Derick McGroarty considers what the Bay of Cadiz offers holidaymakers.

By: Derick McGroarty



The Atlantic coast of Spain, part of Andalucia known as the Costa de la Luz, is popular with Spanish holiday makers, and is for me the real Spain when compared with Benidorm style packaged holidays tailored to suit European visitors. I have visited the Costa de la Luz many times but can still recall being caught up in a small village fiesta some thirty years ago when flamenco dancing and singing began quite unprompted, unrehearsed or unprofessional with everyone joining in. A great evening!



The capital city of Seville is a first choice visit with many attractions [see my article on Punta Umbria issue 39, pages 22 onwards for my account and pictures.]

This year I concentrated on the Bay of Cadiz close to the border with Gibraltar but Seville is still a comfortable day excursion away. Closer and well within half day visits, either as a short excursion or by car hire, are interesting places to visit.

My chosen hotel was the 4 star lberostar Royal Andalus situated on the impressive Barrosa beach,





and golf

backed by pine trees. Part of hotel Petri, it is 5 kilometers from the course coastal town of Chicianda de la Frontera, developments in Novo Sancti to which there is a bus service



every 30 minutes. The attractive hotel consists of long white 2 story buildings many of which face onto gardens and two swimming pools. There are excellent board walks to the beach. All 400 spacious, en





satellite TV, air conditioning and and international cuisine is on

-suite rooms have telephones, views. A wide choice of Spanish furnished balconies with sea offer. In addition to alcohol the













bars offer a wide selection of soft drinks, coffee and non alcoholic cocktails Children have a separate pool and two mini clubs. The Animation team of young people provide plenty of activities during the day including aerobics, archery, rifle shooting, bingo etc. Each evening there are live stage performances. Staff are efficient and friendly throughout the hotel.

Cadiz the oldest city in Spain, is set on a narrow peninsula almost surrounded by the sea. Settled by Phoenicians in eleven hundred

BC there is evidence of subsequent rule by Carthaginians and Romans. Christopher Columbus set out on his second and fourth journeys to the" New World" from here, which enabled Cadiz to grow rich with the developing trade. The Museo de Cadiz exhibits Phoenician and Roman artefacts as well as local crafts. There is a relaxed feeling in the pleasant old part with its mix of architectural styles including a Moorish influence Predominant is the 18th century baroque Cathedral with its attractive yellow dome which glistens like gold in the sunlight. In the vault is the tomb of the composer Manuel de Fala. I enjoyed the spacious quiet atmosphere and as I stood viewing the tomb I could not help hearing in my head the repetitive beat of his "Bolero". Coincidently an evening show at the hotel was a Flamenco Ballet to the same rhythm.

It was off the Bay of Cadiz that a

place, which took the name Trafalgar. The name derives from the Arabic which translates as "Western coast". In October 1804 British ships under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson defeated the 33 ships of the combined French and Spanish navies under French Admiral Pierre Villeneuve. The Franco-Spanish fleet lost 22 ships, no British were lost but Nelson was major British naval battle took mortally wounded becoming one





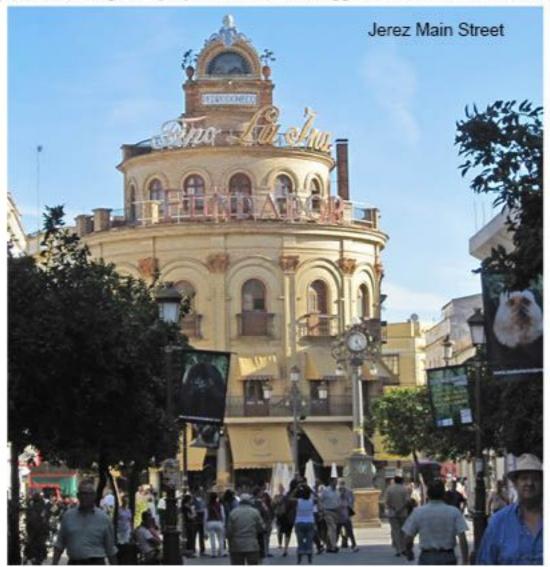
of Britain's greatest heroes. There is a 34 metre high lighthouse built in 1860 but no trace or mention of the great sea battle 55 years earlier. Little wonder, as it was their defeat and in any event beyond sight of any part of the coast The victory commemorated in London at Trafalgar Square and the elegant tall Nelson's column high above

tourist attraction in itself. Standing on the Spanish shore looking out to sea I reflected on the terrible conditions that sailors on both sides suffered on these sail driven battle ships. Many injuries and deaths were caused by wood splintering when cannon balls hit the hulls I

Gibraltar, once a great British sculpted lions has become a naval base, is easily visited. The Rock is a major land mark overlooking the narrow strait between Europe and Africa. The streets mainly given over to shopping and cafes show a quaint English character with red post boxes and English style policemen.

If you go, try to choose a time when few or no cruise ships are in port. It can become crowded!

At the border begin a series of white villages in undulating country and rugged coast line. At Arcos de

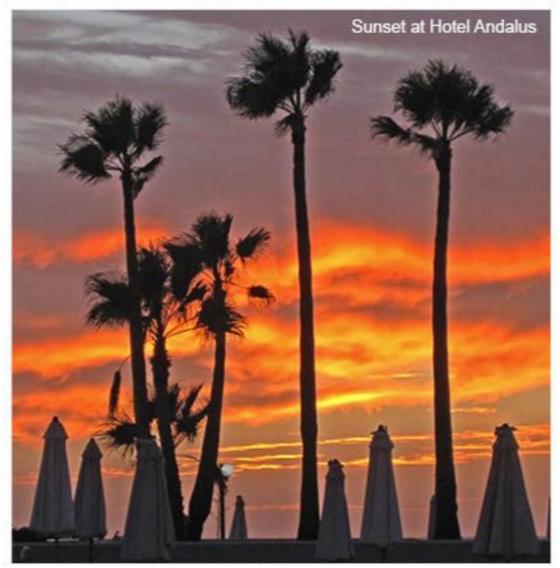




la Frontera sheer cliffs drop from the edge of the castle walls in the old town. From the town cobbled streets lead way up to the castle I visited Vejer de la entrance. Frontera one of the largest "hill towns." In 711 it became part of the Muslim Empire and traces remain of the cultural development and monuments such as the Puerto Del Castillo A stroll between the white washed houses is a pleasing experience.

dating from Moorish times. The old quarter has beautiful palm squares and fountains. Although prehistoric and Roman remains have been found, the oldest surviving structure is the Arab Castle with its Baths and gardens dating from the 12th century. The city was under Moorish control from 711 to 1264 There are several old churches which date just after the Reconquest of 1264, the 14th century cathedral being built on The name of the city of Jerez de la the site of an Arab mosque. . Frontera derives from Arabic Acclaimed for its flamenco song and dance, horsemanship is popular with young men – the Royal Andalusian Riding School was established in Jerez 40 years ago. Performances can be booked independently or as part of a tour. Jerez is the sherry capital

of the world; the word sherry, (a fortified wine), is derived from Xerez, an earlier name of the city. Brandy, bottles, and cement are also prime manufactures. During the Moorish period production of the grape harvest continued





although drinking alcohol is prohibited in the Qur'an. In 996 the Caliph of Cardoba at first ordered destruction of the vineyard but when inhabitants appealed on the grounds that raisins were also produced to feed his soldiers, the Caliph spared two thirds of the vineyards. Sherry production by many international names is in the centre of the city and tasting "bodegas" are a popular on excursions for European visitors. My wife and I still enjoy sherry and were pleased to visit Williams and Fortified wine from Humbert grapes in a defined area are controlled for quality by a "solera"

process. The demand for this aperitif has declined among younger people, but Fino dry sherry still appeals as a mixer with lemonade. Our own favourite remains Oroloso.

For those who do not find the immediate places of interest sufficient, an excursion to Tangier is available. A long day with ferry crossing it does enable a brief visit to North Africa with complete contrast of culture in the Arab world the other side of the Straits. Tours include a Moorish lunch and visit to souks and a Mosque.

Whether you travel independently booking on line or use a tour The Spanish National Tourist operator offering holidays, Cadiz is an excellent information on request. area for relaxation, and sight seeing with much of interest CONTACTS. without long journeys. Children are welcome and well catered for. Flights with British Airways from Heathrow were comfortable and on time

package Office can provide useful free

Spanish Tourism www.spain.info Hotel Andalus www.royal.andalus@iberostar

Transport in Jerez

