

Project: Rural development for employment

Project code: 2019-1-BE01-KA204-050550

Partner: AEPenafiel

Authors: Portuguese partners



Research best practices of rural development in Portugal

Introduction

To identify a set of good Portuguese practices in Rural Development, AEPenafiel executed a table survey structured as follows:

- research for excellent projects
- analysis of the projects
- identification and selection of good practices
- contact with the managers of the selected projects
- sending questionnaires
- request for interview

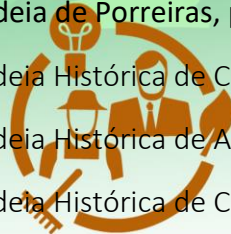
44 projects were identified and recognized as inspiring initiatives that demonstrate the contribution of the Rural Development Policy to a more competitive, sustainable and inclusive rural Europe.

List of Projects:

- Favaios, Alijó;
- Lugar da Rua, Aboadela;
- Ovelhinha, Amarante;
- Urjal, Amares;
- Sistelo, Arcos de Valdevez;
- Soajo, Arcos de Valdevez;



- Meitriz, Arouca;
- Paradinha, Arouca;
- Aldeia de castromil, Paredes
- Aldeia de Codeçais, Felgueiras
- Aldeia do Burgo, Felgueiras
- Cabroelo, Penafiel;
- Aldeia de Quintandona, Penafiel
- Aldeia de Figueira, Penafiel
- Almofrela, Baião;
- Montesinho, Bragança;
- Busteliberne, Cabeceiras de Basto;
- Moimenta, Cabeceiras de Basto;
- Conjunto rural de Argas, Caminha;
- Castelo, Celorico de Bastos;
- Boassas, Cinfães;
- Vale de papas, Cinfães;
- Banda da Aveleira, Melgaço;
- Castro Laboreiro, Melgaço;
- Aldeia do Lindoso, Ponte da Barca;
- Cabração, Ponte de Lima;
- Gernil, Ponte da Barca;
- Louredo, Vieira do Minho;
- Aldeia do Bico, Paredes de Coura;
- Aldeia de Covas, Vila Nova de Cerveira;
- Aldeia de Porreiras, paredes de Coura;
- Aldeia Histórica de Castelo de Mendo;
- Aldeia Histórica de Almeida;
- Aldeia Histórica de Castelo Novo;
- Aldeia Histórica de Sortelha;



- Aldeia Histórica de Belmonte;
- Aldeia Histórica de Linhares da Beira;
- Aldeia Histórica de Trancoso;
- Aldeia Histórica de Monsanto;
- Aldeia Histórica de Idanha-a-Velha;
- Aldeia Histórica de Castelo Rodrigo;
- Aldeia Histórica de Piódão;
- Aldeia Histórica de Marialva.



Case study 1: QUINTANDONA – The Historic Village of Penafiel

Digital resources

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Lagares-Quintandona/199039793561418>

<https://www.facebook.com/CALDODEQUINTANDONA/>

<https://www.facebook.com/places/O-que-fazer-em-Quintandona-Porto-Portugal/106575269376227/>

<https://my-travel-stories.com/quintandona-aldeia-historica-penafiel/>

Aims and objectives

One of the main objectives was the preservation of vernacular architecture, as well as the requalification of public spaces.

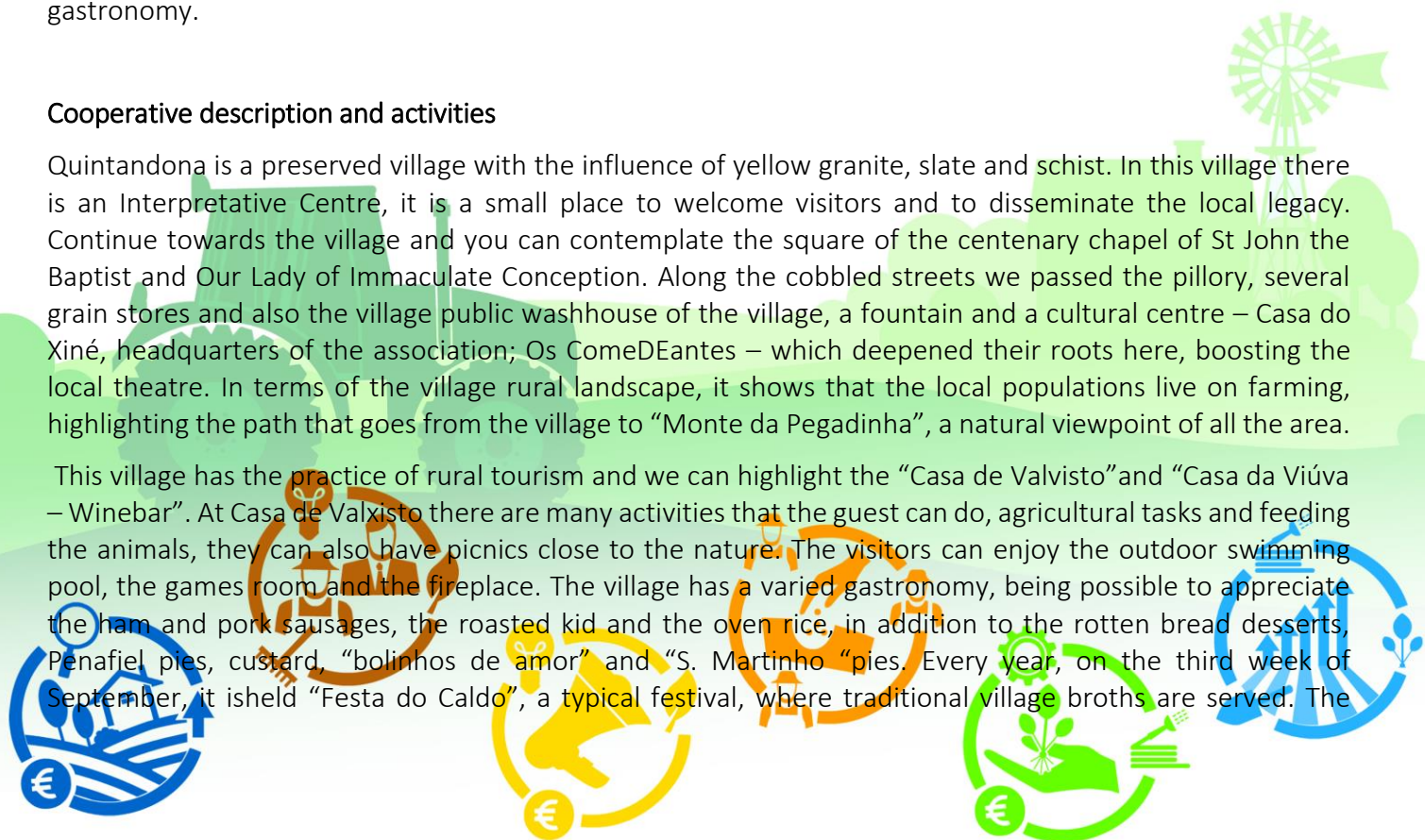
The touristic and cultural enhancement of the village was also undoubtedly one of the purposes, and for that, projects (LEADER, PRODER) were developed through other financing instruments, for its implementation.

All these undertaken activities of buildings rehabilitation have also allowed to reinforce and give new life to the identity of the village of Quintandona. Herewith, it was also sought to revive and / or bring closer the populations that live in rural areas, and that feel isolated from the rest of the world, creating sustainability in these villages with the involvement of their inhabitants in diverse dynamic activities, such as, tourism and gastronomy.

Cooperative description and activities

Quintandona is a preserved village with the influence of yellow granite, slate and schist. In this village there is an Interpretative Centre, it is a small place to welcome visitors and to disseminate the local legacy. Continue towards the village and you can contemplate the square of the centenary chapel of St John the Baptist and Our Lady of Immaculate Conception. Along the cobbled streets we passed the pillory, several grain stores and also the village public washhouse of the village, a fountain and a cultural centre – Casa do Xiné, headquarters of the association; Os ComeDEantes – which deepened their roots here, boosting the local theatre. In terms of the village rural landscape, it shows that the local populations live on farming, highlighting the path that goes from the village to “Monte da Pegadinha”, a natural viewpoint of all the area.

This village has the practice of rural tourism and we can highlight the “Casa de Valvisto” and “Casa da Viúva – Winebar”. At Casa de Valvisto there are many activities that the guest can do, agricultural tasks and feeding the animals, they can also have picnics close to the nature. The visitors can enjoy the outdoor swimming pool, the games room and the fireplace. The village has a varied gastronomy, being possible to appreciate the ham and pork sausages, the roasted kid and the oven rice, in addition to the rotten bread desserts, Penafiel pies, custard, “bolinhos de amor” and “S. Martinho” pies. Every year, on the third week of September, it is held “Festa do Caldo”, a typical festival, where traditional village broths are served. The



attempt is to recreate, in the 21st century, a typical space and time of the 1950s and 1960s, where the broth was the basis of the population's diet.

Historical context

In the history of this parish of Lagares we could determine the influence of the Romans. Therefore, we verified the existence of some of its Latin origin toponyms, such as Quintandona (from Ónega farm or Dona Ónega).

Quintandona, Escariz (Ascariz of Ascariguiz) and Ordins will have been the most important populational core to the organization of this territory.

The occupation dates to the settlement time, which took place in the middle of the XVII century. According to Monteiro de Aguiar, the first written documents, at the beginning of the XVII century, referring to the "Villa de Lagares" date from 1088.

Nowadays, the village of Quintandona consists of a typical preserved village with architectural features of the heritage that defines it, a mixture of schist with yellow granite and slate, and the forest landscape that surrounds it.

Main highlights:

Festa do Caldo: is an annual festivity devoted to the local gastronomy, the event ex-libris is the Quintandona broth. Every year, in September, this festivity attracts thousands of people to the village.

Cozinha do Amásio - is a very traditional and cosy place where you can enjoy a traditional and very complete meal as well as taste the official drink of Quintadona, *Mijo de Jebo*. The elders say that in the past there was an evil man in the village called Jebo. He only made mass and, at the time of the festivity, the people got together to catch him and keep him locked up so that everyone could enjoy the festivity in peace.

Nowadays, tradition remains alive and annually, the night before the beginning of the Festa do Caldo, they arrest Jebo. A beverage in his memory was invented, Mijo de Jebo, a delicious brandy to warm his heart.

Casa de Valxisto - Country House - emerged through the development of a recent rehabilitation project, it is a refuge, ordinary and sophisticated, offering all the richness of the countryside. Inserted in the village, at Quinta de Valverde, it is the ideal space for those who like to spend a few days in the quiet of the countryside, away from the city confusion. Here, the guests will be able to participate in the agricultural tasks and feed the farm animals. Picnic baskets are also prepared so that guests have the possibility to have a meal close to nature. There are also an outdoor swimming pool, a games room and a fireplace that visitors can enjoy.

Casa da Viuvá – Winebar - The space where the wine bar is nowadays, was the old haystack of this 1794 house in Quintandona, which was known as the Casa da Viúva.

Centro interpretativo - The Interpretative Center of the Village of Quintandona is a space for welcoming and supporting visitors. It has a room to sale local products and to promote the place, articles related to the history of this preserved village are exhibited here.



Local, regional and national impact

There is a mechanic workshop in the village, which is not the only undertaking in the place, but it is already a generator of employment and a pole of attraction for people who are not residents of the place.

Tourism businesses were created, which are also capable of generating jobs and boosting the local economy, such as a Rural Hotel and Restaurant in Casa da Viúva, a Country House in Quinta Valverde, a new building for reception and promotion and support for mountain biking and a Pedagogical Farm at Casa do Amásio.

Many people, who have already visited Quintandona, were looking for a space for Rural Tourism and searching for the flavours and traditions of this village.

In recent years, there has been a strong demand for houses and land for purchase and a greater settlement of young couples in this place, namely children of older inhabitants of the village.

The requalification of the village also allowed, both regionally and nationally, the attraction of more and more curious visitors that want to discover the shale, so characteristic of this village.

There was a growing demand for spaces for rural tourism by visitors, which led to the recent development of two projects of this type on the part of its inhabitants - as initially there was only one Rural Tourism House (Casa do Aguieiro) with capacity to accommodate 6 people but it was not enough.

These two most recent investments are:

- the construction of a small Rural Hotel (about 12 beds) and a Restaurant at Casa da Viúva;
- the transformation of Quinta Valverde into a place for accommodation.

The village of Quintandona now occupies a prominent place on the Route of the Villages of Portugal as well as on the Romanesque Route.

Conclusion

The rural development policy enabled to finance the growth of rural areas and create jobs for its populations. The approval of these European projects allowed the increase of agriculture and forestry competitiveness, to improve the environment and the rural landscape, to promote the quality of life in rural areas and to diversify economic activity in all rural areas.

This rural development, combined with the fixation of its population and its pluriactivity, clearly demonstrated the diversification of the economy in many of its communities, through the link to various activities such as tourism, industry, agriculture and forestry, the production of regional quality products and energy production through renewable energies.

We can therefore conclude that all these actions reinforced the requalification of the tourist accommodation capacity, support the tourist entertainment, in the infrastructures and equipment to promote the local and transversal potentialities and accessibility.



Case study 2: CABROELO

Digital resources

<http://www.portoenorte.pt/pt/o-que-fazer/aldeia-de-cabroelo/>

<https://www.amanhaondevamos.pt/2017/05/25/aldeia-do-cabroelo-e-museu-da-broa/>

Aims and objectives

The preservation of nature and the requalification of public spaces.

The tourist and cultural value of the village.

The restoration of the buildings, allowing the identity of the village of Cabroelo to be reinforced.

Involvement of the population in various activities.

Cooperative description and activities

Cabroelo belongs to Capela parish, borough of Penafiel and it's surrounded by the natural environment of Serra da Boneca and river Mau. The village benefits from a great geographical location, thanks to its proximity to Oporto city and easy access from Douro river's marginal road.

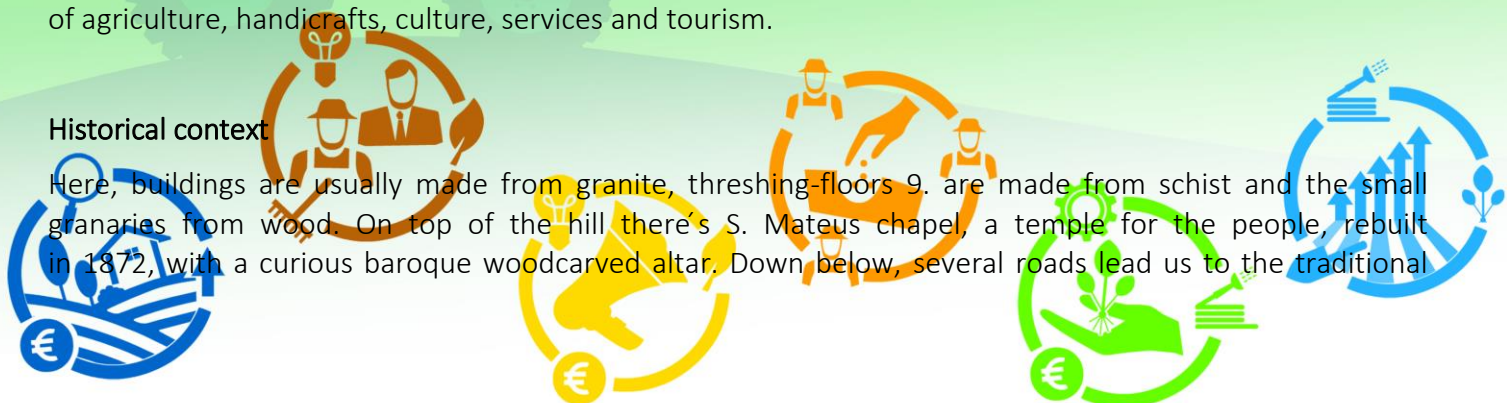
Here, buildings are usually made from granite, threshing-floors are made from schist and the small granaries from wood. On top of the hill there's S. Mateus chapel, a temple for the people, rebuilt in 1872, with a curious baroque woodcarved altar. Down below, several roads lead us to the traditional houses.

People here mainly get by on agriculture, which we can see from the cultivated land that surrounds us. There's green everywhere and we can admire the view while walking the pedestrian path that 10. connects the Museu da Broa (Museum of traditional bread) to the leisure park of Capela.

ADER-SOUSA - Associação de Desenvolvimento Rural das Terras do Sousa (Association for the Rural Development of Terras do Sousa), while an association of limited dimension relatively to the valley of the River Sousa, its objective is to promote the local development, as a step towards the improvement of the social, cultural and economical conditions of the populations, namely by promoting activities within the areas of agriculture, handicrafts, culture, services and tourism.

Historical context

Here, buildings are usually made from granite, threshing-floors 9. are made from schist and the small granaries from wood. On top of the hill there's S. Mateus chapel, a temple for the people, rebuilt in 1872, with a curious baroque woodcarved altar. Down below, several roads lead us to the traditional



houses.

Main highlights:

1. Docinhos de amor (Love cakes)
2. Traditional bread Museum
3. Mount Mozinho
4. Street in Cabroelo
5. Granary
6. Haystacks
7. Village street
8. Work in the fields
9. Trail Volta às Origens

Local, regional and national impact

The requalification of the village allowed a growing demand for curious visitors to discover the characteristic houses of this village, the mills, the walkways and the footpaths along the river

Conclusion

All these actions that took into account the requalification of the infrastructures, namely walkways, mills, among others, made possible the promotion of activities in the areas of agriculture, handicrafts, culture, services and tourism.

