

ANNEX 2

SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE EM BRAGA

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Technical team

Teresa Andresen, coordination
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Catarina Azevedo, curator
Gerardo Esteves, architect
João Pimenta, architect
Luís Aguiar, curator
Maria João Magalhães, artistic technician
Paulo Sousa, engineer
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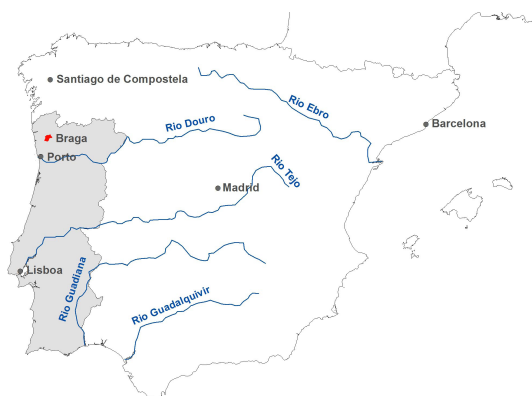
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Owner

Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte
 Monte do Bom Jesus
 4715 - 056 Braga
 Portugal

Location

Braga, Portugal - União das Freguesias de Nogueiró e Tenões
 Coordenadas geográficas: N 41.554659 W 8.377470
 (steps at the entrance of the church)



Property area: 26 ha

Buffer zone: 232 ha

Total area: 258 ha

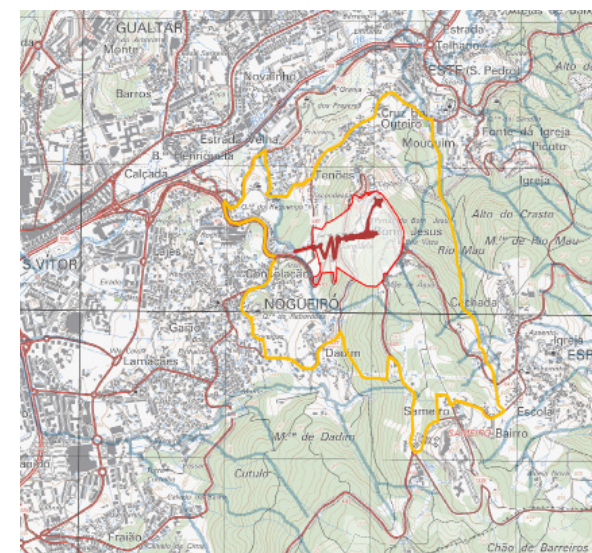
Boundaries

The boundary of the enclosure of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, to the east, is defined by national roads No. 103-3 and 519. To the north, national road No. 103-3 defines part of the boundary being the remaining limit identified on the ground by granite landmarks indicators of the confrontation in the wooded areas. To the west the boundary is defined by municipal road No. 587. The avenue west of the portico is delimited by walls to the north and to the south. The southern boundary of the property proceeds along the municipal road No. 587, to the intersection with the national road No. 103-3. The southern boundary between this road and national road No. 519 is marked on the ground by granite landmarks indicators of the confrontation in the wooded area.

Buffer zone

The buffer zone is indicated on the attached map and has 232ha. It was defined based on criteria of visibility, interpretation of the provisions of the Territorial Plan and Constraints Plan of the Master Plan of Braga and adjusted to physical boundaries identifiable onsite. It is considered that the buffer zone is duly safeguarded by means of the territorial management instruments being included in the Operational Planning and Management Unit 28 according to the Master Plan of Braga.

Boundaries of property and buffer zone
 Military map (2015), CIGeoE



1 INTRODUCTION

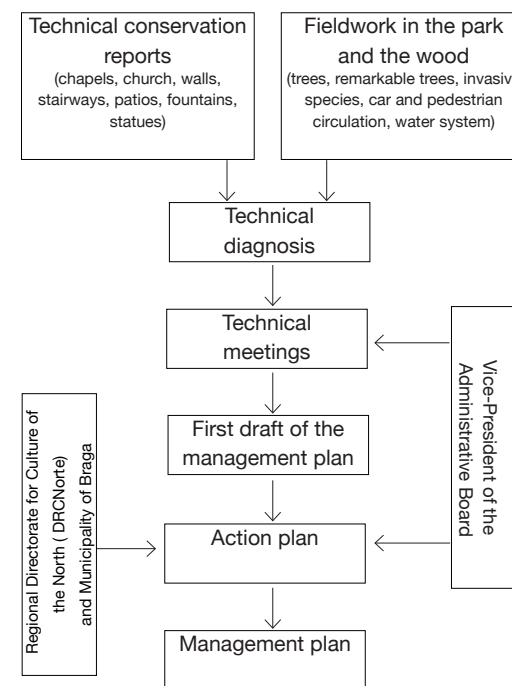
The management plan for the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte takes into consideration the enclosure as a cultural landscape and for practical reasons addresses separately: 1) the sanctuary and 2) the park and the wood. Buildings, infrastructures, park and wood are managed by the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte and Hotel do Elevador, Hotel do Parque, Hotel do Templo and Hotel do Lago by Hotéis do Bom Jesus S.A. This society was set up in 1988, between the Confraternity and the archdiocese of Braga, and has ever since managed the hotels.

The sanctuary and its enclosure harbour multiple complexities and functions. The property was originally conceived as a place of worship and pilgrimage, now complemented by the function of a place of *villegiatura*. The sanctuary continues to be an important religious centre today, but is also an important tourist destination in Portugal and the North region. The visitor can stay here overnight, continuing the age-old tradition established by pilgrims' hostels. Religious and tourism facilities coexist side by side. The investments made over recent years have greatly contributed to valorisation of the property as a whole, and to enhancing visits. In particular, there is now a clear separation between the pedestrian and car circuits. On the other hand, installation of control barriers for car access, and clarification of bus parking are two measures that have been recently introduced, which have proven to be highly effective.

The starting point for this plan are the works produced by Paulo Farinha Marques and Maria João Dias Costa for the 1998 Master Plan of the Bom Jesus do Monte (see page 115, chapter 4).

This former plan is hereby updated as a management tool of the property and as an action plan for the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte. It takes as reference the document entitled *Managing Cultural World Heritage* (2013), produced by UNESCO / ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN and is based on the most recent technical reports concerning the conservation, valorisation, restoration and rehabilitation interventions implemented over recent years in Bom Jesus.

The authors of these reports participated in the preparation of the present management plan. The team is composed of architects, engineers, landscape architects and curators.



The management plan's general objectives are as follows:

- 1) to preserve and enhance the attributes of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga, to guarantee maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value, taking into account the inscription criteria in the World Heritage List and the statement of Integrity and Authenticity and
- 2) to define sustainable practices for management, maintenance and use of the sanctuary, park and the wood.

THE VISION:

The Confraternity of Bom Jesus recognizes the exceptional cultural and natural value of this heritage asset and has upheld continuous management of the property, over almost four centuries, in order to ensure its conservation and appreciation.

The goal is to guarantee: 1) a place that has a high quality of heritage conservation, maintaining an environment of spirituality and tranquillity, while simultaneously ensuring informed and inclusive visitation and 2) the qualities of the attributes, presenting them and communicating them so as to ensure that various different audiences can fully understand the outstanding universal value of this heritage asset.

The plan is structured across seven chapters starting with this introduction. Chapter Two transcribes the statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, associated to the inscription criteria, and the statement of Authenticity and Integrity. Chapter Three explains the protection mechanisms of the property. Chapter Four presents the sanctuary's governance model. Chapter Five identifies the overall objectives of the management plan and the specific objectives associated to the sanctuary, park and the wood, through identification or the conservation / valorisation / rehabilitation actions and a list of tasks (including their periodicity and duration). Chapter Six presents the Plan of Action and Chapter Seven presents the Monitoring Plan.

2 PROPOSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

2.1 Brief synthesis

Located in the city of Braga, in the North of Portugal, the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is built facing west and has expansive views, at times of the ocean itself, overlooking the whole city of Braga, the *Bracara Augusta* founded in roman times of which it is historically inseparable. The sanctuary is a type of architectural and landscape ensemble rebuilt and enhanced throughout a period of over 600 years, mainly defined by a long and complex *Viae Crucis* expanding up the hill, leading pilgrims through chapels that house sculptural collections evoking the Passion of Christ, fountains, sculptures and formal gardens. It is inscribed in an enclosure of 26ha, totally accessible to the public. It belongs to the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, the institution that continuously overlooks the place for almost 400 years.

The landscape and architectural ensemble of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is part of a European project for the creation of *Sacri Monti*, spurred by the Council of Trent, embodying a sacred mount which has witnessed several moments in the history of the city of Braga and its archdiocese, reaching a unique formal and symbolic complexity and an unprecedented monumental character and dimension in the context of European sacred mounts, with a baroque style and a grand religious narrative, typical of the Counter-Reformation.

It is a complete and complex manifestation resulting from a creative-genius, a monumental stairway where the conception models and esthetic preferences clearly represent the different periods of its construction, culminating in a piece of great unity and harmony. It

is organized in two sections: (1) the moments before Jesus Christ's death, ending in the church and (2) the glorious life of Christ resurrected culminating in the Yard of the Evangelists. Enclosure and sanctuary blend together resulting in a cultural landscape.

The study made on Bom Jesus do Monte has shown that the history of its construction is extremely rich in events and initiatives, highlighted by important personalities, allowing for several time periods to be defined, since its inception to the present day. Its evolution throughout the centuries has allowed for a continual integration of the elements, within the same religious narrative, reaching its highest point during the baroque period. Its execution was possible through an extraordinary mobilization of resources, namely through alms and offerings, representing a continual and determined effort throughout generations, over a period of more than six centuries. The result is a high quality and solid construction, where we find a concentration of artistic and technical expression, a landscape where, together with water, granite is celebrated, sculpted within a luxurious "nature", perfectly integrated into the landscape.

2.2 Justification for Criteria

The criteria for inscription of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are (ii) and (iv)

Criteria (ii) - Exhibit an important interchange of human values

The natural landscape of Mount Espinho was used as the setting for a Viae Crucis. It resulted in the construction of a monumental sanctuary that

underwent architectural and artistic metamorphoses over a period of six centuries. In the sanctuary of Bom Jesus, natural elements - granite, water, vegetation - and cultural elements - staircases, chapels, sculptures - are integrated in a way that constitutes a whole of exceptional character and spirituality, in a manifestation of the artistic and constructive creative genius of man.

The landscape and architectural ensemble of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is an integral part of a European project for the creation of *Sacri Monti*, promoted by the Council of Trent. It constitutes a sacred mount that pays testimony to various periods in the history of the city and archdiocese of Braga, attaining a formal and symbolic complexity, and an unprecedented dimension in the context of European *Sacri Monti*, with a baroque character and an extremely elaborate religious narrative, that is a hallmark of the Counter-Reformation period.

The sanctuary is an evolutionary work. It has been subject to renovations, always converging towards constitution of a whole. It affirms itself as a balanced unit in relation to its surroundings and always in dialogue with Braga, a city of archbishops-primates.

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is a locale that recreates Jerusalem. The idea was to recreate a place to enable Christians to have a closer experience of what it would be like to visit the holy places. It forms part of a larger movement that over several centuries led to the construction of New Jerusalems in various parts of Europe. Today it continues to be a place of worship and a model that has been exported to other parts of the world, of which the most emblematic is the sanctuary of Bom Jesus de Congonhas do Campo, in Brazil.

The history of the city of Braga, spanning two millennia of existence, and its goal to be a holy city that rivals Santiago de Compostela, is blended with that of the sanctuary, which is, ultimately, an instrument of this aspiration. The sanctuary was built as a place of worship, orientated towards the Redemption of Humanity through the influence of Jesus Christ and intended as a place of pilgrimage and devotion.

Study of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte reveals that the history of its construction is extremely rich in terms of different events and initiatives, and is marked by leading figures in the history of Portugal and Europe. The sanctuary's architectural programme is highly dense and complex, including a rich set of iconographic contents in which baroque architecture has impregnated the monumental structure, constituted by stairways, chapels and symbolic fountains. Its location on a western slope of Mount Espinho, with excellent solar exposure and benefiting from Atlantic breezes, have also transformed the enclosure of Bom Jesus into a sightseeing attraction. Here the sacred and profane coexist side by side.

Criteria (iv) - Outstanding example of a landscape and architectural ensemble

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is an extraordinary example of a sacred mount with an unprecedented monumentality determined by a complete and elaborate narrative of the Passion of Christ of great importance to the history of humanity. It embodies traits that identify roman Catholicism such as externalization of celebration, community sense, theatricality and life as a permanent and inexhaustible journey.

The sanctuary stands out due to its impact and affirmation in the landscape, the architectural and decorative originality of its stairways, the strong sensations generated when visiting it, characteristic of its baroque character. The unity of the sanctuary within its enclosure is a distinctive factor, that generates tremendous formal and functional harmony. It is a masterpiece, resulting from creative genius, integrating a set of monumental stairways, displaying models of design, taste and aesthetic preferences of each period of construction, consummated in an ensemble of great unity and harmony leading to a cultural landscape.

The unity of the architectural ensemble and its high artistic quality don't only result from its overall design and organization, structure and composition, but also from the predominant use of granite, which endows the sanctuary with a significant sculptural and plastic dimension. Retaining and dividing walls, stairways, buildings, fountains, pavements, ornaments and an impressive and unprecedented set of statues are all made of granite, resulting in a work of high construction quality. The contrast between the whitewashed granite, on the one hand, and the surrounding lush green park and wood, on the other, decisively contributes to the sanctuary's baroque character. The property reflects also a concentration of technical ingenuity (hydraulics, supports for the terrain, built structures, mechanics) and of artistic expression (architecture, sculpture, painting).

2.3 Statement of integrity

The formal and functional composition of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and its enclosure remains intact and its essential character has been preserved. The historical physical context has remained practically

intact up to the present day and, although it combines several stages of evolution of significant artistic interest, the ensemble has retained its overall integrity, in terms of materials and modes of execution. The history of the locale reveals that the sanctuary's physical dimension has evolved to ensure its religious dimension, while it has simultaneously affirmed itself as a place of Villegiatura. This physical expansion has broadly encompassed the legacies handed down from previous historical periods. Today, the sanctuary and its enclosure retain all the elements that reflect the values and importance of the locale.

The attributes of the structural and ornamental materials: granite walls, stairways, patios, gardens, chapels, church, fountains and statues, associated with the presence of water and of decisive importance for the locale's artistic and symbolic dimension and for interpretation of the overall narrative of the locale, as well as the surrounding woodlands and park have remained intact, and guarantee the completeness of the narrative and integrity of the ensemble. In other words, the property is in a good state of preservation. From an overall assessment, it follows that the general state of preservation of the property is good. Recently a project regarding the requalification of the heritage was carried out, namely through the preservation and restoration of the façades and roofing of the church, ten chapels of the Viae Crucis, including its exterior and the interior sculptures and murals, and some stretches of the stairways. A new phase is about to start bringing the property to a general state of good condition. The hotel units and other facilities surrounding the Sanctuary such as the funicular, Casa das Estampas, Colunata de Eventos recently underwent some restoration works and are thus in a good state of preservation. The park

and the wood are also in a good state of preservation but for the steepest areas where there are problems with pavements, old decaying trees and some invasive species.

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus and its enclosure represent almost four centuries of continued management of the property by a single entity: the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, established in 1629. The attributes of the property within the enclosure, which has clearly-defined limits, are not subject to threats.

2.4 Statement of authenticity

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga dates back to at least the fourteenth century. It progressively acquired importance and religious and cultural significance, especially from the early seventeenth century onwards, after the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte was founded. Since then, documents relating to the initiatives that were taken to enhance the sanctuary, including those which made it possible to expand its physical space and enhance the complexity of its forms and composition, have been recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of the Confraternity.

Monographs written about the sanctuary, descriptions provided by travellers and scholars, engravings and paintings, pilgrims' manuals, technical drawings of building works, photographs, among other records, constitute significant primary sources of information. The visual and written information of illustrations - of which only those produced since the end of the eighteenth century (e.g. the survey by Carlos Amarante in 1790 and the engraving of the sanctuary, undated,

possibly from the 1770s or 1780s), drawings and descriptions constitute records of significant rigour. These elements can be compared with the historical buildings that now exist and thereby confirm the authenticity of these information sources. In fact, there is significant physical evidence of the various stages of the sanctuary's evolution - the property itself constitutes a document that testifies to its evolution over time.

2.5 Requirements for protection and management

The protection mechanisms of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are defined nationally and locally, under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, through the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), in coordination with the regional structure, the Regional-Directorate for Culture - North (DRCNorte) and supported by a robust legal framework. The Notice no. 68/2017, of May 10, triggered opening of the procedure to extend the classification of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, so as to encompass the entire sacred mount including the funicular, and its reclassification as a national monument. Since that time all legal provisions regarding the protection of a national monument apply to the property.

The heritage protection instruments apply at a national and local / municipal level. National legislation ensures compliance with the requirements for protection of the listed heritage site and its buffer zone, thereby ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value is preserved over time. Law no. 107/2001 of 8 September establishes the basis for the policy and regime for protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, in particular by indicating the classification objectives for safeguarding cultural assets, and their protection and management.

On the other hand, Decree-law no. 309/2009 of October 23 defines the procedure for classification of immovable cultural property, the regime of protection zones and the establishment of rules for drawing up a detailed plan to safeguard such sites.

At the local level, Braga City Council operates under the recently revised Municipal Master Plan which contains clear rules both for the sanctuary and the buffer-zone. National and local legislation ensures compliance with the requirements for protection of the property and its buffer zone, thereby ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value is preserved over time.

The Confraternity of Bom Jesus is the entity responsible for managing the monument's heritage and religious worship. The management is made in an ecumenical manner, since the monument is simultaneously managed as a religious place and a space dedicated to the arts and culture. It is understood that only through a peaceful coexistence between these two realities a sustainable management is possible, without deteriorating its tangible and intangible assets.

The overall objectives of management are to preserve and enhance the attributes of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and define sustainable practices for the management, maintenance and use of the sanctuary, the park and the wood as a cultural landscape, meaning a combined work of nature and of man.

3 PROTECTION MECHANISMS

TITLE V - Of the general regime of protection of cultural goods

CHAPTER I – General provisions

SECTION I – Special duties and rights

Article 20.º

Special rights of holders

The owners, possessors and other holders of rights in real property that have been classified or inventoried, benefit from the following specific rights, among others:

- (a) The right to be informed in relation to acts taken by the cultural heritage administration which may have repercussions on their respective legal spheres;
- b) The right to know the priorities and policy measures already established for conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage;
- c) The right to make a statement on the definition of policy and collaborate in management of cultural heritage, in accordance with the organizational forms and procedural terms defined by law;
- (d) The right to compensation whenever the act of classification results in a prohibition or a serious restriction on normal use of the property;
- e) The right to request expropriation, provided that this is foreseen by law.

Article 21.º

Special duties of holders

- 1 - The owners, possessors and other holders of rights in real property that have been classified or inventoried are specifically attached to the following duties:
 - a) To facilitate to the administration of the cultural heritage the information that is necessary for the execution of the present law;
 - b) To preserve, care and protect properly the property, in order to ensure its integrity and to avoid its loss, destruction or deterioration;

- c) To adapt the destination, use and use of the property to guarantee its conservation.

2 - The owners, possessors and other holders of rights in real property that have been classified also have the following duties:

- a) Observe the legal regime established on access and public visit, which can, however, be exempted by proving the incompatibility, in this case, with personal rights, freedoms and guarantees or other constitutional values;
- (b) carry out works or works which the competent authority, after due process, deems necessary to ensure the safeguarding of the property.

Article 22.º

Special duties of the Administration

- 1 - The State shall promote the existence and adequate structuring and operation of a national system of information of cultural heritage, through the implementation, compatibility and progressive interoperability of the different database networks.
- 2 - Development legislation shall regulate the constitution, organization and operation of national archives, libraries and museums networks.
- 3 - The rights and guarantees established in the Constitution and in the general law on the protection of personal data and the imperatives of security of property shall be ensured, in particular by establishing suitable levels of access and management.
- 4. The cultural heritage administration shall foster cooperation between its services and institutions, which may include the transfer and exchange of cultural assets whenever it is necessary to integrate or complete collections or funds of a historical nature or of special literary, artistic and artistic interest, scientific or technical.

Law no. 107/2001 of 8 September

The protection mechanisms of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are defined nationally and locally, under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, through the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), in coordination with the regional structure, the Regional-Directorate for Culture - North (DRCNorte).

In terms of the organization of the XXI Constitutional Government, Decree law no. 251-A / 2015 of December 17, establishes that the Minister of Culture's mission is to formulate, conduct, execute and evaluate a global and coordinated policy in the field of culture and related domains, in particular in terms of the safeguarding and enhancement of cultural heritage, as well as the policy to foster artistic creation and cultural diffusion. In terms of cultural heritage, management is exercised through the DGPC and the Regional Directorates of Culture. The DGPC is the institution that, according to Decree law no. 115/2012, of May 25, ensures the management, safeguarding, valuation, conservation and restoration of the movable and intangible cultural heritage assets, which, among others, has the following attributions: to ensure compliance with the State's obligations in the field of inventory, classification, study, conservation, restoration, protection, valorisation and dissemination of cultural heritage and movable property and propose the classification of properties, of national and public interest, and establishment of the respective special protection zones, as well as to propose the classification and carry out the systematic and updated inventory of movable and intangible cultural heritage assets, ensuring the national heritage list and the heritage list of cultural goods. The organizational structure of the DGPC includes the Department of Cultural Goods, which monitors application of international conventions, in particular the Convention Concerning the Protection

of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage, through application of its technical guidelines.

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is part of the North region, in the sphere of operations of DRCNorte. The attributions of the DRCNorte relevant for protection of the property are published in Decree-law no. 114/2012 of May 25 and include: drawing up and submitting for approval by the DGPC of processes for classification and definition of special protection zones of properties of national interest and of public interest; assessment and submission for approval by the DGPC of studies, projects, reports, works or interventions on cultural objects classified as a national monument or of public interest, or in the process of being classified, monitoring of actions to safeguard and enhance architectural and archaeological heritage, support drawing up inventories of assets; participation in drawing up municipal director plans, as well as supporting the DGPC in drawing up environmental impact studies, the detailed plans for safeguarding heritage assets and urban rehabilitation and other territorial management instruments; issue of opinions on plans, projects, works and interventions of public or private initiative, that will have an archaeological impact on the archaeological, architectural and landscape heritage, as well as on the protection zones of classified or newly classified properties, works and interventions of public or private initiative to be carried out, and monitoring and control of the implementation of interventions.

In relation to the sanctuary and its enclosure, on November 24, 2016, DRCNorte proposed the opening of a procedure to expand the classification of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus, including the funicular, and its reclassification as a national monument. The formal

opening of the procedure was the result of an order issued by the Director-General of the DGPC on 25 January 2017, which gave rise to Notice no. 68/2017 of 10 May, published in the Official Government Gazette, concerning “*the opening of the expansion of the classification of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, in order to encompass the entire sacred mount including the funicular, and its reclassification as a national monument.*” It should be noted that classification of the sanctuary as a property of national interest annulled the previous classification as a property of public interest, that until that date applied to both the sanctuary and the funicular.

At the local level, Braga City Council has attributions and competences in the fields of heritage, land use planning and town planning. The legal regime of local authorities is established by Law no. 75/2013 of 12 September. The municipality’s representative bodies are the municipal assembly and municipal council, and the law defines their respective attributions and competences. The municipal assembly is the deliberative organ, whereas the municipal council is the executive organ. Both organs are elected with four-year mandates.

The attributions are defined as the promotion and safeguarding of the interests of the local populations, wherein the fulfilment of such attributions is achieved through exercise of powers of consultation, planning, investment, management, licensing and inspection. These attributions are defined in Article 23 (2) of Law no. 75/2013, wherein subparagraph (e) identifies the attributes of heritage, culture and science, whereas sub-paragraph (n), identifies territorial planning and

urban planning. The general competences of the municipal council are to draw up and submit to the approval of the municipal assembly the necessary plans for implementation of the municipality’s attributions, as well as to draw up and submit to the approval of the municipal assembly the options of the plan and budget proposal and, with respect to heritage assets, ensure the collection, classification, administration, maintenance, recovery and dissemination of the municipality’s natural, cultural, landscape and urban heritage.

The Municipal Master Plan of Braga, published by the Notice no. 11741/2015, of October 14, also includes its own regulations for protection of the sanctuary. Article 28 deals with the heritage system, that includes heritage assets and their protection spaces, especially the safeguarding of architectural, archaeological and urban values, including listed heritage and heritage in the process of being listed, and inventoried architectural and archaeological heritage. It establishes that any intervention in this space must “*enhance valorisation, protection, conservation and recovery of the cultural, architectural, archaeological and urban values identified in the territorial map, constraints map and the cultural, architectural and archaeological heritage of the master plan.*”

NATIONAL LEVEL	REGIONAL LEVEL	LOCAL LEVEL
MINISTRY OF CULTURE		MUNICIPALITY OF BRAGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . City Council . Municipal Assembly
GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE (DGPC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Department of Cultural Assets <i>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</i>	REGIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR CULTURE OF THE NORTH (DRCNorte) <p>Management, monitoring and inspection of cultural heritage / national monuments</p>	Municipal Master Plan of Braga: legal instrument that defines the strategic framework for territorial development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . <i>Regulations</i> . <i>Territorial Map</i> . <i>Constraints Map</i>

Table A - Institutional framework for safeguarding the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte

Legal instruments to safeguard cultural heritage:

- . Law no. 107/2001 of 8 September - Framework Law of the Policy and Protection and Valorisation Regime of cultural Heritage.
- . Decree-law no. 309/2009 of 23 October - defines the procedure for the classification of immovable cultural property, the regime of protection zones and the establishment of the rules for drawing up the detailed safeguarding plan.

Legal instruments of territorial management / Municipal Master Plan (PDM):

- . Law no. 31/2014, of 30 May - Framework Law of Public Policy on Land, Territorial Planning and Urban Planning.
- . Decree-law no. 80/2015, of 14 May.
- . Notice no. 11741/2015, of 14 October - publication of the Master Plan of Braga in the Official Government Gazette.

Table B - Legal framework for safeguarding the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte

4 GOVERNANCE MODEL

The property is owned by the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, created in 1629, and governed by a guiding, organizing and accountable document: the Statute. It has undergone a series of updates in 1720, 1822, 1834, 1896, 1910, 1919, 1928, 1993, 2012.

The Confraternity is a public association of the faithful legitimized as a canonical person by the Archbishop Primate who is governed by the said Statute and, in what is missing, by the General Norms of Associations of Faith and by the Code of Canon Law. The Statute provides for three categories of brothers: ordinary, benefactors and honorary. Its governing bodies are constituted by: General Assembly of Brothers, Administrative Board - the governing, executive and administration body, presided over by the Judge-President and appointed by the Archbishop Primate- a Fiscal Council and a Surveillance Body representing the Ecclesiastical Authority and normally consisting of only one person. The Judge-President, in addition to the competencies in the functioning of the management, representation, administrative and human resources management, has, together with the Vice-President, to carry out the construction, maintenance and repair works.

At the level of the Archdiocese there is the Council for Economic Affairs which is responsible for administering the patrimonial and financial resources of the Archdiocese, among them the sanctuary of Bom Jesus, and presided over by the Archbishop Primate. These are the entities that manage the property, as well as the Bom Jesus Hotel Society, created in 1985, which brings together the Confraria and the Archdiocese of Braga, with the concession of the Hotel do Elevador, Hotel do

Templo, Hotel do Lago, Park Hotel and Colunata de Eventos.

It has already been mentioned that since the process of classification of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus as a national monument has been opened, all the regulations resulting from national legislation apply to safeguard it in addition to the provisions of the Municipal Master Plan of Braga. Thus, Bom Jesus' eventual inscription on the World Heritage List leads to a broader model of governance than the current one. According to Law no. 107/2001, of September 8, an immovable property classified as being of national interest is subject to special tutelage by the State, exercised by the Directorate-General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC).

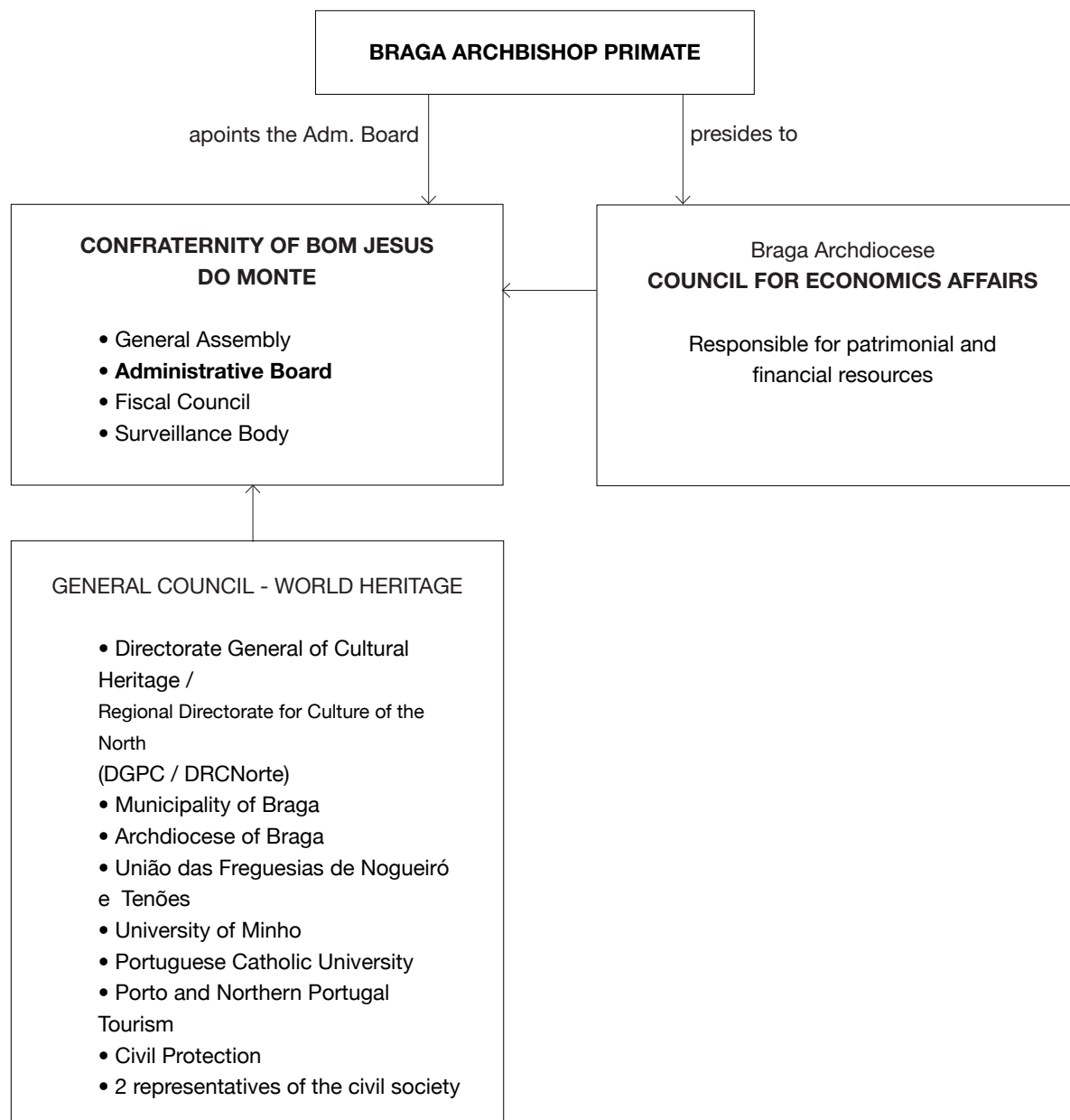
It is planned to create a GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE - WORLD HERITAGE composed of representatives of the following institutions:

1. Directorate General of Cultural Heritage / Regional Directorate for Culture of the North (DGPC / DRCNorte)
2. Municipality of Braga
3. Archdiocese of Braga
4. União das Freguesias de Nogueiró e Tenões
5. University of Minho
6. Portuguese Catholic University
7. Porto and Northern Portugal Tourism
8. Civil Protection
9. 2 representatives of the civil society

This Council is to meet ordinarily once a year and extraordinarily at the request of the President of the

General Council or of the President of the Administrative Board. It will have the following attributions:

1. To promote and mobilize the community for the relevance of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage.
2. To accompany the activity of conservation and promotion of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage.
3. Appreciate the Annual Plan for the Conservation and Communication of the property on the proposal of the Administrative Board.
4. To suggest actions of a social and cultural nature that promote visibility to the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage.



5 OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The overall objectives of the management plan are two:

1) to preserve and enhance the attributes of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, to ensure the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value taking into account the criteria for inclusion on the World Heritage List and its Integrity and Authenticity and

2) to define sustainable practices for the management, maintenance and use of the sanctuary, park and wood.

Management of the property's natural and cultural heritage are mutually complementary and overseen by the same entity - the Administrative Board of the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte. To ensure the property's maintenance, the Confraternity has a permanent team, with several special skills: gardeners, electricians, plumbers, etc. The team has 16 members who besides maintenance of the sanctuary, park and wood, are in charge of the toilet facilities and control of the barriers governing car access. The Confraternity contracts specialised services for conservation and restoration works in the chapels, church, statues and fountains as well as for arboriculture services.

This chapter considers the aspects specified in the previous chapters, as well as the contents of the application dossier. Emphasis should be placed on identification of the factors affecting the property, including: urban pressure, natural risks, in particular the risk of fire and the increase in the number of visitors, and the efforts required to ensure responsible visits.

This chapter is organized into two subsections: 1) sanctuary and 2) park and wood. The objectives of conservation, qualification and rehabilitation for the various typologies of built structures are based on the assessment of the state of conservation and supported by the listing of the techniques of intervention and maintenance tasks (periodicity and duration).

1. Avenue
2. Portico
3. Chapel of the Last Supper
4. Chapel of Agony or the Garden
5. Chapel of Betrayal and Fountain of Apollo or Diana
6. Chapel of Darkness and Fountain of Mars
7. Chapel of the Flagellation and Fountain of Mercury
8. Chapel of the Coronation and Fountain of Saturn
9. Circular Patio
10. Chapel of Pilate's Praetorium
11. Chapel of the Ascent to Calvary
12. Patio of the Five Senses
13. Chapel of the Falls
14. Chapel of the Crucifixion
15. Stairway of the Five Senses

Fountains: *Five Wounds, Vision, Hearing, Smell, Taste and Touch*

Statues: *Jeremiah, Moses, Spouse of the Songs, King David, the Shunammite, Noah, Ezra, Jonathan, Isaac, and Isaiah*

16. Patio of the Virtues
17. Stairway of the Virtues

Fountains: *Faith, Hope and Charity*

Statues: *Confession, Meekness, Faith, Glory, Confidence, Hope, Peace, Kindness and Charity*

18. Chapel of Mary Magdalene
19. Chapel of Peter

20. Patio and Fountain of the Pelican
21. Chapel of the Descent of the Cross

22. Churchyard

Distribution of constructed elements (chapels, stairways, patios and terreiro, fonts and statues), main buildings and recreation areas

Topographical survey (2016), Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte

Statues: *Pilate, the Centurion, Nicodemus, Joseph of Arimathea, Annaz, Pilate, Herod, and Caiphaz*

23. Church
24. Statue of Longinus

25. Chapel of the Raising of the Cross
26. Chapel of the Anointing

27. Chapel of the Resurrection
28. Yard of the Evangelists

29. Chapel of the Encounter at Emmaus
30. Chapel of the Ascension

31. Chapel of the Apparition of Christ to the Saint Mary Magdalene
32. Fountain of Tears

33. Statue of Moses
34. Funicular

35. Colunata de Eventos
36. Casa das Estampas (Shop)

37. Entrance to the Park: grotto and belvedere
38. Café

39. Fountain of D. José de Bragança (Fountain of Hercules) or Shell Grotto
40. Hotel do Templo

41. Hotel do Elevador
42. Hotel do Parque

43. Hotel do Lago
44. Picnic area

45. Children's playground
46. Lakeside café

47. Locker rooms and warehouses
48. Horse boxes

49. Chapel of the Last Supper
50. Chapel of Agony or the Garden

51. Chapel of Betrayal and Fountain of Apollo or Diana
52. Chapel of Darkness and Fountain of Mars

53. Chapel of the Flagellation and Fountain of Mercury
54. Chapel of the Coronation and Fountain of Saturn

55. Circular Patio
56. Chapel of Pilate's Praetorium

57. Chapel of the Ascent to Calvary
58. Patio of the Five Senses

59. Chapel of the Falls
60. Chapel of the Crucifixion

61. Stairway of the Five Senses
62. Chapel of the Apparition of Christ to the Saint Mary Magdalene

63. Fountain of Tears
64. Statue of Moses

65. Colunata de Eventos
66. Casa das Estampas (Shop)

67. Entrance to the Park: grotto and belvedere
68. Café

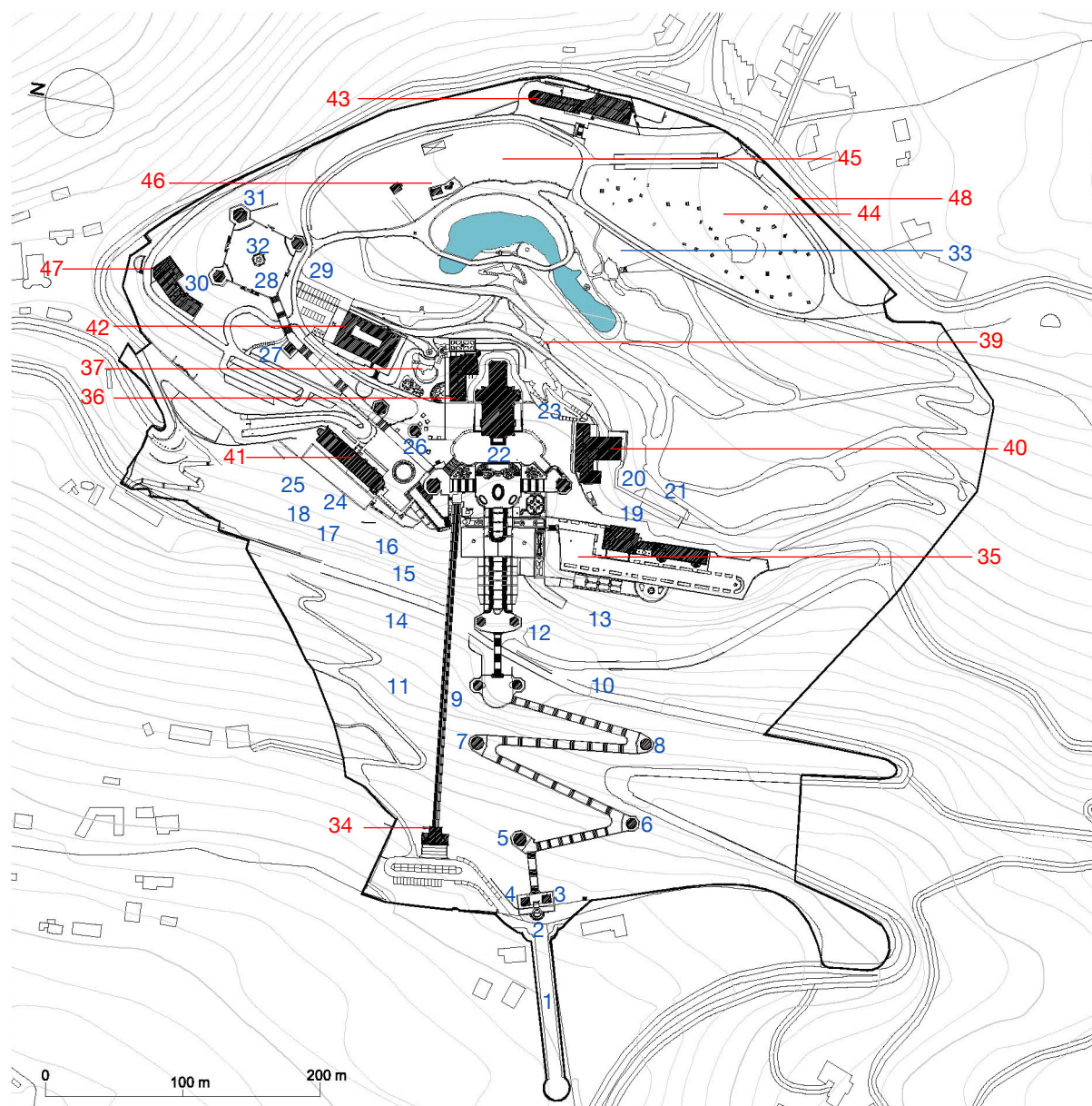
69. Fountain of D. José de Bragança (Fountain of Hercules) or Shell Grotto
70. Hotel do Templo

71. Hotel do Elevador
72. Hotel do Parque

73. Hotel do Lago
74. Picnic area

75. Children's playground
76. Lakeside café

77. Locker rooms and warehouses
78. Horse boxes



5.1 The Sanctuary

The management and maintenance of the sanctuary's built structures is organized across six typologies:

1. Built structures: chapels and church
2. Built structures: walls, stairways and pavements
3. Built structures: fountains and statues
4. Built structures: gardens
5. Built structures: large civilian buildings
6. Built structures of the park

5.1.1 Built structures: chapels and church

1. Chapel of the Last Supper
2. Chapel of Agony or the Garden
3. Chapel of Betrayal
4. Chapel of Darkness
5. Chapel of the Flagellation
6. Chapel of the Coronation and Fountain of Saturn
7. Chapel of Pilate's Praetorium*
8. Chapel of the Ascent to Calvary*
9. Chapel of the Falls*
10. Chapel of the Crucifixion*
11. Chapel of Mary Magdalene*
12. Chapel of Peter*
13. Chapel of the Descent*
14. Church
15. Chapel of the Raising of the Cross*
16. Chapel of the Anointing*
17. Chapel of the Resurrection*
18. Chapel of the Encounter at Emmaus
19. Chapel of the Ascension
20. Chapel of the Apparition of Christ to Saint Mary Magdalene

5.1.1.a Evaluation of the state of conservation

The chapels marked with an asterisk are in a good state of conservation, in terms of both their interior and exterior, in the context of the “Bom Jesus: Requalificar” project, implemented in 2014 and 2015. The remaining chapels exhibit several forms of degradation and their restoration is planned in the framework of the project “Bom Jesus: Requalificar II” alongside restoration of the interior of the church, due to be completed in 2019.

Most of the chapels have an octagonal floor plan, while some have a square / rectangular floor plan, and all have a pyramid-shaped roof except for the chapels of Saint Peter, Mary Magdalene and of the Resurrection. The exterior roof covering consists of stone slabs, supported on the cornices, with the edges reinforced with wedges. The pyramid-shaped roof has a granite urn on the top and others at the base.

The roof coverings also have various different aeration systems. Some chapels are illuminated by natural sunlight. The main structure of the chapels is built of granite, including the wedges, window sills and doors. The exterior ornamentation is plastered.

The interior of the domes inside each chapel is constituted by mortar and red terracotta bricks. The interior walls are whitewashed, and feature tempera mural paintings.

The chapels marked with an asterisk are in good state of conservation, as a result of the project “Bom Jesus: Requalificar” implemented in 2014 and 2015. The

other chapels have several problems of degradation, and their restoration is foreseen in the context of the project “Bom Jesus: Requalify II” alongside restoration inside the church, to be completed in 2019.

The degradation of the chapels is caused by several factors: the problematic nature of the building materials - in particular granite and lime; certain characteristics of the building construction, such as the shape of the domes, and poor ventilation systems that provoke the occurrence of condensation phenomena. This is also influenced by Braga’s geographical location, together with high moisture content, annual average rainfall of around 1500 mm, and major thermal amplitudes. The average annual temperature is 14.2 ° C. The combination of these internal and external factors has had a major impact on the monument’s deterioration, as can be seen by the presence of vegetation on the roofs and algae on the interior walls.

The chapels to be restored are primarily located in the stairway of the *Viae Crucis*, also known as the stairway of the Portico. They are particularly influenced by the shade projected by the trees, however it should be noted that the stairway is located on a west-facing slope with good solar exposure. The chapels to be restored, as was also the case with those which have already been restored, exhibit some cracks, alterations in the plasterwork, and the absence of mortars in the joints, all of which contribute to infiltration of rainwater.

The stony materials are sometimes chipped, cracked and arenized, and tend to exhibit differentiated forms of biological colonization.

The chapels that have already been restored initially presented the same pathologies found in the chapels that have yet to be restored. The intervention was phased, in accordance with available funds. However, it is agreed that degradation is a continuous process that requires effective management, accompanied by continuous preservation and conservation solutions, through definition of a manual of good practice that makes it possible to avoid more costly and intrusive interventions in the future.

The church has already been subject to restoration of the roof and the exterior, financed by the Sociedade dos Hotéis do Bom Jesus. From 2017 onwards the project “Bom Jesus: Requalificar II” will make it possible to complete restoration of the interior of the church over a 2-year period. These works will focus on the gilded and polychrome carved woodwork, including those of the main altarpiece, the collateral and side altarpieces, the pulpit, organ box; wooden sculptures (the sculptures of the main altar, the sculptures of the “doctors of the church” (Saint Gregory the Great, Saint Ambrose, Saint Augustine, and Saint Jerome) and of the Senhor do Monte); the interior furniture (choir-stalls, chairs and grills); granite structures (walls, ceilings and floors); plasterwork / mural paintings (main chapel, side chapels, transept, nave, high choir, sacristy); canvas paintings (main altarpiece, side and collateral altarpieces, and the sacristy): *azulejo* tiles: wooden floors; renovation of the electrical circuits and telecommunications (including installation of fire and intruder detection equipment); ironwork, restoration of the exterior and interior doors and plaster and paint works.



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5.1.1.b Specific objectives of conservation, enhancement and rehabilitation

Conservation and restoration of stone materials

Objectives: eliminate causes of degradation, in particular biological colonization; prevent the entry of water; prevent the colonization of roof coverings by vegetation.

Techniques: removal of deposits; removal of plants, application of biocides, cleaning with pressurized water and a spray head; micro-abrasion in order to remove any soot and rust; opening of joints; treatment of cracks; glueing; stabilization of blocks.

Conservation and substitution of the exterior plasterwork

Objectives: maintain the old mortars whenever possible, distinguishing between lime and cement mortars; assess the risks of removal of mortars; define the characteristics of replacement mortars; adopt traditional techniques such as finishing the plaster with different layers, and a final finish with sanded plaster; application of inorganic paint.

Techniques: preparation of mortars; application of different mortars (roughcast mortar, dry mortar, and plaster mortar).

Interior plasterwork

Objectives: remove inadequate or inappropriate mortars; apply filling mortars in deep gaps, and finishing mortars with a suitable composition; clean the surfaces, pre-fix the pictorial layer; chromatic reintegration; elimination of biological colonization.

Techniques: preparation and application of mortars; application of biocides, removing stains from attached deposits using mechanical processes and cleaning with the aid of solvents, preferably gels; procedure of recommended chromatic reintegration: sub-tone.

Other

Objectives: conservation of the wooden door and window frames and of painted iron gates; monitoring of the ventilation system.

Techniques: replacement of wood that has been damaged by xylophagous insects or other damages; paintings; conservation of ironwork.

5.1.1.c Maintenance tasks: periodicity and duration

All maintenance tasks carried out in the chapels should be summarized in a written report, indicating the date of implementation of the work, and its description, including a record of any anomalies and an intervention diagnosis.

Surroundings and exterior of chapels

- Weekly removal of leaves, litter and weeds.
- Annual cleaning of the exterior walls, to remove dust and possible biological vestiges, accompanied by monitoring of the possible emergence of plants in the roofs that should be immediately removed.
- Annual spraying of water with 2-3% biocide, as a maintenance technique to remove stains.
- Washing from time to time during the warmer periods of the year with a little water: a relatively fast process, to prevent the penetration of a high level of humidity.

MURAL PAINTINGS

- Before carrying out any cleaning, whether mechanical or chemical, it is necessary to inspect the stability of the pigments of the mural paintings, checking their level of consistency and aggregation.
- In the event of any detached elements or disaggregation, there should be mechanical cleaning, either using soft hair brushes or controlled suction equipment.
- In the event of the appearance of any salts on the surface of the mural paintings, they should be cleaned in the same way, using soft brushes, in a downward direction.
- If there are any green or black spots on the walls, they should be cleaned with a soft brush and then the affected areas should be sprayed with 2% biocidal water (eg Preventol ri80) so as to remove these early signs. The biocide should not be removed after application.

FLOORS

- The floor in each chapel must be cleaned more regularly than the mural paintings and the sculptures. They can be cleaned using a broom, to remove any litter blown into the chapels by the wind. Formatada: Realce
- Annual vacuum cleaning of the floors

SCULPTURES

- Must be cleaned using soft bristle brushes and a controlled suction aspirator.
- During the cleaning process it is necessary to check:

- the existence of any detached elements and biological infestations;
- the system of attaching the adornment elements contained in some sculptures.
- The decorative elements should be cleaned using soft bristle brushes.
- The occurrence of fractures and loss of material (wood, paint and metallic elements).
- In the event that some materials have suffered fractures, they must be identified and stored, so as to avoid their loss.

5.1.2 Built structures: walls, stairways and pavements

- Avenue
- Portico
- Stairway of the Viae Crucis, or of the Portico
- Circular Patio *
- Patio of the Five Senses *
- Stairway of the Five Senses *
- Patio of the Virtues *
- Stairway of the Virtues *
- Patio of the Pelican or Moses *
- Churchyard *
- Yard of the Evangelists

5.1.2.a Evaluation of the state of conservation

The structures marked with an asterisk are in good state of conservation. as a result of the project “Bom Jesus: Requalificar” implemented between 2014 and 2015. The other structures exhibit several phenomena of degradation and their restoration is foreseen within the framework of the project “Bom Jesus: Requalificar II” to be concluded in 2019.

The walls are built of granite masonry with mortar joints.

The upper and lateral finishings used fine or medium ashlar masonry. The facings of the walls are plastered and painted white. There are four stairways: the Stairways of the Viae Crucis (or Portico), Five Senses, Virtues and Resurrection. The paved patios are: the Circular Patio and the Patio of the Five Senses and the patios covered with granite slabs are: the Patio of the Virtues and the Patio of the Pelican or Moses, and also the Churchyard. There is a complex rainwater drainage system associated with these structures.

The avenue is located to the west of the portico, supported by a large support wall. Flanking the avenue several obelisks have been placed on plastered stone masonry walls. Linden has been planted either side of the avenue, now of significant size.

The portico is one of the sanctuary's most emblematic structures, consisting of a flight of semicircular stairs, flanked by a plastered masonry wall, with two fountains inserted in the walls. The arch is located at the top of the stairs, flanked by the allegorical fountains of the Sun and Moon, and surmounted by the coat of arms of the Archbishop D. Rodrigo de Moura Telles and a crucifix. There are also two inscriptions on the sides of the arch, allusive to its builder. The arch symbolizes the entrance into the "New Jerusalem". Also made of granite and covered by painted plasterwork, the arch was recently restored as a result of subsidence that has existed in this locale since the seventeenth century.

The degradation of these structures is due to the nature of the building materials (granite, mortar and plaster), together with their intense use and strong exposure to external factors, which has accelerated their aging.

In mineralogical terms, the granite is constituted, by order of expression, by quartz + plagioclase (andesine/ oligoclase) + potassium feldspar + biotite + zircon + moscovite. According to Streicheisen's classification, it is a granitoid (granodiorite + monzogranite) with a porphyritic texture (potassium feldspar megacrysts), with mafic microgranular enclaves pertaining to the groups of biotite synorogenic granitoids. The orientation of the feldspar crystals creates well-marked lines in the granite.

The granite sometimes exhibits arenization, detached elements and cracks, and tends to register differentiated forms of biological colonization, primarily caused by lichens and mosses as well as small vegetation that mainly develops in the joints. There are also stains caused by different sources, such as fumes or pigmentation, such as rust. There is also mortar missing from some of the joints, and fissures in the plasterwork, which contributes to the constant entrance of rainwater. On the steps, walls and patios there are problems of unevenness, resulting from subsidence or intrusions caused by the roots of trees and some of the paving stones are missing on the floors.

There are similar signs of degradation in the built structures that have already been restored and those which are still to be restored. The intervention was phased, in accordance with available funds. However, it is consensual that the intervention must be accompanied by the application of continuous preservation and conservation solutions, through creation of a maintenance plan.

5.1.2.b Specific objectives

Conservation and restoration of stone materials

Objectives: pre-consolidation and stabilization of structures; dry and wet cleaning of any loose substances from the substrate; removal of whitewash stains and smoke stains; consolidation of granite suffering from degradation; filling of joints; consolidation of cracks; removal of anomalous metal elements and replacement of other altered metal elements; conservation of the rainwater drainage system.

Techniques: consolidation of the earth supports; removal of roots; levelling and replacement of detached elements; removal of the deposits of external materials; removal of plants, application of herbicides and biocides, cleaning with pressurized water and a spray head; micro-abrasion to remove any soot and rust; opening and filling of joints with lime and sand mortars, using salt-free, low shrinkage mortars with chromatic correction if necessary; treatment and filling of cracks by injection or bonding; stabilization.

Conservation and substitution of the exterior plaster

Objectives: assess risks of removal of mortars; maintain old mortars whenever possible, identification between mortars made of lime or cement; define characteristics of substitution mortars; adopt traditional techniques such as finishing the plaster by layers and finishing with sanded plaster; application of inorganic paint.

Techniques: preparation of mortars; application of different mortars (roughcast mortar, dry mortar, and plaster mortar).

Other: pavements

Objectives: conservation of pavements.

Techniques: replacement of missing stones.

5.1.2.c Maintenance tasks: periodicity and duration

All maintenance tasks carried out in stairways, patios and walls must be accompanied by a report indicating the date of implementation of the work and its description with the record of any anomalies and an intervention diagnosis.

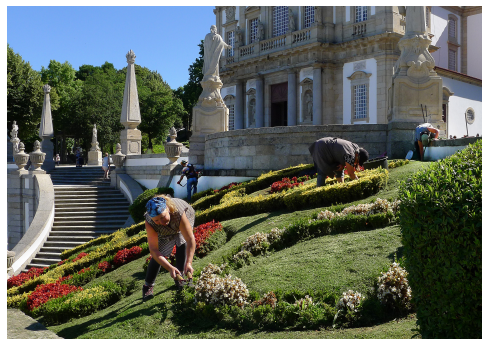
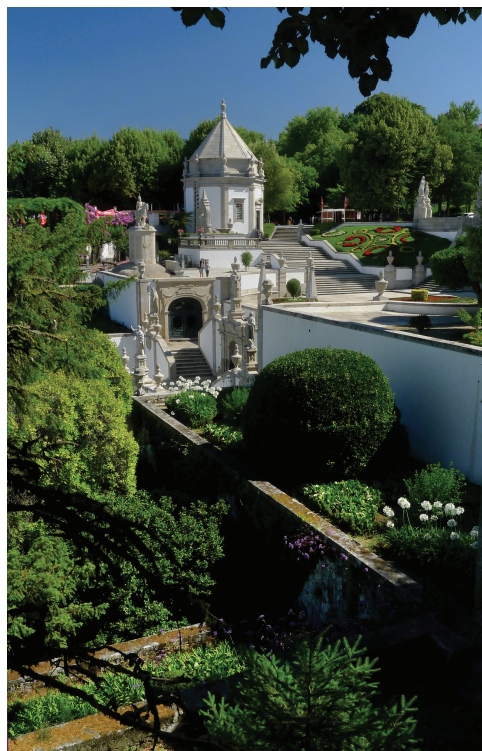
Stairways and pavements

- Weekly removal of leaves, branches and litter.
- Annual herbicide and biocide application, preceded by on-site trials.
- Annual inspection of stability and integrity conditions (treatment of eventual cracks and lack of materials).
- Annual inspection of the need for manual cleaning of stone, with water (controlled pressure) or chemical cleaning, preceded by on-site trials.
- Regular inspection of the rainwater drainage network, with frequent visits during the rainy season, with a special emphasis on cleaning at the end of the summer, prior to the rainy season.

Walls

- Annual cleaning of the walls to remove any possible biological vestiges,
- Annual spraying of water with 2-3% biocide as a maintenance technique to remove stains.
- Washing from time to time during the warmer periods

ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN



of the year with a little water: a relatively fast process, to prevent the penetration of a high level of humidity.

Metallic elements

- Annual inspection of the conditions of the metallic elements inserted within the granite (renewal of protection, with possible removal or replacement when justified).

5.1.3 Built structures: gardens

- Old Garden
- New Garden
- Garden of Camilo
- Garden of the Colunata de Eventos
- Garden of the Hotel do Elevador
- Garden of the Grotto

5.1.3.a Evaluation of the state of conservation

The spaces designated as gardens, sometimes also identified as *hortus*, correspond to leisure gardens, generally surrounded by earth support walls. The Old Garden located to the south of the main stairway, is structurally associated with an old pilgrims barracks next to the church that was originally built by Archbishop D. Rodrigo de Moura Telles and which no longer exists. The New Garden is located on the opposite side, north of the stairway. Above the Old Garden, there is the so-called Garden of Camilo, due to the fact that this was one of the favourite spots of the Portuguese nineteenth-century novelist, Camilo Castelo Branco, who often visited Bom Jesus. This garden consists of several terraces, each on a

separate level and interconnected by steps, including the garden of the Colonnade of Events. In these gardens, there are several notable tree specimens, as well as ornamental camellias, flower beds, and granite fountains, tables and benches. All the gardens offer views over the stairways, with their sculptures. The Garden of the Grotto is located at the entrance of the Park, around the grotto, primarily featuring annual and perennial herbaceous plants as well as small shrubs. The garden of the Hotel do Elevador is located to the west of the hotel, on a terrace that is also supported by an earth wall, mainly containing flower beds with perennial plants.

The latter two gardens have an acceptable state of conservation, and the grotto is equipped with an automatic irrigation network. The gardens of the Stairway of the Senses and the Stairway of the Virtues require a specific requalification project, in particular due to the impact of the storms that occurred during early 2017 that knocked down trees, causing damage to the walls. All of them are enclosed spaces, equipped with gates, that are currently closed.

5.1.3.b Specific objectives

Conservation and restoration of the gardens

Objectives: Drawing up garden restoration projects for subsequent implementation including: Stabilization and restoration of granite masonry and respective plasterwork; pruning of trees, removal of dead branches; pruning of the camellias; selection of the tree, shrub and herbaceous species to be removed or transplanted; replacement of flowerbeds;

definition of the route of the paths and restoration of the drainage system; water system (supply of fountains and irrigation network); conservation of the gates; new planting.

Techniques: Development of landscape architecture projects that focus on valuation of these spaces from a historical, functional and social perspective, accompanied by the respective maintenance plans.

5.1.3.c Maintenance tasks: periodicity and duration

All maintenance tasks carried out in the gardens must be accompanied by a written report indicating the date of implementation of the work and a description and record of any anomalies and intervention diagnosis. Although the gardens are not the subject of any restoration projects, cleaning and conservation routines should be ensured and visitors should not be allowed access.

- Weekly removal of leaves, branches and litter.
- Monthly removal of weeds and other invasive species
- Watering during the warmer months.
- Conservation of trees
- Annual pruning of the camellias in May / June.
- Annual inspection of the walls and repairs.

5.1.4 Built structures: granite fountains and statues

The fountains and statues are distributed, as a rule, along the stairways. The attached table identifies the existing structures. Those marked with an asterisk are in a good state of conservation and have been the subject of intervention during the “Bom Jesus: Requalificar” project, implemented in 2014 and 2015.

The remaining fountains and statues have several problems of degradation. Their restoration under the “Bom Jesus: Requalificar II” project will be completed in 2019.

Degradation of the fountains and statues is explained by the nature of the building materials and the influence of the local climate, as previously mentioned. Those that require intervention, as previously described, also present cracks, flaking, arenization and tend to register significant dispersed biological colonization.

The deterioration of the structures that have already been restored and those that will be restored is quite similar, and corresponds to staggered interventions, in function of available funds. However, it is widely agreed that degradation is a continuous process that requires effective management of continuous preservation and conservation solutions, through drawing up a manual of good practice to avoid more costly and intrusive interventions in the future.

In addition to the gardens, there are other landscaped areas, such as the Patio of the Pelican or Moses, where the intricate work is highly demanding in terms of manual labour, due to carving of small hedges and shrubs and the planting of herbaceous plants grown in a plant nursery.

5.1.4.b Specific objectives

Conservation and restoration of the fountains and statues

Objectives: eliminate causes of degradation, in

ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN

Identification of fountains and statues

Stairway of the <i>Via Crucis</i> or of the Portico	Circular Patio	Stairway of the Five Senses	Stairway of the Virtues	Patio of the Pelican	Churchyard	Yard of the Evangelists	Park
Fountains: 1. Sun and Moon 2. Apollo or Diana 3. Marts 4. Mercury 5. Saturn	Fountain of the Serpents (2)*	Fountains: 1. <i>Five Wounds*</i> 2. Vision* 3. <i>Hearing*</i> 4. Smell* 5. Taste* 6. Touch* Statues: 1. Jeremiah* 2. Moses* 3. Spouse of the Songs* 4. King David* 5. Shunammite* 6. Noah* 7. Ezra* 8. Jonathan* 9. Isaac* 10. Isaiah*	Fountains: 1. Faith* 2. Hope* 3. Meekness* Statues: 1. Confession* 2. Meekness* 3. Glory* 4. Confidence* 5. Peace* 6. Kindness and Charity*	Fountain of the Pelican* Statue of Longinus*	Statues: 1. <i>Pilate*</i> 2. <i>The Centurion*</i> 3. <i>Nicodemus*</i> 4. <i>Joseph of Arimathea*</i> 5. Annaz** 6. Pilate 7. <i>Herod*</i> 8. <i>Caiphaz*</i>	Fountains: 1. St. Matthew 2. St. John 3. St. Luke 4. St. Mark 5. Fountain of Tears	Fountain of D. José de Bragança (Fountain of Hercules) or Shell Grotto Statue of Moses

particular of biological colonization and stains resulting from oxidation of metals.

Techniques: Application of biocides preceded by localised tests, cleaning with pressurized water and a spray head; micro-abrasion to remove any rust; treatment of cracks; glueing; monitoring of the content and nature of surface salts

5.1.4.c Maintenance tasks: periodicity and duration

All maintenance tasks carried out in fountains and statues should be the subject of a written report, indicating the date of implementation of the work, and its description, including a record of any anomalies and an intervention diagnosis.

- Biannual inspection of the development of biological colonization, chromatic alteration, flaking, granular disaggregation, granular disintegration and micro-cracking, fractures and the presence of water soluble salts; oxidation processes of metallic elements.
- Monthly washing of fountains.
- Daily inspection of the presence of water in the fountains, overflowing of water, presence of leaves and litter in the fountains and clogging of drains and implementation of consequent tasks.

5.1.5 Built structures: main buildings

- Hotel do Elevador
- Hotel do Parque
- Hotel do Templo
- Hotel do Lago
- Colunata de Eventos
- Casa das Estampas

- Casa do Correio (former barracks) and café

5.1.5.a Evaluation of the state of conservation

All the major buildings - namely the four hotels, the Colonnade of Events, and the Casa das Estampas - are in good state of conservation and have been subject to renovation throughout the 1990s and 2000s. The process of modernization of the hotels implied construction of complementary equipment such as engine rooms or gas tanks, that sometimes requires measures to minimise their visual impact. However, because of its potential, and its current state of degradation, only the so-called Casa do Correio requires a specific Restoration Project once its functions have been defined. It is an old pilgrims' barracks, which functioned as a post office, train station and is located next to the funicular station. In the 1970s, it was transformed into a café, with a negative impact in the general context of the enclosure and the sanctuary itself.

5.1.5.b Specific objectives

Conservation, enhancement and rehabilitation initiatives of the Casa do Correio (a former barrack)

Objectives: Drawing up projects for restoration of the Casa do Correio for subsequent implementation, which will include closure of the cafeteria, and its removal after the end of its operating concession in 2018 and definition of new uses.

Techniques: Drawing up architectural projects and specialised engineering projects that will enhance the former barracks from a historical, functional and social perspective.

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5.1.5.c Maintenance tasks: periodicity and duration

- Continuous inspection of the degradation accompanied by measures to contain damages until implementation of the work.

5.1.6 Built structures of the park

- Casa do Elevador (funicular station)
- Funicular*
- Bandstand
- Entrance to the park: grotto and belvedere
- Picnic zone
- Café next to the lake and children's playground
- Walls and gates*
- Horseboxes*
- Main lake*
- Small lake*
- Water mines*
- Workshops*

5.1.6.a Evaluation of the state of conservation

Structures marked with an asterisk are in good state of conservation. The remaining structures present different states of conservation.

The Workshops have been the subject of a recent requalification project, modernizing the staff support areas (bathrooms, changing rooms, canteen) as well as the tool shed, garages and workshops. The restoration of the bandstand is part of the project, "Bom Jesus: Requalificar II".

5.1.6.b Specific objectives

Conservation, enhancement and rehabilitation initiatives

5.1.6.c Maintenance tasks: periodicity and duration

- Weekly removal of leaves, branches and litter
- Annual emptying of the pond, cleaning of the bottom, inspection of its watertight capacity
- Annual inspection of the stability conditions and integrity of all the structures

5.2 The Park and the Wood

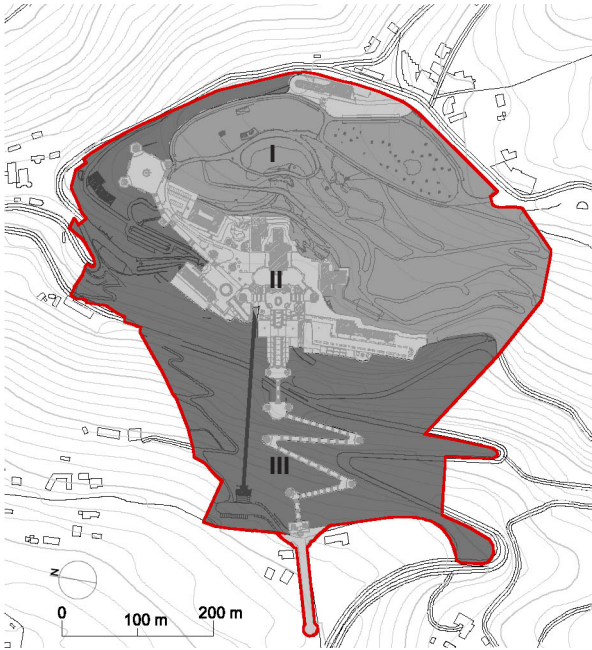
For management purposes, the park and wood are organized into six units with homogeneous management features, wherein each unit has a specific number of sub-units. The quality of the trees is very high, but many of the trees are old. Water moisture in the soil is high throughout the year, except in late summer time (early fall) and soils are generally rich. Many of the units, in particular the H, I, L and M sub-units, reveal the stone quarry environment and the construction yard used at different moments throughout the history of the sanctuary. The granite itself will have been extracted onsite in significant volume. The mount originally was covered by huge round shaped blocks of granite. Over time the quarries were quickly colonized by indigenous plant and tree species and, more recently, by invasive species. The compact planting of trees introduces competition between individual trees and high levels of shade. However, in the survey carried out a very significant set of notable trees were identified and registered.

Water and its circulation within the sanctuary are key attributes. In the 1940s the Confraternity conducted an exhaustive survey of the water mines supplying the enclosure, wherein the funicular is naturally one of the main users of the water in the enclosure. This survey revealed 16 water mines with different flows and functions. At present, the Confraternity has channelled water from a new water mine, next to Sameiro. Equally important is the drainage of rainwater. Heavy showers are frequent in the area, and the hillside sometimes is exposed to intensive winds. There is a drainage network connecting the park and the wood as well as

the sanctuary, that requires extensive conservation and cleaning. The road network includes different typologies, not all of which can be used by cars.

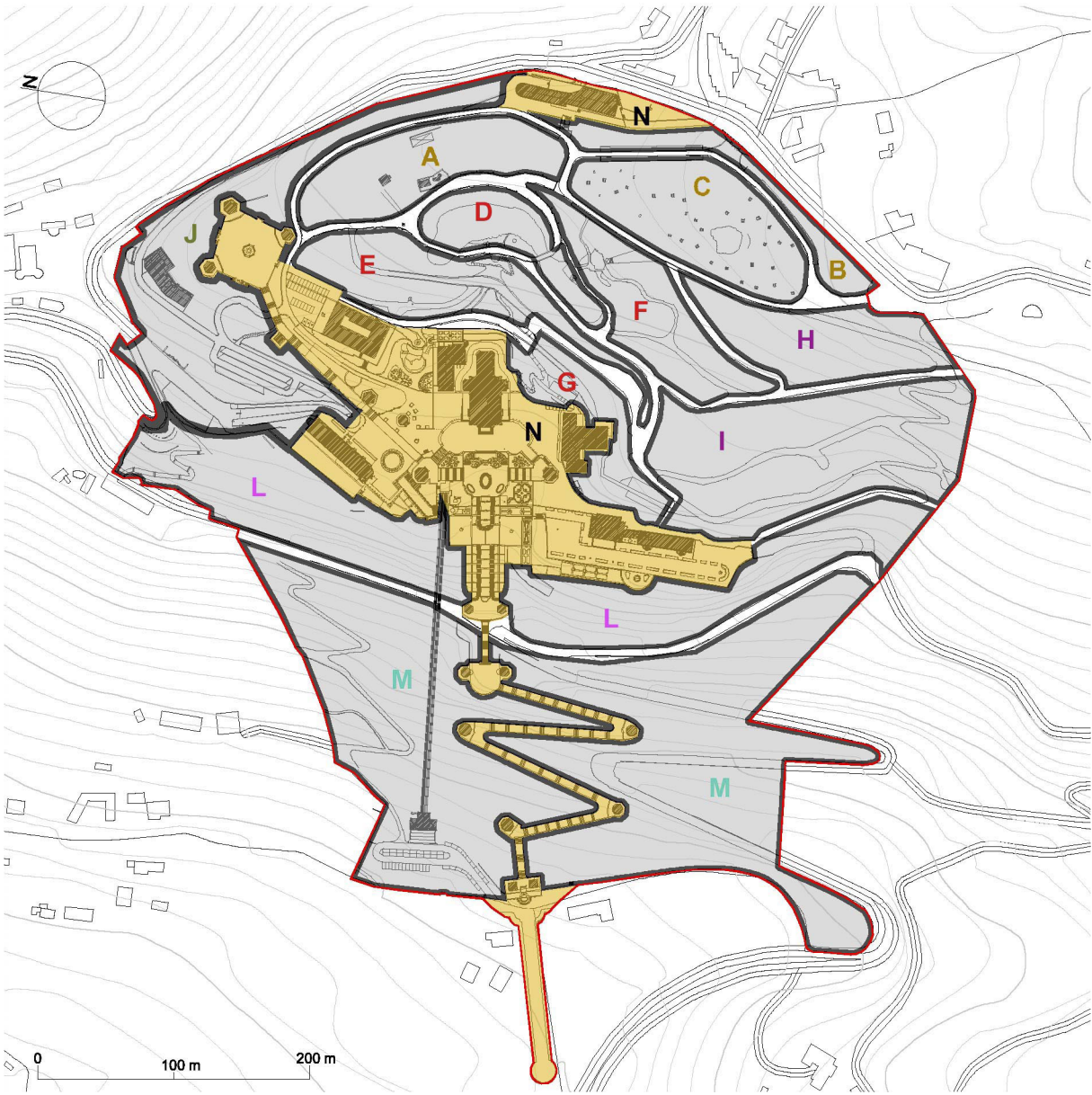
The Confraternity has a permanent maintenance team, with several special skills: gardeners, electricians, plumbers, etc. The team has 16 members who also are in charge of toilet facilities and control of the barriers governing car access.

ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN



I - Park
II - Sanctuary
III - Wood

MANEAGEMENT AREAS	UNITS
Park	ABC; DEFG; HI
Wood	J; L; M
Sanctuary	N: church, chapels, stairways, walls, pavements, gardens and equipments - coreto, grotto, telescope, kiosk, terrace, bars, toilets, souvenir shop



Distribution of water mines outside the enclosure

M1 - mine of Sameiro

M2 - mine of Casal de S. José

Mx - mine of Campo do Molo (rio Mau)

My1 - mine of Costa de Espinho (rio Mau)

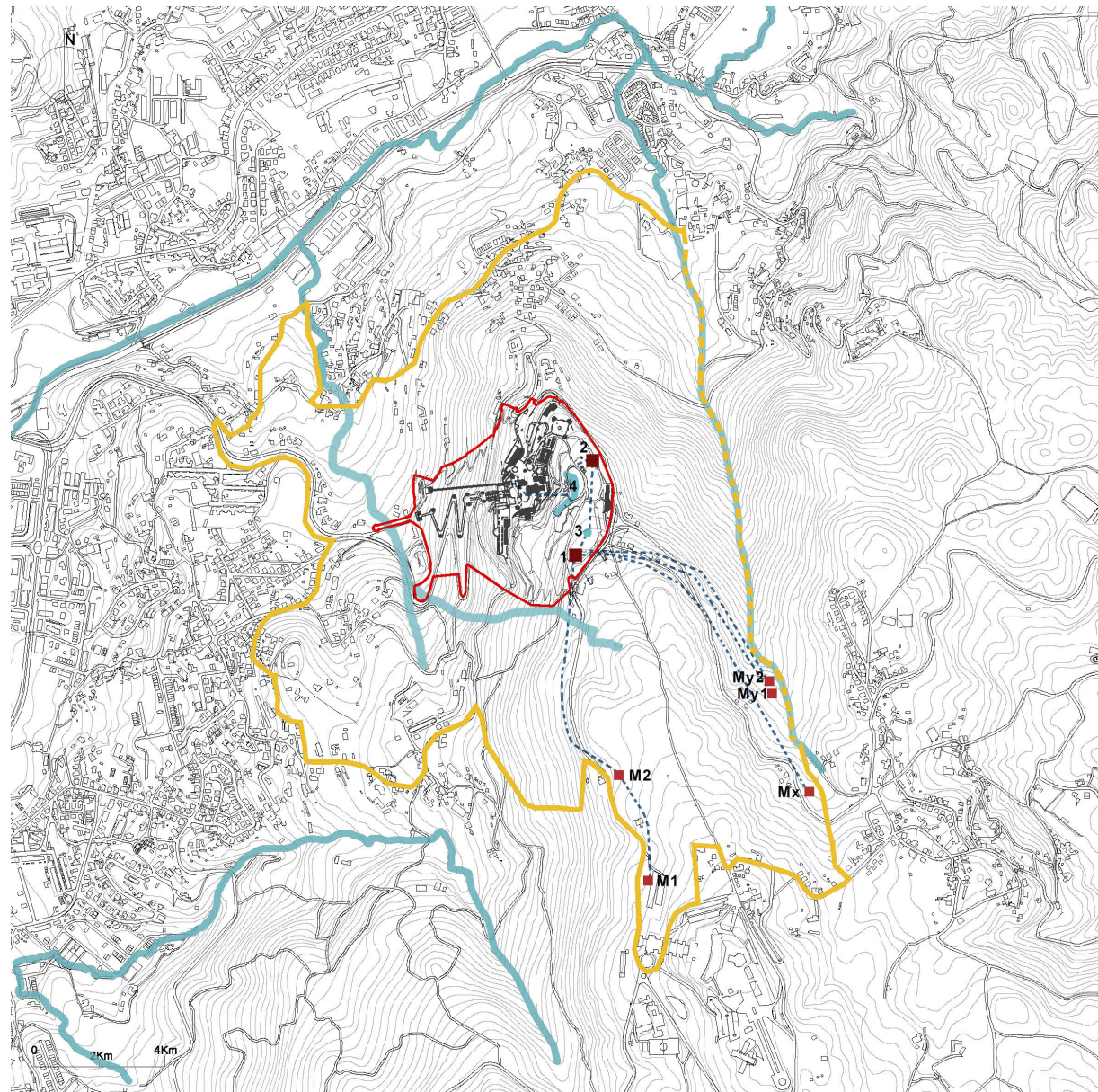
My2 - mine of Costa de Espinho (rio Mau)

1 - water reservoir / “mãe-de-água”






2 - water treatment plant

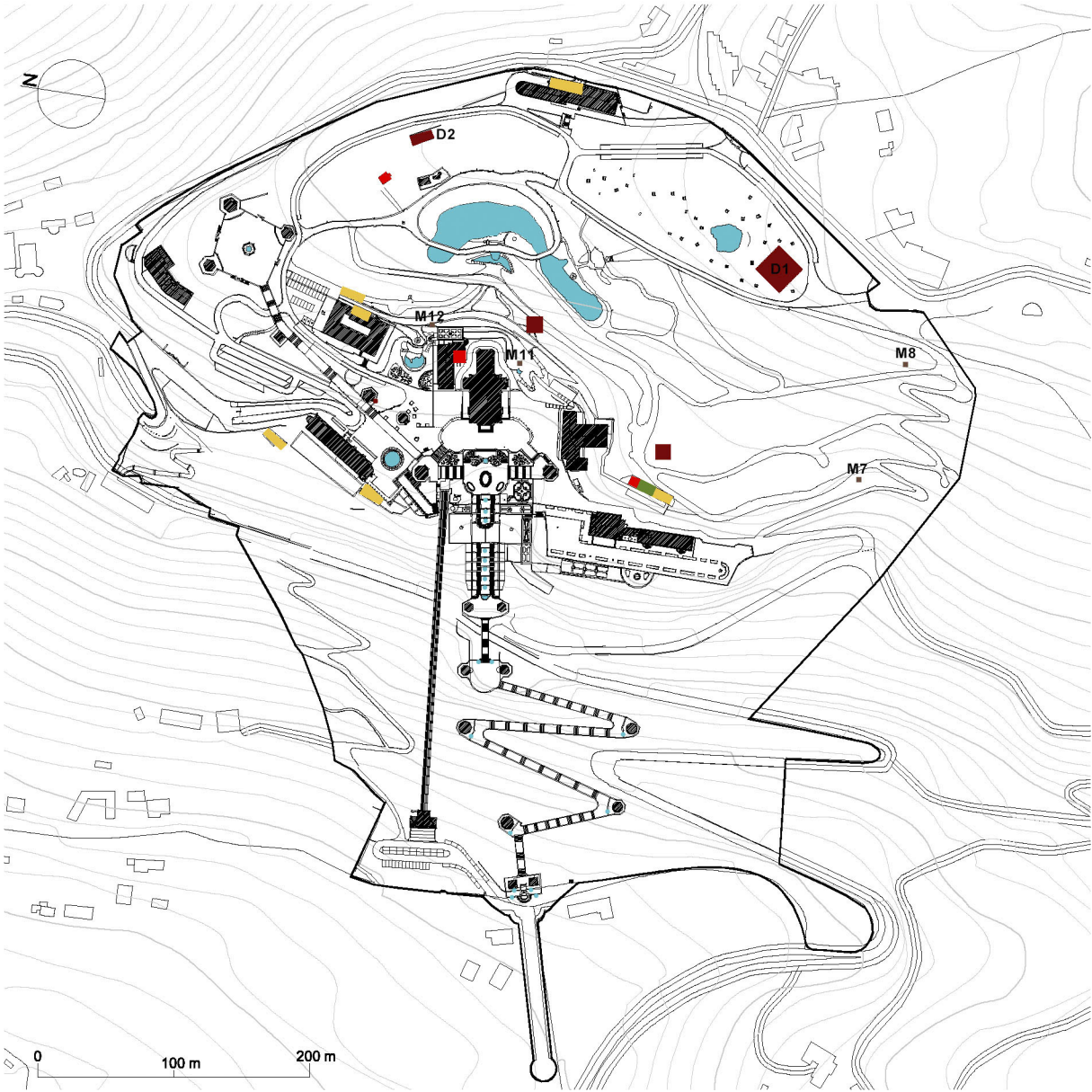
3 - lake of “quatro bicas”

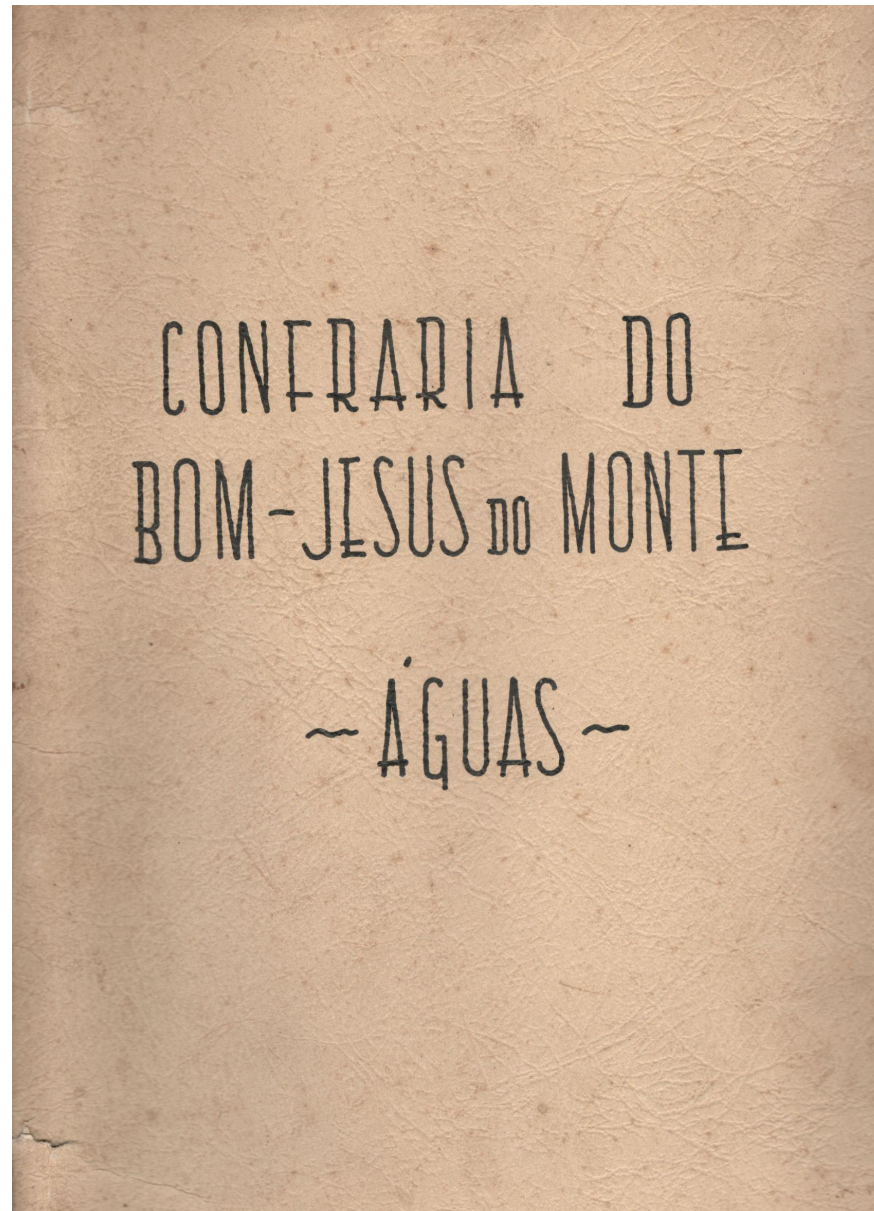
4 - lake



Storage and distribution of water
inside the enclosure

- D1 Underground reservoir “mãe de água”
- D2 Water treatment plant
-  Water elements (ponds and fountains)
-  Toilets
-  Engine room
-  Biomass plant
-  Mines (M7, M8, M11 e M12)

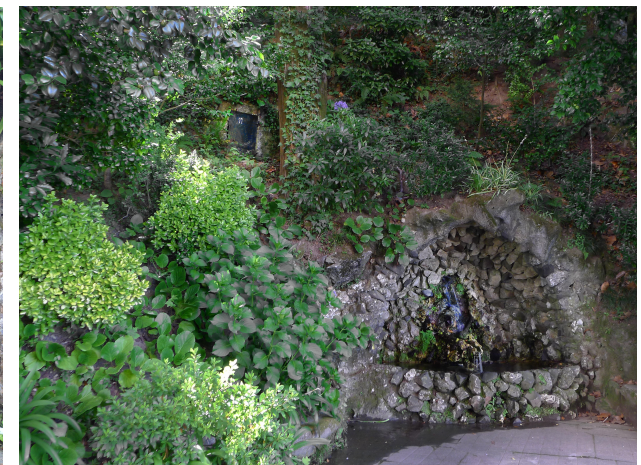




Survey of the mines, 1945.
Arquivo da Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte



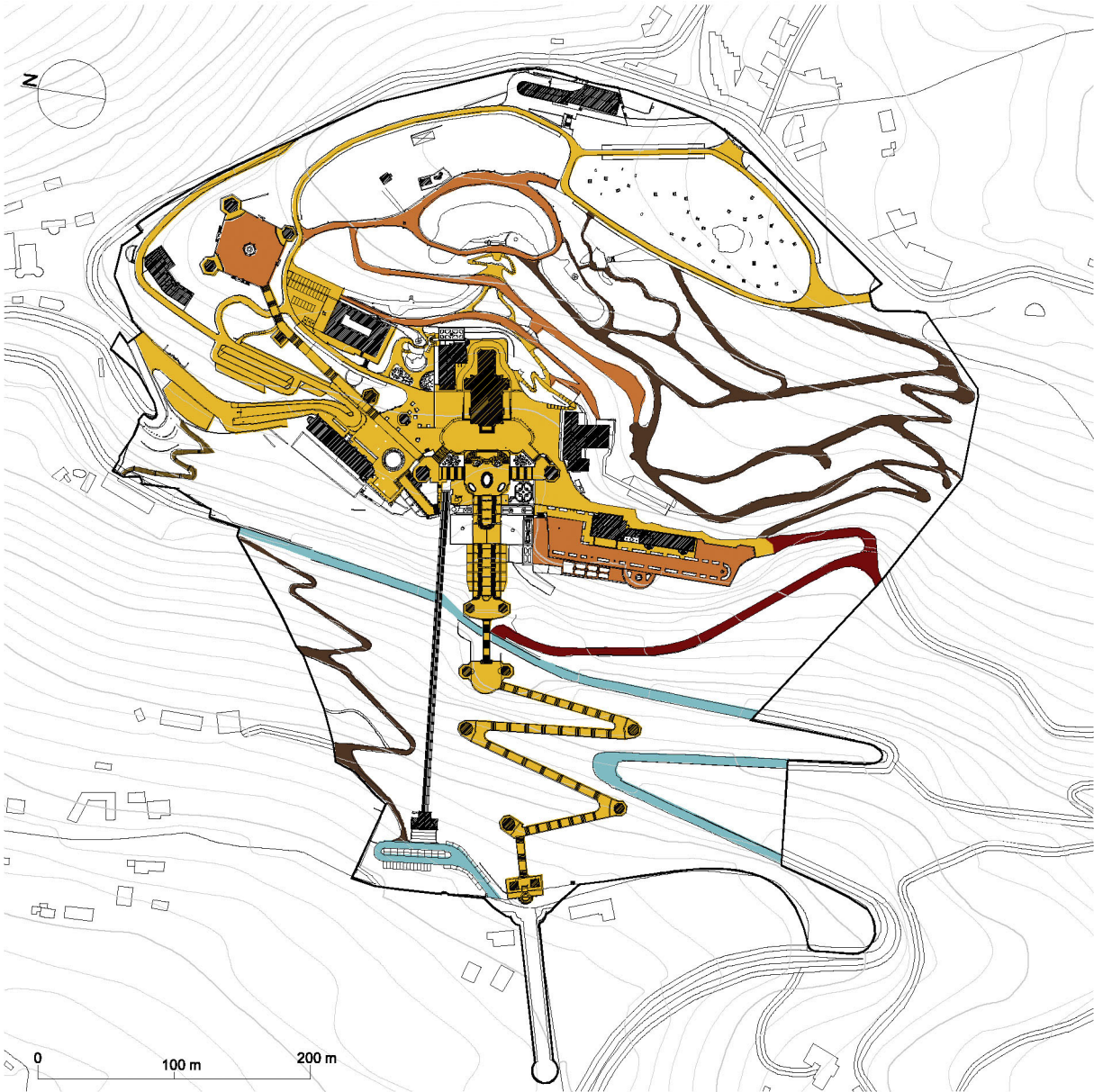
Two details of the drainage system



Tank and mine entrance 11; Mine entrance 12

Typologies of pavements

- Stone pavements: “calçada” and slabs (32743 m²)
- Compacted sand (10351 m²)
- Compacted earth (10234m²)
- Granite cobblestones (5415 m²)
- Asphalt (2698 m²)



5.2.1 Evaluation by management unit - summary

- Variables: landscape value, use and state of conservation

UNITS	LANDSCAPE VALUE	USE	STATE OF CONSERVATION	MAIN OBJECTIVE
A B C	High	Passive /active recreation	Good	Valorisation of the sub-units as recreational spaces: areas to be used for picnics, restaurants and games
D E F G	Very High	Passive recreation	Good	Valorisation of the sub-units as recreational spaces: areas to be used for picnics, restaurants and games
H I	Medium	-	Poor	Rehabilitation of the sub-units valorising the environment of the wood for taking walks
J	Medium	Circulation and Framework	Good	Conservation of the sub-unit and maintenance of the roads and parking lots
L	High	Framework	Poor	Valorisation of the surrounding landscaped woodland area, between the road and the platform containing the Hotel do Elevador to the platform of the Colunata de Eventos / Control of vistas
M	Very High	Passive recreation and Framework	Average	Conservation of the surrounding wood and shaded areas of the road, of the <i>Viae Crucis</i>, the slope of the funicular and the pedestrian footpath from the funicular to the Northern car park

ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.2.2 Actions and tasks by management units: **Park** - (ABC); (DEFG); (HI). **Wood** - (J); (L); (M). **Sanctuary/Gardens** - Unit (N)

Park - Units: (ABC); (DEFG); (HI)



Wood - Units: (J); (L); (M)



Sanctuary/Gardens - Unit (N)



ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN

ZONE: PARK**UNITS:** A,B,C**AREAS:** A= 9.780m²; B=4.989m²; C= 11.559m²**TOTAL AREA:** 26.328m²

OBJECTIVE: Valorisation of the sub-units as recreational spaces: areas to be used for picnics, restaurants and games

**ACTIONS**

Maintenance of the tree stratum focusing on remarkable trees;
 Reposition of shrub stratum and herbaceous stratum;
 Maintenance of granite cobblestone pavements;
 Maintenance of built elements (lake, kiosk, picnic tables, water reservoir, “Mãe-de-água”);
 Renovation of the cafe, old tennis court and toilets.

TREE SPECIES

Abies sp.; *Araucaria angustifolia*; *Afrocarpus gracilior*;
Acer pseudoplatanus; *Aesculus hippocastanum*; *Acacia melanoxylon*; *Calocedrus* sp.; *Camellia* sp.; *Cedrus deodara*; *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*; *Cupressus lusitanica*; *Chamaecyparis pisifera*; *Fagus* sp.; *Magnolia grandiflora*; *Picea abies*; *Pinus* sp.; *Prunus lusitanica*; *Platanus orientalis*; *Pinus patula*; *Pseudotsuga* sp.; *Quercus robur*; *Quercus suber*; *Sequoia* sp.; *Taxus baccata*

REMARKABLE SPECIES

Cedrus deodara (1); *Cupressus lusitanica* (1);
Chamaecyparis pisifera (1); *Pinus patula* (1)

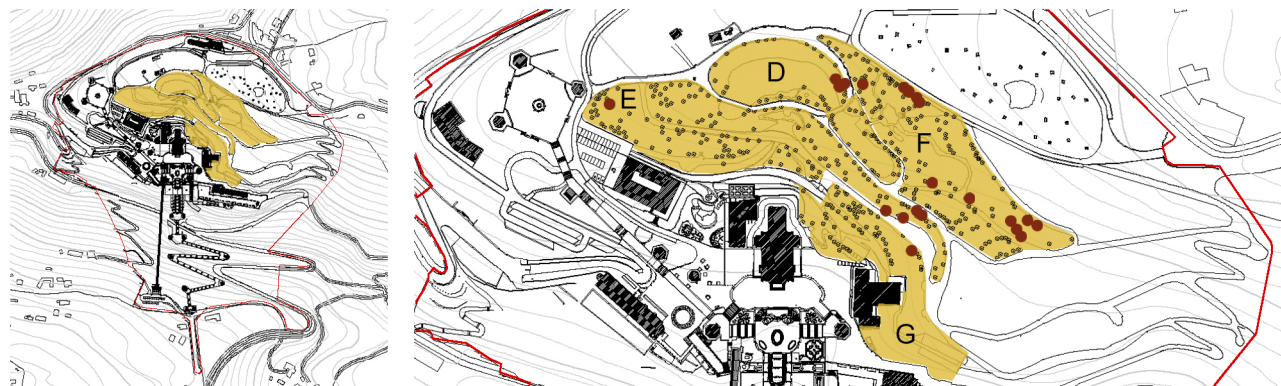
TASKS	PERIODICITY	DURATION	NOTES
Dead branches removal	1x year	3 days	
Removal of dead trees			Adjustments of distances among trees, promotion of balanced shading and correction of competitive situations among species
Triming of <i>Camellia</i> hedges	1x year	2 days	
Tree and shrub planting in unit A	1x year		Preparation of a plantation scheme
Selective removal of shrubs and weeding of small trees (invasive species)	1x year	1/2 day	
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum	1x year		Definition of a scheme of hierarchizing of soil covering considering the level of trampling
Mowing of meadows	20x year		
Selective replacement of granite cobblestone	1x year	2 days	Car circulation and parking
Cleaning of the lake, “Mãe-de-água”, irrigation system and water reservoir	1 - 2x year	1 a 2 days	
Erosion control of small slopes in the border of unit C	3x year	1 day	
Maintenance of the drainage system	3x year		
Maintenance of gates (Gates of Espinho and Sameiro)	1x year		
Cleaning and removal of waste	2x week		

ZONE: PARK**UNITS:** D, E, F, G

AREAS: D=4.506m² (lago=2815m²); E=8.468m² (lago=166m² + gruta=137m²); F=8.065m² (lago=194m²); G=3.846m²

TOTAL AREA: superfície de água=3.312m²; superfície em terra=21.573m²

OBJECTIVE: Valorisation of the sub-units as recreational spaces: areas to be used for picnics, restaurants and games

**ACTIONS**

Maintenance and replanting of the tree stratum focusing on remarkable trees and *Camellia* collection;
Reposition of shrub stratum and herbaceous stratum;
Maintenance of pavements in compacted sand and granite cobblestone Maintenance of built elements (lake, kiosk, harbour, handrails, bridges and benches)

TREE SPECIES

Araucaria araucana; *Araucaria angustifolia*; *Araucaria bidwillii*; *Acer pseudoplatanus*; *Aesculus hippocastanum*; *Acacia* sp.; *Carpinus betulus*; *Calocedrus* sp.; *Cryptomeria japonica*; *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*; *Cupressus lusitanica*; *Citrus sinensis*; *Camellia* sp.; *Fagus* sp.; *Fraxinus* sp.; *Ligustrum lucidum*; *Liquidambar styraciflua*; *Liriodendron tulipifera*; *Magnolia grandiflora*; *Prunus lusitanica*; *Platanus orientalis*; *Pseudotsuga* sp.; *Pitosporum undulatum*; *Quercus robur*; *Quercus suber*; *Sequoia* sp.; *Taxus baccata*; *Tilia* sp.

REMARKABLE SPECIES

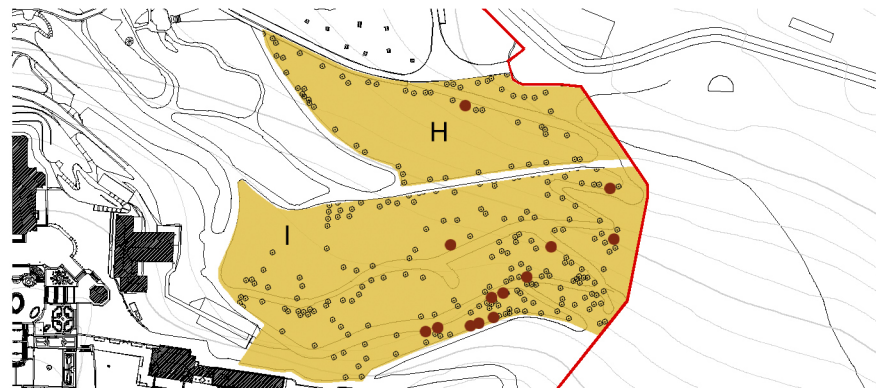
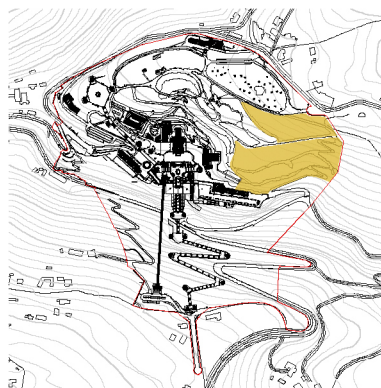
Aesculus hippocastanum (1); *Acacia* sp. (5); *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (8); *Cupressus lusitanica* (1); *Quercus robur* (3); *Taxus baccata* (2)

TASKS	PERIODICITY	DURATION	NOTES
Dead branches removal	1x year	3 days	
Inventory of the <i>Camellia</i> collection	1x year		
Development of a planting scheme: trees and shrubs	1x year		Preparation of a plantation scheme for trees and shrubs
Selective removal of shrubs and weeding of small trees (invasive species)	1x year	1/2 day	
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum	1x year		Definition of a scheme of hierarchizing of soil covering considering the level of trampling
Mowing of meadows	20x year		
Maintenance of sloping pavements	1x year		Redefinition and planning of the paving of the path system and of the drainage system
Maintenance of flat pavements in compacted sand	1x year	2 days	
Cleaning of lake, grotto and waterproofing control	1 a 2 x year	3 a 6 days	
Small maintenance works of constructed elements			Small walls, handrails, kiosk, bridges and benches
Cleaning and removal of waste	2x week		

ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN

ZONE: PARK**UNITS:** H,I**AREAS:** H=8.219m²; I=17.407m²**TOTAL AREA:** 25.626m²

OBJECTIVE: Rehabilitation of the sub-units valorising the environment of the wood for taking walks

**ACTIONS**

Tree removal and selective tree pruning;

Replanting of trees and shrubs;

Renewal of the herbaceous stratum

Rehabilitation of the pedestrian path from the elevator to the car park on the north side;

Maintenance of the drainage system.

TREE SPECIES

Acer pseudoplatanus; *Acacia melanoxylon*;
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana; *Camellia* sp.; *Prunus lusitanica*; *Platanus orientalis*; *Pitosporum undulatum*;
Quercus robur; *Quercus suber*

REMARKABLE SPECIES

Acer pseudoplatanus (1); *Acacia* sp. (3); *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (3); *Platanus orientalis* (1); *Quercus robur* (3);
Quercus suber (2)

TASKS	PERIODICITY	DURATION	NOTES
Clearing of trees and shrubs	1x year	5 days	Removal of death trees, selective removal according to the sanitary condition, size and species;. The western limit demands particular attention to fire protection.
Control of invasive species	1x year	30 days	Most representative species: acacias, pitosporum, tradescance
Development of a planting scheme: trees and shrubs	1x year	10 days	Elaboration of a plantation scheme: trees and shrubs
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum			Replacement of ground covers taking into consideration slope and tree shading
Reconstruction of the path system and of the drainage system			Rehabilitation of the path and drainage system
Cleaning and removal of waste	1x month		

ZONE: WOOD

UNITS: J

AREA: 14.265m²

TOTAL AREA: 14.265m²

OBJECTIVE: Conservation of the sub-unit and maintenance of the roads and parking lots



ACTIONS

Replanting of trees and shrubs;
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum.

TREE SPECIES

Acer pseudoplatanus; *Acacia melanoxylon*; *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*; *Cupressus lusitanica*; *Camellia* sp.; *Magnolia grandiflora*; *Platanus orientalis*; *Platanus x acerifolia*; *Quercus robur*; *Quercus suber*; *Quercus* sp.; *Tilia* sp.

REMARKABLE SPECIES

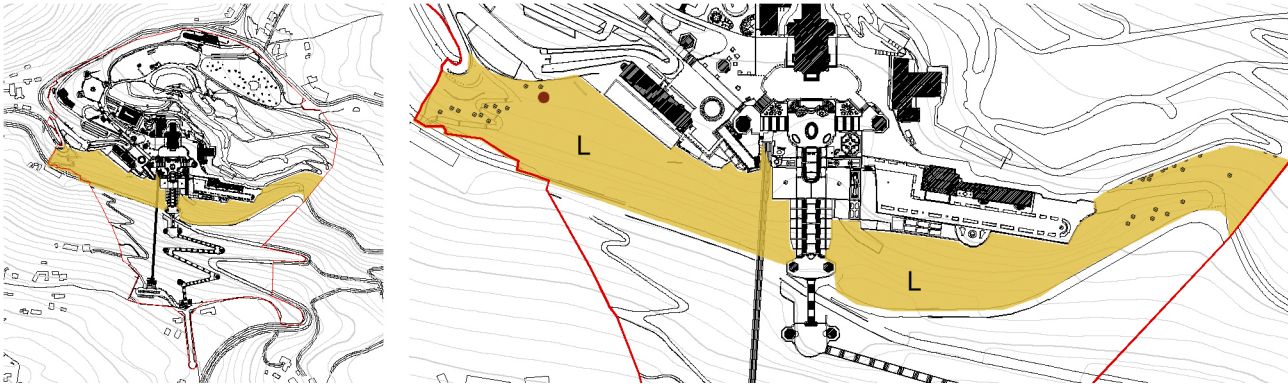
Cupressus lusitanica (1); *Quercus robur* (1)

TASKS	PERIODICITY	DURATION	NOTES
Slope maintenance: maintenance of meadows, cleaning, control of invasive species and assistance to water drainage	10x year	10 days	
Planting of new species of trees and shrubs	1x year	1 day	
Maintenance of pavements in granite cobblestone	2x year		Development of a planting scheme for trees and shrubs
Maintenance of locker rooms and warehouses	1x year	1/2 day	

ANNEX 2. MANAGEMENT PLAN

ZONE: PARK
UNITS: L
AREAS: 27.652m2
TOTAL AREA: 27.652m2

OBJECTIVE: Valorisation of the surrounding landscaped woodland area, between the road and the platform containing the Hotel do Elevador to the platform of the Colunata de Eventos / Control of vistas



ACTIONS
Tree removal and selective tree pruning;
Replanting of trees and shrubs;
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum;
Rehabilitation of the pedestrian path from the elevator to the car park on the north side;
Maintenance of the drainage system.
TREE SPECIES
South side (Colunata de Eventos) - prevailing species: <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> e <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , and singular presence of <i>Quercus robur</i> e <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
North side (Hotel do Elevador) - prevailing species: <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , and singular presence of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Acacia sp.</i> e <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> ; shrub startum dominated by <i>Laurus nobilis</i> e <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>

TASKS	PERIODICICITY	DURATION	NOTES
Clearing of trees	1x year	30 days	Wooded area on a slope underlying large sanctuary viewpoints. Removal of dead trees, selective clearing according to the sanitary condition, size and species; pruning of trees and shrubs
Control of invasive species	1x year	30 days	Most representative species: acacias, pitosporum, tradescancia
Planting new trees and shrubs	1x year	10 days	Elaboration of plantation schemes: trees and shrubs
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum			Seeding of meadows / <i>Hydroseeding</i>
Rehabilitation of the pedestrian way between the road and the parking lot (North entrance)			Project development
Verifying the stability of the retaining walls			
Cleaning of the elevator ramp	6x year	2 days	
Varreduras e remoção de lixos	3x year		

ZONE: PARK

UNITS: M

AREAS: 55.241m²

TOTAL AREA: 55.241m²

OBJECTIVE: Conservation of the surrounding wood and shaded areas of the road, of the Viae Crucis, the slope of the funicular and the pedestrian footpath from the funicular to the Northern car park



ACTIONS

Tree removal and selective tree pruning;
Replanting of trees and shrubs;
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum;
Rehabilitation of the pedestrian way from the elevator house to the road;
Maintenance of the elevator slope;
Maintenance of the drainage system.

TREE SPECIES

Acer pseudoplatanus; *Acacia dealbata*; *Acacia melanoxylon*; *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*; *Cupressus lusitanica*; *Camellia sp.*; *Fagus sp.*; *Pitosporum undulatum*; *Platanus orientalis*; *Quercus robur*; *Quercus suber*; *Tilia sp.*

REMARKABLE SPECIES

Along the *Viae Crucis*: *Acacia sp.* (7); *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (2); *Platanus orientalis* (4)

TASKS	PERIODICITY	DURATION	NOTES
Clearing of trees	1x year	30 days	Wooded areas providing shade for pedestrian ways (including staircases) and car circulation requiring special attention considering visitor's protection. The western limit demands particular attention to fire protection
Control of invasive species	1x year	30 days	
Planting new trees and shrubs	1x year	10 days	Development of tree planting schemes
Renewal of the herbaceous stratum	1x year	1/2 day	Seeding of meadows/ Hydroseeding
Rehabilitation of the pedestrian way between the elevator house and the road	1x year		Project development
Cleaning of the elevator ramp	6x year	2 days	
Maintenance of the parking lot			
Cleaning and removal of waste	3x year		
Controle de erosão de taludes			

5.3 Guiding principles and key issues

The Confraternity of Bom Jesus is the entity responsible for managing heritage and religious worship. The management is made in an ecumenical manner, since the property is simultaneously managed as a religious place and a space dedicated to the arts and culture. It is understood that only through a peaceful coexistence between these two realities a sustainable management is possible, without deteriorating its tangible and intangible assets.

Key issues for the management of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are: 1) the conservation of cultural and natural heritage, 2) the improvement of access to the sanctuary and qualification of the visit, 3) reinforcement of the governance of the sanctuary, 4) promotion of local community participation and 5) preparation of a cultural and tourist program. All these issues are detailed in the Action Plan.

All the previous issues can be addressed by the Confraria. However the first two issues require close collaboration with Braga City Council and DRC-Norte.

Another key issue is fire protection of the property. The agreement between the two municipalities (Braga and Guimarães) with a view to drawing up a inter-municipal Territorial Planning Programme for the Sacred Mounts will provide articulated solutions to this problem. Also the revision of the Regional Plan for the forest management is underway and will provide strategies regarding fire prevention and fight at a regional level. Thus fire prevention is not part of the Action Plan.

6 ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan indicates how the objectives of the current plan will be realized through a set of actions that translate into measures implemented through products or services. The Plan is based on a set of priorities defined taking into account the optimization of the use of resources, namely the "Requalificar II" Program (North 2020) with European funds. Thus, the current Plan of Action has as horizon the period 2018-2020 however some of the actions and measures will only be achievable in the medium term.

The following Measures and Actions have been identified:

A - Reinforcement of the governance of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte.

- Action A1 Creation of the General Council of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage
- Action A2 Conclusion of the preservation of the archival records of the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte

B - Promotion of local community participation.

- Action B1 Initiatives to involve local schools
- Action B2 Initiatives aimed at citizens, both singular and institutional

C - Preparation of a cultural and tourist program.

- Action C1 Promotion of the Conferences of Bom Jesus do Monte
- Action C2 Production of visitor guides
- Action C3 Training actions for tour guides
- Action C4 Information centers
- Action C5 Signage

D - Development of a conservation framework for cultural and natural heritage, including monitoring.

- Action D1 Preparation of a Manual of Good Practices for heritage conservation of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte

E - Improvement of access to the sanctuary and qualification of the visit.

- Action E.1 Pedestrian and car traffic plan and parking
- Action E.2 Qualification of the sanctuary visit

A - STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNANCE OF THE SANCTUARY OF BOM JESUS DO MONTE

Action A.1 Creation of the General Council of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage Objective

To strengthen the performance of the Confraternity's action in compliance with the guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.

The General Council shall be composed of representatives of the following institutions:

1. Directorate General of Cultural Heritage / Regional Directorate of North Culture (DGPC / DRCNorte)
2. Braga Municipal Council
3. Archdiocese of Braga
4. Union of Parishes of Nogueiró and Tenões
5. University of Minho
6. Portuguese Catholic University
7. Porto and Northern Portugal Tourism
8. Civil Protection
9. 2 representatives of the civil society

Operation

The Council holds one ordinary meeting per year and extraordinary meetings at the request of the President of the General Council or of the President of the the Administrative Board of the Confraternity. It will have

the following attributions:

1. To promote and mobilize the community for the relevance of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage
2. To accompany the activity of conservation and promotion of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage
3. Appreciate the Annual Plan for the Conservation and Communication of the property on the proposal of the Administrative Board
4. To suggest actions of a social and cultural nature that promote visibility to the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte - World Heritage.

Expected Costs

€ 15,000

B - PROMOTION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

• Action B1 Initiatives to involve local schools

Objectives

- Raise the awareness of the school public about the importance of the natural and cultural heritage and its contribution to local, regional and national identity, focusing on the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, the greatest reference of the many shrines in the north and center of Portugal that are simultaneously places of pilgrimage and recreation as well as tourist destinations.
- Disseminate techniques and methodologies for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage in the sanctuary of Bom Jesus.
- Organize a kit for school's visits.

Description

- Organization and offer of short courses for teachers on artistic, religious, landscape and environmental

themes, with emphasis on shrines, their meaning and their presence in the landscape.

- Organization and offering of workshops on heritage conservation techniques.
- Design and production of a pedagogical 'kit' to accompany visits.

Expected Costs

€ 5,000

• Action B2 Initiatives aimed at citizens, both singular and institutional

Objectives

- Communicate to the community in general the strategy and actions of Confraria do Bom Jesus regarding the preservation and enhancement of the cultural landscape, world heritage and marketing.
- Build community relationships on behalf of Bom Jesus do Monte.
- Contribute to the establishment of a network of viable patronage for the preservation of the property.

Description

- Organization and offer of journeys of promotion about Bom Jesus / Fund raising

Expected Costs

€ 5,000

C - PREPARATION OF A CULTURAL AND TOURIST PROGRAM

• Action C1 Promotion of the Conferences of Bom Jesus do Monte

Objectives

- Publicizing the sanctuary of Bom Jesus in its different aspects, namely its history and the different

people that have contributed to its construction and conservation.

Description

- Organization of annual conference cycles for academics, entrepreneurs, local, regional and national government representatives, non-governmental organizations representatives, media representatives, etc.

2018 - "O Bom Jesus do Monte and the circumstances of the times", cycle of 8 conferences curated by Professor Aurélio de Oliveira

2019 - theme yet to be defined

2010 - theme yet to be defined

Expected Costs

€ 50,000

• **Action C2 Production of visitor guides**

Objective

Produce a visitor's guide

Description

- Small format book edited in Portuguese, Spanish, English and French and digital version

Expected Costs

€ 10,000

• **Action C3 Training actions for tour guides**

Objective

- Provide training courses for tour guides on Bom Jesus do Monte about its history, those who contributed to its construction, its heritage and its integration in the city of Braga and its place among the sanctuaries / destinations of pilgrimage.

Description

- Training actions for tour guides guided by specialists in cultural and natural heritage and communication.

Expected Costs

€ 4,000

• **Action C4 Information centers**

Objectives

- Improve the reception of visitors / tourists
- To achieve excellence in the provision of visitor / tourist information and welcoming
- Ensure clear direction and use in good conditions simultaneously by pilgrims, sportsmen, visitors and tourists

Description

- Reuse of the old barracks next to the Hotel do Elevador and, in articulation, with the Casa das Estampas, create a pole of welcome of the visitor / tourist through rehabilitation of the old barrack.
- Creation of an information center next to the Portico.

Expected Costs

€ 500,000

Action C5 Signage

Objectives

- Improve the visiting programme by spatially orienting pilgrims / visitors / tourists in the cerca
- Improve visitor's orientation in the property

Description

- Production and placement of signage guiding the visitation routes and indicating places to visit and services.

Expected Costs

€ 30,000

D - DEVELOPMENT OF A CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE, INCLUDING MONITORING

• Action D1 Preparation of a Manual of Good Practices for heritage conservation of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte

Objective

- Produce a Manual of Good Practices for the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage of Bom Jesus do Monte containing the best practices of intervention and including a system of monitoring of the heritage.

Description

- Elaboration of a Manual of Good Practices, seeking: a) To fix occupation and prioritarian uses; b) Define the intervention criteria in the built and natural elements; c) To fix the cartography and the inventory of all heritage elements and d) Define the strategic economic and social guidelines and for urban and landscape requalification.

Expected Costs

€ 15,000

E - IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE SANCTUARY AND QUALIFICATION OF THE VISIT

Action E.1 Pedestrian and car traffic plan and parking

Objective

In view of the increase in the number of visitors and diversification of the profile of visitors, consolidate the car and pedestrian flows, contributing to a clear separation of functions and parking along the roads.

Diagnosis:

In the sanctuary of Bom Jesus we can identify five types of public: 1) participants in the cult; 2) pilgrims; 3) visitors / tourists (individuals and groups); 4) hotel guests and 5) sportspeople.

On the other hand, the following entries of the public are identified: 1) the Portico, 2) the Elevator; 3) the Circular Patio; 4) North entrance (Hotel do Elevador); 5) Espinho gate; 6) Sameiro gate; and 7) South entrance (Colunata de Eventos). Entry 4 is a car entrance and Entry 6 is a car exit.

The largest influx of people to the sanctuary by car or bus (private) is made by the North Entrance. In turn, the largest influx of people on foot to the sanctuary is through the Portico and the elevator house where there is a public bus stop.

In moments of greater affluence (summer weekends, for example), at the North entrance traffic congestion is observed. The fact that most of the public comes by car concentrates the influxes in this place that is the most direct entrance either in the church or in the hotels and in Casa das Estampas (shop) and Colunata de Eventos.

Description

In the near future, there will be a need to review the access and circulation scheme in the sanctuary to meet the diagnosis presented and it is necessary to find solutions to redistribute the entries in the sanctuary, to clarify circuits and parking.

Expected Costs

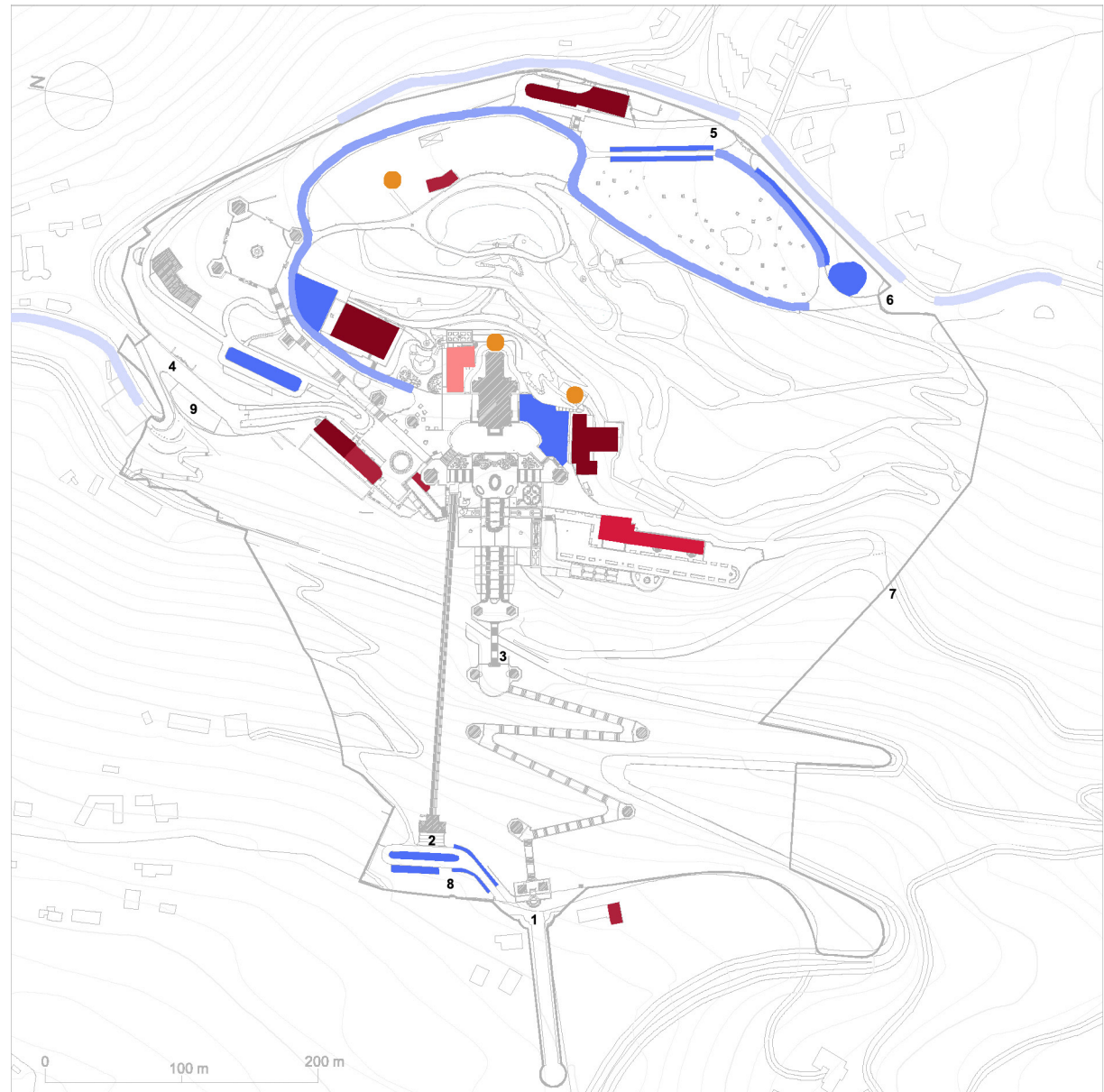
Elaboration of the Plan: 30,000 euros

Diagnosis: Entrances, Parking and Services

- 1 - Portico entrance
- 2 - Funicular entrance
- 3 - Circular Patio entrance
- 4 - North entrance
- 5 - Espinho entrance
- 6 - Sameiro entrance
- 7 - South entrance

- 8 - Public bus stop (TUB)
- 9 - Private buses parking

- Parking along the road (inside the enclosure)
- Parking along the road (outside the enclosure)
- Hotels
- Restaurants/Coffe shops
- Public toilets
- Casa das Estampas (Shop)
- Colunata de Eventos
- Parking lots



Action E.2 Qualification of the sanctuary visitObjective

In view of the increase in the number of visitors and the diversification of the visitor profile, it is necessary to review the distribution of: 1) reception sites for different groups of visitors (tourist and / or religious groups, visitors in small groups of 2 to 5 people, pilgrims, guests, congressmen, participants in private events, 2) restaurants and restrooms, and 3) cultural venues and shops.

Diagnosis

The entrance of the automobile has been paid since 2016. This was a decision made by the Administrative Board of the Confraternity, which was not well accepted initially by the population but today does not offer resistance.

Most visitors converge to this space and visit the church, enjoy the views, access to the stairs and chapels, make some small consumption in the cafe or kiosk. That is, this place concentrates most of the time of the visitor, attracts the majority of the visitors and in it converges the totality of the typologies of public. The church is a main destination for group tours, namely integrated into the Atlantic religious circuit (Fatima, Bom Jesus, Santiago de Compostela) and religious services are held here in different languages.

Currently there is no sanctuary reception center or interpretive center. The visitor freely travels the space or is guided by a tour operator.

Description

The idea is to develop a program in articulation with the municipality of Braga oriented to the qualification of the access, circulation and visitation of the sanctuary.

The qualification of visitation implies a medium-term investment to meet the evolution of the visiting pattern. This investment requires a monitoring of the protection of the heritage and it is important to establish the functions of the equipment and eventual reuse in order to better accommodate the needs in accordance with the best practices of conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

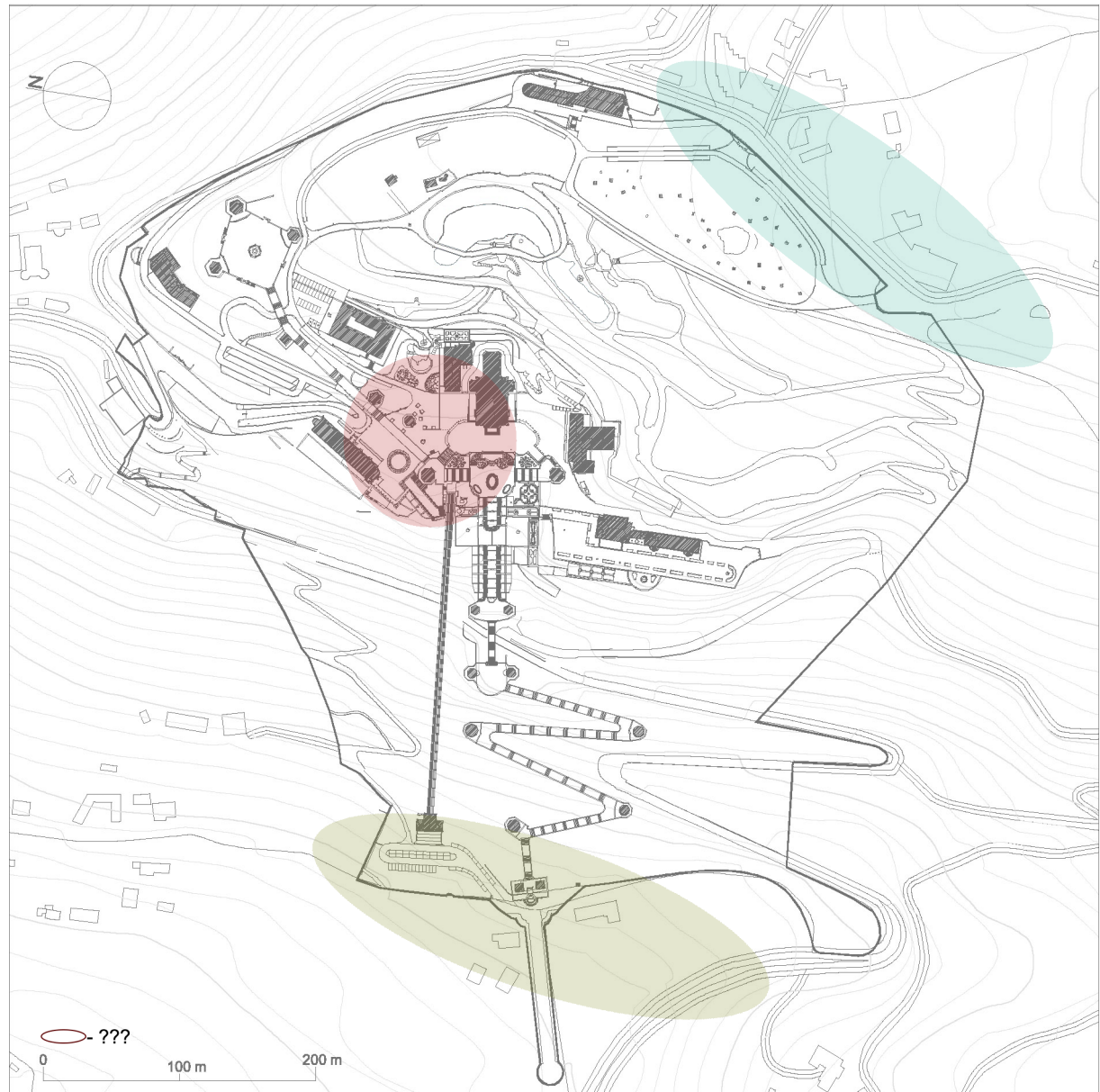
It is understood that there are three rehabilitation areas: Portico, Church and “Mãe-de-Água”. The requalification of the Portico area would allow this place to be restored as the main entrance of the sanctuary. It has a significant parking capacity that, through the creation of a system of navetas taking visitors to the church, would contribute to the decongestion of the northern entrance and requalification of the visit. Here could be integrated a space of reception / interpretive center of the sanctuary of the Bom Jesus World Heritage. In the Church area, it would be necessary to remove the current coffee shop built in the 1970s and with a significant negative impact. There would be the possibility of articulating the functions and uses of the three equipments: Colunata de Eventos, Casa das Estampas and old barracks / interpretive center. The area of “Mãe d’Água” needs an intervention duly articulated with the urban perimeter here, outside the sanctuary enclosure, that defines and reconciles the different uses and functions, values this entrance in the sanctuary and organizes parking.

Expected Costs

Elaboration of the Plan: 50,000 euros

Rehabilitation areas

-  Portico
-  Church
-  “Mãe-de-água”



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