

SNo	Site	Location	Criteria	Area ha (acre)	Year	Description
1	18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex	Provinces of Caserta and Benevento, Campania, Italy 41°4'24"N 14°19'35"E / 41.07333°N 14.32639°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	87 (210); buffer zone 111 (270)	1997	
2	Acropolis, Athens	Attica, Greece 37°58'15"N 23°43'34"E / 37.97083°N 23.72611°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	3.04 (7.5); buffer zone 117 (290)	1987	
3	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada	Province of Granada, Andalusia, Spain 37°10'36"N 3°35'40"W / 37.17667°N 3.59444°W	Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)	—	1994	The three sites are remnants of the Moorish influence in southern Spain. The fortress Alhambra and the palace Generalife were built by the rulers of the Emirate of Granada. The Albayzín district contains examples of the Moorish vernacular architecture and was added to the listing in 1994.
4	Alto Douro Wine Region	Douro Subregion, Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro Province, Portugal 41°6'6"N 7°47'56"W / 41.10167°N 7.79889°W	Cultural: (iii)(iv)(v)	24,600 (61,000); buffer zone 225,400 (557,000)	2001	
5	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape	Aranjuez, Community of Madrid, Spain 40°2'11"N 3°36'34"W / 40.03639°N 3.60944°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	2,048 (5,060); buffer zone 16,605 (41,030)	2001	The landscape around the Royal Palace of Aranjuez was developed by the Spanish royal family over a course of three centuries and contains innovative horticultural and design ideas. The area was the exclusive property of the royal family until the 19th century when the modern civilian city developed.
6	Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia	Province of Udine, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy 45°46'6"N 13°22'3"E / 45.76833°N	Cultural: (iii)(iv)(vi)	155 (380)	1998	

		13.36750°E				
7	Archaeological Area of Agrigento	Province of Agrigento, Sicily, Italy 37°17'23"N 13°35'36"E / 37.28972°N 13.59333°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	934 (2,310); buffer zone 1,869 (4,620)	1997	
8	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	Province of Naples, Campania, Italy 40°45'0"N 14°29'0"E / 40.75000°N 14.48333°E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)(v)	98 (240); buffer zone 24 (59)	1997	
9	Archaeological Ensemble of Tàrraco	Province of Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain 41°6'53"N 1°15'33.5"E / 41.11472°N 1.259306°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)	100 (250)	2000	The prominent Roman city of Tàrraco at the site of modern-day Tarragona served as the capital of the provinces of Hispania Citerior and later Hispania Tarraconensis. The amphitheatre was constructed in the 2nd century. Most remains are only fragments or preserved under more modern buildings.
10	Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida	Province of Badajoz, Extremadura, Spain 38°54'58"N 6°20'16"W / 38.91611°N 6.33778°W	Cultural: (iii)(iv)	—	1993	Mérida was founded in 25 BC by the Romans as <i>Emerita Augusta</i> and was the capital of the Lusitania province. Remains from the Roman era include a bridge, aqueduct, amphitheatre, theatre, circus, and forum.
11	Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina)	Imathia, Central Macedonia, Greece 40°28'17"N 22°19'6"E / 40.47139°N 22.31833°E	Cultural: (i)(iii)	1,421 (3,510); buffer zone 4,812 (11,890)	1996	
12	Archaeological Site of Atapuerca	Province of Burgos, Castile and León, Spain 42°22'17"N 3°32'50"W / 42.37139°N 3.54722°W	Cultural: (iii)(v)	—	2000	The caves in the Atapuerca Mountains contain fossil remains of the earliest human beings discovered in Europe dating from nearly one million years ago. The <i>Sima de los Huesos</i> or "Pit of Bones" contains the world's largest collection of hominid fossils.
		Phocis, Central Greece,		51 (130); buffer		

13	Archaeological Site of Delphi	Greece 38°28'53"N 22°29'46"E / 38.48139°N 22.49611°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	zone 14,314 (35,370)	1987	
14	Archaeological Site of Mystras	Laconia, Peloponnese, Greece 37°4'50"N 22°22'0"E / 37.08056°N 22.36667°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)	54 (130); buffer zone 1,203 (2,970)	1989	
15	Archaeological Site of Olympia	Elis, Western Peloponnese, Greece 37°39'0"N 21°40'0"E / 37.65000°N 21.66667°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	106 (260); buffer zone 1,458 (3,600)	1989	
16	Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns	Argolis, Peloponnese, Greece 37°44'0"N 22°45'0"E / 37.73333°N 22.75000°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	—	1999	
17	Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	Italy 43°3'58"N 12°37'21"E / 43.06611°N 12.62250°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	14,563 (35,990); buffer zone 4,087 (10,100)	2000	
18	Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua	City and Province of Padua, Veneto, Italy 45°23'57"N 11°52'50"E / 45.39917°N 11.88056°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)	2.20 (5.4); buffer zone 11 (27)	1997	
19	Burgos Cathedral	Burgos, Province of Burgos, Castile and León, Spain 42°20'25"N 3°42'14.5"W / 42.34028°N 3.704028°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	—	1984	The Gothic-style cathedral was constructed between the 13th and 16th centuries. It is the burial place of Spanish national hero, El Cid.
		Sarandë District,		3,980 (9,800);		

20	Butrint	Albania 39°45'4"N 20°1'34"E / 39.75111°N 20.02611°E	Cultural: (iii)	buffer zone 4,611 (11,390)	1992	The site had been listed as endangered 1997–2005 following damages due to management and conservation.
21	Castel del Monte	Andria and Corato, Province of Bari, Puglia, Italy 41°5'5"N 16°16'15.4"E / 41.08472°N 16.270944°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)	3.10 (7.7); buffer zone 10,847 (26,800)	1996	
22	Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí	Province of Lleida, Catalonia, Spain 42°30'17"N 0°48'13"E / 42.50472°N 0.80361°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	—	2000	The small valley at the edge of the Pyrenees contains churches in Romanesque style decorated with Romanesque murals, statues, and altars. The churches are unique for their tall, square bell towers.
23	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	Province of Seville, Andalusia, Spain 37°23'2"N 5°59'30"W / 37.38389°N 5.99167°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	12 (30); buffer zone 187 (460)	1987	The Alcázar was built during the Almohad dynasty that ruled southern Spain until the Reconquista. The cathedral dates to the 15th century and holds the tombs of Ferdinand III and Christopher Columbus. The Archivo (Archive) houses documents relating to the colonization of the Americas.
24	Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena	City and Province of Modena, Emilia–Romagna, Italy 44°38'46"N 10°55'32"E / 44.64611°N 10.92556°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	1.20 (3.0); buffer zone 1.10 (2.7)	1997	
25	Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain	Santillana del Mar, Cantabria, Spain 43°22'57"N 4°6'58"W / 43.38250°N 4.11611°W	Cultural: (i)(iii)	2,235 (5,520)	1985	The Cave of Altamira contains examples of cave painting from the Upper Paleolithic period, ranging from 35,000 to 11,000 BC. The original listing contained seventeen decorated caves. The caves are well-preserved because of their deep isolation from the external climate.
	Central Zone of the Town of	Terceira Island, Azores, Portugal	Cultural:			

26	Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	38°39'18"N 27°13'12"W / 38.65500°N 27.22000°W	(iv)(vi)	—	1983	
27	Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci	Province of Milano, Lombardy, Italy 45°27'57"N 9°10'14"E / 45.46583°N 9.17056°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)	1.50 (3.7)	1980	
28	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula	Province of Salerno, Campania, Italy 40°17'0"N 15°16'0"E / 40.28333°N 15.26667°E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)	159,110 (393,200); buffer zone 178,101 (440,100)	1998	
29	City of Valletta	Malta Island, Malta 35°54'2"N 14°30'52"E / 35.90056°N 14.51444°E	Cultural: (i)(vi)	56 (140)	1980	
30	City of Verona	City and Province of Verona, Veneto, Italy 45°26'19"N 10°59'38"E / 45.43861°N 10.99389°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	453 (1,120); buffer zone 431 (1,070)	2000	
31	City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	Provinces of Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Venice, Verona and Vicenza, Veneto, Italy 45°32'57"N 11°32'58"E / 45.54917°N 11.54944°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)	334 (830)	1994	
		Tomar, Santarém				

32	Convent of Christ in Tomar	District, Portugal 39°36'17"N 8°25'3"W / 39.60472°N 8.41750°W	Cultural: (i)(vi)	—	1983	
33	Costiera Amalfitana	Province of Salerno, Campania, Italy 40°39'0"N 14°36'0"E / 40.65000°N 14.60000°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(v)	11,231 (27,750)	1997	
34	Crespi d'Adda	Province of Bergamo, Lombardy, Italy 45°35'36"N 9°32'18"E / 45.59333°N 9.53833°E	Cultural: (iv)(v)	—	1995	
35	Cultural Landscape of Sintra	Sintra, Portugal 38°47'0"N 9°25'0"W / 38.78333°N 9.41667°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(v)	946 (2,340); buffer zone 3,641 (9,000)	1995	
36	Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	Mallorca, Spain 39°43'51"N 2°41'41"E / 39.73083°N 2.69472°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(v)	30,745 (75,970); buffer zone 78,617 (194,270)	2011	
37	Delos	Cyclades, South Aegean, Greece 37°24'0"N 25°16'0"E / 37.40000°N 25.26667°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	351 (870)	1990	
38	Doñana National Park	Huelva and Sevilla Provinces, Andalusia, Spain 36°56'52"N 6°21'32"W / 36.94778°N 6.35889°W	Natural: (vii)(ix)(x)	54,252 (134,060)	1994	The park consists of the delta region where the Guadalquivir River reaches the Atlantic Ocean. It is home to a diverse variety of biotopes, such as lagoons, marshlands, dunes, and maquis. The park is one of the largest heronries in the Mediterranean region and holds more than 500,000 water fowl during the winter period.

39	Durmitor National Park	Montenegro 43°7'59"N 19°1'0"E / 43.13306°N 19.01667°E	Natural: (vii)(viii)(x)	32,100 (79,000)	1980	
40	Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna	City and Province of Ravenna, Emilia-Romagna, Italy 44°25'13.5"N 12°11'46.5"E / 44.420417°N 12.196250°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	1.32 (3.3)	1996	
41	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	Poreč, Istria County, Croatia 45°13'45"N 13°35'40"E / 45.22917°N 13.59444°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)	1.10 (2.7)	1997	The episcopal complex, with its striking mosaics dating back to the 6th century, is one of the best examples of early Byzantine art and architecture in the Mediterranean region and the world. It includes the basilica itself, a sacristy, a baptistery and the bell tower of the nearby archbishop's palace.
42	Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	Provinces of Rome and Viterbo, Lazio, Italy 42°0'25"N 12°6'7"E / 42.00694°N 12.10194°E	Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)	21 (52); buffer zone 5,786 (14,300)	2004	
43	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta	City and Province of Ferrara, Emilia-Romagna, Italy 44°50'16"N 11°37'10"E / 44.83778°N 11.61944°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	46,712 (115,430); buffer zone 117,649 (290,720)	1995	
44	Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its	Alentejo, Portugal 38°52'50"N 7°9'48"W /	Cultural: (iv)	179 (440); buffer zone 608	2012	The site, extensively fortified from the 17th to 19th centuries, represents the largest bulwarked dry ditch system in the work. Within its walls, the town contains barracks and other military buildings as well as churches and monasteries. While Elvas contains remains dating back to the 10th century A.D., its fortification began when Portugal regained independence in 1640. The fortifications designed by

	Fortifications	38.88056°N 7.16333°W		(1,500)		Dutch Jesuit Padre João Piscásio Cosmader represent the best surviving example of the Dutch school of fortifications anywhere. The site also contains the Amoreira Aqueduct, built to enable the stronghold to withstand lengthy sieges.
45	Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	Eastern Serbia, Serbia 43°53'57.5"N 22°11'10"E / 43.899306°N 22.18611°E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)	179 (440); buffer zone 545 (1,350)	2007	The Late Roman fortified palace compound and memorial complex of Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius, in the east of Serbia, was commissioned by Emperor Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries. It was known as Felix Romuliana, named after the emperor's mother. The site consists of fortifications, the palace in the north-western part of the complex, basilicas, temples, hot baths, memorial complex, and a tetrapylon. The group of buildings is also unique in its intertwining of ceremonial and memorial functions.
46	Genoa: Le Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli	Province of Genoa, Liguria, Italy 44°24'44"N 8°55'52"E / 44.41222°N 8.93111°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	16 (40); buffer zone 113 (280)	2006	
47	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	Paola, Malta Island, Malta 35°52'17"N 14°30'26.6"E / 35.87139°N 14.507389°E	Cultural: (iii)	—	1980	
48	Heritage of Mercury. Almadén and Idrija	Slovenia; Spain 38°46'31"N 4°50'20"E / 38.77528°N 4.83889°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	104 (260)	2012	
49	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	Split-Dalmatia County, Croatia 43°30'34"N 16°26'36"E / 43.50944°N 16.44333°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)	21 (52)	1979	The palace was built by the Roman emperor Diocletian at the turn of the fourth century AD, and later served as the basis of the city of Split. A cathedral was built in the Middle Ages inside the ancient mausoleum, along with churches, fortifications, Gothic and Renaissance palaces. The Baroque style makes up the rest of the area.
		Province of				The original listing was the Great Mosque

50	Historic Centre of Cordoba	Córdoba, Andalusia, Spain 37°52'45"N 4°46'47"W / 37.87917°N 4.77972°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	—	1984	of Córdoba, a 7th-century mosque converted to a Roman Catholic cathedral in 13th century by Ferdinand III. During the high period of the Moorish rule of the region, Córdoba had over 300 mosques and architecture that compared to that of Constantinople, Damascus, and Baghdad.
51	Historic Centre of Évora	Évora Municipality, Alentejo, Portugal 38°24'23"N 7°54'28"W / 38.40639°N 7.90778°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	—	1986	
52	Historic Centre of Florence	City and Province of Florence, Tuscany, Italy 43°46'23"N 11°15'22"E / 43.77306°N 11.25611°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	505 (1,250)	1982	
53	Historic Centre of Guimarães	Braga District, Minho Province, Portugal 41°26'27"N 8°17'41"W / 41.44083°N 8.29472°W	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)	16 (40); buffer zone 45 (110)	2001	
54	Historic Centre of Naples	City and Province of Naples, Campania, Italy 40°51'5"N 14°15'46"E / 40.85139°N 14.26278°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	—	1995	
55	Historic Centre of Oporto	Norte, Portugal 41°8'30"N 8°37'0"W / 41.14167°N 8.61667°W	Cultural: (iv)	—	1996	
	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of	Holy See; Rome, Lazio,				

56	the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura	Italy 41°53'25"N 12°29'32"E / 41.89028°N 12.49222°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	1,485 (3,670)	1980	
57	Historic Centre of San Gimignano	San Gimignano, Province of Siena, Tuscany, Italy 43°28'5"N 11°2'30"E / 43.46806°N 11.04167°E	Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)	14 (35)	1990	
58	Historic Centre of Siena	City and Province of Siena, Tuscany, Italy 43°19'7"N 11°19'54"E / 43.31861°N 11.33167°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	170 (420); buffer zone 9,907 (24,480)	1995	
59	Historic Centre of the City of Pienza	Pienza, Province of Siena, Tuscany, Italy 43°4'37"N 11°40'43"E / 43.07694°N 11.67861°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	4.41 (10.9)	1996	
60	Historic Centre of Urbino	Province of Pesaro, Marche, Italy 43°43'30"N 12°38'0"E / 43.72500°N 12.63333°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	29 (72); buffer zone 3,609 (8,920)	1998	
61	Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra	Berat and Gjirokastër, Albania 40°4'10"N 20°8'0"E / 40.06944°N 20.13333°E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)	59 (150); buffer zone 136 (340)	2005	
		Province of Toledo, Castile-La				Toledo was founded by the Romans, served as the capital of the Visigothic

62	Historic City of Toledo	Mancha, Spain 39°52'1"N 4°1'46"W / 39.86694°N 4.02944°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(vi)	—	1986	Kingdom, was important in Muslim Spain and during the Reconquista, and briefly served as the capital of Spain. The city combines Christian, Muslim, and Jewish influences.
63	Historic City of Trogir	Split-Dalmatia County, Croatia 43°30'45"N 16°15'6"E / 43.51250°N 16.25167°E	Cultural: (ii)(v)	6.40 (15.8); buffer zone 4.80 (11.9)	2008	Trogir's rich culture was created under the influence of old Greeks, Romans, and Venetians. It is the best-preserved Romanesque-Gothic complex not only in the Adriatic, but in all of Central Europe. Trogir's medieval core, surrounded by walls, comprises a preserved castle and tower and a series of dwellings and palaces from the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque periods.
64	Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	Province of Cuenca, Castile-La Mancha, Spain 40°4'36"N 2°7'54"W / 40.07667°N 2.13167°W	Cultural: (ii)(v)	—	1996	The Moors built the fortified city in the early 8th century, and it was captured by the Christians in the 12th century. The cathedral is the first Gothic example in Spain. The town is also famous for its <i>casas colgadas</i> , houses that hang over the edge of a cliff.
65	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Balearic Islands, Spain 38°54'40"N 1°26'7"E / 38.91111°N 1.43528°E	Mixed: (ii)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)	8,564 (21,160)	1999	The coast of Ibiza is home to <i>posidonia oceanica</i> , a seagrass only found in the Mediterranean that supports a diverse coastal and marine ecosystem. The island also contains numerous Phoenician ruins, and the fortified and walled older portions of the city date to the 16th century.
66	Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands)	Southern Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy 38°29'16"N 14°56'44"E / 38.48778°N 14.94556°E	Natural: (viii)	1,216 (3,000)	2000	
67	La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia	Valencia, Province of Valencia, Valencian Community, Spain 39°28'28"N 0°22'42"W / 39.47444°N 0.37833°W	Cultural: (i)(iv)	—	1996	<i>La Lonja</i> (or <i>Llotja</i> in Valencian language) <i>de la Seda</i> means Silk Exchange in English, and the group of Gothic buildings demonstrate the wealth of Valencia as an important Mediterranean and European mercantile city in the period.
	Landscape of the Pico Island	Azores, Portugal 38°30'48"N	Cultural:	190 (470); buffer		

68	Vineyard Culture	28°32'28"W / 38.51333°N 28.54111°W	(iii)(v)	zone 2,445 (6,040)	2004	
69	Las Médulas	Province of León, Castile and León, Spain 42°28'10"N 6°46'15"W / 42.46944°N 6.77083°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	—	1997	The Romans established a gold mine and worked the site for two centuries. They used an early form of hydraulic mining and cut aqueducts in the rock cliffs to provide water for the operations. The Romans left in the early 3rd century, leaving sheer cliff faces and mining infrastructure that is intact today.
70	Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)	Provinces of Catania, Ragusa and Syracuse, Sicily, Italy 36°53'35.5"N 15°4'8"E / 36.893194°N 15.06889°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)(v)	113 (280); buffer zone 306 (760)	2002	
71	Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)	Italy 46°5'39"N 13°25'59"E / 46.09417°N 13.43306°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(vi)	14 (35); buffer zone 306 (760)	2011	
72	Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley	Encamp, Andorra la Vella, Sant Julià de Lòria, Escaldes-Engordany, Andorra 42°29'41"N 1°35'44"E / 42.49472°N 1.59556°E	Cultural: (v)	—	2004	
73	Mantua and Sabbioneta	Italy 45°9'34"N 10°47'40"E / 45.15944°N 10.79444°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)	235 (580); buffer zone 2,330 (5,800)	2008	
74	Medieval City of Rhodes	Rhodes, South Aegean, Greece 36°26'50"N 28°13'40"E / 36.44722°N 28.22778°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(v)	66 (160)	1988	
	Medici Villas	Tuscany, Italy 43°51'28"N	Cultural:	125 (310); buffer		

75	and Gardens in Tuscany	11°18'15"E / 43.85778°N 11.30417°E	(ii)(iv)(vi)	zone 3,539 (8,750)	2013	
76	Medieval Monuments in Kosovo	Kosovo, officially listed as Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Serbia 42°39'40"N 20°15'56"E / 42.66111°N 20.26556°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)	2.88 (7.1); buffer zone 115 (280)	2004	The four edifices of the site reflect the high points of the Byzantine-Romanesque ecclesiastical culture, with its distinct style of wall painting, which developed in the Balkans between the 13th and 17th centuries. The Dečani Monastery was built in the mid-14th century for the Serbian king Stefan Dečanski and is also his mausoleum. The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery is a group of four domed churches featuring series of wall paintings. The 13th-century frescoes of the Church of Holy Apostles are painted in a unique, monumental style. Early 14th-century frescoes in the church of the Holy Virgin of Ljevisa represent the appearance of the new so-called Palaiologian Renaissance style, combining the influences of the eastern Orthodox Byzantine and the Western Romanesque traditions. The style played a decisive role in subsequent Balkan art. The site has been listed as endangered since 2006 due to a lack of legal protection and management; political instability and security.
77	Megalithic Temples of Malta	Gozo and Malta Island, Malta 36°2'57"N 14°16'10"E / 36.04917°N 14.26944°E	Cultural: (iv)	—	1980	
78	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina 43°46'53"N 19°17'17"E / 43.78139°N 19.28806°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	1.50 (3.7); buffer zone 12 (30)	2007	
79	Meteora	Trikala, Thessaly, Greece 39°43'0"N 21°38'0"E / 39.71667°N 21.63333°E	Mixed: (i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vii)	272 (670); buffer zone 1,884 (4,660)	1988	

80	Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios	Attica, Central Greece and North Aegean, Greece 38°24'0"N 22°45'0"E / 38.40000°N 22.75000°E	Cultural: (i)(iv)	3.70 (9.1); buffer zone 5,816 (14,370)	1990	
81	Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid	San Lorenzo de El Escorial, Community of Madrid, Spain 40°34'54"N 4°7'35"W / 40.58167°N 4.12639°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(vi)	—	1984	El Escorial is one of several Spanish royal sites due to its history as a residence of the royal family. The palace was designed by King Philip II and architect Juan Bautista de Toledo to serve as a monument to Spain's central role in the Christian world.
82	Monastery of Alcobaça	Alcobaça, Leiria District, Portugal 39°33'0"N 8°58'36"W / 39.55000°N 8.97667°W	Cultural: (i)(iv)	—	1989	
83	Monastery of Batalha	Batalha, Leiria District, Portugal 39°39'28"N 8°49'37"W / 39.65778°N 8.82694°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)	0.98 (2.4); buffer zone 86 (210)	1983	
84	Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon	Lisbon, Portugal 38°41'31"N 9°12'57"W / 38.69194°N 9.21583°W	Cultural: (iii)(vi)	2.66 (6.6); buffer zone 103 (250)	1983	
85	Monte San Giorgio	Italy; Switzerland 45°53'20"N 8°54'50"E / 45.88889°N 8.91389°E	Natural: (viii)	1,089 (2,690); buffer zone 3,207 (7,920)	2003	
	Monuments of	Asturias, Spain				The Kingdom of Asturias remained the only Christian region of Spain in the 9th century. It developed its own style of Pre-Romanesque art and architecture that is

86	Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	43°21'45"N 5°50'35"W / 43.36250°N 5.84306°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	—	1985	displayed in various churches and other monuments. The original entry titled "Churches of the Kingdom of the Asturias" and was extended to include other monuments such as La Foncalada.
87	Mount Athos	Autonomous region of Mount Athos, Greece 40°16'0"N 24°13'0"E / 40.26667°N 24.21667°E	Mixed: (i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)	33,042 (81,650)	1988	
88	Mount Etna	Sicily, Italy 37°45'22"N 14°59'48"E / 37.75611°N 14.99667°E	Natural: (viii)	19,237 (47,540)	2013	
89	Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon	Teruel and Zaragoza Provinces, Aragon, Spain 40°20'38"N 1°6'26"W / 40.34389°N 1.10722°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	—	1986	The original listing contained four churches in Teruel in the Mudéjar style, a blending of traditional Islamic and contemporary European styles. In 2001, the listing was expanded to include an additional six monuments.
90	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region	Ohrid Municipality, Macedonia 41°7'5"N 20°48'48"E / 41.11806°N 20.81333°E	Mixed: (i)(iii)(iv)(vii)	83,350 (206,000)	1979	
91	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	Bay of Kotor, Kotor and surrounding territory, Montenegro 42°29'0"N 18°42'0"E / 42.48333°N 18.70000°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	—	1979	The site had been listed as endangered 1979–2003 following the damage due to an earthquake from April 15, 1979.
92	Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar	Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina 43°20'53"N 17°48'39"E / 43.34806°N	Cultural: (vi)	—	2005	

		17.81083°E				
93	Old City of Dubrovnik	Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Croatia 42°39'2"N 18°5'29"E / 42.65056°N 18.09139°E	Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)	97 (240); buffer zone 54 (130)	1979	Dubrovnik became a prosperous Maritime republic during the Middle Ages, it became the only eastern Adriatic city-state to rival Venice. Supported by its wealth and skilled diplomacy, the city achieved a remarkable level of development, particularly during the 15th and 16th centuries. The site had been listed as World Heritage in Danger 1991–1998 due to the Croatian War of Independence.
94	Old City of Salamanca	Province of Salamanca, Castile and León, Spain 40°57'55"N 5°39'52"W / 40.96528°N 5.66444°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	—	1988	Salamanca is important as a university city, as the University of Salamanca, founded in 1218, is the oldest in Spain and among the oldest in Europe. The city was first conquered by the Carthaginians in the 3rd century, and later ruled by the Romans and Moors. The city centre represents Romanesque, Gothic, Moorish, Renaissance, and Baroque architecture.
95	Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	Province of Ávila, Castile and León, Spain 40°39'23"N 4°42'0"W / 40.65639°N 4.70000°W	Cultural: (iii)(iv)	—	1985	The defensive wall surrounding the original town was constructed in the 11th century. It features 82 semicircular towers and 9 gates, and is one of the most complete examples of town walls in Spain.
96	Old Town of Cáceres	Province of Cáceres, Extremadura, Spain 39°28'28"N 6°22'12"W / 39.47444°N 6.37000°W	Cultural: (iii)(iv)	—	1986	The old town combines Roman, Islamic, Northern Gothic, and Italian Renaissance architectural influences, including more than 30 Islamic towers.
97	Old Town of Corfu	Corfu, Ionian Islands, Greece 39°37'26"N 19°55'39"E / 39.62389°N 19.92750°E	Cultural: (iv)	70 (170); buffer zone 162 (400)	2007	
98	Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	Province of Segovia, Castile and León, Spain 40°56'54.5"N 4°7'9"W / 40.948472°N 4.11917°W	Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)	—	1985	The Roman aqueduct was constructed in the 1st century, the medieval Alcázar palace in the 11th century, and the cathedral in the 16th.

99	Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona	Province of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain 41°23'16"N 2°10'30"E / 41.38778°N 2.17500°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	—	1997	Both buildings were constructed in the early 20th century and designed by Lluís Domènech i Montaner in the modernist Art Nouveau movement that was very popular in Barcelona in that period. The two buildings are Montaner's most famous works.
100	Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika	Thessaloniki, Central Macedonia, Greece 40°38'18"N 22°57'54"E / 40.63833°N 22.96500°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	5.33 (13.2)	1988	
101	Palmeral of Elche	Province of Alicante, Valencian Community, Spain 38°16'0"N 0°43'0"E / 38.26667°N 0.71667°E	Cultural: (ii)(v)	—	2000	The grove of date palm trees was formally laid out with irrigation systems under the Moors in the 10th century. The palmeral is a rare example of Arab agricultural practices in Europe.
102	Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	City and Province of Pisa, Tuscany, Italy 43°43'23"N 10°23'47"E / 43.72306°N 10.39639°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	8.87 (21.9); buffer zone 254 (630)	1987	
103	Plitvice Lakes National Park	Lika-Senj County, Croatia 44°52'40"N 15°36'52"E / 44.87778°N 15.61444°E	Natural: (vii)(viii)(ix)	19,200 (47,000)	1979	Over time, water has flown over the natural limestone and chalk, creating natural dams which in turn have created a series of connecting lakes, waterfalls, and caves. The nearby forests are home to bears, wolves and many rare bird species. The site had been listed as endangered 1992–1997 due to the potential threat from the Croatian War of Independence.
104	Poblet Monastery	Vimbodí i Poblet, Province of Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain 41°22'51"N 1°4'57"E / 41.38083°N 1.08250°E	Cultural: (i)(iv)	—	1991	The monastery was founded by the Cistercians in 1151 and is one of the largest in Spain. It is associated with various royal families in medieval Spain, particularly the kings of Aragon. It is the burial place of Aragon monarchs Alfonso II, John I, John II, James I, Ferdinana I, and Peter IV.

105	Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	Province of La Spezia, Liguria, Italy 44°6'25"N 9°43'45"E / 44.10694°N 9.72917°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(v)	4,689 (11,590)	1997	
106	Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps	Austria; France; Germany; Italy; Slovenia; Switzerland 47°16'42"N 8°12'27"E / 47.27833°N 8.20750°E	Cultural: (iv)(v)	274 (680); buffer zone 3,961 (9,790)	2011	
107	Prehistoric Rock Art Sites in the Côa Valley and Siega Verde	Portugal; Spain 40°41'51"N 6°39'40"W / 40.69750°N 6.66111°W	Cultural: (i)(iii)	—	1998	The original 1998 listing contained examples of Upper Palaeolithic rock art in the Côa Valley of Portugal. In 2010 it was extended to include 645 engravings in the archaeological zone of Siega Verde in Spain. The two sites represent the most well-preserved collection of open-air Palaeolithic art in the Iberian peninsula.
108	Pyrenées - Mont Perdu	Gèdre, Hautes-Pyrénées, Midi-Pyrénées, France; Communes of Torla, Fanlo, Tella-Sin, Puértolas and Bielsa in Province of Huesca, Aragon, Spain 42°41'N 0°0'E / 42.683°N 0.000°E	Mixed: (iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii)	30,639 (75,710)	1997	The site contains the Pyrenees mountain chain along the French-Spanish border. The Spanish portion contains two of the largest canyons in Europe, while the French side contains three large cirque walls
109	Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	Samos, North Aegean, Greece 37°41'27"N 26°56'36"E / 37.69083°N 26.94333°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)	668 (1,650); buffer zone 402 (990)	1992	
		Province of				

110	Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	Jaen, Andalusia, Spain 38°0'41"N 3°22'16"W / 38.01139°N 3.37111°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	9.00 (22.2); buffer zone 176 (430)	2003	Renovations of the two towns in the 16th century were done under the emerging Renaissance style and are among the first examples of the style in Spain.
111	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy	Province of Torino, Piedmont, Italy 45°4'21"N 7°41'8.6"E / 45.07250°N 7.685722°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)(v)	371 (920); buffer zone 6,931 (17,130)	1997	
112	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	Italy; Switzerland 46°29'54"N 9°50'47"E / 46.49833°N 9.84639°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	152 (380); buffer zone 109,386 (270,300)	2008	
113	Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula	Andalusia, Aragon, Castile–La Mancha, Catalonia, Murcia and Valencia, Spain 39°47'24"N 1°2'0"W / 39.79000°N 1.03333°W	Cultural: (iii)	—	1998	The site includes over 750 examples of rock art from the late prehistoric period, which feature images ranging from geometric shapes to scenes of men hunting animals.
114	Rock Drawings in Valcamonica	Province of Brescia, Lombardy, Italy 45°57'25"N 10°17'50"E / 45.95694°N 10.29722°E	Cultural: (iii)(vi)	432 (1,070); buffer zone 1,018 (2,520)	1979	
115	Roman Walls of Lugo	Province of Lugo, Galicia, Spain 43°0'40"N 7°33'12"W / 43.01111°N 7.55333°W	Cultural: (iv)	—	2000	The walls built to protect the Roman town of Lucus in the 3rd century remain entirely intact and are the best remaining example in Western Europe.
		Aragon, Navarre, La Rioja, Castile and León and				The Route, or the Way of St. James, is a

116	Route of Santiago de Compostela	Galicia, Spain 42°27'33"N 5°53'0"W / 42.45917°N 5.88333°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	—	1993	pilgrimage from the French-Spanish border to the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela, where the apostle James is believed to be buried.
117	Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe	Guadalupe, Province of Cáceres, Extremadura, Spain 39°27'10"N 5°19'39"W / 39.45278°N 5.32750°W	Cultural: (iv)(vi)	—	1993	The monastery is home of Our Lady of Guadalupe, a shrine to Mary found in the 13th century after being buried from Muslim invaders in 714. The Virgin of Guadalupe and the monastery served as important symbols during the Reconquista, culminating in 1492, the same year as Columbus' discovery of America. The Guadalupe Virgin became an important symbol during the evangelization of America.
118	Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy	Lombardy, Piedmont, Italy 45°58'28"N 9°10'10"E / 45.97444°N 9.16944°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)	91 (220); buffer zone 722 (1,780)	2003	
119	Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus	Argolis, Peloponnese, Greece 37°40'0"N 23°7'0"E / 37.66667°N 23.11667°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	1,394 (3,440); buffer zone 3,386 (8,370)	1988	
120	San Marino Historic Centre and Mount Titano	San Marino 43°55'58"N 12°27'7"E / 43.93278°N 12.45194°E	Cultural: (iii)	55 (140); buffer zone 167 (410)	2008	
121	San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries	San Millán de la Cogolla, La Rioja, Spain 42°19'33"N 2°51'54"W / 42.32583°N 2.86500°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	19 (47); buffer zone 266 (660)	1997	The original Suso monastery was founded in the mid-6th century, and is the location where the <i>Glosas Emilianenses</i> were written. The codices are considered the first written examples of the Spanish and Basque languages, and the monastery is considered the birthplace of written and spoken Spanish. The newer Yuso monastery was built in the 16th century.
122	Santiago de Compostela (Old Town)	Province of A Coruña, Galicia, Spain 42°52'51"N 8°32'41"W /	Cultural: (i)(ii)(vi)	—	1985	The Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela is the reputed burial-place of the apostle James, and is the terminus of the Way of St. James, a pilgrimage across northern Spain. The town was destroyed by Muslims in the 10th century and rebuilt

		42.88083°N 8.54472°W				during the following century.
123	Škocjan Caves	Škocjan pri Divaci, Matavun and Betanja in Divača and Sežana communes, Obalno-kraška statistical region, Slovenia 45°40'0"N 14°0'0"E / 45.66667°N 14.00000°E	Natural: (vii)(viii)	413 (1,020)	1986	
124	Stari Grad Plain	Split-Dalmatia County, Croatia 43°10'54"N 16°38'19"E / 43.18167°N 16.63861°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(v)	1,377 (3,400); buffer zone 6,403 (15,820)	2008	The Stari Grad Plain is an agricultural landscape that was set up by the ancient Greek colonists in the 4th century BC, and remains in use today. The plain is generally still in its original form. The ancient layout has been preserved by careful maintenance of the stone walls over 24 centuries.
125	Stari Ras and Sopoćani	near Novi Pazar, Raška District, Serbia 43°7'8"N 20°25'22"E / 43.11889°N 20.42278°E	Cultural: (i)(iii)	199 (490); buffer zone 9,936 (24,550)	1979	On the outskirts of Stari Ras, the first capital of Serbia, there is an impressive group of medieval monuments consisting of fortresses, churches and monasteries. The monastery at Sopoćani is a reminder of the contacts between Western civilization and the Byzantine world.
126	Studena Monastery	Kraljevo, Raška District, Serbia 43°29'10"N 20°32'12"E / 43.48611°N 20.53667°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	1.16 (2.9); buffer zone 269 (660)	1986	The Studenica Monastery was established in the late 12th century by Stefan Nemanja, founder of the medieval Serb state, shortly after his abdication. It is the largest and richest of Serbia's Orthodox monasteries. Its two principal monuments, the Church of the Virgin and the Church of the King, both built of white marble, enshrine priceless collections of 13th- and 14th-century Byzantine painting.
127	Su Nuraxi di Barumini	Barumini, Province of Medio Campidano, Sardinia, Italy 39°42'21"N 8°59'29"E /	Cultural: (i)(iii)(iv)	2.33 (5.8); buffer zone 3.92 (9.7)	1997	

		39.70583°N 8.99139°E				
128	Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica	City and Province of Syracuse, Sicily, Italy 37°3'34"N 15°17'35"E / 37.05944°N 15.29306°E	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	—	2005	
129	Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae	Messenia, Arcadia and Elis, Western Peloponnese, Greece 37°26'6"N 21°53'49"E / 37.43500°N 21.89694°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)	20 (49); buffer zone 202 (500)	1986	
130	The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik	Šibenik, Šibenik-Knin County, Croatia 43°44'10.6"N 15°53'25.4"E / 43.736278°N 15.890389°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	0.10 (0.25)	2000	The cathedral is a triple-nave basilica with three apses and a dome (32 m high inside) and is also one of the most important architectural monuments of the Renaissance in the eastern Adriatic.
131	The Dolomites	Italy 46°36'47"N 12°9'47"E / 46.61306°N 12.16306°E	Cultural: (vii)(viii)	141,903 (350,650); buffer zone 89,267 (220,580)	2009	
132	The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse	Patmos, Dodecanese, South Aegean, Greece 37°18'0"N 26°33'0"E / 37.30000°N 26.55000°E	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	—	1999	
133	The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera	City and Province of Matera, Basilicata, Italy 40°39'59"N 16°36'37"E / 40.66639°N 16.61028°E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)(v)	1,016 (2,510); buffer zone 4,365 (10,790)	1993	

134	The <i>Trulli</i> of Alberobello	Province of Bari, Puglia, Italy 40°46'57"N 17°14'13"E / 40.78250°N 17.23694°E	Cultural: (iii)(iv)(v)	11 (27)	1996	
135	Tower of Hercules	A Coruña, Galicia, Spain 43°23'9"N 8°24'23"W / 43.38583°N 8.40639°W	Cultural: (iii)	233 (580); buffer zone 1,936 (4,780)	2009	The Romans built this 55 metres (180 ft) lighthouse on a 57 metres (187 ft) rock to mark the entrance to the A Coruña harbor. It is the only fully preserved and functioning Roman lighthouse.
136	University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares	Community of Madrid, Spain 40°28'53"N 3°22'5"W / 40.48139°N 3.36806°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	—	1998	Cardinal Cisneros founded the University of Alcalá in 1499 and is the first example of the planned university city, serving as a model to other European universities and Spanish missionaries in America. The city is the birthplace of Miguel de Cervantes, known for his contributions to the Spanish language and Western literature.
137	University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia	Coimbra, Portugal 40°12'28"N 8°25'32.79"W / 40.20778°N 8.4257750°W	Cultural: (ii)(iv)(vi)	36 (89); buffer zone 82 (200)	2013	
138	Val d'Orcia	Province of Siena, Tuscany, Italy 43°4'N 11°33'E / 43.067°N 11.550°E	Cultural: (iv)(vi)	61,188 (151,200); buffer zone 5,660 (14,000)	2004	
139	Vatican City	Holy See 41°54'8"N 12°27'26.5"E / 41.90222°N 12.457361°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	—	1984	
140	Venice and its Lagoon	Province of Venezia, Veneto, Italy 45°26'3.5"N 12°20'20"E / 45.434306°N 12.33889°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	—	1987	
		Tivoli, Province of				

141	Villa Adriana (Tivoli)	Rome, Lazio, Italy 41°56'39"N 12°46'19"E / 41.94417°N 12.77194°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)	80 (200); buffer zone 500 (1,200)	1999	
142	Villa d'Este, Tivoli	Tivoli, Province of Rome, Lazio, Italy 41°57'50"N 12°47'46.5"E / 41.96389°N 12.796250°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	4.50 (11.1); buffer zone 7.00 (17.3)	2001	
143	Villa Romana del Casale	Piazza Armerina, Province of Enna, Sicily, Italy 37°21'58"N 14°20'3"E / 37.36611°N 14.33417°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iii)	8.92 (22.0); buffer zone 10 (25)	1997	
144	Vizcaya Bridge	Biscay, Basque Country, Spain 43°19'23.4"N 3°1'0.6"W / 43.323167°N 3.016833°W	Cultural: (i)(ii)	0.86 (2.1); buffer zone 12 (30)	2006	The bridge was designed by Alberto Palacio to cross the Nervion without disrupting maritime traffic to the Port of Bilbao. It was built in 1893 and is the world's first transporter bridge.
145	Works of Antoni Gaudí	Spain 41°24'48"N 2°9'11"E / 41.41333°N 2.15306°E	Cultural: (i)(ii)(iv)	—	1984	The architecture of Antoni Gaudí is part of the Modernist style, but his designs are described as highly unique. The original listing featured Park Güell, Palau Güell, and Casa Milà; the 2005 extension added Casa Vicens, the crypt and nativity façade of Sagrada Família, Casa Batlló, and the crypt at Colònia Güell.

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