

# Seville Visitor Guide



**Welcome to Seville!**



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# Seville



Seville is located in the Southwest of Spain. A provincial capital, seat of the government and parliament of the Autonomous Government of Sevilla. It has approximately 700,000 inhabitants, nearly half the population of the whole province.

The city of Seville is located on the plain of the Guadalquivir river which crosses the city from North to South. The river can be navigated from Seville all the way to its outlet near Sanlúcar de Barrameda, on the Atlantic coast. In the past the port of Seville played an important role in commerce between Spain and the Americas and remains today one of the most active river ports of the Iberian peninsula.

The Tartessians were the original founders of Hispalis. Next to this settlement, in 207 B.C., the Romans built Itálica. It was the center of their Western Mediterranean dominions for seven centuries until the Roman empire was overrun by peoples from the North at the beginning of the 10th century.

The long Moorish occupation of the Iberian peninsula, from 711 A.D. to 1248 A.D., left indelible traces in Seville as in all of Al-Andalus. La Giralda, the tower of an important mosque, is the most well-known of the remaining Islamic monuments.

In 1492 Seville played an important role in the discovery and conquest of America.

The 17th century was a period of artistic splendor in Seville. Painters such as Murillo and Valdés Leal, and sculptors like Martínez Montañés were born in Seville and left behind important works. The city also assumed an important role in world literature and was the birthplace of the myth of Don Juan.

On two occasions in the 20th century, Seville has been in the spotlight of the world's attention. In 1929, it hosted the Latin American Exhibition, which left important urban improvements in the city. More recently, Expo 92 reinforced the image of Seville as a modern and dynamic city.

# *Landmarks: itineraries in the city*

The historic center of Seville is located on the left-hand side of the river in a spot previously protected by the Almohade wall of which some ruins remain today. It contains some of the most famous neighborhoods of the city such as Santa Cruz, San Bartolomé, San Vicente, San Lorenzo and El Arenal. On the right-hand side of the river stands the Arrabal suburb. These are the most interesting areas for the traveler to visit.



The rest of the city is built around a series of expansion projects, the most important being that carried out for the Latin American Exhibition of 1929, built along the southern stretch of the Guadalquivir River. In 1992, near the Cartuja Monastery, a new area was developed to the west of the city where Expo 92 was held.

## **I. Santa Cruz and the Cathedral**



A distillation of all that is typically Andalusian, the **neighborhood of Santa Cruz** (the **old Jewish Quarter**), the **Cathedral**, the **Giralda**, the **Archivo de Indias** (Archive of the Indies) and the **Alcázar**, are must-see monuments of Seville. They offer pleasures for the five senses, representations of history and legend and insights into Andalusian culture and sensibility. Adorned with beautiful patios, multitudes of flowers and unbelievably narrow streets, the neighborhood of Santa Cruz stands in the middle

of the historic center of the city, protected by the walls of the Alcázar. Bordering the Jewish Quarter stands the Cathedral and related buildings, the most spectacular complex of monuments in the city.

Walking along the Avenida de la Constitución the first impressive site is the façade of **the Parish Church of El Sagrario** (1) built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by Zumárraga, Rojas and Vandelvira. Inside it contains marvelous Baroque altarpieces by Duque Cornejo and Pedro Roldán.

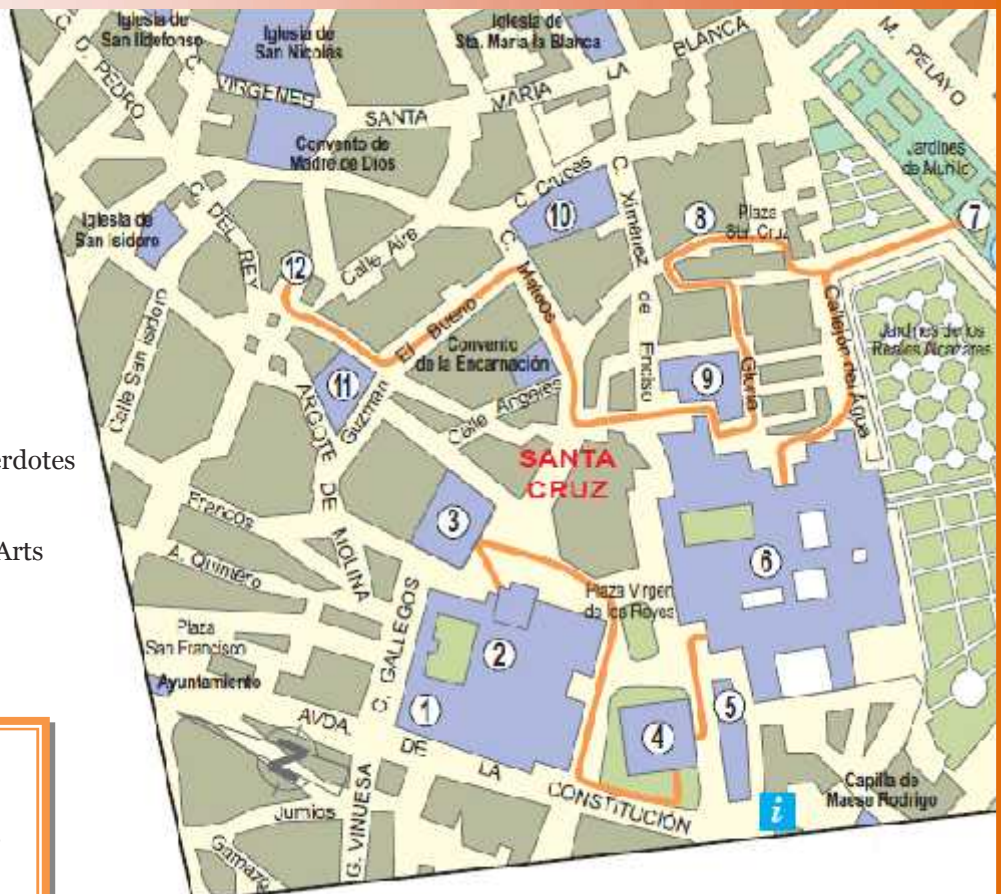
To one side of this building stands the main façade of the **Cathedral**, declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO. It was built on the location of the High Mosque of Seville, demolished in the 15th century, and for many centuries was the biggest religious monument in all of Christendom. It contains five aisles of Gothic style with a large



transept, site of the Main Chapel, a construction which boasts a magnificent altarpiece and a Plateresque Grill. The Cathedral was designed by Alonso Martínez, Simón de Colonia and Juan Gil de Ontañón. The works were finished off in 1506, with a Plateresque Royal Chapel in the temple's sanctuary, later used as the place of burial of Fernando III el Santo and his son, Alfonso X el Sabio.

Bordering the Cathedral are remnants of the old mosque, the **Patio de Los Naranjos** (Patio of the Orange trees) and the **Giralda**, the city's most prominent monument. Built on a foundation of Roman stones carried from Itálica, it was continued in brick by the Almohades, who decorated the façades with sebka work and poly-lobed horseshoe windows. The tower, a later Christian work, is crowned with a spectacular Renaissance bell shaft. We recommend climbing to the top to contemplate the splendid view of the city from the Giralda, a monument to eternity.

- (1) Parish Church of El Sagrario
- (2) Cathedral
- (3) Palace of the Archbishop
- (4) Indies Archives
- (5) Cilla del Cabildo
- (6) Alcázar
- (7) Murillo Gardens
- (8) Convent of San José
- (9) Hospital de Los Venerables Sacerdotes
- (10) Parish Church of Santa Cruz
- (11) Pinelo House, Academy of Fine Arts
- (12) Roman Columns



#### **Buses:**

21, 22, 23, 25, 26,  
30, 31, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42,  
C-3 and C-4.

## II. San Bartolomé, Pilatos, La Alfalfa

The neighborhood begins at the extremely popular Puerta de la Carne (Meat Door), which is named after an old slaughterhouse situated there. It preserves the atmosphere of old, popular Seville, whose intricate network of streets has maintained Arab and medieval buildings combined with palatial and religious constructions of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Beginning the visit along Mármoles street we come to the **Parish Church of San Nicolás**, 18th century, with a rococo interior and a number of altarpieces and sculptures by Pedro Roldán and Francisco Ruiz Gijón.

The square of Santa María La Blanca contains the 18<sup>th</sup> century façade of the **Palace of Altamira**. To one side, the **Church of Santa María La Blanca**, was built over the remains of an old synagogue. Archeros street leads to the **Parish Church of San Bartolomé**. Nearby, on Levies street, stands **the Palace of Mañara**, the home of Miguel de Mañara, model for Don Juan Tenorio, famous character of world literature.

Continuing on to the Plaza de las Mercedarias and then along to the Vidrio street, the visitor reaches the **Parish Church of San Esteban**, Mudejar building of the late 14<sup>th</sup> century with interesting, early 15<sup>th</sup>-century Gothic doorways. Nearby stands the **House of Pilatos**, interesting for its blend of Gothic, Mudejar, Italian Renaissance and classic elements.

From the square of Pilatos we recommend continuing along Águilas street. On its left-hand side stands the **Convent of Santa María de Jesús**, Mudejar style of the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Continuing along Rodrigo Marín street, the visitor skirts the side of the **Church of San Ildefonso**, one of the few neoclassical constructions of Seville, built in the 18<sup>th</sup>-century with an interesting main façade and two towers. Opposite stands the **Convent of San Leandro** whose orchards border with the gardens of the house of Pilatos. The gate house of the convent sells exquisite «yemas» made by the nuns.

After a short walk along the Cabeza del Rey Don Pedro street, which contains numerous antique shops, the visitor reaches the **Church of San Isidro**, another example of 14<sup>th</sup> century Mudejar art.

Exiting the church, along the Cristo de las Tres Caídas street, the visitor enters the **Square of Alfalfa**, a lively spot of the historic center with bars which are popular for their tapas (small portions of popular dishes).





other side of this great building, the street leads into the **Church of Santa Marina**, a 14th century building containing an interesting chapel covered with a Mudejar vault of interlacing arches. In the **Square of Pumarejo**, following Fray Diego de Cádiz street, and attached to the inner perimeter of the walls, is the **Church of San Hermenegildo**.

Continuing along the ring road the traveler arrives at the **Moorish fortifications**, opposite the **Hospital de la Sangre**, the current seat of the Andalusian parliament and at one time the biggest hospital of Europe, designed by Martín de Gainza.



The end of the wall connects to the **Arch of Macarena**, lending its name to the stands the **Basilica of La Macarena**, building of recent construction, interesting for its Image of the Virgen de la Esperanza, a 17th century work and the most beloved of the Sevillians as well as the interesting museum which holds its furnishings. From here the visitor enters the heart of the **Neighborhood of Macarena**. He must take Parras street to Relator street and then continue on to **Feria street**, where we recommend visiting the market, the oldest and most popular of Seville.

Leaning against this building is the **Church of Omnium Sanctorum**, erected in the 13th century. Its tower displays sebka work copied from the Giralda.

Following along Feria the traveler arrives at the **Parish Church of San Juan de la Palma**, also Gothic-Mudejar. Inside, it contains the group sculpture, Virgen de la Amargura with San Juan, one of the landmarks of 18th century religious imagery.

- (24) Church of San Pedro
- (25) Convent of Santa Inés
- (26) Palace of Las Dueñas
- (27) Parish Church of Santa Catalina
- (28) Convent of Los Terceros
- (29) Convent of Santa Paula
- (30) Convent of Santa Isabel
- (31) Church of San Luis
- (32) Church of Santa Marina
- (33) Church of San Hermenegildo
- (34) Moorish fortifications
- (35) Hospital de la Sangre
- (36) Basilica of La Macarena
- (37) Church of Omnium Sanctorum
- (38) Parish Church of San Juan de la Palma



#### **Buses:**

*Encarnación: 10, 11,  
12, 15, 20, 24, 27, 32.  
Macarena: C-1, C-2, C-3,  
C-4, 2.- Feria: 13, 14.*

## IV. Shopping District

This is an area of lively pedestrian streets, lined with shops, many of them hundreds of years old. A walk through this area begins at the **Jesuit Temple of La Anunciación**, Renaissance construction by Hernán Ruiz with paintings by Roelas and sculptures by Montañés. Continuing along Martín Villa the traveler arrives at **La Campana**, the nucleus of life in Seville. This point marks the beginning of the famous street, **Sierpes**, and is an obligatory point of passage for all the Sevillian Brotherhoods during the Easter Week processions.

Situated very near La Campana is the **Square of El Duque**. At one end of the square stands the **Church of San Antonio Abad**. Inside it contains a Nazarene sculpture of the 17th century by Francisco de Ocampo. From this point, we suggest continuing on to the shopping street of **San Eloy**, which connects to **Tetúan**, pedestrian and also full of shops, then turn left at Jovellanos and stop at the splendid small **Chapel of San José** (early 18th century). It is characterized by its small dimensions amplified by the Baroque decorations.



Grossing through Sagasta street to the splendid **Square of El Salvador**, presided by the statue of the sculptor, Martínez Montañés, and two renowned buildings, the **Hospital of San Juan de Dios** and the **Parish Church of the Divino Salvador**, one of the biggest and richest temples of the city, built on top of the primitive mosque of Ibn Adabbas. Only the washing patio and Minaret of the old building remain.

Facing the square is one of the façades of the **City Hall**, important representation of Spanish Plateresque art. In the mid-19th century, taking advantage of the wide space left by the demolition of the convent of San Francisco, the building was enlarged, fitting it with a new façade facing the **Nueva Square**. Not far away, the Reyes Católicos street leads the traveler to the impressive structure of the **Church of La Magdalena**, former Dominican convent.

- (39) Jesuit Temple of La Anunciación
- (40) Church of San Antonio Abad
- (41) Chapel of San José
- (42) Hospital of San Juan de Dios
- (43) Church of the Divino Salvador
- (44) City Hall
- (45) Church of La Magdalena

### **Buses:**

*Plaza del Duque: 13, 14, 27, 32. Plaza de la Magdalena: 43. Plaza Nueva: 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34.*



## V. San Vicente and San Lorenzo

These two neighborhoods, looking out over the Guadalquivir, opposite the Island of La Cartuja, were established in the Middle Ages and experienced their greatest periods of growth during the Renaissance and Baroque years, periods of great monumental richness.

The **Museum Square** is the site of the **Fine Arts Museum**, opened in 1838 in the old convent of the Merced. The Museum Square marks the starting point of the elegant street, San Vicente, with magnificent houses of the 18th and 19th centuries. Not far away is the **Church of la Veracruz** and adjoining this building, are the **Baths of the Moorish Queen**, from the Almohade period, dating from the 12th and 13th centuries.

Continuing along this street the traveler arrives at the Square of Gavidia, and then at Cardenal Espínola street, location of the **Convent of Santa Rosalía**. The Romantic Square of San Lorenzo contains the **Parish Church of San Lorenzo**, with a Gothic-Mudejar tower, although the renovations of the 18th and 19th centuries drastically changed the structure. On the right-hand side is **the Basilica of Jesús del Gran Poder**, modern building which contains the Image of Christ (17<sup>th</sup> century) one of the greatest treasures of imagery for processions in Seville, by Juan de Mesa. The square marks the beginning of Santa Clara street, location of several convents and stately homes such as the **Palace of Santa Coloma**.

Nearby is the **Monastery of Santa Clara** whose 17<sup>th</sup> century doorway provides access to the Gothic-Mudejar church. Through a Gothic doorway the visitor reaches the remains of the **Palace of the Infante Don Fabrique**, a tower built in 1252 with a square base and three sections. At the end of the street stands the **Convent of San Clemente**, used primarily as an exhibition hall. It is a large building erected by Alfonso X el Sabio.

We recommend finishing off a walk in this area with a visit to the **Alameda de Hércules**. Built in the 16th century, the structure takes its name from the columns of a Roman temple which were brought from Mármoles street to support sculptures of Hercules and Julius Cesar.



- (46) Fine Arts Museum
- (47) Church of la Veracruz
- (48) Convent of Santa Rosalía
- (49) Parish Church of San Lorenzo
- (50) Basilica of Jesús del Gran Poder
- (51) Palace of Santa Coloma
- (52) Monastery of Santa Clara
- (53) Convent of San Clemente
- (54) Alameda de Hércules

**Buses:**  
Calle Torneo:  
C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4.  
Alameda: 13, 14.

## VI. Arenal

The bullfighter's neighborhood par-excellence is the location of the **Maestranza Bullfight ring**. It was previously a large open space between the **Triana Door** and the **Torre del Oro** (Golden Tower). **The Paseo del Arenal**, where Lope de Vega set the exploits of his picaresque heroes, was created in the 16th century. The myth of Don Juan Tenorio was also forged in this area.



This paseo (walk) begins at the **Plaza de toros** (bullfight ring) **de la Real Maestranza de Caballería**, 18th century structure with its famous Door of the Prince and magnificent gallery of semicircular arches.

Opposite the bullfight ring stands the **statue of Carmen la Cigarrera** (Carmen the, cigarette salesgirl) who, according to Merimée and Bizet, was killed

on this spot by José, while the bullfighter Escamillo achieved glory in the bullring.

Further along this route, Arfe street contains an interesting building of regional design, today a handicrafts market and the **Arco del Postigo**, the doorway through which oil from Aljarafe entered during the Almohade period. Nearby is the **Casa de la Moneda**, an enormous industrial structure today refurbished as an exhibition center for the City Hall.

The marvelous building, **Hospital de la Caridad** (15th century) stands on Temprado street. It became famous under the direction of Miguel de Marañón who financed the works of the hospital and church, both designed by Leonardo de Figueroa. It contains the famous paintings, *Postrimerías*, by Valdés Leal, and other representations of charity works. Opposite are the **Arenal Exhibition Halls**, including the new **Teatro de la Maestranza**, which hosts the city's opera and music programming.

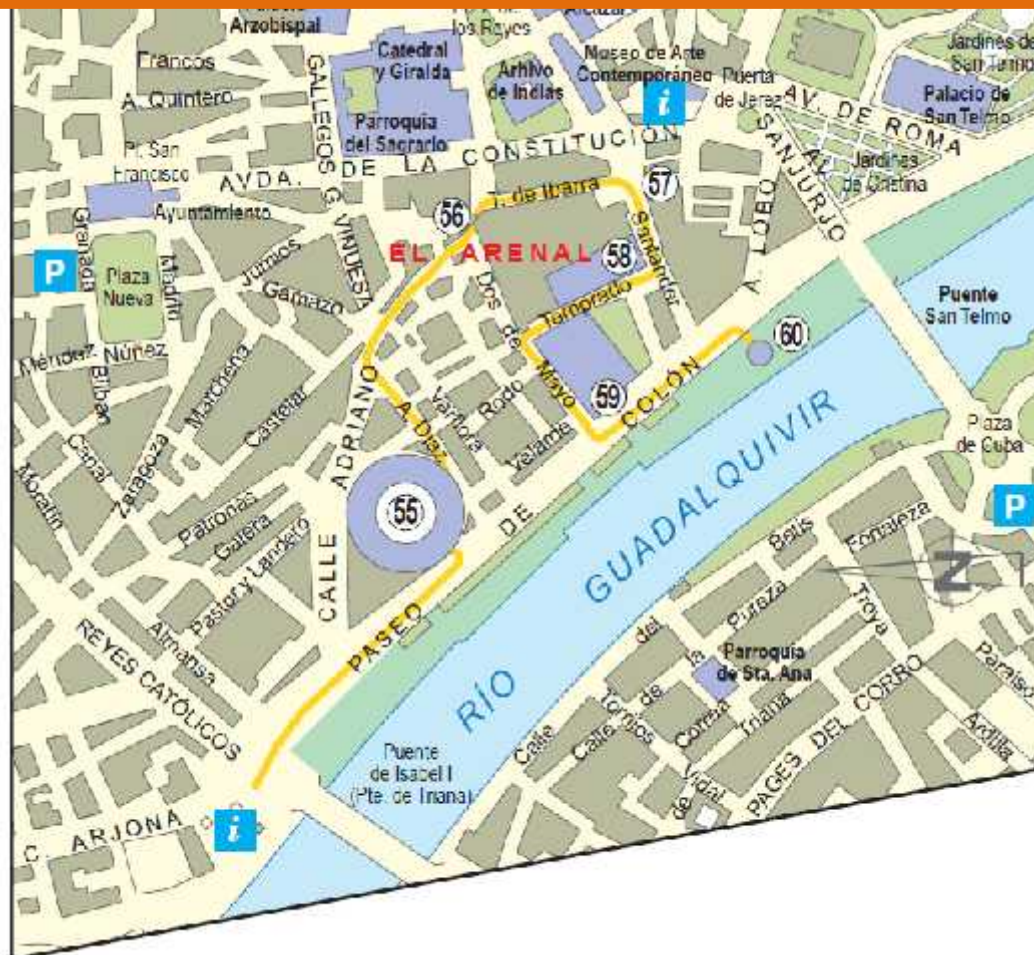
Continuing along the river bank, the visitor arrives at the famous **Torre del Oro**, built in 1220 next to the end of the old city wall to protect the port from hostile vessels. The tower was named after the gold-colored tiles used to cover it. Today it houses the **Museo Naval (Naval Museum)**. Boats depart daily from the wharf situated next to the Torre del Oro and navigate up the Guadalquivir river to the island of La Cartuja. On Sundays from May to October a passenger boat travels down the Guadalquivir from Seville to the river mouth at Sanlúcar (Cádiz).



- (55) Bullfight ring, Real Maestranza de Caballería
- (56) Arco del Postigo
- (57) Casa de la Moneda
- (58) Hospital de la Caridad
- (59) Maestranza's Theatre
- (60) Gold Tower

**Buses:**

Paseo Colón: C-3, C-4.  
Cristina Gardens: 5.



## VII. Triana

Some believe that the name of this neighborhood comes from "tri" (three) and "ana" (rivers) since three rivers meet at this location. Others contend that the name comes from "Trajan", because it was founded by Trajan, the Roman emperor.

It is the birthplace of bullfighters, folklore singers and historic personalities such as Rodrigo de Triana, companion of Columbus in the discovery of America. Triana has always been a sea-going neighborhood and lived from this occupation up through the 20th century. Travelers of the Romantic period were captivated by the area's patios and its inhabitants, including the large number of gypsies who lived there.

In 1852 the **Triana bridge** was built, becoming the emblem and pride of the neighborhood. On the other side of the **San Telmo bridge**, the traveler arrives at **Betis street**, splendid decorative backdrop of the old Arrabal suburb with facades painted in lively colors. It preserves the walls and high defensive parapets of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a large number of bars and taverns which make Betis a lively area.

Along Duarte street, which stands next to the **Casa de las Columnas** (The House of the Columns), the traveler arrives at the **Parish Church of Santa Ana**, Gothic temple which was the Cathedral of the Arrabal up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Begun by Alfonso X el Sabio (Alfonso X the Wise), it was finished in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Continuing along **Pureza street**, which preserves the charm of old Triana, the traveler arrives at the **Chapel of the Sailors**, site of the virgin Esperanza de Triana, one of the most cherished images of the people of Seville.

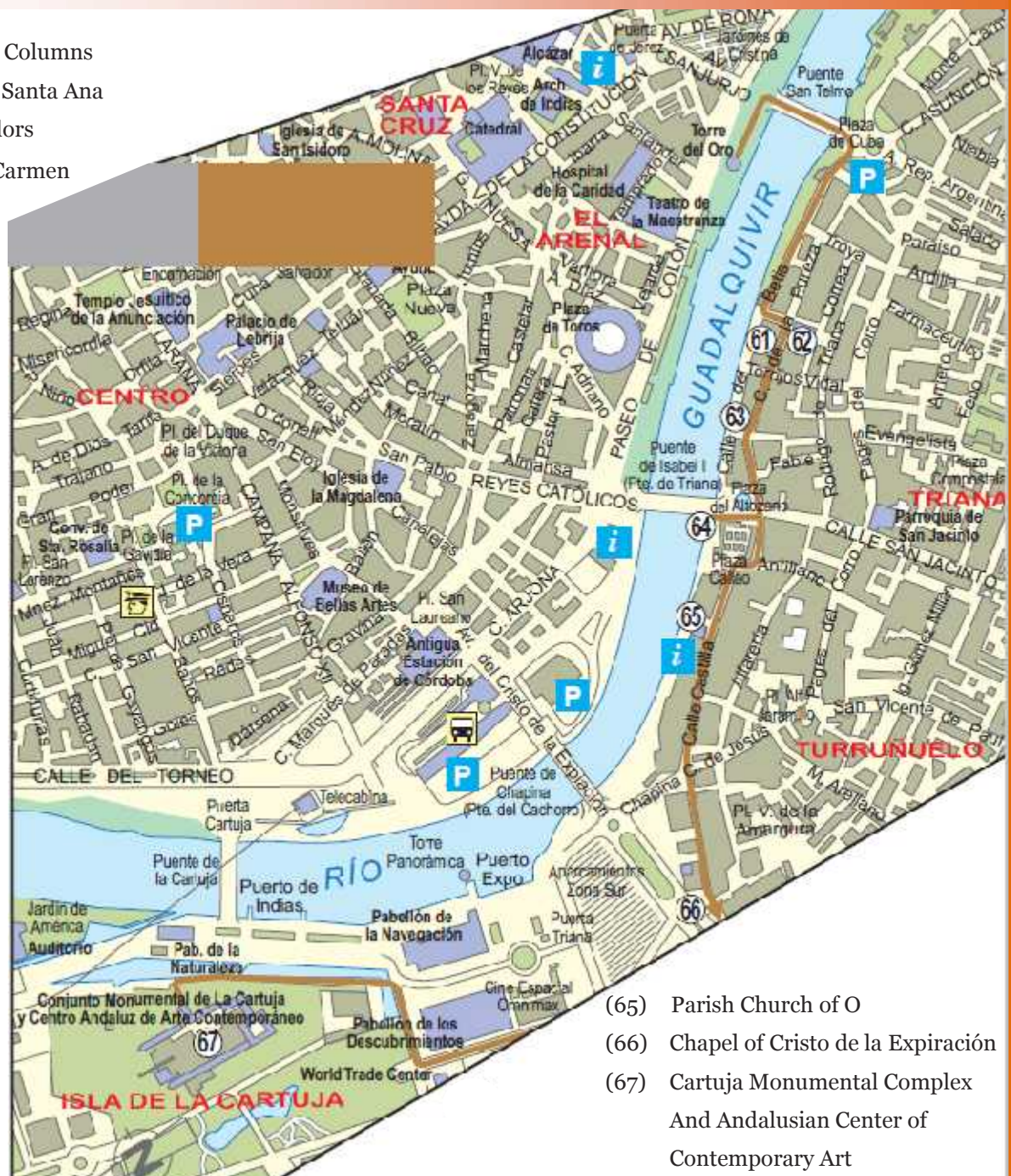
Pureza street leads into Altozano, an area which was developed in the 19th century after the demolition of **San Jorge castle**. The saint's remains are preserved nearby in **the Small Chapel of Carmen**.

Altozano marks the starting point of San Jacinto street, full of shops and people, the neighborhood's main thoroughfare. Alfarería street preserves a large number of stores and potter's workshops which produce the traditional style of Triana ceramics. From here, along San Jorge, the traveler arrives at the beginning of Castilla street and the infamous **Alley of the Inquisition**, today lined with houses and patios brimming with flowers.

The **Parish Church of O**, 17<sup>th</sup> century building including a tower decorated with Triana tile work, presides over all the activity. Taking Castilla street, the traveler arrives at the **Chapel of Cristo de la Expiración**, church which contains the Cristo del Cachorro, masterpiece of Francisco Ruiz Gijón. Behind the chapel and next to the World Trade Center is the entryway to the buildings of the **Cartuja Monumental Complex** and **Andalusian Center of Contemporary Art**.

Near the Cartuja, we find the **Isla Mágica Theme Park** where visitors can journey to 16<sup>th</sup> century Seville, explore the New World, and enjoy amazing shows.

- (61) The House of the Columns
- (62) Parish Church of Santa Ana
- (63) Chapel of the Sailors
- (64) Small Chapel of Carmen



**Buses:**  
5, 6, 40, 43, C-1,  
C-2, C-3.

- (65) Parish Church of O
- (66) Chapel of Cristo de la Expiración
- (67) Cartuja Monumental Complex  
And Andalusian Center of  
Contemporary Art

## VIII. The park and its surroundings

This journey begins at the **Puerta de Jerez** (Jerez gate), an area which was developed in the mid-19th century. A garden was planted and the spot was transformed into a square in 1929. The only part of the old structure remaining today is the **Chapel of Maese Rodrigo** which was formerly the university.

Close by is the Alfonso XIII hotel, the most prestigious of Seville. On the other side of the hotel Telmo, splendid 17<sup>th</sup> century building, site of the Universidad de Mareantes (Sailors' University) and residence of the Dukes of Montpensier during the mid-19th century. Currently it is the seat of the Presidency of the Andalusian government.

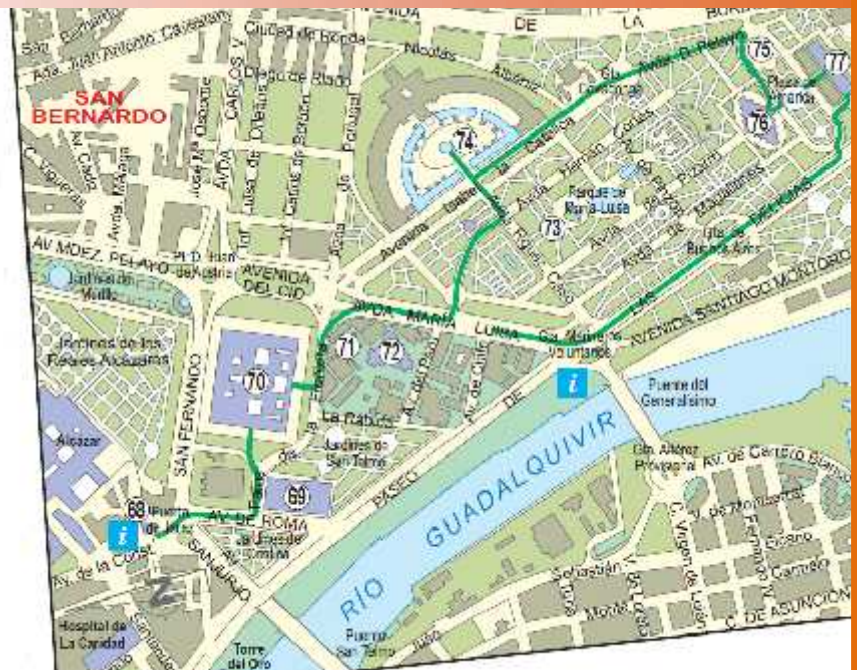
We recommend visiting the Tobacco Factory, which today houses the **University of Seville**, a building designed by Sebastian Van der Borcht in the 18th century. Its enormous foundation made it the largest public building in Spain after El Escorial.

Between the Tobacco Factory and the park, the city built (for the Latin American exhibition of 1929) **the Casino de la Exposición** and the **Lope de Vega Theatre**. Next to these, the **Park of María Luisa**, was donated in 1893 by the princess Luisa Fenanda de Orleans, and was renovated in 1913 and again in 1929. The park contains the **Plaza de España**, historic in style, built by Anibal González out of brick and ceramics. It consists of a semicircular structure with a tower at each end and a channel with bridges surrounding its inner circle. At the southern end of the park stands the **Plaza de América** (Square of America), consisting of three buildings also designed by Anibal González for the 1929 Exhibition: the **Royal Pavilion**, of Neo-Gothic style, the **Mudejar Pavilion** (which contains the Museum of Art and Popular Traditions) and, finally, the **Plateresque Pavilion**. This last structure today houses the **Archaeological Museum**, considered one of the best in Spain.



- (68) Chapel of Maese Rodrigo
- (69) Palace of San Telmo
- (70) Tobacco Factory, University of Seville
- (71) Casino de la Exposición
- (72) Lope de Vega Theatre
- (73) Park of María Luisa
- (74) Plaza de España
- (75) Royal Pavilion
- (76) Mudejar Pavilion
- (77) Plateresque Pavilion

**Buses:**  
C-1, C-2, 6, 34.



# Monuments timetables and prices

Landmark	Timetable	Price	Free visits
Cathedral and Giralda Tower +34 954214971	Ticket office: Mon: 11-15.30 Tues – Sat: 11-17.00 Sun: 14.30-18.00 <i>*Festive days have a different timetable</i>	9€ (includes visit to Church of Divino Salvador)	Mon, 16.30-18.00, bookings in advance reservas@catedralsevilla.es
Royal Alcázar +34 954502324	01/10 – 31/03: 9.30-17.00 01/04 – 30/09: 9.30-19.00	9,50€ (includes visit to Antiquarium)	Winter: Mon, 16-17.00 Summer: Mon, 18-19.00
Indies Archive +34 954500528	Mon-Sat: 9.30-17.00 Sun and festive days: 10-14.00	Free	
Plaza de España and María Luisa's Park	01/11 – 31/03: 8-22.00 01/04 – 30/10: 8-24.00	Free	
Hospital de los Venerables +34 954562696	10-14.00 / 16-20.00 Ticket office closes at 19.30	5,50€	Sun 16-19.30
Casa de Pilatos +34 954225298	9-18.00	Ground floor with audio guide: 6€ Two floors: 8€	Wed, 15-19.00 (*EU members, ID required)
Torre de los Perdigones +34 679091073	Mon: closed Tues-Sun: 11.30-17.00	Chamber and viewpoint: 4€ Only viewpoint: 1,50€	
Bullfight ring La Maestranza (Museum) +34 954224577	Nov-Mar: 9.30-19.00 Apr-Oct: 9.30-21.00	7€	Mon, 15-19.00
Hospital de la Caridad +34 954223232	Mon-Sat: 9-13.00 / 15.30-19.30 Sun: 9-12.30	5€ (with audio guide)	
Gold Tower (Naval Museum) +34 954222419	Mon-Fri: 9.30-18.45 Sat-Sun: 10.30-18.45	3€	Mondays *Audio guide 2€
Casa de los Pinelo. Royal Academy of Fine Arts +34 954221198	Mon-Fri: 10.30 / 11.30 / 12.30 (for guided visits, book in advance, max. 20 pax)	5€	
Navigation Pavillion +34 954043111	Nov-Apr: Tues-Sat: 10.19.30 Sun and fest: 10-15.00 May-Oct: Tues-Sat: 11.20.30 Sun and fest: 11-15.00 Jul-Aug: 10-15.00	4,90€	

Landmark	Timetable	Price	Free visits
San Jorge Castle +34 954332240	Tues-Sat: 10-13.30 / 17-19.30 Sun and fest: 10-13.30	Free	
Metropol Parasol +34 606635214 / +34 627015658	Sun-Thur: 10-22.30 Fri-Sat: 10-23.00	3€	
Antiquarium Metropol Parasol +34 955471580	Tues-Sat: 10-20.00 Sun: 10-14.00	2,10€ 9,50€ with Alcázar	
Museum of Fine Arts +34 955542931 / +34 600160886	1 Jan-15 Jun / 16 Sept-31 Dec: Tues-Sat: 9-19.30 Sun and fest: 9-15.30 16 Jun-15 Sept: Tues-Sun: 9-15.00	1,50€ ( <i>free for EU members, ID required</i> )	
Flamenco Museum +34 954340311	10-19.00	10€	
Basilica of La Macarena +34 954901800	Mon-Sat: 9-14.00 / 17-21.00 Sun and fest: 9.30-14.00 / 17-21.00	Basilica: Free Rooms: 5€ Audio guide: 1€	
Church of El Divino Salvador +34 954211679	Mon-Sat: 11-18.00 Sun: 15-19.00 Mass: 19.30-21.00	4€ 9€ with Cathedral Audio guide: 2,50€	

# Getting around the city

Seville is a city made for walking. The majority of the historic center is made up of pedestrian streets and of narrow, winding streets, making walking the easiest mode of travel, at least in the center.

The city **bus network** is based around four lines -- C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4—which follow circular routes, following the circular road networks of the city. Four transversal lines and a series of radial lines which lead into the center from the four points of the compass complete the bus network. The main bus stops are located in the Plaza Nueva and the Plaza de la Encarnación (both in the historic center), La Barqueta and the Prado de San Sebastián.

Bus information:

☎ 95 441 11 52

Plaza de Armas Station

☎ 95 490 80 40

Prado de San Sebastián Station

☎ 95 441 71 11

**Airport information:** ☎ 95 444 90 00.

## Santa Justa Train Station:

Avenida de Kansas City.

☎ 902 240 202

[www.renfe.es](http://www.renfe.es)

**Taxi stops** are located on several central streets and squares. Taxis, though, can be hailed any place in the city when they show the *libre* (free) sign or a green light.

☎ 95 467 55 55

☎ 95 458 00 00

☎ 95 462 22 22

## Underground:

☎ Customer support: 902 941 108 / 954 540 785



<http://www.metro-sevilla.es/en>

# Emergency services



- **Health Emergencies:**

- ✓ Special emergency services (SEU) ☎ 061
- ✓ Red Cross ☎ +34 95 435 78 61
- ✓ Emergencies ☎ +34 95 422 22 22

- **Police:**

- ✓ National police ☎ 091
  - Headquarters:
    - Avda. Blas Infante ☎ +34 95 428 93 00
- ✓ City police ☎ 092.
  - Headquarters:
    - Avenida Américo Vespucio, 35. La Cartuja ☎ +34 95 446 72 11

- **Guardia Civil:** Avda. La Borbolla, 8. ☎ +34 95 423 19 02

- **Civil Protection:** ☎ +34 95 423 40 40

- **Fire department:** ☎ 080

- **Lost and found:** Diego de Riaño, 2. ☎ +34 95 421 50 64

- **Consumer Information:** Avenida de Portugal, 2. ☎ +34 95 423 18 22

- **Hospital La Macarena:** Avenida Doctor Fedriani, nº 3. ☎ +34 955 00 80 00

