

Carmona

Andalusia · Spain

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Carmona is a hill town about 30 km east of Seville, in Andalusia. It stands on a ridge above the plain and has Roman, Moorish and Renaissance heritage in a small, walkable old town.

The main sights are a Roman necropolis and amphitheatre, the town gates, the fortress of Pedro I and churches. It is an easy half-day or full-day trip from Seville.

When to visit

Spring and autumn are best. Summers are very hot, with temperatures often above 40 °C in July and August, so visit early in the morning or in the evening. Winters are mild and can be rainy.

Holy Week (Semana Santa) has processions, and the town is crowded. The local fair takes place in September.

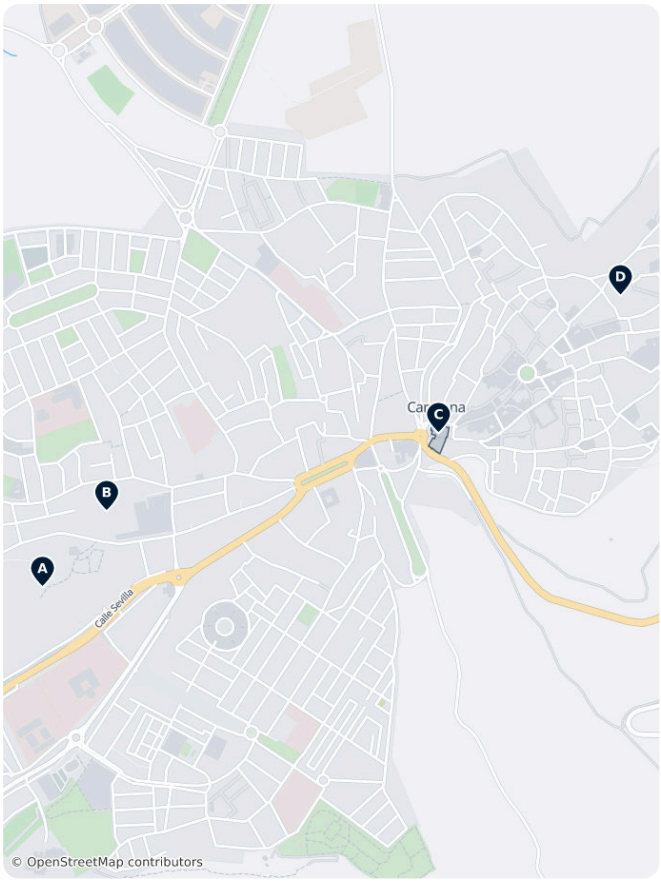
MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Good Good for sightseeing	15° / 19° Feels like 12°	4° / -1°	Dry air
February	Good Good for sightseeing	17° / 22° Feels like 14°	5° / -1°	Dry air
March	Great Great for sightseeing	19° / 25° Feels like 16°	7° / 2°	Dry air
April	Great Great for sightseeing	22° / 29°	9° / 5°	Dry air
May	Great Great for sightseeing	27° / 35°	12° / 7°	21 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds
June	Fair Fair for sightseeing	33° / 40°	17° / 12°	24 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds · UV 8 (Very high) · Up to 11 days above 35°
July	Poor Poor for sightseeing	38° / 42°	20° / 16°	29 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds · UV 9 (Very high) · Up to 25 days above 35°
August	Poor Poor for sightseeing	37° / 42°	20° / 17°	28 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds · UV 8 (Very high) · Up to 25 days above 35°
September	Good Good for sightseeing	32° / 38°	17° / 13°	21 sunny days · Dry air · Calm winds · Up to 6 days above 35°
October	Great Great for sightseeing	26° / 33°	13° / 8°	Dry air · Calm winds
November	Great Great for sightseeing	19° / 25°	8° / 3°	Dry air
December	Good Good for sightseeing	16° / 20° Feels like 13°	5° / 0°	Dry air

Best months: March, April, May, October, November

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

Top sights

- A Necrópolis is the Roman necropolis, with hundreds of family tombs from the 1st century BC to the 4th century AD.
- B Anfiteatro romano de Carmona is the Roman amphitheatre, next to the necropolis.
- The Museo de la Necrópolis Romana presents finds from the site.
- C Alcázar Puerta de Sevilla is the Alcázar of the Seville Gate, a fortified gateway of Roman and Moorish origin at the entrance to the old town.
- The Puerta de Córdoba is a second monumental gate at the other end of the old town.
- The Alcázar del rey Don Pedro is a ruined fortress on the highest point, now partly a parador (state hotel), with views of the plain.
- The Iglesia Prioral de Santa María de la Asunción is the main church, with a Gothic and Mudéjar structure and a Moorish courtyard.
- D Convento de Santa Clara is a convent with a Baroque church.
- The Museo Ciudad de Carmona tells the story of the town.
- The old town has many Renaissance and Baroque mansions.



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What to experience

- Walk through the Roman necropolis and the amphitheatre.
- Climb to the fortress-parador for the view over the plain.
- Wander the old town and its gates, and have a drink in a patio or on a square.
- Visit during Holy Week to see the processions.

Day trips

- **Seville** (about 30 km, 40 minutes by bus): the capital of Andalusia.
- A Antequera (about 130 km): a town of dolmens and churches.
- B Ronda (about 150 km): a town on a gorge.
- **Écija** (about 50 km): a town of Baroque towers, known as the "city of towers".



Where to explore

Other places nearby:

- **Andalusia**: Antequera, Ronda, Marbella and Baeza.

Getting there

- **By bus**: Buses run from Seville's Plaza de Armas station in about 40 to 50 minutes.
- **By air**: Seville airport is about 45 km away.
- **By car**: The A-4 motorway and the A-398 link Carmona with Seville, about 30 minutes away.

Getting around

- **On foot**: The old town is compact and hilly, with cobbled streets. The necropolis and amphitheatre are on the edge of the hill, about 15 minutes' walk from the Seville Gate.
- **Taxi**: Available at the main square, useful in the summer heat.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Moderate

The old town is compact but hilly, with cobbled streets.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

The hill and cobbled streets make cycling difficult.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: Useful if you combine Carmona with the rest of Andalusia. For a day trip, the bus from Seville is easier.
- **Parking**: Park outside the old town walls and walk in. The streets inside are narrow.

Food & drink

Andalusian food is the basis in Carmona. Try *espinacas con garbanzos* (spinach with chickpeas), grilled meats, local olive oil and olives, fried fish, and tapas in the squares. Convent sweets, made by nuns and sold at the convents, are a local tradition.

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

Carmona is a safe town. The summer heat is intense, so avoid the middle of the day, wear a hat and drink water. The cobbled streets are uneven, so wear good shoes.

History

Carmona has been settled since prehistoric times. It was an important Roman town, and the necropolis and amphitheatre date from that period. The Moors ruled the town from the 8th century, and King Ferdinand III took it in 1247.

King Pedro I (Peter the Cruel) rebuilt the fortress in the 14th century as a royal residence. The town prospered again in the 16th century, and many of the mansions and churches date from then.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Spain at a glance:

CURRENCY

EUR €

EMERGENCY

112

ELECTRICITY



Type C / Type F
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES

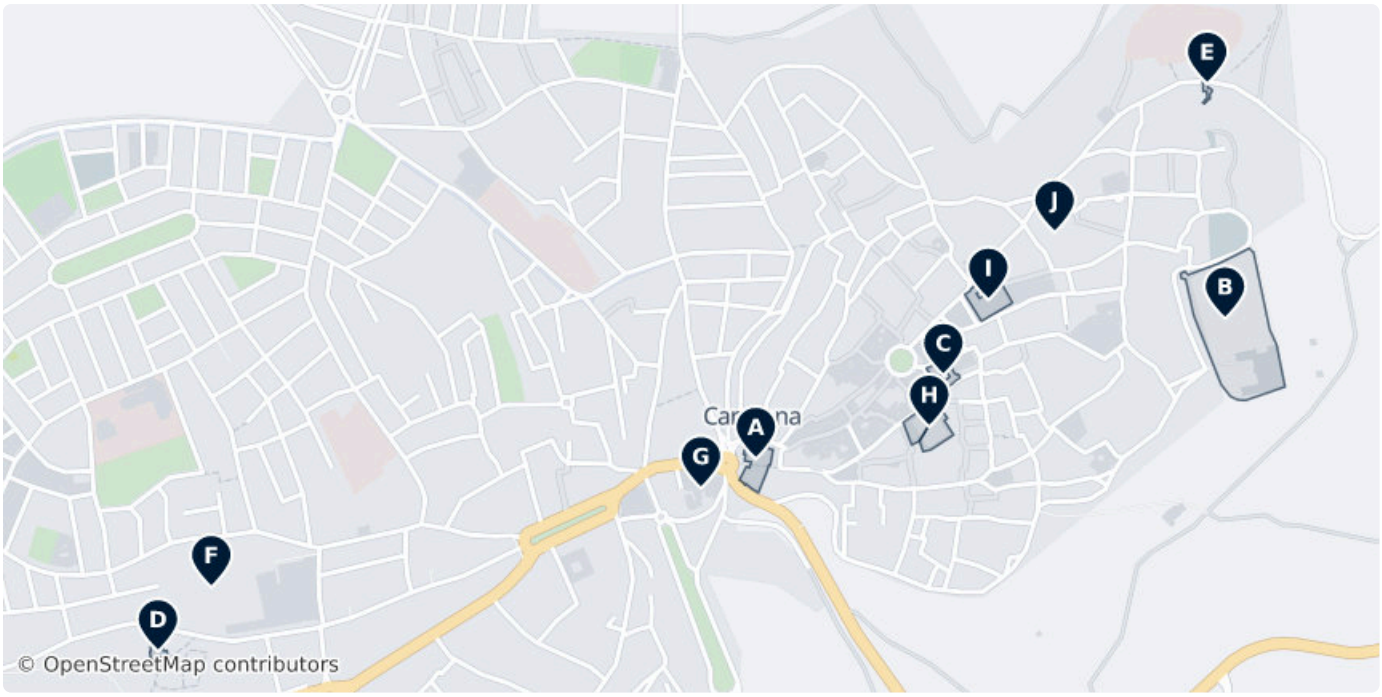
Spanish

TAP WATER

Safe to drink

Carmona Essentials

Carmona showcases nearly five millennia of continuous occupation, visible through its diverse architectural heritage. This list features the sprawling Roman Necropolis and amphitheater alongside monumental fortifications like the Puerta de Sevilla and Puerta de Córdoba. Visitors can explore the Alcázar del Rey Don Pedro, a medieval fortress turned Parador, and the Prioral Church of Santa María, built over a former mosque. The town's layout reflects its Moorish past, with narrow streets leading to historic landmarks like the Convento de Santa Clara and the neoclassical Plaza del Mercado.





A Gate of Sevilla

The Gate of Sevilla is a gate located in Carmona, Spain. It was declared Bien de Interés Cultural in 1906.

5D Plaza Blás Infante, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47123, -5.64123)



B Alcázar del rey Don Pedro

A medieval fortress built on Roman foundations and significantly renovated by King Peter I of Castile in the 14th century. It occupies the highest point in Carmona and currently houses a Parador hotel.

(Unnamed Road), Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47312, -5.63326)



C Ayuntamiento de Carmona

Housed in a former 17th-century Jesuit convent, this neoclassical building features a notable Roman mosaic of Medusa discovered in the town's historic center.

1 Calle de los Aposentos, Carmona 41410, Spain (37.47236, -5.63805)

carmona.org, +34 954 14 00 11



D Museo de la Necropolis Romana

Part of a 1st-century AD Roman burial site, this museum provides access to hundreds of rock-cut tombs, including the notable Elephant Tomb and the Servilia Tomb.

28 Avenida de Jorge Bonsor, Carmona 41410, Spain (37.46863, -5.65139)

museosdeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/CAC/



E Puerta de Córdoba

An ancient city gate of Roman origin that was remodeled during the 17th and 18th centuries. It marks the eastern entrance to the historic quarter on the road toward Córdoba.

32 Calle de Dolores Quintanilla, Carmona 41410, Spain (37.47628, -5.63356)



F History of Carmona, Spain

The history of Carmona begins at one of the oldest urban sites in Europe, with nearly five thousand years of continuous occupation on a...

Carmona 41410, Spain (37.46950, -5.65048)



G Iglesia de San Pedro

A 15th-century church featuring a prominent bell tower known as the "Giraldilla," designed to resemble the Giralda tower of Seville's cathedral.

14 Calle de San Pedro, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47083, -5.64216)



H Plaza del Mercado

A 19th-century neoclassical square built on the site of the former Convent of Santa Catalina. It features arched galleries and continues to serve as a central market space.

Carmona (37.47166, -5.63829)



I Iglesia Prioral de Santa María de la Asunción

A late-Gothic and Renaissance church built over the site of Carmona's former Great Mosque. It retains a Mudéjar-style courtyard and houses significant 16th-century altarpieces.

1 Calle de Fermín Molpeceres, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47337, -5.63728)



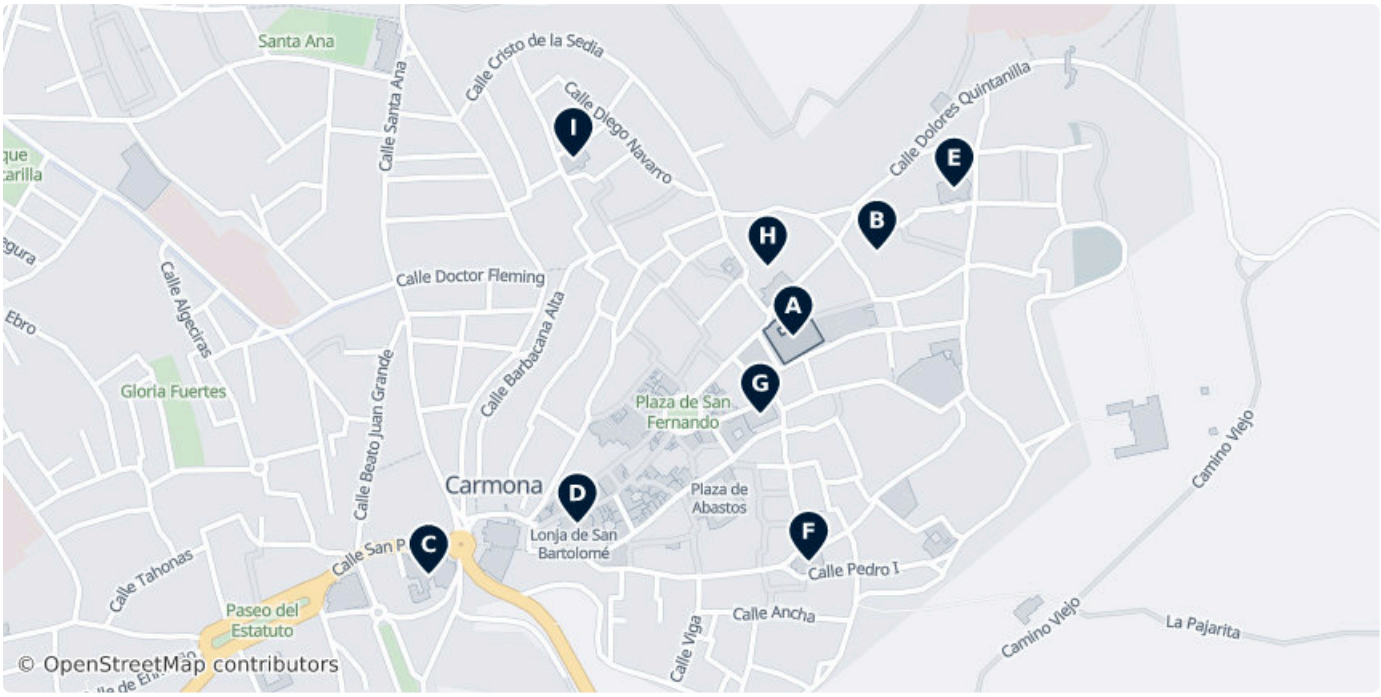
J Convento de Santa Clara

Convento de Santa Clara is located in Carmona, Spain. Founded in 1460, it was one of the first to be built in the convent architecture style...

1 Calle del Torno de Santa Clara, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47428, -5.63616)

Historic Churches

Carmona's religious architecture spans several centuries, showcasing a blend of Gothic, Mudejar, and Baroque styles. Key highlights include the Prioral Church of Santa María, built over a former mosque, and the Church of San Pedro, famous for its tower modeled after Seville's Giralda. The town's collection of convents and parish churches, such as San Felipe and Santiago, preserves intricate tilework and medieval brickwork, reflecting the cultural layers of this historic Andalusian hilltop city.





A Iglesia Prioral de Santa María de la Asunción

Built between the 15th and 16th centuries on the site of a former mosque, this Gothic church retains an original ablution courtyard, the Patio de los Naranjos, and features a notable Baroque silver altar.

1 Calle de Fermín Molpeceres, Carmona 41410, Spain (37.47337, -5.63728)



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1 Calle del Torno de Santa Clara, Carmona 41410, Spain (37.47428, -5.63616)



C Iglesia de San Pedro

Featuring a prominent 18th-century tower known as "La Giraldilla" for its resemblance to Seville's Giralda, this church combines a 15th-century foundation with an elaborate Baroque interior and facade.

14 Calle de San Pedro, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47083, -5.64216)



D Iglesia de San Bartolomé

A 15th-century Gothic-Mudejar church featuring a traditional three-aisle layout and later Baroque modifications. It stands as a significant example of local medieval architecture.

4 Calle de San Bartolomé, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47137, -5.64017)



E Iglesia de Santiago

A 14th-century Mudejar church known for its distinctive brick tower and interior tilework. It was built during the reign of Peter I of Castile and underwent significant renovations in the 18th century.

3 Plaza de Santiago, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47494, -5.63512)



F Iglesia de San Felipe

This 14th-century Mudejar church is notable for its well-preserved brickwork and a 16th-century Renaissance portal. Its interior houses a collection of historic religious art and traditional Mudejar roof structures.

1 Calle del General Chinchilla, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47097, -5.63707)



G Iglesia del Salvador

An 18th-century Baroque church originally part of a Jesuit college. It features a grand facade and a spacious interior designed by architect Juan de Oviedo, showcasing the transition toward Neoclassicism.

5 Calle del Salvador, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47254, -5.63772)

I Iglesia de San Blas

Located in the former Jewish quarter, this church was built in the 14th century over the remains of a synagogue. It exhibits Mudejar and Gothic elements with later Baroque additions.

1 Calle del Saltillo, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47526, -5.64023)

H Convento de las Descalzas

An 18th-century Baroque convent church featuring an ornate facade and a single-nave interior decorated with intricate plasterwork and altarpieces typical of the Sevillian school.

7 Plaza de las Descalzas, Carmona 41410, Spain
(37.47411, -5.63762)

DATA SOURCES

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