Historic Centre of Porto The history of Porto, which is proudly known as the Cidade Invicta (Invencible City) is profoundly linked to the River Douro, that hard to navigate river which curves and proudly displays its six bridges, inviting observation... of the D. Luís bridge. a cast iron structure in the 19th century style, whose higher and lower levels link the banks of the cities of Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia, Both have a history and stories to tell, both banks

Leaving the Monastery of Santo Agostinho da Serra do Pilar, through the top level of the bridge, we soon arrive at Porto Cathedral, the symbol of what was once the Episcopal city. The initial settlement of the Cidade Invicta was on this spot, at Morro da Pena Ventosa, the stormy cliff, Here, the City Wall, a remnant of the medieval defensive structure, is a clear reminder of when Porto had to protect itself from enemy attack during the time when the Christian faith was becoming firmly established. Defying the Episcopal power, the Mendicant Orders settled in the city and founded their respective monastries: Santa Clara in the upper city and São Francisco in the lower city, the home of bourqeois and traders.

Porto is one of the rare European cities that has preserved its fabric of a medieval port – in the area around the Praça da Ribeira we have the coin minting centre and the 15th century stock exchange – the Casa do Infante. The strategic position of this section of the city has made it a major player since then in the mercantile economy of Porto and even of the surrounding region. The Palácio da Bolsa (Porto Commercial



PONTE D. LUÍS

beach. 41° 8' 35" N 8° 37' 16" W

HOSPITAL GERAL DE SANTO

Association), the Ferreira Borges Market and the building known as the Alfandega Nova (New Customs House), at the entrance to Miragaia, clearly attest to this.

At the end of the middle ages, the city began to spread beyond the upper town - the Enisconal city - and the lower mercantile and trading town. From the beginning of the 14th century, the hillside once known as *Olival*, nowa-days named *Vitória*, saw a new urban dynamism, thanks to the creation of the New Jewish Quarter, in the street where the São Bento da Vitória Monastery would eventually be built. In the 18th century the Ciérigos Church, with its house and tower, paid homage to the Christian faith with its art, setting its stamp on the personality of the place and becoming the trademark of the city. This masterpiece of baroque architecture was designed by the Italian Nicolau Nasoni, who was also responsible for designing the facade of the Misericordia Church in the Rua das Flores, a street with noble and stately houses that linked the Porto lower town to the upper part of the city e were buildings attesting as vividly to the power of man as to the power of faith. A good example of this is the Old Jail and Courthouse that overlooks the Cordoaria garden. Nearby the Santo António General Hospital is a jewel in the crown of the city, proudly flaunting it neo-Palladian architecture in a design by the English architect John Carr.

At the heart of the city is São Bento Station, one of the most beautiful and original railway stations in the world. t was designed by Porto architect José Marques da Silva and testifies to the eclectic nature that has marked the city over the years, its essence and its spirit. Here, the influence of the early 20th century begux-grts style predominates. Crossing the **Avenida dos Aliados**, the *heart of the city* and its civic centre, we soon arrive at the Livraria Lello (Lello Bookshop), dating from the beginning of the 20th century, one of the most beautiful hops in the world, which lures us inside to read.

On the Gaia bank, the **Port Wine Cellars** in the riverside area of Vila Nova de Gaia invite us to taste the wine that adopted the name of the city where it was stored and marketed.

There is much more to be discovered and enjoyed in the Historic Centre of Porto. But there is also a lot to see in the

surrounding areas, where other monuments, galleries and museums make a part of the multifaceted cultural feast on offer. Here, music has found a home– the Casa da Música; contemporary art has a space (or multiple spaces) where it is exhibited experienced and equipped with shore - the Serraluse Museum: the cuicine follows a special route, from the smallest local tavern to the *gourmet* restaurant; the nightlife has its own unique flavour; the cultural and university facilities are now recognised as world class. Porto really does invite you to come back (often)!



Historic Centre of Guimarães The Historic Centre invites us to explore its two founding centres, the town and the castle, which were only formally unified at the end of the 14th century.

The Nossa Senhora da Oliveira Monastery, founded in the 10th century, was fundamental to the development of the low town. The old Collegiate Church now houses the Alberto Sampaio Museum, an unmissable part of any tourist titnerary, bearing in mind the building itself and the artistic value of its collections. Nearby a maze of narrow twisting streets, alleys and small squares invites us in to explore.

The Largo da Oliveira, in front of the Medieval Monastery, and the nearby Praca de Santiago are two squares that have become central to Guimarães life. Between them stand the old **Town Hall Buildings**, calling to mind the antiquity and importance of local power in the city. Main thoroughfares meet here, such

dwelling to the noble houses in the outskirts, not forgetting the Casa do Arco in the Rua de Santa Maria, we and this personalised style.

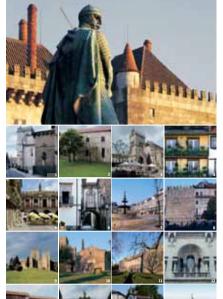
and its people. Facing it, the walls of the castle town guarded Monte Lalito, surmounted by the legendary Guimarães Castle. Linked with the figure of the first King of Portugal. D. Afonso Henriques, this military structure has been the stage for important historic events that justify the Guimarães epithet of *cradle o* the nation. Tradition has it that the first king of Portugal was baptized in the Romanesque Chapel of São Miguel do Castelo. Very close to this, the haughty Palace of the Dukes of Bragança, object of repeated interventions over the centuries, reminds us of the passage of time through this city, serving as residence to dukes, kings and presidents.

among the former was Gouveia Martins Sarmento, the illustrious archaeologist and ethnologist in the second half of the 19th century. The hard work of this Guimarães man is reflected in the **Museu da Sociedade** Martins Sarmento, one of the oldest archaeological museums in Portugal. Sited in the headquarters of the Sociedade Martins Sarmento, in the Gothic cloisters and garden of the dissolved S. Domingos Convent, the building was designed by the architect Margues da Silva and concluded in 1967.

is a good example of the dimensions that ancient know how could attain in the life of the city and in defining its spaces. Guimaraes embroidery, cast iron work and ceramic production all have their own unique stamp. Guimarães is a land of culture. The Palácio e Ouinta de Vila Flor (Vila Flor Palace and Ouinta), built outside the urban area in the mid-18th century, is now the premises for the Vila Flor Cultural Centre, which

Nossa Senhora da Consolação e Santos Passos Church, we head to Penha Park. Half way up the hilliside, the Mosteiro da Costa "Hillside Monastery", has been converted into a Pousada. In the Park, crowned by the Penha Sanctuary, designed by the architect José Marques da Silva, various monuments, chapels and infrastructures sit in the beautiful arboreal landscape that makes the hill (in the olden days known as Santa

Guimarãos invites you to discover its surrounding areas: the Citânia de Briteiros, São Torcato, Santa Cris-tina de Serzedelo. And also the Caldas das Taipas (hot springs).





(3) MURALHA

layout. 41° 26' 36" N 8° 17' 35" W

Santiago. 41" 26' 35" N 8" 17' 34" W



Cultural Landscape of the Alto Douro Wine Region
Archaeological Sites in the River Côa Valley The Douro is a territory that

stretches, curves and ruckles in a corridor full of geographical gradients that give it structure and complexity. The river is a line unifying close and distant geographies exuding an earthbound ambience, as home out by the scattered remains from prehistoric times and the timeless stories

From the Douro to the Côa, where man inscribed meaninoful lines over 20,000 years and this is a vibrant territory, rich in cycles of eternal recommencement. Since then, the Douro has taken form through the appropriation of the land broken up by the sweat of legions of men, in a cultural syncretism over several centuries that has left indelible marks on the unique variations that make of this territory a unique whole. However, through this long period one crop has asserted itself over all others, transforming the entire regional space: the vine. In the constant perfecting of this crop and the careful management of the natural elements to adapt them to such adverse conditions. Douro man has crystallised the thin, austere soils into fortified nectar: Port Wine! It is the region's most artificial product, and, simultaneously, the most profoundly human.

Demarcated two hundred and fifty years and the Douro is one of the regions with the greatest homogeneity of landscape in Portugal. According to the geographer Orlando Ribeiro, "In the Douro, on hillsides that previously only produced wild scrub, a staircase of terraces began to be raised in the 17th century destined io shore up the land, partly created from ground rocks, river mud and basketfuls of manure – the fastest and most imposing human construction in Portuguese territory."

This regional area is divided into thiteen sub-districts which, although each has different attributes, are united through wine. We strongly recommend a visit to discover this Douro, to the wine producing land villages that have known how to preserve their roots and traditions, bringing them repoyated to present times, to the most emblematic places associated with its origins, to the artistic manifestations from different era that have consolidated the creative genius with roots that go back thousands of years This is a landscape of excellence that lives in silence, sharing bonds so ancient that they make us want to stay.







CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE SÃO JOÃO DA PESQUEIRA



Museum. 41° R' 40" N 8° 36' 56" W

TAÇÃO DE S. BENTO

as the **Rua de Santa Maria** which, with its stately houses, leads us to the castle town.

The houses in Guimaräes have always had their own unique character. From the simplest wattle and daub

Prior to the unification of the two towns, the walls of the low town played a role in defining the space

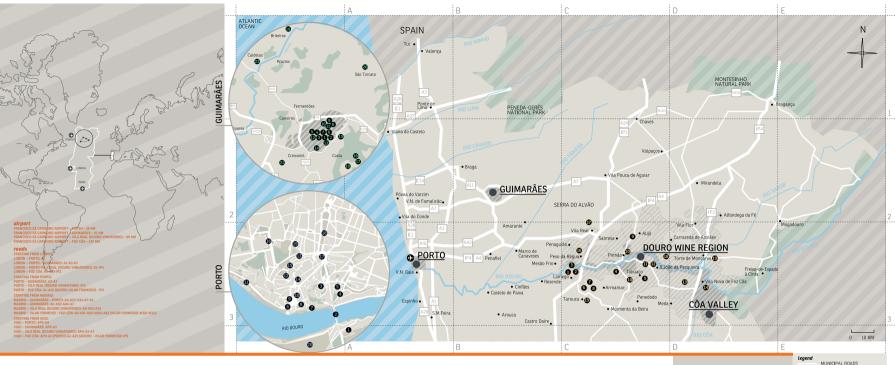
But Guimarães is also a city of Men. Men who are scholars and Men who are producers. One of the outstanding

Guimarães is also a land of Producers. Traditional (and industrial) arts and crafts have always played an important role in the economy of this city. The **Couros area**, which has undergone intensive urban rehabilitation,

hold a key place in the national culture scene. Since its early days as a medieval burgh, Guimarães has always held a central, polarizing position in the region around it. From here, roads ran to the various strategic points of the Guimarães region. Passing by the

Catarina) such a special place.





PORTO GUIMARÃES ALTO DOURO WINE REGION AND CÔA VALLEY

The north of Portugal is a region that has been occupied by man since ancient times, a place where Atlantic and Mediterranean cultures intersect, particularly rich in cultural and natural heritage. Much of its territory falls within the Douro river basin and in the river hasins of the Minho, Lima. Cávado and Ave rivers. Around three and a half million people live here, mostly along the coastal areas, in cities of different sizes. This is also a region rich in mountain chains that attenuate the effects of the Atlantic and transport us to the sheltered interior of Trás-os-Montes, Alto Douro and the huge territories of the Iberian Meseta, of a markedly rural nature.

There are four cultural assets on UNESCO's World Heritage List: two historic centres -Porto and Guimarães, included in 1996 and 2001 respectively—, the Archaeological Sites of the Côa Valley, included in 1998, and the Cultural Landscape of the Alto Douro Wine Region, included in 2001

The attribution of these classifications shows recognition of the exceptional universal values in the region, confirming the density of its history and the intrinsic authenticity and integrity of these cultural assets. To be sure, the north of Portugal offers many other cultural assets, but these four can be identified as representative examples of a whole region, where we can find eloquent testimonials from different stages in man's ancient history spread throughout the territory, which is rich in outstanding examples in terms of architecture, art and landscape.

Nowadays, Porto and Guimarães each have their own unique vibe and are distinct tourist destinations in northern Portugal. Both cities have developed urban rehabilitation programmes based on principles of safeguarding the heritage and respecting and enhancing traditional building techniques, aesthetics and morphology. They have also implemented policies for upgrading public spaces alongside social and economic policies. There is no doubt that the inclusion in the LINESCO list of the two historic centres and the interventions carried out in them have significantly increased the services on offer, especially those

Porto, the capital of the region has a privileged position as an Atlantic city standing at the sheltered mouth of a mighty Iberian river: the Douro. The granite city arose from this interface between sea and river and spread from hill to hill on the two banks of the river throwing up successive rings of city walls. This riverside city that was once a port is said to be both liberal and militant. The climate is mild, sometimes wet. It is brimming with architectural heritage from various eras, both civil and religious. Porto is particularly scenic, benefiting from unique Light effects that are mirrored in the river, the sea and the sky. Visiting Porto implies taking the time to traverse the public spaces, catch all the sounds and let your gaze take in the big picture and the details. Porto invites you to come back.

WORLD HERITAGE

Guimarães, an inland city in the basin of the River Ave, is a 45 minute bus ride from Porto, It too is built of granite. It has been designated the cradle of the nation, and its inhabitants fondly keep the name alive. In Guimaräes, one can feel the stamp of a medieval town, a centre of arts and crafts that are still apparent today. Guimarães illustrates the evolution of given types of architecture, from medieval times to the present, with special focus on the period between the 15th and 19th centuries. The high town was built around the castle, alongside which the Palace, residence to dukes, kings and presidents in turn, was later constructed. The low town grew around the Collegiate church of Santa Maria da Oliveira, street by street, square by square, ntained by houses, within the city wall. Guimaräes thrives on this dialogue between the high town and the low town. Guimaräes is a friendly city. Guimaräes invites you to stay and visit its surrounding places of interest

The landscape of the Douro Wine Region and the Côa Archaeological Sites, together with the territories in which they are situated, are representative of the interior of the region. The city f Vila Real, a mere hour away from Porto, can be seen as the gateway to these territories. The Marão mountain range breaks the Atlantic influence, and here a Mediterranean climate prevails. These territories cover vast areas of low density population and sometimes are not easy to reach, demanding a different kind of visit than the urban centres do. In the Douro, a car is a must - or a boat. One can sail up and down the River Dourg, passing the locks at the successive dams. However, visiting the Douro also implies stopping at the viewing points, getting to know the Quintas, the Douro and Côa Museum, the villages, the historic centres, strolling in the vineyards, visiting the wineries. In this way, we can set off on foot on our voyages of discovery

The Rock Art Sites are situated along the River Côa, an important tributary on the right bank of the River Douro, which flows through wild countryside with little in the way of human presence.

They constitute the biggest grouping of Palaeolithic art, a heritage of universal value that has been recognised by UNESCO as a masterpiece of human creative genius and an exceptional testament to the material, social, economic and spiritual life of our oldest ancestors.

This heritage, which includes over 70 different sites where one can see strongly naturalistic engravings in the rocks, mainly of animals and also the outlines of human figures, falls within the Coa Valley Archaeological Park, with this body being responsible for managing the around twenty thousand hectare area, spread over four sub-districts. A visit to the Côa Museum is a must and can provide the starting point to get to know the main centres accessible to tourists: Canada do Inferno, Ribeira de Piscos, Penascosa and Fariseu. However, a visit to Côa is not exhausted with the engravings, as the landscape is also unique, as are the towns and villages around the Park (Muxagata, Almendra, Castelo Melhor). It is also of great significance in terms of nature conservation, being a Special Protection Zone under the EU Birds Directive. It is a magical place of contrasts, now seen from the height of São Gabriel, now from the vineyards in Ervamoira, now from the banks of the Côa. The Côa Valley invites you to interiorize. The Cultural Landscape of the Alto Douro Wine Region corresponds to an area of around 25,000 hectares, along the two banks of the River Dourn and distributed over thirteen municipalities It is deemed to be a representative area of the vast Douro Demarcated region (around 250,000 hectares), the oldest regulated wine region in the world, and represents a distillation of all that constitutes the most authentic in the Alto Douro as a living and evolving cultural landscape. This is a landscape of singular beauty, to which other ephemeral factors also contribute, such as the light, the colour and the silence. Morning, afternoon and evening in the Douro, just like the different seasons, are never alike. The Alto Douro Wine Region combines the monumental nature of the Douro River Valley, made of steep, mainly schist, stony slopes with the action of man, over the ages adapting the land to the Mediterranean style agricultural requirements supported by the region, and suited also to the shortage of water. This intimate relationship between nature and human activity has resulted in a particular manifestation of profound expertise arising from avid dedication to understanding the vine, a robust plant with deep roots, abundant top growth and heavy fruiting... The slopes have been sculpted - formed into terraces and landings - like a collective, anonymous, undated work of art. Here, the famous Port Wine is produced, the main stimulus for technology, culture, local economy and traditions. However, the Douro is more than

just vinevards: it is also the landscape of almond trees, olive trees, fig trees, arbutus trees, cork oaks... The Douro invites you to look, smell, and savour, listen, celebrate and fall in love!

PORTO

- MOSTEIRO DE SANTO AGOSTINHO DA SERRA DO PILAR
- PONTE D LUÍS SÉ DO PORTO
- MURALHA FERNANDINA
- IGREJA DO CONVENTO DE SANTA CLARA
- IGREJA DE S. FRANCISCO
- PRAÇA DA RIBEIRA
- CASA DO INFANTE (ALFÂNDEGA VELHA PALÁCIO DA BOLSA
- MERCADO FERREIRA RORGES
- AI FÂNDEÇA NOVA
- IGRE IA E MOSTEIRO DE S. RENTO DA VITÓRIA
- (B) IGREIA CASA E TORRE DOS CLÉRIGOS
 - IGREJA DA MISERICÓRDIA
 - ANTIGA CADEIA E TRIBUNAL DA RELAÇÃO
 - HOSPITAL GERAL DE SANTO ANTÓNIO
 - ESTAÇÃO DE S. BENTO
 - AVENIDA DOS ALIADOS
 - LIVRARIA LELLO
 - CAVES DO VINHO DO PORTO

GUIMARÃES

- OLI FGIADA DE NOSSA SENHORA DA OLIVEIRA
- MUSEU DE ALBERTO SAMPAIO ARGO DA OLIVEIRA
- PRACA DE SANTIAGO
- PACOS DO CONCELHO
- RUA DE SANTA MARIA
- LARGO DO TOURA 8 MURALHA
- CASTELO.
- A CAPELA DE S. MIGLIEL DO CASTELO
- PACO DOS DUQUES DE BRAGANCA

ALTO DOURO WINE REGION AND CÔA VALLEY

- ♠ SÉ DE LAMEGO
- MUSEU DE LAMEGO SANTUÁRIO DE NOSSA SENHOR.
- DOS REMÉDIOS DE LAMEGO
- BARCOS
- O UCANHA
- ♠ SALZEDAS

 - PROVESENDE
 - FAVAIOS (I) IGREJA DE SÃO PEDRO DAS ÁGUIAS. TABUACO (II) IGREJA MATRIZ DE TORRE DE MONCORVO
- CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE SÃO JOÃO DA PESQUEIRA → PINHÃO

- SOCIEDADE MARTINS SARMENTO
- ZONA DE COUROS
- PALÁCIO E CENTRO CUITURAL DE VILA ELOR

HIGHWAYS/FREEWAYS

WORLD HERITAGE

PORTO/ PINHÃO [aprox. 135 km] PORTO/ GUIMARÃES [aprox. 54 km] GUIMARÃES/ V.N.FOZ CÓA [aprox. 185 km

- (B) IGREJA DE NOSSA SENHORA DA CONSOLAÇÃO E SANTOS PASSOS
- MONTE E PARQUE DA PENH
- SANTUÁRIO DA PENHA
- MOSTEIRO DE SANTA MARINHA DA COSTA
- CITÂNIA DE BRITFIROS
- OTANGOT OÁS 📆
- IGRE IA DE SANTA CRISTINA DE SERZEDEI O
- TERMAS DAS CALDAS DAS TAIPAS
- SANTUÁRIO DE SÃO SALVADOR DO MUNDO S. IOÃO DA PESOLIFIRA
- R FREIXO DE NUMÃO CÔA VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK
- ENGRAVINGS | MUSEU DO CÔA
- MOSTEIRO DE SÃO JOÃO DE TAROUCI
- MUSEU DO DOURO
- CASA DE MATEUS (B) CASTELO E ANTIGA VILA AMURAL HADA
- CARRAZEDA DE ANSIÃES

