



On July 12, 1852 the Jaén Town Council held a taxpayers meeting to discuss, for the first time, the possibility of providing Jaén with its own railway line. In 1859 another important meeting was held to discuss the building of a branch line to link Jaén with Espeluy and to the general Andalusia rail network. However, nearly ten years were to pass, and many different projects were proposed, before the idea was finally adopted. It was decided to build a railway line from the general Andalusia rail network at Jaén which would link up with Puente Genil via Cabra and Lucena. The Act authorizing the construction of the line was passed in 1873.

In 1876 the project submitted by Malaga born Jorge Loring was accepted, and work was started in 1879 under the auspices of the newly formed Compañía de Ferrocarriles Andaluces (Andalusian Railway Company). In July 1881 the section between Espeluy and Jaén was completed. Later, in 1890, the engineer De la Pierre proposed a modification to the original route of the line to include the stations of Martos, Vado Jaén, Alcaudete, and the major viaducts on the route (Guadajoz, Víboras,...). The works were carried out under the supervision of Carlos Alexandre, an engineer of the Compañía de Ferrocarriles Andaluces, while civil engineers Daydé and Pille of Creil (France) were Daydé and Pille of Creil (France) were responsible for the construction of the metal viaducts and wooden bridges.

In 1891 the Cordovan section between Puente Genil and Cabra was completed while 1893 saw the end of the work on the Cabra to Jaén section. The region was now served by a railway line that ran from Linares to the station at Campo Real (Cordoba), passing through the stations of Jaén, Torredelcampo, Torredonjimeno, Martos, Vado-Jaén, Alcaudete, among others.

The completed Linares-Puente Genil railway line transported heavy metallurgical goods from Linares and Belmez, and farm produce from the province of Jaén and the south of Cordoba, to the

sea port of Malaga. As most of this farm produce was olive oil, the route became known as the "Olive Oil Train", especially after the bumper year for olive oil in 1963 when the train was instrumental in getting the oil to market. he completed Linares-Puente Genil railway line transported heavy metallurgical goods from Linares and Belmez, and farm produce from the province of Jaén and the south of Cordoba, to the sea port of Malaga. As most of this farm produce was olive oil, the route became known as the "Olive Oil Train", especially after the bumper year for olive oil in 1963 when the train was instrumental in getting the oil to market. instrumental in getting the oil to market.

AND CAMPO REAL

The Spanish economy was not very buoyant in the early decades of the 20th century, and in 1936 the railway was taken into receivership due to its critical financial position. During the Civil War, however, the Linares-Puente Genil line saw renewed activity as an alternative to the bomb damaged Espeluy-Sevilla route. Once the war was over, the line once again entered into a decline: locomotives were rarely seen and when decline; locomotives were rarely seen and when they were they ran at very low speed (30 Km/h.).

On July 2, 1969, RENFE published a plan forming part of the Special Report on the Jaén-Campo Real line in which, given the line's untenable situation a number of proposals were situation, a number of proposals were considered, such as the withdrawal of passenger services, the suspension of the public goods service, and the dismantling of the section between Torredonjimeno y Campo Real. The line remained active until 1985.

Ten years later, the Jaén Provincial Council set in motion a plan to develop the old disused railway as a Greenway for safe cycle tourism and hiking for tourists and local visitors alike. Conversion work was completed in 2001 and the Greenway was inaugurated in the same year.

TRAVELLING ALONG THE **OLIVE OIL GREENWAY**

The route commences at the boundary of the city of Jaén, next to Las Fuentezuelas municipal sports complex. The first two kilometres, used mainly by ramblers and cyclists, include several rest areas. Subsequent to this section, we cross the northwest ring road enclosing Jaén along a service road. After rejoining the road that leads to Torredélcampo, various intersections on either side of the route lead on to the Archaeological Route of the Towers (the route is signposted). This route runs close to the Greenway. After passing along an alternative trail that crosses the motorway A-316, head towards the station of Torredelcampo (kilometric point 11.100) located within the town.

After passing through two tunnels (the first features lighting and runs for 333 m), two viaducts and las Quebradas rest area, we arrive at the nearby town of Torredonjimeno. From Torredonjimeno Station (km 15.600) we continue on our way, heading towards Martos. This involves crossing two long metal bridges over the A-316. The Green Route runs through the centre of Martos and offers the possibility of visiting this interesting

After leaving Martos, the route runs in a southwesterly direction, towards the boundary with the province of Córdoba. A series of additiona intersections with the national A-road can be crossed via a passageway running under the A-road and a recently constructed bridge. At kilometric point 33, near Salada brook, the landscape changes and takes on a more rugged mountainous appearance, as we are now in the foothills of the Sierra Sur massif. The railway line crosses rivers and streams flanked by impressive ravines, via metal viaducts with lengths ranging between 70m and 224m. These complex works, designed by the French engineers Alessandre and Delapierre, date back to the end of the 19th century, and are magnificent examples of riveted architecture, affording magnificent vantage points from which to view the rural landscapes of the province of Jaén.

At kilometric point 37 we come to the rest area of the isolated station of Vado-Jaén. The old railway line continues on towards the Station of Alcaudete, crossing the impressive viaduct that spans the River Viboras (224m in length and 80 m in height), the remains of an abandoned ballast quarry, known as La Muela, and several stretches of lush Mediterranean vegetation, dominated by evergreen oaks, broom, hawthorn and venerable

After passing Alcaudete Station, at kilometric point 48.400, we come to a level crossing over the A-316, which should be crossed with caution.

After passing a building that once served as accommodation for the railway workers, the Olive Oil Greenway joins the cycling Routes of Jaén's Sierra Sur (signposted), which lead us to the heart of this massif, running alongside Laguna Honda Nature Reserve (km 50.500); here, visitors can contemplate the abundant and diverse birdlife that inhabits this marshland, which covers an area of 65 hectares: white-headed ducks, mallards, purple swamphens and little grebes.

On the right bank of the Greenway, a trail leads to another protected nature area; the Nature Reserve of Laguna del Chinche, which covers an area of 6.5 hectares, boasting interesting marshland vegetation. The last few kilometres run through an area that has been subjected to extreme erosion, where we come across many ravines, with slopes that are covered in thyme and esparto grass. This area, which is not suited to the cultivation of olive trees, affords excellent views of Vadomojón reservoir. The section of the Olive Oil Greenway that runs through the province of Jaén ends at the impressive iron bridge that crosses River Guadajoz, at the tail end of the reservoir, which is 199m long.

From here, the Greenway enters the Sub-betic region of the province of Córboba.



TUNNELS

Caballico Tunnel: the tunnel, which lies a few metres from the station of Torredelcampo, runs for 333m and, in terms of its construction elements, is in a perfect state of preservation. It is now occasionally used as a farm trail linking Torredelcampo and the junction of the trails at Piedra del Águila brook.

Torredonjimeno Tunnel: This tunnel, located approximately 500m form the station of Torredonjimeno, runs for 165m, with a bend veering to the right. In terms of its construction elements, the tunnel is in a perfect state of

VIADUCTS

Viaduct over Piedra del Águila Brook, 104.5 metres long, with a maximum height of 25 metres. The viaduct is an impressive example of modern industrial engineering and was built in 1890 by the French engineers Daydé and Pillé, disciples of the famous architect Eiffel.

The viaduct spans the brook, boasting a length of 82.80 metres with two arches set on pilasters and pillars made of stone. At its highest point, it reaches a height of between 18 and 20 metres.

Viaduct that crosses Salado Brook, 203 metres long and boasting 3 arches.

/iaduct that crosses Higueral Brook, 133.60 metres long and featuring three arches, supported on pilasters made of stone. At its highest point, the viaduct reaches a height of 20 metres.
Viaduct that crosses the River Víboras, 224.15 metres long with a height of 70 metres at its highest point, constituting the tallest viaduct on the route.

Viaduct that crosses Chaparral Brook, 70 metres long and featuring a single arch. At its highest point, the viaduct reaches a height of roughly 20

Viaduct that crosses Esponela Brook, 70 metres long and featuring a single arch. At its highest point, the viaduct reaches a height of roughly 20

Viaduct that crosses Desjarradero Brook, 83 metres long and featuring two arches with angled spans. At its highest point, the viaduct reaches a height of roughly 25 metres.

Viaduct over the River Guadajoz, 199 metres long and featuring three arches. Its inner arch is supported by pillars made of stone and metal, which makes it slimmer than the others. At its highest point, the viaduct reaches a height of roughly 25 metres.



HOTELS AND HOSTELS

ALCAUDETE

Ctra. de Córdoba, 11 Tlf: 953 561 078

HOSTAL SPA RUEDA ** Avda. Andalucía, 47 Tlf: 953 561 014

PARADOR DE TURISMO SANTA CATALINA **** Castillo Santa Catalina Tlf: 953 230 000 Web: www.parador.es

HOTEL INFANTA CRISTINA **** Avda. de Madrid, s/n Tlfs: 953 263 040/263 477

HOTEL PARTNER IMORA **** Ctra. Córdoba, s/n Tlfs: 953 274 111/20 Web: www.partner-hotels.com HOTEL TRIUNFO JAÉN **** Autovía Bailén-Motril, Km 319 Tlf: 953 284 800 Web: www.hocafersan.com

HOTEL CONDESTABLE IRANZO *** Paseo de la Estación, 32 Tlf: 953 222 800 Web: www.hotelcondestableiranzo.com

Plaza Belén, 1

Plaza Deán Mazas, 3

Plaza Jaén por la Paz, s/n

HOTEL HUSA EUROPA *** Tlf: 953 222 704 Web: www.husa.es

HOTEL XAUEN *** Tlf: 953 240 789 Web: www.hotelxauenjaen.com

HOSTAL RENFE ** Tlfs: 953 274 704/274 614 Web: www.hostalrenfejaen.cjb.net Hostal Carlos V * Avda. Madrid, 4, 2° Tlfs: 953 222 091/653 842 032

Hostal La Española * C/Bernardo López, 9 Tlf: 953 230 254

C/Cuatro Torres, 5 Tlfs: 953 243 678/191431 Hostal Cristóbal Colón

HOSTAL MARTÍN *

C/Doctor Civera, 5, 2º A Tlf: 953 872 696

MARTOS

HOTEL HIDALGO *** Parque Municipal Manuel Carrasco, s/n Tlf: 953 551 595

HOTEL FERNANDO IV ** C/Lope de Vega, 25 Tlf: 953 551 575

TORREDELCAMPO

C/San Bartolomé, 90

Tlf: 953 567 100

TORREDONJIMENO HOTEL TWIST ** Ctra. de Jaén, 132

Tlfs: 953 344 254/344 255 Web: www.amsystem.es/emp/hoteltwist **HOTEL VISTA ALEGRE** * Avda. Jaén, 58 Tlf: 953 572 057

Hostal Los Arcos * Ctra. de Jaén Tlf: 953 572 250

RURAL COTTAGES

ALCAUDETE

CASA RURAL CORTIJO CHIRCALES Cortijo Chircales Tlfs: 953 708 436/610 943 429

Casa Rural La Casería de Piedra Ctra. de Los Villares, Km 3,7 Tlfs: 953 315 136/661 802 482 Web: www.lacaseriadepiedra.com TORREDONJIMENO

Casa Rural Casería Fuensomera Ctra. Villardompardo, Km 2,6 Tlf: 636 648 009

RESTAURANTS

DETAILS RELATING TO THE MUNICIPALITIES

At on end of the Greenway we find the city of Jaén. Jaén is a relatively small city that enables visitors to travel to all its points of interest on foot. Jaén is characterised by the surrounding landscape: a combination of the olive cultivations of the Campiña and the Betic mountains. The city's rich heritage includes a cathedral, built between the 16th and 18th centuries in accordance with the original designs of the architect Andrés de Vandelvira, the Iglesia del Sagrario [church] (18th century) and Villadompardo Palace, which houses Spain's oldest Arab Baths, dating back to the 11th century, in its basement. The remainder of the building houses the Museum of Popular Arts and Customs and the International Naif Art Museum. The Castle of Santa Catalina and the Church of San Ildefonso church Catalina and the Church of San Ildefonso church provide two further noteworthy examples of the cities monumental heritage. The Castle of Santa Catalina Castle stands on a hill that rises in the old quarter of the city. The hill features woodlands and mountain terrain that visitors should include on their itinerary and boasts a series of paths that are ideally suited to rambling and mountain bike activities.

The Olive Oil Green Route runs through the northern area of the city. The Sierra Sur massif rises to the south of the city. The Sierra Sur massif rises to the south of the city. The Monte de la Sierra Nature reserve lies on the southern periphery of the city, featuring a network of trails and areas of great ecological value and accommodation and lodgings that cater for groups. The city of Jaén is a friendly place that affords visitors the opportunity to sample the local gastronomy, which includes the city's famous tapas.

TORREDELCAMPO

Close to the capital we find the Torredelcampo, a magnificent example of a town based around olive cultivation. Its peaceful streets are dotted with historical buildings, including the church of San Bartolomé, which combines Gothic art with Mannerist Renaissance elements. Beyond the town centre we find the Castillo del Berrueco [castle], a structure of Moorish origin, and the fortress of La Muña, built over the course of the 15th and 16th centuries. Natural sites in Torredelcampo that bear special mention include La Bañizuela, a small wood of gall oaks and evergreen oaks enclosed by olive trees, and Mount Jabalcuz, which, reaching a height of 1614m represents the highest point in the town.

TORREDONJIMENO

The middle section of the Greenway begins in Torredonjimeno, the only town included on the route with municipal boundaries that remain inside the Campiña. Features of interest within the town include

the church of Santa María de la Concepción (16th century), the church of Santa Maria de la Concepcion (16th century), the church of San Pedro Apóstol (16th century), the Town Hall (17th century), the Convent of Nuestra Señora de la Piedad (16th century) and the chapel of Nuestra Señora de Consolación (15th century). The castle deserves special mention as one of the most emblematic buildings of the city. The castle was erected by the Moors and during the Middle Ages it was converted into a stately home that is now integrated as a feature of the town centre.

Martos is known for its impressive Peña [a large rock formation], seat of one of the town's two castles. The Greenway passes through Martos before it passes into the mountains of the Jaén's Sierra Sur. The prosperity once enjoyed by Martos remains evident in the large number of vestiges from other eras that are preserved within the town. Thus the town's former glory is recalled in edifications such as the Aldermen's House (16th century), the remains of the Castle of La Peña and the walls, the churches of Santa Marta (15th century) and Santa María de la Villa (13th century, rebuilt in the 16th century), the Renaissance-style Town Hall building and the old Hospital of San Juan de Dios (17th century). The summit of the Peña, which can be reached along a stony path, affords one of the town's most pleasant surprises. Here visitors can enjoy one of the best views of the Andalusian countryside. Hituelo-Madroño Lagoon, to the north-east of the town, is one of the most interesting marshlands found along the Greenway, where ducks, coots and other species of anatidae nest. The Campiña contains a network of lagoons of this nature that form an ecological treasure, given their of this nature that form an ecological treasure, given their importance as areas in which migratory birds can rest and spend the winter.

ALCAUDETE

Alcaudete stands in the green corridor that connects Granada and Córdoba, which played a crucial role in the Middle Ages. Its fortified castle, built by the Order of Calatrava between the 12th and 14th century, the churches of Santa María la Mayor (15th century) and San Pedro (16th century) attest to the former importance of the town. Other buildings that bear mention include the convent of Santa Clara, which features a doorway formed by Solomonic columns, the church of el Carmen and the Town Hall, which, since the 18th century has served as the Solomonic columns, the church of el Carmen and the Iown Hall, which, since the 18th century has served as the symbol of the town. The municipality includes two protected nature areas: the Nature Reserves of Laguna del Chinche and Laguna Honda where birds that are in danger of extinction nest, such as the white-headed duck, which uses this marshland as a rest area. Travellers along the Route are accompanied by the mountains of Sierra Chircales and Sierra Ahillos during this stage. The leisure area known as Fuente Almuña, to the north of the town, with its sociae and patural pool, is another pleasant place. with its spring and natural pool, is another pleasant place where visitors can stop and enjoy a rest.

Restaurante El Conde Ctra. de Córdoba, 2 Tlf: 953 560 350 Restaurante Hidalgo Ctra. de Córdoba, 11 Tlf: 953 561 078

ALCAUDETE

RESTAURANTE LA CAZUELA ANDALUZA Ctra. de la Fuensanta, 60 Tlf: 953 708 974

Restaurante La Parrilla Ctro. de Granada, s/n Tlf: 953 560 836

Restaurante Ntra. Sra. de la Fuensant Avda. de Andalucía, 61 Tlf: 953 560 269

Restaurante Spa Rueda Avda. Andalucía, 47 Tlf: 953 561 014

Restaurante Bahía Plaza San Roque, 1 Tlf: 953 272 655

RESTAURANTE CASA ANTONIO C/ Fermin Palma, 3 Tlf: 953 270 262 Restaurante Casa Vicente C/ Francisco Martín Mora, 1 Tlf: 953 232 816

RESTAURANTE CASERÍA DE LAS PALMERAS Ctra. Córdoba, s/n Tlf: 953 260 577

RESTAURANTE CIPRI
C/ Doctor Sagaz Zubelbu, 10 Tlf: 953 234 295 Restaurante El Alambique Antigua Ctra. Bailén- Motril, Km 338 Tlf: 953 322 012 RESTAURANTE EL COTO C/ Martínez Montañés, 9 Tlf: 953 276 528

RESTAURANTE EL HORNO DE SALVADOR Carretera al Castillo de Santa Catalina Tlf: 953 230 528

Restaurante El Templario C/Son Clemente, 30 Tlfs: 953 087 569 / 654 032 096

RESTAURANTE KASLER C/ Miguel Castillejo, 2 Tlf: 953 255 393

RESTAURANTE LA ABADÍA C/ Melchor Cobo Medina, 19 Tlf: 953 245 038

RESTAURANTE LA ALCUZA C/ Cuatro Torres, 4 Tlf: 953 872 437 RESTAURANTE LA CASERÍA DE CRISTÓBAI Ctra. Puente de la Sierra, Km 1,8

Tlf: 953 190 300 Restaurante La Casería de Piedra Ctra. de Los Villares, Km 7

Tlf: 953 315 136 RESTAURANTE LA VERJA Paseo de la Estación, 56 Tlf: 953 264 215

Restaurante La Vestida Variante Sur, s/n Tlf: 953 190 806 RESTAURANTE LASO Ctra. Córdoba, 51

Tlf: 953 241 733 Restaurante Mesón Alameda Alameda de Calvo Sotelo, 5 Tlf: 953 243 640

Restaurante Mesón Nuyra Pasaje Nuyra, s/n Tlf: 953 240 763

RESTAURANTE MESÓN RÍO CHICO C/ Nueva, 12 Tlf: 953 240 802

RESTAURANTE MESONES 14 C/ Federico Mendizábal, 14 Tlf: 953 243 921

RESTAURANTE MUSEO DEL VINO C/ Doctor Sagaz Zubelzu, 4 Tlf: 953 242 688 RESTAURANTE PILAR DEL ARRABALEJO C/ Millán de Priego, 59 Tlf: 953 240 781

RESTAURANTE SANTO REINO C/ Santo Reino, 4 Tlf: 953 225 952

MARTOS

RESTAURANTE CLUB GOURMET EL ROSALEIO

RESTAURANTE EL PINAR C/ Parque Manuel Carrasco, s/n Tlf: 953 702 176 Ctra. Nacional A-316, Primer Acceso a

Tlf: 953 553 405 **RESTAURANTE MORIS** C/ José Luis Moris, 2 Tlf: 953 550 783

RESTAURANTE BELLA VISTA El Cerrillo, s/n Tlf. 953 550 198

TORREDELCAMPO Restaurante Casa Vacas Paseo de la Estación, 31 Tlf: 953 567 724

RESTAURANTE LA FLORESTA Tlf: 953 415 171 Restaurante Lola C/ San Miguel, 2 Tlf: 953 567 921

RESTAURANTE TIVOLI ORTEGA C/ Colón, 1 Tlf: 953 567 140

TORREDONJIMENO

RESTAURANTE EL PASAJE C/ Adarvejo, 1 Tlf: 953 571 072 RESTAURANTE LOS ARCOS Ctra. Jaén, s/n Tlf: 953 472 250

RESTAURANTE PABLO'S Plaza Pablo Casals, 3 Tlf: 953 572 423

Restaurante Pacorro Avda. Jaén, 34 Tlf: 953 571 303 RESTAURANTE REGINA Ploza de la Constitución, 12

Tlf: 953 571 072 RESTAURANTE VISTA ALEGRE Avda. Jaén, 60 Tlf: 953 571 340

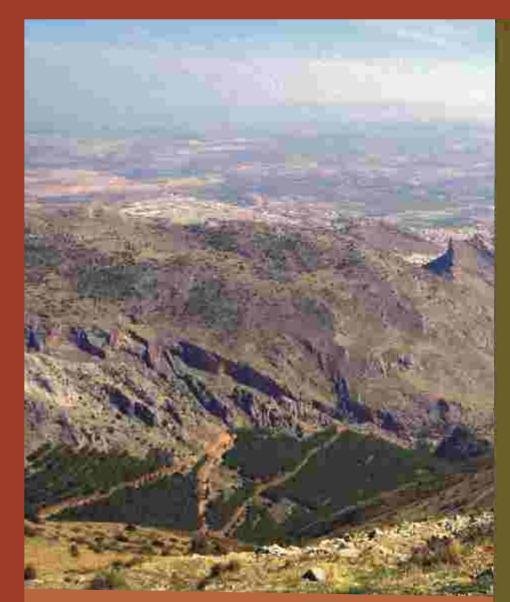
NATURE SCHOOLS

AULA MUNICIPAL DE LA NATURALEZA "Cañada de Las Hazadillas". Plaza de Santa María, 1. Jaén Tlfs: 953 219 195 / 120 693

RENTAL OF BICYCLES

SPORT BIKE San Francisco Javier, 14. Jaén Tlf: 953 274 476 www.sportbike.com

PLENAVENTURA Juanito Valderrama, 2. 23005 Jaén Tlf: 953 224 847 Fax: 953 224 875



Distances between the elements along the Greenway

18 Laguna Honda Nature Reserve

21 Boundary with the province of Cordoba

(Protected Nature Area)

20 River Guadajoz Viaduct

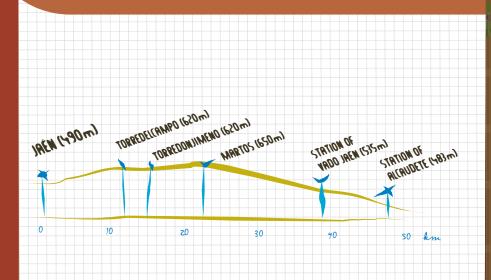
19 Viaduct

0.700 15.593 23.900 24.300 0.40 34.983 36.950 43.328 45.395 0.90

50.660

55.301

55.500



TECHNICAL DATA

Jaén, Torredelcampo, Torredonjimeno, Martos and

<u>Total population</u> 170,000 inhabitants. Distance travelled

55 km Estimated duration of the route 5 hours (by bike) Total differences in level

250 m. <u>Maximum gradient</u>

Surface sealed with ballast and double asphalting.

2, (Torredelcampo and Torredonjimeno) Metal Bridges

<u>Pontoon Bridges</u>

Martos

5, Torredelcampo, Torredonjimeno, Martos, Vado-Jaén (Martos) and Alcaudete. Level Crossing Posts

Points Control Posts

Approach routes with rest areas 6, from Jaén (Sports complex of Las Fuentezuelas) and from each of the five stations.

<u>Users</u> <u>Cyclists, ramblers and people with reduced mobility</u> Rest areas 10, with fixtures and trees <u>Water Supply Points</u> Jaén, Torredelcampo, Torredonjimeno and

Route that climbs to Pico Jabalcuz

This climbing route starts out at Torredelcampo Station (km 11.800 along the Greenway), with an altitude of 620 metres. It ascends to the summit of Mount Jabalcuz, at an altitude of 1,614 metres. The route offers fantastic views of the Campiña of the province of Jaén, following an interesting course from the flatlands to the Betic Mountains, with an average gradient of less than 6%, but becoming much steeper at certain points along the

The summit provides a magnificent vantage point for viewing the interior landscape of Andalusia, overlooking the area where the Betic Mountains join the Guadalquivir Valley.

From the town, the route takes us along an asphalted slope to From the town, the route takes us along an asphalted slope to Cerro Miguelico (km point 2.400), a promontory containing an interesting Iberian site (a necropolis excavated in the rock), which is well known due to the fact that Santa Ana Chapel is located here. There is a picnic area nearby. The route then continues along the same road, passing next to the wood of La Bañizuela, and later along side a quarry that is remains in operation. At km point 4.900 visitors will come to the remains of another abandoned quarry. One kilometre further on, we reach a stone house surrounded by a forest of walnut trees, which is skirted along the path to the right. We then carry on without turning off along the main route. At kilometric point 7.600, we come to a crossroads in a clearing. Carry straight on (passing one turning on the right and two on the left). After this crossroads, we come to a valley and the Cresta del Diablo [The crossroads, we come to a valley and the Cresta del Diablo [The Devil's Crest]: the route starts to climb up the mountain.

At kilometric point 9.600 you will come to the barrier that restricts access for motor vehicles. The pine forest accompanies us to Puerto del Aire (at an altitude of 1,030 m), whilst at kilometric point 12.200 we are afforded a wonderful view of the landscape of the eastern part of the province of Jaén(with Sierra Magina Nature Reserve in the background) for the first time. We then climb the path until we reach the end of the route (km then climb the path until we reach the end of the route (km 16.400). A trail covering a distance of less than 100m takes us to the top, where the fire-surveillance building provides a vantage point. From here, visitors can see for miles in any direction. The view takes in most of the province of Jaén, up to the boundaries with the provinces of Córdoba and Granada. We are now standing on the limit of the Andalusian highlands. Be sure to drink plenty of water and wear warm clothing!

To the north, the Campiña and the Guadalquivir Valley stretch out before us (practically the entire Olive Oil Greenway is visible), reaching as far as the mountains of Sierra Morena. To the south, on clear days, the peaks of the Sierra Nevada mountain range are visible, including the highest peak in the Iberian Peninsula, Mulhacén (Granada), which boasts an altitude of 3481m. To the east, the horizon stretches to the peaks of the Nature Park of Cazorla, Segura and las Villas and the highest point in the province, Pico Mágina (2197 m), in the nature park of the same name. To the west, we are afforded a view of the mountains of Sierra de la Grana and the Campiña of Córdoba. The municipal boundaries of Jaén, Torredelcampo and los Villares converge on this peak and visitors can enjoy a bird's eye view of these towns during the ascent and from the summit.

The return journey can be made along the same route, heading towards Torredelcampo, or via a turning at Puerto del Aire that leads towards Jaén (a turning that descends towards the east) along a trail with similar characteristics. After descending for 4.400 km (along this alternative route to Jaén) we come to another barrier. After another 3.600 km, we come to the C-3221 road that can be accessed via the side road in the residential area built around the old spa of Jabalcuz. Facing this crossroads visitors will find rural lodgings with a restaurant (La Casa de Piedra). From here, we continue cycling for another 4.500 km until we reach the city of Jaén.

Each of these two downward routes provides an opportunity to enjoy a well-earned respite after making such a strenuous climb.

Tourist signposting: None. Along the itinerary various types of signs indicating different routes can be found.

Connections to the Greenway: K.P. (kilometric point) 11.800 (Torredelcampo) and K.P. 0.00 (Jaén).

Municipal areas: Torredelcampo and Jaén.

Recommended means of travelling: Mountain bike.

Level of difficulty: Very difficult.

Total distance: 32.800 km. Round trip (Torredelcampo-Peak of Jabalcuz-Torredelcampo). 32.900 km for the Torredelcampo-Peak of Jabalcuz-Jaén option.

Type of road/s: Earth and gravel trails. Local asphalted roads are only found at the start and end of the route.

Itinerary: see map.

Recommendations: Given the continuous climb, it is advisable to Recommendations: Given the continuous climb, it is advisable to stop every so often and drink plenty of water. On the peak and during the descent, it is advisable to wear warm clothing. In the winter, the end of the route may be covered in snow or be exposed to strong winds. On the way down, it is advisable to ride at a moderate speed. In the springtime and summertime, it is advisable to make the ascent first thing in the morning. Another alternative, once you have become familiar with the route, is to make the ascent at night and contemplate one of the most attractive starlit skies you could imagine. It is advisable to start the route at K.P. 11.800 of the Greenway, at the old station of Torredelcampo.



The Sierra de Ahillos is a small mountain range that forms a part of the Sierra Sur of Jaén. It is an interesting example of an inland Mediterranean range, with a natural forest landscape and olive groves, dotted with granges and isolated hamlets. This alternative route connects Alcaudete station (k.p. 48.250 along the Olive Oil Greenway) with Vado Jaén station (k.p. 37.000 along the Route).

The route begins at the Old Station of Alcaudete (k.p.o.oo). From here, we head towards Alcaudete along the JV-2240. In the centre of the town, take the sign-posted turn-off to Fuente Amuña. At k.p. 6.400 we come to the Fuente Amuña Amuna. At k.p. 6.400 we come to the Fuente Amuña crossroads, and continue towards Casillas de Martos. The road starts to climb along a series of bends, affording a wonderful view of the Campiña over a stretch of several kilometres. At route k.p. 11.600 along the route, we come across a typical highland farmstead located in a hollow or depression in the mountains. To the right, depending on the direction we are travelling in, we observe the peak of Ahillos (1,453 m), with slopes covered in lush Mediterranean vegetation. The range takes its name from this peak. There are several paths leading up to the top of the peak. up to the top of the peak.

At k.p. 13.400 we arrive at the pass and the road starts to descend (at the crossroads, take the road to the right). After a gentle descent of about five kilometres we come to a tiny hamlet with a single-classroom schoolhouse, a reminder of a rural lifestyle that is now virtually non-existent. At route k.p.22, we come to the tail-end of the River Víboras reservoir (here we find a rural homestead known as "La Morata"). Travelling for a further 2 kilometres, the dam wall leads us into the village of Casillas de Martos.

At k.p. 25.400, we take the roundabout turn-off to Martos and Alcoudete. This road takes us directly to the Greenway and after cycling over a distance of 30.600 km, we arrive at the Old Station of Vado-Jaén.

Tourist signposting: None. Road signs are useful along this alternative route.

Connection to the Greenway: K.P. 48.250 (Alcaudete Station) and K.P. 36.950 (Vado Jaén Station).

Municipal areas: Alcaudete and Martos.

Recommended means of transport: Mountain bike / road

Level of difficulty: Intermediate.

Total distance: 30.600 km.

Type of road/s: Asphalted rural roads with very little traffic.

Itinerary: see map.

Recommendations: We recommend starting the route at the Old Station of Alcaudete, as this reduces the number of kilometres in ascent (the description of this route is based on



Amongst the alternatives to the Olive Oil Greenway attention should be drawn to the Castles and Battlegrounds Route, which takes in the five municipalities comprising the Greenway.

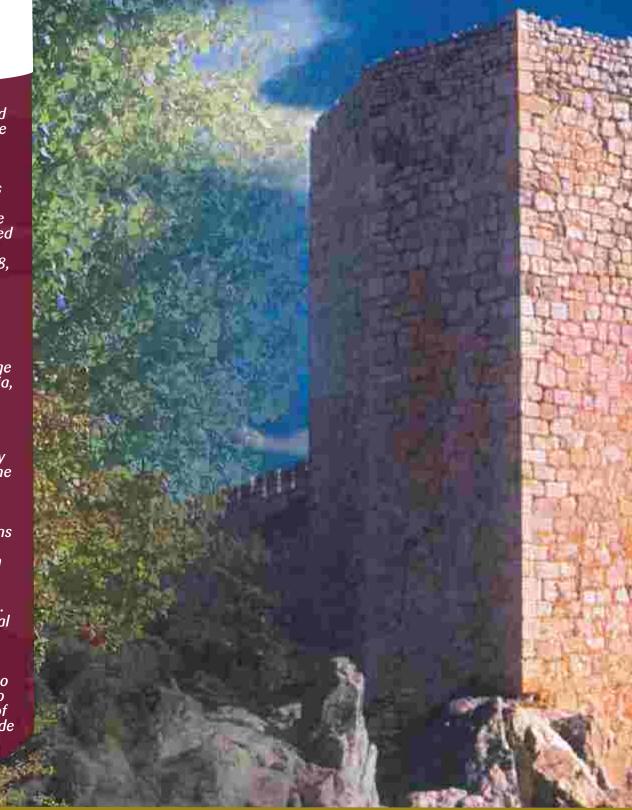
Castles and battlefields are found all over the province of Jaén, although we find a particularly high concentration of these features in the area surrounding the Greenway. Some of the most important battles in Spanish history took place in Jaén. For instance, the Battle of Baécula (208 B.C.) in which Romans and Carthaginians confronted each other and the Battle of Navas de Tolosa (1212) wherein the Almohads faced Christian forces. Seven hundred years later, in 1808, the fields of Jaén bore witness to the battle that put an end to the presence of Napoleonic troops in Spain: the Battle of Bailén.

Amongst the fortresses that lined the medieval frontier between Christian and Moorish Spain, the castles found in the towns and villages along the Greenway represent the finest examples. The castle of Santa Catalina in Jaén, which affords a magnificent vantage point overlooking the Betic Mountains and the Campiña of Andalusia, the network of small forts and towers in the township of Torredelcampo (see information on the Towers Route), the urban castle of Torredonjimeno, the fortresses of Martos, both inside the town and on the great Peña (a high rock formation overlooking the town), or the castle of Alcaudete, which has been almost completely restored, provides a few examples of this new tourist product. All the foregoing monuments are no more than a stone's throw away from the Olive Oil Greenway.

As a result of its strategic location overlooking the town, the remains of the mediaeval fortress on the Peña de Martos, erected by the Order of Calatrava at an altitude of 1003m, bear mention. The path to the fortress is clearly signposted from the town onwards. The path to the fortress involves an easy ascent, and can be made on foot or by mountain bike, providing rest areas and rails at the sides. After a climb of 200m, the path opens on to an extraordinary natural balcony that affords wonderful views of the plain of olive groves of the Campiña and the foothills of Sierra Sur to the south.

These castles provide an excellent starting point for those wishing to complete the Castles and Battlegrounds Route, where, in addition to historical monuments and sites, visitors can also enjoy a program of leisure activities and innovative gastronomic possibilities that include mediaeval dishes.

For more information, visit www.castillosybatallas.com



Access from the east (Jaén - Granada...) 25 Access from the west (Córdoba - Sevilla...) Location Tourist signposting: Yes. **Connection/s with the Green Route:** K.P. 2.300 and K.P. **Municipal area:** Torredelcampo. Archaeological Route **Recommended means of transport:** Mountain bike. of the Towers Level of difficulty: Low.

Most important elements of the Greenway

Access area in Jaén

2 Alternative path to the north-west Jaén variant

3 Alternative route to the A-316 dual carriageway in Torredelcampo 10 Torredonjimeno Bridge: 219m Old Station of Torredelcampo: access and rest area 5 Caballico Tunnel: 333m

6 Viaduct over Piedra del Aguila brook, 104 m **1** Low viaduct: 82m

8 Torredonjimeno Tunnel: 120m 9 Old Station of Torredelcampo: access and rest area

Alternative route along the A-306 in Torredonjimeno

Martos Bridge, 73m 13 Old Station of Martos

14 Cajón Tunnel, 50m

Cortijo del Chinche Bridge over the A-316, 45m 6 Arroyo Salado Viaduct: 203m

The route takes in a total of 7 mediaeval fortifications (towers, rural castles and watch towers), scattered throughout the countryside, occupying strategic positions that were employed by both Moors and Christians. Many of the towers were built on the sites of ancient Iberian and Roman settlement. The recommended route, which traverses landscapes dominated by olive groves, typical of the Campiña, begins and ends along the Greenway.

17 Arroyo del Higueral Viaduct: 133m

18 Old Station of Vado-Jaén: access and rest area 19 River Víboras Viaduct: 224m

20 Arroyo del Chaparral Viaduct: 70m 21 Arroyo de la Esponela Viaduct: 72m 22 Old Station of Torredelcampo: access and rest area 23 Laguna Honda

Type of road/s: Local roads and asphalted country roads.

Recommendations: We recommend starting at K.P. 2.300 along the Greenway, where a large panel outlines the route to be followed.

Arroyo del Desjarradero Viaduct: 83 m

Total distance: 32 km.

Itinerary: see map.

River Guadajoz Viaduct: 199 m

For more information about the Greenway, please consult: www.promojaen.es



Road classified within the State Network of General Interest

Basic Road Network

Interprovincial Boundary

Town centre

Tourist information

24-hour primary care service

Hospital Railway station

Nature Reserve

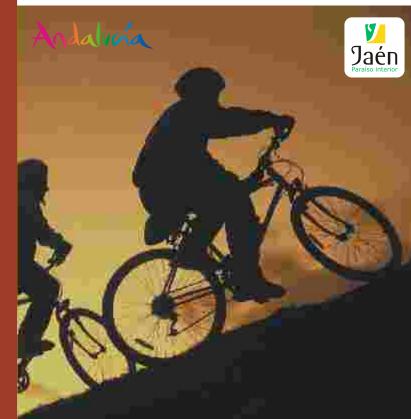
Olive Oil Greenway

Route to the Peak of Jabalcuz

Route through the mountains of Sierra de Ahillos

Archaeological Route of the Towers

Castles and Battlegrounds Route



Olive Oil Greenway

