



VILLAFRANCA COMENIUS PLANNING

28th february- Monday

Meeting in Terminal 2 Barajas airport at 4.00pm. Arrive in Villafranca and check-in to Diana hotel at 9.00pm. To welcome students. Free dinner.

1st march- Tuesday

Meeting at school in the morning. The work planning will be established by the Comenius project coordinator (Work session 10.00am. Coffee break 11.30am. Lunch 13.30pm. Work session 4.00-6.00pm). Dinner in Restaurant at 9.00pm.

2nd march- Wednesday

Visit to Mérida and Cáceres.

3rd march - Thursday

School day. Activities and BBQ.

4th march- Friday

Departure. You can choose to take a public bus or to rent one to go to Madrid, it depends on your flights.

Visit to Mérida

Mérida is the capital of the autonomous community of Extremadura. It has a population of 56,395 inhabitants (2009) and there is an important Roman center, with the theatre and the bridge over the Guadiana river.

The "Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida" is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993.

It was founded in the year 25 BC, with the name of Emerita Augusta by order of Emperor Augustus, to protect a pass and a bridge over the Guadiana river. The city became the capital of Lusitania province, and one of the most important cities in the Roman empire. Mérida preserves more important ancient Roman monuments than any other city in Spain (including a triumphal arch of the age of Trajan).





Visit to Cáceres

Cáceres is the capital of the same name province, in the autonomous community of Extremadura. As of 2009, its population was 91,131 inhabitants. The municipio has a land area of 1,750.33 km², and is the largest in geographical extension in Spain.



There have been settlements near Cáceres since prehistoric times. Evidence of this can be found in the caves of Maltravieso and El Conejar. The city was founded by the Romans in 25 BC.

The old town (*Ciudad Monumental*) still has its ancient walls; this part of town is also well known for its multitude of storks' nests. The walls contain a medieval town setting with no outward signs of modernity, which is why many films have been shot there. The Universidad de Extremadura, and two astronomical observatories are situated in Cáceres. The city is also a seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Coria-Cáceres.

Cáceres was declared a World Heritage City by UNESCO in 1986 because of the city's blend of Roman, Islamic, Northern Gothic and Italian Renaissance architecture. Thirty towers from the Muslim period still stand in Cáceres, of which the Torre del Bujaco is the most famous.

Regarding
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