

We recommend you a custom-made tour to enjoy unforgettable days in As Rías Baixas.

The most important museums, the natural and cultural attractions of the main towns and the cuisine that should not be missed.

Day 1:

BAIONA AND OIA



1 Monastery of Santa María de Oia

It was built in the 12th century by the sea. It was renovated in several periods and now it features Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque architectural elements. It is a fortified construction, and in the 16th century, it served as a defence for the coast and as a refuge for ships.



2 Castro of A Cabeciña (Oia)

It is a pre-Roman fortified settlement on a hill with stunning views over the Atlantic Ocean. Outside the walls, there are several rock engravings of incomplete connected circles.



3 Festival do Ourizo (Oia)

A festival celebrated in the town of Oia in April that serves to promote sea urchin. There, sea urchins caught in the coasts of Oia can be tasted raw, boiled or grilled and served with corn bread and local wine.



4 A Grova Hill

It is a rocky hill near the coast with low scrubland, pine trees and oak trees in the valleys. It covers the towns of Tomiño, A Guarda, Oia, Baiona and Gondomar, with interesting points such as the Lousado Hill, the Alto da Grova or A Pedra da Gata, which offer beautiful panoramic views.



5 Cape Silleiro and Lighthouse (Baiona)

This is a unique and strategic point, where a lighthouse was built in 1862 but it was later moved to a higher location. In this place, there are also artillery batteries and it is known that in 1949 the ship Thalassa sank there, with passengers fleeing the Second World War.



6 Historical and artistic site of Baiona

It is listed as a Historical and Artistic Site. If you stroll around its cobblestone streets, you will discover manor houses, such as the 18th-century Pazo de Correa, the 15th-century Cruceiro da Trindade (a stone cross honouring the Holy Trinity), or the 13th-century fortified Santa María Collegiate Church.



Santa María Collegiate Church (Baiona)

This fortified Romanesque church, whose construction began in 1287, is an austere building with an unornamented façade in which the rose window stands out. It was a collegiate church from 1482 to 1850.



7 Festa da Arribada (Baiona)

This Festival of International Tourist Interest is held on the first weekend of March. It commemorates the arrival of the caravel Pinta in 1493, the first news about the Discovery of America. During this festival, streets are filled with music, markets and activities. A re-enactment of the account that Martín Alonso Pinzón told to the Mayor of Baiona is also held.



8 Casa da Navegación

Located in the Casa Carvajal, this museum shows the historical, urban and social evolution of the Royal Town of Baiona, as well as the role its port has played in the Atlantic trade routes. One of its most important exhibits is a model of the caravel Pinta, which arrived at the port of Baiona in 1493, from América.

Day 2:

BAIONA AND NIGRÁN



9 Museo da Carabela Pinta

This museum has a replica of the ship docked in the port of Baiona. Inside, you can learn about the crew and the cargo that arrived in this port in 1493: metals, plants, food, exotic animals...



Virgin of A Rocha

It is the most important monument in Baiona. It was designed by the architect Antonio Palacios and built in granite in 1930. It is a 15-metre statue of the Virgin holding a boat and serves as a viewpoint that can be accessed by a staircase.



Fortress of Monterreal

It is located by the port of Baiona; it was used as a watchtower to protect the Ría de Vigo. It features elements dating from the medieval period up to the 18th century. Its monumental crenelated wall flanked by towers and watchtowers stands out. Today, it houses the historic hotel Parador de Baiona.



Promenade of O Monte Boi (Baiona)

An over 2-km promenade that runs along the O Monte Boi Peninsula. It borders the Monterreal Castle and passes by beaches and coves with stunning views. Along the promenade, which has a rest area and viewpoints, you can discover artillery batteries or areas of goose barnacle extraction.



Baiona beaches

Barbeira, Concheira, Frades, Ladeira, Ribeira and Santa Marta



Estuary of the Miñor River (Baiona)

A protected area where the tides of the Miñor River meet the streams of Grova and Belesar. This wetland is home to a rich biodiversity. Moreover, from the bird observatory of Sabarís, you can admire a great variety of water birds.



10 Arch of San Xoán de Panxón (Nigrán)

A horseshoe arch, one of the few examples of pre-Romanesque art in Galicia that may have belonged to a 10th-century temple that no longer exists.



11 Church Templo Votivo do Mar (Nigrán)

Designed by the architect Antonio Palacios and built between 1932 and 1937 to honour Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It combines Gothic, Modernist and Islamic architectonic styles.



Nigrán beaches 🇺🇪

América, Panxón and Patos



Day 3:

REDONDELA AND SOUTOMAIOR



12 Meirande. Centro de Interpretación da Batalla e do Patrimonio de Rande

It is located in an old cannery. This is an interpretation centre of the heritage of the Ría de Vigo and highlights the strategic position of the Ría. It recreates several battles, such as the Battle of Vigo Bay.



13 Festa do Choco (Redondela)

Festival of Tourist Interest in Galicia that is celebrated during the first fortnight of May. There, the cuttlefish is prepared according to different recipes. You can taste traditional dishes like cuttlefish in an *empanada* (Galician savoury pie stuffed with seasonal fillings) or with rice, as well as innovative ones, such as cuttlefish with beans.



14 A Peneda Hill-Castle of Castrizán (Redondela and Soutomaior)

A Peneda Hill, close to the Verdugo River, offers panoramic views over the Ría de Vigo, the coast and even the Cíes Islands. The megalithic necropolis of Cortello dos Mouros and the tumulus Mámoa do Rei were found in the area. In the Iron Age, there was a *castro*, and, in 1477, the Bishop of Santiago, Alonso Fonseca, built a castle there. Later, a chapel consecrated to the Virgin of A Peneda was erected on the hilltop.



15 San Simón Island (Redondela)

Located at the innermost part of the Ría de Vigo, this island, now uninhabited, it is a protected area and has been the setting for repeated pirate attacks and battles. In the Middle Ages, there was a monastery; in the 19th century, there was a leper hospital; and a prison during Franco's dictatorship. Now, there is a centre for historical memory.



Pazo Torres de Agrelo (Redondela)

It is a 19th-century manor house built on the grounds of an old monastery and surrounded by beautiful gardens with stunning views over the Ría de Vigo. These gardens boast a magnificent specimen of *Camellia sasanqua* 'Barão de Soutelinho', which is probably the oldest *Camellia sasanqua* in Europe.

