

GOOD PRACTICE



- Please leave rubbish in the bins provided
- Walk on the marked paths
- Please respect private property



- The capture of animals is not permitted
- Starting fires is strictly forbidden
- Fishing is prohibited
- Plant collecting is not allowed

Emergency phone: 112



CÁDIZ
MÁLAGA

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierra de
Grazalema

MORE INFORMATION

El Bosque Visitors' Centre. Federico García Lorca nº1.
El Bosque. Cádiz. Tel. 956 70 97 33
ventanadelvisitante.

© / Dirección / Coordinación: Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible / Agencia de Medio Ambiente y Agua de Andalucía
Realización e imágenes: Grupo Entorno, Federación Andaluza de Montañismo and CAGPDS archive



UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería,
Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierra de
Grazalema



La Calzada Romana

CÁDIZ-MÁLAGA



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería,
Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



NATURA 2000



Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura



Red
Española de
Reservas de
la Biosfera

• ROUTE

Linear

• LENGTH (OUTWARD)

3,3 km

• ESTIMATED TIME (OUTWARD)

2 hours

• DIFFICULTY

Low

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Roman road, stony

• LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Continuous descent along a limestone landscape with dolomite, clays and gypsum. Views of the Sierra Alta and Sierra de Ubrique. Interesting wild olive formations with migratory birds feeding on wild olives. Archaeological remains, old Roman road, cliffs and weirs. Ocuri in the Salto de la Mora. Casa del Chite, which alludes to the old settlement of Archite.

• SHADE

Scant

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

• RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and wear suitable clothing and footwear. Livestock on the first section.

• PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Cádiz / Benaocaz and Ubrique

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

1050 - Ubrique

• START / END COORDINATES

36° 41' 57,33"N – 5° 25' 20,96"O

36° 40' 51,11"N – 5° 26' 38,96"O



HOW TO GET THERE

In Benaocaz, the trail begins on the A-2302, alongside the village bus stop. If starting in Ubrique, look for the convent and shrine of San Juan.



PARKING

There is a carpark with some 20 places at the entrance to the village.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

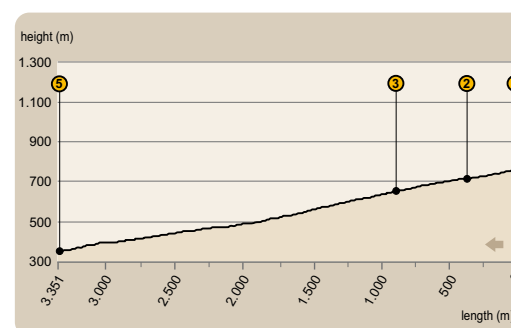
The main companies running regular bus routes in the area are Los Amarillos (tel. 902 21 03 17) and Transportes Generales Comes S.A. (tel. 902 19 92 08). The nearest train stations are in Cortes de la Frontera, Jimera de Líbar, Benaoján and Ronda (check services and timetables at www.renfe.es or by telephone on 902 24 02 02).



OTHER TRAILS

Benaocaz is also the site of the Ojo del Moro and Salto del Cabrero trails.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



• MAXIMUM GRADIENT

412 m

• MAXIMUM HEIGHT

763 m

• MINIMUM HEIGHT

351 m



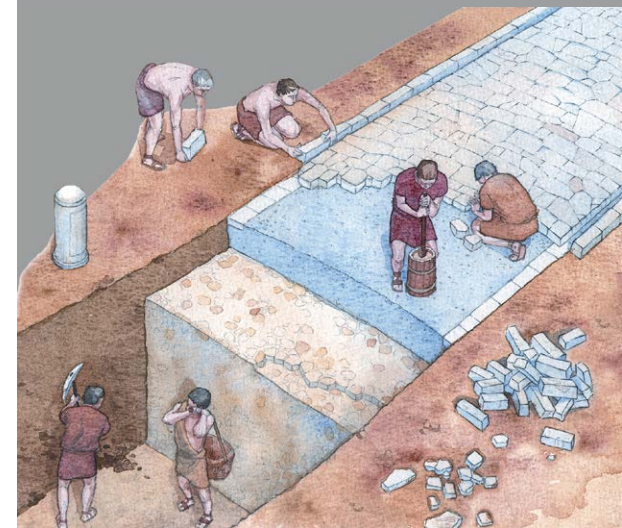
THE PATHS OF THE EMPIRE

The Roman road was the model of the road used by the Romans to form the backbone of the Empire, establishing the basis for the current communications network.

The process of construction of a road consisted of various phases: Subsequently it was filled with a first layer of rough stone, and a second of gravel and sand.

Finally, it is paved with crushed stone of stone slabs. They would then be marked with milestones to indicate the distances along the routes.

During the Nasrid era, the old road linked the town centres of Ubrique Alto, the since-disappeared Archite and Benaocaz. Used right up to today, it is classified in the Archaeological Charter of Benaocaz.





Trail La Calzada Romana

Benaocaz first

The trail begins opposite the bus stop for Benaocaz (see [1] on the map), a typical mountain village of whitewashed houses where we can visit the old Moorish quarter and the Eco-Museum on the history of man and the mountains.



Before setting off, we might also want to take in the area of the Sierra de la Silla and, further south, el Aljibe and el Picacho, both in the nearby Los Alcornocales Nature Park.

The trail descends and we cross a bridge over the Seco stream [2] where there is a panel explaining the technique used for the construction of Roman Roads.



Ocuri above us

On the upper sections of the path (near Ubrique) we can observe aromatic plants like pennyroyal, which prospers alongside many others like palmetto and oleander. Throughout this area, there is an abundance of birds, the most common the blackcap, goldfinch and chaffinch.



The track passes below the Salto de la Mora, where the old archaeological site of Ocuri is located. Surrounded by a formidable wall with important infrastructure works, such as water deposits and pipelines, the remains of the public baths (termas), houses, forum and columbarium. You can visit the complex from the information point located at km 20 of the road that connects Ubrique with Benaocaz.

The road quickly loses altitude on some sections and, after a curve, we can make out the village of Ubrique, renowned internationally for its leather industry. On the right is a small massif known as the Salto de la Mora [4]. This was the site of the Roman city of Ocuri, an impressive complex from the 2nd century B.C.

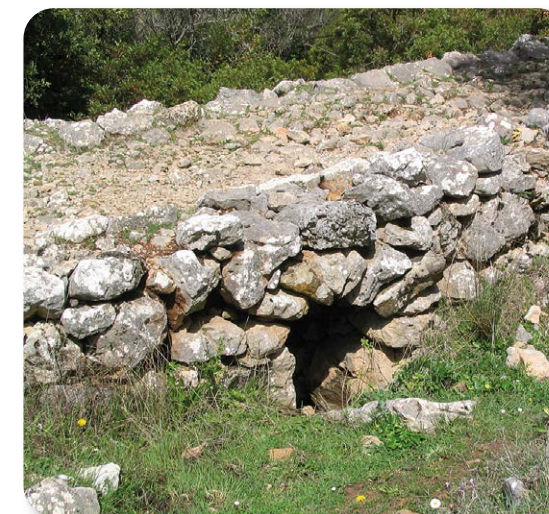


Ubrique and the end of the trail

Our route joins the GR-7 long-distance route on this section of the Roman road. The GR.7 is more 6,000 kilometres long and marked with red and white signs, connects this province, from Tarifa to the Peloponnese peninsula in Greece.



We continue along the trail, arriving at the Cabeza de Toro (a bull's head painted on the rock), the site, legend has it, of a stone throwing battle between the inhabitants of Benaocaz and Ubrique over the statue of San Blas, stolen by the latter to marry with the Virgen de los Remedios.



The Roman engineers had to perform works on the road to ensure it was not damaged by runoff, as this is an area with high precipitation. The rainwater was collected from the gutters through sewers and directed to the other side of the road.

The road becomes a lane and a scattering of houses and orchards are a sign of the end of our route; Ubrique [5], one of the oldest and most attractive villages of the Cadiz mountains.

This trail combines nature and culture. Unique natural and cultural heritage that offers an opportunity to discover this corner of the park from Benaocaz to Ubrique, and the history of its population.

From the Salto del Mora, the Roman city of Ocuri, looms ahead, while there is barely a trace of the disappeared town of Archite.

The stone path which saw men and ideas, armies, goods and geniuses connects the mountains to the coastal areas of Málaga and Cádiz.

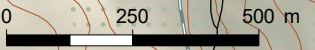
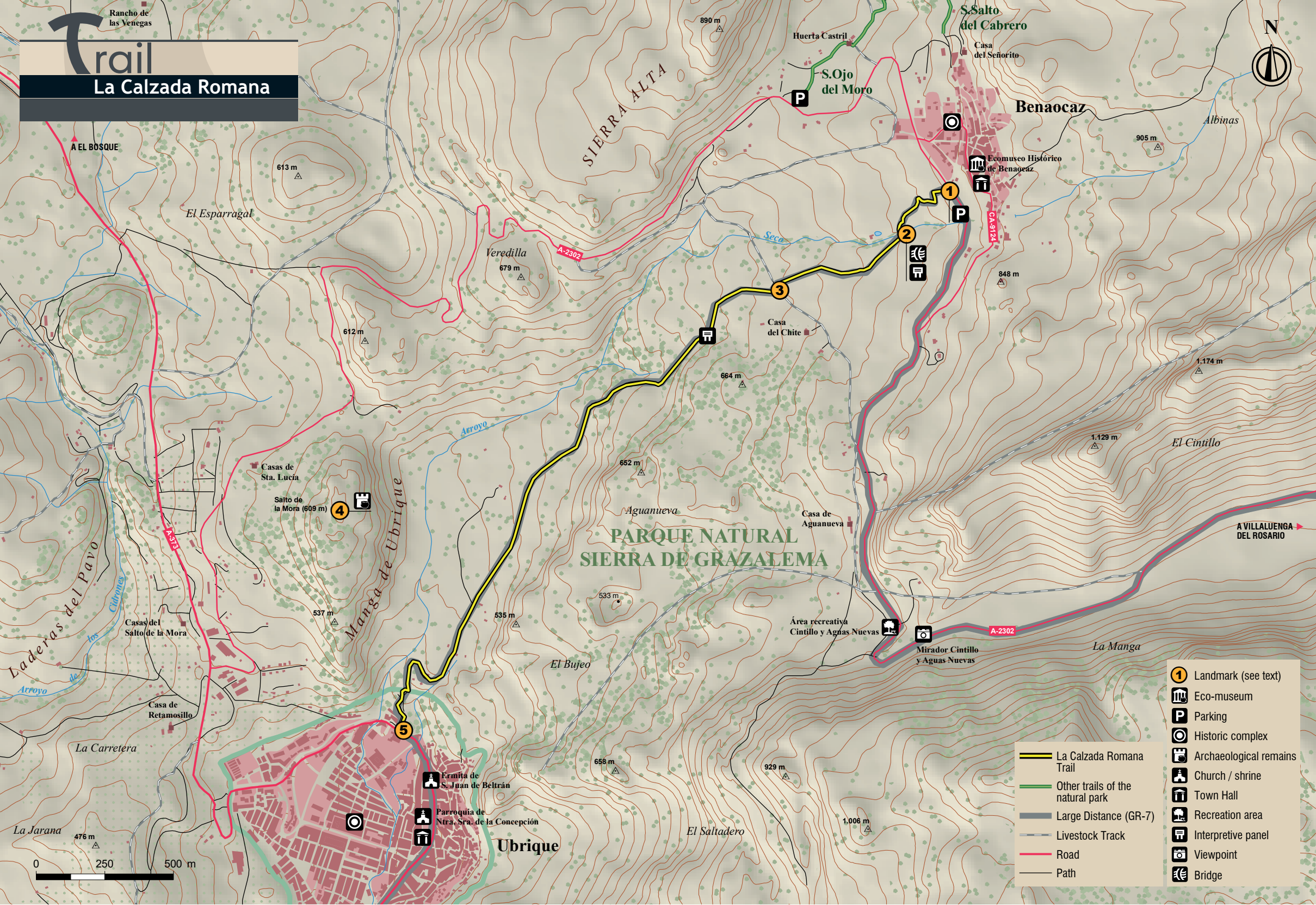
In this first section, the surrounding forest undergrowths, dense and comprised of mastic, gall and broom, mark the boundaries of the path and make it the ideal refuge for small birds and rather than cattle pastures.

After passing through a gate, we begin to cross a wild olive grove [3]; the rest of the flora is composed of mastic, carob and olive trees. In the surrounding area we can find the site of the old village of Archite.

Rancho de las Venegas

Trail

La Calzada Romana



- La Calzada Romana Trail
- Other trails of the natural park
- Large Distance (GR-7)
- Livestock Track
- Road
- Path
- Landmark (see text)
- Eco-museum
- Parking
- Historic complex
- Archaeological remains
- Church / shrine
- Town Hall
- Recreation area
- Interpretive panel
- Viewpoint
- Bridge