



**WORLD HERITAGE**  
EXPERIENCE  SWITZERLAND

# UNESCO World Heritage in Switzerland

## Press kit 2025

**WORLD HERITAGE**  
EXPERIENCE  SWITZERLAND  
[whes.ch](http://whes.ch) / [ourheritage.ch](http://ourheritage.ch)

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## World Heritage Experience Switzerland - WHES

One of the tasks of World Heritage Experience Switzerland (WHES) is to raise public awareness of the attractiveness and significance of UNESCO World Heritage properties in Switzerland. In addition to its commitment to valorisation, WHES also supports World Heritage properties in the areas of management and cultural mediation in schools. To find out more, visit [www.ourheritage.ch](http://www.ourheritage.ch) to stay up to date and follow us on our social media channels: when you visit one of 13 sites, tag us with

**@worldheritageswitzerland #worldheritageswitzerland #ourheritage**



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# Welcome

**WORLD HERITAGE**  
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Dear journalists,



Thank you for taking an interest in the World Heritage properties in Switzerland. Indeed, these natural and cultural assets have plenty to offer: enchanting cities, unique landscapes, historic legacies and hidden treasures. Much of this heritage was left to us by our ancestors, but nature has also played its part in making the World Heritage properties an endless source of amazement. There are four natural and nine cultural assets in total – and as unique as each site is, they all have one thing in common: the universal value that they share with the global community.

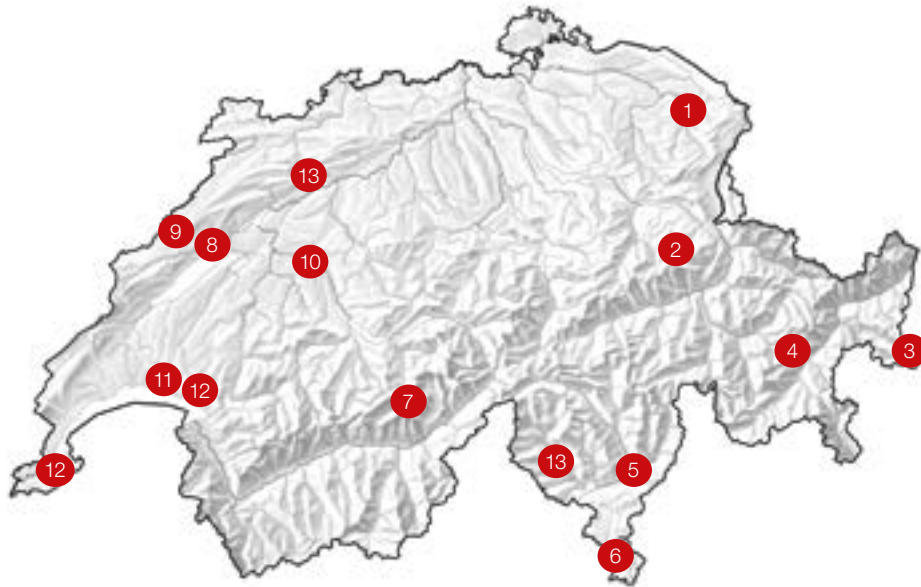
The enclosed documentation offers you an broad insight into the diversity and uniqueness of the UNESCO World Heritage in Switzerland.

If you have any questions or suggestions, you can contact us at any time. We look forward to collaborating with you.

Kaspar Schürch  
Director WHES

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# Welcome to Switzerland

Four outstanding natural phenomena and nine great cultural achievements bear the most sought-after emblem of UNESCO.

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# 13 reasons

## to visit the UNESCO World Heritage



1. Abbey of St. Gall

- 1. A library with 170,000 books and medieval manuscripts.
- 2. Mountains that stand on their heads
- 3. The largest fresco cycle from the early Middle Ages in Europe.



2. Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona



3. Benedictine Convent St. John in Müstair



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- 6. *Ticinosuchus ferox* at the entrance of the Museum of fossils.



5. Three Castles , Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona





7. Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch

7. The largest connected glaciated area in the Alps.

8. Fascinating insights into prehistoric life.

9. An urban design dedicated to one single industry.



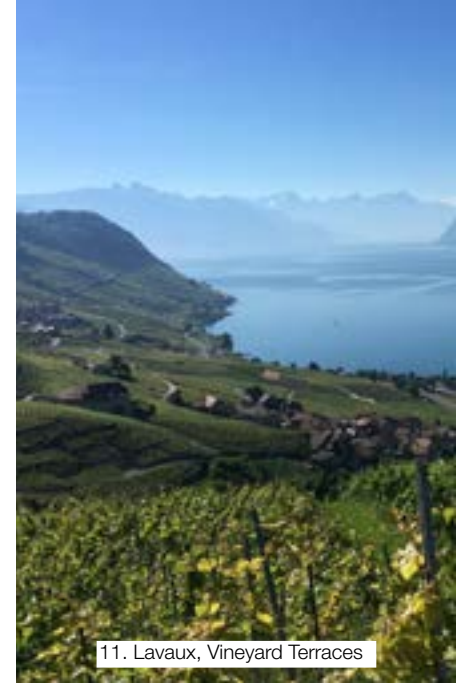
8. Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps



9 La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning



10. Old City of Berne



11. Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces



12. The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier

10. An ambitious urban development of the Middle age.

11. A century old winegrowing culture.

12. An outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement.

13. Ancient forests conquering a continent



13. Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe



## UNESCO World Heritage in Switzerland

### Local treasures of global importance

Four outstanding natural phenomena and nine great cultural achievements in Switzerland bear the most sought-after emblem of UNESCO, as Natural and Cultural World Heritage properties. Each of them stands for authenticity, quality and diversity for many generations to come. These values are part of the identity and mentality of the Swiss population.



World heritage goes back to a revolutionary idea: that the protection and preservation of extraordinary cultural achievements and unique natural phenomena should be placed in the hands of the whole human race. This idea was first put into practice with the rescue of the temples at Abu Simbel. In 1972, it gave rise to the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. More than 1'000 sites in 167 countries are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, including thirteen in Switzerland. These thirteen World Heritage properties bear witness to the history of the world and humanity. They speak of the emergence and formation of our country. As unique as each site is, they are all related to each other – shaped, inspired and formed by the interplay of the creative forces of nature and culture.

World Heritage properties are places of contemplation, discovery, amazement, experience, learning and exchange. The great significance of these places and the fascination and admiration that they inspire cast a spell on those who visit them. They banish the everyday and take us on a journey through time. As living witnesses to a vibrant history, they demand answers to questions such as: what does our heritage encompass? How do we live with this heritage, and how do we pass it on to future generations? The discussion of the World Heritage properties enhances focus on authenticity, sustainability and the associated challenges. Conscious travel to these places evokes new and different images of an outstanding and demanding Switzerland, which we share with the global community.

## Unknown heritage

Many people in Switzerland are familiar with places like the Palace of Versailles, the Great Barrier Reef and the Grand Canyon. This is also because they are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Thirteen sites in Switzerland also belong to this exclusive list and are therefore protected for the entire world population. Unfortunately, the majority of people in our country are unaware of this. For the second time in five years, the umbrella organisation for World Heritage, World Heritage Experience Switzerland (WHES), together with the company blue eyes marketing GmbH, has conducted a representative survey on World Heritage in Switzerland.

Despite the work of local World Heritage organisations and the activities of various stakeholders at national level, these contemporary witnesses and their universal values are still unknown to many of the Swiss population. In the unaided 2023 survey conducted by blue eyes marketing GmbH, **only 10%** of respondents were able to name one or more World Heritage sites. The figures are slightly higher in the aided survey, but here too the best figures are only 40%, which means that not even half of the Swiss can name at least one World Heritage site.





## Abbey of St. Gall

### 1400 years of cultural history

The foundation stone for the abbey was laid in 612 by the Irish itinerant monk Gallus. A good 100 years later, Abbot Otmar revived the monastery and transformed it into an important centre for writing activities and book illumination. The spirit of the Benedictine monks can still be felt in the historically impressive walls today. Over the entrance of the Abbey Library of St. Gall there is an ancient Greek inscription meaning “pharmacy of the soul”. The library is the oldest and one of the most attractive rococo rooms in Switzerland. Besides the 170,000 books, it also accommodates one of the most important autochthonous collections of medieval manuscripts in Europe. The Abbey Plan of St. Gall, the “Evangelium Longum” and the oldest conserved German language book, the “Abrogans”, are particularly worthy of note.

### Did you know?

- 333 explanations of typical abbey buildings are to be found on the famous Plan of St. Gall, which dates back to 825.
- The Alcuin Bible, produced around the year 800 has 840 pages and weighs about 20 kg.
- The Abbey of St. Gall can look back over a unique and continuously documented history of more than a thousand years.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- Abbey District: Abbey Library, Vaulted Cellar and Exhibition Space
- Guided Tour of the old town of St. Gall including the Abbey District
- Audioguide Tour of the old town of St. Gall including the Abbey District

### Families experiences

- Discovery tour “The missing parchment”

### Barrier free experiences

- Abbey District: Exhibition venues are wheelchair accessible (lift available). There are some thresholds. If these cannot be overcome easily, the staff is happy to help.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 1983

More information:







## Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona

### How mountains form

The collision between Africa and Europe caused the formation of the Alps millions of years ago. Layers of rock were pushed on top of one another, folded and broken. Along the so-called “Glarus main thrust fault”, a line that can now be seen from afar, layers of rock that were 250-300 million years old were pushed together with much younger rocks that were 35-50 million years old. There is nowhere else where the traces of these tremendous forces are so visible as in the mountain landscape around Piz Sardona in the border region of the cantons of St. Gall, Glarus and Grisons. The area has great value for schools and research. It is of great interest to hikers and nature lovers too.

### Did you know?

- In the Tectonic Arena Sardona the mountains stand on their heads: older strata of rock have shifted to lie above younger layers.
- Over the past 200 years or more, seminal findings into the way mountains were formed have been made at the Sardona UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- Sardona World Heritage Trail in six stages from north to south.
- Sardona GeoGuides know the highlights of the World Heritage property as well as insider tips and hidden treasures.
- Visitor centres in Glarus and Elm are full of fascinating information about the World Heritage.

### Families experiences

- Radio play trail “The magic line” from Elm to Schwanden (in German)

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2008

More information:







## Benedictine Convent St. John in Müstair

### The nuns open their doors

According to legend, the monastery complex in Val Müstair in the canton of Grisons, was founded in the 8th century by Charlemagne and was never fully destroyed. Well preserved, it still reveals building styles from several eras, and holds art treasures from more than twelve centuries. The wall paintings in the convent church were decisive for its acceptance on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This is one of the largest and best-preserved fresco cycles from the early Middle Ages. The nuns are still active in the convent today in the spirit of “ora et labora”, pray and work. Convent life, cultivation, the museum, research and restoration all merge to form a unique whole.

### Did you know?

- St. John's monastery in Müstair is a centre of Benedictine life since 1246 years.
- If you counted the number of psalms recited in the monastery until now, you would come to the amazing total of 9 804 375.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- Convent Church of St. John in Müstair with Carolingian frescoes
- Convent Museum with insights in 12 centuries of monastic history
- Guided tour of the Convent grounds and museum

### Families experiences

- Monastery trail for children (in German or Italian)

### Barrier free experiences

- Only the ground floor of the convent museum is wheelchair accessible.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 1983

More information:







## Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes

### A triumph of railway engineering

The line of the Rhaetian Railway between Thusis and Tirano (Italy) is a true masterpiece. It is a unique example of a railway which has been harmoniously integrated into the high-mountain landscape. Narrow radii, sophisticated engineering structures and impressive tunnels: the many gorges, mountain barriers and gradients were overcome using a range of innovative ideas, and the 122 km-long route has been slotted pleasantly into the wild natural environment. The journey is a voyage of discovery for connoisseurs. Railway enthusiasts can admire the pioneering creations at close quarters, and those with a thirst for knowledge might like to visit the Albula railway museum in Bergün.

### Did you know?

- The Rhaetian Railway winds its way through the Bernina Pass up a 7% gradient without the help of a rack-wheel, climbing from 429 m to 2,253 m above sea level.
- The 62 km long Albula Line was built in just six years (1898 –1904).

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- The Albula Railway Museum guides enthusiasts and families through the railway history of Graubünden.
- Landwasser-Express tourist train and guided tour to the Landwasserviadukt.
- Bernina Express along the Albula and Bernina Railway Lines

### Families experiences

- Railway Museum Albula: Clà Ferrovia trail game "The lost whistle!"

### Barrier free experiences

- The Railway Museum Albula is wheelchair accessible (incl. wheelchair accessible WC). Guided tours in simple language are offered.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2008

More information:







## Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona

### Journey through the Middle Ages

Once acting as a barrage to the Alps and now a World Heritage property, the three impressive castles of Bellinzona are among the most significant examples of medieval military architecture. They were built by the Dukes of Milan to bar the route southwards to the Swiss. Bellinzona occupied a strategic position between north and south back then too. Over the course of the centuries, the three castles of Castelgrande, Montebello and Sasso Corbaro have been reconstructed and restored many times. With its walls, towers, battlements and gates, this impressive defensive complex remains a source of wonder to those who view it today.

### Did you know?

- The castle of Sasso Corbaro was built in just six months.
- The castles were built by the Dukes of Milan and have only belonged to Swiss Confederation since the start of the 16th century.
- During the Swiss period of occupation, the castles were renamed Castello di Uri, Castello di Svitto and Castello di Unterwaldo.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- Fortezza Pass: Combined ticket for the three castles, museums and temporary exhibitions
- Guided tour “Experience the Middle Ages in Bellinzona” with actors

### Families experiences

- Treasure hunt: A multi-level treasure hunt that will lead families on a discovery of Bellinzona and its magnificent fortress.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2000

More information:





## Monte San Giorgio

### A sea of memories

Monte San Giorgio rises up between the southern arms of Lake Lugano. Besides the magnificent view of the lake landscape, the 1,097-metre high mountain provides a window to prehistoric times. 240-million-year-old fossils can be found within it. Where there was once a sea basin with different reptiles, fish and plants, Monte San Giorgio formed along with the development of the Alps. Perfectly maintained fossils have been found and investigated here for 150 years. The region is one of the best testimonials to sea life from the Triassic period. The Museum of fossils in Meride, which has been renovated by the architect Mario Botta, ensures insights into this long extinct world.

### Did you know?

- Thanks to virtual and augmented reality experiences, it is possible to dive in the Triassic sea and admire the creatures from that period.
- 240 million years ago, the region around Lake Lugano was a sub-tropical sea.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- Museum of Fossils exhibits a selection of fossilised animals and plants brings them to life with the help of AR and VR experiences.
- Geo-palaeontological path covers the history of Monte San Giorgio

### Families experiences

- Didactic workshops / excursions for children and adults (see Museums events)

### Barrier free experiences

- The museum is wheelchair accessible. Simplified language: audio-guides in simple language for kids.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2003

More information:







## Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch

### A glorious world of glaciers

Impressive mountain chains, quaint valleys and the largest connected glaciated area in the Alps. The World Heritage site is one of the most spectacular high-mountain landscapes in the world. It represents the heart of the Alps with the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau as well as the huge 824 km<sup>2</sup> Aletsch glacier. The region brings together the most diverse habitats from glacier to steppe, and gives a clear view of the effects of climate change. The countryside has played just as important a role in European literature, art, mountain climbing and alpine tourism. Few other places on this planet could offer a comparable variety of contrasts and treasures.

### Did you know?

- If the Great Aletsch Glacier melted it could give a litre of water to each person living on the planet every day for the next 3,5 years.
- The Jungfrauoch railway station is the highest in Europe at 3,454 metres above sea level and is located in the middle of the World Heritage property.
- Currently, around 280 km<sup>2</sup> of the World Heritage site is covered in glacial ice. If we assume a rise in temperature of 3-5° C, about 20% of it will remain by the year 2100.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- The World Nature Forum has an interactive exhibition where visitors can experience the World Heritage with all their senses.

### Families experiences

- Children's afternoons and themed events (see World Nature Forum events).

### Barrier free experiences

- The World Nature Forum is wheelchair accessible. With the Disabled Passenger's ID Card the travel companion enters for free.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2001

More information:





## Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps

### Unique witnesses of prehistory

The “pile dwellings” are remains of prehistoric settlements in lakes and marshes around the Alps. The serial property includes 111 sites in six countries (CH, D, F, I, SLO, A) and 56 of them are located in Switzerland. The artefacts – organic materials such as wood, textiles, plant remains and bones provide fascinating insights into life around 5,000 to 500 B.C. Many finds are difficult or impossible to access as they are underwater, on the shores of lakes or in marsh areas. This makes their exhibition in museums even more important, such as at the Laténium near Neuchâtel, where you can gain a detailed impression of the lives our ancestors led.

### Did you know?

- Along our lakeshores, Neolithic people contributed to the extraordinary global expansion of cultivated wheat, which now covers more than 2.25 million km<sup>2</sup>.
- The first environmental damage occurred in the time of the pile dwellings over 5,000 years ago with the mass deforestation of woodland areas for farming.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- The museum and archaeological park Laténium showcase artefacts and reconstructions, bringing to life the pile dwellers

### Families experiences

- Children’s afternoons and themed events (see Laténium events)

### Barrier free experiences

- The Laténium museum is wheelchair accessible (incl. wheelchair accessible WC). Guided tours in simple language are offered.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2011

More information:







## La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning

### Two towns that tick alike

The towns of La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle, situated in the Jura mountains of the Canton of Neuchâtel, bear witness to the successful symbiosis between their urban setting and their watchmaking industry. After suffering devastating fires, their reconstruction in the early 19th century was carefully planned. The chequerboard design of the roads and constructions was specifically adapted to the requirements of the thriving industry. Many of the buildings displayed a well-thought-out combination of living quarters, production areas and offices. Today, they are a testimony to the history of local craftsmanship and industry. The fact that the region is still an important international watchmaking centre is proven by the many well-known watch brands which have their headquarters here.

### Did you know?

- In 1900, more than half of the world's watches were made in La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle.
- In less than ten years, (1878–1887), three world-renowned figures were born here: Louis-Joseph Chevrolet, Charles-Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier) and Blaise Cendrars.

## A proposal of World Heritage experiences

### Experiences for all

- “Espace de l’urbanisme horloger” visitor centre
- Tourist train allows an easy way to explore the two watchmaking cities.
- “Make your own watch” workshops where you can assemble your own watch.

### Families experiences

- Les Barons trail game to discover the watchmaking metropolis in a fun way (in French and German)

### Barrier free experiences

- Espace de l’urbanisme horloger visitor centre is wheelchair accessible.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2009

More information:







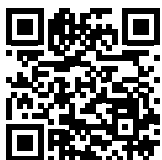
## Old city of Berne

### A tour through the centuries

The city, founded in 1191, is enthroned on a peninsula high above the Aare and still bears witness today to the ambitious scale of urban development in medieval Europe. It is a positive example of how a medieval city structure can be retained and yet adapted to also meet contemporary requirements. With its impressive closed rows of houses, its attractive roof landscape, arcades, cellars, towers and fountains, which have largely retained their original form, the federal capital city invites you to go on a tour through the centuries.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 1983

More information:



## Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces

### A winegrowing culture that goes back generations

Vineyard terraces were created on the steep slopes of Lake Geneva under the direction of the monks as early as the 11th century. Since then, generations of winegrowers have cherished and taken care of this unique landscape. They benefit from the abundance of the “three suns” here: the sun itself, its rays reflected by the lake, and the warmth stored in the walls of the vineyards. The wine estate extends across 40 kilometres and is one of the largest winegrowing areas in Switzerland. With its 14 villages, it reflects the cultural landscape in an impressive way, and this has developed thanks to the balanced interplay between the residents and the environment.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2007

More information:







## The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement

### Architecture that crosses continents

Scarcely any architect has characterised modern construction worldwide as much as Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, better known as “Le Corbusier”, who grew up in La Chaux-de-Fonds. 17 selected buildings in Argentina, Belgium, Germany, France, India, Japan and Switzerland are testimony to his incomparable creativity and versatility in a variety of contexts. Two of these buildings are located in Switzerland: “La Petite villa au bord du lac Léman”, also called Villa “Le Lac”, next to Lake Geneva in Corseaux and “Immeuble Clarté” in Geneva. Le Corbusier is a key figure in the internationalisation of architecture and town planning, which have marked urban landscapes around the world in the 20th century.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2016

More information:



## Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe

### Conquering a continent

Beech is the most important tree species in Central Europe and is characterised by its ability to adapt to different climatic and geographical conditions. However, human intervention has put great pressure on the ancient and primeval beech forests, of which only a few vestiges remain. With trees over 170 years old and a total area of more than 1000 hectares, the two forest reserves in the Lodano, Busai and Soladino valleys (TI) and Bettlachstock (SO) are a valuable genetic reserve, not only for beech trees but also for many associated animal and plant species that depend on these habitats. The two Swiss forest reserves, now on the UNESCO World Heritage List, are part of a transnational serial site consisting of 94 beech forests located in 18 countries.

### UNESCO World Heritage since 2021

More information:







## UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage

The Intangible Cultural Heritage describes living traditions and practices passed on over generations, which give a community a feeling of identity and continuity. These are, for example, music, dance, customs, celebrations or traditional craft techniques. Intangible cultural heritage is extremely diverse, and in contrast to tangible cultural heritage (e.g. the UNESCO World Heritage Abbey of St. Gall) it changes constantly.

The “list of living traditions in Switzerland” forms the basis and conditions for the nomination of living traditions for the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage. Up to now (June 2024), 9 living traditions from Switzerland have been accepted into the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

### Intangible Cultural Heritage

More information:



- Holy Week Processions in Mendrisio
- Vevey Winegrowers’ Festival
- Basel Carnival
- Avalanche risk management
- Craftsmanship in watchmaking and art mechanics
- Dry stone wall construction
- Alpinism
- Alpine pasture season
- Traditional irrigation: knowledge, technology and organisation



## Holy Week Processions in Mendrisio

The Processions are held in Mendrisio on **Maundy Thursday** and **Good Friday** every year. An unmissable and unique event, where history becomes a spectacle in the perpetuation of tradition. As they make their way through the streets of the town, a soft light is given off by the “Trasparenti”, translucent paintings on canvas mounted on “boxes” and lit up from within. Crafted using a special technique dating back to the eighteenth century, the “Trasparenti” are a characteristic feature of the Processions and a fundamental element of the candidacy. The Maundy Thursday Procession represents the Passion and the Stations of the Cross, featuring around 270 participants. The Good Friday Procession is more austere and solemn, with over 700 participants.

### Intangible Cultural Heritage since 2019

More information:







## Entlebuch Biosphere reserve

The Entlebuch biosphere in Canton Lucerne covers around 400 km<sup>2</sup> and has many natural treasures. It is home to Switzerland's largest and most extensive moorland landscapes, impressive karst areas and flora and fauna of international significance. This is why Entlebuch has been designated Switzerland's first biosphere reserve by UNESCO. Extensive agricultural areas are permitted in the buffer zone adjacent to the wetlands. In the transition zones, where most of the inhabitants live, an economic system based on the principles of sustainable development is established.

**Biosphere reserve since 2001**

More information:



## Engiadina Val Müstair Biosphere reserve

The Engiadina Val Müstair Biosphere covers an area of around 450 km<sup>2</sup> in the alpine regions of the canton of Graubünden. The reserve consists of the Swiss National Park, which serves as the central protected area, and the valleys north and south of the Ofen Pass. The valleys form the buffer zone, where protection measures are located, and the transition zones with settlements and economic activities. The highest biosphere in the Alps is one of the most species-rich areas in Switzerland and Europe in terms of plant and animal species.

**Biosphere reserve since 2017**

More information:



## World Heritage Days

### A weekend dedicated to the World Heritage



Every year during the second weekend in June, the sites will offers unique insights into various natural and cultural wonders and opens their doors to places normally closed to visitors.

The motto “You only want to protect what you know” aptly summarises the purpose of the World Heritage Days. It is important that the local population is aware of the significance and value of the World Heritage properties, because only then can they actively campaign for their protection and preservation. Special programmes and open doors create the opportunity for people to experience and understand their World Heritage properties at first hand. This not only raises awareness of cultural heritage, but also promotes pride and identification with one’s own region. Together, we are laying the foundations to ensure that these unique sites are preserved for future generations.

#### World Heritage Days

More information:

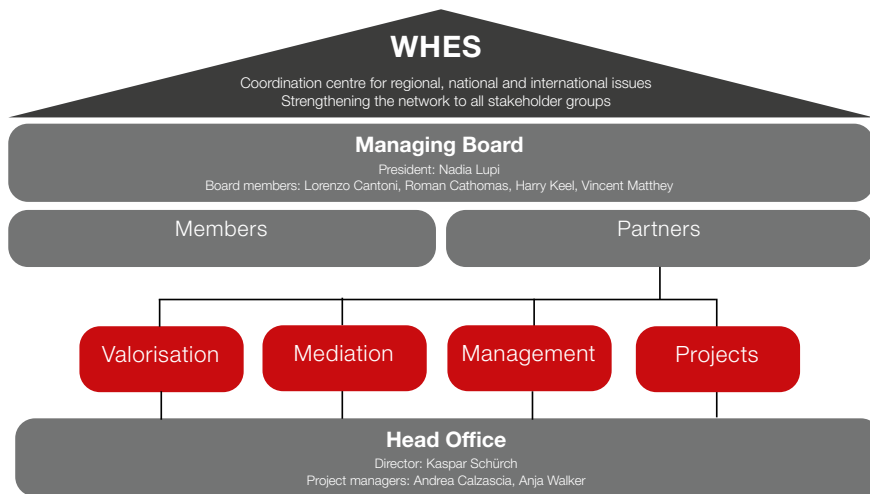




# World Heritage Experience Switzerland

## The nationwide network

For 15 years, World Heritage Experience Switzerland (WHES) has been defending the concerns of its members in the UNESCO World Heritage environment in Switzerland. WHES organises and manages an annual programme of activities involving all affiliated partners of the UNESCO World Heritage Network in Switzerland. WHES focusses on the development of activities in the field of valorisation, mediation and management. All partners in the network can benefit from synergies and a joint work programme. The work of WHES is financed by contributions from members and partners. WHES also develops projects financed by NPR and Innoutour funds or through mandates.



### Goals

- Raise awareness of the World Heritage among the general public
- Forster the desire to visit among the population
- Joining forces at national level
- Creating a framework for the exchange of experience and knowledge transfer
- Creation of platforms for joint actions
- Realisation of cross-border actions with related organisations
- Strengthening the common identity
- Increasing awareness and communication in schools

# Contacts

## Happy to collaborate with you!

The collaboration with media partners is very important for WHES. With each partner we look for a tailor-made solution. Please find below some examples:

- Famtrips (with Switzerland Tourism)
- Joint communication
- Coordinate contacts

WHES is already cooperating with media and journalists from all over the world.

More information can be found on our website: [www.whes.ch](http://www.whes.ch) (section "media"). If you are interested in working with the World Heritage properties in Switzerland, please contact us to discuss the details.

### Your contact:

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[www.whes.ch](http://www.whes.ch)

The network of World Heritage properties in Switzerland allows an optimisation of information stream. Do you need more information from our Partners? Follow the links below.

World Heritage	Website
Abbey of St. Gall	<a href="http://www.stiftsbezirk.ch">www.stiftsbezirk.ch</a> <a href="http://www.st.gallen-bodensee.ch">www.st.gallen-bodensee.ch</a>
Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona	<a href="http://www.unesco-sardona.ch">www.unesco-sardona.ch</a>
Benedictine Convent St. John in Müstair	<a href="http://www.muestair.ch">www.muestair.ch</a> <a href="http://www.val-muestair.ch">www.val-muestair.ch</a>
Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes	<a href="http://www.rhb.ch/welterbe">www.rhb.ch/welterbe</a>
Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona	<a href="http://www.fortezzabellinzona.ch">www.fortezzabellinzona.ch</a> <a href="http://www.bellinzonaevalli.ch">www.bellinzonaevalli.ch</a> <a href="http://www.ticino.ch">www.ticino.ch</a>
Monte San Giorgio	<a href="http://www.mendrisiottoturismo.ch">www.mendrisiottoturismo.ch</a> <a href="http://www.museodeifossili.ch">www.museodeifossili.ch</a> <a href="http://www.ticino.ch">www.ticino.ch</a>
Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch	<a href="http://www.jungfrau-aletsch.ch">www.jungfrau-aletsch.ch</a>
Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps	<a href="http://www.latenium.ch">www.latenium.ch</a> <a href="http://www.palafittes.org">www.palafittes.org</a>
La Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning	<a href="http://www.watch-cities.ch">www.watch-cities.ch</a>

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