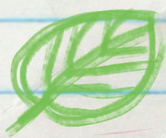


# Children's Guidebook **SAN ROQUE**







## Your photo

### ID card

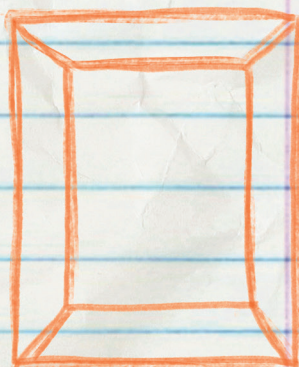
Name:

Surname:

Age:

City:

Country:



### Who have you come to San Roque with?

Family:

Friends:



### Draw what you liked the most about San Roque

My favourite place was:



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# OUR HISTORY

History can be something so exciting!

The **borough of San Roque**, as well as the rest of the **Gibraltar Area**, has a **rich history** due to its **strategic location**. The **Strait of Gibraltar** is a **singular place** in the world, between **two seas** (the Mediterranean and the Atlantic), **two continents** (Africa and Europe) and **three cultures** (the Spanish, the British and Moroccan). From **ancient times** until the present day the area has been inhabited by **different people** such as

the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs and Christians. In the **ancient city of Carteia**, we can encounter remains from the **different periods in the past** and also **highly valuable pieces** which can be seen at the **San Roque Municipal Museum**. Since the **Reconquest**, great historical figures such as the **Catholic Monarchs** have been part of the history of our noble city. When **Gibraltar** was **captured** by the English and Dutch **in 1704** the county drastically changed. The Spanish population of Gibraltar and its City Council left the Rock and founded **“The Very Noble and Most Loyal City of San Roque, where Gibraltar lives on.”** In the **18th century**, there were **three failed sieges** to recover Gibraltar. **The 19th century** started with the **Napoleonic French invasion** during the Peninsula War. Then in the 20th century the **Spanish Civil War** broke out and was followed by the **Second World War** with the construction of hundreds of **bunkers and other fortifications** all over the area.

The timeline consists of a central horizontal line with vertical tick marks. Events are listed above and below the line, accompanied by illustrations of historical symbols and figures.

- 700 BC:** The Phoenicians found Old Carteia. *Illustration: A green horse head sculpture.*
- 171 BC:** The Romans turn Carteia into a Colonia Libertinorum. *Illustration: A Roman soldier in a red plumed helmet and tunic.*
- 6th century AD:** Visigoth Era. *Illustration: A colorful Visigothic cross.*
- 711 AD:** The Islamic conquest of the Iberian Peninsula. *Illustration: A crescent moon and star.*
- 1502:** The Catholic Monarchs grant Gibraltar its coat of arms, authorities and privileges. *Illustration: A gold coin with a crown and two figures.*
- 4th August 1704:** Gibraltar is captured by the Anglo Dutch fleet. *Illustration: The St. Andrew's Cross flag.*
- 21st May 1706:** The city of Gibraltar in the Fields of San Roque starts anew by Royal decree. *Illustration: A gold crown.*
- February 1727 / July 1727:** Second Spanish Siege of Gibraltar. *Illustration: A rocky cliffside.*
- April 1779 / February 1783:** Spanish- French Great Siege of Gibraltar. *Illustration: A cannon on wheels.*
- May 1808 / April 1814:** Peninsula War. *Illustration: A soldier in a blue uniform with a red sash and a bicorne hat.*
- 17th July 1936 / 1st April 1939:** Spanish Civil War. *Illustration: Two crossed flags, one Spanish and one Catalan.*
- 1st September 1939 / 2nd September 1945:** Second World War. *Illustration: A green tank.*

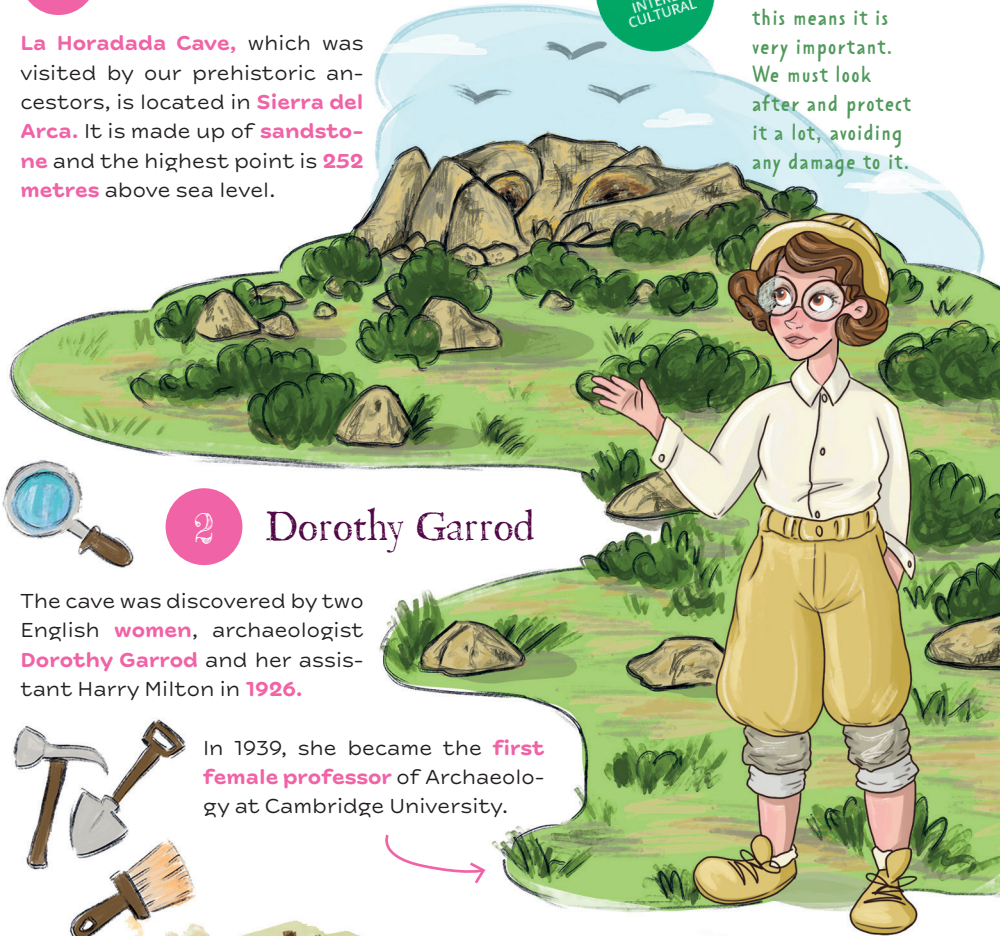
# Prehistory & Discoveries

## 1 La Horadada Cave

La Horadada Cave, which was visited by our prehistoric ancestors, is located in Sierra del Arca. It is made up of sandstone and the highest point is 252 metres above sea level.

BIC BIEN DE INTERES CULTURAL

The cave has been listed as a scheduled monument (BIC "Bien de Interés Cultural") and this means it is very important. We must look after and protect it a lot, avoiding any damage to it.



## 2 Dorothy Garrod

The cave was discovered by two English women, archaeologist Dorothy Garrod and her assistant Harry Milton in 1926.

In 1939, she became the first female professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University.



## 3 Cave Paintings

Cave paintings are drawings that prehistoric man made on rocks, in which everyday life was captured, animals, plants...

Representations of the cave paintings found at Horadada Cave



We use paper or draw on a tablet, but prehistoric man did not have any of these tools, they drew in caves and on rocks.

They used natural pigments, which are made of plants or charcoal. In the Palaeolithic Age cave art they used to draw animals and lines of dots.

## 4 Barbesula and Cerro de los Infantes

Barbesula was a city of great importance in the 1st century AD. Sadly, important archaeological work has not been carried out, so there is still a lot to discover. Among the numerous finds worth highlighting are the remains of salted fish factories (garum).

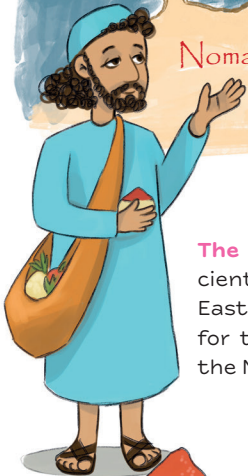
Cerro de los Infantes is an unexcavated archaeological site from the Turdetani period and was inhabited from the 7th century BC until Roman times.

Garum was a sauce in which wine, vinegar, blood, pepper, oil or water were mixed and it was used to season different delicacies.

Find the 7 differences...



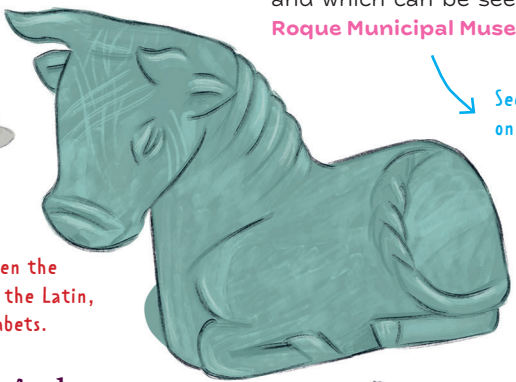
# Carteia



## 1 Phoenician Period

The **Phoenicians** were an ancient people from the Near East who established colonies for their trade routes around the Mediterranean Sea.

Old Carteia is an ancient city **founded** by the Phoenicians 2,600 years ago (6th century BC). It is located **near Taragui-lla-Miraflores**. This is where a little **bronze bull** was found, and which can be seen at **San Roque Municipal Museum**.



See point 8 on page 41.

The Phoenician alphabet has been the basis in one way or another for the Latin, Greek, Cyrillic and Arabic alphabets.

## 2 Roman Period

In the **Second Punic War** (218 – 201 BC) the Romans beat the Carthaginians. During this period **Carteia fell into Roman hands** and the city grew from 4 to 27 hectares. In 171 BC, Carteia became the first city with **free Latin citizens**, comprising of the **offspring of Roman soldiers** and Hispanic women.



There is a song about the legend of the octopus from Carteia by Lucrecia on Los Lunnis children's TV programme.

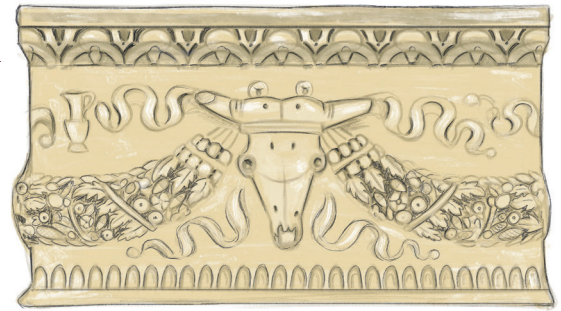
## 3 The Giant Octopus from Carteia

According to famous Roman historian **Pliny the Elder** in the 1st century AD there was a **giant octopus in Carteia** which stole **salted fish** from the fish factories located by the shore of this ancient Roman city.

Try to find the little bird on the Bucranium frieze at San Roque Museum.

## 4 The Bucranium

This important piece was found in **1840**. It is large marble plaque decorated with the representation of a **bucranium (the skull of an ox)** adorned with ribbons, leaves, fruit and flower festoons. Its decoration is a replica of one of the most representative motifs on the **Caesar Augustus' Ara Pacis** or Altar of Peace in Rome. Its quality indicates it was made by a **very talented and prestigious artisan** and it can be seen at **San Roque Municipal Museum**.



The bull theme is very common at Carteia.

## 5 Cartagena Tower

Cartagena Tower is a mediaeval **Moorish fortress**. It is made up of a **13th century** watchtower and was part of a surveillance system of the frontiers of the **Nasrid kingdom of Granada**.

Picture based on the Rocadillo Tower (16th century).



# Carteia

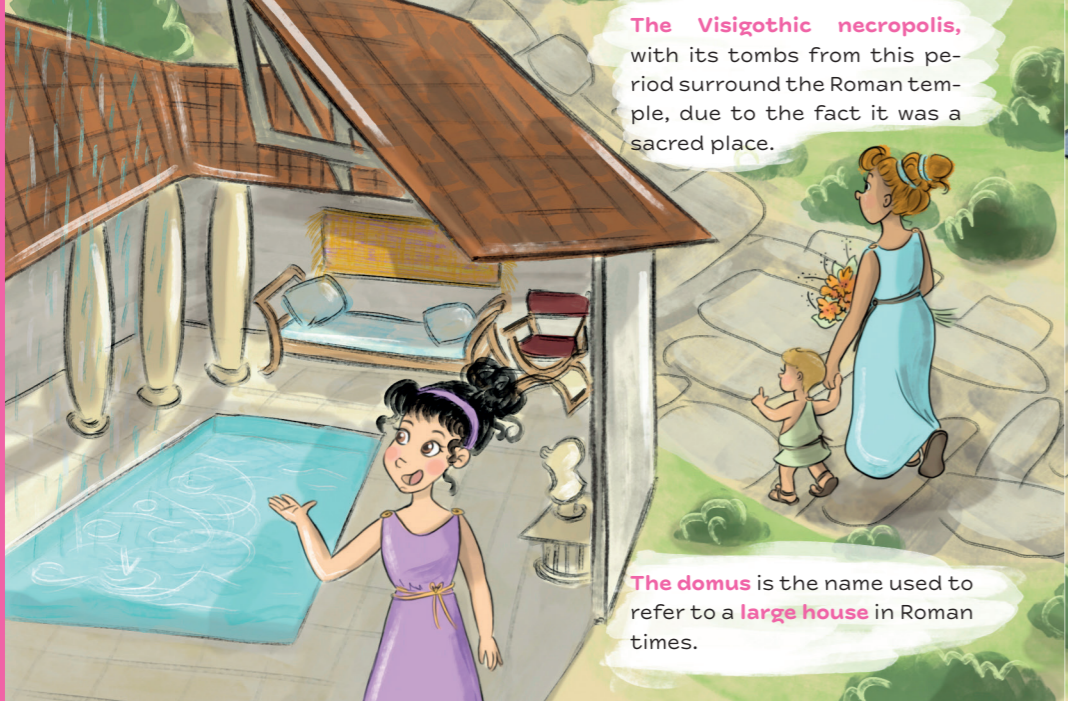
## 6 Carteia Archaeological Site

**The Republican temple**, with its large stairway at the entrance and surrounded by columns, contained the statue of an unknown divinity.



**The Punic walls** were made out of sandstone and were Greek in style.

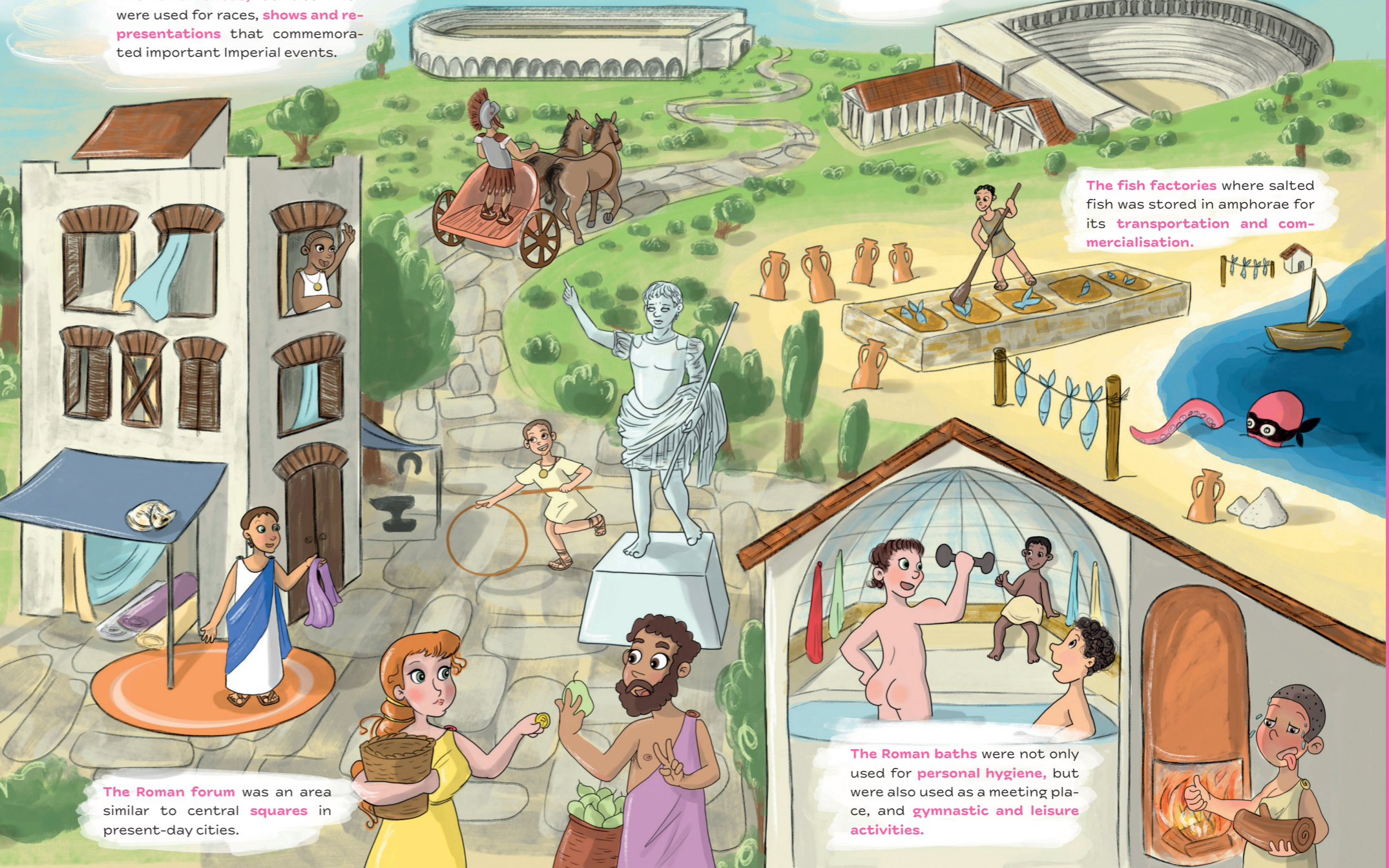
**The Visigothic necropolis**, with its tombs from this period surround the Roman temple, due to the fact it was a sacred place.



**The domus** is the name used to refer to a **large house** in Roman times.

### Can you imagine what it was like to live in the Roman age?

**The Roman circus**, facilities which were used for races, **shows and representations** that commemorated important Imperial events.



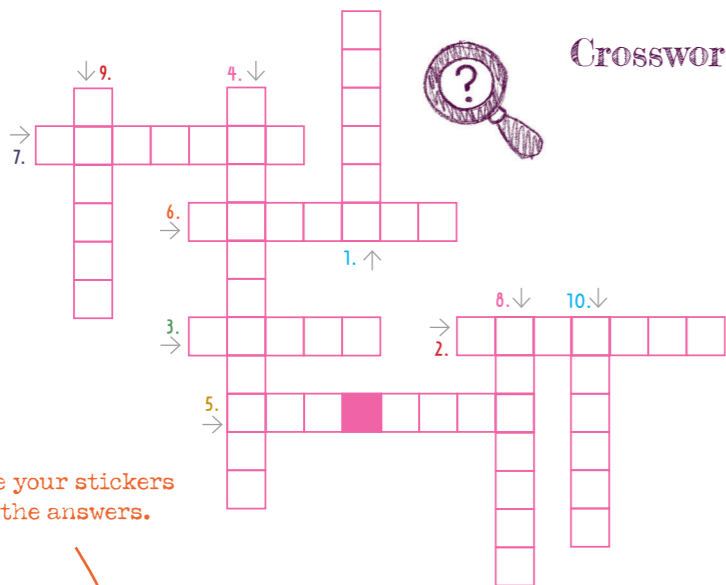
**The theatre** with an estimated capacity of 5,200 people, is **one of the largest** in Andalusia.

**The fish factories** where salted fish was stored in amphorae for its **transportation and commercialisation**.

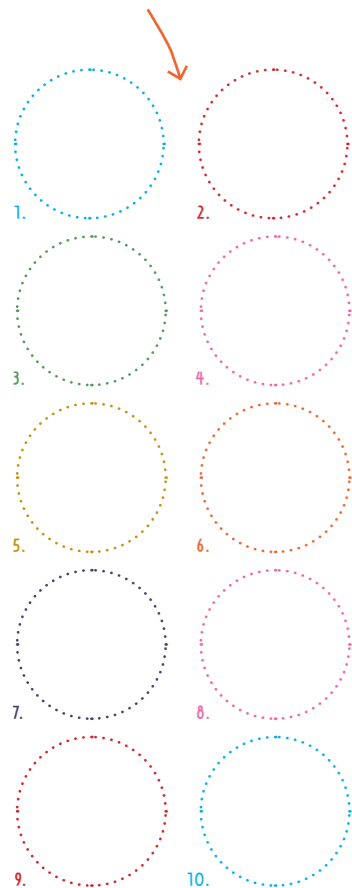
**The Roman forum** was an area similar to central **squares** in present-day cities.

**The Roman baths** were not only used for **personal hygiene**, but were also used as a meeting place, and **gymnastic and leisure activities**.

### Crossword



Place your stickers with the answers.



1. A place where artistic and scientific collections, etc. are preserved and exhibited.

2. An archaeological site located in the borough of San Roque.

3. An inhabitant of the territory that the ancient Roman Empire covered, and had the right of citizenship.

4. Science that studies the ancient arts, monuments and objects, especially through remains.

5. What ancient people used instead of a candle or a light bulb.

6. Public baths during the Roman period.

7. The subject that studies and explains events and facts from the past and made up the development of humanity.

8. A large ceramic container with two handles and a long narrow neck.

9. A large Roman facility built to entertain people.

10. A place of worship of the gods in Ancient Rome.

### Capture of Gibraltar

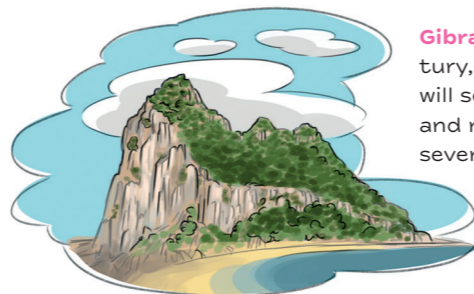


#### Do you know what a siege is?

A siege occurs when **an army completely surrounds an enemy city** and prevents anybody going in or out until it surrenders.

The people would end up with no food, with no escape from the city. If the situation went on for a **long time**, they would have to surrender or die of hunger.

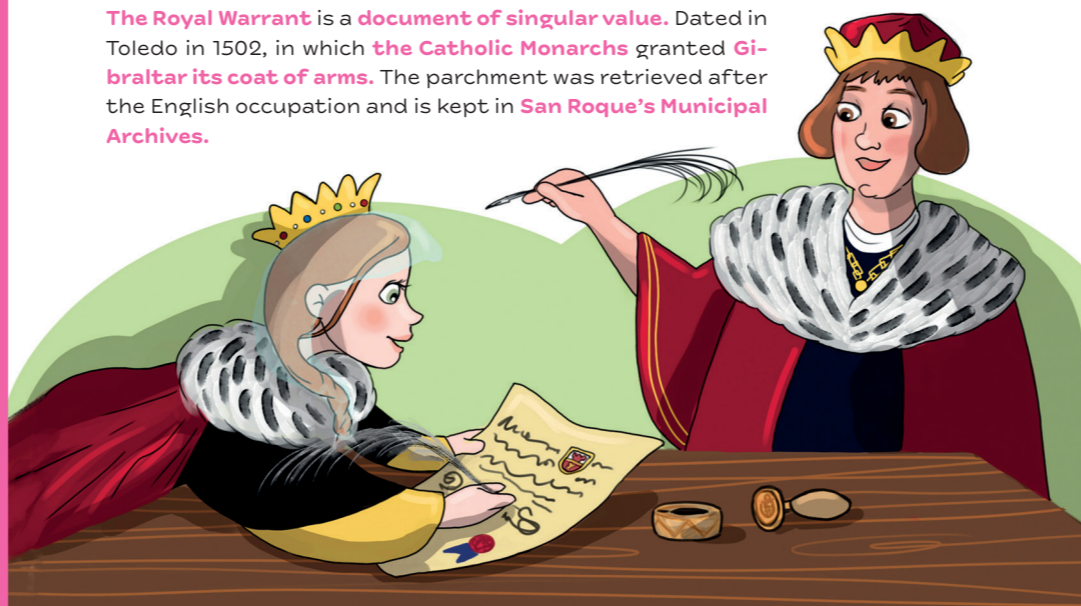
### 1 Foundation and reconquest of Gibraltar



**Gibraltar** was founded by the Moors in 12th century, known as **Jabal Tariq** (if you read it fast you will see where the name of Gibraltar comes from) and reconquered by the Christians in 1462 after several **sieges**.

### 2 The Royal Warrant

**The Royal Warrant** is a **document of singular value**. Dated in Toledo in 1502, in which **the Catholic Monarchs** granted **Gibraltar its coat of arms**. The parchment was retrieved after the English occupation and is kept in **San Roque's Municipal Archives**.



### 3 The Flag

Now you know about the **origin of the town of San Roque**, it should not come as a surprise that the flags of the two cities are so similar. In both badges a castle appears with three links on a chain with the key of Strait hanging on it, with a white and red background. The difference is **the crown**, which only appears on **San Roque's flag**.



### 4 The Standard of Joanna the Mad

According to legend, the Standard is the flag that Joanna I of Castile, known as Joanna the Mad, is said to have embroidered. The loyalty of the people of Gibraltar towards the crown was recognised by Joanna of Castile, who granted the city with the title of "Most Loyal." The very same title of "Most Loyal", as well as "Very Noble" which was held by Gibraltar, were kept by San Roque, due to the fact the Standard was retrieved, among other precious artefacts such as the Royal Warrant, by the priest at the Parish Church in Gibraltar. That is how the people of Gibraltar, who would become the people of San Roque, maintained their history.



## Capture of Gibraltar



### 6 Simón Susarte

He was a Spanish **goatherder**, born in Gibraltar, who guided the Spanish army up a secret pathway, which was known as the Shepherd's Path, as far as **Saint Michael's Cave** in an attempt to surprise the English army and reconquer Gibraltar. In the end the incursion failed.

How many times did Spain try to recover Gibraltar?



Five times.

Three times.

Seven times.

Four times.



Spain tried to recover Gibraltar from the British three times. The sieges of Gibraltar were not successful and Spain never recovered it.

### 5 Diego Salinas

He was named the **Governor of Gibraltar** by Philip V of Spain in December 1701. An enormous fleet of English and Dutch warships laid siege on Gibraltar for four days. The Spanish inhabitants of Gibraltar had to **surrender** on **4th August 1704**. Diego Salinas was **the last Spanish governor** of Gibraltar.

## How long did the Capture of Gibraltar last?



10 days.

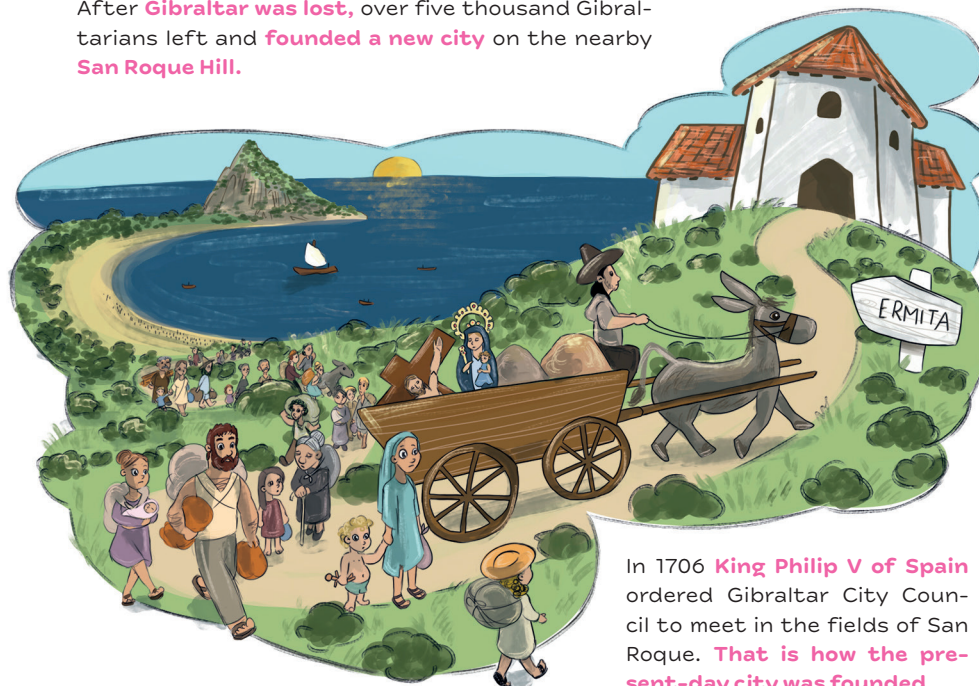
4 days.

### 7 The Exodus

7 days.

5 days.

After **Gibraltar was lost**, over five thousand Gibraltarians left and **founded a new city** on the nearby **San Roque Hill**.



In 1706 **King Philip V of Spain** ordered Gibraltar City Council to meet in the fields of San Roque. **That is how the present-day city was founded.**

### 8 Guillermo Hillson

Guillermo Hillson was of crucial importance during the exodus. He was the one who decided the exact **location** of the **new settlement**, as the lost city and the isthmus could be seen from this location. **This place was really special** to Gibraltarians, due to it being the spot they would go in pilgrimage every year, and it was also out of range of the enemy's cannons.

### 9

## The priest from the Parish Church in Gibraltar

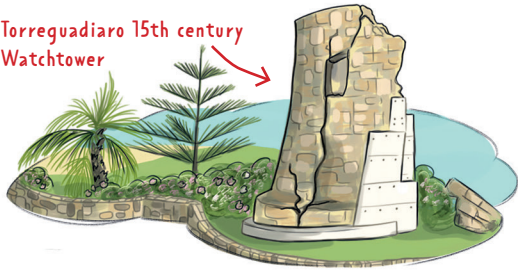


**Romero de Figueroa** gave back part of the heritage to the people of San Roque. Among the religious statues which were recovered from churches in Gibraltar that stand out are **Saint Mary the Crowned and the Nazarene.**

## Contemporary History

### 1 18th Century Fortifications in the Gibraltar Area

Torrequebrada 15th century Watchtower



Most of the remains of **forts**, as well as the **Spanish Lines** (the origin of the name of the city of La Linea), were destroyed by British military engineers in 1810 with the permission of the Spanish government.

### 2 The Peninsula War

Despite historically bad relations between the English and Spanish, their **cooperation** brought good results when they joined forces **against the French**. **The Old Granary**, a warehouse to store grain or flour, was **sacked**, along with the **Shrine** by French Napoleonic troops during the Peninsula War.



Do you know what a bunker is?



- A concrete construction to protect people and fire guns from.
- A battle tank.
- A ship.
- A kind of tower.

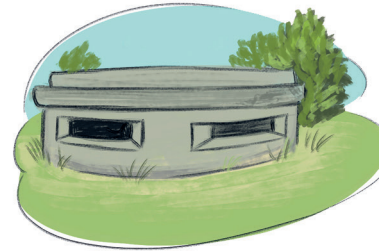
### 3 20th Century Fortifications in the Gibraltar Area

After the **Spanish Civil War** (1936-1939) the Francoist regime decided to fortify the area with **bunkers** (concrete constructions to fire against the enemy) around the whole of the Bay. **The concentration of bunkers** in **San Roque** is **very high**.



### 4 During the Second World War

Between 1940 and 1947 **over seven hundred fortifications were built** (bunkers, coastal batteries, roads, an aerodrome, searchlights, anti-aircraft emplacements, munitions dumps, etc.) between San Enrique de Guadiaro and Conil de la Frontera.

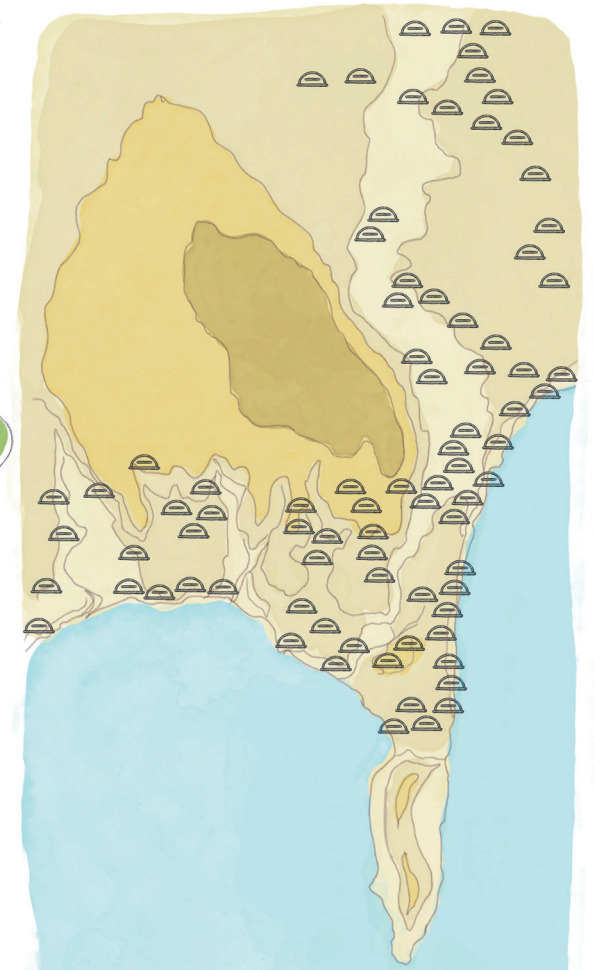


You can visit the only bunker museum in Andalusia built during the Second World War at Carteia Archaeological Site. Page 7.

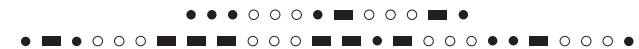
### Learn Morse code

Space between letters ○ ○ ○

|   |         |   |         |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| A | ● ■     | N | ■ ●     |
| B | ■ ● ● ● | O | ■ ■ ■   |
| C | ■ ● ● ● | P | ■ ● ■ ● |
| D | ■ ● ●   | Q | ■ ● ■ ■ |
| E | ●       | R | ■ ● ●   |
| F | ● ● ■ ● | S | ● ● ●   |
| G | ■ ■ ●   | T | ■       |
| H | ● ● ● ● | U | ● ● ■   |
| I | ● ●     | V | ● ● ■ ■ |
| J | ● ■ ■ ■ | W | ■ ● ■ ■ |
| K | ■ ● ●   | X | ■ ● ● ● |
| L | ● ● ● ● | Y | ■ ● ■ ■ |
| M | ■ ■     | Z | ■ ● ● ● |



Decipher the message and play with your friends



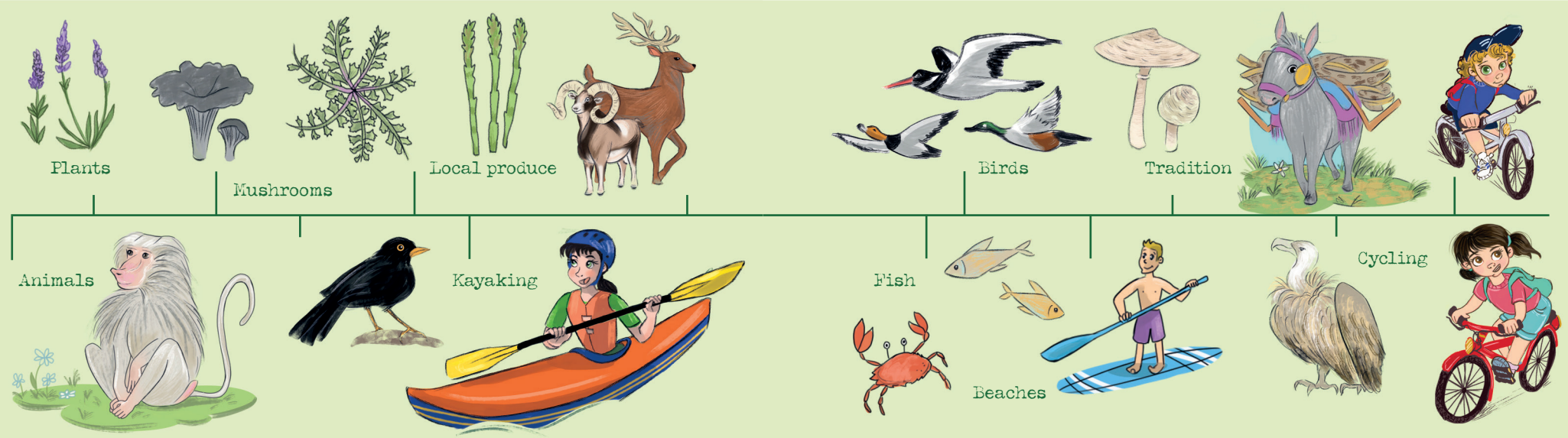
# NATURE

## SPOTS

### Planet Earth is our home!

We need to learn to **look after and protect the environment**, as well as all the **flora and fauna** that live in it. The borough features **nature spots** which are part of **Los Alcornocales Natural Park** and are well worth visiting and getting to know. There is a **great natural diversity** that we can **enjoy with outdoor activities**, the **observation of different species** and a long list of **sport and leisure activities**.

We are going to get to know the most important **protected nature areas**. **Learn interesting details** about the animals that dwell in **forests, rivers, mountains and the sea** to **work together** on the **preservation** of natural surroundings. We must not forget **traditions** that are passed down from generation to generation, such as **practical uses** of certain **plants** in **gastronomy** or **medicine**. You can feel like a real explorer going along **nature trails and routes** to discover their secrets. **Nature** conceals lots of **treasures**. The **coast** and **beaches** are also **key parts** of our surroundings and you can go along them from start to finish. What are you waiting for?



# Inland

## 1 Sierra del Arca Route to Horadada Cave

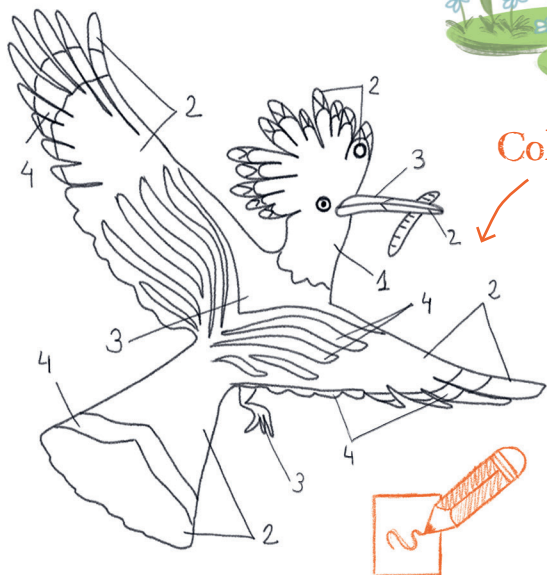


Sierra del Arca is a **252 metre-high** mountain where La **Horadada Cave** is located. This mountain range is where a safari park was situated called "**Auto Safari Andaluz**" until 1982 when it closed.

Baboons and ostriches escaped and lived in the area after the safari park closed.



The **Arca Route** has a length of approximately 3 kilometres and belongs to the network of footpaths in Andalusia. It is suitable for children.

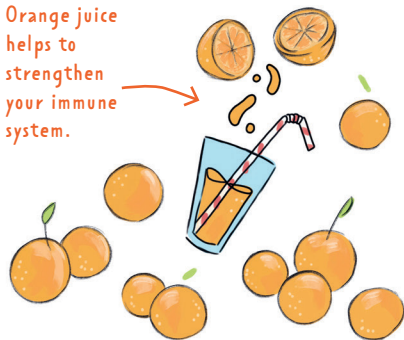


### Colour the hoopoe

## 2 Tesorillo Oranges

**Tesorillo oranges** are not only cultivated in the neighbouring town of San Martin de Tesorillo but also the **borough of San Roque**, above all in the **Valley of Guadiaro**.

Orange juice helps to strengthen your immune system.



The colours of the hoopoe are:

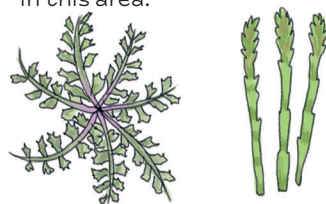
It is a very peculiar bird, it raises its crest when in danger. Its flight resembles that of a butterfly. It arrives at Pinar in spring to raise its chicks.

1. Orange
2. Black
3. Brown
4. White

It is one of the places in the county with the highest concentration of Second World War bunkers. See page 14.

## 3 Sierra Carbonera

**Sierra Carbonera** is situated between **San Roque and La Linea**, and has a maximum altitude of **309 metres** above sea level. The trees there were cut down to make charcoal, which is where its name comes from. Walkers can collect **Spanish oyster thistle and asparagus** in this area.



Spanish oyster thistle and asparagus.

## 5 Mycological Day

As there are poisonous and toxic fungi, it is **crucial to know which are edible mushrooms**. In case you are not an expert in this field, the best thing is to pick mushrooms with one of the **specialist tourist companies** that organise mycological routes.

Chanterelle.

Macrolepiota.

Boletus.

Ashen chanterelle.



1.



2.



3.



4.

## 4 Asparagus-style Spanish oyster thistles

Wash the Spanish oyster thistles very well. Then boil them in water for 5 minutes.



Fry garlic with slices of bread with extra virgin olive oil in a frying pan. Add salt and paprika, a bit of ground cumin and water. Add the Spanish oyster thistles.

Over high heat, stir until they are tender. Lastly, break an egg and let it set.



### Do you know the names of these mushrooms?

Connect them with arrows



# Los Alcornocales Natural Park

## 1 The Pine Tree

Pine resin is a viscous and sticky substance. After being expelled outside the tree, it hardens and protects the pine.

There are over 110 species of pine trees in the world. There are no less than **seven species** of pine tree that are native and originated on the **Iberian Peninsula**.

Kingdom: Plantae      Order: Pinales  
 Division: Spermatophyta      Family: Pinaceae  
 Class: Coniferae      Genus: Pinus



## 2 Finca La Alcaidesa

This **protected nature area** features a surface area of approximately 1,500 hectares, most of which belongs to San Roque and borders with the north east side of Pinar del Rey. It is mainly covered by a forest comprising of pine trees, cork oak trees and wild olive trees. There are **many species of animals** that can be encountered here, such as deer, wild goats, wild boar and a wide variety of birds, reptiles and amphibians.

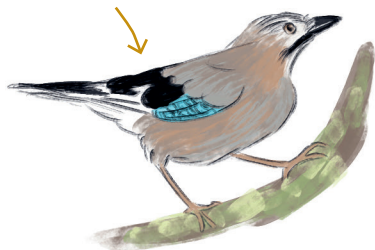


Deer and wild goats live at Finca La Alcaidesa

Do you know what species of birds can be found in Los Alcornocales Natural Park?

Eurasian jay

Eurasian jays are capable of imitating the sounds of other birds and even other animals.

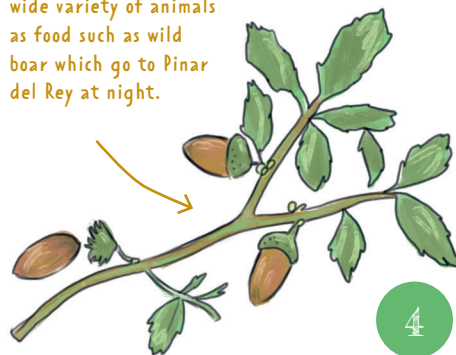


Mark the birds you have been able to see.

Common Blackbird

It is the first bird to sing every morning. It likes being in the shrub and woodland where it makes its nest.

Acorns are used by a wide variety of animals as food such as wild boar which go to Pinar del Rey at night.



## 3 The Cork Oak Tree

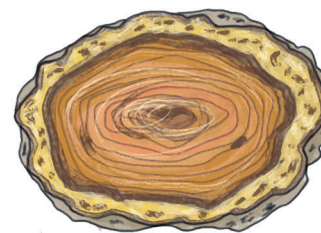
It is a species of the genus of oak trees. Its **bark** is **thick** and coarse and from which **cork** is **extracted**.

Kingdom: Plantae      Order: Fagales  
 Division: Magnoliophyta      Family: Fagaceae  
 Class: Magnoliopsida      Genus: Quercus

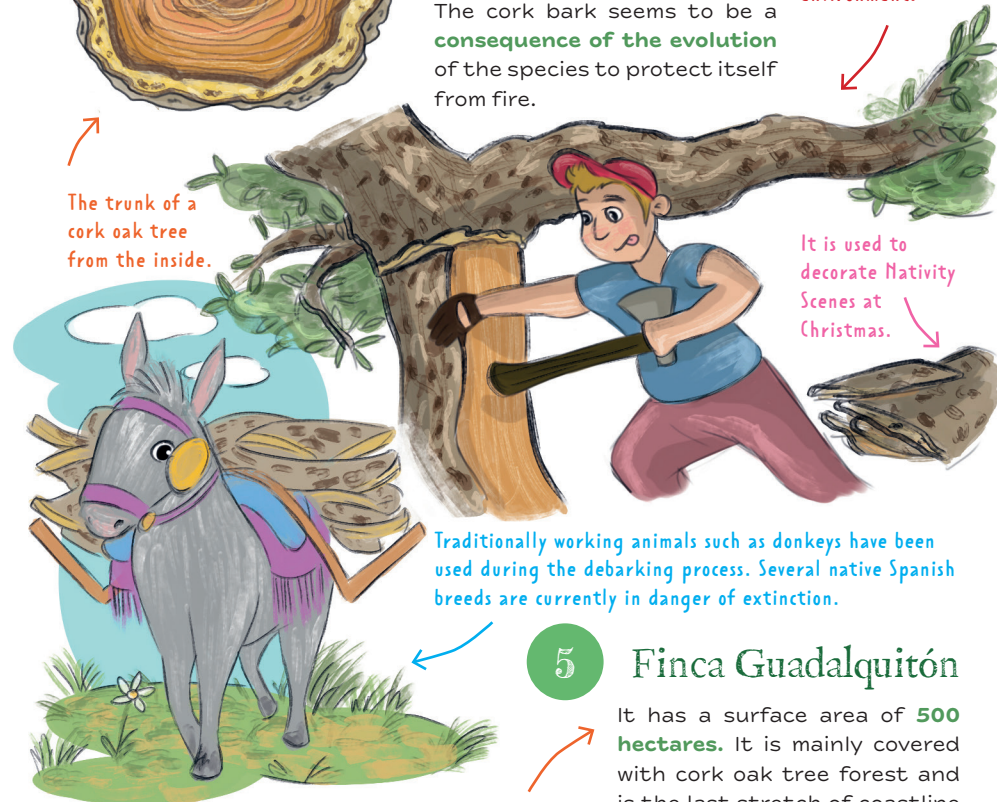
## 4 Debarking

The **extraction of cork** is a very delicate and specialised job. It is carried out approximately every nine years. The cork bark seems to be a **consequence of the evolution** of the species to protect itself from fire.

Cork has unique, unequalled characteristics. It is a sustainable, natural product that does not pollute the environment.



The trunk of a cork oak tree from the inside.



It is used to decorate Nativity Scenes at Christmas.

Traditionally working animals such as donkeys have been used during the debarking process. Several native Spanish breeds are currently in danger of extinction.

## 5 Finca Guadalquitón

It has a surface area of **500 hectares**. It is mainly covered with cork oak tree forest and is the last stretch of coastline with cork oak next to the Mediterranean Sea.

Archaeological remains from the Lower Palaeolithic and Roman eras have been found on this estate.

# Los Alcornocales Natural Park

## 6 Pinar del Rey

In 1800 the pine trees were planted by the Spanish Navy to supply timber for warships. Due to the defeat during the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, **the pine trees were not cut down.** The woods are **council property** and have a surface area of **338 hectares.** The land was granted by Ferdinand IV of Castile in 1310.

## 7 Fossils

Among the materials that exist in these **sandstone** rocks we encounter **marine fossils.** This is due to the fact **25 million years** ago Pinar del Rey was under the sea.



## 8 Vole burrows

Look out for holes in the ground indicating the presence of animals, such as the **Mediterranean pine vole.** These animals make networks of tunnels underground. **Be careful not to destroy their habitat!**

During our time at Pinar del Rey, we should avoid making too much noise, so we do not disturb the animals in the countryside and allow us to see them.



Why is it important to keep the countryside clean?



Litter left outside a rubbish bin can cause fires. It is important to throw rubbish in the right rubbish bin.



Pinar del Rey features picnic areas, drinking fountains and barbecues.

Wow! Someone has put a little Fairy house in place.

We come across bicycle paths to have lots of fun.

## 9 Bicycle Paths

San Roque has around ten kilometres of bicycle paths. One of the most interesting ones is the **Guadarranque Riverbank Pedestrian Walkway** which follows the course of the estuary from Estación de San Roque and Taraguilla as far as Guadarranque.

The great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) is a typical inhabitant in the recreational area, we can hear it drum at Pinar del Rey any time of the year, above all in spring.

## 10 Recreational Area

Pinar del Rey has bicycle paths and picnic areas **to spend time with your family.** The nature centre includes an information point, a nature classroom, a multi-purpose area and a botanical garden.

## 11 Marbles

The **mixture of cultures** in the area has led to local dialect expressions. This is how the word **"mebli"** is used here, which comes from the English word marble, not the Spanish word "cañica." These names originated due to the language exchange between Gibraltar and the county.



How can we crack pine nutshells?

Pine nuts are pine tree seeds. They are inside the pine nutshell, which is hard. They have been collected for over 6,000 years and are used a lot in Mediterranean cuisine.

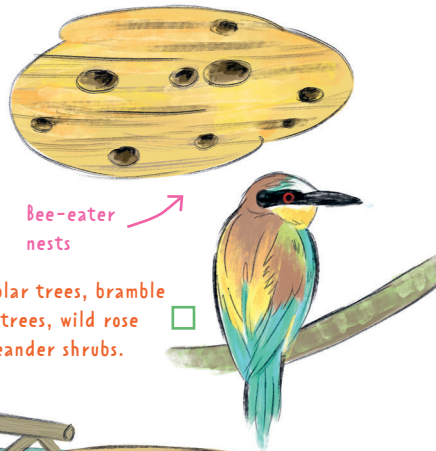
We need to break the nut shell with a big stone to get the pine nut inside.



## Los Alcornocales Natural Park

### 12 Big Ugly Bird Gorge Nature Trail

Along this walk, you encounter **riverbank woodland** made of **riparian vegetation** (vegetation along river margins). As we pass by the quarry we can see **bee-eater nests** in the sandstone walls.



Bee-eater nests

### 13 Alhaja Stream Nature Trail

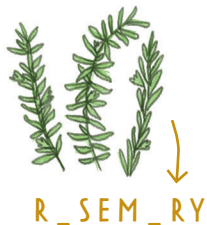
This is a really, pleasantly cool walk due to the fact it is next to the Alhaja stream. We come across a drinking fountain, the **Alhaja Fountain**, with spring water coming from **natural underground aquifers**.

Ash trees, poplar trees, bramble bushes, alder trees, wild rose bushes and oleander shrubs.



Did you know ferns already existed in the prehistoric age? They were part of the diet of dinosaurs.

### Do you know these herb plants?



R\_SEM\_RY

It is used to cook meat and can be used mixed with alcohol for external use to soothe pain and tiredness.



TH\_M\_

It has antiseptic properties and is also used to repel mosquitoes.



LAV\_N\_ER

It is used a lot to make perfume due to its pleasant smell. It is relaxing and its scent can help us get to sleep.

### 14 Eagle's Hill Nature Trail

This walk reaches the "Huerto del Ventorillo." We come across this derelict **roadside inn and house** where travellers on the cattle route that connected San Roque to Gaucín would stop. On the top of Eagle's Hill, which is **157 metres** high, we encounter a **beautiful view**.

### 15 The Griffon Vulture

It is a **soaring bird** which feeds on **carion**. You can see it at dawn on the edges of cliffs and ravines.



We can see this bird during our walk along the Big, Ugly Bird Gorge Nature Trail.

In the stream areas we can encounter...

Tadpoles that turn into frogs



Newts...

Small fish...

- Rivers / Streams
- Recreational Area
- Pinar del Rey Nature Trail
- Entrance
- Information Point
- Nature Centre
- Fountain
- Big, Ugly Bird Gorge Nature Trail
- Eagle's Hill Nature Trail
- Alhaja Stream Nature Trail
- Ruins
- Picnic Area
- Panoramic View
- Fossils



## Coastline, River Guadiaro

We encounter some curious holes in the Iron Bridge linked to the Second World War.

### What is an Estuary?

We call a river mouth an estuary, meaning the place where a river reaches the sea.

### 1 River Guadiaro Bridge

Until its construction local inhabitants crossed the river on barges, therefore it was a milestone for the **communications between provinces**.

### 2 The River Guadiaro Estuary

It is a good place for **birdwatching**. It has a surface area of 35 hectares. It has been declared a **Special Area of Conservation** and is integrated in the **Natura 2000 Network**. Among the resident species in the surroundings are the **otter** and **sea lamprey**, which are vulnerable species.

The Strait of Gibraltar is the most important migratory bird route in Western Europe, with over 144 species of different birds crossing here.

The reed has an average height of 90 cm. It grows in wetland areas, riverbanks and reservoirs.

River otters feed on small fish, frogs and other aquatic animals that they trap in their mouths.

### 3 Storks

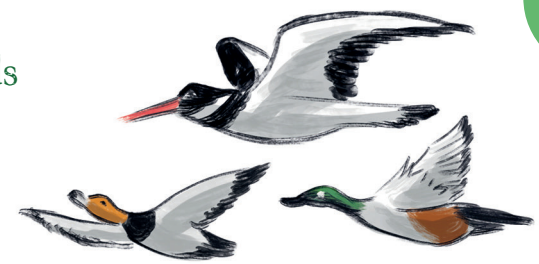
The stork, despite being a migratory bird, **has settled** in our borough **permanently**, due to the **favourable climate**.

It is a **carnivore bird**. The white stork feeds a wide variety of small animals, including insects, fish, reptiles, small mammals and fish.

A lot of nests can be seen driving along the road from San Roque and Castellar.

### 4 Migratory Birds

The most important date, due to the number of **birds migrating**, is in August, September and October, when birds return with their offspring.



### 5 Activities in Kayak

Enjoy **Kayaking** routes in the waters of the River Guadiaro and River Guadarranque, with birdwatching. It is an activity for people of all ages and abilities. It is **beneficial for your health**, both physically and mentally.

Some of the birds that we can see in the Guadiaro Estuary are... Flamingoes, Oystercatchers, Common Pochards, Shovelers, Red-crested Pochards,...

The Sea Lamprey lives in the lagoon.

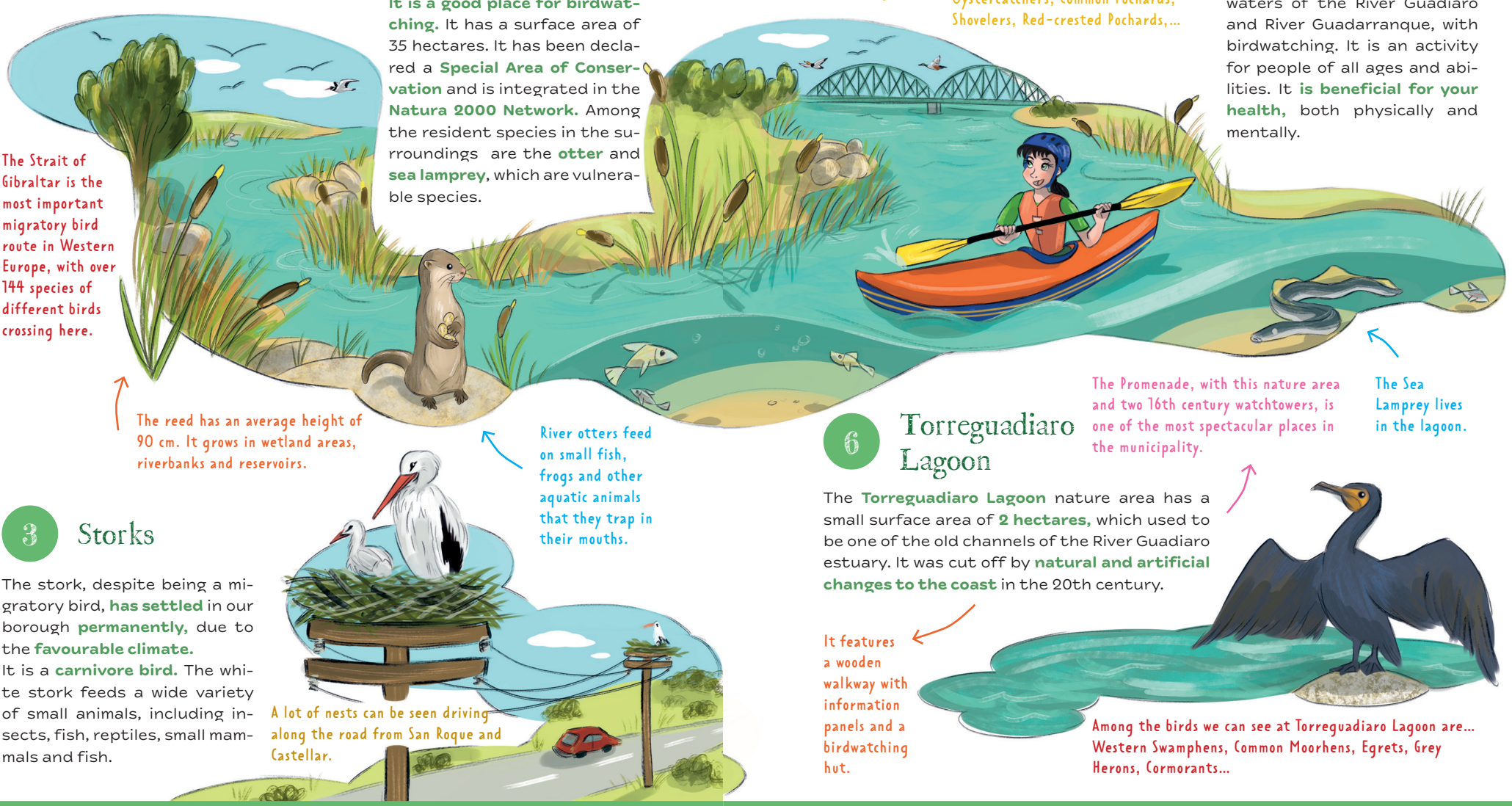
### 6 Torreguadiaro Lagoon

The **Torreguadiaro Lagoon** nature area has a small surface area of **2 hectares**, which used to be one of the old channels of the River Guadiaro estuary. It was cut off by **natural and artificial changes to the coast** in the 20th century.

It features a wooden walkway with information panels and a birdwatching hut.

The Promenade, with this nature area and two 16th century watchtowers, is one of the most spectacular places in the municipality.

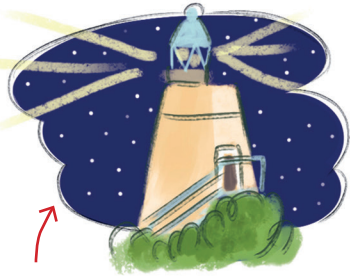
Among the birds we can see at Torreguadiaro Lagoon are... Western Swamphens, Common Moorhens, Egrets, Grey Herons, Cormorants...





## Coastline, Beaches

Write your answer and colour the flag.



Torrecarbonera Lighthouse was a 16th-century watchtower built to warn local inhabitants of attacks by Barbary pirates. Later it was turned into a lighthouse.

### 2 The Bay Beaches

The beaches located west of the Rock of Gibraltar are the following: **Campamento**, **Puente Mayorga** and **Guadarranque**. The waters at these beaches are shallower and therefore safer. Ideal for families with small children. All of San Roque's beaches feature toilets, showers, litter bins, recycling bins, wooden walkways, car parks, accessibility for disabled people, cleaning and lifesaving services.

### 3 Prickly Pears

At the end of the summer, it is common to come across people selling **prickly pears** on beaches along the coast.

## What colour must the flag be to bathe safely?



The municipality of San Roque features **15 kilometres of beaches** split between the Mediterranean coastline and the Bay of Gibraltar.

### 1 Mediterranean Beaches

The beaches situated east of the Rock of Gibraltar are the following ones: **Cala Sardina**, **Torrequebrada**, **Puerto Sotogrande**, **Guadalquivión-Borondo** and **El Faro-Alcaidesa**. The beaches of Cala Sardina and Alcaidesa are the two beaches distinguished with a **Blue Flag**.

On top of all the services, Torrequebrada Beach offers a **beach library** in summer. There are also **ten beach bars** on this part of the coast where you can enjoy the best cuisine, as well as lounge and parasol hire.

Do not forget to check what colour the flag is for safe bathing.



They only come to shore to nest and look after their chicks.

On the coastline we encounter crabs and shrimps.

### 4 Puerto Sotogrande

**Puerto Sotogrande** is where the main nautical facilities in the borough are located. The marina features **1382 moorings** and is the largest in Andalusia. **Regattas** and many other **events** linked to **nautical sports** are held.



Open water paddle surf is the most common activity in summer, consisting of rowing along a stretch of coastline.

## Have you seen a Gannet?

### 5 Paddle Surfing and Stand Up paddleboarding (SUP)

It is a **very fun sport** that we can do along the coast. It is very relaxing and **good to stay in good shape**. It is essential to use sun protection cream.

### 6 Skewered sardines

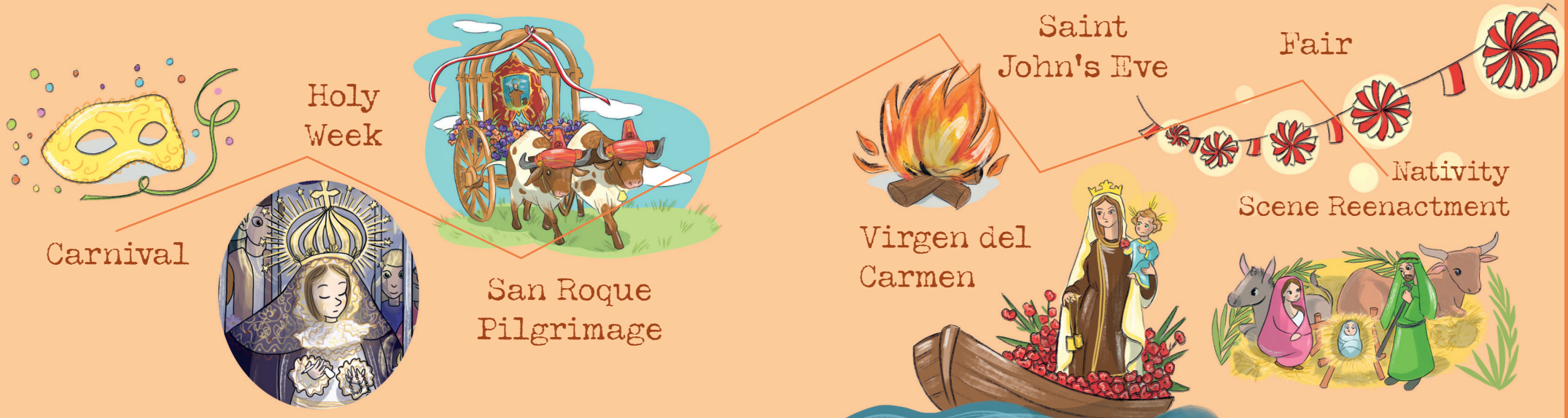
Skewered fish is a typical coastal dish. It consists of skewering, that is putting fish on a spit, **traditionally sardines**, on long, slim canes, to roast them on a wood fire on the beach sand.

# OUR FESTIVITIES & TRADITIONS

Join in festivities and participate in local traditions!

You are bound to have a great time. Learn more about the **customs and culture** of the area, as well as make new friends. It does not matter

when you arrive in San Roque, there is practically some kind of festivity going on at any time of the year. **Experience unforgettable moments** that will become part of fond memories throughout your life. In San Roque festivities and traditions are very important, some go back centuries. **Holy Week** is of great importance, declared an **Event of Andalusia National Tourist Interest**. At this time, historical events are commemorated, as well as Catholic worship. Represented by the **Magna Procession** which transmits the memory of the exodus of the people from San Roque and how many of the oldest statues were retrieved from the English in Gibraltar. Among the traditions we will get to know are **the carnival, the pilgrimages, Saint John's Eve and the fairs**, among others. The most representative traditions are in our region, but with the **singularities of our town**.



# Festivities and Traditions

## 1 Holy Week

San Roque's Holy Week, declared an **Event of National Andalusian Tourist Interest**, is one of the most important in the province of Cadiz and the most historical one in the Gibraltar Area.

During Holy Week, Christians commemorate the Easter Triduum.

There are processions every day, but the most important one is the **Magna Procession** on Good Friday when **14 different floats are paraded**. This procession is one of the oldest and most popular traditions in the city.

Some people in San Roque decorate their balconies with palm branches to commemorate Palm Sunday. These branches are left in place throughout Easter.



"Palio" = the canopy is the cape held up by long poles placed above the statue of the Virgin.

The first float in Spain carried by women was the float of the Virgin of Mercy in San Roque.

There are 6 floats which contain old statues from Gibraltar from 15th until 18th century.

"Capirote" = Conical headwear worn by penitents look like tall hats.

"Cirio" = altar candle is a large candle.

Every brotherhood has certain established colours on their robes.

## Festivities and Traditions



### 2 The Origin of the Statues

In San Roque some statues that are preserved are older than the very city itself, due to the fact **they were brought from Gibraltar after the exodus**. In 1722 Genoese fishermen organised a procession with the Nazarene statue. When they arrived in Campamento, the Spanish authorities would not let them return with the statue.

According to legend, one of the statues was brought to San Roque riding on the back of a donkey, simulating a person, to outsmart the English authorities.



**From this era** the following statues **are preserved**: Our Lady of Solitude, the Holy Burial, the Christ of Humility and Patience, the Nazarene and Christ at Calvary, also known as Christ of the Waters, due to it being paraded to pray for rain. In addition to the processions in the Historic Centre of San Roque, **there are also processions in several villages in the borough**: Campamento, Puente Mayorga, Taraguilla, Estación, Guadiaro and San Enrique de Guadiaro.

In the bas-relief of "The Exodus" by Ortega Brú there are two statues originally from Gibraltar, Christ of the True Cross and Saint Mary the Crowned.



### 3 Spanish-style French Toast

Cut bread into slices and leave aside.



In a deep saucepan, heat milk with lemon peel, cinnamon and vanilla (optional) until it boils.

Put the milk in a dish and leave the slices of bread soaking well in it.



In the mean time, whisk eggs and heat oil in a frying pan. Take the bread out of the dish with milk. Soak the bread in the egg mixture and fry it until golden brown.



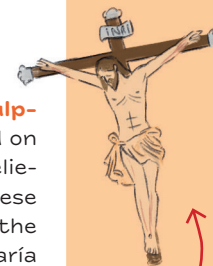
Lastly, pour honey on it.

A detail of the door by artist Ortega Brú for his commission from Italy. A scene of the Assumption.



### 4 Doors for Italy

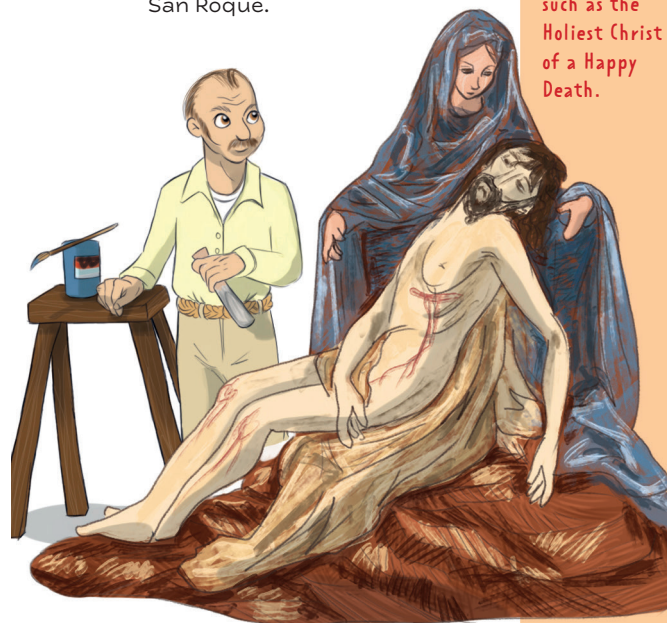
In 1956 **San Roque-born sculptor Luis Ortega Brú** worked on the production of bronze reliefs for a **very special door**. These were carried out following the directives of Saint Josemaría Escrivá de Balaguer and would be part of his **private prayer room** at Villa Tevere, the Prelate of the Opus Dei in **Rome**. The plaster casts are exhibited at the Luis Ortega Brú Museum in San Roque.



During San Roque's Holy Week some of the statues are paraded, such as the Holiest Christ of a Happy Death.

### 5 Luis Ortega Brú

One of the most important sculptors of the 20th century was born in 1916 in Estación. He belonged to a family of potters and excelled at young age in arts. In 1931 he attended the Arts & Trades School in La Linea, and in 1934, he attended the Academy of local illustrator José Domingo de Mena. But his learning process was cut short by the Civil War in which his parents were shot, and he was put in prison. The horror that he suffered left a mark on his life forever. Later he moved to Seville, where he continued his studies at the Applied Arts College in 1945. He soon started to stand out as a religious sculptor with heart-breaking statues of Christ and statues of the Virgin full of tenderness. At Luis Ortega Brú Museum you can encounter some of his greatest religious statues like La Piedad and The Resurrection. In addition, among his creations, we come across several pieces expressing aesthetic languages that have nothing to do with religious statues, such as avant-garde art and informalism. A visit to Luis Ortega Brú Museum gives us a unique chance to get to know this facet of him.



Luis Ortega Brú

# Festivities and Traditions



## 6 Fairs

San Roque is a borough with a very large surface area and offers fairs not only in the city centre, but also in almost all the local villages. The fair calendar spans from June until August. Although it is a festivity and tradition for leisure today, the fair originated as a cattle fair, which has been celebrated from 1852 onwards.

See page 57.

## 7 Toro del Aguardiente

The Toro del Aguardiente Bull Run stands out as a popular local celebration, which takes place during the Royal Fair and brings together large numbers of people.

## 8 San Roque Pilgrimage

In April, the San Roque Pilgrimage is celebrated on the last weekend of the month. On Saturday the procession leaves the San Roque Shrine as far as Pinar del Rey and on Sunday the statue is taken back to town.

## 9 San Enrique Pilgrimage

The San Enrique Pilgrimage is another pilgrimage which is held in the municipality, the statue is paraded from San Enrique Parish Church as far as the River Guadiaro and back.

The pilgrimages were held long before the exodus to San Roque hill.



## 10 Carnival

The Carnival is a very important festivity in our province and is linked to copla, popular songs which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. During the carnival, you can see fancy dress costumes, groups that sing coplas, parades and street parties.

## 11 Nativity Scene Reenactment

In the days before Christmas, the Nativity Scene Reenactment is celebrated around Saint Mary the Crowned Church, organised by the "Agrupación Parroquial Nuestra Señora del Rocío", in association with San Roque Borough Council.



50 charity market stalls can be seen and all the participants, over 200 people dressed in biblical era costumes to represent the birth of Jesus.

## 12 Saint John's Eve

The night of 23rd to 24th June is when Saint John's Eve is celebrated with the arrival of the Summer Solstice in the borough of San Roque. Bonfires are lit in Torreguadiaro, Taraguilla and Puente Mayorga.

Traditionally bonfires are built and people jump over them to scare off bad spirits, break away from bad things of the year (that is why old furniture is burnt) and vows to love and happiness are made.



## 13 Virgen del Carmen

On 16th June is when the processions of the Virgen of Mount Carmel are celebrated in certain places in the municipality: Torreguadiaro, Puente Mayorga and Guadarranque.

The Virgin of Mount Carmel is the patron saint of mariners and fishermen- that is why it has a close link to these local villages.



# OUR CITY

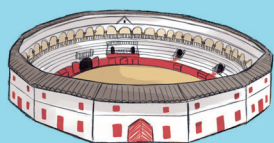
## A picturesque and historic town!

**San Roque** is a **relatively young city**, founded just over 300 years ago. Although the inhabitants of Gibraltar left on 4th August 1704, it was not until 21st May 1706 when **Gibraltar City Council** was officially reorganised in the fields of San Roque. The **Historic Centre of San Roque** features **many interesting sights, museums and monuments**. It is a **typically whitewashed Andalusian town** with **steep, narrow, cobbled**

**streets** due to the fact it was built on a hill. Many of the large townhouses in the **Old Quarter** include **Andalusian patios, whitewashed façades** and **wrought iron bars** on windows and balconies, as well as **gabled roofs**.

The **municipality** has approximately **32,000 inhabitants**, around **13,000** in the **town centre** and the other **19,000** in the **numerous villages and gated communities**. Many of the urban areas in the borough also have an interesting history.

Nowadays the **economy** in the borough of San Roque is made up of **two main sectors: heavy industry** (petrochemical and power plants) **and tourism**, above all, sport facilities (golf, polo and nautical sports), as well as local beaches.



The Bullring



Juan Luis Galiardo Theatre



Saint Mary the Crowned Parish Church



San Roque's Dog



La Alcaidesa Lighthouse



Iron Bridge

San Roque Shrine



Diego Salinas Complex



Patios in San Roque



Plaza de Armas Square



María España Fountain



Estación de San Roque



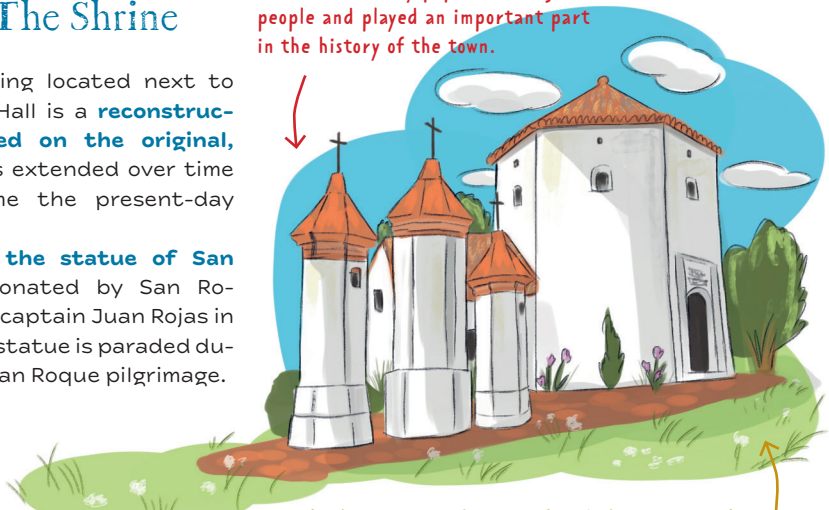
# Historic Centre of San Roque

## 1 The Shrine

The building located next to the City Hall is a **reconstruction based on the original**, which was extended over time to become the present-day church.

**Inside is the statue of San Roque**, donated by San Roque-born captain Juan Rojas in 1833. The statue is paraded during the San Roque pilgrimage.

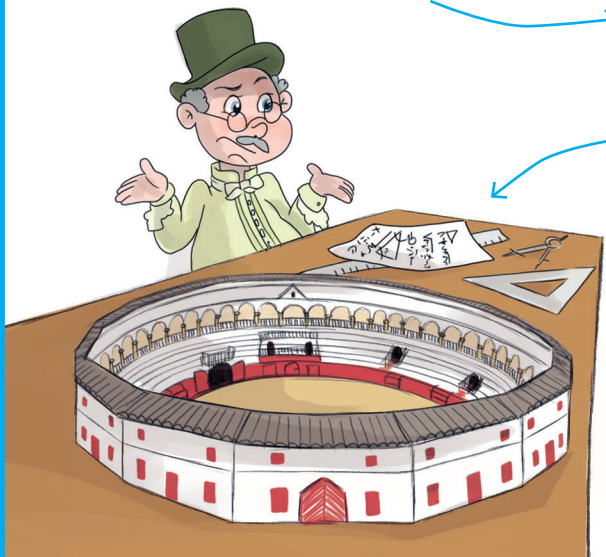
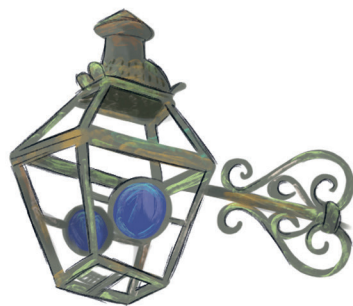
The Shrine is very popular among local people and played an important part in the history of the town.



Its location was chosen to found the new city of San Roque.

## 2 Gas Street Lamp

In the **19th century**, before electric power supply existed, **street lamps worked with different kinds of fuel**. In Mercedes Huertas Street there is gas street lamp (that does not work anymore) that reminds us of this period.



## 3 The Bullring

Building work started in 1850. A local **maths teacher** was entrusted with the calculations, but he **made a mistake**, so the foundations were built **making the arena smaller and without enough space for the "callejón"** (an alleyway behind which the matador takes refuge). The Bullring was inaugurated in **1853**.

## 4 Search for clocks

There are **lots of buildings with clocks** in San Roque, including a sundial on one of them. Can you find them? Mark the ones that you find.

- City Hall
- The Bullring
- Saint Mary the Crowned Parish Church
- Plaza de Andalucía Square
- The Governor's Palace

## 5 Diego Salinas Municipal Complex

The old **18th century Army Barracks** was one of the largest of its time and closed its doors in 1995. The buildings, which feature neoclassical architecture, have been **restored**.

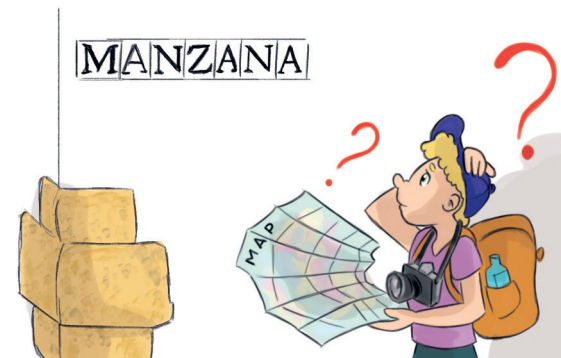
Currently the buildings house the new City Hall, the Central Library, the Official Language School, the Council Tax Office, the Job Centre, the Local Business Development Office and the Local Police Headquarters.



## 6 "Manzana" Signs

There are **odd signs in some of San Roque's streets**, and many have a sign with the name of "Manzana". This name refers to a block of houses surrounded by four streets. **In 1860 a Royal Decree was issued** that enacted that every block of houses in Spain had to be signposted.

People from San Roque use popular nicknames instead of the official names when referring to some of the local streets: "Calle Málaga", "Larga", "Escaloncitos", "Algeciras", "Sol" or "Plata."



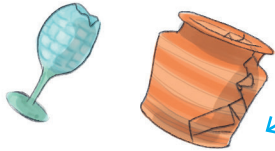
## Historic Centre of San Roque

### 7 The Alameda

The **Alameda Square** in San Roque is named after **Alfonso XI** in tribute to the Castilian king who **died** of the black plague **besieging Gibraltar in 1350**, during the fifth siege against the Kingdom of Granada. **Juan Luis Galiardo Theatre** is located in the Alameda and features 670 seats.



It is perfect to have a nice walk and enjoy the sound of its fountain.



### 8 San Roque Museum

Situated on **San Felipe Street**, the museum offers an impressive collection of **ancient archaeological discoveries**, as well as historic elements from San Roque that go back to the Middle Ages, Modern Age and contemporary times.



Find the Broom, Watering can and Andalusian chair.



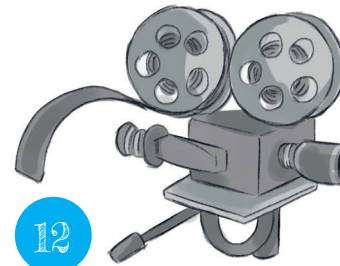
### 9 Patios in San Roque

One of the characteristics of the Historic Centre of San Roque is there are **over 50 Andalusian central patios with Tuscan order columns**. Some of the houses have wells or cisterns and the distribution of the houses is similar to those of Roman times.

### 10

### CB Radio Museum

This museum is located in the Alameda and features an exhibition of around **3,000 devices**, 800 of which are exhibited permanently. That means this curious exhibition is the **largest of its kind in Europe**.



### 12

### Plaza de Andalucía Square

At the bottom of San Felipe Street and known as "The Stop". This is **where part of the movie "The Running Man" was filmed in 1963** starring Laurence Harvey, Alan Bates and Lee Remick, and directed by Carol Reed.

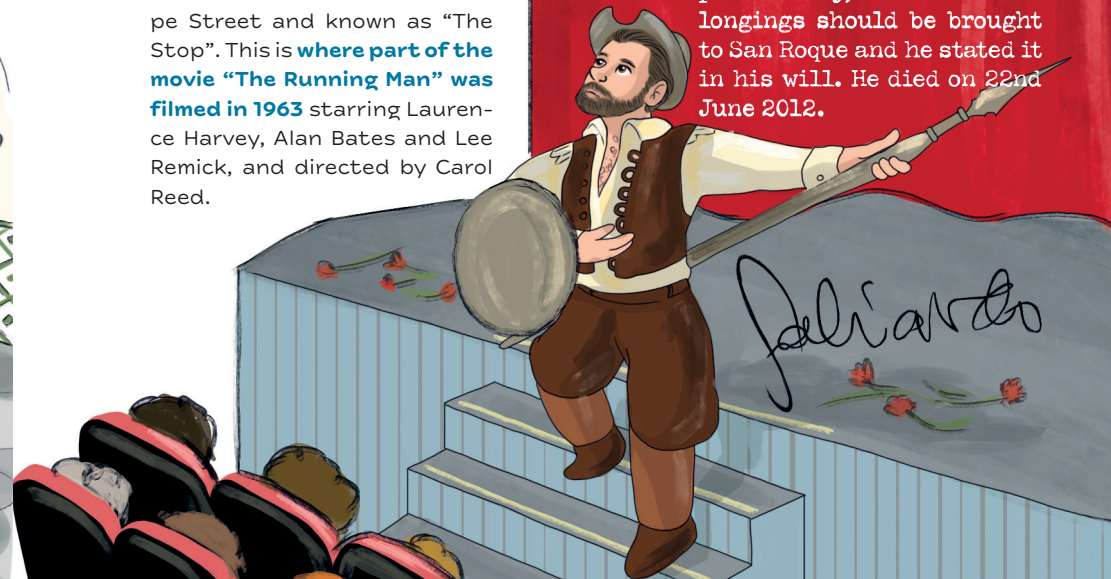


### 11

### Juan Luis Galiardo

The Goya is exhibited at Juan Luis Galiardo Theatre in San Roque.

This actor was born in San Roque on 2nd March 1940. There is a plaque on the house where he was born in tribute to him. Juan Luis Galiardo Theatre was inaugurated in the summer of 1995, but it was named after the well-known San Roque-born actor on 10th February 2001. He was the town herald of the Royal Fair. He also gave the opening lecture of the University of Cadiz's Summer Courses, in which he spoke about Don Quixote, the character he played as an actor. Juan Luis Galiardo won the Goya Award for Best Actor in 2000 for his leading role in the movie "Goodbye from the heart." He was adamant that, when he passed away, all of his belongings should be brought to San Roque and he stated it in his will. He died on 22nd June 2012.





## Historic Centre of San Roque

### 13 The old Vegetable Square

Known as the **Church Square** nowadays. This is where a street market used to be in the olden days.

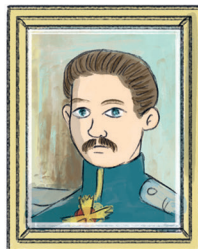
### 14 The Governor's Palace

This is a palace built in the **second half of the 18th century**. It used to be called Belanga's House due to the fact it was owned by Juan de Berlanga, general of the Royal Army. **These days, it is where the San Roque's Departments of Culture and Tourism** are located. The assembly hall and rooms house pictures by José Cruz Herrera, a bas-relief by Ortega Brú and paintings by Daniel Castilla Zurita.

Portraits of distinguished people from San Roque.



General Linares



Cavalry Colonel Manuel Montesinos



Field Marshal Luis de Lacy Gautier

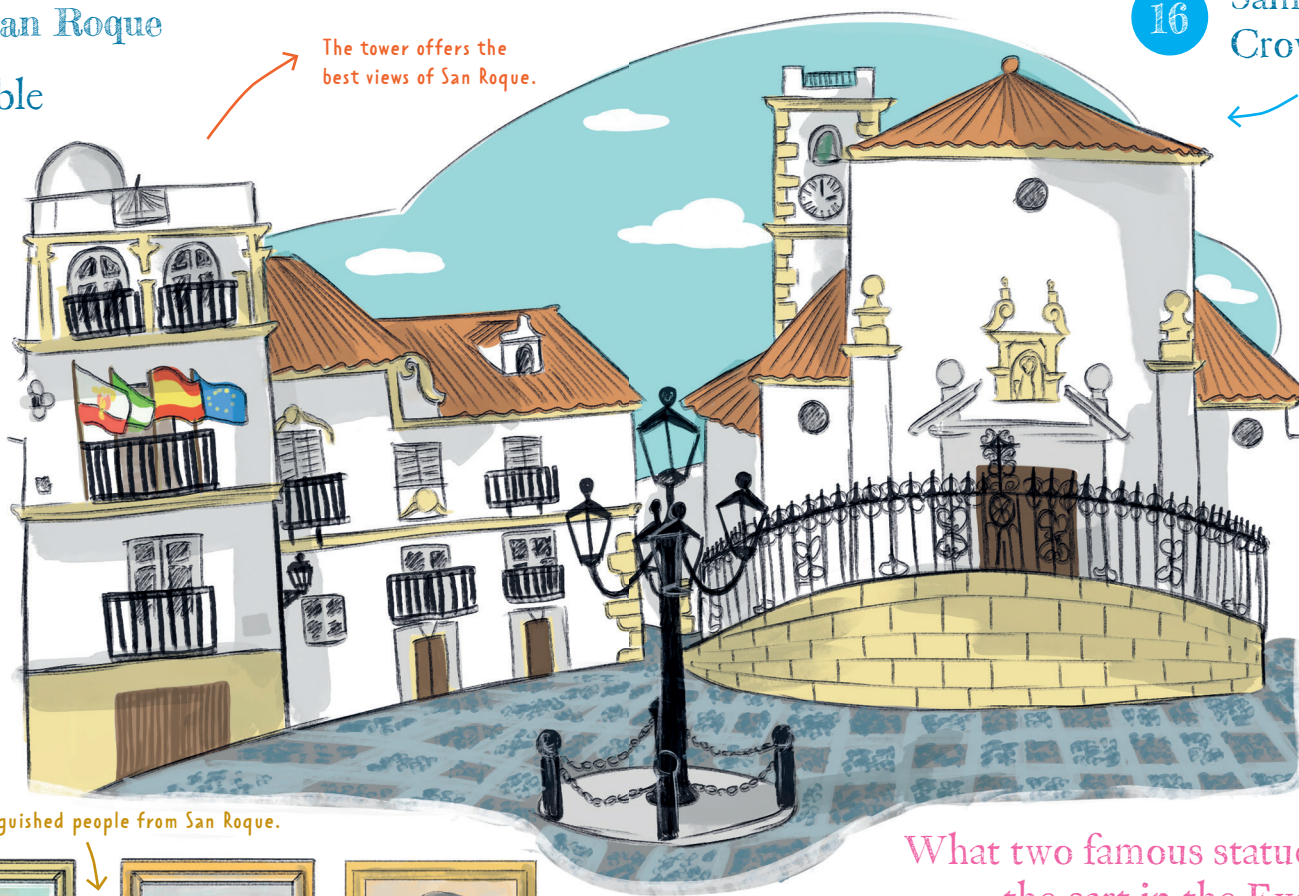


Journalist and politician Francisco María Tubino

### 15 Luis Ortega Brú Museum

In this part of the Old Quarter we come across **Luis Ortega Brú Museum** where we can see, not just his religious sculpture and commissions, but also his less well-known contemporary artwork.

In the bas-relief commissioned by San Roque Borough Council in 1970, a horse, a dog and twenty-five people can be seen.



### 16 Saint Mary the Crowned Church

Built on the foundations of the old shrine from 1508 and with large extensions over the centuries. It was not until **1735** that **the order was given to build the present-day church**. The bell tower was erected in 1826. This is where the **tomb of poet and military officer José Cadalso** is located, killed during the Great Siege (1782).

### 17 Our Lady of Visitation Chapel

Built in the **18th century** and located in Coronel Moscoso Street. It houses religious statues in which the Nazarene stands out, retrieved from Gibraltar. The building next door is where the Charity Hospital was located, founded in 1776.

What two famous statues appear in the cart in the Exodus?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



## Historic Centre of San Roque

### 18 Plaza de Armas Square

Originally it was called "Plaza Mayor" (Main Square). This is where bullfights were organised until the Bullring was inaugurated in 1853. In 1720 the Red Cape and Sword Technique was invented in this square by matador Manuel Baillon "El Africano."

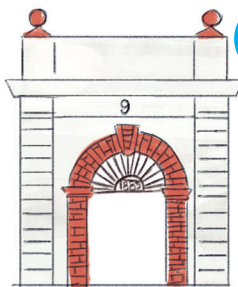


Play the game of searching for the Coat of Arms of the Rendón family in the Plaza de Armas Square.



### 19 Old City Hall

The Old City Hall was built in the 18th century and for many years it was the main site of San Roque Borough Council. Inside the 1950s stained glass window, a symbol of the question and loss of Gibraltar in 1704 stands out. From its balconies, the two republics were declared.



### 20 The Mysterious Gate

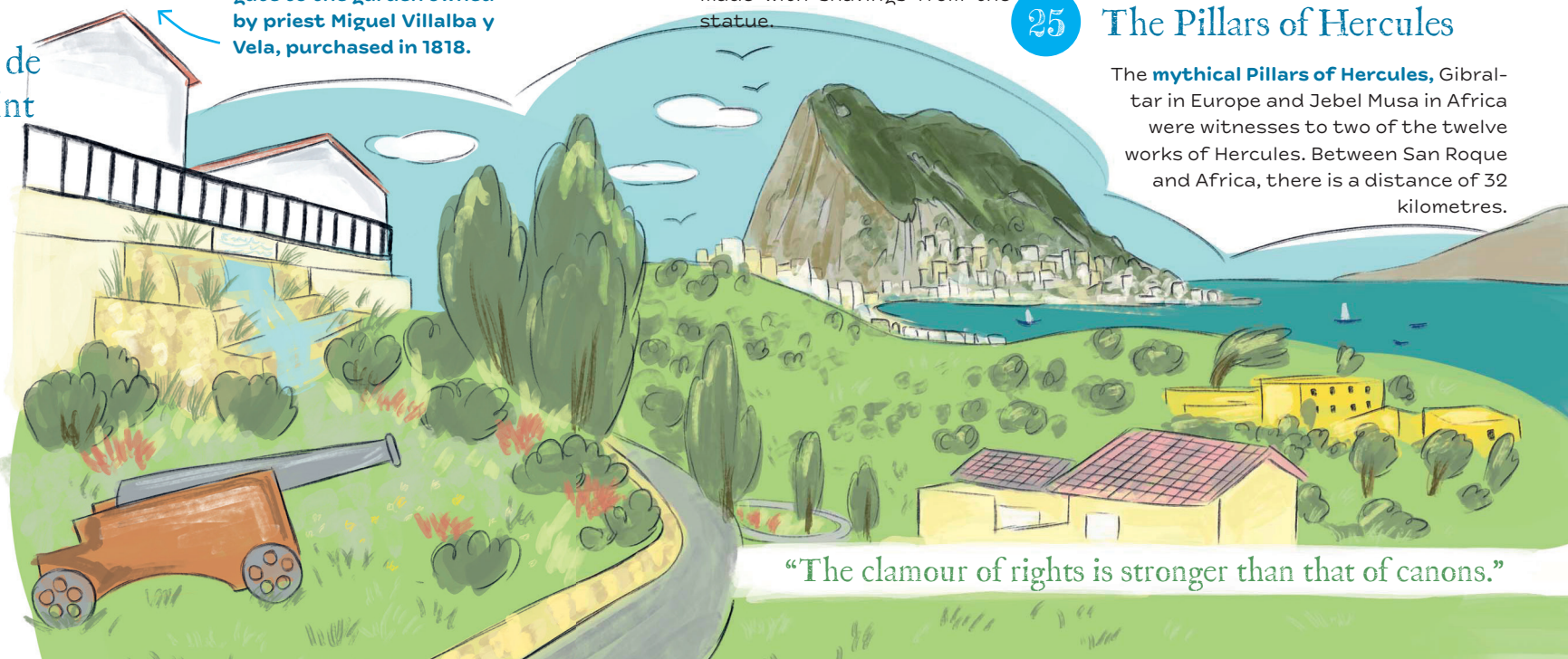
There is a mysterious gate in San Roque with an inscription that reads Saint Michael the Archangel and dates back to 1885. The gate does not lead anywhere. It was the old gate to the garden owned by priest Miguel Villalba y Vela, purchased in 1818.

### 21 Poet Domingo de Mena Viewpoint

We can enjoy privileged views of the Mediterranean Sea, the Rock of Gibraltar, La Linea, the Bay, Ceuta, Jebel Musa, Northern Morocco and Algeciras. Under the viewpoint there are a series of fountains and two canons used during the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779-1783).

### 22 The Old Granary

Situated near the Domingo de Mena Viewpoint, this building erected in 1763 has been recently restored.



"The dog from San Roque has no tail because the sexton has cut it off"



### 24 The San Roque Dog

A sculpture by artist Victor Quintanilla located at Cuatro Vientos in 1998. Legends from the period of the plague in 1885 state that people would go to see the priest for him to supply them with healing powder, business went so well that the dog was left tailless, due to the fact the powder was made with shavings from the statue.

### 23 The Lion Statue



This sculpture was made in 1955, the work of sculptor Juan Cristóbal Quesada, called "Monument to Gibraltar". It symbolises the bravery, courage and strength of the fallen during the sieges of Gibraltar.



Play the dot-to-dot game and discover the Lion by Quesada.

### 25 The Pillars of Hercules

The mythical Pillars of Hercules, Gibraltar in Europe and Jebel Musa in Africa were witnesses to two of the twelve works of Hercules. Between San Roque and Africa, there is a distance of 32 kilometres.

"The clamour of rights is stronger than that of canons."



## Historic Centre of San Roque



### 26 María España Drinking Fountain

This is an **18th-century** fountain. The chief magistrate wanted it to be named after him, but the town folk kept the name it had always had. The surname España is that of one of the families that left Gibraltar when it was occupied by the British in 1704. **San Roque had several public fountains**, the most well-known ones were María España, El Chorro, La Salud and Fuentecilla del Soldado, where people would get their everyday water.

↑ Its name appears in old songs and legends from San Roque. It was a meeting and chatting point for the town folk.

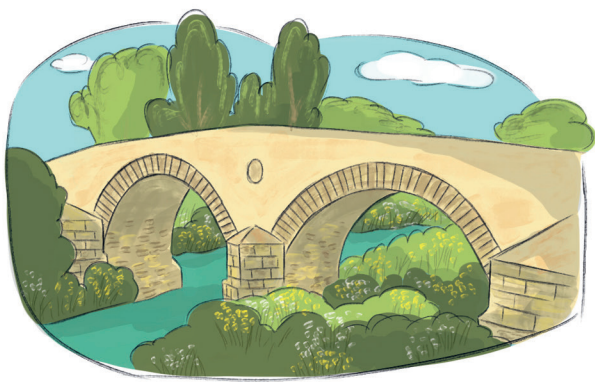
↓ The habit of spring water has fallen out of use due to houses having tap water and the increase in bottled water sales.

### 27 Padre Ventura Cross

**Padre Ventura** Cross is located on a path on the top of a hill near El Toril entrance. It was the initiative of **holy man Ventura**, who in around **1779** ordered it to be erected, following the custom of installing a cross in the towns he visited.

### 28 Madre Vieja Bridge

This **historic bridge** dates back to **1776** and spans over the Madre Vieja Stream. It was built by Royal Decree of the Supreme Council of Castile. The bridge has two stone plaques cut with **San Roque's coat of arms** and their corresponding legends.



## San Roque, My City

### 1 Miraflores

This was the place the **exiled Gibraltar City Council** met in 1792. The popular Miraflores Roadside Inn opened in 1916 and was a real icon in the area due to the fact it was a haunt for German spies during the **Second World War**.



This was a place to rest for many travellers.

### 3 Taraguilla

There was an **important Roman road** here. There is documentation from 1582 that mentions a country estate with the same name, giving place to the present-day name.



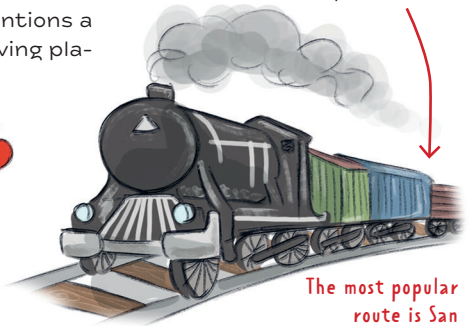
### 4 San Enrique de Guadiaro

This area was founded as an agricultural colony in 1887 by the **Larios family**. Its name comes from one of the family members. Nowadays, polo is one of the most important activities here.



### 5 Pueblo Nuevo

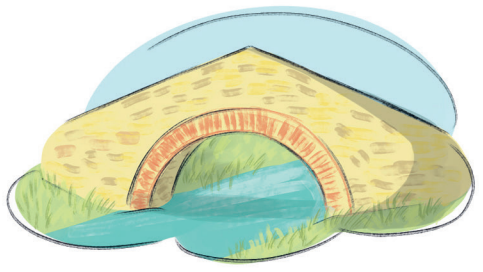
This village was founded in the **1960s** when most of **the workers from Sotogrande** area settled here. These days, it is one of the most important urban areas in the borough.



The most popular route is San Roque-Ronda.

### 6 Puente Mayorga

It is one of **the oldest villages** in the Bay. It already had an important harbour in the 16th century. The origin of its name comes from one of its inhabitants, farmer **José Mayorga**.

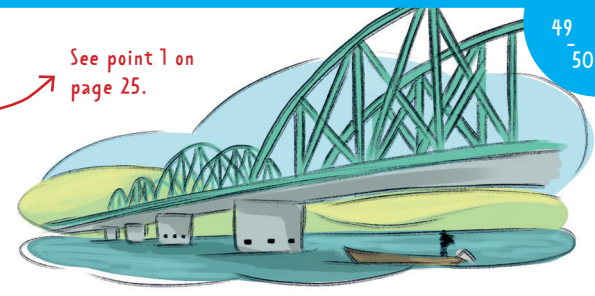


### 2 Estación de San Roque

The village that we can see today was founded in **1909** when the population increased due to the new **railway station** opening **from 1890** with the first section of the Algeciras-Bobadilla railway line.

### 8 Guadiaro

Its name comes from the important river which was mentioned in the 6th century BC. In this area is the **ancient Roman city of Barbesula**. Specially significant is its Iron Bridge.



See point 1 on page 25.

### 9 San Roque Club

It is an old mansion of the Domecq family. These days it is an important gated community in which **golf stands out**.



See page 53.



See page 58.

### 11 Sotogrande

Businessman **Joseph McMicking** founded this world-famous gated community in **1962**. The construction of the **first golf course took place in 1964**. These days it is a tourist centre in which nautical sports, polo and golf stand out. You should not miss its marina!

### 10 Torreguadiaro

It gets its name from the 16th-century watchtowers located here. The origin of the village can be found in the **old fishing village**. Nowadays fishing has given place to tourist development.

See point 2 on page 27.



### 12 Alcaidesa

The present-day **Alcaidesa Lighthouse** was a **watchtower** dating back to the **16th century**. The natural features of its beach and golf make it an exceptional place to enjoy.



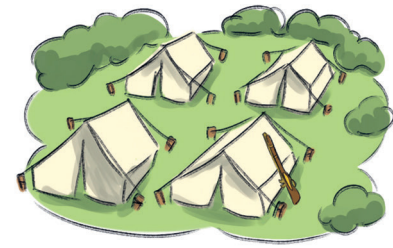
See page 27.

### 7 Guadarranque

This old fishing village is where the important **Carteia site** is located. Lately its name has come to the literary limelight, due to the fact this village is where former **British spy** Rosalinda Fox lived for many years.

### 13 Campamento

This village was founded when **military camps** were set up due to the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779-1783). Before this date, in the 17th century, there were already two country estates: **Benalife and Buena Vista**. During the first few decades of the 20th century, the village had a horse racing track, polo grounds and a golf course.



See point 4 on page 14.

# A WHOLE LOT OF FUN

If you are bored, it is because you want to be!

The San Roque area offers an endless list of **leisure** and **sport** options. If you like sport, you have the chance to choose between multiple disciplines, from golf lessons **at some of the borough's golf courses** to sailing lessons **at Puerto Sotogrande**. There are also **Skate Parks** for **skateboard** enthusiasts. If you are into reading and you are a **book worm**, you will love the **Municipal Library**. You will discover that there are

**lots of comic and superhero fans** due to San Roque-born artist **Carlos Pacheco**, the **best comic illustrator in Spain** and who has worked for the best publishers in the world (Marvel and DC Comics). **Summer** is the time of the year when different **fairs** are celebrated in the borough. You can enjoy different **rides and typical stalls** at the festivities. We propose some of the most **typical activities** such as **nautical sports**, a **Segway** route or enjoying a **polo match** at the **International Polo Tournament at Santa María Polo Club and Ayala Polo Club**.



Golf Courses



Creativity



Carlos Pacheco Interview



Library



Sailing

Skate Park



Diving Lessons



Fair



Segway



Polo



## Sport & Leisure Activities

### 1 Golf courses for children

Some of the seven **golf courses in the borough** of San Roque feature **golf schools, academies and camps** as an introduction, initiation and preparation for children in this discipline as a basic sport.



Thanks to the training, local golfers like Alvaro Quirós and María Parra have become great successful professionals in national and international tournaments.

### 2 Preparing a little Fairy House

There is a very creative activity we encounter at **Pinar del Rey**, it is an initiative that has become very popular in the last few years. Boys and girls have been making **little houses** for fairies, then putting them in place in the forest. You can use recycled materials to make one.



### 3 Making a little Fairy House



Look for disposable material that can be used to make a little house. You will also need something to make a door and a roof.

You can store cartons of milk, plastic bottles and other packaging.

Proceed by designing your little house and then stick all the different parts together.

Lastly, we can decorate the little house by painting it, putting details and surprise features that the Fairies will like.



### 4 Going Diving

**Diving** is a **magical experience** that you can also enjoy with your family. You can ask the Tourist Office about **diving lessons** that are on offer in the area. Maybe you will encounter our friend, the Octopus from Carteia.

See point 3 on page 6.

### 5 Skate Park and Parkour

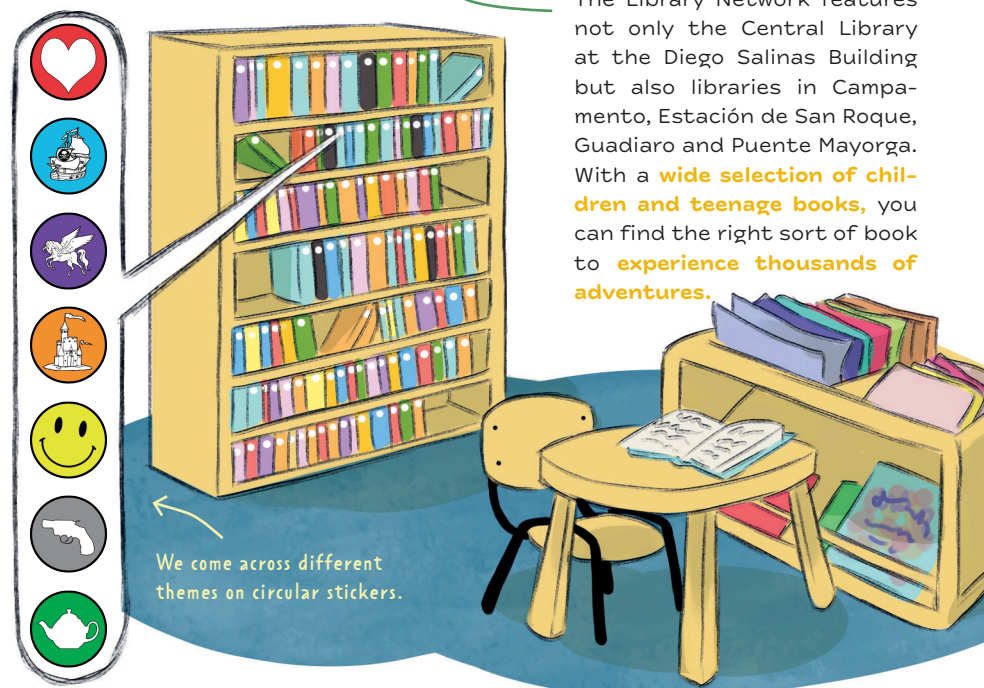
San Roque has two **skate parks** on offer, one located at the Diego Salinas Municipal Complex and another in Puente Mayorga. There is also a **Parkour** ground and an interactive **"Memo"** game at Miguel Ángel Blanco Park. In addition, there is also **mixing desk "Urban DJ"** at Casa Varela. Football enthusiasts will also enjoy an electronic goalpost in Taraguilla. Lastly, sportspeople have callisthenics apparatus in Guadiaro and at Parque de la Vida.



We will also encounter the library service at some of our beaches. This service brings reading to all users. It is necessary to hold an Andalusian Library Service member card.

### 6 Library Network

The Library Network features not only the Central Library at the Diego Salinas Building but also libraries in Campamento, Estación de San Roque, Guadiaro and Puente Mayorga. With a **wide selection of children and teenage books**, you can find the right sort of book to **experience thousands of adventures**.



We come across different themes on circular stickers.

# Interviewing Carlos Pacheco



*Carlos Pacheco*

**1** What is your favourite colour?

It is a difficult question. But I think my favourite colour is **sky blue on a cloudy day**, a greyish blue.

**2** What is the best thing about comics?

The hours that I spent reading and learning, **I am really proud**, that it led on to my own revolution and realising my childhood dream, becoming a comic illustrator.

**3** How can I become a comic illustrator?

If you have enjoyed comics since you were born, you already have a large part of it. You have to go through the learning process, **reading lots of comics**, looking for different styles and sharing your passion with your friends.

**4** What do you like drawing most, heroes or villains?

**I like drawing people**, I try seeing the human side of each character, drawing reality, making sense of superheroes, but... **villains**.

**5** Which has been the hardest to draw?

Superman, **I do not empathise with characters like Superman with so many superpowers**, it makes it difficult. But I see it as a challenge that I have to overcome.

**6** Which is your favourite superhero?

Since I was a child I have been fascinated with westerns and always liked Indians, that is why I love characters with bows, **Hawkeye and Green Arrow** are my favourite characters.

**7** Do you prefer drawing on a tablet or with a pencil?

I do a **mixture of both things**, technology has evolved and it is marvellous to be able to use computer tools, but I grew up with a pencil and will always work with one.

**8** What advice would you give young artists?

Do not accept advice, **they have to be self-critical**. Do not take notice of social media, compare yourself to other artists that you like to learn from.

**9** If you were a superhero, what would your superpower be?

**I would love to be The Flash**, that way my life would improve without changing. I would be able to do tasks super fast and have enough time to spend it with family and friends.

**10** What is the most fun part of your job?

Bringing life to the characters I grew up with and knowing I am continuing with that cycle. I never get bored of drawing.

## Sport & Leisure Activities

### 7 Fair

There are so many **places to have fun** that it is impossible to name them all, but we can tell you some of the main ones, from the moment of putting on our **flamenco dresses** to eating **candy floss** or an octopus leg. It is a question of taste. You can see thousands of lights whilst you ride on the Ferris wheel. It is time to **have fun with the whole family**.



Did you know...? There is an old **traditional** San Roque **dance** called "Fandango de Punta y Tacón", which originated among agricultural workers from Albarracín and Sierra del Arca.

Colour your own flamenco dress



#### June

Taraguilla Fair  
Guadiaro Fair

#### July

The Bay Fair  
San Enrique Fair

#### August

San Roque Royal Fair  
Estación de San Roque Fair

### 8 Segway

We can hire a **Segway in San Roque**. It is the first self-balancing personal transporter. The computer and motor situated on the base keep the Segway horizontal all the time and the user has to incline in the direction he or she wants to go (forwards, backwards, left or right). **The motor is electric and silent**.



### 9 Sailing

Sailing as a **nautical sport** consists of travelling in the water on a vessel, **propelled by the force of the wind**, using a sail. The boat has to complete a route in the lowest possible time. This activity can be done simply as a leisure pastime or on a national or international competitive level.



### 10

### An afternoon watching a polo match

Both at **Ayala Polo Club** and **Santa María Polo Club**, you can enjoy **an afternoon watching this sport**. The International Polo Tournament is also one of the four **most important ones in the world**.

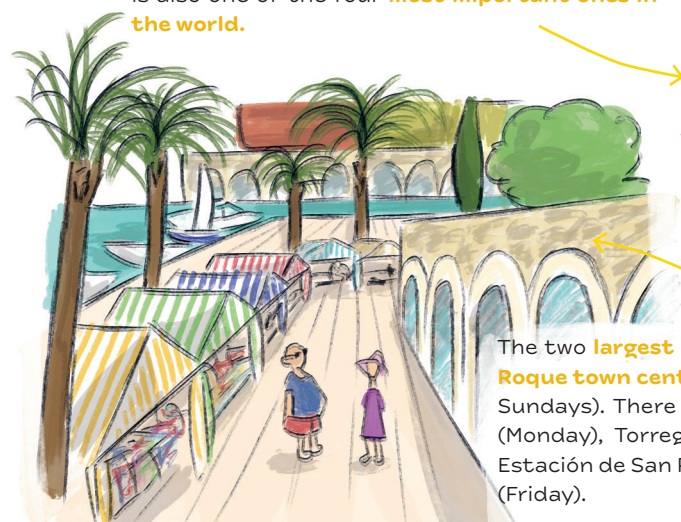


The Bronze, Silver and Gold Cups are played in Sotogrande, declared an Event of Andalusian Tourist Interest.

### 11

### Street Markets

The two **largest** street markets held are in **San Roque town centre** and **Puerto Sotogrande** (on Sundays). There are also five others: Taraguilla (Monday), Torreguadiaro, Puente Mayorga and Estación de San Roque (Thursday) and Guadiaro (Friday).





## Solutions to Activities and Games



- 1-** Find the 7 differences on Page 4:
- 2-** Crossword. Answers: 1. Museum 2. Carteia 3. Roman 4. Archaeology 5. Oil Lamp 6. Theatre 7. History 8. Amphora 9. Circus 10. Temple
- 3-** Question on page 11 – Answer: Three times.
- 4-** Question on page 12 – Answer: 4 days.
- 5-** Question on page 13 – Answer: A concrete structure to protect people and fire guns from.
- 6-** Decypher Morse code: San Roque.
- 7-** Match with arrows:
- Chanterelle. Macrolepiota. Boletus. Ashen chanterelle.
- 
- 8-** Question on page 23 – Answer: Rosemary, Thyme and Lavender.
- 9-** Question on page 27 – Answer: Green.
- 10-** Question on page 44 – Answer: Christ of the True Cross and Saint Mary the Crowned.
- 11-** Search for coat of arms: House number 4.



## More information:

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