

So famous.
So unknown.

Hola World, I'm Sevilla.

Sevilla.
AYUNTAMIENTO DE SEVILLA

NO8DO
AYUNTAMIENTO DE SEVILLA





**I am Seville, a mythical city: mysterious, magical,
extraordinary, effervescent, green, friendly,
welcoming, sustainable, enterprising, ambitious,
prosperous, dazzling and intense.**

I am so famous, but so unknown.

There are many mirrors which reflect my image, but none manages to capture all that I am. My appearance captivates and dazzles at first sight, but beyond there is a universe of secrets to reveal which are hidden from the light. I am a game of hide and seek, my soul ready to take hold of anyone who surrenders to this infinite courtship.

My present reflects the ebb and flow of a lifetime, epic and aesthetic tales narrated in the chronicles of the past, a constant coming and going of cultures and people whose voices still resonate in my memory. In this multi-ethnic song which tells my story, reality is confused with myth. Every dawn has built me an altarpiece, and every dusk a legend.

Where everyone sees traditions, rites and roots, customs fed by passion and nostalgia, I, with complete conviction, take other paths, and build in my heart a future of innovation and prosperity.

I am a morning in the sun and a glass raised to the moon. There are many who say that I live for pleasure and joy, that I celebrate friendship at every party, that I take advantage of every minute and capture every moment; but with equal determination I develop my ideas and embrace those who seek me out to involve me in their dreams of progress, fruits of vitality and an entrepreneurial attitude which creates empires and conquers worlds yet to be discovered.





Offering respite after each endeavour, in its drift towards the sea, the Guadalquivir embraces me in an endless dance, giving each of us our reason for being. My beautiful and slender silhouette is reflected in its waters, a monumental gathering of towers and bridges, pavilions and industrial buildings, palaces and churches which rise from a network of squares and winding streets, prepared as always to be the setting for great achievements and indelible memories. A crucial part of my growth and an engine that feeds me, the river is also the source from which my gardens drink, nourishing as it does my tall palms and orange trees, my shaded paths and flowering ponds, lungs that balance my urban ecosystem, giving the explorer a respite and time to breath.

Apart from my heart, I have soul in every corner; neighbourhoods of light to lose oneself, sustainable and open but still unique, filling every wall of this shared city with character which is given to those who live it with all its greatness and truth.

I am a synthesis of the world. There are as many cities in me as eyes which have gazed upon me, as many lives that have known me, as many works of art I have inspired, as many artists I have nurtured, as many peoples who have loved me.

My effervescent present is part of an endless poem to which verses can always be added, I want to be what remains in the spirit when the eyes are closed: admired and loved for what is seen, unforgettable and eternal for what is not seen.

**So this is me. Most noble, loyal, heroic and famous...
but also amazing, prosperous, welcoming, healthy
and creative. The strangely unknown city of Seville.**



Thousands of years have forged my history, one of legends and upheavals, of conquistadors and kingdoms...

Seville is an ancient city, one of the great mythical cities of the world. Its history is marked by a coming and going of civilizations and cultures, all of whom have left their legacy and shaped its personality.






Since first being settled in ancient times by the Tartessians, the city has always been an important capital, a strategic enclave and a place of economic importance in southern Europe. It gained prominence in Roman times under the name of Hispalis, and maintained its significance in the Visigoth era as the sometimes seat of the court, and later, during the period of Muslim domination, as the administrative capital of Al-Andalus and Kingdom of taifas from 712 AD. It is then that it received the name Ishbiliya and became the capital of the Almohad Empire and as such, the Iberian Peninsula, a time of cultural and social splendour which defines the urban layout of the old city, the principal remains of which are its gardens, the Alcázar, the Torre del Oro and the Giralda.

In 1248, Seville was incorporated into the Kingdom of Castile by Fernando III, and thereafter, Christians, Jews and Muslims lived together, building it into a thriving city with a lively port and making it a node of trade routes. The city's importance reached its height after the discovery of the Americas, and it monopolized the world of navigation, becoming the economic centre of the Spanish Empire, with a cosmopolitan environment which

epitomised Spain's Golden Century. This prosperity opened the city to culture and the arts, and led to the baroque period, when it probably reached its peak in terms of cultural splendour.

After control of trade with the West Indies was transferred to Cadiz, the city gradually lost its dominance until the coming of industrialization and the railways in the nineteenth century helped to revitalize it. Seville's present day appearance is the result of the urban transformations which took place during the twentieth century, and were highlighted by the Ibero-American exhibition of 1929, and the World Exhibition of 1992.

Nevertheless, the city still retains numerous traces of the cultures that have settled in it and the religions of its different peoples. As well as the profusion of Christian churches from various different periods, there are also remains of the synagogues that the ancient Sephardic community frequented in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as well as remnants of the Mosque of Ibn-Addabas which can be seen in today's Church of El Salvador, and the Great Mosque which now forms part of the Cathedral.



...but also of builders of
dreams, engineers of
shapes which design my
future as **a city which shares**
the past and the present.

With all its mysticism, intensity, social reality, human
potential and historical legacy, we could define
Seville as a polyhedron on whose sides the past, the
present and the future inseparably converge
at the same time.

Although one might think that this could lead to a sense of paralysis, in fact the opposite is true and it seems to be a catalyst for growth and evolution. Seville is very much a vibrant organism, which fearlessly embraces change, gradually becoming a modern city, which looks confidently towards the future.

In just a few decades Seville has reinvented itself, embracing progress and moving confidently into the 21st century, thereby becoming a model example in many respects. The construction of the metro, the extensive network of cycle lanes, the pedestrianisation of its busiest streets, the extension of the Conference Centre, the new Puerto Triana financial centre, the restructuring of the Port of Seville as an area of economic expansion, the integration of the island of the Cartuja (the Expo site) into the life of the city as a technology park and space for cultural, educational and sporting activities, the arrival of cruise ships to the very

heart of the city and the construction of Torre Sevilla near the river and the Las Setas complex in the Plaza de la Encarnación are just a few examples of the metamorphosis.

As such, Seville has taken off urbanistically, creating a more efficient and humane environment, where it is easier to live and move about, where ecological values and health are uppermost in terms of organizing a city which looks to the future whilst retaining its essential commitment to human coexistence. In the same way, it encourages an economic approach which supports its population, whilst maximising its infrastructures, its technological development and its connections in order to continue growing and affirming itself as a place of opportunities, a place to settle and thrive, whilst not forgetting its crucial role as a city which is part of the collective imagination, a place to which poets and artists have dedicated the best of their work.



Seville, the ancient city that looks to the future.

01

ORIGINS

With 3,000 years of documented history, Seville's people often tend to recognize Hercules as the founder of the city, when in the 10th century BC he snatched a settlement from the Turdetans and called it Híspalis (which in Phoenician means "plain facing a river").

The foundation of Seville is also attributed to Julius Caesar, who baptized it as Colonia Iulia Romula Híspalis between 68 and 65 BC. He was the main driving force behind the city becoming a great Roman metropolis.

Whatever the truth, statues of both these founders can be seen adorning two large Roman columns in a square known as the Alameda de Hércules.

Seville is situated 7 kilometres south of Italica, the first Ro-

man settlement to be founded in Spain, which was also the birthplace of two of Rome's most important Emperors, Trajan and Hadrian.

02

SULTANS AND MOORS

In the year 712, the Muslims arrived in Seville, where they were to stay for five centuries. This period marks the transition of Seville into a modern and culturally significant European capital, a leading light in the arts and sciences. Initially it was the capital of Al-Andalus, whose first ruler was Adber-ramán I, and then from 1027 it became the capital of a kingdom of taifas, the largest independent entity in the south of the Iberian Peninsula, which stretched from Cape San Vicente to present-day Murcia. This period was characterized by a notable degree of refinement and exquisite taste,

thanks to masters in gardening and builders of palaces, alcazars, mosques and monumental buildings. It was a time of prosperity and led to an increase in population that favoured the supremacy of the city.

03

THE THREE CULTURES

After 15 months of War, King Fernando III, the Saint, conquered Seville in 1248, making the city the main seat of court. His remains rest in the Cathedral of Seville, alongside those of Alfonso X the Wise, and Pedro I of Castile.

It was Alfonso X the Wise who created the motto and logo of the city: NO & DO. It is composed of the word NO, a skein of wool and the syllable DO, and is traditionally interpreted, "no me ha dejado" (never left me) which refers to the fidelity of the city to the medieval monarch in the war

he waged against his son Sancho. The Catholic Monarchs later settled in Seville as a forward post in the eventual re-conquest of Granada.

04

THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

The Catholic Monarchs' choice of Seville as the hub for trade with the Americas transformed the city into caput mundi, capital of the civilized world, and the nerve centre of all the exchange of people, information and goods between the Old and the New Worlds.

As the last stronghold of resistance, Seville once again became the capital of Spain between 1808 and 1810, during the years of the Napoleonic Wars.

In 1981 it was officially recognized as the capital of Andalusia.

05

RELIGION IN ITS DNA

Seville is one of the great Catholic cities of the world and is closely associated with the worship of the Virgin Mary. Seville has 125 Catholic churches, many housing examples of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque art of incalculable value which tell the history of Christianity. Most prominent amongst them is the Cathedral, the largest Gothic Cathedral in the world, and the third largest temple in Christendom, after the papal Basilica of St. Peter in the Vatican City, and St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The Churches of La Caridad, El Salvador and the convents of Santa Paula and San Clemente are also of great interest, although religious tourism is constantly expanding with new routes which take in the Churches of La Encarnación, San Marcos and San Luis de los Franceses as well as the Basilica of La Macarena, alongside other

baroque churches such as Santa María La Blanca, la Magdalena and the Church of San José.

The chapels of Seville contain images and interior ornamentation of extraordinary richness, including altars, carvings, paintings, frescoes, altarpieces, ash-lars and historical organs. Also highly venerated, and considered to be great milestones of religious art are effigies of the Macarena, Gran Poder (Great Power) (known as the Lord of Seville), the Esperanza of Triana, the Virgin of the Kings, El Cachorro or Jesus Cautivo de San Ildefonso, many of them being the subjects for popular devotion, such as the Divina Pastora (The Divine Shepherdess), born in Seville in 1703. The Museum of Fine Arts also houses a considerable number of religious masterpieces.

Seville also preserves valuable remains of its places of worship from its Islamic past. These include the patio of ablutions of

the old Ibn-Addabas Mosque and its minaret, today the bell tower of the Church of El Salvador, but most famous of all are the remains of the Almohad Mosque of Seville and its minaret, the tallest building in Europe at the time, which today form the Patio de Los Naranjos and the Giralda.

Until their expulsion in the fifteenth century, the Jews were a significant part of the city's population. They prayed in the three synagogues, the remains of which were found in what was once the Jewish Quarter. Today, the city's Jewish community continues to meet in the same area at the Jewish Quarter's Interpretation Centre, on Calle Ximenez de Enciso.

06

ITINERARIES OF THE CITY'S HISTORY

Today it is possible to explore Seville by following in the tracks

of its well-established historical and cultural routes which encompass all its Roman, Almohad, Mudéjar, Renaissance, Baroque and regionalist architectural and cultural heritage. There's also the Los Levías route which passes through the Jewish Quarter, as well as those which focus on the discovery of the Americas and the first circumnavigation of the world which reveal cathartic episodes in the socio-economic life of the city.

07

THE "MUSHROOMS" WHICH SPRUNG UP IN PLAZA DE LA ENCARNACIÓN

Designed by Berlin-born architect Jürgen Mayer, the Metropol Parasol, popularly known as Las Setas, is a wooden and concrete pergola in the centrally-located Plaza de la Encarnación. It forms the largest wooden structure in the world and apart from pro-

viding a spectacular view over the city, it houses a food market, restaurants, leisure areas and the Antiquarium Archaeological Museum. Although initially controversial due to its ground-breaking architecture, it was successfully inaugurated after 6 years of construction, and has now become a major tourist attraction.

08

THE CEILING OF ANDALUSIA

Torre Sevilla is the city's first skyscraper. At 180.5 metres in height, it is the tallest building in Andalusia, and was designed by Argentinian architect César Pelli. It houses a shopping centre, a hotel and offices, as well as the Caixaforum exhibition and performance space designed by Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra. Opened in 2015, it forms the heart of Puerto Triana, the city's new financial district.

09

THE TRIPLE HELIX

The future development of Seville is based on "the triple helix": the union between public authorities, private companies and the research sector. This three-way pact has its pillars in the Cartuja Science and Technology Park, Aerópolis and the Port of Seville with its Free Zone.

10

A CITY FOR THE FUTURE

The keys to the strategy of creating a model for an "unstoppable" city include training for quality jobs associated with engineering and technologies, sustainable development goals, responsible tourism and the overall wellbeing of the population as well as the promotion of local resources, education and the role of universities.

I am friendly and welcoming, I am warm and fast-paced, I am an ideal place for a good life...

Seville's days are long and life passes slowly. Light seems to be everywhere and the city radiates life. You can cycle to the office, have lunch looking at the Giralda, spend the afternoon by the river, wander through the historic centre, rest on a park bench in the Murillo gardens or have dinner on a terrace with friends. Days that start brightly and drift on until well into the night.





The possibilities are endless. Almost without thinking, you can move easily from one side of the city to the other, because despite its unlimited cultural and leisure opportunities, everything is close and accessible.

One of Seville's great attractions is its climate. Its stability and pleasant temperatures make it possible to live outdoors almost all year round. Simply by wandering through public spaces, beautiful squares and gardens, all five senses are satiated. Enjoy the openness, the relaxed social life, the diverse

gastronomy, the pleasure of the spring sunshine and the summer shade.

All these factors create a friendly and inclusive ambience which encourages the culture of "slow living". This involves taking things at a relaxed pace and making flexible use of time so as to reconcile rest, leisure, family and social life with work. All of this has a direct effect on the quality of life of Seville's citizens and those who visit the city in terms of their physical and mental health, and, in short, their overall happiness.



...and in the meantime,
my life progresses
thanks to constant
entrepreneurship,
innovation, and **the right
environment for good
workmanship.**

**Despite being a place with a relaxed social life, Seville
is very much a productive city, a city of entrepreneurs
and professional expertise.**

The reality of business in Seville is one of substance and quality: it combines skilled human capital and business initiative which creates an environment of excellence in logistics services, with infrastructure for the development and economic conditions which help companies to form, establish themselves and grow in a supportive industrial setting which ranges from the Cartuja Business Park, the Port of Seville, the CREA Building and the railway workshops to the Cubo initiative.

Large multinationals, such as Airbus, Amazon and Heineken have found that Seville is an ideal site for expansion with a highly skilled workforce, while ambitious local initiatives often lead to business narratives of international success in every kind of sector. Agrifood or handcrafts are the most recognized sectors, but looking beyond this stereotype, Seville has also become an important base for film production, design, engineering, science, architecture and ITC development.

There are also Sevillian companies who are working at a global level: GRI Towers are involved in East Anglia One in the UK, the largest offshore wind farm in the world; Tecade, based in Seville's port is

participating in the construction of a new bridge in the Swedish city of Gothenburg; and the arches made by the Azvi Group support the Zezelj bridge on the river Danube as it passes through the city of Novi Sad in Serbia. Meanwhile, Alter Technology is developing components for the satellites of the Copernicus European Space Programme, and Glamping Hub, a new start-up creating luxury accommodation in natural environments, has won one of the prestigious Endeavour prizes, awarded by the global network which connects high-impact entrepreneurs around the world.

Together with the national and international land, sea and air connections which link the city with the rest of the world, its hotel facilities, and its extensive infrastructures which enable it to host events of all formats, make Seville, with its beauty and vibrancy, an ideal environment for the development of the MICE sector or professional tourism.

All in all, Seville is a great city to live in, but also an ideal place to work, develop projects and invest; a modern city with a strong present and a highly promising future. A wonderful place to both live and work.



Seville, a city that knows how to live and knows how to work.

01

A MILD CLIMATE IN A FLAT TERRAIN

The average annual temperature in Seville is 18.6°. Thanks to its long hours of daylight and 300 days of sunshine per year, it is one of the brightest cities in Europe.

Seville's flat terrain and almost 200 kilometres of cycle lanes make it one of the most perfect cities in the world for the use of bicycles. As such, lovers of this form of transport can easily enjoy moving around the city, using one of its "Sevilla en bicicleta" itineraries.

Meanwhile, Seville is the fourth most pedestrianised city in Spain, having removed vehicles from both residential and commercial areas, solutions which are very much in line with the most sustainable cities and highly beneficial for the health and wellbeing of its citizens.

Equally, its public transport network links the various parts of the urban area in an efficient manner.

02

COVID FREE

It was the first city to receive the Global Security seal of the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) as a destination without health risks.

03

A GASTRONOMIC PARADISE

The city of Seville has almost 4,600 places to eat and drink, with a range of gastronomy to match its own cultural wealth. It has 575 restaurants to relish with culinary delights ranging from Mediterranean and traditional cuisine to the most creative and avant-garde, along with international or signature dishes.

However, it is easier to find Sevillians enjoying tapas in one of its 3,973 bars and cafes. The typical weather conditions of Seville mean that the terraces of its patios, squares, gardens and rooftops also fill with people looking for outdoor recreation.

The typical tapas that appear on the menus of its bars include ensaladilla (potato mayonnaise salad), croquettes, potato omelette, salmorejo, pork sirloin in whiskey, potatoes with alioli sauce, and seafood salad, as well as toasted bread with Iberian ham, smoked fish or pickles. The traditional thing is to begin with a cold beer accompanied by olives or lupins. El Rinconcillo, in Santa Catalina, which opened in 1670, is the oldest bar in Seville and a real must for visitors.

The gastronomy of Seville is a natural reflection of the complexity and sophistication of its rich historical legacy. The city has combined the traditions of

all the peoples who have settled in it throughout history: Romans, Jews, Muslims, Christians, etc. and, as such, it is a place where the customs and flavours of East and West have merged. One must also bear in mind the crucial contribution of Latin American products, as well as the fact that despite being inland Seville is a river port of great historical importance and has a close relationship with the nearby coast with all its seafood produce.

Tapas are now almost a culinary tradition in their own right, with many people meeting up for a tapa every day, and they have become a social phenomenon defining the city's culture and gastronomy.

The city lives its culinary traditions with great passion and there is a huge variety to choose from: taverns with centuries of history, restaurants offering freshly bought products and fusion cuisine, spaces where

you can watch live chefs, classic food markets, establishments that offer music, theatre, performance... places where breakfast becomes a ritual; establishments which have been serving fried fish and churros for more than 100 years. In the past 15 years, the range of gastronomy in Seville has expanded enormously, with a new generation of young entrepreneurs and innovative chefs who have created a new Sevillian cuisine. Seville has a culture of olive oil, oranges, rice, bull's meat, pastries made in convents... It lives on the street and around the tables of its bars and restaurants, inviting anyone to feel like a local, and to learn something of the city that resides in its kitchens.

04

GOOD FOR PHYSICAL... AND MENTAL HEALTH

With its philosophy of living well, the Sevillian character is re-

nowned for its sociability. It celebrates friendship and views relationships as a fundamental part of enriching everyday life. It is common to meet people at the weekend or at the end of the working day. A "let's have a quick drink", "I'll meet you on the corner", or "I'll see you in the square" can be just the start of many hours of laughter and conversation. Sevillian people never stand in the way of a good time and are always very open to "going with the flow".

05

A GAY-FRIENDLY DESTINATION

Seville is a very popular destination for the LGTBI community. During the last few decades the Andalusian capital has transformed itself in terms of becoming a respectful and open-minded city. It has a network of gay-friendly accommodation ranging from small hotels such as the Patio de La Alameda

and the Sacristía de Santa Ana to luxury options such as the Adriano and Alfonso XIII. In addition, Seville offers one of the most extensive ranges of gay leisure activities in Spain, and every year, around June 28, it celebrates International LGBT Pride Day with a huge parade and celebrations throughout the centre of the city.

06 FINDING UNIQUE EXPERIENCES

As a city which is very much dedicated to the good life, Seville is a key location for premium tourism and visitors looking for unique experiences, something that can only be enjoyed in certain specific places in the world. Seville is highly valued in this respect with its network of accommodation in unique buildings, its quality handicrafts and unique designers, its exquisite gastronomy, its vibrant social and cultural activities and its huge range of monumental buildings.

07 CATERING TO ALL AGES AND IDEAS

Seville is also an ideal city for family tourism. 'Transoceanic' expeditions, time travel, afternoons of discovery, sunset walks along the banks of the Guadalquivir and open-air cinema, as well as a cultural programme for every kind of audience are the keys to enjoying the city as a family. Perhaps a ride in a horse-drawn carriage, a bicycle tour, a trip along the river in a kayak, or a ride on

a tourist bus. There are also spaces dedicated specifically to children's leisure such as Isla Mágica - the largest theme park in the south of Spain, the Aquopolis water park or the Aquarium, which has the deepest salt-water tank in the Iberian Peninsula.

08 WHEN THEY COME TO STAY

Multinationals such as Airbus, Amazon, Ryanair and Coca Cola have been well established in the city for years whilst the Sevillian Cruzcampo-Heineken and Ybarra companies are leaders in their respective sectors. They are all evidence that its industrial infrastructure and highly qualified professional workforce make Seville an optimal space to invest, without forgetting that, due to its quality of life, it is also an ideal environment to settle.

09 EAGER TO WELCOME

Seville has a well-developed network of transport connections which make it the perfect city to visit and to live in because it facilitates the easy combination of personal and professional projects.

Seville's airport has 120 connections with other cities, 60% of which are international.

The city was also a pioneer in the implementation of high-speed trains in Spain.

There are more than 30,000 hotel beds in over 430 establishments. Almost 50% of hotels are four or five stars, accounting for more than 77% of the total number of beds. Meanwhile it also has more than 25,000 places for tourist use in 6,400 houses and private establishments.

10 EXCELLENCE IN BUSINESS TOURISM

Seville's FIBES Exhibition and Conference Centre, covers an area of 50,000m² divided between pavilions, outdoor areas, multipurpose rooms, two auditoriums and restaurant areas. One of the auditoriums has 3,500 seats, making it the largest in Spain and is very much a benchmark in the MICE sector (meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions).

MICE tourism is a thriving sector which operates all year round. With extensive facilities prepared to host events and congresses of every kind of format, in 2019, 56% of the events hosted in Seville were national; 22.5%, international; and 25.8%, regional.

In terms of the global stage, Seville hosted the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929 and the Universal Exposition (EXPO) of 1992, whilst also being one of the venues for the 1982 World Cup. More recently, it has hosted the World Travel & Tourism Council, the Goya Awards, the MTV European Music Awards and the European Film Awards. It also organises the annual

Tourism Innovation Summit, the most important event for Tourism Innovation in the world.

11 ENTREPRENEURIAL AND INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

The Andalusia Open Future initiative based in the 'El Cubo' facilities operates as an accelerator of start-ups in the Cartuja Technological and Business Park, whilst the Seville Smart Community strategy is applying information technologies, connectivity and digitalization of the urban ecosystem to strengthen remote processes in the city.

Meanwhile, in the northern part of the city the CREA Business Resource Centre has been established. This is an intelligent infrastructure of spaces to actively encourage entrepreneurship and the consolidation of new companies, with the old Renfe warehouses having been transformed into the first municipal entrepreneurship centre focused on innovation.

12 A BUSINESS PARK FOR EXCELLENCE

Just a few minutes walk from the historic centre of Seville, and less than 20 minutes from both the airport and the AVE high-speed train station, the Cartuja Science and Technology Park is the first international example of reuse of a World Exhibition site (Expo'92) which has been transformed into a nexus between university, science and business.

The first of its kind in Andalusia and a national benchmark, the Cartuja is home to 523 companies and organisations (53% of which work in the area of advanced technologies, particularly the energy and environmental sector), generating direct employment for 22,716 workers and an economic turnover of €2,902 million per year. The Cartuja Science and Technology Park is a global leader in sustainability through the 'eCitySevilla' project, using solar power as the main source of energy, and is forecast to become completely self-sufficient by 2025.

Lying alongside the river and surrounded by green areas, the Cartuja offers a space with infrastructures and facilities for the development of projects, research and knowledge: the ideal place to invest and launch any kind of business initiative.

13 A PORT WITH GREAT POTENTIAL

Covering an area of 50,108 m² and located in the heart of the city the Port of Seville has been earmarked as an area of economic expansion and has a growing volume of traffic, moving about 4.4 million tons of goods per year, achieving a turnover of almost 20 million euros. It also has a 115-hectare free zone.

The promotion of the port and the navigability of the river have also made the city of Seville a destination for interna-

tional cruises, and have placed it on the routes of prestigious tourist ships.

14 FILM LOCATIONS

Seville is a huge film set. Its infrastructures, its climate and its natural beauty mean that the city hosts an average of more than 100 audio-visual shoots per year. It has been the scene of well-known films such as 'Lawrence of Arabia', 'Star Wars: Attack of the Clones', 'the Kingdom of Heaven' and 'Mission Impossible 2'; as well as television series such as 'Game of Thrones', 'The Crown' and 'La Peste'.

The audio-visual industry in Seville has a number of well-established production companies offering services which create the ideal environment to aid the development of any film project.

The city has also set up the Sevilla & ME (Sevilla Media Entertainment) initiative, a public municipal entity dedicated to the promotion of the city as an audio-visual and event site.

My streets run through a **sustainable universe** of buildings and squares, of neighbourhoods and districts...

Seville is very much the heart of Andalusia, but it is also a border city, a gateway to southern Europe that opens the way to Africa and Portugal. Historically it was also the gateway to Latin America, a land with which it largely shares the Castilian language and many cultural aspects.





The city is a wonderful place to explore. Its urban layout is a maze of streets, squares and parks in perfect harmony, telling a singular and unorthodox story forged over centuries of history, with its different civilizations and cultures. It has managed to escape the homogenization of many other cities and is unique, even in terms of other places that are defined as having a significant historical heritage. Its flat topography offers a city experience that is accessible, safe and sustainable and makes it easy for people travel from its historic centre to the periphery and beyond.

Seville however is much more than simply a place for tourists with a historic centre and an unparalleled heritage,

despite its 113 buildings officially listed as Sites of Cultural Interest. Much of the city is to be found outside the old walls. A whole network of districts and unique neighbourhoods adds to the diversity of its urban, human and cultural physiognomy. Seville is also picturesque in Triana, cosmopolitan in los Remedios, traditional in El Porvenir, avant-garde in the Cartuja and monumental in Avenida de La Palmera.

The overall experience of the city extends into the effervescent surrounding metropolitan area, particularly if one includes the heritage towns of the province (Italica in Santiponce, Carmona, Osuna and Écija) or larger nuclei of great regional



...but I also relish my
gardens, my parks and
the river, perfect as they
are for walks, sports and
healthy coexistence.

Seville resembles an immense shady grove of trees
which grows on the banks of the Guadalquivir.

The backbone of all that happens in the city, the river has historically defined its urban and economic development, and today provides quality of life, a richness of landscape and added environmental value, as well as being a crucial space for culture, leisure and sports.

Enjoying a quiet walk through the Fernando Magallanes Park, an afternoon of running in the immense Alamillo Park or practising aquatic sports in the High Performance Rowing and Canoeing Centre in La Cartuja, are all part of what makes the Guadalquivir what it is – an avenue of privilege integrated into the range of leisure and sporting activities which are so much part of this ideally flat city with the perfect climate for any outdoor pursuit.

As such, Seville makes perfect sense for the development of elite sport, but it is also very much a cradle of grassroots sport by encouraging amateurs and fostering a participatory atmosphere which is available to the whole city. Both aspects, the professional and the amateur, come together in the unique Guadalquivir Night Race, a vibrant tide of people that runs through the streets of the city every year as it says goodbye to the summer.

It is not surprising that Seville relies on its river to display its qualities as a city linked

to nature and sustainability, but it doesn't ignore its long-standing responsibility to enhance the life of its inhabitants by incorporating natural habitats into its urban areas, actions which are consistent with its commitment to taking care of the environment, fighting climate change and aligning itself with the United Nations Goals for Sustainable Development.

This cultural heritage is more than evident when contemplating its tree-lined streets and the gardens of its palaces and squares, or when walking through the lush surroundings of places such as the María Luisa and Buhaira parks. This colourful link with nature is also evident in private houses where the local inhabitants fill their balconies with pots and their patios with flowerbeds, and this extends into the outskirts in the network of urban gardens which are often managed by the residents themselves.

All in all, it is more than evident that Seville is a healthy city based on the concept of sustainability, connected with nature and surrounded by a rich landscape. It takes care of its environment and the quality of its air, and as you walk or cycle around it, you can breathe its beauty deep into your lungs.



A healthy city constructed with a view to sustainability.

01

SEVILLE ON THE MAP

Seville, in southwestern Europe, is a municipality and a city in Spain, capital of the province of the same name, and since 1981, of the region of Andalusia as a whole. It is located on the great alluvial plain of the Lower Guadalquivir River, at an altitude of 7 metres above sea level, overlooked from the west by the cornice of the Aljarafe, and located at the foot of the stepped river terraces that descend from the Alcores, to the east. Its terrain, location and climate, make it a flat, warm city in an environment of great natural wealth, which favours its sustainability and its habitability as a healthy city.

02

A MEDIUM-SIZED CITY

With almost 700,000 inhabitants, Seville is the most highly

populated city in Andalusia and the fourth largest in Spain. It would be defined as a medium-sized city, making it welcoming and accessible, and possible to enjoy in its entirety, in terms of both its hidden corners and its people.

03

A HISTORIC CENTRE WITH A UNIQUE LAYOUT

Seville has the largest historic centre in Spain and the second largest in Europe.

The municipality as a whole covers an area of 140.8 km², distributed in 11 districts, which, in turn, are subdivided administratively into 108 neighbourhoods.

The metropolitan area of Seville is the fourth largest in the country.

The city is located on one of the curves of the river Guadalquivir, and its urban plan

has reflected this throughout history, being divided into two distinct parts. The left bank (the main nucleus, dominated by the Alcázar and the Cathedral) keeps vestiges of the linear layout of Roman times as well as the more organic plan, typical of ancient and medieval cities, with gardens and narrow, winding streets indicative of its Islamic heritage. The right bank is the location of the traditional suburb of Triana and the far more modern mid-20th century neighbourhood of Los Remedios.

Beyond these two nuclei, Seville fans out around the port that once dominated the El Arenal neighbourhood, taking on a more regular and planned urban layout in areas which grew up during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and following a radiocentric pattern around the squares and roundabouts of modern times, fortunately without losing its many unique features.

04

STROLLING AROUND TRIANA

Perhaps the most distinctive neighbourhood of Seville, with its own culture and identity, is that of Triana. The city offers lovers of anthropology an itinerary that delves into its idiosyncrasies, its traditional residential patios, the vitality of its streets, its cheerful inhabitants and its artistic heritage as one of the world's true cradles of flamenco.

05

A GREEN CITY

With a population density of 11.27 m² per inhabitant and a total of 7.77 Km² of green areas, Seville has the largest absolute and relative amount of green space in Andalusia and is the fifth ranking Spanish city in terms of square metres of parks per inhabitant. It has 28 parks and public gardens, and 11 tree-lined avenues.

06

SHADED BY THOUSANDS OF TREES

The city's 200,000 trees are not only to be found in its parks, but also give life to its streets and squares.

The most characteristic is the orange tree, and Seville has the largest number of this species in the world. It originally came from China and was brought to the city as a "magical ornament" because it was believed to give happiness.

07

SPRINGTIME

It is during the spring, with perfect temperatures and clear light, that the immense gardens of Seville come into bloom, and its orange trees are filled with blossom which gives the city its characteristic and unique aroma.

08

**FLOWERING
PARKS AND
GARDENS**

The Alameda de Hercules, which dates from 1574, was the first public garden to be built in Europe. The other historic gardens of Seville – the María Luisa and Buhaira parks, the gardens of Las Delicias, Torre de Don Fadrique, La Caridad and the Reales Alcázares, have all been declared Sites of Cultural Interest. 7.8% of visitors to Seville come for environmental tourism, related to nature, health and well-being.

09

**THE RIVER AS ITS
MOST ICONIC
SYMBOL**

The Guadalquivir is Seville's river, the only navigable river in Spain. It also offers the best urban aquatic facilities in Europe for water sports, whilst its banks mark various routes to cross the city from North to South by

bicycle, taking in the sights and simply enjoying the flow of the waters. Active or sports tourism attracts 8.1% of visitors to the city. Seville has 38 football pitches, 37 pavilions with pelota courts, 37 tennis courts and 129 indoor swimming pools (both public and private).

Important features include the high performance rowing and canoeing centre in La Cartuja, and the specialized tennis complex, in the east of the city.

These facilities make Seville an ideal environment for the practice of professional and elite sports; and, with about 600 sports schools of different levels and characteristics, the city also makes grassroots sport one of its main priorities.

on Avenida de la Palmera in the Heliópolis neighborhood is home to Real Betis Balompié whilst Sevilla Football Club plays at the Ramón Sánchez Pizjuán stadium in Nervión. Meanwhile the Cartuja Olympic Stadium also hosts major sporting and cultural events. Betis and Sevilla are the city's two big football teams... two religions and two passions which once again reflect Seville's dualities.

10

**SPORT AS A
PASSION**

Seville has three major sports stadiums. The Benito Villamarín,

I am an inspiring city, **I have seen art flourish in my people**, with all their purity and grace, their talent and their temperament...

Seville's artistic tradition is deeply ingrained in its DNA. It is a way of understanding life itself, of establishing relationships, of giving meaning to everything.



No matter the form or context, creativity manifests itself freely in a unique way of interpreting the world and expressing emotions, as an innate universal language based on an ancestral sense of aesthetics.

Throughout history, the city has been a cradle of world-famous painters such as Murillo and Velázquez; Baroque sculptors like Martínez Montañés and La Roldana; playwrights such as Lope de Rueda; poets like Bécquer, Machado, Alexandre and Cernuda; musicians like Joaquín Turina; and even architects such as Aníbal González.

Indeed, it is hardly surprising that Seville was the birthplace of so many great artists since the city itself and its people have been the inspiration for numerous works of creativity over the centuries. The legends and myths of a bustling Seville served as a literary catalyst during the Golden Age and contributed to building the collective imagery of romanticism, a period which inspired many great operas with Sevillian themes. Carmen, the Barber of Seville and Don Juan all revolve around Sevillian characters and today they remain archetypes of universal fame. Many others have found their muse in the secluded corners of the city: great writers such as Miguel de Cervantes, Prosper Mérimée and Ken Follet; fashion gurus such as John Galliano; musicians like Antonio Machín; and filmmakers such as Orson Welles, Jim Jarmush, George Lucas and Patrice Chereau, also a playwright, who

bought a house next to Calle Feria in order to enjoy the Holy Week processions, much like a member of any other religious brotherhood.

Today Seville continues to be a breeding ground for talents of international renown. Bands and solo artists such as Accademia del Piacere, fronted by Fahmi Alqhai, Maga, Pony Bravo, Rosario la Tremendita and SFDK; flamenco dancers like Israel Galván and María Pagés; painters such as Luis Gordillo and Manuel León; filmmakers like Alberto Rodríguez and Paco León; theatre groups such as La Cuadra and Atalaya; and architects such as Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra and Cruz y Ortiz. All of them draw inspiration from the artistic heritage of the city as a synonym for intellectual progress and renewal of their particular forms of expression.

As for flamenco, its roots lie in a perfect combination of talent, tradition, attitude to life and popular expression... Seville, together with Jerez and “Los Puertos”, epitomises the essence of this art form, an artistic expression in its own right which was declared an Intangible Heritage of Humanity by Unesco in 2010. Seville was the birthplace of numerous important figures such as La Niña de los Peines, Manolo Caracol and Antonio Ruiz Soler “Antonio el Bailarín”, as well as many of the latterday artists who have transformed flamenco into a 21st century language and continue to live and create in the city.





...and I have also seen it develop its technological and scientific skills, with tenacity and ambition, **lavish with inventiveness.**

In Seville, talent, intuition and genius go hand in hand with many unstinting hours of hard work, training and ingenuity; a winning combination that has always been the driving force of this creative and innovative city, capable of achieving anything it sets its mind to.

With a university tradition dating back more than 500 years, Seville is a powerhouse of knowledge and education with a Campus of International Excellence which attracts students and teaching staff from all over the world.

Seville's university complex is the largest generator of knowledge, employment and research in the city, developing important initiatives in the fields of engineering, computer science, biomedicine and aeronautics. It is also significant in terms of knowledge transfer and exchanges with universities across Europe and America, whilst providing the skilled human capital which private companies demand.

The city is also proud of being home to the largest scientific community in Andalusia, a true driving force for progress and innovation. Its technology parks and industrial hubs generate the most advanced business initiatives, and its network of hospitals and medical centres are pioneering biomedical laboratories of international renown.

The combination between creative talent and scientific brilliance comes together in the Cartuja Science and Technology Park, a strategically located hub where universities, research, innovation centres and the business world converge. The site also boasts cultural venues such as the Teatro Central, a leading centre for the contemporary Andalusian performing arts scene and chosen by great European performers, such as Jan Fabre and Wim Vandekeybus to premiere their works. Other significant cultural buildings include the Cartuja Centre CITE, a space with state-of-the-art facilities for large events and concerts, as well as exhibition spaces such as the CaixaForum and the Navigation Pavilion.

Seville also boasts a thriving industry in the audiovisual field, with highly qualified professionals who can cater to each and every requirement. The city has made a concerted effort to establish and consolidate itself as an audiovisual hub which generates the necessary synergies and further promotes the sector.



Seville, a city in which temperament and talent are the driving forces.

01 BEATING TO THE RHYTHM OF THE MUSIC

On March 30, 2006 UNESCO made Seville the first Creative City of Music. The cultural agenda of the city features a wide range of events to cater to every kind of audience. Its numerous festivals include: the prestigious FeMÁS Early Music Festival; modern rock and pop during Monkey Week, Nocturama, Pop CAAC and Interstellar; a series of summer night time concerts which are held in the gardens of the Alcázar; and the iconic autumn Sevilla Fest which showcases important artists from the national and international music scene in the Plaza de España.

02 FESTIVALS TO SUIT EVERY TASTE

Lovers of the performing arts would not wish to miss any edition of Circada, the International Puppet fair, feSt and the

Flamenco Biennial (the most important flamenco event in the world); for film enthusiasts there's the European Film Festival in the autumn, whilst those with an interest in literature can attend the popular Seville Book Fairs and the Perfopoesía Festival. Other more alternative and eclectic events include the Art Festival in Acción Contenedores, the OFFF Sevilla Creativity, Design and Digital Culture Festival, the Mangafest and the Luces de Barrio Culture and Urban Coexistence Festival.

03 CULTURE AS A WAY OF LIFE

Seville has a large number of venues offering a regular programme of performances and cultural events: places such as the Teatro Lope de Vega, Teatro la Maestranza, Teatro Central, the Cartuja Centre CITE and Fibes, as well as the privately-managed Escenarios de Sevilla theatre network; concert venues such as the Espa-

cio Turina, Malandar, Sala X and Box Cartuja; exhibition spaces such as CaixaForum, Espacio Santa Clara and Sala Atín Aya; art galleries such as Excéntrica, Birimbao and Delimbo; and bookshops offering alternative cultural events such as Caótica, Yerma and Casa Tomada.

Meanwhile the city's wealth of museums include the Andalusian Centre for Contemporary Art, and the Museum of Fine Arts, which is considered to be one of the most important art galleries in Spain and is fundamental to learning everything there is to know about the Sevillian Baroque masters, Zurbarán, Murillo and Valdés Leal, as well as 19th century Andalusian painting.

04 FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SEVILLE'S GENIUSES.

There are itineraries which explore Seville by following in the city's artistic footprints: the Seville of Murillo, Cervantes and

Becquer, the Seville which has inspired almost two hundred operatic librettos, and the Seville of its many film locations. Meanwhile, the Velazquez house-museum, which is due to open at the end of 2021, is a project to restore the house where the great painter was born.

05 THE UNIVERSITY LANDSCAPE

The University of Seville was founded in 1505. The city now has three public universities – the University of Seville, the Pablo de Olavide and International University of Andalusia – as well as two private universities, the Menéndez Pelayo and the Loyola.

Seville University has 13 research centres and institutes and generates more than 400 annual contracts with institutions and companies. It runs 31 business programmes for public-private collaboration, and is the third ranked univer-

sity in Spain in terms of patent production.

Foreign students, attracted by the wide range of training opportunities and courses available in the city, make a significant contribution to the university tourism sector.

06 AN IDEAL ENVIRONMENT FOR SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Seville has 13 research centres which are associated with the Spanish National Scientific Research Council. With 18 hospitals making up its healthcare sector, Seville is also a powerhouse of biomedical and clinical research, with many prestigious R&D teams in the medical field.

07 THE CARTUJA AS A "HOLISTIC" SPACE

In addition to facilities for business development, the Cartuja

contains a sporting area which houses the High Performance Rowing and Canoeing Centre and the Olympic Stadium, whilst also being a significant cultural hub with spaces, such as the CaixaForum Exhibition Centre, the Andalusian Centre of Contemporary Art (housed in the ancient Monastery of the Cartuja), the Navigation Pavilion and the Three Cultures of the Mediterranean Foundation, as well as venues for events and performances such as the Teatro Central, Cartuja Centre CITE and Box Cartuja.

Illustrious and dazzling, my **historic heart** is populated with priceless gems...

Contemplating Seville's magnificent monumental and cultural heritage is such a unique sensory experience that time almost seems to stand still. The city's huge historic centre has innumerable buildings of breathtaking beauty and ancient gardens which would captivate and dazzle any observer.





Just a simple stroll in the Cathedral, or raising one's eyes to take in the majesty of the Giralda, delving into the treasures of the Archivo de Indias, intoxicating oneself with the fresh scents from the gardens of the Alcázar or losing oneself in its ceremonial halls...each and every one is enough to capture the power, essence and imprint of history at every step.

In addition to these imposing architectural gems, Seville has a vast number of civil and religious buildings of great cultural value dating from many different historical periods. Roman archaeological sites, examples of the Muslim legacy, Baroque treasures, and the numerous palatial houses all add to the city's unique heritage. It extends beyond the historic centre towards the site of the 1929 Ibero-American Exhibition, with its fine examples of regionalist buildings, as well as the island of the Cartuja, in which an

avant-garde and more functional style is predominant in the pavilions built for the 1992 World Exhibition.

The wonders of these magnificent buildings are further magnified by the wealth of cultural heritage they contain: a celebrated Immaculate Conception by Murillo in the Cathedral; masterpieces by Velazquez in the Hospital de los Venerables; invaluable Baroque works by Valdés Leal and Pedro Roldán in the Church of the Hospital de la Caridad; and flamenco concerts in the gardens of the Alcázar as well as avant-garde art and events of international acclaim in the Andalusian Centre of Contemporary Art. And for those who are passionate about classical paintings, nothing could be better than losing oneself in the long corridors of the Fine Art Museum, the second most important art gallery in Spain.



...but I also keep **secret treasures** in my semi-concealed squares, pioneering dreams waiting to be discovered by the curious visitor.

The passerby however, should not only be carried away by the more obvious delights, but take their time and look a little deeper, because Seville often hides much more than it shows.

In an urban sense, however, it is not simply a monumental city. Its architectural heritage is not only constituted by emblematic buildings which are protagonists of a single idea. There is more of a sense of juxtaposition and the monuments are integrated into the houses and other buildings, making the city a continuum with unforeseen elements which suddenly appear between alleys or in the middle of an unexpected square.

In this way, a city which has made coexistence a key virtue, transfers this philosophy to its heterodox urban form, dissolving the limits between the public and the private, the intimate and the collective. Spaces of transition between the interior and exterior of the buildings abound, ambiguous places that are part of the culture of the city and which

articulate its human interactions: in the entrances and the corrals of neighbours. In this desire to share the interior with the exterior, the city opens its doorways and shows the abundant lushness of its inner patios. Passages lead to public squares, whilst the streets are illuminated by the light from the buildings, inviting the passerby to peer inside, giving the city an identity which matches the character of its inhabitants: open and extrovert, but maintaining that certain halo of mystery and the ability to surprise at every moment.

The city is not merely its buildings and its facades, but also everything they hide: the relationships, the links, the glances. The essential protagonism of the city revolves around its people and their ability to move around and discover it, for both those who live in it and those who visit.



Seville, discover the hidden parts of the city, the city you have to experience to fully appreciate.

01

A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Seville is one of the great heritage cities of the world.

The almond-shaped complex of monuments comprising the Cathedral, the Real Alcázar and the Archivo de Indias, popularly known as “La almendra turística”, was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987. The city has the second largest historic centre in Europe.

02

THE ALMOND-SHAPED TOURIST AREA

Seville's Cathedral was built between 1401 and 1507, and is the largest Gothic temple in the world. Its bell tower, the Giralda was the original minaret of the city's Mosque, which unfortunately no longer exists.

The Archivo de Indias contains many historical documents which tell the story of the discovery of America.

The Real Alcázar is a fortified palace constructed during various different historic periods. Originally built in the early Middle Ages, it contains vestiges of Islamic art, a Mudejar palatial complex built after the Castilian reconquest and other Gothic style palace buildings. It also features later reforms with Renaissance, Mannerist and Baroque elements. Residence of the Spanish royal family during their visits to Seville, it is the oldest royal palace in use in Europe.

03

CENTURIES-OLD SHIPYARDS

The grandeur of the Royal Shipyards, commissioned by

Alfonso X the Wise in 1252 for the construction of galleys to confront the North African Muslims, is now almost entirely concealed within the district of El Arenal. The shipyards are the oldest in Spain and were among the most important in the world. Their vast galleries are a reminder of the naval power which Seville wielded despite it not being particularly close to the sea.

04

FROM CANNON MAKING TO A CULTURAL COMPLEX

The district of San Bernardo conceals a true cathedral of industry, the Royal Artillery factory. Built in 1757 and commissioned by King Carlos III, the “Tiger Cannon” that tore off Admiral Nelson's arm was manufactured inside its tall vaulted naves with their cruciform pillars. The imposing

complex, currently under rehabilitation, is being adapted to house the Centro Magallanes, a prestigious cultural project which will restore the site to its former glory, giving it the appearance it originally had in the 18th century. The aim is to create a creative and innovative hub in the city, with spaces to cater for artistic projects including workshops, artists in residence programmes, exhibitions, and cultural management activities.

05

DISCOVERING THE PALATIAL HOUSES

As the city flourished after the discovery of the Americas in 1492, the most prosperous families commissioned the construction of beautiful stately homes. Seville was then known as ‘Nova Roma’, for its splendour, and the finest Italian and Flemish art-

ists of the Renaissance period worked on its palaces. Seville boasts some 25 palatial houses, some of which are still being used as private residences.

Thanks to a unique tourist route, the first of its kind in the world, these mansions offer visitors a fascinating cultural, artistic and historical experience which encapsulates all the beauty and wealth to be found in magnificent gardens and reception rooms, archaeological remains, religious images and more than 2,000 works of art, including paintings by Murillo, Ribera, Zurbarán, Valdés Leal, Luca Giordano, Pacheco and even Goya.

Open to visitors, the finest examples, the Casa Palacio de las Dueñas, the Casa Pilatos, the Casa Palacio de Salinas, the Hospital de la Caridad, the Casa Palacio de los Pinelo and the Palacio de la Condesa de

Lebrija have become popular tourist sites.

Seville boasts 113 buildings listed as Sites of Cultural Interest.

06

REGIONALIST ARCHITECTURE

The regionalist style emerged in Seville between 1900 and 1935. Taking in elements of Modernism and Art Nouveau, it was followed by the rationalist style. It is very much a feature of a construction boom surrounding the 1929 Ibero-American Exhibition and became extremely popular in the city. Influenced by Seville's classical Mudejar, Renaissance and Baroque buildings, its predominant features include bricks, tiles and ironwork. The four most significant regionalist architects were: Aníbal González, who was responsible for the

design of the most important buildings for the Exhibition (the Plaza de España, the Museum of Popular Arts and Customs, the Provincial Archaeological Museum and the Royal Pavilion, all built around the Plaza de América); Juan Talavera, Gómez Millán and José Espiau.

07

A CITY OF MUSEUMS

Seville has a large number of museums which are sure to satisfy the curiosity of any visitor. The Museum of Fine Art, the second most important national gallery after the Prado in Madrid, holds a unique collection of works by Murillo, Zurbarán, Velázquez and Valdés Leal. Apart from Baroque paintings, the museum contains works from the medieval and Renaissance periods as well as the 19th century. It also has fine examples of sculpture, ceramics and decorative arts.

Apart from fine art, visitors can enjoy avant-garde exhibitions in the Andalusian Centre of Contemporary Art; religious works in the Cathedral Museum, the Hospital del Pozo Santo Museum and the Santa Paula Convent Museum; and remains of the civilizations who built Seville in the Provincial Archaeological Museum. There are also numerous examples of local culture and traditions to be found in the Bullfighting Museum in the Plaza de la Maestranza, the Maritime Museum housed in the Torre del Oro, the Military Museum in Plaza de España, the Museum of Popular Arts and Customs in Plaza de América,

and the Museum of Flamenco Dance in the Barrio Santa Cruz.

08

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Seville is a leader in terms of modern architecture in Andalusia. The city's hosting of the 1992 World Exposition led to the construction of many important avant-garde buildings on the Island of the Cartuja. This site, which today houses the Cartuja Technology and Business Park, continues to be an experimental laboratory for architecture and its most iconic constructions include the Alamillo bridge, one of the first great works by Santiago Calatrava, the Navigation Pavilion, designed by Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra, the Teatro Central designed by Gerardo Ayala, the Pavilion of Andalusia by Juan Ruesga, and Torre Triana designed by Saénz de Oiza, which today houses the administrative services of the Andalusian Regional Government.

The recently erected Torre Sevilla, a high-rise building designed by Cesar Pelli (author of the famous Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur) is close to the CaixaForum, the third largest art centre of its kind in Spain, designed by Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra, who was also responsible for the latter-day expansion of Seville's Fibes Conference and Exhibition Centre.

The tour of Seville's contemporary architecture includes other fine must-see examples such as: the Olympic Stadium,

the Santa Justa Station and the Infanta Elena Public Library, all designed by architects Cruz y Ortiz; the award-winning Previsión Española building near the Torre del Oro by Rafael Moneo; the unique and somewhat controversial Setas (mushrooms) by Jurgén Mayer, a spectacular architectural feature that no-one strolling through the Plaza de la Encarnación could possibly miss; and the Parish Church of the Ascension del Señor, which was designated the best new international religious building by the 2014 World Festival of Architecture.

09

A HIDDEN TOWER

The Don Fadrique watchtower is concealed in one of the courtyards of the labyrinthine Convent of Santa Clara. It was commissioned by Prince Don Fadrique, brother of Alfonso X the Wise and son of Fernando III the Saint, and was built within the complex where his Seville residence was located.

10

A LITERARY COURTYARD

The Sevillian poet Antonio Machado was born in 1875 in the Palacio de Dueñas, residence of the Dukes of Alba, where his father was the administrator. The gardens and courtyards with their lemon trees in the emblematic enclave which he frequented during his childhood are mentioned in his poems and are now open to visitors.

11

MARBLE FROM ROME

On Calle Mármoles, in the heart of the Barrio Santa Cruz, flanked by various modern buildings, there is a courtyard dating from the Roman period with three 15-metre columns. They are vestiges of ancient Hispalis but their exact function is unknown. Originally, there were six columns; two of them now stand in the Alameda de Hércules, and the other unfortunately broke when King Pedro I tried to have it moved to the Real Alcázar.

12

CATHEDRAL GRAFFITI

The most ancient graffiti in Seville can be found on the walls of the city's cathedral, where several "long live!" messages were painted in red in the nineteenth century. They are thought to relate to university celebrations when students obtained their doctorate.

13

HIDDEN SQUARES

Between Mateos Gago and Ximénez de Enciso, there is narrow alley which is almost hidden from view. A few steps into the passage stands a half-concealed door which provides access to the Plaza de las Escuelas de Cristo, a secluded square filled by the scent of orange blossom and the gentle sound of water from

14

THE GOLDEN ECLIPSE

The famous Torre del Oro (Golden tower) has a little known twin known as the Torre de la Plata (Silver tower), which was also built in the 13th century. They were linked until the 19th century by the old Almo-had wall and stand barely 200 metres apart. Today however, the Torre de la Plata is almost completely hidden between streets and as such is hard to find.

15

SECRET GARDENS

The headquarters of Seville's delegation of the Regional Government, located in the Plaza de la Contratación, hides a large Andalusí garden, the only surviving example of its type dating back to the Almo-had period.

16

TRACES OF THE CITY WALL

During the Almohad period, Seville boasted Europe's finest city walls. There were 13 main gates and 6 smaller entrances, but only two, the Puerta de la Macarena and the Postigo del Aceite, are still standing. Some complete sections of the Almohad Wall, the most important of which are located near

to the Basilica de la Macarena have also survived. A number of fragments of the rest of the walls can still be seen hidden between buildings, such as those around the Torre de la Plata, inside the Convent of El Valle, on calles Gravina, Rositas and Castelar and in the Plaza del Cabildo. Visitors can also see the Torre-Puerta de Córdoba (Cordoba gate tower) which forms part of the Church of San Hermenegildo.

17

A MONASTERY ON THE OUTSKIRTS.

The northern part of the city, well beyond the old walls is home to the Monastery of San Jerónimo de Buenavista. Founded in 1414 by Friar Diego Martínez de Medina, with its flamboyant Gothic style the building has housed not only members of the religious order of Jerónimos but also nobles, kings and high-ranking church officials. After centuries of splendour, the monastery suffered many years of decline and abandonment until the end of the 20th century when it was restored and adapted as a cultural centre.

I am a lover of traditions, vibrant and placid, eternal and ephemeral, spiritual and pagan...

Seville is proud of the intense passion and piety with which its residents celebrate festivals and traditions, almost as if time stood still to appreciate every minute. Life is seen as a celebration and this is best exemplified by the preservation of the traditions which define the city's character.





In spring, the whole city immerses itself in the world's most iconic Holy Week, known as the 'Semana grande' or 'Great week'. Huge numbers of silent mourners stand to watch the impressive effigies as the processions of brotherhoods of penitents pass slowly through the streets enveloped in the aromas of incense and orange blossom. A different kind of intensity is on display during the Feria, the "April Fair", an explosion of joy and colour in an temporary "city" with hundreds of marquees and thousands upon thousands of paper lanterns, where more than a million visitors congregate to enjoy each other's company and toast life and friendship with Manzanilla sherry.

Banners, shawls and tapestries sway on balconies as the Corpus

Christi procession passes, led by the brotherhoods of glory. Similar decorations are hung to greet the Virgin of los Reyes and the brotherhoods who set off from Seville on the yearly pilgrimage to the hamlet of El Rocío. The streets also fill with festive spirit to celebrate the luminous Christmas period, a month of markets and nativity scenes which culminates in one of Spain's most famous Three Kings parades.

Local traditions are also fully displayed in the windows of the local handcraft shops. Ceramics and pottery pieces from Triana, gold and silver metalwork, ceremonial textiles and garments, candles and religious imagery, embroidered shawls and garrapiñada (caramelised almonds) are all part of the city's essence and idiosyncratic character.



**...but I am also part of the
vanguard and evolution.
In me everything coexists,
integrates and mixes. I
do not have merely one
or two facets, I have
thousands.**

**Beyond the typical images, symbols and rites,
there is another Seville with a more modern and
avant-garde perspective which is eager to embrace
new languages.**

Numerous concert and theatre venues, art galleries, festivals and museums accommodate a vibrant and ground-breaking artistic scene.

Indeed, Seville is a very much a conciliatory city. Its essence lies not in division or confrontation. The search for balance between opposites is what defines it: the harmonious coexistence between different peoples, races and cultures. Seville is not a two-sided coin, but a complex and diverse reality, which is full of nuance and richness, superimposed layer upon layer. The city is capable of both defending and questioning its traditions, and it does so in a harmonious, balanced manner.

In Seville there are rockers who take part in Holy Week, scientists who are

passionate about bullfighting and contemporary artists who are reinventing popular iconography. This plurality comes to life during the Seville Flamenco Biennial, the world's most important event dedicated to an art form which defines the artistic essence and identity of southern Spain. The festival combines the most traditional styles with other more experimental creations which draw from the roots to build and deconstruct, showing that constant evolution is not alien to tradition and history.

This is how Seville has forged its eclectic character and modern sentiment. It is undoubtedly a multifaceted city which invites visitors to lose themselves in its diverse personality.



Seville, beyond the duality of tradition and modernity, the city of a thousand faces.

01 THE MOST IMPORTANT HOLY WEEK IN THE WORLD

Seville's Holy Week is both a spiritual manifestation and an artistic, ethnographic parade in which the finest religious images are taken out of their churches and carried in processions through the streets of the city to commemorate the passion, death and resurrection of Christ.

Between Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday, 60 brotherhoods pay penance in the Cathedral, having made their way from their respective parish churches situated all over the city. Once they arrive in the centre, to reach the Cathedral they follow the Official Route which starts in Plaza de la Campana, and then passes through Calle Sierpes, Plaza de San Francisco and Avenida of the Constitution. There are another 11 brotherhoods known as

"De Vísperas" who parade their effigies on the outskirts of the city on the Friday before Palm Sunday and the Saturday after Good Friday. All of the processions have hundreds of penitents from the brotherhoods, dressed in the traditional "Nazareno" costume.

The processions in Seville date from the 16th century, when, after the Council of Trent, the Brotherhoods that had existed since the Middle Ages decided to demonstrate their faith outside their chapels and churches and parade through the streets to worship the cult of the sacred image. The initial origins can be traced back to Lent in the year 1340 during the Via Crucis of "La Cruz del Campo", and in Brotherhoods such as Vera Cruz and El Silencio, which was founded in the parish of Omnium Sanctorum.

Some of today's processions carry images which are price-

less masterpieces by the most outstanding sculptors of the Spanish baroque style. Examples include: the Jesus de la Pasión, by Martínez Montañés, with which the sculptor created the Baroque model of the Nazareno bearing the cross; the revered Jesús del Gran Poder by Juan de Mesa; the Cristo de la Expiración (known as "El Cachorro") by Francisco Antonio Ruiz Gijón; the Virgin of la Estrella, attributed to Luisa "La Roldana"; and the extensive work by Pedro Roldán which can be appreciated throughout Seville's Holy Week, with images such as the Cristo del Descendimiento (1650-1660) as well as a major part of the Mystery of the Brotherhood de la Quinta Angustia, and the Jesus Nazareno of the Brotherhood of La O (1685), among others.

Among the images of the mourning virgins, the Virgen de la Esperanza, from Triana and Nuestra Señora de la Esperan-

za Macarena are amongst the most popular.

Those charged with carrying the effigies are known as costaleros (bearers). These are groups from the brotherhoods, who voluntarily support the heavy effigies from beneath, carrying them on their shoulders in a technique known as "a costal". Every time the costaleros hear the traditional cry of "¡A esta es!" (this is it!) they all hoist the effigies at the same time and slowly move forwards.

Another of the curious elements of Holy Week are the saetas, highly emotive flamenco songs dedicated to the images of the brotherhoods, and sung from the balconies as they pass by.

Many brotherhoods are accompanied by marching bands with beating drums and soaring trumpets which create a unique musical genre with strong historical associations.

02 THE FERIA OF SEVILLE

The "Feria de Abril" or April Fair is a spring festival which is celebrated annually, and brings together more than a million people in a huge enclosure with approximately a thousand marquees and wide streets with horses, riders and carriages parading along them.

It takes place two weeks after Holy Week, coinciding, at the same time, with bullfights in the Plaza de La Maestranza. Its inauguration is called the night of the "alumbrado", the moment when all the people in the fair-ground celebrate with a tapa or two of fish and the many thousands of lanterns that illuminate the whole space are lit.

Ever since its origins as an agricultural and livestock fair, the Feria has been a meeting place and social activity. Today with

its typical potato omelettes, seafood, sandwich snacks and pork sirloin in sauce, all washed down with glasses or jugs of rebujito (Manzanilla Sherry and 7up), Sevillians dance to the rhythm of sevillanas and rumbas. The men usually dress in suits and jackets, and the women wear beautiful flamenco dresses, items which are fundamental to many a woman's wardrobe. These costumes feed a flourishing fashion and accessories industry, which evolves season after season with the latest trends and styles. Its main showcase is SIMOF, the International Flamenco Fashion Show, which takes place in the Exhibition and Conference Centre every February.

03 A SUMMER DATE IN TRIANA

Triana celebrates its main festivity in July: the Velá de Triana,

in honour of the Apostle Santiago (James) and Santa Ana. The neighbourhood dons its finery to celebrate a party whose origins go back centuries, during which time the suburb formed part of the city's port. It usually coincides with the festivities of Santiago, San Joaquín and Santa Ana, on July 25 and 26. It begins with an inaugural speech and during the daytime there are sports, most notably the *cucaña*. There are also numerous cultural and social activities, and during the night people eat, drink, dance and sing in the marquees set up along Calle Betis and the Plaza del Altozano.

04

TRADITIONAL FLAVOURS

Seville's typical cakes and pastries are often linked to the different seasons. The *torrijas* and *pestiños* for example are enjoyed during Holy Week and the *mantecados*, *polvorones* and *carameladas* at Christmas, whereas the *tejas* and oil-based flat cakes are popular all year round. Many locals adore the delicacies baked in the convents of Seville: the *yemas de San Leandro*, the *cortadillos* and sugary buns from Santa Inés, the *giraltillos* of the Dominican sisters, the truffles from Santa Ana, the *piñonadas* from San Clemente, and the *pestiños* of the *Discalced Carmelites*, are just some of the numerous pastries that can be bought through the revolving windows of closed convents, or enjoyed during the long weekend of the *Inmaculada* at the

beginning of December, when they are sold at stalls in the patio of the *Reales Alcázares*.

It is also worth mentioning that the authentic Seville marmalade is made from the bitter oranges which grow on the city's streets. One of the better-known names is a British brand simply called *Seville Orange Marmalade*.

05

THE TRADITION OF NATIVITY SCENES

Seville is a city with a deep-rooted tradition of nativity scenes. The Sevillians create representations of the birth of Jesus in their homes and in hundreds of public and private spaces, as well as in churches and convents, and visiting these during the Christmas period is an extremely popular activity. There is also a market selling figures for nativity scenes that takes place every year in the surroundings of the Cathedral and is considered to be one of the most important of its kind in Spain.

06

CRAFTS STEEPED IN TRADITION

The traditional Sevillian skills are deployed in the local economy in all their different facets. Embroidery and handcrafted textiles can be found in the centrally-located Calle Sierpes, Plaza del Pan and Calle Francos; ceramics are abundant in the Triana district, between the Plaza del Altozano and Calle Alfarería; goldsmith's workshops

are scattered throughout the old part of the city; gilders and silversmiths can be located in the surroundings of Las Setas; saddlery and equestrian shops surround the bullring and fascinating antique shops are to be found in the Barrio de Santa Cruz.

07

THE WORLD CAPITAL OF FLAMENCO

Seville's Flamenco Biennial is an international benchmark in terms of festivals dedicated to the art form. It is held every two years in September and brings together the main figures of the genre. The Biennial is a wonderful opportunity for both fans and connoisseurs to discover new performers and approaches to creativity and to live flamenco as the ground-breaking and avant-garde art form which it truly is.

08

VENUES FOR MODERN-DAY MUSIC

Seville was the epicentre of Andalusian rock between the 70s and the first half of the 80s, a musical and cultural movement that combined flamenco and progressive rock, with the Sevillian groups *Smash* and *Triana* as its main exponents, and the great *Silvio*, a mythical figure. He sadly passed away in 2001, but the unique Sevillian rocker loved Holy Week and dedicated several songs to it, the most popular being '*Rezaré*', in which he named all the sorrowful Sevillian virgins.

Nowadays the rock and alternative music scene continues to thrive in the bars, record shops and concert venues located around the Alameda de Hercules, where there is a close relationship between alternative lifestyles, music and the city. A route through this universe begins at number 147 Calle Feria beneath the plaque dedicated to Jesus de La Rosa, leader of *Triana*. A number of rockers from that time, such as *Manuel Imán* and *Pájaro*, continue playing whilst emerging artists appear in nearby bars such as *Malvarosa*, the *Habánilla Café*, *Vinilo Rock* in Calle Feria and *Studio 74*, in Calle Fresa. Similarly, there are concert venues such as the *Fun Club*, *Malandar* and *Sala X* in the same area and all of them have staged concerts by some of the best-known national and international indie bands over the years.

The Alameda is also the nucleus for the increasingly influential *Monkey Week* festival, whilst other musical events and festivals such as *Nocturama*, *Interestelar* and *Pop CAAC* are held in other areas of the city.

Holy Week, the April Fair, the Velá de Santiago and Santa Ana, and the 3 Kings Cavalcade have all been declared Events of International Tourist Interest.

09

AN ECOSYSTEM FOR AVANT-GARDE CREATIVITY

The Alameda and San Julián are two thriving districts where contemporary creativity is thriving in the form of the plastic arts, audio-visuals and crafts. The studios in the old residential corrals of the Plaza del Pelicano, the workshops of the *Pasaje Mallol* and the *Rompemoldes* artisans collective in Calle San Luis are just some of the centres where the most avant-garde artists are currently working.

Examples of this universe of artists who are breaking the mould include the Sevillian video artist and filmmaker *María Cañas*, who, in works such as '*Se-Villana*. *La Sevilla del Diabolo*' or '*Holy Thriller*' uses irony, humour and a sense of critique to create audio-visual pieces which question the codes and popular iconography of the city. In the same vein, artist *Pilar Albarracín* pushes concepts to the limit in her pieces examining the freedom of women and cultural transgressions, with flamenco as a constant refer-

ence. With elements of both art and design, the creative duo *Las Ánimas* create work with a strong symbolic, mystical and tribal component; while the *Todomuta Studio* investigates new relationships which reflect the tension between tradition and innovation. Similarly, the way in which the ceramic pieces of *The Exvotos* reinterpret the artistic canons of the past is also unique.

10

THE ART MARKET

The city has an interesting range of art galleries where one can both admire and purchase recently created works. Among them the best known are the *Galería Birimbao*, *Excéntrica*, *Sorolla*, *Haurie*, *Delimbo Gallery*, *Murnau Art Gallery*, *Rafael Ortiz*, *Félix Gómez*, *Galería Roja* and *La Caja China*.

On Sundays, works by local artists are on sale in two outdoor markets – one in the Plaza del Museo and the other in the Paseo de la O, near to the Triana food market.

I am a crossroads leading to a landscape of immense wealth...

Beyond its majestic walls, Seville is integrated into the Mediterranean landscape and enjoys a privileged position halfway between the mountains and the sea.





The province of Seville's natural heritage encompasses jewels such as the Sierra Norte Nature Park, where the climate makes for a diverse range of flora in a hilly territory dotted with cortijos, some of which can be visited. There are numerous attractive towns and villages, Cazalla de La Sierra being of particular note. The impressive waterfalls of Huéznar, the jellyfish fossils in Constantina and the ancient Roman mine of Cerro del Hierro are just some of its impressive sites of natural and historical interest.

It is not necessary to travel far from the capital city to see the Guadalquivir in its purest form as the main source of life in Andalusia. The imposing river forms wetlands and lagoons of great ecological value such as the Brazo del Este with its huge fields of rice and the enigmatic

landscapes of Isla Menor and Isla Mayor. The photogenic estuary is populated by more than 200 species of birds, not to mention of course the ornithological spectacle of the nearby Cañada de Los Pájaros.

Tributaries of the Guadalquivir include the Guadaíra, with its flourmills dating back to the Arabic period, and the Guadiamar with its invaluable Green Corridor, which flows into the main river near its mouth in the marshes of the Doñana National Park.

At this point, as the river joins the Atlantic, visitors may allow themselves to be pulled, like the drifting sand dunes, into Doñana itself, a mosaic of ecosystems which comprises the largest ecological reserve in Europe, and then onwards to the broad coastlines of Huelva and Cadiz.



...and a melting pot of encounters and cultures which has forged a people with a cheerful, vivacious and open character, always ready for the task in hand and, of course, the following celebration.

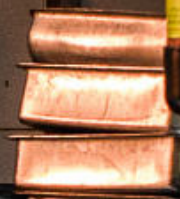
They know how to laugh and cry from their very souls, whilst living as if there is no tomorrow and fighting with passion and hope for what they believe in. Seville's people are the best business card and the finest ambassadors for this open and dynamic city in southern Spain. In love with their surroundings, they welcome visitors graciously and enjoy sharing their secrets.

The hidden turret, the best churros stand in the neighbourhood, the tastiest tapa at the corner bar, there is no part of the travel guide that they don't already know or hesitate to share with enthusiasm, without realising that they themselves are actually part of the heritage of the city.

Without its people Seville would lose much of its magic, these intuitive and emotional settlers whose profound sociability has often been forged in diversity. The heritage and inspiration bequeathed by the six cultures that have inhabited Seville during centuries of coexistence has defined the way in which

its people express themselves, create and inhabit this socially sustainable universal city, inclusive and global by nature.

Thus, the idiosyncrasies of the Sevillian people enter the imagination of those who visit the city, but also those who choose to stay, willing to embrace its sense of humour, its friendliness, its artistic sensibility, its optimism, its contradictions, its baroque style, its commitment, its loyalty and its philosophy of life which is so characteristic that it eases the passing of time and enriches the experience of life.



Seville, the gateway to an extraordinary landscape with unique hosts.

01

A PROTECTED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The river Guadalquivir was known from pre-Roman times as the Baetis or Betis until much later, in the eleventh century, when the Arabs renamed it the “Wadi al-Kabir” (“Great River”). The National Doñana Nature Park, with its unique biodiversity, was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1995. This protected space covers an area of some 122,487 hectares in the provinces of Huelva, Seville and Cadiz.

02

WETLANDS AND LAGOONS

The Sierra Norte Nature Park is the wettest part of the province of Seville and its highest point is the Cerro La Capitana at 960 meters.

The province also has salt-water lagoons formed by endorheic basins in La Lantejuela, Utrera, the Lebrija-Las Cabezas and del Gosque. Meanwhile the Brazo del Este was the setting for director Alberto Rodríguez’s film ‘La Isla Mínima’ as well as the location where the famous photographs by Martin Aya were taken.

03

NATURAL MONUMENTS WAITING TO BE DISCOVERED

In Coripe there is an impressive ancient tree known as El Chaparro de la Vega which has been declared a natural monument. It is approximately 700 years old, measuring 13 metres in height and 30 metres in diameter.

Similarly, the municipality of El Madroño is home to the natural monument of La Encina

de Los Perros, a centuries-old Holm Oak which is 8 metres in girth and can provide an area of shade covering some 600 square metres. Nearby is part of the Via De La Plata, an ancient route created by the Romans which reaches as far as Santiago de Compostela, and features a landscape of hilly meadows.

04

GREEN SPACES IN THE SURROUNDING AREAS

Seville’s peri-urban parks include La Corchuela in Dos Hermanas, the Hacienda Porzuna in Mairena del Aljarafe and El Gergal in Guillena.

05

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN THE WORLD

As the writer Antonio Gala said, “the worst thing is not that Sevillians

think they have the most beautiful city in the world but the fact that they might even be right.”

06

THE PERCEPTION OF TIME

An excerpt from ‘Psicología del sevillano’, by Professor Jaime Rodríguez Sacristán says: “the Sevillian’s particular way of understanding time plays a fundamental role in the experience of hope”.

07

THE SOUL OF SEVILLE

Meanwhile an excerpt from “La Ciudad” by writer and journalist Manuel Chaves Nogales notes that “perhaps the soul of Seville is only a spiritualist aberration created by the Sevillians

themselves; but if the aberration were general, if it had been instilled in us and we ourselves could instil it in others, the aberration itself would encapsulate the soul of Seville”.

Useful information

Data of interest

Nº of inhabitants	688.711
Years of history	3000
Average annual temperature	18,6°C
Nº of days of sun per year	300
Monuments declared World Heritage Sites	3
Buildings declared Sites of Cultural Interest	113
Area of green spaces	11.27 m2 of parks per inhabitant / 7.77 km2 of green spaces in total
Festivals declared Events of Tourist Interest	4 (Holy Week, April Fair, Velá de Santiago y Santa Ana, the Three Kings Parade)

Communications

BY AIR

Seville is extremely well connected and offers various different means of transport. The San Pablo International Airport, located just 10 km from the city centre, has direct flights to the main European cities, such as London, Paris, Rome, Brussels and Lisbon, and is also linked to airports such as Frankfurt, Munich and Amsterdam for long-haul flights.

San Pablo International Airport

Carretera N-IV Madrid-Cádiz, km. 532
(41020) Seville
Tel: 954 44 90 00
www.aena.es/es/aeropuerto-sevilla

BY TRAIN

Sevilla-Santa Justa is the third most important railway station in Spain after Madrid-Atocha and Barcelona-Sants in terms of numbers of passengers. The AVE high-speed line offers rapid connections between Seville and many Spanish cities:

Sevilla Santa Justa Station

Avda. Kansas City S/N
41007 Seville
Tel: 912 320 320
www.renfe.com

Madrid, 2 hours 30 minutes
Cordoba, 40 minutes
Malaga, 1 hour 55 minutes
Barcelona, 5 hours 35 minutes
Valencia, 3 hours 55 minutes

BY ROAD

There are good road systems, using both normal motorways and toll roads.

Huelva: A 100 kms (A-49)

Cádiz: A 120 kms. (AP-4)

Jerez: A 85 kms. (AP-4)

Córdoba: A 140 kms. (A4)

Málaga: A 205 kms. (A-92)

Granada: A 250 kms. (A-92)

Madrid: A 530 kms. (A4)

Seville also has two bus stations which are conveniently located in the city centre. The Plaza de Armas station offers routes to Cordoba, Malaga, Huelva and Granada, whilst the Prado de San Sebastián station connects it to the city of Cadiz and its nearby coastal areas, as well as many other towns and villages in the provinces of Seville and Cordoba, etc.

Prado de San Sebastián Bus Station

Plaza San Sebastián

41004 Seville

Tel: 955 47 92 90

Plaza de Armas Bus Station

Puente del Cristo de la Expiración S/N

41001 Seville

Tel: 954 90 80 40

www.autobusesplazadearmas.es

THE PORT

Another way to arrive in Seville is by sailing up the River Guadalquivir. The city has a large inland port on the river itself. From its mouth in the Cadiz town of Sanlúcar de Barrameda on the Atlantic coast, the 90 km journey takes approximately 5 hours, finally arriving at the capital after passing through a huge lock, the only one of its type in Spain.

Throughout the year Seville is a port of call for numerous international cruise ships which dock on the quayside barely 20 minutes' walk from the historic-monumental centre and adjacent to the beautiful Maria Luisa Park, one of city's most significant places of interest.

There are several nautical clubs where yachts and other types of pleasure boats can dock:

Club Náutico · www.nauticosevilla.es
Seville Marina · www.marinasevilla.com
Port of Gelves · www.puertogelves.com

Accommodation

Seville has a wide range of options in terms of accommodation. Visitors can choose between hotels with the city's characteristic architectural style or those with their own particular charm, as well as tourist apartments and other establishments which adapt to the needs of the visitor, all of which offer excellent service to provide a unique and memorable stay.

Total (H + TA + VFT)

Establishments · **6867**

Beds · **61792**

Rooms · **26414**

				HOTELS
Category	Establishments	Beds	Rooms	Total
5 stars	8	2039	1023	Establishments 143
4 stars	60	13308	6759	Beds 19749
3 stars	35	2955	1653	Rooms 10329
2 stars	22	736	465	
1 stars	18	711	429	

					HOSTAL
Category	Establishments	Beds	Rooms		Total
2 stars	7	274	147	Establishments	48
1 stars	41	1115	592	Beds	1389
				Rooms	739

					PENSIÓN
Establishments	Beds	Rooms			
73	2807	1013			

					TOURIST APARTMENTS
Category	Establishments	Beds	Rooms		Total
3 keys	7	875	351	Establishments	169
2 keys	97	3190	833	Beds	6361
1 keys	65	2296	387	Rooms	1571

					ACCOMMODATION IN PRIVATE HOUSES/FLATS (VFT)
Category	Establishments	Beds	Rooms		
3 keys	7	875	351		

Professional contact details

The Marqués de Contadero Integrated Visitor Centre

Paseo Alcalde Marqués del Contadero, 41001 Sevilla
+34 955 471 232
visitasevilla@visitasevilla.es

CONTURSA

Avda. Alcalde Luis de Uruñuela, 1 (41020) Sevilla
+34 954 47 87 00
www.fibes.es

Sevilla Congress and Convention Bureau

Plaza del Triunfo, 1 (41004) Sevilla
+34 954 500 583
info@sevillacb.com
www.sevillacb.com

Seville Travel Agents Business Association (AEVISE)

c/ Pagés del Corro, 80 (41010) Sevilla
+ 34 955 067 474
www.aevise-sevilla.com

Hotel Association of Seville City and Province (AHS)

C/ San Pablo, 1. Casa A, Bajo.
+34 954 221 538
ahs@hotelesdesevilla.com
www.hotelesdesevilla.com

Hospitality Association of Seville City and Province

Cuesta del Rosario 8, casa 2, bajo G
+34 673 829 331
www.hosteleriasevilla.es

Diary of events 2021/2022

- Fiestas Sevilla
- MICE y grandes eventos
- Cultura
- Deporte

May 2021

- May 6 to 9 — **Escena Mobile Festival** · Teatro Alameda
www.danzamobile.es/escenamobile
- May 7 to 15 — **Andalesgai Film Festival**
www.andalesgai.com
- May 18 to 30 — **International Puppet Fair**
www.icas.sevilla.org
- May 18 to 19 — **SUMMIT4OCEANS Sevilla Blue Economy**
Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES)
www.summit4oceans.es
- From now and until the end of 2022 — Activities and events related to the commemoration of the **5th Centenary of the First Circumnavigation of the World**

June 2021

- June 2 and 3 — **Corpus Christi Festival**
- June 3 to 20 — **Circada Festival** · Teatro Alameda www.festivalcircada.com
- June to September — **“Noches en los Jardines del Alcázar”**
www.alcazarsevilla.org
- End of June — **LGTBIQ+ Pride Parade in Seville**

July 2021

- July 21 to 26 — **Velá de Santa Ana**

August 2021

- August 15 — **Virgin de los Reyes Festival**
- August 26 to 28 — **17th Edition of Nocturama**
Gardens of the Casino de la Exposición
www.nocturamasevilla.es

September 2021

- September 3 and 4 — **INTERESTELAR Music Festival**
Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo - CAAC
www.interestelarsevilla.com
- September 17 to 19 — **ARNOLD SPORTS FESTIVAL EUROPE**
Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES)
www.arnoldsportsfestivaleurope.com
- September 18 to October 3 — **San Miguel Bullfighting Fair**
La Maestranza bullring
- September 22 to October 10 — **ICÓNICA Sevilla Fest**
Plaza de España

■ September 23 to 25 — **6th Congress of the Sociedad Española de Alineadores | SEDA 2021** · www.seda.es

■ September 24 — **KH7 Guadalquivir Night Race**

■ September 29 and 30 — **SECOT CONGRESS 2021**
www.secot.es/actualidad/249

October 2021

■ October 7 to 17 — **Book Fair** · Plaza Nueva
www.ferialibro Sevilla.com

■ October 10 — **Ciudad de Sevilla Triathlon**

■ October 17 — **Seville EDP Half Marathon**

■ Del 21 al 24 de octubre — **OFFF Sevilla – International Festival for Creativity, Design and Digital Culture** · Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES)
www.offfsevilla.com

■ October 27 and 28 — **2nd SPACE & INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY 5.0 · SEVILLA VIRTUAL SUMMIT**
Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES)
www.spaceandconomy.es

■ October 30 — **Seville Half Triathlon**

■ In October — **Noche en Blanco 2021**

November 2021

■ November 5 to 13 — **18th Seville European Film Festival**
www.festivalcinesevilla.eu

■ November 14 — **37th Ciudad de Sevilla Marathon**
www.zurichmaratonsevilla.es

■ November 10 to 12 — **TIS (Tourism Innovation Summit)**
Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES)
www.tisglobalsummit.com

■ November 16 to 21 — **SICAB (International Horse Fair)**
Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES)
www.sicab.org

■ In November — **Monkey Week 2021**

■ November 19 and 20 — **Internacional Film Music Festival**
Cartuja Center and Espacio Turina
www.fimucs.com

Diciembre 2021

■ December 2, 2021 to March 22, 2022 — **Exhibition to commemorate the 5th Centenary of the Birth of Valdes Leal**
Fine Art Museum

- December 3 to 5 — **Mangafest 2021**
Seville's Conference and Exhibition Centre (FIBES) · www.fibes.es
- Early hours of the morning of December 8 — **Tunas de la Inmaculada**
- Throughout December — **Nativity Scene Market and Fair**
in the surroundings of the Cathedral and Archivo de Indias
- **Alumbra 2021/2022** — Programme of Christmas-related activities and EVENTS

January 2022

- January 5 — **Three Kings Parade**

March 2022

- March 2 to April 10 — **Lent**
- **24th Seville Early Music Festival**

April 2022

- April 10 to 17 — **Holy Week**
- Desde el domingo de Resurrección — **Bullfighting Fiesta**
La Maestranza Bullring

May 2022

- May 1 to 7 — **April Fair**

Large events and commemorations

- **5th Centenary of the First Circumnavigation of the World**
- **5th Centenary of the First of Valdés Leal**

Other important events in 2022

- **Foro de Turismo Inteligente**
- **22nd Flamenco Biennial** — September - October
- **We Love Flamenco** — January
- **SIMOF** — January
- **“Hecho a mano” Craft Market** — December to January, and May, in the surroundings of the Cathedral, Archivo de Indias and Plaza Nueva.

