SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE
IN BRAGA

43 COM 8B.31

Baku, July 2019

Recommendations by the World Heritage Committee

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Braga, Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte

December 2020
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga

Date of Inscription: 2019
Criteria: (iv)
Property: 26 ha
Buffer zone: 232 ha
Ref: 1590
43 COM 8B.31 Recommendation of the World Heritage Committee, Baku, July 2019

1. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
   1. Improving the documentation by fixing the inventory of heritage elements and archiving the full range of documents, improving the action plan to include all works currently in progress and those being planned, and improving the institutional links between the two municipalities and other stakeholders for fire prevention and firefighting,
   2. Finalizing the process of classifying the whole site as a National Monument,
   3. Securing funding to undertake future planned conservation works in a timely manner,
   4. Supplementing management planning in order to control visitors, including within the park,
   5. Developing additional monitoring indicators to address identified threats to the property (including its woodland), and monitoring and addressing potential threats to the property such urban expansion/development and visitor impacts,
   6. Providing a firm and more precise commitment about the timing for the removal of the terrace bar,
   7. Developing a more complete and detailed study on the understanding of existing plants supplementing the landscape attributes based on this work, and using this information to update management planning for the landscape,

2. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2020 a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.
1. Improving the documentation by:

1.1. Fixing the inventory of heritage elements and archiving the full range of documents, improving the action plan to include all works currently in progress and those being planned

DOCUMENT ARCHIVE: Bom Jesus do Monte Memory Centre

Bom Jesus do Monte Memory Centre is a cultural structure that aims to foster research, conservation, interpretation, dissemination and enhancement of the tangible or intangible heritage linked to the Sanctuary’s history, memory and identity. It includes a Library, Archive, Reservations and Exhibition Room. The Centre’s collection reflects the Sanctuary’s importance over the centuries, not only for the city of Braga, but for the entire Minho region and Portugal as a whole. This archive, which has been expanded over the years, is based on the collection of the Sanctuary and a set of artifacts that the Confraternity preserves as a testament to its dedication to this place of worship and its associated leisure surroundings.

A Reservation area has been created to receive and package the various objects. The Memory Centre also includes an Exhibition / Group Reception area, equipped with multimedia / interactive devices that facilitate a dynamic visit, serving all types of audiences and age groups, and creating an excellent environment and ideal basis for discovering the Sanctuary’s history.

Access to the collection can be achieved on site, within the Centre itself, subject to specific regulations, or online via the platform https://centrodememorias.bomjesus.pt/en/home/ available in Portuguese and English. The documentation has been progressively made available to internet users, in Portugal and abroad.

The collection is organised into the following sections - Bibliographic Archive, Historical Archive and Collections

Historical Archive

The Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte’s Historical Archive is responsible for conservation and safeguarding of a vast set of documents. This Historical Archive, kept within the Bom Jesus do Monte Memory Centre, covers the following areas: Bibliographic Collection, Historical Documentation, Architectural Collection and Photographic Collection. Through rigorous cataloguing and preventive conservation, it is now possible to access various document collections. The Bibliographic Collections consists of a wide diversity of literary works and monographs on the Sanctuary. In parallel with its religious history, the documents also highlight the property’s importance as a summer and leisure resort.

The Bom Jesus do Monte Sanctuary and its Confraternity have been accumulating a significant amount of Historical Documentation that ensures a fuller understanding of its entire administrative and religious history. The entire archive has been inventoried and catalogued. The Architecture Collection includes historical testimonies of projects, some of them were never built, commissioned from reputed national architects who, in general, have left their signature in stone, for generations to come. A vast Photographic Collection has been assembled from the last quarter of the 19th century onwards, that reflects the dedication of several
amateur or professional photographers. Pictures of classic moments or illustrated postcards, reveal specific occasions from the history of this space or simply moments that reflect sensations engendered by the built heritage and botanical species.

Collections

At present, it has been possible to inventory about 70% of the movable property that pertains to the Sanctuary, under the tutelage of the Confraternity. It is important to note however, that this estimate may change, since items are donated on a daily basis, which in turn become an integral part of this process of cataloguing, packaging, exhibition or storage in the Reserves of the Memory Centre.

The Ceramics collection contains a set of items of a functional and utilitarian character. A paradigm example is the large and diversified range of jars and vases that date back to the late 19th and 20th century and exemplify the evolution of tastes and ceramic modelling techniques.

The Centre also has a vast Sculpture collection. The use of carved elements, which span the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, propitiates a journey through Portuguese artistic expression, steeped in different styles such as Baroque, Rococo and Neoclassicism. The use of stone, as a sturdy historical testimony, is evident in individual busts such as that of Manuel Joaquim Gomes, and in individual items that have different styles and architectural designs. The use of bronze is evident in the collection, including large and small bells that have adorned the Basilica’s bell towers over the years. This collection, which includes items that have been replaced over the years, is part of the history of the production of bells in the city of Braga.

The Jewellery collection includes religious and civil items. Most of the items are made of silver, adorned with precious stones, and nationally produced. The collection derives from the Basilica’s sacristy and consists of a group of items, such as lamps, chalices, pyxes, patens, crosses and lanterns that were used for religious purposes.

The Painting collection consists of items dated from the 16th to the 20th century. In addition to religious paintings in oils and watercolours, it includes countless paintings by Benefactors who over the centuries have contributed to enhancement and preservation of religious activities in the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, as well as maintenance of this holy space. Noteworthy examples include ex-voto offerings given to the Sanctuary by worshippers in gratitude for fulfilment of a promise. These ex-voto offerings are mostly evident in the collection in the form of paintings, drawings or small replicas of ships.

The Textiles collection, like the other collections, consists of the heritage of the Sanctuary. The most important section is the liturgical unit, in view of the artistic quality of a many number of the respective items. It consists of liturgical items, in particular chasubles, dalmatics, processional capes, towels and lace items for ornamenting altars. Chronologically it covers the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and consists of a wide diversity of different items, which can be divided into two main groups: historical and liturgical.
1.2 Improving the institutional links between the two municipalities and other stakeholders for fire prevention and firefighting

INTERMUNICIPAL SACROMONTES PROGRAMME - Status report

1. Background

The municipalities of Braga and Guimarães - in pursuit of a longstanding goal to achieve common and shared treatment of a zone that assumes major significance for their respective local populations - made a joint commitment to draw up an Intermunicipal Sacromontes Programme. This is the first time in Portugal that there is an intermunicipal planning experience of this nature. The total intervention area is 2500 hectares. It is especially important to bear in mind that there is important cultural and religious heritage distributed over the entire mountain range of Falperra. The landscape includes important identity symbols for the entire territory, such as the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, the Sanctuary of Sameiro, the Chapel of Santa Maria Madalena, the Chapel of Santa Marta do Leão and the pre-Roman fortified settlements (castros) in Santa Marta das Cortiças, Briteiros and Sabroso. These sites incorporate an entire meaning, both in terms of their religious significance and their pagan origins. This is a cultural landscape gradually built up over the centuries, that is based on a complex and intricate relationship between man and nature. The routes of this territory have been used over the centuries by pilgrims and travelers, who since the Iron Age have traced different itineraries, of greater or lesser relevance. More recently, trails have been opened in this zone for sporting activities. This landscape is a key territory for strategic and tourist affirmation of the two municipalities.

Safeguarding the associated landscape-based icons, which attract traffic and a significant number of visitors, is dependent on management of the forestry areas around them. Alongside the dynamics associated to the urban / forest interface, there is a need to ensure compatibility between tourist, cultural and religious uses, through reintroduction of rural land management practices, in particular of the forestry and agricultural spaces that provide the transition to the main urban agglomerations.

Aware of the importance of this territorial, environmental, social and economic reality, the municipalities of Braga and Guimarães decided to combine their efforts and link their public policies and initiatives aimed at the enhancement, defense and promotion of this territory. The policy instrument that was considered to be most suitable for this purpose was the creation of an Intermunicipal Programme. The decision to draw up an Intermunicipal Sacromontes Programme resulted from the need – already identified by the two municipalities in 2016 - to ensure convergence between their municipal policies for this territory. The forest fires in October 2017 and the pressing need to decide upon an action programme, encompassing a diverse range of actors, highlighted the necessity to put this process into practice.

Both municipalities have their own management instruments for the defense of the forest against fires: the so-called ‘Municipal Plan for the Defense of Forest against Fires’ (PMDFCI) that cover the entire territory of both municipalities and are under the umbrella of the ‘National Plan of Defense of the Forest against Fires’. The PMDFCI
contains the measures and the integrated planning of the interventions by the different actors, defining the responsibility for the execution of the measures by entities and individuals, according to the strategic objectives. The PMDFCI last for a period of 10 years and are subject to review whenever changes to the recommended objectives and goals are justified. The Braga PMDFCI is in force until 2021 and in the revision process is at the final stage of approval. The Guimarães PMDFCI was recently revised and came into force in June 2019. Naturally, the Intermunicipal Programme will proceed with the articulation of the two PMDFCI with regard to the study area.

In addition to articulating the intermunicipal strategy for economic and social development, nature conservation and environmental quality assurance, the intermunicipal programme aims to coordinate the intermunicipal impact of various projects: networks, equipment, infrastructures (industrial, tourist, commercial and services). The programme also aims to establish medium and long-term planning objectives and define the objectives related to access to public facilities and services.

The intermunicipal programme is a territorial planning instrument, that has been drawn up pursuant to Law nº 31/2014 of May 30 - the General Framework Law for public policy on land, territorial planning and urbanism - whose preparation procedure and obligatory contents are regulated by Decree-Law No. 80/2015 of 14 May. Drawing up such a plan is optional when it covers the geographical area of two municipalities that are territorially contiguous, but are integrated in different intermunicipal authorities (in this case, Braga: the Cávado Intermunicipal Community and Guimarães: the Ave Intermunicipal Community). The plan was subject to prior authorisation from the Secretary of State for Territorial Planning and Nature Conservation.

2 - Implementation

Implementation of the Programme is ongoing. It is now in its final stage in terms of the administrative procedures for the constitution of intermunicipal technical teams. This task was developed in parallel by the management bodies of the two municipalities. The Programme will be drawn up after debate directed towards all stakeholders, including citizens, technical experts from a wide range of different specialised fields, higher education institutions and institutions that represent evident interests in this territorial area.

The programme is supported by the objective of recovering and safeguarding heritage and environmental values in question. It must identify the actions to be developed, the different implementation stages, the agents involved and the funding sources. The work is based on a multidisciplinary team that has been constituted for this purpose - including the participation and attentive involvement of all public and private entities - and without foregoing the possibility of adding any other premises that may be considered to be relevant in the future. The main objectives to be attained are as follows:

- Enhancement, rehabilitation, restoration and promotion of the built and natural heritage;
- Recovery of the forestry areas around the sacred or sacralised spaces, through establishment of a strategy to combat forest fires, regulated reforestation and identification of complementary uses that are essential for the proper functioning of the desired multifunctionality;
- Definition of the Programme’s operational mechanisms, through determination of actions for active management and enhancement of the forest landscape;
- Integrated promotion of the entire area and of all its resources, as a zone of high heritage and tourism value.

In addition to overcoming the administrative procedures related to contracting the respective teams, the two municipalities have already approved the material content of the Intermunicipal Sacromontes Programme, that will focus on:

- Articulation of supra-municipal strategies (e.g. existing national and regional programmes and other sectoral policy documents, such as Turismo2020: the Action Plan for development of Tourism in Portugal), through strategic environmental assessments;
- Identification of strategic options for organisation of the territory and public investment, and the respective priorities and programming;
- Identification of the guidelines to be included in the municipal master plans that cover the intervention area, including guidelines and possible benchmarks for infrastructure networks, and areas of equipment and services, as well as the minimum standards and objectives to be attained in terms of environmental quality and landscape enhancement.

In view of the specific characteristics of this territory and recognition of its unique resources, the strategic options for organising the territory must focus on the following thematic areas:

- Rehabilitation and safeguarding of built heritage;
- Recovery, safeguarding and enhancing historical and cultural heritage;
- Recovery and enhancement of forestry areas;
- Territorial resilience, in particular to combat natural and man-made risks;
- Biodiversity;
- Recreation, leisure, tourism and itineraries (nature, cultural and religious);
- Restructuring and enhancement of urban / agricultural / forestry interface areas.

The premises for drawing up the Intermunicipal Sacromontes Programme are thereby agreed and the programme is planned to be concluded in 2022.
2. Finalizing the process of classifying the whole site as a National Monument.

The National Monument classification has been published on the Notice No. 20150/2020, of 15 December 2020, Official Gazette of the Republic of Portugal:

https://dre.pt/application/conteudo/151173044

“1 - Under the terms and for the purposes of the provisions of paragraph 7 of article 15 of Law no. 107/2001, of 8 September, with due regard to the provisions of Decree no 49/79, of 6 June, and in article 8. the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, the inscription on the World Heritage List of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, in the city of Braga, becomes public.

2 - The demarcation plan including the respective buffer zone approved at the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (see figure 1), which, pursuant to paragraph 2 of article 72 of Decree-Law no. 309/2009, of 23 October, corresponds, for all purposes, to a Special Protection Zone.

3 - As a result, properties located in the buffer zone will be covered by the provisions of Articles 36, 37 and 43 of Law No. 107/2001, of 8 September, and Article 43 of Decree-Law no. 309/2009, of 23 October.”
Figura 2.1 - Boundaries of the property and buffer zone

Property area: 26 ha
Buffer zone: 232 ha
3. Securing funding to undertake future planned conservation works in a timely manner

The impact of the covid-19 pandemic has significantly reduced the number of visitors to the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus. This reduction significantly decreased the pressure in several parts of the Sanctuary, in particular in terms of parking of buses and cars. On the other hand, the pandemic has also made it possible to further reflect on several projects within the Action Plan, while upholding the same objectives. No major building works are currently taking place, with only preventive maintenance being carried out. In this context, the following reprogramming has been carried out:

- Demolition of the terrace bar (January to June 2021)
- Bom Jesus: Requalificar III (June 2021 - June 2025)
  1. Signposting (June to October 2021)
  2. Clearing and planting of new trees in the wood (October 2021 to February 2022)
  3. Creation and signposting of the nature walk (October to December 2021)
  4. Rehabilitation of the funicular stop (June 2021 to March 2022)
  5. Rehabilitation of the Casa dos Correios and creation of the Interpretation Centre (October 2021 to June 2022)
  7. Rehabilitation of the Portico area (June 2023 to June 2025)

The Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte has relevant experience in the conservation, restoration and requalification of the property's heritage, and therefore one of its main concerns is to ensure that the annual budgets include funding for these actions, alongside current and daily preventive and corrective maintenance work. All
interventions resulting from accidents and natural disasters are covered by insurance policies that include the entire Sanctuary, taken out by the Confraria do Bom Jesus in 2017, with global insurance coverage of €500,000,000.00.

The financing of the investment actions specified in the Action Plan is ensured through the Confraternity's own funds and European Union funding. The pandemic significantly reduced the Confraternity’s revenues, donations and patronage support. Nonetheless, the Confraternity plans to make the following investments:

- Demolition of the terrace bar (January to June 2021) - €30,000.00
  Financing: 100% paid for by the Confraternity’s own funds.
- Bom Jesus: Requalificar III (June 2021 – June 2025) – €5,000,000.00
  The Confraternity intends to apply for European Union funding for implementation of Requalificar III, in the wake of Bom Jesus Requalificar I (2014-2016) and Bom Jesus Requalificar II (2017-2019).

It is expected that around 85% of this funding will be obtained through the ERDF, via the Portugal 2020 Programme (Norte 2020), inserted in the “Cultural Heritage” heading, in the framework of the Investment Priority of the Northern Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 (NORTE 2020), “Conservation, protection, promotion and development of natural and cultural heritage”, and the specific objective, “Promote the enhancement of the excellence of cultural and natural heritage in the context of distinctive regional strategies for development of tourism”. This is a strategy adopted by the Portuguese government based on the use of European Union funding that foresees valuation of heritage assets that are used intensively in the territory as a way of promoting the main regional tourist products of Porto and the North of Portugal, in particular “cultural tourism” and “nature tourism”. The remaining 15% of the total funding will be covered by the Confraria do Bom Jesus, through its annual budgets, until 2025.

Within the framework of this programme, the following amounts are intended to be invested per initiative:

1. Signposting (June to October 2021) - €200,000.00
2. Clearing, pruning and planting of new trees in the wood (October 2021 to February 2022) - €200,000.00
3. Creation and signposting of the nature walk (October to December 2021) - €150,000.00
4. Rehabilitation of the funicular stop (June 2021 to March 2022) - €400,000.00
5. Rehabilitation of the Casa dos Correios and creation of the Interpretation Centre (October 2021 to June 2022) - €900,000.00
6. Conservation and restoration of the exterior of the three chapels in the Terreiro dos Evangelistas (Yard of the Evangelists) (October 2022 to January 2023) - €150,000.00
7. Rehabilitation of the Portico area (June 2023 to June 2025 - €3,000,000.00
4. Supplementing management planning in order to control visitors, including within the park

PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE OF THE SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE

Growing pressure caused by increased access to the property has long been felt, with all the implications for parking and the concentration of visitors around the church and the stairways. Various measures have been taken over the past 5 years that have made it possible to restrict car parking and the circulation of cars within the property, thereby creating better conditions for walking and visiting the Cultural Landscape. As a result of the COVID19 pandemic, the number of foreign visitors has fallen significantly, but demand to visit the property from Portuguese visitors and local residents has increased. Higher and more diversified demand is expected in the future, and this implies even greater responsibility in terms of preservation.
The Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte has been pursuing efforts, in conjunction with Braga City Council and Nogueiró and Tenões Parish Council, to respond to the initiatives identified in the Action Plan, integrated in the Management Plan, and listed in Point E Improvement of access to the Sanctuary and Qualification of the Visit (Annex 2 – Management Plan. Nomination File, 2019, p. 203-254) which foresees two actions: E.1 Pedestrian and car traffic plan and parking and E.2 Qualification of the sanctuary visit.

Diagnosis of the existing situation shows that in order to enhance the visitor experience to the property, it is necessary to provide alternative spaces and create conditions that ensure easy and clear access for visitors, placing a priority on arriving on foot and/or by public transport and increasing and regulating the external parking capacity (for buses and cars). The Action Plan defines three rehabilitation areas: Portico, Church and Mãe-de-Água in order to adapt to new needs in terms of welcoming visitors.

In line with the Action Plan, in 2020 the Confraria developed a rehabilitation study of the Portico area, that aims to create a park around the Portico, based on the model of the Park (built in 1860) existing at the higher zone of the property, that greatly contributes to current alternatives for visiting and staying in the property. The rehabilitation study is based on the decision to:

1) reduce or, preferably eliminate, passage of traffic in front of the Portico, as currently occurs and re-establish this zone, at the lower zone of the property, as the main entrance, and reverse the current primary role of the north entrance, that offers direct access to the church and the hotels, and

2) increase parking at the lower zone of the property and diversify the ways to ascend to the Sanctuary. In addition to the main access via the stairway and the funicular, which tend to have a high number of visitors, there will be improved access via the road, through re-profiling and consolidation of a new pedestrian footpath to the higher zone of the property, starting from the paths located on the slope to the north of the Funicular, which will constitute a 'Nature Route' (Figure 4.2).

The planned initiatives include rehabilitation of the Largo do Elevador square (Figures 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6), rehabilitation of the public toilets and parking (Figures 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10) and rehabilitation of the Alameda and the connection with the Portico (Figure 4.11).

Implementation of these actions requires articulation with public entities, and involvement of the local population in relation to the foreseen changes and their respective impacts and compensations. It is necessary to draw up implementation projects, identify potential funding and implement actions, after obtaining official opinions from the competent authorities. The Confraria is aware that these interventions, although located in the lower zone of the property, will have repercussions on the property as a whole and these impacts are also being studied and will be introduced on a staggered basis.
LIMITS OF THE PROPERTY AND LOCATION OF THE PORTICO REHABILITATION AREA

SEPTEMBER 2020 | PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE THE VISITATION OF THE SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE
Intervention in the Funicular building in order to:

(a) Recover any items in a worse state of repair,

(b) Adapt access to the funicular with an automatic ticket system, with vending machines,

(c) Improve access conditions, in particular for users with reduced mobility,

(d) Adapt the north wing of the building, including installation of a kiosk for the sale of drinks, and equipped with storage space to support the operation of an outdoor terrace, and

(e) Include the funicular interpretation space within the building.
1. Recovery of the vegetation cover
2. Reconfiguration of the Largo do Elevador square
3. Creation of access for persons with reduced mobility
4. Reserved car access, no parking
5. Creation of a relaxation area
6. Establishment of a pedestrian footpath and right-of-way (servitude)
7. Creation of an esplanade
8. Restoration of the Funicular building
REHABILITATION OF THE “LARGO DO ELEVADOR” SQUARE AND RECOVERY OF THE FUNICULAR BUILDING

Simulation

SEPTEMBER 2020 | PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE THE VISITATION OF THE SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE
Intervention in the existing public toilets, in order to:

(a) improve their natural ventilation and lighting conditions;
(b) increase their capacity;
(c) adapt their use to disabled users and parents with infants;
Reorganisation of the car park for passenger vehicles, doubling the capacity. About (120 places)

Reformulation of the picnic area

Removal of the snack-bar

Creation of a passenger drop-off and pick-up zone (Braga Transport System (TUB), Tourist buses)

Reformulation and expansion of the toilet facilities

Reprofiling / Stabilisation of the slope along the eastern border of the road
CREATION OF A BUS STOP ZONE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO THE PORTICO,
Photo taken July 2020
CREATION OF A BUS STOP ZONE AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO THE PORTICO
Simulation

SEPTEMBER 2020 | PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE THE VISITATION OF THE SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE
Rehabilitation of the Alameda and connection with the Pórtico

- Repaving and installing benches between the trees
- Restoration of the walls
- Revegetation
- Rehabilitation of the pavement in front of the Pórtico
- Reconversion of the pavement area between the car park and the Portico
- Reformulation of the connection between the Alameda and the Rua da República
5. Developing additional monitoring indicators to address identified threats to the property (including its woodland), and monitoring and addressing potential threats to the property such as urban expansion/development and visitor impacts

Monitoring indicators identified in the nomination file regarding the Park and the Wood were:

1) **Conservation of remarkable trees and the woodlands** - 1a) Number of specimens which received intervention and 1b) number of new species, and

2) **Control of invasive species** – 2a) reduction of area occupied by mimosas; 2b) reduction of area occupied by acacias; and 2c) reduction of area occupied by *tradescantia*.

We reaffirm the correctness of these indicators now supported by detailed criteria and a georeferenced data base that replaces the maps in pages 240-245 in the Annex 2 (Management Plan) of the nomination file (see 7. VEGETATION STUDY). The data base of existing vegetation includes 4883 identified specimens (distributed by 48 different species of large trees and shrubs). Each specimen is georeferenced, identified (species name) and height and crown width are as well registered (Annex 1 and Annex 2).

Monitoring indicators to address potential threats to the property such as urban expansion/development and visitor impacts are yet to be developed. Braga Master Plan was published in the Official Government Gazette. Notice no. 11741/2015. In the nomination file is said that: "The most significant threat in the surrounding area is the urban pressure resulting from expansion of the city of Braga. Urban expansion has reached the foothills of Mount Espinho and sometimes includes the slopes, around small pre-existing clusters. Local / municipal territorial management tools are explicit in terms of protection of the sanctuary, including construction rights. Of these, the most relevant for protection of the property and its buffer zone is the Municipal Master Plan, established by Law no. 31/2014, of May 30 – the General Framework Law of Public Policy of Land Use, Territorial Planning and Urban planning; Decree- law no. 80/2015, of May 14, which develops the bases of the public policy of land use, territorial planning and urban planning, which is the key instrument for coordination of the national, regional, inter-municipal and municipal levels of the territorial management system; and Decree-law no. 214-G / 2015 of October 2, which establishes the legal regime for urbanization and construction." (Nomination file 3.1.e - Protection and Management Requirements).

In March 27, 2018, a Notice was published in the Official Government Gazette to revise the current Braga Master Plan under the condition of no reclassification of soil categories or increase in urban perimeter. Braga Master Plan was due to have been revised in July 2020 however it has been announced at the national level a postponement related to COVID-19. The definition of Monitoring indicators to address urban expansion/development requires the official publication of the revision of the Master Plan.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of foreign visitors has fallen significantly, but demand to visit the property from
Portuguese visitors and local residents has increased. Higher and more diversified demand is expected in the future, and this implies even greater responsibility in terms of preservation. The premises for drawing up the Intermunicipal Sacromontes Programme are agreed at this stage and the programme is planned to be concluded in 2022. The development of additional monitoring indicators to address visitor impacts is expected to come out from an integrated approach through this programme addressing an area of c. 2000ha and where we find a continuity of antient shrines and archeological site in the near distance to Bom Jesus. (Nomination File – 2a- Description of the property: the locale, p. 30).

The ongoing revision of Braga Master Plan is supported by a landscape study submitted to public discussion in 2018 and four landscape units have been identified. The property is part of UP4. Mount of the Sanctuaries/Enhancement of a cultural landscape, more precisely Sub-unit Santuários (Sanctuaries). This study has recently received an honorific award within the National Landscape Award (2020).
6. Providing a firm and more precise commitment about the timing for the removal of the terrace bar

The contract with the manager of the terrace bar ends on the 31st of December 2020. A plan has been done to remove the terrace bar and create a new circulation scheme after the removal of the building (figure 6.3).

The estimate of costs is included in the budget 2021 of the Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte.
Figures 6.3 – Structures to be demolished and replacement structures
7. Developing a more complete and detailed study on the understanding of existing plants supplementing the landscape attributes based on this work and using this information to update management planning for the landscape
VEGETATION STUDY
SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE IN BRAGA

Report | October 2020
ANNEX 2 – List of trees

BJ2  Annex 2  TREES Table, Latin Portuguese English
1. BACKGROUND

This report has been produced in the framework of the development of a vegetation study that aims to evaluate the evolution of the landscape of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte. The goal is to respond to the decision 43 COM 8B.31 of the World Heritage Committee issued in Baku (2019), more specifically recommendation g):

- Develop a more complete and detailed understanding of the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and layout of these attributes over time, supplementing the landscape attributes based on this work, and using this information to update management planning for the landscape.

And, in part, recommendation e):

- Developing additional monitoring indicators to address identified threats to the property (including its woodland) …

The study contained within this proposal will serve as a complement to previous studies, including those presented in the framework of the nomination file to inscribe the cultural landscape of the Sanctuary Bom Jesus do Monte in the World Heritage List, in particular Annex 2 (Management Plan), that itemised the objectives of the Management Plan regarding existing vegetation (# 5.2 The park and the wood, pp. 231-245), and Annex 4 of this same document, which presented the study, “Bom Jesus do Monte. The Landscape and the Place” pp. 260-270).
METHODOLOGY FOR STUDY OF EVOLUTION OF THE LANDSCAPE

This landscape study is the result of the development of three distinct stages. During the first stage, we aimed to complement existing available information about the property’s landscape, through detailed analysis of the existing vegetation, above all to classify the arboreal stratum, including small trees and large shrubs, including their identification and recording the location and size of each specimen. The second stage corresponded to analysis of old bibliographic texts and iconographic images, in order to obtain data on the evolution of the landscape of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, in particular with regard to the major changes that have modified the structure of the landscape, paying special attention to the evolution of the vegetation, whose value and meaning was classified. The third stage corresponded to a synthesis of the studies conducted in the first two stages.

Stage 1) Survey and classification of the existing vegetation;

The survey and classification of the existing vegetation stage included several field trips, in order to identify the existing arboreal stratum in the entire area of the property. As a cartographic basis to record the different elements, the team used the topographic surveys owned by the Confraternity of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, which were made available for this purpose. Recording the existing vegetation included (a) registration of the approximate geographical position of each specimen, based on the elements that have been mapped in the available topographic survey (b) identification of the respective species of each specimen and (c) approximate recording of each specimen’s height and crown width.

In addition to the vegetation survey, the field trips made it possible to achieve a prior assessment of the other elements that characterise and mould the property’s landscape, especially in less accessible areas, such as water courses (drainage lines), water mines, rocky outcrops, built structures (floors, walls, etc.), thereby enabling a more comprehensive assessment of the property’s constituent elements.
Stage 2) Bibliographic and Iconographic Consultation

During the bibliographic and iconographic consultation stage, we sought to obtain data that would enable us to assess how the property’s landscape has evolved to its present state. The collection of this information is primarily based on analysis of written descriptions, photographs, engravings, layout plans, prints and old postcards, seeking to obtain useful information that can help us understand the evolution of the landscape.

The consultation stage primarily results from analysis of the compilation of the information that served as the basis for drawing up the nomination file, with special emphasis on the elements included in Annex 4. “Bom Jesus do Monte. The Landscape and the Place”.

Stage 3) Synthesis

In the synthesis stage, the data obtained during the previous two stages were compared, in order to clarify the current state of the landscape and define a guideline to be used to update the Management Plan, with special emphasis on management of the existing tree heritage.
2. THE LANDSCAPE OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE
2.1 STAGE 1) Survey and Classification of Existing Vegetation

To facilitate reading and articulation with the documents provided in the nomination file, and for reference in the descriptions contained herein, this text uses the same nomenclature as that defined in the zoning of the Management Units of the property, according to Figure 2.

The vegetation survey involved several field trips, and a subdivision of areas was studied and defined in order to systematise the survey. The existing topographic survey of the total area of the property was subdivided, using an orthogonal grid, into 78 separate sheets, numbered on the basis of ten columns from “a” to “j”, from west to east, and eleven rows, from 1 to 11, from north to south (Figure 3), printed at a 1/500 scale, which made it possible to orient and organise the field trips.
SURVEY OF THE EXISTING VEGETATION

The survey of the existing vegetation consisted of a series of field trips for the purposes of recognition and identification, photographic survey and cartographic referencing of the most significant specimens of each group of trees / shrubs found in the Wood and the Park, as well as the Gardens of the Sanctuary.

The criterion for the survey and registration of each specimen was essentially the size of the tree and shrub species. Specimens measuring less than 1.5 metres in height were not considered, unless they were included in sets of tree and shrub species that form a nucleus, and constitute a circumscribed patch of vegetation, indicating the predominant species at its borders.

After completing the field work, 4883 specimens were individually identified, belonging to 48 different species of large trees and shrubs, as identified in Annex I. In Table I - the columns from left to right identify the Nomenclature used to identify the tree or shrub species (Annex I); the
Scientific name; the Common Name; the number of registered Units; the Percentage of each species in the set of registered specimens and the reference to their origin (autochthonous or exotic).

**Remarkable trees**

Graphical representation of remarkable trees, more than 20 metres high, the highest of which is a Douglas fir (*Pseudostuga sp.*) about 40 metres high, at the southern border of the park.

In this layout map, we can see a large concentration of remarkable trees in the Park, next to the lake and the southern border, along the slope.

*Figure 4 – Remarkable trees, more than 20 metres high*
Autochthonous trees

Through graphic representation of the location of autochthonous trees, we can verify that they are distributed in a comprehensive, dispersed and homogeneous manner.

Although comprehensive, their distribution is primarily concentrated in the Park and Wood.

Graphical representation of the distribution of autochthonous conifers, wherein 105 individual conifers were counted, such as the Mexican cypress (*Cupressus lusitanica*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

The conifers are broadly distributed across the Park and Wood.
Graphical representation of the distribution of Sycamores (Acer pseudoplatanus), which can be found in the Park, to the West and to the South; and in the Wood dispersed throughout the area.

The behaviour and propagation of the sycamore leads it to be identified as an invasive species or pioneer species, even though it is an autochthonous species.

Exotic Trees

Graphical representation of the distribution of exotic species.

We can see that exotic species are distributed in two ways; (1) in a dispersed and homogeneous manner throughout the property and (2) in an organised, or structured manner, forming authentic alleys or alignments and boundary paths. The exotic species are mainly concentrated in the Park but are also found throughout the property.
The exotic conifer species, are distributed mainly in a dispersed manner in the Park, next to the lake and picnic area, and are also used as a line of trees bordering the alley next to the picnic area. In the sanctuary, the conifers appear on a one-off and scattered basis. In the Wood, they are mainly aligned and concentrated along the stairway.

A total of 611 specimens of exotic conifers were counted.

A patch of exotic species with the behaviour of potential invasive species is mainly distributed throughout Wood, which is the least controlled area within the limits of the Sanctuary, and also in the Park, on the southern slope. These species appear, in some cases, with a distribution in a dense patch and, in other cases, as well-developed, some of them quite remarkable, in terms of their height and crown width. A total of 259 specimens were counted, with 245 specimens pertaining to the genus *Acacia sp* (*A.dealbata, A.melanoxylon* and *verticillata*), while the other 14 specimens pertained to the genus *Eucalyptus globulus* (eucalyptus) and *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Locust tree).
Species with a potential invasive character and / or pioneer species

Graphical representation of trees with a potential invasive character, such as *Acacia* sp. (*Acacia*) and *Pittosporum* sp. (*Pittosporum*). These are mostly found in dense patches, or as undergrowth in several slopes. Pittosporum trees are found, above all, in the highest elevation of the Park while Acacia trees dominate the lowest elevations, in the slopes of the Wood.

Analysis of the distribution of species by percentage

The following layout maps result from analysis of the specimens identified in the survey, and presented and ordered by the percentage of the number of specimens identified, in decreasing order.

In order to avoid this compilation of information being too extensive, we have identified autochthonous and exotic species that have more than 1% of the total, i.e. groups with more than 50 specimens, within the limits of the property.
**Quercus robur – English oak**

The autochthonous species with the highest number of specimens identified in the Landscape of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus, which represent about 16.9% of the total tree cover, corresponding to 827 units, mainly concentrated in the higher elevation, near the picnic area. They are found scattered throughout the slopes of the wood.

**Acer pseudoplatanus – Sycamore**

An autochthonous species, with a potentially invasive behaviour, as mentioned above.

It represents about 16.4% of the total tree cover, wherein we counted a total of 802 units, distributed in a dispersed manner throughout the Park and the Wood, concentrated mainly in the southern zone of the Sanctuary.
**Pittosporum spp. – Pittosporum**

An exotic species, which represents about 12.5% of the total tree cover, with a total of 609 units counted. Three species were identified within the genus Pittosporum: *Pittosporum undulatum* (sweet pittosporum), *Pittosporum verticillatum* and *Pittosporum tobira* (Japanese pittosporum). They are found on a scattered basis throughout the Park and the Wood, mainly concentrated on the slopes with free-growing vegetation.

**Camellia japonica – Camellia**

Exotic species that represents about 9.5% of the total tree cover, with a total of 464 units that were counted, not counting those included in a patch of trees. They are mainly concentrated along the paths and alleys in the Park and the Sanctuary.

In the Wood they appear at the beginning of the stairway and along the route of the hydraulic funicular.
**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana** – Lawson’s cypress

Exotic species that represents about 9.1% of the total tree cover, with a total of 442 units.

It is mainly found in the higher elevation of the property, in particular in the Park, close to the picnic area and the lake. In the Wood it is found along the stairway. In the Sanctuary it is used as a tree to mark specific locations.

**Acacia spp.** – Acacia

An exotic species, with invasive behaviour, distributed in a dispersed manner, and representing about 5% of the total tree cover, with a total of 245 units counted. Within the genus *Acacia* sp. the species *Acacia dealbata* (mimosa), *Acacia melanoxylon* (Australian blackwood) and *Acacia verticillata* were identified. They are mainly concentrated in the lower elevation, along the slopes of the Wood and Park.
Prunus lusitanica – Portuguese laurel

Autochthonous species that represents about 4.2% of the total tree cover, with a total of 206 units.

It is mainly concentrated in the higher elevation, especially on the southern slopes of the Park. In the Wood they are only found next to the car park.

Laurus nobilis – Bay laurel

An autochthonous species that represents about 3.9% of the total tree cover, with a total of 188 units.

They are mainly concentrated in the lower elevation, especially on the northern slopes of the Wood. They appear scattered throughout the Park, next to the lake and on the southern slopes.
**Fagus sylvatica - Beech**

Exotic species that represents about 3.8% of the total tree cover, with 185 units counted.

It is primarily found in a scattered manner in the Park, mainly on the southern slopes, next to the paths. In the Wood, they are mainly found in the North, next to the path that connects the Estrada do Bom Jesus to the Funicular building.

**Figure 20 - General distribution of Fagus sylvatica (Beech)**

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**Tilia spp. – Tilia**

Exotic species, used primarily as trees that line the main alleys, such as the Alameda do Pórtico. It represents about 3.7% of the total tree cover, with 181 units counted, and is distributed throughout the property, concentrated mainly in the Park next to the lake and the Sanctuary, along the accesses to the property.

**Figure 21 - General distribution of Tilia spp.**
**Quercus suber** – Cork oak tree

Autochthonous species, which represents about 1.5% of the total tree cover, with 71 units counted.

It is found on a sporadic basis in the Wood and in the Park. In the Park it is possible to see an alignment of cork trees along the alley next to the picnic area.

**Cupressus lusitanica** – Mexican cypress

Autochthonous species, distributed in a very dispersed manner in the Park and Wood.

It represents about 1.4% of the total tree cover, with 67 units counted.
1.1 Stage 2) Bibliographic and Iconographic Consultation

The engraving entitled “Descreve-se a Grandioza obra do Sr. Do Monte de Braga” (Describing the Grandiose nature of the Sr. Do Monte de Braga), represents a perspective of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, with an unknown date, marked between the years 1770-1780 (?). It is probably one of the oldest known graphic representations of the Sanctuary, and depicts the restoration and
rebuilding works that took place in 1723, commissioned by the “Illustrious Lord Dom Rodrigo de Moura and Telles, Archbishop-Primate”, as Diogo Sampaio Pimentel noted, in 1844.

The detailed drawing of the Sanctuary’s built structures, dated from 1770-1780? is accompanied by a caption that allows us to infer that the drawing of the surrounding elements is also rigorous. We can therefore deduce several things from analysis of the constituent elements of the property’s landscape, supported by ancient written accounts.

In the engraving, we see the most striking elements of the former layout of the property’s landscape, some of which still exist today.

Perhaps the most relevant is the morphology of the hill itself, as can be seen in detail (A). The hill located in the eastern zone of the city of Braga, on the left bank of the river Este, corresponds to an elevation of about 450 m above sea level.
The hill extends to the south, to the area of Sameiro and Santa Marta, and is dominated by the “Granito de Celeirós” (Celeirós granite), including, in particular, rock formations called “balls” (Ferreira et. Al., 2000, in “Bom Jesus do Monte a paisagem e o lugar” (Bom Jesus do Monte, the landscape and the place), Costa, Adelino da Silva et al.), which can be seen in detail (C and D). In detail C, the “ball”-type formation is visible, while in detail D, the cluster of rocky outcrops and its geographical position concerns a rocky escarpment that is still visible today, in the area north of the funicular (which was later built in 1882), at a higher elevation. The engraving represents a difference in elevation of around 120 m, which separate the area of the Portico and the higher elevations, where we find the chapel, captioned with the number 24 “Subindo p* o Céu” (Ascending to Heaven).

The representation of the vegetation does not allow us to draw major conclusions about the species that are present, with the exception of the vegetation depicted in the flower beds bordering the Stairway of the Five Senses, where in addition to the drawings that define the “parterre”, we can see lance-shaped vegetation (detail G), associated with the presence of cypress trees (Cupressus sempervirens), as can be seen later in other representations, produced at a later date.

At the base of the Stairway of the Five Senses, we also see two vegetal elements, placed in clear symmetry with the Stairway. The very similar representation between the two plants, even though they are iconographic, suggests that they were trimmed, similar to the formal gardens either side of the stairway.

In contrast to the vegetation that is contained and drawn in the flower beds either side of the Stairway of the Five Senses, if we observe the details A, B, C, D, F, G and H, the vegetation that surrounds the Sanctuary appears to be dispersed and does not obey strict rules of implantation, with the exception of an occasional element that seems to define an alignment, probably associated with the definition of the limits of agricultural fields, or simple markings that were suggested by the lie of the land.
The engraving shows other curious details in the appreciation of the evolution of the hillside of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte. The significant presence of human figures along almost the entire slope, suggests the major attraction that the Monte (hill) had for the local population of Braga and its surroundings. Although the presence of people along the stairways is to be expected, isolated individuals, or pairs, can also be seen in the area surrounding the stairways, between the trees and rocky outcrops.

Eight figures stand out in the image, that represent horsemen, for example in detail C, that populate both sides of the stairway, both at the lower elevation and at higher elevations. The representation does not indicate the presence of any marked path. Accompanying the movement of the horsemen, there are also people on foot, isolated and in pairs, implying that movement along the Monte (hill) occurred with some frequency, and apparently on a complementary basis to using the stairway.

Another curiosity that can be seen in this engraving is the representation of two groups of people who are apparently having a meal outdoors, as seen in detail F, located on the north side of the stairway. Four human figures, arranged in a semicircle, are sitting on the floor, around which there appears to be a blanket, where containers (plates or bowls) are located, with a larger pitcher and bowl nearby. The inclusion of these figures suggests that large snacks, or picnics, would have been frequent activities for pilgrims and visitors in the vicinity of the property.

At the higher elevation, on the south side of the stairway (the right side of the image), we see a group of about 16 or 17 human figures (detail B) which seems to represent a group of people, where clearly at least one person is identified holding a stringed musical instrument (although it is difficult to verify, the representation of this instrument resembles the configuration of a Viola Braguesa (a classic type of viola from Braga), which has been documented since the 17th century and is the most popular instrument in the Northwest of Portugal, between the Douro and Minho, being played solo or accompanied by singing in “Rusgas” (parades), “Chulas” (folk dances) and “Desafios” (singing contests) source: https://casadaguitarra.pt), and two figures dancing in the centre, surrounded by the others.
There is also reference to the presence of several grazing livestock figures (cattle and sheep or goats), scattered throughout the Monte (hill), especially in the lower areas, as can be seen in detail H, which suggests that at that time, there would have been agricultural or agro-pastoral activities in the lands around the property. Finally, water, with small dams and distributed across several springs and fountains, appears to be represented throughout the engraving, which is a mark of one of the main elements of the property’s landscape.

The considerations that can be drawn from analysis of these elements suggest that, in around 1770/1780, the surroundings of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte would have a more strikingly open environment in terms of tree and shrub cover, punctuated by rocky outcrops and rocky slopes, and the presence of agricultural fields / clearings for the reception of pilgrims.

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In the introductory note to his 1844 publication “Memórias do Bom Jesus do Monte” (Memories of Bom Jesus do Monte), Diogo Sampaio Pimentel writes:

Translation: Bom Jesus do Monte, although it is a highly renowned Religious Monument, is still relatively unknown due to the lack of an individual description; because the only description, of which I have any knowledge, that was published in 1793, besides being insufficient in its descriptive part, and above all in its historical part, was written prior to the many improvements that have occurred in the mountain since that time.

This introductory note reveals that until 1844, and in the space of about 70 years (from 1770-1780), several changes occurred in the property. The first began in around 1789, as shown by analysis of the engraving by Carlos Amarante (Figure 8), from 1789 (Andresen, Teresa et al. 2018).
Figure 28 - Engraving of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte. Archive of the Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte, by Carlos Luís Ferreira da Cruz Amarante, in 1789, extracted from the Andresen, Teresa et al. (2018)
The main transformation that was about to occur is visible in the detail of the engraving, at the top of the Stairway of the 5 Senses, where we can see, in the foreground, the “Capella Mor do Calvário” (Main Chapel of the Calvary) with lateral struts, denoting the fragility of the construction, which is also visible by the cracks represented in its walls. In the background, and at a higher elevation, the initial stage of construction of the current Basilica is visible. Also in this engraving, we can clearly see the preparatory land works for implantation of the current Basilica, including construction of the earth support walls (a structure that can still be seen in the terrain today) that made it possible to overcome the gap between the implantation platform of the Basilica and the top of the hill, where the Park would be installed.

In terms of vegetation, and although there is only a difference of 9/19 years with the engraving by an unknown author from 1770/1780, the main difference seems to be the clear presence of cultivation areas (open fields), often flanked by lines of trees, with special emphasis on the large open field that appears in the upper elevation, in contrast to some hillside areas, where we can see that the vegetation has a dense tree cover, probably dominated by “carvalheiras” (English oak trees) (*Quercus robur*), and trees and shrubs associated with spontaneous woods and forests, complemented by rocky outcrops, grottoes and natural spring waters, as described by Sampaio Pimentel, before the construction works that transformed the top of the hill in the Park: «(...) the visitor, if he left the paths and tracks penetrated the wood, and dared to break through this labyrinth, where no thread could guide him, would find charming places, hidden in heather and weeds... pleasant corners ... closed woodlands ... huge boulders... grottoes in the middle of these ... with
water running everywhere ....... everywhere, boundless natural beauty ... » (Pimentel, 1883: 100 in Costa, 2015: 37).

Still in this detail, it is worthwhile mentioning the presence of the lines of trees that flank the stairways and support walls, with a clear intention to emphasise the limits of the built elements, as well as the Figure of Moses (“Moyfes ferindo com hua vara o penedo de que fahe hua fonte” (Moses damaging the boulder with his stick, with which he made his fountain).” - caption no. 14 of the engraving by Carlos Amarante from 1789), who damages a boulder, through which a natural spring “bleeds”. The location of this Figure roughly coincides with the location of the upper station of the future hydraulic funicular, and is yet another visual reference of the abundance of water stored in the granite hill.

Figure 30 - Engraving representing the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, highlighting the greater density of tree cover in the vicinity of stairways and chapels, compared to the surrounding area, which consists of agricultural fields and sparse tree vegetation. Extracted from “Memories of Bom Jesus do Monte” by Diogo Pereira Forjaz de Sampaio Pimentel, (1844)

In print nº 5, extracted from “Memories of Bom Jesus do Monte” by Diogo Pereira Forjaz de Sampaio Pimentel, from 1844, and designated “Panorama of the Mountain on which Bom Jesus do Monte is located, taken from a walk from the N.ª S.ª de Guadalupe ”, by Sr. AP Cardoso Cruz, which will have been produced at around the same date as the publication, it is possible to verify the dense tree cover of the enclosure. This stands out due to its contrast with its surroundings, which are mainly agricultural, with open fields, punctuated by trees. On a higher elevation, towards Sameiro, the hilltop is visible, with no vegetation.

In the following print we can read the caption: “Estrada do Sul road that crosses through the patio of the Capella da Crucificação”. The road was reformulated when the funicular was built (it opened on March 25, 1882), as well as the presence of dense tree vegetation on the sides of the stairway,
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Report | October 2020

contrasting with the formal lateral gardens, which are marked by the verticality of the cypress trees, which curiously appear to be planted asymmetrically, only on the north side of the stairway.

The “Estrada do Sul” was the road that extended to the north, ascending the slope towards the current base of the Hotel do Elevador,

In this photograph, the Basilica of Bom Jesus, already completed (1811), is visible, with the presence, in the foreground, of about 6 cypress trees (*Cupressus sempervirens*), which were planted in what appears to be a formal garden, installed on the platform of the old “Capella Mor do Calvário” (Main Chapel of the Calvary). In the background, a dense wood can be seen, behind the church, preceded by open fields. In the silhouette of the tree canopy, we can identify what appear
to be maritime pines (*Pinus pinaster*) and stone pines (*Pinus pinea*), species that currently have an almost residual presence.

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**Figure 33** – "Topographical plan of the Royal Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and annexed land ", extracted from the Memories of Bom Jesus do Monte (4th edition), Diogo Sampaio Pimentel, 1883, in the Diagram in the nomination file of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga for inscription in the World Heritage List.

In Figure 33, the main interventions that marked the transformation of the higher elevation of the property are well defined, with construction of the Park, which took place at the end of the 19th century, which was the last major intervention that substantially influenced the transformation of the vegetation cover of the property and, consequently, its current image.
The layout of the Park shown in Figure 33 is structurally very similar to that which still exists today. There are several notable differences that occurred during the 20th century, such as the necessary changes to expansion of the Hotel Universal (the current Hotel do Lago), the construction of the Hotel do Templo (formerly the Hotel do Sul), as well as construction of the Colunata de Eventos building. Subsequently, several other small changes included adaptations of paths, lakes and fountains, giving rise to the current layout, with reconfiguration of (a) the “Grand Lake”; elimination of (b) the “Lake of the water mine”; and (c) the “Fountain of the Estrada do Monte”, whose vestiges can still be identified on the ground.

In the “Topographical Plan of the Royal Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and attached land” (Figure 33), several elements are highlighted whose presence, at the time, would have been striking and which have been lost today, or only have few remaining vestiges, which ends up demonstrating the transformation that occurred in the vegetation cover.

The caption with number 9, refers to: the “Alameda do paredão e terraço do teixo” (Alley of the main wall and yew terrace) - marked with the letter (d) on the image. The structure of the land still remains the same, however there is no longer any Yew tree. It is worth mentioning, that it would certainly have been a tree of considerable age. The wall, that extended to the south, was the platform that later received the building of the “Tea House” and the Colunata de Eventos building, connected by a path along the wall that still exists today with a multiplicity of species (see Annex I ). Caption 17 refers to the “Rua das Carvalheiras” (Avenue of the oak trees) - marked with the letter (e) on the image – which is now the road west of the Hotel do Parque. In the photograph (Figure
34) we can see the large oak trees (*Quercus robur*), whereas there are now only a few oak trees in this road, which has been replaced by a line of trees, predominantly linden trees (*Tilia cordata*);

Caption 33 refers to the “Rua dos Sobreiros” (Avenue of the cork oak trees) - marked with the letter (f) on the image - designated as an alley in the photograph in Figure 35. In this image we can see the line of large cork trees on the left of the image, the right side is the “alley” dominated by maritime pines (*Pinus pinaster*) as well as dense undergrowth. Analysis of Figure 2, corresponding to the survey of the current distribution of cork oak trees (*Quercus suber*), we can clearly see the marks of the line of cork oak trees, which can still be seen today, although the current growth of exotic vegetation introduced in the 19th century, has mushroomed, thereby diminishing their presence in the “Avenida dos Sobreiros” (Avenue of cork oak Trees).
1.2 Stage 3) Summary and Conclusions

Over the past two and a half centuries, the existing documentation shows us that the vegetation cover of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus has undergone several changes, which have followed the evolution of the successive built structures, protected within the enclosure, which made it possible to reconvert a hill that was used for grazing land until the middle of the 19th century into the wood and park that we know today.

By analysing the available bibliographic and iconographic elements, it has been possible to conclude that the vegetation cover was primarily planted in order to enhance the visit. There are countless references to the shade provided by the trees, both for people on pilgrimages, as well as for animals that accompanied them, as they climbed the hill. The tree cover that developed along the stairways, in the Via Sacra and other access roads, which is clearly visible in the engraving by Carlos Amarante (1789) in the form of lines of trees and alleys, clearly represents the use of vegetation to help people circulate in this area and framed the built structures. Along the slope, and beyond the Via Sacra, the tree cover would have played a fundamental role in protecting people, during picnics or open-air festivities, while eating and resting, as well as the animals that accompanied them.

Along the stairways and the entire Via Sacra, and although it has evolved in terms of the types of flora, the vegetation played a complementary role in the architectural design, completing it through the design of formal gardens, characterised by the use of topiary, defining more or less complex decorative designs, in a clear relation of complementarity with the ornamentation of the Sanctuary’s built elements. This legacy is currently very present in the gardens on either side of the Stairway of the Five Senses.

The most profound alteration in the vegetation cover occurred as a result of construction of the park, at a higher elevation, in the romantic style, that began in 1877. This intervention, which occurred in 1882, at the same time as installation of the funicular, and which was preceded by the construction of the Estrada de Bom Jesus in 1855-1863, definitively changed the access routes to the Sanctuary and, consequently, the enhancement of the experience of visiting the Sanctuary.
Construction of the park resulted in major earthworks, re-routing of the water courses, creation of three lakes, connected by waterfalls, a tennis court, a tea house, a children’s playground, bandstands, belvederes, fountains, and construction of a hotel, that was structured by the opening of several paths, which made it possible to create a complex network of connecting lanes between the spaces, harmoniously compatible with the spring waters from the water mines, and the existing rocky outcrops. As a result of this intervention, there was intense planting of trees and shrubs in park, which led to the introduction of numerous exotic species, in line with the tendency towards collecting exotic vegetation that prevailed at the time, with special emphasis on the conifers. Nonetheless some existing specimens of considerable size were preserved, such as the Avenida dos Sobreiros (Avenue of cork oak trees), from which several specimens still remain today. The changes introduced as a result of the park, with the creation of a diversified set of leisure and visitor areas, as well as new forms of access to the higher elevation of Bom Jesus, strengthened the national importance of the Sanctuary, and reinforced its image as a tourism resort of a religious nature, that the Sanctuary consolidated from then on.

The vegetation cover, previously dominated by oak trees, cork oaks and pines, evolved into a more diversified vegetation, through the introduction of exotic species that currently coexist with the autochthonous species. Despite the constant adaptations that have been made over these years, as the space has been adapted to new needs, what can be seen today in the highest elevation of the Sanctuary is a Park, created from 1877 onwards, with an unusual botanical composition and great diversity, including numerous specimens of centuries-old trees.

The Wood, previously dominated by oak trees, cork oaks and pines, has also been transformed over the past 140 years, albeit in a more indirect manner. Some of the exotic species that were introduced took on an invasive and dominant character, overlapping the autochthonous species, especially in areas of difficult access, where maintenance occurred on a more occasional basis. The wood is now a slope with a dense tree cover, where several species compete for sunlight, in a mixed botanical composition of autochthonous species, such as oak, cork, laurel, maple, Portuguese laurel, and invasive exotic species, such as acacias, robinia and evergreen shrubs of the genus Pittosporum.
With numerous specimens of centuries-old trees, that measure several metres high, and a great density of plants, in a unique symbiotic association of trees, including autochthonous and exotic species, the current tree heritage of the Sanctuary assumes tremendous importance in the scenic and functional value of the Sanctuary, Wood and Park, making a significant contribution to the quality and empowerment of its visitors, and also representing a considerable challenge for the future management of the Property.
1. ANNEX I – LAYOUT PLAN OF THE VEGETATION SURVEY
### 2. ANNEX II – SUMMARY TABLE OF THE VEGETATION SURVEY

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<th>NOM.</th>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
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<th>%</th>
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<td>Alnus glutinosa</td>
<td>Common alder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aan</td>
<td>Araucaria angustifolia</td>
<td>Brazilian pine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aar</td>
<td>Araucaria araucana</td>
<td>Monkey puzzle tree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab</td>
<td>Araucaria bidwillii</td>
<td>Bunya pine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>Arbutus unedo</td>
<td>Strawberry tree</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aja</td>
<td>Aucuba japonica</td>
<td>Spotted laurel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bc</td>
<td>Betula celtiberica</td>
<td>Birch</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cde</td>
<td>Calocedrus decurrens</td>
<td>Incense cedar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csp</td>
<td>Calocedrus sp.</td>
<td>California incense-cedar</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cj</td>
<td>Camellia japonica</td>
<td>Camellia</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>9.50%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csa</td>
<td>Castanea sativa</td>
<td>Chestnut</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctl</td>
<td>Cedrus atlantica</td>
<td>Atlas cedar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cd</td>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Cedro-do-himalaia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs</td>
<td>Cercis siliquastrum</td>
<td>Judas tree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</td>
<td>Lawson's cypress</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>9.05%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coc</td>
<td>Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Crippsii'</td>
<td>Golden Hinoki falsecypress</td>
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<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpi</td>
<td>Chamaecyparis pisifera</td>
<td>Sawara cypress</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>Citrus aurantium</td>
<td>Orange tree</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Cca</td>
<td>Cornus capitata</td>
<td>Himalayan strawberry-tree</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cf</td>
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<td>Red flowering gum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Cm</td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
<td>Common hawthorn</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cja</td>
<td>Cryptomeria japonica</td>
<td>Japanese cedar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Car</td>
<td>Cupressus arizonica</td>
<td>Arizona cypress</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cupressus lusitanica</td>
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<td>Css</td>
<td>Cupressus sempervirens stricta</td>
<td>Mediterranean cypress</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
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<td>Cooper's tree fern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eg</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Fs</td>
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<td>Beech</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Purple beech</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fc</td>
<td>Ficus carica</td>
<td>Fig tree</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fa</td>
<td>Fraxinus angustifolia</td>
<td>Narrow-leafed ash</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fo</td>
<td>Fraxinus ornus</td>
<td>South European flowering ash</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ia</td>
<td>Ilex aquifolium</td>
<td>Holly</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jn</td>
<td>Juglans nigra</td>
<td>Walnut</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Li</td>
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<td>Crape myrtle</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Ln</td>
<td>Laurus nobilis</td>
<td>Bay laurel</td>
<td>188</td>
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<td>Li</td>
<td>Liguustrum lucidum</td>
<td>Broad-leaf privet</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Ls</td>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
<td>Sweetgum trees</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt</td>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
<td>Magnolia acuminata</td>
<td>Cucumber magnolia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>Southern magnolia</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms</td>
<td>Magnolia soulangeana</td>
<td>Soucer magnolia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maz</td>
<td>Melia azedarach</td>
<td>Chinaberry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oe</td>
<td>Olea europaea</td>
<td>Olive tree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Palmeira</td>
<td>Palm tree</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin</td>
<td>Persia indica</td>
<td>Avocado tree</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pia</td>
<td>Picea abies</td>
<td>Norway spruce</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Pinus patula</td>
<td>Patula pine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ppi</td>
<td>Pinus pinaster</td>
<td>Maritime pine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ps</td>
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<td>Scots pine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>Pittosporum spp.</td>
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<td>609</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Platanus acerfolia</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>0.04%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pn</td>
<td>Populus nigra</td>
<td>Black poplar</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pav</td>
<td>Prunus avium</td>
<td>Wild cherry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pc</td>
<td>Prunus cerasifera</td>
<td>Cherry plum</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Prunus laurocerasus</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Prunus lusitanica</td>
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<td>Pst</td>
<td>Pseudotsuga sp.</td>
<td>Douglas fir</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qc</td>
<td>Quercus coccinea</td>
<td>Scarlet oak</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qp</td>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin oak</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
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<td>Qpy</td>
<td>Quercus pyrenaica</td>
<td>Pyrenean oak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qt</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English oak</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>16.94%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
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<td>Qru</td>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Red oak</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
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<td>Qs</td>
<td>Quercus suber</td>
<td>Cork tree</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
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<td>Rp</td>
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<td>Exotic</td>
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<td>Rb</td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
<td>Black locust</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
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<td>Sequoia sp.</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Sp</td>
<td>Syzygium paniculatum</td>
<td>Magenta cherry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tb</td>
<td>Taxus baccata</td>
<td>Yew</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tp</td>
<td>Thuja plicata</td>
<td>Western red cedar</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tc</td>
<td>Tilia spp. (Cordata, Platyphyllos, Euchlora, Tomentosa)</td>
<td>Tilia</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>3.71%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vt</td>
<td>Viburnum tinus</td>
<td>Foliado</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>Autochthonous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Wisteria sp.</td>
<td>Glicinia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>Exotic</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4883</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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3. BIBLIOGRAPHY and WEBOGRAPHY


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- https://bomjesus.pt/
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- https://casadaguitarra.pt
4. **TEAM**

**Coordination**
Luís Guedes de Carvalho (landscape architect)

**Landscape architecture**
Luís Guedes de Carvalho (landscape architect)
Nuno Costa (landscape architect)
Maura Silva (landscape architect)

**Architecture**
Francisco Guedes de Carvalho (architect)

**Botanical Advice**
Paulo Alves (biologist)