1. PLAZA DEL CASTILLO
This square can be considered the authentic heart of the city. It has been a key place throughout Pamplona’s history, and its name derives from the castle that used to stand on the site of the present-day palace. In the 12th century, during the city’s last féeries, from 1365 to 1364 (the year when a permanent bull run was first held), bullfights were held in the plaza.

2. PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAVARRE
Built around the middle of the 17th century, this is the headquarters of the Pamplona municipal government and of a large number of administrative departments. It is famously known by the nickname “the Doghouse.”

3. CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA LA REAL
This church, which dates from the 13th century, is one of the most important military and defensive fortresses of the people of the town. The last siege of Pamplona, the transition period between Romanesque and Gothic. In its interior, the vault and apse are Gothic, while the rest of the church is of a Cistercian style. It was restored in 1924. Its interior contains murals dating from the 16th century, which is the period in which the city was encircled by more substantial fortification.

4. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE EZPELETA FAMILY
This building, dating from the second half of the 17th century, is a good example of stately baroque architecture. Its most striking feature is the mausoleum on the façade.

5. SEMINARY OF ST. JOHN
Built at the end of the 16th century and designed by Rafael Moneo, it is one of the most outstanding examples of Spanish baroque in the region.

6. CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA DEL CARMEN
This church, which is a reference point for the region’s cultural and congress activities, is the oldest and best-preserved church in Pamplona.

7. CASA GURBINDO
This 16th-century building, together with the surrounding farmhouses, is considered to be one of the most authentic examples of Navarrese civil architecture of the 16th century.

8. PALACE OF THE FALSERAIRE AND SARASATE MUSEUM
This historical building is the only example of 16th-century civil architecture that preserves the design of Renaissance palaces. Throughout its history the building has served various functions, including as a hospital, a prison, and even as the city hall. In the 21st century, following extensive restoration work, the palace has opened its doors once again, this time as a cultural center. On the first floor one can visit the Museum of the Falseraire, which is dedicated to the life and works of the violinist Pablo Sarasate. A-born violinist, he was the namesake of Mariano Berrio, a portrait of José-Luisies, his Vaillant and George Bernardi victims and its impregnable Beethoven piano are some of the most attractive exhibits on view. Since the 1360s to 1364 (the year when a permanent bull run was first held), bullfights were held in the square.

9. CÁMARA DE COMPTOS (COURT OF AUDITORS)
Standing on Calle Aniolánez, this was a former noble house, where the Court of Auditors of the Kingdom of Navarre between 1526 and 1837, and the Navarrese Parliament from 1837 to 1931, had its seat of control over the royal finances. Although it disappeared in 1836, it was re-established in 1898 as the regional controlling body for auditing the public accounts. The medieval building was retained, but the façade was reconstructed in the 19th century.

10. HOUSE OF THE BULL RUN (ROZALEA)
The façade has a toned down baroque design and is made from fine stone, covering three floors.

11. CITY WALLS
This walled fortification was built between 1571 and 1645 and is one of the best-preserved in Spain. It is a regular pentagon with 5 bastions at the corners. It is open to the public, and different excursions are held.

12. CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO
This church has great sentimental value because it houses the body of the bullfighter José Luis Arangure, known as Pepe Carpena. It contains archaeological remains from between the 13th and 14th centuries, including tombs, remains of walls and floors decorated with geometric patterns, and remains of religious art.

13. CHURCH OF GUENDULÁIN
This church, which dates from the 13th century, is one of the most outstanding examples of Spanish Romanesque art. It contains some splendid baroque and Renaissance altar pieces and some fine works of art.

14. SEMINARY OF ST. JOHN
This building’s foundations are of made of ashlars and brick. Since the 18th century, it is an exception in civil baroque architecture.

15. MUSEUM OF NAVARRE
This museum, which contains archaeological remains from between the 13th and 14th centuries, is a good example of a civil Gothic architecture in Pamplona. Notable external features are the pointed arches of the main entrance, the small pointed windows and the royal coat of arms of Spain, which was incorporated in the mid-18th century. The interior of the building houses relics of different periods, including objects of Romanesque and Baroque architecture that were collected by the King. A small covered passageway with a pointed arch leads to a delightful garden with a well at its center.

16. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE RUDIN CRUZAT FAMILY
This building, which is located in the center of the city, is a good example of the late 16th-century Gothic style.

17. SEMINARY OF ST. JOHN
This building was constructed in the 17th century as the seat of the bishops of Pamplona. It is one of the most outstanding examples of Spanish Gothic architecture.

18. FRONTON LARRIBA
This fronton is one of the most deeply rooted sports in Navarre. It is a good example of the late 16th-century Gothic style.

19. CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO
This church contains a series of works of art by the Italian painter Domenico Gayarre. Its best-known feature, however, are its animals; donkeys, dogs, sheep, etc., which are depicted in a very realistic and detailed manner.

20. CHURCH OF SANTA MARÍA DEL CASTILLO
This church, which is located in the center of the city, is a good example of the late 16th-century Gothic style.

21. SEMINARY OF ST. JOHN
This building is one of the most beautiful and all of the parks in Pamplona. It is a well-landscaped area housing a pretty Viennese-style café and a monument to the tenor Juan Gallart. Its best-known feature, however, are its animals; donkeys, dogs, sheep, etc., which are depicted in a very realistic and detailed manner.

22. MONUMENT TO THE ENCIERRO (BULL RUN)
This monument is a good example of the late 16th-century Gothic style.

23. CASA GURBINDO
This 16th-century building, together with the surrounding farmhouses, is considered to be one of the most authentic examples of Navarrese civil architecture of the 16th century.

24. BALUARTE CONFERENCE CENTRE
This building is a good example of the late 16th-century Gothic style.

25. FORT OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW
This fortification, which dates from the 16th century, is one of the best-preserved in Spain.

26. THE CITADEL
This citadel, which dates from the 16th century, is one of the best-preserved in Spain.

27. THE PLANETARIUM OF NAVARRE
This center of science education is opened in 1997 with the Planetarium, where exhibitions and scientific conferences are held.

28. TACONERA PARK
This is one of the oldest gardens in Pamplona, located at the south-west end of the city, with excellent views over the River Arga and beyond. It was designed by Víctor Gayarre. Its best-known feature, however, are its animals; donkeys, dogs, sheep, etc., which are depicted in a very realistic and detailed manner.

29. THE CITADEL
This citadel, which dates from the 16th century, is one of the best-preserved in Spain.

30. THE CITY WALLS
This walled fortification was built between 1571 and 1645 and is one of the best-preserved in Spain.