SNo	Name	Province	Period	UNESCO data	Description
1	Old Havana and its Fortifications	La Habana	16th to 19th centuries	204; 1982; iv, v	Havana was founded in 1519 by Spanish colonists, growing to become one of the Caribbean's primary shipbuilding centers by the 17th century. The old city was built in the Baroque and Neoclassical styles. Historical landmarks in Old Havana include La Cabaña, the Cathedral of Havana and the Great Theatre of Havana.
2	Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios	Sancti Spíritus	16th to 19th centuries	460; 1988; iv, v	The city of Trinidad was founded in the early 16th century. In 1518, Hernán Cortés began his expedition to conquer Mexico from the port at Trinidad. The city prospered throughout the colonial period in large part due to the success of the local sugar industry. The adjacent Valley de los Ingenios was the origin of the Cuban sugar industry, which emerged in the 18th century. It is home to numerous cane sugar mills, as well as cattle ranches and tobacco plantations.
3	San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	17th century	841; 1997; iv; v	The large fort was built to defend the important port of Santiago de Cuba. The design of the fortification was based on Italian and Renaissance architecture. The complex of magazines, bastions, and batteries is one of the most complete and well-preserved Spanish-American defense fortifications.
4	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Granma	N/A	889; 1999; vii, viii	The national park is named for the yacht which carried Fidel Castro, Raúl Castro, Che Guevara and the other 79 members of the 26th of July Movement to Cuba to overthrow Fulgencio Batista. The park features a unique karst topography with features such as terraces, cliffs, and waterfalls.
5	Viñales Valley	Pinar del Río Province	19th century	840; 1999; iv	The village of Viñales was founded in 1875 after the expansion of tobacco cultivation in the surrounding valley. The Valley features a karst topography, vernacular architecture, and traditional cultivation methods. The Valley was also the site of various military engagements in the Cuban War of Independence and Cuban Revolution.
6	Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba	Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo	19th and 20th centuries	2000; iii,	During the 19th and early 20th centuries, eastern Cuba was primarily involved with <i>coffea</i> cultivation. The remnants of the plantations display the techniques used in the difficult terrain, as well as the economic and social significance of the plantation system in Cuba and the Caribbean.
7	Alejandro de Humboldt National Park	Holguín and Guantánamo	N/A	839; 2001; ix,	The rivers that originate in the high elevations are among the largest of the Insular Caribbean. The park exhibits a wide array of geology types. It contains many biological species, including 16 of Cuba's 28 endemic plant species, as well as animal species such as the endangered Cuban Solenodon.
	Urban Historic		19th	1202;	Cienfuegos was founded in 1819 as a Spanish colony, though its first inhabitants were French immigrants. It became a trade center in the sugar cane, tobacco, and coffee

8	Centre of Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	century	2005; 11, V	trade because of its location on the Bay of Cienfuegos. Because of its establishment in the later colonial period, the architecture has more modern influences: including modern ideas of urban planning.
9	Historic Centre of Camagüey	Camagüey	16th century	1270; 2008; iv,	Camagüey is among the first seven villages founded by the Spanish in Cuba, first settled in 1528. The irregular organization of the city is distinct from the typical, orderly construction of most other Spanish settlements. This mazelike style was influenced by medieval European ideas and traditional construction methods of early immigrant masons and construction workers.

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