

é Costa da Morte **BONLECESO**



Subventions

Programme LEADER 2014-2020

GDR-Costa da Morte Region.

action of the programme is managed by th GDR-Costa da Morte that consists of the following councils:

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PONTECESO

From the prehistory there are archaeological remains such

there are Neolithic fortified settlements such as Lestimoño,

The church of San Martiño de Cores was originally Romanesque,

but still preserves remainders of the 12th Century such as two

From the Pre-Romanesque style there are two wooden "esteos"

(German people), with decorations of volutes and spirals similar

Spain. Over the vault of the sacristy it has been found a roman

Romanesque baptistery used to celebrate immersion baptisms;

drove into the wall, which supposedly was a pre-Romanesque

(stick that is used as a support), probably are from Suevos

to the ones founded in England and Ireland but unique in

The temple has other elements of interest such as a

the blazon of Osorio and in the exterior a feminine head

goddess of fertility. There are also two sarcophagus, one of

the Sueva epoch (related to the epoch where the German

people were in Galicia) and other from the 11th Century, with

windows or the wall where are capitals with shape of rams,

which is an unusual iconography of the epoch.

as the sepulchres of Torrados and Modias that verify the

human places from the Neolithic. From the army culture

Coteleira, Cores or Nemeño that are proofs of the human

HERITAGE

continuity in these lands.

Religious history

inverted altar.

anthropomorphic shape.







The baroque church of San Fiz de Anllóns has its origin in a Romanesque temple, which preserves the facade with Corinthian capitals, the corbels in the lateral eaves and the pavement of the atrium.

The baroque church of San Vicenzo (17th Century) shows simple and austerity decoration. Under the eaves preserves some Romanesque corbels of an old construction.

Also from the baroque epoch is the church of San Xián de Brantuas; which is a temple with a few decorations where you can see a small coat of arms possibly of the Altamira family.

The transepts and other temples such as the church of Santo Tomé de Nemeño, San Xián de Langueirón, the church of San Tirso de Cospindo or San Adrián de Corme complete this

Civil history

The Country House of Sergude (17th Century) has de baroque main facade with pilasters and pinnacles crowning the cornice. In both sides are a balcony supported by corbels. Over the door we can see a coat of arms that represents the lineages of Caamaño, Moscoso, Romero and Carballido.

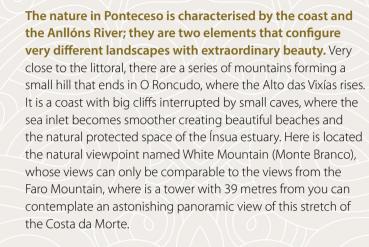
Next to the Anllóns River, in the edge of the bridge that crosses it, is the natal house of the famous poet Eduardo Pondal who is also known as the "Bardo de Bergantiños" and drew the Galician and Costa da Morte landscape along his beautiful verses.

In the parish of O Couto is the foundation that has his name. It is a interesting place for lovers of the Galician culture and poetry. The heritage is completed with other buildings that are from last epochs such as the Country Houses of Amarelle, Ardabón, Torres and Rebordáns.



CAMPANA SEPOLO VEAR

A CACHELADESAN XOAD; MIEDZOSOFESZU PES



The Anllóns River offers a treasure of natural landscapes with great environmental value. In the inland, alder trees, oaks and willows compose forests that hide very beautiful places like the "Sáima", which is located in the parish of Anllóns. It is a fluvial landscape that has been an outstanding salmon reserve. It also stands out the recreational area in the Anllóns River area. Walking along the river we will find tracks not so busy and many places to discover and enjoy the nature of this council.

RONCUDO CAPE

It is said that the Roncudo point name came from the echo of the ocean roar. The wild coast of cliffs and small hidden beaches offer a spectacular itinerary, where the crosses rise on the stones that are close to the sea, remembering the drowned people in this dangerous coast. In its cliffs, men and women risk their lives in order to obtain the best and tastiest barnacle in the world.



BEACHES

We can say that the spectacular beaches in Ponteceso are the most outstanding tourist ingredient of the municipality.

The Balarés Beach is one of the most beautiful beaches in the

The Niñóns Beach is located in a rural area and sheltered by visited to have lunch.

The Arnela Beach and the Osmo Beach, the latest one with Blue Flag, are located in a urban area. They are sheltered of the wind and with moderate waves. The Ermida Beach, which is in front of the Estrela Island, is ideal to enjoy of a relaxed swim. It has picnic area and Blue Flag. The A Barda Beach is for the lovers of peaceful and wildest places.





council. It has Blue Flag and all services. Next to the beach, in the pine wood is a picnic area with stone tables and grills.

the mountains. Close to this, there is a place named as "lago" (lake) where the sea penetrates into the mountain, being much







FESTIVITIES

In the council of Ponteceso we can enjoy of a significant variety of festivities along all year. There are gastronomic celebrations, sports and cultural events, pilgrimages and concerts. The A Barquiña Festivity takes place the 2nd Saturday of September in Ponteceso. It is a local holiday with endless activities and music performances that ends with fireworks.

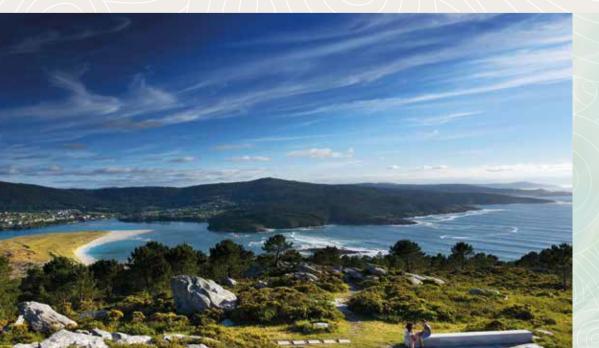
The Festival con V de Valarés takes place the second weekend of August in the Balarés Beach. Famous music groups are together in a concert that is also a meeting point to enjoy a day in this astonishing landscape.

The Virxe do Faro Pilgrimage takes place the 8th September in a chapel in the Faro Mountain. It is a traditional pilgrimage in honour of this virgin that offers protection to the sailors. The pilgrims leave their handkerchiefs in the drinking fountain; they have used them to wash their warts and other parts of the

The Horse Fair takes place the Sunday before the Apostle Day. There are exhibitions, demonstrations of abilities, guided routes, routes riding horses for children and octopus. Moreover, there are several gastronomic festivities such as Bean Fair, Raxo Festivity (loin cooked with onions in Galician style) or the Mussel Route.

BARNACLE FESTIVITY

The Barnacle Festivity takes place the first fortnight of July in Corme. It is a very famous event known a national and international level. It attracts thousands of people every year. It is a gastronomic tasting of an excellent product of our coast, the barnacle from O Roncudo, which is considered as the best one in the world.

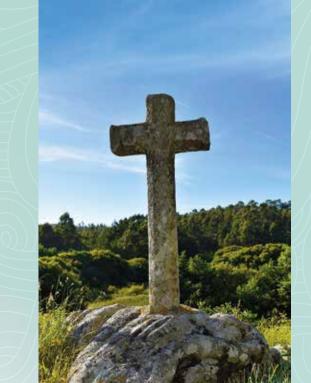


INSUA INLET AND BRANCO MOUNTAIN

The Anllóns River creates an incredible beautiful landscape in its estuary, where the fresh and salt water converge and create an area of marshes and a large system of dunes. This makes a bar of sand creates a sinuous meander in the river and ends in a "rampant dune", known as **Branco Mountain that climbs** the mountain until the top of As Travesas.

From this point the panoramic view of Ponteceso, Cabana and sea inlet of Corme-Laxe is spectacular. This natural protected area is included in the LIC (Place of Community Importance) Costa da Morte of the Rede Natura 2000 and recognised as ZEPA (Area of Special Protection for Birds).

The estuary of Anllóns River configures one of the most important natural places in Galicia for its environmental value and its diversity. In the different ecosystems of this littoral area of bulrushes, foreshores, dunes and cliffs there are some unusual or endangered species.



SNAKE STONE

Close to the Corme village, in a crossroads is situated the Pedra da Serpe (Snake Stone). Over a stone is sculpted a serpent with wings.

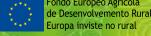
According to the historians it could be dated from the pre-Christian epoch or the Roman epoch. This representation is related to the pagan cults before the Christianity that had the heraldic emblem to the serpent.

The legend says that this region could not be habited due to there was an invasion of snakes. San Adrián, who was preaching in the region, hit really hard with his foot in the ground and all cobras went to hide under a big stone, remaining one of them petrified as a sign of miracle and disappearing in this way the terrible plague. As a symbol of Christianity of this place, it has been placed a cross on its top.









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

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, Dumbría, Fisterra, A Laracha, Laxe, Malpica de Bergantiños, Mazaricos, Muxía, 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.

