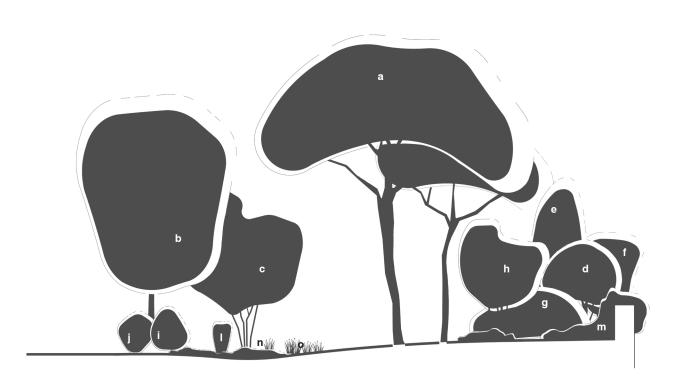


## Section of the sheltered picnic areas

a Zinc coating; b gantry made of glued wooden laminates (section 20x20cm); c Painted steel supports

Six picnic and resting areas were designed, concentrating and improving what was previously sparse. The entire project area was subjected to a structural change, terracing the land with low hand-arranged dry stone wall (local traditional technique) as a means of discouraging trampling, promoting infiltration and preventing erosion. The curbs are simultaneously an extensive 1,5Km network of benches.



## Section of the vegetal associations in the Shrine

a Pinus pinea, pinheiro-manso; b Quercus faginea, carvalho-cerquinho; Quercus rotundifolia, azinheira; Quercus suber, sobreiro; Celtis australis, Iódão-bastardo; c Acer monspessulanum, zelha; Crataegus monogyna, pilriteiro; d Arbutus unedo, medronheiro; e Laurus nobilis, loureiro; f Phillyrea latifolia, aderno-de-folhas-largas; g Pistacia lentiscus, aroeira; h Rhamnus alaternus, sanguinho-das-sebes; Viburnum tinus, folhado; i Coronilla valentina-glauca, pascoinha; j Myrtus communis, murta; l Ruscus aculeatus, gilbardeira; m Rosmarinus officinalis, alecrim; Jasminum fruticans, jasmineiro-do-monte; Lonicera implexa, madressilva; Rosa sempervirens, roseira-brava; n Vinca difformis, pervinca; o Narcissus bulbicosum, campainhas -amarelas

The contact with the natural space was achieved by increasing the actual planted area and by changing the vegetation cast in order to make it more indigenous, resilient and able to generate a feeling of unity for the entire enclosure.

In the living and inert materialization, we used what was local, namely: the indigenous oak vegetation associations, the stone that was always there in the mountains, the wood from the Portuguese pine and the Zinc for picnic shelter is the same that covers the Basilica.