

Places to visit

- Cerca Manor  
- Art Contemporary Centre  
+351 212 724 950
- Capuchos Monastery  
+351 212 720 515
- City Museum  
+351 212 734030
- Medieval Museum  
+351 212 724 760
- Zagallos Manor  
+351 212 947 000
- Cristo Rei Sanctuary  
+351 212 751 000
- Mata dos Medos  
Nature Interpretation Centre  
+351 212 962 640
- Praia da Rainha  
Information Centre  
+351 212 918 270
- Frigate D.Fernando II e Glória  
+351 917 841 149

Urgency

- Garcia de Horta's Hospital  
+351 212 940 294
- Police  
+351 212 722 634
- +351 212 558 530
- Guarda Nacional Republicana  
+351 212 901 461
- (Costa da Caparica)  
Local Security Line (free)  
+351 800 205 146
- Civil Protection  
+351 212 946 577
- Fire Brigade  
+351 212 722 290 (Almada)
- +351 212 722 520 (Cacilhas)
- +351 212 950 093 (Trafaria)
- National Forest Protection Line  
117
- National Emergency Line  
112

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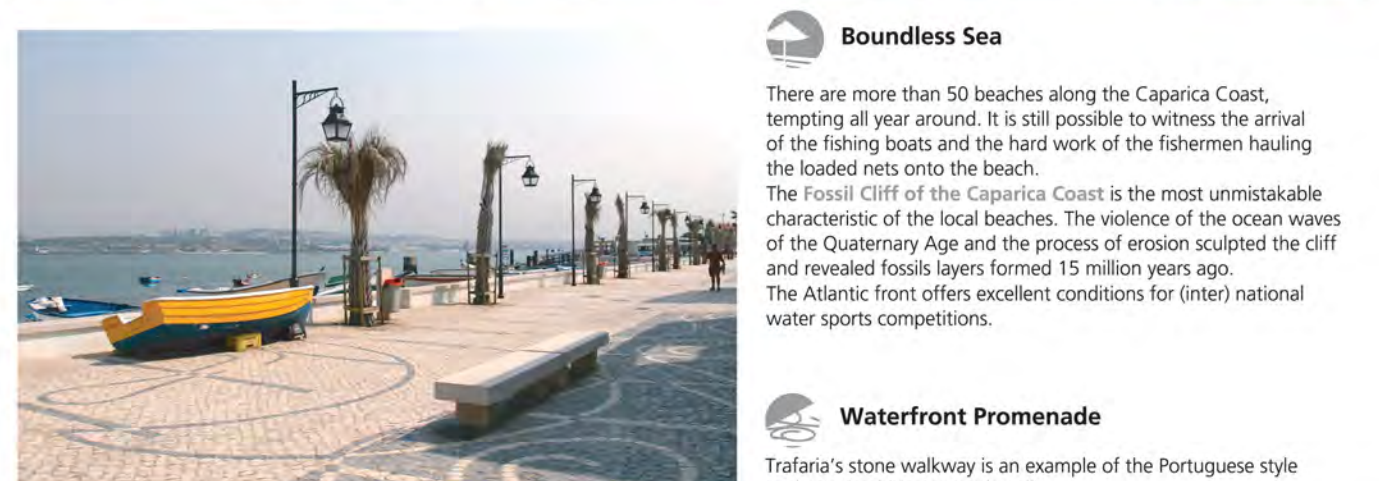
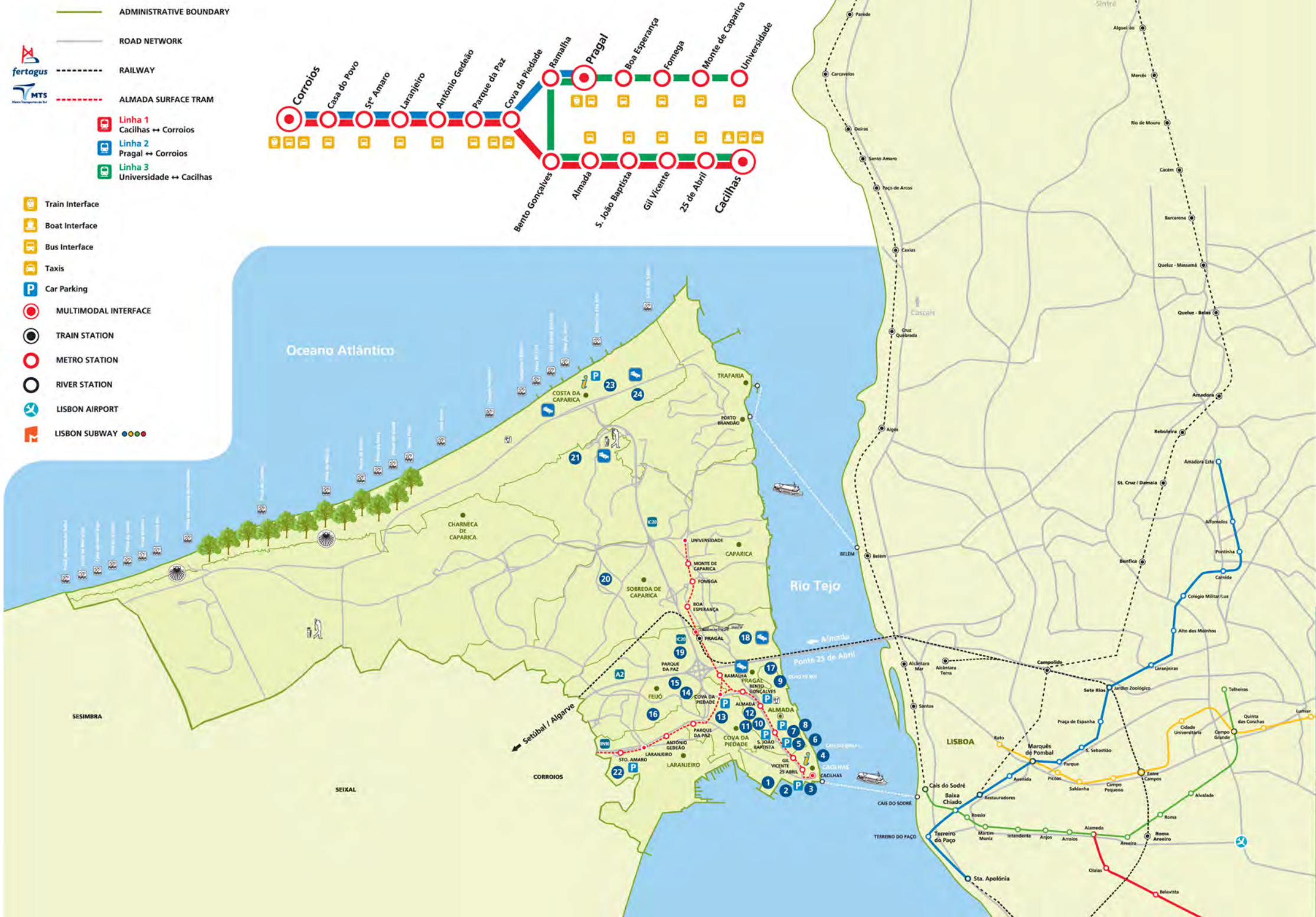
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Prepress and printing  
0000000000000  
Edition  
20.000 copies

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**Boundless Sea**

There are more than 50 beaches along the Caparica Coast, tempting all year around. It is still possible to witness the arrival of the fishing boats and the hard work of the fishermen hauling the loaded nets onto the beach.

The Fossil Cliff of the Caparica Coast is the most unmistakable characteristic of the local beaches. The violence of the ocean waves of the Quaternary Age and the process of erosion sculpted the cliff and revealed fossils layers formed 15 million years ago.

The Atlantic front offers excellent conditions for (inter) national water sports competitions.

**Waterfront Promenade**

Trafaria's stone walkway is an example of the Portuguese style traditional cobblestone sidewalk.

The shape and movement of its lines suggest the lines drawn in the sand by an old sea wolf. The story is about an adventure between the sky and the ocean, involving heroes and fantastic sea creatures, times of abundance and upheaval, happiness and cruelty... the same ingredients with which the men of the sea build their lives.

In 2004 this promenade won First Prize in the 2nd National Contest of Traditional Portuguese Cobblestone in the "Poetic" category.

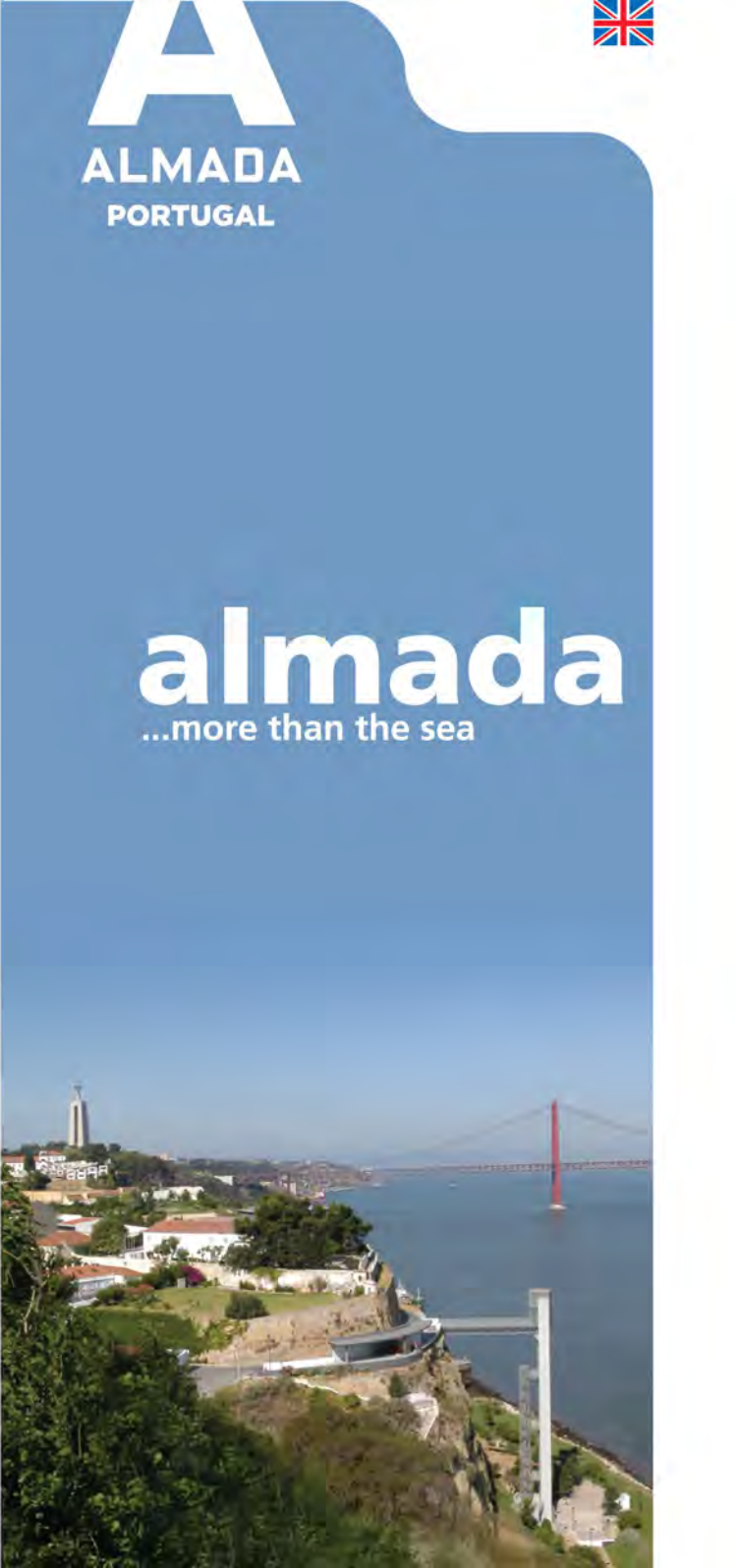
**Green Spaces**

Enjoy our network of 17 parks and gardens, places to be in contact with nature, in the very middle of urban areas.

You cannot miss a walk through the Peace Park (Parque da Paz) whose 60 hectares are the town's lungs.

There are paths that cross wide green fields of grass, bushy woods, water mirrors and romantic recesses - quiet and silent places.

The Peace Monument rises up in the middle of the park. It is a work of art by José Aurélio, measuring 40 meters long and 26 meters high.





The most ancient human artifacts found in Almada still persist today - those of the Phoenician colonies 5,000 years ago - but the Romans and the Moors also passed this way. The Arab people chose the name 'Al-Madan' for the settlement, which means 'The Mine'. In the 12th century they built the fortress, today known as Almada's Castle Garden, in order to keep vigil over the Tagus estuary.

In 1190 King Sancho gave the first charter to this land of "good air". During the times of the Discoveries boats would stop at the local 'Pipa' Fountain to supply the fleet with fresh water.

Nobles and bourgeoisie ordered the building of leisure estates, convents and manors, many of which can still be visited today, as they have become Municipal property.

Almada was also the venue for some of the most important moments in Portuguese History.

On the 23rd of July 1833, the Liberals defeated the 'Miguelistas' at the Battle of 'Cova da Piedade'. On the 4th of October 1910, the Republican Flag was already being flown, one day before the official proclamation of the Republic.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the council becomes an important industrial center, attracting waves of migrants from other parts of the country to work in the cork factories, weaving, milling and shipbuilding industries.

In parallel, a strong sense of community was instilled, uniting local residents and migrants, and leaving its mark on the collective personality of the council.

Between the 1940's and the 1970's new influxes of workers arrive from the interior of the country, attracted by the employment opportunities at the Lisnave and Parry & Son shipyards.

The completion of the 25th of April bridge, in 1966, significantly improves the movement of people and goods between the two banks, indisputably affecting the development of Almada, which was raised to city status in 1973. But only after the 25th of April Revolution does the process of infrastructure development, urban planning and requalification of the council begin, thereby setting the course for a future of sustainability and solidarity.

King John V Coat of Arms - River Garden



### Cristo Rei

223 meters above sea level stands the Cristo Rei Monument, from which there is a 360° panoramic view over the Tagus Estuary and the two banks of the river. It is the 3rd largest pilgrimage site in the Iberian Peninsula, together with Fátima and Santiago de Compostela. It was built as a result of a promise made by the Portuguese bishops to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, who had asked for Portugal to be spared from the horrors of World War II. It is a masterpiece designed by Francisco Franco, inaugurated on the 17th of May 1959.



### River Garden

The panoramic 'Boca do Vento' Lift is the main access to the River Garden, restored by the City Council. In this quiet garden, only the whistling of the wind and the moving water are to be heard. King John V ordered the construction of a public drinking fountain (1736) at the local spring, which used to supply vessels and caravels from the time of the Portuguese Discoveries. When water became scarce, scuffles were known to break out between the water merchants (aguadeiros) and the inhabitants of the village.

### Medieval Museum

The Medieval Museum, also known as the Site Museum, is situated in the old town area of Almada. It houses an archaeological site as well as a large collection of objects and remains dated from several periods of the town's history.



### Naval Museum

Located by the Tagus River, near the Ginjal Pier, this museum offers those who visit something of a passage back through time, exploring the centuries-old connection between the riverfront, the river and the sea.

### The Castle Garden

From the scenic overlook of Almada's Castle one can relish the stunning view of Lisbon's seven hills, the two bridges that cross the river itself. The garden has an area of 2765 m<sup>2</sup>. Here you may also dine at a panoramic restaurant. The fortress was built over several layers of constructions, the most ancient belonging to the period of the Arab occupation (12th century).



### Cerca Manor

This ancient leisure estate, which came to serve as the barracks for the troops of Junot in the 19th century, now houses the Contemporary Art Centre. Where once passed ladies in tight corsets, one can today visit a variety of temporary exhibitions dedicated to drawing and other arts (photography, architecture, design, painting and sculpture, among others). In addition to the exhibition area and the documentation centre, Cerca Manor also has an open-air sculpture park.



### Botanical Garden

While seated in the amphitheatre of the Botanical Garden one can enjoy a panoramic view over the two riverbanks and their natural and urban landscape. Almada and Lisbon spread out beneath the same sky, separated by the river and joined by the two Tagus bridges. They call it the "Arts Ground", because within its 5600 m<sup>2</sup> a variety of plant species are grown that give rise to materials used in the plastic arts, or that inspired the most important names in Art History. Papyrus growing from a water mirror -reminding us that with it paper can be made. Colourful flowers evoking the tones of Monet's sunrises and sunsets. Aromatic rows of rosemary and lavender, from whose seeds the oil is extracted that is used to dissolve the colours for painting. There is much to discover about the species that take root in the "Arts Ground" and awaken our senses. The garden is situated in the ancient vegetable garden of the Cerca Manor, one of the best examples of local 18th century architecture. It is possible to book guided tours to get to know this space better.



### City Museum

The modernized façade of the ancient Monk's Estate (14th century), is the special starting point of a dynamic and interactive journey through the City Council's history. This space, referenced since the 14th century, was once the residence of the Portuguese poet Florbela Espanca. The contents of the City Museum have touched many visitors, stirring them to relive old memories. The museum houses educational services and animation activities, a documentation centre, an auditorium, the museum shop and a café in the garden of this old plantation.



### Praça da Liberdade

Praça da Liberdade, is one of the meeting points of Almada. Here there are always people on the esplanades, children on bicycles, youngsters on roller skates and racing under the cybernetic fountain which marks the modern and bold lines of this square. This area is comprised by a commercial gallery on one side and by the Forum Romeu Correia on the other, the latter offering a vast cultural programme from cinema to literature not forgetting activities for little ones. Following on from this square also stand out a south facing green slope, the Comandante Júlio Ferraz Urban Park and the Almada Municipal Theatre, one of the best in the country.

### Capuchos Monastery

On the crest of the Fossil Cliffs of the Caparica Coast, facing the sea, stands the Capuchos Monastery. The nobleman Lourenço Pires de Távora ordered the construction of the monastery in 1558 to house some forty or so Franciscan monks. The City Council of Almada bought and rehabilitated the monastery, which now also hosts cultural events. A visit to the gardens and the scenic overlook is a must, because of the spectacular view. It's possible to see Sintra, the Tower of Saint Julian, the Fortress of Bugio, and the wide, curving stretch of sand of the Caparica Coast that extends until the Cape of Espichel.



### Zagallos Manor

In this 18th century country house, known today as Zagallos Manor, important cultural events take place, such as concerts, art exhibitions and workshops on traditional arts. In addition to the permanent activities, the building itself is of interest: romantic gardens are annexed to it and within it one can find three chapels. These have in their interior the original glazed tiles (azulejos), a part of the three centuries of glazed tile history in Portugal. The stuccoed ceilings and fresco walls of the manor are also worthy of a closer look.



### Municipal Theatre

Almada defines itself as a cultural city, not only for the quantity and quality of the events taking place in the municipality but also due to the facilities available. The Municipal Theatre of Almada is the most recent investment made by the Council in the field of culture, which has thus created a place of reference with a high quality level programme in terms of theatre, music and dance. The Companhia de Teatro de Almada (Almada Theatre Company) is the resident company, encumbered with the artistic management of the venue which also comprises an experimental auditorium, a café & music bar, a cafeteria with an esplanade and a studio for children where the little ones can play and learn whilst the adults enjoy the shows.

### Taste

Almada's typical cuisine is greatly influenced by the sea, but also includes traditional recipes from several other Portuguese regions, brought along by the migrants who moved to the council. The main gastronomic events are the 'Caldeiradas das Festas da Costa da Caparica', the Gastronomy Contest, the Fair of the 'Alma Alentejana', in June, and the 'Cacilhas Gastronomic Fair'. Traditional local dishes include 'Caldeirada' (fish stew), 'Amêijoas à Bulhão Pato' (cockles), 'Claudinos' are an exquisite local pastry that should not be missed by.

### Take

At some of the Caparica Coast and Cristo Rei Sanctuary stores, there are a variety of local souvenirs, such as miniatures of the monument to the Redeemer and traditional craftwork using marine elements.

### Watch

#### Festivities and commemorations

- Caparica Coast Festivities
- Almada's Gastronomic competition (May/June)
- Burricadas - 1900's tradition (June)
- Festivities of the City of Almada - Popular Festival, Marches and Poetry (June)
- Popular Marches Parade in Almada's main central street (June)
- São João da Ramalha Procession (June)
- Cacilhas Popular Festivities (June)
- Alma Alentejana Fair (June)
- Solar dos Zagallos Festivity - Gastronomy, exhibitions and activities (June)
- Cova da Piedade Festivities and Our Lady of 'Piedade' Procession (September)
- Cacilhas Gastronomic Fair and Our Lady of 'Bom Sucesso' Procession (November)
- New Years Eve Fireworks Show (December)

#### Sports

- Atlantic Athletics Grand Prix (February)
- "Cidade de Almada" International Handball Tournament (Holly Week)
- Half Marathon on the Sand (May)

#### Culture

- New Years Eve Concert - Academia Almadense (January)
- Almada Theater Festival (February)
- 25th April Commemorations and Concert (April)
- Tágides - International Festival of Academic Music - Academia Almadense (May)
- Festival Sementes
- International Children Arts Festival (May)
- Cycle Three Cultures - Music Concerts
- Convento dos Capuchos (July Saturdays)
- "Summer Solstice" Concert
- Classical Music in Solar dos Zagallos (July)
- Almada International Folklore Festival (July)
- Almada International Theater Festival (July)
- Yellow Party - Youth and Juvenile Cultural Centre of Santo Amaro (July)
- International Handcraft Fair - Costa da Caparica (July/August)
- Quinzena da Dança
- International Contemporary Dance Festival (September/ October)
- Music Month (October)
- "Do Natal aos Reis em Coro" Christmas in Almada
- Christmas Concerts (December)
- Christmas Time in Almada (December)

#### Environment

- Green Fair
- Biological Fair of products from schools and entertainment (May)
- European Day Without Cars and European Mobility Week (September)
- 'Friend of the Earth Christmas Fair' (December)