

The costle of Cullora

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The castle of Cullera is an imposing fortress that tops the mountain of the city. It was built in the 10th century by the state of Córdoba with the aim of carrying out a strategic control of the natural resources in the area. It is formed by the citadel and two baileys that carried out the functions of protecting the troops, the cavalries, the cattle and the people of Cullera during the times of siege and attacks. The castle also has a set of towers such as the tower of the Reina Mora, Santa Ana or Racó de San Antonio which connected the different fortified areas that surrounded the castle. The castle can be visited by anyone interested in discovering one of the most symbolic areas of the city of Cullera. Inside the castle you can find the local museum of history and archaeology as well as different exhibitions and audiovisual projections of the history of the city and the castle itself. As if this were not enough, there is a wide range of activities during summer nights: theatre shows, magic performances, classical music concerts, exhibitions, escape rooms, dance shows and traditional Valencian music.





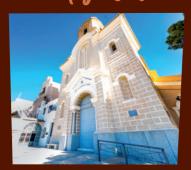








Strine of "Virgen de la Encarnación"



The shrine was built, attached to the castle of Cullera, between 1891 and 1897. This neo-romantic building is home to the Patron Saint of Cullera: the Virgin of the Castle, Virgen de la Encarnación. It also contains some religious art pieces of undoubted interest.

Tel. +34 96 172 03 24

Accessibility

By the hiking route that runs along the entire walled perimeter of the 2nd walled enclosure and ends at the castle. It is a low intensity route, suitable for all ages

BYTOURIST TRAIN / Only in summer

BY CAR / BUS / MOTORBIKE / BICYCLE

Tourist Info Cullera

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Heritage and Museums











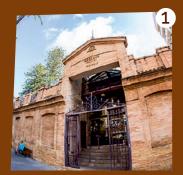












lacal market

It is located in the heart of the city, in the old town. It is a good example of Valencian eclecticist architecture. Inside the market you can find: the food market (where local products can be bought), the auditorium, the multipurpose hall and the Civil War shelter. It offers a wide range of cultural events and restoration during all year.

Cil/il War shelter

It is located under the two naves which are in the back of the local market (the auditorium and the multipurpose hall). The shelter is formed by two galleries. The first gallery is set up to narrate the historical context of the Spanish Civil War in a graphic and didactic way. The second gallery contains and exhibition about the construction of the market itself.





3 Santos Juanes church

It dates from 1248 and its ownership was imposed by the Knights of the Order of San Juan de Jerusalén. Its current style is neoclassical. It houses the patrons San Juan Bautista and San Juan Evangelista, as well as other religious pieces of art. Located next to the municipal market.

Rice 4

It is located inside the "Sants de la Pedra" chapel. It holds a permanent exhibition on the growing and production of rice and its importance in local gastronomy. It should be highlighted that the museum is surrounded by rice fields included in the Albufera natural park. Ermita street, next to water park "Aquopolis".





Cave of popule Dragut

The assault on the city of the pirate Dragut in 1550 is the storyline of the museum tour inside this cave. It is located in the district of "Faro de Cullera". Doctor Fleming Square.



Abric Lawbert Rock paintings

A shelter with schematic art rock paintings of Neolithic period that had its development during the metallurgical cultures. It is located in the west side of the mountain at about 65 meters above sea level. Pedestrian access. In 1998 all mediterranean rock art was declared Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

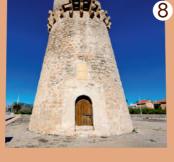
Community

This building was constructed in 1793 during the reign of Carlos IV. It has great proportions and a neoclassical architecture. Inside the building there is, on one side, an exhibition hall, and on the other side a Fallas museum where "ninots indultats" (small representations of Fallas monuments), traditional costumes, posters and old photographs can be visited. Del Riustreet. Historical centre.



Marentyet tower

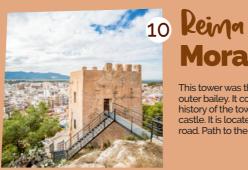
It was built in the 16th century in order to warn of pirate attacks. Inside the tower there is a themed museum on the defence of the coast against the Berber pirates and the construction of a network of watchtowers.



Barri del Pou

Originally, it would set the ancient Islamic settlement of "Qulayra". During the Middle Ages it harbored a Jewry, where the jewish lived apart until their conversion or expulsion in 1391. It surprises by the network of narrow, steep streets and small squares, as well as the traditional buildings adapted to the special topography of the mountain





Reima Mora tower

This tower was the fortified gateway to the outer bailey. It contains an exhibition on the history of the tower and the outer bailey of the castle. It is located on the 2nd bend of Calvario road. Path to the castle.

