

## Tips and recommendations

- ▶ Do not set-off without the tracks and topoguides.
- ▶ Respect signposting and remember that signs belong to all of us.
- ▶ Avoid surprises by booking accommodation in advance.
- ▶ Along your way you shall pass through lonely areas: plan food and repair gear.
- ▶ Respect gates and fences that block access.
- ▶ Wear reflective gear and make yourself as visible as you can in the forest.
- ▶ Remember this challenge is not a race: be aware of your own strength and ability and do not extend the length of daily sections unnecessarily.
- ▶ Keep the topo-guide either on your person or at an easy-to-reach distance and consult it if any mishap occurs.



**CAMINO DEL CID**  
*ego rudo meo*

## Services

-  Passport stamp
-  Railway station
-  Accommodation (hotel, rural tourism...)
-  Reception Centres
-  Tourist office
-  Pharmacy



# BURGOS

Adventure starts at Vivar del Cid, the birth town of El Cid Campeador. Rodrigo left from Vivar del Cid into exile, "weeping from the eyes: silently, without crying out" in the company of a handful of loyal knights. On his first night of exile he slept on the shores of the river Arlanzón, outside the city of Burgos. King Alfonso VI—according to El Cantar—had forbidden giving El Cid any lodging. The best way of visiting Burgos is to ride along the cycle lane that runs parallel to the river Arlanzón, which will take you from the park Fuentes Blancas to the area close to the monastery Las Huelgas and the university.



### Key

- Hiking trail
- MTB trail
- Hiking trail not suitable for cycling
- Reduced cycling conditions
- Connection to other routes

Signposting

- Long-distance or GR stretch
- Non-GR stretch
- Short-distance or PR stretch
- Camino de Santiago

Type of surface

- Pavement, trail or cycle lane
- Rural path
- Footpath

0 m 500 1000 2000







**Saying goodbye to Ximena**



San Pedro de Cardena, which was founded by Benedictines in 899, is one of the foundational monasteries in Castile. According to El Cantar, this was the place, under the protection of the friars, where El Cid left his wife and daughters when he left into exile.

In San Pedro, travellers can visit the tomb of El Cid and Ximena, which the French blew up during the Spanish War of Independence. Additionally, they can see bullet holes in the statue of El Cid and get to know an important part of the history of Castile and learn about anecdotes and legends revolving around his life.

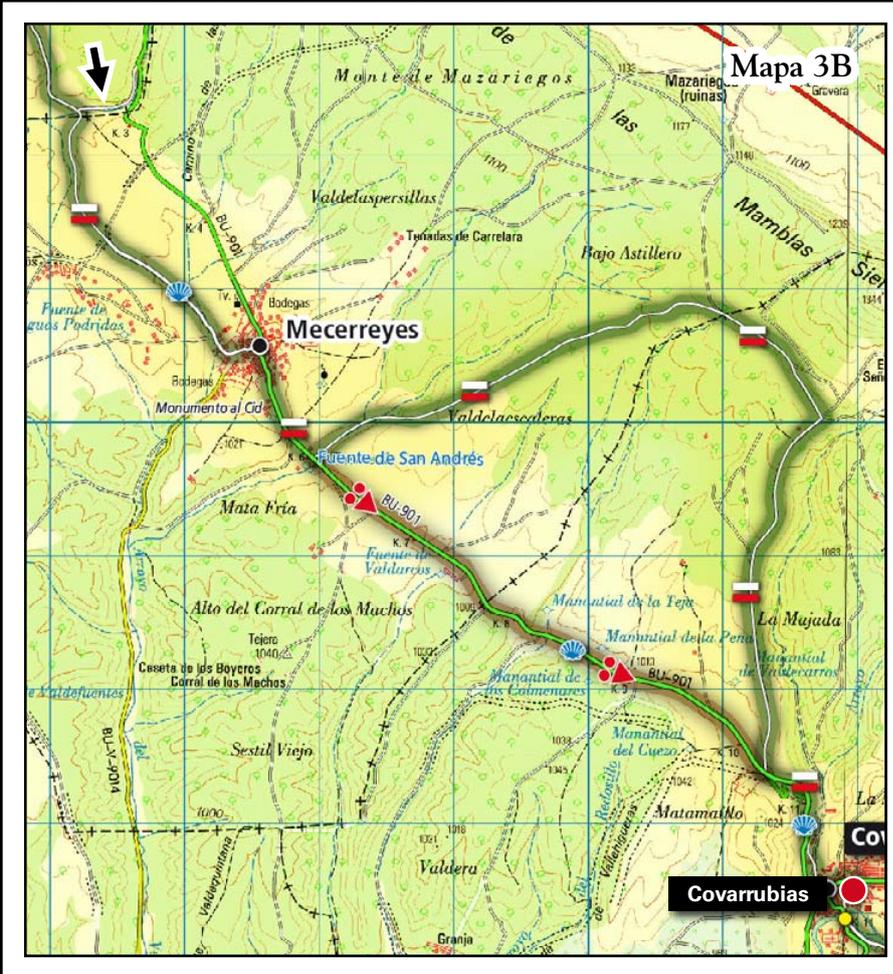
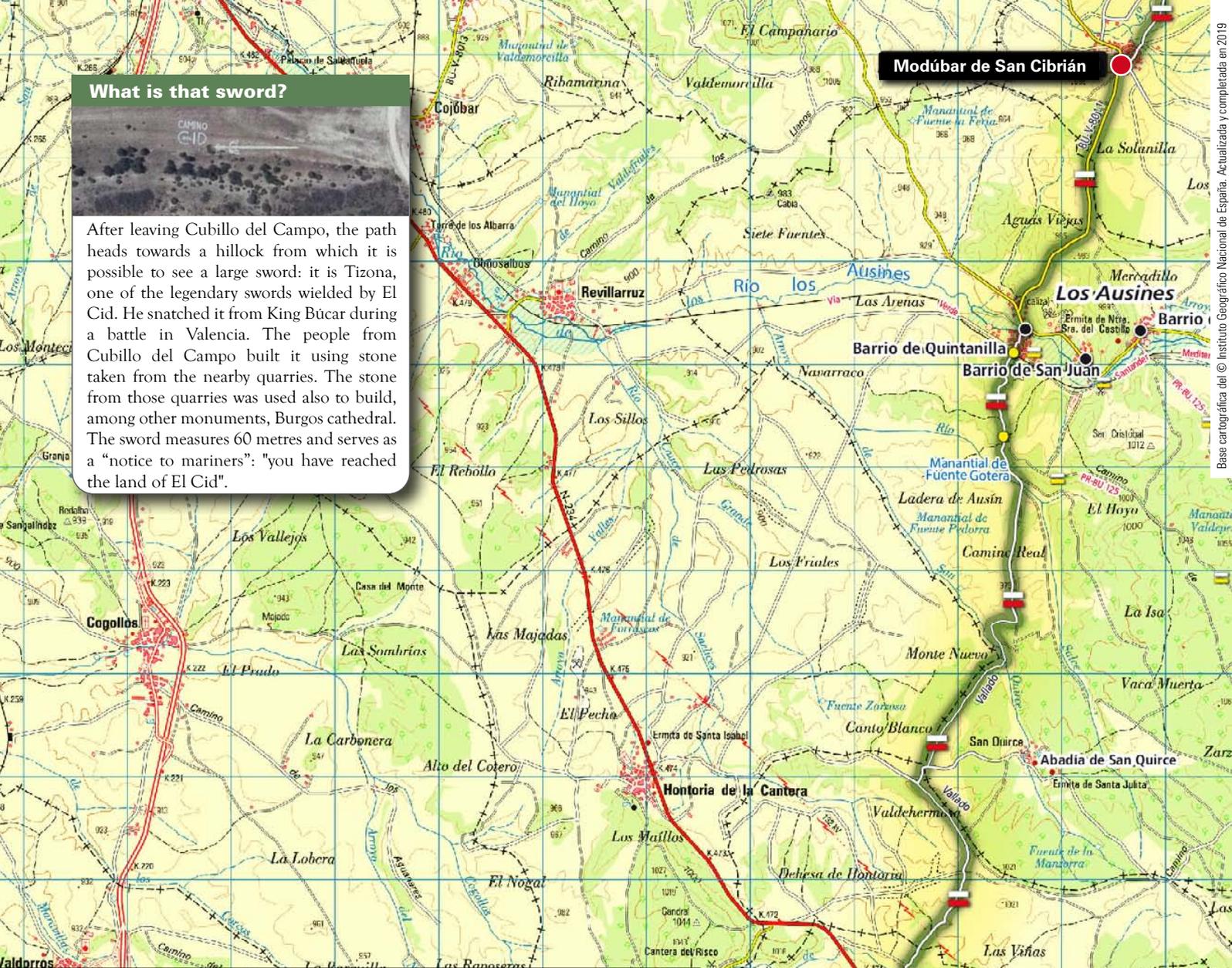


### Modúbar de San Cibrían

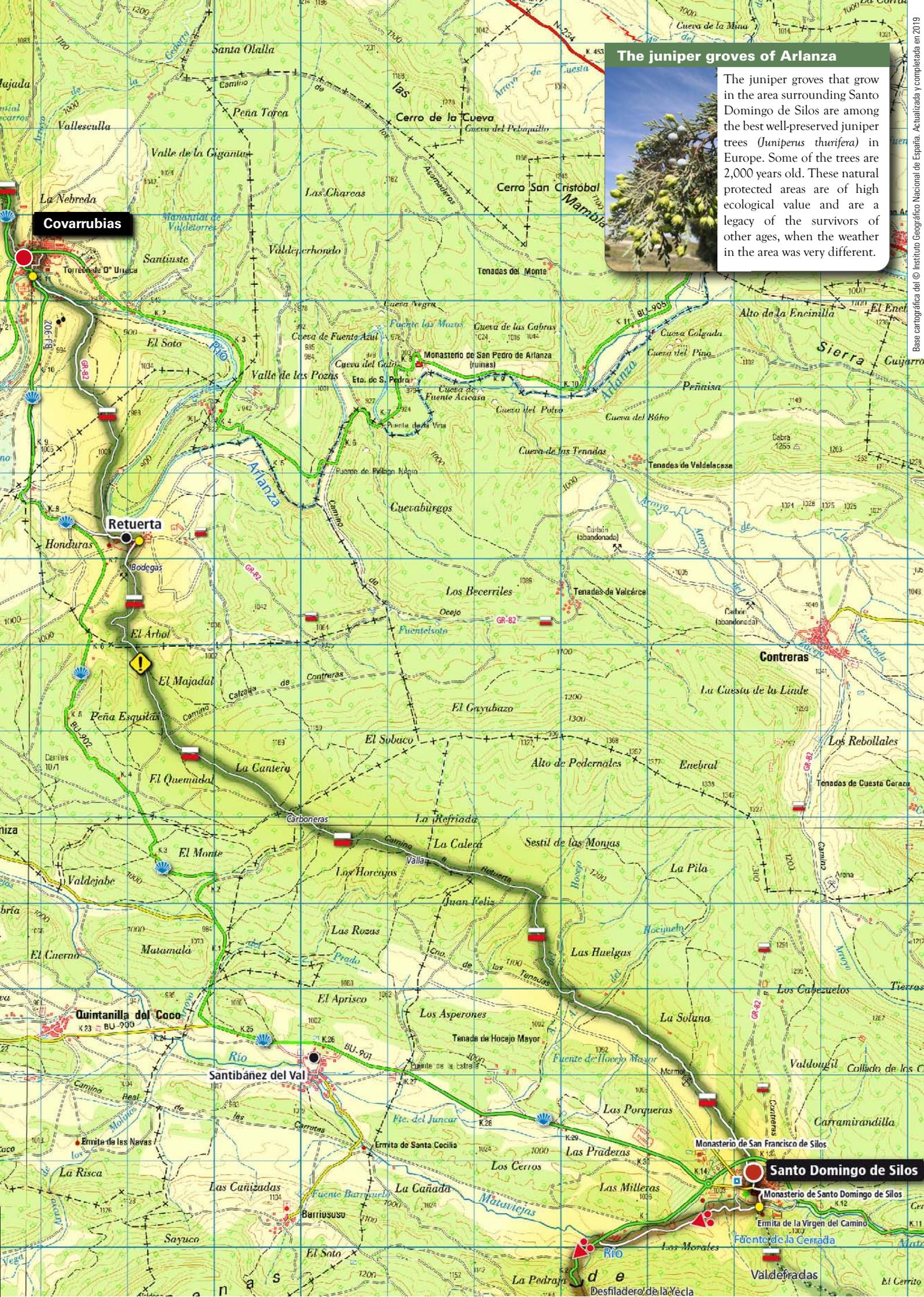
### What is that sword?



After leaving Cubillo del Campo, the path heads towards a hillock from which it is possible to see a large sword: it is Tizona, one of the legendary swords wielded by El Cid. He snatched it from King Bucar during a battle in Valencia. The people from Cubillo del Campo built it using stone taken from the nearby quarries. The stone from those quarries was used also to build, among other monuments, Burgos cathedral. The sword measures 60 metres and serves as a "notice to mariners": "you have reached the land of El Cid".







**The juniper groves of Arlanza**



The juniper groves that grow in the area surrounding Santo Domingo de Silos are among the best well-preserved juniper trees (*Juniperus thurifera*) in Europe. Some of the trees are 2,000 years old. These natural protected areas are of high ecological value and are a legacy of the survivors of other ages, when the weather in the area was very different.





**Santo Domingo de Silos**

**Peñacoba**

**Mamolar**

**Doña Santos**

**Arauzo de Miel**

**Huerta de Rey**

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**Huerta de Rey**

**Quintanarraya**

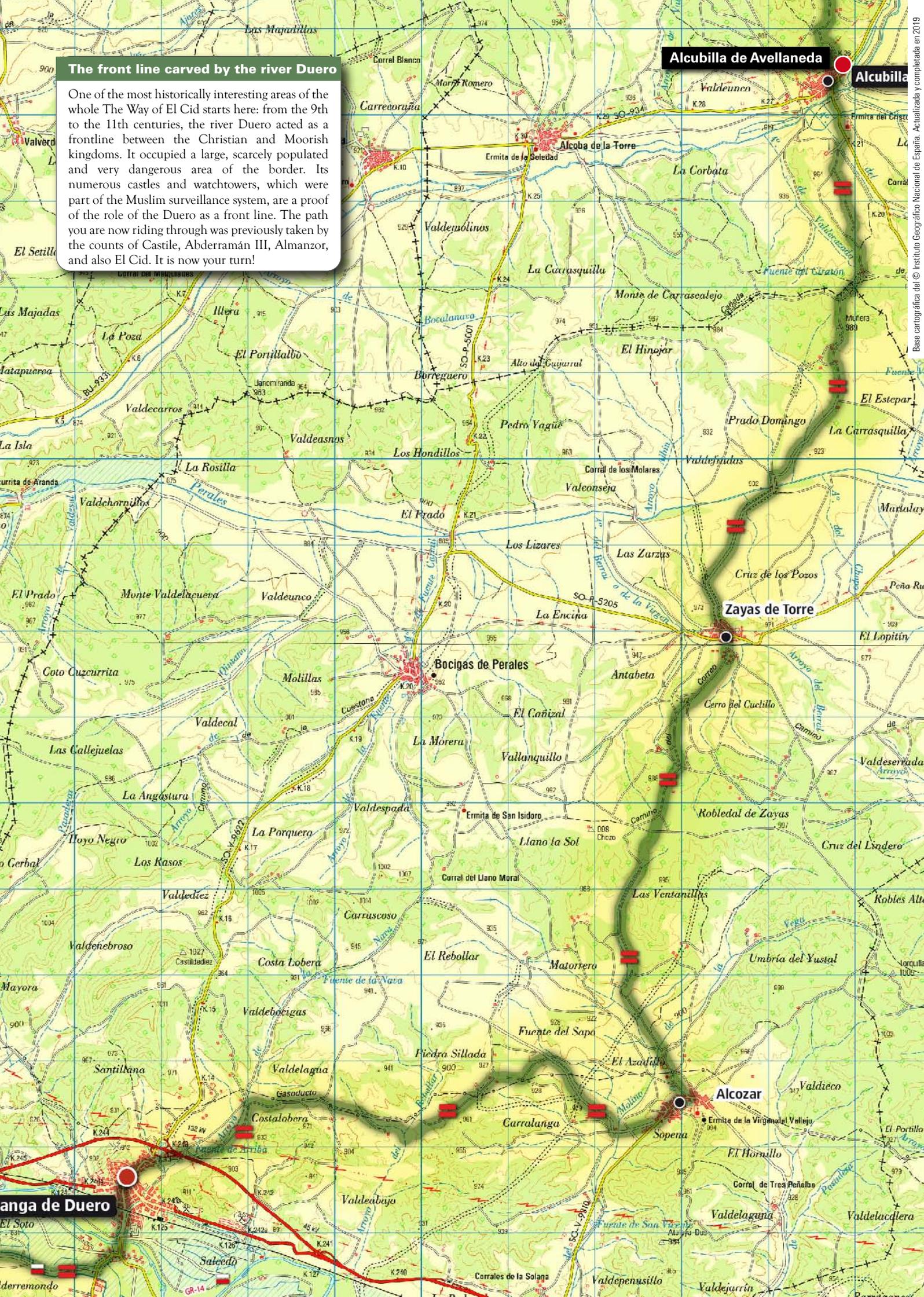
**Hinojar del Rey**

**Alcubilla de Avellaneda**



### The front line carved by the river Duero

One of the most historically interesting areas of the whole The Way of El Cid starts here: from the 9th to the 11th centuries, the river Duero acted as a frontline between the Christian and Moorish kingdoms. It occupied a large, scarcely populated and very dangerous area of the border. Its numerous castles and watchtowers, which were part of the Muslim surveillance system, are a proof of the role of the Duero as a front line. The path you are now riding through was previously taken by the counts of Castile, Abderramán III, Almanzor, and also El Cid. It is now your turn!



**Alcobilla de Avellaneda**

**Alcobilla**

**Zayas de Torre**

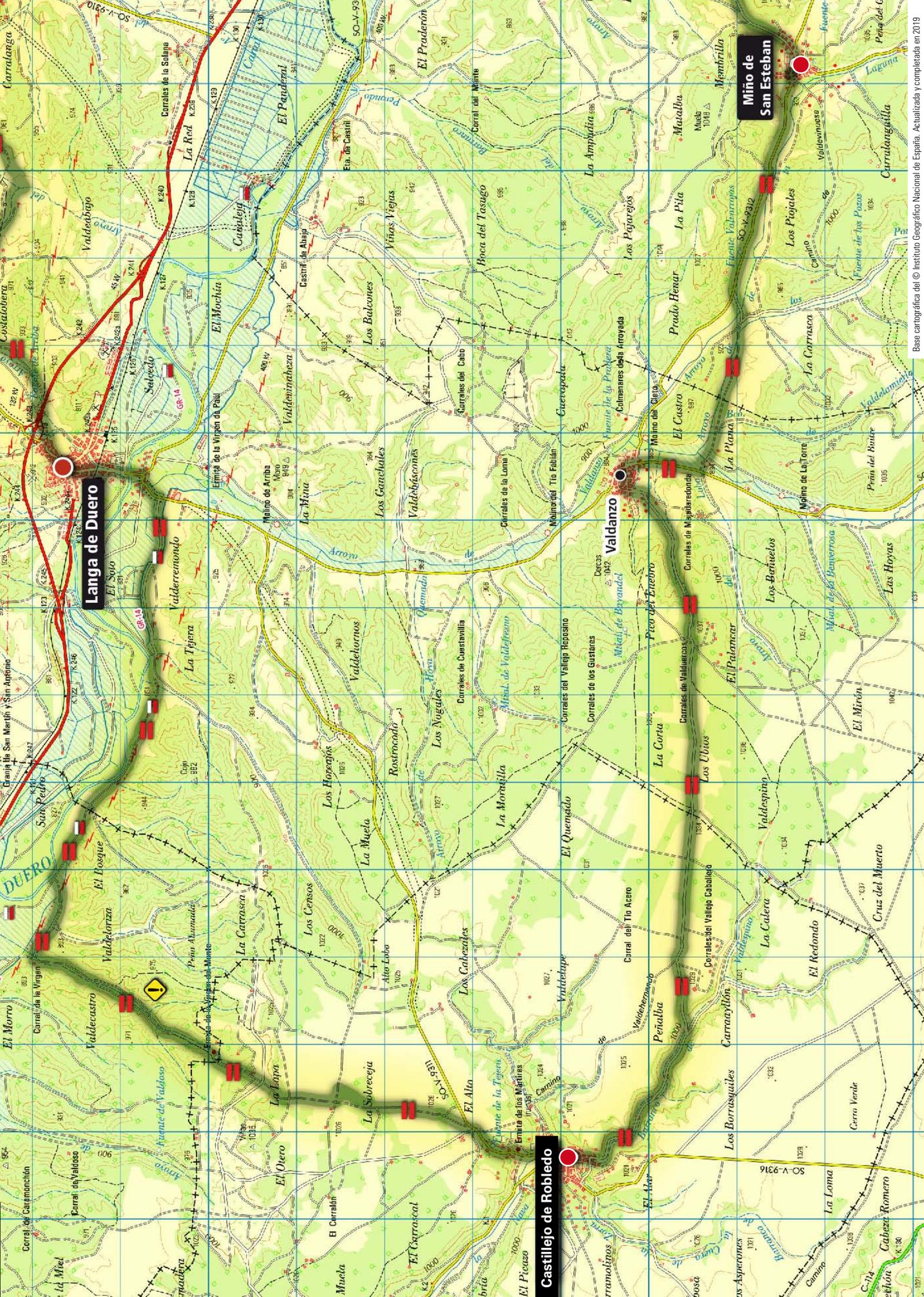
**Alcozar**

**Alcoba de Duero**









**Langa de Duero**

**Valdanzos**

**Miño de San Esteban**

**Castillejo de Robledo**























