

The Vía de La Plata

Andalusia is the starting point of this Jacobean Route that, following the old Roman roads, crosses Extremadura and Castilla y León before reaching Galicia.

Astorga is the town where pilgrims on the Vía de la Plata traditionally meet those on the **Camino Francés or French Way** to access Galicia and continue to Santiago de Compostela. Besides, you can also continue to Puebla de Sanabria and do the **Sanabria Way**.

The other great Jacobean Route in the southern peninsula reaches this Camino de Santiago: the Camino Mozarabe. With starting points in Almería, Córdoba, Jaén, Granada or Málaga, the Mozárabe joins the Vía de la Plata when arriving in Mérida.

One of the longest roads on the Peninsula

The Vía de la Plata is one of the longest Caminos de Santiago that cross the Iberian Peninsula. With about 1,000 kilometers, this Jacobean Route is usually divided into 49 stages in its original route and about 36 in the event that the pilgrim continues the Vía de la Plata along the Sanabres Way.

Less popular and endowed with fewer services than other Jacobean paths such as the French Way or the Northern Way, the Vía de la Plata is a well-signposted route with an acceptable number of accommodations. The entire route is well signposted, with numerous yellow arrows that will help us not to lose the route in the infinite Andalusian and Extremaduran meadows.

In addition to the typical yellow arrows on the Camino de Santiago, the Vía de la Plata has complementary signs. It is about granite blocks with colored tiles. Of course, we must always follow the one that contains the yellow color.

Avoid the hot months

The greatest enemy of the Vía de la Plata is heat. Temperatures are usually high in the territories it crosses, leading in recent years some pilgrims to suffer from heat stroke and have hydration problems. For this reason, we recommend avoiding doing the Vía de la Plata in the hottest months of the year such as July, August and September.

March, April, May and October are the most recommended months to travel the Vía de la Plata. They will also be those that register a greater number of pilgrims, especially foreigners.

Rich historical and cultural heritage

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This Route offers nature, calm landscapes and quaint villages. The Vía de la Plata also goes through Roman ruins, historic cities and lively towns such as for example the Andalusian capital, Seville, and UNESCO Heritage Sites such as Mérida, Cáceres or Salamanca. The Southern Way is a great chance for pilgrims to discover amazing spots such as the ruins of Augusta Emerita, or to enjoy some Iberico ham.

Historically, this Camino was used to trade in silver coming from the Americas by ship to the port of Seville, hence its name (literally, silver way). In fact, that is also the current name of the Roman road that goes through Mérida, Salamanca and Astorga, and even of the autovía (toll-free highway) that links Seville to León.

How to get to the starting point?

Seville is the main starting point for the Vía de la Plata, a city properly connected to the rest of Spain:

- **How to get to Seville by train:** The railway station of Santa Justa is the main junction in Seville. It is located at Avenida de Kansas City (+34 954 540 202). You may catch the AVE, a high-speed train, from Madrid, or any one of many other trains from other destinations. Please check timetables at [Renfe](#).

- **How to get to Seville by bus:** There are two bus stations in Seville: one at Plaza de Armas (Av. del Cristo de la Expiración s/n. Tel: +34 954 908 040) and another one at el Prado (C/Manuel Vázquez Segastizábal s/n. Tel: +34 954 417 111). There are coaches from different Spanish destinations operated by [Damas](#), [Alsa](#), [Casal](#), [Socibus](#) or [Comes](#).

- **How to get to Seville by car:** Depending on where you are coming from, you can reach Seville from different access routes:

Asturias, Castilla y León, Mérida and Portugal: N-630. Madrid and Córdoba: N-IV (E5) Huelva and Portugal: Autovía A-49 (toll-free) Málaga, Granada, Almería and Murcia: A-92 (toll highway)

- **How to get to Seville by plane:** Seville's airport, San Pablo, is on the toll highway A-4. There are 36 domestic and international flights from this airport with different airliners. Please check for details at [Aena](#). You can take a taxi to get to the city centre, it takes 15 minutes and costs around 15 to 22 Euros. There is also a city bus from Seville Airport. The trip takes half an hour and tickets start at 4 Euro (+34 902 459 954).

Asociaciones del Camino de Santiago

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Sevilla C/ Castilla, nº 82 Local Sevilla, 41010
viaplata@terra.es

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago de Huelva C/ Alemania, 26 - Bajo (Casa de Galicia) Huelva, 21001 ferquindo@hotmail.com

Asociación de Amigos del Camino de Santiago - Vía de la Plata de Fuenterroble de Salvatierra C/ Larga, 37 Fuenterroble de Salamanca, 37768 aviaplata@terra.es

Asociación Cultural "Amigos da Vía da Plata de Ourense" Plaza das Damas, 10 Ourense, 32005
viaprataourense@ceo.es

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