Walks in Pamplona

ROUTES TO DISCOVER THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACES IN THE CITY

PAMPLONA IRUÑA!

www.pamplonacard.es

Nafarroa Erresuma

www.turismo.navarra.es

HOLAI KIXO!
Check our guide for all the events.

Apply for your tourist card.
Welcome to Pamplona!

Pamplona is much more than just nine days of Fiesta. We urge you to wander through its peaceful streets, where you can admire Baroque palaces, Mediaeval churches and other artistic monuments in between enjoying tasty “pintxos” (bar snacks) in the city’s bars. Follow the steps of the Way of St James or stroll along the route of the city walls, and, if you’ve still got time, take a rest in one of the parks and gardens which pepper this green city.
Here are seven ideas
to help you get to know everything our city has to offer in every detail and in your own time. Enjoy!

CONTENTS

1. PAMPLONA, FORTIFIED CITY 4
2. THE RUNNING OF THE BULLS AND THE SAN FERMIN FIESTA 10
3. MONUMENTAL AND ARTISTIC PAMPLONA 16
4. GREEN PAMPLONA 24
5. WAY OF ST JAMES 28
6. PAMPLONA, CITY OF EXHIBITIONS 34
7. FOOD, SHOPPING AND LEISURE 40
Open the drawbridge!

Pamplona’s Renaissance city walls are among the best preserved in Europe. A pleasant walk of more than five kilometres allows you to take a look back in time and discover the city from a surprising angle.
1. FORT OF SAN BARTOLOMÉ
The walk along the city walls starts at this 18th-century fort. It now houses the Fortification Interpretation Centre, where you can learn about the history and development of the defensive enclosure. The Arab-inspired Gardens of La Media Luna with views of the east of the city now sit on top of it. A great way to combine nature, history and culture! [See Walk 6]

2. BASTION OF LABRIT
Dating from 1540, this bastion is one of the oldest defensive features of the fortifications. Pamplona’s old Jewish quarter, which had its own cemetery on the other side of the wall, once stood alongside the bastion. You can get there via an overhead pedestrian walkway that joins the Medieval city with the Ensanche district. By night, the walk offers views of the floodlit city walls.
3. PARAPET OF BISHOP BARBAZÁN
Enjoy a peaceful stroll on this uninterrupted, leafy balcony which runs along the highest part of the city walls, offering interesting views. This line of fortification protected the holiest part of Pamplona: the Archbishop’s Palace, and includes one of the few remaining parts of the old Mediaeval wall.

4. BASTION OF EL REDÍN
The bastion’s triangular shape meant that the cannons could cover every single angle of fire from this, the best defended and most difficult point to reach on the walls, and now the city’s most spacious viewpoint over the River Arga. It also allows visitors to understand the bastioned system with its cannon embrasures, lookout posts, moats, ravelins and counterguards. Just behind it is one of the most charming spots in the entire city: El Mesón del Caballo Blanco.

TIME AT A STANDSTILL
El Rincón del Caballo Blanco sends us back in time. A charming place to take a saunter, enjoy the views from the walls and have a quiet eat and drink on the open-air terrace. (See Walk 3)
6. **GENERAL ARCHIVE OF NAVARRE**

Built in the 12th century as the Palace of the Kings and Queens of Navarre, this building used to house bishops and monarchs. The architect Rafael Moneo took on the job of renovating it and it was opened as a documentary archive in 2003. Inside there is an enormous model of Pamplona as it was in 1900 and a Romanesque vaulted hall.

5. **GATEWAY OF FRANCE**

Also known as the Gateway of Zumalacárregui, this is the only one of the six gateways on the walls which still maintains its original position and appearance. Built in 1553, it bears the imperial coat of arms of King Charles V. A second outer gate, which still has its drawbridge and chain system, was added in the 18th century. Right up until 1915, a curfew was enforced every night and the city’s gates were closed, the walls forming an impregnable enclosure. (See Walk 5)
7. PARAPET WALK
The walk high up on the city walls which the soldiers keeping watch on the horizon so often took. The route offers delightful views of the new parts of Pamplona under construction and the hills surrounding the city. The path is flanked by the colourful buildings of the Medieval borough of San Cernin.

9. PARK OF LA TACONERA
This is the oldest park in the city (1850) and one of its most emblematic, thanks not only to its beautiful, French-style gardens, but also its statues, constantly surprising passers-by, or the deer, ducks and peacocks which roam the moats of the walled area. The Ravelin of San Roque and, above all, the Bastion of La Taconera are both noteworthy features of the city walls in the park. [See Walk 4]
10. GATEWAY OF SAN NICOLÁS
This was one of the six gateways into the walled city of Pamplona, but this is not its original position. It was moved, stone by stone, from Avenida de San Ignacio. Built in bossed ashlar stone in 1666 following the dictates of Baroque architecture, the coats of arms of the viceroy and the gateway’s pointed crowns are noteworthy features.

11. THE CITADEL
This fortified enclosure is considered the finest example of Spanish Renaissance military architecture and one of the largest defensive complexes in Europe. The Citadel forms a pentagon with a bastion at each point and is surrounded by a wide moat. It is reinforced with four ravelins and two counterguards. Before entering the gardens that its walls envelope, and which are home to four historical buildings that now host art exhibitions, just take a moment to appreciate the sheer size of the construction. (See Walk 4)
THE RUNNING OF THE BULLS AND THE SAN FERMIN FIESTA

¡Viva San Fermín! Gora San Fermín!

Cuesta de Santo Domingo, Mercaderes, Estafeta... these streets are familiar to people half the world over because they form the route of the Running of the Bulls, an event which attracts thousands every year. Now it’s time to discover their charm over the rest of the year.
1. GAS CORRAL

These seven enclosures house the bulls used in the Running of the Bulls and bullfights during the San Fermin fiesta. Its name comes from a gas factory built in 1861 to supply local street lighting. When the factory closed down for good at the end of the century, the complex was used to house the fighting bulls from Castile, Andalusia and Extremadura brought to the city for the fiesta. The current corral was built in 2003 and attracts thousands of visitors from a few days before the start of the fiesta onwards.

A LIFT WITH A VIEW

To get down to the corral, nothing better than the urban lift in Calle Descalzos. Opened in 2008, it can hold nearly 20 people on each journey.
2. THE “ENCIERRILLO”

The traditional “encierrillo” (Little Bullrun) takes place at eleven o’clock at night from the 6th to the 13th of July between the Gas Corral and the corral on Cuesta de Santo Domingo, from which the bulls are released for the Bullrun. The bulls cover the 440 metres of the route in almost complete darkness and silence. Although not as popular as the Running of the Bulls itself, this is one of the fiesta’s oldest traditions. It dates back to 1899 and you need one of the free passes given out by the City Council if you want to attend.

3. CUESTA DE SANTO DOMINGO

After the rocket that gets the Bullruns off to a start has been released, the bulls start racing up the first part of the route: Cuesta de Santo Domingo, a 280-metre slope up to the City Hall. This is one of the most dangerous stretches and a great many runners gather here to chant to Saint Fermin in front of the niche containing his image to ask for his protection before the run commences. The chant is sung three times (7.55, 7.57 and 7.59 am) and ends with a “Viva San Fermin / Gora San Fermin!” . Don’t miss the niche, which is on display all year round.
4. CITY HALL
One of the focal points of the Fiesta and the scene of the launch of the “Chupinazo” (rocket marking the start of the Fiesta) at midday on the 6th of July. During the Bullrun, the bulls and runners feel great relief when they reach this wide open space. Even though there are two bends, there are also a number of nooks and crannies in which to take refuge. Although one of the shortest, it is, without doubt, one of the stretches that everyone is waiting for. [See Walk 3]

5. MERCADERES
After leaving the Plaza Consistorial, the herd continues on its way along the narrow Calle Mercaderes to the well-known Calle Estafeta. The point where the two streets meet marks one of the most dangerous and popular points on the Bullrun because many bulls bump into each other and fall over when they find they have to negotiate a 90-degree bend to the right.

“PAMPLONESES!, PAMPLONESAS!...”
These are the words pronounced before a packed square that get the fiesta off to a start. Most tourists visiting the square for the first time when the San Fermin fiesta is not on are surprised at how small it is because it looks much bigger on television.
6. ESTAFETA
This is one of the best-known streets in Pamplona, not just for its leading role in the Bullrun, but also because it is a must if you want to try local “pintxos” (bar snacks) or visit one of the many shops that line its course. The street is narrow and there is nowhere to hide except the doorways, making it one of the riskiest parts of the entire route. The last section of Estafeta, known as Telefónica, marks the end of this bottleneck.

7. SLOPE TO THE LANE ENTERING THE BULLRING
The final straight of the Bullrun. This area gets gradually narrower until you reach the lane entering the Bullring, one of the spots runners fear the most. To the left, there is a granite statue of an impassive, distinguished spectator of the Bullrun, the Nobel laureate Ernest Hemingway.
8. MONUMENT TO THE BULLRUN
Would you like to freeze an instant from the Bullrun and see all the details of the race? The Bilbao-born sculptor Rafael Huerta managed to immortalise the dynamism, anguish and bravery of eleven runner in their frenetic race with six bulls and three oxen in cast bronze. The monument, which is eleven metres long, stands at the corner of Calle Roncesvalles and Avenida Carlos III, looking in the direction of the Bullring. It was unveiled in 2007 and is one of the most visited places in the city.

9. CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO
This is one of the churches of greatest sentimental value in Pamplona because it is home to the Chapel of Saint Fermin, where the figure of the saint is on display to all those who wish to visit it. It is during the fiesta that this church on Calle Mayor takes centre stage. Nothing remains of its role as a defensive church in Mediaeval days, nor of its Baroque or Neoclassical façades. Its current outer appearance was designed by Florencio Ansoleaga in 1901. Inside, the geometrical interplay of its domes and the roof lantern crowning the larger roof are the most noteworthy features of the church. [See Walk 5]
The best way to get to know Pamplona and its history is to calmly stroll through its streets. Fortified churches, palaces belonging to the nobility, historical hospitals turned into museums and buildings which take you back to older times all form part of this route.
1. PLAZA DEL CASTILLO
The stage for all the main events held in the city and a popular meeting place for locals. For more than two centuries, this irregular quadrilateral covering 14,000 square metres has held markets, tournaments, political demonstrations, military parades and, until 1844, even bullfights. It is enveloped by houses dating from the 18th century with generous balconies, and numerous cafeterias and bar terraces line its perimeter.

2. CITY HALL
The City Hall is located in the square where the three boroughs which formed the city, Navarrería, San Cernin and San Nicolás, met until 1423. King Charles III The Noble decided to bring tensions between the boroughs to an end by joining them and locating the “Jurería” (City Hall) on what was at the time no-man’s land between them. The building’s façade dates from the 18th century and bears sculptures of justice, prudence, strength and fame. [See Walk 2]
3. CATHEDRAL
The cathedral is one of Pamplona’s architectural gems. The present Gothic building built in the 14th and 15th centuries replaced the old Romanesque one, which was destroyed in 1276. Behind its sober Neoclassical façade lie two treats not to be missed: the tomb of King Charles III and his wife Leonor, and a cloister, considered one of the best examples of Gothic architecture in the world. The bell known as “Maria” is the largest bell still in use in Spain. Nearby, the Plaza de Navarrería is home to the Palace of the Marquis of Rozalen, built at the start of the 18th century. With a Baroque façade, the most prominent features of the palace are its beautiful doorway with central arch and the coat of arms which crowns the front. [See Walks 1 & 5]

4. PLAZUELA DE SAN JOSÉ
This charming square lies in the idyllic spot between El Caballo Blanco and Pamplona Cathedral. Here you can see the oldest house in the city, try to get out of Calle de Salsipuedes (Get-out-if-you-can street) or admire Pamplona’s only streetlamp-fountain. A very picturesque square well worth a place on any walk.

THE BEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD
The cathedral hosts the exhibition “Occidens”, named the best exhibition in the world at an award ceremony held in New York in June 2013.

5. CABALLO BLANCO
This beautiful viewpoint, from which Mount San Cristóbal and the districts of La Rochapea, San Jorge and La Chantrea can all be seen, lies on the very edge of the city walls, at the highest point of the Bastion of El Redín. It once provided the best point from which to defend the city and one of the hardest to reach. It once provided the best point from which to defend the city and one of the hardest to reach. The little palace behind the walls is El Mesón del Caballo Blanco. Its street terrace is a great place to take a break and relax. [See Walk 1]
6. SAN FERMÍN DE ALDAPA
This Baroque basilica opposite the General Archive of Navarre, in the vicinity of which the remains of the first Roman settlement in Pamplona were found (the old Pompaelo), is on the slope on which, according to tradition, the house where Saint Fermin was born once stood. The current structure of this pretty basilica is from 1701, while the image of the saint dates from the 16th century. Although the basilica is dedicated to Saint Fermin, the image of the saint which locals worship is housed in the Church of San Lorenzo. Every 25th of September, the rocket marking the start of “San Fermin chiquito” (the little San Fermin fiesta), the festival of the Navarrería district, is launched from the basilica.

7. CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO
This Late-Gothic-style church on Calle Mercado is a building worthy of note from both an artistic and a historical perspective. It was built in the 16th century and in its early days, a brotherhood attended to pilgrims there. In its austere, open-plan interior, a beautiful Renaissance reredos of St James dressed as a pilgrim and a Baroque organ soon catch the eye. The Way of St James also forms part of the 18th-century façade, whose niches and doors are decorated with scallop shells. [See Walk 5]
8. MARKET OF SANTO DOMINGO
The current market was built in 1876, although originally it dates back to 1565 and is, therefore, Pamplona’s oldest market. It was redesigned in 1986 and sells a full range of local products, with 45 stalls selling fish, fruit, vegetables, meat, cold meats, cod, tripe, bread, pastries, nuts, eggs, pickles and flowers. We recommend a leisurely visit, mingling in with the locals as they go about their shop.

9. MUSEUM OF NAVARRE
Housed in what used to be the Hospital of Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia, the doorway is one of the few examples of Renaissance decoration remaining in Navarre. Inside, the finest works of art from the province, from Prehistory to the 20th century, are on display. [See Walk 6]

10. CHURCH OF SAN CERNIN
Its two tall steeples, its cock-shaped weather vane and the chimes of its clock are the hallmarks of the fortified church that protected the inhabitants of the old borough of San Cernin. The church was built on Calle San Saturnino on the site of a Roman temple devoted to Diana. Its large arched atrium is the most prominent feature of the façade. The capitals of its Gothic doorway represent scenes from the passion and the childhood of Christ. Inside, somewhat surprisingly, it has just one nave. [See Walk 5]
11. PALACE OF EL CONDESTABLE
This palatial home, the sole exponent of 15th-century civil architecture in Pamplona, stands opposite the Church of San Cernin. Housing the Sarasate Museum and holding temporary exhibitions, it is now used for a range of purposes, although its spectacular interior, even when empty, is well worth a brief visit in its own right. [See Walks 5 & 6]

12. CALLE ZAPATERÍA
This street has been one of the city’s chief commercial hubs ever since shoemakers (Zapatero is Spanish for shoemaker) settled here in the Middle Ages. Its success was such that by the 18th century, it had already reached the high social status now reflected in the coats of arms adorning many of its buildings and palatial homes. One of the most important of these is the Baroque Palace of Guendulain, now a 4-star hotel. The hotel’s garden courtyard is home to an original collection of old carriages and one of the fountains designed by the painter Luis Paret to celebrate the arrival of water to the city of Pamplona.

13. PLAZA SAN FRANCISCO
This large square, with the “La Agrícola” Building and the Schools of San Francisco, built in 1902 by the architect Julián Arteaga, at each end, occupies the area in which a Franciscan Convent, the seat of the Royal Council and the Royal gaols stood in 1849. Opposite the school stands a statue of Saint Francis of Assisi by the sculptor Argaya. Beyond that, a children’s playground, and on the sides, Calle Nueva, Calle San Francisco Calle Ansoleaga.

The steeple of the Church of San Cernin (or San Saturnino) stands out amidst the buildings of the Old Town.
14. CHURCH OF THE AUGUSTINIAN RECOLLECTS
At the end of Calle Mayor stands the Convent of the Recollect Nuns, a 17th-century building whose austere appearance gives little indication of the incredible Baroque reredos it conceals inside. In the square of the same name, there is an original obelisk fountain designed by Luis Paret at the end of the 18th century on occasion of the arrival in Pamplona of water from Subiza.

15. CALLE TACONERA
Although Calle Taconera is mainly used to reach the popular park of the same name, the buildings lining it are of great importance in their own right. Highlights include the Church of San Lorenzo (with the Chapel of Saint Fermin); the historical Convent of the Salesian Sisters, designed by the architect Florencio Ansoleaga in 1902; the square of El Rincón de la Aduana; the Palace of the Marquis of Vesolla; and, in the middle, the Monument to Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. The Italian Consulate on the corner of Calle San Antón is also hard to miss. A pleasant stroll along this street is highly recommended.

16. BALUARTE
The Conference Centre and Auditorium of Navarre, Baluarte, is a striking L-shaped building designed by the Navarrese architect Patxi Mangado. Clad with dark granite from Zimbabwe, it embraces a large square with a pleasant glass cafeteria.
17. **PASEO DE SARASATE**
Since it was built in 1888, this promenade has been one of the most popular places in Pamplona. It marks the boundary between the Old Town and the Ensanche districts. At one end stands the Parliament of Navarre, which was the city’s Palace of Justice until 1996, and at the other, the Monument to the “Fueros” (Charter of Navarre), the symbol of the freedom of Navarre, which was built in 1903. Behind the monument, you can see the huge sequoia belonging to the Palace of Navarre, a pretty Neoclassical building now the seat of the Autonomous Government. The Post Office building, the Bank of Spain and the 12th-century fortified Church of San Nicolás line the promenade.

18. **CHURCH OF SAN NICOLÁS**
The fortified Church of San Nicolás (12th century) was the chief religious building in the borough of the same name and its main function was to defend and protect residents from the neighbouring boroughs of San Cernin and Navarrería, hence its thick walls, railings and three watchtowers, of which only one still stands. It unites a range of architectural styles, including Protogothic, responsible for its Latin Cross floor plan, the pointed barrel-vaulted roof over the three side naves and part of the central wall. Inside, the great Baroque organ in the choir is one of the most eye-catching features. Dating from 1769, it is, together with the one in the Church of Santo Domingo, the most important organ in the city.

19. **AVENIDA CARLOS III**
*Crossing the city’s entire II Ensanche district, from the Plaza del Castillo to the Plaza de Conde Rodezno, Avenida Carlos III is one of Pamplona’s most important thoroughfares. It has now been pedestrianised and is home to bustling commercial activity with shops belonging to leading brands in fashion, furniture, decoration, etc., not to mention residential blocks of great architectural and aesthetic value. The well-known Teatro Gayarre, built in 1840 and named in honour of the famous Navarrese tenor, stands at number 1.* [See Walk 7]

AND DON’T MISS...
the modernist buildings on the streets of the I Ensanche district, true architectural gems; the Palace of Los Goyeneche, a huge 18th-century building; the Episcopal Palace, next to the cathedral; the 16th-century Parish Church of San Agustín, in the street of the same name, where Garcilaso de la Vega was knighted; and the Language School, a building which still conserves signs of its religious, educational and military past.
Breathe!

Pamplona is one of the greenest cities in Spain. Its parks and gardens spread into a network which forms an essential part of the city’s structure. We invite you to discover the Citadel and Vuelta del Castillo, the Arga Riverside Park, La Taconera, Yamaguchi...
1. THE ARGA RIVERSIDE PARK
A beautiful walk or bike ride covering almost 20 kilometres along the banks of the river on which to see different types of trees, fish, ducks, birds and other animals, and to enjoy the picnic sites, fishing areas, gardens, Mediaeval bridges, footbridges, old mills and play areas which pepper the route. In addition to Pamplona, the walk also takes in parts of the nearby localities of Burlada, Villava, Arre, Barañáin and Zizur Mayor. It is divided into the following sections:

1.1 MAGDALENA
This section passes through the most rural side of Pamplona: the city’s vegetable garden. Vegetable allotments, horses and cows are the stars of this part of the path. The Romanesque Bridge of La Magdalena is the main gateway to the city for pilgrims as they make their way to Santiago de Compostela.

1.2 ARANZADI
This section takes you to the Bridge of San Pedro (built in Roman times and redesigned in the Middle Ages). The route passes Casa Gurbindo, a farming interpretation centre, and offers a more urban view with the city walls serving as backdrop.

1.3 ROCHAPEA AND PARK OF EL RUNA
There is no trouble making out the steeples of the cathedral, the Archive of Navarre and the colourful houses of the Parapet Walk as the path draws you nearer to the San Pedro Environmental Education Centre. Activity here focuses on the water, with rowing boats and fishermen gathering around the Mediaeval Bridge of La Rochapea or Curtidores.

1.4 SAN JORGE
The route starts at the Bridge of Cuatro Vientos and the peace and quiet of nature soon envelopes walkers as they leave a fronton, a fountain, a dam, a mill and the ancient Bridge of Miluce, where convicts were hanged in Mediaeval times, behind.
2. TACONERA
The oldest park in the city (1850) stands out for its beautiful gardens, the statues that pepper its paths, the charming Café Vienés and, above all, the deer, ducks and peacocks that live in the moats of the walled area: a superb open-air zoo in the middle of the city. (See Walks 1 & 5)

3. ANTONIUTTI
Sitting alongside La Taconera, this area with gardens has a roller-skating track and a skateboard circuit, often packed with youngsters trying their skills. The Park of Antonuitti runs into the Park of Larraina.

4. VUELT A DEL CASTILLO and the CITADEL
The 280,000 square metres of trees and lawns of these two parks provide the city with its main green lung. A place for sport or to relax in the midst of defensive walls, moats and bastions. The Citadel, one of Europe’s most important examples of Renaissance military architecture, envelopes a peaceful park containing works of avant-garde sculpture and housing event rooms and exhibitions of contemporary art. (See Walks 1 & 5)
5. PARK OF LA MEDIA LUNA
With its half-moon design, fountains, fishpond and romantic design, this is one of Pamplona’s most beautiful parks. It is home to 43 different tree species, including a number of giant sequoias. There are several commemorative monuments over its length, such as the one of the Navarrese violinist Pablo Sarasate or that of King Sancho the Great. It also has a small roller-skating track and a café.

6. PUBLIC UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRE
The gardens on the campus of the Public University of Navarre are home to more than one hundred plant species from the five continents: African palm trees and cedars, American sequoias, magnolias and acacias, eucalyptus trees from Australasia, and Japanese pagoda trees and Turkish filberts from Asia, as well as European and autochthonous species. There are also numerous contemporary sculptures.

7. PARK OF YAMAGUCHI
Numerous Japanese ornamental features adorn the 85,000 square metres of this Japanese-style park: a large geyser, a pagoda, a pond with bridge and waterfall, and several exotic plant species. Created in 1997, the park came into being thanks to the good relationship between the twin towns of Pamplona and Yamaguchi, evangelised by Saint Francis Xavier in the 16th century. It is also home to the Planetarium, whose projection dome, measuring twenty metres in diameter, is one of the largest in the world.

OTHER PARKS:
Lake of Mendillorri, Park of El Mundo
Park of La Biurdana...
The Bridge of La Magdalena and the Gateway of France welcome pilgrims following the yellow arrows that mark the Way of St James to the city, with its ancient roads, churches that bear hallmarks of the Way, parks and gardens.
1. **BRIDGE OF LA MAGDALENA**

The Way of St James enters Pamplona over this Mediaeval bridge, one of the most beautiful bridges in the whole city and both a Site of Cultural Interest and an Artistic Historical Monument. Since it was built in the 12th century, millions of pilgrims have used it to cross the River Arga. On one of its banks, a cross with the image of St James stands to receive wayfarers. [See Walk 4]

HOSTEL OF PADERBORN

This municipal hostel next to the Bridge of La Magdalena welcomes pilgrims on their arrival. It is run by the Association of Friends of the Way of St James of Paderborn (Germany). Nevertheless, pilgrims of all nationalities are welcome to stay. Receiving some 5,000 people a year, it has 26 beds and is open from March to the end of October.
2. GATEWAY OF FRANCE
After the Bridge of La Magdalena, the Gateway of France opens up the old borough of Navarrería to pilgrims. Crossing the 18th-century drawbridge, a slope leads up to the original gateway, crowned with the coat of arms of King Charles V. Beyond the gate, Calle del Carmen (the old Rúa de los Peregrinos - Road of the Pilgrims) heads towards the cathedral. [See Walk 1]

3. CATHEDRAL
After entering the city, one must for visitors is the cathedral. The Brotherhood of Saint Catherine used to attend to pilgrims inside the cathedral in the Middle Ages. To the left of the façade lies the extremely pleasant, picturesque Plazuela de San José, a great place to take the weight off your feet. [See Walks 1 & 3]

ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING MUNICIPAL HOSTELS
The Municipal Hostel housed in the old Church of Jesús y María in Calle Compañía adjoins the Official Language School, very near to the cathedral. With room for 112 travellers, it is, without doubt, one of the largest hostels on the Way of St James.
4. **CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO**

This Late-Gothic church on Calle Mercado was dedicated to St James. When it was built in the 16th century, a brotherhood used it to receive pilgrims. The Way of St James is represented on the 18th-century Baroque façade in the scallop-shell ornamentation on its niches and doors. Inside, the most noteworthy features include the beautiful Baroque organ and spacious nave.  

[See Walk 3]

5. **CHURCH OF SAN CERNIN**

Saint Saturnin, also known as Saint Cernin, is the city's patron saint. The church which bears his name dates from the end of the 13th century and is the same height as the cathedral (25 m). The Chapel of La Virgen del Camino, the finest example of Baroque religious architecture in Pamplona, adjoins the building.  

[See Walk 3]

---

**WAY OF ST JAMES SIGNS**

*These signs guide pilgrims all along the route*

6. **PALACE OF EL CONDESTABLE**

This palatial home, a landmark of stately architecture in Pamplona, stands opposite the Church of San Cernin, right on the Way of St James. Built between 1550 and 1560 on the orders of Luis Beaumont, IV Count of Lerín and Condestable, it served as provisional town hall from 1752 to 1760. It is now a Site of Cultural Interest and its first floor houses the Sarasate Museum.  

[See Walks 3 & 6]
7. CALLE MAYOR
One of the central axes of Pamplona’s Old City and path of the Way of St James, the street joins the Church of San Cernin, until recently a pilgrims’ hostel, and the Church of San Lorenzo, home to the image of Saint Fermin. Centuries ago, it was the high street and it still preserves a number of Baroque homes, such as the Palace of Ezpeleta (18th century), which boasts the most ornamental and striking doorway in all Pamplona.

8. CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO
This Neoclassical church, famous for the Saint Fermin chapel containing the reliquary bust of the local saint carved in the 15th century, stands at the end of Calle Mayor, facing the Park of La Taconera. Due to its location and importance in the city, it is a must for pilgrims. Next to the church lies the Plaza de Recoletas with its Baroque fountain and the Convent with which it shares its name. (See Walk 2)

9. PARK OF LA TACONERA
It has traditionally been believed that the park’s name is a hispanicised rendering of the Basque term “atetik honara”, which means ‘beyond the doors’, a clear reference to its location outside the city walls. Mediaeval sources, however, would seem to suggest that “taconera” is actually a Romance word meaning “place with tree stumps”. In 1850, the area was turned into a park where the local aristocracy could take their promenades. The park has French-style parterres and is home to fountains, sculptures and commemorative monuments. (See Walks 1 & 4)
10. VUELTÀ DEL CASTILLO
This is the city’s “green lung”, its very own Central Park.
People use it all year round for different kinds of sporting activities, strolls, lying out on the grass, walking their dogs or just having a sit on one of its benches and enjoying a good chat. The park was created in the 1960s around Europe’s largest citadel, built in the 16th century. The citadel’s walls form a pentagon and house a park. Beyond them there is a moat, where it is also possible to take a pleasant walk. [See Walks 1 & 4]

11. UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRE
The Way crosses the campus of the University of Navarre as it makes its way out of Pamplona, heading for Cizur Menor. Pilgrim credentials have been supplied and stamped in the Central building of the University for a number of years. As part of its efforts to publicise and study the pilgrimage, the University brings out publications, holds courses and, since 2003, has promoted the Way of St James University Credential, a document designed solely for university students who go on the pilgrimage. [See Walks 4 & 6]
Look!

Pamplona offers art lovers the chance to enjoy a wide variety of paintings and sculptures at a number of exhibition spaces, such as the Museum of Navarre, the Museum of the University of Navarre, the buildings in the Citadel or, just outside the city itself, the Huarte Contemporary Art Centre or the Jorge Oteiza Museum.
1. MUSEUM OF NAVARRE
The museum houses Navarrese works of art from Prehistory through to the 20th century, as well as interesting temporary exhibitions. The most outstanding exhibits include incredible Roman mosaics, the Hispano-Islamic Leire coffer, Romanesque capitals sculpted by Maestro Esteban, Mediaeval frescoes brought from Olite and the cathedral, and Goya’s fantastic portrait of the Marquis of San Adrián. [See Walk 3]

ONE OF GOYA’S FINEST PORTRAITS
Goya demonstrates his great command of technique in this painting by creating different textures: the velveteen of the trousers, the silk of the waistcoat and the leather of the boots.
2. PAMPLONA CATHEDRAL’S OCCIDENS MUSEUM
Pamplona Cathedral houses “Occidens”, a journey through the history of the West which aims to kindle reflection on the origins of our culture. “Occidens” is an experience which goes far beyond what you might expect of a conventional exhibition. In June 2013, it was named the best exhibition in the world and went on to earn a Special Commendation from the 2014 European Museum of the Year Award judging panel. [See Walk 3]

3. MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAVARRE
Opened in January 2015, the city’s newest exhibition space houses María Josefa Huarte’s collection, which includes works by key artists from the 20th century: Picasso, Rothko, Kandinsky, Chillida, Oteiza, Tàpies… The collection of paintings is accompanied by the University of Navarre’s old Photographic Collection, which includes more than 14,000 photographs from the 19th and 20th centuries, including pictures by many well-known photographers and photojournalists like José Ortiz Echagüe, Pere Català Pic, Robert Capa and Henri Cartier-Bresson. [See Walks 4 & 5]
4. CITADEL
Four buildings in the gardens of the Citadel (the Arms Room, Mixed Room, Oven and Magazine) hold temporary exhibitions by local contemporary artists. The ideal opportunity to find out what artists are coming up with these days, all in privileged surroundings. [See Walk 1]

5. URBAN SCULPTURES
Pamplona’s streets, parks and gardens are home to more than 110 sculptures by different artists, all perfectly integrated into their urban surroundings. Art treasures in copper, stone, bronze, steel, concrete and wrought iron which so often go unnoticed by visitors and those who fail to stop to take a good look in their day-to-day lives. To find out more about them (location, title, artist, history, etc.), just take a look at Pamplona City Council’s special website on them: http://esculturas.pamplona.es/

METAPHOR:
THE SCULPTURE OF A HORSE
Now is a good time to recall a well-known anecdote of unknown origin which has reached the modern day by word of mouth: The story has it that a young boy who lived near an important sculpture workshop went inside one day and saw a huge block of stone which the sculptor was just starting to work with a hammer and chisel. He went back a few months later and found, where the stone once stood, a beautiful sculpture of a horse. He looked at it in surprise and asked “But how did you know there was a horse inside that block of stone?”.

Coreano, by Jorge Oteiza.
6. JORGE OTEIZA MUSEUM

The Jorge Oteiza Museum in Alzuza (9 km from Pamplona) houses the well-known sculptor and all-round artist’s personal collection, consisting of 1,650 sculptures, 2,000 works from his experimental laboratory, drawings, collages and his Chalk Laboratory, one of the Museum’s chief features.

THE CUBE

The museum building, a large, reddish, concrete cube, was designed by the architect Francisco Javier Sáenz de Oiza and was added onto the house in which the Basque sculptor lived for two decades.
7. **HUARTE CONTEMPORARY ART CENTRE**

Less than five kilometres from Pamplona city centre, the town of Huarte is home to Navarre’s first cultural facility specifically designed to show and promote the different disciplines of contemporary art through exhibitions and a wide range of activities. The centre pays particular attention to the current art scene, emerging art and multidisciplinary creations.

---

**PABLO SARASATE MUSEUM**

*Located in the Palace of El Condestable, the museum displays numerous exhibits associated with the violinist, such as personal possessions, photographs, gifts received, musical scores and programmes.* *(See Walks 3 & 5)*

---

**FORTIFICATION INTERPRETATION CENTRE**

*An old fort, now a museum, reveals the history of the city and its defence system. Extremely interesting!* *(See Walk 1)*
The food here is (really) great

One of Pamplona’s main attractions is, without doubt, its cuisine, which forms part of Navarrese culture. We invite you to take a gastronomic tour of the city. Bon Appétit!

To get the juices running, nothing better than “potear” (to have a few drinks) in the streets of the Old Town and try some of the famous “pintxos” (bar snacks). You’ll love them. On Thursday nights, there is always a good atmosphere thanks to the popular “Juevintxo”: a drink and a snack at a special low price. Don’t miss it. We recommend you try some of our local natural products. There are lots of things...
to choose from: vegetable stew from La Ribera, piquillo peppers, asparagus, lamb or beef, Roncal cheese… And to finish, nothing better than one of our traditional homemade desserts, like junket (have you ever tried junket with a slightly burnt or toasted flavour?), ricotta-style cheese with honey, rice pudding, pantxineta, gâteau Basque, txantxigorri cakes… All available in the more-than-150 bars and restaurants awaiting you with their doors wide open.

And to go with the food, choose a fine Navarra Designation of Origin wine: red, white, rosé or moscatel. And if you like stronger drinks, then you cannot leave Pamplona without trying a pacharán. You can buy a lot of typical Nava-

**OUT FOR “PINTXOS”**
Going out with friends or family to eat “pintxos” (bar snacks) is a local custom. The streets fill with people meeting up to share some leisure time in a relaxing atmosphere. Join in!
Everything you could ever need, without going out of your way.

And to round off a day of good food and shopping, you can take in one of the shows in Teatro Gayarre or the Auditorium of Navarre, Baluarte, both in the city centre. Drama, dance, ballet, opera, comedic monologues, flamenco, singer-songwriters, symphony orchestras, musicals, circuses, big bands, theatre for all the family, zarzuela, exhibitions, classical theatre… There are always lots of different things on. Find out at www.pamplona.es, www.teatrogayarre.com, www.baluarte.com or scan the QR codes… and enjoy!
Welcome to Pamplona!

Pamplona is much more than just nine days of Fiesta. We urge you to wander through its peaceful streets, where you can admire Baroque palaces, Mediaeval churches and other artistic monuments in between enjoying tasty “pintxos” (bar snacks) in the city’s bars. Follow the steps of the Way of St James or stroll along the route of the city walls, and, if you’ve still got time, take a rest in one of the parks and gardens which pepper this green city.
Walks in Pamplona

ROUTES TO DISCOVER
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACES IN THE CITY

www.pamplonacard.es
www.turismo.navarra.es