

CITI-VAL Project

Application n° 2016-1-FR01-KA204-023961

M3/E3 in ALMERIA (ES)

October 9-11, 2017

+ How to get to the hotel from the airport by bus

Almeria Airport is 9 kilometers to the east of the region's capital city, 500 meters from the coast. Line 30 Surbus runs from the airport to Almería city centre. The estimated journey time is 35 minutes.

Fares: Ordinary ticket is 1,05 €. You can buy ordinary and transfer tickets on board. The driver should provide change from a 10 € note maximum. You can use a transfer ticket (1,30 €) for a period of 1 hour.

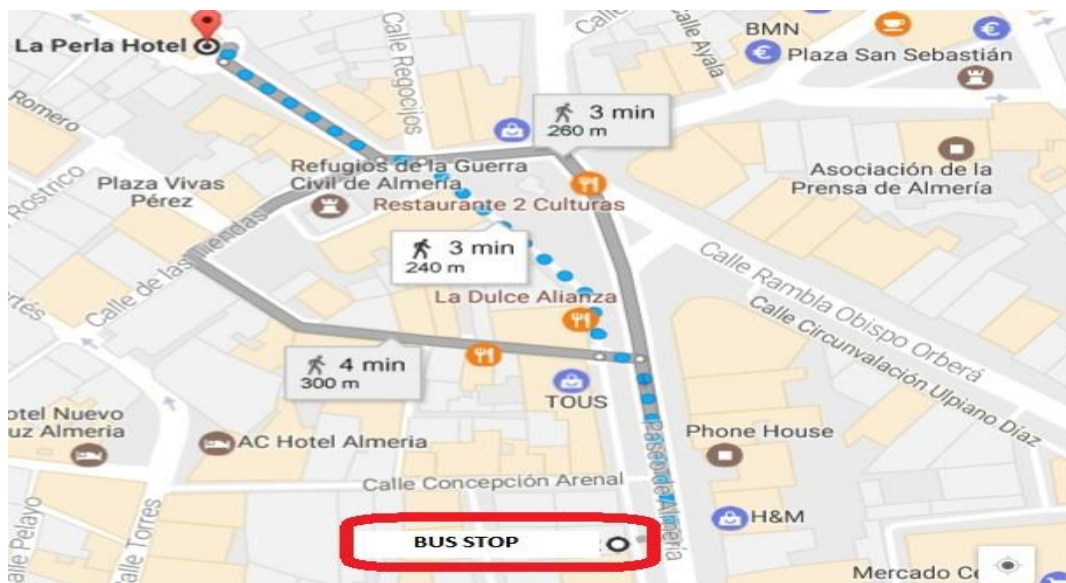
[From the airport to Estación Intermodal](#)

AIRPORT TO ALMERÍA (Sundays and public holidays)

7:10 - 8:00 - 8:50 - 9:40 - 10:30 - 11:20 - 12:10 - 13:00 - 13:50 - 14:40 - 15:30 - 16:20 - 17:10 - 18:00 - 18:50 - 19:40 - 20:30 - 21:20 - 22:10 - 23:00

Estimated times

At the airport, take line 30 (Gregorio Marañón – La Salle) to Estación Intermodal (11 stops, Stop number 292). Here take line 1 – Casco Histórico and get down at Puerta de Purchena (4 stops later). The hotel is 3 minutes walking.



<http://www.aena-aeropuertos.es/en/almeria-airport/public-transport.html>

+ How to get to the airport from the hotel by bus

At Puerta de Purchena (stop number 4, same one where the bus dropped you off), take line 2 (Centro-Torrecárdenas) and get down 4 stops later at Estación Intermodal (stop number 292). Once there, take line 30 to the Airport (stop number 188).

Estación Intermodal to airport

06:45, 07:55, 09:05, 10:15, 11:25, 12:35, 13:45, 14:55, 17:05, 18:15, 19:25, 20:35, 21:45

+ Taxis

The fare from the airport to the city centre should be around 20 €, and it takes 15 minutes.

+ Hotel address, telephone and link to web

Hotel La Perla

Plaza del Carmen, 7, 04004

+34 950238877

<http://www.hotellaperla.es/en/hotel-almeria/main>

+ Have a look at these to get a gist of Almeria

The Alcazaba



The word Alcazaba comes from the Arabic word for citadel, it describes a Moorish city and walled fortification. Offering shelter in times of battle, and not without its majestic palaces, it was designed to support and maintain the trade and livelihood of the population within the perimeter walls. The Alcazaba of Almeria is strategically positioned on a hill, towering over the city and looking out towards the port and the Mediterranean sea. This colossal fortress, divided into three sections, is the second largest Moorish stronghold in Spain after the Alhambra in Granada. Its origins and turbulent history reflect of the unsettled ages of the city. It was built in the 10th century under the reign of Abd-ar-Rahman.

The Cathedral



Almería Cathedral symbolizes the ages of conflict forced upon the population of the city. Building commenced in 1524, not very many years after the city had settled under the reign of the new Catholic Monarchs, in the site of the previous building that was ruined by the 1522 earthquake. It is unique in its appearance, its castle like towers held cannons and armoury, and its resemblance to a fortress had good reason: **PIRATES**.

Almería's Air Raid Shelters

These air raid shelters are a testimony of the brutal conditions Almería's population endured throughout the Spanish Civil War. From 1936 to 1939, the city suffered up to 52 bombings from air and sea, which amounted to a total of 754 bombs. The air raid shelters could protect up to approximately 40,000 civilians and equipped with a surgery, - and a food storage room. They also kept Almería's people safe during the Second World War, which overlapped with the Spanish Civil War in 1937. These shelters saved and preserved many lives in a time of horrific conflict, and in return, the citizens of Almería have kept the structure itself impeccably preserved to this day.

Aire de Almería



Also located in the old quarter, the Aire de Almería stands as a reminder of the underlying Arabic influence on the culture and society of these Spanish coasts. What used to be an Arabic souk has been restored and transformed into traditional Arabic baths, where the ancient ritual of Arabic bathing combines with a luxurious environment for a day of blissful relaxation.



El Cable Inglés

The mineral loading dock, popularly known as "Cable Inglés", is situated at the pier, in the terminal of a branch of the railway. It is an example and a masterpiece of architecture of the iron in the early twentieth century. Its construction concluded in 1904. Eclectic style characterized by the use of new materials, followed the guidelines of the school of Gustave Eiffel. In 1998 it was declared Cultural Interest of Andalusia. Its restoration project is underway to house an exhibition center, a restaurant and a leisure complex, as well as providing a viewpoint at the top.

School of Art



The **Escuela de Arte de Almería** was declared to be of Cultural Interest. The building had been the Provincial Institute for Secondary Education during the second half of the 19th century and most of the 20th century, being the highest educational institution in the city. It replaced the original School of Humanities which, from 1840, operated in what had been the Santo Domingo Nunnery. Some of the most important figures of Andalusian culture had passed through its classrooms,

as was the case of Federico García Lorca. The central courtyard dates from the 18th century, and is, today, an exceptional setting for important exhibitions and activities of the cultural life of Almería, as is the case of the Andalusian Photography Centre, which has one of its exhibition rooms there.

<http://www.andalucia.org/en/destinations/provinces/almeria/>

<http://www.almeriatourism.com/>

<http://www.andalucia.com/cities/almeria.htm>

+ Climate and a link to check the weather

Almería city is the driest city in Europe and one of the driest on both shores of the Mediterranean coast. With an average annual temperature above 19 °C it also qualifies as the 2nd warmest city in continental Europe. Almería enjoys about 3000 hours of sunshine annually with over 320 sunny days a year on average (6 hours of sunshine in January and 12 in July). The city has an average of only 26 days with precipitation annually. The average temperature in October is around 20,4 degrees centigrade, likely to reach 24 degrees centigrade at midday.

<http://www.aemet.es/en/eltiempo/prediccion/municipios/almeria-id04013>

+ Useful general information

- Shops **opening and closing times** are usually 10 – 13:30, 17 – 20:30. Supermarkets are usually open from 9:00 to 21:00. Banks open at 8:30 and close at 14:00.



- **Tapas** can be more than just snacks in Andalusia. The word means literally “ lid” and the term was thought to have come from the habit of having a few nibbles with a drink and the necessity of placing a saucer or tapa on top of a glass to keep the flies out

Each tapa is really no more than a bite, so you can either sample two or three before dinner, or you can make a meal of them by ordering larger portions, called **raciones** (portions, either medium or large). Tapas are generally eaten standing at the bar rather than sitting at a table and the list is generally displayed on a blackboard.

In Almeria, the tapa comes free with wine or beer (not spirits), an alcohol free beer, a “biter kas” (a non-alcoholic fizzy drink) or with a grape juice – a “mosto”. You will usually be asked which tapa you want when you order your drink so – be prepared! Study the tapas menu or ask for one of the standards listed below. Many bars have a printed menu or a list chalked up on a board or you can look at what is on display. If you don’t want another drink, but would like another tapa, you can ask for a “tapa extra.” (around 1,50 €). Sometimes, depending on the place, if you only take a drink (without the tapa), it’s cheaper. So, the average price of a drink with tapa is around 2,50 €. Yes, I know it’s kind of chaotic...

Gastronomy in the province of Almeria

Almeria’s gastronomy is influenced by the cuisine from Murcia as well as by the rich variety of the Alpujarras in Granada, in which its dishes offer abundant fish as it’s a coastal city and with a special flavour in the use of pepper, influenced from Murcia.

Almeria has cultivations that are part of dishes such as the stews, the pot of green broad beans or the red garlicks, a typical dish from the Almanzora Caves. More typical dishes that we’ll find in the Almeria cuisine are:

- Paprika broth o “ajo colorao”: a soup made with fresh anchovies or sardines, boiled potatoes and peppers.
- 'Brave' potatoes (bravas): potatoes chopped up in dices and served with a spicy tomato sauce.
- 'Ajoblanco': a cold soup typical of Andalusia which is made with bread and crushed almonds. The origin of this soup is possibly roman.
- Partridges with 'gurullos' and chickpeas, a type of pasta elaborated with hard wheat, water and saffron.
- 'Trigo' -wheat and fennel, red pepper and chickpeas.



Amongst the sea products typical of Almeria are the monkfish, the mackerel, the red mullet, the octopus, clams, mussels, and the squid, as well as the cuttlefish and the red prawn. Commonly fried in olive oil or grilled, although they can also be eaten in stews.

In this link you can have a look at some typical tapas from Almeria, but this is just a sample.

<https://theculturetrip.com/europe/spain/articles/the-top-10-restaurants-in-almeria/>

AVERAGE PRICES in bars and restaurants

- Small beer or “caña”:	2, 20 €
- Large beer or “tubo”:	2, 70 €
- Wine:	3 €
- Coke/similar:	2, 20 €
- “Raciones” or portions:	6 – 18 € (depending on small or large portion and the place)
- 3- course meal for 2 people, average restaurant:	45 – 50 €