



Verdugo hill

Carmen Church

Public granary

Whether you walk one of the many hiking trails or climb to a lookout point, you will appreciate breathtaking landscapes. The town is surrounded by olive tree plantations and large pastures with bushes, holm and gall oaks, and, in the southern area, cork oaks. On the east, you will see the towering limestone massif of the nearby Sierra and its most important peaks. Closer, to the northwest and on top of the Pajarete mountain, you can appreciate the Matrera defensive fortress, a remembrance of the times where this region was the border between the Christian and Muslim kingdoms. Further away, you can gaze the Jerez's countryside, and even the Sevillian one, full of orchards and crops.

The Alcornocales Natural Park is just on the southern border of the municipality. The sea, from where the west wind brings rain and humidity, is located further down that way.

Upon arriving at the town, you will be surprised by the Cabeza de Hortales hill. At its base, you can visit the Iptuci Salt Pans, one of the few inland salt evaporation ponds still operating in the Iberian Peninsula. These salt ponds can be traced back to the Phoenician times. The Roman city of Iptuci, now an archeological site, sits at the top of the hill. Thanks to its strategic location, watching over a large area, it became a strategic enclave and communication center between the countryside and the mountain area. It was an exceptional settlement, inhabited during 6000 years, since the first sedentary cultures during prehistory, until the Middle Age. Nowadays it has been declared "Bien de



Prado del Rey

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Ayuntamiento de Prado del Rey

Prado del Rey

THE ENLIGHTENMENT GARDEN PATH



Laying on a soft hill, at the foothills of the Grazalema range, Prado del Rey waits for its visitors. The town shimmers in the sunlight reflecting its lime white walls and filled with lemon and orange trees. Its singular urban planimetry, with wide and straight streets, and regular blocks, are the result of its origins during the Enlightenment, during the reign of Carlos III. This street layout tells the story of an open, friendly and courageous town, a worthy heir of its founders. The first settlers, after overcoming many difficulties, took a chance to move to these lands looking for progress and well-being in 1768. Wandering on its gardened streets, you can follow

a path of traditional tiles. This route will take you through the town history, its unique places and famous figures that had an impact on the town. You will be driven to sit on the terraces and taste the cuisine and wines of the region, like the famous Pajarete wine, which was drunk in the most luxurious feasts of Europe during the 17th-19th centuries.

Las Lomas Lookout

"Here" and "There" fountains



PATH OF THE TILES

Our Path of the Tiles is an enjoyable way to get to know the history of Prado del Rey while walking the town's main streets. Through these artisan-made tiles, the lime white walls will unveil events, customs, and figures that have marked the evolution of the town. Enjoy walking the streets of this garden town near the mountains!



desde el Cerro Verdugo



1- Nuestra Señora del Carmen Church

This is the most iconic building in the town. Built in 1830, it was funded by all citizens. It is neoclassical in style, with three naves separated by squared pillars and rounded arches. The altarpiece at the main altar depicts a beautiful statue of the town's Patroness, the "Virgen del Carmen". Other wooden statues to highlight are the Virgen de los Dolores and the Virgen del Rosario.



5- Playground

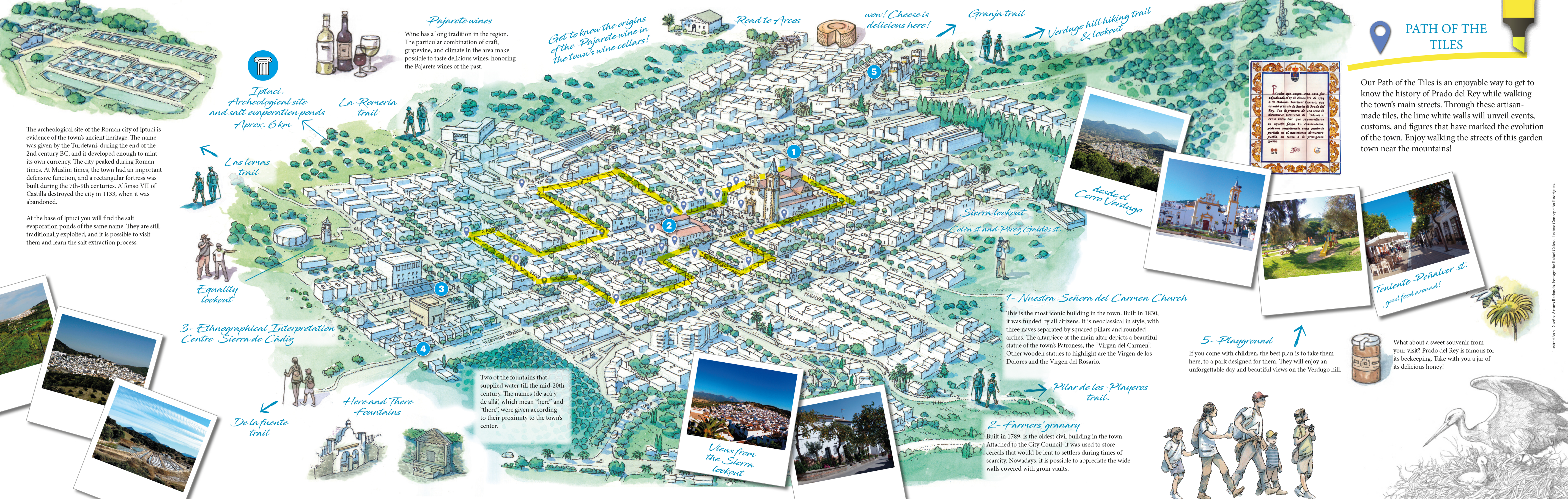
If you come with children, the best plan is to take them here, to a park designed for them. They will enjoy an unforgettable day and beautiful views on the Verdugo hill.



Teniente Peñalver st. good food around!



What about a sweet souvenir from your visit? Prado del Rey is famous for its beekeeping. Take with you a jar of its delicious honey!



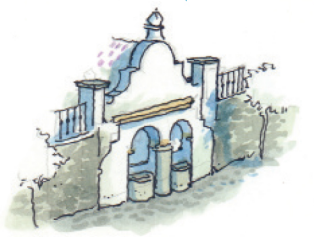
Iptuci. Archeological site and salt evaporation ponds. Aprox. 6 km

The archeological site of the Roman city of Iptuci is evidence of the town's ancient heritage. The name was given by the Turdetani, during the end of the 2nd century BC, and it developed enough to mint its own currency. The city peaked during Roman times. At Muslim times, the town had an important defensive function, and a rectangular fortress was built during the 7th-9th centuries. Alfonso VII of Castilla destroyed the city in 1133, when it was abandoned.

At the base of Iptuci you will find the salt evaporation ponds of the same name. They are still traditionally exploited, and it is possible to visit them and learn the salt extraction process.



De la fuente trail



Here and There fountains



Two of the fountains that supplied water till the mid-20th century. The names (de acá y de allá) which mean "here" and "there", were given according to their proximity to the town's center.

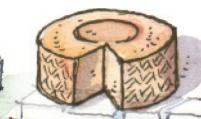
Pajarete wines

Wine has a long tradition in the region. The particular combination of craft, grapevine, and climate in the area make possible to taste delicious wines, honoring the Pajarete wines of the past.



Get to know the origins of the Pajarete wine in the town's wine cellars!

Road to Arcos



now! Cheese is delicious here!

Granja trail

Verdugo hill hiking trail & Lookout

Sierra lookout

Colón st and Pérez Galdós st.



Views from the Sierra lookout



2- Farmers' granary

Built in 1789, is the oldest civil building in the town. Attached to the City Council, it was used to store cereals that would be lent to settlers during times of scarcity. Nowadays, it is possible to appreciate the wide walls covered with groin vaults.

Pilar de los Playeros trail.