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2007 - 2013

BAJO GUADIANA ROUTES

TOURIST GUIDE

GUADITER PROJECT



Andalucía





**BAJO
GUADIANA
ROUTES**

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HOW TO USE THE GUIDE

Bajo Guadiana is a territory with a discernable history. Visitor can perceive that each prominent element of the landscape, each town, and the countryside, is the physical materialisation of some part of a long and eventful history. The Guide is structured in order to help the reader find out about the tourism, cultural and environmental resources available for Bajo Guadiana in its historic context, so they can discover and interpret their significance in the exciting history of this territory and its people, in addition to admiring its beauty or interest. It is a great adventure of History.

The Guide is divided into four main sections as follows:

The Introductory section, **BAJO GUADIANA**, simply identifies the scope of the Guide and the recommended guidelines for use in order to get the most out of it.

1 Section one, **THE TERRITORY, ITS LANDSCAPE, PEOPLE AND CUSTOMS** explains to the reader and visitor the singularities of Bajo Guadiana, as a whole, by providing information on thirteen specific themes, from a small walk through history to a more detailed description of some specific historic episodes such as its gold-mining century; from the description of the most exceptional landscapes, the steppes, estuaries and pastures to a description of its unique cultural, musical or gastronomic characteristics. It is very helpful for planning a visit to this area in advance, or for revealing the historic and cultural significance of the elements or enclaves during a visit.

2 Section two, **DISCOVER**, presents **village by village** the main tourism resources of each one, covering the monumental, cultural and natural heritage that visitors shouldn't miss. This information is complemented by the information offered in section four about other useful information on the different municipalities.

3 Section three, **CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE**, offers the visitor a wide range of routes to choose from, according to the territorial area they want to visit, their touristic preferences, time available, as well as the means of transport they wish to use. Routes for family vehicles are also proposed. These are also classified thematically, with more content on **culture** or **nature**, or both, as well as short- and long-distance **off-road** routes for **hiking** or **cycling**. **Boat journeys** are proposed, as well as routes for reaching Bajo Guadiana from beyond its regions, from the West Algarve and the Huelva coast and from Seville across the Sierra de Huelva. This section also suggests routes and enclaves that will satisfy **children's** needs and tastes. Future visitors are sure to find the right one for them.

4 Section four, **PRACTICAL INFORMATION**, contains various lists of useful information, by municipality, such as where **to eat**, where **to stay** or what **to buy**. It also includes a list of the most important festivities in each municipality.

THE POCTEP AND GUADITER PROJECTS

Cross-border cooperation between Spain and Portugal goes back more than twenty-five years, coinciding with the entry of both countries into the European Union in 1986. This new territorial perspective, which regards the former frontier as a common space, has made it possible to subsequently jointly tackle difficulties and make the most of opportunities, with a component of interrelationship and reciprocity. A series of actions have been initiated, all framed within community programmes, that are allowing a territorial identity to be built between the three regions that make up Bajo Guadiana, Algarve, Bajo Alentejo and Andalucía. This willingness to cooperate has crystallized in the institutional form of the **Euro-region**. As of this moment, a reference framework is established via the **Spain-Portugal Cross-Border Cooperation**

Programme (POCTEP 2007–2013), through which the objectives and priorities of this cooperation are established. One of these priorities is without a doubt the articulation of a joint strategy for sustainable development. **Guaditer Project** is part of this instrument. **The purpose of the Guaditer Project is to disseminate a joint tourism strategy to promote in a structured way what is on offer in terms of the heritage, cultural and nature aspects of the territories that make up Bajo Guadiana (Algarve, Bajo Alentejo and Andalucía).** This initiative takes the form of, among other actions, the creation of various informational products that are aimed at highlighting the most outstanding natural and cultural resources of this territory, giving it its own personality as a tourist destination and a brand. One of these products is **the Guide** we present here.



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BAJO GUADIANA AND ITS TERRITORIES



In this Guide, Bajo Guadiana refers to the area territorially encompassing the 15 towns lining the Guadiana River from Rosal de la Frontera to Ayamonte, on the Spanish side, and from Serpa to Vila Real de Santo António, on the Portuguese side. This is an area with a very distinct character that revolves around the presence of the Guadiana river, paradoxically serving both as a means of communication and as a frontier at the same time. This is the specific scope within which lie the routes proposed by the Guide.

Nevertheless, in addition to sharing this common identity of the great riverside, the municipalities of Bajo Guadiana also share in the identity of their natural mountainous or coastal, Spanish or Portuguese regions. The Guide also pays attention to the regions, their villages, whose histories are also part of Guadiana's history, and its tourism resources, that expand Bajo Guadiana's attractive offer even further.



Bajo Guadiana is divided across 5 regions:

THE ALGARVE, coast and sea, estuaries and marshland, school of the great Portuguese seafarers and discoverers, and paradise for lovers of golf and cultural heritage.

BAJO ALENTEJO, inland landscapes, extensive golden steppes and pastures, forests and river valleys, museum towns and charming, traditional and peaceful villages, local gastronomy and craft products, birthplace of Alentejo folk singing.

THE WEST COAST OF HUELVA, the Coast of Light (Costa de la Luz), Birthplace of Discovery, land of fishing and salt production, infinite beaches, marshlands and endless wetlands, gastronomy and gaiety, wine and fandangos. Golf, history and cultural heritage.

WESTERN ANDÉVALO, on horseback between the coastal flatlands and abrupt mountainous regions of the Sierra de Huelva, pastureland, small-scale animal farming, old mining landscapes, windmills, peculiar traditions, birthplace of fandango, land of the gurumelo mushroom.

The **WESTERNMOST FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA DE HUELVA**, steep hills, nestled valleys, pastures, forests, land of struggles, castles and battles, the homeland of the pig, cold meats and Iberian ham.



1

**THE LAND,
ITS LANDSCAPES,
ITS PEOPLE,
ITS TRADITIONS**





A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

THE FIRST SETTLERS

► The oldest cultural testimonies to a human presence in Bajo Guadiana are the remains of carvings dated back to 40000 BC (Palaeolithic) and 10000 BC (Epipaleolithic). They were a nomadic people. The first sedentary collective settlements occurred around 5000 BC, a period in which agriculture and livestock farming were practised, in other words, they had learned to domesticate wild species of flora and fauna for their own use. Between 2500 and 1800 BC. (the Copper Age), they began to experiment with the development of metallurgy, initiating the exploitation of the rich mineral deposits of these ranges.

The most surprising and disturbing cultural manifestations of these peoples are, however, their megalithic constructions, the first monument architecture in which ritual settings are built to pay homage to their ancestors or celebrate burials. Menhirs, dolmens, sepulchres with false arches, hypogeum and stone circles, are the most frequent varieties. Some of these megalithic constructions can be visited, such as **Menhires de Lavajo (1)** located near Alcoutim or the **Cromlech de la Pasada del Abad (2)**, close to Rosal de la Frontera.

Material testimony of the Bronze Age still exists, mainly the remains of fortified settlements, domed tholoi such as community tombs and metallurgy workshops. The so-called Atlantic Bronze Age disappears before the 7th century BC, giving way to the enigmatic Tartessian civilisation.

[2]



[1]



Bajo Guadiana has been occupied by humans since prehistoric times. It is possible to imagine these natural, virgin landscapes as an authentic paradise, not only the estuary, but also the mountain ranges. The natural environment would have offered these early settlers places with excellent defensive positions, abundant food and water and generous mineral resources.



Numerous travellers, historians and archaeologists have, unsuccessfully, searched for the lost city of Tartessos, which flourished during 100 BC and 500 BC, in southwest Iberia. The search continues with the investigations centring on the Doñana National Park and its surrounding area.




A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

TARTESSOS: THE MYTHICAL CIVILISATION

El suroeste ibérico vería nacer hacia el siglo VIII a.C. una de las civilizaciones más florecientes de occidente: Tartessos. Casi todo es un misterio y un enigma en torno a esta mítica civilización. Se asentaban principalmente en un triángulo formado por las actuales provincias de Sevilla, Huelva y Cádiz, y extendía su influencia sobre el actual Algarve. Su nombre se identificó con el río Tartesso, el río Betis de los romanos y Guadalquivir actual, pero su emplazamiento y su historia continúan siendo un misterio. Se sabe que fue una gran civilización que basó su economía en la minería, en especial la plata, el comercio marítimo y la agricultura, y que Arganthonios (literalmente Hombre de Plata) fue uno de sus más renombrados y afamados reyes. Gracias a los colonizadores fenicios conocían la escritura y poseían alfabeto propio, mejoraron las técnicas de construcción, aprendieron a usar el torno de alfarero, adoptaron dioses orientales como Melqart y Astarté y ritos funerarios provenientes de Oriente. Los ajuares de los enterramientos descubiertos ponen de manifiesto la alta calidad de la orfebrería tartésica. En la **Necrópolis de La Joya**, en Huelva, se descubrieron las conocidas Tumbas de los Príncipes, que incorporaban un **ajuar** (1) elaborado en marfil, alabastro y metal de gran riqueza, cuyas piezas se exponen en el **Museo de Huelva** (2).

(2)



-  Territory of Tartessos and area of influence
-  Main sites
-  Province capitals



(1)

A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

THE SPLENDOUR OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

The Roman civilisation, interwoven with ethnic groups linked to the Celts, from Northern Europe, and the Turdetani, heirs of the Tartessian civilisation, would bring about large social, economic, political and territorial changes, as well as leave behind a significant cultural legacy in the region.



► The economy under the dominion of the Romans was mainly based on mining, fishing and agriculture. Rusticas Villaes, the historical precursor to the contemporary farmhouse, were scattered around the more productive areas. They introduced such characteristic elements into the current scenery such as the grape vine, and the fig, almond and olive tree. At

the **Villae de Montinho das Laranjeiras**

(1), in the municipality of Alcoutim, one of these typical Roman villas can be visited. Even the basement of the Mertola Town Hall building has the archaeological remains of a beautiful **Roman house**, which has been converted into an interesting museum that can be visited. Among the ruins of the **ancient Roman city of Turobriga** (2) (Aroche) the ancient forum of the city, the thermal baths and the arena, where military exercises and gymnastics were performed, can be seen.

The Roman civilisation developed a thriving trade activity, using the River Guadiana, which separated the Baetica and Lusitana provinces, as a waterway.



[2]



[1]



[3]



They were remarkable builders of public works and created an important communications network, the Roman roads, which significantly favoured transport and trade. The remains of a Roman road are preserved in Sanlúcar de Guadiana. They were also excellent hydraulic and mining engineers. There are numerous slag heaps located in the area, the most important of which are the **Mines of Ferrarias**, in Alcoutim, and **São Domingos**, in Mertola, the last of which can be visited. The **Aroche, Alcoutim, Castro Marim y Mértola** [3] **archeological museums** have very interesting pieces from the Roman period.



(1)



Throughout time, the River Guadiana has been recognised as a point of reference between the Christian and Muslim kingdoms of the medieval period, and between the Spanish and the Portuguese since the Renaissance. Castles, citadels, fortresses and towers line the

banks of the river and the peaks of nearby hills, offering a heritage of exceptional and historic value, in terms of both art and monuments.

Visiting them is like bathing yourself in history.

A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

FRONTIER TERRITORY

► The **Castillo de Castro Marim** (1) (13th century), a bastion in the territory of the Order of Christ, heirs of the Knights Templar, that of **Mértola** (2) (8th century), which during the times of the Arab invasion defended the prosperous river port of the town, or that of **Aroche** (3) (11th to 12th century), built during the Almohad period and the paradigm of the model of Islamic fortresses in these territories, are only a few examples of the best preserved examples. Along with these are others such as **Cacela Velha** (Vila Real de Santo António), **Alcoutim**, **San Marcos** (Sanlúcar de Guadiana) and those at **Serpa** (4) and **Paymogo** (5). Most of them can be visited and some have interesting interpretation centres and municipal archaeological museums.

[4]



[3]



[2]



[5]



A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

During the Renaissance, a little more than 500 years ago, this corner of the Iberian Peninsula would be the main stage for one of the most important and transcendental events of world history, the discovery of the New World, America.



The Voyages of Christopher Columbus

- 1st voyage 1492-1493
- 2nd voyage 1495-1496
- 3rd voyage 1496-1500
- 4th voyage 1502-1503

Portuguese routes

- Bartolomé Díez, 1487-1488
- Vasco de Gama, 1497-1499
- Álvarez Cabral, 1500-1501

▶ In addition to the plain folk, the important historical figures of these epic Atlantic expeditions were Christopher Columbus, in the service of the Catholic Monarchs, Isabella and Ferdinand, and Henry the Navigator, founder and director of the famous Escola de Sagres, which during that period gathered expert cartographers and navigators and became the driving force towards the until then unknown area of maritime navigation.

The material legacy of the Portuguese discoveries is concentrated between Lisbon, Oporto and other Portuguese cities. The Algarve coast begins at the fortress of Sagres itself. On the coast of Huelva, the towns of Palos



[2]



[1]



[3]

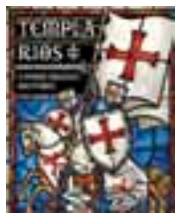


de la Frontera and Moguer are home to the **Ruta de Los Lugares Colombinos (Columbian Places tourist route)**, declared a Historic-Artistic Grouping. In Palos de la Frontera, visits can be made to the **La Rábida Friary** (1), where Columbus stayed whilst preparing to set sail, **Fontanilla**, the historic fountain where the ships took on water, the **Martín Alonso Pinzón House Museum**, and the **Wharf of the Caravels** (2), a theme park where the replicas of the three caravels that took part in the Discovery, the Pinta, the Niña and the Santa Maria can be found, which will delight the young and old. In Moguer, the beautiful **Monastery of St. Clare** (3) can be visited, where Columbus fulfilled his promise of pilgrimage made on the high seas during a great, terrifying storm, which was finally overcome.



A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

MILITARY ORDERS AND FEUDAL ESTATES



From the 12th century onwards the military orders, noted for their role in the Christian crusades in Palestine lands, acquired a significant prominence in the Peninsula, especially in the area of the Guadiana basin, an endlessly disputed frontier territory.

▀ In Bajo Guadiana, the most active were the Order of Christ, (the heritage of the Templar Knights), who would have their centre of activity at the **Castle of Castro Marim** (1) for several decades of the 14th century, and the Order of Santiago. Finally, these institutions would become feudal estates.

(1)



A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

THE 19TH CENTURY: MINING



During the 19th century, Bajo Guadiana lived through a period of economic splendour. Large foreign companies began the industrial

scale exploitation of the mineral deposits of the Iberian Pyrite Belt.

▀ Mining towns, manganese, iron, copper and other mineral mines, railway lines and jetties dotted the landscapes of the Spanish Andévalo and the Portuguese Bajo Alentejo. These ancient mining landscapes are today resources of great touristic and cultural interest.



A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

THE TERRITORY TODAY

Today, Bajo Guadiana is a territory that is making an effort to highlight its own historic, cultural, environmental and touristic qualities among the consolidated and tourist destinations of the Algarve and of the Costa de la Luz around Huelva.



And there is no lack of resources and attractions for doing so on both sides of the river; and, for probably the first time in the long history of Spanish–Portuguese relations, from an integrative and openly cooperative perspective, without natural frontiers,

both sides are joining resources, which are many: golf, water sports, extreme sports, unique beaches, extremely high-quality cuisine, coastal and mountainous terrain, history and culture, traditional handicrafts coexisting with cutting-edge artistic creations, an abundance of nature and friendly, welcoming people are among its credentials.





THE COASTAL FRONT



It will be difficult to find another 350 kilometres of continual coast that is more charming and has more services and tourist attractions than those between Cabo de San Vicente and the Doñana National Park. A privileged façade with breathtaking cliffs, endless beaches of fine sand, hidden and concealed coves, extensive marshlands and salt flat landscapes, sand dunes, forests, pine woods, juniper forests, bird sanctuaries and unique national parks. A coast that has been caressed by nature and split in two from north to south by the Guadiana, which pours into the Atlantic at a stunning estuary replete with nature and history. A region that has captivated all the civilisations that have come to it, which for centuries was the nerve centre of the known world, bursting with history and culture through and through. A friendly region that has the resources to entertain the most demanding visitors, a paradise for all lovers of golf, sea and nautical sports, sun and nature, gastronomy and culture. A place to enjoy, and to lose yourself.



PORTS AND BEACHES ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST



▀ The Bajo Guadiana coastal front has beautiful beaches with excellent services. In Vila Real, the **Santo António beach** has twelve kilometres of continuous sand from the mouth of the Guadiana to Ría Formosa, among the birds and sand, although bathing is restricted to the **Três Pauzinhos beach** from the Vila Real quay westwards. The **Monte Gordo beach** (1), with its white sand, is surrounded by pine forests and sand dunes, where the slow and mimetic chameleons can be seen wandering. **Lota beach** and **Manta beach** still conserve a certain traditional sailing flavour despite being important tourist centres. The paradisiacal **Cacela Velha beach** can be reached by foot from Manta Rota.

In Castro Marim, **Verde beach** (2) and **Altura beach** stand out for their clean sand and warm atmosphere. In Ayamonte, the **Isla Canel beach**, of more than five kilometres in length, and **Punta del Moral beach** (3), one of the most in demand, are enclosed by marshlands, canes and dunes, and also offer unbeatable services and touristic facilities.

Moving from the riverbank towns to the great estuary, it is possible to find other beaches with an extraordinary attractiveness. Heading towards the Algarve, the **Ilha de Tavira beach**, that of **São Rafael** (Albufeira) are noteworthy, the beaches and coves that stand out against the beautiful cliffs of **Rocha** (Portimão) and **Carvoeiro**, **Meia Beach** and the **Doña Ana beach** (Lagos), and **Martinhal** and **Beliche**, now in the rugged and wild coast of **Cabo de San Vicente** (4). On the Costa de la Luz in Huelva, it is necessary to

(1)



[2]



[3]



[4]





mention the beaches of **Isla Cristina**, **La Antilla**, **Punta Umbria**, **Mazagón** and **Matalascañas** (5), true paradises that will delight the visitor.

The coast is divided by river flows and navigation channels that when joining the Atlantic Ocean, form wide areas of marshland, beautiful wetlands (6) that because of the coming and going of the tide, become natural sites of great scenic and ecological value. Bird, vegetation and flora sanctuaries that have perfectly adapted to the extreme salinity conditions.

In the Algarve, the **Ría Formosa Natural Park** stretches from Faro to Vila Real de Santo Antonio.

On the Spanish coast, the **Isla Cristina Marshlands** are the first of a sequence of important wetlands that have been declared Protected Natural Sites, the **River Piedras Marshlands**, **Odiel Marshlands** and **Doñana Marshlands**, all of which have their particular beauty and ecological interest. Bird lovers will find good infrastructures to enjoy their observation and multiple activities to carry out in the heart of nature.

The Bajo Guadiana coast is still bursting with the smell of traditions, of fishermen and shellfish gatherers, the basis of its exceptional range of seafood gastronomy, and of saltpetre and salt works (7), some of the traditional salt works can still be visited in the



(8)



(8)



(8)

area of the Isla Cristina Marshlands and in the **Castro Marim and Vila Real de Santo António Marsh Natural Reserve**.

In the sporting quays and ports of the coastal towns, both on the Spanish and Portuguese side, enjoyable trips by boat can be chartered to cross from one side of the river to the other or from one port to another (8), and navigate along the Guadiana river. Some of these trips form part of adventure tourism packages with routes on ATVs inland, as well as made to measure trips.

(8)



MARSHES AND **SALTWORK** LANDSCAPES



The coastal towns of Ayamonte, Castro Marim and Vila Real de Santo António still conserve large wetlands, witnesses to what in their day were the extensive marshes of the great Guadiana estuary. It is said that the first to take advantage of these large wetlands were the Phoenicians, who learned to use them as saltworks, an activity that

(1)



(1)



(1)



would bring great prosperity to the trade in this area for centuries. The stamp of salt breathes in Bajo Guadiana, where traditional saltworks have been resurrected. The wetlands are authentic aviaries of a thousand colours, ecological treasures and an open air museum of customs and traditions, of silence and tranquillity.

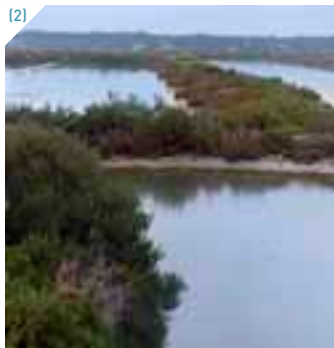


▀ The marshes are the part of the mainland where the level of the sea water rises and falls with the coming and going of the tides. On the very low coasts, such as estuaries, the high tide may even flood vast areas, forming authentic labyrinths of channels, estuaries and extensive meadowlands of saltpetre vegetation. For the fauna, it is an excellent medium, the birds find an abundant source of food in larvae, fish and shellfish and they use it as a place to rest and sometimes, to nest on their migratory routes between Europe and Africa, many of them live there throughout the year. Pink flamingos, herons, spoonbills, white storks, common stilts, avocets and ducks are some of the illustrious inhabitants of the marshes.

The marshes are also an example of the adaptation of man to nature, who over the millennia has learned how to make rational use of the enormous natural resources they provide. Shellfishing, capturing bait for fishing, salt extraction, fishing and sailing have been traditional uses of the marshes, activities that still exist today and are even recovering, which means an even more valuable socio-cultural legacy.

Both shorelines of the marshes are protected, in the **Castro Marim and Vila Real de Santo António Marsh Natural Reserve (1)** on the Portuguese side and the **Marismas de Isla Cristina Natural Site (2)** on the Spanish side. At the Marsh Natural Reserve, it is recommended to visit the **Interpretation Centre**, which offers complete information of the public infrastructures, suitable trails and touristic nature activities that can be performed in the wetlands. At the Marismas de Isla Cristina, visitors can enjoy **guided routes** and bird observation posts.

Some traditional saltworks provide guided tours of their facilities, as well as the possibility to sample products such as Fleur de sel, **Maldon salt (3)** or liquid salt. The best time to visit the saltworks is from May to September.



[2]



[2]



[3]





The pasturelands, magnificently depicted in the mountain reliefs of Bajo Guadiana, are made up of beautiful natural scenery that has been carved over time by man to make the most of a unique ecosystem with exceptional environmental value, that of the Mediterranean forest.

THE PASTURE LANDSCAPES

► The **pasturelands** (1) are one of the few examples of an almost perfect symbiosis between man and nature. It is also the habitat of one of the most precious and appreciated Iberian treasures, the **Iberian pig** (7). This valued animal lives freely in the pastureland under a green blanket of holm oaks, cork oaks and gall-oaks, which generously provide it with its favoured delicacy, acorns. Living alongside these noble species of tree are others such as the chestnut, and bushes such as wild olive trees (an ancestor of the olive tree), arbutus, lentiscus, rockrose, and sageleaf rockrose, which flower in the spring offering a spectacular explosion of fragrances and colours.

The thousand-year old use of the Iberian pasturelands justifies the presence of a rich ethnologic heritage that is of great cultural interest. One formed by the splash of artistic **branch or stone enclosures** (2), **threshing floors** (3), wells and fountains, **pillars and drinking troughs** (4), corrals, **shacks** (6) and bush hammers, and old stone structures, which on occasion mark the edges of ancient herding paths, the livestock trails.

The **harvesting of cork** (5), on the pasturelands with cork oaks, apiculture, hunting, and the gathering of fungi, mushrooms and plants, either aromatic, culinary or medicinal, are other traditional activities that complement the economy of the pastureland.

Finally, let's not forget tourism, as within these idyllic settings it is possible to find a varied choice of rural accommodation, from welcoming country houses to attractive hotels on large farms. In addition to enjoying the **extraordinary gastronomy** (8), a stroll through the pastureland might delight the visitor with a fleeting close encounter with a family of deer or the spectacular view of the majestic flight of eagles.



The grain producing steppes cover extensive areas of Bajo Guadiana. Making an inland mosaic with the forests and pastureland and surrounding marshland on the coast. They appear to be unattractive landscapes, monotonous at first sight. You only need to discover them. Their lifecycle colours the natural scenery brown, yellow, green and sometimes even red depending on the season. Hidden amongst the peaceful agricultural villages and towns of evocative beauty are true ethnological treasures, all related with the most ancient agrarian traditions and customs. They are also a paradise for steppe birds and ornithologists.



THE GOLDEN STEPPES



► The origin of the dry steppes dates back to medieval times when the population and livestock needed basic food to complement the production from the forest, at the expense of progressively enlarging its area. The grain also provides food to an infinity of birds: the great bustard (1), little bustard, the stone curlew, the sandgrouse, the calandra lark, the greater short-toed lark and the lesser kestrel, discreet birds that fly poorly, whose colours blend in with the ground, creating authentic ornithological paradises. Some steppes have been declared as Special Protection Areas for Birds, such as Castro Verde in the Vale do Guadiana Natural Park.

The millennia of grain producing activity has dotted the countryside with windmills, ingenious artefacts for grinding cereal grain, harnessing the wind inland, the strength of the waves on the coast and the flow of the river currents. Practically all of the populated areas exhibit their rehabilitated mills with pride. In Ayamonte, you can visit **Molino El Pintado** (2), a historic tidal mill, rehabilitated and converted into a very interesting ecomuseum. At one of the **windmills** (3), in El Granado, there is also a plough museum. In the other towns, they are usually converted into viewpoints and rest areas.





It was the Flumen Anae, The Roman river of the ducks. And the Uadi Ana of the Arabs. The Guadiana has been almost everything: river landscape, frontier, irrigation channel, fishing reserve, smuggler's route, reservoir, battlefield, ecological corridor, river port, swimming school, jetty and mining railway line, beach, sailing school, orchard, line of communication, place of pilgrimage, coast for cruises, pantry, model and source of inspiration, etc.

It has been all this and exhibits its heritage openly. And with all this accumulated experience, it today aspires to become an element of transfrontier integration and cooperation, into the main thoroughfare of the touristic development of its riverbank towns. One way of getting to know them is by travelling along its waters. **River boat excursions** (1) are offered from the quays at Ayamonte and Vila Real de Santo António which travel from the estuary to the mining town of La Laja, in El Granado. Some of them combine routes on ATVs or on foot. A fantastic day of adventure. A large part of the history of the river and its relationship with its peoples is magnificently told at the **River Museum**, in Guerreros do Río (Alcoutim).



(1)



(1)



(1)



SIERRAS WITH **METAL** **HEARTS**

The recent history of the sierras of Andeválo and Alentejo, and the Guadiana river itself, revolves around mining. The Iberian Pyrite Belt, one of the largest metal mineral deposits in the world, would witness frantic mining activities during the 19th century. The riverside towns of Bajo Guadiana would experience a period of social and economic splendour for its people, and a dramatic desolation after the definitive abandon of the activity during the first decades of the 20th century. The mark of the mines still shows in the landscape, converting some of them into first class tourist attractions.

(1)



Even though the metallic richness of these sierras was already known by prehistoric man, it was during the dawn of the 19th century, with Europe in the midst of its industrialisation process, when the large foreign mining companies, mostly British, began their frenetic operations in the sierras of the Pyrite Belt, the main accumulation of massive sulphide deposits in the world. Towns such as Alcoutim, Aroche, El Granado, Mértola, Rosal de la Frontera, Paymogo and Villanueva de los Castillejos, would see their economies boom with the opening of these mines. For more than a century, the River Guadiana would become an essential communication route to convey the mineral to the ports on the coast, mining towns would be built and rail lines would be opened.

From this golden period, a cultural legacy of remarkable archeo-industrial and touristic value remains. Mines, mining towns, pitheads, rail lines and river jetties dot the mountain and river landscape of Bajo Guadiana. Of particular interest are the **Mine of São Domingos** (1) (Mértola), which can be visited, the **mineral quays of Puerto de La Laja** (el Granado) and **Pomarão** (Mértola), and the rail lines that reached them from Herrerías (Puebla de Guzmán) and from São Domingos (Mértola) respectively, which today have been reconditioned and are attractive green routes.



For centuries, the River Guadiana has been a frontier land, one of battles and territorial disputes. These circumstances gave rise to the existence of a chain of defensive military structures, castles, fortresses, bastions and towers, of diverse styles and from different periods, all of great historic, cultural and scenic value.

LAND OF **CASTLES** AND **FORTRESSES**

[2]



▀ The Romans had already created a network of forts to ensure the transit of their goods. From the 8th century onwards, Christians and Muslims would settle their disputes in these lands, leaving behind a rich military architecture heritage. After the Reconquest, the confrontations between the Crowns of Portugal and Castile and Leon continued (the **Conflict of the Algarve**), until the signing of the **Treaty of Badajoz** (1267), which would define the frontier between both kingdoms, the integration of the **Algarve** into Portugal and the territories to the east of the river Guadiana into Castile and Leon. During the 13th century, Sancho IV The Brave built a solid line of defensive structures along the Aracena mountain range. This military plan, is known as **La Banda Gallega** (the Galician Strip), encouraged repopulation with people from Galicia and Aragon after the expulsion of the Muslims. Gradually, **La Raya** of Spain and Portugal (as the frontier was known), became more consolidated, even though it was not quite definitive until the **Portuguese Restoration War** (1640-1668), with the independence of



(1)



the kingdom of Portugal from Spain after the period of annexation by Phillip II in 1580. However, the territory of “**Las Contiendas**”, a pastureland used by the populations of Moura, Aroche and Encinasola was not divided up until 1922.

During the 17th and 18th century, the **Forts of Saint John and Saint Phillip (1)** were built in **Encinasola**. The first houses a permanent exhibition on Las Contiendas. The **castle of Aroche (2)** is located on the peak of the mountain. It was built during the Arabic period and rebuilt in the 18th century and houses the Plaza de Toros inside. The **Castle of Paymogo (3)** houses the parochial church. The **Castle of San Marcos** is located in **Sanlúcar de Guediana**, a model of the fortresses of the 17th century. Ayamonte stills conserves **Torre Canela (4)**, a tower which forms part of an extensive coastal line of beacons and defence against piracy, and the remains of the **Bastion of Las Angustias**.

On the other side of the Guadiana there is an almost spectacular image of the defensive chain. To the north, the majestic **Castle of Serpa** controls the passage from Aroche. Further to the south, the **Castle of Mértola (5)** would for centuries be the defensive bastion of the Bajo Alentejo territories. The **Castle of Alcoutim** facing the Castle of San Marcos, witnessed important historic events, such as the signing of the Treaty of Alcoutim between Portugal and Castile. Inside, there is an interesting archaeological museum. Opposite Ayamonte, stands the **Castle of Castro Marim**. For a time it was the centre of operations of the Military Order of Christ, the heritage of the Knights Templar. In the 17th century, its security was reinforced with the construction of the walls and the **Fort of Saint Sebastian (6)**. Today, it hosts the traditional **medieval fair** in the middle of August and a **city museum** with local pieces.



(1)



LARGE CITIES WITH **HISTORY**



The popular architecture is shaped in a typical way to respond to the needs of the environment. Characterised by a marked functionality, the urban planning of the villages reflects the climatic conditions or materials of each region, and is always perfectly integrated with the landscape. Their position on the frontier influences the urban layout of Bajo Guadiana's villages.

(1)



(3)



(3)



Of the first settlements in the area, which go back to the Palaeolithic age, there are left only the remains of their megalithic constructions, with barely a trace of their villages; yet the ruins of ancient Roman cities have survived that serve as a measure of the importance of the Roman civilisation in this area. Examples of this are the remains of cities such as **Turóbriga** (Aroche) on the Spanish bank, or **Montinho das Laranjeiras** (Alcoutim) on the Portuguese bank. Of the surviving settlements, those with the oldest origins, that began in an era of continuous battles, always grew in the shelter of a fortress or castle. Here, the urban developments are scattered on the slopes, adapting to the topography, which is almost always very steep. Narrow streets made it difficult for enemies to advance, as in villages such as **Mértola (1)**, **Alcoutim (2)**, **Sanlúcar de Guadiana (2)**, **Aroche**, **Ayamonte** and **Castro Marim**, where the urban development resembles that of a medieval village over which have been built layers of constructions by the different settlers that passed through there: Arabs, Portuguese, Spanish, as well as the most ancient civilisations, such as the Romans in some cases.

THE 1755 EARTHQUAKE

On 1 November 1755 at 9:35 in the morning, the most destructive earthquake that the Iberian Peninsula has ever known took place. With its epicentre in the Atlantic seabed at 100 km from Lisbon, added to the destructive effects of the tremor itself were those of a great tsunami that devastated the whole South coast of the peninsula, including villages and settlements. Some took centuries to recover, whilst other smaller hamlets never did.



Other villages, such as **Rosal de la Frontera**, **Villanueva de los Castillejos** (3), **El Granado** and **San Silvestre de Guzmán** are repopulation villages that arose from the phenomenon of people migrating en masse from other regions to repopulate frontier territories where peace was bought in exchange for land, especially throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. They are characterised their regular urban planning layout, with a central axis, a road or path on which the village's main axis is built, and the central square around which the main services and buildings, such as the town hall and church, are built. The homes are laid out in rectangular blocks of both large and small sizes, in some cases a large-sized block allowing for a garden to exist in a large interior patio.

Vila Real de Santo António is a special case. Founded upon the political initiative of the Marquis of Pombal, the prime minister of the Portuguese king, José I in the 18th century, its rectilinear shape is a transposition of the Baixa de Lisboa's reconstruction after the 1755 earthquake. It is an excellent example of an Enlightenment town, taking barely two years to build, using prefabricated materials brought from outside.

(2)



MARQUIS OF POMBAL

Leading figure in the Portuguese government between 1750 and 1777, his leadership was an example of despotismo ilustrado. With the founding, in 1774, of the Vila Real de Santo António, he tried to centralise the fishing activities of South-East Portugal in this new enclave, yet, due to the fishermen's staunch refusal to move, Pombal had the homes of the fishermen of Monte Gordo destroyed in order to pressurise them into a forced transfer, although the effect this achieved was their mass exodus to the recently-created settlement of La Higuera (currently Isla Cristina) and to Ayamonte, on the other side of the border, in España.



THE ART OF GASTRONOMY



The banks of the Guadiana River offer great attractions to the palate. Its gastronomic variety is a result of the blending of cultures, a legacy of the numerous peoples who have passed through the region, including the Celts, Phoenicians,

Tartessians, Romans, Muslims and Christians, of the cultural exchanges between Portugal and Spain and, of course, because of the excellent raw ingredients available, be they from the sea, the river, or from the mountains inland. Based on traditional recipes, the quality of the cuisine will not disappoint even the most refined visitors.



■ The **coastal cuisine** is based on sea foods, mainly tuna and sardines on the Portuguese side, and cuttlefish, langoustines and prawns on the Spanish side, although there is also an abundance of clams, octopus, horse mackerel, skate and conger eel, among others. The Atlantic provides the coastal villages with these delicious fish and seafood's that are cooked alone or in combination with rice, potatoes and other vegetables. The high quality of the ingredients is guaranteed by the sandy seabed of the Andalusian continental shelf and the confluence of cold and warm waters. The traditional fishermen's dishes, such as *sardinhas a la brasaplatos* (barbequed sardines), fish or seafood *caldeiradas* (stews), *cataplanas* (stews cooked in a special pan), fried cuttlefish, skate in paprika, sea bream in onions, and tuna with tomato are some of the main dishes in the repertoire of coastal cuisine. The sardine is the focal point of many popular celebrations in Portugal and we must not forget the importance of the traditional sardine canning industry to the area, both in Ayamonte and in Vila Real de Santo António. In Portugal the visitor finds a unique fusion between the coastal and inland cuisine in delicious dishes such as marinated pork with clams, *clams na cataplana* (with ham and cured sausage) or pork with squid. Until recently the local population relied on river fish for their subsistence, and these now serve as the ingredients for the **riverbank cuisine**, such as tench, eels or lamprey, with its high quality meat, which is cooked in its own blood. Dishes that are almost





exclusive to the region, with each town offering its own style, include eel stews and rice with lamprey.

The most important ingredient of the **inland cuisine** is the Iberian pig, together with lamb, kid and game, all of which are abundant in the region. There is a strong meat and cured meat industry spread throughout the all region's towns and villages, which still conserves the almost sociocultural rite of pig slaughter as one of its most rooted traditions. The production of spicy sausages, blood sausages, pork loin sausage and, above all, ham and *paletilla* (the smaller front leg of the pig), from either Iberian or acorn fed pigs, is world famous. The strength of the inland cuisine is based on the wisdom of traditional cookery, with offerings as appetising as *Migas* (a dish made with breadcrumbs), lamb stew and other stews, *pezinhos de porco de coentrada* (pigs trotters with coriander), pork *a la alentejana* (stewed with clams), pigs head, *caldinho* (a stew of pork, blood and offal) and endless dishes that will satisfy the tastes of the most demanding visitor.



Game cuisine has a long tradition in the area, with dishes such as fried rabbit with onions or thyme, wild boar hotpot, and hare with green beans, all seasoned with the aromatic herbs of the pasture lands, such as mint and coriander. Almost unique to this region is the gurumelo mushroom (*Amanita ponderosa*) and white

THE CATAPLANA

The cataplana is a type of saucepan used in the traditional cookery of the Algarve's coastal area. Its rounded shape is similar to that of clam shells, although its most outstanding feature is the way it is sealed to allow the inside to accumulate pressure. Traditionally it was made from copper. Its use results in dishes that are double-cooked and therefore have a unique concentration of aromas. Seafood, clam and fish cataplanas are traditional.



truffles, which, when in season, can be sampled in a thousand different ways and are even the focal point of famous gastronomic fairs.

In the towns of the wheat-growing area there is not only a rich heritage of wind and water mills, ovens etc., but also traditional dishes in which bread is the protagonist, such as the tasty dry Portuguese soups and *açordas* (thick bread soups).

By-products of milk, such as cheeses, are also important. Cheeses that stand out are the Queijo Serpa, made with raw sheep's milk and thistle petals, which is highly appreciated, as well as the *requesón* (soft white cheese) that is used a lot in the sweet dishes of the Portuguese riverbank.

The **sweet dishes**, with their obvious Arabic roots, use egg, almonds, honey and cinnamon as their principal ingredients. If, in the Spanish area, fried sweet dishes predominate (biscuits, doughnuts and fritters, etc.), in the Portuguese zone it is baked desserts (*bolinhos de manteiga* or butter buns, *cavacas*, *estrelas*, etc.).

The **wines** of the region deserve a mention of their own; both red and white wines have their own character.

The use of traditional native grape varieties like the Moreto, Periquita, Trincadeira and Crato Branco grapes produce fruity wines with low acidity and high levels of alcohol. Dozens of wineries can be found in the towns on both sides of the Guadiana, with some of them being open to visitors. No meal is complete without a glass of Medronho, a traditional drink of the Algarve made from distilled madrone fruit, or of aguardiente, the equally traditional liquor distilled from figs.

Innumerable **gastronomic fairs** are celebrated in the region throughout the year, each town having its own, dedicated to its particular local speciality. There are fairs dedicated to honey, cheese, the gurumelo mushroom, snails, game, and to the traditional slaughter, one more reason for you to wander off and surprise yourself with the local varieties of this splendid gastronomy.



THE GURUMELO MUSHROOM AND WHITE TRUFFLE

Gurumelo and white truffle are scarce and exquisite fungi that are only found in this area and in northern Morocco. The gurumelo, like any good mushroom, is used to give flavour to soups, in meat and fish stews, bean stews, scrambled egg dishes or with potatoes and, of course, grilled with a little salt. Turma, or white truffle, gives a characteristic flavour to soups, scrambled egg dishes and stews.



THE FANDANGO AND ALENTEJANO SINGING: INTANGIBLE HERITAGE



The most characteristic musical expression of Huelva is the fandango. It derives from the songs and **dances of peasant labourers** (1) with clear influences of dances brought from America (2). A curious example of these origins is the *fandango parao*, a dance where you stay in one place, also called *fandango reñío* or *fandango de desafío* (fighting or dueling fandango). Dance with a warrior significance, which is why it is not danced inside churches, but instead in outdoor squares, after religious events. One man dances facing another, as if in a duel or challenge, until they embrace each other at the end as a sign of reconciliation. In the mid-19th century, **flamenco** (3) adopted some of the characteristics of the fandango, giving today's flamenco-influenced fandangos one of their basic rhythms. 32 different styles of fandango are recorded in Huelva, spread among the Sierra, Andévalo and the Coast regions. In 2010, Unesco declared flamenco an Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

Alentejano singing (4) is characterised for being a solely-choral singing, in which one or many voices participate in alternation, without the accompaniment of musical instruments. The first voice (5) starts the song and is followed by a second voice that echoes the first. Then the rest of the choir sings. The organisation of the voices and the role assigned to each singer is crucial. It is currently a candidate to become an Intangible Heritage of Humanity by Unesco.

If flamenco and fado are the most authentic expressions of Andalusian and Portuguese folklore, then in Bajo Guadiana we have two examples of indigenous music that have transcended their borders. On the Spanish banks the fandango, adopted by flamenco as one of its most popular and renowned palos (rhythms), and whose roots are in the province of Huelva; and on the Portuguese bank the alentejano singing. Both have their origin in the songs and dances of peasant farm workers, in the most popular traditional folklore.



[4]



[3]



[5]



POPULAR FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

As in all local communities, in the towns of Bajo Guadiana and those of its neighbouring regions, many and various popular festivities are celebrated throughout the year, some of them of clear interest to tourists. Whether of pagan or religious origin, or a mixture of both, these celebrations become one of the bases of cultural identity, keeping traditions and customs alive, in some cases with very ancient origins.

▀ Of pagan origin, the **Carnival** (1) is celebrated immediately before Christian Lent, at the time of year when the fruit trees start to flower. With a great repercussion in the local villages, parades, fancy dress and dance fill the streets in an explosion of joy, music and colour. With the *Entrudo*, or Carnival, depending on which side of the river you are in, the villages

(1)



celebrate the perpetual battle between *Don Carnal* (Mr. Carnival) and *Doña Cuaresma* (Mrs. Lent) with parades of allegorical floats and *pasacalles* (processions). Visitors are guaranteed to have lots of fun and enjoyment.

Without a doubt, on the Spanish coast, the most popular and important social, economic and tourist event is **Holy Week (2)**, an annual Christian festivity commemorating the passion, death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. Each village or town celebrates Holy Week in its own way, in a mixture of sentiment, folklore and tradition. Andalucía's Holy Week of was declared **Andalusian Festivities of Tourist Interest** in 2006, as was the Holy Week of Ayamonte.

June to September are months for summer celebrations and fiestas. Throughout June, festivals and popular dances will proliferate all along the Portuguese river bank on the days of the most popular saints: San Antonio, San Juan and San Pedro. Barbecued sardines are eaten and red wine is drunk throughout the Algarve, to the beat of popular music. During the months of August and September, the coastal populations celebrate religious boat processions in honour of the Virgin (3) and pay tribute to seafarers. Each town and village has its main festival, its *romería* (pilgrimage), or reason to celebrate. During the hot summer nights there is not a single village that does not celebrate its event, in which tradition and modernity merge.

There are numerous festivals dedicated to a musical specialty, from jazz to flamenco, especially the fandango



(5)



(1)



(4)



[3]



[2]



in Spain, or to a particular gastronomic element, from tastings of gurumelo mushrooms, to sardines, and encompassing cheese, snails, partridge and sweet potatoes. In Castro Marim, the town totally changes appearance for a few days of the month, converting its castle, decorated in a 16th century style, into the scene of an interesting medieval festival (4). Open-air markets and medieval performances, from jousts to tournaments, proliferate. Now that the border has gone, cross-border celebrations and *romerías* (5) are also common, bringing together the villages of both countries.

Another custom with a long tradition deeply rooted in the Spanish river banks is bullfighting. Recently, in Rosal de la Frontera the remains were found of what is probably the oldest bullfighting ring in the world, as they date back to 1599. Due to its uniqueness, the Aroche bullfighting ring (6), located in the castle's parade ground, must also be mentioned, or the Ayamonte ring built in the mid-19th century.

If we move a little further away from the Bajo Guadiana area, we find big popular celebrations such as the Romería de la Virgen del Rocío pilgrimage (7) that is held in the village every year, or Folkfaro, the Faro Folklore Festival, which is the biggest international folkloric festival in the world. On the more contemporary side, is the Lagos Jazz festival (8) held in the town of Lagos, or the independent South Pop music festival held in September in the neighbouring Isla Cristina where masses of music followers congregate.



(8)

[4]



[6]



[7]





DESTINATION GOLF

The Algarve and Huelva coastline are home to the most attractive touristic destinations, appreciated and valued by golf lovers. The quantity, variety and quality of the facilities, the exceptional climate, mild during the winter and the gentle and fresh breeze

ALGARVE

		PAR		PAR
1 Alto Golf and Country Club	6125 m	72	16 Penina Resort Course	2987 m 35
2 Balaia Golf Village	877 m	27	17 Pine Cliffs Golf and Country Club	2274 m 33
3 Benamor Golf	5497 m	71	18 Pinhal Golf Course	6151 m 72
4 Boavista Golf Resort	6053 m	71	19 Pinheiros Altos - Golf, Spa and Hotel	6186 m 72
5 Castro Marim Golfe and Country Club	5265 m	71	20 Quinta da Ria	6016 m 72
6 Colina Verde Golf Course	1145 m	3	21 Quinta de Cima	6256 m 72
7 Golfe do Morgado	6399 m	73	22 Quinta do Lago/Norte	6126 m 72
8 Gramacho Golf Course - Pestana Golf Resort	6107 m	72	23 Quinta do Lago/Sul	6488 m 72
9 Laguna Golf Course	6133 m	72	24 Royal Golf Course	6059 m 72
10 Millenium Golf Course	6143 m	72	25 Salgados Golf	6080 m 72
11 Ocean Golf Course	5815 m	72	26 San Lorenzo Golf Club	6238 m 72
12 Palmares Golf	5961 m	71	27 The Old Course	6254 m 73
13 Parque da Floresta Golf and Leisure Resort	5524 m	72	28 Vale de Milho Golf 2x	1845 m 54
14 Penina Academy Course	1851 m	30	29 Vale da Pinta Golf Course - Pestana Golf Resort	6115 m 71
15 Penina Championship Course	6273 m (SSS) 73		30 Victoria Clube de Golfe	6560 m 72
			31 Vila Sol Spa & Golf Resort	6393 m 72





during the summer, the quality of the landscapes of the courses looking out over the sea, as well as the vast range of touristic, environmental and cultural resources offered by this stretch of the Iberian coast, all more than justify this high esteem.

HUELVA		PAR
32	Bellavista Huelva Golf Club	72
33	Corta Atalaya Golf	72
34	Costa Esuri Golf Club (East route)	71
35	Costa Esuri Golf Club (West route)	72
36	Golf Dunas de Doñana	72
37	Golf El Rompido (North route)	72
38	Golf El Rompido (South route)	72
39	Golf Nuevo Portil	72
40	Isla Canela Golf	72
41	Islantilla Golf Resort	72
42	La Monacilla Golf Club	72

Nº OF HOLES ■ 9 ■ 18 ■ 27



GOLF COURSES



2

DISCOVER





ALCOUTIM

Today, the **castle** (1) is one of the main points of interest, a privileged viewpoint that offers wonderful views of the town, the river with its unique jetty and the Spanish riverbank. Inside, it houses the **Archaeological Museum** (1), which displays very some interesting pieces of local history. The **Church of Saint Salvador** (2) (14th to 16th century), is one of the best examples of the architectural style known as the **First Algarve Renaissance**. The **baroque stairway** (3) (17th to 18th century) joins the church to the city.

The small town of **Guerreiros do Rio**, located 8 kilometres to the south of Alcoutim, can be reached by a road that borders the river. Almost at the edge of the town, the Roman settlement of **Montinho**

das Laranjeiras can be visited, and once in Guerrieros, the **River Museum** also, with its curious exhibition that tell the story of the river and its peoples throughout history, including the mythic smuggling. Boats can be rented in Alcoutim and Guerreiros do Río to sail along the Guadiana.

Ancient traditional handicrafts such as wood carving still survive in the villages of Alcoutim. The cuisine has both a mountain and river flavour, and is famous for its **nogados**, an almond and honey based sweet.

One of the main tourist attractions of Alcoutim is its **river beach** (6) located at the mouth of the River Cadavais into the Guadiana, and has a good variety of facilities for all ages.





- (1) Castelo Velho-Museu Arqueológico
- (2) Igreja Matriz do San Salvador
- (3) Escadaria barroca
- (4) Estátua do Contrabandista
- (5) Porto fluvial
- (6) Praia fluvial
- (7) Old part

Velho Castle (14th century) was raised upon Cerro de Santa Bárbara, of Alcoutim origin, a small population that has been witness to important historic events. In 1371, on a boat laden with flowers, in the middle of the River Guadiana, between Alcoutim and the Spanish neighbour Sanlúcar de Guadiana, King Ferdinand I of Portugal signed a peace treaty with Henry II of Castile.

(7)



(1)



(5)



(6)





AROICHE

Aroche witnessed moments of splendour during the Roman period, even earning the privilege of minting its own coins. The **Roman city of Turobriga** (1) (1st century BC), located but a few kilometres from the current town centre, is a testimony to the splendour of its Roman period. Next to this is the **Chapel of Saint Mammes** (2) (13th to 18th century), a beautiful construction that possesses some spectacular religious frescos from the 15th century.



The history of Aroche is linked to that of the **Almohad castle** (3) (12th century), reconstructed after the Portuguese conquest and the epicentre of the disputed Hispanic–Portuguese–Spanish frontier, until the end of the 16th century when it became a part of the kingdom of Seville. In the 19th century, the unique **plaza de toros** (3) was built inside the castle, one of the oldest currently in use in Spain. Its steep, cobbled streets, a jewel of popular architecture, is home to the **Church of Our Lady of the Assumption** (4) (15th to 16th century, the **artillery wall** (5) from the 17th century, built during the Portuguese War of Restoration and the **Hieronymites Monastery** (18th century). The latter houses the **Visitor Centre**, the **Archaeological Museum** (6), the **Museum of the Holy Rosary**, the only one in the world with more than two thousand pieces, and the **Natural Park Information Centre**. There are another two Protected Natural Sites in the municipality that can be enjoyed: **Peñas de Aroche**, and **Sierra Pelada and Rivera del Aserrador**. Don't forget that we are in the heart of the land of the Iberian pig, *jamon* and *chacinas* are only a few of the delicacies available to visitors.



- [1] Ciudad romana de Turóbriga
- [2] Ermita de San Mamés
- [3] Castillo-Plaza de Toros
- [4] Iglesia de Ntra. Sra. de la Asunción
- [5] Muralla artillera
- [6] Convento de la Cilla de los Jerónimos-Museo Arqueológico-Museo del Santo Rosario-Centro de Visitantes-Punto de Información del Parque Natural
- [7] Casa Palacio de los Tinoco y Castilla

Located in the rough, mountainous forests of Sierra Morena, in the heart of the Sierra de Aracena and Picos de Aroche Natural Park, among forests and pastureland. Declared a Conservation Area in 1980 for the uniqueness and beauty of its urban centre, it possesses one the largest historic and natural heritages of the province of Huelva.



AYAMONTE

► The barrio of **La Villa** forms the traditional urban centre, with small squares, white houses and narrow streets that end up spilling over the river's edge. The **Museum of Solitude – Temple of Saint Francis** (1) (16th century) together with the **Church of the *Angustias*** (2) (16th century) and the **Temple of Mercy** (3) (17th century) are some of the most representative religious buildings in the centre.

Adjoining the Church of the *Angustias* are the remains of the **Bastion** of the same name (16th century), the defensive wall that surrounds the city, severely punished during this period by attacks from Berber pirates. Practically nothing remains of the original castle. Along the coast, **Torre Canela** (5) has been conserved and restored, one of the fortifications that marked out the coastal defences.

Today, Ayamonte is an eminently touristic city with a range of quality hotels, golf courses and two ports (6) (7).

One of the most typical excursions in Ayamonte

is a **river cruise** along the Guadiana, or to cross the estuary in boat to the quays of Vila Real de Santo Antonio. The **beaches of Isla Canela** and **Punta del Moral** (8), an ancient fishing town, have also become important tourist centres. They have all the necessary facilities to make the visitor's stay attractive, leisure services and equipment to practice nautical sports. Unmissable visits are the **municipal zoo**, the **Interpretation centre of the Molino El Pintado** (9), the guided walks of the marshlands and the **river cruise** (11) along the Guadiana.





- [1] Museo de la Soledad-
Templo de San Francisco
- [2] Iglesia de las Angustias
- [3] Templo de la Merced
- [4] Plaza de la Laguna
- [5] Torre Canela
- [6] Puerto fluvial
- [7] Puerto deportivo
- [8] Playas Isla Canela-
Punta del Moral
- [9] Ecomuseo El Pintado
- [10] Zoológico
Municipal



The city of the Light is located atop a riverbank hill along the Guadiana which dominates both the Spanish and Portuguese shores of the estuary. The crown awarded the title of city in the 16th century in recognition of its merits as a bastion of the frontier defence and support site in the deeds of the Discovery of the Americas.

[1]



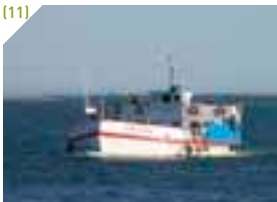
[7]



[4]



[3]



[11]



[9]



CASTRO MARIM

On Revellín Hill, in addition to the **Fort of Saint Sebastian** (1) (17th century), we can find the **Chapel of Saint Anthony** (2), a **restored ancient mill** (3) and the **Regional Interpretation Centre** (4), where you can find out about the rich historic and natural heritage of the municipality.

(7)



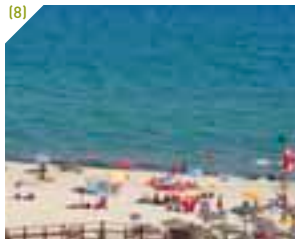
Situated on the hill opposite Revellín, is the **medieval castle** (5) (13th century) founded by the Order of the Knights Templar, although it does contain structures that date back to the Bronze Age. The **Archaeological Museum** (5) is housed inside, and there is a lively **medieval fair** that is held every year in August. The **Church of Our Lady of Martyrs** (6) (18th century), stands out against the typical white houses of the town.

In the immediate surroundings of the town is an extensive wetlands of great ecological interest, the **Castro Marim and Vila Real de Santo António Marsh Natural Reserve** (7). The **Odeleite reservoirs**, in the interior of the municipality, offer corners of incomparable natural beauty where nautical and mountain sports can be practiced. The varied range of golf and beautiful **beaches** (8) such as those of Verde, Retur and Altura-Algoa, together with a first rate seafood gastronomy, make up the other tourist attractions of this legendary town.



- (1) Forte do São Sebastião
- (2) Ermida do Santo António
- (3) Molino
- (4) Centro de Interpretação do Território
- (5) Castelo do Castro Marim-Museum Arqueológico
- (6) Igreja do Nossa Senhora dos Mártires
- (7) Reserva Natural do Sapal
- (8) Praias

The entrance to the Muslim Al-Gharb and refuge for fugitives persecuted by the Inquisition, Castro Marim sits in a hollow protected by two hills, each crowned by fortresses and their walls, from where a magnificent panoramic view of the town, the Guadiana estuary and its marshlands, the saltworks and the international bridge can be appreciated.





EL GRANADO

Located in the region of Andévalo, El Granado consolidated its current location in the 16th century, linked to the then feudal lands of Gibraleón. The discovery of the remains of prehistoric graves place the first settlement of the area at around 3,000 BC.

There are barely any traces of its Muslim past under the jurisdiction of the Beja region. In the 15th century, the first settlers built the **Chapel of the Holy Trinity** (1) in the Mudejar-Gothic style. With the repopulation of the 16th century, the first unique buildings in the town begin to appear, the most important being the **Parochial Church in Honour of Saint Catherine** (2) (18th century) in the neoclassical style.

The fertility of the land led to the population to dedicate themselves to cereal, grapevine and orange agriculture. From this farming past comes a good number of remains of various windmills located in the municipality and the **Museum of Ethnography and Farm Ploughs** (3), located close to the **Solana Windmill** (3) (18th century) which displays the different traditional tools used in the farming, grinding of grain and the kneading of flour.

In the 19th century, the economy of the town suffered a great change due to the explosion of the Santa Catalina manganese mine and the construction of the mineral loader at **El Puerto de la Laja** (4), around 8 kilometres from the town, to where both manganese and other minerals brought by train would arrive from



- (1) Ermita de la Santísima Trinidad
- (2) Iglesia Parroquial en Honor a Santa Catalina
- (3) Molino de la Solana— Museo Etnográfico y de aperos de labranza
- (4) Puerto de la Laja
- (5) Vía Verde del Guadiana




the La Herreria mines, in the municipality of Puebla de Guzmán.

The old railway route that brought the mineral to the port has now been converted into a green route for cycle-tourists, which forms part of the **Guadiana Green Route** (5).



ENCINASOLA

 The built-up area of Encinasola is constructed around the **castle (1)** (13th century), built during the times of Alfons the Wise, and the **Church of Saint Andrew (2)** (16th Century), of which the three doorways from the renaissance period are of particular mention. The continual frontier arguments with Portugal motivated the construction of the **Forts of Saint John (3)** and **Saint Phillip (4)** (17th century), each one located on a hill on the outskirts of the town and with a line of view with the **castle**.

The Fort of Saint John currently houses an **Information Point for the Sierra de Aracena and Picos de Aroche Natural Park**, which forms part of its municipality.

Beautiful pastureland and forest countryside surround the town. The farming tradition has left its mark on the beautiful stone constructions that are of great ethnological interest, agricultural paths, milestones and drinking troughs, enclosures, corrals and huts, magnificently visible in the **Pilar de Acá (6)** and the **Pilar de Allá (7)** (The Here and There Milestones) at the entrance to the town from the south. The unique cultural demonstrations of the municipality are the

Dance of the Tambourine, that dates back to the 13th century, enacted only by women, and the **fandango (8)** of Encinasola, one of the most beautiful variations of this style, that dates back to the 16th century. The gastronomy is rich and varied. Typical dishes are, in addition to the famous *chacinas* and Iberian cured ham, its glorious *morcilla* (a type of black pudding), the typical *caldillo* of the slaughters, the *poleas* and the *gurumelos*, without forgetting the wide range of sweets such as *perrunillas*, *prestines*, *borrachos*, *piñonates*, etc.



- (1) Castillo de San Miguel
- (2) Iglesia de San Andrés
- (3) Fuerte de San Juan-
Punto de información
del Parque Natural
- (4) Fuerte de San Felipe
- (5) Ermita de San Juan
- (6) Pilar de Acá
- (7) Pilar de Allá

The centre of Encinasola became of major importance from the 13th century as a strategic geographical site during the frontier battles between the kingdoms of Castile and Portugal. Its castle would form, together with those of Aroche and Fregena de la Sierra (Badajoz), the vanguard of the defensive line against Portugal, also known as the “Banda Gallega”, due to the massive repopulation of these lands.





MÉRTOLA

Walking through the centre of Mértola is like travelling through two thousand years of history. The roman ruins can be visited at the excavations carried out in the basement of the Town Hall, which is home to the **Roman House** (1). The **Paleochristian Basilica** (2) displays the remains of a Visigoth basilica. The **Islamic Art Museum** (3) holds one of the best collections of ceramics, jewellery and coins of the country. Its **Mother Church** (4) (12th – 16th century) is unique. As it is an old mosque with very few transformations, it preserves the floor of five naves, the horseshoe arches and the *mihrab*, facing Mecca.

The remains of the **castle** (5) can also be visited, and an impressive statue of Ibn Qasi, Lord of Mértola (1144–1147) welcomes travellers. The **Archaeological Excavation Camp** (6), where the archaeological research is continued in the city, is located in front of the castle. You can visit other museums documenting the local customs and traditions, such as the **Textile Museum** (7), a sort of workshop, exhibition and point of sale for locally produced crafts, the **Mineiro home-Museum** (8), and the **Water Museum** (9).

On the outskirts, you can find the old **São Domingos mine** (11), which can also be visited. An attractive river beach is located in the nearby area which has numerous public services. The **river port** where the ore extracted from the mines was loaded is located in **Pomarão** (12). A spot of undeniable beauty is **Pulo do Lobo** (13), where the Guadiana forms a narrowing of the river with beautiful torrential narrows and waterfalls.





Mértola, the Roman Myrtilis, was an important river port of Phoenician origin that was later consolidated by the Romans and Arabs. Strategically located at the confluence of the Guadiana with its tributary the Oeiras, the Town – Museum of Mértola raises its white houses at the foot of its castle, dominating a beautiful landscape which is today in the heart of the Guadiana Valley Natural Park.





PAYMOGO

► In reality, its name derives from its frontier location, “pay” from Pais (Country), and “mogo” from “mojon”, (boundary or frontier), giving the name Paymogo or frontier country. It has been the setting of many battles, the town has a **castle** (1) located in the outskirts of the town, built in the 15th century and later rebuilt during the wars with Portugal in the 17th century.

Inside, we can find the **Parochial Church of Saint Mary Magdalene** (1) (16th century). In the surrounding area of the town there are two small chapels, the **Chapel of Saint Sebastian** (2) (17th century) and the **Chapel of the Holy Cross** (3) (20th century). Once in the town, of particular note is the **Pósito** (4) (18th century), an ancient grain silo which is now the Municipal Library. The town had its first period of splendour in the mid 18th century when the production and sale of honey and wax were an important source of income. From Paymogo, the wax was destined for Cartuja de Sevilla and the honey for the city of Cadiz. Then, in the 19th century, it lived through another period of prosperity linked to the mining activities in the region. Its decline, in the 20th century, has led to the recovery of its farming traditions, especially in the breeding of the Iberian pig, on its extensive **pasturelands** (5). Typical

dishes of the town are *salmorejos* (a type tomato soup which is served cold), rice with rabbit, **gurumelos** (a type of edible mushroom) and turma, a prized and rare truffle.

Every year in Paymogo, there is the *Motogurumelada* and the Transfrontier Gastronomic Gurumelo Fair, where a great variety of mushrooms can be sampled.





- (1) Iglesia-Castillo de Sta. María Magdalena
- (2) Ermita de San Estián
- (3) Ermita de la Santa Cruz
- (4) Pósito

According to the legend, Paymogo owes its name to a healer that lived on the Sierra Morena in Huelva. This healer was so powerful that he was famous all over the region. His domains were known as “País del Mago” (Magician Country). The frequent use of this name resulted in its shortened form: Paymogo.

(5)



(1)



(1)





ROSAL DE LA FRONTERA

Scattered around the province are archaeological settlements from various periods, from the Bronze Age to medieval remains, but the most impressive is without doubt the **Cromlech de la Pasada del Abad (1)**, of which three menhirs of great size and three rose granite monoliths, laid from largest to smallest, still remain.



The urban layout of the city is characteristic of the repopulation settlements, with a very regular layout of orthogonal streets in which the main road and central square **Plaza de España (2)** stand out, where the main buildings are located: the Town Hall, the **Church of Saint Isidore the Labourer (3)** (14th century) and a historic **stately home (4)**.

It was here that in 1939 the great poet from Alicante, Miguel Hernandez was incarcerated, arrested whilst attempting to cross the frontier. The building that served as his prison is today the **Miguel Hernandez Cultural House (5)**, which includes an **Interpretation Centre (5)** about his life and works, as well as a recreation of the cell that he occupied.

The local gastronomy is based in simple dishes prepared from seasonal ingredients, whether from slaughter, hunting, orchard or mushrooms. The presence of cod in rice or mushroom dishes is curious, considering it is clearly of Portuguese influence.

Although its culinary specialities are *caldillo* (a type of broth), *sopa de peso* (a pork and turkey dish), coriander *gazpacho*, and those in which mushrooms, especially the highly prized **gurumelos**, are the main ingredient.



- (1) Cromlech de la Pasada del Abad
- (2) Plaza de España
- (3) Iglesia de San Isidro Labrador
- (4) Casa Señorial
- (5) Casa de la Cultura Miguel Hernández-Centro de Interpretación

Rosal de la Frontera was originally a small place called Aldea Gallega, which finally disappeared because of the frequent waves of aggressors. Once pacified and repopulated, new settlements sprung up that gave birth to Rosal de Cristina, named after the Queen Regent in her honour, until in 1896 it was named Rosal de la Frontera.





SAN SILVESTRE DE GUZMÁN

► The urban centre of the town is centred around the **Parochial Church of Saint Sylvester** (1) (16-17th century), formally gothic with a graceful bell tower, and the **Plaza de España** (2). The plaza was based on the typical model of the plazas of the 18th century, enclosed and accessed via the corners. The domestic architecture of the town maintains the traditional constructive typology, with thick mortar and slate walls, whitewashed, and curved roof tiles, which give the town a certain charm.

The surrounding area closest to the urban centre is a traditional agricultural region that has maintained its personality for centuries. Known as the **Wheel of Saint Sylvester** (3), because the agricultural countryside literally wraps itself around the town. It has a high number of elements of cultural, ethnologic and scenic interest, such as the renovated **Vilan Windmill** (4), wells and ponds for farming use, threshing floors for working the grain, stone enclosures, etc., an authentic sign of the cultural identity of its past, and of its present, eminently agricultural.


The gastronomy of San Silvestre de Guzmán is mostly pork products, it is famous for its acorn fed **cured ham** (5). The celebration of the slaughter is a rite that attracts large amounts of visitor to sample the flavoursome culinary specialities, and not only pork, but both game and the highly prized *gurumelos*, when in season.



- (1) Iglesia Parroquial de San Silvestre
- (2) Plaza de España
- (3) Ruedo de San Silvestre
- (4) Molino de Vilán

Throughout the 16th century, the lands of Ayamonte, that once belonged to the feudal lands of Gibraleón, suffered a sharp increase in population, caused by the repopulation of large areas. The Marquis of Ayamonte, Manuel Silvestre de Guzmán, founded San Silvestre de Guzmán in 1595, granting it the status of town.





SANLÚCAR DE GUADIANA

► Its strategic geographic location made it one of the most important towns along the border, as it was the only place of trade along the Spanish and Portuguese riverbanks, and a frequent route for smuggling.

The continual frontier wars motivated both the construction of the **Bastion of Saint Jerome**, located next to the **Parish Church of Nuestra Señora de las Flores** (1) (Baroque style), as well as the **Castle of Saint Mark** (2) (17th Century) which dominates the hill and from where it is possible to see the neighbouring and sister town of Alcoutim, on the Portuguese riverbank. Of the old splendour of the river port, through which a great deal of trade would have passed in the 19th century because of the intensive mining operations in the mountains during this period, only a small, yet charming **river port** (3) remains, which today is frequented by tourist cruisers and small recreation boats. The trip by barge between Sanlúcar de Guadiana and Alcoutim is one of the tourist attractions. The **windmills** (4), evidence of its grain producing past, stand on the nearby hills and some are open to visitors. The wars and the rises of the river have created a town where the tangled slopes and immaculate white of the lime-washed houses spill down the slopes towards the river, converting a visit to this town into a journey through the centuries of both the history of the river as well as the frontier.

Visitors must not forget to sample the gastronomic heritage, with typical dishes such as **cachola** (a pork stew with herbs and potatoes which is prepared on slaughter days), **Migas** (5) (fried breadcrumbs), or **Caldereta de cordero** (lamb stew), nor leave without having visited the nearby pasture landscapes.



- (1) Iglesia Ntra. Sra. de las Flores
- (2) Castillo de San Marcos
- (3) Puerto fluvial
- (4) Molinos de viento

This town dates back to the time of the Arab kingdoms (10th to 13th century), although it was founded and ordained as a town in 1435. Initially, it belonged to the crown of Portugal, but in the 14th century it became Spanish.



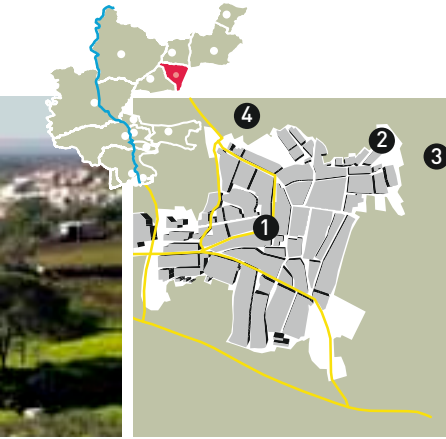
SANTA BÁRBARA DE CASA

Even though the historic heritage of Santa Bárbara de Casa does not offer any unique buildings, it stands out for its personality, made up of a typical, traditional, popular architecture with whitewashed walls and beautiful cobbles. The **Church of Our Lady of Mercy** (1) (18th century) is located in the centre of town, standing out for its neoclassical door and its baroque tower.



On the Mirador de la Santa, there is the **Chapel of Saint Barbara** (2) (16th century) upon a strategic site from where some spectacular views can be appreciated, both of the municipality of Santa Barbara as well as the neighbouring towns. Opposite the chapel, along a line of nearby hills, in memorial of its important agricultural past, are several **wind mills** (3) (18th century). At their feet, on the banks of the stream Casa, the remains of a **water mill** (4), an ancient washing place and even an old brickworks can be found.

The ritual of the **slaughtering of the pig** (5), practically a family festival, is one of the most deeply rooted traditions. The **Transfrontier Tourism and Gastronomy Fair** is held every February, where visitors can sample the local specialities: cardoon, póleas (dishes prepared from water and flour and flavoured with salt, milk, sugar etc.) and *gurumelo* stew. The town has a municipal **Rural Hostel**, which in addition to sporting activities, provides accommodation and services relating to the enjoyment of nature.



- (1) Iglesia de Ntra. Sra. de la Piedad
- (2) Ermita de Santa Bárbara
- (3) Molinos de viento
- (4) Molino hidráulico-Lavadero

The stream of Casa gives its name to this town, a meeting place between the rough mountainous Sierra de Huelva and the western Andévalo. In 1504, the status of town was awarded to Santa Bárbara de Casa. Previously, it was made up of two population centres that would finally merge their territory, El Hornach and Los Palacios. Its origins in any case date back to the Neolithic period, as demonstrated by the archaeological findings in the municipality.





SERPA

► The **castle** (1) is Muslim in origin (13th – 17th century), from which the **walls** (2) and the **aqueduct** (3) originate. Built in the 17th century in perfect architectural

harmony with the castle to supply water to the **Palace of the Counts of Ficalho**

(4) (16th century), it still conserves a unique and spectacular **waterwheel**.

The **Clock Tower** (5) (15th century)

and the **Church of Saint Mary** (6)

(16th century) are other buildings of

monumental character. The **Republica**

Plaza (7) is where the coffee bars and

terraces are concentrated, and in turn is where

the social life of the city comes together.



The museums in the area are also worthy of a visit.

The **Ethnographic Museum** (8) exhibits part of the local history through agricultural and domestic tools, clothes and crafts. The small **Clock Museum** (9), located in the **Mosteirinho Convent** (9), displays more than 1,800 clocks, some of which date back to the 17th century. The **Archaeological Museum** (11) holds pieces from the Stone Age and from the Roman and Arabic periods.

Queijo Serpa (10), the internationally famous handmade, creamy, sheep's cheese, can be sampled at the unmissable **Alentejo Cheese Trade Fair**, held every year in the month of February. Serpa is also famous

for its traditional folklore, **Alentejo singing**, and an interesting music festival is held at the beginning of June. A **traditional historic market** is recreated in the third week of August.



(10)



- (1) Castelo-Museu Arqueológico
- (2) Cerca urbana
- (3) Aqueduto -Nora
- (4) Palácio dos Condes de Ficalho
- (5) Torre do Relógio
- (6) Igreja de Santa Maria
- (7) Praça da República
- (8) Museu Etnográfico
- (9) Museu do Relógio-Convento do Mosteirinho

Set in the typical Alentejo rolling landscape, surrounded by grain producing steppes, pasture lands of Holm oak and cork oak and olive trees, is the white city of Serpa. Although it reached the pinnacle of its splendour in the 16th century, it conserves dozens of unique corners and beautiful cobbled streets presided over by the majestic presence of its wall.





VILA REAL DE SANTO ANTÓNIO

Designed following a rectilinear geometric layout, similar to that of the Baixa district in Lisbon, the streets converge on the **Plaza Marqués de Pombal (1)**, with a central obelisk. This is where the Town Hall and the **Mother Church of Our Lady of the Incarnation (2)** (18th century) in the neoclassical style that possesses some splendid carvings and some spectacular stained glass windows (20th century).

The streets of the historic centre form a beautiful setting that houses a multitude of shops. In the riverbank area, in addition to the sports port and the **Lighthouse (4)** (20th century), the ancient splendour of the stately homes that border the maritime promenade

can be appreciated. The port has a shuttle service to nearby Ayamonte, and for cruise liners that travel the river along its idyllic scenery as far as the river quays.

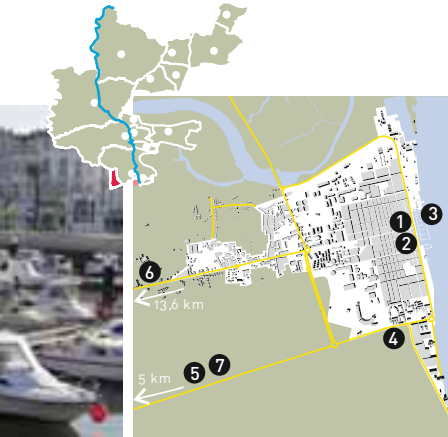
The visitor cannot miss visiting **Cacela Velha (6)**, a small fishing village a few kilometres from the town, which conserves all the charm of the architecture that is typical of the region and a small historic centre that includes an mediaeval church that was remodelled in the 16th and 18th century and a fortress, from which a spectacular view of the River Formosa can be experienced.

Monte Gordo (7), a popular holiday destination is located 5 kilometres away and has, in addition to a magnificent warm water beach and services

to enjoy other leisure activities, such as practising water sports, the Casino a large number of bars and restaurants where the Algarve cuisine, rich in fish and seafood can be sampled.

(1)





- (1) Praça Marquês de Pombal
- (2) Igreja Matriz de Nossa Senhora da Encarnação
- (3) Porto deportivo
- (4) Faro
- (5) Praias
- (6) Cacela Velha
- (7) Monte Gordo

Founded in 1774 at the orders of the Marquis of Pombal, the city was built in less than two years close to the mouth of the Guadiana as a territorial response to the neighbouring Ayamonte, in substitution of a town that was destroyed by the earthquake of 1755. Its purpose was to control the trade in this important frontier area and develop the budding fishing industry.





VILLANUEVA DE LOS CASTILLEJOS

During the Muslim period, the site belonged to the region of Niebla. After the Reconquest, it became part of the lands of the Dukes of Béjar. Then in 1631, Phillip IV conceded the title of Villa (Town) to Lugar de los Castillejos. The earthquake of 1755 razed the town to the ground, destroying its main buildings, among which was the **Parrochial Church of the Immaculate Conception** (1), which would not be rebuilt until the end of the 19th century.

In the 19th century, Napoleonic troops used the town as their head quarters, leaving it devastated after their retreat. With the end of the War of Independence, the town began to revive and the population dedicated to agricultural labours, the **Zahurdón Mill** (2) stands as remains of this period.

In the area, you can find **Sierra Abuela**, one of the highest peaks of Andévalo, and the **Chapel of Our Lady of Piedras-Alba** (3) (15th century), which is located in the beautiful spot of **Prado de Osma**, a place of pilgrimage for pilgrims in honour of their Virgin. The festivities in honour of the patron saint of the town, Saint Matthias, are held in February. The cuisine of the Castillejos area is made up of mainly pork derivatives. The **Iberian Pig and Industry Agro-livestock Fair** (4) is held annually in the town. Today, the Iberian pig sector is one of the basic pillars of the economy of the area.





- (1) Iglesia de la Purísima Concepción
- (2) Molino Zahurdón
- (3) Ermita Ntra. Sra. de Piedras Alba

This area already figured as a place of rest and resupply on the ancient routes of Baetica for the Roman legions disembarking at Ayamonte, heading towards Mérida along the Guadiana. It was called Place of the Small Castles because of the small fortresses that were in the vicinity, ancillary ones to the main castle, or Praesidium, located on the hill that today is named foot of the castle and served as frontier defence and a military mansion.





3

**CHOOSE
YOUR ROUTE**



CULTURAL HERITAGE ROUTE

The extent and intensity of the history lived by the towns of Bajo Guadiana is made evident with the presence of a rich historic legacy of noteworthy cultural and touristic interest. Megalithic constructions, roman cities, medieval castles, traditional architecture, museums and interpretation centres form a part of this cultural legacy.



(1)



(2)

1. The route begins in **Cacela Velha**, a small village with picturesque white houses finished with brushstrokes in blue. A very special corner looking out over the wetlands of the river Formosa, a beautiful spot of nature and silence. There was once a **fortress** of Muslim origin which exercised military control over this stretch of the coast, it was later handed over to the Order of Santiago for the same purpose and was destroyed by the Lisbon earthquake, along with almost all of the Algarve and the coast of Huelva. The current **dos Caballeiros fortress** (1) was built upon the old castle at the end of the 18th century. The **Iglesia Matriz de Cacela** (2), which dates back to the 16th century, and reconstructed in the 18th, has a beautiful example of a gateway in the Renaissance style featuring two busts of the apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul.

2. **Vila Real de Santo António** is a maritime city that was also destroyed and later rebuilt by the Marquis of Pombal, the minister to King Joseph I (1714–1777), it features meticulous urban planning from its historic centre to the cobbled **Plaza del Marqués de Pombal** (3),



(4)



(3)



(5)

built around its large **central obelisk** (3). In the centre stands **Iglesia Matriz de la Senhora de Encarnaçao** (3) (18th century) and the **Manuel Cabanas Museum**, one of the main wood carving artists of Portugal, which also holds an interesting collection of historic fish preserves wrappings considering that the city experienced its moments of economic splendour as a consumption centre from the 19th century onwards. This prosperous period can be seen in some buildings of interest, **Casa Parodi** and **Casa dos Folques**, and **Torreao Sul**, the building that currently houses the Municipal Historic Archives. It is also worth paying a visit to the **jetty**, the old port, the destination of the boats that transported iron ore extracted from the Mines of São Domingos (Mértola), which travelled down the Guadiana from the Pomarão river port. Not to mention the **Cultural Centre** (4) dedicated to the poet Antonio Aleixo, which displays a variety of artistic activities.

3. **Castro Marim** is a small town that is full of charm that spreads out in a dip between two hills, that of Revellín and the other of Castillo. The **castle** (5),

CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE / BY ROAD OR BY CAR





which can be visited, was built in the 13th century by the Order of Christ, the heritage of the Knights Templar, with the aim of defending the frontier. It has an irregular, square, ground plan, four semi-circular round turrets on the corners and an interior patio with two access doors. Inside, it houses the **Iglesia de la Misericordia** and traces of other historic constructions. It houses a **City Museum** that displays the archaeological material found in the excavations carried out on the hill. In mid August, it is home to a lively medieval fair. A stroll along the parapet walk provides a view of the beautiful panoramas of the town, the Sapal saltworks and the twin hill, Revellín. On top of this hill is the **fort of Sao Sebastião (6)** (18th century), its construction ordered by John IV of Portugal, and integrated into the system of walls that reinforced the fortification of the city. Also to be found here is the **chapel of Santo António**. From the hill, one can see a beautiful building, **the mother church**, crowned by its elegant cimborio (7). The surrounding area of the hill has been rehabilitated and currently represents an interesting green zone with a park, open air amphitheatre, café and the **Regional Interpretation Centre (8)**. It also includes a restored, historic **mill**. From this site there are also some spectacular views of the Guadiana International Bridge (1991), a work of great architectural interest.

➤ **4.** Travelling up the banks of the Guadiana from Castro Marim towards Alcoutim, you can visit the **Museum of Azinhal**, located in the Cultural Centre, which has permanent and temporary exhibitions on the traditional way of making bread, cheese and agricultural products.

➤ **5.** A little further to the north, in **Guerreiros do Río**, a district of Alcoutim, you must make another stop and visit the **River Museum (9)**, with its interesting, interpretative and museum-like exhibition that narrates the role and importance of the river Guadiana in the lives of the river-folk throughout history, traditional fishing and smuggling.

➤ **6.** Very close to Guerreiros do Río is the **Laranjeiras Roman town (10)**, an archaeological settlement that includes a Roman agricultural town, the remains of a church from the Byzantine period and several houses of Arabic origin. Other structures include several tombs and a swimming pool covered in glazed tiles.

➤ **7.** It is worth the slight diversion west for the **Pareiro Museum**, located in Monte da Fonte Zambujo, it houses an exhibition called The Construction of the Memory

(6)



(7)



(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)



(12)





(La Construcción de la Memoria) and recovers the tradition of popular poetry, crafts and local legends, and also for **Iglesia de Pereiro** (16th century), which contains an interesting collection of painted altarpieces. Nearby is the **City Museum of Santa Justa**, located on the hill of the same name, which exhibits a replica school from the 1950s to the 20th century. To the north of this town you can visit the **Giões Museum**, which exhibits archaeological findings from the successive cultures that have inhabited the area, and also the **chapel of Sra. Oliveira**, where from the end of the Middle Ages the tradition of the appearance of the Virgin above an olive tree originate, and also the reason why it is said that they have healing qualities.

8. A first visit to Alcoutim must begin with its **Castle** (11), not only because it is charged with history, but because it has some unbeatable and beautiful views of the whole town, the river and of its physical relationship with the sister city of Sanlúcar de Guadiana, on the other bank. The castle was built in the 12th century and has lived through intense historic moments, which are narrated in the interesting **Archaeological Museum** (12) found inside. The **Sacro Museum** is located in the **Ermita de la Concepción** from the 15th century and was remodelled in the 18th century, but it still retains some traces of the primitive manueline church. The **Iglesia de Alcoutim** (13), medieval, was rebuilt in the 15th century, following the pattern of renaissance aesthetics. Opposite is the small



(15)



(16)



(18)



(19)



(20)

Port of Alcoutim which is home to both traditional fishing vessels as well as sports and recreational boats. On the outskirts of the town, you can find the remains of the **Castle of Santa Bárbara**, a defensive structure from the Islamic period, built between the 8th and 9th century and abandoned in the 11th.

9. From Alcoutim heading towards Mértola, you must visit the **Menhires de Lavajo** (14) archaeological complex, an unsettling place that invites reflection where three monoliths can be contemplated, one in the shape of a phallus, with a height of 3.14 metres, belonging to the Late Neolithic or Early Chalcolithic (3500/2800 B.C.). They are understood to be territory markers and/or religious sites.

10. The Roman Myrtilis Iulia and the Muslim Martulah, Mértola, stands on a small hillock on the bank of the river Guadiana. It was a Phoenician river port and during the 8th and 13th centuries it was an Arab fiefdom. Today it is a museum city. The **castle** (15) was built after the reconquest upon the ruins of a primitive Muslim fort and from the **Torre del Homenaje** some magnificent panoramic views of the river can be contemplated. In the grounds in front of if the castle you can see the internationally renowned **Mértola Archaeological Camp**. The



(14)

historic Mosque, the current **Iglesia Matriz de Ntra. Sra. de la Asunción**, conserves the horseshoe arches and the mihrab. The **Paleochristian Basilica (16)** is home to a **Visigoth Museum**, with architectural structures and tombstones from the period of Christianisation. You can also visit the **Museum of Islamic Art (17)**,



which displays a rich collection of Islamic ceramics, the **Museum of Sacred Art**, alongside, and the **Casa Romana (18)**, located under the **City Council (19)**.

The **house of Mértola**, alongside the Tourist Information Office, recreates a typical **traditional house** of Mértola, and next to that, the

Textile Museum (20) displays a varied craft collection. In **La Forja do Ferreiro**, a small dwelling, the trade of a blacksmith and the work of a forge are recreated. From the **Torre del Relógio**, one of the symbols of the city, it is possible to access the **Torre Couraca**, which the Romans used to control the access to the city, and the port breakwater. Outside of the city is the **Monastery of San Francisco**, which houses the **Water Museum**, the **Chapel and Roman Necropolis of São Sebastião** and the **Sao Domingos Mines**, all of which should be visited.

11. In **Serpa**, a typical city of Alentejo, and where it is said that the best handmade, sheep's milk cheese is made also breathes history. The remains of a great fortress that surrounded the city stand out, as well as the majestic **aqueduct (21)**, perfectly integrated and built



(21)



(25)

into it during the 17th century to supply the ancestral home of the Counts of Ficalho. The monuments **Portas de Moura** and **Portas de Beja** and the **Torre do Relógio** (22) are witnesses to the splendour of times past. Among the winding and narrow streets and whitewashed houses outlined in a characteristic grey, stands the **Plaza de la República**, the nerve centre of the town. The **Castle** can be visited and is surrounded by the walls that King Denis ordered built in the 14th century. The **Palacio de los Condes de Ficalho**, constructed in the 16th century, with its austere façade and inside replete with paintings and glazed tiles. Other places to visit are the **Iglesia del Salvador** (23), of Muslim origin, although it was redone with mannerism influences, and also Baroque, and the **Capilla del Calvario**, with its circular ground plan and arches with irregular shaped stones incrustated into the exterior. The **Ethnographic Museum** (24) provides a review of the culture of the local traditional trades. And a curiosity, the **Clock Museum** (25), an important collection of clocks from all periods in a small and quaint, historic convent.

12. The history of Rosal de la Frontera is shaped by border instability. Destroyed in the 17th century during the Portuguese wars of independence, it was repopulated for the last time in the 19th century, as it had been previously. Its urban form maintains a structure typical of a repopulated town, a regular layout with a main road and the central square, and a series of parallel or perpendicular roads running off in an east–west and north–south direction. The blocks are of great





size and the interior patios can be used as allotments. The streets are steeply sloped, converging at the axis of the road. It was a place of transit of the Mesta, and perhaps this route was already in existence thousands of years ago. Even today there are still traces of a chapel used by the migrating shepherds, which in turn hold pilgrimages and various festivities. In the town centre you can visit the **Iglesia de San Isidro Labrador** (26) and the **Cultural House** (27) where there is a replica of the cell where the poet Miguel Hernández was held prisoner, along with an interpretation centre of his life and works.

➤ **13.** Leaving Rosal heading towards Aroche you will come across the settlement of **Cerro del Castillo** which is home to the wall structures belonging to a pre-roman or Castro town, and it is a must to stop and visit the **Cromlech de la Pasada del Abad** (28), a dolmen structure from the Copper Age.

➤ **14.** The towns in the area of Encinasola are embraced by a **medieval castle**. The two **forts** located on the edge of the town also attract attention, they



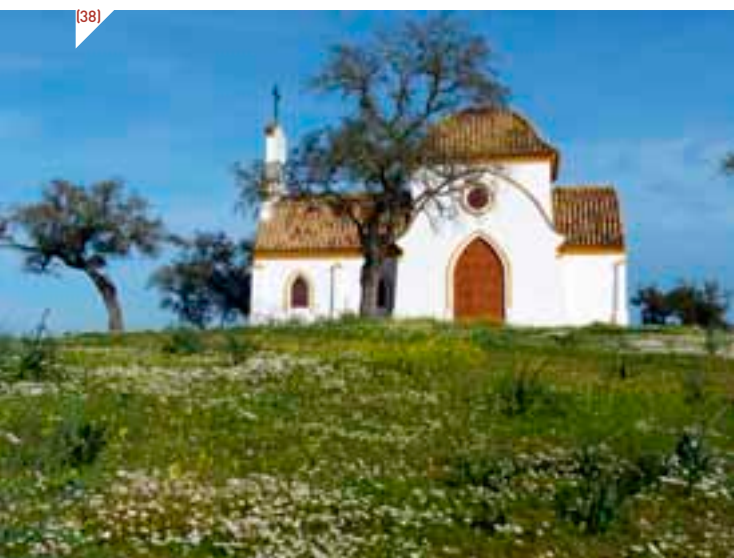
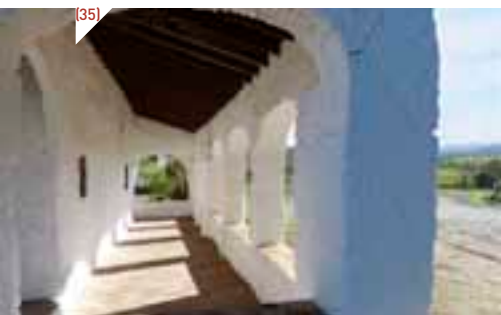
were built in the 15th century during the wars with Portugal, given the insufficient defensive capacity of the old castle. It is evident that we are in the land of Contiendas, as it is known in these towns. In the nearby area of the **Fort of San Felipe**, located on the crag of Murillo, there are information panels that tell of the successive waves of aggressors that descended on the town. The **fort of San Juan** (29), located on the hill of Horca, houses an information point for the Sierra de Aracena and Picos de Aroche Natural Park. The **chapel of San Juan** (30), the Iglesia **Santos Mártires Fabián y Sebastián** (16th century), and **Iglesia San Andrés** (31) (16th century), near the castle, stand out among the items of heritage. Then, in the surrounding area of the town you can visit the **chapel of Nuestra Señora de Rocamor**, and the **chapel of the Virgen de Flores**, both from the 16th century. The latter is the place of celebration of a particular pilgrimage that gathers the inhabitants from both side of the frontier on the 19th April. Also in the vicinity of the town centre you can see some dolmens that are proof of an ancient people. It is said that during the Roman invasion, the great leader Viriathus resided here.

15. Aroche, declared a **Historic–Artistic Grouping** (32), surprises with its monuments. It is accessed by the **Puente de las Pelambres** (32), from the 16th century, and a quick walk around the outside of the town will allow you to see it is surrounded by fortifications, the **Castle**, which houses the plaza de toros, the **Torre de San Ginés**, located in the south of the city and reinforced in the 17th century, and the **Baluarto de la Bica**, built in the 17th century. To the left of the castle you can see the **chapel of Cristo de la Humanidad** and the **Fuente del Cristo de Aroche**. Nearby to the **Iglesia de la Asunción** (33), a building ordered by the Catholic Monarchs in which the Mudejar, Gothic, Renaissance and Neoclassical styles are mixed, there is a representative sample of the ancestral homes from the 17th and 18th centuries, **Casa del Conde de Álamo**, **Casa del Marqués de los Arcos** and **Casa Palacio de los Tinoco**, to name a few. The **Cilla de los Jerónimos**, a building from the 18th century, houses the **Archeological Mueum** and a municipal **Information Centre**. Another curiosity, the **Rosary Museum**, which has an interesting collection of rosaries of different styles and origins.

16. Near to Aroche is the **Hispanic–roman city of Turóbriga** (34). And next to this, or better said, above it, stands the beautiful **Ermita de San Mamés** (35) and the **Ermita de Santa María del Valle**, whose origins date back to the 8th and 9th century. In the pastureland landscape you can see the structures that are most

(37)







[39]



[40]



[41]



[43]



[44]

representative of this roman city from the first century of our era. Among them, it can be sensed which belong to the forum of the city, the hydraulic infrastructures, a campus dedicated to military and political meetings, the possible line of a wall, part of the residential-trade area and the baths. The Ermita de San Mamés houses a small interpretation centre for the settlement.

17. **Santa Bárbara de Casa** is a town of mountain houses and great slopes with a very old population. At the **Zarzita settlement**, which dates back to the Chalcolithic period, a dolmen, a town and a necropolis were discovered, the most important pieces of which are displayed at the museum of Huelva. The **Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de la Piedad** (36) is of note and dates back to the last third of the 18th century.

18. **Paymogo** was a territory that belonged to the Order of the Knights Templar in the 13th century. Its **Castle** (37), was built in the 15th century and rebuilt in the 17th during the wars with Portugal, it houses the **Iglesia Parroquial Santa María Magdalena** (37), whose semicircular apse is covered with a semi-dome. The **Capilla de San Sebastián**, also known as **capilla del Santo**, is located in the centre of the town, and when leaving the town heading towards Puebla de Guzmán, you can find the **chapel of Santa Cruz** (38), built at the beginning of the 20th century with an architecture

(42)



typical of Huelva and with clear Portuguese influences, framed by a beautiful pastureland scenery. The **Pósito**, a rehabilitated historic grain store from the 18th century which is home to the Public Library. Of particular note are the façades of some of the houses with doorways supported by double pilasters, one of which is the **house of Manuel María de Soto Vázquez**, the humanist and author of *Aromas de la Sierra* and was built in the 18th century.

19. Entering **El Granado** from the north, you will come across a small park with a lovely windmill from the 18th century which will invite you to take a break. At the back of the windmill is the **Museum of Ethnography and Farm Ploughs** (39), which includes a collection of ploughs and tools used in relation to milling tasks. El Granado has been an area of transit since at least the Roman period, who would have passed through here on the way from Ayamonte to Mérida. Remains of the Roman road are still conserved. Among its heritage of note is the **Parroquia de Santa Catalina**, built in the 18th century in the neoclassical style, and the **Ermita de la Santísima Trinidad** (40), in the Gothic-Mudejar style. The important mining history of the municipality during the 19th century is gathered in the river port of La Laja, next to the old mining town, one of the best examples of the rich, mining, archeoindustrial heritage of the region.

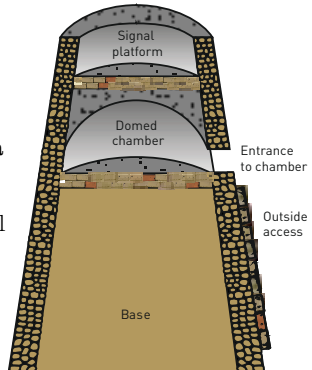
➤ **20. Villanueva de los Castillejos** is a town with history, but the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755 razed the city to the ground and destroyed its main artistic monuments, which were not rebuilt until the 19th and 20th century. The **Iglesia de la Purísima Concepción** (41), formally opened in the 1920s, the **old Council building**, whose origins date back to the 17th century, and **Corral del Concejo**, from the 18th century, are the most important elements. Also worth a visit is the **Ermita de Ntra. Sra. de Piedras Albas**, built in the 15th century in a beautiful setting. This chapel is shared by Villanueva de los Castillejos and El Almendro, and it is here that a pilgrimage is held where the typical *cirochos* dance is performed.

➤ **21.** The panorama offered by the entrance to **Sanlúcar de Gadiana** (42) will pleasantly surprise the visitor upon unexpectedly finding the **castle of de San Marcos** (16th century) presiding over the hill and the white houses sprawling down the side of the hill to the river port itself. And on the other side of the river, the spectacular image of the sister city, the Portuguese town of Alcoutim, separated by only a few hundred metres of water. Inside the town, with its narrow and steep streets, stands the **Iglesia de las Flores** (43). In the charming **river port** you can take a boat and cross over to the jetty in Alcoutim.



22. The town of **San Silvestre de Guzmán** was founded by the Marquis of Ayamonte, don Silvestre Guzmán, in the 16th century. In the **Plaza de España** (44), the nerve centre of the town, stands the **Iglesia parroquial San Silvestre Papa I** (44) which retains its formal characteristics in the gothic style.

23. Only a few walls remain of the Baluarte de las Angustias and practically nothing of its old castle, however, the architectural and historical heritage of **Ayamonte** is extensive. Of note is **Iglesia del Salvador** (45), which responds to the characteristics of a Sevillian Mudejar temple with a rectangular ground plan with three naves and a level apse, with additions from the Renaissance and Baroque period, **la Iglesia de Ntra Sra de las Angustias** (46), also of Mudejar origin, **Iglesia de la Merced**, the **Capilla del Socorro** (17th century) and the Annex Hospital for Abandoned Children, the **Ermita de San Sebastián**, the **Iglesia de San Francisco**, the **Palacio de los Marqueses de Ayamonte**, built at the beginning of the 17th century by the Marquis of Ayamonte don Manuel Silvestre de Guzmán, the **Convento de San Francisco**, the **Convento de Santa Clara** and **Plaza de la Laguna** where the **Council** (47) is located and was inspired by the regional architecture of the beginning of the 20th century and surrounded by a series of moulded brick and Seville ceramics with reproductions of paintings by local artists. The restored **Torre Canela** is one of the medieval watchtowers that is still conserved from the coastal defensive line of the estuary (48).



THE MILL ROUTE

Old mills can be seen throughout the Bajo Guadiana, testimony to a time when each small community, each village, ground its own grain by taking advantage of the most favourable natural resources. Thus, ingenious artefacts were created that used the energy of the tides in the marsh areas, installed on tide channels, and others powered using the force of the wind against a structure with wood and fabric blades, and others that used the force of the water currents on the riverbed or riverside. Today, the old tide mills, wind and water mills that are still scattered around the Bajo Guadiana landscape, are being restored, used, and proudly exhibited by the towns and villages as signs of their identity. As well as all having their history and a significant ethnological value, they are also a perfect excuse for taking a journey through the villages on both banks of the Bajo Guadiana: many of them offer privileged views such as viewpoints, and others, in the valley, are located in landscapes of extraordinary beauty.



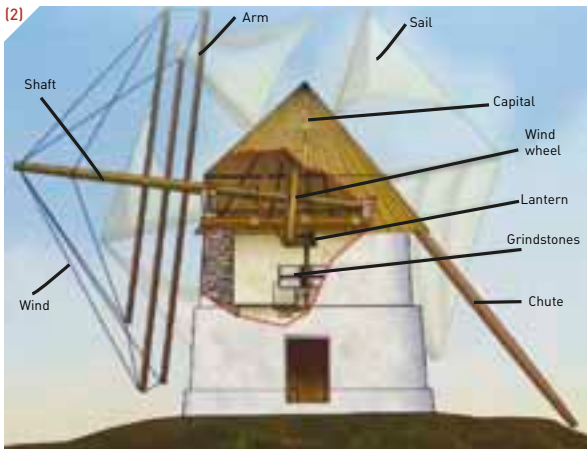
1. We suggest you start your journey in the marshlands of the **Marismas de Isla Cristina Natural Reserve (Ayamonte)** by visiting the **tide mill of El Pintado** (1), located in the beautiful scenic enclave on the edge of the marsh. Its name comes from the 18th century when it was bought by Manuel Rivero González, a rich tradesman from Ayamonte who had the same name. The wheat is ground using six stone millstones and the underwater construction is built of *ostionera* stone, a porous stone formed by the remains of sea shells. It was in operation until 1946. Now restored, it houses an **Ecomuseum** that describes how the

mechanism works, using the force of the tides to move its mill wheels and the whole cereal transformation process until it is converted in flour. Visitors can also enjoy the outdoor surroundings, using the purpose-built picnic areas.

2. In **San Silvestre de Guzmán** another type of mill can be seen, windmills (2), typical of the summits of the inland hills. A must-see is the 19th century **Vilán windmill**, on the Vereda de Zaballa route, that was restored in 2004 using original old materials. In a truncated cone shape that is seven and a half metres high and eight metres in diameter, it is built of stone, clay and lime, and whitewashed. Inside are two floors: the lower floor is used as the miller's home and the upper floor is used for housing the cogwheel. The roof is of wood covered by a layer of briar.

3. In **Sanlúcar de Guadiana** two restored old windmills can be seen, of the same type as those described at the previous stop, but which deserve a special mention, since their location, as well as being reconditioned to provide a recreational area, offer a fantastic viewpoint from which to enjoy a stunning view of the village as a whole, looking over the Guadiana river, the San Marcos castle and the twin Portuguese village of Alcoutim.

4. In **El Granado** it is possible to visit the **Molino del Granado** (3), where the original machinery is conserved, and even put into operation on certain occasions. Next to the windmill, in a beautiful park, is the **Museum of Ethnography and Farm Tools**, a small facility where visitors can view a large variety of the tools and implements used in traditional farmwork.



(4)



(7)



(1)





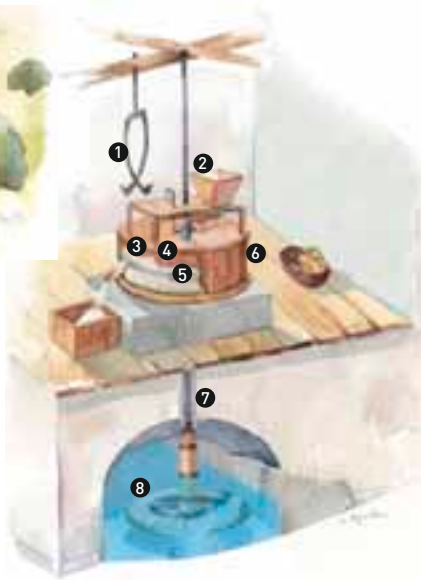


5. **Zahurdón Mill**, in **Villanueva de los Castillejos**, is situated at the end of the street *calle El Santo*. It has been restored and has a recreational area, turning the windmill and its environment into a lovely scenic spot.

6. In **Santa Bárbara de Casa**, to the north-east of the village and close to the Hermitage, old **mills** (4) can be found whose immediate surroundings have been converted into a picnic area.

7. The Guadiana River, where it passes through the Vale do Guadiana Natural Park, close to **Mértola**, is home to a scattered group of old medieval water mills. This is another type of mill that uses the force of the river's water current to drive the grinding mechanism (5). It is possible to visit the installations of the **Alferes mill**, located on the Vascão bank, the Guadiana's southernmost tributary. The Canais, do Bravo or do Escalda mills are other examples of hydraulic engineering on the Guadiana's riverbank. The ancient and surprising **Convento de San Francisco**, located in the beautiful spot where the Oeiras river (6) and Guadiana river converge and where the **Water Museum** (Museo del Agua) is found. Guided visits are offered of not only the museum itself, but also of the romantic garden, a true Eden with its own traditional waterwheel. This tells the story of the watermills and offers art exhibitions related to water, as well as many other services.

8. In **Odeleite** (Castro Marim) you can visit the **Paernadas Mill** (7), a restored old hydraulic mill, located in the beautiful setting of the Mata Nacional das Terras da Ordem, a large national forest, next to the Odeleite reservoir and close to the beautiful riverside village of Foz de Odeleite. Close to the mill rise the towers of the **Parque Aventura de Odeleite** adventure park, a structure comprising a system of suspension bridges for tourism activities and



1. Sheerleg or hoist for moving upper millstone
2. Hopper
3. Hole, opening through which the flour flows between the two millstones
4. Runner stone or mobile upper millstone
5. Bedstone or fixed lower millstone
6. Dustguard
7. Spindle or shaft that transfers the movement from the counterwheel to the millstones
8. Waterwheel, wheel that turns from the movement that the water exerts over its blades

adventure sports, climbing, zip wires, challenge courses and orientation.

9. On the Revellín hill, in **Castro Marim**, next to the Fort of São Sabastião (17th century), there is a restored old windmill to visit, **molino del Revellin** (8), perfectly set in a modern public park where there is also a modern open-air amphitheatre, the Territory's Interpretation Centre and the San António hermitage. It also offers unbeatable views of the Reserva Natural do Sapal de Castro Marim and Vila Real de San António, the Spanish side of the Guadiana and of the international bridge.

MINING ROUTE

(1)



1. **Las Herrerías Mine (1)**, close to Puebla de Guzmán, has been one of the most exemplary mines in the mining region of Western Andévalo. It has been mined since 1880 by different British, French and national companies. Initially manganese was extracted, using underground mining methods, wells and galleries. From 1909 iron started to be extracted in the form of pyrite and other sulphurates. At this time both underground and open air-mining existed side-by-side. The activity went gradually into decline until it finally ceased in 1988.

2. The Las Herrerías mine had a 32 km long **railway line to Puerto de La Laja** port, which was in operation between 1888 and 1965. Its platform was reconditioned as part of the Vía Verde del Guadiana green way 2, and today it is a first-class tourist destination for mountain-biking devotees and nature lovers.

3. **La Laja Port (2)** is on the left-hand side of the Guadiana River, in the municipal district of El Granado, a few kilometres downstream of its twin mining port of Pomarão. Minerals were brought to La Laja from the Las Herrerías, Santa Catalina and Cabeza de Pasto mines.



(2)



It was in operation until 1965. Of the former structures, visitors can still see the tanks and chutes where the minerals were unloaded by tilting the wagons parked in the upper deck, but not much more remains. Even so, this unexpected sight after turning a curve in the river while sailing upstream is an almost magical experience that transports the viewer to bygone times. Times in which the old loading platform received and dispatched more than 500 mineral transport boats a year, the same amount as the neighbouring loading platform of Pomarão. These were times of frenetic activity when the Guadiana River served as an industrial and mining waterway. Today they are beautiful, and even romantic, spots for reliving bygone eras.

4. On the same side of the Guadiana River, but further North, is the same mining mechanism of Las Herrerías – La Laja, the mining complex of the São Domingos – **Puerto de Pomarão Mine** (3). This latter, just a few kilometres further upstream, received the minerals from the São Domingos Mines in Mértola via a railway line. Today Pomarão is a small tourist enclave tucked away on a beautiful bend of the Guadiana River where it displays the metallic colours of its mining past and visitors are welcomed with great hospitality.

5. From the São Domingos Mine, the mineral was transported to the river port of Pomarão via an 18 kilometre **mining railway**, of which only the platform

(7)



(3)



(3)





remains. Even so, you can walk or cycle along this between the old mine and Pomarão port, although cycling is only recommended for more experienced cyclists, as at certain points you have to carry the bicycle on your shoulder to negotiate difficult tunnels. The first ten kilometres closest to the mine are easy to cycle along. However, we recommend you use a support vehicle.

6. The town of **São**

Domingos (4) was founded in the mid-19th century with the mining of a small hill in which intense cultivation from Roman times is still evident. But, with the start of open-air mining in the early 20th century, it had to be transferred, with only some



of the original buildings remaining on its original site, these being the hospital, the pharmacy and the British cemetery. Nearby was built the chapel dedicated to São Domingo (5), from which the mine and its village derive their name. The mine was in operation between 1854 and 1966, extracting manganese, iron, copper, lead and zinc. Today it is a beautiful but oddly scenic enclave, a characteristic that is already anticipated in some way by its peculiar entrance: a narrow old road flanked on both sides by rows of old eucalyptus trees, perfectly lined up like soldiers, that snake for kilometres between undulating steppes scattered with slag heaps and scraped earth coloured ochre, yellow and red. Visitors can take guided tours through the mining park (6). There are reconditioned areas for recreation and bathing on the banks of the village reservoir (7). An unmissable visit.

(4)



(7)



(6)



(3)



THE SALT ROUTE

For a long period in the history of human civilization, whoever controlled the salt controlled the world. The Phoenicians found a sort of earthly paradise in Bajo Guadiana that also provided favourable conditions for obtaining sea salt fairly easily: low flatlands that flooded regularly, the marshlands, and a privileged geographical position, the westernmost corner of the world known at that time, with a very high number of sunlight hours per year.





[1]



[2]



▀ The Phoenicians learnt to work the marshlands, converting small parts of them into natural salt factories, into Atlantic sea salt mines, using the simple process of benefiting from the high tide to fill a series of ponds from which the salt water evaporated, leaving a layer of crystallised salt (1). It seems simple but salt-making is an art in itself, a thousand-year-old culture that brought prosperity to the estuary for centuries, while the salted fish and meat trade reigned in the Mediterranean sea and that, even today, almost died out, lives on in the coastal area (2). Bajo Guadiana smells of salt, salt mines and salted fish, which is certainly a vital element of the local seafood cuisine. The marshlands of both Castro Marim and Vila Real de Santo António as well as the Isla Cristina and Ayamonte (3) have started recovering their traditional salt mines. They are being reinvented. Guided visits are offered to the facilities, and not just to the salt-making facilities, but also to nearby premises where the natural and cultural context of the salt farms is explained. They are also highly recommended for birdwatchers (4). The best time to visit them is from May to September when they are in full operation. As well as enjoying the saltpeter and sea air, and an interesting journey between landscapes of natural and cultural interest, visitors can discover salt in an infinity of gastronomic forms, such as *flor de sal*, salt flakes, and liquid salt, etc.



(4)



NATURE ROUTES

Almost half the territory of Bajo Guadiana, in both Portugal and Spain, is listed under some form of environmental protection, which gives an idea of its value in terms of nature. Coastal wetlands, semi-arid steppes, extensive pasturelands, wooded sierras, forests and river valleys, make up a mosaic of ecosystems with a great ecological and scenic value.



1. PARQUE NATURAL DA RÍA FORMOSA

From the Castillo de Cacela Velha (1) (Vila Real de Santo António) are lovely views of the Ría Formosa, a wetland of international importance that has been declared a Natural Park and extends from Faro's coast to the Manta Rota Beach, in Vila Real. A labyrinth of canals, islands, marshlands and sandy areas (2) it provides refuge to a variety of wild animals, from the rare purple gallinule (3), here called *gallina sultana* and the symbol of the Natural Park (4), to the slippery, mimetic chameleon, and including the curious Portuguese water dog, a rare breed of curly long-haired dogs that helped fishermen on the fishing boats, by diving into the water to recover the fish that had been trapped in the nets. The best way of approaching the sea inlet is by boat, a service that various tourist operators provide.





CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE / BY ROAD OR BY CAR

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2. RESERVA NATURAL DO SAPAL DE CASTRO MARIM E VILA REAL DE SANTO ANTÓNIO



The villages of Castro Marim and Vila Real de Santo António are surrounded by the marshlands and salt lakes that make up the Reserva do Sapal (5), a wetland that, as in the previous case, provides refuge to a community of birds of international importance, such as flamingos (6) and common spoonbills (7), which coexist with pied stilts, avocets, little terns and a high number of aquatic birds. It is possible to visit some of the salt farms (8), which date back to the 8th century B.C., the era when the technique of salting fish to conserve it first entered the region. The best time of year to visit them is from May to September, when the salting process is in full operation. Before entering the Reserve, a visit to the Castro Marim **Environmental Education Centre** (9) is a must, offering information (10) about accessible paths, birdwatching points and other feasible activities, as well as permanent informational exhibitions (11).



(8)



(14)



(12)



[16]



[17]



3. ODELEITE RESERVOIR

From Castro Marim, travelling up the Portuguese banks of the Guadiana valley in the direction of Alcoutim one comes to Odeleite, a beautiful village in the district of Castro Marim, that overlooks the **Odeleite River Reservoir** (12), in the middle of the **Mata Nacional da Terras da Orden** (13), a wooded area of holm oaks, cork oaks and pine trees of great scenic value, that once belonged to the Order of Christ, heirs of the ancient Templars. Close to the **Molino de Paernadas**, a typical traditional watermill that has been restored and can be visited, rise the towers of the **Parque Aventura de Odeleite** (14), a structure made up of a system of suspension bridges for tourism activities and adventure sports, climbing, zip wires, challenge courses and orientation. Watersports and fishing can also be practiced in the reservoir.

(21)



(18)



4. PARQUE NATURAL VALE DO GUADIANA

The **Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana** (15) is a vast territory made up of pastureland (16), pine woods and holm-oak woods in a mosaic with extensive steppes of cereal crops (17) with river valleys of stunning beauty running through, including that of the great Guadiana river (18).

(20)



(15)



Although the park conceals botanical gems of great interest and is a paradise for mushroom enthusiasts, it is internationally known for its wildlife, and especially with regard to wild birds. The cereal crop steppes shelter species at risk of extinction, such as the little bustard, great bustard and sandgrouse (19); and over the forests glide large birds such as

(19)



the lesser kestrel (20), the golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle, the griffon vulture and black vulture, together with a whole variety of other birds of prey. The Nature Park's head office is in the **Centro Polivalente de Divulgación (Multi-Purpose Dissemination Centre) of the Casa de Lanternim** in the town of Mértola, at the heart of the park, where detailed information can be obtained about possible activities. These include the visit to the landscape of **Pulo do Lobo** (21), where the Guadiana carves out a strait of torrential waters, spectacularly beautiful rapids and waterfalls. Not far from there, the **São Domingos Mine** recreates the splendour of the region's mining past and offers guided visits of its old installations.

5. PARQUE NATURAL DE LA SIERRA DE ARACENA AND PICOS DE AROCHE



(22)

Most of the Sierra de Huelva is protected under the **Sierra de Aracena and Picos de Aroche Natural Park** (22), a rough mountainous area into which

nestling ravines are carved, and large wooded masses of holm oaks

(23), cork oaks, chestnut trees and oaks are prevalent, with very

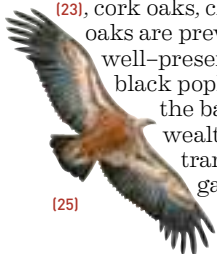
well-preserved formations of

black poplars, willows, ash and alder trees on the banks (24). They are famous for their

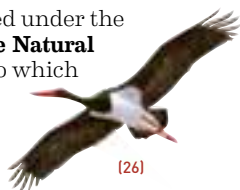
wealth of mushrooms and fungi, that are transformed into authentic seasonal

gastronomical delicacies. The park is

of great ornithological interest, also



(25)



(26)

(23)





(27) being declared a Special Protection Area for Birds. In its skies eagles, vultures (25), common eagle rays and black swans (26) can be seen, and in its valleys mammals such as the ichneumon, genet or elusive otter. Visitors to the park should not miss out on a journey around its villages to enjoy its extensive historic and cultural heritage. Most of the village and towns in the park are classified as **Historic Groupings (Conjuntos Históricos)**. The park has a **Visitors' Centre** at Cabildo Viejo (27), Aracena. A visit to this is recommended before planning your journey of the park. Most of the towns also have **Information Points**.

6. PASTURELANDS OF WEST ANDÉVALO

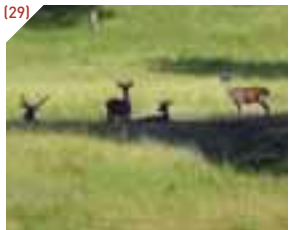
In the towns of Paymogo, San Silvestre de Guzmán, Sanlúcar de Guadiana, Villanueva de los Castillejos and El Granado, which are all spread across the area of the Sierra and coastal landscape of Huelva, in **west Andévalo**, pastureland predominates (28). The pastureland is an ecosystem in which there is a large amount of human intervention, where dense old forests of holm oaks and cork oaks have been transformed and cleared over time to allow for agricultural and



(30)



(28)



(29)



(23)



(24)

livestock farming. The pastureland's undergrowth ranges from thick rockrose, broom and gorse shrub to ephemeral meadows, tapestries of vegetation that explode into colour in the springtime. Despite being an ecosystem with a lot of human intervention, it has a very high ecological value, as it serves as the ideal habitat for a multitude of wildlife species (29) (30).



7. MARISMAS DE ISLA CRISTINA NATURE RESERVE

The marshlands of **Las Marismas de Isla Cristina**, at the mouth of the Guadiana and Carreras rivers, in the municipal districts of Ayamonte and Isla Cristina, are of great ecological value and most of them are declared Nature Reserve (31). Storks (32), herons, common stilts, spoonbills and a wide range of other aquatic birds (33) (34) brighten up the landscape (35). Salt farming has been one of the most deep-rooted traditional activities, and some traditional salt lakes (36) can be visited and interesting guided tours are offered of the salt-making areas. The Natural Park has three signposted paths (37). A visit to the **Molino El Pintado** Ecomuseum (Ayamonte) (38) is highly recommended, it being the only old tide mill that has been restored and can be visited, and that also hosts an interesting permanent exhibition about everything related to this type of hydraulic device and to the traditional milling activity.



(31)

(35)





[32]



[33]



[34]



[36]



[37]



[38]





BIRDWATCHING ROUTE

The Guadiana valley and its coast and mountain areas form a mosaic of ecosystems and landscapes that are of enormous ecological and environmental value, especially for one group of distinguished inhabitants: the birds. Guadiana means “the River of Ducks”. This territory is a paradise for them, and for the birdwatchers who come to see them.



▀ The marshlands of the estuary and the estuary itself form a gigantic hotel through which millions of birds pass on their migratory routes between Africa and Europe. An endless number of **waterfowl** spread out over the area, offering true visual spectacles, such as the sight of a pink cloud of flamingos (1) taking off. The wide grassland plains inland, which connect the

(3)



coast to the mountains, are a perfect habitat for another specialised group: **grassland birds**. These curious and elusive birds love the arid lands of cereal crops, feeding on seeds and insects and are decorated in the patchy colours that allow them to pass unnoticed as they stick close to the ground, barely able to fly. These birds are becoming rarer and more threatened, finding their last

European stronghold in the central and southern areas of the Iberian Peninsula. Gliding over the skies of the plains, pasture lands and forests are the **woodland birds**, the diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey. Their majestic flight affords them infinite views over vast areas of territory; or they may be present as hidden hunters in the crowns of trees, their expert eyes

(4)



studying the woodland thickets. **Birdwatching tourism** is becoming increasingly appreciated, offering a way of travelling through landscapes and magical places in the heart of nature, but with eyes wide open and ears fully attuned, paying greater attention to the inhabitants of the territory. The only equipment needed is a pair of binoculars, discretion, silence and good information or, even better, a good guide. The Bajo Guadiana offers high quality services and installations (2) for lovers of these activities, that visitors are increasingly seeking out for the experience of direct connection to nature they offer.





1. WATERFOWL

In the damp intertidal mud (3) of the marshlands, birds that use their long beaks to stir up the mud or silt in search of food predominate. Some are residents, like the Kentish Plover, Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, Common Stork, Cattle Egret and Little Egret; others, the summer visitors, arrive in springtime to nest, like the Little Tern. Among the species that overwinter, from October to March, common sights are the Black-tailed Godwit, Redshank, Little Stint, Grey Heron (4), Spoonbill, Greater Flamingo, Coot and an endless list of water species, amongst them a large group of ducks: Pintail, Teal, Shoveler and Mallard: and of course there are the coastal birds, from the Cormorant to different species of gulls.

2. GRASSLAND BIRDS

The extensive grassland plains of the Alentejo and the Guadiana valley offer refuge to a multitude of grassland birds, such as the enormous and beautiful Great Bustard (5), the Little Bustard, Black-bellied Sand grouse, Stone Curlew, Crane, Lapwing, Golden Plover, Calandra Lark, Lesser Kestrel, Short-toed Lark, Meadow Pippit, Corn Bunting, Skylark, Crested Lark, etc. The abundance of prey such as rabbit, partridge or doves, means that over the skies of the plains fly great birds of prey such as the Golden Eagle, an excellent hunter, and the Peregrine Falcon. The thickets and occasional spots of bushland are home to Dunnock, Sardinian Warbler, Song Thrush, and Great Tit and, in scrubland with some tree cover, the Chaffinch.

3. WOOD AND PASTURE LAND: WOODLAND BIRDS

The extreme west of the Parque Natural de la Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche and the pasture lands of western Andévalo (6) are some of the best areas to see Griffon and Black Vultures, Golden, Booted and Short-toed Eagles, and other birds of prey such as Black-winged Kite, Peregrine Falcon and Black Kite. In the rocky areas Blue Rock Thrush and Black Wheatear can be found, whereas the Rock Bunting, Dartford and Subalpine Warblers live in the thickets.

4. RIVER BIRDS

The rivers (7) are also an endless source of life and refuge for many birds, such as the Grey Wagtail, Kingfisher, Moorhen, Little Grebe, Mallard, Snipe, Grey Heron, Lesser Black-backed Gull or Redshank; the habitat is rich in the fish, insects or aquatic plants that make up their diet.

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(7)



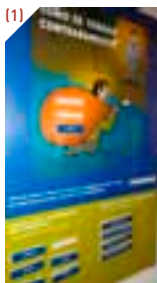


THE SMUGGLING ROUTE

The history of smuggling is as old as that of the frontiers. In Bajo Guadiana this history is still very present, even though the activity no longer continues. Smuggling was generally practiced by lowly people, either in an isolated manner, for their own use and at their own risk, or organised in gangs that sought a solution to



the situation of financial poverty. Tobacco, coffee, cocoa, fabrics, muslins, table linens, bed linen, cutlery, wool, chickens, eggs, salt, wheat and medicines were commonly smuggled items. Certain paths bordered the river and led to crossing points that people either swam or rowed across.



▀ The most intense years of smuggling, in post-war Spain, allowed several layers of the populations on either side of the divide to survive. It was a phenomenon that also transcended economic and social divides, sometimes generating unusual situations, such as smugglers that became police officers, police officers that became smugglers, smugglers and police officers playing games of cards together in border post canteens, and female smugglers collecting orders for policemen's wives. For some time **Alcoutim** was the centre from which the contraband left for Spain in Bajo Guadiana. Today the population pays homage to those men and women who risked their lives to earn their daily sustenance, with a Monument to the Smuggler, the statue of a man carrying a package on his back, who looks out from Alcoutim towards the neighbouring village of Sanlúcar de Guadiana on the other side of the river. The **Museo del Río** (1) river museum in **Guerreiros do Río**, a district just a few kilometres south of Alcoutim, also pays homage to the smugglers (2) and provides interesting information about the financial and social



(2)

significance of this phenomenon in the region. There is another sculpture in tribute to the smugglers in **El Granado**, commemorating the difficult times that the village went through. In **Paymogo**, the seven or eight kilometre path walked by the smugglers is promoted as a tourist route. Most villages in Bajo Guadiana hold an annual literary competition called the **Festival de Cuentos del Contrabando (Festival of Smugglers' Stories)**, in which storytellers remember these experiences and vicissitudes of history.



FOR GETTING CLOSE TO NATURE



Since 1993 in Spain, the **Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs** has been running the **Nature Walks Programme**, now called the **Non-Motorized Nature Routes Programme**, on top of which are the **Green Ways**, former rail lines restored using the funds of the Spanish Railways Foundation, whose infrastructure is adapted and are promoted as green routes. Portugal has a **Network of Ecoroutes** aimed at and equipped for non-motorised use. Certified in the European Network of Green Routes, they are the equivalent of the Network of Non-Motorized Routes that operates in Spain.



On the Spanish banks of the Bajo Guadiana visitors can enjoy three Non-Motorized Routes belonging to this network: the Vía Verde del Guadiana (Guadiana Green Way), el Camino Natural de Guadiana (Guadiana Nature Path) and the Camino Natural Vía Verde del Litoral (Coastal Green Way Nature Path). The



Vía Verde del Guadiana (1) route, which is 16.6 km long, follows the platform of the old mining train that connected the Las Herrerías mine (Puebla de Guzmán) to La Laja port (El Granado) for almost a century. It starts in the small mining village of La Isabel (El Almendro) entering landscapes of pasture, eucalyptus trees and scrubland until it reaches La Laja port, between towns and train stations in which minerals were weighed and loaded in the past and that, although in ruins, are still beautiful today. In a stunning river landscape, on the banks of an evocative river bend, on the La Laja jetty itself, the green way connects with the Guadiana Path, which flows beside the river bank from the Cuartel de Cañaverales (El Granado) to here, and from here downriver to Ayamonte.

The last four of the 44 stages of the **Camino Natural del Guadiana** run through Bajo Guadiana from the river's source in Lagunas de Ruidera to its mouth at Ayamonte. These four stages, a total of 86.5 km, pass through the left bank of Guadiana from the outskirts of Cuartel Cañaveral (El Granado) to Ayamonte, in sections of about 20 km each. Each section has rest areas, viewpoints and



(1)



information about the route, which sometimes passes alongside the riverbanks and is sometimes further away, closer to the villages. Most of the route is through



beautiful river landscapes, holm oak forests, pastures, eucalyptus and scrubland, through an area

that for the most part has been declared a Special Conservation Area and is therefore included in the Red Natura 2000 (Nature 2000 Network), which is similar to the European Network of Protected Natural Areas.

The **Camino Natural Vía Verde del Litoral** (2) runs parallel to the coast, between Ayamonte and Huelva. It follows the former fishing rail line that connected Isla Cristina with the Madrid railway line, and the tracks of the mineral line from El Andévalo. In Ayamonte it goes East from the town centre itself to pass through the northern edge of the Marismas de Isla Cristina Nature Reserve, marshland and wetland birds.



Portugal also has a Red de Ecovías (Ecoroute Network) with especially prepared routes. Sections of these are ready for use while the rest of the reconditioning and signalling works are being gradually carried out, to prepare them for travel by non-motorised means, such as cycling, walking and on horseback. Certified in the European Network of Green Routes, they are the equivalent of the Red de Itinerarios No Motorizados (Network of Non-Motorized Routes) that operates in Spain. In the Algarve a series of main roads will also be prepared: two that start or end, depending on the direction of the journey, in Bajo Guadiana, are the Ecovía del Litoral (Coastal Ecoroute) and the Ecovía



Interior (Inland Ecoroute), or *Vía Algarviana*, both in the Algarve.

The **Ecovía del Litoral** runs along the Algarve coast from Cabo de San Vicente (Vila do Bispo) to Vila Real de Santo António. A 214-kilometre route across spectacular coastal landscapes, steep cliffs, paradisiacal beaches, sea inlets and marshes full of birds and marvellous villages steeped in history and heritage. It has been reconditioned along practically all its length. The Parque Natural da Ría Formosa is one of the main attractions on the route, especially for lovers of nature in its pure state. The ecoroute forms part of the Eurovelo 1 European cycle route that runs along the Atlantic coast from Norway to the Southwest of the Iberian Peninsula. This route can also be travelled by train, which is another way of enjoying the unspoiled remote landscapes.



The **Ecovía del Interior** is very similar to the **Vía Algarviana** route, a 240 km long-distance pedestrian route from Cabo de San Vicente to Alcoutim through surprising mountain villages in the Algarve interior, including the monumental Loulé and Silves villages among others, or the charming and touristic Monchique. Yet the Ecovía del Interior, although a route perfectly suited to those who prefer travelling by bike, is not specifically prepared for this, as some of its sections join with traffic roads. Frequently organised crossings of the *Vía Algarviana* are 14-day walks through the sierra in stages, with each trip varying between 15 and 30 kilometres. There are plans to convert the *Vía Algarviana* into a transnational Ruta de Gran Recorrido (long-distance route), called GR13 in Portugal.

LEARN AS YOU WALK



As well as the non-motorized routes already described, there is another series of routes that are signposted, and sometimes fitted out and promoted by their own local councils. There is a very wide range of these available, with something

to suit all ages and interests, with different degrees of difficulty, duration and themes. There are three types of routes: long-distance (GR), short-distance (PR) and local circuits (PL). The best time for this activity is during spring and autumn, the seasons when the countryside is looking its best.

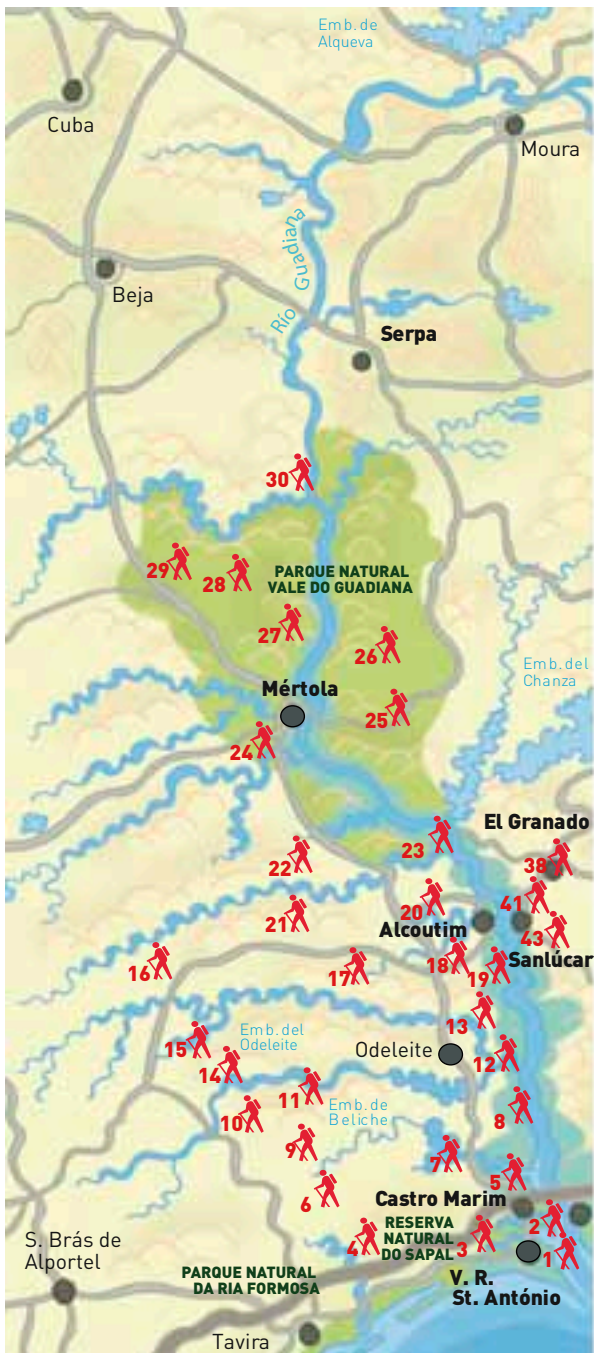


Signposting

	Continuity of route	Sharp change in direction	Change of direction	Wrong direction
Long-distance route (GR)				
Short-distance route (PR)				
Local circuits (PL)				



CHOOSE YOUR ROUTE / CYCLING OR WALKING





LIST OF FOOTPATHS OR TRACKS

CODE	NAME	DISTANCE	LANDSCAPE
1	Cidade Pombalina	3 km	Vila Real de Santo António
2	Cerro del Bufo	10,5 km	Reserva Natural do Sapal
3	Salinas tradicionais	2,5 km	Reserva Natural do Sapal
4	Quintas de Cacela	7,5 km	Vila Nova de Cacela Vila Real de Santo António
5	Marismas de Venta Moinho	6 km	Reserva Natural do Sapal
6	PR1 - Boa Vista	7 km	Corte António Martins Vila Real de Santo António
7	PR2 - Circuito do Beliche	7 km	Beliche, Castro Marim
8	PR3 - Uma Janela para o Guadiana	6 km	Azinhal, Castro Marim
9	PR7 - Caminhos da Cabra Algarvia	15 km	Alta Mora Castro Marim
10	PR8 - Caminho da Amendoeira	11 km	Alta Mora Castro Marim
11	PR6 - Canaviais do Barranco do Ribeirão	7 km	Corte Pequena Castro Marim
12	PR4 - Odeleite de Perto e de Longe	11 km	Odeleite Castro Marim
13	PR5 - Terras da Ordem	12 km	Odeleite Castro Marim
14	PR8 - Em Busca do Vale Encantado	13 km	Vaqueiros Alcoutim
15	PR7 - Cerro Acima Cerro Abaixo	13 km	Vaqueiros Alcoutim
16	PR6 - Memoria Viva	13 km	Martinlongo Alcoutim
17	PR4 - Caminho da Fonte	10 km	Pereiro Alcoutim
18	PR2 -Ladeiras do Pontal	14 km	Balurcos Alcoutim
19	PR1- Corre, Corre... Guadina	7 km	Laranjeiras Alcoutim
20	PR3 - Os Encantos de Alcoutim	7 km	Alcoutim
21	PR5 - Caminho do Vicoso	11,5 km	Giões Alcoutim
22	Um percurso ribeirinho	5 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
23	Ritmo das águas do vascao	4,5 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
24	Guadiana, O grande rio do Sul	10 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
25	Subida à Sr ^a do Amparo	3 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
26	À volta do Montado	17 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
27	Os Canais do Guadiana	3,5 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana

CODE	NAME	DISTANCE	LANDSCAPE
28	As margens do Guadiana	10 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
29	Entre a Estepe e o Montado	11 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
30	Entre o Escalda o Pulo do Lobo	5,5 km	Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana
31	Encinasola-Barrancos	27,7 km	Parque Natural Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche
32	Puerto de los Cabriles	3,7 km	Parque Natural Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche
33	Peña de San Sixto	3,5 km	Parque Natural Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche
34	Rivera del Aserrador	0,8 km	Paraje Natural Sierra Pelada y Rivera del Aserrador
35	Sierra Pelada	1,4 km	Paraje Natural Sierra Pelada y Rivera del Aserrador
36	Subida al Cerro de San Cristóbal	5,6 km	Parque Natural Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche
37	Ruta del Contrabando en Paymogo	13 km	Rivera del Chanza
38	Ruta del Guadiana	20,90 km	El Granado
39	Ruta de Piedras Albas	12 km	Villanueva de los Castillejos
40	Ruta del cerdo ibérico y su dehesa	24.69 km	Villanueva de los Castillejos
41	Ruta de la dehesa	24,63 km	Sanlúcar de Guadiana
42	Ruta La Gozala	33.39 km	Villanueva de los Castillejos
43	Ruta de los molinos	10,80 km	Sanlúcar de Guadiana
44	Ruta un paseo entre el viento	12,78 km	San Silvestre de Guzmán
45	Molino Mareal de El Pintado	0,8 km	Paraje Natural Marismas de Isla Cristina
46	Pozo del Camino	0,8 km	Paraje Natural Marismas de Isla Cristina
47	Laguna del Prado	1,2 km	Paraje Natural Marismas de Isla Cristina
48	Salinas del Duque	7,1 km	Paraje Natural Marismas de Isla Cristina



NAVIGATING THE GUADIANA

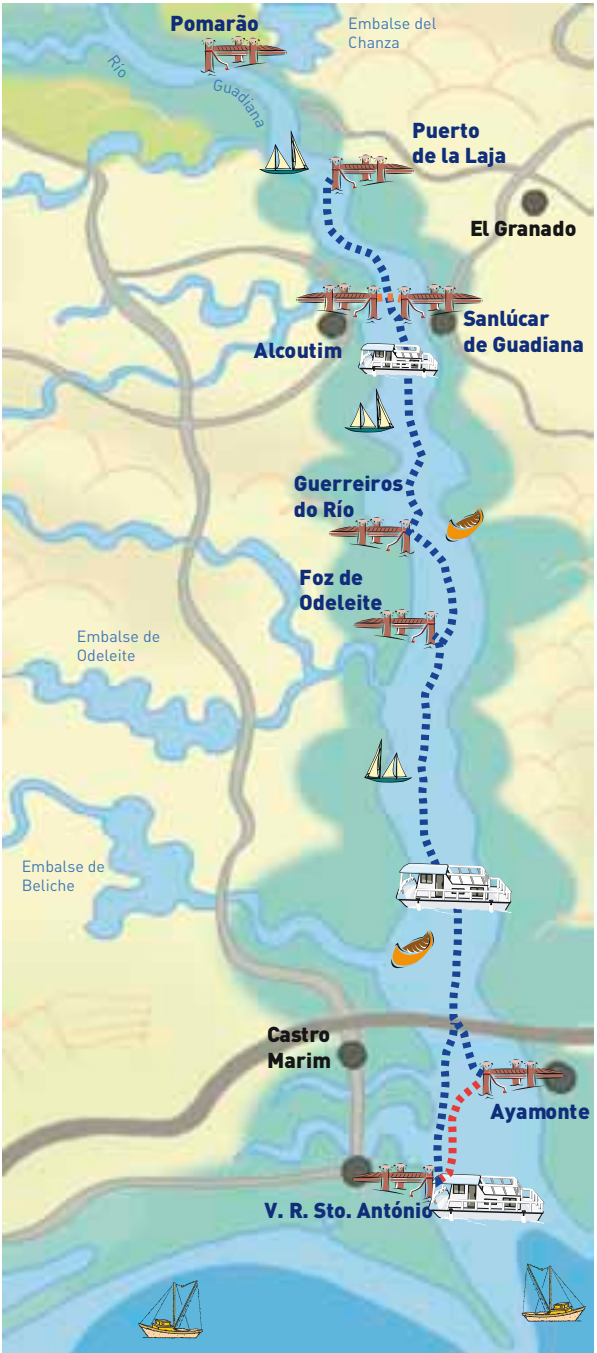
One of the best ways of appreciating the magnificent natural beauty of the Guadiana estuary is to explore it from within, and you can. The riverbank towns along the estuary and the river have always been connected to each other and with the exterior by boat. The great historical heritage of the Bajo Guadiana is a result of the cultural influences that reached here by boat for thousands of years, starting with the Phoenicians and the Romans. And during the 15th and 16th centuries, the boats that set sail from this area contributed to the opening and development of the first cultural and commercial routes to the New World.



▀ In the 19th century Bajo Guadiana experienced frenetic industrial activity as several boats came down the river each day loaded with iron ore from the river ports of La Laja (El Granado) and Pomarão (Mértola) to the ports of Ayamonte and Vila Real de Santo António. Even in the 20th century, traditional river fishing was the main economic activity of some towns. And it was by boat, when not by swimming, that the traditional shady wheeling and dealing of any frontier, smuggling, was done. Many of the thousands of stories that could be told about the Guadiana River can be discovered by approaching the river towns from within, from the river, by boat.

From the ports of Ayamonte and Vila Real de San Antonio, which are also connected by a regular ferry line, boat excursions are offered to travel upstream to the towns of Sanlúcar de Guadiana and Alcoutim. Various options are available, from trips that last a few hours to those that last a whole day. There are even packages that combine a boat trip with other tourist attractions, such as cycling, 4X4, etc. Of course, you can also travel in your own boat.

For the visitor, apart from the cities of departure, **Ayamonte** and **Vila Real de Santo António**, which deserve a longer visit either before or after the boat





trip, there are some other obligatory stops, including the village of **Foz de Odeleite**, a hamlet in Castro Marim that sits on a small embankment at the confluence of the Odeleite with the Guadiana, in an impressive river landscape. A few kilometres inland is the **Parque Aventura Odeleite** that is sure to delight the youngest members of the family. Another worthwhile stop is at the small jetty at **Guerreiros do R o**, with a visit to its **River Museum**, an interesting cultural centre that tells the story of the relationship between the river and its people throughout history, from fishing to smuggling. Some kilometres further north you can visit the **Villa Romana do Montinho das Laranjeiras**. The outward journey usually finishes at **Sanl car de Guadiana** or **Alcoutim**; depending on your starting point, and you can continue further upstream to the **river port of La Laja**, the ancient mining quay, an especially beautiful and evocative place.

Alcoutim and Sanl car, which are also connected by ferry, are two particularly charming tourist spots, both for their river front and their interior. **Alcoutim's castle**, whose history is told in its archaeological museum, offers beautiful panoramic views of the town from its battlements, as well as of the river and its sister town of Sanl car, crowned by **San Marcos castle**. On the return trip visitors can enjoy the serenity and beauty of the river even more, amongst its reed beds and ducks, and if you arrive at the estuary at sunset, the visitor will return. On the way, you cannot fail to notice the brilliant engineering work that is the Guadiana International Bridge, a structure of impressive architectural beauty.



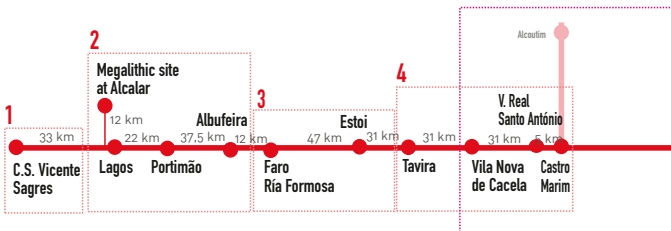
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THE ATLANTIC COAST:

FROM CABO SAN VICENTE TO DOÑANA ALONG THE COAST

1. CABO DE SAN VICENTE – SAGRES

On the most south-westerly corner of Europe, in the middle of the **Parque Natural do Sudoeste Alentejano e Costa Vicentina** (1), is the **Cabo San Vicente Fort and Lighthouse** (2), next to the small town of **Sagres**, with its very relaxed, surfing atmosphere, much frequented by nature lovers. A visit to the fortress should not be missed, in whose school of navigation the **great Portuguese seafarers of the 15th century** were trained, under the charge of **Henry the Navigator**. The fortress stands on some impressive cliffs, from the top of which you can watch the traditional local fishermen at work (3), a spectacle worthy of admiration, as well as its thrilling sunsets, as Europe's last rays of sunlight fade away. Between the impressive cliffs are delightful **beaches** such as **Ingrina, Zavial, Burgau or Beliche**, among others.





(2)



(2)



(3)



(2)

Bajo Guadiana





(6)



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2. LAGOS – PORTIMÃO – ALBUFEIRA COASTAL STRETCH

Golf lovers' paradise, this coast offers a very wide range of facilities, varying in both quality and quantity, for playing golf. There is also a very wide range of accommodation available in resorts, country homes and campsites and the cuisine is rich and varied, centred mainly around seafood, fish and other sea produce. The most outstanding feature of **Lagos** is its **walls**, of Roman origin, the **Fuerte Ponta da Bandeira** (4) (16th century fortress), and the **Iglesia Matriz do Santa María** and **Iglesia do Sao Sebastiao** (16th and 15th century churches, respectively). In **Portimão** (5), the **Fuerte Santa Catarina** (17th century fortress) offers magnificent views over the Arade river. A visit to the **Megalithic site at Alcalar** (6), some 12 km to the North–East of the town, where there is also a welcome and interpretation centre for visitors, is both impressive and disturbing.

Albufeira has a considerable architectural religious heritage, especially the **Iglesia Matriz** (18th century church) and the **Capilla de la Misericordia** (15 century chapel). The old Pacos do Conelhjo (Town Hall) building houses the **Municipal Museum of Archaeology**.

3. FARO – PARQUE NATURAL DA RÍA FORMOSA

12 km north of **Faro**, which was founded by the Romans, are the **Roman Ruins of Milreu (7)**, at the entrance to the small village of **Estoi**. It is an old Roman villa from 1 A.D., with thermal springs and a vast amount of well-preserved mosaics. It has a **Welcoming Centre for Visitors**. No one should leave Estoi without visiting its 19th century **Palace (8)**, which is today one of the most enchanting places to stay in Portugal, a fascinating building in landscaped gardens, and a unique preserved example of the Algarve's romantic architecture. Some of Faro's other outstanding features are the **La Seo Cathedral**, its **walls**, also of Roman origin, and the **Convento de Nossa Senhora da Assunção**, home to the **Infante Don Enrique Archaeological Museum**. The **Almirante Ramalho Ortigao Maritime Museum** is sure to be of interest to sailing and fishing enthusiasts. Faro's sea front looks onto the marshy expanse of the **Parque Natural da Ría Formosa**, an extensive wetland of great scenic and ecological interest.

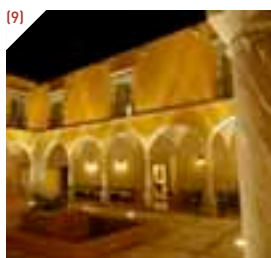


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4. TAVIRA – VILA REAL DE SANTO ANTONIO – CASTRO MARIM

Tavira preserves a rich cultural legacy, which includes its **Roman bridge** and the **Arab castle** that provides spectacular views over the town. The **Iglesia do Santa Maria do Castelo** church, the **Posada Convento Da Graça** (9) (a 16th century convent), recently converted to become one of the more seductive Portuguese hotels. In the direction of **Vila Real de Santo António** is the historic village of **Cacela Velha** (10), from which visitors can enjoy a beautiful panoramic view over the **Parque Natural da Ría Formosa**. It includes a **medieval church** refurbished in the 16th and 17th centuries and a 16th century **fortress**, rebuilt after the tragic earthquake of 1755.

Vila Real de Santo António was founded in 1774, designed by the Marquis of Pombal with an unusual urban layout in geometric lines. The **Praza Marquês de Pombal** (11) square is worth visiting, in which the **Iglesia Matriz** church (18th century) stands. Boats leave from the **piers** on the seafront promenade (12) to take visitors up the Guadiana river in fun **river cruise boats**.

From the **Castelo do Porto Marim**, founded by The Templars, are some lovely views of the town and of the marshlands and salt-lakes of the **Reserva Natural da Sapal de Castro Marim y Vila Real de Santo António**.

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5. AYAMONTE – WEST COAST OF HUELVA

Marshlands and salt-lake landscapes line Huelva's western coast, between dunes and beaches, pine woods and juniper trees. The **Nature Reserves of Las Marismas de Isla Cristina** (13) and **Marismas del Río Piedras y Flecha del Rompido** offer viewpoints, paths and wildlife observation points for nature lovers and bird lovers in particular. A visit to the **Ecomuseum of the Mareal El Pintado Mill** (14) is highly recommended. It is an old tide mill that includes an interpretation centre and museum, in which marshland customs and ways of life are explained in a very entertaining way. Visitors can enjoy the sun and sea almost all year round on fabulous **beaches** such as those on **Isla Canela** or **Isla Antilla**. There is also an extraordinary amount of golf and watersports available. Ayamonte most outstanding heritage includes the **Castle and Tower of Isla Canela** (15), from medieval times, and very varied and interesting examples of religious architecture (16). And visitors will delight in the famous local cuisine, based on fish and seafood.



6. HUELVA AND THE COLUMBUS ROUTE

Huelva, Palos and Moguer, birthplace of the Nobel Prizewinner for Literature, Juan Ramón Jiménez (17), are home to the legacy of the Discovery of America's gripping history: **the Columbus Route**, declared a Historic-Artistic Grouping (Conjunto Histórico-Artístico) in 1967. The **La Rábida Monastery** (18), the **Santa Clara Convento** (19), the **Carabelas dock** (20), where there are replicas of the Pinta, Niña and Santa María ships, or the **Pinzón brothers' home museum** are just some of the places worth visiting. **Huelva's Museum** exhibits very interesting collections, from artefacts of the first prehistoric and Tartessian settlements to fantastic collections of modern art.

The natural environment around Huelva is no less interesting, a journey through its protected marshland areas, such as the **Odiel marshlands, Domingo Rubio estuary, Palos and Las Madres lakes**, and the **el Burro and Isla de Enmedio marshlands**, introduce the visitor to areas of great scenic and environmental value, fitted with a network of infrastructures for public use to help people enjoy their visit.



(17)



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7. THE CONDADO DE HUELVA

The Condado Region is famous for its wine production with its denominación de origen (DO). Following the **Ruta de los Vinos del Condado (Condado wine route)**, visiting and tasting famous local wines in the **bodegas** (wineries), and trying the fantastic **cuisine** (21) of the traditional bars are some of its main tourism attractions. Its historic and artistic heritage is also of utmost interest. The historic town centres of **Niebla and La Palma del Condado** (22) are declared **Historic-Artistic Groupings**. Niebla has a pleasant train service for tourists that travels along its **walls**, beside the **Roman bridge over**

(21)



the river Tinto and the impressive **Los Guzmanes' castle** (23), which can also be visited. Ideal places will also be found in this region for practicing sports such as hiking or hunting.

(22)



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[24]



8. ALMONTE – DOÑANA NATIONAL PARK

One of the natural spaces of greatest environmental interest in Europe is no doubt the **Doñana National Park** (24). Here, the visitor can immerse themselves in nature in its purest form. Visitors can enjoy virgin beaches, spectacular landscapes of dunes, marshland, pine woods, and a considerable amount of infrastructures and facilities for observing wildlife on attractive guided

(25)

walks for tourists, on foot, mountain bike or on horseback. The Juan Antonio Valverde and Francisco Bernis ornithology centres, the latter being managed by SEO/BirdLife (25), are the leading facilities for activities related to ornithology tourism (26) and environmental training and education.

The **Matalascañas Dune Park** (27), is another highly-recommended place to visit. Almonte and El Rocío offer a wide range of quality accommodation and tourist services for visitors. And last but not least, one of the most important religious and tourism events in Andalucía, **La Romería del Rocío** (28), which draws in hundreds of thousands of visitors every year.



SEO/BirdLife
www.seo.org



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(2)

FROM SEVILLE TO MÉRTOLA VIA THE SIERRA MORENA

1. SEVILLE

The historical and cultural heritage of Seville is immense and beyond the scope of this guide. Its dramatic cultural spaces have made it a city that is immensely appreciated even by the most demanding of visitors, and it has become one of the world's principal tourist destinations. Among its most important monuments are Seville **Cathedral** (1) (15th century), built on the Almohad Mosque, of which the **Patio de los Naranjos** (Courtyard of Orange Trees) and its minaret, the magnificent **Giralda** (2) have been conserved. Another Almohad jewel in Seville's heritage is the **Torre del Oro** (3) (13th century), which today is home to the maritime museum, presenting Seville's naval history. The **Real Alcázar** is one of the most beautiful and ancient palaces still in use, has been a mute witness to the intense history of the city since the 11th Century. After the Discovery of America in 1492 Seville became the economic centre of the Spanish Empire, controlling the wealth that arrived from America and managing the relationships with the New World. In 1785 Carlos III ordered the building of the **General Archive of the Indies** in Seville in order to house the enormous quantity of documents relating to the governance of the American colonies in one place. Today the Cathedral, the Alcázar and the Archive of the Indies together form a World Heritage Site. In the bars and taverns of the traditional districts of **Triana**, **Santa Cruz** and **La Macarena** the visitor can sample the famous Sevillian tapas (snacks) and, if they look for it, a bit of flamenco singing (cante). The Guadalquivir, the 'big river', bathes the city and offers images of singular beauty, especially at night and from the riverboats. The **Plaza de España**, the **Maestranza**, the **Casa de Pilatos** and the **Museum of Fine Art** (4) are some of the city's other attractions; as well as Seville's **Semana Santa** (Easter Holy Week) and the **Feria de Abril** (April Fair). A few kilometres to the north of Seville, in



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Santiponce, is the **Roman city of Itálica** (5), a stop that should not be missed.

2. RIOTINTO MINES: THE MINING AREA

Leaving behind the farmlands of the Guadalquivir and entering the pasturelands of the Sierra Morena, the first mining landscapes begin to appear; this is the Cuenca Minera (mining area), and the heart of the **pyrite belt**, one of the largest mining regions of metallic sulphides in the world and with the longest history, spanning more than 5000 years. To find out more about it, the best place to visit is the **Riotinto Mining Park** (6), which will delight old and young alike. It offers unique landscapes and scenic places that seem to come from another planet, specifically Mars. Travel in an authentic mining train (7), visit an interesting and complete museum covering the history of mining and of the region, and visit an old copper mine.



(8)



3. SIERRA DE HUELVA

The mountains of Huelva (8) are much more than the home of **cured meat** and **Iberian ham**, although that is what this area is best known for throughout the world. The landscapes also offer spectacular views, beautiful wooded areas and white mountain villages, glorious outdoor fun, fairs and medieval castles, folk culture and song, and an absolutely wonderful gastronomy. Most of the mountains are protected within the **Parque Natural de la Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche**, a vast wild forested area of Holm oak, cork oak, gall-oak, chestnut, oak, pine, alder and ash, which is home to a wide diversity of wild animals, above all forest birds. This is an ideal place to enjoy nature and adventure, hiking, canoeing, climbing or simply exploring, on horseback, by bike or on foot. Practically all the region's towns offer an information point about the activities and services available within the park; the main one is in Aracena. The area is famous for its **mushrooms** and **truffles** that, when in season, add to the visitor's gastronomic delights, as well as for its game stews. Other places that should not be missed are the **Gruta de las Maravillas**, an impressive geological monument of incredible natural beauty, as well as the historic towns of **Alájar (9)**, **Almonaster la Real (10)**, **Aracena (11)**, **Castaño del Robledo**, **Corteconcepción**, **Cortelazor la Real**, **Fuenteheridos**, **Galaroza**, **Higuera de la Sierra**, **Linares de la Sierra**, **Los Marines**, **Valdelbarco** y **Zufre de la Sierra**, all of them sites of great cultural heritage.

4. FROM AROCHE TO ROSAL DE LA FRONTERA: LA RIVERA DEL CHANZA

Leaving the park and heading west, towards Portugal, the visitor comes to Aroche (12). As with Aracena, this



[11]



[10]



[9]



town passed between Portuguese and Spanish hands from the 11th century on, until the frontier was finally established along the Guadiana in 1668. The **castle (13)** dates from the 11th century, and curiously enough, the town's **bullring** can be found inside (14). It was declared **Conjunto Histórico** (site of historical interest) in 1980. As well as the Islamic castle, its most interesting features are the **Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de la Asunción**, the **ramparts** dating to the 17th century and the numerous **mansions**.

Leaving Aroche, alongside the Chanza River, the **Roman city of Turóbriga** can be found. Built in the 1st century A.D. at the time of Emperor Augustus, a visit is proof of the splendour that this region was experiencing at that time. Today the lovely **Ermita de San Mamés** hermitage (15) stands on land formerly occupied by an ancient Roman basilica. Inside there is a permanent exhibition of great artistic interest that explains the history of this Roman archaeological site, with an interesting virtual reconstruction of a living city. This chapel is one of the so-called Repopulation chapels, built towards the end of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th, then enlarged and restored in the 15th and 18th centuries.

Before arriving in Rosal de la Frontera, a megalithic monument dating back to the Copper Age can be visited, this is the **Cromlech de la Pasada del Abad (16)**, built with stones or menhirs sunk into the ground, forming a circular or elliptical structure. It is believed that it was built for magical and religious purposes. In Rosal de la Frontera, in addition to the **Iglesia de San Isidro Labrador (17)** (19th century church), in a nearby building the visitor can find a reconstruction of the cell where Miguel Hernández was kept prisoner after being captured at this frontier in 1939. This building has since been converted into the **Casa de la Cultura** (Cultural Centre) which carries his name and is home to an exhibition of the life and work of this great poet.



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5. BAJO ALENTEJO: FROM SERPA TO MÉRTOLA THROUGH THE PARQUE NATURAL VALE DO GUADIANA

Portugal welcomes its visitors with an undulating landscape of pasturelands (18) and olive groves, which towards the interior intermingle with cereal fields (19) that extend over larger and larger areas, until they dominate completely before giving way to the extensive golden plains of the Bajo Alentejo.

Serpa, a typical white town, is at the centre of a rural area whose livelihood is based on agriculture and cattle farming. The famous **queijos Serpa**, made with sheep's milk, are reputed to be the best handmade cheeses in Portugal. The region's traditional rural customs are preserved in its **Ethnographic Museum** (20). Serpa is a member of the Portuguese network of towns with historic centres. In this town's centre there is an

outstanding **castle**, Arabic in origin, reconstructed towards the end of the 13th century. The powerful ramparts still survive, as well as the aqueduct, which was added with perfect architectural integration in the 17th century. **The Torre del Relógio** (21) (15th century tower) and the **Iglesia de Santa María** (16th century church) are other buildings of interest to the sightseer. Serpa is also famous for its traditional folk music, the **cante alentejano**, and at the beginning of June an interesting music festival is celebrated. In the third week of August a **traditional historic market** is recreated for three days. Leaving Serpa and heading south towards Mértola we enter the **Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana** (22), close to



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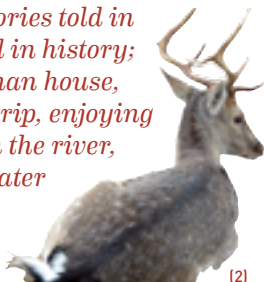
one of its most surprising features, **Pulo do Lobo** (23), (the Wolf's Jump), a place of great geological interest where the waters of the Guadiana pour down in a torrent to create a rocky gorge of surprising beauty. The park covers an area bordering the Guadiana, forming an important ecological corridor for migratory birds. In it can be found important populations of Bonelli's Eagle, the Egyptian Vulture and Eagle Owl, as well as Common Storks and the rare and elusive Black Storks. It also encompasses the **São Domingos Mine** (24), another unmissable stop before arriving in Mértola. This is an interesting mining complex that offers some special guided tours. Although it was intensively mined by the Romans, it reached its peak of activity between the middle of the 19th century until 1966, when it was closed. The railway that was formerly used to transport the minerals from the **river port of Pomarão** (25) downstream to Mértola has been converted into a *Vía Verde* (green way) cycle and walking path. **Mértola** (26) offers itself to the visitor as a town-museum, still very much alive. Its impressive heritage is due to the fact that it has been an important commercial location since pre-Roman times, possessing the most northerly inland port on that great river, the Guadiana. The **Castle**, the **walls**, the pre-Islamic lapidary collection of the **Torre del Homenaje**, the museum centre formed by the **Roman house**, the **paleochristian basilica** and the **Chapel and Necropolis of San Sebastián**, the museums of **Islamic Art** and **Ironwork**, the **Miner's House Museum** and the **Textile Museum**, a sort of living shop-museum of traditional handicrafts, are just a few of the places that can be visited.



AND FOR THE YOUNG ONES...



Most of the journeys proposed in Bajo Guadiana are perfect for families too, including even the youngest members of the family. Which child wouldn't enjoy visiting the inside of a castle with their parents or family, its dungeons or battlements, while listening attentively to the stories told in such a magical place, steeped in history; or visiting an authentic Roman house, taking an entertaining boat trip, enjoying a ride in a kayak or canoe on the river, or learning to practice fun water sports on the beach.



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[1]



[4]

And in Bajo Guadiana there are a number of activities and facilities especially dedicated to children's entertainment. The Guadiana's river banks in Ayamonte, Vila Real de Santo António and Castro Marim offer all types of services for learning and practicing **water sports** (1). In Ayamonte. Children will no doubt delight in a visit to the Ayamonte **zoo** (2), to see the local and exotic wild animals. The Environmental Education Centre of the Reserva Natural do Sapal de Castro Marim y Vila Real organises fun and recreational educational **activities in nature** (3). The Molino El Pintado Ecomuseum in Ayamonte organises attractive and entertaining **environmental educational** and practical workshops. In Foz de Odeleite (Castro Marim) is the **Parque Aventura do Odeleite** (4) adventure park, a specially-adapted natural space for children to have fun. There are also facilities set up for this purpose in Santa Bárbara de Casa, such as the **Andévalo Aventura Park** (5). The ADPM also organises attractive fun and educational activities in the Monte do Vento country house, near Mértola, in the middle of the Parque Natural Vale do Guadiana. In all cases, you must refer to the timetable of activities prior to your visit.



4

TRAVEL INFORMATION

HOW TO ARRIVE

AIRPORTS

Faro Airport
8001-701 Faro
Tel: 289800800
Fax: 289818802
contactar@ana.pt
www.ana.pt

Lisboa Airport
Alameda das Comunidades
Portuguesas, P-1700-111
Lisboa
Tel: 0218413500
Fax: 0218413675
lisbon.airport@ana.pt
www.ana.pt

Sevilla Airport
C. N IV Madrid-Cádiz. Km
532. 41020 Sevilla
Tel: 913211000/902404704
Fax: 954449025
svqcas@aena.es
www.aena-aeropuertos.es

Jerez de la Frontera Cádiz Airport
CN IV, Km 631, 11401, Jerez
de la Frontera, Cádiz
Tel: 913211000/902404704
Fax: 956150061
mjmunoz@aena.es
www.aena-aeropuertos.es

Badajoz Airport
Ctra. Badajoz-Balboa s/n.
06195 Badajoz
Tel: 902404704
egonzalezm@aena.es
www.aena-aeropuertos.es

TRAIN STATIONS

Vila Real de Santo António
Rua da Estação Velha.
8900-263 Vila Real de Santo
António Faro, Portugal
Tel: Information from
Portugal: 808208208
Tel: From outside Portugal:
+351 707201280
www.cp.pt
A regional transport service
is available, connecting all
of the Algarve coast from
Lagos, and, of course,
going through Faro, station
to which, besides the Alfa,
crossing Portugal from
North to South, regional and
interregional trains arrive.

Huelva
Avenida de Italia, nº 36.
21001-Huelva
Tel: Information Renfe:
902320320
Customer Service:
905456509
www.renfe.com
Connections with the National
Transport Network thorough
Córdoba, Sevilla and Madrid

Sevilla
Sevilla Santa Justa, Avenida
Kansas City, S/N, 41007
Sevilla
Tel Station information:
902432343
Tel Renfe: 902320320
Information, booking,
sale, change and ticket
cancellation, disabled
travelers service: 902240505

Faro
Largo da Estação,
Faro 8000
Tel: 289822769

PORTS

Puerto de Ayamonte
21400-Ayamonte Huelva
Tel: 959034498
Fax: 959077531
ayamonted@eppa.es

Puerto de Sanlúcar de Guadiana
21595- de Guadiana Huelva
Tel: 959321294

Marina do Guadiana
Vila Real de Sto. António
Associação Naval do
Guadiana. Doca de Pesca,
8900 Vila Real Sto António
Faro
Tel: 281513769

Guadiana River Hotel
Bairro do Rossio
Tel: 281540120
Fax: 281546647
guadianariverhotel@
grupofbarata.com
www.baratahotels.com /
www.grupofbarata.com/pt

Guerreiros do Rio River Hotel
Guerreiros do Rio
8970-025 Alcoutim
Tel: 281540170
Fax: 281540179
reservas@guerreirosdorio.com
geral@guerreirosdorio.com
www.guerreirosdorio.com

Pousada da Juventude de Alcoutim
Cruzamento de Alcoutim
Bairro do Rossio
Tel: 281546004
Fax: 281546332
alcoutim@movijovem.pt
www.pousadasjuventude.pt

Hospedaria Brisas do Guadiana
Rua Maria Eduarda de
Freitas
Bairro Casas Pré Fabricadas
Tel: 281108036
visitaralcoutim@gmail.com
visitaralcoutim.blogspot.com

Pensão «Afonso»
Rua Dr. João Dias, nº 10 A
Tel: 281546221
Telem: 962654493

WHERE TO EAT

ALCOUTIM

Restaurante O Soeiro
Rua do Município, 4
Tel: 281546241

Restaurante Típico "Camane"
Praça da República, r/c
Tel: 964108585

Restaurante Os Cadavais
Rua Doutor João Dias
Tel: 281498151
965775946/2915466540

Restaurante O Rio
Estalagem do Guadiana
Bairro do Rossio
Tel: 281540120
Fax: 281546647
estalagemguadiana@
grupofbarata.com
www.baratahotels.com /
www.grupofbarata.com/pt

Restaurante-Bar Riverside Tavern
Avenida Duarte Pacheco
Tel: 281546527
administracao@sol-
escaldante.pt

Restaurante Taberna do Ramos
Estrada Nacional 122
Cruzamento 4 estradas
Balurcos de Baixo
Tel: 962803673

Restaurante Bacelar
Estrada Nacional 122
Cruzamento 4 estradas
Balurcos de Baixo
Tel: 281547143

PRACTICAL AIDS AND ADVICE

-Time difference: Portugal
time is one hour less than
Spain time
-Emergency phone number
for Spain and Portugal: 112
-Spanish code: +0034
-Portuguese code: +00351

ALCOUTIM

WHERE TO SLEEP

Casa Grande de Alcaria Cova
Caixa Postal 174 A
8970-301 Pereiro
Tel: 281547153/289842369/
962849840
Fax: 289843837
info@alcariacova.com
www.alcariacova.com

Casa do Vale das Hortas
Estrada Nacional 122
Vale das Hortas-Balurcos
de Baixo
Tel: 964676946/
962931514/
962765939
reservas@valedashortas.com
www.valedashortas.com

Restaurante Snack Bar BH
Praça da República
Tel: 969111935

Bar Miragem
Rua do Município, Alcoutim
Tel: 965868581

Quiosque Luar do Rio Bar
Avenida Duarte Pacheco
Tel: 281546527

Casa de Pasto "A Cantarinha do Guadiana"
Laranjeiras do Guadiana
Tel: 281547196

Casa de Pasto "Guerreiro"
Guerreiros do Rio
Tel: 281547151

Quiosque Keyside
Cais dos Guerreiros do Rio
Tel: 965601888

Café Niko
Balurcos de Baixo
Tel: 281547224
Tel: 932877550

Café O Tempero
Cortes Pereiras
Tel: 281546123

MARTIM LONGO

Restaurante Monte Branco
Estrada Nacional 124
Tel: 281498295

Restaurante A Bomba
Estrada Nacional 124
Tel: 281498114

Café Restaurante "Alagoa"
Porta dos Castelhanos, 1
Tel: 967018324

Restaurante típico "O Chaparral"
Estrada Nacional 124
Tel: 9964427564/
964808730

Café Barão
Estrada Nacional 124
Tel: 281498157

Café Figo Verde
Pessegueiro
Tel: 281498036
figoverde@gmail.com

PEREIRO

Café Central
Largo do Mercado
Pereiro
Tel: 281547266
Tel: 968574868

GIÕES

Pastelaria Snak-Bar O Poço Novo
Travessa da Nora
Tel: 281498207

Taberna Joaquim Marques Dias
Farelos
Tel: 281546971

VAQUEIROS

Casa de Pasto Teixeira
Rua do Vale, nº 2
Tel: 281498162

Casa de Pasto José Domingos
Tel: 281498287

Taberna do Angelino
Largo da Igreja, nº 2
Tel: 961454982

Casa de Pasto Rodrigues
Cabaços
Tel: 281495239

Casa de Pasto Joaquim Bentos
Tel: 281495121

Café Gonçalves
Alcarias
Tel: 281495184

Café Marcolino
8970-323 Vaqueiros
Tel: 281495551

WHAT TO BUY

Paños de lino
Sillas de montar
Sombreros de paja
Cestos de caña
Tarte de Algarroba
Dulces tradicionales
Moñecas de Juta de Martinlongo

INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Posto de Turismo de Alcoutim
Rua 1 de maio
Tel: 281546179
Alcoutim Portugal

Empresa de Turismo activo
Inland Adventures
Rua da misiricordia nº 2
apartado 24
Alcoutim8970
Tel: 281546511

AROCHÉ

WHERE TO SLEEP

Complejo Turístico Rural Puerto Peñas
Tel: 959503532
Camino de los rasos s/n
www.arocheturismorural.com

Casas Rurales La Portilla
Tel: 655772913
Finca La Portilla
www.laportilla.es

Casa Rural La Morera
Tel: 666756875
Finca La Morera

Casa Rural Picos de Aróche
Tel: 652382049
Paseo de la Iglesia

Casa Rural Los Puntales
Tel: 959503223
Finca Monterrey
www.casaruralmonterrey.es

Casa Rural Monterey
Tel: 959503223
Finca Monterrey
www.casaruralmonterrey.es

WHERE TO EAT

Restaurante Mirasierra
Tel: 959503369
Nacional 433 Sevilla-Lisboa
Km. 132

Restaurante El Canario
Tel: 959140187
Nacional 433 Sevilla-Lisboa
Km. 129.

Mesón Los Arcos
Casa s. XVII rehabilitada
C/ Picos de Aróche 9

Mesón San Mamés
Casa tradicional
C/ Postigo

Bar Casa López
Tel: 959140048
C/ Dolores Losada 2

Bar-Restaurante Las Lajitas
Tel: 959140144, 667765445
Carretera El Mustio, 1, frente al colegio de primaria
Cafetería-Bar Joselito
Plaza Juan Carlos I

Cafetería-Bar Granizo
Plaza Juan Carlos I, nº 5

Cafetería Lalo
C/ Cilla nº 2

Cafetería El Popo
Plaza Juan Carlos I, nº 7

Cafetería Periko
C/ Real nº 4

Cafetería-Bar Centro Cultural las Peñas casino
Tradicional Casino Sociedad
C/ Real nº 8

Bar la Palmera
Plaza de la Constitución nº 2

Bar el Mellao
C/ Jara nº 2

Bar los 9 Caños
C/ Jara nº 8

Bar Forraje
C/ Real nº 2

Cafetería Bar Habana
Edificio Mercaróche,
C/ Dolores Losada

Bar Eva
C/ Miguel Hernández

Cafetería-Bar El Ratón
C/ Paraíso

WHAT TO BUY

Productos del cerdo ibérico
Artesanía

INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Punto de Información
Convento de la Cilla
Tel: 959140201
C/ Fray Juan Bross nº 6-10
www.aytoaróche.es
ayuntamientoaróche@yahoo.es

AYAMONTE

WHERE TO SLEEP

Hotel Barceló Isla Canela
Paseo de los Gavilanes, s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477124
Fax: 959477070
islacanela@barcelo.com
www.barcelo.com

Hotel Playacanela
Aparthotel Playacanela
Avda. de la Mojarra s/n
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479545
Fax: 959477170
jr.playacanela@playasentor.com
www.playacanelahotel.com

Playamarina Spa Hotel & Resort Aquaplaya
Aparthotel Playamarina
C/ Quillas, s/n
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479535
jr.marina@playasentor.com
www.playamarinaspahotel.com

Hotel Iberostar Isla Canela
Aparthotel Iberostar Isla Canela Park
Avda. de la Mojarra
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959 479 565
Fax: 959 479 079
isla.canela@iberostar.com
www.iberostar.com

Hotel Ayamonte Center
Avda. Ramón y Cajal
Tel: 959470250
Fax: 959320250
reservas@ayamontecenter.com
www.ayamontecenter.com

Hotel luz del Guadiana
Avda. de Andalucía 119
Tel: 959 322002
Fax: 959471697
hotel.luzdelguadiana@gmail.com

Hotel Riavela
Camino Real de la villa 65
Ayamonte
Tel: 959471919
Fax: 959471929
info@hotelriavela.es
www.hotelriavela.es

Hotel Marques de Ayamonte
Calle Trajano 12
Ayamonte
Tel: 959 320125 Fax

Apartamentos Turísticos Isla Canela Tours
Paseo del pinillo, marina IV, nº1
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479561
Fax: 959479029
info@islacanelatours.com
www.maslujo.es

Apartamentos Turísticos Leo
Isla Canela. Punta del Moral
Avda. de la Playa, 41
Tel: 959477337
Fax: 959477336
leo@leo-group.es
www.leo-group.es

Motel Paradero
Autovía A-49, Pk 130
Ayamonte
Tel: 959104656
paradero1@vetta.com

Hostal los Robles
Avda. de Andalucía 121
Ayamonte
Tel: 959470959
hostal.losrobles@gmail.com

Hostal Playa Ilugo
Avda. Alcalde Narciso Martín
Navarro 43
Ayamonte
Tel: 959471239

WHERE TO EAT

Mesón Juan Macías
C/Paseo de la Ribera, s/n
Tel: 959471695

Mesón la Vitola
C/José Pérez Barroso, nº 14
Tel: 959470585

Mesón Restaurante el Choco
C/Prudencio Gutiérrez
Pallares, nº 14
Tel: 959470509

Abreu
C/Patera, nº 2
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959477291

Andalucía
Avda. de la Playa, nº 13
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477154

Asador Argentino Sur
Urb. Villa Ramos
Avda de la constitución
Tel: 959320430

Ayamonte y Sierra
C/Trajano, nº 3
Ayamonte
Tel: 959470079

Barberi
Plaza de la Coronación, nº 13
Ayamonte
Tel: 959470289/655881070

Bocana del Moral
Centro Comercial "Marina
Isla Canela"
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479050

Casa Manolo
Paseo del Pinillo, Marina I,
local 13
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479303

Casa Joaquín "El Colesterol"
Bda. de Estación, nº 7-23
Pozo del Camino
Tel: 959343894

Casa Luciano
C/La Palma del Condado
nº 1
Tel: 959471071/959322247

Cruyff
C/Velázquez nº 1
Tel: 959321779

El Contrabando
Avda. La Palmera, nº 13
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959 477172

El Picadero
C/Cuesta San Diego nº 29
Tel: 959470690

Estadio
C/Estadio, nº 1
Tel: 959471172/959320308

Espuma de Mar
Avda. de los Gavilanes, s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477285

Hoyo 19
Campo de Golf Isla Canela
Recepción
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477401

La Alacena
Hotel Vincci Canela Golf
C/Golf Norte s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477830

La Alborada
C/González Aguilar, nº 4
Tel: 959470746

La Cabra l y ll
Paseo de los gavilanes s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477404

La Carpa
C/Traña, 7
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959477354

La Casona
C/Lusitania, nº 2
Tel: 959321025

La Cepa
Avda. de Andalucía nº 55
Tel: 959470262

La Cueva
Paseo de la Ribera, nº 9
Tel: 959322457

La Esperanza
Paseo de la Ribera, nº 7
Tel: 959470856

La Gaviota
Paseo de los Gavilanes s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477172

La Pamela
Avda. la palmera, nº 7
Punta del Moral
Tel: 656856013

La Palmera
Paseo los Gavilanes, s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 628598586

La Parrilla
Paseo de los Gavilanes s/n
Isla Canela

La Rana
Barriada de Canela s/n
Barriada de Canela
Tel: 959471542

Los Choqueros
C/Médico Rey García, nº 2
Tel: 959471060

Nuevo Simón
Avda. La Palmera, nº 2
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959477353

Miguel Ángel
C/Catamarán, nº 16
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959471013

Minutero

Paseo del Pinillo S/N
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479211

OuBack Inn

Centro Comercial "Marina
Isla Canela"
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959479037

Palacio del dragón

Restaurante chino
Paseo de los gavilanes s/n
Isla canela
Tel: 95947460

Simón

Avda. La Palmera, nº 11
Punta del Moral
Tel: 959477026

Altamboril

C/ Padre Álvarez, nº 15
Tel: 636477083

Baluarte

C/ Lusitania s/n
Tel: 959322209

Cervecería Los Barriles

Paseo de los Gavilanes s/n
Isla Canela
Tel: 959477418

Cervecería Cayuelitas

Paseo del Pinillo, nº5
Punta del Moral
Tel: 651041332

Cortada

C/ Aine Carbonel, s/n
Tel: 959321601

Costalero

C/Angustias nº 3
Tel: 647004349

El Barrio

Plaza Rafael Aguilera
Tel: 696787319

El Corsario

Plaza León Ortega nº 8
Tel: 959471898

El Duende

Cuesta San Diego nº 27 D
Tel: 638842250

El Paladar

C/Padre Álvarez nº 56
Tel: 606015164

El Pupa

C/ Lusitania
Tel: 667353903

Guerrero

C/Cristóbal Colón

La Bodeguita

Plaza de la Lota, nº 7
Tel: 959321879

La Cabaña

C/Del Río, s/n
Tel: 959321081

La Cepa

Avda. Andalucía nº 55
Tel: 959470262

La Dársena

Plaza de la Lota, nº 5
Tel: 686805384

La Puerta Ancha

Plaza de La Laguna, nº14
Tel: 652224888

Margallo

C/José Pérez Barroso
Tel: 659102797

Oasis

C/Punta Umbria nº 52
Tel: 650480160

Ortiz Estación

Av. Cayetano Feu
Tel: 658408721

Soledad

Plaza de San Francisco nº 5

Taberna El Callejón

C/José Pérez Barroso, nº16
Tel: 660377208

Tasca Quitapenas

C/González de Aguilar, nº 5
Tel: 627636579

Tasca Termagi

C/José Pérez Barroso
Tel: 648103544

Temtempié

Médico Rey García, nº21
Tel: 615244324

100 Montaditos

Avda. de la Constitución
Tel: 959327141

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanía
Marisco
Conservas
Salazones
Productos del cerdo

INFORMATION OF INTEREST**Oficina de Turismo**

Casa Grande. C/ Huelva, 27
turismo@ayto-ayamonte.es
Tel: 959320737

Club Deportivo Acción XXI

Tel: 959102710
josecarrascocarrasco@gmail.com

CASTRO MARIM**WHERE TO SLEEP****Apartamentos Turísticos**

Turcongel ***
Rua Dom Dinis, Lote 2
Altura
Tel: 281956347
Fax: 281956274
www.maisturismo.pt

Hotel Apartamentos Alagoa

Praia ***
Urbanização Alagoa Praia
Norte
Altura
Tel: 281950607
hotelp@dsapo.pt
www.hotelp.homestead.com/home.html

Casa do Lavrador

Turismo em Espaço Rural
TER
Furnazinhas
8950-331 Odeleite
Tel: 281495748/934251681
casadolavrador@dsapo.pt

Companhia das Culturas

Turismo em Espaço Rural
TER
Fazenda S. Bartolomeu
São Bartolomeu do Sul
8950-270 Castro Marim
Tel/Fax: 281513188
Tel: 969379342
eglantinamonteiro@dsapo.pt
www.companhiadasculturas.com

Hotel Azul Praia **

Urbanização Rota Praia,
Lote 17
Altura
Tel: 281956871
Fax: 281956887

Hotel Eurotel Altura ****

Av. 24 de Junho
Altura
Tel: 281956450
Fax: 281956371
hotelaltura@mail.telepac.pt
www.eurotel-altura.com

Monte do Malhao

Cx Pt 272 8950-191
Castro Marim
Telf. 964073196
www.montedomalhao.pt
montedomalhao.
turismorural@gmail.com

Praia Verde Resort ****

Urbanização Real Village
Praia Verde
8950-434 Castro Marim
Tel: 281530600
Fax: 281530630
suitehotel@praiaverde.pt
www.praiaverde.pt

Residência Lagoinha ***

Rua António Aleixo, 23
Lagoinha-Altura
Tel: 281956334

Residências Turísticas Retur

Aldeamento Turístico
Alojamento Particular
Urbanização Retur
Tel: 281513123

Vilas Saudade

Aldeamento Turístico
Lagoinha-Altura
Tel: 281956353

WHERE TO EAT**ALTURA****A Chaminé**

Restaurante
Av. 24 de Junho
Tel: 281957438

Marés I

Restaurante
Praia de Altura
Tel: 281956563

A ParagemSnack Bar

E.N.125
Marés II

Restaurante Rua da Alagoa

Tel: 281956595
Fax: 281957188

Augusto's Bar

Avenida 24 de Junho
Alagoa
8950 Altura

Barómetro

Urbanização Bela Praia,
Lote C4-B
Alagoa
8950 Altura
Tel: 281957344

Cesares Bar

Av. 24 de Junho, Edif. Oásis,
Lj. A-B Lugar
Alagoa
8950 Altura

Pirata's Bar

Rua das Flores
Alagoa
8950 Altura

Tropical

Praia da Alagoa
8950 Altura

A Tasca do Zé

Restaurante
Vale da Velha
Tel: 281531081/281957575

Mariana

Snack Bar Rua da Alagoa

Águia d'Ouro

Snack Bar
Urb. Da Sagma, Lt 2
fracção I
Tel: 966333769

Néné

Casa de Pasto
Rua da Alagoa
Tel: 281956275

Bate que eu Abro

Restaurante
Urbanização Rota do Sol,
Lote E, 1
Tel: 281956656

Nova Andorinha

Restaurante
Vale Pão e Água, E.N. 125
Tel: 281956245

Bela Pizza

Pizzaria
Rua de Alagoa, nº 51, B

O Caseiro

Restaurante
E.N. 125
Dia de encerramento:
Quarta-Feira
Tel: 281957147

Belíssima

Pizzaria Rua da Alagoa,
Edifício Al-Paranaguá

O Charco

Restaurante
Praia da Alagoa
Tel: 281956413

Casablanca

Restaurante
Av. 24 de Junho
Tel: 281957661

O Infante

Restaurante
E.N. 125
Tel: 281956817
Fax: 281957569
restau.infante@iol.pt

Catarina

Restaurante
Rua de Alagoa
Tel: 281957492

O Jorge

Snack Bar
Rua da Alagoa

Central Sports Café

Snack Bar
Rua da Alagoa Loja A

O Pescador

Casa de Pasto
Praia de Altura
Tel: 281957694

Chico

Casa de Pasto
Urbanização Alagoa Praia-
Altura
Tel: 281513163

O Rosa

Snack Bar
Rua da Alagoa, 82-B

Dom Churrasco

Churrasqueira
Alagoinha

Onda Mar

Snack Bar
Av. 24 de Junho

Dunamar 3

Restaurante
Rua da Alagoa, Edifício
Manuel Luís
Loja C

Parque Bela Praia

Restaurante
Urbanização Bela Praia,
Lote C2, A

Fernando

Restaurante
Rua da Alagoa
Tel: 281956455/966495275

Ti-Zé

Casa de Pasto
E.N. 125
Tel: 281956161

Girassol

Restaurante
Sítio do Pobre Rico
Tel: 281956268

Zé Manel

Snack Bar
Sítio da Casa Alta

Lagoa Azul

Restaurante
Urbanização Bela Praia,
lote C4

AROEIRA**Dom Rodrigo**

Restaurante
Sítio da Aroeira
Tel: 281956505

Quinta do Monte

Restaurante
Montinho da Aroeira-Altura

AZINHAL**A Noémia**

Casa de Pasto
Largo do Mercado

Fernandes

Snack Bar

Café Central

Casa de Pasto
Largo do Mercado, nº 20-
Azinhal

Taberna do Anastácio

Snack Bar
Largo do Mercado

CASTRO MARIM**Arlequim**

Snack-Bar Rua S. Gonçalo
de Lagos
Tel: 281531996

Fortaleza

Snack-Bar
Urb. Castro Marim Sol, Lt 2,
fracção D

Dois Irmãos

Restaurante
Rua de S. Sebastião, nº 6
Tel: 281531418

Encosta do Castelo

Restaurante
Rua 25 de Abril, nº 35
Tel: 281010042

Eira Gaio

Casa de Pasto
Rua 25 de Abril, nº 10
Tel: 281531358

O Castelo

Casa de Pasto
Rua Dr. José Bernardino
Sousa Carvalho

O Sapal

Snack-Bar
Urb. Castro Marim Sol
Tel: 281511125

Manel d'Água

Restaurante
Quatro Estradas-Mouro Vaz
Tel: 281531480

O Poço

Snack-Bar/Restaurante
Largo do Poço
Tel: 281531021

MONTE FRANCISCO**A Tasca**

Snack-Bar
Rua da Liberdade

Sabores da Beira

Restaurante
Monte Francisco

Club House

Castro Marim Golf & Country
Club
Urbanização da Algarvelux,
Lavajinho
Tel: 281510330

Retiro dos Caçadores

Casa de Pasto
Rua da Liberdade, nº 12
Tel: 281531788

Mestre Rómulo

E.N. 122, nº 15
Tel: 966170381

ODELEITE**Arcos do Guadiana**

Restaurante
Foz de Odeleite
Tel: 281495068

Casa Alberto's

Casa de Pasto
Portela do Assador, Alcaria-
Odeleite
Tel: 281495068

Bela Vista

Restaurante

O Camponês

Restaurante
Rua Centro de Saúde, nº 12
Tel: 281495826

Casa Merca

Casa de Pasto
Rua D. Carlos, nº 2
Tel: 281495761
Fax: 281495761

Pinto

Snack Bar
Pernadeira

Casa das Buganvílias

Restaurante
Foz de Odeleite

PRAIA DO CABEÇO/RETUR**Marimbar**

Restaurante

Pescador

Restaurante

PRAIA VERDE**Belchior**

Restaurante
Urbanização Real Village,
Lote E, Ljs 1 e 2
Tel: 281957205

Pezinhos n'Areia

Restaurante
Tel: 281513195
Fax: 281957551
geral@pezinhosnareia.com
www.pezinhosnareia.com

Panorâmico Praia Verde

Restaurante
Urbanização Real Village
Tel: 281956207
Reservas: 918286331

SÃO BARTOLOMEU DO SUL**O Chico**

Restaurante
Tel: 281513163

RIO SECO**Dallas**

Casa de Pasto
Tel: 281513163

Coisas da Serra

Rua de Santa Bárbara, 42
8950 Azinhal
Tel: 281495839

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanía
Sal
Conservas
Textil
Sal y Flor de Sal
Dulces regionales
Productos biológicos
Queijo freco
Queijo curado

INFORMATION OF INTEREST**Posto de Turismo de Castro Marim**

Tel: 281531232
Rua José Alves Moreira,
nº 2-4
8950-138 Castro Marim
Castro Marim Portugal
turismo.castromarim@
turismoalgarve.pt

EL GRANADO**WHERE TO SLEEP****Hostal Rosada Rural Los Pedregales**

C/Grupos Escolares nº 2
Tel: 618557517
posadalospedregales@
hotmail.com
www.posadalospedregales.
com

WHERE TO EAT

Restaurante Los Pedregales
C/ Grupos Escolares nº 2
Tel: 618557517
posadalospedregales@
hotmail.com
www.posadalospedregales.
com

Bar Plaza

C/ Plaza, 27
Tel: 618557517

Bar Santa Catalina

C/ Plaza, 23
Tel: 659739447

Bar Coso

C/ Coso, 31
Tel: 959388083

Quiosco María Bonita

Paseo El Santo
Tel: 676739647

Pub El Cortijo

C/ Plaza, 19
Tel: 619947995

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanía
Productos del cerdo

INFORMATION OF INTEREST**Centro de Interpretación Medioambiental del Bajo Guadiana y Aula de Naturaleza**

C/ Grupos Escolares, nº 12
Tel: 959070050-697186648
info@guadianaspirit.com
www.guadianaspirit.com

ENCINASOLA**WHERE TO SLEEP****Hotel Rincón del Abade**

rincondelabade@
rincondelabade.com
Llano de San Juan, s/n
Tel: 959714536/959714424
Fax: 959714437

Casa Rural Umbría La Vibora

Carretera Encinasola-La
Nava 20,300 Km
Tel: 607609606

WHERE TO SLEEP**Mesón El Rincón**

Plaza Mayor, s/n
Tel: 605.177957

Restaurante El Emigrante

Plaza Mayor, s/n
Tel: 626.601317

Bar El Barrilito

C/ Portugal, s/n
Tel: 959714455

Bar El Cañizo

C/ Cinaga, 1
Tel: 616228655

Bar El Paso

C/ Sevilla,
Tel: 686649036/620884499

Cafetería El Retorno

C/ Manuel Gómez, s/n
Tel: 655859197

Bar Cómic

C/ Manuel Gómez, s/n
Tel: 627572076

Centro Social

C/ Abel Moreno, s/n
Tel: 636448009

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanía
Derivados del cerdo ibérico

MÉRTOLA**WHERE TO SLEEP****Casa de Campo Fatana**

Estrada Nacional 267
S. João dos Caldeireiros
Tel: 286975116
info@casafatana.com
www.casafatana.com

Casa de Campo Visconde de Bouzões

Rua António José de
Almeida, 12
7750 Mértola
Tel: 965351979
casa.visconde@iol.pt
carlos.viegas@portugalmail.
com
www.casa-visconde.
blogspot.com

Casa do Guizo

Monte do Guizo
Moreanes
7750 Santana de Cambas
Tel: 286655171
www.casadoguizo.com

Casa dos Loendros

Caixa Postal 7894
7750-013 Alcaria Ruiva
Tel/Fax: 286998187
info@casadosloendros.com
www.casadosloendros.com

Ecoland

Caixa Postal 8481
Corte Gafo de Cima
7750-308 Mértola
Tel: 286611111
Telm: 964989402
info@ecoland.pt
www.ecoland.pt

Herdade de Vale Côvo

Corte Sines, Cx Postal 1348
7750-311 Mértola
Tel: 286616181
Fax: 286616182
Telm: 966877518
info@herdade-valecovo.com
www.herdade-valecovo.com

Hotel Museu

Rua Dr. Afonso Costa nº 112
7750-352 Mértola
Tel: 286612003
Telm: 962683069
Fax: 286612313
info@hotelmuseu.com
www.hotelmuseu.com

Monte da Galega

Apartado 32
7750 Mina de S. Domingos-
Mértola
Tel: 286647091
Telm: 965726435
Mail: merturis@sapo.pt
www.montedagalega.com

Monte do Alinho

Apartado 1
7750-909 Mértola
Tel/Fax: 286655414
Tel: 965029891/964616950
montedoalinho@hotmail.
com
www.montedoalinho.com

Monte dos Nascedios

Mina de S. Domingos
7750 Corte do Pinto
Telm: 968346756/963376131
montedosnascedios@
hotmail.com
www.montedosnascedios.
web.pt

Residencial Beira Rio

Rua Dr. Afonso Costa
7750 Mértola
Tel: 286611190
Fax: 286611192
Mail: info@beirario.pt
www.beirario.pt

WHERE TO EAT**A Esquina**

Rua Dr. Afonso Costa, nº 1
7750-352 Mértola
Tel: 286611081
aesquina@
restauranteregionala
esquina.com
www.restauranteregional
aesquina.com

A Paragem

Corvos
7750-312 Mértola
Tel: 286616140

Alengarve

Av. Aureliano Mira
Fernandes, nº 20
7750-320 Mértola
Tel: 286612210

Alentejo

Rua Grande, nº 3
Moreanes
7750-409 Santana de
Cambas
Tel: 286655133

Avenida

Rua Dr. Afonso Costa
7750-352 Mértola
Tel: 286612458

Boa Viagem

Rua Dr. Afonso Costa, nº 1
7750-352 Mértola
Tel: 286612483
Telm.: 934182601

Cegonha Branca

Avenida Aureliano Mira
Fernandes, nº 2C
7750-320 Mértola
Tel: 286611066

Fatana

Estrada Nacional 267
S. João dos Caldeireiros
Tel: 286975116
info@casafatana.com
www.casafatana.com

O Brasileiro

Monte S. Luís
7750 Mértola
Tel: 286612660

O Pescador do Guadiana

Cx. Postal: 3128
Penha D'Águia-Espirito
Santo
7750-221 Mértola
Tel: 286675417
Telm: 967747320

O Repuxo

Avenida Aureliano Mira
Fernandes, nº 20
7750-320 Mértola
Tel: 286 612 563
Telm.: 962 380 552
Fax: 286 612 587

O Rui

Rua Alves Redol, nº 20
7750-355 Mértola
Tel: 286611041

Preguinho da Muralha

Rua Alves Redol, nº 57
7750 Mértola
Tel: 286612701
Telm: 966140957

S. Domingos

Rua Dr. Rocha, nº 2
Mina de S. Domingos
7750-169 Corte do Pinto
Tel: 286647187

Tamuje

Rua Dr. Serrão Martins,
nº 34/36
7750-355 Mértola
Tel: 286611115

Terra Utópica

Rua D. Sancho II, nº 41
7750-355 Mértola
Tel: 286612397
Telm.: 925290571

Al-Andaluz

Francisco Gonçalves
Rua Francisco ribeiro
Raposo, Santana de Cambas
7750 Mértola
Tel: 286655002

2 D D

Café-Restaurante
Vale de Açor de Baixo
7750-044 Mértola
Tel: 286991213

Café-Restaurante "Café do Cais"

Cais do Pomarão
7750-411 Santana de
Cambas
Tel: 286655205
www.cafecais.com

Café Restaurante "Cecilia Amália"

Cax Postal: 7803
Travessa de Nossa Senhora
da Conceição
7750-013 Alcaria Ruiva
Tel: 286107596
Telm: 965218594

São Miguel

Restaurante Português
Regional
São Miguel do Pinheiro
7750-628 Mértola
Tel: 286485175

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanato
Carne
Enchido
Ervas aromaticas e infuoes
Loja da terra
Mel
Pão e doçaria
Queijos
Vinhos

INFORMATION OF INTEREST**Posto de Turismo de Mértola**

Praça Luis de Camoes
7750 Mértola
turismo@cm-mertola.pt
Tel: 286612573
Fax: 286612390

PAYMOGO**WHERE TO SLEEP****Pensión Paymogo**

C/ El Santo, 102
Tel: 959570821

WHERE TO EAT**Morón Sánchez, D**

C/ Santo, 46
Tel: 959570781

Palma Cristina, F

C/ Santo, 43
Tel: 959570521

Restaurante Paymogo. S.C.A

C/ El Santo, 102
Tel: 959570821

Macías Merlón, R
C/ Barrio, 6
Tel: 959570584

Torrescusa Moreno, A
Plaza S. Mateo
Tel: 959570803

WHAT TO BUY

Sillas de caña
Cestos de mimbre
Bordados sobre malla
Dulces caseros

ROSAL DE LA FRONTERA

WHERE TO SLEEP

Pensión el Gallego
Capacidad: 14, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Romoseco, 12
Tel: 959141463

Pensión Frontera
Capacidad: 20, Habitaciones:
personas.
Avenida de Portugal, 109
Tel: 959141028

WHERE TO EAT

Velasco Cañado, J. F
C/ J Maraver, 38
Tel: 959141053

Bar Avenida Sevilla
Avenida Sevilla, 1
Tel: 959141290

Gomez Garcia, J
C/ Córdoba, 4
Tel: 959141119

Restaurante El Mirador de la Frontera
Avenida de Sevilla, 60
Tel: 959141408

Bar Restaurante la Choza
C/ La Rábida, 42
Tel: 959141115

Restaurante El Gallego
C/ Romo Seco, 14
Tel: 959141463

Romero Haut, F
C/ Doctor Fleming, 4
Tel: 959141098

WHAT TO BUY

Productos del cerdo ibérico
Hierbas aromáticas
Productos de la caza

SAN SILVESTRE DE GUZMÁN

WHERE TO SLEEP

Pensión San Silvestre
Capacidad: 12, Habitaciones:
personas
Avenida Carmelo Fortes
Pérez, 34
Tel: 959340742

WHERE TO EAT

RESTAURANTE-BAR MACARRO
Avenida Carmelo Forte, 34

Brasería Tropezón
Bar El Punto
Bar Rocío
Bar Domero

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanía
Embutidos y derivados del cerdo

SANLÚCAR DE GUADIANA

WHERE TO SLEEP

Casa Rural Marea Alta
Capacidad: 4, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Nueva, s/n
Tel: 959388516

Casa Rural la Alberca
Capacidad: 21, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Montes Gómez, 2
Tel: 959388170

Posada el Molino de Arriba
Capacidad: 8, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Nueva, s/n
Tel: 959388516

Hotel Cortijo los Millares
Capacidad: 49, Habitaciones:
personas.
Finca Los Millares
Tel: 959485400

Casa Rural Alcazaba
Capacidad: 4, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Nueva, s/n
Tel: 959388516

Posada el Molino de Enmedio
Capacidad: 8, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Nueva, s/n
Tel: 959388516

Casa Rural Kumara
Capacidad: 4, Habitaciones:
personas.
C/ Nueva, s/n
Tel: 959388516

WHERE TO EAT

Mesón Las Rejas
C/ Doctor Marañón, 5
Tel: 959555036

Cortijo Los Millares
Finca Los Millares s/n
Tel: 959485411

Casa Guabibi
C/ General Sanjurjo, 14
Tel: 959388105

Franco Martin, A.
Avenida Portugal
Tel: 959388130

Lorenzo Mendoza, A.
C/ General Franco, 22
Tel: 959388125

WHAT TO BUY

Artesanía
Productos del cerdo

SANTA BÁRBARA DE CASA

WHERE TO SLEEP

Casa Rural "Andévalo"
Capacidad: 6 plazas
Finca El Baldío s/n
Tel: 959109209

Pensión Rural Albergue "El Baldío"
Capacidad: 74 plazas
Finca El Baldío s/n
Tel: 959109209

WHERE TO EAT

Restaurante "El Baldío"
Finca El Baldío s/n
Tel: 959109209

Galería de Restauración "Andalucía"
Plaza de Andalucía
Tel: 626881919

Bodegón la Resolana
Plaza de la Resolana, s/n
Tel: 959570193

Bar Pinturilla
C/ Rica, 1

Bar Pedrón
Plaza de la Resolana, s/n

Bar El Santo
Plaza del Santo

Bar Santa Bárbara
Plaza del Santo

Bar el Choto
C/ Puente

Bar El Chona
C/ Puerto de la Encina

WHAT TO BUY

Productos del cerdo ibérico
Gurumelos en temporada
Corcho

INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Empresa de Turismo activo

Andévalo Aventura, S.L.L.
Finca el Baldío 21570 Santa
Bárbara de Casa,
Tel: 959 10 92 09

SERPA

WHERE TO SLEEP

PIAS

Bética Hotel Rural, 3 estrelas

Rua do Outeiro, s/n
7830-215 Pias SRP
Tel: 284858714/284858708
Fax: 284 858 709
geral@beticahotelrural.com
reservas@beticahotelrural.com
www.albergariabetica.com

SERPA

Casa da Muralha

Rua das Portas de Beja, 43
7830-431 Serpa
Tel: 284543150
Fax: 284543150
info@casadamuralha.com
www.casadamuralha.com

El Rincón

Estrada de São Brás,
7830-324 Serpa
Tel: 967968264/
284549307/284549146

Herdade da Retorta

Monte da Retorta,
Apartado 59,
7830-305 Serpa
Tel: 284544774/968183190
Fax: 284 544 774
geral@herdade-da-retorta.pt
www.herdade-da-retorta.pt

Cantar do Grilo

Herdade de Vale de
Milhanos,
Correio da Mó, Apartado 668,
7830-495 Serpa
Tel: 284595415/961043389
info@cantardogrilo.com
felix.ott@cantardogrilo.com
www.cantardogrilo.com

Casa de Campo do Pulo do Lobo

Monte do Pocinho-Neta
7830 Serpa
Rua Deolinda Quartim, 13
7800-376 Beja
Tel: 939867364
smcmendes@netvisao.pt
pulodolobo.pcarte.com/
index.html

Casa de Serpa

Largo do Salvador, 28
7830-330 Serpa
Tel: 284549238/963560624
geral@casadeserpa.com
www.casadeserpa.com

Monte da Morena

Monte da Morena,
Apartado 189
7830-909 Serpa
Tel: 284549078/917629010
Fax: 284549078
info@montemorena.com
www.montemorena.com

Monte das Tojosas

Morada Monte das Tojosas
7830 Serpa
Rua Bairrinho Alegre, 26
7830-510 Vale de Vargo
Tel: 966646439
montedastojosas@hotmail.com
www.tojosas.pt.vu

Monte da Portela Nova

Estrada de S. Brás,
7830-431 Serpa
Tel: 284544487/963073449
Fax: 284544487
turismo.campusenergia@gmail.com

Residencial Beatriz

Largo do Salvador, 10
7830-330 Serpa
Tel: 284544423
Fax: 284543100
geral@residencialbeatriz.com
www.residencialbeatriz.com

Residencial Pulo do Lobo

Estrada de S. Brás, 9-A
7830-324 Serpa
Tel: 284544664
Fax: 284544665
geral@residencialpulodolobo.com
www.residencialpulodolobo.com

Serpínia

Rua Serpa Pinto, 34
7830-439 Serpa
Tel: 284544055/284544628
Fax: 284 544 961
geral@residencialserpinia.com
www.residencialserpinia.com

Virgínia

Largo 25 de Abril, 75
7830-371 Serpa
Tel: 284549145/962937870

Parque de Campismo e Caravanismo Municipal de Serpa

Eira de S. Pedro
7830-303 Serpa
Tel: 284544290
Fax: 284544721
parquecampismo-serpa@cm-serpa.pt

VALES MORTOS SERPA

Herdade de Besteiros

Tel: 284595445/608111699
Fax: 284595445/959131714
info@besteiros.com
www.besteiros.com

VILA VERDE DE FICALHO

Outeiro da Vila-Casas de Campo

Rua do Outeiro, 37
7830 Vila Verde de Ficalho
Tel: 284575297/
966347329/963843260
Fax: 284575297
outeiro_vila@hotmail.com
www.outeirodavila.com

Casa da Serra

Rua do Outeiro, 17 A
7830-654 Vila Verde de
Ficalho
Tel: 284575521/934747023

WHERE TO EAT

Brinches

Restaurante Os Castelos
Rua Acima, 90
7830-117 Brinches
Tel: 966871187

Café / Restaurante O Caçador

Prça da República, 24
7830-116 Brinches
Tel: 284805131

Adro's Café

Rua Acima, 2
7830-127 Brinches
Tel: 966643202

Café Castelhana

Rua da Estrada, 2
7830-123 Brinches
Tel: 964581607

Café Central

Largo do Adro, 3
7830-114 Brinches
Tel: 963606300

Taberna O Edmundo

Prça da República, 6
7830-116 Brinches
Tel: 284805392/968167307

PIAS

Cervejaria S. Luís

Rua Gago Coutinho, 8
7830-253 Pias SRP
Tel: 284858142

Restaurante A Cantina

Mina da Orada
7830-470 Pias SRP
Tel: 284805498

Restaurante Central

Rua João Tiago Coelho, 108
7830-257 Pias SRP
Tel: 284858282

Restaurante Central Norte

Travessa à R. Aniceto
Rosário, lote 4
7830-216 Pias SRP
Tel: 284853235

Restaurante O Adro

Largo de Santo António,
20 r/c
7830-206 Pias SRP
Tel: 284858456

Restaurante O Lagar

Estrada de Brinches, 12/14
7830-230 Pias SRP
Tel: 284858044/936450195

Restaurante Trindade

Rua Dr. António Sérgio, s/n
7830-219 Pias SRP
Tel: 284853275/968983699

Restaurante/Churrasqueira Zorrilo

Rua do Passo, 22
7830-242 Pias SRP
Tel: 284858190

SERPA

Adega Regional Molhó Bico
Rua Quente, nº 1
7830-369 Serpa
Tel: 284549264
Fax: 284549264
www.molhobicoserpa.com

Restaurante A Adega

Rua do Rossio, 76
7830-371 Serpa
Tel: 284543433

Restaurante A Tradição

Alameda Abade Correia da Serra, nº 14
7830-455 Serpa
Tel: 934238295

Restaurante O Alentejano

Praça da República, nº 8
7830-389 Serpa
Tel: 284544335/969038716
Fax: 284544335

Restaurante O Casarão

Largo do Salvador, 20
7830 Serpa

Restaurante O Forno

Largo de S. Paulo, s/n
7830-386 Serpa
Tel: 963739944

Restaurante O Voluntário

Zona Industrial Edifício dos Bombeiros
7830-464 Serpa
Tel: 969040647

Restaurante do Zézinho

Rua Dr. Ramon Nonato de LaFéria, 24
7830-370 Serpa
Tel: 284543032/965065298

Restaurante Pedra de Sal

Estrada da Circunvalação, s/n
7830-322 Serpa
Tel: 284543436
pedradesal@hotmail.pt

Restaurante Terra Forte

Estrada Internacional entrada de Serpa
7830 Serpa

Tapas Restaurante & Wine Bar

Rua Quente, 17
7830-369 Serpa
Tel: 284544063

Restaurante/Churrasqueira O Nay

Rua de Santo António, 10
7830-436 Serpa
Tel: 284543247
churrasqueiraonay@guia-restaurantes.net

Café / Restaurante

Arrozinho de Feijão
Lote da Cruz Nova, 112
7830-327 Serpa
Tel: 284543120/966119901

Café / Restaurante

"Engrola"
Rua dos Baloucos, 1
7830-395 Serpa
Tel: 968228132

Café / Restaurante O Gato

Rua do Calvário, 21
7830-347 Serpa
Tel: 938893599

Café / Restaurante S. Pedro

Avenida da Paz, 23 r/c. Dto.
7830-320 Serpa
Tel: 284543186

Cervejaria / Restaurante Vila Branca

Avenida da Paz, 4
7830-320 Serpa
Tel: 284544853

Cervejaria Jorge Branco

Rua dos Quintais, 52
7830-366 Serpa
Tel: 965459996

Cervejaria Lebrinha

Rua do Calvário, 6 / 8
7830-347 Serpa
Tel: 284549311
Fax: 284549311

Bar/Pizzaria O Forcado

Rua Ramon Norato La Féria, 25
7830-370 Serpa
Tel: 284549734

Pizzaria Serpense

Rua Luís de Almeida e Albuquerque
7830-457 Serpa
Tel: 284544511/919958551

Restaurante "La Salette"

Pronto-a-Comer
Rua Eira de S. Pedro, s/n
7830-348 Serpa
Tel: 284544160/969193353
www.restauranteapiscina.com

Snack-Bar / Restaurante

Marisqueira "A Piscina"
Rua Eira de S. Pedro, s/n
7830-348 Serpa
Tel: 284544160/969193353
www.restauranteapiscina.com

Snack-Bar A Gare

Avenida Capitães de Abril, s/n
7830-493 Serpa
Tel: 284544816

Snack-Bar Sport's Bar

Loteamento da Hortinha, 7 A r/c
7830 Serpa
Tel: 284549226

SERPA-SANTA IRIA**Snack-Bar Nascer do Sol**

Rua dos Imigrantes 1
Santa Iria, 7830-304 Serpa
Tel: 284544878

SERPA-VALE DO POÇO**Restaurante "Agostinho"**

Apartado 1114
Vale do Poço, 7830-500 Serpa
Tel: 284595185/936350134

Café "Ribeiro"

Vale do Poço
7830-500 Serpa
Tel: 284595194/936512246

SERPA-VALES MORTOS**Café/Snack-Bar "O Emigrante"**

Rua Larga, 16-Apto. 549
Vales Mortos, 7830-496 Serpa
Tel: 284595320

VALE DE VARGO**Café / Restaurante Tareco**

Rua 25 de Abril, lote 1-A
7830-504 Vale de Vargo
Tel: 28486505

VILA NOVA DE S. BENTO**Pastelaria/Restaurante**

A Bica
Avenida da Liberdade, s/n
7830-050 Vila Nova de São Bento
Tel: 284568162

Restaurante O Milho-

Cozinha Regional
Bairro 1º de Maio, Lote 13
7830-051 Vila Nova de São Bento
Tel: 284588631/965253745

Restaurante Primavera

Largo dos Madalenos, 32
7830-056 Vila Nova de São Bento
Tel: 284588230/967496628

Snack-Bar "Assomataki"

Rua do Rossio, 98
7830-081 Vila Nova de S. Bento
Tel: 284588567
assomataki@gmail.com

Vila Verde de Ficalho

Pastelaria/Bar Mira Serra
Avenida das Forças Armadas, 8 A
7830-646 Vila Verde de Ficalho
Tel: 284575225

Restaurante Marisqueira

Boa Vista de Irmãos Sargento L. da
Estrada Nacional 260, s/n
7830-644 Vila Verde de Ficalho
Tel: 284575207
Fax: 284575107
rest.boavista@live.com.pt

Restaurante Dimas

Avenida das Forças Armadas, s/n
7830-646 Vila Verde de Ficalho
Tel: 284575121

Restaurante O Património

Avenida das Forças Armadas, no. 10
Tel: 966504633

Snack Bar Nova Era

Avenida 25 de Abril, s/n
7830-620 Vila Verde de Ficalho
Tel: 284575433

Snack-Bar Azinheira dos Guiões

Rua do Outeiro 54
7830 Vila Verde de Ficalho
Tel: 284575575

WHAT TO BUY

Azeite
Doçaria Regional
Enchidos
Mel
Pão
Queijo Serpa
Vinho

INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Posto de Turismo de Serpa
Rua dos Cavalos, n.º 19 – Serpa
Tel: 284544727
Fax: 284544721
turismo@cm-serpa.pt

VILA REAL DE SANTO ANTÓNIO**WHERE TO SLEEP**

Hotel Alba Apartamento-Activ. Hoteleiras Lda
Classificação 3 estrelas
Alameda da Índia, Lote 3
8900-33 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281530500
Fax: 281530509
reservas@hotel-alba.net
www.hotel-alba.net

Aparthotel Calema-Gestão Hotelaria Imobiliária Lda
Classificação 3 estrelas
Av. da Catalunha
8900-294 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281530300
Fax: 281512624
info@aparthotelcalema.com
www.aparthotelcalema.com

Aparthotel Dunamar-Mogal Invest. Hot. Turísticos, S.A
Classificação 4 estrelas
Av. Infante D. Henrique
8900-413 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281530000
Fax: 281530001
reservas@hoteldunamar.com
www.hoteldunamar.com

Hospedaria Arenilha
Rua Dr. Pedro V, n.º 53/55
8900-Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 966590997
Fax: 281512565
hospedaria@coracaodacidade.com
www.coracaodacidade.com

Cantinho da Ria Formosa
Ribeira do Junco
8900-057 Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951837
Fax: 281952899
www.cantinhoriaformosa.com

Casa de Cacela-Ago-Turismo, Lda
Rua da D.ª Carmen, Apartado 92
8901-907 Coutada-Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 969476757
Fax: 281957027
casadecacela@gmail.com
www.casadecacela.com.pt

Conversas de Alpendre
Sítio das Laranjeiras, St.ª Rita, Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 918885591
Tel: 281951641
geral@conversasdealpendre.com
www.conversasdealpendre.com

Dunas Park Beach Club-Macroférias, Lda
Urb. Orlamar Manta Rota, n.º 90
8900-069 Manta Rota-Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951555
Fax: 281951889
dunaspark@sapo.pt
dunaspark@iol.pt

Estalagem Oásis-Turmuge Lda
Classificação 4 estrelas
Morada
Urb. Rota do Sol-Edifício Rota do Sol
8901-907 Alto-Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951644
Fax: 281951660
geral@turmuge.com; estalagem.oasis@mail.telepac.pt
www.turmuge.com

Hotel Apartamento Foz Atlântida-Navotel Empreendimentos Imobiliários e T.S.A
Classificação 4 estrelas
Rua Diogo Cão, n.º 1
8900-468
Monte Gordo

Hotel Apolo-N. & L. Hoteis, Lda
Classificação 3 estrelas
Av. dos Bombeiros Portugueses
8900-209 Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281512448/281512449
Fax: 281510709
hotelpolo@apolo-hotel.com
www.apolo-hotel.com

Residência Sarita
Rua António da Nola, n.º 25
8900-428 Monte Gordo

Hotel Navegadores-Navotel Empreendimentos Imobiliários e T.S.A
Classificação 3 estrelas
Av. da Catalunha
8900-468 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281510860
Fax: 281510879
navotel@mail.telepac.pt
www.hotelnavegadores.pt

Hotel Vasco da Gama-Sociedade Turística do Sul, Lda
Classificação 4 estrelas
Av. Infante D. Henrique
8900-412 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281510900
Fax: 281510901

vagama@vascodagamahotel.com; reservas@vascodagamahotel.com
www.vascodagamahotel.com

Mantasol-Exploração Turística e Hoteleira Unipessoal, Lda
Manta Rota
8901-907 Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951075
Fax: 281951075
mantasol@mail.telepac.pt

Aluguer de Quartos-Maria Fernanda Oliveira Botequilha
Rua Dr. Manuel de Arriaga, n.º 20
8900-Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281544394

Residencial Marisol
Estrada Nacional 125 / Sítio do Madrigal
8900-Hortas-Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281541594/963185590

Parque de Campismo e Caravanismo O Calico-Transcampo Social. Imobiliária, Lda
Sítio do Calico-Apartado 51
8901-907 Calico-Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951195
Fax: 281951548
transcampo@mail.telepac.pt
www.roteiro-campista.pt

Parque Municipal de Campismo de Monte Gordo
Monte Gordo
8900-118 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281510970
Fax: 281510003
cmvrsa@mail.telepac.pt
www.cm-vrsa.pt

Residencial Paiva
Rua 11
8900-474 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281511187/281511188
Fax: 281511668

Pensão Residencial Cantinho da Ria Formosa
Classificação 3 estrelas
Ribeira do Junco-Cacela Velha
8900-957 Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951837/966172717
Fax: 281952899
cantinhoriaformosa@clix.pt
www.cantinhoriaformosa.com

Residencial Vila Formosa
Estrada da Estação
8900-402/406 Monte Fino-Monte Gordo
Tel: 281513689/933266134
Fax: 281513689
residencialvf@mail.telepac.pt
residencialvformosa@clix.pt
www.residencialvilaformosa.com

Pensão Residencial Promar
Rua D. Francisco de Almeida, n.º 76
8900-446 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281542250

Robinson Club Quinta da Ria—Robinson Hotels Portugal, S.A
Classificação 4 estrelas
Quinta da Ria—Quinta de Baixo Golf
8900-057 Ribeira do Junco—Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281959013/961558847
Fax: 281959010
sales.quintadaria@robinson.de
www.robinson-ep.com/
www.robinson.com

Quinta da Rosa Linda
Sítio do Madrigal
8900—Hortas—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281530340
Fax: 281530349
quintadarosalinda@gamil.com

Aparthotel Real Lota—Turmuge, Lda
Classificação 3 estrelas
Urb. Rota do Sol—Edifício Rota do Sol
Alto—Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281950570/281957876
geral@turmuge.com
www.turmuge.com

Residencial Baixa—Mar
Rua Teófilo Braga, nº 3—1.º Esq
8900—Vila Real de Santo António

Hospedaria Coração da Cidade
Rua Dr. Sousa Martins, n.º 17
8900—300 Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281530470/966590997
Fax: 281512565
www.coracaodacidade.com

Residencial Hortamar
Estrada Nacional 125 / Sítio do Madrigal
8900—Hortas—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281543842/966430791
Fax: 281543842

Pensão Residencial Madalena
Rua Francisco Almeida, nº 90
8900—446 Monte Gordo
Tel: 281510320
Fax: 281510329

Residencial Matos Pereira
Rua Sousa Martins, nº 57
8900—300 Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281543325

Residencial O Sítio
Quinta Manuel Alves
8900—038—Manta Rota—Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951039

Residencial Villa Marquez
Rua José Barão, nº 61
8900—316—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281530420/964321963
Fax: 281530429

Residencial Zodiaco
Rua José S. Colaço
Fernandes
Coutada—Vila Nova de Cacela

WHERE TO EAT

Restaurante—Bar Associação Naval do Guadiana
Avenida da República
8900—203—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281513038

Churrasqueira Pizzaria Arenilha
Rua Cândido dos Reis, 89
8900—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281544038

Pizzaria Itália
Rua Tristão Vaz Teixeira, 1—B
8900—470—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281542865

Restaurante A Caçarola
Avenida da República
8900—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281543548

Restaurante A Camponesa
Avenida Manuel Rosa
Mendes
8900—Vila Nova de Cacela

Restaurante A Casota
Sítio do Pena
8900—Localidade Hortas
Tel: 28 543783

Restaurante Bar Goa
Rua Fernando Pó, 8
8900—450
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Rua Pedro Álvares Cabral, 7
8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281543721

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Rua do Exército, 43
8900—Vila Real de Santo António

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Avenida da República, 80
8900—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281544498

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8900—414—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281544881

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Edifício Atlântico
8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281541999

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8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281513690

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Praia de Monte Gordo
8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281544588

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Rua Teófilo Braga, 19
8900—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281543303
Fax: 281512565
www.coracaodacidade.com

Restaurante Costa
Sítio da Fábrica
8900—019—Cacela Velha
Tel: 281951467

Restaurante D. Petisco
8900—Estrada da Praia de Santo António
Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281541853

Restaurante Derby
Rua Gil Eanes, 4
8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281511272

Restaurante Dourado
Avenida Infante D.
Henrique, 9
8900—412—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281512202
Fax: 281512202

Restaurante El Capitán
Avenida da República
8900
Tel: 281511829

Restaurante Eldorado
Rua Jacinto José de Andrade, Edifício S. José,
Lote 5, Loja C
8900—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281511914

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Rua D. Fuas Roupinho, 26
8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281543655

Restaurante Finalmente
Praia da Manta Rota
8900—Manta Rota
Tel: 281952980

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Rua D. Almeida, Apartamentos
Guadiana
8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281543499

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Rua 5 de Outubro, 5
8900—Vila Real de Santo António
Tel: 281543285

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8900—Monte Gordo
Tel: 281544202

Restaurante La Mama
Rua Tristão Vaz Teixeira, 13
8900—470—
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Tel: 281542278

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Sítio do Buraco
8900-Vila Nova de Cacela
Tel: 281951372

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Tel: 281542657

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Tel: 281951679

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Ponta de Santo António
8900-227-Vila Real de Santo António
Ponta de Santo António
Tel: 281511539
Fax: 281510120

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Tel: 281543697

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Tel: 281543862

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Snack-Bar O Petisco

Rua Catarina Eufémia, 24-A
8900-Vila Real de Santo António

WHAT TO BUY

Textil: mantelarias y toallas
Conservas
Artesanía
Muxama de Atún
Estupeta de Atún
Dulces Regionales

INFORMATION OF INTEREST

Posto de Turismo de Vila Real Santo António
Tel: 281542100
Centro Cultural António Aleixo-R. Teófilo Braga
8900 Vila Real Sto. António
Vila Real Sto. António Portugal

VILLANUEVA DE LOS CASTILLEJOS**WHERE TO SLEEP****Hotel Andalucía**

C/ Cruz s/n
Tel: 959387318

WHERE TO EAT**Bar La Terraza**

C/ Lepe 2

Cafetería-Bar Sebastián

C/ Mesones 2
Tel: 959385044

Bar Casa Revoltillo

C/ Mesones 6
Tel: 662287175

Bar Hermanos Ferrera

C/ Mesones 81

Bar-Restaurante La Cantina Tapas

C/ Mesones 85
Tel: 693825715

Cafetería La Fuente

Carretera Ayamonte-Aracena 2

Quiosco-Bar Prado de Osma

Parque Prado de Osma 50

Bar El Semáforo

C/ Harina 1

Bar Puente Nuevo

Carretera de Huelva 1

Cafetería La Mijoja

Carretera de Huelva 5

Restaurante Andalucía

C/ Cruz s/n
Tel: 959387318

Bar Restaurante San Matías

C/ Costa 1
Tel: 656916429

Tasca al Amparo

Callejón de la Ciega s/n

Pub El Patio

Paseo de la Constitución 9

Pub Atenea

Paseo de la Constitución 8

WHAT TO BUY

Productos del cerdo
Artesanía popular

PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS

PARQUE NATURAL DA RÍA FORMOSA

Centro de Educação Ambiental de Marim-Quelfes
8700 Olhão
Tel: +351 289700210
Fax: +351 289700219
pnrficnf.pt

PARQUE NATURAL VALE DO GÚADIANA

Centro Polivalente de Divulgação da Casa do Lanternim
Rua D. Sancho II, nº 15
7750-350 Mértola
Tel: +351 286610090
Fax: +351 286610099
pnvgicnf.pt

RESERVA NATURAL DO SAPAL DE CASTRO MARIM Y VILA REAL DE SANTO ANTÓNIO

Sede e Centro de Interpretação:
Sapal de Venta Moinhos,
Apartado 7
8950-999 Castro Marim
Tel: +351 281510680
Fax: +351 281531257
rnscmicnf.pt

PARQUE NATURAL SIERRA DE ARACENA Y PICOS DE AROCHE

Delegación Provincial de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente
área Medio Ambiente:
C/ Sanlúcar de Barrameda,
nº 3. 21.071 Huelva
Tel: 959011500
Fax: 959011501
Dirección-Conservación del Parque Natural:
C/ Plaza Alta, s/n.
Edificio Cabildo Viejo.
21.200-Aracena Huelva
Tel: 959129539
Fax: 959129538
pn.aracena.cma@
juntadeandalucia.es

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Dirección: Plaza Alta, s/n.
Aracena Edificio histórico en la subida a la Iglesia del cerro del Castillo
Tel: 959129553/4
ecoturismo@degmasa.es

PARAJE NATURAL PEÑAS DE AROCHE

Delegación Provincial de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente
área Medio Ambiente:
C/ Sanlúcar de Barrameda,
nº 3. 21.071 Huelva
Tel: 959011500
Fax: 959011501

PARAJE NATURAL SIERRA PELADA Y RIVERA DEL ASERRADOR

Delegación Provincial de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente
área Medio Ambiente:
C/ Sanlúcar de Barrameda,
nº 3. 21.071 Huelva
Tel: 959011500
Fax: 959011501

PARAJE NATURAL MARISMAS DE ISLA CRISTINA

Delegación Provincial de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente
área Medio Ambiente:
C/ Sanlúcar de Barrameda,
nº 3. 21.071 Huelva
Tel: 959011500
Fax: 959011501

ECOMUSEO EL PINTADO

Ctra. N-431, s/n. Ayamonte

HOLIDAYS

ALCOUTIM

ALCOUTIM

Comemorações do
1º de Maio
1 May

Feira de Artesanato
e Etnografia
Second weekend in June

Feira de Doces d'Avó
Easter

Festa de Alcoutim
September

MARTIM LONGO

Feira da Perdiz
First week in October

VAQUEIROS

Feira do Pão Quente e
Queijo Fresco
March

AROCHE

Carnaval
February-March

Romería de San Mamés
End of May

Semana Santa
March-April

Feria de Agosto
August

AYAMONTE

Festival de Música
"Ciudad de Ayamonte"
August

Carnaval
February-March

Semana Santa
March-April

Fiestas en honor de la
Patrona Virgen de las
Angustias
September

Romería de la Santa Cruz
3 May

Romería en honor
de María Auxiliadora
First week in May

Festividad de San Diego
de Alcalá Patrón y
Abogado de Ayamonte
November

Festival del Pescado
del Estero
July

Festival del Marisco
y del Jamón
July

Festival de los Cinco Sentidos
August

Festival de Flamenco
"Antonia López"
July

Premio de Pintura
"Ciudad de Ayamonte"

Jornadas de Historia

CASTRO MARIM

AZINHAL

Terra de Mao
May

CASTRO MARIM

Dias Medievais
Weekend of the 4th of August

Festas em Honra de Nossa
Sra. dos Mártires
August

Feira de Artesanato
July

Festa do Emigrante
August

ALTURA

Carnaval
February-March

Feira de Artesanato
2nd weekend after Corpus
Christi

EL GRANADO

Carnaval
February-March

Feria de Artesanía
October

Fiesta en honor a Santa
Catalina
25 November

San Juan. Semana Cultural
24 June

Romería de la Santa Cruz
First Sunday in May

ENCINASOLA

Romería Virgen de las
Flores
Palm Sunday

Romería Virgen Roca
Amador
Penultimate Sunday in
August

Feria de septiembre
September

Día de San Andrés- Feria
Artesanal
30 November

MÉRTOLA

MÉRTOLA

F. de Nosso Senhor dos
Passos
Palm Sunday

Nossa Senhora das Neves
Last weekend in May

Festa Trad. da Vila de
Mértola
24 June

Festival Islâmico de
Mértola
May

CORVOS

Nossa Senhora de Amparo
May

Festa. Trad. de Corvos
15 August

PENILHOS

Festa Tradicionais de
Penilhos
Weekend of the 1st of June

ESPÍRITO SANTO

Festa Trad. de Espírito
Santo
3rd weekend in July

S. MIGUEL DO PINHEIRO

Festa Trad. de S. Miguel
Last weekend in September

MONTE SANTANA

Festa Trad. de Santa Ana
Last weekend in July

SANTANA DE CAMBAS

Festa Trad. de Santana
Last weekend in July

MOREANES

Festa Trad. de Moreanes
Weekend of the 1st of August

PENEDOS

Festa Trad. de Penedos
Weekend of the 1st of August

CORTE PINTO

Festa Trad. de Corte do
Pinto
15 August

PICOITOS

Festas Populares dos
Picoitos
3rd Weekend in August

MINA DE S. DOMINGOS

Festa Trad. de Mina de
S. Domingos
15 August

SALGUEIROS

Festa Trad. de Salgueiros
15 August

CORVOS

Festa. Trad. de Corvos
15 August

CORTE GAFO DE CIMA

Festa Trad. de Corte Gafo
Last weekend in August

VIA GLÓRIA

Festa Trad. de Via Glória
Penultimate weekend in
August

ARACÉLIS

Festa Trad. de Aracélis
Weekend of the 2nd
September

S. PEDRO DE SÓLIS

Festa Trad. de S. Pedro
No fixed date

S. SEBASTIÃO DOS CARROS

Festa Trad. de
S. Sebastião
No fixed date

ALGODOR

Festa Trad. de Algodor
No fixed date

MESQUITA

Festa Trad. de Mesquita
No fixed date

ALCARIA RUIVA

Festa Trad. de Alcaria
Ruiva
No fixed date

PAYMOGO

Feria Gastronómica Transfronteriza del Gurumelo
March

Semana Santa

Romería de la Santa Cruz
First Sunday in May

Motogurumelada
First fortnight in June

Pirulitos de San Juan y San Pedro
24 June

Jornadas Ecuestres
July

Verbena de Santa María de la Magdalena
22 July

Motocross "Villa de Paymogo"
Second fortnight of July

Festival de Flamenco Joven de Andalucía
July

Feria de Verano
September

Fiesta de Nuestra Señora del Rosario
10 October

Carnaval
February-March

ROSAL DE LA FRONTERA

Romería de San Isidro Labrador
15 May

Semana Cultural
Last week in July

Feria de Agosto
August

Feria Internacional de la Caza
First weekend in March

SAN SILVESTRE DE GUZMAN

Fiestas Patronales en honor a San Silvestre
31 December

Romería de Nuestra Señora del Rosario
Fin de semana posterior al domingo de resurrección

Feria
July

Concurso Provincial de Fandangos
Spring

Feria Cinegética Beturia
Late September

SANLÚCAR DE GUADIANA

Fiestas en Honor de Nuestra Señora de La Rábida
Spring

Semana Cultural
August

Romería de la Santa Cruz
First weekend in May

Romería de la Virgen del Carmen
August 15

Regata Internacional de Piragüismo/Canoagem "Rio Guadiana"
September

SANTA BÁRBARA DE CASA

Feria de Muestras Gastronómica y Turística Transfronteriza
February

Patrón de San Sebastián
19 January

Carnaval
February-March

Semana Santa
March-April

Romería de San Sebastián
Weekend after Easter

Corpus Christi
June

Pino de San Juan
24 June

Feria de Agosto
August

Romería Chica
August

Fiesta de la Patrona Santa Bárbara
4 December

Quema de las antorchas
8 December

SERPA

A DO PINTO Festa de Nossa Senhora de Fátima
Weekend closest to 13 May

BRINCHES Festas do Jubileu em Honra de Nossa Senhora da Consolação
Two weeks after Easter

Procissão das Velas
Every four years at the end of May

MINA DA ORADA Festa de Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres
First weekend after Easter

PIAS Festa de São João (Jordões)
24-29 June

Festas de São Luís e Santíssimo Sacramento
Last weekend in August

Feira do Vinho
No fixed date

SANTA IRIA Festa de Santa Iria
Weekend closest to the 20th of October

SERPA Festa de Nossa Senhora de Guadalupe
Easter

Festa de S. Pedro
28-29 June

Festa de Nossa Senhora dos Remédios
First weekend in February

Festa de Santana
28-29 July

Festa de São Brás
Last weekend in May

Feira Anual / Feira Histórica e Tradicional
Weekend closest to the 24th of August

Feira das Energias Renováveis, Construção e Ambiente Sustentáveis
March

Feira do Queijo do Alentejo
February

Feira Agropecuária Transfronteriza de Vale do Poço
Second weekend in September

VALLE DE VARGO Festa da Ascensão do Senhor
First weekend after Ascension Thursday

Festa de São Sebastião
Weekend closest to the 20th of January

Feira do Azeite
Second weekend in March

VALES MORTOS Festa de Santa Maria
15 August

VILA NOVA DE S. BENTO Festa das Santas Cruzes
1-2-3 May

Festa de São Sebastião
Sunday closest to the 20th of January

Feria Anual
First weekend in September

VILA VERDE DE FICALHO Festa de Nossa Senhora das Pazes
First weekend after Easter

Festa de Santa Maria
15 August

Festa de Santo António
Weekend closest to the 12th of June

FATOR - Festival de Artes e Ofícios da Raia
First weekend in August

**VILA REAL
DE SANTO ANTÓNIO****VILA REAL DE SANTO ANTÓNIO****Feira da Praia**

10-15 October

**Festa em Honra de Nossa
Senhora da Encarnação**

First weekend in September

Mostras de ArtesanatoFirst Saturday of the month,
from January to June**Dia da Fundação da Cidade**

13 May

Festival das 4 Cidades

July

Passagem de Ano

December/January

CACELA VELHA**Feira Tradicional de Cacela**

August

Noites da Moura Encantada

July

MONTE GORDO**Festa em Honra de Nossa
Senhora das Dores**2nd weekend in September**SANTA RITA****Festas de Santa Rita**

July

MANTA ROTA**Festa do São João da
Degola:**

24-30 August

Carnaval

February/March

**VILLANUEVA DE LOS
CASTILLEJOS****Cabalgata de Reyes**

5 January

Carnaval

February/March

**Romería de Ntra. Señora de
Piedras Albas**Easter Sunday, Monday and
the following Tuesday**Feria y Velada**

Last weekend in July

Feria Agroganadera del**Cerdo Ibérico y su Industria**

First weekend in December

Publisher

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