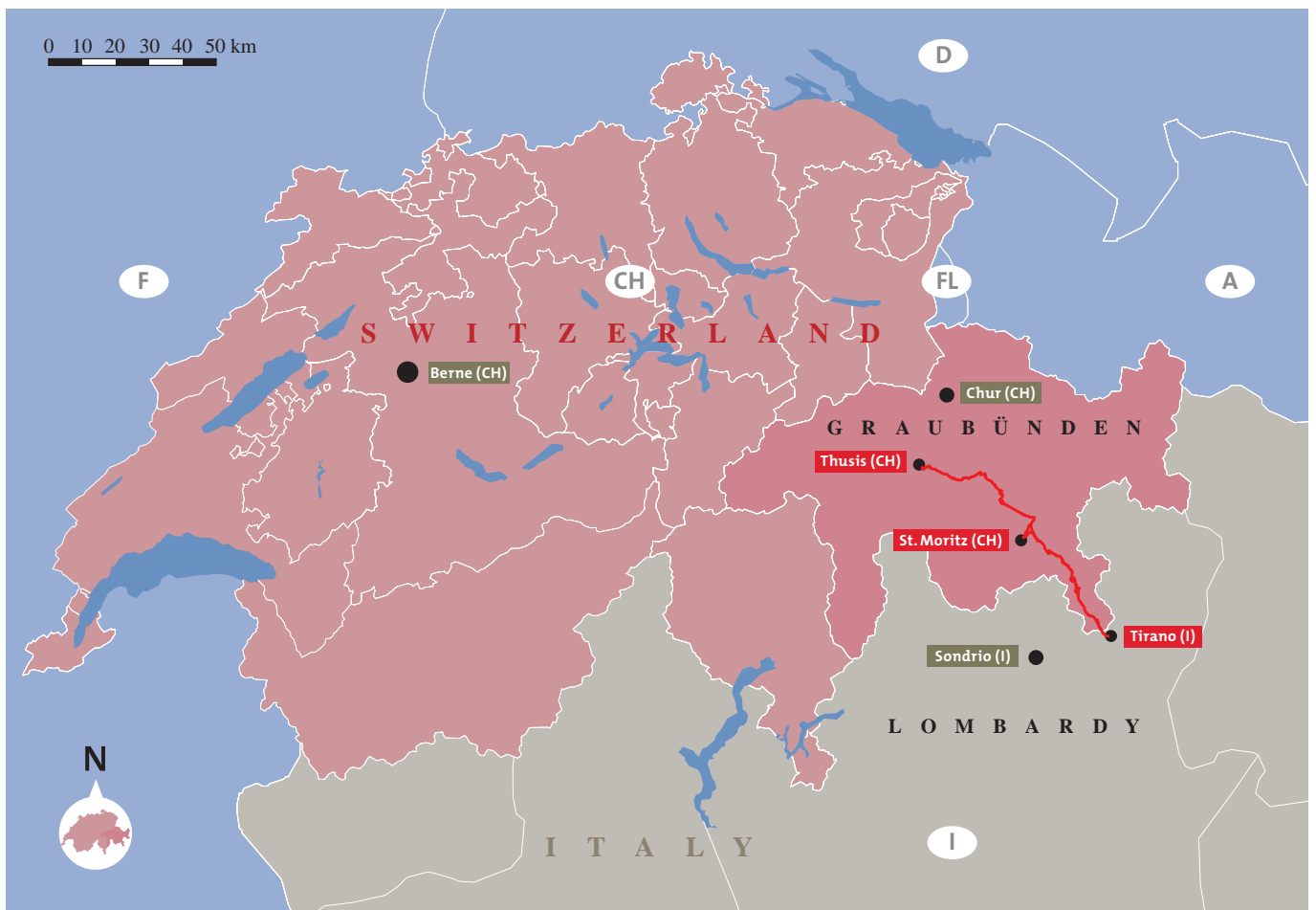
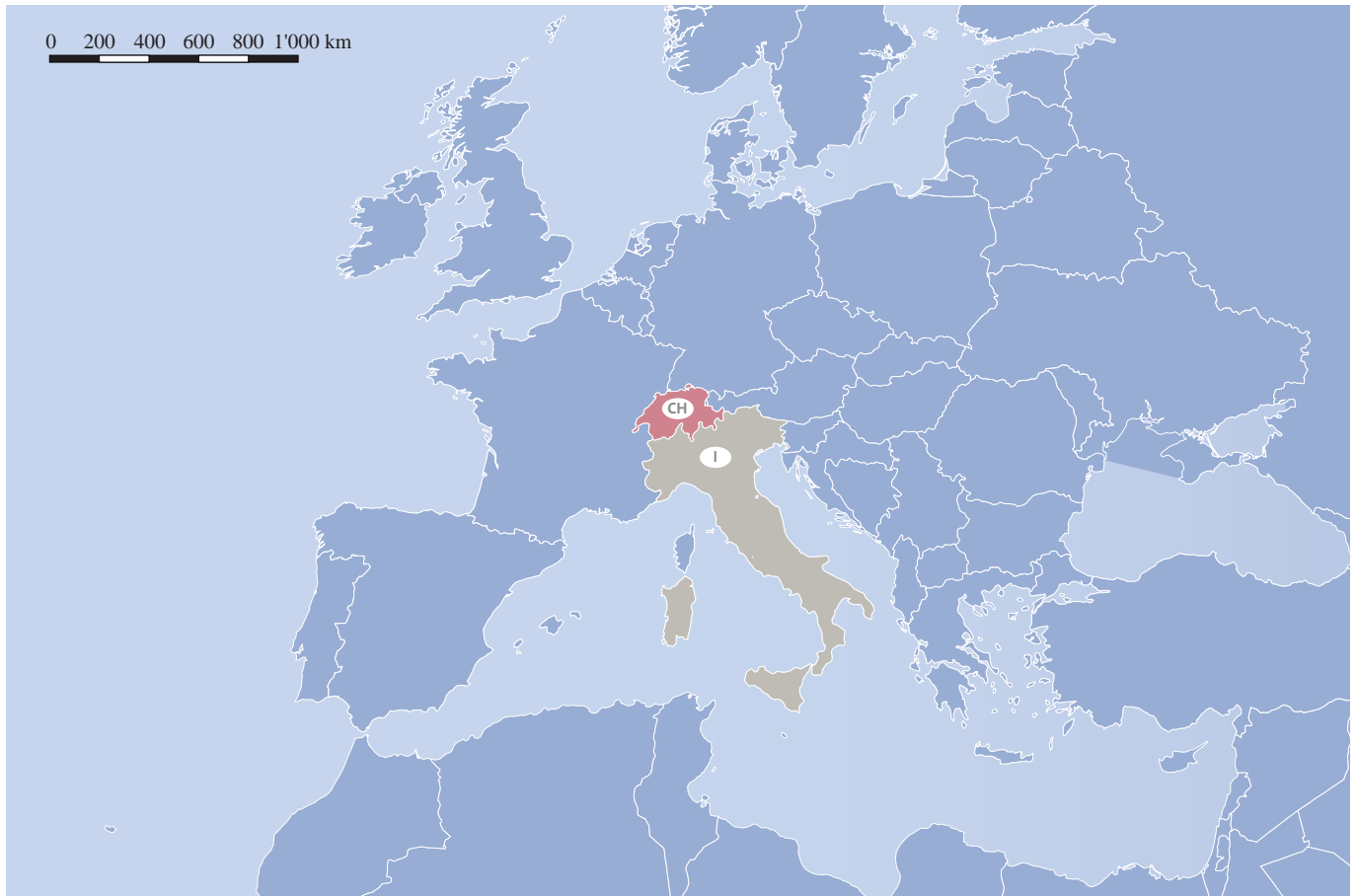


# 1. Identification of the Property

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## 1.a Country (and State Party if different)

### Switzerland and Italy

Switzerland is situated in the centre of Europe and covers a surface area of 41,285 km<sup>2</sup>. The country is divided into 26 cantons.

Italy is situated in the south of Europe and covers a surface area of 301,336 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 an area of 7,106 km<sup>2</sup>, is the largest canton in Switzerland.

### Italy

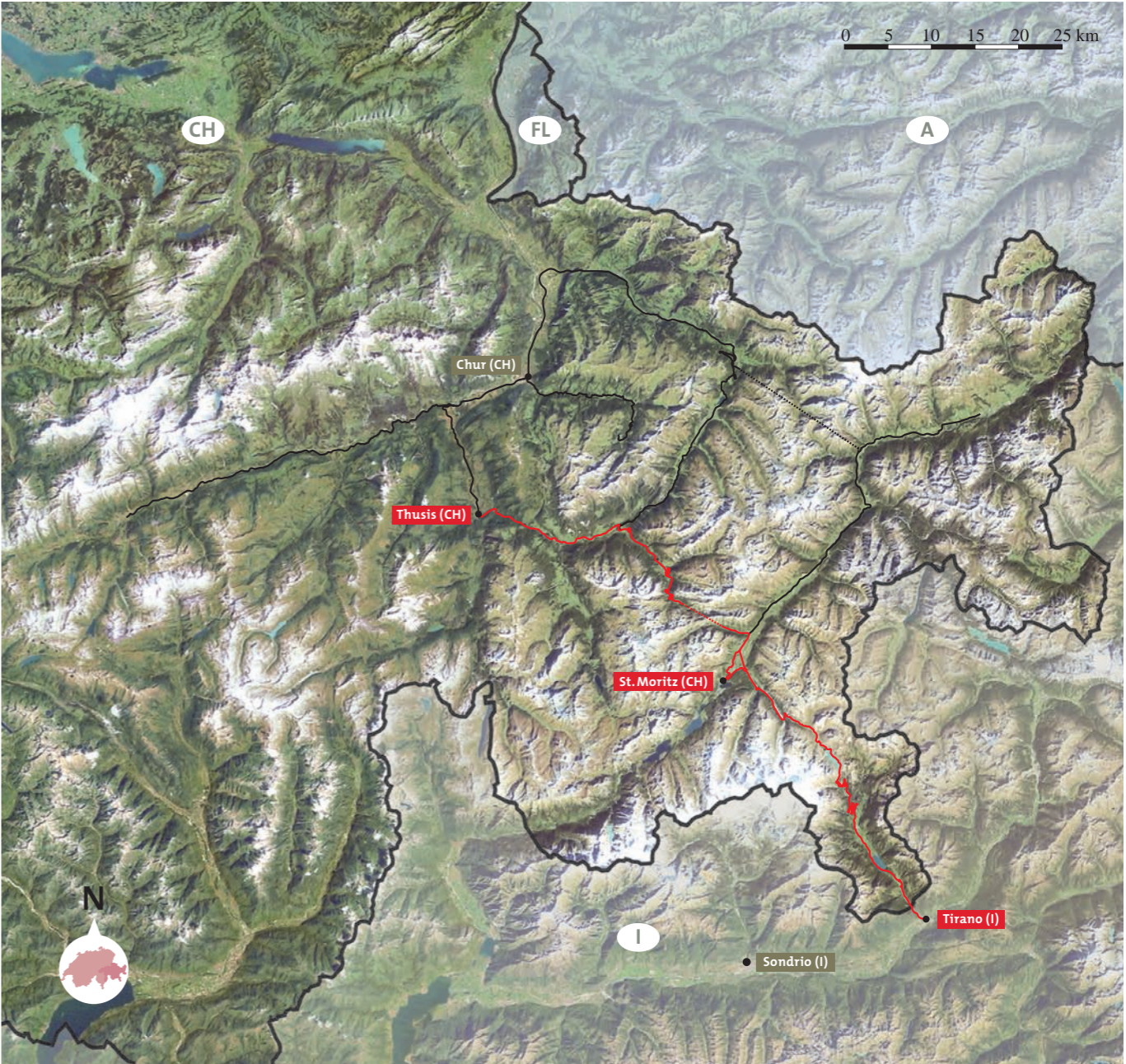
#### Region Lombardy

#### 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 km<sup>2</sup>.

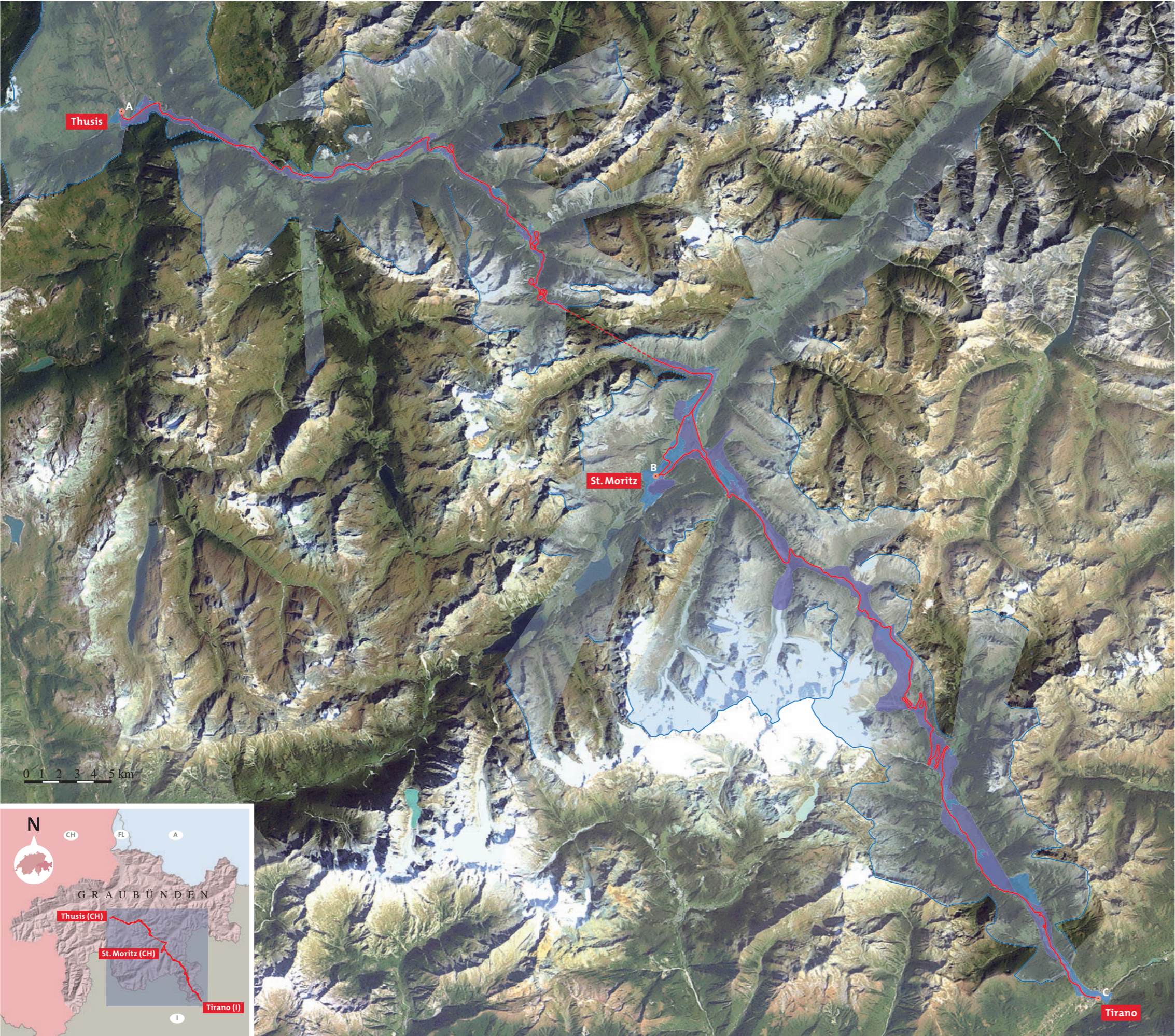
## 1.c Name of Property

### 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  
Reproduced by permission of swisstopo (BM062220)



**Demarcation of the site**

- Core zone**
- Core zone
- Buffer zone**
- Primary buffer zone
  - Buffer zone in the ‘near’ area
  - Buffer zone in the ‘distant’ area (“backdrop”)
  - Horizon line

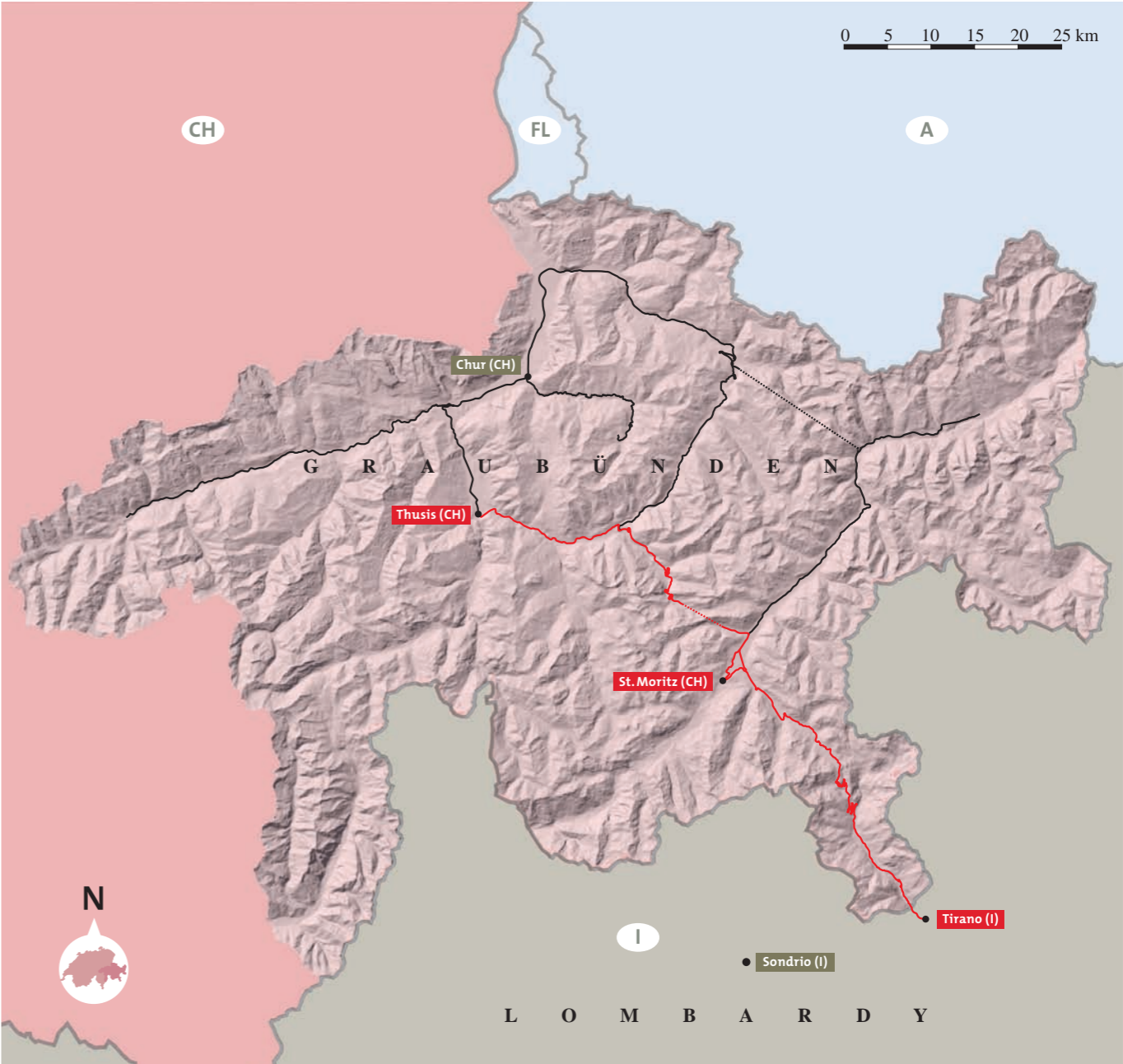
- Georeferenced points**
- A** Thusis Exit Signal:  
N 46° 41’ 50’’ E 9° 26’ 28’’
  - B** St. Moritz Station:  
N 46° 29’ 54’’ E 9° 50’ 47’’
  - C** Tirano Station:  
N 46° 12’ 57’’ E 10° 10’ 00’’

Sources:  
Satellite Image: ESA / Eurimage / swisstopo, NPOC  
Design: Süsskind, SGD, Chur  
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1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

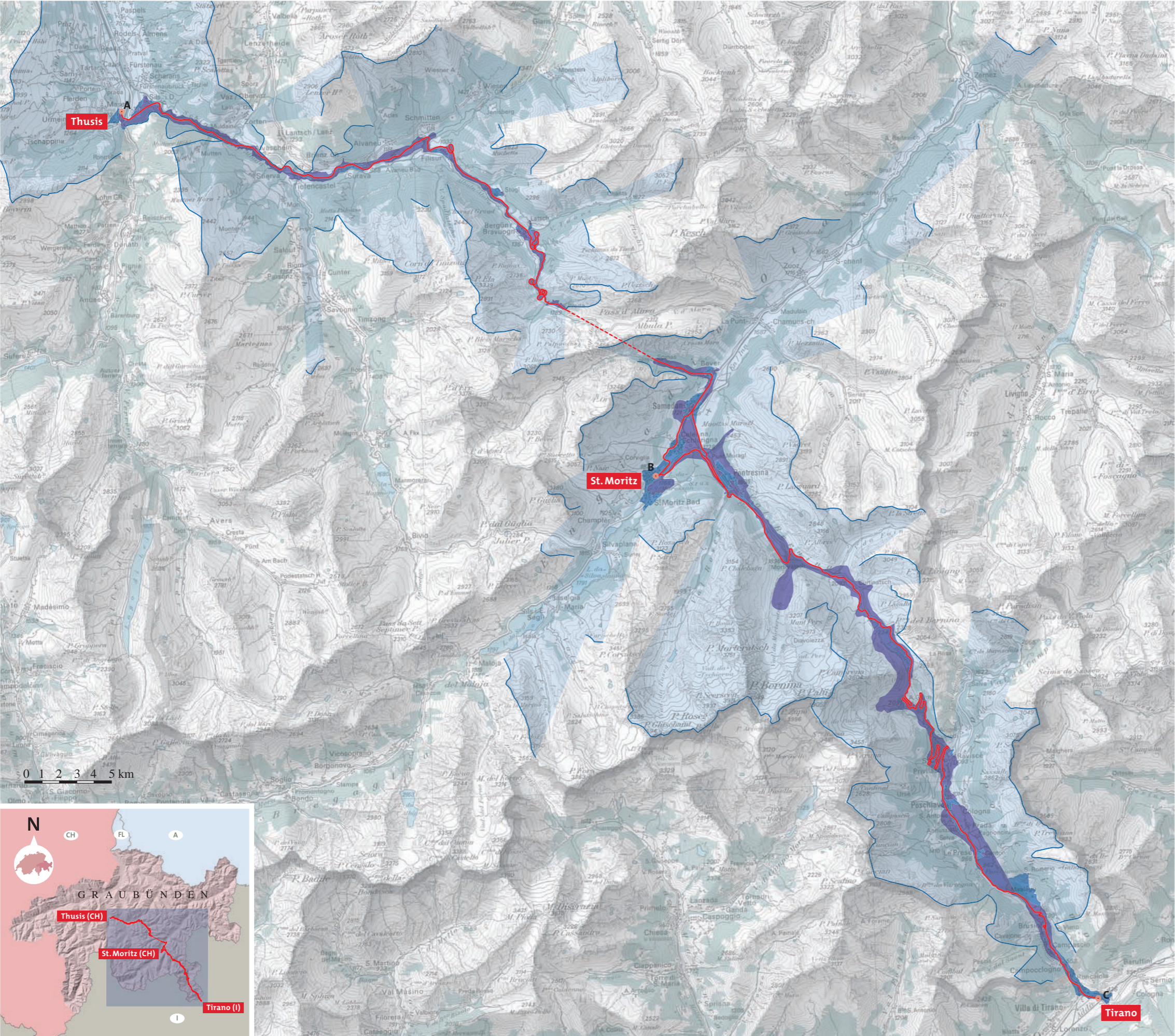
The perimeter of the property comprises the stretch of railway line from Thusis to Tirano together with its buildings and installations. St. Moritz marks the approximate centre of the property.

Name	Community(ies)	State(s)	Area in ha (Core zone)	Coordinates
Thusis – Tirano	20 Communities (cf. chap. 1.e)	Switzerland / Italy	152.42	<div>A (Thusis Exit Signal) N 46° 41' 50'' E 9° 26' 28''</div> <div>B (St. Moritz Station) N 46° 29' 54'' E 9° 50' 47''</div> <div>C (Tirano Station) N 46° 12' 57'' E 10° 10' 00''</div>



- 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  
Reproduced by permission of swisstopo (BM062220)



Demarcation of the site

- Core zone
- Core zone
- Buffer zone
- Primary buffer zone
- Buffer zone in the ‘near’ area
- Buffer zone in the ‘distant’ area (“backdrop”)
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- Georeferenced points
- A Thusis Exit Signal:  
N 46° 41’ 50’’ E 9° 26’ 28’’
  - B St. Moritz Station:  
N 46° 29’ 54’’ E 9° 50’ 47’’
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Design: Stüsskind, SGD, Chur  
Reproduced by permission of swisstopo (BM062220)

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

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 utilisations of the area, scale 1:25,000
- > Detailed plans of the property with the core and buffer zones, scale 1:15,000 and, to visualise the degree of detailing, five selected sections on a scale of 1:2,000 showing halts and crossings (Filisur, Stugl/Stuls, Preda, Bever, Poschiavo).

These plans and maps are also included in the electronic version (CD) and in the additional GIS data (core and buffer zones etc.) of the nominated property. This data record allows the boundaries of the property to be shown clearly and outlines each plot on any scale. The file includes a hard copy of the overview plan on a scale of 1:60,000, the detailed plans on a scale of 1:15,000 as well as selected sections on a scale of 1:2,000 (Filisur, Stugl/Stuls, Preda, Bever, Poschiavo).

### Core zone

The Albula and Bernina railway lines running from Thusis via St. Moritz to Tirano represent the “red thread” that defines the cultural landscape; the overall length is some 130 km. The railway line with its structures, installations and systems is defined as the core zone.

The perimeter of the nominated area touches 19 communities on Swiss territory: Thusis, Sils i.D., Mitten, Vaz/Obervaz, Alvaschein,

Tiefencastel, Brienz/Brinzauls, Surava, Alva-neu, Schmitten, Filisur, Bergün/Bravuogn, Bever, Samedan, Celerina/Schlarigna, Pontresina, St. Moritz, Poschiavo and Brusio. The perimeter takes in 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 “back-drop”. As specified by Article 104 of the *Operational Guidelines*, the buffer zone comprises the immediate environs of the property together with the landscape (in this case, as far as the horizon). The buffer zone is an important element of the property as regards the overall visualisation and the general functional relationships. The most wide-ranging view a traveller can experience in Switzerland is at Bever: a 27 km vista covering a large part of the Engadin and extending as far as the Swiss National Park. Many villages within this viewing distance cannot be seen due to the topographic features or their sheer remoteness, so that changes in the cultural landscape cannot be observed from the railway. In the immediate proximity of the core zones, some settlements and landscape elements can also be seen in considerable detail from the property. Changes to these are more noticeable.

Under these circumstances, the buffer zone was broken down in an initial step into a ‘near’ and

a ‘distant’ area (buffer area or “backdrop”). The division into two areas resolves the problems of differentiation between “open” tributary valleys and extensive vistas, and the cultural landscape in the immediate vicinity of the core zone with its clearly visible details of settlement and elements of the cultural landscape. In a second step, in the near zone, a distinction is made between areas with a high quality of cultural history or landscape and those of lesser value. This demarcation is further reflected in the differentiated provisions for the protection of the buffer zone (cf. chapters 5.b and 5.c). The three categories in this zone are:

- > a *primary buffer zone* (in the near area)
- > a *buffer zone in the ‘near’ area*
- > a *buffer zone in the ‘distant’ area*

The *primary buffer zone* (in the near area) comprises important and valuable cultural assets, places of interest (of national importance) and landscape elements. The demarcation of the buffer zone in the distant area is determined either by natural features (e.g. the tree line) or by topographical criteria (contours, slopes etc.); where

this is not possible or expedient, the boundaries are marked by infrastructure features (such as roads or power lines). The resulting “ribbon” is, for the most part, 500 – 1000 m wide, although this width is reduced in narrow valleys (120 – 150 m). It may, however, extend to some 5 km where there is an exceptional vista of high alpine areas and glacial valleys.

The ‘near’ *buffer zone* essentially includes parts of settlement areas that are close to the core zone and lack the exceptional qualities of the primary buffer zone. 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 remaining vista of the cultural landscape visible from the train as far as and including the horizon. In view of the way in which Veltlin valley opens up and the character of the railway changes in Tirano (where it runs on the road and is no longer a mountain railway with imposing scenery), the definition of a buffer zone in the distance is omitted for the approximately 3 km stretch on Italian territory.

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

Core zone:	152.4 ha	(3.0 ha in Italy)
Primary buffer zone:	5,436.0 ha	(28.4 ha in Italy)
Buffer zone in the ‘near’ area:	1,140.4 ha	(76.4 ha in Italy)
Buffer zone in the ‘distant’ area:	102,809.5 ha	
Total of core and buffer zones:	109,538.3 ha	(107.8 ha in Italy)