

Duration 11 days/10 nights

The Ultimate Andalucía tour is a wonderful 'circuit' tour that takes you to visit the Andalucian Cities of Granada, Cordoba, Seville, Malaga, Ronda, Jerez, Cádiz & Setenil de las Bodegas. You stay in high quality City Centre Hotels in the different locations. This tour is for a maximum of six guests with its own tour vehicle and Tour Leader.



Day 1: ARRIVAL MIJAS & MÁLAGA We collect you in Málaga from the airport, train station or local hotel and, subject to time, we take you to visit the pretty 'Pueblo Blanco', white village, mountain village of Mijas. Or, you may wish to consider arriving the day before the tour start date and we book an additional night in the hotel for you.

Set high above the Costa del Sol, with lovely views over the Mediterranean below, you can wander the pretty lanes with colourful trailing geraniums in bright blue pots

contrasting against the white walls.

Have some lunch in the one of the Gastro Tapas Bars and maybe make some purchases from the craft stores that surround the main Plaza and down the little lanes. The quality of the leather goods in Mijas is exceptionally high.

Originally founded by the Tartessians in prehistoric times, the Romans used to mine Marble from the area, calling the village 'Tamisa' before it became a Moorish mining town 'Mixa' which morphed later on into 'Mijas'.

The Mijas residents resisted the attacks from the Catholic Monarchs during the siege of Málaga in 1487, but after Málaga fell, the inhabitants surrendered with most, unfortunately, being sold into slavery.

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A beautiful jewel of the Costa Del Sol, it sits 400m above sea

level offering superb vistas all around. It is the ideal location to ease yourself into a holiday frame of mind and relax.

During the Spanish Civil War which started in 1936, Manuel Cortés Quero (1906-1991), aka 'El Topo de Mijas', The Mole of Mijas, was the last Republican Mayor of Mijas during the Civil War. On 6 February 1937, Cortés fled Mijas, soon to be assaulted by the Nationalists, together with his wife, Juliana, and their daughter, María,



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aged 18 months. One day later, he asked Juliana to go back to Mijas with Maráa and he joined a group of fighters heading to Almería.

Secretly back to Mijas on the evening of 17 April 1939, after the disbanding of his unit in Valencia, Cortés hid in his own house for the next three decades, in a secret room with the entrance through a wardrobe. On 28 March 1969, he heard on the radio the amnesty granted by the Government for all 'crimes' committed between 18 July 1936 and 1 April 1939. After his "re-birth", Cortés said to his friends: "The war is finally over for me". A replica of the bedroom has been reconstructed in the Folk Museum of the village.



After the visit, we will take you to your hotel in central Málaga for check-in and then give you a short orientation walking tour of Málaga.

Málaga is a lovely Mediterranean City with a great vibe. One of the oldest Cities in Europe, and one of the most continuously inhabited Cities in the world, Málaga was a Phoenician seaport and one of the main entry points into the Iberian Peninsula due to its natural harbour.

The Phoenicians called it Malaka, not too far from how its

known today.

There are marble pavements, a mostly pedestrianised old quarter and often a fresh light breeze blowing in from the sea. The massive Alcazaba fortress looms over the ancient Roman Theatre and close by is the

birthplace of the famous painter and sculptor Pablo Picasso.

The second largest City in Andalucía, with a municipal population of around 600,000, Málaga is the southernmost large City in Europe and a bustling seaport with goods/cargo passing through daily and also on the Cruise Ship circuit.

With its chilled lifestyle, temperate sunny climate, 'Chiringuito' fresh fish barbeque restaurant shacks on the



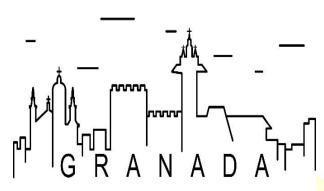
beach, and full of tapas bars and cafeterias, to be a Malagueño explains why the people are so happy.

Recommendations for dinner include:

El Tapeo de Cervantes

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- Casa Lola
- Meson Iberico
- Taberna Uve Doble
- Alumbre
- Buenavista Gastrobar & Tapas



Day 2: MÁLAGA - GRANADA Spend a free morning in Málaga, maybe visit the Alcazaba Fortress or Picasso Museum. we will meet you at the hotel at 12:30 and take you to have lunch at a typical locals' 'Chiringuito' in East Málaga where they barbeque fresh fish on Olive Wood fires.

After lunch, we will drive to the Jewel of Andalucía, Granada.

Arriving in Granada, check in to your hotel for 2 nights and we will give you a short walking tour of the City Centre old quarter, including the Cathedral area, and through the 'Alcaicería', the Arabic Silk Market. Interestingly, the name means 'Place of Caesar' in reference to the Arabs being given the rights to manufacture and sell silks in the 6th century by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian.

In the evening, if you wish, we will drive you to the top of the old Arab quarter, the 'Albayzin' where you can have dinner at Restaurante Jardines de Zoraya.

An atmospheric area, the restaurant has a great menu and hosts a superb Flamenco performance by talented local performers.

Nearby, you can see the Alhambra, lit up in the dusk or night, across the valley from the viewing point 'Mirador' of San Nicolas.

You can take a taxi back to your hotel or wander down to the bottom of the hill to your hotel.









Day 3: GRANADA Enjoy a relaxed time after breakfast and your Tour Leader will meet you at 10:30 and take you to explore other areas of the City. '*Gar-anat*' meaning 'Hill of the Pilgrims' or 'Hill of the Strangers', now known as Granada, nestles at the bottom of the towering mountain range, the Sierra Nevada.



Romantic and Majestic, it was once wealthy and the home of both Sultans and Christian Monarchs, including the famous Ferdinand and Isabella, who made it their final resting and burial place.

The Islamic Kingdom of Granada held on for nearly a quarter of a millennium after the rest of the Iberian Peninsula was recaptured by the Christian 'Reconquista' and imposing Islamic Fortresses spread throughout the region.

Now a vibrant City of Education and Business, the reminder

of its great importance looms high and visible in the form of the 'Alhambra', the spectacular royal complex of Fortress and Palaces and one of Europe's most visited sites.

After the collapse of the Umayyad Caliphate, when 'al-Andalus' broke down into a series of 'Taifas', or small independent kingdoms, the Berber Zawi ben Ziri established the Taifa of Granada which was essentially, and

surprisingly, a Jewish state in all but name. The Muslim King being mainly a symbolic figurehead, the power and control of the Taifa and its armies were under Jewish control.

It was the centre of the Jewish Sephardi culture and learning. Early Arabic writers often refer to the Taifa of Granada as 'Garnata al-Yahud', Granada of the Jews.

'al-Qal'at al-Ḥamra' the 'Red Fortress', sits proudly on top of the hill of 'La Sabika' the 'Hill of Gold' as an imposing gesture of the dynasties that once ruled this land.



It is by far the most famous monument in Granada, a renowned Islamic historical legacy set of buildings, Palaces, Fortress and Gardens. Originally constructed in 889 as a fortress on top of older Roman fortifications, it remained almost a set of ruins until renovation in the mid-13th century by the Nasrid Emir 'Mohammed ben al-Ahmar' who added the Palaces and walls.

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Moorish poets describe it as a 'pearl set in emeralds' in reference to the colour of its buildings and the surrounding woods.

It is also often referred to as a ship sailing towards the City of Granada, with the large watch tower of the Alcazaba fortress being the prow.

The Gardens and pools of the Alhambra are spectacular with fragrant flowers in abundance.

The Palaces are highly decorative with beautiful columns, stalactite vaulted ceilings and highly ingenious

hydraulic water management systems, as featured in the 'Fountain of the Lions', where every hour, one of the twelve white marble lion statues surrounding the fountain would produce water from its mouth. A marvel and baffling visitors of the time.

Granada is located at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountain range and at the confluence of four rivers, the Darro, the Genil, the Monachil and the Beiro.

It has an elevation of 738m (2,421 ft) and has a municipal population of around 240,000.





The University of Granada is highly regarded and has an estimated 82,000 students spread over five campuses around the City.

As you walk around the city, you will see the heraldic emblem of Granada cast in rain water downpipes and on other items, the Pomegranate, in Spanish 'Granada'.

We will take a short walk along the banks of the River Darro with its charming stone bridges, have a tapas lunch, before returning to the tour vehicle to drive up to the Alhambra.

You will have prebooked your entrance tickets beforehand.

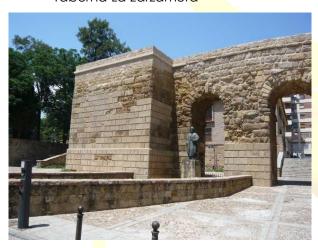
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You will have some time to explore the gardens and other areas before your timed entry into the 'Nasrid Palaces'.

Your Tour Leader will depart after you enter the Alhambra and you can either stroll back down the hill to your hotel or take a bus/taxi. Enjoy a second evening and night in Granada.

Recommended restaurants for dinner include:

- La Castanada
- La Fabula
- Entrebrasas
- Taberna La Zarzamora





- Chikito
- Damasqueros

Day 4 GRANADA - CÓRDOBA At 09:30, we depart Granada for the historic City of Córdoba. We arrive around 11:45 and check-in to your hotel.

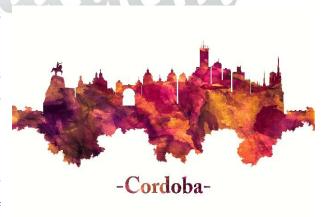
The old quarter of Córdoba is a world heritage site and, as a visitor, you are transported back in time to when it was both the Capital of the Roman and Moorish Empires in the

Iberian Peninsula.

It was once, one of the most powerful and important Cities in the world.

Amongst the largest Cities in the world, in terms of its population in the 10th century, it now is roughly the same size as Granada, but has an intimate feel of a much smaller and contained City.

The ancient walls of the City appear almost recently built and they surround the City giving the visitor the feel of emerging into the middle ages as you walk through them.





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Famous for its patios packed to the brim with colourful flowers, the courtyards of Córdoba are a lovely and a cool retreat from the heat of the summer sun.

To many, the mesmerising 'Mesquita', the greatest ancient Mosque in the Western World, is the most impressive building in the whole of Andalucia and certainly the only Mosque in the world with a Baroque Cathedral right in the centre.

Cordoba prides itself on its gastronomy with local dishes, such as 'Salmorejo Cordobés' and dishes with a distinct

Arabic flavour.

The first references to a settlement is from the Carthaginians, who named this 'Kartuba'.

Conquered by the Romans in 206BC, it was renamed 'Corduba' and during the Roman Civil War, the City was sacked by Julius Caesar in 45BC, due to its Pompeian allegiance. It was later settled with veterans by the Emperor Augustus.

It became the Capital of 'Baetica', one of three Roman provinces in 'Hispania', the Iberian Peninsula, and had a provincial forum and many temples.



The great Roman philosopher 'Seneca' came from Roman Córdoba.

In 711, when the Moors invaded the peninsula, Córdoba was captured by the Umayyad army.



The new Umayyad commanders established themselves within the city and, in 716, it became a provincial capital, subordinate to the Caliphate of Damascus, known as 'Qurtuba'.

The Saint Vincent Church was shared for worship by Christians and Muslims, until construction of the Córdoba Mosque started on the same spot under the Umayyad Sultan, 'Abd-ar-Rahman I', in 785.

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Designed along the lines of the Great Umayyad Mosque of Damascus, it is now the greatest Mosque in the Western world. And the Sultan personally laboured one hour every day laying stones in its construction.

In May 766, Córdoba was chosen as the capital of the independent Umayyad emirate.

Córdoba flourished, becoming a megacity of the time with widely ranging population estimates of between 400,000 and 1,000,000 people. In the 10th and 11th centuries, it was



one of the most advanced cities in the world, and a great cultural, political, financial and economic centre.



Córdoba had a prosperous economy, with manufactured goods including leather, metal work, glazed tiles and textiles, and agricultural produce including a range of fruits, vegetables, herbs and spices, and materials such as cotton, flax and silk.

In particular, filigree silver work, from silver mined in the Sierra Morena mountains behind the City, is a craft that lives on today with many small workshops producing and selling unique jewellery in this fashion.

It was famous as a centre of learning, home to over 80

libraries and institutions of learning, with knowledge of medicine, mathematics, astronomy, botany far exceeding the rest of Europe at the time.

In 936, a powerful ruler 'Abd-ar-Rahman III' was inaugurated as the first 'Caliph of Córdoba' and became known as the red haired, blue eyed Caliph due to his non-Arab appearance.

But, after his death and several subsequent and weaker rulers, the caliphate collapsed, as did Córdoba's economic and political hegemony. The old quarter of Córdoba is officially the largest old quarter of any European City with much of it a Unesco World heritage Site.



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Of all of the places you visit on one of our tours, you get the feeling that Córdoba is the place where ghosts of the past come alive and the presence of a glowing Golden Age is most felt.

After checking in to your hotel, we will give you a short walking tour of the City before taking a relaxed tapas lunch to sample typical dishes from the region.

We will take you through the Jewish Quarter and the Campo de los Martires, where the Caliph 'Abn al-Rahman

III', had the remains of his enemy, the 'Mozarab' 'Omar Ben Hasfum', who led the Mozarab rebellion against the Umayyad Dynasty, dug up and crucified alongside his two captured sons.

Then we will show you the Christian Alcázar with its beautiful gardens, which you can visit later, or the following morning, and we will walk through the cobbled streets of the San Basilio district of the City and give you some historical background to Córdoba.

You will see the beauty of the white-washed houses with trailing geraniums in blue pots dangling from the 'rejas', window railings, and visit a typical Córdoba Patio.

Walk up the little lane of the flowers for an iconic photo opportunity.





You then have free time to visit the Mosque, the Roman Bridge, shop if you wish, and enjoy the charismatic old quarter before spending the evening and night in historic Córdoba.

Recommended restaurants for dinner include:

- Casa Pepe de la Juderia
- La Bodega Mesquita
- El Churrasco
- Casa Pedro Ximénez
- La Regadera

• La Tinaja

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- La Nena
- Restaurante Damasco

Day 5: CÓRDOBA - RONDA After breakfast, visit the Christian Alcazar, or have free time, and we will meet you at your hotel at 11:00 to drive to the spectacular town of Ronda.

Perched on top of the impressive Tajo Gorge, Ronda is a town of two halves, the old town on one side and the new town on the other.

Check in to your hotel, we will give you a short orientation walk and you can take lunch.



Set in a stunning location, surrounded by the Serriana de Ronda range of mountains, it sits high above the Guadalevin River.

The impressive Puente Nuevo bridge that spans the gorge joins to the two main areas together.



On one side the famous bullring, the oldest in Spain and one the other, the old town, with its narrow lanes and mansion place houses once owned by the nobility.

Ronda is a reasonably large town with beautiful surrounding scenery.

Ronda is not about rushing around, it is about slowly strolling through the lanes, visiting one or two monuments, such as the bullring, nowadays a museum, and enjoying a relaxed meal, whilst admiring the amazing setting.

The current Ronda is of Roman origins, having been founded as a fortified post in the Second Punic War, by 'Scipio Africanus. Ronda received the title of City at the time of Julius Caesar.

In the old town, the 14th-century Palacio de Mondragón, a former Moorish palace, is decorated with ornate mosaics and surrounded by landscaped gardens.



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ruins of a mosque, showcases architectural styles ranging from Gothic to Renaissance.

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Beyond the old town, the restored 13th-century 'Baños Arabes', Arab baths, feature vaults with striking, star-shaped skylights.

Ronda was also one of the last Islamic Cities to fall to the Christians.

The Islamic domination of Ronda ended in 1485, when it was

conquered by the Marquis of Cádiz after a brief siege. Shortly after 1492, when the last outpost of Muslim presence in the Iberian Peninsula, Granada, was conquered, the Spanish decreed that all Muslims must either

vacate the peninsula without their belongings or convert.

Many people overtly converted to keep their possessions while secretly practicing their religion.

Muslims who converted were called 'Moriscos'.

They were required to wear upon their caps and turbans a blue crescent and traveling without a permit meant a death sentence.

This systematic suppression forced the Muslims to seek

refuge in mountainous regions of southern Andalusia; Ronda was one such refuge.



- Duquesa de Parcent
- Meson Carmen de la Ronda
- Meson El Sacristan
- Almocabar
- Casa Santa Pola







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Day 6: RONDA - SEVILLE Enjoy relaxing time in Ronda and at 10:30, we depart for the elegant and



colourful City of Seville, with its impressive buildings, parks and culture.

Check in to your hotel and enjoy a tapas lunch in the Barrio Santa Cruz, the old Jewish Quarter.

Seville, voted in 2018 the Lonely Planet's number 1 City to visit, is a stylish City with impressive buildings, parks, great tapas and most of all 'fun'. It definitely has the 'Wow' factor.

With one of the world's largest Cathedrals, 'Mudéjar'

Islamic style Palaces, majestic fountains, winding narrow lanes, a day in Seville passes in the blink of an eye.

Once the wealthiest City in Europe, as a result of trade with the Americas, Seville is located on the banks of the Guadalquivir river, which empties into the Atlantic, some 80km to the west, making Seville once the most inland port in Europe.

The 'Reales Alcázares de Sevilla' are the oldest Royal Palaces in Europe still in use.

Built in the style of the Alhambra Palaces, they are spectacular and a delight to visit.



The Sevillanos people of Seville, love to sing and party and truly know how to enjoy themselves.



Seville is the capital of the autonomous region of Andalucia. It has a municipal population close to 700,000, making it the fourth largest City in Spain, after Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia.

Original founded by the Romans, it was called 'Hispalis' and was taken by the Muslim conquest in 712 and renamed 'Ishbiliyya'. In 1147, the Almohad Islamic Sect meaning 'Those who profess the unity of God' and made 'Ishbiliyya' their centre.

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Great constructors, they built the famous Giralda Tower that looms over the City, now the Cathedral Bell Tower, but once the Minaret of the Great Mosque, which was mainly destroyed as part of the construction of the large Cathedral.

The Patio of the Oranges, some original walls and some entrances into the original Mosque are all that remain.

As the economic centre of trade with the Americas, Seville grew extremely wealthy opening a new Golden Age of arts and literature.







Beautiful impressive Baroque Buildings were built and wealthy merchants commissioned mansions for themselves and their families.

The narrow lanes of the colourful Barrio Santa Cruz district are known as the 'kissing lanes', since the balconies of the buildings either side of the lanes nearly touch each other.

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Opening into pretty little plazas, it is a lovely place to meander.

There are three Unesco World Heritage sites in the old quarter: The Alcázar Palaces, the Cathedral and the General Archive of the Indies, which houses the National Archives, including details of Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas.

In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan departed from Seville for the first circumnavigation of the Earth.

When the Guadalquiver river silted up in 18th century and became no longer navigable, the merchants and trade

moved and relocated to Cadiz, deserting Seville and leaving it to enter a serious decline.

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The incredible Plaza España, built as part of the 1929 Ibero-Americana exposition, has been the setting for several hit movies, including Lawrence of Arabia and Star Wars.

The exhibition was a huge attempt to restore the fortunes of Seville, putting it at the forefront of trade with the New World, but it unfortunately failed to restore trade and its fortunes. However, the City has more recently recovered from investment in new industries, services, tourism and the University.

The Alcazar Palaces are also star of the glittering screen having been some of the Palaces in the 'Game of Thrones' and as the Palaces of Jerusalem in the 2005 Ridley Scott Epic 'The Kingdom of Heaven'.

Known as the City of Opera, Seville is the setting for around 100 operas, the most famous, surely, being 'Carmen'.

Renowned composers such as Beethoven, Bizet, Mozart, Rossini and Verdi have all been inspired by this fabulous City.

After lunch, we will give you a walking tour around the City. We will visit the vast Plaza de España with its towers, buildings, fountain and ceramics set in a huge semi-circle,



We pass by the historic buildings of Seville telling you their background and into the Cathedral Square, housing the largest Gothic Cathedral in the world with its imposing presence.



We recommend visiting the Cathedral late afternoon.

We will leave you to enjoy the rest of the day in this beautiful City.

Recommended restaurants for dinner include:

- San Marcos, the beautiful converted Arab Baths
- Taberna de Alabardero
- La Bartola (Tapas)
- La Brunilda (Tapas)

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- El Pasaje (Tapas)
- La Bodeguita (Tapas)

Day 7: SEVILLE (FREE DAY) Time to wind down and enjoy a free day in Seville without our company.

We recommend visiting the Royal Alcazar in the morning, maybe select a relaxed entry time of 10.00 and then have some tapas lunch.

We will send you simple instructions so you can pre-book your entrances to the Cathedral and the Real Alcazar online, before you arrive for the tour.



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Seville Cathedral houses the tomb of Chritopher Columbus and the Giralda Tower, once the Minaret of the large Mosque, is now the Cathedral Bell Tower, with a winding internal ramp to the top, where you can enjoy a birds-eye view over the City.

In the evening, maybe have a walk to the Metropolitan Parasol, 'Las Setas de Seville' the world's largest man-made wooden structure.

It is particularly impressive lit up at night and you can go up

to the top for great night-time views of Seville.

Spend a second evening and night in Seville.

If you wish, you may consider a tapas tour of Seville, or maybe a cooking class, and you can find these online.

Day 8: SEVILLE - JEREZ - CÁDIZ At 10:00, we will drive to Jerez de la Frontera, or just '*Jerez*'. Famous for Sherry, Flamenco and Andalucian Horses.

We will give you a short orientation walk around Jerez before we take a tapas lunch.



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As Jerez developed, it become world-famous for its fortified wines 'Sherry' and we recommend taking a tour of a Sherry Bodega in the afternoon.

When the Spanish Crown decreed that Spanish horse breeders should breed their Andalusian stock with Neapolitan and central European stock, the monks refused to comply and continued to select their best specimens to develop their own jealously guarded bloodline for almost four hundred years.

The breed being known as the 'Caballo Cartujano'.

The Royal Andalusian Equestrian Centre is world renowned and based in Jerez.

Each year, normally in May, a colourful Horse Show 'Feira del Caballo' is held in Jerez, attracting horse lovers from all over the world.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, when the 'Almohads' conquered the City, Jerez developed greatly.

In 1231, the Battle of Jerez took place within the town's vicinity, Christian troops under the command of 'Álvaro Pérez de Castro', lord of the House of Castro and grandson of 'Alfonso VII', King of Castile and León, defeated the

troops of the 'Emir Ibn Hud', despite the numerical superiority of the latter.



After a month-long siege in 1261, the city surrendered to Castile, but its Muslim population remained.



They rebelled and were finally defeated in 1264.

In 1492, the discovery of the Americas made Jerez one of the most prosperous cities of Andalusia through trade and through its proximity to the ports of Seville and Cádiz.

Jerez developed as a centre for wine, becoming world-famous for its Sherry industry.

After the visit to the Sherry Bodega, we make the short drive to Cádiz and check in to your hotel for 2 nights.

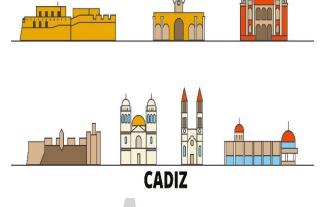


Day 9: CÁDIZ After breakfast, we will give you a walking tour of the historic areas of Cádiz.

We will walk into the impressive main square with the town hall depicting the coat of arms of Hercules, the lion and the pillars, and then walk around to the very old walls which encompass the original City and the oldest barrios/districts of 'El Pópulo', 'La Viña' and 'Santa Maria'.

We will stop at the fascinating Roman Theatre for a visit before continuing to the exit of the old City in the beautiful Cathedral Square.





From here, we will walk through the shopping district, past the flower market until we reach the bustling

market, which is great for some tapas, snacks and to see all the produce.

We will then walk to the tallest tower in Cádiz, the 'Torre Tavira', where they have a superb Camera Obscura.

Cádiz is a long peninsula and, if you purchase the 24 hour City Tour Bus Pass, it is a good way of transport to move about the City, since you can easily hop on and off.

Founded around 1104 BC as 'Gadir' by Phoenicians, Cádiz is regarded as the most ancient city still standing in Western



Europe.

The Phoenicians established the port in the 7th century BC.

The settlement traded with 'Tartessos', a city-state whose exact location remains unknown, but is thought to have been somewhere near the mouth of the Guadalquivir River.

Jutting out into the Atlantic Ocean, like the keel of a ship, Cádiz has the cooling breeze of the Atlantic ever present.

It has been the principal home of the Spanish Navy with the famous Armada sailing to invade Great Britain in 1588.



Cádiz has a great central market, which is open in the morning and lunch time during the week.

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Since Columbus' voyage came from around the Cádiz and the Huelva area, then many of the Hispanic people in Latin America have roots that go back to this region.



The population of the City of Cádiz is around 120,000 and, in recent years, it has steadily declined due to a lack of work opportunity.

It is a popular destination for cruise ships and it is a delight to wander the lanes and enjoy the beautiful architecture of the old merchant houses and small plazas.

Hercules is sometimes credited with founding the City after performing his tenth labour, the slaying of Geryon, a monster with three heads and torsos joined to a single pair

of legs.

Cádiz became the base for Hannibal's conquest of southern Iberia, and he sacrificed there to Hercules before setting off on his famous journey in 218 BC to cross the Alps and invade Italy.

Cádiz became a major City in the Roman times and when visited by Julius Caesar, as Junior Senator, he saw a statue of Alexander the Great there and was apparently saddened to think that he himself, though the

same age, had still achieved nothing memorable!

Under Moorish rule between 711 and 1262, the city was called 'Qādis', from which the modern Spanish name was derived.

During the Age of Exploration, the city experienced a renaissance. Christopher Columbus sailed from Cádiz on his second and fourth voyages and the city later became the home port of the Spanish treasure fleet.

In April, 1587, a raid by the Englishman 'Francis



Drake' occupied the harbour for three days, captured six ships, and destroyed 31 others, an event which became known in England as 'The Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard'. The attack delayed the sailing of the Spanish Armada by a year.

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- El Faro (famous but expensive)
- El Tio de la Tiza
- Aljibe
- Candela
- La Esparteria
- Arrebol



Day 10: CÁDIZ – SETENIL DE LAS BODEGAS - MÁLAGA After breakfast, enjoy some free time in Cádiz before we drive to the white village of Setenil de las Bodegas.

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Named after its once flourishing wineries, 'Bodegas', it is said that the Romans used to store their wines in stores cut into the rocks to retain a more constant year round temperature.

You can take lunch sitting at the bottom of the gorge, cut through the village by the river that runs through it.

Unique among the white villages of Andalucia, it developed out of caves in the cliffs rather than being perched on top of them.

The white houses seem to emerge from the rocks being totally integrated with them.

Then we move on for a short visit to the beautiful 'Embalses de Ardales' Lakes.

The Lakes are a stunning turquoise colour and located in the Andalucían Countryside North of Málaga.

Exceptionally pretty, you can enjoy a little walk or take a drink overlooking them.

The visit here allows you to experience more of the varied landscape of Andalucía.



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Nearby is the famous 'El Chorro Gorge' with the 'Caminito del Rey' a spectacular walkway built high up into the cliffs.

Officially the most dangerous walk in the world, before its renovation a few years ago, it is now popular with walkers who visit the region.

Leaving the lakes, we return to Málaga, where the hotel, with breakfast, is included for your final night

At this point your Tour Leader will say goodbye.

Day 11: MÁLAGA After breakfast, enjoy Málaga and make your own way for onward travel or departure.

What's included

- All tour transportation from accommodation to Cities in one of our air-conditioned tour vehicles
- Collection transfer from airport, train station and local Málaga
 Hotels between the hours of 09:00 and 18:00 on Day 1 of the tour
- Dedicated Tour Leader
- Bed and breakfast accommodation for 10 nights
- Orientation and background walking tour in Cities

What's not included

- Any other meals, drinks, subsistence
- Any shows, performances, including the dinner/Flamenco in Granada
- Monument entrance fee,
- Any taxi, train, bus or air fares
- Any expenditure not detailed above



Tour Price	Per person	Single Supplements
Ultimate Andalucía	£2,290	£695
11 days/10 nights		

Duration 11 days/10 nights



Typical Hotels

Málaga 4* MS-Maestranza

Granada 4* Sercotel Palacio Los Gamboas

Córdoba 4* Eurostars Conquistador

• Ronda 4* Catalonia Ronda

Seville 4* Melia Sevilla/4* Petit Palace
 Cádiz Boutique Convento de Cádiz

Notes

 Our Tour Leaders will give you background information of the Cities and places we visit, but they will not enter the monuments with you. Audio guides are available for rental at some of the monuments



- The walking distance during each day can normally vary between 5km and 10km. Wear comfortable shoes, drink lots of water and use sunscreen cream.
- IMPORTANT Please bring no more than one medium size suitcase per person, up to 70cm (h) x 50cm
 (w) x 30cm (d) and one small backpack. We have to fit all the luggage in the one Tour Vehicle, see below
- All bookings are subject to our terms and conditions, a copy of which are included in the booking form
- Please request or download a copy of the latest tour schedule for the dates of the tours
- Prices are based on two guests sharing a room
- This tour is confirmed when the minimum number of 2 guests are booked on it
- Prices are in £GBP
- Hotels are subject to availability and may be changed for hotels of a similar standard
- If you arrive in Málaga before the official tour start day, we may be able to organize accommodation in the same hotel for you, for a supplementary cost. However, we cannot provide the collection and transfer service, other than on the official tour start date. You would take a taxi or public transport to the hotel.





Tour Vehicle Mercedes Vito Tourer with passenger Air Conditioning



