

Sample Inntravel Customer Documentation

These documents demonstrate the supportive style of our notes that we supply with the ticketing pack for your independent holiday. Please note that details in sample documents are not updated or checked for accuracy, in some cases they are holidays no longer available through Inntravel.

Mountains of the Three Kings

Step back in time as you walk through this forgotten part of Spain where the ancient kingdoms of Catalonia and Aragón meet. Nestling below the rugged peaks of the Els Port mountain range, crumbling castles and fortifications stand guard over a landscape untouched by the march of time. Whether you choose to tackle the higher peaks or stroll along the fertile valleys – you will know you are in authentic Spain.

We wish you a pleasant holiday.

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Assistance:

In the rare event that you should encounter any problems during your stay, please contact the owners/agents in the first instance as they act as our representatives. Please do not wait to report any dissatisfaction until you return to the UK as problems can only be rectified if you give us the chance to do so at the time.

24-hour emergency contact with Intravel

If you need to contact Intravel out of office hours on urgent matters, please phone **01653 XXXXXX**.

Your initial call to this number will be taken by our emergency assistance service. Please provide them with your contact telephone number, location, booking reference number (if you have this easily to hand) and a brief description of your problem; they will then immediately contact Intravel's 24-hour Duty Officer, who will call you to assist.

Please do not call this emergency number for routine matters or enquiries which can be most effectively handled by our full team during office hours.

The local emergency services in Spain can be summoned on 112.

The international dialling code for Spain from the UK is 00 34.

These notes have been compiled carefully by Intravel with the best information available. We welcome any comments you might wish to make in order to improve our standards of service.

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Documentation for your holiday

Your information pack includes:

- Tickets (please double-check these)
- Accommodation vouchers
- Luggage labels
- Taxi vouchers (where transport is arranged by the hotel, the transfer is shown on the accommodation voucher)
- Emergency contact numbers
- General information on your holiday
- List of hotels
- Directions for arriving at your first hotel
- Avis car hire information leaflet if you are hiring a car
- Information on the area where your holiday takes place
- Your walking route notes
- Driving map (Michelin 558 – North-East Spain)
- Walking maps: 1:30,000 Map 1. IGN 1:25000 Map 2
- Foreign Office Travel Advice

You should already have received the following documents with your holiday confirmation/invoice (please let us know if you have not received them):

- Your insurance policy documents (if applicable)
- 'Driving in Europe' leaflet
- 'Spain' Avis leaflet
- 'Spain' Country Information leaflet

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Your Hotels

Hort de Fortunyó

Arnès

Terra Alta

Tel: XXX XXX XXX

Hotel Rural Font del Pas

Carretera de Valderrobles s/n

44588 Beceite

Tel: XXX XXX XXX

Hotel Torre del Visco

44587 Fuentespalda

Tel: XXX XXX XXX

Servicios Taxi (transfers)

Beceite

Tel: XXX XXX XXX

Contact: Javier and Alberto

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General Information

What you need to take: Please refer to our leaflet 'Preparing for your Walk' for information. It is important on the higher grade walks to have walking boots with ankle support, as many of the walks do involve some long descents along rocky paths and it may be necessary to ford a couple of small rivers. Walking poles will also be particularly useful on the higher mountain routes where descents are often steep and the surface loose underfoot.

Do bring sun cream, too, as well as light waterproofs and something warm – at higher altitudes the breezes can sometimes be chilly and the weather can change quickly. It is always advisable to have a compass (or GPS device) with you. In case you find the drinks provided with your picnics insufficient (the recommended amount is 1.5-2 litres per person in hot weather), you may wish to take your own water bottle to fill from the hotels. A small towel to carry in your day pack is useful in case you decide to paddle in one of the streams or swim in the mountain rock pools.

Mosquitoes can be a nuisance, particularly towards the end of summer, so take some repellent and perhaps some spray for hotel rooms.

Luggage: On each of the mornings when you are moving on, **please leave your luggage in reception and inform someone that it is there, ready for the transfer.** Please use the Intravel luggage transfer label to indicate the name of each hotel you will be visiting and the date, so that the hoteliers and taxi drivers can easily see where your bags are to be taken. Use the party name as shown on the Accommodation voucher. Ensure each piece of luggage is clearly marked with this name. Please try to **limit each case to a maximum of 12kg** per bag, as otherwise people may struggle with them! You may prefer to take more than one bag in order to even out the weight.

Baggage transfers: Your luggage will be transferred by taxi or by the hoteliers. While it **may** be possible for you to travel with your bags to the next hotel, please do not assume you can do this. In some cases the transfer vehicle might not be licensed to carry passengers, or it may be full with suitcases, or the driver may need to go somewhere else on the way. Please ask whether it is possible to make the journey and whether there will be a supplement, and pay this locally.

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Diet: We have informed the hotels of any special dietary requirements you may have, but we suggest that you reconfirm this with each hotel on arrival.

Swimming: Pools are usually available from May to September, although the exact opening dates will depend on weather conditions and other circumstances.

Direct Transfers from your arrival airport

Arrival: You will be met in the arrivals hall by a representative of Servicios Taxi displaying an Innttravel board

Departure: You will be collected in the reception of the hotel at the time stated on your itinerary by a representative of Servicios Taxi tel: (00 34) XXX XXX XXX mobile: (00 34) XXX XXX XXX

The Lie of the Land

Your holiday spans the two distinct regions of Catalonia and Aragón – areas separated by language, culture and political aspirations. You begin your holiday in Catalonia at the towns of Horta Sant Joan and Arnes, then as you move south into the administrative area of Matarranya you find yourself in the proud and once noble kingdom of Aragón. On the ground the distinction is blurred – if you are a linguist you may be conscious of the use of both Catalan and Castellano, and also of the distinctive dialect that has grown up in this border area (a fusion of Valenciano – a dialect of Catalan used further south - and Oc – the Romance language originally spoken around Provence). The area seems to bear little evidence of the wealth that spills out from industrialised Catalonia; this is a deeply rural area, heavily dependent on its almond crops and genuinely off the international tourism map.

Catalonia

The region of Catalonia (Catalunya) has known a troubled history. Settled by the Celts and then the Romans, by the end of the first millennium the area was a zone of contention between the empire-building Franks to the north and the Moors to the south. The unique identity of the Catalans began to emerge, with a distinct language and a national flag (four red bars on a yellow background). During the 13th century Catalan influence spread through military conquest and trading networks, but over the next couple of hundred years the country's influence waned, partly because of the

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discovery of the New World, which meant that the focus of Iberian expansionism soon lay westwards, across the Atlantic, rather than towards its traditional stamping ground of the Mediterranean.

Catalonia became a battleground again during later European wars, and there were periodic attempts by local nationalists to create a separate, independent state. To counter separatist attempts, the Catalan language was banned until restored by Napoleon in 1814. The country regained economic and political strength in the 19th century, but nationalist hopes were again crushed during the 1920s. As Catalonia supported the Republicans – the losing side - during the Civil War (1936-39) political and linguistic institutions were again suppressed after Franco took power. After Franco died in 1975, both democracy and the monarchy was restored, with Juan Carlos I becoming king. The Spanish parliament conferred semi-autonomous status on Catalonia in 1979. The Catalans are, not surprisingly, very proud of their language and long struggle for freedom, and often prefer not to speak Spanish, even to foreigners.

Aragón

Aragón is a huge region, stretching from the Pyrenees and the French border in the north to the forested hills around Teruel, in the south. It began its territorial integrity as a Frankish feudal county that merged with the Kingdom of Pamplona (later Navarra) in 925. Following the death of King Sancho (860-925) the territories of the kingdom were divided between his heirs with the new kingdom of Aragón quickly expanding to become part of a powerful federation which ruled large parts of southern Europe. The dynastic union of Fernando II, King of Aragón to Isabel of Castilla and León in 1479, laid the foundations for a unified Spain. They jointly pushed forward, driving the Christian re-conquest of Spain to the southern most shores of Andalusia and finally defeating the Moors at the Battle for Granada in 1492.

The independence of the separate kingdoms of Aragón and Castile steadily waned although the title King of Aragón did not disappear until the 1700's.

Today Aragón is an autonomous province of 48,000km² and a little over 1.25m people. It is much poorer than Catalonia and does not wield the same political power as its aspiring separatist neighbour.

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The Matarraña and Los Puertos de Beceite (Els Ports)

Starting south-west of the great River Ebro and stretching southwards to Morella, the Puertos de Beceite (or Beseit) span three of the provinces: Tarragona (Catalonia), Teruel (Aragón) and Castellón (Valencia). These rugged mountains form a natural barrier between the Matarraña basin and the Mediterranean, forming a dramatic backdrop. The calcareous massif forms a bridge between the Sistema Ibérico and the Prelitoral mountains. The aptly named Tossal dels Tres Reis – or Three Kings – (1,356 metres) is the point at which the kingdoms of Catalonia, Aragón and Valencia converge, and, according to legend, the kings would meet here, each standing on his own territory, to discuss matters relating to their rule. The Catalan name for the massif is ‘Els Ports’.

The walking area

Much of the walking takes place in the Natural Park of Els Ports. This is a mountainous region with peaks rising to around 1,500m and located between the Alpine fold mountains of the Catalan Pre-Pyrenees and the Iberian mountains to the South West. The area is complex geologically, a heavily faulted, limestone massif, deeply eroded by fast flowing mountain rivers creating deep gorges with sheer cliff faces.

The largest flat-bottomed valleys are heavily cultivated and you will get a good sense of these on your first day as you travel between Arnes and the mountains. Almond and olive groves dominate the area – in March the countryside is a soft pink cloud of sweetly scented almond blossom, followed by the flowering of the olives in April. Large herds of sheep graze the fields and as you walk back in the early evening, you are frequently greeted by shepherds quietly working their flocks.

As you move into the higher mountains you will be struck by the variety of rock forms, and often rugged terrain. The narrow river valleys contain deep natural rock pools that last throughout the dry summer – and some of the largest make great local swimming pools. The river valleys are lined with willows, ash and elms and you may catch sight of kingfishers, herons and storks.

The higher parts of this area are characterised by woods of pine mixed with oak, holm oak, mountain ash and box, while Scots pine, and Mediterranean vegetation such as the kermes oak, juniper and thyme are found lower

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down. The woods shelter wild boar (though you are unlikely to see any since they are scared of humans, you may see evidence of their presence, such as dug up roots), wild cats, genets, badgers, red squirrels and a species of ibex known as the *cabra hispanica* or *pyrenaica*. May is the time when the young ibex make their appearance on the slopes. Birdlife includes Bonelli's and Golden eagles, Eagle and Little owls, Peregrine falcons, goshawks and sparrowhawks.

Climate

The weather is essentially Mediterranean in character, but slightly cooler and more humid than the lower planes. The table below shows the average monthly rainfall and average daily temperature for the region you are going to. Remember that as these are averages, daytime temperatures can be much higher, and night-time ones lower! Temperatures are generally higher at sea-level and lower in the high hills or mountains.

	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Rainfall (mm)	47	47.2	43.8	37.7	27.5	43.8	76.3	96.2
Temp (°C)	11.8	14.1	17.4	21.2	24.2	24.1	21.6	17.5

These average figures mask enormous year on year variation – especially for rainfall, where years of drought and hardship may be followed by an annual rainfall of up to 700mm. Rapid changes in mountain weather can also occur – especially in the direction and force of the wind, and July is the peak time for sudden electric storms.

Gastronomy

Given the relative importance of pig farming in the region, pork, cured sausages and hams (all usually of excellent quality) feature widely in the cuisine of the area. Lamb also frequently appears on menus. The Puertos de Beceite mountains are an excellent source of game, and consequently, especially in season, rabbit (traditionally served with snails, *caracoles*, or in an almond sauce), wild boar, venison and partridge are common additions to menus, often accompanied by wild mushrooms or black truffles. The mountain streams (as well as the River Matarranya) also provide excellent trout; other fishes commonly featured on menus are cod and eel. Other dishes that you may come across include *gallina trufada* (chicken stuffed with truffles), warm cheese salad with pine kernels, goat's cheese and

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bacon, and *escalivada* – toasted bread smeared with garlic and topped with red peppers, aubergines and anchovies. In Morella, be sure to try *sopa morellana*, *croquetas morellanas* (croquettes filled with pork or beef) and *potaje morellano* (a stew of potatoes, green beans, chick peas, green lentils and spicy sausage). There are some excellent local cheeses, especially those made from goat's milk and those produced in Peñarroya. Unsurprisingly, the abundant local almonds and peaches are often incorporated into desserts; as is *turrón* (roughly translated as 'nougat'). *Flaon*, which is also based on cottage cheese and honey, is one example of a dessert made from almonds.

Wine

Exploring the region where the kingdoms of Catalonia, Aragón and Valencia converge, you are close to the wine-making region of Penedès and Priorat in southern Catalonia. The white, rosé and sparkling *denominación de origen* wines are excellent, typically quite fruity and fragrant, but the region is best known for its well-structured, vibrant reds. In Aragón, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, wine has been produced since Roman times, though it is only in very recent times that the *Somontano* (literally 'under the mountains') wines have gained recognition: look out in particular for producers such as Bodegas Pirineos, Enate, Viñas del Vero and Lalanne. Although capable of ageing, the reds are usually best drunk young so that you can fully appreciate their velvety texture and vibrant loganberry aromas. The whites are also very good.

The Route

Most days you have a choice of 2 routes: option 1 will be the longer more challenging route, requiring some long steady climbs and some slightly slippery descents – made much easier by the use of walking poles or a stick. These routes are usually on a mixture of mountain paths (frequently way-marked with either red and white GR or yellow and white PR flashes and cairned across rocky sections) and tracks. The second walking option takes place at lower altitudes (and may be a good alternative if there is cloud on the mountain tops), and is generally easier underfoot, with a greater tendency for the walk to take place on tracks.

In general the routes are possible to follow on the maps and so we have given quite a detailed map description for each walk.

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Do not be confused by variations in the spellings of place names. Depending on whether the sign or map is in Castilian Spanish or Catalan (or even Valencian), words may be spelled with 'ch' or 'x' (eg 'Chiva' and 'Xiva' are one and the same place). Another common difference is that 'u' is often used instead of 'o', and vice versa. 'Els' is the Catalan equivalent of 'los' (the article 'the').

Timings given for each day's walk and its various sections are approximate – you may take more or less time, depending on how fast you walk and on how often you pause to enjoy your surroundings!

Arrival at Arnes

Hort de Fortunyó

This hotel consists of a very sympathetic restoration of a *masía* where the agricultural workers were housed many years ago. Some parts are totally new and have landscape windows filling the house with light and offering great views. The house is furnished with antiques and there are several comfortable lounges and a library. The atmosphere is very relaxed, with an honesty bar, with home-made wine, and wonderfully designed gardens with a pool and an allotment which provides plentiful fresh produce for the restaurant. Your hosts are local to the area and give you a warm family welcome. Three generations of the Clua family help out and old regional recipes are recreated, using the home grown produce where possible. A picnic is included for each of your two days here.

Day 1: Circuits from Arnes

Grade 3/18km/6hrs. Initial ascent of approximately 300m followed by a second ascent of approximately 150m.

A lovely, long but not too difficult walk. The paths are clear, partly way-marked and the way does not require any special navigational skills. This is the walk of the 'lost farmhouses' as you thread your way through the interlocked valleys. Softer cultivated pockets of almond groves alternate with wilder wooded scenery and you are rewarded with excellent views of the mountains - les Tossetes, Penyagalera and the great rock climbing cliffs that line the Estrets valley – without ever having to tackle the peaks.

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Map: 1:30,000 Map 1

On your map:

You are transferred down the country road running NE from Arnes (black line accompanied by orange dots) and dropped at the second marked track that leaves this road to the right. The junction can be found in the grid square bounded by the grid lines 274 to the west and ⁴536 to the south, lying just to the west of the house named Mas Nou.

The track is marked by a continuous black line that almost immediately drops south to a point close to the 513 spot height and the words 'les Comes', and then heads NE on the broken black line (path) to the pass named Coll de la Creu.

From here your path heads E, and then just west of S, to reach the river valley Riu de les Valls on your map. You now follow the course of the valley W to the crossing of tracks at the 504 spot height and the abandoned house of Mas de las Valls.

Here, you change direction S to reach the Coll de la Ferrera, and continue on the track (solid black line) to 'els Pradets'. Your track continues as a solid black line as it passes between the spot heights of 530 and 591 (les Salarettes) reaching the river Riu dels Estrets a little beneath the words 'Mas dels Areus'.

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Walk notes:

Day 1

You will be dropped nearly 5km down the country road that leaves to the N of Arnes. You start your walk at a dirt track that leaves on its right, opposite a way-post signed for 'Els Estrets 5km' (which points along the line of the country road, not in the direction you will be heading). There are a number of junctions off this country road, so make sure that you have checked the way-post. The start of the track is marked with a blue painted star on a rock.

- Take the rising dirt track which swings right and then in only 200m more heads up to the right - ignoring a more minor track heading straight on. The track rises in a generally southerly direction with green terraces to the left and a rocky ridge beyond.
- Careful! After 350m of climbing and as the track levels out and then drops, take a path that leaves the track on the right. The start of the path is marked by a yellow star at its beginning and your direction is initially just south of west before settling into a W course.
- In approximately 350m, the track runs to the right of a ruin and then, in only 70m more, forks. You take the less well made, left-hand branch which is covered by logging debris and marked by blue way-marks. Ignore the more major left-hand fork descending.
- Careful! In only 90m more the path divides and you take the upper, left-hand, more minor path which runs along the base of a little terraced wall (if you miss this junction you will find yourself up on the terrace and will have to drop down to reach the correct path).
- Keep up when the path becomes more eroded, just following the left-hand flank of the valley.
- After almost 400m on this path you climb an eroded bank of red earth to reach the top of a ridge which crosses you, and new views open up in front.
- Turn right, following the cairned and yellow-starred path which now takes you, once again, along the left-hand side of a valley. Your way generally descends.

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- In just over 100m you find yourself on the left side of a small ridge heading in a SE direction and with views to the distinctive peak of Penyalera ahead. To your right you have views to the lower farmlands and the town of Cretes.
- The path descends to meet a broad dirt vehicle track in another 500m. Bear right along the track, E, 195 degrees, heading directly for the peak of Penyalera and noting a cultivated valley to your right.
- In 150m, at a top of a rise, a house comes into view down to the left. In 60m more and as you descend, the track divides and you take the right-hand branch heading down towards the house.
- You pass to the left of the house on the track in just under 400m. Careful! 150m after passing the house and as the track descends more steeply, look for a blue way-marked path leaving the track on your left. This rather vague, channelled path leaves the track by a small holm oak (there is a blue star on the rock underneath) and runs between a low stone wall on the left and a natural rocky area on the left.
- As the red way-marked path rises, you immediately ignore orange flashes dropping right and press on onto a much clearer path heading into the pines. A house almost immediately comes into view.
- The path divides in only 60m, where you take the left-hand branch that swings away from the house. It follows along the base of the right-hand side of the valley keeping the lovely almond terraces to your right. You are still heading towards Penyalera as well as towards a second distinctive peak to its left – a rounded knob of rock sitting on top of a larger mass. More almond terraces rise up from the bottom of this valley towards Penyalera and you can clearly see the course of your path as it exits this valley ahead.
- In 150m you reach the bottom of the valley where you swing slightly right to take the descending track that leads you along the right side of the terraced almond groves and out of the valley.
- You reach the top of the almond groves in 150m and then briefly take the way-marked path along the eroded left-hand bank of a little stream gully.

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- Blue way-marks continue to show you your path into the pine woods, now descending in a generally southerly direction and following the left bank of this wooded valley. In 140m a blue way-mark on the right and a row of stones on the left steer you right and away from the bare earth bank of the left-hand valley side, taking you further into the woods on a clear path.
- In 200m you find yourself more on the right-hand side of the valley. Ignore an old, disused, channelled path to your left and in only 20m more you find yourself at an abandoned ruined house, hidden in the depths of the woods.
- Skirt to the left of the house, following along its wall to pick up a path on the other side. The path descends to cross a small stream gully in less than 100m – and you rise up the other side still following the blue way-marks.
- Descend steeply, following the path to briefly cross a grassy area and then back into the woods where the vegetation is a little thicker. This only lasts for a few metres and the path on the ground is clear. You emerge from the woods to reach a clearing where there is a crossing of paths. Looking up you can see the distinctive cliff with a knob of rock on it that you had seen earlier.
- Here turn left and up, taking the obvious, cairned and way-marked path which is now marked by both blue stars and yellow flashes. This takes you along the left-hand bank of the valley of the Riu de les Valls.
- Yellow flashes guide you along the left-hand valley side in a generally SE direction and take you first past large perched blocks of rock on the right and then past another ruined farmhouse that is visible on the right-hand bank of the river.
- After 1.5km following the left bank of the Riu de les Valls, you become aware that you are crossing more open areas of former cultivation and just as a dry stream bed comes in from the left and where there is another abandoned, ruined farmhouse also up on the left, you reach a crossing of paths. This is at the 574 spot height and the ruined house of 'Mas de les Valls' on your map.
- Turn left, leaving the blue signed route (which goes straight on to the right of a little walled terrace) and head along the right bank of the dry

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stream bed to pass between it and the ruined house – your direction settles to a NE course.

- As you pass the house you pick up an earth path which becomes clearer as you approach the pine woods. Continue following to the right of the stream bed and into the woods, gently rising.
- After 700m don't be tempted by a little path that leaves the main path to the right – just keep with the main path rising through the woods – which becomes increasingly steep.
- Climb for 500m (approximately 150m ascent) to eventually level out and emerge from the trees into a clearing – the Coll de la Ferrera on your map.
- Turn right and descend along the cairned track in a generally NE direction, with a valley down to your left. This now winds down giving views of the Roques Benet as it does so.
- After 650m and as the descent bottoms out, ignore a minor vehicle track coming in from the left and rise to pass between the 680 and 731 (les Salarettes) spot heights on your map.
- Continuing winding up and then down for 1.6km until you reach a dam over a river (the river Estrets on your map). Just a few metres **before** the track reaches the dam, take a yellow and white, PR flashed path leaving the track to the left, and which now descends along the left hand side of the river valley.

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- The well made, banked path heads in a generally NW direction above and along the river bank for 1km, from where it veers slightly left into a pine plantation. The path remains very clear and is still PR flashed.
- 300m later the path crosses a dry stream bed and within another 100m you really experience the grandeur of this barranco with the gigantic rock faces of the Vall d'Estrets to your left.
- 400m more brings you to a narrow concrete bridge with a wire hand rail that spans the river – cross over, turn left to maintain your direction and pick up the path now on the right-hand bank of the river.
- You now pass lovely natural rock pools – and, after 1km on this bank, an especially splendid pool, widely used by locals for spring and summer bathing. 100m later you pass a way-post confirming that you are in the Vall d'Estrets.
- After a further 400m you reach another way-post surmounted by a bird. Continue straight on towards the concreted water conduit rising ahead, but careful! Don't continue following the concreted conduit, instead drop down to the left following the blue-starred marked path which follows along the river bed. The path is also yellow and white PR flashed.
- This brings you into a wooded area as you still follow along the right-hand bank of a small stream gully.
- In 400m you reach a junction where the yellow and white PR flashed path continues straight ahead and the blue-starred path drops down left to the river. Turn left to take the blue path and cross the river.
- Keep following the blue-starred path as it swings to the right up the river bank and takes a course a little away from the bank to take you onto a higher path that continues to follow the course of the river – your direction is just north of west.
- You meet a track in 100m where you turn right to cross a large, dry stone river bed in a SW direction – Careful! pick up a rising track marked by a blue star as it leaves the stream bed on the other side; this is at the edge of a field of olives and you should see an abandoned building up on the left.

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- Keep with the rising track, ignoring a blue-starred path leaving the track on the right (this is a rather steep short-cut, simply cutting off the zig-zag bend in the track). As the track sweeps right, maintain your direction as another track merges in from the left, and then immediately swing left following the main track as it rounds this lovely almond grove and becomes tarmaced.
- Follow with the tarmaced track, ignoring access tracks into the fields of olives and almonds that now line the way.
- The tarmaced track swings hard left after a further 400m, and meets the country road leading to Arnes opposite a way-post, signed for 'Els Estrets 2km' in another 100m.
- Turn left along the country road towards Arnes. Follow this tarmaced road, ignoring any turnings off and when you reach the town, cross over the street Carrer Prat de la Riba, and immediately swing up left to then immediately turn up right.
- Pass the arches of the town hall on your right and continue across the square Plaça de la Vila to then pass alongside the parish church, also on the right.

To divert for refreshments here, see **Detour** below.

- Otherwise, take the next left along Carrer Els Dolors to exit at the far end through an arch.
- ** Turn right downhill, and in 150m turn down left, signed with a green cycle sign for Vía Verde de la Terra Alta.
- Continue until you reach the main road, where you cross over and take the rough track rising opposite.
- This becomes worn tarmac, and in just 40m keep right along the tarmac at a fork, signed for the Vía Verde de la Terra Alta.
- In 50m more, reach a T-junction and turn left. Continue along this country road to the next junction where, at a cycle sign for Lo Mas de Fortunyo, you turn left again onto a rising track.
- In 100m ignore a left-hand fork, and another one in 40m more, to immediately find the gateway to your hotel on the left.

Detour for Refreshments:

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- From the church keep straight ahead along Carrer Sant Antoni, immediately keeping straight on again when the street changes its name to Carrer Pau Casals.
- At the T-junction at the end, turn left onto Carrer Antoni Gaudí, to find Bar Casal immediately on the right (open every day).
- To continue on your way home, turn R out of bar (notice the touch-screen tourist information immediately on your right) and at a T-junction turn up left on Carrer Catalunya (named at the far end).
- At the end of the street, cross the square (Plaça de Catalunya) diagonally right to exit at far right-hand corner through an arch. Turn right and immediately pass through another arch. Rejoin the notes at ** (above).