

ONE MUNICIPALITY, TWO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

This municipality belongs to the district of Guarda. Though bounded on the north by the Douro River it is thanks to the Côa River, which runs through this territory in a south-north direction towards its mouth, that the city and municipality take their name. With 14 civil parishes and an area of 381 km², travelling through this region means discovering two World Heritage Sites: The Prehistoric Rock Art Sites of the Côa Valley and the Alto Douro Wine Region. To visit this municipality is to walk on historic trails and contemplate breathtaking forms of nature moulded by mankind.



COA VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

Created in 1996 the Archaeological Park has the mission of managing, protecting, researching, and showing rock art to the public. It is considered a unique site in the world for presenting artistic manifestations from various periods of Prehistory, Protohistory and History, namely the most important set of open-air Palaeolithic engravings known to date. In 1998, UNESCO listed the prehistoric rock art sites of the Côa Valley as a World Heritage Site.

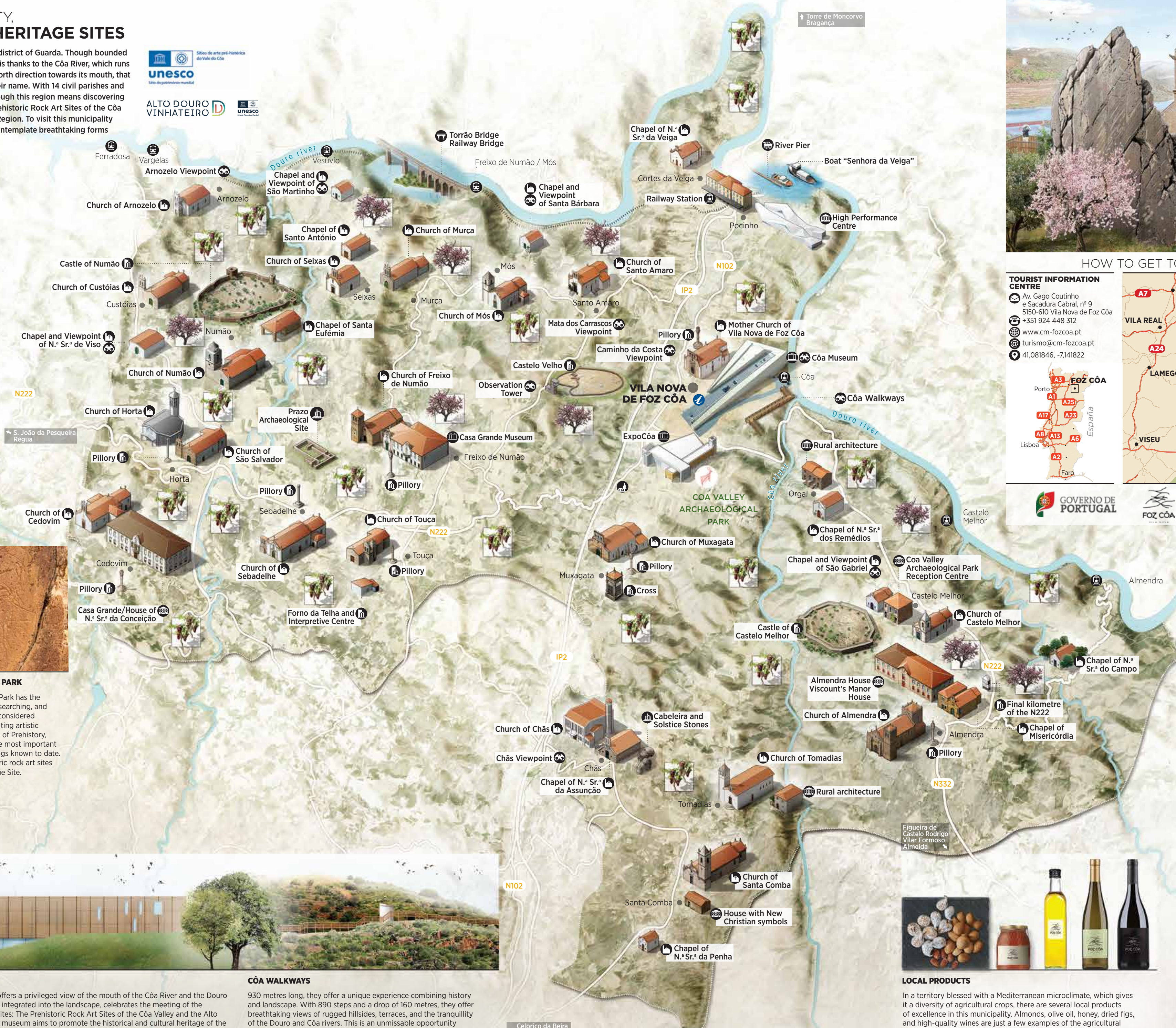
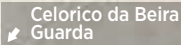


CÔA MUSEUM

Strategically located, this museum offers a privileged view of the mouth of the Cõa River and the Douro River. Its architecture, harmoniously integrated into the landscape, celebrates the meeting of the municipality's two World Heritage Sites: The Prehistoric Rock Art Sites of the Cõa Valley and the Alto Douro Wine Region Landscape. The museum aims to promote the historical and cultural heritage of the Cõa Valley Archaeological Park and contextualises Palaeolithic art, humanity's oldest graphic expression.

CÔA WALKWAYS

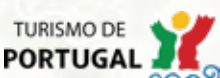
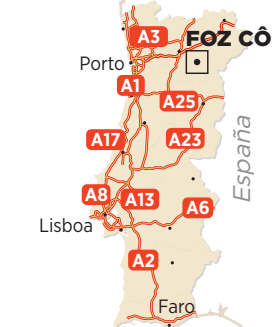
930 metres long, they offer a unique experience combining history and landscape. With 890 steps and a drop of 160 metres, they offer breathtaking views of rugged hillsides, terraces, and the tranquillity of the Douro and Côa rivers. This is an unmissable opportunity to explore the region's natural beauty and rich history.



HOW TO GET TO VILA NOVA DE FOZ CÔA

**TOURIST INFORMATION
CENTRE**

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e Sacadura Cabral, nº 9
5150-610 Vila Nova de Foz Côa
 +351 924 448 312
 www.cm-fozcoa.pt
 turismo@cm-fozcoa.pt
 41,081846, -7,141822



ALMOND BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

The "Capital of the Almond Blossom" has been holding this festival every year since 1980, between the last fortnight of February and the first week of March. With a diverse programme aimed at all ages, its highlight is the ethnographic parade that portrays the ways of life, customs, and traditions of the local population.



DOURO SUPERIOR WINE FESTIVAL

This annual festival, which takes place on the last weekend of May, is dedicated to the wines of the Douro Superior sub-region of the Douro Demarcated Region. As well as promoting the wines through tastings, the aim is to establish a link between the wine and the regional identity.



LOCAL PRODUCTS

In a territory blessed with a Mediterranean microclimate, which gives it a diversity of agricultural crops, there are several local products of excellence in this municipality. Almonds, olive oil, honey, dried figs, and high-quality wines are just a few examples of the agricultural heritage that we want to perpetuate for future generations.

VILA NOVA DE
FOZ CÔA

Vila Nova de Foz Côa was granted its first charter by King Dinis in 1299 and was elevated to the category of city on July 12th 1997. Visiting this city is an opportunity to discover history and learn of the thousand years of artistic and cultural heritage, combined with the rustic and scenic beauty of the region.

Chapel of Senhor dos Aflitos

Pocinho ↑
Bragança

↑ Pousada da Juventude

N

LEGEND

Information	Park	Motorhome park	Fire Brigade
Monument	Sports Centre	Taxi	Post Office
Religious Building	Swimming Pools	Electric vehicle charging station	School
Building of Interest	Municipal Stadium	Pharmacy/Parapharmacy	Toilets
Viewpoint	Bus Station	Health Centre	ATM



1 N.ª SR.ª DO PRANTO CHURCH

Located in Praça do Município (the Town Hall Square), the Church of Vila Nova de Foz Côa, dedicated to Nossa Senhora do Pranto (Our Lady of Tears), was built in the 16th century. Classified as a National Monument, it has a beautiful Manueline-style façade and is considered one of the most notable 16th-century representations in Portugal.

2 PILLORY

Built in the 16th century in response to the new charter granted by King Manuel, in 1514, it is a symbol of administrative and judicial independence. Known for its enormous sculptural beauty, it is classified as a National Monument.

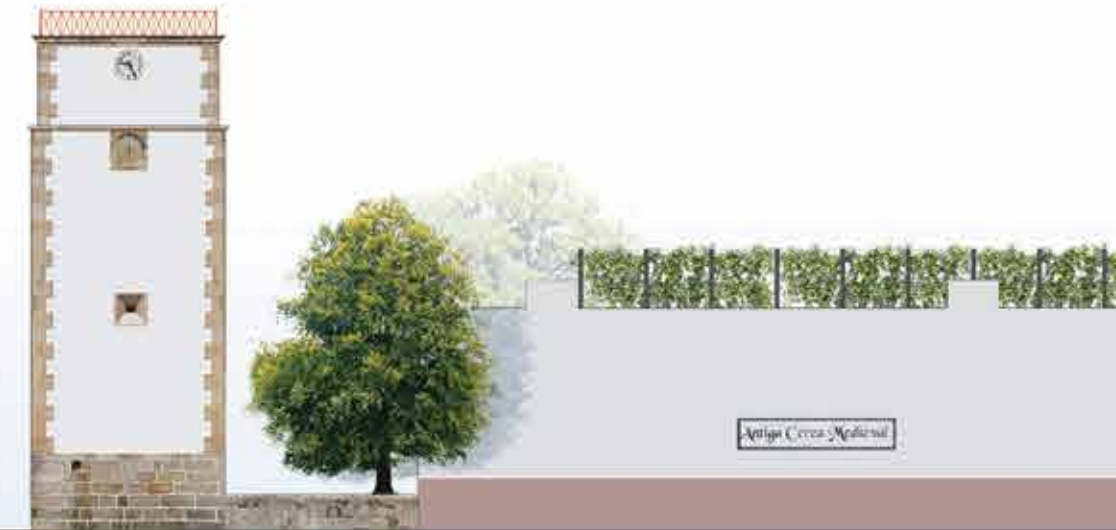


3 TOWN HALL

Built in 1858, it replaced an earlier 17th century building. The main door has a depressed arch adorned with fluted pilasters and a bay window above, bearing the coat of arms of King Pedro V.

4 CHAPEL OF SANTA QUITÉRIA

Known as the old Synagogue, this chapel is a 16th century construction consisting of a single space with an arched portico and a hipped roof.



5 CLOCK TOWER

Belonging to the castle, this medieval structure was rebuilt in the 19th century. The tower is quadrangular in plan, with a depressed arched doorway and a terraced roof protected by an iron railing.

6 MEDIEVAL WALL

The existing walls are the last survivors of the old medieval wall of the castle of Vila Nova de Foz Côa. These fragments of history bear witness to the fortress that once protected the primitive settlement, reminding us of the importance of preserving our past.



7 SENHORA DA ALDEIA NOVA CHAPEL

Of medieval origin, the current structure persists to this day. Every year, on September 29th, St. Michaels day, the Bolsa da Amêndoa (Almond Market) takes place, where almond traders and farmers meet to discuss and determine the price of almonds, whether in kernels or shells.

8 LARGO DO TABLADO

In Largo do Tablado a centuries-old tradition persists to this day. Every year, on September 29th, St. Michaels day, the Bolsa da Amêndoa (Almond Market) takes place, where almond traders and farmers meet to discuss and determine the price of almonds, whether in kernels or shells.