

## HOW TO VISIT

### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE CITADEL OF BADAJOZ

Before starting your visit, we recommend that you go to the **Casas Mudéjares Tourist Office**. There you can find out about the visiting hours inside monuments such as the Torre de Santa María or Los Acevedo, and find content to better understand the monuments and their surroundings. The Citadel enclosure can be freely visited.

During your visit to the Citadel you will find information boards, where you can access more information using **QR codes**.



Torre de los Acevedo remains, behind the Archaeological Museum.



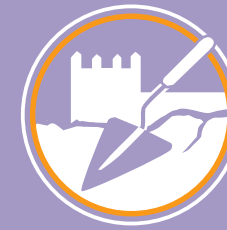
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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE CITADEL of Badajoz



Ayuntamiento de Badajoz  
CONCEJALÍA DE TURISMO





# iB!

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF THE CITADEL

The citadel enclosure contains the archaeological remains of the fascinating past of Badajoz. From preserved historical buildings to new discoveries, in its different archaeological areas, it is possible to find the history of the city summed up, from the remote Chalcolithic to the most recent times. The citadel thus becomes a privileged theatre to contemplate and understand the evolution of the city.

In the southern area, the highest and main area of the citadel, we can see stand out the Acevedo and Santa María de la Seé towers, the remains of the mosque and the alcázar (fortress) and Santa María de Calatrava church. Also in this area, we can find the archaeological area of Alpéndiz, with Hernán Gómez de Solís's fortified house and the remains of an Al-Andalus bathing and recreation area, along with other late medieval and modern structures.

In the eastern part, we find the area of El Metido, with its gate-tower and monumental Almohad staircase. In the north, a residential area from the Almohad period and, next to it, the remains of the Rosario hermitage and the church 'de la Consolación'. Finally, in the western part, the remains of the Zapata's house and San Pedro hermitage are preserved.



*Fatimid ceramic fragment, 11th-12th century, found in excavations at the site.*

Imágenes 3D J. C. TIMÓN



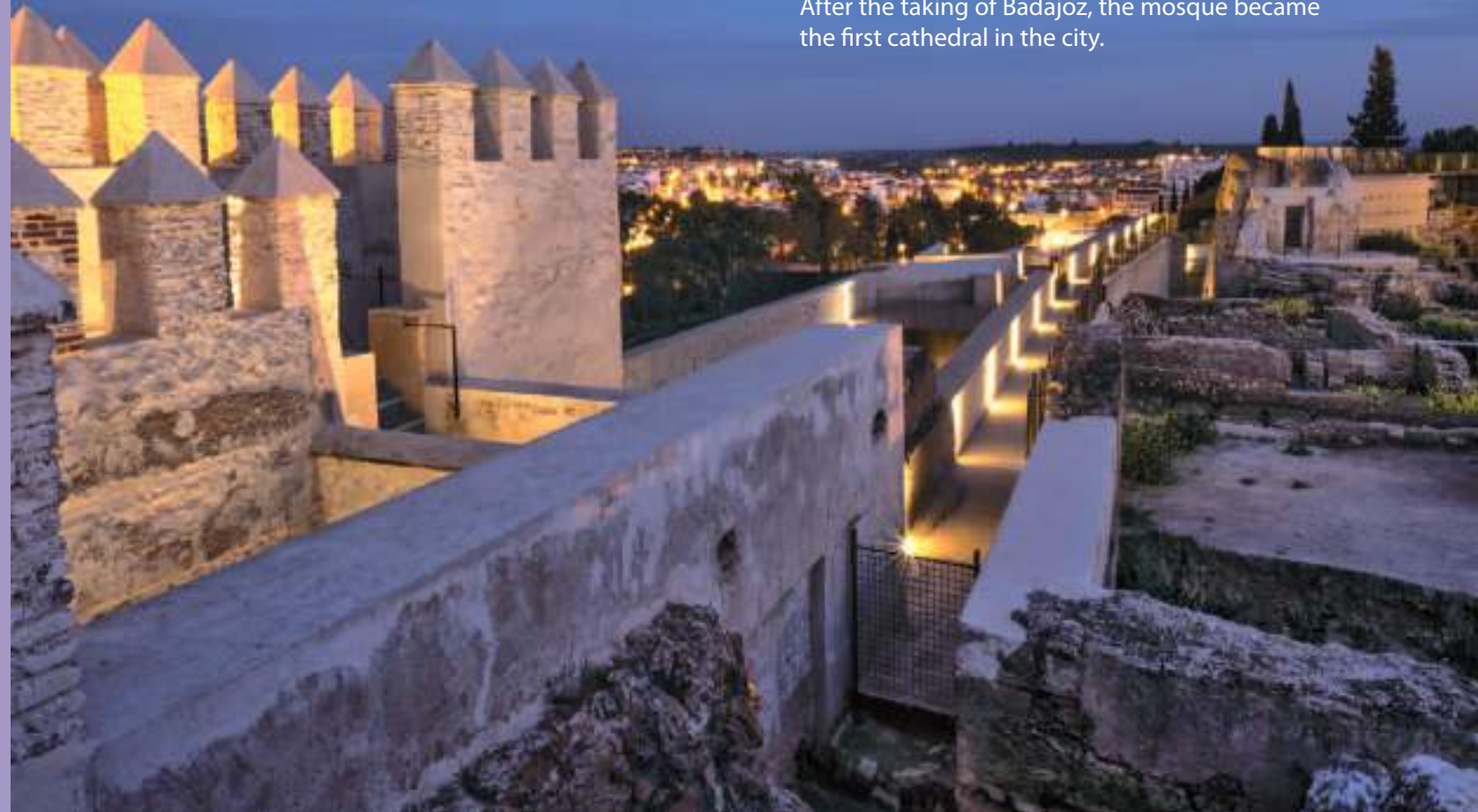
### Mosque of the Citadel of Badajoz.

Reconstruction of the mosque in the Almohad period.



### Santa María del Castillo. Cathedral

After the taking of Badajoz, the mosque became the first cathedral in the city.







Torre de Santa María



Remains of one of the vaults of the head of the old church of Santa María



Torre de los Acevedo



Sgraffito figure on the outside of the tower

### SOUTH AREA

**1-Torre de los Acevedo** . The only expression of the 16th century house-palace of the Badajoz's noble Acevedo family.

**2-Torre de Santa María de la Seé o del Castillo**. Set of two annex towers from the 15th century, belonging to the first cathedral in Badajoz.

**3-Mosque remains**. Remains of the mihrab and wall of the quibla of the Muslim temple of the Al-Andalus citadel.

**4-Alcázar remains**. Structures belonging to the andalusí Alcázar, which occupied a large part of the current Biblioteca de Extremadura (library).

**5-Remains of the church of Santa María de Calatrava**, 13th century.



Remains of the church of Santa María de Calatrava



Remains of the Alandalusi period



Remains of Hernán Gómez de Solís's fortified house and Puerta del Alpendiz

### ALPÉNDIZ AREA

**6-Archaeological area of the Alpendiz**. Remains of a recreation complex and private baths related to the Al-Andalus alcázar; medieval and late medieval Christian structures; remains of the old military hospital from the 19th century and the Hernán Gómez de Solís's fortified house, from the 15th century.

### EAST AREA

**7-Archaeological area of El Metido**. A gate-tower from the Almohad period and remains of the Almohad rammed earth wall; 18th century powder keg and 12th century Almohad monumental staircase.



### NORTH AREA 1

**8-Archaeological area of the Rosario hermitage and the church "de la Consolation"**. Remains of both temples (15th-16th centuries) and of the inn.



### NORTH AREA 2

**9-Archaeological area of Puerta del Río**. Structures belonging to a residential area from the Almohad period (12th-13th centuries).

### WEST AREA

**10-Remains of the San Pedro hermitage** (15th century). Medieval hermitage that was integrated into the San Pedro Infantry Barracks in the 18th century.

**11-Remains of the Zapata's house** (16th century). Remains of the patio, cistern and tower of the Zapata's house-palace.



Torre de Santa María and remains of the Hernán Gómez de Solís's fortified house



Archaeological area of the Alpendiz