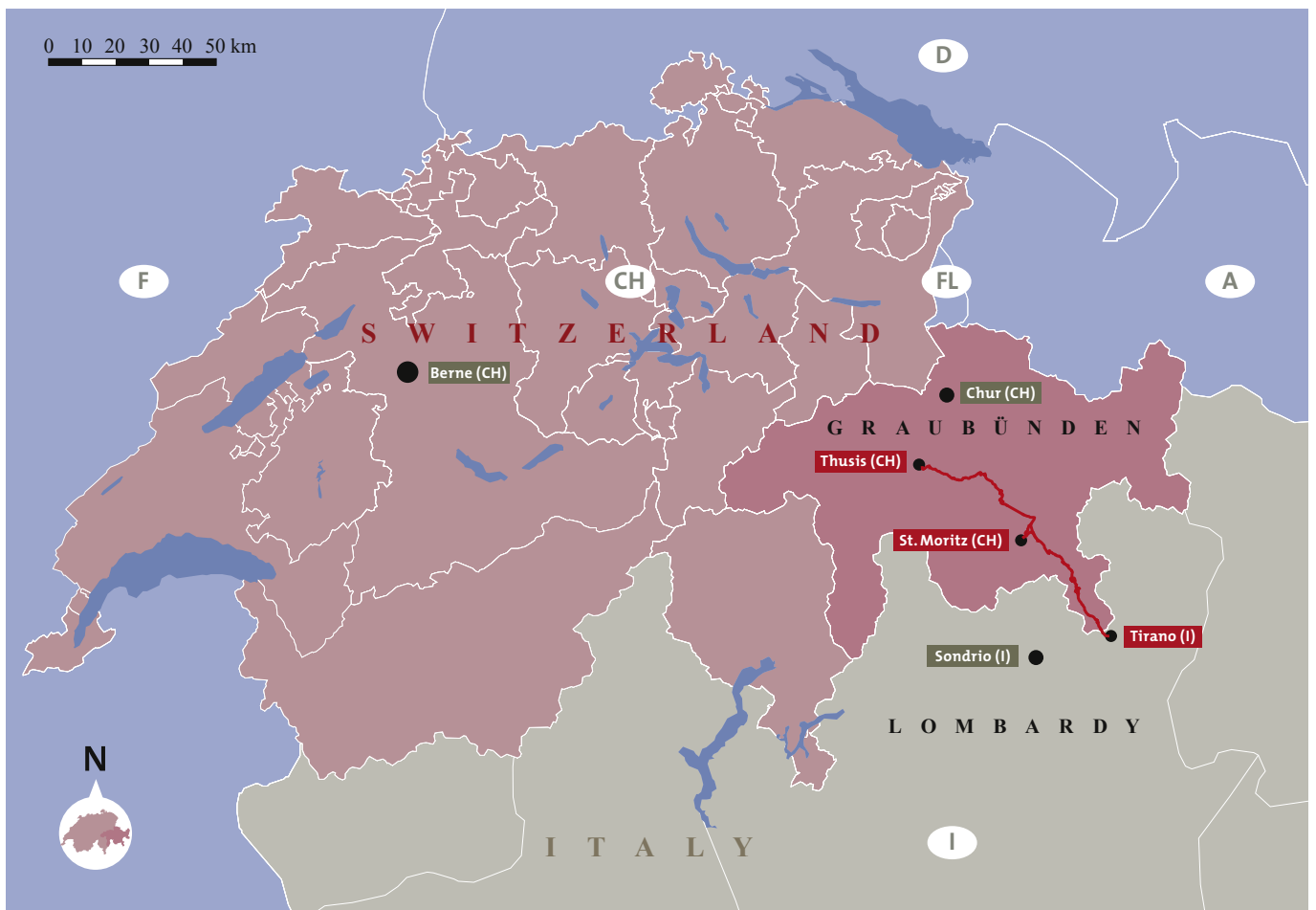
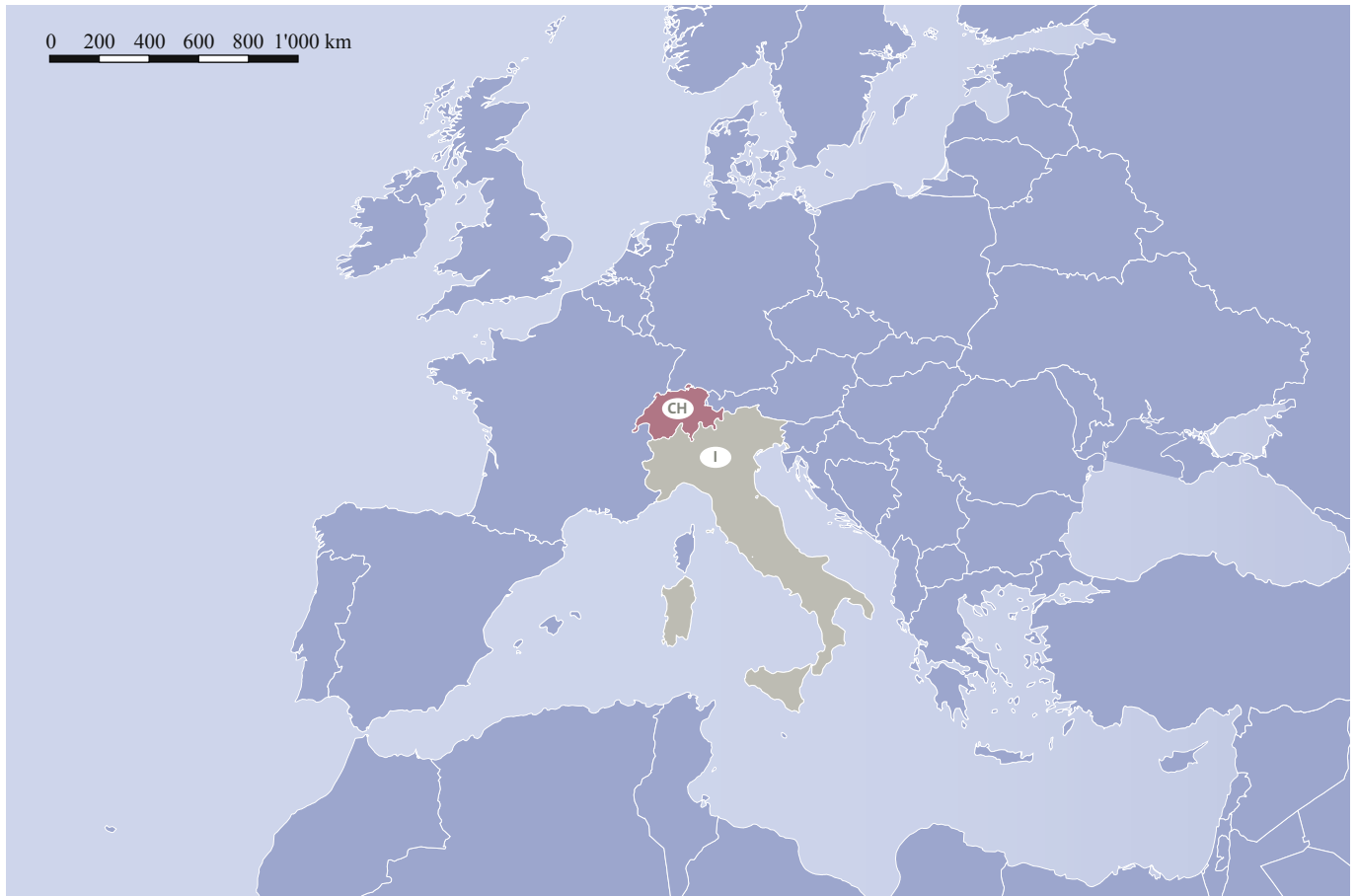


1. Identification of the Property

1.a	Country (and State Party if different)	>	9
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1.a Country (and State Party if different)

Switzerland and Italy

Switzerland is situated at the centre of Europe and covers a surface area of 41,285 km². The country is divided into 26 cantons.

Italy is situated in the south of Europe and covers a surface area of 301,336 km². The country is divided into 20 political regions.

1.b State, Province or Region

Switzerland

Canton Graubünden

Regions: Heinzenberg/Domleschg, Mittelbünden (Central Graubünden), Upper Engadin and Poschiavo

Graubünden lies at the centre of the curve of the Alps; it has some 187,000 inhabitants and, with 7,106 km², is the largest canton in Switzerland.

Italy

Region Lombardy

Province Sondrio

Lombardy is a region in northern Italy. The province of Sondrio has some 179,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 3,212 km².

1.c Name of Property

Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Cultural Landscape



- Albula/Bernina line of the Rhaetian Railway
- Other stretches of the Rhaetian Railway

Sources:

Satellite Image: ESA / Eurimage / swisstopo, NPOC

Design: Süsskind, SGD, Chur

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Demarcation of the site

Core zone



Core zone with railway and cultural landscape

Buffer zone



Buffer zone in the near area



Buffer zone in the distant area (backdrop)



Horizon line



Alias-ID

Sources:

Satellite Image: ESA / Eurimage / swisstopo, NPOC

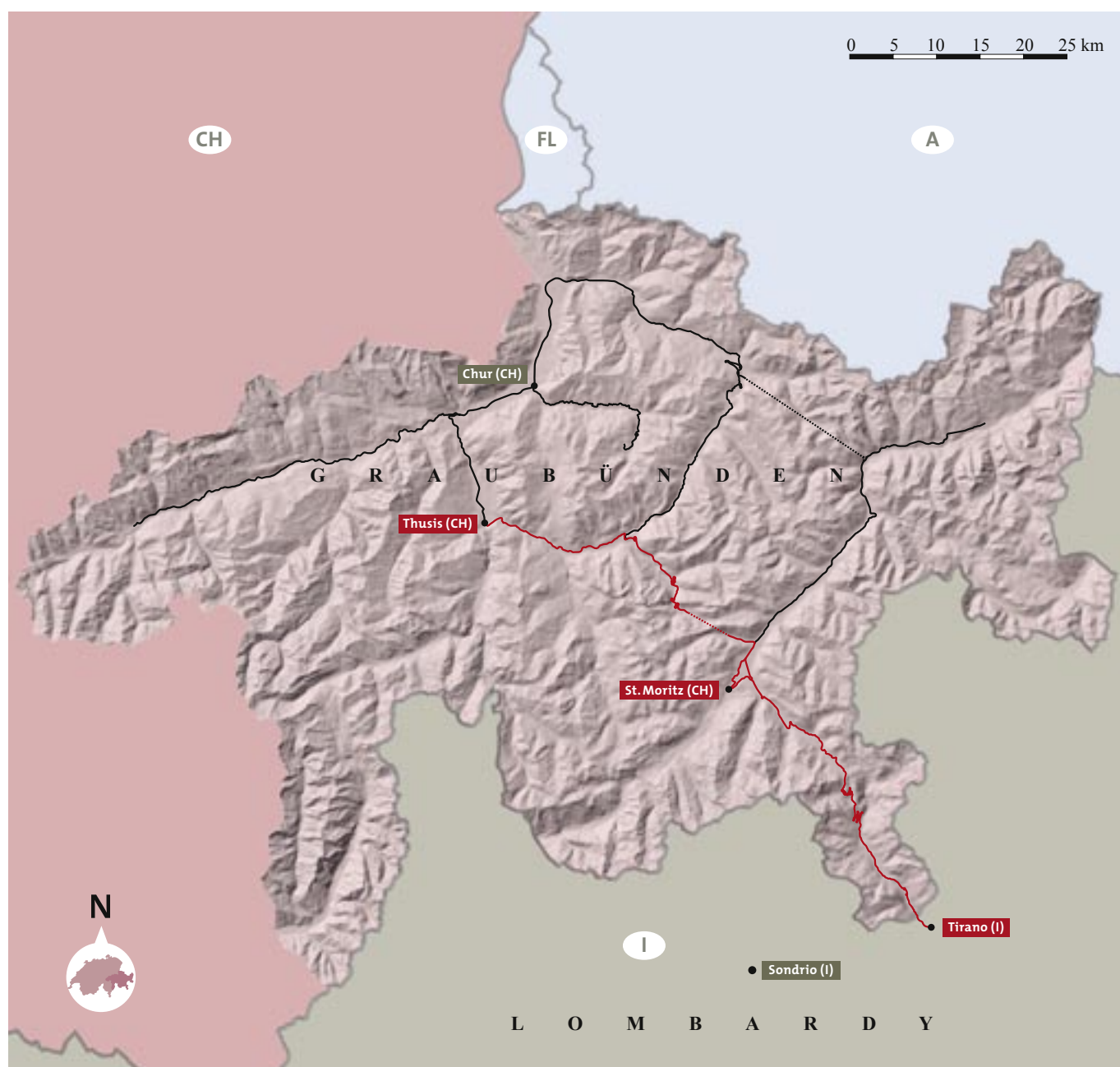
Design: Süsskind, SGD, Chur

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1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

The perimeter of the property comprises the stretch of railway line from Thusis to Tirano and the surrounding cultural landscape. St. Moritz marks the approximate central point of the area. The three special cases (Stugl/Stuls, Latsch, San Romerio) that stand back a little from the railway but are closely linked with it (cf. 1.e) are shown separately on the table.

FID (GIS)	Alias-ID	Name	Community(ies)	State(s) in ha (core zone)	Surface area	Coordinates
3	A	Thusis – Tirano	23 communities (cf. 1.e)	Switzerland / Italy	5,584.15	A1 (Thusis Station) N 46° 41' 54'' E 09° 26' 26'' A2 (St. Moritz Station) N 46° 29' 54'' E 09° 50' 47'' A3 (Tirano Station) N 46° 12' 57'' E 10° 10' 00''
1	B	Stugl/Stuls	Bergün/Bravougn	Switzerland	2.46	B1 (Stugl/Stuls Church) N 46° 39' 01'' E 09° 43' 54''
0	C	Latsch	Bergün/Bravougn	Switzerland	3.04	C1 (Latsch Church) N 46° 38' 01'' E 09° 45' 07''
2	D	San Romerio	Brusio	Switzerland	0.99	D1 (San Romerio Church) N 46° 16' 55'' E 10° 07' 00''



- Albula/Bernina line of the Rhaetian Railway
- Other stretches of the Rhaetian Railway

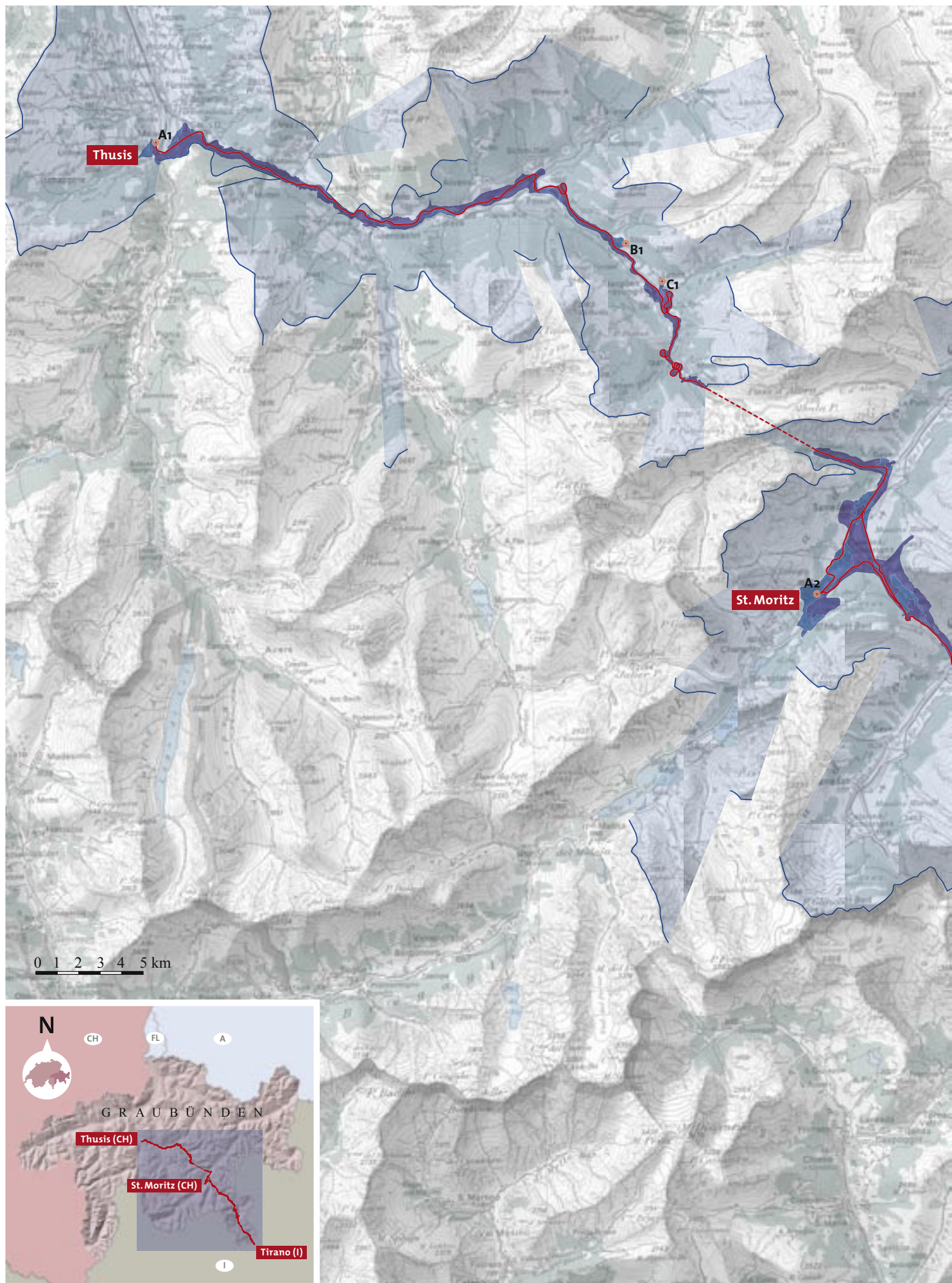
Sources:

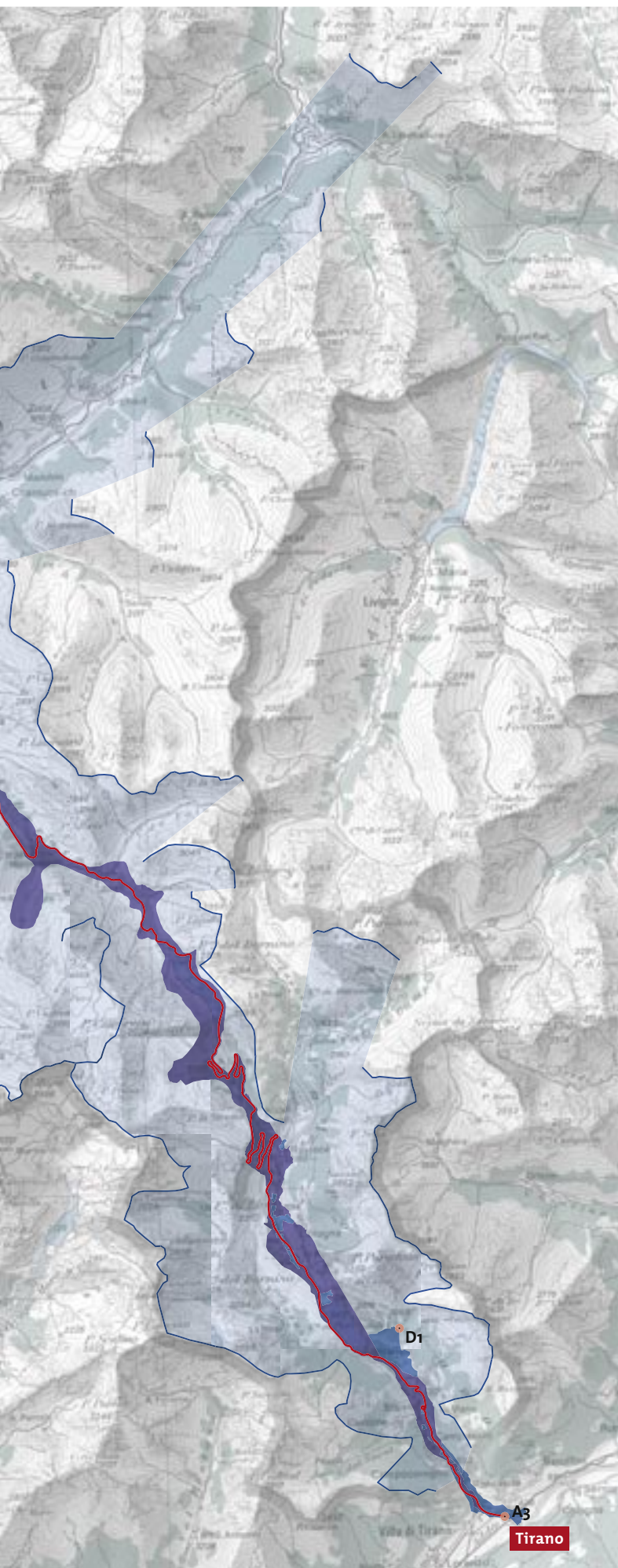
Basic map: PK 200'000 swisstopo, Wabern

Geo-data: Amt für Raumentwicklung Graubünden

Design: Süsskind, SGD, Chur

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Demarcation of the site

Core zone



Core zone with railway and cultural landscape

Buffer zone



Buffer zone in the near area



Buffer zone in the distant area (backdrop)



Horizon line



Alias-ID

Sources:

Basic map: PK 200'000 swisstopo, Wabern

Geo-data: Amt für Raumentwicklung Graubünden

Design: Süsskind, SGD, Chur

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1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

The following maps and plans are appended to the candidature documentation:

- > Overview plan of the entire property, scale 1:60,000
- > Synthesis maps showing the current protection zones and other spatial utilisations, scale 1: 25,000
- > Detailed plans of the property with the core and buffer zones, scale 1:15,000.

The plans and maps are included in the “Annex” File in electronic form. The plans are also included in the “Annex” File, on the scale 1:15,000 in hard copy. The printouts of the plans and maps on the scales 1:60,000 and 1:25,000 feature on a separate roll.

The “Annex” File also includes the GIS data record (core zone, buffer zone etc.) of the nominated property.

Core zone

The Albula and Bernina railway lines running from Thusis via St. Moritz to Tirano are the “red thread” determining the definition of the cultural landscape; the overall length is some 130 km. The railway line with its structures and installations and systems, together with a “ribbon” of land along the stretch of railway line are defined as the core zone (cultural asset nominated). This comprises important cultural assets, architectural heritage villages and landscape elements as well as buildings and installations in connection with the railway. The outline of this ribbon is determined by natural (e.g. tree line) or topographic criteria (contours, edge of slopes etc.), where

this is not possible or expedient, infrastructure features (e.g. roads, transmission lines) serve as boundaries. As a rule the ribbon is 500 – 1,000 m wide. Where the railway runs across a steep slope or in a narrow valley, the ribbon is narrower (120 – 150 m), however, in view of World Heritage relevant characteristics it may extend to almost 5 km, as in the example of the distant vistas of the high alpine regions and the glacial bowl on the Bernina axis.

Within this core zone, which is defined according to uniform criteria and understood as a single unit, there are three special cases (cf. 1.d): the villages of Stugl/Stuls (Alias-ID B), Latsch (Alias-ID C) and San Romerio (Alias-ID D) are a short distance from the railway line but were included in the core zone on account of their cultural-historical significance (architectural heritage townscapes and cultural monuments of national importance). They are neither visible from the railway (Latsch and San Romerio) nor do they have a direct link to it.

The perimeter of the nominated area touches 22 communities on Swiss territory: Thusis, Zillis/Reischen, Sils i.D., Scharans, Muttien, Vaz/Obervaz, Alvaschein, Stierva, Tiefencastel, Brienz/Brinzauls, Surava, Alvaneu, Schmitten, Filisur, Bergün/Bravogn, Bever, Samedan, Celerina/Schlarigna, Pontresina, St. Moritz, Poschiavo and Brusio. The perimeter involves only one community in Italy, namely Tirano.

Buffer zone

In places, the cultural landscape can be surveyed for miles and miles from the railway line; the

traveller can overlook entire valleys. The distant silhouettes of mountain ranges and peaks are an important element of experiencing the cultural asset in the sense of a “background” or “backdrop”. In Switzerland, the most far-reaching view for the traveller is in Bever; namely a vista of 27 km covering a large part of the Engadin and extending as far as the Swiss National Park. There are many villages within this range, which are not visible due to the topographic features or the sheer distance, so that changes in the cultural landscape cannot be perceived from the railway. In the immediate proximity of the core zones there are also settlements and landscape elements that are important for the property, but not significant. Changes to these are perceived more clearly.

Under the circumstances, the buffer zone has been broken down into a near and a distant area (“backdrop”). The division into two areas settles the problems of differentiation between “open” tributary valleys and the far-reaching vistas on

the one hand, and the lower quality elements located in the near zone of the nominated cultural asset on the other. This makes it possible to keep the core and buffer zone narrow and at the same time to take the panorama of the landscape and cultural landscape into account.

The ‘near’ buffer zone includes namely parts of settlement areas, that are close to the railway line or the core zone and do not have its exceptional qualities. These are recently built residential areas together with small commercial and industrial zones and their immediate surroundings.

The buffer zone in the ‘distant’ area (“backdrop”) includes the entire vista of the cultural landscape visible from the train as far as and including the horizon. In view of how the Veltlin valley opens up and how the character of the railway changes in Tirano (running on the road and not a mountain railway with imposing scenery) definition of a buffer zone in the distance is omitted for the 3 km stretch on Italian territory.

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

Core zone	5,590.6 ha	(31.4 ha in Italy)
Buffer zone in the near area	1,139.3 ha	(76.4 ha of these in Italy)
Buffer zone in the distant area	102,798.0 ha	
Total of core and buffer zones	109,527.9 ha	(107.8 ha of these in Italy)