

SNo	Site	Location	Criteria	Area ha (acre)	Year	Description
1	Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair	SwitzerlandMüstair, Switzerland 46°37'46.02"N 10°26'51.54"E / 46.6294500°N 10.4476500°E	Cultural: (iii)	2,036 (5,030)	1983	The Convent of Müstair is a Christian monastery from the Carolingian period. It has Switzerland's greatest series of figurative murals, painted c. 800 AD, along with other Romanesque art and designs.
2	La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning	SwitzerlandCanton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland 47°6'14"N 6°49'58"E / 47.10389°N 6.83278°E	Cultural: (iv)	284 (700)	2009	The site consists of two towns situated close to one another in a remote environment in the Swiss Jura mountains. Due to poor agricultural land, the watchmaking industry developed in the towns in the 19th century. After several devastating fires the towns were rebuilt to support this single industry. The town of La Chaux-de-Fonds was described by Karl Marx as a "huge factory-town" in Das Kapital where he analyzed the division of labour in the watchmaking industry of the Jura.
3	Convent of St Gall	SwitzerlandSt. Gallen, Switzerland 47°25'23.988"N 9°22'40.008"E / 47.42333000°N 9.37778000°E	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	—	1983	The Carolingian Convent of St Gall was one of the most important in Europe. It was in operation from the 8th century to its secularization in 1805. Its library is one of the richest and oldest in the world and contains a number of precious manuscripts such as the Plan of Saint Gall. Portions of the building were rebuilt in the Baroque style.
4	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces	SwitzerlandVaud, Switzerland 46°29'31"N 6°44'46"E / 46.49194°N 6.74611°E	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (v)	1,408 (3,480)	2007	The Lavaux Vineyard Terraces stretch for about 30 km (19 mi) along the south-facing northern shores of Lake Geneva from Chillon Castle to the eastern outskirts of Lausanne in the Vaud region. The current terraces can be traced back to the 11th century, when Benedictine and Cistercian monasteries controlled the area.
5	Monte San Giorgio	SwitzerlandTicino, Italy* Switzerland* 45°53'20"N 8°54'50"E / 45.88889°N 8.91389°E	Natural: (viii)	3,207 (7,920)	2010	The pyramid-shaped, wooded mountain of Monte San Giorgio beside Lake Lugano is regarded as the best fossil record of marine life from the Triassic Period (245–230 million years ago). The sequence records life in a tropical lagoon environment, sheltered and partially separated from the open sea by an offshore reef. Diverse marine life flourished within this lagoon, including reptiles, fish, bivalves, ammonites, echinoderms and crustaceans. Because

						the lagoon was near land, the remains also include land-based fossils of reptiles, insects and plants, resulting in an extremely rich source of fossils.
6	Old City of Berne	SwitzerlandBern, Switzerland 46°56'53.016"N 7°27'1.008"E / 46.94806000°N 7.45028000°E	Cultural: (iii)	84,684 (209,260)	1983	Founded in the 12th century on a hill site surrounded by the Aare River, Bern developed along the peninsula. Following a devastating fire, the entire town was rebuilt in a unified style. The early wooden buildings were replaced with sandstone, followed by arcades in the 15th century arcades and fountains in the 16th century. The medieval town was rebuilt in the 18th century, but retained its earlier character.
7	Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps	Austria Austria*, France*, Germany*, Italy*, Slovenia*, Switzerland* 47°16'42"N 8°12'27"E / 47.27833°N 8.20750°E	Cultural: (iv), (v)	3,961 (9,790)	2011	Contains 111 small individual sites with the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands. While only some of the sites have been excavated, they contain a wealth of information on life and trade in agrarian Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures in Alpine Europe. Fifty-six of the sites are located in Switzerland.
8	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	SwitzerlandGraubünden and Tirano, Italy* Switzerland* 46°29'54"N 9°50'47"E / 46.49833°N 9.84639°E	Cultural: (ii) (iv)	109,386 (270,300)	2008	The Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes, brings together two historic railway lines that cross the Swiss Alps through those two passes. The railways provided a rapid and easy route into many formerly isolated alpine settlements. Building the railroads required overcoming a number of technical challenges with bridges and tunnels.
9	Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch	SwitzerlandCantons of Bern and Valais, Switzerland 46°30'0"N 8°1'59"E / 46.50000°N 8.03306°E	Natural: (vii), (viii), (ix)	82,400 (204,000)	2007	The site includes several of the highest mountains in the Central Alps along with the largest glacier in Eurasia. The landscape provides information on the succession of plants after the retreat of a glacier and allows study of the retreat of glaciers resulting from climate change. The impressive landscape has also played an important role in European art, literature, mountaineering and tourism.
	Swiss	SwitzerlandGlarus, St. Gallen				The Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona in the north-eastern part of the country covers a mountainous area which features seven peaks that rise above 3,000 m (9,800 ft). The area displays an exceptional example of mountain

10	Tectonic Arena Sardona	and Graubünden, Switzerland 46°55'0"N 9°15'0"E / 46.91667°N 9.25000°E	Natural: (viii)	32,850 (81,200)	2008	building through continental collision and displays a clear example of tectonic thrust, i.e. the process whereby older, deeper rocks are carried onto younger, shallower rocks. The site has been a key site for the geological sciences since the 18th century.
11	Three Castles of Bellinzona	SwitzerlandBellinzona, Switzerland 46°11'35.304"N 9°1'20.712"E / 46.19314000°N 9.02242000°E	Cultural: (iv)	—	2000	The Bellinzona site consists of a group of fortifications grouped around the castle of Castelgrande, which stands on a rocky peak looking out over the entire Ticino valley. Running from the castle, a series of fortified walls protect the ancient town and block the passage through the valley. A second castle (Montebello) forms an integral part of the fortifications, while a third but separate castle (Sasso Corbaro) was built on an isolated rocky promontory south-east of the other fortifications.

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