

# PAMPLONA

- Hotel
- Hostel
- Way of Saint James hostel
- Public Toilets
- Accessible public toilets
- Public Showers
- Taxi
- Gas Station
- Electric vehicle recharging
- Cinema
- Locker
- Theatre
- Museum
- Municipal Markets
- Post Office
- Elevator
- Electric bikes
- Rotatory bike parking
- Free parking area
- Paid parking lot
- Motorhomes area
- Bus stop for groups
- Free Wi-Fi area
- Viewpoints
- Raised grain store

## Accesses and Parking Spaces

- Parking only for residents with card and access to tourist establishments (ask at the establishment).
- City centre, regulated parking.

## Tourist routes

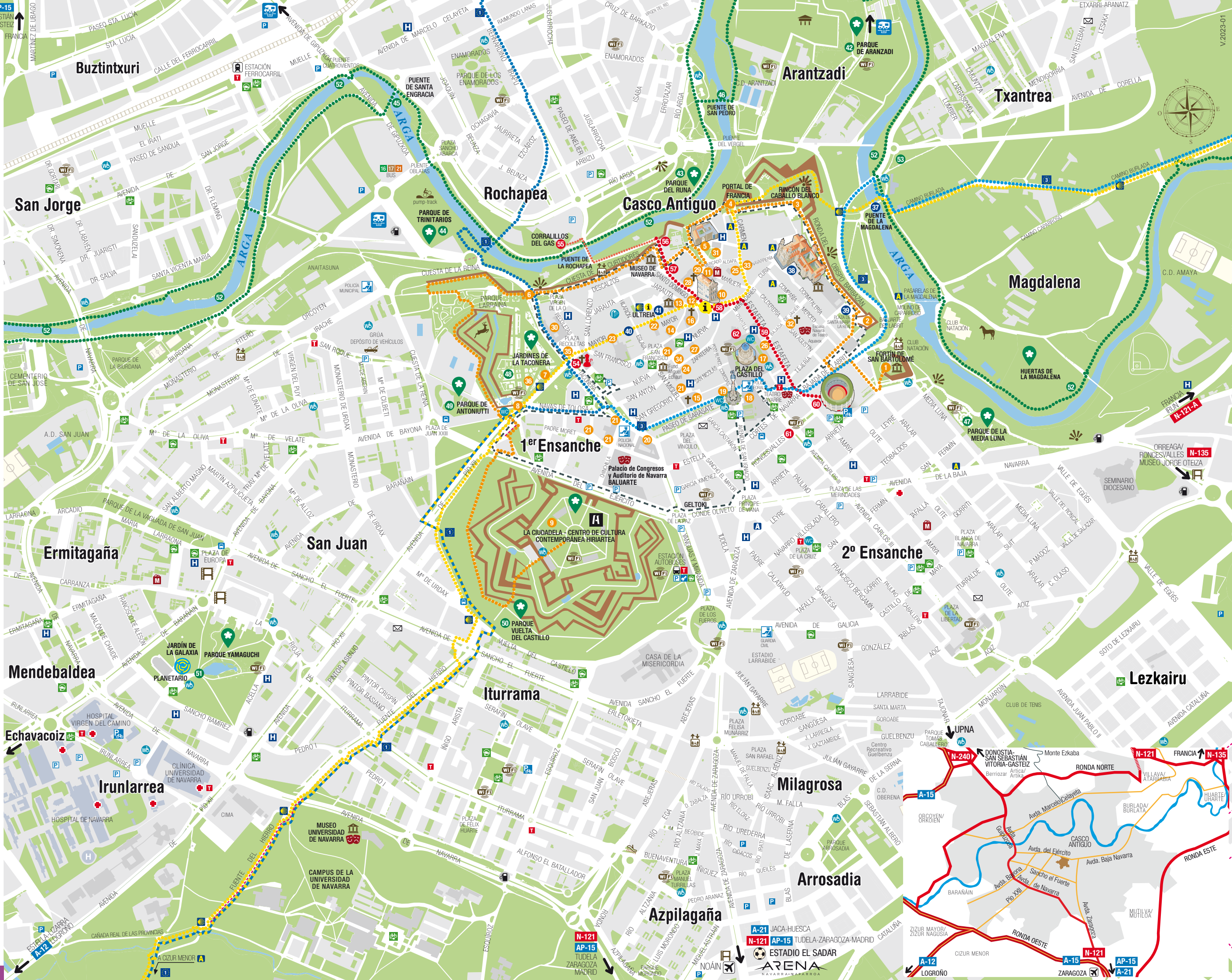
- Pamplona is city walls
- Pamplona is San Fermín
- Pamplona is the Way
- Arga River Park
- EuroVelo
- EuroVelo
- Way of St. James by bike/ EuroVelo
- Parks and green areas of interest



**PAMPLONA** ES MUCHO MÁS  
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# PAMPLONA ! ES MUCHO MÁS ASKOZ GEHIAGO DA

TURISMO TURISMOA

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).

**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. Here is the Mentidero Cross.

**4. Gate of France or of Zumalacárregui:** 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 draw-bridge and chain system.

**5. 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. It became the siege of Navarrese documents from year 1,000 to current times. The ice pit outside is a medieval construction where blocks of ice and snow were kept to cool and preserve food.

**6. Portal nuevo.**

**7. Gate of San Nicolás.**

**8. Gate of la Taconera.**

**9. Citadel:** fortification constructed between 1571 and 1645 in the shape of a regular pentagon with five bulwarks on the angles. It is considered the best example of Spanish Renaissance military architecture.

**10. City Hall and Plaza Consistorial:** 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. Santo Domingo Market** (1876): this is the oldest municipal market in the city.

**12. Belena de Portalapea.** You can see the remains of the mediaeval walls of the Burgo (Borough) of San Cernin in Pamplona. At the original mediaeval level you can observe the gallery of arches that makes up the base of the walls, as well as some stone catapult balls used in the War of 1276 (aka War of La Navarrería).

**13. 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. On is currently a cultural space. Inside is a museum dedicated to the violinist from Pamplona Pablo Sarasate. It exhibits personal objects he donated to the city.

**14. Court of Auditors** (13th century): this was a noble palace before it became the headquarters of the Court of Auditors of the Kingdom between 1524 and 1836.

**15. San Nicolás Church:** 12th century church-fort in transitional romanesque/gothic style. It has a baroque organ and remains of medieval frescoes.

**16. 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 Sa-turnino, both patron saints of Pamplona.

**17. 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.

**18. Palace of Navarre,** from the 19th century.

**19. Monument to the Fueros,** from the 20th century.

**20. Parliament of Navarre,** from the 19th century.

**21. Art Nouveau Buildings,** from the 19th century.

**22. Palace of Redín y Cruzat,** from the 17th century.

**23. Palace of Ezpeleta,** from the 18th century.

**24. Palace of the Counts of Guenduláin,** from the 18th century.

**25. Palace of the Marquis of Rozalejo,** from the 18th century.

**26. Palace of Goyeneche,** from the 18th century.

**27. Palace of Navarro-Tafalla,** from the 18th century.

**28. Santo Domingo Church,** from the 16th century.

**29. Seminary of San Juan Eastern Municipal Archive,** from 1734.

**30. Basilica of the Augustine Recollects,** from 1624.

**31. Basilica of San Fermín de Aldapa,** from 1701.

**32. San Agustín church,** from the 16th century.

**33. Fountain of Saint Cecilia,** from the 18th century.

**34. Fountain of Neptune,** from the 18th century.

**35. Recoletas Fountain,** from the 18th century.

**36. Beneficencia statue** (The Mariblanca), from the 18th century.



## Pamplona is the Way

**37. 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.

**38. Santa María la Real Cathedral and Occidens exhibition:** constructed during the 14th and 15th centuries where there was formerly a Romanesque church. Behind its neoclassical façade (pinnacle work of Ventura Rodríguez), is a magnificent medieval church with an impressive central nave measuring 26.8 metres high, and a cloister considered to be the universal pinnacle work of the gothic period.

**39. Archbishopal Palace.**

**40. Mayor Street.**

**41. Ultreia Reception center to the pilgrim and interpretation of the Way of Saint James in Pamplona:** a space designed to give and share knowledge about the Pilgrim route and its history.



## Pamplona is green

**42. Aranzadi Park.**

**43. Runa Park.**

**44. Trinitarians Park. 'Parque del Tren':** a small-scale park located in a former railway station, with tracks and tunnels to enjoy a short train ride.

**45. Santa Engracia Bridge.**

**46. Bridge of San Pedro.**

**47. Media Luna Park** (1935): designed by Victor 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 Caparros Mill.

**48. Taconera Gardens:** 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 sophora, 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.

**49. Antoniutti Park - Skate park.**

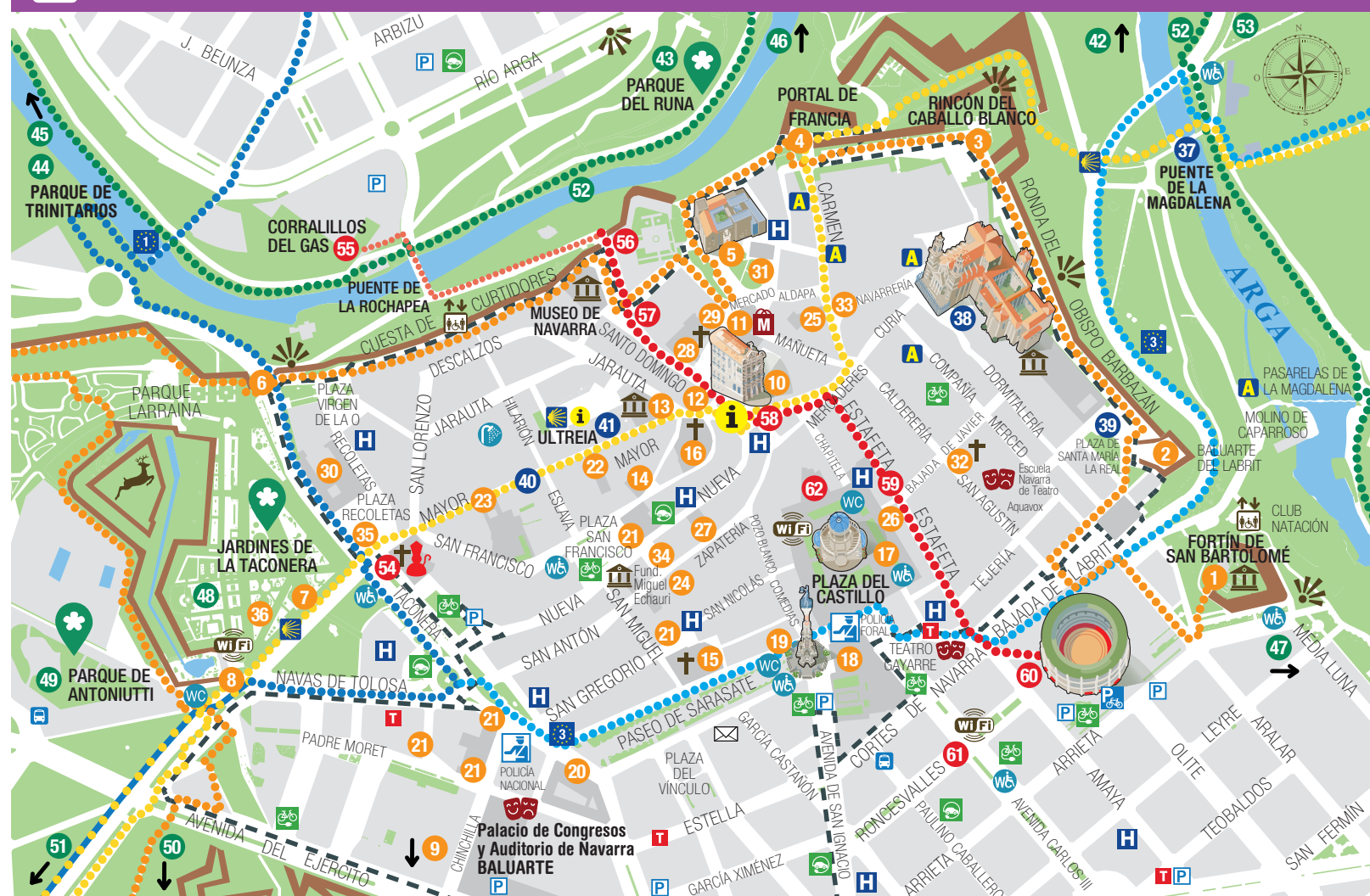
**50. Vuelta del Castillo Park:** it covers 300,000 square metres and is located on the Citadel glacis, an area that slopes gently down towards the moats and city walls. It has been a favourite walking location since the 17th century.

**51. Yamaguchi Park and Galaxy Garden:** Japanese landscape gardeners helped design this inspired park, dated 1997, 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).

**52. Arga River Park.**

**53. Santiago's Way Park.** This park, located where the Pilgrim's Way enters the city, has a water Ferris wheel, the only animal-drawn hydraulic machine still conserved in Pamplona. The first references to it date from 1606 and are linked to the Convent of the Josefinas. It is located in the old vegetable garden of the convent.

## WHAT TO VISIT IN PAMPLONA



## Move by bike!

Photographs:  
Archive of Pamplona City Council  
Legal Deposit:  
NA 388-2019

[www.pamplona.es/en/tourism](http://www.pamplona.es/en/tourism)

PAMPLONA ! ES MUCHO MÁS ASKOZ GEHIAGO DA



[www.visitnavarra.es/en/home](http://www.visitnavarra.es/en/home)

Kingdom of  
**Navarra**



## Pamplona is San Fermín

**54. 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.

**55. Gas corrals:** 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.

**56. Corralillos de Santo Domingo pens:** this is the starting spot of the Bull Run, and where the bulls sleep the night before the event.

**57. Santo Domingo Slope:** 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.

**58. City hall and Plaza consistorial:** 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.

**59. Estafeta Street:** 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. Estafeta equals the post Office.

**60. 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.

**61. Bull Run Monument:** a bronze work by sculptor Rafael Huerta, capturing a moment from the Bull Run with mozos being chased by life-sized bulls.

**62. 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*.