

PAMPLONA

- Hotel
- Hostel
- Way of Saint James hostel
- Way of Saint James
- Public Services
- Accessible public toilets
- Public Restrooms (showers)
- Taxi
- Petrol station
- Cinema
- Locker
- Theatre
- Municipal Markets
- Commercial areas
- Post Office
- Elevator
- Bike lane
- Bicycle rentals
- Free parking area
- Paid parking lot
- Motorhomes area
- Bus stop for groups
- Free Wi-Fi area
- Viewpoints

Acceses and Parking spaces

----- Parking only for residents with card and access to tourist establishments (ask at the establishment).

City centre, regulated parking.

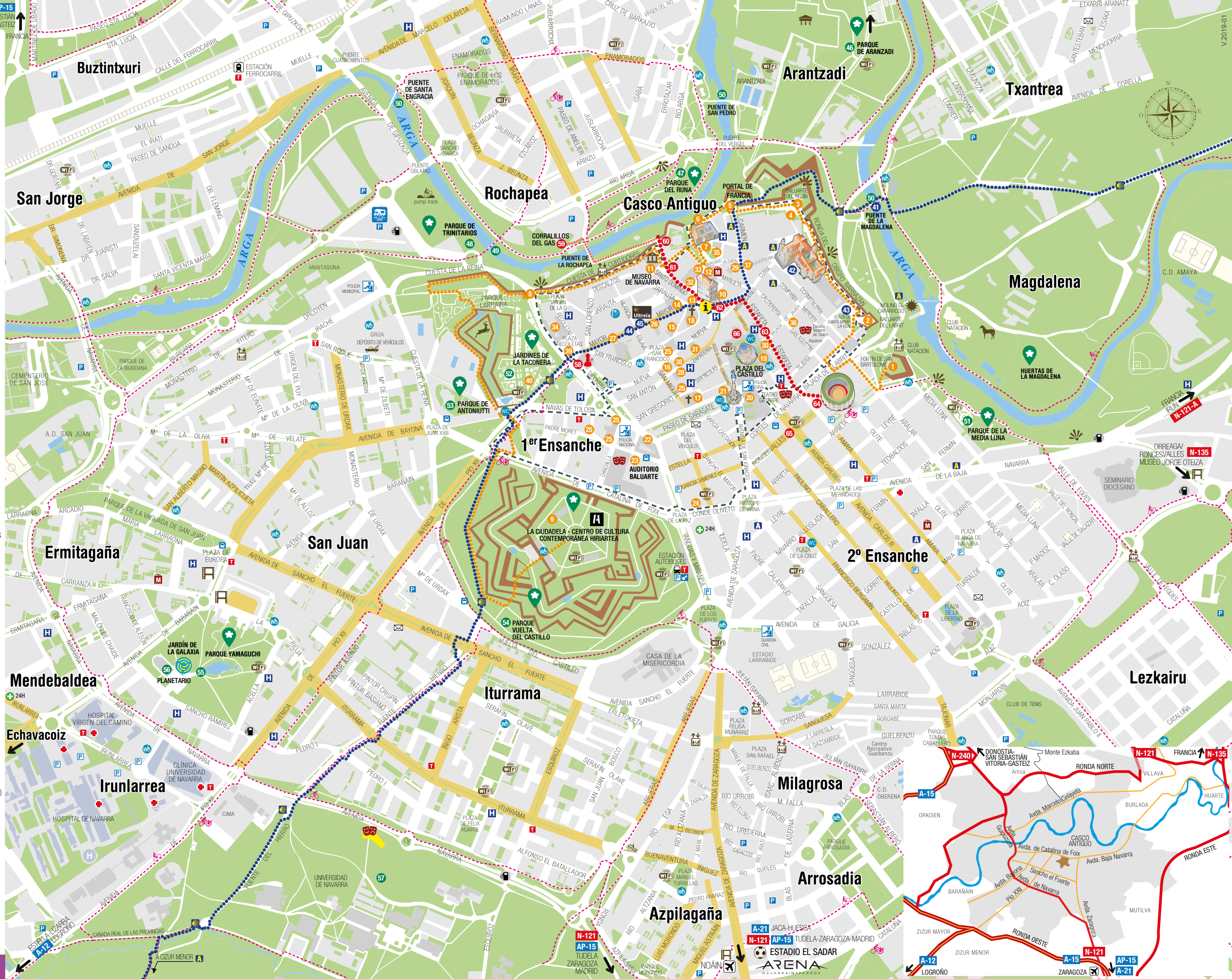
Tourist routes

- Pamplona is city walls
- Pamplona is San Fermin
- Pamplona is the Way
- Parks and green areas of interest

PAMPLONA ES MUCHO MÁS
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PAMPLONA ES MUCHO MÁS TURISMO IRUÑA ASKOZ GEHIAGO DA

The city of Pamplona is positioned in a privileged enclave and boasts an outstanding history. Its cathedral and fortified churches are impressive displays of its medieval past, whilst its nascent city walls and Citadel are proof of its importance as a stronghold from the 16th century. The mark left by the Santiago Way is patent in the layout of Pamplona, and today this tradition is stronger than ever. The numerous parks and gardens that decorate it are yet another example of its enviable quality of life, which is also reflected in the delicious and varied gastronomy. Every corner exudes the emotion that floods the city every 6th July with the start of the San Fermín festivities. Pamplona is all of this, and much more.



Pamplona is city walls

- 1. San Bartolomé Fort** (18th century): dating from the final building period of the walls.
- 2. Labrit Bulwark** (16th century): bastion of the walls with the adjoining Labrit frontón court, where one of the deepest-rooted sports in Navarre is played: Basque pelota.
- 3. Rincón del Caballo Blanco**: located next to the Redín Bastion, this viewpoint offers spectacular views over the city built outside the city walls and over the river Arga.
- 4. Mentidero Cross** (1500): this was the pillory used to execute prisoners sentenced to public shaming.
- 5. Gateway of France**: this is the city wall's sole remaining gateway of the original six, still standing in its initial location and retaining the same appearance as when it was first constructed in 1553. In the 18th century a second entrance was added, which still maintains its drawbridge and chain system.
- 6. Royal Palace ice pit**: medieval construction where blocks of ice and snow were kept to cool and preserve food.
- 7. Royal Palace and General Archive of Navarre**: the former Palace of the Kings of Navarre dates back to the 12th century and was remodelled in 2003 by Rafael Moneo.
- 8. New Gateway**: this opening to the walled city was constructed in 1571 by order of King Felipe II, and was reconstructed in 1950 by Víctor Eusa.
- 9. Citadel**: fortification constructed between 1571 and 1645 in the shape of a regular pentagon with five bulwarks on the points. It is considered the best example of Spanish Renaissance military architecture.

The city inside the walls

- 10. City Hall**: its façade is a mixture of late baroque and neoclassical styles (18th century), though the rest of the building is 20th century. Its origin dates back to 1423 when King Carlos III ordered its construction on the moats where the medieval boroughs came together.
- 11. Museum of Navarre**: occupying the former Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, it holds archaeological and artistic collections linked to the history of Navarre.
- 12. Santo Domingo Market** (1876): this is the oldest municipal market in the city.
- 13. Belena de Portalapea**: here we can admire the medieval structure of the borough of San Cernin.
- 14. Palace of the Condestable and Sarasate Museum**: stately home constructed between 1550 and 1560 by Luis de Beaumont, Constable of Navarre. The palace was the Episcopal See for 150 years and the provisional City Hall for eight years, from 1752. It is currently a cultural space.
- 15. Chamber of Audit** (13th century): this was a noble palace before it became the headquarters of the Court of Auditors of the Kingdom between 1524 and 1836. It is the only example of civil Gothic architecture in Pamplona.
- 16. Miguel Echaurre Foundation**: collection of works by the Navarre-born painter in a 17th century stately building.

- 17. San Nicolás Church**: 12th century church-fort in transitional romanesque/gothic style.
- 18. San Saturnino or San Cernin Church**: 13th-15th century Gothic church with a porticoed atrium which originally played a key role in the defence strategy of the local population. It holds the Baroque chapel of our Lady of the Way and the statue of San Saturnino, both patron saints of Pamplona.
- 19. Plaza del Castillo**: considered the heart of the city. This plaza has seen markets, tournaments, political rallies and even bull fights until 1844. Its name comes from the castle located in the Bajada de Javier area between the 14th and 16th centuries.
- 20. Palace of Navarre**: built in the 19th century, it is the seat of the Government of Navarre. A hundred-year-old sequoia can be seen in the garden.
- 21. Monument to the Fueros**: a monument erected in 1903 by popular subscription to commemorate the defence of the provincial system of Navarre. Built by Manuel Martínez de Ubago.
- 22. Parliament of Navarre**: built in 1892 in stone and brick, this was the former Palace of Justice.
- 23. Baluarte Congress Centre and Auditorium of Navarre**: designed by architect Patxi Mangado. It is a fine example of the city's contemporary architecture.
- 24. Geltoki**: cultural and leisure space located in the former bus station.
- 25. Modernist buildings**: Ansoleaga, Arteaga, Goicoechea, Lidón, Goizueta and Martínez de Ubago were the artifices of the city's modernist buildings in the 19th century.

- **Renascent and baroque palaces**: **Palace of Redín y Cruzat**, from the 17th century (26), **of Ezpeleta** (27) **of the Counts of Guenduláin**, from the 18th century (28), **of the Marquis of Rozalejo** (29), **of the Goyeneche**, from the 18th century (30) **and of the Navarro-Tafalla**, from the 18th century (31).
- **Convents and churches**: after the Castilian conquest (1512), a monarchic atmosphere developed inside the city walls, with a host of monasteries and churches, as well as religious order institutions: **Santo Domingo Church**, from the 16th century (32), **Seminary of San Juan and the Municipal Archive**, from 1734 (33), **Basilica of the Augustine Recollects**, from 1624 (34), **Basilica of San Fermín de Aldapa**, from 1701 (35) and the 16th century **San Agustín church** (36).
- **Paret Fountains**: constructed to commemorate the arrival of water to the city, the fountains were erected in 1788 and were designed by the Court painter Luis Paret y Alcázar. There are four: **Saint Cecilia** (37), **Neptune** (38), **Obelisk** (39), and **Abundance** (40), popularly known as the **Mariblanca**.



Pamplona is the Way

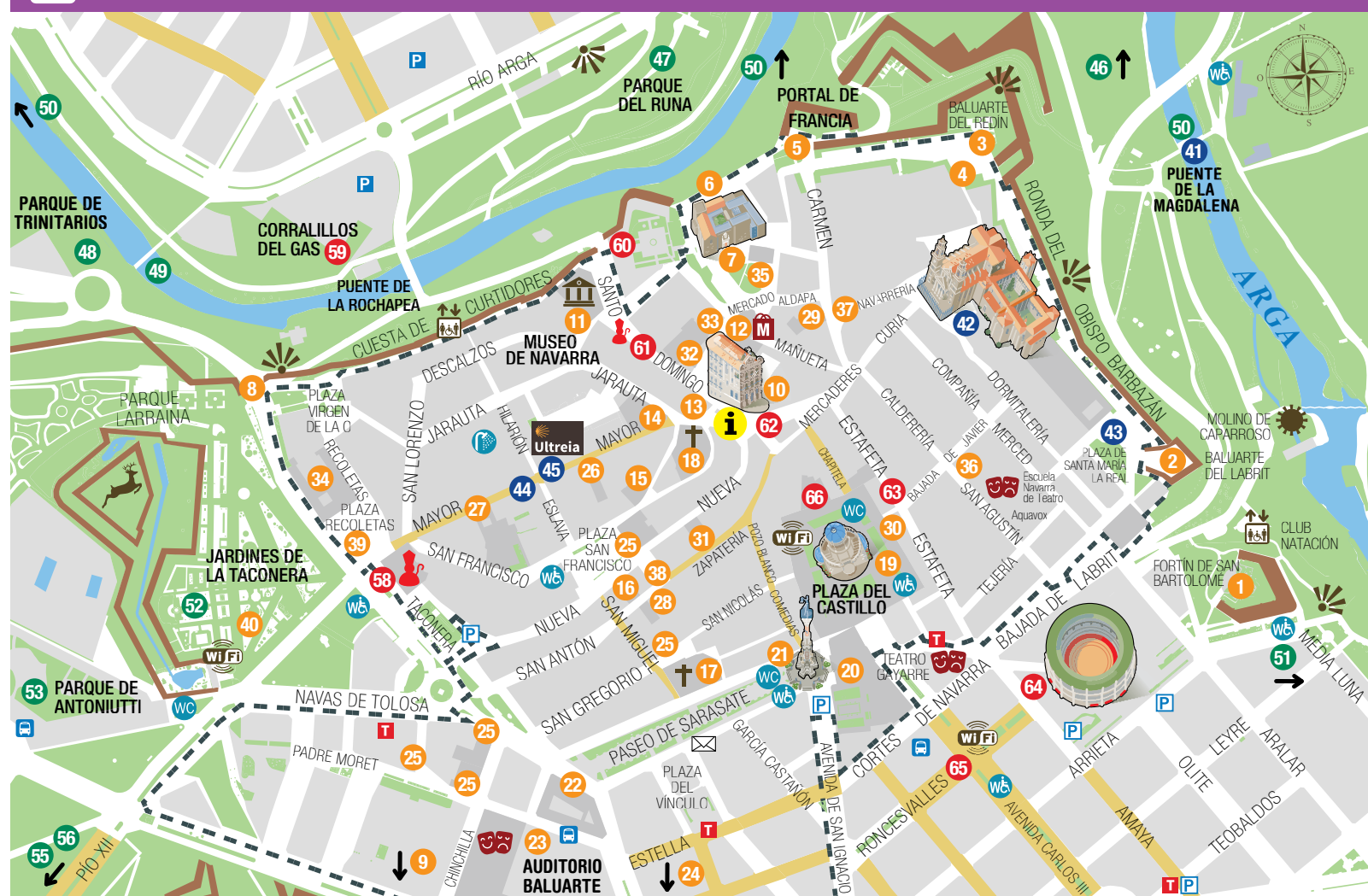
- 41. Magdalena Bridge**: dated 12th century, it has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest and a Historical Artistic Monument. It is the entrance of the Santiago Way in Pamplona.



Pamplona is green

- 46. Aranzadi Park**: a park located on the meander of the river Arga, comprising the riverbank itself, with an area of allotments and an urban park, green spaces and children's play area.
- 47. Runa Park**: this park is located on the banks of the river Arga, between the bridges of Vergel and of Curtidores. It takes its name -Runa- from the former denomination of the river Arga.
- 48. Trinitarians Park**: this is an extension of the Arga river walk made in 2014, with a lawned area, a children's play area and a pump track.
- 49. Plazaola Bridge**: constructed in 1914, this was the railway route for the line that joined Pamplona and San Sebastian during the first half of the 20th century. The former track is nowadays a greenway.
- 50. Medieval bridges**: these are the bridges of La Magdalena, San Pedro and Santa Engracia.
- 51. Media Luna Park** (1935): designed by Víctor Eusa in a half-moon shape, it is romantic style. It is home to 43 different tree species including the striking giant sequoias, as well as various mammals and bird species. It has a fabulous viewpoint over the Magdalena allotments and the Caparrosa Mill.
- 52. Taconera Gardens** (16th century): this is Pamplona's oldest park, documented since the 16th century. In 1830 it became one of the most romantic and exotic parts of the city, with different flower and tree species including the giant sequoia and the Japanese pagoda, as well as pathways, benches and fountains. It boasts beautiful views, and its moats are home to semi-free deer, ducks, chicken and peacocks. It holds two 17th century city gates: San Nicolás Gate and Taconera Gate.
- 53. Antoniutti Park**: constructed in 1977, it has a skating track and a multiuse track. Throughout the year various different sporting events are held here.
- 54. Vuelta del Castillo Park**: it covers 300,000 square metres and is located on the Citadel glacis, an area that slopes gently down towards the moats and city walls. It has been a favourite walking location since the 17th century.
- 55. Yamaguchi Park and the Galaxy Garden**: Japanese landscape gardeners helped design this Oriental-inspired park, dated 1997, and which has ornamental elements from Japanese culture. Inside is the Galaxy Garden (a scale replica of the Milky Way with over 500 shrubs representing stars, clusters, interstellar dust and the black hole).
- 56. Planetarium**: inaugurated in 1993, it has one of the largest dome screens in the world, spanning 20 metres in diameter.
- 57. University of Navarre Campus and University Museum**: a stunning landscape of gardens home to the Rafael Moneo museum-workshop, which holds a contemporary art collection.

WHAT TO VISIT IN PAMPLONA



Photographs:
Archive of Pamplona City Council
Legal Deposit:
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Pamplona is San Fermín

- 58. San Lorenzo Church**: this is home to the San Fermín chapel. The current façade dates back to 1901 and was designed by Florencio Ansoleaga. Inside there is a Greek cross layout within a square. The geometrical design of its domes and the lantern that crowns the upper section are quite striking.
- 59. Corralillos del gas pens**: these are modern pens, decorated with graffiti-style murals. This is where the livestock participating in the San Fermín Bull Runs are kept. The name comes from a gas factory that was here in the 19th century.
- 60. Corralillos de Santo Domingo pens**: this is the starting point of the Bull Run, and where the bulls sleep the night before the event.
- 61. Santo Domingo Hill**: this is the first stretch of the famous Bull Run. At the start is the niche showing the image of San Fermín, to whom the runners sing a ritual prayer before the Bull Run commences.
- 62. Plaza del Ayuntamiento**: presided by the Pamplona City Hall, it is where the Chupinazo rocket is fired marking the start of the San Fermín festivities every 6th July.
- 63. Calle Estafeta**: possibly one of the most well known streets in the world, as it is on the San Fermín Bull Run route. It got its name from the first post office branch in Pamplona located here in the 18th century.
- 64. Bull Ring**: opened in 1922 and known worldwide for the running of the bulls in the San Fermín festivities, it is the second largest bullring in Spain and the fourth in the world, with a capacity for 19,721 spectators.
- 65. Bull Run Monument**: a bronze work by the sculptor Rafael Huerta, capturing a moment from the Bull Run with mozos being chased by life-sized bulls.
- 66. Café Iruña**: founded in 1888, its opening marked the symbolic arrival of electricity to the city. It was the regular haunt of Ernest Hemingway and is the setting for a large part of his novel, *Fiesta: The Sun Also Rises*.

www.pamplona.es/en/tourism

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www.turismo.navarra.es/eng/home

Kingdom of
Navarra

