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Aguilas spain tourist information

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For hotel reservations in La Coruña, an excellent easy-to-use site is Venere. They have hotels to suit all budgets and have a free clutter site that allows you to book accommodation without problems. If you're behind a budget-priced bed in a dormitory, try Hostelworld. Climb the Tower of Hercules: The lighthouse at the end of La Coruña gives you a great view of the Rías, the estuaries that dominate galicia's coastline. Eat Seafood in c/Franja: Just off the main square, Plaza de Maía Pita is c/Franja, where Pulpo a la Gallega is at its best and has a reasonable price. Just do not eat by the sea - the food is no better than in c / Fringe, but it will be more than double the price. Take the Roma churches in the old town: the old town of La Coruña is small and compact and has some lovely churches. See these photos of La Coruña for details. The coasts of Galicia are the most interesting areas around here. Near La Coruña is Ferrol, the birthplace of former dictator General Franco. Although Santiago de Compostela is more central and better to explore the west, the bus from La Coruña to Fisterra is faster than Santiago's. You will struggle to see a lot if you are relying on the poor public transport of Galicia. Alternatively, take a Guided Tour Starting from A Coruña - they are of good value and pack a lot in a single day of sightseeing. From Madrid 593km - 5h45 by car, 7h by bus, 9h by train, 1h flight (with Iberia). From Barcelona 1108km - 12h by car, 16h by train, 15 bus, 1h30 flight (with Iberia). From Seville 925km - 10h by car, 14h by bus, 1h20 by plane. No train. La Coruña is large and bright, modern and spacious, and so it is very different from the old-world charms of Santiago de Compostela to the south. If you are arriving by public transport, you will find yourself a long way out of town. You'd better get a to the center. The heart of La Coruña is Plaza María Pita, a beautiful square with dollhouse buildings and a magnificent town hall. Facing the city city you have the new city spreading to your left, with its excellent restaurants and all the typical shops. Behind you (through the arch) is the cluttered harbor and Marina Avenue, famous for its large number of Galleries. To the right of María Pita Square is the ancient city, where you will find a number of beautiful Romanesque churches, a military museum, and the Jardín de San Carlos, which features the tomb of General Sir John Moore, a British sailor who died in battle protecting La Coruña. North of María Pita Square, at the far end of the peninsula, is the Tower of Hercules, a lighthouse with Roman ancestry, although it can be said that Hercules himself built the first lighthouse on this site. Thanks for letting us know! Despite all the economic turbulence, Spain still attracts tourists and home buyers from all over the world. There's something about everything. The second largest EU country by area, the climate ranges from one with four seasons in the north to the subtropical southern region of hot and dry summers. It also has the mildest winter on the European continent, with 300 to 320 sunny days annually. Historic sites punctuate the country. Ancient sites such as the Atapuerca Caves, where 800,000-year-old human fossils were found, and the 15,000-20,000-year-old rupress paintings of Altamira, and paleolithic rock art found throughout the Mediterranean basin are some of the world's best examples of prehistoric works of art. It also houses many of Europe's first cities; Cadiz is the oldest and longest city in Spain continuously inhabited, first populated by the Phoenicians around 1200 a.C., then by the Romans followed by the Arabs. Stroll through Seville to see marble columns in the same place for 2,000 years, then around the corner next door to see the remains of the 1,200-year-old Arab walls. With 44 UNESCO world heritage sites and a 45th outstanding, Spain has more than the other countries, behind Italy (51) and China (48). Modern life is relaxed and quiet and Spain is one of the most child-friendly cultures in the world. Whenever possible Spaniards still make their night tour, the paseo, along the boulevards (avenues) and in the squares common to all Spanish cities and cities. Whole families eating together is still the norm, the youngest may be sleeping in their buggy, but they are never left at home. Living well is affordable, Spanish food and drink prices are about 10% below the EU average, according to Eurostat, the statistical office of Spanish CUISINE in the EU is world-class; in the 2015 ranking of the 50 best restaurants in the world, Spain has 7 more than any other country and, once again, a Spanish restaurant, El Celler de CanRoca in Girona, took first place. This was the sixth time in 10 years that a Spanish restaurant was number one. If the sports you want, there's everything. The Costa do Sol also sells itself as the Golf Coast, more than 70 courses between Malaga and Sotogrande, the region likes to call itself capital of Europe (although Portugal is a strong contender for the title). Northern Europeans come in their millions to play all year round, but especially between October and June. After Switzerland, Spain is the most mountainous country in Europe, with great skiing in the Pyrenees, the Sierras outside Madrid, and the Sierra Nevada near Granada. The Sierra Nevada chain has Spain's highest peak, Mulhacén, at 11,410 feet above sea level, is usually the first ski resort in Europe to open for the season and the last to close. It is also one of the few genuine sun ski resorts: once the snow melts, it attracts hikers, hikers, rock climbers and mountain-bikers. And even in January, on a sunny day, the temperature just an hour away on the coast could easily reach 75°F. During eleven months of the year Tarifa, on the Atlantic coast of Andalucía, is ranked among the top 10 world destinations for wind and kite surfing, only in September the winds fall slightly. Tennis is played outdoors all year round, while fishermen go to the Ebro River delta to fish for catfish, carp and pikes. The largest catfish landed so far in the Ebro delta was captured in 2011 and weighed 245 kilos. Andalucía is also the equestrian capital of Spain, both Jerez and Seville hold spring fairs in honor of the native Andalusia neuter, and Jerez is home to the dancing horses of Andalucía. Horse riding events, festivals and holidays are available all year round at numerous locations in the Sierras. In all, Spain has a quality of life difficult to match... the climate, good food and active outdoor lifestyle add up to spaniards with the longest life expectancy in Europe and second in the world, after the Japanese. For a city at the heart of a revolution, Barcelona seems very peaceful... sleepy indeed. The streets are quiet... almost empty. Independence is an active issue in the mind of the average Catalán, we wonder about the new Catalán friends we made this week during our quick trip to the capital of Catalonia... Yes, it's in our minds, said a new friend. And, yes, most of us want independence. But in the meantime, let's go about our day-to-day business. Most families and families are divided on the issue. I voted for independence, said a Barcelonan... But my wife, who was born in Madrid, voted against it. I begged and begged her... even tried to bribe her, he continued with a sad smile... But, oh, well... she sees no reason for Catalonia to be independent of Spain. She doesn't understand why it matters so much to me and so many others. Come back only a generation, explained our new friend, and we did not have this problem. My parents didn't think to break free from Spain. We Cataláns were happy with the status quo until not so many years ago. But then Madrid started poking at us. And that's what There is an economic element in our willingness to want our freedom, for sure. We are tired of paying what we believe to be more our fair share of taxes and not getting enough in return... there is not enough investment from Madrid in hospitals, schools, etc., here in Catalonia. But that's not why we vote for our freedom. We vote - twice now - to separate ourselves from Spain because Spain does not leave us alone to be cataláns. They are pushing for the removal of the street signs of Catalán, for example, and for us to stop teaching our children in the Catalán language. They are trying too hard to try to eradicate our culture and heritage. It's too much. If you were no longer part of Spain, however, someone in the group around the dinner table that night earlier this week interjected you, you would no longer be part of the EU. That would have major economic implications for the region, wouldn't it? Who could really say?, replied our friend Catalán. Maybe... but we'd find out. We are watching Brexit very closely to see how this happens. Meanwhile, again, we do our day-to-day business... I speak only Catalán to my children, and they respond to me in Catalán. My wife only speaks Spanish to our children, and they respond to her in Spanish. They're perfectly bilingual, and that's how we believe it should be. Language is a fluid and flexible thing in this region where you are never sure which language the person you are speaking with understands or prefers. Should you address the person before you in Spanish? Not everyone here speaks Spanish... or, perhaps better to say, not everyone here wants to speak Spanish. Catalán, as far as I can tell, is a linguistic animal very different from Spanish. Presented with a restaurant menu in Catalán, I was able to choose some items I recognized, but most of the words were meaningless. In fact, Catalán may seem to bear more resemblance to French than to Spanish. Fortunately, most of everyone in Barcelona also speaks English... moreover, often to two or three or more languages. The most common greeting is hola... but thank you is merci... and in times of panic, when my brain was almost paralyzed trying to decide what kind of words to produce, French was sometimes the result... to no one's surprise more than mine. Even more surprising, the person on the other side of the conversation often responded in kind. The language in this friendly region of gracious and warm people, we discovered, can be often chaotic but never challenging. Everyone we know wanted to communicate and interact in any language that had done the job. We had lunch one afternoon at a typical local restaurant. The place was a large open room with long wooden tables that sat up to a dozen guests each. Very different from the much cozier approach to dining out typical in Paris, for example. In the large, high-ceilinged space, the conversation was lively and laughter was common. The waiting team knew most of the by name and joined the conversation table at the table as they moved around the room. The food was healthy and rich. We have a great meal a day, usually usually In the middle of the day, around 2:00 p.m.m. And we ate like this, our host Catalán explained, gesturing with both arms toward the table before us loaded with meat stew plates, cow cheeks, thick pork chops and bubbly cassenoias. We have three dishes, including dessert, with wine... and then we want a nap. The shops here still close for two to three hours in the middle of the day for lunch followed by a nap. Then we have dinner at 10:00 or 11:00 .m. We're never in bed before midnight. For us, every meal is an occasion... a chance to celebrate the company of family and friends, as we are with you today. There may be a more efficient way to organize a day or eat a meal, but we prefer things that way. Our meals are events... and we like it that way. History and Architecture of Barcelona This site that is now Barcelona was originally established by the Romans, who built here, between the 1st and 6th centuries, a city they called Barcino. Actually, Barcino still exists. It is one of the best preserved examples of a Roman city anywhere in the world. You can see the extensive and comprehensive remains of elevated platforms. Standing above you look down on cobbled streets, mosaic floors, bathtubs and tanks, the dilapidated walls of private homes, and the remains of the city's original water and wastewater infrastructure... Barcino was a great city for his time. This has been an important point on other occasions in history, too. In the same part of the city where you find the museum that houses the remains of the original Roman city (the central gòtic barri, or Gothic Quarter), is the Royal Palace of the thirteenth and fourteenth century where, in the medieval courtyard of the palace known as Plaça del Rei, it is believed that King Ferdinand II and Queen Elizabeth received Columbus On his return from the New World. This was not my first visit to Barcelona, but on this visit I realized that until this visit, I did not know this city. This is not a place you can enjoy quickly or with just a try. It can be said that the heart of Barcelona — certainly its best-known face — is its Avenue La Rambla. But I would disagree. That's tourist barcelona. To understand the real Barcelona, you must look beyond La Rambla. You must dig deeper. After my previous visits, I didn't know if I liked Barcelona. I must admit a prejudice, I like classic styles... in art, in architecture. I appreciate symmetry. Barcelona is not symmetrical, but wavy. At first, for me, that was disturbing. A lot of things about this town are a little off... a little strange... for me... I finally confessed to a new catalán friend this week. Yes, we know, answered him with a big shrewd smile. And finally, I got a glimpse of the real Barcelona... the barcelona that now looks like a place I'd like to know Comments of Kathleen Peddicord Peddicord