



In an incomparable environment

The hotel is located in **Villanueva de la Condesa**, an outstanding viewing-point of the area, where the visitor can observe the beautiful landscape, the banks of *Cea river* and the silhouette of the *Picos de Europa* there where the horizon is lost. Also the visitor will discover the authentic traditional underground Castilian cellars of the village. Live History.



Rincón de Doña Inés offers several outdoor activities of those visitors who wish to enjoy a stay in one of the most charming sites of the region of *Tierra de Campos* and we invite to you to practice tourism in any of its forms:

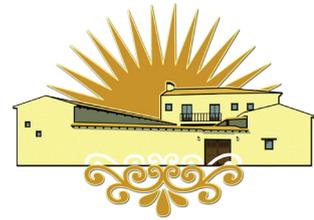
Active Tourism:

The visitor can enjoy long leisurely walks, hiking, cycling*, guided walks or even a visit to a local farm. Also it is possible to enjoy a day hunting in the preserves areas of the site or visit a local cellar to do a wine tasting. Canoeing or doing a trip on the boat '*Antonio de Ulloa*' through the *Canal de Castilla* is another of the multiple options to spend the day in the area.



The visitor can also enjoy major pilgrim routes such as the '*Camino de Santiago*' which is at a short walking distance from the hotel. Whether you are on business or holiday, you are sure to find plenty to do at Rincón de Doña Inés.

** Bike hiring service is available at the visitors center of Canal de Castilla*



Nature Tourism:



We can observe the characteristic fauna of these steppes which makes it a unique site for naturalist tourism and especially for bird-watching. In these cereal plains, rendezvous some of the bird communities most important of the *Península Ibérica*, being one of the landscapes that has more species diversity than even many forests. Noteworthy for their importance the steppe birds: *Sisón (Tetrax tetrax)*, *Ganga and Ortega (Pterocles - Syrrhaptés)*, *Alcaraván (Burhinus Oedicnemus)* and *Aguilucho Cenizo (Circus Pygargus)*, which find in these fields one of its last strongholds. Special mention should be made to the *Avutarda (Otis tarda)*, whose much of a global population is concentrated in these lands.

On the top of the hill of Villanueva de la Condesa, called 'The Castle' ('*El Castillo*'), is the viewing-point of the location, from where you will be able to admire the Castilian landscape, a "sea of lights and colours". It is the perfect place for photography lovers.

The permanent contact with nature invites conducting ornithological routes and circuits, such as a visit to the dovecots that are distributed through the village and surroundings.

Fuentes de Nava is located a few Km. from Villanueva de la Condesa, a village where is the famous '*Laguna de la Nava*'. The lake has an area of 307 hectares and is one of the most important of the whole region in terms of wildlife. Are cataloged 253 species of vertebrates including 221 species of birds, representing just over 41% of bird species in Spain, including the islands. This village also has a visitor center where they can conduct an interactive tour through five different rooms, each of which addresses an issue related to the '*Laguna de la Nava*'.





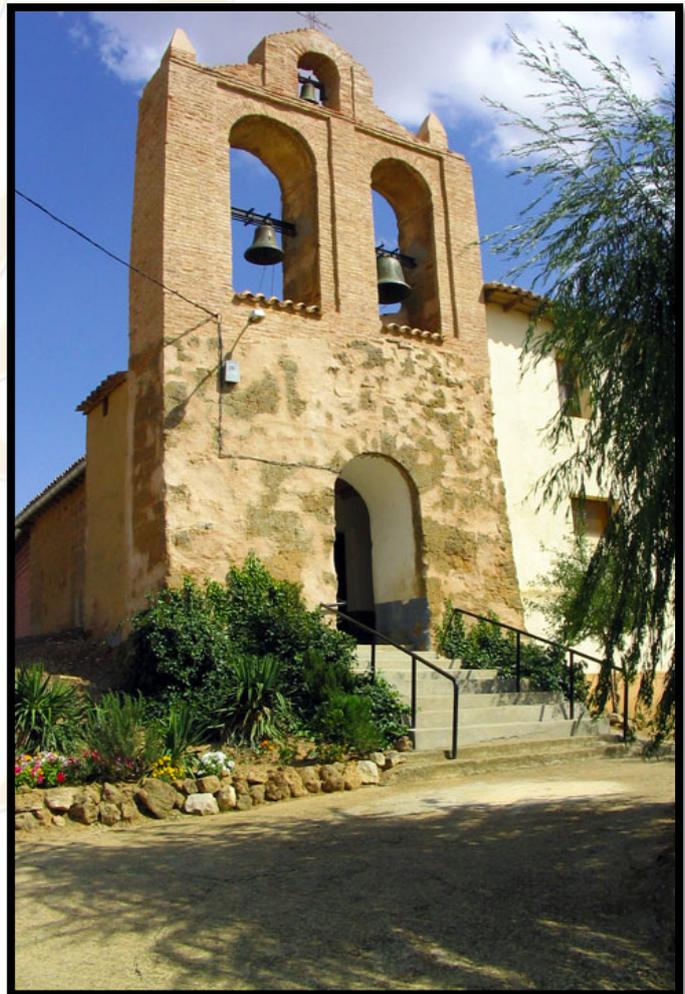
Without leaving the region, we recommend visit **Villafáfila**, municipality known by its lagoons complex, which is essential for waterfowl's refuge throughout the region, considered by the *European Union* as '*ZEPA*' (*Special Protection Area for Birds*) and classified as a Natural Reserve. In the gaps exists ideal locations for bird-watching, like the roman bridge and the observatory of Otero de Sariegos.

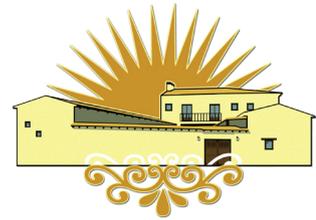
Finally, we should make a special mention to the Nature Interpretation Centre, where you will receive complete information about the lakes and its surroundings.

Historic - Cultural Tourism:

In our village the parish church of '*San Pedro*' is preserved proudly. It's a gothic – mudejar building built in brick and stone in the sixteenth century. It has three naves separated by columns which support a flat roof in the central nave and one side in the laterals. The chapel is covered with mudejar armor, semicircular triumphal arch and a high choir. The access to the temple is through a semicircular arch. The belfry at the foot is built of brick and has two bodies.

Villanueva de la Condesa has the viewing-point of the area which is called '*El Castillo*' (*The Castle*), due to in the Middle Age a defensive castle or fortress was here. Nowadays is really representative in this area, numerous underground cellars typically adorned with traditional farming tools on its walls.





The raw mud, it means, uncooked, is the most common material used in the traditional constructions of *Tierra de Campos* and it is presented, principally, in its two best-known categories: the “*adobe*” and “*tapial*”. In Villanueva de la Condesa we can see in most buildings these two characteristic architectural features that invites to their carefully observation.

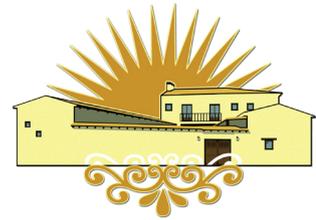
At your fingertips and without need large displacements, we also recommend visiting:

Villalón de Campos, a village known for its famous artisan cheese, where you can visit the cheese museum and the shoe museum ‘*Vibot*’. The village has the characteristic arcades where trade has been practiced since old times. Also it is remarkable the *gothic Roll* in the Major Square and the churches of ‘*San Miguel*’, ‘*San Juan*’, ‘*San Pedro*’ and the hermitage of ‘*Virgen de Fuentes*’.



Mayorga, a village situated in the border with Leon, was a powerful point of defence and surveillance of the Castilian border in the Middle Age. The village had an important fortress and nowadays the monument ‘*Puerta del Arco*’ remembers it. Churches which can be admired are ‘*Santa Maria del Mercado*’ or ‘*San Salvador*’, the only current parish church, ‘*Santa Maria de Arbás*’ and ‘*Santo Toribio*’, as well as ‘*San Martín*’ and the convent of ‘*San Pedro Mártir*’, of “*dominicas*”.





Other sights that should not fail to visit is the bridge over the *Cea river*, old medieval and with roman base, *the Roll* and the first spanish mailbox. Civil architectures to observe carefully are the old '*Palacio de los Pimentel*' ('*Palace of the Pimentels*'), the '*Casa Calle*' and the '*Casa de los Calderón*' ('*House of the Calderons*'). Last but not least, it's highly recommended the visit to the '*Museo del Pan*' ('*Bread*

Museum'), unique in Spain and you are invited to take part in its festivities, which consist of deeply rooted customs, such as the '*Vítor*'.

Medina de Rioseco, "*The City of the Admirals*", it was declared Historic Artistic Site and was populated by vacceos, celts and romans. The greatest splendour time of the village was in XV, XVI and XVII centuries, which coincides



with the settlement of the Admiral of Castile. It is remarkable the '*Rúa Mayor*', major street with its typical houses made with adobe, stone, wood and its balconies, as well as the doors of the old fortress wall (archs of '*San Sebastián*', '*Ajújar*' and '*Zamora*'), the old corn exchange house '*El Tornó*' and '*La Concha*' of '*El Canal de Castilla*'.

It's important to visit the churches of '*Santa María*', with the spectacular chapel of '*Los Benaventé*', the chapel of '*Santiago*', '*Santa Cruz*', '*San Francisco*' and '*San Pedro Mártir*', including the convents of '*Santa Clara*' and '*San José*' or the sanctuary of '*Nuestra Señora de Castilviejo*'. The visitor has also available some museums such as the flourmill '*San Antonio*', the art museum '*San Francisco*' and the Museum of Easter. It's very important the '*Centro de Interpretación de la Ciudad de los Almirantes*' ('*Interpretation Centre of the City of the Admirals*'), where you will understand better the history of Medina de Rioseco, including its Easter, which has international importance and the historical recreations of the '*Batalla de Moclín*' ('*Battle of Moclín*').





Becilla de Valderaduey, village which is sited on the right bank of the *Valderaduey river*. It is crossed by a roman bridge with three eyes belonging to the roman road that passes by the place. With the arrival of romans, it became a place of passage to different ways.



Its emblematic bridge worth a visit as well as the remains of the roman road, the churches of '*San Miguel*' and '*Santa María de la Asunción*', as well as the museum of *Amador*, with implements of farming and typical Castilian utensils.

Ampudia (medieval route). Founded in the 2nd or 1st century B.C., when the roman conquerors populated these lands in their campaign against vacceos. Romans settled here, giving the initial configuration to the nucleus of the village and giving the name of '*Fons Púdica*', which has resulted in the current Ampudia name. It was declared a Historic-Artistic Site in 1965, besides obtaining the C of Tourism Award in 1991 and the Provincial Tourism Award 2002. Its prosperity stages in its history have left a huge legacy asset. It's a small typical Castilian village, that keeps its structure, as well as most of its representative monuments as the "*colegiata*" of '*San Miguel de Ampudia*', with gothic - renaissance style, the church of '*San Fructuoso*', that is a small gem of the roman style and was declared a Monument of Cultural Interest, the sanctuary of '*Nuestra Señora de Alconada*', the hermitages of '*Santiago*' and '*Nuestra Señora del Castrillo*', the sacred art museum, situated in the ancient convent of '*San Francisco*' and the castle, built on the ruins of a fortress in the second half of the 15th century. Its general architecture is gothic of transition. It





was declared National Monument in 1931. As well as we also recommend visit the *Eco-Museum* of *'La huerta de Valoria'*, the typical dovecots and the shepherd huts of the location. The locality tourism office is sited in the restored hospital of *'Nuestra Señora de Clemencia'*.

Montealegre (medieval route), Locality with an impressive castle built at the

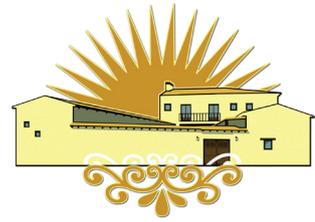


end of the 13th century or at the start of the 14th century by Alfonso de Meneses and that substitutes to the castle of Villalba de los Alcores as main fortress of this family. This great castle, with high walls and towers, never was conquered by the weapons. From the top of its walls, we can see

without difficulty the castles of Ampudia, Torremormojón o Belmonte. Without leaving from Montealegre, we also can visit the churches of *'Santa María'* and *'San Pedro'* as well as the hermitage of *'Nuestra Señora de Serosas'*.

Tordehumos (medieval route), is a village well known by remains of its castle at the top of the hill and the *Eco-Museum*, which includes typical tools of this area and also it's remarkable their children workshops, to educate kids in the origins of the area.

Villabrágima (medieval route), village where has special relevance the *'Chapel of Christ'* and the churches of *'San Ginés'* and *'Santa María'*, in whose vestry was discovered a tunnel leading to the nunnery that existed in the other side of the arc, but it was also communicated with the castle of Tordehumos, the village of Medina de Rioseco and the palace of Villabrágima. The arch was used to divide the village in two areas, the Christian and Jewish area. And the door was only opened once a week for the market. The arch has a hole through which sunlight passes once during the year: *"The day of San Juan"*.



Urueña (medieval route), is a village declared Historic-Artistic Site. The village has a medieval street layout with typical houses. It is of great interest to visit the fortress wall, the castle, the stone houses, including *'El Mayorazgo'* or *'La Casona'* and the church *'Nuestra Señora de la Asunción'*. Also noteworthy is the church of *'La Anunciada'*, which together



with the ruins of an ancient monastery, are within walking distance of the walled enclosure. Interesting museums in village are the ethnographic center *'Joaquín*



Dia', the showroom *'Mercedes Rueda'*, the *'Museo de las Campanas'* (the *'Museum of the Bells'*) and the *'Museo de los Instrumentos del Mundo'* (the *'Museum of World Instruments'*) by *Luis Delgado*. Nowadays Urueña has an Interpretation Centre and also is important because it is the only international *'Villa del Libro'* (*'Book Villa'*) in Spain.

Pedrosa de la Vega. Talk about this locality is talk about *'La Olmeda'* Roman Villa, place where the tourist will can travel to the 4th century and will feel the greatness of one of the most important archaeological deposits in the roman hispanic world. The tourist can do it looking back and going into the heart of this great roman villa, stopping the time and being left to captivate with the greatness of its magnificent rooms, being left with the perfection of its colossal mosaics. An extraordinary rediscovery between the classicism of the Roman Villa and the most modern techniques of the museum exposition.

