Andrés Beach (Llanes)

Along the Asturian Coast

For 401km, the Asturian coast is a succession of cliffs, small coves and fine sand beaches. It has ecosystems of outstanding beauty, fishing villages and populous cities, which provide travellers with a varied tourist offering: Fishermen, surfers, divers, lovers of paragliding or any other extreme action sport will also find an interesting offer of Active and Leisure tourism in Asturias to enjoy in any season.

The East Coast

The east coast of Asturias, from the Tina Mayor Estuary (Ribadedeva) to the Villaviciosa Estuary, forms a line of cliffs with a large number of beaches. On the Llanes coast alone there are more than 30. The rest of the coast is characterised by the influence of the coastal mountain ranges that run parallel to the sea. El Cuera and El Sueve. The Sierra del Cuera mountain range creates an impressive barrier which rises up to 1,315 m in height at its peak (Pico Turbina). The Sierra del Sueve has its main peak at Pico Pienzu at 1,161 m. Llanes, Ribadesella/Ribeseya and Llastres are some of the major tourist centres.

Route 1. From Colombres to Llanes

COLOMBRES: Indianos Archives-Emigration Museum Foundation. Casa de Pedra (Stone House). **PIMIANCO**: El Pindal Cave. San Emeterio Hermitage **BUELNA**: The Cobijeru System. Las Acacias Beach and Cave. **PENDUELES**: San Acisclo Church (11th century) and Santa Engracia Palace (11th century). **PUERTAS**: Rock engravings and paintings on the Idolo de Peña Tú outcrop. Blowholes in the cliffs along the coast. **LLANES**: Historical Old Town. Cuia Chapel. Street Fishing port and marina. Cubos de la Memoria (Cubes of Memory), a work by Agustín Ibarrola. **CELORIU**: San Salvador Monastery. Church and cemetery. **PORRIÚ**: Eastern Asturias Ethnographic Museum. Indoor bowling centre (the only one that is completely indoor in the whole of Asturias). **SAN ANTOLÍN**: San Antolín de Bedón. Romanesque monastery, of which only the chapel remains - 11th and 12th centuries. **NAVES**: Cudeyeru Island beach. **VILLAH.ORMES**: La Espirella Palace - 17th century. **NUEVA**: Palacio del Conde de la Vega del Sella (Palace used by the Count of Vega del Sella).

Rodiles Beach (Villaviciosa)

Route 2. The jurassic coast

XUNCU: Santa María de Junco Temple - (12th century, remodelled in 16th century. Artistic Historical Monument. **RIBADESELLA/RIBESEYA**: Seaside town. Fishing port and marina. La Guía Hermitage. Tito Bustillo Cave and Rock Art Centre. Descent by canoe along the Sella river. **CARAVIA ALTA/PRADO**: Capital of the district of Caravia. House of the González Cutre family. **CRUZ DE LLAMES**: El Frío lookout. **GOBIENDES**: Santiago Church, late pre-Romanesque - 10th century, Gobiendes Palace. Historical Monument. -15th century. Sierra del Sueve Interpretation Centre. **LLIBERÓN**: Majada de Espinares, where the Asturcón (breed of pony) Festival is held which aims to bring back this native breed. **COLUNGA**. MUJA: Asturias Jurassic Museum. Gaitero de Llibardón Interpretation Centre. Estrada Palace. now the Town Hall. **LLASTRES**. Old Town. Fishing port and marina. **LLUCES**. Lighthouse. **VILLAVICIOSA**. Old Town. Villaviciosa Estuary. Protected Landscape. Tazones, a small fishing village. Rodiles Beach. San Salvador de Valdedios Monumental Site (pre-Romanesque Asturian).

Lay this map out on a flat surface to be able to observe just how immense Asturias is. Do it with an open mind. A straight line is not always the quickest way of getting from one point to another or, at least, its not always the most exciting. The Principality's intricate terrain is one of its greatest attractions. The atlas which you are looking at, covering 10,604 square kilometres, is full of rolling valleys, mountain ranges, rivers, reservoirs and cliffs. There is a modern road and motorway network to negotiate all these geographical features. But you can also choose a carefully maintained network of local roads that invite you to lose yourself and enjoy each twist and turn of the journey.

Identify the central metropolitan area on the map, an urban formation with Avilés, Gijón/Xixón and Oviedo/Uviéu as reference points: the coal-mining areas, constantly evolving; and the eastern and western wings, with nature justifying why it is a Natural Paradise. The 401 kilometres bordering the Cantabrian sea characterise a population that does not comprehend its history without its sea. In the same way, the Cantabrian mountains connect it with the rest of the peninsula and is the range which the Asturians feel proud of.

Monasterio River Valley (Redes Nature Park)

Plot a road map including those indispensable landmarks which you will cover during your trip to Asturias. Here you have some basic information and recommendations to sort through. Put aside some time for unplanned impulses. Fold this map up carefully -it will be a great travelling companion- with the feeling that you are on your way to an unforeseeable ending. Beneath the lines of an outlined plan, lies a world bursting with life.

Trace with your fingers the green expanse that makes up the Biosphere Reserves; the national parks and all the protected areas, which occupy more than a third of the territory; the main beaches which pepper the coastline and their viewpoints; the preserved industrial mining and steelwork heritage; the towns where the traditional trades survive and those where Asturias trialled todays triumphant rural tourism; the valleys and high mountain meadows where livestock graze and the fertile, irrigated Asturian orchards thrive, explaining its rich gastronomy; the treasures of its architectural heritage, witnesses of a complex past.

Oviedo/Uviéu
Gijón/Xixón
Avilés
Cudillero
Muros
Somiedo
Somiedo
Somiedo
Pravia
Tineo
Tineo
Ibias
A-8
A-63
A-317
A-6
A-8
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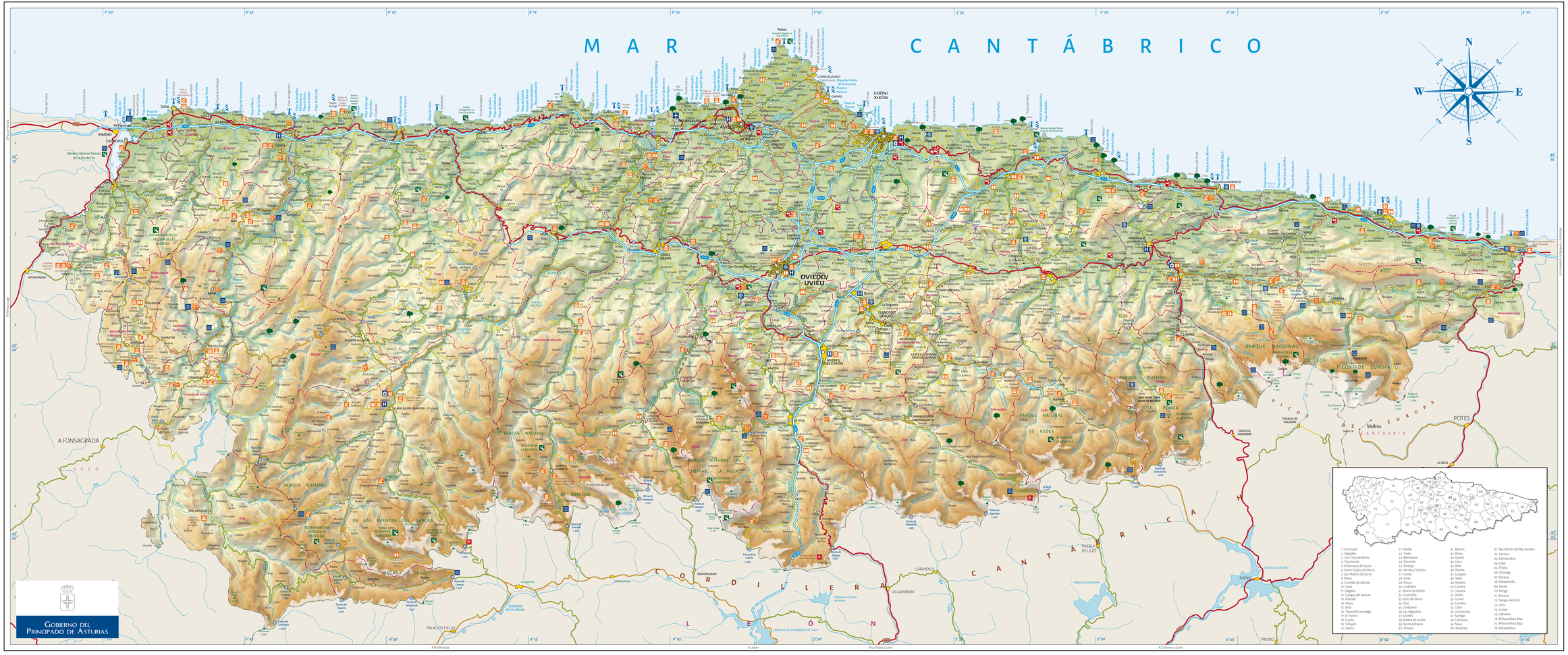
MAR CANTÁBRICO
OVIEDO/UVIÉU
GIJÓN/XIXÓN
AVILÉS
LANGREO
MIERES
LLANERA
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