
Acciones	Costos totales de inversiones (MUM)
Mantenimiento	\$ 2.354,992
Reparación Menor	\$ 2.017,150
Reparación Mayor	\$ 4.842,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9.214,797</b>

El costo total de esta etapa alcanza una cifra de aproximadamente \$ 11.215,08 MUM, valores que se ajustaran en dependencia de los planes de inversiones anuales, precisando recursos materiales y humanos.

Acciones	Costos totales de la inversión (MUM)
Infraestructura	\$ 1.867,256
Acciones constructivas en inmuebles por ejes	\$ 9.214,797
Independencia	\$ 3.105,63
Ignacio Agramonte	\$ 1.384,34
Cisneros	\$ 2.329,91
Maceo	\$ 2.084,007
Padre Valencia	\$ 310,91
Espacios Urbanos	\$ 132,60
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 11.215,08</b>

Las cifras de la tabla demuestran que los mayores valores se concentran en las acciones constructivas por inmuebles, siendo el de mayor complejidad el eje Independencia, lo que corrobora los análisis realizados en el Plan Piloto de la zona.

### Uso de Suelo Propuesto primera etapa



#### Legenda

##### Usos que permanecen

- Habitacional
- Comercio
- Educación
- Administrativo
- Gastronómico
- Servicios a la población
- Religioso
- Cultural
- Arenas
- Parques y Plazas
- Alojamiento
- Remodelar
- Deporte
- Salud
- Producciones

##### Usos propuestos

- Complejo Cultural
- Cultural
- Administrativo
- Calles peatonales
- Comercio
- Producciones
- Límite Zona Priorizada
- Servicios a la población
- Educación
- Gastronómico
- Alojamiento

### **3.4.4 Planes específicos**

#### ***Eje Independencia.***

Se realizó un estudio piloto de la calle Independencia, profundizando en cada uno de los inmuebles y llegando hasta el nivel de regulaciones arquitectónicas y urbanas. De la misma forma se realiza para el resto de los ejes de esta zona.

De los análisis hechos en los ejes de la zona priorizada la calle Independencia, conjuntamente con Cristo y Lope Recio son los ejes más críticos. Esta situación viene dada por el alto grado de deterioro y el gran número de inmuebles transformados. No obstante, resulta prioritario el accionar en la calle Independencia, producto de la concentración de edificaciones de valor, el alto número de cuarterías, por constituir una de las vías principales del centro histórico y uno de los accesos de importancia al centro de servicios de la ciudad.

#### ***Caracterización***

La calle Independencia forma parte en su totalidad de la red viaria de la zona Priorizada del Centro Histórico de la ciudad de Camaguey. Se reconoce como vía principal de circulación vehicular dentro de esta área, la cual presenta morfología sinuosa y un solo sentido de circulación, o sea, es unidireccional, así mismo constituye un eje de primera categoría para la ciudad. El eje esta dotado de infraestructura de acueducto y alcantarillado en regular estado, así como del servicio de electricidad y telefonía en toda su extensión, lo cual redundan en un mayor valor de los lotes de suelo a ambos lados de este eje por este concepto.

El pavimento que presenta el eje es de adoquines en toda su extensión, con zonas donde se ha colocado pavimento asfáltico para solucionar deterioros y desniveles, el cual se encuentra en proceso de desprendimiento.

La vía se encuentra dividida en 7 tramos cuyas entrecalles y longitudes se relacionan a continuación:

Plazuela del Puente y San Rafael: 44 metros

San Rafael y Padre Olallo: 114 metros

Padre Olallo y Cuerno: 162 metros

Cuerno y Luaces: 48 metros

Luaces y Martí: 90 metros

Martí y Hermanos Agüero: 108 metros

Hermanos Agüero y Gral. Gómez: 82 metros

Gral. Gómez e Ignacio Agramonte: 102 metros

En total tiene una longitud de 750 metros lo que equivale a 0.75 Km. y esta conformada en sus siete tramos por 17 manzanas de las cuales 8 pertenecen a la acera de la numeración postal par y 9 a la acera de numeración

postal impar. En el eje se observan usos como el de vivienda, administrativo y servicios fundamentalmente y en el convergen varios espacios públicos como son: Plazuela del Puente, parque Ignacio Agramonte, parque Las Ruinas, plaza Maceo y parque de Coppelia.

En el eje existen un total de 85 unidades edificatorias de las cuales 36 son de propiedad estatal con diferentes usos y 49 son particulares con uso de vivienda. De estas últimas 49 unidades edificatorias particulares 6 son cuarterías convirtiéndose Independencia en el eje con mayor cantidad de cuarterías en la zona priorizada.

La representatividad de estilos está dada por edificaciones del período colonial y republicano predominando las edificaciones de este último período, con una pequeña diferencia cuantitativa. En el eje se encuentran 6 edificios de grado de protección 1 y 26 lotes con edificios de grado de protección 2.

Edificios de grado de Protección 1:

1. Logia La Perseverancia
2. Catedral Metropolitana (fachada posterior)
3. La Volanta
4. El Regidor
5. La Gran antilla (fachada Lateral)
6. Casa Natal del Mayor (fachada lateral)

#### *Propuesta de acciones a realizar.*

A partir del levantamiento en el terreno, se establecieron tres grupos según la envergadura de los deterioros y transformaciones que dieron lugar posteriormente a las categorías de intervención propuestas para el eje. En un primer grupo aquellos inmuebles que no presentan transformaciones y corresponden a la categoría de Mantenimiento, un segundo grupo que presenta transformaciones y deterioros de mediana envergadura relacionándolos con la Reparación Menor y un tercer grupo que presenta transformaciones y deterioros de mayor gravedad que conllevan a una Reparación Mayor.

#### *Resumen de las acciones en el eje Independencia*

Tenencia	Mantenimiento	Reparación Menor	Reparación Mayor	TOTAL	%
Sector Particular	21	10	18	49	58 %
Sector Estatal	13	8	15	36	42 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100 %</b>
%	40 %	30,7 %	28,7 %	100 %	



**Tramo I (desde Plazuela del puente hasta Luaces)**

**Vivienda 52, 52 y 4 San Rafael  
Antes**



**Después**



**Antes**

**Después**



**Viv. III, IIIa, IIIa altos, IIIb, IIIc, III altos**

**Vivienda 56a**

**Variante 1**



**Antes**



**Variante 2**

**Antes**



**Después**



**Viv. 137, 139, 141 y 143**

Viv. 109



Antes



Después

Viv. 130 y 130A



Antes



Después

**Tramo II (desde Luaces hasta Ignacio Agramonte)**

**Asociación Ornitológica y Tienda Los Muchachos  
Antes**



**Después**



**Antes**



**Después**



**Sodería "La Cuba"**



**Bar El Cambio y vivienda**



**Viv. No. 211, 209 y 209 A**

**Antes**

**Después**



**Cuartería y Doña Yuya**



**La Espiga de Oro, Sindicato de Comercio y Viviendas**

Antes



Después



Tienda Las Maravillas

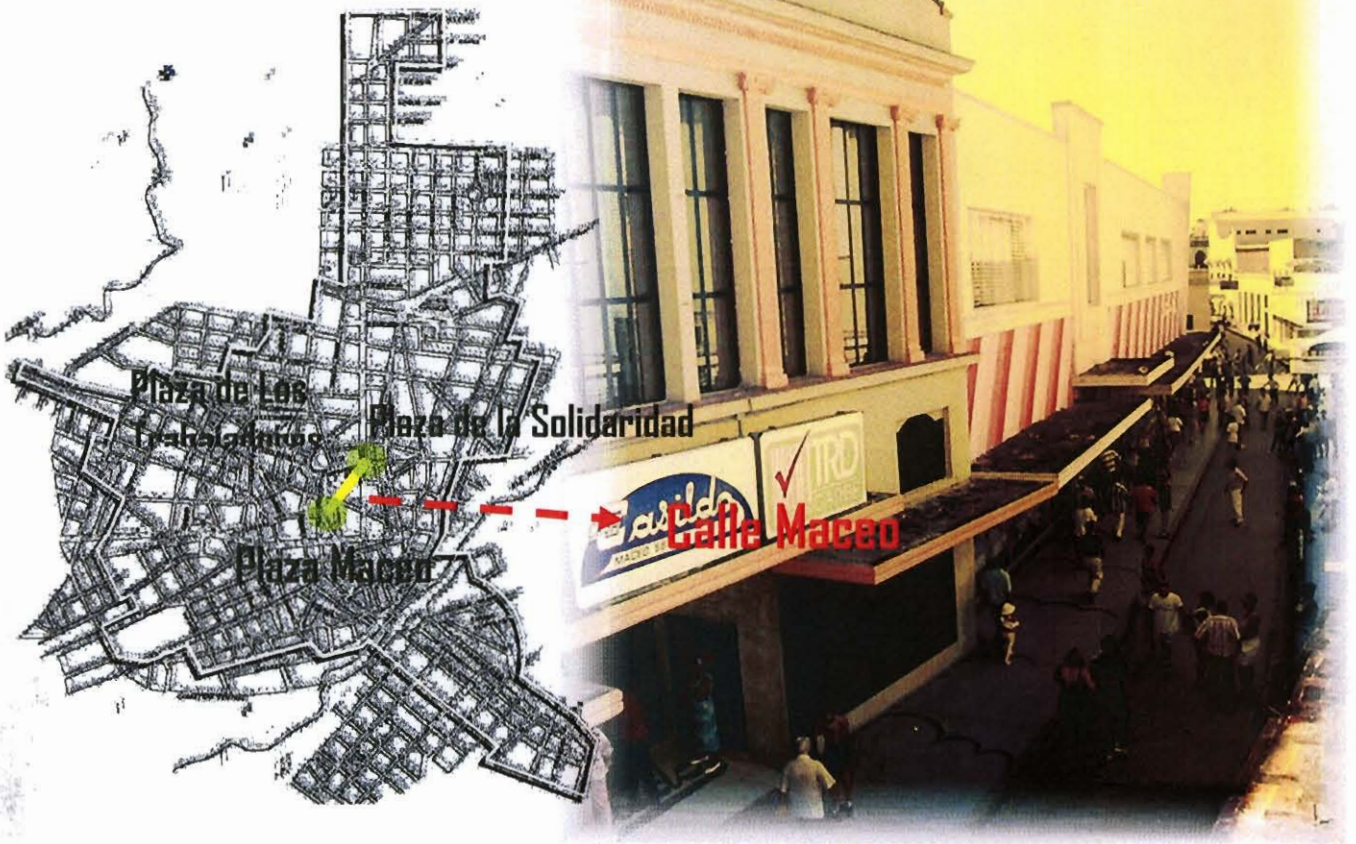


Reparación de Calzado "El Martillo"



Vivienda No. 121 y 121A



***Calle Maceo*****Objetivo general:**

Recuperar el eje comercial Maceo desde el punto de vista de:

- Actividades comerciales y gastronómicas
- Imagen Urbana
- Infraestructura técnica y vial
- Disciplina Social

**Equipo de Trabajo:**

- Entidad coordinadora de la inversión:
  - Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey.
- Proyectista General:



**Diagnóstico Social:**

El 95 % de la población encuestada identifica esta calle como una de las principales de la ciudad, de visita obligada por los servicios que brinda.

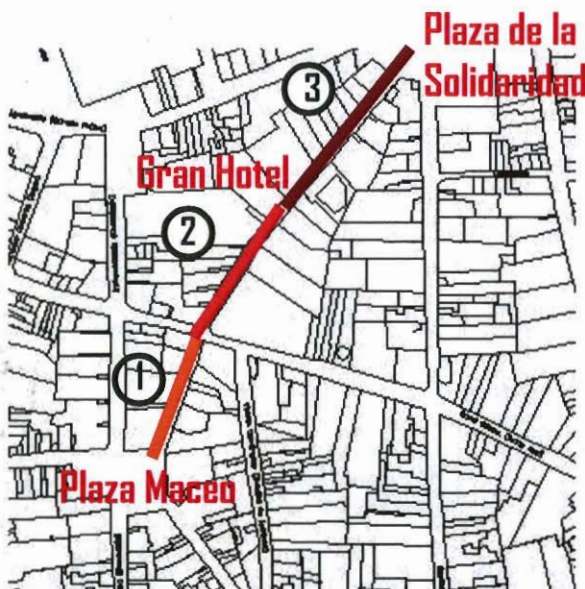
- Plantean que la mayoría de los servicios son en CUC.
- Los servicios en MN no tienen la calidad requerida.
- Reclaman la reinserción de los cuentapropistas agrupados en una tienda por MN.
- Plantean la necesidad de reestructurar los horarios, extendiéndolos hasta la noche.
- En la calle se observa un ambiente social con presencia de deambulantes, alcohólicos, ventas ilegales, asediados.
- Plantean que las vidrieras o incluso los interiores no tienen en ocasiones la calidad estética que deben poseer.
- Las tiendas e instalaciones gastronómicas colocan basura en las aceras y sacan las aguas residuales de la limpieza hacia los badenes.



Presupuesto por acciones constructivas				
Acciones constructivas	Área (m <sup>2</sup> )	Const. y Montaje	Presupuesto Independiente	TOTALES (\$)
Mantenimiento (8 unidades)	8453.15	338126	84531.4	422657
Reparación menor (6 unidades)	1459.15	145915	36478.75	182393.75
Reparación mayor (6 unidades)	3925.50	785100	196275	48000
Rehabilitación (3 unidades)	1421.66	398064.80	99516.2	497581
<b>TOTALES (\$)</b>	<b>15259.46</b>	<b>1667205.8</b>	<b>416801.35</b>	<b>2084007.20</b>

### Análisis y estrategias por redes.

- OBE:
  - Soterrado de las redes por la acera
- ETECSA:
  - Soterrado de las redes, un tramo por la acera y el otro por la calle
- Acueducto:
  - Hacer nuevas las redes por la calle.
- Alcantarillado y pluvial:
  - Se requiere de una revisión del estado de las redes para definir las estrategias y acciones a acometer.



### Proyección en la Organización de Obra

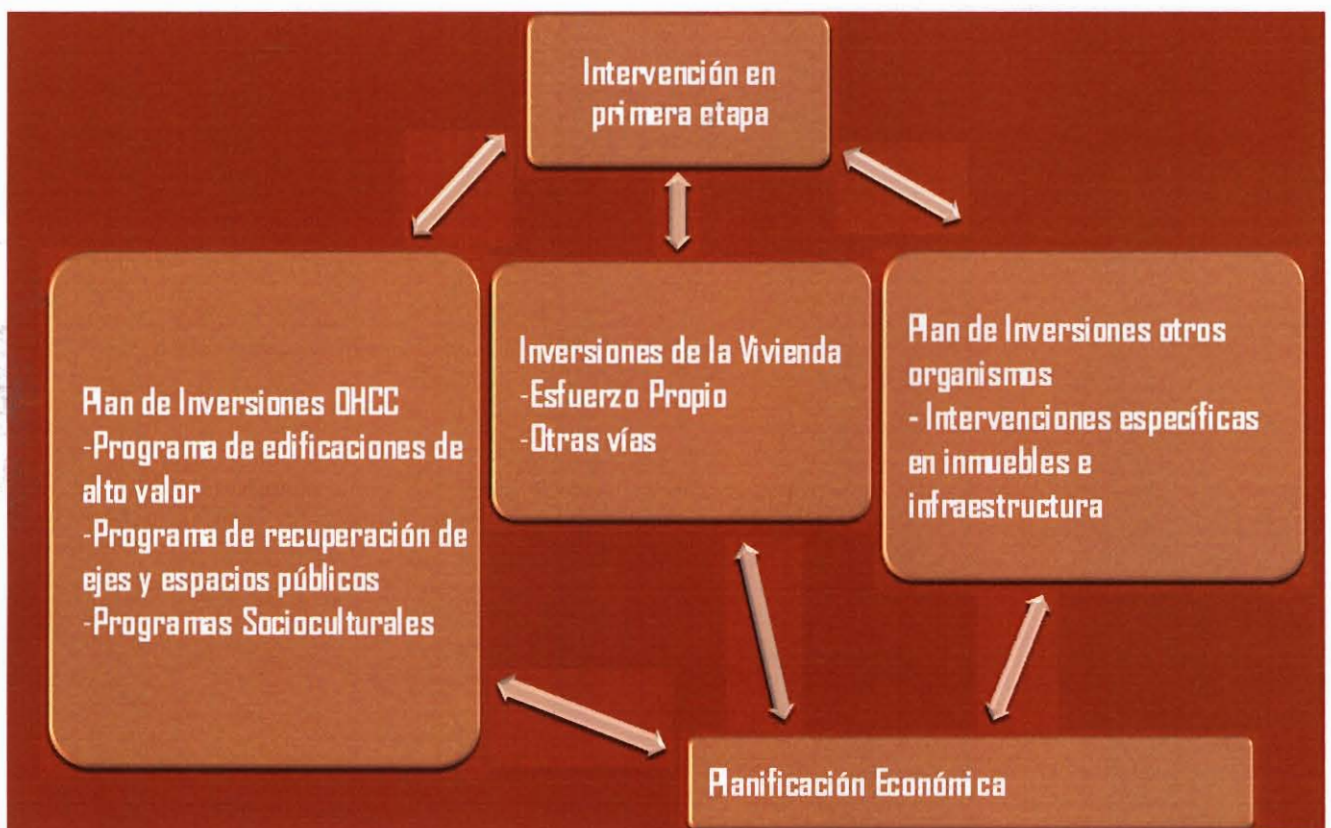
1. Definición por tramos del trabajo.
  - Tramo 1: Plaza Maceo a General Gómez.
  - Tramo 2: Desde General Gómez hasta Gran Hotel.
  - Tramo 3: Desde Gran Hotel hasta Plaza de la Solidaridad
2. Concebir que la construcción se realizará paralelo al funcionamiento de las unidades.
3. Como premisa no comenzar una etapa o tramo sin contar con el 100% de los materiales por lo complejo de la inversión.
4. Recogida de escombros diario.



La Oficina del Historiador es uno de los organismos que mayor incidencia tiene en la recuperación de la zona, que a través de programas de trabajo conforma los planes anuales y traza las políticas cada tres años, la Dirección de la Vivienda a su vez desarrolla modalidades para enfrentar las intervenciones en el patrimonio edificado con uso habitacional que se ajustan con recursos y asignaciones de materiales y de forma puntual inciden los diferentes organismos en los inmuebles, infraestructura y el espacio urbano.

Las obras que se incorporan a los planes de inversiones de los organismos se chequean sistemáticamente su avance según los cronogramas, recibiendo el apoyo de las autoridades del territorio. En este sentido Planificación Económica juega un papel fundamental en la conformación de los planes y análisis posteriores.

### Esquema de intervenciones en la zona. Primera etapa.



**Plan de Inversiones de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camaguey. Primera etapa 2007-2014.** Los programas son los siguientes:

- Programa de la vivienda.
  - Viviendas de valor

- Eliminación de cuarterías.
- Casas natales.
- Construcción de nuevas viviendas.
- Venta de materiales por el mecanismo del fondo mercantil para la población de conjunto con la Dirección de la Vivienda.

- Programa socio-cultural.
- Programa de Sitios de valor patrimonial
- Programa de espacios públicos.
- Programa de Destino Turístico.
- Programa de Infraestructura.

<b>Programas del proceso inversionista</b>		
<b>Programa de Vivienda.</b>		
1. Viviendas de valor.	San Fernando 2	2008
	Avellaneda 4	2009
	Edificio La Gran Antilla (Plaza Maceo.)	2008-2009
	Martí 463	2009
	Edificio de la Plazuela del Puente	Consolidación 2008, ejecución 2009-2010
	Lugareño 102	2009
	Hermanos Agüero 286	2008
	Carmen 26,26A, 28,30.	2008
	Avellaneda 55, 51.	2008
	Edificio Cisneros	2007-2008
	Apartamentos del edificio Collado(entorno de Parque Agramante)	2007-2008
2. Casas natales.	Casa de Luís Casas Romero	2009-2010
	Casa Rosa La Bayamesa	2007-2008
3. Eliminación de cuarterías. (Se	6 cuarterías en eje Independencia.	. 2 cuarterías en 2008 el resto 2009-2014

trabaja de conjunto con la Dirección de la Vivienda por niveles de prioridades)	3 cuarterías en eje Cisneros.	2008-2014
	1 cuartería en entorno de San Juan de Dios(Ramón Pinto III)	2008
	1cuartería en el eje Ignacio Agramante.	2009-2010
4.Nuevas construcciones	Edificio en General Gómez y Niña.	2009-2012
5. Modalidad de venta de materiales por fondo mercantil con la Dirección de la Vivienda	Viviendas en el entorno de la Plaza San Juan de Dios.	Por prioridades 2008-2014
	Viviendas en el entorno de la Plaza del Carmen.	
<b>Programa Socio Cultural.</b>		
Casa natal de la poetiza Aurelia del Castillo.		2010-2012
Centro de Antropología Cultural		2007- 2009
Centros de Estudios Juan Torres Lasquetti		2008-2009
Sala de Exposiciones Polivalentes		Consolidación 2008. Ejecución 2009
Ubicación Temporal de Maqueta del Centro Histórico		2007
Complejo Maqueta en edificio Collado		2008-2010
Proyectos socio culturales en espacios públicos Parque Agramante, parque Las Leyendas, Plaza del Carmen, Plaza de San Juan de Dios.		2007-2014
Galería de artista plástico Martha Jiménez en Plaza del Carmen		2008-2009
<b>Programa de Sitios de valor patrimonial</b>		
Antigua Real Audiencia de Puerto Príncipe		2009
Edificio de la Popular		2008-2012
Logia de la Perseverancia		2009-2014
Palacio Pichardo		2010-2014
Segundo Claustro del antiguo edificio de las Madres		Consolidación



Ursulinas.		estructural 2008.Ejecución 2010 - 2014 (continua)
<b>Programa de espacios públicos</b>		
Plaza de los Trabajadores		2009
Parque de Coppelia		2008
Plaza de la Solidaridad		2008-2010
Plazuela Juana del Castillo		2010-2014
<b>Programa de Destino Turístico.</b>		
Café Ciudad		2008-2009
Restaurante de Comida Italiana		2008
Tienda de las Especies		2008
Tienda especializada en productos de la localidad		2009
Circuitos Turísticos. Considera la imagen urbana, perspectivas principales, mobiliario urbano.	Eje Cisneros.	2007- 2014(continuación)
	Eje Independencia.	2008- 2014(continuación)
	Eje Ignacio Agramante.	2007- 2009
	Entrada al Centro Histórico por Paso Chiquito.	2008-2009
	Iluminación peatonal y vehicular en estos ejes	2007-2012
	Iluminación escenográfica de edificios importantes (Casa Natal Ignacio Agramante, La Popular, Iglesia del Carmen, Iglesia de la Merced, Edificio del Ayuntamiento).	2008- 2012

## Plan de Inversiones de la Dirección Municipal de la Vivienda

<b>Programas de Conservación</b>		
Eje Padre Valencia.	2008-2009	
Entrada al Centro Histórico por Paso Chiquito.	2008- 2009	
Eje General Gómez entre Cisneros e Independencia.	2008	
Eje Hermanos Agüero entre Cisneros e Independencia.	2008	
Eje Luaces desde Cisneros a Independencia.	2008	
Eje San Clemente entre Cisneros.	2008	
Entorno Plaza de los Trabajadores	2008-2009	
Edificios en entornos y ejes comprometidos Dos edificios en la Plaza de los Trabajadores esq a Popular. Edificios de viviendas en eje Ignacio Agramante.	2008-2014 (acciones de mantenimiento)	
<b>Programa de Rehabilitación</b>		
- Eliminación de fugas hidro sanitarias. Edificio de Plaza de los Trabajadores esq. A Popular.	2008-2009	
Edificio de Plaza de los Trabajadores esq a Padre Valencia.	2008-2009	
Acciones en 53 viviendas de valor en los ejes Ignacio Agramante, Cisneros, Independencia, Hermanos Agüero, General Gómez y entorno de San Juan de Dios.	Eje Ignacio Agramante 2008	
	Eje Cisneros (2008-2012.)	
	Eje Independencia (2008-2014)	
	Eje Hermanos Agüero (2009)	
	Eje General Gómez (2009)	
	Entorno de San Juan de Dios (2008-2014)	
Intervenciones en cuarterías En fase de ejecución desde años anteriores.	Lope Recio 61 Lugareño 314, 318 Príncipe 20 General Gómez	2007-2008

	211	
<b>Cuarterías a priorizar por ejes.</b>		
Independencia 310		2008
Independencia 152		2009-2014
Independencia 126		
Independencia 124		
Independencia 117		
Independencia 102		
Cisneros 151		2008-2009
Cisneros 110		2008-2009
Cisneros 111		2008-2009
Ignacio Agramante 435		2012-2014
Ramón Pinto 111		2008-2009
Acciones por esfuerzo propio. Estas acciones se desarrollan por áreas poblacionales según las cifras que se le asignan al municipio por años		
<b>Acciones por mecanismo del Fondo Mercantil</b>		
Se priorizan los entornos de la Plaza de San Juan de Dios y la Plaza del Carmen..Esto se realiza de forma conjunta con la Oficina del Historiador, según los análisis con la población residente en los barrios. Desglosados los recursos por años	18 Viviendas en el entorno de la Plaza del Carmen (10) y de San Juan de Dios( 8)	2007-2008
	Viviendas en el entorno de la Plaza de San Juan de Dios y del Carmen según ajustes	2009 -2014

En el plan de inversiones de los otros organismos que inciden en la zona se incluyen con prioridades las labores en la infraestructura técnica y los espacios públicos y las acciones a ejecutar en los diferentes inmuebles que se encuentran en los ejes previstos para la etapa, de esta forma se tramitan los cambios de usos, cambios de imagen y calidad del servicio en la búsqueda de la recuperación integral del territorio.

El chequeo del avance de las obras se realiza sistemáticamente según los cronogramas, recibiendo el apoyo de las autoridades del territorio .En este sentido Planificación Económica juega un papel fundamental en la conformación de los planes y análisis posteriores, así como

las comisiones de trabajo creadas que rectorean la implementación de lo previsto en el plan parcial para la zona.

**Acciones**

- Cambios de Uso Priorizados
- Trabajo con organismos de la zona
- Estrategia de Intervención con la vivienda
- Reajustes con planes de Inversiones de organismos y planificación económica
- Creación de la Junta de Comerciantes Calle Maceo



Comisiones específicas



Cambio de Uso de Locales



Planeamiento y Gestión

#### IV. Estudio de Imagen Urbana.

La imagen urbana es la interpretación visual de una realidad, se entiende como el conjunto de elementos naturales y contruidos que conforman la ciudad y que constituyen el marco visual de los habitantes y visitantes, determinados por las características del lugar, costumbres y usos de su población.

Es la composición de aspectos como: forma, textura, color, proporciones de las edificaciones, los espacios abiertos, la población, la calidad y nivel de los servicios, las redes de infraestructura, el mobiliario, la gráfica, las zonas verdes, o sea, la relación sensible, perceptiva y lógica de lo natural y lo artificial, que manejados adecuadamente deben definir un conjunto visual armónico.

En el centro histórico de Camagüey la imagen urbana se ha caracterizado por:

- La trama urbana irregular proporciona vistas y perspectivas únicas que le otorgan a los ejes visuales y a los espacios urbanos conformados gran calidad y singularidad.
- La presencia de los ríos y la vegetación junto a la arquitectura y los espacios urbanos le otorgan calidad al paisaje urbano.
- Su enclave (lugar) es propio de sabana (formación geográfica típica, muy mentada en documentos antiguos) muy llano con un perfil muy bajo (una planta), casi plano y lineal, en el que solo predominan como hitos, las torres de las iglesias. Iglesias que han sido todas rehabilitadas últimamente.
- La volumetría de los tejados y su color y textura (barro) es un elemento muy representativo.
- El colorido original de las fachadas se ha recuperado, otorgando al conjunto vibraciones que se habían perdido con la implantación de modas en la aplicación de criterios de color.
- Las tradiciones y costumbres así como las manifestaciones de la cultura viva, propias del patrimonio intangible, están presentes en la imagen de la ciudad (murales, artesanías, carnavales, etc.)
- El adoquinado de algunas calles que sustituyen el empedrado original, introducen una textura especial al plano de la misma.

Evidentemente el desarrollo de la ciudad ha alterado su carácter e imagen. El crecimiento y el deterioro de su centro, el incremento de su población, las limitaciones económicas, los inadecuados usos tanto en los espacios libres como en las edificaciones, los problemas generados por el transporte, la contaminación, las deficientes zonas verdes, la presencia de mobiliario y gráfica, que en la mayoría de los casos no presentan condiciones estéticas y funcionales óptimas, y la falta de acciones de mantenimiento, unido a las transformaciones progresivas generadas en el patrimonio inmueble, constituyen una amenaza que atenta contra la imagen urbana del Centro Histórico de Camagüey.

### **Problemática actual de la imagen urbana.**

- Deficiencia y diseño formal no coherente del mobiliario urbano.
- Falta de diseño en los elementos móviles para el expendio de alimentos ligeros y la recogida de desechos.
- Deterioro de la gráfica comercial y carencia de uniformidad.
- Deterioro de las vías, de tramos de aceras y reparaciones mal ejecutadas.
- Deterioro de las edificaciones, así como transformaciones que afectan la tipología original tanto a nivel de fachada como en el interior.
- Instalaciones con niveles superiores que presentan una expresión formal inarmónica entre la segunda y primera planta.
- Visuales negativas producto de incoherencia en los espacios, la superposición de funciones diferenciadas y culatas de edificios sin tratamiento.
- Falta de higiene tanto en los establecimientos como en el espacio público.
- Conflictos viales, obstrucción de la circulación tanto vehicular como peatonal (en el caso de la calle Maceo se viola su carácter peatonal), prolongada estadía de los ómnibus dedicado al turismo.
- Tendido eléctrico y telefónico aéreos.
- Deterioro de las redes de acueducto y alcantarillado.
- Déficit de áreas de parqueo en el entorno más inmediato.
- Conflictos generados por la circulación vehicular (abastecimiento, turismo, gestión empresarial) y el constante flujo de personas en horario diurno.
- Carencia, falta de variedad y calidad de los servicios.
- Falta de animación sostenida, sobre todo en horario nocturno.
- Carencia de servicios de excelencia o exclusivos.
- En aras de revertir esta problemática se definieron estrategias de intervención a partir de programas que contemplan las distintas temáticas en el área, definiendo para la implementación etapas a corto, mediano y largo plazo, en dependencia de la complejidad de la intervención, haciéndolas coincidir con los aniversarios de la villa. Esto permite mayor concertación entre los actores involucrados y decisores, optimizar los recursos disponibles, y de manera integral contribuir a elevar la calidad de vida.

### **Programas:**

- Medio ambiente: Mejora de la Calidad ambiental (vegetación, desechos, emisiones, río , inundaciones)
- Infraestructura: Electricidad, acueducto, alcantarillado, tendidos, estado de las vías, aceras, puentes, comunicaciones e iluminación.
- Intervención arquitectónica: Acciones constructivas para la recuperación del patrimonio edificado.

- Espacios públicos: Acciones para la recuperación de visuales importantes y cierres de perspectivas, en ejes y polos de primera categoría, eliminación de añadidos en edificaciones y tratamiento a sus culatas, mobiliario urbano, iluminación especial a determinados espacios o inmuebles, señalética urbana.
- Funcionamiento vial: Reordenamiento de parqueos, rutas de ómnibus turísticos, bicitaxis, abastecimientos a los servicios.
- Servicios: Calidad, compatibilidad, imagen estética.
- Animación cultural: Promover la actividad cultural y la utilización intensiva de los edificios y espacios urbanos.
- Accesos: Calidad de imagen urbana de los accesos fundamentales a la zona.
- Cambios de uso: Refuncionalización de edificaciones con usos inapropiados, subutilizados o sin uso.
- Gestión e implementación.
- 

#### Políticas generales de intervención

- Potenciar la actividad cultural, a partir del rescate de las tradiciones y costumbres de la población, mediante la correcta explotación de las instalaciones culturales y su inserción en las instalaciones de servicios y en los espacios públicos.
- Mejorar la calidad y variedad de los servicios medios e incrementar los servicios de excelencia en la zona, en coexistencia con el uso residencial.
- Elevar la calidad ambiental, mediante acciones que garanticen el control y la educación ambiental.
- Dirigir el proceso inversionista priorizadamente, hacia la zona de intervención urbanística.
- Elevar la calidad de la imagen urbana y ambiental con acciones encaminadas a la cualificación de los espacios públicos ( ejes de primera categoría que vinculan las plazas fundamentales)
- Definir las categorías de intervención para cada inmueble a nivel de fachada, en algunos casos asumiéndolos en su totalidad, teniendo en cuenta el grado de transformación y estado constructivo (mantenimiento, reparación menor, reparación mayor, remodelación y rehabilitación integral).
- Reordenamiento y enmascaramiento de las redes eléctricas y de telefonía- en el caso de la calle Maceo estas se soterrarán-, sustitución de los postes en mal estado.
- Realizar propuestas de iluminación que realcen los valores de las edificaciones y el espacio público.
- Mitigar los conflictos de vialidad mediante el control del tránsito vehicular y peatonal, el estacionamiento de ómnibus y vehículos de gran porte, que obstruyen vías y visuales de interés, así como regular el horario de abastecimiento a los servicios de la zona.

#### Implementación:

Se realizó un plan de intervención urbanística en toda el área, el cual sirvió de base para definir las etapas de trabajo y los estudios a acometer.

De esta forma se definió que la actuación en la zona a **corto y mediano plazo** se concentrara en:  
Polos fundamentales: Plaza de los Trabajadores, Solidaridad, Parque Agramonte y Plaza Maceo y Ejes de primera categoría: Cisneros, Independencia, Ignacio Agramonte, Maceo. .

A **largo plazo** se prevé el resto del área concebido en diferentes momentos, tomando de referencia el 500 aniversario de la villa.

Existe un programa de equipamiento urbano que complementa el mejoramiento de la imagen urbana incluyendo los siguientes subprogramas:

- Señalética urbana que brinda la información necesaria sobre los servicios y principales atractivos, así como de la historia (.mapas guías, rutas, retrospectivas, vallas de información).
- Mobiliario urbano.
- Iluminación pública y escenográfica.

#### Acciones Ejecutadas

Se ha logrado una elevación de la imagen urbana en importantes espacios públicos dentro del área propuesta en los que se destacan Plaza San Juan de Dios, Parque Ignacio Agramonte, Parque de la Solidaridad, parque José Martí, Plaza Maceo, Plaza del Carmen y ejes como Cisneros, Ignacio Agramonte, Independencia, enclaves donde se han materializado los diferentes subprogramas, no obstante existen accesos, y otros sitios a los que por su importancia se han extendido los mismos.

Paralelamente en los estudios realizados se ha regulado el ordenamiento de la gráfica publicitaria en cuanto a su colocación, diseño, materiales y proporciones.



Espacios Urbanos Recuperados

Parque Agramonte



Antes



Después



Parque José Martí



Antes



Después

Plaza de "El Carmen"



Antes



Después

Plaza San Juan de Dios



Placita la Trocha



Antes



Después

Parque de Las Leyendas



Antes



Después

Complejo Gastronómico "Callejón de la Soledad"



Antes



Después

Mejoramiento de la Imagen Urbana en ejes de primera categoría

Tienda "La Estrella"



Antes



Después

Estudio fotográfico Foto Príncipe



Antes



Después

Bodegón "Don Cayetano"



Señalética Urbana



Mapa Guía Parque Ignacio. Agramonte



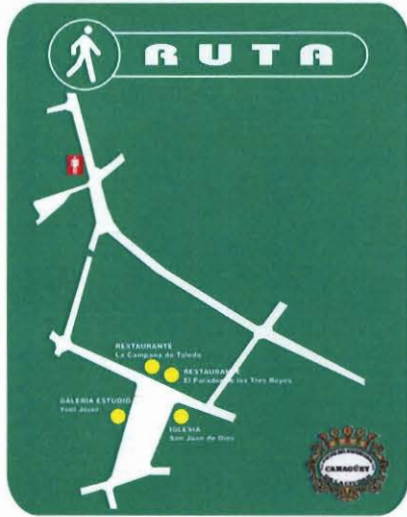
Retrospectivas de Espacios Públicos



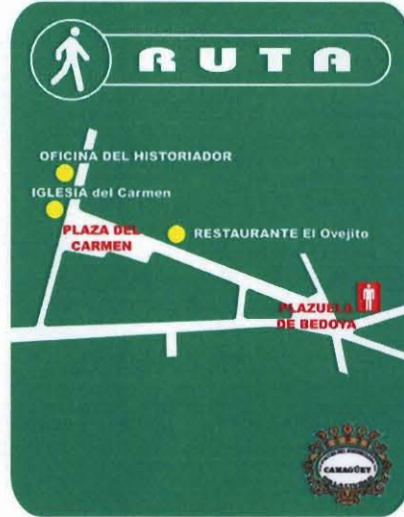
Gráfica Urbana



Mapa Guía Plaza de Los Trabajadores



Plaza San Juan de Dios- Plazuela San Clemente



Plaza del Carmen- Plazuela Bedoya



Plaza Maceo- Parque Agramonte.

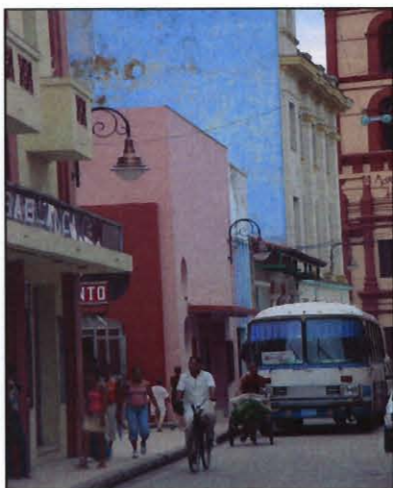


Rutas urbanas

### Mobiliario y Señalizaciones



### Iluminación Calle Cisneros, Ignacio Agramonte





## V. Oficina Técnica.

Trabajar la conservación de esta área de la ciudad es altamente complejo por sus valores patrimoniales intrínsecos, por ser la ciudad cabecera provincial y estar en esta área contenida gran parte del centro tradicional y a su vez enfrentarse a las necesidades de la vida moderna.

Encarar esta problemática solo es posible a través de un Plan de Manejo, en el cual de manera integral arquitectos, ingenieros, sociólogos, especialistas de organismos claves en el territorio abordan las diferentes temáticas que inciden en la zona y de forma consensuada con la participación ciudadana se trazan las políticas, estrategias, programas y acciones del plan. Este equipo se nutre a su vez de todos los planes aprobados y estudios anteriores sobre el área.

De forma permanente el equipo de trabajo lo conforman cuatro organismos: Oficina del Historiador con su Dirección de Plan Maestro, Planificación Física, Oficina de Monumentos y Sitios Históricos de la Dirección de Patrimonio y el Centro de Conservación de Centros Históricos, de la Universidad de Camaguey, este último metodológicamente asesora el plan.

### Funciones

- La confección del plan de manejo con una adecuada gestión, operatividad y visión amplia y flexible donde se da respuesta según los diferentes escenarios.
- Incentiva la participación ciudadana en la toma de decisiones y proyección del área.
- Asesora a los decisores en las acciones a acometer para un mejor manejo de los recursos.
- Realiza estudios integrales de detalle con vista a la implementación paulatina del plan a corto, mediano y largo plazo.
- Concientiza a todos los actores del territorio a través de instrumentos y mecanismos que permitan garantizar los propósitos del plan.
- Participa y conoce las aprobaciones de los diferentes planes de inversiones de los organismos intencionándolos hacia los intereses del área.
- Participa en las diferentes comisiones técnicas permanentes que inciden en el trabajo y desarrollo de la zona como: Comisión de Monumento, Comisión de Destino Turístico, Comisión de Vialidad, y en las comisiones que se crean en dependencia de determinadas fechas, conmemoraciones: Comisiones para los aniversarios de la villa, comisión para la celebración de la Semana de la Cultura, Celebraciones del San Juan Camagüeyano, entre otras.
- Revisa, asesora y/o aprueba las acciones solicitadas, a través de los mecanismos establecidos en el proceso inversionista tanto para la parte estatal como a la particular.

- Se convierte en asesor permanente del órgano de gobierno local en todos los programas de desarrollo de la ciudad.

## VI. Fuerzas Constructivas

La provincia cuenta con varias empresas constructoras pertenecientes al Ministerio de la Construcción, que intervienen en el centro histórico en función de los planes y necesidades. Algunas de las entidades enclavadas en el área poseen brigadas que en dependencia de la envergadura de la acción ejecutan la inversión (mantenimiento, reparación menor).

Sin embargo la fuerza mayor por sus características y nivel de especialización es la Empresa de Conservación y Restauración perteneciente a la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad, la cual lleva a cabo las acciones de conservación y restauración del centro histórico, responde al plan de inversiones de la Oficina que por programa y prioridades asume la recuperación de edificios, espacios, ejes y funciones tradicionales que hacen reconocible la zona como única dentro de la ciudad.

Esta empresa tiene dos Agrupaciones de trabajo y dos grupos de ejecución con personal técnico, obreros especializados en trabajos de: albañilería, carpintería, plomería, pintura, y ayudantes. Cuenta con aseguramiento de equipamiento, y materiales de construcción y especialistas en restauración para la realización de los trabajos. Promueve y ejecuta la inserción de nuevas tecnologías sin agredir los valores de los inmuebles según las categorías de intervención aprobadas.

La escuela de Oficios de la Oficina del Historiador es la cantera directa para incorporar personal a esta empresa con la cual mantiene un trabajo constante a través de las diferentes prácticas de producción, ajustadas a una obra específica.

## VII. Capacitación.

Para la capacitación de los profesionales de la arquitectura, la ingeniería civil, la historia y otras, se cuenta con la Facultad de Construcciones de la Universidad de Camagüey, la que posee un Centro de Estudios de Conservación de Centros Históricos y Patrimonio Edificado (CECONS), que imparte docencia en los diferentes niveles de pregrado y postgrado así como dirige investigaciones relacionadas al tema.

Este Centro de Estudios posee una gran experiencia acumulada desde 1979 y ha realizado numerosos estudios e investigaciones sobre el Centro Histórico de Camagüey; posee en su claustro cuatro doctores y varios masters que continúan apoyando y asesorando diferentes trabajos en las Instituciones que se dedican a esta esfera. Realiza publicaciones, eventos científicos y otras actividades que se encaminan a difundir los resultados investigativos. En esa esfera ha obtenido notables premios y reconocimientos como es el Premio de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, 2002 y un Premio Nacional de Arquitectura, 2003.

Dentro del Plan de Estudios de la carrera de Arquitectura, en el cuarto año, se dedica un semestre completo a la formación de los estudiantes en la Conservación impartido por profesores del CECONS y profesionales de los Organismos afines como la OHCC, Patrimonio, etc. esto conlleva una preparación diferenciada al resto de las universidades del país; con ejercicios prácticos en el territorio que sirven de apoyo a proyectos realizables por dichos Organismos.

El CECONS, también imparte diferentes formas del postgrado: cursos, diplomados, maestría y es centro autorizado para la dirección de doctorados. Se distingue entre ellos la Maestría en Conservación de Centros Históricos y Rehabilitación de Edificios que posee dos perfiles, uno de urbanismo y otro de arquitectura. Han terminado estos estudios tres promociones de profesionales de las provincias orientales del país y se forman varios doctores incluyendo profesionales extranjeros.

El personal técnico que labora tanto en la Dirección de Patrimonio, la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey, como en otras Instituciones que se relacionan directamente con la conservación del patrimonio, mantienen una adecuada capacitación a través de cursos de adiestramiento y otros, que se imparten tanto en las propias Instituciones como en la Universidad de Camagüey y el Centro Nacional de Conservación y Restauración y Museología, perteneciente al Consejo Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural.

La Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad, cuenta con una Escuela de formación de Oficios, para jóvenes. En dos cursos de dos años, reciben clases teóricas y prácticas con el objetivo de recuperar los oficios principales de la restauración y crear nuevas fuentes de empleo.

## VIII. Factibilidad Económica.

Cuba presenta como alternativa a las limitaciones económicas un sistema que permite la participación del Estado en procesos de recuperación social de cuatro Centros Históricos del país. Camaguey es uno de ellos. La base legal para este caso lo constituye el Decreto 213 del 24 de Febrero del año 1997, promulgado por el Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo de Ministros, máxima instancia del Gobierno de la República de Cuba.

Este fuero legal, declara un status especial, que hace que se provea a la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camaguey de un esquema de financiamiento que hace sostenible a este proyecto.

Del Decreto 213<sup>6</sup>, sobre las atribuciones y funciones de la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camaguey.

ARTÍCULO 7: La Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey tendrá como atribuciones y funciones principales, las siguientes:

Artículo f) Instrumentar los métodos de apoyo financiero al trabajo de restauración y conservación.

Artículo g) Formalizar convenios con los organismos y entidades situados en las zonas priorizadas para la conservación, con el fin de garantizar el uso adecuado de sus valores patrimoniales.

Artículo h) Recibir y utilizar las donaciones con destino a la conservación y restauración y a la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey.

ARTICULO 8: Las entidades enclavadas en las zonas priorizadas para la conservación, no subordinadas a la Oficina del Historiador de la Ciudad de Camagüey o sus dependencias y que generan ingresos, contribuirán a su restauración y preservación, salvo lo que expresamente se exceptúe por el Reglamento que norme y establezca las entidades aportadoras, de la siguiente manera:

c) Las que perciban ingresos en divisas, con el 2 % de sus ingresos.<sup>7</sup>

d) Las que perciban ingresos en moneda nacional, con el 1 % de sus ingresos.<sup>8</sup>

Este financiamiento sirve para sostener a la institución que mayor incidencia tiene sobre el cumplimiento de los Planes de Restauración para el Centro Histórico de la ciudad y de manera especial, la Zona Priorizada para la Conservación, que coincide con el área propuesta. Con este financiamiento, no sólo se realizan los trabajos físicos, sino que beneficia además al sostenimiento de un sistema de programas sociales y culturales que contribuyen con la preservación también del patrimonio inmaterial. La construcción y desarrollo de una red de instituciones científicas que apoyan al basamento de los trabajos en el Centro Histórico.

Por vía del presupuesto, otros organismos reciben financiamiento para contribuir con las labores de preservación del Patrimonio Histórico y Cultural del Centro Histórico.

<sup>6</sup> Se anexa Decreto 213 (Anexo 4).

<sup>7</sup> En Cuba existen dos tipos de moneda, esta es la llamada convertible

<sup>8</sup> Esta es la moneda de mayor circulación, este tipo de moneda es la utilizada por la economía interna.