

# Bicycle Route 2

## Historical Heritage



1\_Caños de Carmona

2\_Templete de la Cruz del Campo  
(Humilladero a la Cruz del Campo)

3\_Muralla Islámica (Murallas de la Macarena)

4\_Hospital de la Sangre  
(O de las Cinco Llagas).

5\_Monasterio de la Cartuja

6\_Puente de Triana

7\_Mercado de Triana  
(restos del Castillo de San Jorge)

8\_Torre del Oro

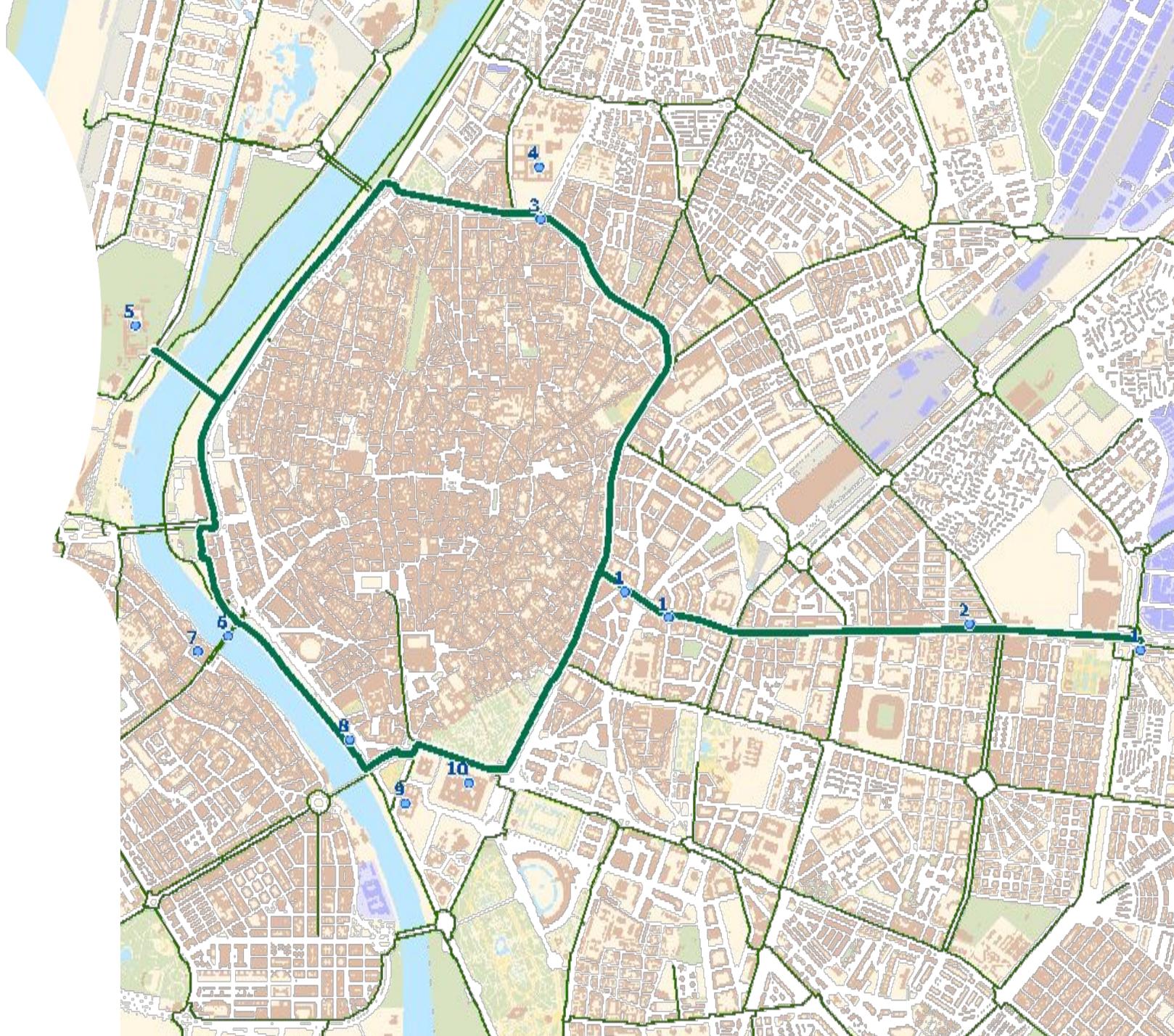
9\_Palacio de San Telmo

10\_Real Fábrica de Tabacos

**Total length of the route: 14 km**

**Cycling time: 50'.**

**100% cycling on cycle paths**



## 1\_Caños de Carmona (Roman Aqueduct)

There are discrepancies about its creation, although the Real Academia de Historia (Royal Academy of History) is of the opinion that it is an aqueduct built in Roman times (68-65 BC), although it was extensively repaired (or even rebuilt) in the Almohad period (1171-1172). Three emerging sections are still preserved today. The water supply to the city of Seville came from the spring of Santa Lucía, in the nearby municipality of Alcalá de Guadaíra, where the pipes passed through long underground tunnels and vaults dug into the rock or vaulted brick roofs, and ended, after a distance of 2150 m, in the Plaza de la Pescadería, where there was a large reservoir from which the water was distributed to various parts of the city.

📍 [C. Luis Montoto](#)

## 2\_Templete de la Cruz del Campo (Humilladero a la Cruz del Campo)

The current shrine was ordered to be built in 1482 by the assistant Diego de Merlo in Gothic-Mudejar style, and contains a white marble cross with images of Christ and Mary attributed to Juan Bautista Vázquez el Viejo. It replaced a wooden shrine. However, the podium on which it stands is dated to Roman times in the archaeological studies carried out for its restoration in 2007 by the Gerencia de Urbanismo.

Closely related to the Caños de Carmona, the small temple is located at the point where the water conduction ceased to be buried and began to be aerial, which required the existence of an underground reservoir, the cistern, with the functions of regulating the flow and a sandpit for sedimentation, to prevent the material carried by the water from clogging the city's channels. From 1630 onwards, the Humilladero was used as the final station of the Way of the Cross, which began in the Casa de Pilatos, and which, through successive stations of penitence, reproduced Jesus' journey to Golgotha in Jerusalem.

📍 [C. Luis Montoto](#)

### 3\_Islamic Wall (Macarena Walls)

The walls in this area were part of the Islamic city walls built by the Almohads, along with others that are also preserved in the Valle Gardens, the Murillo Gardens, the Casa de la Moneda and the Santa Cruz district. In the 19th century, a large part of the city walls were demolished, along with almost all their gates, and it was not until the mid-1980s that the Seville Town Planning Department began restoration work on the remaining sections of the city walls.

📍 [C. Macarena, 22](#)

### 4\_Former Hospital de la Sangre (or de las Cinco Llagas). Present-day Parliament of Andalusia

In 1540 a public competition was held to build the new Hospital de la Sangre. The competition was won by Martín de Gainza. Construction began in 1546, and would not be completed until the 17th century, being directed over the years by Hernán Ruiz the Younger, Benvenuto Tortello and Asensio de Maeda. It was used as a hospital until the sixties of the 20th century, when it became obsolete and abandoned until 1992, when the first phase of refurbishment work was completed to house its current use, the Parliament of Andalusia. In 2004, the second and last phase of the refurbishment work was completed.

📄 [parlamentodeandalucia.es](http://parlamentodeandalucia.es)

📍 [C. San Juan de Ribera, s/n](#)

## 5\_Cartuja Monastery. Andalusian Centre of Contemporary Art

A monument linked to notable historical events, it was the archive, residence and later burial place of Christopher Columbus. In 1398 Carthusian monks settled here, but it was not until 1420 that the Chapel was inaugurated. The Mudejar cloister, the chapter house, the refectory, the main cloister, the priory wing and the lay cloister date from this period. During the Renaissance it was enlarged and renovated, and was visited by monarchs such as Charles I, Philip II, Philip IV, Charles IV, Isabella II and Alfonso XII, among others. In 1810 the French troops expelled the Carthusians to establish a barracks, and the Carthusians returned later until they were definitively expelled in 1835. It was later acquired by Pickman for the installation of the famous ceramics factory. In 1971 the factory was vacated and consolidation work began, and it was restored between 1986 and 1992, to house cultural uses, such as the Museum of Contemporary Art and the headquarters of the Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage.

① [caac.es](http://caac.es)

📍 [C. Américo Vespucio, 2](#)



## 6\_Triana or Isabel II Bridge

This is the first fixed bridge to be built over the Guadalquivir River as it passes through Seville, and replaces the previous boat bridge. It was the work of the French engineers Fernando Bernadet and Gustavo Steinache, who designed the bridge in 1845 and completed the work in 1852. It was later reformed and widened in 1918 by the architect Juan Talavera y Heredia and the engineer Ramírez Doreste.

In its surroundings are the Naves del Barranco, an interesting metallic structure that housed the fish market in 1883, which is currently the Lonja del Barranco Gourmet Market, and the Almacén de Maderas del Rey, an 18th century building on which two floors of houses were added in 1940, where the wood from the Sierra de Segura was stored as it floated down the river Guadalquivir.

[Puente de Triana](#)



## 7\_Triana Market and San Jorge Castle

The Triana food market is located on the remains of the Castle of San Jorge, which was the seat of the Inquisition. Following major archaeological work, the market has been reconstructed on the remains of the castle, which have been enhanced by the construction of a thematic centre showing the religious, social and cultural oppression exercised by the Inquisition Tribunal, set up in Seville by the Catholic Monarchs.

In the lower part, the route leads to the old barbican along a walkway from which the archaeological remains can be seen, such as the paving of the streets leading to the bridge of boats, the notary's house and the courtroom of the Audiencias. The tour ends at the victims' panel, installed on the wall of the old prison, with the story of several real cases. The visit is free of charge.

[Plz. del Altozano s/n](#)



## 8\_Torre del Oro (Gold Tower)

One of the city's most emblematic monuments, it is the final link in the wall that ran from the Alcazar to the port. Its construction began in 1220, during Almoahad rule, and it was restored on several occasions.

In 1271 it was restored to convert it into a chapel; in 1504 to repair the damage caused by the earthquake; in 1597 it was converted into a prison. In 1757 it was restored to alleviate the serious damage caused by the Lisbon earthquake. In 1809 it was converted into a gunpowder storehouse. In 1821 the wall that connected it to the Alcazar was demolished, leaving it free. In 1860 it underwent a major transformation when it became the property of the Navy, and in 1944 it was converted into the Naval Museum, which it still houses today.

① [fundacionmuseonaval.com](http://fundacionmuseonaval.com)

📍 [Torre del Oro, P.º de Cristóbal Colón, s/n](#)

## 9\_San Telmo Palace

This building was built to house the University of Mareantes (sailors). Its construction began in 1682 and was completed in 1724. It later became the official residence of the Dukes of Orleans (Antonio María de Orleans and María Luisa Fernanda de Borbón), who created a court parallel to that of Madrid, bringing together nobles, artists and literati. In 1900, the building was donated in inheritance to the Archbishopric of Seville, becoming the Pontifical Seminary, a use that was maintained until 1989, when it became the property of the Andalusian Regional Government, to become the headquarters of the Presidency of the Andalusian Government. Since its creation, the following architects have been responsible for its works at different times: Leonardo de Figueroa, Antonio Matías de Figueroa and Matías José de Figueroa during its construction; Juan Talavera de la Vega, José María Basterra and José Galnares Sagastizabal during its reforms to adapt it to new uses, and it has recently been refurbished under the direction of Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra.

[Palacio de San Telmo](#)

① [P.º de Roma](#)



## 10\_Real Fábrica de Tabacos. Royal Tobacco Factory. University of Seville

Built in the 18th century, it was the most important industrial building in Europe at the time. Its construction began in 1728, and the works were directed by Diego Bordick, Sebastián Van der Borch, José de Herrera, Catalán Bengoechea, Pedro de Silva and Cayetano da Costa, among others. As its name indicates, it was built to house the tobacco factory. Baroque in style, its façades are built in stone. It currently houses the headquarters of the Rectorate of the University of Seville, the Faculties of Geography and History, Philology and the Institute of Languages.

① [us.es](https://www.us.es)

📍 [C. San Fernando, 4](#)



# Sevilla.

## Sevilla City Office

Teléfono: (+34) 955 471 232

[visitasevilla@sevillacityoffice.es](mailto:visitasevilla@sevillacityoffice.es)

[www.visitasevilla.es](http://www.visitasevilla.es)

Paseo Marqués de Contadero s/n

Última actualización: Agosto 2024

Schedules and prices are subject to change, so we recommend confirming this information.