

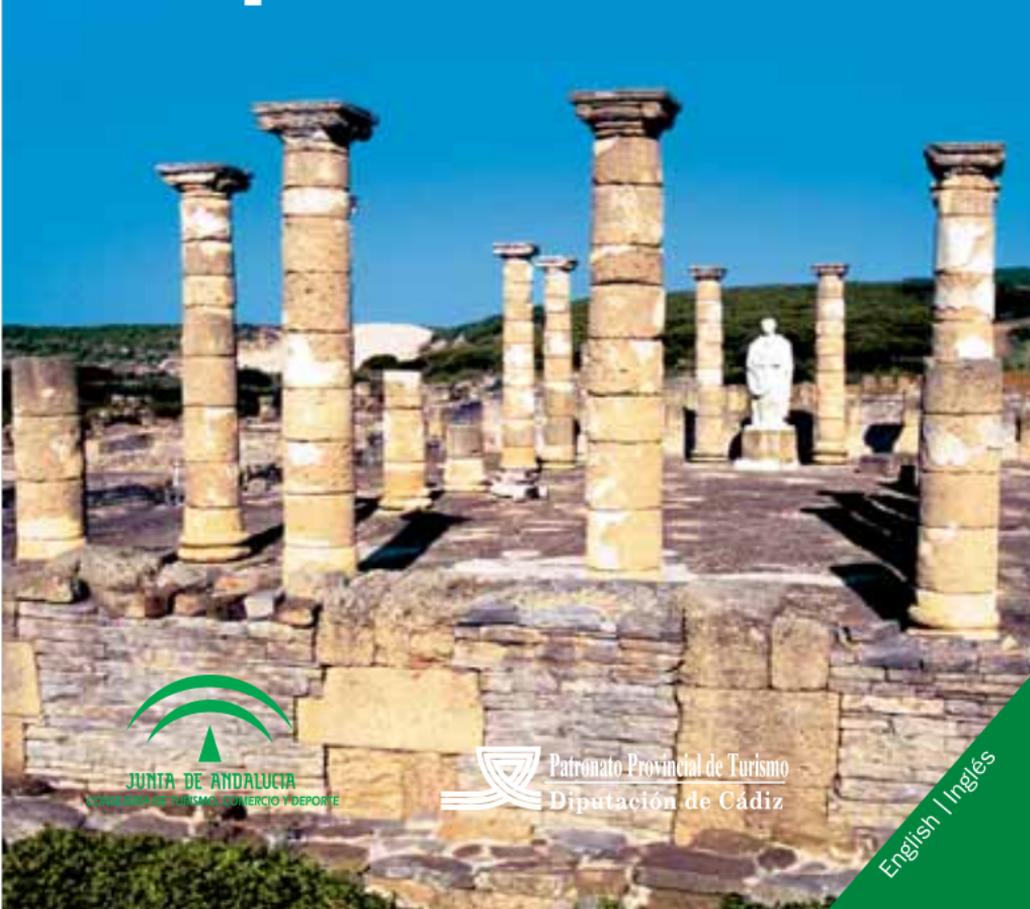


Andalucía



Guide to the Province of Cadiz

Campo de Gibraltar



English | Inglés

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Campo de Gibraltar

The Campo de Gibraltar is located within the southernmost area part of the Iberian Peninsula and the Andalusian region, southeast of the province of Cadiz. Its role as **natural border** between two continents (Europe and Africa), and the fact of being located between **two seas** (Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea) in addition to the presence of the **British colony of Gibraltar**, make the region one of the most strategic areas in Europe. The municipalities of **ALGECIRAS**, **CASTELLAR DE LA FRONTERA**, **JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA**, **LÍNEA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN**, **LOS BARRIOS**, **SAN ROQUE** and **TARIFA** make up the geographical map of the region.

The area is very well communicated with the rest of the world, being possible to reach the region via the **international airports** of Jerez de la Frontera, Gibraltar and Malaga. In addition, the **seaports** of Algeciras and Cadiz make it possible to reach the area by sea. The communication network is completed further by excellent major roads (including several motorways) and a railway line.

With a territory spanning between the **Natural Parks of Alcornocales** (cork oak grove) and the **Estrecho** (strait) and as part of the **Paraje Natural de las Marismas de Palmones** (Salt marshes), the ecological diversity found in the area is paramount. Its valuable historical and monument heritage, its mild, climate, beaches and potential for leisure activities, make this popular tourist destination highly appealing to visitors.

Major Avenue to the World

The region's history is clearly marked by its strategic location as **key to the Strait**, thus being from ancient times a place where people of different cultures settled.

The evidence of human presence dating back to the **Palaeolithic** age is well supported by the discovery in Gibraltar in 1848 of a *Homo Calpensis* skull, later renamed **Neanderthal Man**. In addition, a significant number of **cave paintings** have been found around the Campo de Gibraltar area. The best examples are **Bacinete Caves** in Los Barrios, or those of **Laja Alta** in Jimena.

Numerous civilisations such as **Phoenicians** and **Carthaginians** travelled through this area of the Strait known as the "Major Avenue to the World" leaving behind a valuable legacy in terms of skills and trade such as **tuna trap fishing** and the **salted fish industry**, both being techniques still practised today.

The Romans brought a long period of splendour to the region that is reflected in the large number of cities being founded, e.g. **Oba**, **Ximena** or **Iulia Traducta**, as well as the ruins of **Carteia** (San Roque) or **Baelo Claudia** (Tarifa) and other Roman settlements such as **Caetaria**, **Berbésula** or **Mellaria**, among others.

Worth noting for its importance is **Baelo Claudia** (2nd century BC), built in the creek of Bolonia. The economic power of the city was driven by the industrialisation and commercialisation of salted fish and sauces made from the latter (*garum*). Among the remains of the city stand out several sections of its original wall, slab-paved streets, houses, facilities for preparing salted fish, **basilica**, **theatre**



GARUM GADITANUM.

This was the name given to a sauce made with the leftovers of fish being used for salting. Overlapping layers of salt and fish leftovers were laid in a vat in which aromatic herbs had been previously added. After allowing it to marinate for a few days, the clean sauce extracted from the solid food became the aforementioned exquisite delicacy. It was already commercialized in Phoenician times; however, it was the Romans who actually elevated this luxurious product to its highest. It was prepared wherever there were salted fish industries, being one of the most cherished and highly priced the *garum gaditanum* made in the factory at Baelo Claudia in Tarifa.

(with ruins of Paleochristian burials) and the **forum** (33 m wide), which is the unique of its kind in Andalusia due to the state of preservation of its slab flooring and to the fact that it is an open-air construction.

After Byzantines and Visigoths, the **Muslims** would arrive in the region, becoming the culture that would leave the deepest imprint of this land and its people. Leading his armies, **Tarik ben Ziyad** would land in 711 at the spot known then as Calpe Mount, thus beginning an Islamic dominance that would last eight centuries.

Always thinking ahead, the Arabs took care to build **beacon towers** and **fortifications** for the defence of the conquered territory, and made of Algeciras (*Al-Yazira-al Hadra*) and Tarifa (*Al-Yacirah Tarif*), two of the most important cities in the western Arab kingdom. Many of these strongholds (**Castles of Jimena** and **Castellar**) would be reused later by the victorious Christians, becoming also the focal point for the settlement striving later under its protection. In addition, **pirate incursions** such as the raid and looting of Gibraltar by **Barbarossa** called for the construction of numerous watch-towers during the 15th and 16th century.

After the Reconquest, many examples of **religious architecture** would flourish, and the region would see the construction of beautiful Gothic and Renaissance style churches. The **Baroque** period would reach up to the region with such intensity that temples with opulent sculptures and paintings, in addition to splendid **palaces** and **manor houses** would proliferate virtually in every corner of its geography.



THE LINE OF CONTRAVALLATION AT THE GIBRALTAR STRONGHOLD. The construction of this line of fortifications was ordered Phillip V during the sieges of Gibraltar in the 18th century, with the purpose of attacking the stronghold and blocking the access through the isthmus leading to the Rock. It extended from the western to the eastern side of the sea, with the forts of San Felipe and Santa Barbara standing respectively at each end, and was built by the Marquis of Verboom (Chief Engineer of Phillip V Army Engineer Corps) under the directive of the Count of Montemar between 1730 and 1735. The loss of Gibraltar would result in the creation of new settlements such as San Roque, Línea de la Concepción or Los Barrios by the inhabitants of the Rock that were forced to leave.

Costa de la Luz



NATURISM IN CAMPO DE GIBRALTAR. Followers of the nudist trend will also find in the coast of the Campo de Gibraltar some beautiful spots in which to enjoy their lifestyle. The beaches of Los Alemanes in Atlanterra (Zahara de los Atunes), Duna de Bolonia and Sotogrande are the main areas for those wanting to enjoy wild nature in complete harmony with the latter. However, the many coves scattered along the coastline encourage the visitor to removing any trace of fabric off his body and breathe in all the natural elements in their pure state.

In addition to being the point where the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea meet, the coastline around the Campo de Gibraltar feature vast beaches of great beauty and quality. Often lashed by Eastern winds, they have become a paradise for nautical sports enthusiasts.

They stand out for their diversity. It is possible for the visitor to choose from **virgin beaches** and **small empty coves** framed in the wilderness of nature, to beaches fully equipped with a **high level of infrastructure** and **facilities**, ideal for those who prefer to spend their holidays in good company and close to all the amenities.

The beaches around Tarifa lie in a spot where the waters of the ocean and the sea meet, and thus, **extensive and wild** sandy grounds are formed. **Atlanterra** (extending just beyond Zahara de los Atunes beach) is the first of many beaches to be located within the **Natural Park of the Strait**, which stretches up to Algeciras.

At the foot of the beach of **Bolonia** lie the remains of the remarkable Roman city of **Baelo Claudia**. Nearby, **Punta Paloma** and the cove of **Valdevaqueros** form a wonderful dune field and wild nature landscapes where **Windsurfing** and **Kitesurfing** enthusiasts have found their particular haven. From this spot stands out the immensity of the **Lances beach** with Tarifa in the background.



From Tarifa to Algeciras, wild nature offers a beautiful scene of beaches framed between cliffs, with wonderful views of the Strait of Gibraltar and the African shoreline. The Bay of **Algeciras** features several beaches that are sheltered from the currents of the Strait, e.g. **El Rinconcillo**, **Getares**, or **San García** and **Cala Arenas**.

Just passing Gibraltar, already in broad Mediterranean Sea, family beaches follow one another alternating with luxurious residential estates. On one hand, **Línea de la Concepción** features beaches such as **Alcaidesa** (with residential estate and golf course), **La Hacienda**, **El Burgo**, **Torrenueva**, **La Atunara**, **La Atunara de Levante**, **Levante** or **Santa Barbara** and **Poniente**. On the other hand, **San Roque** features the beaches of **Cabrero-Cala Taraje**, **Torreguadiaro** and **Sotogrande** (with its exclusive housing estate with **Marina** and golf course), **Guadalquítón**, **Torre carbonera-El Balneario**, **Campamento-Puente Mayorga** and **Guadarranque**.



MIDPOINT BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Línea de la Concepción is perhaps the town where the difference between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean is more noticeable. Its beaches are a clear example of the latter, those located towards the East are very much similar to the beaches found in the Costa del Sol, while its western beaches, with their golden sands, resemble more those found elsewhere in Cadiz.



Culture and Traditions

The extraordinary cultural legacy of the Campo de Gibraltar is exhibited in many museums and heritage archives with important archaeological, historical and art galleries such as the **Municipal Museum of Algeciras** and the **Natural History Museum of Los Barrios**. Other institutions show the deep-rooted traditions of its inhabitants, mainly focusing on the bullfighting world or the tools and gear used for the different crafts.



BULLFIGHTING CELEBRATIONS. The region's bullfighting tradition becomes apparent in celebrations such as the "Toro Embolao" (bull with flaming horns) of Los Barrios or the "Toro del Aguardiente" (anissette bull) of San Roque. These celebrations, together with the bullfighting taking place in the different festivals around the Campo de Gibraltar, are the best way to have an insight of the universe surrounding the bull tradition, as well as of the theme route dedicated to this animal and that goes through part of this land.

Throughout the year, countless **cultural exhibitions and events** (poetry and narrative work contests, painters and sculptors seminars, painting competitions, history and archaeology workshops...) take place, in which music is always well represented. To summer concerts, **chorales** and "**rondallas**" (serenaders) one must add **Flamenco**, an important artistic expression that, as everywhere else in the province, attracts many followers.

The **bullfighting Culture** is deeply rooted in the Campo de Gibraltar. The Campo de Gibraltar towns of Los Barrios, Castellar de la Frontera, Jimena de la Frontera, San Roque and Tarifa are part of the highly popular **Ruta del Toro** (route of the bull). In their vast meadows, it is possible to admire this brave animal in the wild, and watch the different tasks involved in its breeding such as the pursuit and knocking down of the bull, or mock bullfighting.



The cork industry has always been and still is one of the bases supporting the economy of many of its towns. The large amount of cork oak trees existing in the area has fostered the bark-stripping trade that takes place every 9 or 10 years. In addition, the forest has given away another tradition, the task of **harvesting mushrooms**. Due to the climate, the harvesting season spans from October to March.

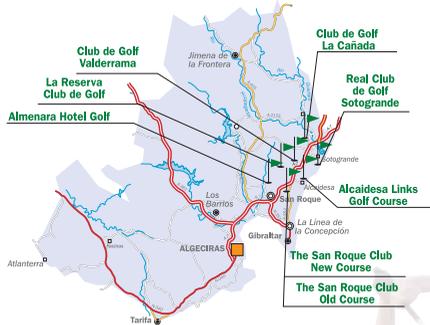
The local **handicraft work** stands out for the quality of its products that results from the wide selection of raw materials that are available, as well as from the great care placed into the actual work being carried out. Many of the products are manufactured with materials that always have been at hand, notwithstanding of course **cork**, with which beautiful utensils and even furniture are made. Also important are **pottery and woodcrafts, wall tile work, leatherwork, or hand-painted shawls**.



A SUMMER FULL OF FLAMENCO NIGHTS. As for the rest of the Cadiz province, flamenco has a very special meaning in the Campo de Gibraltar. During the summer, flamenco festivals are held one after the other and towns such as Castellar or Jimena de la Frontera host their celebrations, already considered a benchmark for this Andalusian art.

Practise your swing

The Campo de Gibraltar has become a favourite destination for golfers. The region features some of the best golf courses in Europe, with excellent facilities and following a design that preserves the natural beauty of the surrounding. Fascinating views of the sea and the Rock of Gibraltar are guaranteed.



INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS. The Valderrama Golf Club, venue of the 1997 Ryder Cup and to nine consecutive editions of the Volvo Masters, was host in 1999 and 2000 to the American Express Golf World Championships. It is not surprising that the specialised media has chosen several times in this location as the best course in Europe. The Sotogrande Royal Golf Club is the oldest in the province. It held in 2004 the 35th edition of the Jerez Cup European Tournament, and as from 1995, it has been together with the San Roque Club the venue for the PGA European Tour Qualifying School.

La Reserva Club de Golf

Chairman: Manuel Herrando Prat de la Riba
Director: Covadonga Basagolti
Designer: Cabell Robinson
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 72
www.sotogrande.com

Club de Golf Valderrama

Chairman: Felipe Ortiz Patiño
Director: Derek Brown
Designer: Robert Trent Jones
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 72
www.valderrama.com

Almenara Hotel Golf

Chairman: Manuel Herrando
Director: Íñigo Angulo Rubio
Designer: Dave Thomas
Nº of holes: 27
Par: 72
www.hotelalmenara.com

Club de Golf La Cañada

Chairman: Ángel Gutiérrez López
Director: María Uceda
Designer: Robert Trent Jones y Dave Thomas
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 71
www.lacanadagolf.com

Alcaidesa Links Golf Course

Chairman: Manuel Moyano
Director: Juan Pablo Arriaga
Designer: P. Alliss-Clive Clark
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 72
www.alcaidesa.com

The San Roque Club - New Course

Chairman: Shun Tezuka
Director: Ian Martin
Designer: Dave Thomas
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 72
www.sanroqueclub.com

Real Club de Golf Sotogrande

Chairman: Antonio Martín Urquijo
Director: Rafael García Buitrago
Designer: Robert Trent Jones
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 72
www.golfsotogrande.com

The San Roque Club - Old Course

Chairman: Shun Tezuka
Director: Ian Martin
Designer: Perry Dye y Seve Ballesteros
Nº of holes: 18
Par: 72
www.sanroqueclub.com



Windsurfers' realm

Surfing is always a good reason to visit the Campo de Gibraltar, since **modern sport facilities** are virtually available throughout the area, either close to the exclusive **natural surroundings** or near its splendid beaches. In addition to the number of existing **hotels and rural accommodation** guaranteeing visitors a comfortable stay, **active tourism operators** provide all that is needed for practising their favourite sports.

The characteristic topography of the area makes a real pleasure of **climbing**, **descending chimneys**, **potholing** in caves and pits, and, for enthusiasts of high-risk sports, **hand gliding** or **paragliding** provides the best views of the Strait of Gibraltar and its natural surroundings.

Aquatic sport enthusiasts will find in **beaches along Tarifa** such as **Valdevaqueros cove** and **Los Lances** one of the main spots in Europe where to practise this sport. The mildness of the climate, its fantastic **waves** and the **eastern wind** attract multitudes of surfers all year round. In addition to windsurfers, the area also attracts those preferring sports such as surfing or other new modalities such as **kitesurfing**, **bodyboarding**, **flysurfing** or **blokarting** (sliding on the sand).

Tarifa is nowadays a small **international centre**, in which English is widely spoken and where fans of these aquatic activities show off their tanned bodies, muscle power and



NATURAL ROUTES. In close contact with nature, it is possible to take many walking, cycletourism or horse riding routes. There are set itineraries that pass to a great extent through the Alcornocales Natural Park. The routes along the coast and Salt marshes of Palmones are also very pleasant, making it possible to admire its beautiful cliffs, beaches, pine groves and amazing dune landscapes.



skills. There are many **shops** exclusively dedicated to these sports, almost all of them run by the foreign colony.

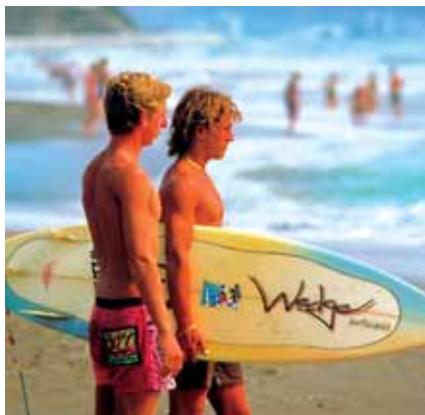
Sportfishing is becoming an increasingly popular activity in the area, whether practised on boats or angling at the beach. It is worth noting the town of **Línea de la Concepción** as the place where many regional and national championships are usually held. In addition, the confluence of the Strait waters confers to this area a unique bright light, transparency and tide range that has fostered its ecological wealth, and thus encourages the practice of **diving** and **underwater fishing**, with the attractive of many native species.

The entire Bay of Algeciras represents a natural spot ideal to practice any modality of **Sailing** such as speed, slalom or wave. First-class facilities are available in many places such as in the **Reales Clubs Náuticos de Algeciras** or **Línea de la Concepción** (yachting clubs), or at the modern **Port of Sotogrande**, in which many sailing competitions for any category and speciality are held every year.

Canoeing in the Guadarranque River and reservoir, as well as in the Palmones River and Charco Redondo reservoir, or **hunting** at the Alcornocales Natural Park (a real hunting paradise) complete the extensive list of activities available in the region.



PRACTISING POLO IN SOTOGRADE. San Roque is considered the European centre for polo par excellence. It is practised in Sotogrande all year round. Important matches in which teams from all over the world take part are held during Easter, July, August, and Christmas. Are present, the municipality offers eleven first-class polo fields. In addition, there is a Polo training centre available to students of any age where minor matches are also organised.



Nature in its purest form



ALCORNOCALLES. The Alcornocales Natural Park features the most extensive cork oak grove of the Iberian Peninsula and is one of the largest in the world. The Park spans from Tarifa (in the southern tip of Cadiz) to Cortes de la Frontera (located northwest in the province of Malaga). According to experts, its impressive forest crop is the main green space in southern Europe and acts as a natural barrier preventing the advance of the desert from North Africa.

Due to its climatic and ecological diversity, the Campo de Gibraltar has a unique natural and zoological wealth. It benefits from two first-class natural spots (the Alcornocales Natural Park (cork oak grove) and Natural Park of the Strait) in addition to the **natural grounds** of the Palmones River Salt Marshes, Los Lances beach and the **Natural Monument** represented by the Dune of Bolonia.

The **Alcornocales Natural Park**, with its over 170,000 hectares and better known as the “**European primary forest**”, includes the Campo de Gibraltar municipalities of Algeciras, Los Barrios, Jimena de la Frontera and Tarifa.

Its characteristic microclimate encourages dense vegetation with impressive groves of cork oak, Mediterranean oak and wild olive trees. In addition, it is home to **outstanding wild thickets** located in areas called “**canutos**”, the latter being deep and narrow valleys excavated by rivers and streams. Worth noting is the **Garganta or Canuto de la Miel** (honey gorge) in Algeciras.

The fauna present in these streams is mainly made up of water blackbirds, kingfishers, bank swallows; in addition to the many **game species** existing in the park (red deer, roe deer, mouflon, fallow deer...) and up to 18 different of **bird of prey** species. The main traditional activities taking place in the Park are **bark-stripping**, **breeding** of bullfighting and

Retinto cattle, hunting, **beekeeping**, and the **harvesting of mushrooms**.

The **Natural Park of the Strait** (9,000 hectares) is located in the coastline between the municipalities of Algeciras and Tarifa, and is the southernmost protected land found in the continent. It is home to the Archaeological Complex of *Baelo Claudia* and the **Los Lances Beach Natural Area** in Tarifa.

As a key point in the **migratory routes of birds** travelling between the European and African continents, it features underwater Karst formations, the **giants’ kettles of Punta Camarinal**, **quaternary dunes** and coastal beaches.

Due to the location of the Strait of Gibraltar and to its complex wind and sea current systems, an important **underwater archaeological heritage** can be found in terms of the many different types of wrecks (hulks) present in the area. It is also a privileged place for bird and **whale watching**.

The **Palmones River Natural Salt Marshes** (Los Barrios) has an outstanding value as staging area for **thousands of birds** during the migration periods. It is also important for the presence of **flora taxa** and of interest for the so-called “Habitat 1110” (sand banks permanently covered by shallow seawater). Furthermore, it is a **spawning zone** for a large number of **crustacean species** and it features an **ornithological observatory**.



THE BOLONIA DUNE. This Natural Monument is an active dune over 30-metre high located on the isthmus of Punta Camarinal, in the South Atlantic coast of Cadiz. The area is opened to Eastern winds, and the visitor will find nearby the Roman archaeological remains of *Baelo Claudia*.



Ornithological sanctuary

Without any doubt, the Campo de Gibraltar is one of the main European locations for bird watching. Said statement is strongly backed by the many professional or amateur ornithologists who visit the area year after year during the migration period in order to enjoy from this spectacular view.

Its proximity to the African continent (which is only 14 km away), the confluence of the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, as well as the important habitat diversity encouraged by its climate, make the area a decisive stopping place for the millions of birds that fly to Africa looking for better climate conditions.

In addition, the region features other protected natural spaces of great ornithological interest such as the Alcornocales Natural Park and the Palmones River Natural Salt Marshes, in which many bird colonies usually concentrate.

Should the visitor want to observe storks and birds of prey (both gliding birds), then the best months are August and September, because it is during that period when the largest concentrations occur, although the actual migration takes place between the end of July and beginning of October. The skies are populated by black kites, short-toed eagles, booted eagles, Egyptian vultures, honey buzzards, or white and black storks. These birds can be watched from the observatories of Cazalla or Tráfico in Tarifa or from that of Algarrobo in Algeciras.

OBSERVATORIES.

Ornithological observatories are located in strategic places throughout the Campo de Gibraltar in order to facilitate both the scientific study and follow-up of bird species and the observation for purely leisure purposes. Their privileged location in the wild nature is a bonus to the unique experience of observing hundreds of birds during the migratory periods.



Marine birds are harder to observe, because they spend most of the year in the open sea. October and November are the best months for spotting among other species the Cory's or Balearic Shearwater, Northern gannet, Atlantic puffin or the Audouin's gull. A particularity of the Strait is the convergence in a common spot of Atlantic and Mediterranean species that can be observed in the Island of Tarifa, Los Lances beach and at the observatory of Guadalmeši.

The migration of birds belonging to the passeridae family (sparrows and relatives) is also very remarkable in the Strait, although less flamboyant due to their smaller size and to the nocturnal migratory character of some of them. Los Lances beach or the Island of Tarifa are the best places to observe swallows, swifts or goldfinches.



MIGRES FOUNDATION.

This foundation was established towards the end of 2003 and was supported by the Andalusian Regional Government Environment Office as an institution intended to highlight the migratory phenomenon taking place in the Strait of Gibraltar and to establish a discussion forum for experts, institutions and groups sharing a common passion to promote the study, conservation and expansion of nature, and in particular, the important ecological and cultural value encountered in the Campo de Gibraltar. Among other activities, it coordinates the Volunteer's Program for the follow-up of Migration taking place in the Strait (Migres Program) originally set up by the Regional Government. It refers to a program in which any enthusiast can participate and due to being developed between June and November around Tarifa, it represents a good opportunity to be introduced during the holidays to the ornithology science, and thus it is suitable for a large sector of the population.

We would like to thank Ornitor and the Migres foundation for the collaboration provided.

Whale watching



The spectacular passage of **marine mammals** across the Strait of Gibraltar is favoured by the exchange of Atlantic and Mediterranean waters that provides suitable **oceanographic conditions** for this phenomenon to happen. As a popular area for bird migration and feeding grounds for **large sperm** and **killer whales**, in addition to being a compulsory crossing point for many of these marine mammal species, it has also become their **permanent habitat**.

It is an unforgettable scene to be able to sail between two continents and admire **pods** of these beautiful and charismatic animals in their natural habitat, the **large females** cleaving the waters with their calf and stalking the fishing boats in an attempt to get hold of part of the tuna catch. There are times when they come so close to the boats that it is eerie, but they are never a real danger and it is impressive observing them from such a small distance.



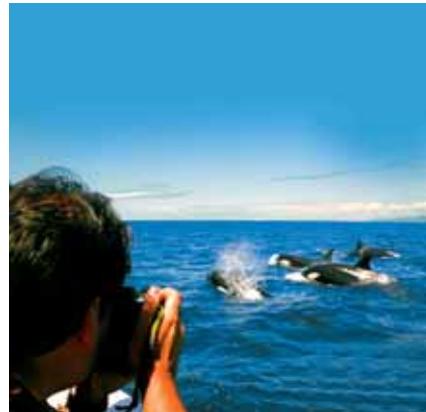
Among the **cetaceans** that can be watched in the Strait stand out the different species of **dolphins**. The **bottlenose dolphin** is very adaptable and intelligent and moves in small pods or large schools. The **common dolphin** swims in very large schools and it mates towards the end of spring and beginning of summer. The **striped dolphin** (very similar to the latter) can reach speeds of up to 50 km/h.



The long-fin pilot whale (known locally as **Calderón**) has a large round head and can often be spotted in large pods dominated by a male. **Sperm whales** usually cross the Strait in spring. **Killer whales** (voracious marine predators that feed on dolphins or seals) gather in groups to hunt. In the Strait, they are particularly on the lookout for large tuna.



Finally, it is also possible to watch the **common fin whale**, toothless and close relative of the blue whale. The large water spray they expel and the long dives that they can take when they feel threatened are something spectacular. They usually cross the Strait alone or in small pods.



We would like to thank Turmares for the collaboration provided.

A taste of its own

El Campo de Gibraltar features an **exquisite and varied** gastronomy cooked from top quality raw materials of diverse origins. It is possible to distinguish between coastal and inland cooking although without becoming fully individualised, since sometimes they complement each other.

Fish and seafood are the undeniable protagonists of the **coastal** gastronomy. Sea bream, red mullet, dogfish, megrim, small cuttlefish, red band bream and pandora can be tasted grilled, barbecued, fried or in rich **coastal dishes** such as Ray in a yellow sauce, “abajá” (prepared with several types of fish), stuffed calamari, and meagre with peas just to mention a few. There are two specialties that the visitor must try i.e. the famous “**Sardinas al espeto**”, which are sardines skewered on a stick prepared in the beach on a charcoal fire, and “**ortiguillas**” (deep fried sea anemones in batter).



SALTED FISH AND TUNA DISHES. A delicious part of the Campo de Gibraltar gastronomy refers to its tasteful tuna (cooked in many different ways) and salted fish dishes. The cooking techniques have been inherited from those introduced in this land by Phoenicians and Romans many centuries ago.

Among **seafood** dishes stand out tiger prawns, crabs, “**burgaos**” (local sea snail), shrimps (very nice in omelette), grilled Atlantic jack-knife clam, **coquinas** (local clams), clams... that will be used as basic ingredients for dishes such as **seafood soups**, **rice with clams**, **rice with tiger prawns**, **clams a la marinera** or in a **garlic sauce**.

In addition, the coastal gastronomy features traditional dishes using products from the **orchard** and slaughtered pork, such as gazpacho (cold tomato and cucumber soup), tomato soup, “**olla carbonera**” (meat hot pot cooked on charcoal), stew, scrambled vegetables, salads and “**piriñaca**” (finely cut tomatoes, green peppers, onions...).



The gastronomy further inland is based on **wild countryside products** such as golden thistle, asparagus, snails or brown snails, with which succulent garlic or asparagus soups, or golden thistle dishes are made. Notwithstanding the above, the undeniable star of this menu is large and small **game meat**, e.g. roe deer, red deer, rabbit and partridge are cooked in stews or with rice.

The tasteful **Retinto** meat, **Iberian pork**, goat meat, or **slaughtered pork** products encourage new culinary possibilities, with exquisite **cured pork meat**, **salamis** and recipes such as the **loin in butter** or “**chicharrones**” (pork cracklings). They are used as basic ingredients for tasteful **traditional stews** such as the pork leg stew, prepared with vegetables, cured pork meat and pork leg.



SWEETS AND DESSERTS. In terms of pastry and cake making, it is worth noting some delicious creations such as quince jelly, torrijas (fried eggy bread with honey), fried cakes, rice and milk pudding, Tocino de cielo (caramel-rich custard), rum cakes, olive oil cakes, and pinoñate (pine nut cake), of strong Moorish origin.



Algeciras

Located on the Bay bearing its name and facing the Strait of Gibraltar, Algeciras is a city with a strong seafaring trade and tradition, while being at the same time modern and cosmopolitan. This is mainly due to its strategic location, for it stands between two continents, and to its large harbour infrastructure.

With settlements dating from the lower Palaeolithic period, the Bay of Algeciras is also an area where some Phoenician and Carthaginian colonies once stood. However, the first city that actually existed on the ground where the modern city stands today was the Roman town of *Iulia Traducta*, founded on the 1st century AD.

In 711, the troops of Tarik landed here, establishing on the old Roman ruins the city of *Al-Yazirat-al-Hadra* (green island). It was the capital of a county and kingdom province in Moorish times. In 1344, it fell into Christian hands, but was completely destroyed at the end of that century by the King of Granada Mohamed V. Only ruins would be left of it, remaining there for several centuries.

It will not be rebuilt until the Succession Wars, in which Gibraltar was lost to the English (1704). Its inhabitants are forced to abandon the city and look for new locations in the Bay of Algeciras, either founding new cities or repopulating old settlements.

From this medieval period still stands the important archaeological complex of Villa Nueva of Algeciras, which dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. It comprises four lateral towers, ruins of the barbican, a section of the original moat and the access bridge leading to two courtyard traps and three internal doors. Also still visible are the Merinies Baths (13th - 14th century), the *al-Binya* Royal Baths, the Merini city of Algeciras that is exhibited at the Maria Cristina Park, showing the reproduction of the waterwheel that originally supplied these facilities.

The Plaza Alta (High square) is the social centre of the city and includes important monuments

such as the Parochial Church of Nuestra Señora de la Palma and the small Chapel of Nuestra Señora de Europa (both in Baroque style). The list of religious buildings is completed with the Chapel of Santo Cristo de la Alameda (a mix of Neoclassic and Baroque styles) and the Chapel of San Antón, which blends perfectly with the Hospital de la Caridad.

Among its civil buildings stand out the "Casa Consistorial" (city hall, 19th century) and the "Mercado de Abastos" (farmers' market), the latter featuring a massive vault without any inner supports, and representing a good example of the architecture of the 20th century. A very interesting building is the Arcos del Cobre Aqueduct, which channelled water from the mountain range to fountains within the city, a magnificent piece of engineering from the 18th century.

The passion for bullfighting is clearly symbolised by the outstanding "Las Palomas" bullring. In addition to bullfighting and thank to its superb location within the Strait, the city offers alternatives leisure activities such as the observation of migratory birds or cetaceans.



INTERNATIONAL PORT.

The port of Algeciras is one of the main nodes for world's sea traffic, in terms of both commercial trade and transit of passengers. Thanks to its excellent facilities and advantageous geographic location, it is the leading Mediterranean port in terms of container traffic, and ranks first in Spain for the total volume of passengers and vehicles it handles. It is also a potential destination for leisure cruises, due to the tourist appeal of the area.



FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ GÓMEZ "PACO DE LUCÍA". (Algeciras, 1947). This artist is perhaps the flamenco guitarist with the highest international status. The discography of Paco de Lucía comprises some thirty records that reflect the different stages through his career, i.e. with his inseparable Camarón de la Isla, supported by the famous sextet (Carlos Benavent, Jorge Pardo, Rubem Dantas...), or collaborating with musicians of other music styles such as John McLaughlin... The latest stage of his career began in 2004 with the release of the record "Cositas buenas" (tiny good things) to which an international live tour followed, this time accompanied by a new group of emergent artists such as Niño Josele or La Tana. He has taken part in several films (Carlos Saura's "Carmen" and "Flamenco"). In 2004, he received the Prince of Asturias Award for the Arts.



Castellar de la Frontera



Much of Algeciras tourist appeal is focused on its beaches, among which it is worth noting that of **Rinconcillo**, located in the inner part of the Bay at about 3 km from the city centre and extending up to the mouth of the Palmones River. The beaches of **San Garcia** and **Getares** are only 4 km away from the city, towards the Punta Carnero lighthouse.



FERIA REAL. Celebrated during June, Algeciras' major celebration can be proud to be considered as a National Tourist Interest Celebration. For a whole week, bullfighting festivals will follow one another, with the presence of important bullfighters, exhibitions of Retinto cattle, horse parades and lively fairs taking place throughout the day in the Fair Grounds, as well as magnificent fireworks displays.



Located within the surroundings of the **Alcornocales Natural Park**, its fortifications dominate the Bay of Algeciras, Rock of Gibraltar, and surrounding villages. The town is considered as the main green space within the region.

When referring to the city, one must distinguish between the **old Castellar** and the **new** one built about 8 km away. In 1971, the inhabitants in search of comfort left the old settlement and founded the New Town of Castellar. Another important populated area is the **Almoraima**.

Its origins go back to the **Bronze Age** as shown by the remains found in **Cancho Caves**, **Tajo** and **Abejera** (small natural shelters with schematic cave paintings). Nevertheless, it is with the **Muslim conquest** when the town finds its true identity, taking the name of *Al-Qars*. It fell into Christian hands several times, but it is not fully reconquered until the fall of Granada in 1492.

The Old Town of Castellar has a valuable heritage from its Islamic period. The **Fortress** (12th - 15th century), located in a rocky hill, still exist and is perfectly preserved, although it has undergone later transformations. Its castellated walls, nine towers, barbicans, and double wall made it unassailable.

The Castle contains one of the few prevailing examples of **inhabited complex** ever found inside a fortification. It preserves a

THE ALMORAIMA. The Convent of San Miguel de la Almoraima was built in 1603 by the Mercedarian Order. The friars remained there until the mid-17th century, when it was handed over to the Duke of Medinaceli, who turned it into a recreation and hunting property. 1945 sees the creation of the Almoraima Bark-Stripping Company, around which houses are built and form the quarter of the Almoraima. The company was sold by the Ducal Estate in 1972, and later acquired by the Central Government. Nowadays it is a tourist centre and the ideal place to spend peaceful days in contact with nature. It is considered as one of the best game reserves in the country, and features red deers, fallow deers, mouflons, stags and foxes in their natural habitat.



Jimena de la Frontera

Located between the **Sierra de Ronda** and the **Bahía de Algeciras**, and perched on the San Cristóbal hill, Jimena has the character of a typical border town from the Reconquest period whose stronghold dominated the valley on which flourished the white small village.

It has been populated since Prehistoric times. The archaeological site of **Laja Alta** cave features well preserved paintings representing the only example of marine scenes dating from the Bronze Age to be found in Spain. Under the **Phoenicians**, the town was called **Oba**, a name later maintained by the Romans.

During the **Muslim invasion**, Jimena was strengthened to serve as **strategic point**. It finally fell into Christian hands during the second half of the 15th century. The town would participate actively in **Conquest of Granada**, standing out for its great courage, which was also exhibit during the **Secession War**, thus being granted the title of Very Noble, Loyal and Faithful Town of Ximena.

Later declared a **Historical Site**, this beautiful town with white houses keeps an important heritage list, headed by its **Castle** dating from the 13th - 14th centuries (declared Site of Cultural Interest). In addition to the castellated walls, it is worth noting the **Homenaje Tower**, **Albarrana Tower**, the **Aljibes** (cisterns) and access gates such as the **Arco del Reloj**. There are beautiful views from the fortress with the sea in the background.



MUSIC AND CULTURE.

The city is host to two music-related cultural events of great relevance. Firstly, the Music International Festival, celebrated in mid-July and that surprises visitors by the high quality of its participants, scenes in natural surroundings, and by the town's magnificent artistic-historical setting. It is also worth noting the Estación de Jimena Flamenco Festival.

noticeable medieval character, with its winding layout of clean and lime-whitened streets. The visitor can find here the **Divino Salvador Church**, built in the 17th century on the grounds of an old mosque and used as cemetery throughout its history. Adjacent to it is a **passage** known as Algorfa that links it with the **Alcazar**, and which was used by the nobles of Castellar to attend mass without leaving the palace. The **Marquis of Moscoso Palace** (also in the old town) shows architectural styles from different periods.

Another building of Muslim origin is the **Tower of the Almoraima**, located on a hilltop. In addition to a beacon tower, it was used for transmitting news.

Unlike the settlement located within the walls of the Castle, the "**New Castellar**" is a true modern town, with ample streets and **squares** such as that of **Andalucía**, with beautiful gardens where to take a walk and relax. The **Divino Salvador Church** is located here. It features the sculpture of the **Santísimo Cristo de la Almoraima** (16th century) highly venerated by many worshippers both local and from other towns. Andalucía square also hold an important sculpture that commemorates the 25th Anniversary of the foundation of the new town, and another sculpture dedicated to Human Rights.

To spend your free time there is nothing like the **Zoo** (with its large variety of animals and important reptile gallery) or the **Ruta del Toro** (route of the bull), both located within the area. In the meadows of Boyal and Almoraima, it is possible to admire the numerous herds of **bullfighting cattle** bred in the region.



"GAME" GASTRONOMY.

In Castellar de la Frontera, gastronomy goes hand by hand with hunting, especially game such as venison, rabbit and partridge. Whether cut in half, in chops, steaks or loins, venison is tender and to soften it even further, it is usually cooked marinated in wine and aromatic herbs in stews. In addition, the area features other culinary ingredients from the orchard. Rabbit with tomato sauce, goat stew, country-style garlic, asparagus and other dishes are just a few examples.



La Línea de la Concepción

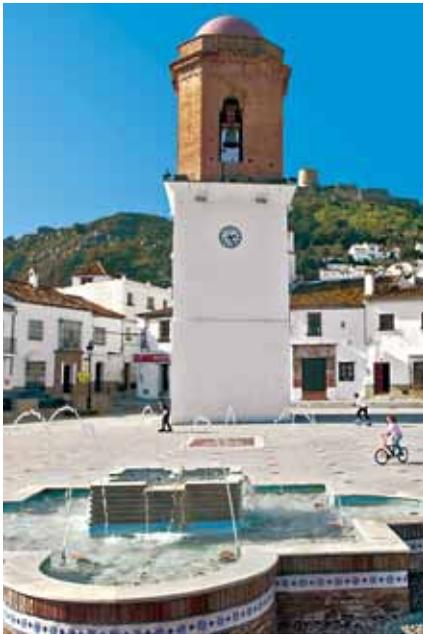
Located behind the castle stands the **Baño de la Reina Mora** (Moorish baths), which seems to be the remains of a Mozarabic Church of the 9th - 10th centuries. Four large niches excavated in the rock and what seems to be a baptismal font are still preserved.

Other jewels of its religious architecture are the **Church of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria** (in Renaissance style of the 16th century), in which stand out its magnificent cloister, portico and bell tower, the **Bell tower of the Santa María la Coronada Church** (17th century) and the **Misericordia Church**. In the outskirts of the town, the visitor will find the **Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles** (15th - 17th centuries), with a beautiful cloister, magnificent Baroque altarpiece and valuable sculpture of the Virgin after which is named.

Also worth noting is the **Real Fábrica de Artillería de Carlos III** (ordnance factory) and the **Channel of the Hozgarganta River** (18th century), built to convey water towards a Steel Foundry in Alcalá Pasada.



WALKING. Due to being located within the Alcornocales Natural Park, walking and cycle tourism or horse riding are considered as top activities in Jimena. The Route passing along the bed of the Hozgarganta River stands out by its beauty, and takes approximately three to four hours to complete. Along the way, it is possible to watch some of the species comprising the fauna of the Natural Park. In addition, one can admire its rich and colourful flora, with the riverbed filled with oleanders and slopes covered by wild olive trees, cork oak and Mediterranean oak.



Standing in the border with Gibraltar, the origin of the city is associated with a number of fortifications, known as **Contravallation Line**, built under the orders of **Phillip V** during the sieges of Gibraltar in the 18th century, thus preventing any access through the isthmus that linked it with the Rock. The first civil inhabitants of the city were people dedicated to service and supply the military, such as market gardeners, canteen workers, cattle owners, stonemasons, fishermen...

During the 1810 **Independence War**, the Spanish lines opposite the rock were demolished, hence leaving open the access through the isthmus. Once the war was ended, civilians from abroad and other parts of Spain began to flood the area looking for the many jobs on offer from Gibraltar. Sheltered by the ruins of the **border defence lines**, huts and barracks were built, later becoming the first civilian enclave existing in the Line of Gibraltar. In 1913, King Alphonse XIII grants the settlement the title of city, thus ceasing to be dependant of San Roque.

With straight and perfectly aligned streets, its **urban layout** still gives away **colonial connotations**. From its old fortifications remains a **Beacon Tower** (16th - 17th century) that was once part of the coastal defensive line and ruins of the **Santa Barbara** and **San Felipe forts** (18th century). From its religious-artistic heritage stand out the **Inmaculada Church**



GIBRALTAR. A compulsory visit for those touring the region. Called **Jebel Tarik** (Tarik Mount) by the Arabs, this imposing limestone mound of great natural importance houses in its slopes an invaluable flora and fauna. Among its regular inhabitants, a troop of funny Barbary apes is a hit among visitors. At the foot of the Rock lies the colony of Gibraltar and its airport, built on land taken from the sea, and its use is shared between Gibraltar and Spain. Gibraltar inhabitants are friendly known as "llanitos", and they are a mix of ethnicities and cultures. Through their vein runs British, Spanish, Maltese, Jewish, Moroccan, Genovese or Indian blood.





A PRIVILEGED VIEW-POINT. Any place along its coast is perfect to observe the migration between Europe and Africa of the many flocks of birds that cross the Strait every year. Also highly recommendable are the beautiful views that can be enjoyed from many different points of this town, e.g. the Higuerón road, Poniente promenade, Santa Barbara viewpoint, Pantalán de San Felipe (pier)...



(19th century) and the Parish of Nuestra Señora del Carmen (20th century), that combines the simplicity of its structure with the luminosity and contrast of its colours.

In addition, it is possible to visit the Cruz Herrera Museum (dedicated to the work of this prominent local painter), the Museum of the Isthmus (located in the Old Military Commandant's Office, and exhibiting archaeological findings), and the Municipal Bullfighting Museum Pepe Cabrera, one of most important of its kind in Spain, with thousands of photographs, irons from all cattle ranches, bullfighting suits, trophies, capes, banderillas, posters... The bullfighting tradition is deeply rooted in the city as symbolised by its Bullring and in the leading role that bullfights have in its main celebrations.

The city of Línea de la Concepción offers a wide range of leisure activities. Some of its main tourist attractions are probably its fine and white sandy beaches; especially Poniente, which spans from the actual border with Gibraltar to the beginning of the municipality of San Roque. They are ideal for practising any type of nautical sports, such as sailing, water skiing, windsurfing or sportfishing whether on boat or from the beach.

Close to the city is the Alcornocales Natural Park, an ideal setting for exploring walkers' routes and enjoy the beauty of nature and its rich flora and fauna.



Los Barrios

Los Barrios makes the central area of the Campo de Gibraltar and is part of the Ruta del Toro. It is predominantly rural as opposed to a seafaring town and is surrounded by fertile fields. Due to its magnificent strategic location next to the Strait of Gibraltar, it is not surprising to find early Neolithic settlements in the area. Of special interest are the paintings found in the caves of Puerto de Bacinete and Pajarraco.

After being invaded by Phoenicians and Romans, it fell under Muslim domination, and eventually became Christian in the 14th century. It remained under the jurisdiction of the Ducal House of Medina Sidonia for a brief period before becoming part of the Spanish Crown in 1502. It was around that time that colonization of the area really took place, with its inhabitants mainly carrying out agricultural, cattle and forest-related tasks, later complemented by naval construction. The present town was founded by former inhabitants of Gibraltar, expelled from the colony in the 18th century.

In the Church Square, decorated with pergolas and sand pine groves, stand three of its more emblematic buildings, i.e. the Parochial Church of San Isidro Labrador (18th century) with its bell tower/steeple; City Hall (18th century), completely remodelled; and finally, the Urrutia House, a beautiful stately house in a



BOTANICAL PARKS. The town's Botanical Garden holds the largest display of local and foreign flora in Los Barrios (17,500 m²). It has been designed with ample pipe clay walking spaces decorated with flower plots in which different beds of flower species are nicely arranged. It features additional leisure areas such as a children's playground with attractions such as a locomotive and carriages dating from beginning of the 20th century. The Betty Molesworth Botanical Park was built as homage to the Australian botanist of the same name who lived in Los Barrios. With the exception of the golf courses, it is probably the largest continuous public prairie in the region (47,000 m²). It features several important architectural elements, an artificial riverbed reproducing a shoreline and a water game that displaces 93,000 litres per hour with four waterfalls. Framed in tropical flora.



San Roque



SURROUNDINGS WITH A LARGE MONUMENT HERITAGE.

Around the town, it is possible to visit the Shrine and Country House of Ojen (18th century), with a beautiful sculptured gateway; the Monte de la Torre Watchtower (a two-storey tower with undeniable Arab or Mudejar origin); the Mill of the Cachones and the Roman Bridge (both from the 18th century); and the Entre Rios Tower (an old watchtower from the 16th century). Also worth noting is the Cortijo de Guadacorte (19th century). The latter had stables suitable for the high noble line of the Larios and mainly dedicated to equine breeding, ever so necessary to entertain their free time and an unmissable element of the foxhunting sessions with hounds often sponsored by the Calpe Hunt of Gibraltar, which had in Guadacorte one of its usual rendezvous for the hunting parties though the nearby hills

Baroque style. Nearby is the **Old Pósito del Trigo** (wheat granary), which today is home to the **Natural History Museum**, and holds one of the largest mineral and fossil collections of Andalusia.

Other civil buildings worth noting are the Baroque **Doncellas House**, **Old Hospital de la Caridad**, **Parodys House**, **Old Casino**, **Old Slaughter House**, **Pozo de Coca** and the **Bullring of La Montera**.

Around Los Barrios, it is possible to find countless **natural places** of extraordinary singularity and beauty close one to another. The **Montera del Torero** is a stony mound strangely shaped as a bullfighter's hat (*montera*), and which has become a popular emblem in the town. It is located in the so-called *Ruta del Toro*.

At about eighteen kilometres away from the town centre towards Jerez, the visitor will find the **Charco Redondo Reservoir**, an elegant artificial lake surrounded by hills and featuring a Recreational Area. The **Tiradero Stream** features one of the purest and best-preserved forests of the **Alcornocales Natural Park**.

The **Guadacorte Lake** and the **artificial Beach of Palmones**, with its calm waters and surrounded by the mouth of the **Palmones River**, are ideal places to practise sport and leisure activities.



Located on a **natural viewpoint** overlooking the **Arrollo de la Colmena** and the **Alegria valleys**, San Roque has a **highly jagged geography** due to the mountain ranges of **Almenara**, **Arca** and **Carbonera** that meet the sea through the **Rock of Gibraltar**.

This typical Andalusian city of lime-whitened streets and ironwork balconies decorated with flowers proudly preserves the remains of its old settlements. Of special relevance are the ruins of the Roman city of **Carteia** (2nd century BC), of which structures, walls, towers, streets, forum and houses are preserved.

The Visigoths were expelled from the city by the Arabs, and it was not reconquered until 1462, becoming then property of the **Dukes of Medina Sidonia**. It became part of the Spanish Crown in 1501, and **colonization** followed. The present city was created as the result of the lost of Gibraltar, when its inhabitants had to leave and look for dwelling in other areas. Many of them headed towards the **Shrine of San Roque**, founding the city there.

Its old city centre (declared **Historical Site**) is an example of accurate and rational urban layout in which the streets follow the geography of the ground. It is possible to find there religious monuments such as **Santa María Coronada Church** (18th century), which houses the tomb of **José Cadalso** and the venerated sculpture of the **Virgin Mary** (brought from Gibraltar); the **Visitación of Nuestra Señora**



BEACHES. The Cabrero or Cala Taraje is a dark sand virgin beach located on the outskirts of Torreguadiaro, which is also the name of another sandy ground located in a fishermen's wharf where in the luxurious apartments of Sotogrande and its Marina stand out. The beaches of Sotogrande, Guadalquiron, Torrecarbonera (with wild nature surroundings), Campamento-Puente Mayorga and Guadarranque close the list.



Tarifa

Tarifa is the southernmost tip of Europe and closest point to Africa. It is a town full of history and natural beauty, which has become an authentic Mecca for windsurfers.

Inhabited since ancient times, it preserves important remains from the Palaeolithic period such as the naturalistic paintings of the Moro Cave. From the megalithic period stand out the archaeological findings of Aciscar, Arráez, Caheruelas-Caballero, Piñas and Facinas; and from the Bronze Age the remains of Algarbes (the most important funerary monument of this period in the province).

Phoenicians and Carthaginians settled in the Island of Las Palomas, as clearly state the findings being discovered thus far. The importance acquired by Tarifa during the Roman period speaks for itself through the two cities that once existed in the area i.e. *Mellaria*, whose location has not yet been found, and *Baelo Claudia*.

Following the Islamic conquest, the city takes the name of *Al-Yazirat Tarif* (Island of Tarifa), and was located on the present Island of the Palomas where this character is believed to have landed for a reconnaissance of the area. Conquered at the end of the 13th century by King Sancho IV, the city would be the scene of reiterated Muslim attacks. It would become since an important strategic point as frontier, defensive fortress against



BAELO CLAUDIA. This Roman city, probably founded in the 3rd century BC, acquired unimportant financial and urban development growth between the 2nd century BC and the 2nd century AD. Its economy relied upon fishing and tuna trap-fishing (a technique for catching tuna introduced by the Phoenicians). With the catch, they prepared salted fish and the famous *garum* sauce. It had large public buildings such as the forum, baths, temples or the theatre among others. Standing at the foot of the beach, it is possible to presently visit these impressive archaeological findings, which preserve in good conditions its monumental layout and a large part of its architecture.

Church and the Shrine of San Roque (a new shrine built at the beginning of the 19th century). Civil buildings worth noting are the **Governors' Palace** (18th century), which was for many years the **Military Commandant's Office** for the Gibraltar area and the **City Hall**.

Native to this city was the laureate Spanish actor **Juan Luis Galiardo**, from whom the Municipal Theatre takes its name. San Roque has splendid beaches with cliffs offering wonderful views of Africa and the Strait of Gibraltar, and which are ideal for both practicing nautical sports and bird watching.

Highly recommended are the walker routes around the mouth of the **Guadiaro River** and along the coast, such as that running over the **mountain ranges of Carbonera and Arca**, which make up the pre-coastal heights of **Punta Mala**. It is a close ridge formation orientated towards the coastline, in which the original forest has disappeared, remaining only some isolated and dense shrubs of mastic, kermes oak and scattered meadows.



SOTOGRADE. San Roque features important tourist complexes with magnificent golf courses, harbours and other sport facilities in addition to a wonderful hotel infrastructure. Worth noting are the exclusive residential estate of Sotogrande, with 5 golf courses (Valderrama Golf Club, Sotogrande Royal Golf Club, Golf & Spa Almenara Hotel, San Roque Golf Club, and La Cañada Golf Club), a luxurious main Marina and one of the main Polo Clubs in the world, where competitions qualify for the World Championship are held.





GUZMÁN EL BUENO. In 1294, Tarifa underwent a strong Muslim siege, in which Don Alonso Perez de Guzmán was the Mayor of the fortified city. His son fell into hands of the enemy and confronted with the impossibility to take the stronghold, the Moors threatened to behead him if Don Alonso did not surrender the city. He answered throwing a knife over the walls for them to carry out the threat. They beheaded his son and threw the head at him using a catapult. This fact has always been remembered by the inhabitants of Tarifa by giving his name to the octagonal tower, which later would be made extensive to the rest of the castle, hence being called since the Castle of Guzman el Bueno.

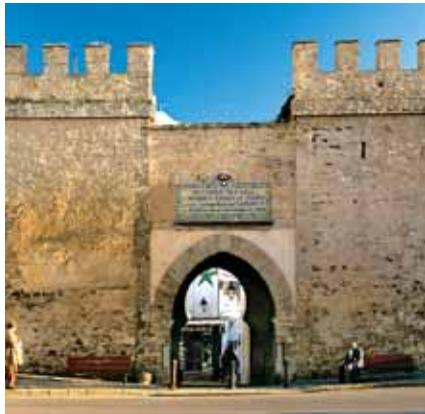
pirate raids, and, finally, military base opposite the English stronghold of Gibraltar.

The Castle of Guzman el Bueno (10th - 15th centuries) is one of its precious jewels. Built by order of Cordoba's Caliph Abderramán III, it is very well preserved and stands out its large octagonal tower, Jerez Gate and Watchtowers from the 16th century. From the 10th - 16th century walls, only two sections can be distinguished, the first from the Islamic period that once surrounded a smaller enclosure, and the second enclosing the old city centre.

From its religious architecture stand out the Main Church of San Mateo, that of San Francisco, and that of Santa Maria (15th - 18th century) located next to the castle. In the outskirts of the city, the Sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de la Luz is home to the sculpture of the Patron Saint.

Its idyllic and vast beaches lashed by the eastern wind make of Tarifa a haven for fans of nautical sports such as windsurfing, kite-surfing, flysurfing, Blokarting or diving, just to mention a few.

After Playa Chica (located between the port and the Island of Tarifa), Los Lances (equipped with anything necessary for practising windsurfing), and Valdevaqueros, comes the Beach of Bolonia, (a wild sandy ground with a section for nudist).



Cañuelo is a beach with wild nature surroundings, with outstanding vegetation, fine sand, crystal clear waters and which is accessed from the Camarinal lighthouse. Los Alemanes, a beach with semi-urban character, spans between La Plata and Gracia Capes. Finally, Atlanterra is an extension of Zahara de los Atunes beach.

In addition to the Alcornocales Natural Park and the Natural Park del Estrecho, the municipality features two other protected natural spaces. The Los Lances Beach Natural Area has an outstanding value as a staging zone for birds flying over the Strait of Gibraltar during the migration season. The Dune of Bolonia (Natural Monument) is an active dune opened to eastern winds. It stands over 30 metres in height and is located on the Punta Camarinal isthmus, in the South Atlantic coast of Cadiz. In these exceptional surroundings, it is possible to practise a variety of sports ranging from horse riding and cycletourism to walking, climbing, hand gliding or paragliding.



RENEWABLE ENERGIES.

The experimental wind farm complex of Tarifa was the first of its kind built in Spain following an initiative of the Industry and Energy Ministry. The Hill of Cabrito was considered as the better location, due to the nature of its geography, accessibility and proximity to the national power grid. It stands at km 87 of the N-340 Main Road leading from Tarifa to Algeciras.



Walking designated routes



The ecological and landscaping wealth of the **Alcornocales Natural Park** and its unique state of preservation (due to the absence of main roads and only crossed by forest tracks) make this area a suitable setting for practising walking.

HOZGARGANTA ROUTE

DIFFICULTY: Low.

DURATION: 3 h.

ITINERARY: It passes through the municipal land of **Jimena de la Frontera**. It starts at the **Cruz Blanca** (White cross), near the **Alcornocales** campsite. Upon reaching the **Hozgarganta River**, one must take a path flanked by a rocky wall and obstacles that can be overcome using the existing carved steps. After passing through the **Teja Complex**, the route follows the course of the river surrounded by vegetation of Mediterranean oak, carob trees and eucalyptus, until arriving at the old **channel of the Real Fábrica de Artillería** (ordnance factory), which finishes at the **Rodete Mill**. A narrow ascending path is then followed to return to Jimena.

UBRIQUE ASOMADILLAS PATH

DIFFICULTY: Average.

DURATION: 5 h.

ITINERARY: It passes through the municipal land of **Jimena de la Frontera** and starts at

the **Tenerías** crossroad. Ascending by the **Ubrique Path**, the walker leaves the town of **Jimena** behind. Between wild olive trees and mastic shrubs one reaches a forest track that leads to the **Asomadillas Viewpoint**, from which beautiful views including the **Rock of Gibraltar** and **Africa** can be admired. Another forest track leads through a pine grove to the **Hozgarganta River**, until it reaches the remains of a suspended bridge. There is a track leading to the village.

TORRE DE MECA FOOTPATH

DIFFICULTY: Low.

DURATION: 2 h.

ITINERARY: It starts at **Recreational Area of Jarillo** and most of the route runs through an easy-to-follow footpath. Once the **Recreational Area of Majales del Sol** has been left behind, there is an **Arboretum** of eucalyptus, with a collection of eleven different species of this tree. The route finishes at **Torre de Meca**, another watchtower constructed to prevent pirate attacks. A beautiful landscape of pine groves can be enjoyed from there. It is also possible to visit this tower through the old road (now abandoned) that used to link **Caños de Meca** with the recreational area of **Majales del Sol**.





SAN CARLOS DEL TIRADERO

DIFFICULTY: Low.

DURATION: 1-2 h.

ITINERARY: It starts at Los Barrios and then a detour is followed through the old road linking Facinas and Los Barrios in order to return to the original footpath that now runs through a forest of Mediterranean oaks and dense masses of ferns and climbing plants. Upon reaching the **San Carlos del Tiradero Stream**, a typical gallery forest can be admired. After ascending between heathers, Mediterranean oaks and cork oaks, the path returns to the starting point.

DEHESA-BOYAL CARRIAGEWAY

DIFFICULTY: Media.

DURATION: 2 y 1/2 h.

ITINERARY: It runs through the municipal land of **Castellar de la Frontera**. It follows a horseshoe shaped path, between rockroses, heathers, cork oaks, mastic shrubs and palmetos. From any point in the route, it is possible to admire **magnificent views**, distinguishing at times Gibraltar, the New Town of Castellar and the coast. The path follows up to the medieval stronghold of Castellar and to its foot lies the **Guadarranque Reservoir**, with some splendid landscapes. Before reaching Fuente Vieja two **anthropomorphic tombs** can be visited.



Festivals

The celebrations that fill up the annual festive calendar of the Campo de Gibraltar add endless joy and colour to this land. They are one of the best chances to deepen in its traditions and to enjoy sharing the general lively ambiance with its inhabitants. The celebrations follow one another continuously, e.g. carnivals full of colour and picaresque, the ecclesiastical Holy Week, popular fairs, spring celebrations, Patron Saint days, pilgrimage, "toros embolaos"...

JANUARY

- Three Wise Men Parade (Los Barrios).

FEBRUARY

- Carnivals (Algeciras, Castellar de la Frontera, La Línea de la Concepción, Los Barrios, San Roque y Tarifa).
- Fiesta de "La Boyal" (Castellar de la Frontera).

MARCH

- Holy Week (San Roque), NATIONAL TOURIST INTEREST.

- Fiesta del Toro Embolao (Los Barrios).

APRIL

- Romería del Patrón, San Isidro Labrador (Los Barrios).
- San Roque Pilgrimage (San Roque).

MAY

- Celebration and pilgrimage of the Santísimo Cristo de la Almoraima (Castellar de la Frontera).
- Feria de Mayo (Jimena de la Frontera).

- National Canine Show of Jimena (Jimena de la Frontera).

- San Isidro Labrador Fair and Patron Saint Day Celebrations (Los Barrios).
- San Isidro Labrador Pilgrimage in Facinas and Tahivilla (Tarifa).
- Divina Pastora Fair and celebrations in Tahivilla (Tarifa).

JUNE

- Feria Real (Algeciras), INTERES TURÍSTICO NACIONAL.
- Jornadas de Tauromaquia (Algeciras).



Festivals



- San Pedro Fair in San Pablo de Buceite (Jimena de la Frontera).
- Corpus Christi Celebrations in San Martín del Tesorillo (Jimena de la Frontera).
- Corpus Christi (La Línea de la Concepción).
- San Juan Bonfires (La Línea de la Concepción).
- San Juan en Los Cortijillos Patron Saint Day (Los Barrios).
- Noche de San Juan (San Roque).
- Feria de Campamento (San Roque).
- Feria de Guadiaro (San Roque).
- Feria de Taraguilla-Miraflores (San Roque).
- San Juan (Tarifa).
- San Juan Festival in Facinas (Tarifa).

JULY

- Velada y Fiestas (La Línea de la Concepción), NATIONAL TOURIST INTEREST.
- International Music Festival of Jimena (Jimena de la Frontera).
- Domingo Rociero (La Línea de la Concepción).
- Fiestas del Carmen (La Línea de la Concepción, Palmones en Los Barrios, San Roque,

- Guadarranque en San Roque, Tarifa).
- Aniversario de la Ciudad (La Línea de la Concepción).
- Feria de Palmones (Los Barrios).
- Feria de Puente Mayorga (San Roque).
- Feria de San Enrique (San Roque).
- Feria de Torreguadiaro (San Roque).

AUGUST

- Fiestas de San Salvador, velada Castillo de Castellar (Castellar de la Frontera).
- Flamenco Festival (Castellar de la Frontera).
- Velada de Almoraima (Castellar de la Frontera).
- Feria de Agosto (Jimena de la Frontera).
- Festival Flamenco de la Estación (Jimena de la Frontera).
- Feria de Los Cortijillos (Los Barrios).
- Feria Real de San Roque.
- Toro del Aguardiente (San Roque).
- Feria de Estación (San Roque).
- Feria y Fiestas Divina Pastora en Facinas (Tarifa).

SEPTEMBER

- Novena en la Estación de Jimena (Jimena de la Frontera).
- Feria y Fiestas de la Virgen de la Luz (Tarifa).

NOVEMBER

- Feria de la Naranja de San Martín (Jimena de la Frontera).

DECEMBER

- Christmas Celebrations (Castellar de la Frontera).
- Fiestas Patronales de la Inmaculada Concepción (La Línea de la Concepción).



Useful information

PLAN DE MARKETING TURÍSTICO DEL CAMPO DE GIBRALTAR
 Unidad de Actuación Balaarte s/n
 Edificio ONCE, planta 0
 Algeciras
 ☎ 956 651 167
 www.cadizturismo.com
 oficina.aeropuerto@cadizturismo.com

TOURIST OFFICES

ALGECIRAS

Oficina de Turismo de la Junta de Andalucía
 Juan de La Cierva, s/n
 ☎ 956 572 636
 www.andalucia.org
 otalgeciras@andalucia.org

JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA

Oficina Municipal de Turismo
 Iglesia de la Misericordia
 ☎ 956 640 569
 ayto.jimena@teleline.es

LA LÍNEA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN

Oficina de Turismo de la Junta de Andalucía
 Avda. 20 de Abril s/n
 ☎ 956 769 950
 www.andalucia.org
 otallinea@andalucia.org

Delegación Municipal de Turismo
 Avda. Príncipe Asturias s/n
 ☎ 956 171 998
 www.ayto-lalineaconcep.org

LOS BARRIOS

Oficina Municipal de Turismo
 Plaza de Chamizo de la Rubia s/n
 ☎ 956 628 013
 www.losbarrios.es
 informacionturistica@ayto-losbarrios.es

SAN ROQUE

Oficina Municipal de Turismo
 Plaza de Andalucía, s/n
 ☎ 956 694 005
 www.sanroque.es
 turismo@sanroque.es

TARIFA

Oficina Municipal de Turismo
 Paseo de la Alameda s/n
 ☎ 956 680 993
 www.aytotarifa.com
 turismo@aytotarifa.com

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 Hermanos Portilla, s/n
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 www.ac-hotels.com
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 octavio@teleline.es

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 www.hotelesglobales.com
 res.reina Cristina@hotelesglobales.com

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 www.hotelesalboran.com

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 reservas@hotelalmar.com

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Ctra. El Rinconillo s/n.
 ☎ 956 098 701
 www.elmiradordelestrecho.com
 info@hotelmiradordelestrecho.com

DON MANUEL **

Segismundo Moret, 4
 ☎ 956 634 606

MARIA LUISA **

Avda. de Francia, 2
 ☎ 956 652 542
 www.algecirasshotelmarialuiss.com

MARINA VICTORIA **

Avda. de la Marina, 7
 ☎ 956 650 111
 hotelmarivictoria@hotmail.com

CASTELLAR DE LA FRONTERA

CASTELLAR ***

Ctra. Castellar-La Almoraima s/n
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 www.hotelcastellar.es
 info@hotelcastellar.es

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 CA-513 km, 4,5
 San Martín del Tesorillo
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 www.hotelmonasteriodesanmartin.com
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 www.aldiana-acd.com
 rec@aldiana-acd.com

QUERCUS ****

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 www.quercusalcaidesa.com
 info@quercusalcaidesa.com

AC LA LÍNEA ***

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 www.ac-hotels.com

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 Parcela RI 4
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 www.hotelux.es
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 www.citymar.com/mediterraneo

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 ☎ 956 176 923

MIRAMAR *

Avda. España, 26
 ☎ 956 170 658

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 www.hotelguadacortepark.com
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 ☎ 956 620 352

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Avda. Pablo Picasso, 7
 ☎ 956 620 024

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 www.clubmaritimosotogrande.com
 hotel@clubmaritimosotogrande.com

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 www.sotogrande.com
 info@sotogrande.com

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 www.nh-hotels.com
 nh-sotogrande@nh-hotels.com

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 Tel.: 956 613 014
 www.sanroque-hotel.com
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 ☎ 956 616 561



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www.mesondesancho.com

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www.lacasaaamarilla.net
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(Bolonia)
☎ 956 688 536

LOS JEREZANOS *
El Lenticilal, 5
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RIOS *
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(Bolonia)
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Tel.:956 652 843

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Montero Rios, 12
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☎ 956 667 351

TRUJILLO
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Finca La Almoraima s/n
☎ 956 693 002
www.la-almoraima.com

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☎ 956 693 022

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RANCHO LOS LOBOS
Vereda Real
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☎ 956 640 065

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HOSTAL PARIS
Sol, 58
☎ 956 171 312

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☎ 956 173 059

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Avda. Guadarranque, 58
(Estación de San Roque)
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Avda. Guadarranque, 6
(Taraguilla)
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(Torreguadiaro)
☎ 956 615 901

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Ctra. N-340, km. 116
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(S. Enrique de Guadiaro)
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TARIFA

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www.casablanco.com

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☎ 956 684 298

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Algeciras, 26
☎ 956 684 904

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San Francisco, 18
☎ 956 681 513

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Zahara de los Atunes
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www.bahiadela plata.com

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www.campingdunas.com

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www.campingpaloma.com

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☎ 956 680 570
campingriojara@terra.es

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☎ 956 684 778
www.camping-tarifa.com



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info@campingtp.com

TORRE DE LA PEÑA II 2º C
Ctra N 340, km. 75,5
☎ 956 684 174
www.campingtp.com
info@campingtp.com

RURAL ACCOMMODATION

TUGASA - HOTELES Y CASAS RURALES
Central de Reservas:
Parque González Hontoria s/n
Jerez ☎ 956 305 611 · 955
www.tugasa.com
info@tugasa.com

ASOCIACION DE TURISMO RURAL SIERRA DE CÁDIZ
Central de Reservas:
Duque de Osuna, 22
Prado del Rey ☎ 956 716 396
☎ 956 724 610

RAAR RED ANDALUZA DE ALOJAMIENTOS RURALES
Central de Reservas
☎ 902 442 233 www.raar.es

ALGECIRAS

HUERTA GRANDE
Ctra. N-340, km. 96
(El Pelayo). Parque Natural de los Alcornocales
☎ 956 679 700
www.huertagrande.com
huertagrande@arrakis.es

CASTELLAR DE LA FRONTERA

CASAS "CASTILLO DE CASTELLAR"
Plaza Arriola, Rosario, 18
Corralete, 16, 16D, 20 -
Alta, s/n
☎ 956 236 620

JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA

ANTIGUO JUZGADO
San Sebastián, 13-15
☎ 956 641 317

CASA DEL RIO
Pasada de Alcalá, s/n
☎ 956 640 102

CASA GRANDE
Fuente Nueva,42
☎ 956 640 578
www.posadadelacasa grande.com
psag@eresmas.net

CASA GRANDE II
Fuente Nueva,42
☎ 956 640 578
www.posadadelacasa grande.com
psag@eresmas.net

CORTIJO ROMÁN
Ctra. A-369
Algeciras-Ronda km.58
☎ 658 470 524-956 640 549
www.holidayscortijoroman.com
info@holidayscortijoroman.com

EL CONSUERO
Consuelo, 3
☎ 956 641 324 - 600 309 359
miguelangelrebollo@hotmail.com

FABRICA DE BOMBAS
Pasada de Alcalá, s/n
☎ 956 640 512

HOSPEDERÍA JIMENA REAL
Sevilla
☎ 956 648 130

HUERTA LOS RIOS
Pasada de Alcalá, s/n
☎ 699 375 710
☎ 656 545 357

LAS HIERBAS
Sevilla, 71
☎ 956 236 361
☎ 680 187 686
crhierbas@terra.es



LAS LIMAS
Pasada de Alcalá s/n
☎ 956 640 102
☎ 680 102 257
www.andalucia/villas.co.uca

MOLINO GAÍTAN
Finca Molino Gaitán
☎ 699 718 287

PARQUE LAS AVES
Finca el cortijo alemán
(Estación de Jimena)
☎ 956 794 123
☎ 659 190 375
www.casaurallasaves.com
administracion@casaurallasaves.com

POSADA DE JIMENA
Gonzalo Vallecillo, 5
☎ 655 142 005

TAHONA LA VIEJA
Sevilla, 119
☎ 699 741 574
☎ 956 681 388
www.toprural.com/latahonavieja
anajimena97@terra.es

SAN ROQUE

CORTIJO LA DOCTORA
Ctra. N-340, km. 124.
Cruce del Higuerón
☎ 956 665 777
www.ladoctora.com
ladoctora@terra.es

TARIFA

CORTIJO LA COLONIA
La Colonia. Cachón, 3
☎ 956 439 334-626 967 071
www.lacolonia.tk
antrusan@hotmail.com

EL AGUILÓN
Ctra. N-340 km. 68,3.
(Facinas)
☎ 956 637 215-637 424 251
www.elaguilon.com
info@elaguilon.com



Useful information



MUSEUMS

ALGECIRAS

MUSEO MUNICIPAL
Ortega y Gasset s/n
☎ 956 570 672

LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN

MUSEO CRUZ HERRERA
Plaza de Farinas s/n
☎ 956 762 576

ARCHIVO HISTÓRICO MUNICIPAL
Plaza Constitución s/n
☎ 956 699 657

MUSEO TAURINO "JOSÉ CABRERA"
Mateo Inurria, 2
☎ 620 183 023

MUSEO DE ÍTSMOS
Plaza Constitución
☎ 956 690 657

LOS BARRIOS

MUSEO DE HISTORIA NATURAL
Casa de la Cultura.
Calvario, 12
☎ 956 621 169

SAN ROQUE

MUSEO LUIS ORTEGA BRU Y
MUSEO MONOGRÁFICO DE
CARTEIA
Palacio de los Gobernadores.
Plaza de la Iglesia s/n
☎ 956 781 587

YACIMIENTO
ARQUEOLÓGICO DE CARTEIA
Bda. Guadarranque
☎ 956 614 394

MUSEO TAURINO
"CIUDAD DE SAN ROQUE"
Plaza de Toros
☎ 956 781 587

TARIFA

RUINAS ROMANAS DE
BAELO CLAUDIA
Ctra. Cádiz-Málaga, km. 70
Bolonia (Tarifa)
☎ 956 688 530

NECRÓPOLIS DE LOS ALGARBES
Ctra. N-340, km. 74
(A 50 m. del Camping Paloma)
☎ 956 212 361

ACTIVE TOURISM

SAN ROQUE

PROMO SPORT & OCIO
Paseo del Río, 36 A
(Sotogrande)
☎ 956 615 505
☎ 629 285 801

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

SEA TRANSPORT

TRANSMEDITERRÁNEA
Información y Reservas:
☎ 902 454 645
www.transmediterranea.es
o en su Agencia de Viajes

Delegaciones
y Agencias:

- ALGECIRAS
Recinto del Puerto s/n
☎ 956 583 400

- CÁDIZ
Est. Mtm.^a.
Muelle Alfonso XIII
Fax: 956 222 038

EUROFERRY 's
Oficina Central: Avda. Virgen
del Carmen, 1 - 5º
Algeciras
☎ 956 652 324



Delegación:

- ALGECIRAS
Estación Marítima
☎ 956 651 178

FRS "FERRYS DEL SUR"
Estación Marítima s/n, Tarifa
☎ 956 681 830
www.frs.es info@frs.es

RENFE
www.renfe.es
oficinas de información:
- ALGECIRAS 956 630 202

COMUNICACIONES AÉREAS
Aeropuerto de Jerez
Ctra. N-V, km. 7.
Jerez de la Frontera
Centralita: 956 150 000
Inf. general: 956 150 083

BUSES
Consorcio de Transportes
Bahía de Cádiz
☎ 956 012 100
www.cmtbc.com

TRANSPORTES COMES
☎ 902 199 208
Información y despacho de
billetes

ALGECIRAS
Estación de Autobuses San
Bernardo
☎ 956 655 755

LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN
Estación de Autobuses
☎ 956 170 093

TARIFA
Batalla del Salado, 13
☎ 956 684 038

TRANSPORTES LOS AMARILLOS
Información y despacho de
billetes: Viajes Socialtur
Avda. Ramón de Carranza, 31
Cádiz
☎ 956 290 800

SECORBUS

Estaciones de autobuses y
ventade billetes
Tel. de información:
902 229 292

USEFUL CONTACTS

DIPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE CÁDIZ
Plza. de España s/n.
☎ 956 212 391
www.dipucadiz.es

PALACIO DE CONGRESOS
DE CÁDIZ
Plza. de Sevilla s/n.
☎ 956 291 017

PROVINCIA DE CÁDIZ
Convention Bureau
Alameda Apodaca, 22 - 2º
☎ 956 807 229
www.cadizturismo.com

TUGASA (RESERVA DE
ALOJAMIENTOS RURALES)
LA ATALAYA
Parque González Hontoria s/n
Jerez de la Frontera
☎ 956 305 611
www.tugasa.com
tugasa@cadiz.com

CENTRO ANDALUZ DE FLAMENCO
Palacio Pemartin
Plza. de San Juan, 1
Jerez de la Frontera
☎ 956 322 711

HORECA (ASOC. DE HOTELES,
RESTAURANTES Y CAFETERÍAS)
Avda. Alcalde Manuel de la
Pinta, 33
Cádiz
☎ 956 252 406
www.spa.es/horecacadiz/

CÁMARA DE COMERCIO DE CÁDIZ
Antonio López, 4
Cádiz
☎ 956 010 000

CÁMARA DE COMERCIO DE

ALGECIRAS
Avda. Virgen del Carmen, 15
Algeciras
☎ 956 655 811

ASOCIACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE
AGENCIAS DE VIAJES
Ancha, 9. Cádiz
☎ 956 214 494

ATLANTEE GOLF (ASOCIACIÓN
EMPRESARIAL DE GOLF)
A-4 km. 642 Ctra. Cádiz-Jerez
☎ 956 088 330

TRANSMEDITERRÁNEA

ALGECIRAS:
Recinto del Puerto
☎ 956 665 200

EUROFERRYS
Avda. Virgen del Carmen, 1. 5º
11201. ALGECIRAS
☎ 956 652 324

RENFE

ALGECIRAS
Ctra. de Cádiz s/n
☎ 956 630 202

CRUZ ROJA

ALGECIRAS
Pº de la Conferencia
☎ 956 603 440

HOSPITALS

ALGECIRAS
Hospital de la RASSA
☎ 956 605 722

LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCIÓN
Hospital José María Guerra
Zunzunegui
☎ 956 026 500

BOMBEROS

ALGECIRAS
Plza. de Andalucía s/n
☎ 956 662 222

CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS

ALGECIRAS
Avda. Primo de Rivera, 4
☎ 956 663 648

TAXIS

ALGECIRAS
(RADIO-TAXIS)
☎ 956 655 512

AIRPORTS

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA
☎ 956 150 010 (reservas)

NATIONAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
ENQUIRIES: 11822
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE DIREC-
TORY INQUIRIES: 1182

Prefijo de la Provincia para lla-
madas telefónicas
Desde ciudades españolas:
956
Desde el extranjero: 34 + 956
+ número

Useful telephone numbers
Note: For international calls
the country code is 34.
National calls:
956 + number.
International calls:
34 + 956 + number



Campo de Gibraltar



	Capitals and cities with over 200,000 inhabitants		Andalusian tourist information centre
	Cities with over 100,000 inhabitants		Municipal tourist information centre
	Cities between 20,000 and 100,000 inhabitants		Museum
	Cities between 5,000 and 20,000 inhabitants		Castle/City wall
	Cities with less than 5,000 inhabitants		Civil monument
	Tourist Company		Religious building
	Airport		Megalithic construction
	Marina		Archaeological findings
	Commercial Dock		Parador (State-run Luxury Inn)
	Motorway		Tourist villa
	Toll Motorway		Spa
	Major Road		Golf
	Secondary Road		Campsite
	Local Road		Natural Park
	High-speed railway		Viewpoint
	Railways		Cave
	Arcos City with listed monuments		Mountain Pass
			Water Park



Andalucía



MANCOMUNIDAD DE MUNICIPIOS
DEL CAMPO DE GIBRALTAR

www.andalucia.org

www.cadizturismo.com

www.turismocampodegibraltar.com

PATRONATO PROVINCIAL
DE TURISMO DE CÁDIZ
Alameda Apodaca 22, 2º
11004-Cádiz
Tel.: 956 807 061 - 956 807 223
Fax: 956 214 635
turismo@dipucadiz.es

MANCOMUNIDAD DE MUNICIPIOS DEL
CAMPO DE GIBRALTAR
Parque de las Acacias, s/n
11207-Algeciras (Cádiz)
Tel.: 956 572 680/4 • Fax: 956 602 003
info@turismocampodegibraltar.com

www.edantur.com

 Patronato Provincial de Turismo
Diputación de Cádiz

