Cáceres

Extremadura · Spain

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Cáceres is a city in Extremadura, in western Spain. Its walled old town, the Ciudad Monumental, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, with medieval towers, palaces and churches built of golden stone.

The city is quiet and well preserved, and it is often used as a film location. It suits one day, and it is a base for Trujillo, Mérida and the nature of Extremadura.

When to visit

Spring and autumn are the best seasons, with warm, sunny days. July and August are very hot, with temperatures often above 35 °C. Winters are cool, with some frost.

The Womad music festival in May and the Easter processions are highlights.

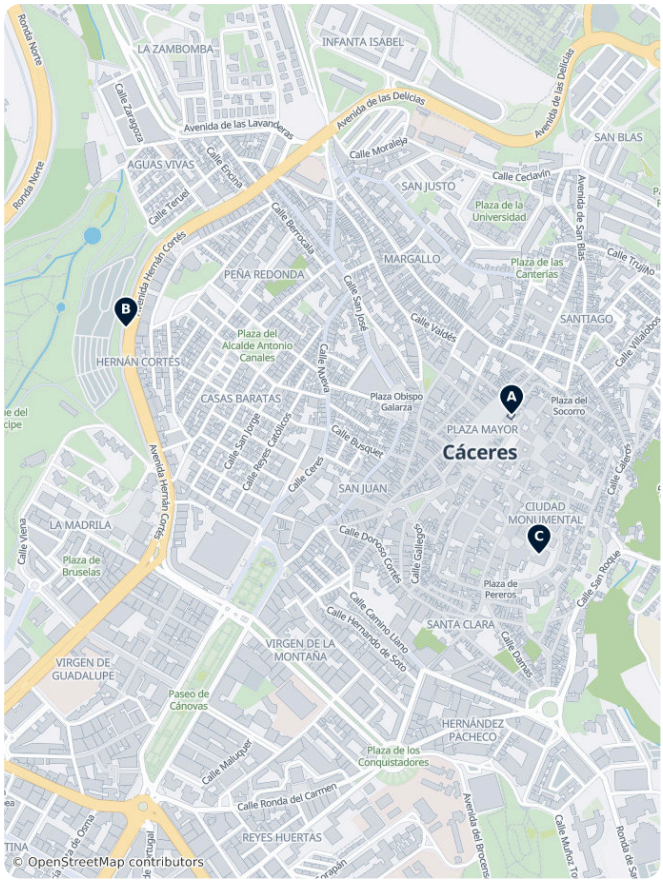
MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Poor Poor for sightseeing	12° / 16° Feels like 8°	2° / -3°	Dry air
February	Fair Fair for sightseeing	14° / 18° Feels like 10°	3° / -3°	Dry air
March	Good Good for sightseeing	17° / 22° Feels like 13°	5° / 0°	Dry air
April	Great Great for sightseeing	20° / 26°	8° / 3°	Dry air
May	Great Great for sightseeing	24° / 33°	11° / 6°	20 sunny days · Dry air
June	Good Good for sightseeing	31° / 39°	16° / 10°	23 sunny days · Dry air · UV 8 (Very high) · Up to 6 days above 35°
July	Poor Poor for sightseeing	36° / 41°	19° / 14°	29 sunny days · Dry air · UV 9 (Very high) · Up to 18 days above 35°
August	Poor Poor for sightseeing	35° / 41°	19° / 15°	28 sunny days · Dry air · Up to 17 days above 35°
September	Great Great for sightseeing	30° / 36°	16° / 11°	21 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds
October	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 31°	12° / 7°	Dry air
November	Good Good for sightseeing	16° / 21° Feels like 13°	6° / 0°	Dry air
December	Fair Fair for sightseeing	13° / 16° Feels like 9°	3° / -2°	Dry air

Best months: April, May, September, October

Climate data: NASA POWER (MERRA-2) · 1996–2025

Top sights

- The Ciudad Monumental is the old walled town, with palaces, towers and churches in narrow streets. It is best seen on foot in the morning or at dusk.
- A Torre de Bujaco is a tower in the Moorish wall, and one of the best-known landmarks.
- B Murallas y Arco del Cristo are parts of the old city walls, with a gate that leads into the old town.
- C Museo de Cáceres is in a Renaissance palace and shows finds from the region, including Roman and Moorish objects.
- Plaza Mayor is the main square just outside the walls, with cafés.
- The Concatedral de Santa María is the main church, in the old town.
- The Torre de las Cigüeñas is a tower with a nest of storks on top.



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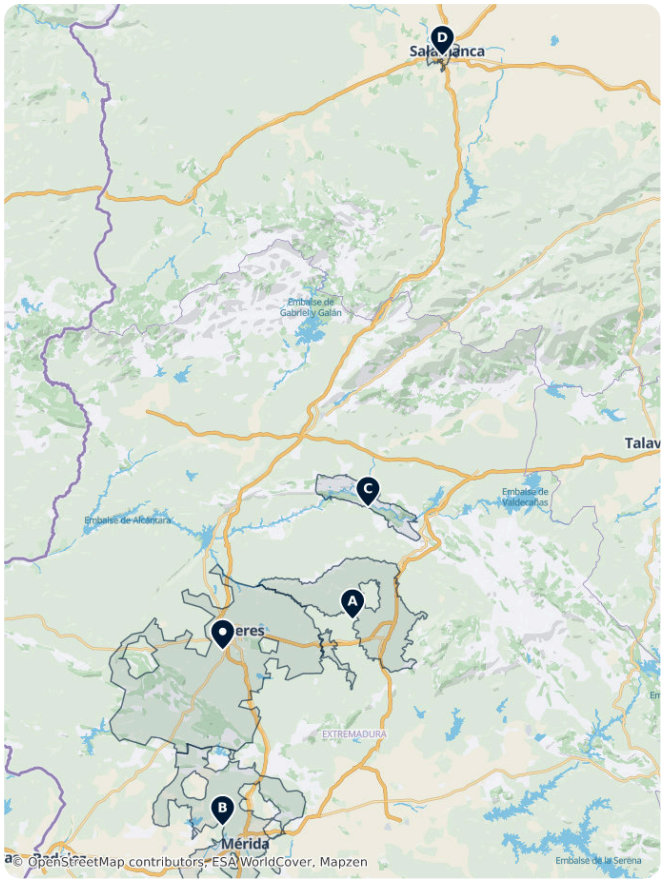
What to experience

- Walk the old town at dusk, when the stone walls glow and the crowds are thin.
- Watch the storks nest on the towers and church roofs in spring.

Day trips

- A Trujillo (about 45 km, 40 minutes by car): a hill town with a castle and a grand plaza.
- B Mérida (about 70 km, 1 hour by car): a city with Roman theater and bridge.
- C Monfragüe (about 80 km, 1 hour by car): a national park known for birds, including vultures.
- D Salamanca (about 200 km, 2 hours by car): a university city with a golden old town.



Where to explore

Other places in Extremadura and nearby:

- **Historic towns**: Trujillo and Mérida.
- **Nature**: Monfragüe.
- **University city**: Salamanca.

Getting there

- **By air**: The nearest airports are in Badajoz (limited service), Seville and Madrid. Most visitors come by train, bus or car.
- **By train**: Trains run from Madrid, Mérida and Badajoz. Book on Renfe.
- **By bus**: Coaches run to Madrid, Seville, Mérida and Salamanca.

Getting around

- **On foot**: The old town is compact and cobbled, and it is best seen on foot. The new town is a short walk away.
- **Cycling**: The streets of the old town are steep and uneven, so cycling is not practical.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Moderate

The old town is compact but cobbled and hilly.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

The old town has steep, uneven streets.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: Not for the old town, but yes for day trips.
- **Parking**: Use the car parks near Plaza Mayor or the Plaza de San Juan.
- **Restrictions**: Cars are not allowed in most of the old town.

Food & drink

Extremadura is known for Iberian ham, cured sausages and strong cheeses such as Torta del Casar, a soft sheep's milk cheese. Try *migas*, *caldereta de cordero* (lamb stew) and *cochinillo*. Local desserts include *perrunillas*, small butter cookies.

What to eat & drink

BREAKFAST

Churros · Churros con Chocolate
Fried dough sticks served with a thick, dark hot chocolate for dipping — a classic Spanish breakfast or late-night snack.

LUNCH

Paella Valenciana
A saffron-scented rice dish cooked in a wide, shallow pan. The traditional Valencian version uses chicken, rabbit, and green beans — best eaten at midday.

Gazpacho
A cold, blended soup of raw tomatoes, cucumber, pepper, garlic, olive oil, and vinegar, originally from Andalusia. Served as a drink or a starter, especially in summer.

DINNER

Pulpo a la Gallega
Boiled octopus sliced onto a wooden board and dressed with olive oil, coarse salt, and smoked paprika — a signature dish of Galicia.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Jamón Ibérico
Dry-cured ham from acorn-fed Iberian pigs, sliced paper-thin and eaten on its own or with bread. The finest grade, jamón ibérico de bellota, is one of Spain's most prized products.

Tortilla Española
A thick potato and egg omelette, served warm or at room temperature, found in virtually every bar in Spain. Often eaten as a tapa or a quick meal.

Patatas Bravas
Fried potato chunks served with a spicy tomato sauce or aioli — one of the most common tapas across the country.

Pintxos
Small snacks anchored to slices of bread with a toothpick, the Basque Country's answer to tapas. Found in bar counters across San Sebastián and Bilbao, often with elaborate toppings.

Croquetas
Crispy breaded cylinders with a creamy béchamel filling, typically made with jamón, bacalà (salt cod), or mushrooms.

DRINKS

Rioja Wine · Vino de Rioja

Spain's best-known wine region produces full-bodied reds from Tempranillo grapes, aged in oak. The crianza, reserva, and gran reserva labels indicate increasing age and complexity.

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Safety & health

Cáceres is a safe city. Summer heat is extreme, so visit in the early morning or evening, carry water and wear sun protection. The old town's cobbles are uneven, so wear sturdy shoes.

History

Cáceres was founded by the Romans in 25 BC. The Moors built the walls and towers in the 12th century, and Christian forces took the city in 1229.

In the 15th and 16th centuries noble families built fortified palaces in the old town. After the discovery of America, some families made fortunes there and built grander homes.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Spain at a glance:

CURRENCY

EUR €

EMERGENCY

112

ELECTRICITY



Type C / Type F
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES

Spanish

TAP WATER

Safe to drink

Cáceres Essentials

Cáceres' old town is defined by its exceptionally preserved architecture, ranging from Roman walls and Moorish fortifications to Gothic and Renaissance palaces. This collection highlights the city's monumental core, including the 12th-century Bujaco Tower and the iconic Arco de la Estrella. Beyond the medieval center, the list includes the Vostell Malpartida Museum, housed in an 18th-century wool-washing station, and the Helga de Alvear Museum, which showcases a significant collection of international contemporary art.





A Bujaco Tower

Moorish tower is a popular landmark dominating the old town of Caceres. The lookout is worth the climbing effort.

Plaza Mayor, 10003 Caceres, Spain (39.47518, -6.37096)

+34 927246789



B Museo Vostell Malpartida

Located in a former 18th-century wool-washing station, this museum features Fluxus art, works by Wolf Vostell, and outdoor sculptures integrated into the Los Barruecos natural monument.

Malpartida de Cáceres (39.42210, -6.50437)

museovostell.org, +34 927 01 0812

C Arco de la Estrella

An 18th-century Baroque arch designed by Manuel de Lara Churriguera. It serves as the main entrance to the walled city, featuring a low-arched design originally built to allow horse-drawn carriages to pass through.

Calle Arco de la Estrella, 10003 Cáceres, Spain
(39.47491, -6.37098)



D Iglesia de Santa María

A 15th-century Gothic co-cathedral featuring a notable unpainted cedar wood altarpiece and the 14th-century Black Christ of Cáceres. Visitors can climb the bell tower for views over the old town.

3 Plaza de los Golfines, Cáceres 10003, Spain
(39.47453, -6.37002)



E Iglesia de San Francisco Javier

An 18th-century Jesuit church characterized by its white towers and Baroque facade. It dominates Plaza de San Jorge and houses a museum of religious art.

2 Cuesta de la Compañía, Cáceres 10003, Spain
(39.47351, -6.37042)



F Cáceres Museum

A museum set in two beautiful historical buildings is worth visiting even if only for them. Displays exhibits related to the local history.

Plaza de las Veletas, 1, 10003 Caceres, Spain
(39.47275, -6.37034)

museodecaceres.juntaex.es/web/view/po... , +34927010877

G Palacio de los Golfines de Abajo

A fortress-palace blending Gothic and Plateresque styles. It served as a residence for the Catholic Monarchs and features a decorative 16th-century facade adorned with the family coat of arms.

2 Calle Cuesta Del Marqués, Cáceres 10003, Spain (39.47406, -6.36993)

H Palacio de las Cigüeñas

A 15th-century palace distinguished by its high tower, the only one in the city not shortened by order of Queen Isabella I. It now houses a military museum.

1 Plaza de San Pablo, Cáceres 10003, Spain (39.47316, -6.37066)





I Museo de Arte Contemporáneo Helga de Alvear

A contemporary art museum housing one of Europe's most significant private collections. The facility combines a restored 1913 mansion with a modern minimalist wing.

Calle Pizarro 8, 10003 Cáceres (39.47189, -6.37341)

Tu–Sa	17:00–20:00
Su	10:00–14:30

museohelgadealvear.com/es/, +34 927 62 64 14

J Defensive Walls and Cristo Arch Cáceres

Impressive defensive walls have predominantly remained intact to the present and numerous buildings have been built into it. UNESCO heritage.

40 Avenida de Hernán Cortés, Cáceres 10004, Spain (39.47670, -6.37965)

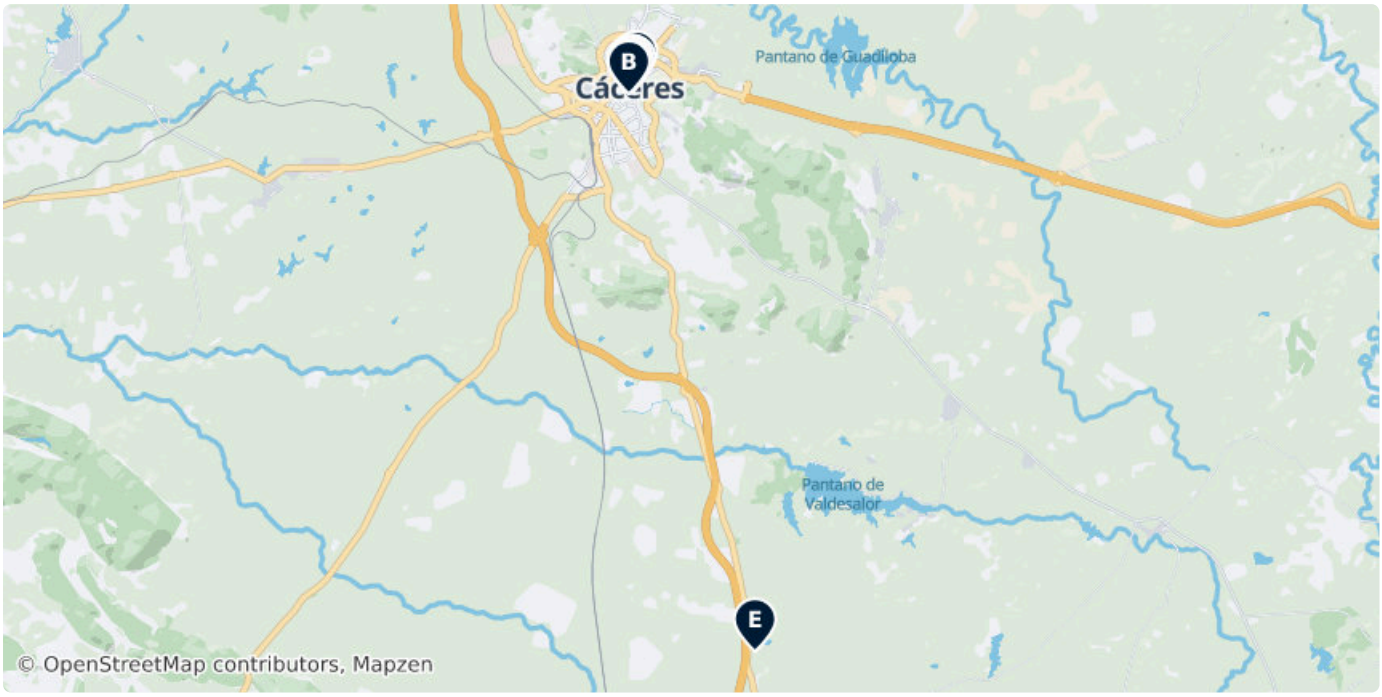
K Palacio de Carvajal

A 15th-century palace featuring a Gothic facade, a Renaissance courtyard, and a round corner tower. The interior garden contains a 400-year-old fig tree.

Calle Amargura, 10003 Cáceres, Spain (39.47474, -6.36979)

Historic Landmarks

Cáceres is a UNESCO World Heritage site defined by its exceptionally preserved medieval and Renaissance architecture. This selection highlights the city's defensive history, from the 12th-century Moorish Bujaco Tower to the unique 15th-century Torre de los Púlpitos. The list includes noble residences like the Palacio de los Golfines de Arriba and the Palacio de Carvajal, alongside iconic gateways such as the Baroque Arco de la Estrella. These landmarks reflect the blend of Roman, Islamic, and Christian influences that shaped the city's fortified center.





Ⓐ Bujaco Tower

Moorish tower is a popular landmark dominating the old town of Caceres. The lookout is worth the climbing effort.

Plaza Mayor, 10003 Caceres, Spain (39.47518, -6.37096)

+34 927246789



Ⓑ Palacio de los Golfines de Arriba

This 15th-century fortress-palace maintains its defensive character with a prominent tower. It served as the residence of the Golfín family and features a mix of Gothic and Renaissance architectural styles.

1 Calle de los Olmos, Cáceres 10003, Spain (39.47336, -6.37179)



C Santiago Church

A 13th-century church rebuilt in the 16th century. It houses a notable Renaissance altarpiece by Alonso Berruguete and serves as a key site on the Way of St. James.

1 Plaza de Santiago, Cáceres 10003, Spain (39.47619, -6.36902)

D Arco de la Estrella

Rebuilt in 1726 by Manuel de Lara Churriguera, this Baroque arch is the main entrance to the walled city. Its slanted design was specifically engineered to allow horse-drawn carriages to navigate the narrow turn.

Calle Arco de la Estrella, 10003 Cáceres, Spain (39.47491, -6.37098)

E Castillo de Mayoralgo

A medieval fortress and rural estate located south of the main city center of Cáceres.

(39.31051, -6.32406)

F Palacio de Carvajal

A 15th-century Renaissance palace featuring a 12th-century circular tower. The interior houses a traditional courtyard with a centuries-old fig tree and currently serves as a tourist information center.

Calle Amargura, 10003 Cáceres, Spain (39.47474, -6.36979)

G Torre de los Púlpitos

A 15th-century Christian tower built into the Roman walls. It is distinguished by two pulpit-like corner balconies designed for archers to defend the nearby gate.

Calle Arco de la Estrella, 10003 Cáceres, Spain (39.47481, -6.37112)



H Palacio de Mayoralgo

Located on Plaza de Santa María, this 16th-century palace features an elegant Renaissance facade. It was the ancestral home of the Mayoralgo family and displays their distinctive coat of arms.

8 Plaza de Santa María, Cáceres 10003, Spain (39.47453, -6.37078)

I Casa del Sol

A 15th-century Gothic manor also known as the Casa de los Solís. It is easily identified by the stone sun carved into the coat of arms above the main entrance.

(39.47346, -6.37092)

J Casa del Mono

This 15th-century Gothic house is named for the small monkey sculpture located on its interior staircase. The building features a distinctive brick facade and a small central courtyard.

(39.47394, -6.37102)

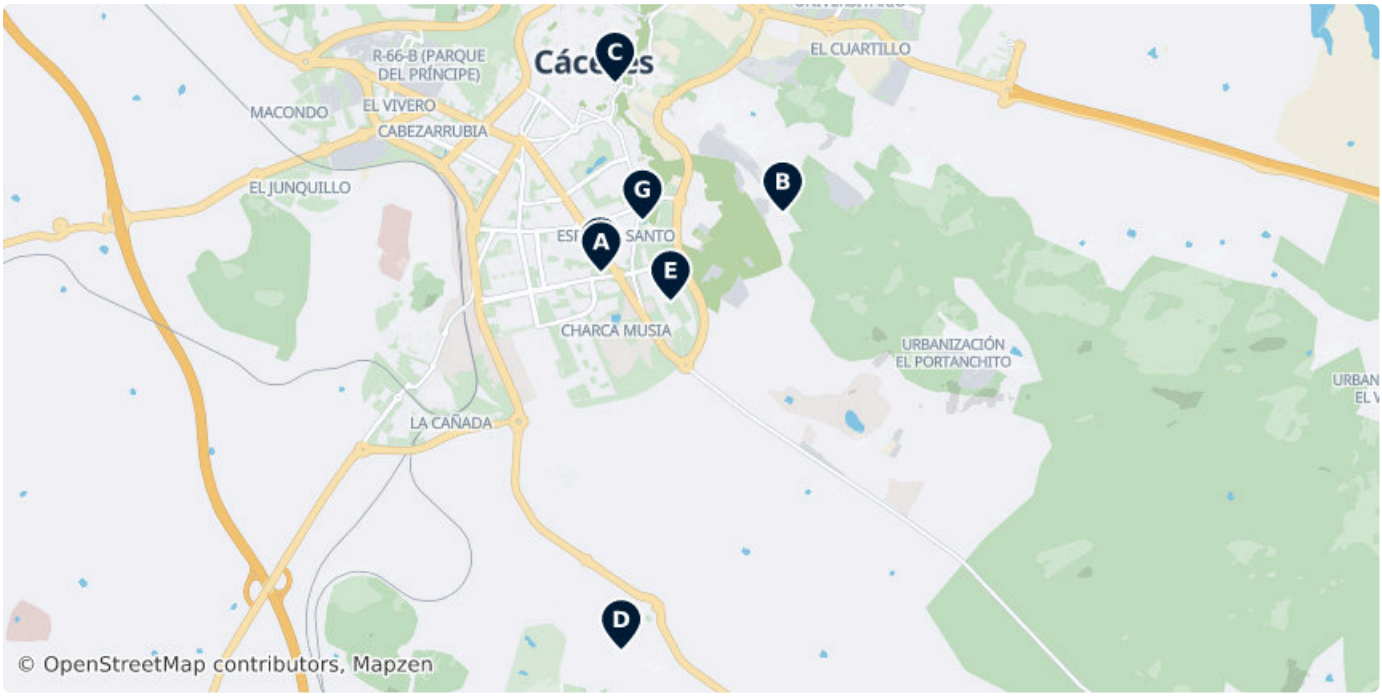
K Arco de Santa Ana

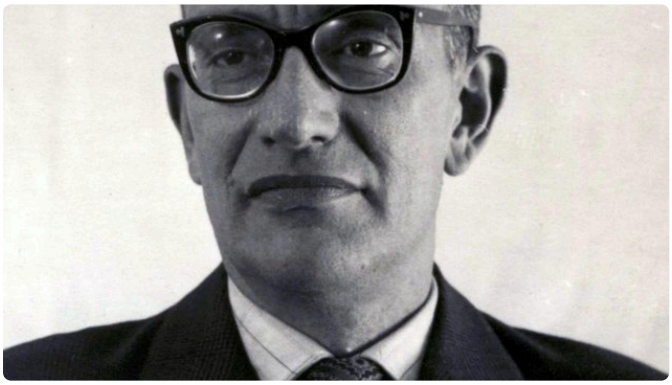
An 18th-century gate built into the medieval walls. It replaced an earlier postern gate to provide a direct link between the Plaza Mayor and the old Jewish Quarter.

Calle del Postigo, 10003 Cáceres, Spain
(39.47359, -6.37216)

Hidden Gems

Beyond the medieval walls of Cáceres lie ancient archaeological sites and spiritual landmarks. The Cave of Maltravieso contains Paleolithic hand stencils dating back 66,000 years, while the nearby Santa Ana and El Conejar caves offer insights into early human occupation of the Calerizo karst system. On the surrounding hills, the 18th-century Santuario de Nuestra Señora de la Montaña provides panoramic views, while the quiet green corridors of Parque del Marco and Parque de Maltravieso preserve the city's agricultural and prehistoric heritage.





A Cave of Maltravieso

The Cave of Maltravieso in Cáceres, Extremadura, Spain, was discovered in 1951.

Avenida de Dulcinea, Cáceres 10005, Spain (39.45747, -6.37086)

maltravieso.rupestre.org



B Santuario de Nuestra Señora de la Montaña

This 18th-century Baroque sanctuary is dedicated to the patron saint of Cáceres. Located on a high ridge, the site features an ornate golden altarpiece and a terrace offering panoramic views of the city and the surrounding Extremaduran landscape.

53 Carretera del Santuario de la Virgen de la Montaña, La Compañia 10002, Spain (39.46235, -6.35171)

C Ermita de San Antonio

A small chapel built on the site of a former synagogue in the historic Jewish quarter. The current structure dates primarily from the 17th century and serves as a focal point for the traditional San Antonio neighborhood.

3 Calle del Barrio de San Antonio, Cáceres 10003, Spain (39.47288, -6.36941)

D Cueva de Santa Ana

An archaeological site within the Calerizo karst system containing stone tools and animal remains from the Middle Pleistocene. It provides critical evidence of early human activity in the region dating back hundreds of thousands of years.

10195, Spain (39.42671, -6.36875)

iphes.urv.cat/eppex/documents/00/es/gral/content/inici/...

E Cueva de El Conejar

A prehistoric cave site that has yielded archaeological evidence ranging from the Epipaleolithic to the Bronze Age. It is part of the same limestone complex as Maltravieso and contributes to the understanding of early settlement patterns.

(39.45512, -6.36354)

F Parque de Maltravieso

A landscaped green space surrounding the Cave of Maltravieso and its interpretation center. The park features walking paths that integrate the city's prehistoric archaeological heritage with modern recreational areas.

(39.45785, -6.37096)

G Parque del Marco

A linear park following the Ribera del Marco stream, characterized by traditional vegetable gardens and historic water management systems. It serves as a natural corridor connecting the old town with the rural outskirts.

(39.46170, -6.36650)

DATA SOURCES

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