



VILA · PALADINA

- SEA, GOLF & SPA -

# PLACES OF INTEREST

## Portugal West





## CALDAS DA RAINHA

8km from Villa Paladina

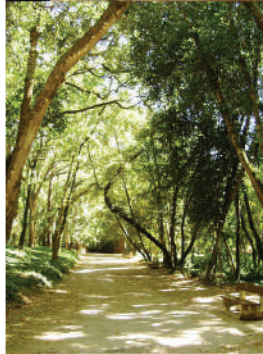
It owes its name to the thermal spring much appreciated by Queen D. Leonor, wife of D. João II, king of Portugal in the 15th century. The queen had the opportunity to prove the healing properties of these waters when they healed a wound that had not healed for a long time, after trying different treatments.

As at that time these waters were much sought after by the local population, who bathed in them to cure their ailments, and so that they could be treated with some comfort, the Queen ordered the construction of a Hospital here, around which the village that was formed was formed. thus it became known as "Caldas da Rainha".

The town continued to grow, reaching its peak at the end of the 19th century. XIX and beginning of the century. XX, a time when it was fashionable to spend a season in a spa, with Caldas da Rainha being one of the places chosen by the nobility and aristocracy.

During the 2nd World War this city was also the chosen refuge for many foreigners persecuted by the Nazi regime.

In Caldas, important figures of Portuguese culture were born, notably the painter José Malhoa (19th century) whose work can be appreciated in the Museum with his name located in the Thermal Park, and also Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, 19th century caricaturist. XIX, which founded Fábricas de Faianças das Caldas da Rainha, where the popular pottery of Caldas began to be manufactured, whose best known pieces are those that insert characteristics of humor.



## S. MARTINHO DO PORTO

12km from Villa Paladina

The parish has one of the most beautiful beaches in the country, a seashell-shaped bay with calm waters and fine white sand. São Martinho do Porto was even considered the best beach to go with the family in the 2015 beach guide by eDreams. According to that well-known electronic booking site for travel and hotels, the "natural bay with clear, calm waters and surrounded by several shops and restaurants offers ideal conditions for a relaxed day with the family". In addition, the company, based in Barcelona, claims that "it is perfect for the little ones to bathe, while the adults relax on the sand or have a drink on a terrace overlooking the sea".

Despite the fact that time has diminished the commercial importance of the port, its tourist activity and the life of the beach give it a special dynamic, particularly during the summer season.

The bay is only connected to the sea by an opening of a few meters. Hence, the waters are calm, great for children and even better for sailing, windsurfing or canoeing competitions. The waterfront, where parking is difficult, has numerous cafes, restaurants and terraces. A narrow pedestrian tunnel gives direct access to the ocean from the dock area.

In the summer of 2014, São Martinho attracted many onlookers for having received a visit from a seal, probably coming from France, England or Iceland. The animal became known as "Martinha" and was, that summer, the "mascot" of the village.





## ÓBIDOS

13km from  
Villa Paladina

The beautiful village of Óbidos, with white houses adorned with bougainvillea and honeysuckle, was conquered from the Moors by the first king of Portugal, D. Afonso Henriques, in 1148. Later, D. Dinis donated it to his wife, Queen Santa Isabel. From then until 1883, the town of Óbidos and the land around it always belonged to the queens of Portugal.

Surrounded by a belt of medieval walls and crowned by the Moorish castle rebuilt by D. Dinis, which today is an inn, Óbidos is one of the most perfect examples of our medieval fortress. As in ancient times, the entrance is through the south door, of Santa Maria, embellished with decoration of 17th century tiles. XVIII.

Inside the walls, which take on a golden hue under the setting sun, you can breathe a cheerful medieval atmosphere made up of winding streets, old whitewashed houses with blue or yellow painted corners, Manueline bays and windows, reminding us that D. Manuel I (16th century) made great works here, with many colorful flowers and plants.

Be sure to visit the Igreja Matriz de Santa Maria, the beautiful chapel of São Martinho and, outside the walls, the Igreja do Senhor da Pedra.



## Bouddah Eden

25km from  
Villa Paladina

Join us for a tour of Quinta dos Loridos, where the impressive Buddha Eden – the largest oriental garden in Europe, can be found. The oriental garden with almost 35 hectares was created in reaction to the destruction of the Buddhas of Baniyan, of which one of the greatest acts of cultural barbarism took place, the erasure of the masterpieces of the end of the Gandhara art period. There are Buddhas, pagodas, terracotta statues and various carefully placed sculptures that can be found in the gardens, it is estimated that nearly six thousand tons of marble and granite were used to create this work of monumental art.

The central staircase is the focal point of the garden, where golden Buddhas warmly welcome you.

At the edge of the central lake, Japanese KOI carp can be seen and carved dragons rise out of the water.

There is also an opportunity to see the seven hundred hand-painted terracotta soldiers, each of them unique copies of those who were buried some 2,200 years ago.

You will be truly enchanted by the peace and tranquility of this unique and special place!





## NAZARÉ

28km from  
Villa Paladina

A typical fishing village, Nazaré is nowadays a popular summer resort that has managed to maintain its traditions linked to the sea. O Sítio, at the highest point of the village (accessed by a lift) is undoubtedly its best viewpoint. It is also linked to the cult of Nossa Senhora da Nazaré which, according to a legend of the 17th century, was invoked by the mayor D. Fuas Roupinho who, chasing a deer, would rush into the abyss, with no possible salvation. As a proof of gratitude for the grace he received, D. Fuas Roupinho had a small chapel built here - the Hermitage of Memory. A short distance away was built the sanctuary in the 18th century where grandiose festivities take place in the month of September.

The connection of the people of Nazaré to the sea is clearly evident in the local handicrafts, in which hammocks, buoys, baskets and traditional dolls dressed in typical seven-skirt costumes stand out, and in the gastronomy, where dishes from fish and shellfish, such as stews, soups, seafood soup and rice and dried horse mackerel.

Nearby, the Capela de São Gião (7th century) is one of the rare Visigoth temples in Portugal.



## NATURAL SALINES

31km from  
Villa Paladina

The natural Salinas of Rio Maior are located at the foot of the Serra dos Candeeiros, three kilometers from Rio Maior, Portugal.

They are compartments in cement or stone, of variable size and little bottom, where, by water channels, the salt water that is taken from a well is driven.

At present, the water is raised by means of an engine and distributed according to a system agreed and respected jointly (not always) by all the owners. Exhausters, eiras and wooden houses for the storage of salt complete the set of what is called the Rio Maior salt marine.

A vast mine of yellow salt, according to the technicians, crossed by an underground current which feeds a well, makes the water extracted from it salty, seven times saltier than that of the sea. From its exposure to the sun and the wind and from the consequent evaporation of water are obtained salt, deposited at the bottom of the pools, which is then placed in the hills, in the form of pyramids, to dry until it is collected.

The process is rudimentary and similar to that used in seaside salt pans. There is only the difference in the picturesque valley that surrounds them, in the well, in the style peculiar to sailors (as men are known who work in the saltworks), in the wooden houses and in the country air that is breathed.





## ALCOBAÇA

33km de  
Villa Paladina



Alcobaça is located in the valleys of the rivers Alcoa and Baça, which according to some writers gave its name. According to other interpretations, it was the name of this town of Arab origin that was divided to baptize the two rivers.

Alcobaça owes its fame and development to the Monastery or Royal Abbey of Santa Maria, founded in 1153 by the Cistercian Order, and which began to be built in 1178, on land donated to Friar Bernardo de Claraval, founder of the Cistercian Order, by the 1st King of Portugal, D. Afonso Henriques, in fulfillment of a vow made after the Christian Reconquest of Santarém, which was in Moorish possession until 1147.

The Monastery had a vast domain, which was also known as "coutos" of Alcobaça, where the Cistercian Order systematized the settlement, organizing villages and farms and boosted agriculture, introducing new techniques and agricultural products, characteristics that lasted in time and are still today this region is one of the main fruit producers in Portugal.

Built on the model of the Abbey of Claraval, mother house of the Cistercian Order in France, the Monastery of Alcobaça is a beautiful monument classified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Gastronomy and confectionery were greatly influenced by the Monasteries and Convents of the Cistercian Order existing in the region, joining Alcobaça, the female Monastery of Cós and the Convent of the Capuchos in Évora de Alcobaça. The best known sweet is Pão de Ló, named after the locality where it is made - Alfeizerão.



## SERRAS DE AIRE E CANDEEIROS NATURAL PARK

37km from  
Villa Paladina

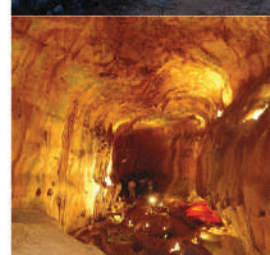
The greatest wealth of the Natural Park of Serras de Aire e Candeeiros is hidden in its interior. This limestone massif is a paradise for speleology lovers who can discover caves and sinkholes in its depths, with surprising formations carved by water and time. Some are oriented to receive visitors such as the Santo António, Moeda, Mira d'Aire and Alvaldos Caves, which have different support infrastructures.

On the surface, you cannot see rivers or streams and the landscape is harsh, marked here and there by rocks, faults and cliffs. Despite this, the fauna is very rich and varied, highlighting the 18 species of bats (symbol of the Park) that find the ideal shelter in the various caves.

Close to Rio Maior, there are the rock salt marshes, where you can observe all the toil of salt extraction, according to rules of management and use that go back more than eight centuries.

On the eastern flank of Serra de Aire, about 10kms from Fátima, is the world's largest and most important deposit of sauropod dinosaur footprints from the Middle Jurassic (175 million years old). Some of the approximately 20 tracks, discovered by chance in an old quarry - the "Pedreira do Galinha" - are over 100m long. One of the largest and clearest known footprints can be found here, reaching 95 cm in length and 70 cm in width, which gives an idea of the size of the largest beings that have ever inhabited the country.

To get to know this protected area, you can choose between the 16 walking routes proposed by the Park, but if you prefer to do it in a more original and less tiring way, opt for a donkey ride, organized by animation companies in the area.





## PENICHE

38km from  
Villa Paladina

In Peniche, the fortress built by D. João IV in the 17th century formed, together with the fort at Consolação and São João Baptista beaches, in the Berlengas, an important military complex for protection against invasions from the sea. The Peniche fort, transformed into a political prison during the Estado Novo (1933-1974) was the scene of one of the most extraordinary escapes of the 20th century in Portugal. A group of political prisoners escaped from it in 1960, including the communist leader Alvaro Cunhal. Visit the interesting museum space here, where the atmosphere of a prison is recreated, along with various thematic sections on the region.

Fishing is still an important activity in Peniche and the spectacle of boats loaded with fish arriving at the port is much appreciated. The abundance of fish in the sea was very well used in the regional gastronomy. That's why we strongly recommend that you look on Avenida do Mar for restaurants that serve you a stew, Peniche-style lobster soup, seafood rice and many other dishes that have in common the best fresh fish you can find.

Peniche is the biggest center for bobbin lace in Portugal, a centuries-old art that is lost in time. Perhaps it was a way for women to occupy themselves while their husbands went to sea. Delicate art made of skill and patience, represented in international exhibitions, is an artistic heritage that deserves to be preserved.

Before entering the village of Peniche, take a walk along the coast and let yourself be enveloped by the wonderful spectacle of the sea.

Coloring itself in shades of intense blue or deep green, now calm, now crashing in fierce waves on the rocks, this sea molded sculptures on the rocks that took on strange and dramatic shapes, reminiscent of huge collapsed monuments.



## BERLENGAS ISLANDS (BOAT FROM PENICHE)

38km from  
Villa Paladina

The confluence of the Mediterranean and Atlantic climates has created an ecosystem unique in the world with characteristic fauna and flora, which joins a geomorphology distinct from that of the European continent.

The biological richness is inestimable. The fauna and flora are unique, which makes the Berlengas a biological heritage of great interest for conservation. Recognized since 1465, in a letter from el Rei D. Afonso V - "in the Berlengas of the sea, anyone goes hunting", the archipelago is the first protected area in the country, for more than 30 years, and recognized by UNESCO since 2011.

To visit the Berlengas islands - or rather to go to Berlenga Grande, the largest island of this archipelago - you have to take a boat. You will also find on land in Peniche, different means of maritime transport to access the Berlengas. The trip takes about 30 minutes, but given the view and the scenery ahead, it won't even take the time to pass.

When you start approaching the Berlengas Archipelago, the first sight is a lot of rocks and boulders, which seem to be unattractive and touristy. But just get off the boat and start walking around the island to quickly realize the magic of this site which mixes absolutely heavenly beaches with majestic cliffs. This archipelago consists of three islands (Berlenga Grande, Stelae and Farilhaes-Forcadas), the first being the largest and which deserves a more in-depth visit.





## LOURINHÃ 37km from Villa Paladina

Inhabited since time immemorial, it was in the region of Lourinhã that the most important evidence of the presence of dinosaurs in our country was discovered - the fossilized eggs with the respective embryos - which are on display at the Municipal Museum.

On the hill where the Arabs built a fortress, later rebuilt by the Christians, the Church of Santa Maria do Castelo, a fine example of 14th century Gothic style, deserves a visit.

This place is one of the best points to admire the diversity of this region, which in addition to the fertile valleys with a very productive agriculture, with extensive vineyards and orchards, also has excellent beaches, some almost inaccessible and practically deserted, and others very crowded and full of cosmopolitanism.



## SANTARÉM 60km from Villa Paladina

The Tagus River and the fertile plain of Lezíria, which surround the Santarém plateau, determined the settlement of the place since ancient times. The Romans called it Scalabis, marked the urban layout and made it one of the most important cities in Lusitania. From the 8th century, the Moorish domain reinforced the strategic-military role and changed its name to Chanterein, antecedent of the current Santarém. In 1147, D. Afonso Henriques skillfully conquered the city, definitively marking the advance of the Christian reconquest, which reached Lisbon in the same year.

It was one of the favorite cities of monarchs since the first dynasty. During the Middle Ages, intense commercial activity and the establishment of the nobility helped it to reach its social and economic peak, which is reflected in the various monuments and buildings in the city. It was a time of great artistic and cultural opulence. Santarém was a royal residence, capital of the kingdom (1325-57) and, until the 15th century a meeting place of the Cortes several times.

In 1491, Infant D. Afonso, son of D. João II and future king, accidentally dies in Ribeira de Santarém. This episode started the removal of the royal family and, in a way, the decline of investment in this location, which has returned to participate in history very punctually. It should be noted that Pedro Álvares Cabral, who found Brazil in the year 1500, lived in Santarém for many years.

One of the best ways to get to know Santarém is through its cultural and artistic heritage during events that highlight the best of what the municipality has to offer. In June, the National Agricultural Fair takes place, where agricultural products and tools are presented and a livestock fair is held. If you are a fan, you can also watch a bullfight.





## LEIRIA

60km from  
Villa Paladina

Leiria has a river that runs upwards, a tower that has no Cathedral, a Cathedral that has no tower, and a Straight Street that isn't. (Popular Rhyme).

For D. Afonso Henriques, the first Christian conqueror of Leiria in 1135 and founder of its castle, the place was the advanced sentinel for his strategy of conquering Santarém, Sintra and Lisbon from the Moors, which happened in 1147.

During the 14th century D. Dinis and especially his wife D. Isabel, the Holy Queen, resided many times at the castle. The action of the king remained marked by the establishment of the pine forest of Leiria along the littoral zone for the protection of the sand dunes. Its maritime pines would provide wood and pitch for Portuguese shipbuilding, especially at the time of the Great Discoveries. Even today this huge patch of green is a pleasant place to take a walk.

From the medieval Castle the city developed outside the walls first with the Church of São Pedro and then in the 16th century with the construction of the Sé Cathedral and the Misericórdia. The city then extended to the river Lis and its thick banks accommodated many religious buildings.

It was only in the 19th century that the city of Leiria developed again with the installation of the bourgeois and especially with the work of the architect Ernesto Korrodi, who worked to enhance the city. From this period until today modern and disordered urbanization modified the city and transformed it into an industrial center in full expansion.



## BATALHA

68km from  
Villa Paladina

The town of Batalha grew alongside the Monastery of Santa Maria da Vitória, whose construction began in 1386, and which was erected in fulfillment of a vow by D. João I, King of Portugal, who promised Our Lady its construction if Portugal defeated Castile at the Battle of Aljubarrota on August 14, 1385. Every year in August, grandiose festivities are held next to the monastery to commemorate this victory.

A masterpiece of Portuguese Gothic, the Monastery of Batalha is a magnificent architectural example in which various influences are mixed, resulting from its extensive construction period, which spanned several reigns.

Inside, the Founders' Chapel stands out with its magnificent stained glass windows, the cloisters, the Incomplete or Unfinished Chapels, profusely decorated with Manueline and flamboyant Gothic elements, and the Chapter Room.

Around the Monastery, some 18th-century houses are preserved, one of which was converted into a Pousada, and the Igreja Matriz deserves special mention, with a beautiful Manueline portal.







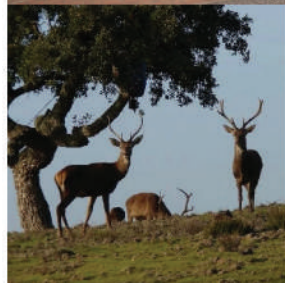
## MAFRA

83km de  
Villa Paladina

This town on the outskirts of Lisbon, in the so-called "saloia" Region, which supplied the capital with horticultural products, is known for the imposing palace-convent, the largest Portuguese building, built in the 18th century by order of D. João V.

The King, who still had no children, three years after his marriage to D. Maria Ana of Austria, promised the Franciscan friars that he would build them a convent in the locality of Mafra, if their prayers for an heir to be born were answered.

On the occasion of the birth of D. Maria Pia (his daughter), construction began on the building, whose initial project was quite modest. However, and after hiring the German architect Ludovice, the project underwent profound changes that were possible to implement given the pomp that was experienced in Portugal at that time, due to the riches coming from Brazil. This is how this grandiose monument was built (which, in addition to the convent for 300 friars, includes a basilica and a royal palace with 666 rooms), in record time from 1717 to 1730 to be inaugurated on the date of the King's 41st birthday.



## FÁTIMA

86km de  
Villa Paladina

Of remote origins, it was the Arab domain that marked the development of the place and gave it its name. According to legend, during the Christian Reconquest, the Templar knight Gonçalo Hermingues, known as Traga-Mouros, fell in love with Fátima, a Moorish captive during an ambush. Corresponding to love, the young woman converted to Christianity, taking the name Oureana.

In the 16th century, the locality was elevated to parish of the collegiate of Ourém, then integrating in the Diocese of Leiria.

The locality has developed a lot since the event of the Apparitions of Fátima, at the beginning of the 20th century, becoming one of the largest centers of Marian worship in Portugal, recognized worldwide by the Catholic Church.

The 1st apparition took place in 1917, in the place of Cova da Iria, where the Sanctuary is currently located. The biggest manifestations of the devotees took place on the 13th of May (where the Procissão das Velas, on the 12th in the evening, and the Procissão do Adeus, on the 13th, which closes the celebrations, stand out) and on the 13th of October. However, between these two dates, all the 13th are days of devotion.

Related to the cult of Nossa Senhora de Fátima, you can visit the houses where the shepherd children lived, in the village of Aljustrel.

In the backyard of Casa de Lúcia, a monument marks the 2nd apparition of the Angel of Peace and the end of the Via Sacra, begun in the Sanctuary. Along the way there are 14 chapels offered by Hungarian Catholic refugees in the West. Of note is the passage through Valinhos, 400 meters from the village, where monuments mark the site of the 4th apparition in 1917 and Loca do Anjo, where in 1916 the little shepherds saw the Angel of Peace for the 1st and 3rd times.





## TOMAR

114km de  
Villa Paladina



The development of Tomar is intimately linked to the Order of the Templars, which in 1159 received its lands as a reward for the help given to King D. Afonso Henriques (1st King of Portugal) during the Christian reconquest of the territory.

It was D. Gualdim Pais, the 1st Master of the Order in Portugal, who founded the castle which houses within it the remarkable Convent of Christ. Extended and modified over the centuries, it retains the influence of different architectural styles and is the ex-libris of the city, listed as World Heritage by UNESCO.



Known as the city of the Templars, other testimonies of its influence can be found in Tomar, namely the Forest of Sete Montes, where according to tradition the initiation rites took place, and the Church of Santa Maria do Olival which they founded in the 12th century and which houses the tombs of several Masters of this Order.

The Order of the Templars disappeared in France at the beginning of the 14th century, but in Portugal it was transformed into the Order of Christ according to the will of King D. Dinis, subsequently approved by the Pope, who determined that the many goods he possessed would transit to the Order of Christ which played an important role in the epic of the Great Portuguese Discoveries.



## COIMBRA

132km de  
Villa Paladina

In distant times the place was occupied by the Celts but it was the Romanization that transformed this region culturally. Its presence remains in the various archaeological remains kept at the Machado de Castro National Museum, built on top of the cryptoportico of Civita Aeminium, the forum of the Roman city. Then came the Visigoths between 586 and 640, changing the name of the locality to Eminio. In 711, it becomes a Moorish and Mozarab city. In 1064 it was conquered by the Christian Fernando Magno and governed by the Mozarab Sesnando.

The most important city south of the Douro River, it was for some time the residence of Count D. Henrique and D. Teresa, parents of the first king of Portugal, D. Afonso Henriques, who was born here. By his hand, it was integrated into Portuguese territory in 1131. Some of the city's most important monuments date back to that time, when Coimbra was the capital of the kingdom: the Old Cathedral and the churches of São Tiago, São Salvador and Santa Cruz, representing the religious authority and the various orders that settled here.

It was in Coimbra that the forbidden love of D. Pedro I (1357-67) and the court lady D. Inês took place who was executed by order of King D. Afonso IV, who saw in this romance the danger of subjugation to Castile. Inspiring poets and writers, its history continues to form part of the city's heritage.



# Golf



## West Cliffs

17km de  
Villa Paladina

CRAFTED BY TIME, MOLDED BY THE TIDES, SCULPTED BY THE WINDS  
Nature can be challenging and rewarding, intense and relaxing, unpredictable and surprising.

In a place of unspoiled nature, where the Wild West Europe meets the immensity of the Atlantic Ocean, a new golf experience managed by Praia D'el Rey is born

WEST CLIFFS WAS DESIGNED BY THE WORLD RENOWNED GOLF COURSE DESIGNER CYNTHIA DYE FROM DYE DESIGN

The golf course design process required a long term, careful study of the site conditions, characteristics and restrictions. The Dye team worked closely with the local government's planning and engineering departments as well as several concerned national ministries. The design evolved through many reviews and exhaustive revisions to ensure a minimum disturbance of the environment and protection of the areas of existing drainage basins, dinosaur fossils and heritage pine trees.

The beauty and challenge of this rare ocean side links course grows with each passing hole and although thrilling and dramatic it is available to all levels of golfers.



# Golf



## Guardian Bom Sucesso

15km de  
Villa Paladina

Guardian Bom Sucesso Golf was designed by Donald Steel, one of the most prestigious golf architects in the world. Located in an area of natural and unique beauty and just an hour from Lisbon, the fantastic 18-hole championship golf course extends along the BOM SUCESSO RESORT, on a rugged slope and surrounded by the Óbidos Lagoon, offering fantastic views and views over the lagoon and the Atlantic Ocean.

The course occupies an area of over 60 hectares and is surrounded by a stunning landscape with Mediterranean vegetation, some exotic species and where hundreds of secular olive trees have been planted, along with camellias, azaleas and magnolias, offering a unique setting for this golf course!



Golf



Golf



## Royal Óbidos 16km de Villa Paladina

The course, measuring 6695 meters (measured from the furthest tees), is a challenge for golfers of all levels.

The first hole, a par 4, dog leg on the right facing North, begins a combination of holes with an admirable view over Óbidos Lagoon. The charismatic hole of the first nine is the 3, a par 3 of 144 meters (measured from the yellow pegs) towards an island green, with the Lagoa de Óbidos in the background.

The second nine holes look out over the Atlantic, six of which are covered by an intricate ecosystem of lakes, connected by cascading courses of water. The 18th hole is a highlight, a 490-metre par 5 (played from the yellow pegs) with a spectacular view over the last nine holes, the Club house and the Atlantic Ocean.

The Club house offers varied cuisine at The Legend Restaurant & Bar, two bars, a reception, a golf shop and an area for the collection of material. On a large terrace, both owners and visitors enjoy a breathtaking view over the golf course, with the different lakes, streams and waterfalls, as well as a wonderful and unforgettable sunset, with the sea as a backdrop.



## Praia d'El Rey 32km de Villa Paladina

### CHALLENGE THE SILVER COAST

Praia D'El Rey is arguably one of the most stunning golf courses in Europe. Set among extensive pine forests and undulating dunes, with spectacular views over the Atlantic and the Berlengas Islands beyond.

The 18-hole golf course was designed by the renowned American golf architect Cabell B. Robinson and was inaugurated on 14th June 1997. Deep bunkers, sloping greens and sandy dunes contrast sharply with the lush fairways, making it the complete golfing challenge.

Praia D'El Rey is rated amongst the top golf courses in Europe by Golf World Magazine and is one of Portugal's major golfing destinations for both private and sponsored events.

The course is a mixture of seaside links and parkland holes with a par of 73, offering the golfer a unique experience. Players are required to have a valid golf handicap certificate. Minimum handicap requirements are men 36, ladies 36. :





## FOZ DO ARELHO



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