

CARBALLO é Costa da Morte

Subventions Programme LEADER 2014-2020

GDR-Costa da Morte Region.
The territorial sphere of action of the programme is managed by the **GDR-Costa da Morte** that consists of the following councils:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| > Cabana de Bergantiños | > Coristanco | > Mazaricos |
| > Camariñas | > Dumbria | > Muxia |
| > Carballo | > Fisterra | > Ponteceso |
| > Carnota | > A Laracha | > Virianzo |
| > Cee | > Laxe | > Zas |
| > Corcubión | > Malpica | |

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CARBALLO

HERITAGE

This region has been inhabited from time immemorial. In this way the megalithic remains like A Pedra Moura's dolmen and an ancient henge, which was in the Neme Mountain, confirm this. Afterwards, the military culture has left an important trace in more than twenty Neolithic fortified settlements, some of them still keep their defensive structures; such as Ouxas, Ribeira or Guntían.

Archaeological remains

The Pedra Moura is a dolmen that has been built 6.000 years ago, along the peak of the megalithic culture. It is one of the biggest burial sites in Galicia, keeps five of its seven original brackets and the highest ones reaches the 2.30 metres.

Castrillón is one of the most spectacular enclaves in Carballo. It has astonishing views of Baldaio and the coast. Since this place has been established in the Iron Age, 2.000 years ago, has never been without habitants. It also has a chapel on the top of the Neolithic fortified settlement that was demanded for them; it is a very special place.

Religious history

The church of Santa María de Rus is one of the most important examples of baroque style in Bergantiños, being the temple with the greatest architectonic value in this region. It has been started to build in 1606 and the works have been finished in the 19th Century. This is the reason why you can see baroque, Rococo and neoclassical styles. In the inside, it guards one of the most majestic processional silver cross, possibly dated in the 16th Century.



NATURAL AREA OF RAZO-BALDAIO

It is composed by three types of ecosystems: the marshland, the littoral lagoon and a chain of dunes of more than three kilometres that connects Baldaio with the Razo beach.



The church of San Cristovo de Lema has its origins in the 12th Century and keeps important Romanesque remains, such as the triumphal arch and corbels in the head wall. The atrium, the cemetery, the transept and the rectory with the stilt granary and the dovecote are interesting.

The church of San Breixo de Oza stands out because of its high altar that amasses the best baroque altarpiece in the region. Very close to the church, there is a "peto de ánimas" (it is a simple monument associated with the idea of the purgatory) with a shape of a small chapel and that has been built to redeem the souls of the deceased people.

The chapel of San Paio (16th Century) is located very close to the Entrecrues waterfall, in a beauty landscape next to the riverbank. This charming temple stands out because of its rib vault; this has crossed arches in a star shape, and its Renaissance altarpiece. There are other churches that stand out such as San Salvador de Sofán, San Xens de Entrecrues, because of its altarpieces, Santa María de Bértoa that has a gothic Christ and Santa María de Noicela (16th Century).

Civil History

The Vilar de Franco's Country House (17th Century) is located in Artes. It has been built around an ancient defensive tower, which was dated in the 16th Century. In the facade, we can see a coat of arms of the Vilardefrancos, Figueiroa, Pardiñas de Razo and Moscoso.

The Country House is surrounded by a wall that integrates the garden, the landlord house, the stilt granary and the chapel of Santo Antón de Padua. In a nearby rural property is the oak of Santo Antón, which is a centenary tree that is part of the catalogue of unique trees in Galicia.

The wetland of Baldaio stands out because of its ecological importance and is recognised by the European Union as the Special Protection Area for Birds. The marshlands and the lagoon serve as a refuge for thousands of birds in their migratory routes; many of those are unique in Galicia, such as the puffin, the common raven, the northern gannet, the scopoli's shearwater, the grey heron, the whirimbels and the Eurasian spoonbill.



The Pallas' Country House (17th Century) is situated in Artes and has been built in 1600. In this sober building of baroque style stands out, above the main window, the coat of arms with the emblem of the families Bermúdez, Castro, Vilardefranco and Pardiñas. It has a stilt granary, a chapel and a drinking fountain. There are other interesting country houses such as Souto, Gontade, Casa Grande Casal de Perros and Casa Grande de Cances.

NATURE

The territory of Carballo goes from its smooth and green mountains in the inland to the wild coast of the Atlantic Ocean. Its landscape is composed by farmlands, autochthonous forests, beauty waterfalls and astonishing viewpoints. From peaks like the famous Neme Mountain the panoramic view is magnificent; you can take in the whole council of Malpica and a great part of Carballo from here. Others viewpoints such as Santa Irene do Castrillón or Santa Mariña also offer amazing views. In Petón do Lobo, the view sees from the Sisargas Islands to the Pedra do Sal.

The landscape that nourish the rivers and the creeks create places so magical like the Ferveda de San Paio, where the river Outón plunges from 40 metres surrounded by a lush vegetation. In its surroundings you can see the old restored mills. In a beauty place is located the waterfall of Ramil, where the water shaped the stones and created water slides.

The Ribeira da Pena is one of the best preserved autochthonous forests in the Costa da Morte. It grows up around the Abeleira River reaching 80 hectares. The variety of flora and fauna shows the ecological importance of this forest, where alder trees, oaks, chestnut trees, birch trees, willows, hazelnuts and hollies remember us the forgotten beauty of an intact nature.



BEACHES

The Razo-Baldaio beach is a beautiful sandy spot with open sea. It is an important protected place by the wealth natural and landscape. It has all services and the Blue Flag; moreover it offers a wide range of leisure and sports activities. It is an exceptional place to surf and to play other nautical sports.

Baldaio has an immense lagoon where fresh water and salt water converge. A beautiful natural protected place that amasses a landscape where the beach, the lagoon, the dunes and the marshes converge. This place invites to take long strolls, being the ideal place to observe birds.

The Pedra do Sal beach is outstanding for its granitic rocks. In the littoral stretch that goes from this beach to Caión there is a sequence of beautiful coves that appear when the tide goes out.



THERMAL VILLAGE

The health resort of Carballo is the only one in the Costa da Morte. Even in the 19th Century, its waters have been recognised among the best in Europe. At present, it has the badge "Q" of quality. The thermal water of this health resort have a high content of sulphur, sodium and bicarbonate of soda; which are very recommendable for rheumatic diseases, respiratory difficulties, digestive problems, nervous and circulatory systems and as a treatment of beauty, moisturising and nutritious for the skin.

FESTIVITIES

In the region of Carballo takes place numerous and different festivities. There are the beloved parochial festivities, the pilgrimages and the gastronomic festivities.

The pilgrimage of Santo Hadrían da Piña celebrates the 16th June. The tradition tells that the Saint cures the warts and many devotees still keep the tradition of bringing a chicken in order to be sold at auction. The pilgrimage of San Paio da Devesa or San Paio de Xaneiro takes place in winter very close to the superb waterfall of the Outón River, in the beautiful chapel of Entrecrues, which is one of the oldest in the council. There are abundant gastronomic festivities where you will be able to taste the quality and the variety of the local products. Stand out the Bread Festival of Brea, the Coockle's, the Cachelo and the Pichorro's, where the ears of corn are served with peppers and cachelos (boiled potatoes with salt and laurel).

DEMOLISHING WALLS WITH PAINT

It is an open air museum that colours the village of Carballo. You can visit this museum, which collects more than 50 murals made by several artists who are specialised in big sizes. It is open all day. You only have to walk along Carballo to enjoy the works made by artists from all over the world with different themes and styles.

THE SAN XOÁN

It is the greatest festivity of the town and one of the most famous in the region. Hundreds of bonfires illuminate the village and everybody takes part in this lively atmosphere and in many activities that are developed along this celebration.

The San Xoán ends with the Bosque's pilgrimage, in the edge of the Anllóns. It is a journey with rustic aperitif, music and competitions like the competition of the paper boats.

The San Xoán in Carballo is a unique and astonishing festivity. Famous artists share stage with orchestras and local musicians. There are competitions like the descent of the Anllóns, where strange watercrafts compete in originality and audacity. In addition to this, there are exhibitions, sporting events and attractions.

BERGANTIÑOS MUSEUM

It is located in Carballo, in a building dated in the 19th Century that has been an ancient prison of the judicial area and has been restored by the renowned architect Manuel Gallego Jorreto. The museum is a place that is dedicated in order to spread the heritage, the culture and the ethnography of the Bergantiños and Costa da Morte area.



In the different rooms we will find various themes; a place dedicated to the traditional fishing, an exhibition of the ancient trolley buses in the route Carballo-A Coruña that in the middle of the last century has been the longest route of trolley bus in Europe, or a zone where you will be able to discover "the bread world", the key product of the gastronomy in this council among other curiosities.



GDR

COSTA DA MORTE

A TERRITORY FULL OF WEALTHS

The Costa da Morte GDR is a non-profit organization that has been created to integrate and represent the different territorial, institutional, social and economical agents, both the public and the private, who are interested in promoting and developing this territory.

Our responsibilities are related to the paperwork of grants of the "Leader Galicia 2014-2020" Program and the promotion and dissemination of our territory. We inform and act as consultant to the rural population about the rural development programmes. Moreover, we stimulate the participation as well as we promote, gain initiatives and accompany the promoters in the process of project maturation.

Other aspect of our work consist in publishing our appreciated resources and the great heritage of these regions, such as the tourism, the gastronomy and the immaterial, artistic, archaeological or natural heritage.

The Costa da Morte GDR is composed by 17 councils: **Cabana de Bergantiños, Camariñas, Carballo, Carnota, Cee, Corcubión, Coristanco, Dumbria, Fisterra, A Laracha, Laxe, Malpica de Bergantiños, Mazaricos, Muxia, Ponteceso, Vimianzo and Zas.**

Each council is unique and provides our initiative with a great value; from natural, economical, tourist, cultural, gastronomic and patrimonial resources to pioneering initiatives of the habitants. The uses of these resources promote the development of our territory.

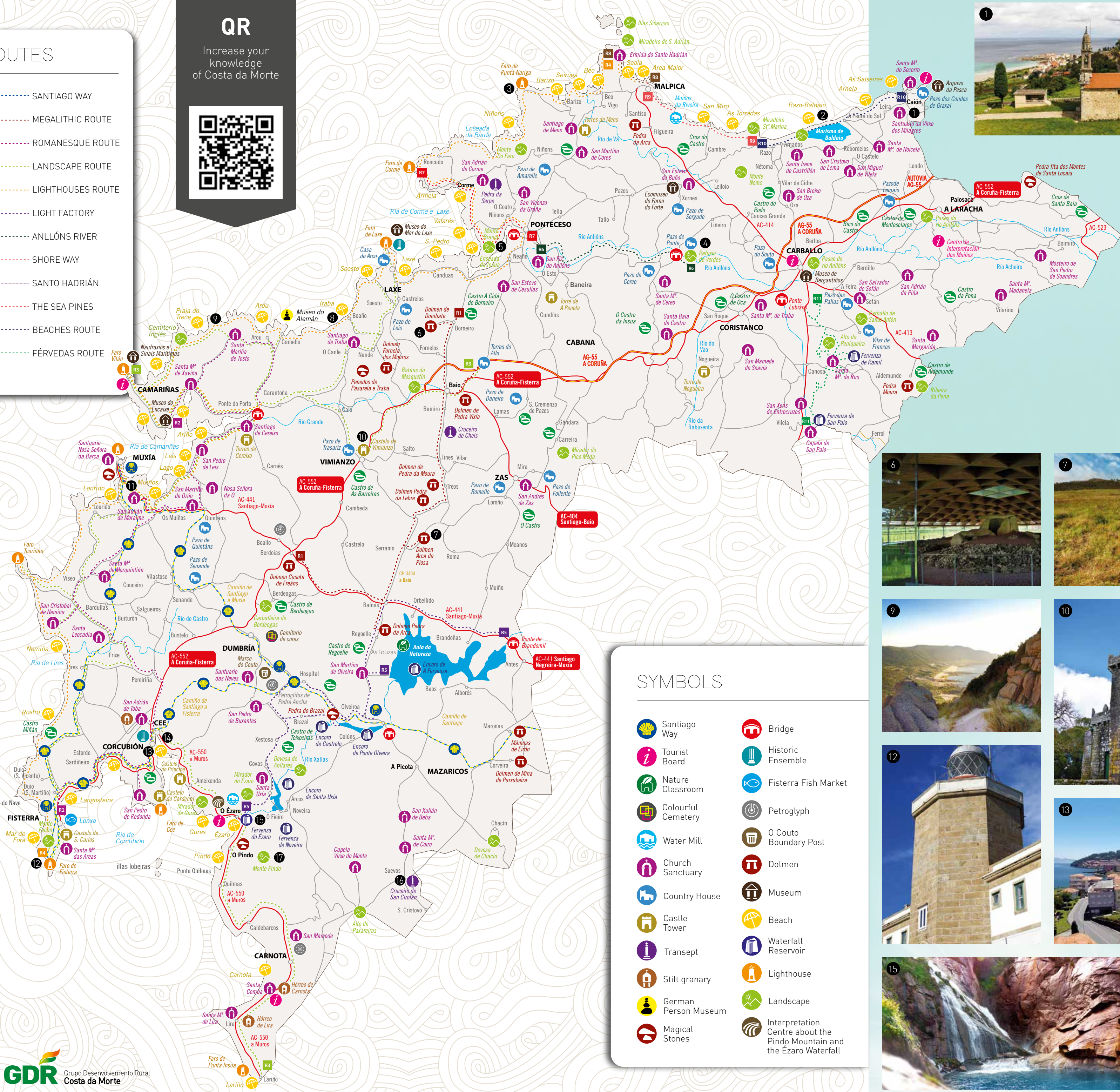
To know all is to discover a great part of the wealth in our area.

ROUTES

























-  SANTIAGO WAY
-  R1 MEGALITHIC ROUTE
-  R2 ROMANESQUE ROUTE
-  R3 LANDSCAPE ROUTE
-  R4 LIGHTHOUSES ROUTE
-  R5 LIGHT FACTORY
-  R6 ANLLÓNS RIVER
-  R7 SHORE WAY
-  R8 SANTO HADRIÁN
-  R9 THE SEA PINES
-  R10 BEACHES ROUTE
-  R11 FÉRVEDAS ROUTE

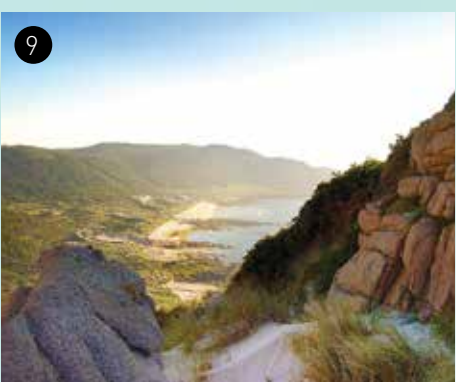
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Increase your knowledge of Costa da Morte



SYMBOLS

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Santiago Way |  Bridge |
|  Tourist Board |  Historic Ensemble |
|  Nature Classroom |  Fisterra Fish Market |
|  Colourful Cemetery |  Petroglyph |
|  Water Mill |  O Couto Boundary Post |
|  Church Sanctuary |  Dolmen |
|  Country House |  Museum |
|  Castle Tower |  Beach |
|  Transept |  Waterfall Reservoir |
|  Stilt granary |  Lighthouse |
|  German Person Museum |  Landscape |
|  Magical Stones |  Interpretation Centre about the Pindo Mountain and the Ezaro Waterfall |



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