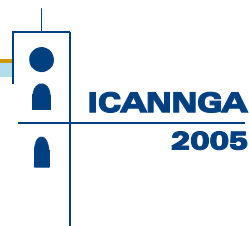


# Conference Tours



Please send to

**BETA VIAGENS**

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## Fees

Tour 1 e 2 are included in the Accompanying person fees.

Last name:
First name:

Tour ❶ (22nd)	_____ Euros
Tour ❷ (23rd)	_____ Euros
Tour ❸ (24th)	_____ Euros
<b>Total</b>	_____ Euros

### ❶ 22<sup>nd</sup> March – Full day Coimbra and Conímbriga 19 Euros

Coimbra is a city of narrow streets, patios, winding stairways and medieval arches. It is the birthplace of six Portuguese kings and home to the first university in the country, which is also one of the oldest in Europe. It is a city worth exploring fully. Discovering the old alleyways of the Alta area, admiring the River Mondego from the university, shopping in the pedestrian streets of Baixinha, marvelling at the façades of the 'Republics', the student houses where tradition and irreverence go hand in hand. Go to the bookshops, discover the antiques, try the local culinary delights...

Conímbriga, one of the richest archaeological sites in Portugal, was originally a Celtic castro of the Conii tribe in the late Iron Age. After 139 BC the Romans occupied it, and the inhabitants were totally Romanised. The town achieved its splendour under Emperor Augustus in the 2nd century AD, when the public baths and a forum were built, a reconstitution of which can be seen in the museum. The visitor is sure to be struck by the noble houses, which still retain their magnificent multicoloured mosaic floors. Particularly remarkable are the House of Cantaber, a typical 3rd-century residence, and one of the largest in the whole of the western Roman world, and the Casa dos Repuxos (House of Fountains), with its 569 m2 of mosaic floor, illustrated with scenes from mythology and daily life, whose central peristyle with ornamental flower beds and water jets make it unique.

### ❷ 23<sup>rd</sup> March – Full day Luso / Bussaco / Aveiro (including lunch) 34 Euros

Luso is an attractively situated spa resort whose famous bottle mineral water gushes freely from its fountains. In the 11th century it was just a village linked to a monastery at Vacariça, long before its hot-water springs became popular in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. What to see. The spa centre specialises in the treatment of arteriosclerosis, an arterial disease occurring mostly in the elderly, characterised by inelasticity and thickening of the vessel walls, with lessened blood flow. The thermal waters, which originate from a spring below the chapel of São João, are said to be of additional value to sufferers of renal problems and rheumatism. Nearby. Luso lies on the fringe of the Serra do Bussaco, a wooded ridge about 15 km long running northwards from Penacova on the River Mondego. Protected as a national park, the forest is noted for its huge cypress trees of Mexican origin, which stand in a walled enclosure several kilometres in diameter, on the southern slopes of the mountain. The area is also famous for being the scene of Wellington's victory over the French under Massena in 1810.

Aveiro is a city of the sea. The Ria lagoon, created when the sea receded, penetrates the city via numerous canals, and on the waters you will see traditional vessels, the most elegant and most beautifully decorated being the Moliceiros - small, brightly coloured sailing boats.

### ❸ 24<sup>th</sup> March – Full day Batalha / Nazaré / Alcobaça (including lunch) 37 Euros

The Monastery of the Dominicans of Batalha was built to commemorate the victory of the Portuguese over the Castilians at the battle of Aljubarrota in 1385. It was to be the Portuguese monarchy's main building project for the next two centuries. Here a highly original, national Gothic style evolved, profoundly influenced by Manueline art, as demonstrated by its masterpiece, the Royal Cloister.

Nazaré, is an old fishing village. Nazaré is divided in three parts, Pederneira, the old city centre, Praya (meaning beach) and Sitio, built on a rock 110 m. above the old city. You can get to Sitio by funicular or by car. The Nazaré beach is considered one of Portugal's most beautiful.

The Monastery of Santa Maria d'Alcobaça, north of Lisbon, was founded in the 12th century by King Alfonso I. Its size, the purity of its architectural style, the beauty of the materials and the care with which it was built make this a masterpiece of Cistercian Gothic art. This imposing monument dominates Alcobaça. Two rivers, the Alcoa and the Baça, (a tributary of the Alcoa runs through the monastery's kitchen) gave the town its name of Alcobaça. Is one of the few European monuments that has managed to preserve intact an entire group of mediaeval buildings and its church is the largest early Gothic construction in Portugal.