

Cadiz

Andalusia · Spain

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Cádiz sits on a narrow peninsula in the Atlantic, with sea on almost every side. It is often called one of the oldest cities in western Europe. The old town is small and easy to explore on foot, with sea walls, squares and old watchtowers.

The city suits a short break of two or three nights. Visitors come for the beaches, the seafood and the famous February Carnival. About 110,000 people live here.

When to visit

Spring and early autumn are the best times for sightseeing. Summer is hot and dry, with sea swimming from June to October. Winters are mild, and rain is most likely from October to March.

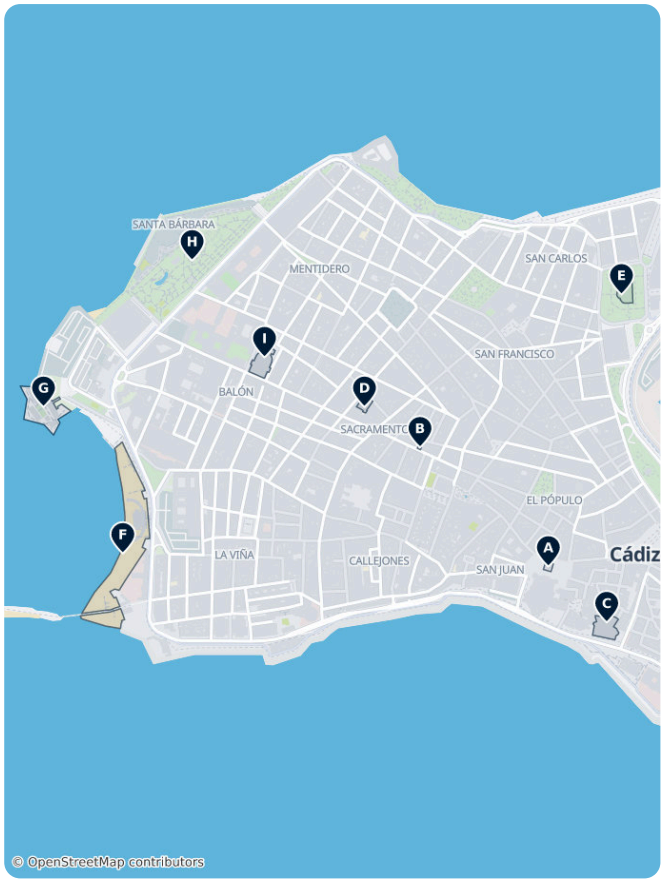
Plan around **Carnival**, one of the best-known in Spain. It lasts more than two weeks in February. It comes before Lent, so the dates change every year. Groups sing satirical songs in the streets, and an official contest takes place at Gran Teatro Falla.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Good Good for sightseeing	16° / 19°	9° / 4°	Dry air
February	Good Good for sightseeing	17° / 21°	9° / 4°	Dry air
March	Good Good for sightseeing	19° / 24°	11° / 7°	Dry air
April	Great Great for sightseeing	21° / 26°	13° / 9°	20 sunny days · Dry air
May	Great Great for sightseeing	24° / 31°	15° / 12°	24 sunny days · Dry air
June	Great Great for the beach	28° / 35°	19° / 16°	25 sunny days · UV 9 (Very high)
July	Great Great for the beach	31° / 36°	21° / 18°	28 sunny days · Humid air · Calm winds · UV 9 (Very high)
August	Great Great for the beach	32° / 37°	21° / 18°	27 sunny days · Humid air · Calm winds · UV 8 (Very high) · Up to 5 days above 35°
September	Great Great for the beach	28° / 33°	19° / 16°	22 sunny days · Humid air · Calm winds
October	Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 30°	17° / 12°	
November	Great Great for sightseeing	19° / 24°	12° / 8°	Dry air
December	Good Good for sightseeing	17° / 20°	10° / 5°	Dry air

Best months: April, May, June, July, September, October, November

Climate data: NASA POWER + Copernicus ERA5-Land and ERA5 · 1996–2025

Top sights



- A Catedral de la Santa Cruz de Cádiz faces the sea. Building began in 1722 and took 116 years.
- B Torre Tavira is an 18th-century watchtower. A camera obscura inside shows a 360-degree view of the city and bay.
- C Teatro Romano de Cádiz dates from the 1st century BC. It was found in 1980 in the El Pópulo district.
- D Oratorio de San Felipe Neri is a baroque chapel. The parliament of Spain met in Cádiz from 1811, and the chapel holds a painting of the Immaculate Conception by *Murillo*.
- E Monumento a la Constitución de 1812 honours the liberal constitution that was proclaimed in the city on 19 March 1812.
- F Playa de La Caleta is a small sandy beach in the old town, between two old castles. G Castillo de Santa Catalina stands at one end.
- H Parque Genovés is a calm park with exotic plants and large old trees.
- I Gran Teatro Falla was built between 1884 and 1905. It hosts the main Carnival contest.

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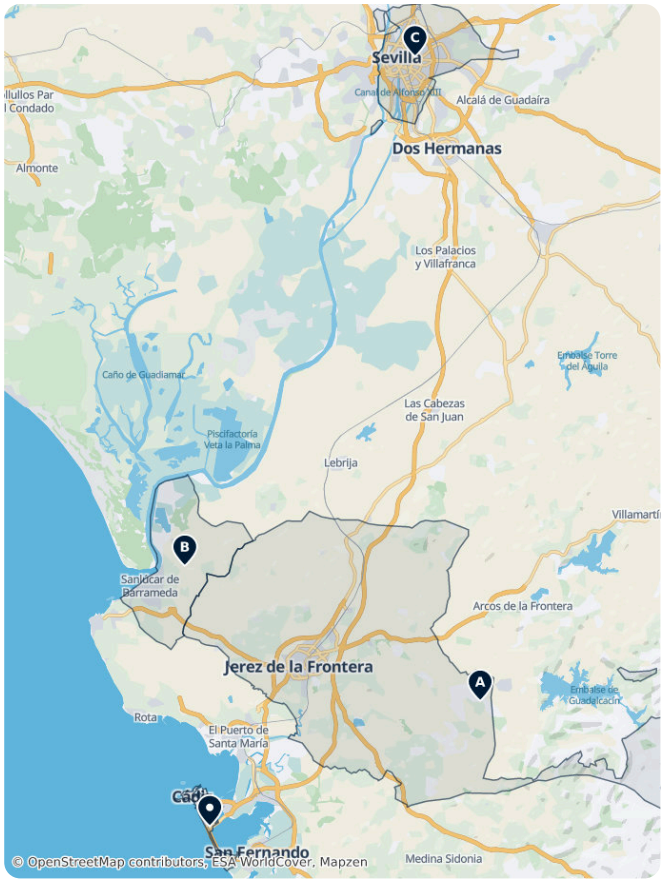
What to experience

- **Hear Carnival songs**: In February, groups called chirigotas, comparsas, coros and cuartetos sing satirical songs in streets and squares. The official contest is held at Gran Teatro Falla. Carnival was banned in 1937 and returned in 1947.
- **Watch the camera obscura show**: Inside Torre Tavira, a dark room shows a live view of the city for about 15 to 20 minutes. A guide explains the sights.
- **Cross the bay by boat**: The catamaran to El Puerto de Santa María takes about 30 minutes. It is a simple way to see the city from the water.

Day trips

The bay and the nearby hills have good towns for a day out. Times below are one way and approximate.

- **El Puerto de Santa María**: about 30 min by catamaran. A sherry town across the bay.
- Ⓐ **Jerez de la Frontera**: about 40 min by train. The centre of sherry production.
- **Vejer de la Frontera**: about 40 min by car, or about 1 h 10 min to 1 h 35 min by bus. A hilltop town above the Strait of Gibraltar. Its historic centre is protected as a historic ensemble.
- **Arcos de la Frontera**: about 45 min by car, or about 1 h 20 min by bus. The old town stands on a ridge above a bend of the Guadalete river.
- Ⓑ **Sanlúcar de Barrameda**: about 45 min by car. The home of manzanilla, a light sherry that goes well with seafood.
- Ⓒ **Seville**: about 1 h 35 min to 2 h by train. A full day in Andalusia's capital is possible, but it is a long trip for one day.



Getting there

- **By air**: The nearest airport is Jerez (XRY), about 45 km away. It has seasonal flights from Germany and the UK, and year-round flights from Madrid and Barcelona. The airport has its own train station with services to Cádiz. Buses also run, but not often. Seville (SVQ) has more flights. From there, go to Seville-Santa Justa station and take the train.
- **By train**: Trains from Seville take about 1 h 35 min to 2 h. Trains from Jerez de la Frontera take about 40 min. Direct Alvia trains from Madrid run via Seville. Book on Renfe.
- **By bus**: Buses from Seville take about 1 h 45 min.
- **By sea**: Cruise ships stop at the port, which is opposite the train station.

Getting around

- **On foot**: The old town is small and flat. Walking is the best way to see it.
- **Bay trains and tram**: Local Cercanías trains and the bay tram connect Cádiz with nearby towns. Pay for a single trip by tapping a contactless Visa or Mastercard, or a phone with one, at the gates and stops. Tap in and out at the start and end of the trip.
- **Catamaran and buses**: Catamaran, bus and tram services are linked by a regional transport card. Find routes on the Bay of Cádiz transport consortium website.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

High

The old town is small and flat. Most sights are within a short walk.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Moderate

Flat ground suits cycling.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: Not for the city itself. A car is useful for the white hill towns and the coast.
- **Parking**: The old town is a low-emission zone. Plan to park outside the old walls and walk in.
- **Restrictions**: Cars from outside Cádiz need an ECO or zero-emission label to enter the old town. C-label cars are allowed for now. Cameras read number plates at the entrances. Ask your hotel about access.

Food & drink

Seafood is the base of local cooking. Look for **freidurías**, shops that sell fried fish (*pescaíto frito*). Common dishes are *tortillitas de camarones* (shrimp fritters), *ortiguillas* (fried sea anemones), *puntillitas* (small squid) and *papas aliñás* (dressed boiled potatoes).

Tuna caught with the traditional almadraba nets is a regional speciality, often served with onions. Drink fino or manzanilla sherry with seafood. Fino is linked to El Puerto de Santa María and manzanilla to Sanlúcar de Barrameda.

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

Cádiz is generally safe for visitors. The main risk is petty theft.

- Thieves use distraction and often work in teams. Watch your bag in crowds, such as at Carnival.
- Do not keep all your valuables in one place.
- Scammers may pose as police and ask to see your wallet. Real officers ask for ID, not wallets.
- Demonstrations can happen with little warning. Move away if there are signs of disorder.

History

Cádiz was founded by the Phoenicians as Gadir. The traditional date is about 1100 BC. Under Rome it was Gades, and Julius Caesar gave its people Roman citizenship in 49 BC. The Roman past is visible at Teatro Romano de Cádiz.

Christopher Columbus sailed from Cádiz on his second and fourth voyages. In April 1587 *Francis Drake* raided the harbour and destroyed many ships. In the 18th century, trade with the Americas moved to Cádiz and the city grew rich. Work on the Catedral de la Santa Cruz de Cádiz began in this period.

During the Napoleonic invasion, the Spanish parliament met in Cádiz. It sat in Oratorio de San Felipe Neri from 1811. The liberal constitution was proclaimed on 19 March 1812. Monumento a la Constitución de 1812 commemorates it.

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

Cádiz City Essentials

Cádiz, Western Europe's oldest continuously inhabited city, is defined by its 18th-century golden-domed cathedral and ancient defensive structures. This collection highlights the city's archaeological depth, from the 1st-century BC Roman Theatre to the 173-step Tavira Tower. The list covers essential landmarks including the star-shaped Castle of Santa Catalina, the neoclassical central market, and the botanical collections of Parque Genovés, all framed by the historic Puerta de Tierra walls and the Atlantic shoreline of La Caleta.



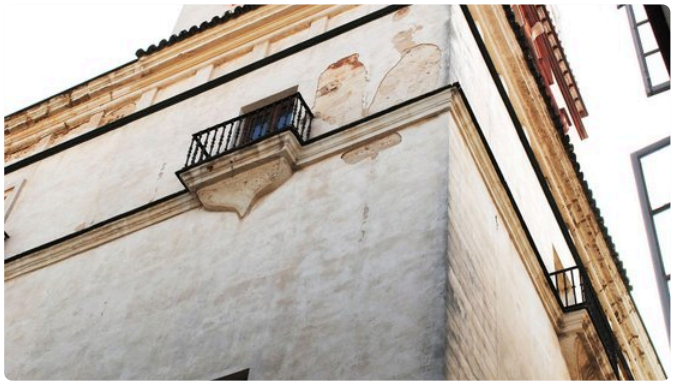


A Cádiz Cathedral

This prime Baroque cathedral was built between 1722 and 1838. Since it took more than a hundred years to complete, several architects...

Plaza de la Catedral, s/n, 11005 Cádiz, Spain (36.52952, -6.29510)

catedraldecadiz.com, +34 956 286 154



B Tavira Tower

Torre Tavira is set at the highest point in the old Cádiz and provides spectacular views of the city.

Calle del Marqués del Real Tesoro, 10, 11001 Cadiz, Spain (36.53196, -6.29838)

torretavira.com/de/, +34 956 21 29 10



C Castle of Santa Catalina

The Castle of Santa Catalina is a castle located in Cádiz, Spain. It was declared Bien de Interés Cultural in 1993.

Calle Campo de las Balas, Cádiz 11002, Spain (36.53280, -6.30800)



D La Caleta, Spain

La Caleta is a beach located in the historical center of the city of Cádiz, Spain.

Avenida Duque de Nájera, 11002 Cádiz, Spain (36.52979, -6.30598)



E Mercado Central de Cádiz

A neoclassical market hall built in 1838 on the site of a former convent. It houses over 150 stalls selling fresh Atlantic seafood and local produce, alongside a dedicated gastronomic space for regional tapas.

Plaza Libertad (36.53041, -6.29821)

mercadocentralcadiz.com, +34 956 21 41 91



F Roman Theatre

The Roman Theatre of Cádiz is an ancient structure in Cádiz, Andalusia, in southern Spain. The remains were discovered in 1980.

17A Bajada de Escribanos, Cádiz 11005, Spain (36.52837, -6.29361)

juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/enclaves/enclave-arqueologi...



G Puerta de Tierra

An 18th-century marble-carved bastion and gateway designed by architect Torcuato Cayón. This defensive fortification historically separated the ancient island city from the mainland and now marks the entrance to the old town.

7 Plaza de la Constitución, Cádiz 11008, Spain (36.52614, -6.28851)



H Gran Teatro Falla

The Gran Teatro Falla is a theater in the city of Cádiz, Andalusia, Spain.

9D Plaza Fragela, Cádiz 11003, Spain (36.53382, -6.30236)



I Parque Genovés

Parque Genovés is a historical garden located in the seaside of Cádiz city in Andalusia, Spain.

13 Calle del Doctor Gómez Ulla, 11003, Spain (36.53581, -6.30420)



J Monument to the Constitution of 1812

The Monument to the Constitution of 1812 is a monument in Cádiz, Spain that commemorates the centennial of the signing of the Constitution...

18 Plaza de España, Cádiz 11004, Spain (36.53511, -6.29324)

K Plaza de las Flores

A central public square officially named Plaza de Topete, characterized by its permanent colorful flower stalls. It serves as a focal point of the old town, located adjacent to the central market and traditional cafes.

8P Calle Topete, Cádiz 11001, Spain (36.53096, -6.29719)



L Cadiz Museum

The Museum of Cadiz is a museum located in Cádiz, Spain. It was founded in 1970 after the merger of the Provincial Museum of Fine Arts with...

Cádiz (36.53487, -6.29627)

juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/MCA/, +34 856105023



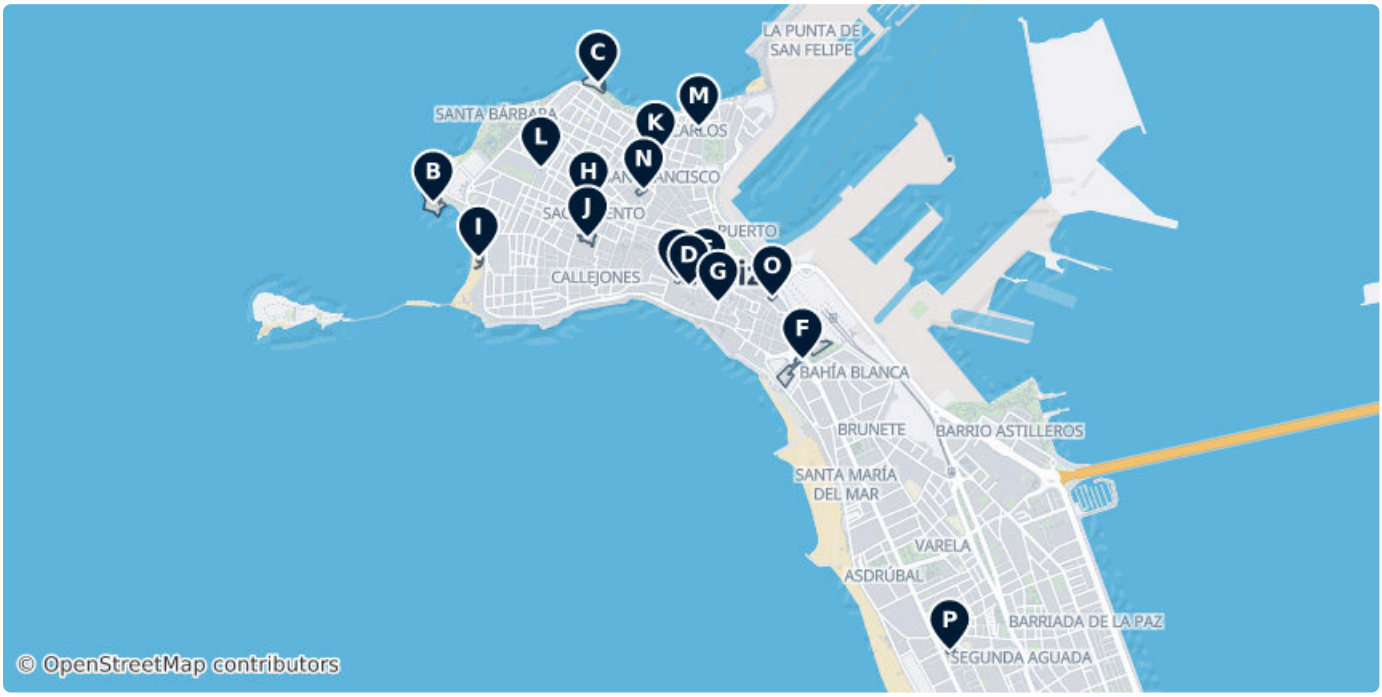
M Spa of Nuestra Señora de la Palma y del Real

The Spa of Our Lady of Palma and the Royal is a spa located in Cádiz, Spain. It was declared Bien de Interés Cultural in 1990.

3D Avenida de Duque de Nájera, Cádiz 11002, Spain (36.53046, -6.30562)

Historic Sites of Cádiz

Cádiz's architectural heritage reflects its evolution from a medieval stronghold to an 18th-century maritime trade hub. The city is defined by its extensive defensive system, featuring the star-shaped Castle of Santa Catalina and the monumental Puerta de Tierra. Within the old quarter, the Baroque and Neoclassical cathedral stands alongside medieval city gates like the Arco de la Rosa. This collection also highlights unique merchant architecture, such as the watchtower-topped Casa de las Cuatro Torres, and significant religious sites like the Oratorio de San Felipe Neri.





A Cádiz Cathedral

This prime Baroque cathedral was built between 1722 and 1838. Since it took more than a hundred years to complete, several architects...

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catedraldecadiz.com, +34 956 286 154



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Calle Campo de las Balas, Cádiz 11002, Spain (36.53280, -6.30800)



C Baluarte de la Candelaria

A 17th-century sea-facing fortress designed to protect the port entrance. It features a distinctive pointed profile and now serves as a venue for cultural exhibitions and concerts.

2 Alameda Marqués de Comillas, Cádiz 11003, Spain (36.53785, -6.29930)



D Arco de la Rosa

A 13th-century gateway that served as the western entrance in the medieval city walls. It is located in the El Pópulo neighborhood near the cathedral.

2 Arco de la Rosa, Cádiz 11005, Spain (36.52926, -6.29450)



E Arco del Pópulo

Arco del Pópulo is an archway of the city of Cádiz, southern Spain. It has been declared a Bien de Interés Cultural site.The Arco del Pópulo...

3B Calle de Fabio Rufino, Cádiz 11005, Spain (36.52954, -6.29360)



F Puerta de Tierra

A grand 18th-century marble fortification and gateway that historically separated the old city of Cádiz from the rest of the peninsula. It features a central tower and defensive bastions.

7 Plaza de la Constitución, Cádiz 11008, Spain (36.52614, -6.28851)



G Arco de los Blanco

Arco de los Blanco is an archway of the Castillo de la Villa in Cádiz, southern Spain. It has been declared a Bien de Interés Cultural site.

22 Calle Mesón Nuevo, Cádiz 11005, Spain (36.52856, -6.29297)



H Iglesia del Oratorio de San Felipe Neri

The Church of Oratorio de San Felipe Neri is a church built between 1685 and 1719, located in Cádiz, Spain.

47 Calle San José, Cádiz 11003, Spain (36.53280, -6.29980)



I Spa of Nuestra Señora de la Palma y del Real

The Spa of Our Lady of Palma and the Royal is a spa located in Cádiz, Spain. It was declared Bien de Interés Cultural in 1990.

3D Avenida de Duque de Nájera, Cádiz 11002, Spain (36.53046, -6.30562)



J Hospital de Mujeres

An 18th-century Baroque building featuring two courtyards and a chapel. It houses El Greco's painting 'The Vision of Saint Francis with the Stigmata'.

26 Calle del Hospital de Mujeres, Cádiz 11001, Spain (36.53130, -6.29985)

Mo–Fr	09:00–16:00
Sa–Su	Closed



K Cadiz Museum

The Museum of Cadiz is a museum located in Cádiz, Spain. It was founded in 1970 after the merger of the Provincial Museum of Fine Arts with...

Cádiz (36.53487, -6.29627)

juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/MCA/, +34 856105023



L Monumento a Cayetano del Toro

A bronze and stone monument dedicated to Cayetano del Toro, a prominent 19th-century physician and former mayor of Cádiz.

8 Plaza Fragela, Cádiz 11003, Spain (36.53427, -6.30231)



M Casa de las Cuatro Torres

An 18th-century merchant house complex consisting of four integrated buildings, each topped with a watchtower used to monitor commercial ships entering the bay.

29 Calle de Manuel Rances, Cádiz 11004, Spain (36.53600, -6.29398)



N Casa Palacio de los Mora

A 19th-century Neoclassical palatial residence on Calle Ancha. It features a grand marble staircase and was inaugurated in 1861 by Queen Isabella II.

Calle Ancha 26, 11001 Cádiz (36.53334, -6.29690)



O Convent of Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santo Domingo

The Convent of Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santo Domingo is a convent located in Cádiz, Spain.

37 Calle Plocia, Cádiz 11006, Spain (36.52880, -6.29010)



P Iglesia de San José

A late 18th-century Neoclassical church designed by Torcuato Benjumeda. It features a distinctive facade with two towers and was the first church built outside the city walls.

2 Calle Poeta Nieto, Cádiz 11009, Spain (36.51379, -6.28073)

Museums & Galleries

Cádiz's cultural heritage spans from Phoenician antiquity to contemporary flamenco. The Museum of Cádiz anchors the city's art scene with its collection of archaeological finds and Zurbarán masterpieces. Specialized spaces include the Museo del Títere, housed within the historic Puerta de Tierra fortifications, and the Museo Taller Litográfico, which preserves over a thousand lithographic stones. Architectural highlights include the Neoclassical Cárcel Real and the Baroque Hospital de Mujeres, home to an original El Greco painting. The Centro de Arte Flamenco La Merced provides a dedicated space for the city's traditional music and dance.





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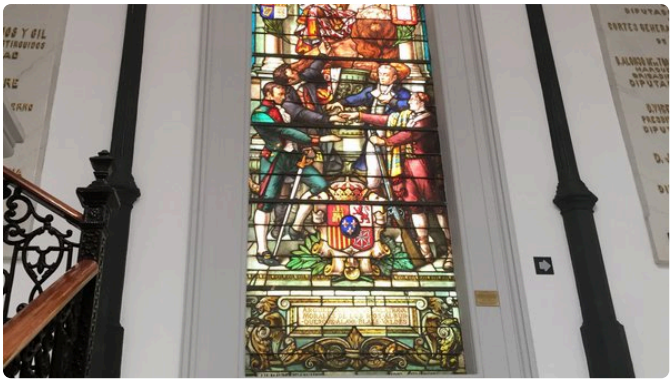


B Hospital de Mujeres

An 18th-century Baroque building featuring a Neoclassical chapel. It houses El Greco's painting "The Ecstasy of Saint Francis" and serves as the headquarters of the Bishopric of Cádiz.

26 Calle del Hospital de Mujeres, Cádiz 11001, Spain (36.53130, -6.29985)

Mo–Fr	09:00–16:00
Sa–Su	Closed



C Cadiz Court Museum

Visit this museum dedicated to the history of Cadiz to see an astonishingly detailed mahogany model of the city made in the 18th century...

Calle Santa Inés, 9, 11003 Cadiz, Spain (36.53269, -6.29967)

Mo	09:00–14:30
Tu–Fr	09:00–18:00

+34 956221788



D Museo del Títere

Located within the historic Bóvedas de Puerta de Tierra, this municipal museum exhibits a collection of puppets from around the world, focusing on the history and craftsmanship of puppetry.

21D Plaza de la Constitución, Cádiz 11008, Spain (36.52646, -6.28831)

Tu–Su	10:00–20:00

turismo.cadiz.es/es/rutas-y-visitas-en-cadiz/museo-del-t%...

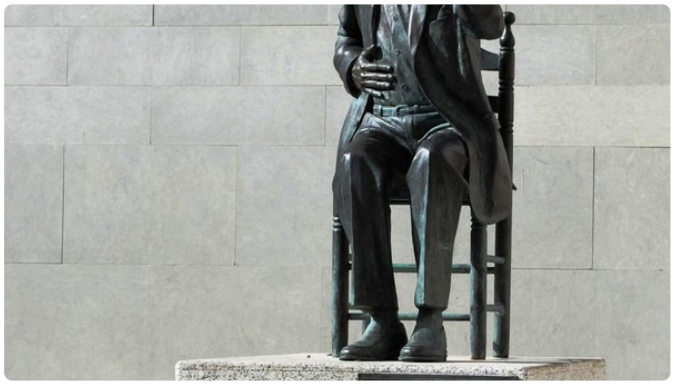


E Cárcel Real

The Cárcel Real is a historical building in Cádiz, southern Spain, an example of Neoclassical architecture.

Cádiz (36.52659, -6.29135)

casadeiberoamerica.es



F Centro de Arte Flamenco La Merced

Situated in a former public market in the Santa María neighborhood, this center is dedicated to the study and performance of flamenco, featuring rehearsal spaces and a stage for concerts.

12C Plaza Merced, Cádiz 11006, Spain (36.52838, -6.29103)

cadizesflamenco.com/la-merced/asi-somos/

Museo Taller Litográfico

One of the few museums in Spain dedicated to lithography, it houses a collection of more than a thousand lithographic stones and antique printing presses dating back to the 19th century.

12 Plaza de la Constitución, 11008, Spain
(36.52588, -6.28906)

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