



TOURIST GUIDE



• ceuta •
Where emotions come together

TOURIST SERVICES OF CEUTA
www.turismodeceuta.com





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Where we are

Location

EUROPA
EUROPE
L'EUROPE

ÁFRICA
AFRICA
AFRIQUE

ESPAÑA
SPAIN
ESPAGNE
SPANIEN
ESPANHA

CEUTA

ESTRECHO DE GIBRALTAR
STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR
DÉTROIT DE GIBRALTAR
STRASSE VON GIBRALTAR
ESTREITO DE GIBRALTAR



Surface area: 24 km²

Coastline: 21 km

Land perimeter (borderline with Morocco): 8 km

Population: approx. 85,000

Average temperature: 18° C

Humidity: High

Language: Spanish

Currency: Euro (€)

How to get there

BY BOAT

Modern fast-ferries travel across the Strait of Gibraltar from Algeciras Port. After having fun on a pleasant mini-cruise with the best service, you will enjoy Ceuta atmosphere in just 45 minutes.

These ferries offer passengers tourist or club class. They also transport cars, motorbikes and trailers.

Information and timetables:

Trasmediterranea: www.trasmediterranea.es

Balearia: www.balearia.com

FRS: www.frs.es

Port of Algeciras Bay:

Tel: (+34) 956 585 463

Ceuta Tourism Office:

Tel: (+34) 856 200 560



How to get there

BY HELICOPTER

From Malaga: There are several flights every day from the International Airport of Malaga and from the Civil Heliport of Ceuta (in the city centre), scheduled to connect with the most important flights. Flight time: 35 minutes.

From Algeciras: Flights from the heliports of Algeciras and Ceuta connect both cities on an amazing and comfortable flight that only takes 7 minutes.

Information and timetables:

Ceuta Heliport.

Avda. Compañía del Mar, s/n; 51001 Ceuta.

(+34) 856 59 01 46

E-mail: comercial@helly.es

www.helly.es

BY ROAD FROM MOROCCO

From Tangiers:

68 Km.: One hour trip.

From Tetouan:

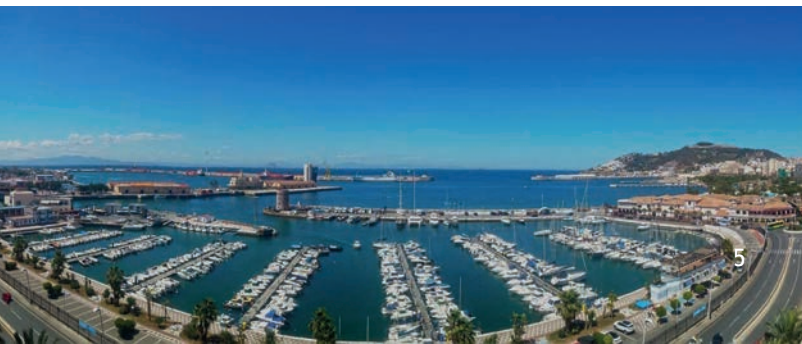
45 km.: 45 minutes trip.

BY PRIVATE VESSEL

The marina, located in the heart of Ceuta, offers with its modern facilities all the services you could possibly need for your vessel and your confort.

Further information:

Mahersa: www.mahersa.es



About Ceuta

GATE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Ceuta is one of the European gates to Africa, a place where the Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic Ocean and two continents intertwine to provide the city with its unique character, where Christians, Jews, Muslims and Hindus live together forming large communities.

MYTHOLOGY

According to Greek mythology, Africa and Europe were connected by a mountain range until Hercules, during his fight with Antaeus, struck his mace and made an opening in the land, nowadays called “The Strait of Gibraltar”.

Two geographic milestones, known as “the Pillars of Hercules”, were identified as the remains of this event forming the western border of the known world: Calpe (Gibraltar) and Abyla (Hacho Mountain) marked the western borders of the Mediterranean Sea.



Our history

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

The history of Ceuta is a real festivity through time for travellers and their senses. The first human settlement dates back more than 300,000 years in Benzú neighbourhood.

You must look towards the sea to discover the special, cultural, historical and natural features of this city and its surroundings. The navigation of people from olden days and their trading routes; Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans show the need to control the so-called Circle of Strait for trading or strategic geographical reasons within Mare Nostrum borders, such as the dromons base settled by Justinian I (534 a.d.).

Christianity and Islam have always traded in our bay, with the presence of Hebrew communities for immemorial time in a Medina that became quite large and important within the Western context of Islam.

Islam arrived at Ceuta previously than on the Iberian Peninsula, remaining under Muslim rule for seven centuries.

At dusk on 21 August 1415, Ceuta was conquered by Portuguese; then, Juan Vaz de Almeda flew the Royal Standard and flag of Lisbon from the Vela Tower in Ceuta, 77 years before the Catholic Kings concluded the Reconquest of Granada.

From then and for two centuries and a quarter, Ceuta would live, speak and feel Portuguese until Ceuta citizens asked to belong to the Kingdom of Castile in 1640. Thanks to Lisbon Treaty, signed in 1668, Spain would recognize Portugal independence and Ceuta's Spanishness.

When Felipe V came to power, the army was restructured changing the State and the traditional structure of local economy.

Thanks to Bourbons dynasty, the image of Ceuta as a fortified square and military garrison was reinforced and the city was enlarged. We looked once again towards Africa and ot to America.



Where to stay

CEUTA PUERTA DE ÁFRICA HOTEL ****



A hotel located right in the city centre, next to the City Hall, 300 m from the port and the heliport, near the shopping area and close to the beaches. It can accommodate 244 people in its 117 rooms and 3 suites.

Alcalde Sánchez Prados, 3
Tel.: (+34) 956 51 12 00
www.ceutapuertadeafrica.com

PARADOR LA MURALLA HOTEL ****



A hotel beside the sea with an Andalusian atmosphere. It is located at Plaza de África, beside the ancient Royal Walls. Breathtaking views of the coastlines and the historic quarter can be seen from this hotel. It has 77 rooms and 9 suites, a restaurant, a swimming pool and a meeting room.

Plaza Ntra. Sra. de África, 15
Tel.: (+34) 956 51 49 40
www.parador.es/es/parador-de-ceuta

OH NICE ULISES ****



A hotel located in the shopping area and close to the Mediterranean Maritime Park.

It has 124 fully equipped rooms, a restaurant, a bar, a swimming pool, a multi-purpose room and a meeting room.

C/ Camoens, 5
Tel.: 956 51 45 40
www.ohniceulises.com

Where to stay: other options

MIGUEL DE LUQUE RURAL COMPLEX

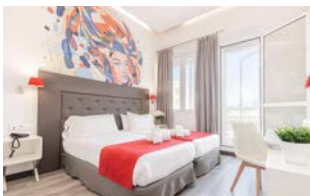


This establishment is located in the nature, at the foot of García Aldave Mountain, but with all the advantages of the city.

Modern comfortable wooden cabins are built on a large part of our complex. This offer is increased with two hostels and a third one with individual rooms in incomparable surroundings, where Africa and Morocco exotic atmospheres are combined with Western European life.

Carretera del Pantano s/n.
Tel.: (+34)956 50 78 03
(+34)676 95 29 15
www.migueldeluque.com

OTHER HOTELS



OH NICE REVELLÍN CEUTA

Designer Hotel Boutique in city Centre of Ceuta, with 29 unique rooms, all of them different from each other and independently decorated. Very cozy rooms with original designs that will make your staying as different as you choose.

Paseo del Revellín, 17
Tel.: +34 956 51 45 40 www.ohnicerevellin.com



HÉRCULES BOUTIQUE HOTEL

Accommodation in the touristic and city center of the Autonomous city of Ceuta. The building has eleven rooms in place, with a modern design, select atmosphere and a sleek decoration that builds an intimate and discrete ambient.

Calle de los Hermanos Gómez Marcelo, 17
Tel.: +34 956 50 21 93 www.herculesboutiquehotel.com

Let's take a cultural tour

MONUMENTAL COMPLEX OF THE ROYAL WALLS

The Monumental Complex of the Royal Walls was the borderline of ancient Ceuta. If you cross it, you will find the Royal Moat (*Foso Real*), which was navigable since the Portuguese period. The oldest fortresses of this complex are located in the eastern side of the moat: *Mallorquines* (where you can find the main Ceuta Tourism Office), *Bandera* and *Coraza Alta* bastions.

In the past, *Mallorquines* bastion was the support of *Puente del Cristo* bridge, which was a drawbridge. In the evening, a cannonshot was fired to signal that it would be closed as a defence system, isolating the city from the outskirts.

The most modern fortresses are located in the western side: *San Pedro* bastion and *Santiago* square, *Frente de la Valenciana* front and *Santa Ana* bastion. The last one was used as stables.

Then, you can find the parade ground (*Plaza de Armas*) and *San Pablo*, *San Ignacio* and *San Francisco Javier* ravelins. Nowadays, *San Ignacio* ravelin houses a municipal museum.

*Conjunto Monumental de las
Murallas Reales.*
Avda. Martínez Catena. Avda.
González Tablas, s/n.
Tel.: (+34) 956 51 17 52
(museum).



Let's take a cultural tour

OUR LADY OF AFRICA SANCTUARY

The history of this sanctuary started when the image of Our Lady of Africa was sent to Ceuta in 1418 by Henry the Navigator. He ordered that a church would be built in her honour where being venerated from then.

The building, in baroque style, has a rectangular floor with three naves. The central one is the widest and tallest one where the front can be seen with the main chapel and two secondary ones. The sacristy and other rooms are beside them. The current appearance of the façade is due to a restoration work carried out in 2002. We should highlight the baroque altarpiece made of carved golden wood in the main chapel. It was paid by Martín de Barcia Bishop in about 1752 and takes up the whole front area with a bench, three parts and an attic.

The image of Our Lady of Africa dominates the altarpiece which corresponds to a Pietà model. It is a figure with a thin and elongated shape, in common mourning, hiding her hair to give a sadness and old age impression. It is carved in a single wooden block, except the Christ's head and the Virgin's left hand. It is hollow at the back as it was the custom for images designed to be placed on altars and altarpieces. There is also a crypt in the lower part of the main chapel where nobles and clergymen were buried, such as a daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Medinaceli or Bernabé Perpén Parish.



Let's take a cultural tour

CALIPHAL GATE

This gate was the main access of the ramparts ordered to built by the Caliph Abderraman III when he conquered Ceuta in 931 in order to close the isthmus area of the city. It is called "*califal*" because it belongs to the Caliphate of Cordoba period. It could be considered as the Al-Andalus gate.

The archaeological site of the Caliphal Gate, an industrial area in the Roman era, it is a journey through time thanks to be well preserved and restored.

In no more than 20 linear meters, you can see ruins from Prehistory to the present time turning this site into something unique.

This gate shows its caliphal and defensive character in its ashlar laid in line "*a saga y doble tizón*" in order to resist impacts of the big stones thrown by catapults.



Puerta Califal
Monumental Complex of the Royal Walls
Tel.: (+34) 856 20 05 60
(Ceuta Tourism Office)

Let's take a cultural tour

THE CATHEDRAL

On 21 August 1415, Ceuta was conquered by John I of Portugal and the ancient mosque turned into a church introducing Christianity in the city. In the second half of 16th century, the building was in a very poor condition. Then, it was closed in 1665 once it was declared in ruins. In 1686, it began to be built again but in 1694, although the church was finished, it had to be used as a barrack for infantry troops because of the siege of Muley Ismail. Finally, it was consecrated in 1726.

It is a rectangular building with three naves and a semicircular presbytery with an ambulatory. The façade, influenced by Cádiz Cathedral, is in classical style with two twin towers and a triangular pediment. The presbytery, in the central nave, is surrounded by the choir chairs. In the central stretch of the ambulatory, the chapel of *San Daniel* (patron saint of Ceuta) can be seen. To the left and right sides, there are several images such as *San Pedro*, *Santa Teresa* and *San Francisco Javier* and modern sculptural structures representing “the wedding at Cana” and “the Last Supper”. In the right nave, the tabernacle chapel must be highlighted with a baroque altarpiece made in Seville with images of *San Lucas*, *San Mateo* and *San Juan* and a beautiful sculpture of the *Inmaculada Concepción* Virgin in the central niche.

Beside the Cathedral, you can find the Cathedral Museum of Sacred Art with lots of pictures, sculptures and sumptuary art, above all from the Baroque period, and a large collection of precious metal work and liturgical ornaments.

Catedral de Nuestra Señora de la Asunción.

Plaza de África, s/n.

Tel.: (+34) 956 51 77 71



Let's take a cultural tour

CITY HALL

This building, with a simple elegant architecture, started to be built in 1914. It was opened in 1927 by the King and Queen of Spain Alfonso XIII and Victoria Eugenia. The most important rooms are the followings:

The Throne Room, in French style, decorated with crystal chandeliers and Venetian mirrors, is adorned with some Ceuta paintings by Mariano Bertuchi, who lived in the city and became Deputy Mayor of it. In this room, you can see Ceuta's Royal Standard, a banner in Damascus silk brought by John I of Portugal when he conquered the city. It has the coats of arms of Portugal and Castile and it is carried in Corpus Christi procession.

The Meeting Room, with furnishing from Talavera in a Spanish Renaissance style, is decorated with portraits of former mayors and one of the former King of Spain Juan Carlos I.

The Roundabout Room is in imperial style and also decorated by Bertuchi. It was the former smoking room. The Kings of Spain Alfonso XIII and Juan Carlos I and Primo de Rivera appeared on its balcony and the 2nd Spanish Republic was proclaimed from it.

The Former Mayor's Office, where a painting of Ceuta panoramic view and a portrait of the local hero Lieutenant Ruíz by Bertuchi can be seen. In the stairs to the 1st floor, with some Talavera ceramic skirting boards and a stained glass window with some sketches by Bertuchi, Ceuta's motto can be read: "always noble, loyal and absolutely faithful city".

*Palacio de la Asamblea.
Plaza de África, s/n.
Tel.: (+34) 956 52 82 00*



Let's take a cultural tour

THE LATE ROMAN BASILICA MUSEUM

This museum was created when the remains of a Late Roman Basilica from the 4th century were discovered. The Basilica is a building formed by a single rectangular room and two side naves, made of stone from local quarries. It seems that it is an unfinished monument due to historical reasons related to the area or because of being used as a cemetery.

The museum was opened on 1st November, 2006. Apart from the Basilica remains, this museum includes a route from prehistoric times to the era of Islamic rule. Among its several rooms, it must be highlighted one about the main activity in the Roman era: the salting factories. From the Cathedral to Plaza de África the passage of fish could be watched and once fishing had finished they disembarked on the northern beach. The utmost peak of this trade was from 2nd century b.c to 5th century, when commercial consortia were set up for the distribution by sea. The typical container was the amphora and there were different types. Sauces were also traded, such as the famous garum which did not depend on seasonality of the fish.

Another room is dedicated to afterlife with a sarcophagus from Roman era made in Rome and discovered at Plaza de África. Thanks to it, we can see the high level reached in Ceuta. At the end of the route we find the necropolis with two levels and poor burials without offerings. Most of them are anonymous with men and women with a life expectancy of about 40 years.



Museo de la Basílica Tardorromana.
C/ Queipo de Llano, s/n.
Tel.: (+34) 856 20 06 99

Let's take a cultural tour

THE SPANISH LEGION MUSEUM

This museum was created in 1940 in a room inside the “2nd Tercio de la Legión” barracks located in Morocco. Once Morocco independence took place in 1956, this Spanish military unit and the museum were moved to Ceuta. It houses historical testimonies of this elite unit founded in Ceuta in 1920 by Millán Astray. Banners, uniforms, photographs and weapons can be seen in it. Moreover, a portrait of Millán Astray painted by Ignacio Zuloaga and a propaganda poster painted by Mariano Bertuchi in 1925 must be highlighted. The collection is exhibited in four rooms:

The Laureates Room, which commemorates the 22 decorated soldiers of this unit thanks to photographs, files and other documents, awards and personal memories.

Toledo Room: 203 heroes can be seen in frames with their photographs, names and posts they had when they were in combat with a summary of the events.

Africa Room: personal belongings and pieces of outstanding figures in the Legion Unit and the 18 units plannings with medals, miniatures, documents and uniforms can be seen in this room.

Spain Room: it includes several collections of weapons, former barracks standards and mementos of Legion blue helmets members in the former Yugoslavia.



Museo de la Legión.
Paseo de Colón,s/n.
Tel.:(+34) 956 52 62 19

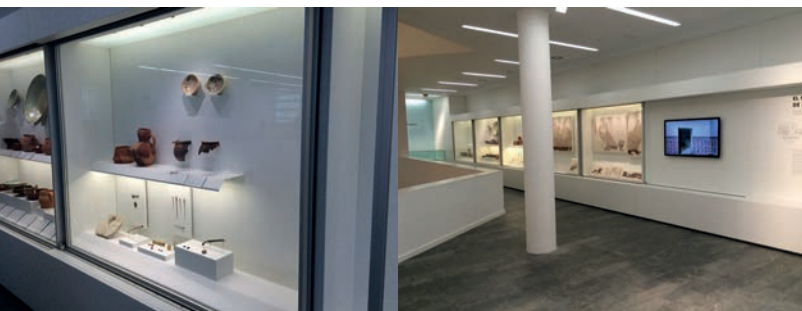
Let's take a cultural tour

HUERTA RUFINO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

This archaeological site, located inside Ceuta Public Library, was discovered in 1995. It is made up of several homes from 14th century with an orthogonal layout.

They were abandoned shortly after the Portuguese conquest. Because of its morphology, it seems that wealthy families lived in them.

Some high value pieces of this archaeological site were selected for an exhibition in the Louvre Museum.



Biblioteca Adolfo Suárez.
C/ Manuel Olivencia Amor, s/n
Tel.: (+34)956 51 30 74

Let's take a cultural tour

ARAB BATH

This bath was a steam bath or hamman. It was the successor of Roman baths but less monumental. They were used for both hygienic-sanitary needs and for Islamic lifestyle. Some baths were linked to nearby mosques and they were open at different times for men and women. We can distinguish three different periods in its construction: the first one, in medieval times, before the bath was founded as ruins of a dwelling; the second one, between 12th and 13th centuries, when the main body of this bath was built with rectangular rooms, barrel vaults and quadrangular skylights; and the last one, during the Merinid rule when the cold room was extended.

Several parts can be distinguished in its structure: the Yard (30 m²) provided access to the various rooms of this bath and allowed the service staff access to furnace and boiler areas; the Cold Room, from Merinid period, is a rectangular room with quadrangular skylights in its roof with a barrel vault; the Temperate Room, is also rectangular and connected through two openings to the cold and hot rooms; the Hot Room is the more complex one because it needed an excavated area under the floor level to allow hot air circulate in order to raise temperature in this room; and the Service Area where the furnace, boiler and woodshed were placed.



And much more ...

CITY WALLS

These ramparts show us Ceuta historical evolution through the changes in their defensive structure. The transformations underwent when Ceuta was conquered by Portugal in 1415 can be highlighted and the reconstruction work after a devastating storm in the 17th century. Some stretches of the wall next to Mallorquines Bastion are from the original ramparts ordered to built by Abd al-Rahman III in the 10th century.



Avda. Juan Pablo II / C/Independencia

MERINID WALLS

The Afrag or Al-Mansura was the Royal Camp ordered to built by Sultan Abu Said in 1328. Its location was chosen because of its geo-strategic situation close to the Fez stream, which was used as a natural defence and a source of supply for building materials as well as a water supply for residents. It was built as residence for the Sultan and his entourage according to Fas al-Yadid programme. The facilities of the Afrag were complemented by baths, mosques (the main mosque had a magnificent minaret), corn exchanges and houses for the sultan's service staff. Nowadays, it represents the best- preserved example of Merinid architecture in Spain and a wonderful example of medieval defensive architecture. The Fez Gate must be highlighted. You can visit these ramparts for free because these are outer walls.

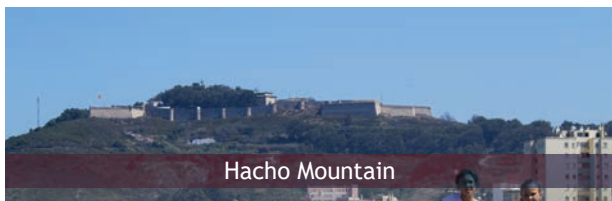


C/ Pedro la Mata, s/n.

And much more ...

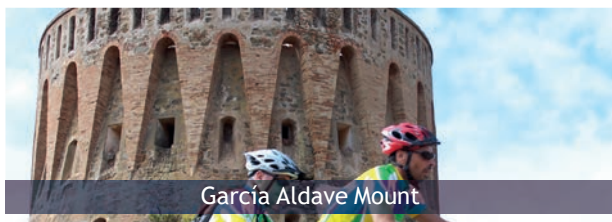
THE HACHO FORTRESS

Citadel probably ordered to built by Almansur in the 10th century. It currently preserves some ramparts with semicircular towers possibly from 16th century closing several bastions from the 18th century. There are various buildings inside and the main one was used as a prison for several centuries.



NEO-MEDIEVAL FORTRESSES

Fortresses built in 19th century to defend the borderline established between Spain and Morocco in 1860 thanks to Wad-Ras Treaty once the Africa War finished. 9 fortresses were built but nowadays, only 7 can be seen: *Príncipe Alfonso*, *Mendizábal*, *Piniés*, *Francisco de Asís*, *Isabel II*, *Anyera* and *Aranguren* fortresses.



ALLEGORICAL SCULPTURAL GROUP

A group of six allegorical sculptures about Peace, Africa, Industry, the Arts, Trade and Labour. The original sculptures, in marble from Carrara, were ordered by Ceuta council in 1892. The current statues are stone replicas from the original ones.



And much more ...

HERCULES STATUES

These two huge bronze statues of Hercules are located at the mouth of Ceuta port and at Plaza de la Constitución respectively. They symbolize, according to mythology, the union and the separation of two continents (Europe and Africa) giving rise to the Strait of Gibraltar.



Plaza de la Constitución / The port entrance

PEDRO DE MENESES

He was the first governor of the city appointed by John I of Portugal a few days after the conquest of Ceuta in August 1415. In this statue we see Pedro de Meneses seated with a child on his lap and holding a stick called “aleo”, the staff of command of Ceuta Government.



Paseo Marina Española, s/n.

HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

The prince Henry of Portugal, better known as Henry the Navigator, was the most important figure at the beginning of the Age of Discoveries. He convinced his father, John I of Portugal, to conquer Ceuta in 1415.



Puente del Cristo roundabout

And much more ...

MONUMENT TO EASTER WEEK IN CEUTA

This monument, in baroque style, represents a penitent holding his little son's hand. It symbolizes the generational replacement of this tradition.



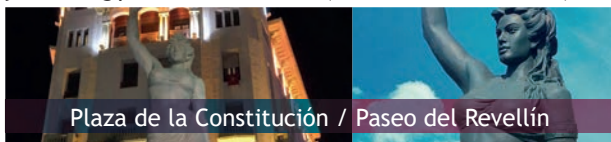
MONUMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

An allegoric sculptural complex of our Magna Carta, a work by the sculptor Francisco López Hernández.



CALYPSO

Bronze sculpture 5.5m high. According to mythology, Calypso, daughter of Atlas, lived in Ogygia island (nowadays Ceuta). She rescued the Greek hero Ulysses when he wrecked while he came back from the Trojan War. They lived together for many years being parents of three sons (Latinus was one of them).



COEXISTENCE MONUMENT

In 1998, Ceuta created the "Coexistence Award" that supports the cohabitation and respect among the four mainly cultures who lived in the city.



And much more ...

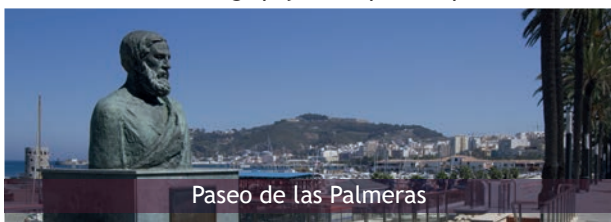
HOMER

In his *Odyssey*, he told the story between Ulysses and the nymph Calypso in Ogigia island, located at the end of the world. It is said that Ogigia was Ceuta, possibly the Perejil Island or the Hacho Mountain.



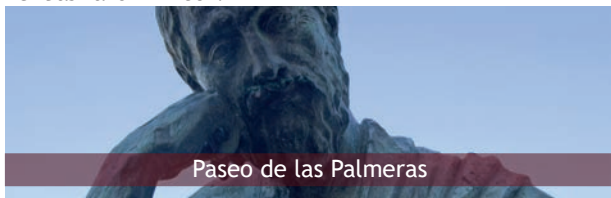
STRABO

Bust of the Greek geographer and historian who described Ceuta in his book "*Geography*" as Hepta Adelphoi.



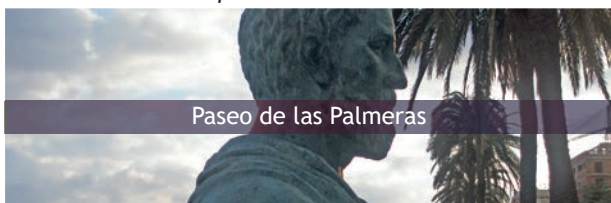
PLATO

The greek philosopher Plato mentioned "The Pillars of Hercules" -Calpe (Gibraltar) and Abyla (Ceuta)- , in his books "*Critias*" and "*Timeo*".



POMPONIO MELA

He was the most important geographer of the Roman Empire. He described Ceuta as "*Septem Frates*" because of its seven hills.



And much more ...

GANDHI

A sculpture depicting Gandhi who led the Indian nationalist movement against British rule.



Calle Echegaray, 2

AL-IDRISI

A bronze statue of the cartographer Al-Idrisi, who was born in Ceuta in 1100. He was considered to be the best geographer in the Middle Ages and he thought that the earth was round.



Plaza de Al Idrisi

A SCULPTURE HOMAGE TO THE SPANISH LEGION

A soldier of the Spanish Legion parading with the rifle over his shoulder accompanied a lamb wearing the “chapiri” (the typical cap worn by these soldiers).



Plaza del Teniente Reinoso

A SCULPTURE HOMAGE TO SPANISH REGULAR TROOPS

A soldier, who belongs to this unit always in Ceuta, wearing his gala uniform.



Avenida de los Regulares

And much more ...

A SCULPTURE HOMAGE TO ARTILLERY BARRACKS

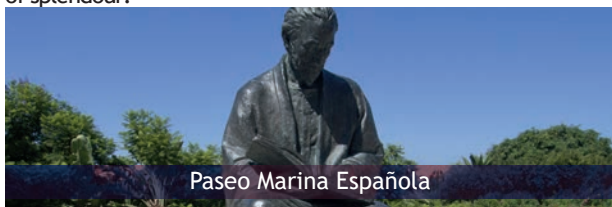
This commemorates the third centenary since the Mixed Artillery Regiment number 30 of Ceuta was founded.



Avenida de Martínez Catena

BEN YEHUDA

Rabbi Yosef Ben Yehuda BenAcnin (1116-1177), a Jewish astronomer, mathematician and doctor, disciple of Maimonides, who was born and lived in Ceuta in the city's Almohad era of splendour.



Paseo Marina Española

BUST OF LIEUTENANT RUIZ

Bust made by Nicoli brothers in 1892. Jacinto Ruíz Mendoza, lieutenant from Ceuta, was honoured for his defence of Monte León Artillery Barrack (Madrid) in the events which took place on 2 May 1808.



Plaza del Teniente Ruiz

MONUMENT TO SOLIDARITY

A bronze monument (2005).



Paseo del Revellín

Architecture

HOUSE OF THE DRAGONS (C/ Camoens / Millán Astray)



Historical building with three floors whose construction started in 1897. The spectacular dragons at the top of the building replicate the original dragons which were removed during the Second Spanish Republic.

TRUJILLO BUILDING (Paseo del Revellín, 1)

Trujillo was the family who ordered its construction. It is an impressive corner building inspired by neo-baroque buildings in historicist style that became fashionable in Spain thoroughfares.



CITY HALL (Plaza de África, s/n.)



It began being built in 1914 and it was opened in 1927 by the King and Queen of Spain Alfonso XIII and Victoria Eugenia. The Throne Room in French style and the imperial staircase, by Ruiz de Luna with ceramics from Talavera inspired in Portugal, must be highlighted.

PULPITS BUILDING (Paseo de la Marina, 21)

This building was built in 1934/35. It has five floors designed in a functionalist style with some neoclassical and baroque elements. It is called “pulpits” because of its balconies shape.



PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING (Muelle de España, s/n.)



This was built in 1929 and is a clear example of machine aesthetics. Inspired by a ship, with projecting eaves, openings in the shape of portholes and areas that look like funnels. It has been reformed.

Our museums

CEUTA MUSEUM (Paseo del Revellín, 30)



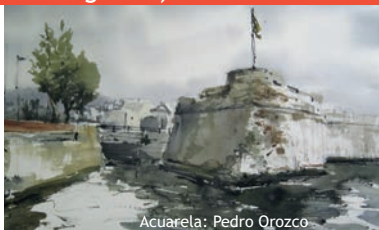
This museum, inside one of the pavilions of a former barracks built in 1900, offers temporary exhibitions in its rooms.

Tel: (+34) 956 51 73 98

ROYAL WALLS MUSEUM (*Revellín de San Ignacio*)

This museum is located inside San Ignacio ravelin, in the parade ground of the Monumental Complex of the Royal Walls.

Tel: (+34) 956 51 17 52



Acuarela: Pedro Orozco

ARAB BATH (Plaza de la Paz, s/n)



Archeological site. This hamman was built between 12th and 14th centuries. It has several rectangular rooms with a barrel vault in its roof and truncated pyramid skylights.

Tel: (+34) 856 20 05 60

CATHEDRAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES (Plaza de África, s/n)

It shows religious imagery, precious metalwork, books and clothing from 15th to 20th century. The processional custodia, Cabildo silver scepters and an ivory and tortoiseshell made Mary Magdalene must be highlighted.

Tel: (+34) 956 51 77 71



SEA MUSEUM (Muelle de España, s/n)



It shows the evolution of Ceuta Port thanks to plans and photographs.

Tel: (+34) 956 50 32 64

www.museodelmarceuta.com

Our museums

THE LATE ROMAN BASILICA MUSEUM (C/ Queipo de Llano, s/n)



An archaeological site from the 4th century with outstanding archaeological findings in its rooms. Several pieces in marble and wood from the Madrasa-al-Yadida (an Islamic University from the 13th century) should be highlighted. Cultural asset. Tel: (+34) 856 20 06 99

THE SPANISH LEGION MUSEUM (Paseo del Colón, s/n)

Founded in 1940, this military museum was moved from Dar-Riffien (Morocco) to Ceuta in 1978. It has exhibited historical pieces of the Legion unit since it was set up in 1920 by Millán Astray until now. Tel: (+34) 956 52 62 19



SPECIFIC MUSEUM OF REGULAR TROOPS (Avda. Tte. Col. Gautier, s/n)



Military museum devoted to the Regular Troops Unit. It has four rooms that witness the history of this Spanish unit thanks to its large collection. Tel: (+34) 956 52 18 05

“DESNARIGADO” MILITARY MUSEUM (Ctra. del Monte Hacho, s/n)

Three exhibition rooms with firearms, vintage uniforms, paintings, vexilla, etc. Ruins of a fortress from the 17th century can be seen inside and outside it.

Tel: (+34) 956 51 40 66



TOURIST SERVICES OF CEUTA

Tel.: (+34) 856 200 560

Email: turismo@ceuta.es

The Mediterranean Maritime Park

Avda. Compañía del Mar, s/n.

Tel: (+34) 956 51 74 91



A PLACE LIKE THIS DESERVES A SPECIAL ATTENTION. IMAGINE AN IDYLIC SPOT RIGHT IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OFFERING 56,000 m² OF SPECTACULAR BLUE SALT WATER LAKES, WATERFALLS AND DIVING BOARDS, WITH A SOLARIUM SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL PALM TREES. THIS IS THE MEDITERRANEAN MARITIME PARK.

The Mediterranean Maritime Park is seen by new arrivals when they enter the port of Ceuta with a line of palm trees that outline the city centre. Below all this cement and steel, the posthumous work by the artist César Manrique is the main tourist attraction in the area and one of the best leisure options for Ceuta residents. This work was designed as a transposition of Martiánez lakes in Tenerife (the Canary Islands) to Ceuta. The stone used to build it simulates the construction of the Monumental Complex of the Royal Walls. In fact, there is a small Royal Moat used by swimmers, in the middle of its three huge salt water lakes, surrounded by a real botanical park with species from all over the world.

The Mediterranean Maritime Park



The complex offers all you could possibly need for a relaxing day at a very economic price: sun bathing areas, lots of restaurants (from fast-food to typical cuisine restaurants) and a large security and lifeguardteam to enjoy a sunny day.

You will find all you can need in this huge complex: tapas bars and restaurants, leisure and recreation areas for adults and children, an excellent service and useful facilities. In fact, it is a small piece of paradise that the genius César Manrique decided to build in Ceuta.

Don't forget to visit the permanent exhibition at the Mediterranean Maritime Park dedicated to this artist, where his best and most impressive works can be seen daily.

Our beaches

FAR FROM OVERCROWDING, CEUTA COASTLINE IS UNKNOWN AND EXOTIC. BEACHES, COVES AND LONELY CLIFFS BETWEEN TWO SEAS MAKE IT A DREAM PARADISE FOR SWIMMING AND SUNBATHING.

COASTLINE

Ceuta has 21 km of coastline with a varied choice of beaches, coves and rocks in its two bays: on the northern bay, the Atlantic Ocean is rough and cold; on the southern bay, the Mediterranean Sea is calm and warmer. On the eastern side of Ceuta, you can find the Hacho Mountain surrounded by both of them where you can see the Straits of Gibraltar currents converging.

BEACHES

Ceuta has several beaches right in the city centre. In the Mediterranean coastline, a few steps from Plaza de Africa, some beaches are certified with the blue flag for the quality of its water and first aid services, with all the comforts of a modern European city: sports facilities, wheel chair access, showers, entrance walkway, assistance points, lifeguards, sun shades, etc.

RIBERA BEACH



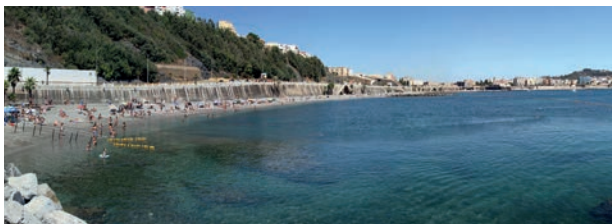
This beach is in Ceuta's southern bay and is bathed by the Mediterranean Sea, so its water is warm and calm. With fine sand, its dimensions are about 270 m long by 40 wide. It is a city beach so it is very popular and has all the services and night lighting.

This beach has been distinguished with the **Blue Flag**, a guarantee for its quality and safety standards.

Our beaches

EL CHORRILLO BEACH

The water of this beach, with fine sand, is warm and calm as in the whole southern bay at the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Its dimensions are about 1,300 m long by 30 m wide, being the largest beach in the city, and has been awarded the **Blue Flag**, a guarantee for its quality and safety standards. It is a city beach so it is very popular and has all the services and sports facilities.



CALAMOCARRO BEACH

This beach has cold crystalline water and is located outside the city centre, in the northern bay, at the foot of pine tree hill. It has rough gravel sand and moderate waves.



EL DESNARIGADO COVE

This cove is characterised by its calm crystalline water. It is certainly a favourite spot for fishermen and underwater photographers.



Our beaches

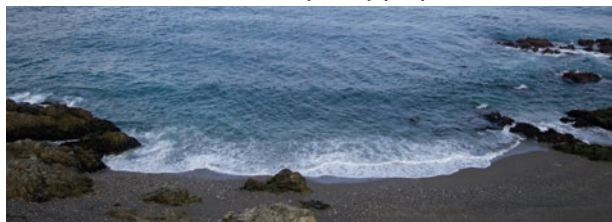
BENZÚ BEACH

This beach, located in the northern bay (Atlantic coastline) is windy and with moderate waves.



SAN AMARO BEACH

This is a sandy gravel cove with calm water on the northern coastline. There are not usually many people.



BENÍTEZ BEACH

This beach is characterised by its high waves and cold water like all the beaches on the Atlantic coastline. It has areas with gravel, sand and pebbles.

It is located in an urban environment. Consequently, the people who live in this neighbourhood frequent this beach equipped with all services as well as sport facilities.



Active tourism



Ceuta has fantastic natural surroundings to practise active tourism offering to the visitors several activities in order to discover the city in a different way.

There are several companies of Active Tourism, with a long professional career in Ceuta, official guides and the latest equipment. They will offer you an amazing experience in a safe way to live an unforgettable day trip.

Between the different activities you can practise, it should be pointed out: hiking, kayak routes, scuba diving, paddle surf, “aquaroca”, sailing trips, snorkel,...

With your family, couple or friends... You only put the desire of having fun making sports in nature and we will give you the landscape; because emotions come together in a natural paradise as Ceuta.



SCULPTURE TO CEUTA SCUBA
DIVERS donated by Alberto
Gallardo Ramírez as President of
Eduardo Gallardo Foundation.

Sculptor: Antonio Romero
Vallejo.

Location: Tourism Information
Office sited at Baluarte de los
Mallorquines.

Let's go shopping



Due to our non-mainland location, Ceuta has always benefited from a more advantageous tax system than in Mainland Spain. An example of it is its category as a duty free zone. Therefore, goods can be imported and exported tax free with lower prices.

"This situation also implies that VAT (Value Added Tax) is not applicable either, which is replaced by our Production, Services and Importation Tax (IPSI). This local indirect tax is charged at a rate from 0.5% to 10%, very much less than the 21% VAT applicable in Mainland Spain. Consequently, you can find all type of consumer goods such as jewellery, liquor, tobacco, electronic goods, etc. at better prices. Therefore, Ceuta offers quality, variety and professionalism at very affordable and attractive prices for visitors.

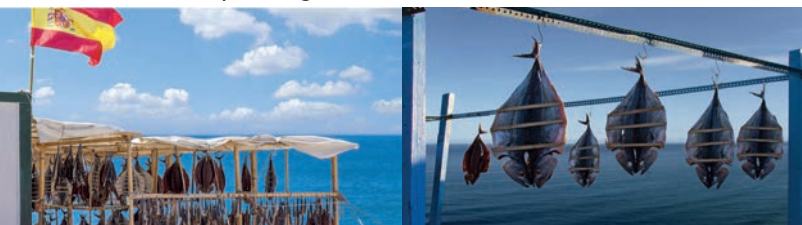
Where to eat

OUR CUISINE

Few cities can offer visitors such a wide variety of dishes in their gastronomy as Ceuta. Cradle of many different cultures where each of them have left their stamp, as well as their culinary art, with the added advantage of being so near the sea.

Here you can taste all kinds of fish and seafood thanks to the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Just take a look at the Main Market and see its fish stands with a great variety of coloured fishes jumping such as: groupers, red mullets, swordfishes, tunas, amberjacks, anchovies, sardines, whittings, plaices, hakes, soles, dogfishes, flying fishes, mackerels, sea breams, pollacks, turbot, cuttlefishes, squids, octopus, clams and so on. Among the available seafood you can find: live lobsters, king prawns, shrimps and other crustaceans such as marvellous crabs with which delicious txangurros can be prepared.

Tapas are one of the main elements in our gastronomic offer: excellent *tapas* and *pinchos* (brochettes) are served in a wide variety of bars and restaurants making necessary a “tapas route” for the most demanding palates. After a delicious dinner, going out in Ceuta will allow you to enjoy a wide and exquisite nightlife offer.



In summer, don't forget to try a very typical culinary delight in Ceuta: the salted fish, tuna and *volaos* (flying fish) sun-dried beside the sea.

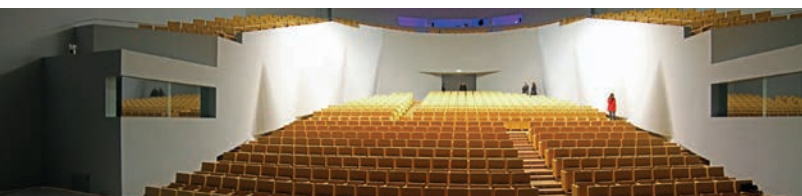
Due to being closer with Morocco, high quality Arab cuisine can be also enjoyed in many places in Ceuta: *pinchitos morunos* (a snack of pieces of meat on a stick), typical desserts and endless possibilities that make our city one of the most exotic and varied places thanks to its gastronomic offer.

REVELLÍN THEATRE-AUDITORIUM



Ceuta is a privileged place for the celebration of congresses, conventions and incentive trips with an image of modernity and a deep cosmopolitan tradition. Our historic, cultural and social values are determining elements in the multicultural coexistence you can find in this city placed in an exceptional natural environment.

Ceuta has a large number of suitable facilities for congresses, conferences and meetings with all the required infrastructure and equipment.



This Auditorium and Congress Centre of Ceuta is an unquestionable icon of modern city, both multicultural and well-equipped for any event. Located in the heart of the city center, this building, work of the brilliant architect Álvaro Siza from Portugal, equips Ceuta with an unique congressional and internationally known infrastructure.

Teatro Auditorio del Revellín
Plaza Nelson Mandela, s/n
51001 Ceuta
Tel.: (+34)956 50 03 03

Other religious buildings

We can find many religious buildings in Ceuta, as a clear example that this city is a real Cultural Melting Pot where four different cultures live together in an exemplary harmony.

SAN ANTONIO HERMITAGE (Ctra. del Monte Hacho, s/n)



Hermitage dedicated to the saint that Lisbon and Padua disputed and for which Ceuta citizens feel special devotion. Every 13th June, a religious procession takes place in honour to *San Antonio*. It seems that the image is from 17th century.

SIDI EMBAREK MOSQUE (C/ Claudio Vázquez, s/n)



A sacred place for Muslims in Ceuta, which preserves an ancient marabout, possibly from 18th century.

The Muslim cemetery can be seen around it.

BET-EL SYNAGOGUE (C/ Sargento Coriat 8)



Built in the 1970s, it replaced and modernised the former synagogue of Ceuta. The brightly coloured windows inside, made by using a modern glass wall technique, and the general layout of the room should be pointed out.

HINDU TEMPLE OF CEUTA (Calle Echegaray, s/n.)



A beautiful religious temple of the Hindu community built in the 1950s in Ceuta. It is in a “modern Neo-Vedic” style, reproducing the standards in the sacred Hindu architectural manual.

Inclusive tourism



Ceuta, an open and inclusive city, can be enjoyed by all type of tourists, mainly those with accessibility needs. In fact, all efforts are focused on making their visit as comfortable, easy and pleasant as possible.

We highlight the following tourist resources for inclusive tourism: Ceuta Tourism Office (at *Baluarte de los Mallorquines*), the Monumental Complex of the Royal Walls, the Mediterranean Maritime Park, *San Antonio* and *Isabel II* viewpoints, the City Hall, the Late Roman Basilica museum, *El Desnarigado* military museum, *Revellín* theatre-auditorium, *Adolfo Suárez* Public Library, *Huerta Rufino* archaeological site, Our Lady of Africa Sanctuary, the Hindu temple, *Muley-El-Mehdi* mosque, Ceuta port, *Ribera* beach, *Puerta de África*, *Ulises* and *Parador La Muralla* hotels and the main market.

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