



CARNOTA 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
- > Camariñas
- > Carballo
- > Carnota
- > Cee
- > Corcubión
- > Coristanco
- > Dumbria
- > Fisterra
- > A Laracha
- > Laxe
- > Malpica
- > Mazariós
- > Muxía
- > Ponteceso
- > Vimianzo
- > Zas

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CARNOTA

HERITAGE

This region has an extensive heritage due to it has been inhabited from time immemorial. It is a territory full of petroglyphs, Neolithic fortified settlements, gigantic stilt granaries, pigeon lofts and baroque temples.

Archaeological remains

The Laxa Escrita is a petroglyph, which is located in a place named "Descansadeiro". This big stone has 11 x 6 m of area and its particularity is that for thousands years the habitants from Carnota have left their artistic traces in the stone. You can observe representations of the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Middle Ages and the Modern Period.

There are other petroglyphs such as Filladuiro, As Laxiñas, Rego Lamoso, Porta Ventosa and Prousos Magos.

In relation with the army culture, the best conserved example is the Neolithic fortified settlement in Mallou that even shows the remains of walls and dwellings. Its main outdoor area takes up an area with egg shape around 4.450 square metres.

Religious History

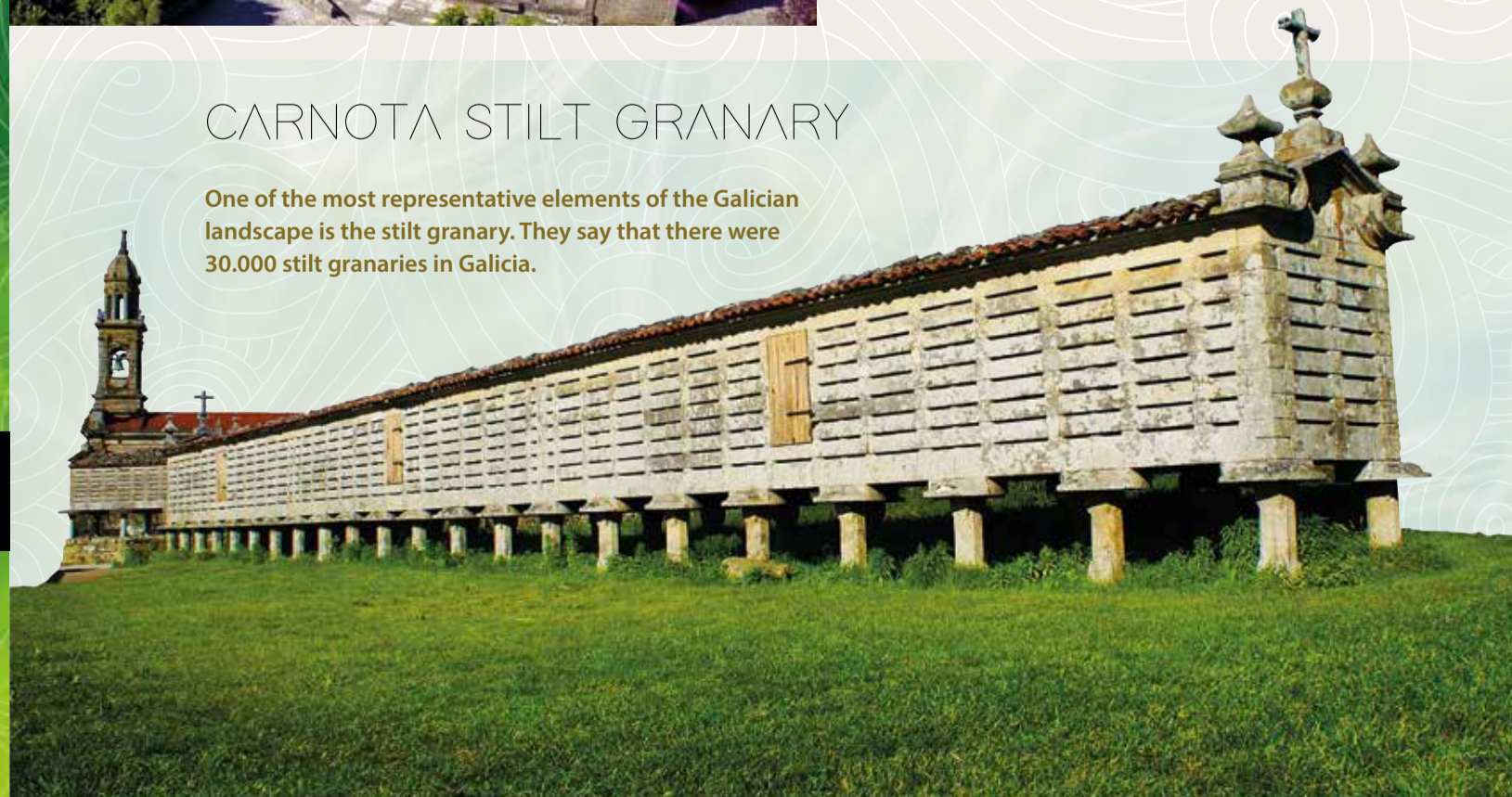
The baroque church of Santa Columba de Carnota (18th Century) is composed by an architectural ensemble, where there are a church, the rectory, the pigeon loft and the stilt granary. The bell tower was made by the master stonemason Carlos Aboy and in the inland there are sculptures of the sculptor Ferreiro.

The baroque church of San Mamede (1755) boasts in its interior a beautiful neoclassical altarpiece made by the sculptor Ferreiro and in its facade stands out the sundial.



CARNOTA STILT GRANARY

One of the most representative elements of the Galician landscape is the stilt granary. They say that there were 30.000 stilt granaries in Galicia.



PINDO MOUNTAIN, THE CELTIC OLYMPUS

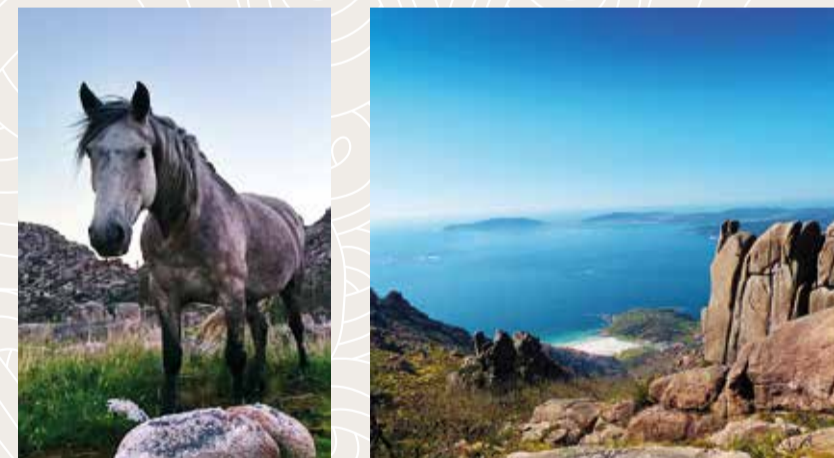
This huge giant of stone reaches 642 m of altitude above sea level. It impress for its astonishing relief and its rose tonality, besides the abundance and the complexity of the granitic shapes that amasses.

It is configured by an outstanding beauty landscape that geologically acquires an extraordinary value; this is the reason why it is considered a Point of Geologic Interest of National Importance.

The Pindo Mountain belongs to the Red Natura 2000 by its biodiversity and the ecological value of the species; many of these are catalogued as "special interest", threatened or with any level of protection. This natural heritage has some treasures like the Quercus lusitánica named as "miniature oak" that is highly valued and is a biological singularity.

The source documents confirm that the archaeological remains situate the prehistoric man in this place. From the following epoch are the walls that close down the steps and would be big defensive constructions dated in the 4th-6th Centuries.

The San Xurxo Castle was built on the granitic outcrops of "Pedrullo", which was a part of a coastal castle net in order to defence and control the coast from the maritime attacks of the Vikings and Saracens. During the Civil War, many people went to the caves to take refuge. Thousands years of erosion have shaped anthropomorphic and zoomorphic formations, creating surreal landscapes and being the place in Galicia where you can observe more formations of this type.



These constructions were used as warehouse and to dry the corn. They could be made of stone, wood or both of them together. They were sometimes related to the power of the aristocracy and the church; this is the reason why they could reach these extraordinary measurements.

The Carnota Stilt Granary is one of these giants. It is an icon that no visitor ignores. It is recognised as National Monument and dated in 1768. It has 34 m length and 22 pair of feet, being the longest in Galicia of fisterrán style (made from the Fisterra's region).

Its author was Gregorio Quintela, who has given to this construction a functional character with beauty and the add-on of baroque adornments. It is a part of an interesting architectonic ensemble which is composed by the stilt granary, the rectory with a pigeon loft and the church.

BEACHES

In addition to the emblematic Carnota Beach, along the 42 kilometres of littoral in Carnota's region there are an endless list of beautiful beaches and splendid inlets.

The San Pedro do Pindo beach has a special beauty due to its white sand and the amazing crystal clear and turquoise water.

Lariño is excellent to play nautical sports. It is a long and solitary beach with beautiful surroundings where you will enjoy the beauty of an unspoiled area with astonishing sunsets next to the lighthouse and the beach in Lariño, which has fine white sand and is a paradise for surfers. Moreover, it contrasts with the picturesque inlets with river stones located in the northern area.

For those who want to spend the day on the beach, have lunch and go to terraces there are several beaches in the urban area such as Porto de Quilmas, Cancelo Graos or the Caldebarcos beach.



Visiting the Lira stilt granary is also a must because it has similar measurements, with 22 pair of feet and 36.53 metres of length. It has been built between 1779 and 1814. It is located over a platform made of stone.



CARNOTA AND THE MARSHLANDS OF CALDEBARCOS, AN ENDLESS WORLD

All that we can say about the Carnota beach is little. It is one of those places that transport you to a magical world of dreams, where an enormous beach competes with the endless ocean at the bottom of a sacred mountain that reproduces the shades of the fire along the sunset.

It is considered as the longest beach in Galicia, being perfect in order to get lost along its 7 km. In the centre of the beach there is an incredible landscape with enormous stones that look like fallen from the sky and buttered along the big natural pools with crystal clear and turquoise water. This place is known as Boca do Río.

Behind the enormous beach, there is a singular ensemble of dunes and marshlands with an interior lagoon that shelters interesting flora and fauna. It is an ideal place to observe birds due to it is used as a refuge for multitude of species along their migratory routes and for others that stay here along the year.

You will be able to observe cormorants, northern gannets, Eurasian oystercatchers, whimbrels, herons and ruddy turnstones. Besides it is one of the few places in Galicia where the puffin nests. In order to protect this important biological and landscape wealth, the LIC Carnota-Monte Pindo has been founded, being declared this place as Special Protection Area for Birds.

THE MINA GIANT

It is one of the most famous and emblematic anthropomorphic formations in the Pindo Mountain. It is a rock that looks like a great prehistoric sculpture.

It is located in Chan de Lourenzo, a plain situated 400 m above sea level, where there was an ancient wolfram exploitation.



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, Corcubiión, Coristanco, Dumbría, Fisterra, A Laracha, Laxe, Malpica de Bergantiños, Mazaricos, Muxia, Ponteceso, Vimianzo and Zas.

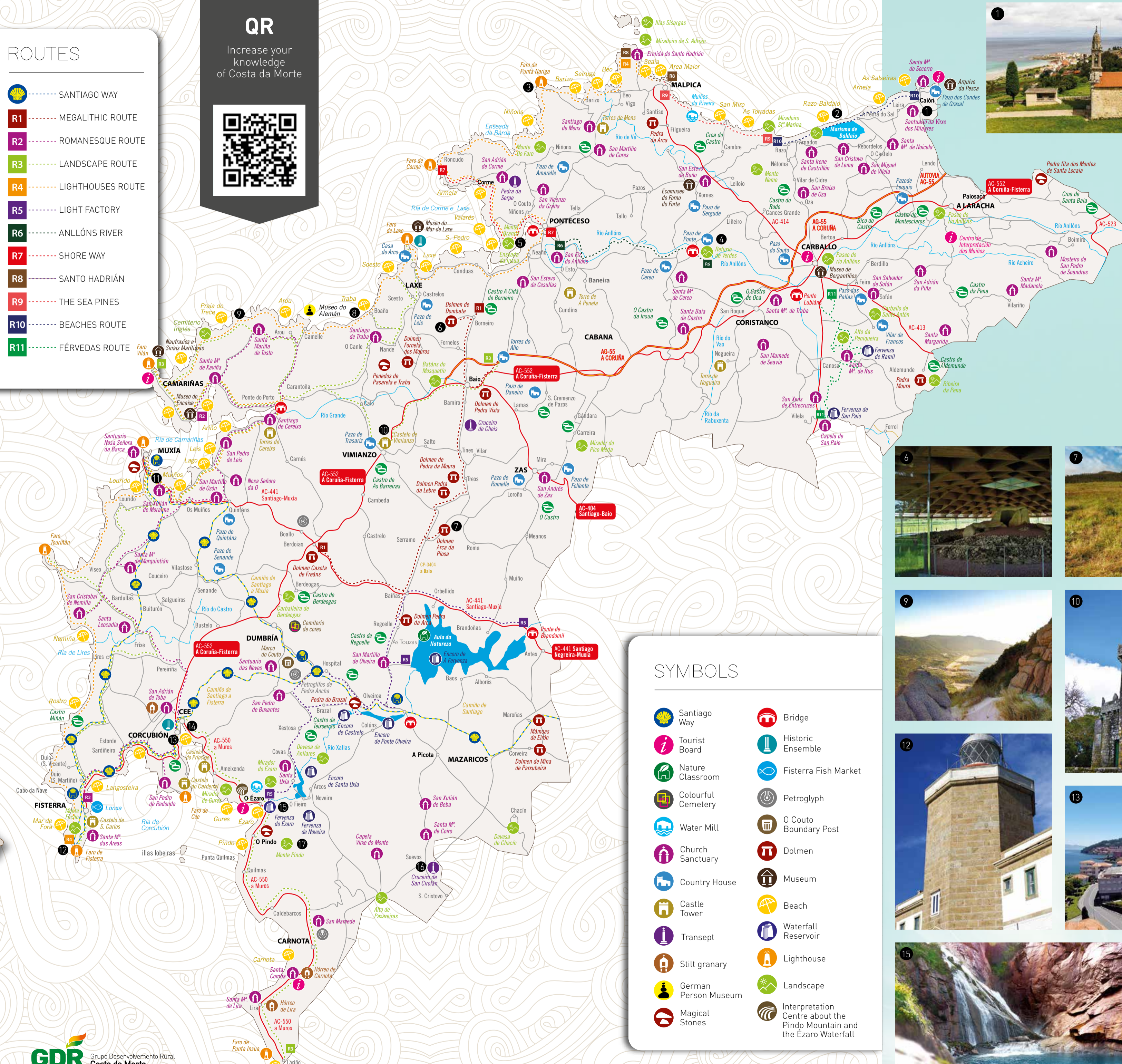
Each council is unique and provides our initiative with a great value; from natural, economical, tourist, cultural, gastronomic and patrimonial resources to pioneering initiatives of the habitants. The uses of these resources promote the development of our territory.

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

QR
Increase your knowledge of Costa da Morte



SYMBOLS

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

