



# Tour Information



## Menorcan Archaeological Treasures





## Travel

### Passports

You may need to renew your British Passport if you are travelling to an EU country. Please ensure your passport is less than 10 years old (even if it has 6 months or more left on it) and has at least 6 months validity remaining from the date of travel. EU, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino or Switzerland valid national identification cards are also acceptable for travel.

For more information, please visit: [passport checker](#)

### Visas

If you're a tourist, you do not need a visa for short trips to most EU countries, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. You'll be able to stay for up to 90 days in any 180-day period. For all other passport holders please check the visa requirements with the appropriate embassy.

For further information, please check here: [travel to the EU](#)

Different rules apply to Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania. If you visit these countries, visits to other EU countries do not count towards the 90-day total.

Spanish consulate: 20 Draycott Place, London SW3 2RZ; Tel: 020 7589 8989, Fax: 020 7581 7888.

Open Mon-Fri 0915-1400 (except Spanish National holidays).



### Tickets

Included with this documentation is an e-ticket, which shows the reference number for your flight. EasyJet have now replaced all of their airport check-in desks with EasyJet Baggage Drop desks.

**Therefore, you must check-in online and print out your boarding passes before travelling.** Checking in online also provides the opportunity for you to pre-book seats, if you wish, at an additional cost.

Online check-in is available any time prior to travel using the reference number provided. Please see the enclosed e-ticket for more information or visit: [www.easyjet.com](http://www.easyjet.com)

Please check that the details on your documentation are accurate and that all names are spelt correctly and match the names on your

passport. Your flight ticket is non-transferable and non-refundable. No refund can be given for non-used portions.



### Baggage allowance

We advise you to check the baggage allowances carefully as you are likely to be charged the excess if you exceed the weight limit. Maximum weights for single bags apply.

With Easyjet your ticket includes one hold bag of up to 23kg plus **one** cabin bag no bigger than 56 x 45 x 25 cm. Please note that personal bags (such as handbag or computer case) must be stored within your single piece of hand luggage and that on some busy flights your bag may have to go into the hold, at no extra cost. If you bring **one** piece of cabin baggage no bigger than 50 x 40 x 20 cm, it is guaranteed to always travel with you in the cabin, in the overhead lockers or under the seat in front of you.

Please contact the airline for further information <http://www.easyjet.com/en/planning/baggage>

### Transfers

On arrival in Menorca, transfer the short distance by coach to the Hotel Agamenon (approx. 20 mins).

### Special Requests

If you haven't already done so, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements.

### Border Control

You may have to show your return ticket and money.

At border control, you may need to:

- show a return or onward ticket.
- show you have enough money for your stay.
- use separate lanes from EU, EEA and Swiss citizens when queueing.

### Taking food and drink into EU countries

You are not able to take meat, milk or products containing them into EU countries.



## Accommodation

### Hotel Agamenon, Es Castell

The four-star Hotel Agamenon is located at the edge of the sea in the quiet town of Es Castell, located just 2km outside the capital of Mahon. Offering excellent views over the port the hotel is ideally located for the first selection of sites on our itinerary. The hotel has a restaurant, bar and outdoor swimming pool while bedrooms provide all amenities including air-conditioning, minibar, safe, phone, TV, wifi, hairdryer and tea/coffee making facilities. All rooms provide a balcony and a side-sea view.

For more information, please visit the hotel's website: <https://www.sethotels.com/en/hotel/hotel-agamenon>

### Hotel Port Ciutadella, Ciutadella

The four-star Hotel Port Ciutadella is located in the charming port city of Ciutadella on the west coast of the island, famous for its old town and medieval streets. Situated by the sea in a quiet area and only a 10-minute walk to the centre of the city. The hotel has a restaurant, bar, spa, gym plus an indoor and outdoor swimming pool. All bedrooms have a balcony and provide all amenities including air-conditioning, minibar, safe, phone, TV, wifi, hairdryer and tea/coffee making facilities.

For more information, please visit the hotel's website: <https://www.sethotels.com/en/hotel/hotel-port-ciutadella>



## Food

Eating out in Spain can often be reasonable, and meals substantial rather than gourmet. The food in the Balearic Islands and Menorca reflects its history as a strategic point on ancient trade routes with different occupying forces leaving their mark, from Arabs and Catalans to the French and British. Its island nature means that seafood predominates with wonderful local produce including lobster often accompanied by the traditional Menorcan, creamy garlic sauce and traditional fishermen's stew or fish pie. Pastries and desserts also feature extensively. Some restaurants will offer a set meal at a fixed – *menú del día* – at lunchtime, generally good value for money. Usually, a discretionary service charge is added to your bill in restaurants and bars, but it is customary to leave small change if good service is provided.

Generally speaking, mealtimes in Spain are much later than in the UK. Lunch is normally taken between 1400 and 1600; dinner is very often eaten any time after 2100 or even 2200.



## Drink

Spain is essentially a wine-drinking country, with sherry being one of the principal export products. Its English name is the anglicised version of the producing town *Jerez*, from which the wine was first shipped to England. Today, Britain buys about 75% of all sherry exports. There are four main types: *fino* (very pale and dry), *amontillado* (dry, richer and darker), *oloroso* (medium, full-bodied, fragrant and golden), and *dulce* (sweet). Local Menorcan wines are available such as the omnipresent Binifadet that produces syrah and merlot varieties. There are only a handful of producers on this small island, so its output is augmented by imports from Majorca and the mainland and beyond. Spanish brandy is as different from French as Scotch whisky is from Irish. It is relatively cheap, pleasant, although some brandy drinkers may find it a little sweet. Brands include *Carlos I*, *Osbourne* and *Fundador*. Well-known Spanish beers (*cerveza*) include *San Miguel*, *Damm*, *Estrella Galicia* and *Cruzcampo*.

### Meals included in the price of your holiday are:

**Breakfast** – daily

**Dinner** – 2 dinners at the Hotel Agamenon



## Destination

Visiting a host of archaeological sites throughout Menorca with Elena Sintes Olives, who has worked on many of the sites personally. Menorca boasts some of the best archaeology in Europe with some 1,574 sites throughout the island. Of particular interest are the distinctive “Talayotic” villages dating back to the Iron Age from the end of the second millennium BC, often including distinctive “talayots” which were thought to be defensive and lookout towers. This wonderful tour takes you to some of the best, as well as more recent sites that reflect periods of Roman and British occupation. A delightful climate and the village of Es Castell and the town of Ciutadella adds to the pleasure.

### Detail of places of interest included in the tour:

#### Torre d'en Galmes

Torre d'en Galmés is the largest talayotic settlement on the island with over 60,000 square metres. It is located on a hill, as it originally had the mission of controlling the territory. It consists of a public area, where we can find an area with three talaiots, where the people may have gathered at one time of the past to celebrate their ceremonies. This space is at the highest part of the hill, where we can also visit the taula area with its fallen capital and a room area. At the furthest side we can see a covered hypostyle made of slabs sustained by Mediterranean style columns.

For more information about Torre d'en Galmes, please visit: <http://visitmenorca.com/en/menorca/torre-den-galmes-2/>

#### Comerma de Sa Garita Monument

Na Comella de sa Garita is formed by a large enclosure with an absidal floor, covered by large slabs, which opens up to a large space surrounded by a cyclopiian wall, which would originally be open cast. The monument is part of the archaeological site of Torre d'en Galmés.

For more information about Comerma de Sa Garita Monument, please visit:

<http://www.menorcatalayotica.info/Contingut.aspx?IdPub=8706>

#### Menorca Museum

In 1974, the archaeologist from Mallorca, Lluís Plantalamor Massanet, took over the management of the Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes, which he did until 2015.

In 1975 the Museu de Menorca, already with this as its official name, joined the National Board of Trustees for Museums. In 1980 the rehabilitation of the building began and in 1984 the Government of the Balearic Islands took over the management of the Museu. In 1986 a part of the rehabilitated building was opened. In 1995 the temporary rooms were opened to the public and on the 7th April 1998, the permanent rooms were also opened meaning that the Museu's headquarters were fully functional. The Museu's building covers 5,900 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> are open to the public and are situated around the square Baroque cloister built from the second half of the 17th century – beginning of the 18th century. On two floors of the building one finds a chronological tour of Menorca's history.

For more information about the museum, please visit:

<https://www.museudemenorca.com/en/home>

#### Marlborough Fort

Built by the British between 1720 and 1726, Fort Marlborough is located on the eastern side of Menorca in the cove Cala de Sant Esteve, close to Mahon harbour. Fort Marlborough was named after the English soldier and politician Sir John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough who was the commander-in-chief of the English forces that fought in the War of Spanish Succession (1701-14). An ancestor of Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965). The fort is a military construction with heptagonal in shape designed to defend the entrance of the Mahon's port but was partially destroyed in 1782 by the invading Spanish. Although during the final British rule of Menorca it was rebuilt and strengthened between 1798 and 1802.

For more information about Marlborough Fort, please visit:

<http://www.calamenorca.com/things-to-do/place/fort-marlborough>

#### Sant Felip Castle

Sant Felip Castle stands on the southern side of the entrance to Maó harbour and was built in the mid-16th century designed by Italian engineer Giovanni Battista Calvi. Over the course of successive British occupations, the castle was extended until the Spanish siege in 1782 forced the British to surrender and Spain recovered sovereignty over the island under the Treaty of Amiens. The castle was then demolished on the orders of King Carlos III. Remains of the castle still survive on the surface, but the most impressive sights are to be found underneath the site, where several levels of underground passageways were

dug by the Spanish and British over the course of various occupations.

For more information about Sant Felip Castle, please visit:

<https://www.descobreixmenorca.com/en/british-menorca/saint-philips-castle/>

### Trepuco

Trepucó is a talayotic settlement situated southwest of Es Castell, Trepucó contains the largest and best-preserved taula in the Balearics. It includes stone buildings and defence towers.

For more information about Trepuco, please visit: <https://www.descobreixmenorca.com/en/megalithic-menorca/trepuco/>

### Es Fornas Talayot

Es Fornàs de Torrelló's outstanding feature must be its spectacular and well preserved Talayot. This monument has an interesting doorway topped with a monolith lintel. Excavations have discovered housing in front of the Talayot together with signs of the existence of a bronze forge. There is a paleo-Christian church oriented in an easterly direction. It has a Roman mosaic floor divided into three tapestries featuring different periods.

For more information about the talayot, please visit:

<https://www.menorcaminorca.co.uk/prehistoricsites.html>

### Cornia Talayot

The Cornia Nou talayotic settlement is set on a rocky sandstone site from which stones have often been removed for construction. Among the visible structures are a large, truncated cone shaped talayot over ten metres high, with an imposing stairway to the upper storey. Other constructions adjoining this talayot have been excavated by archaeologists from the Museum of Menorca, who have uncovered a great hoard of tools used in food preparation. This find tells us of a complex society which even had some degree of hierarchisation.

For more information about the talayot, please visit:

<http://www.menorcatalayotica.info/Contingut.aspx?IDIOMA=3&IdPub=8613>

### Talati de Dalt

The prehistoric settlement of Talati de Dalt is one of the best Talaiotic sites in Menorca. A large unusual leaning taula, talayota and other prehistoric remains make it one of Menorca's most popular sites. There are two natural caves which were believed to be used as burial caves. Then there is the main talaiot dating back to 900-800 BC situated on the site's highest point, which was

believed to be a kind of watch tower. The taula and sanctuary dates to 550-123 BC and is unusual with a column resting against the main top of the taula. The taula was used for religious ceremonies and a fire would have been lit along with offering to the god at the base. Talaiotic houses can also be seen with underground chambers where excavations have discovered Roman jugs and Islamic pottery. The remains of the settlements' defensive wall can also be seen.

For more information about Talati de Dalt, please visit:

<http://www.calamenorca.com/things-to-do/place/talati-de-dalt>

### Navetas of Rafal Rubi

The Rafal Rubí navetas are two tombs of the same type as the Naveta des Tudons, but these are smaller and are unusual in that they are very close to one another. They are group burials with a perforated stone slab at the entrance to the inner chamber, which is split into two levels. Of the two navetas, the east one is in better condition, as the front was restored in the late 1960s, when an archaeological dig was also carried out during which burial goods were found, including pottery items, rhomboid-shaped bronze pendants and part of a torc. The west naveta was excavated in 1977 and the human remains found in the upper chamber were dated to 904 B.C.

For more information about the navetas, please visit:

<http://www.menorca.es/contingut.aspx?IDIOMA=3&idpub=8424>

### Torralba de'n Salort

In the complex of Torralba d'en Salord on the Balearic island of Menorca, seven archaeological excavation campaigns were carried out between 1973 and 1981 by William H. Waldren and Manuel Fernández-Miranda. They focused on the Hypostylonsaal, the site of the Taula and the western Talayot. There are also the remains of an old building, which seems to belong to the old country house of Torralba and of which there are still some walls and the remains of a chapel, perhaps from the Middle Ages.

### Ciudadella

The historic city of Ciudadella is located at the extreme west coast of Menorca. It used to be the capital of culture and commerce in Menorca, and although it has not been this for a long while, it is still a very attractive city, with a wonderful heritage. Nicknamed Vella I Bella, which translates to the Old and Beautiful, the city was first settled by the

Carthaginians, and since early days has been in competition with Mahon. In 1558 the city was evaded by 15,000 strong Turkish troops and was defended by just a handful of men. The city fell and was devastated, most of the survivors were taken back to Turkey and sold as slaves. When the British arrived in 1708 the city ceased to be its capital. Ciutadella is a very attractive city, with a charming port, and old quarter, which is a delight to explore. There are several good examples of Baroque and Gothic churches in the city. The port is both a fishing and leisure port, and there are an abundance of wonderful waterside restaurants, which line the quay.

For more information about the city, please visit: <https://www.spain-holiday.com/Ciutadella>

### Navetas des Tudons

Built approximately 3000 years ago the naveta was a burial monument and more than 100 skeletons have been discovered here over the years, with personal belongings such as bracelets, bronze beads from necklaces, spearheads as well as pots and ceramic urns. Built without mortar the construction is made up of large stones and takes the form of an upturned ship where the name naveta comes from meaning ship in Catalan. The building has two floors, from the entrance area you reach the second floor with another entrance to the lower floor.

For more information about the naveta, please visit: <http://www.calamenorca.com/things-to-do/place/naveta-des-tudons>

### Son Mercer de Baix

The Son Mercer de Baix settlement, inhabited between the Early Bronze Age (1400 B.C.) and the Talayotic era (1000 B.C.), is one of the best-known archaeological sites on Menorca. It consists of several chambered cairns (navetas), strategically located overlooking En Fideu ravine (Ferrerries). One of these navetas is the Es Moro cave, with an apse-shaped floor plan and with part of its roof extant, supported by three stone columns characterised by their small base, widening towards the ceiling. The remains found among the structures in the settlement may indicate a bronze foundry or workshop, suggesting that the settlement may have specialised in working this metal.

For more information about Son Mercer de Baix, please visit:

<https://www.mymenorca.info/DIRECTORY/listing/menorca/ferrerries/ancient-monuments/946>

### Sant Agusti

The talayotic settlement of Sant Augustí has two talayots, the remains of up to eight houses, seven constructions with elements similar to taula enclosures, and five silos. The first talayot is circular with a truncated cone profile. The entrance is through a portal with polyolithic pillars and upper lintel. The circular interior chamber is covered with flat slabs that rest on pilasters, two polyolithic columns and wild olive beams. Next to the talayot are some talayotic houses. The second talayot is built in concentric rings around an interior space covered with a dome produced by the meeting of the stone courses. On the northern side of the talayot, beside a cliff, is a group of five silos.

For more information about the navetas, please visit: <http://www.menorcatalayotica.info/Contingut.aspx?IdPub=8610&IDIOMA=3>

### Cala Morell

Cala Morell is one of the hallmark prehistoric necropolises of Menorca. Located on the north coast, at the cliffs of a small inlet sheltering small boats at anchor during prehistoric times. It consists of caves artificially hewn in the rock, some with rich sculpture work on their façades and is one of the most beautiful prehistoric cemeteries. The earliest graves recorded date back to around 1600 BCE. They are two small hypogea (chambers carved artificially into the rock) with a corridor of stones as the entrance. Found inside were some bits of pottery from the funerary objects buried with the deceased. Later on, in the Iron Age, by the 6th century BCE, the necropolis underwent its greatest expansion. The large hypogea (between 120 to 170 m<sup>2</sup>) were turned into great pantheons for collective burials. The burial ritual was done by covering the deceased and their grave goods in quicklime. The tombs of this necropolis are conceived for the living to worship the dead. Some of the funerary caves habitually had a kind of atrium in front of the door where food was offered in ceramic containers.

For more information about Cala Morell, please visit: <https://www.illesbalears.travel/tourist-resource/en/menorca/necropolis-cala-morell>

### Torrellafuda

The Torrellafuda settlement dates from the Talayotic era and was inhabited until Islamic times, as indicated by the archaeological remains found. The settlement, set in a holm oak wood, consists of a single large talayot, a taula enclosure, several houses and a necropolis of four hypogea or

artificial caves. There are other structures including a cistern from the Roman or Medieval era and sections of a cyclopean-type wall. In one of the hypogeums a batch of lead sling balls from the Roman era was found.

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.mymenorca.info/DIRECTORY/listing/menorca/ciudadella/ancient-monuments/956>

### El Toro Mountain

El Toro, Monte Toro, is Menorca's highest mountain at 354 metres above sea level, at the summit is a church and has been a shrine to the Virgin Mary since 1287. Augustinian friars occupied the church from between the 16th and 17th century and help develop and expand the church and outbuildings. Today a group of Franciscan nun's help run and inhabit the sanctuary. A statue like the one in Rio de Janeiro of Christ the Redeemer, towers high on the peak and there are breath-taking views across the island.

For more information about Monte Toro, please visit:

<http://www.calamenorca.com/things-to-do/place/monte-toro>

### Santa Ponca

Much of the architecture of Menorca has been founded on limestone and the limestone quarry at Santa Ponça was a very important one, though now no longer in use. It was exploited for more than 100 years from the middle of the 19th Century until 1970. When the quarry was first developed, the stone was extracted manually from the top and quarry men (known locally as "trencadors") worked with hand tools including hammers, mallets, chisels and wedges to split the stone into suitable ashlar for building. And it was not until the late 1960s that electricity was introduced as a source of power.

### Torello Talayot

The Torelló settlement of is one of the biggest settlements in Maó, although it is hard to appreciate its scale since it was badly damaged by farming and construction works on the northern extension of the airport. Remains include two talayots, remains of a talayotic house and a water collection system, although in the neighbouring grounds further remains of structures have been documented which indicate the possible extent of this settlement. Foundations of houses and a couple of hypogeums have been found. One of the main interests of the site is undoubtedly the great Torelló talayot, the most spectacular on the island for its monumental scale. One special feature of

the talayot is that it conserves a portal with lintels in the upper part of the monument, leading to a circular chamber.

For more information about the talayot, please visit:

<http://www.menorcatalayotica.info/Contingut.aspx?IdPub=8589>

## Tour Guide

Local resident Elena Sintés Olives was raised on a farm in Menorca, before studying archaeology at Barcelona University. She is one of the authors of a beautiful book, "Talayotic Menorca, The pre-history of the Island" and has worked on the excavation of many of the sites visited on this tour.



## Tour Manager

Your guide will be assisted by your tour manager, who will be on hand throughout the tour to ensure that everything operates according to plan. If you have any problems or questions, please see him/her immediately as it is much better to resolve complaints or problems on the spot and ensure you enjoy your holiday.



## The Basics

**Climate** – The weather in Menorca at this time of year is likely to be pleasant, but there is the chance of the odd shower. Our best advice is to come prepared.

**Time** – GMT +2 hours (Summer time Apr-Oct); GMT + 1 (Standard time Nov-Mar).

**Language** – Spanish.

**Religion** – Roman Catholic.

**National holidays** – New Year's day (01 Jan); Epiphany (06 Jan); Good Friday; Easter Monday; Labour day (01 May); Assumption of Mary (15 Aug); Spanish National holiday (12 Oct); All Saints' day (01 Nov); Spanish Constitution Day (06 Dec); Immaculate Conception (08 Dec); Christmas day (25 Dec).

**Currency** – Euro. €1 = 100 cents. Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents.

**Banks** – Cashpoints compatible with international banking networks are located in all towns and cities, as well as airports, major train stations and other spots. They usually offer an attractive exchange rate. Those banks that still exchange foreign currencies into local money will always charge a transaction fee, so withdrawing money from an ATM usually represents the most logical means of obtaining euros.

**Credit cards** – American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted across the country. If you're eating at a restaurant, check prior to the meal that your card will be an acceptable form of payment. Even in cities, it's advisable to carry a supply of cash with you at all times. Varying amounts of commission can be charged.

**Electricity** – 220 volt, two-pin continental plug.

**Drinking water** – Tap water is safe to drink, although some complain it has a strange taste, so it is generally recommended to drink bottled water, readily available in supermarkets and shops.

**Shops and museums** – Shops are open Mon-Sat 0900-1400 and 1700-2000. Supermarkets and department stores tend to open 0930-2100/2200 and may open on Sundays in larger towns.

Please note that some museums close on Mondays.

**Clothes & Shoes** – You may like to bring a warm sweater for cool evenings. Light rain wear for the occasional storm and good grip/flat walking shoes are recommended.

**Camera** – bring plenty of memory cards/film and any spare camera batteries as these are not always available. Please check with your guide before photographing people.

**Bath plugs** – The hotel has plugs for basins, but it is useful to carry a 'universal' one with you.

**Telephones/mobiles** – The guarantee of free mobile phone roaming throughout the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway has ended. Check with your phone operator to find out about any roaming charges you might get from 1 January 2021. A new law means that you're protected from getting mobile data charges above £45 without you knowing. Once you reach £45, you need to opt in to spend more so that you can continue using the internet while you're abroad. Your phone operator will tell how you can do this.

**Tipping** – To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that when receiving a good service, one does award with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services, but for your guidance about £2-3 per person per day for the tour manager is the norm. We would like to reiterate that tipping is an entirely optional payment and this information is given purely to answer any questions you may have about it.





## Health

### Doctor/Dentist/Chemist

Please talk to your tour manager if you are feeling unwell and they will organise for you to see a doctor.

**Keep receipts for insurance claims.**



### Hospital

Your tour manager/hotel reception will arrange hospital transport.

**Keep receipts for insurance claims.**

### General Health Advice

We suggest you take a good supply of your own individual medicines with you and always keep some in your hand luggage in case you get delayed or your luggage goes astray. General-purpose supplies for bites, stings, or scratches, and your usual medication for headaches, or stomach upsets are always recommended. Oral re-hydration sachets are excellent for topping up salt and glucose levels.

Visit the NHS Fit For Travel website for more generally information specific to the country you are visiting – [www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk](http://www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk)

### Sun Protection

Spanish summers can be hot and sunny, so always ensure you take sufficient sun protection and moisturiser. A sun hat and sunglasses are also advisable.

### Inoculations

No compulsory vaccinations are required for travel in Spain.



## Insurance

To be covered under your Travel Insurance Policy, if you become ill, it is essential that you contact a local doctor and also telephone the emergency number of your insurance company. You will **NOT** be covered for any claim unless this procedure is carried out. Your insurance company will then decide on the best course of medical attention. We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

### European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)

Before you travel, make sure you've got a valid European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) or travel insurance with health cover.

You may not have access to free emergency medical treatment and could be charged for your healthcare if you do not have an EHIC or GHIC when visiting an EU country, or travel insurance with full healthcare cover when visiting Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein. If you have an EHIC it will still be valid while it remains in date. Your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) will be valid if you're travelling to an EU country.

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

For further information about the GHIC please visit:

<https://www.ehic.org.uk>



## Emergencies

**Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:**

00 44 20 7251 0045 (Mon-Fri 0900 – 1700)

Outside the above hours please telephone our emergency staff on:

00 44 7841 023807

**PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.**

If you find that you are in need of consular assistance during your holiday:

British Consulate General Madrid

Torre Espacio

Paseo de la Castellana 259D

28046 Madrid, Spain

[Spain.consulate@fco.gov.uk](mailto:Spain.consulate@fco.gov.uk)

Telephone enquiries: 902 109 356 (in Spain), +34 917 146 300 (if outside Spain).

Consular phone lines are open 0900-1700.

### Travel Editions

3 Youngs Buildings, London, EC1V 9DB

Tel: 020 7251 0045

Email: [tours@traveleditions.co.uk](mailto:tours@traveleditions.co.uk) [www.traveleditions.co.uk](http://www.traveleditions.co.uk)

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