1. PLAZA DEL CASTILLO
This square can be considered the 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 present day Plaza del Javier. From 1445 onwards it was the scene of celebrations and puszting tournaments of the monarchs of Navarre or during the city’s saints day festivities. From 1885 to 1884 (the year when a permanent bull ring was built) bullfights were held in the square.

2. PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAVARRE
Built in 18th century and located on the Plaza del Carmen, it is the headquarters of the President of the regional government and of a large number of administrative departments. It is familiarly known by everyone as the ‘Gobierno’.

3. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS
The church of San Nicolás was the religious centre of the eponymous old borough and played an important military and defensive role for its inhabitants. The church is a robust Gothic building dating from between the 13th and 15th centuries and has an arched atrium. Its two defensive towers, one of which is crowned by a weathervane in the shape of a cockerel, form one of the most appealing and characterful civic centres. On the first floor one can visit the SARASATE MUSEUM that displays objects associated with the famous violinist Pablo Sarasate.

4. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE CONDES DE GUÉLINDUAN
The Condes de Guélinran family was the most important noble family in the 14th century and was connected to the royal court. They were prominent in the military and political life of the kingdom, and their wealth and influence were evident in their magnificent residence, the Casa del Conde. This house was built in 1388 and is located on the Plaza del Carmen. It is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

5. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE NAVARRO-TAFALLA FAMILY
The family of the Navarros-Tafallas was one of the most important families in the 15th century. They were prominent in the military and political life of the kingdom, and their wealth and influence were evident in their magnificent residence, the Casa de los Navarros. This house was built in 1488 and is located on the Plaza del Carmen. It is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

6. CITY HALL
This building is the seat of the local government and of the regional government. It is one of the most significant examples of neoclassical architecture in Pamplona. The building’s foundations are of ashlars and brick. The façade contains the coat of arms of the city of Pamplona and the coat of arms of the region of Navarre.

7. CHURCH OF SAN SATURNINO OR SAN CERNIN
The church of San Saturnino, also known as San Cernin, was the religious centre of the medieval borough of the same name. The church is dedicated to the saint of the same name and is one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. It was built in the 14th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

8. PALACIO DEL CONDE DE LA BALLESTERAS
This palace was the residence of the Conde de la Ballesteras, a prominent noble family in the 16th century. It is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

9. CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA
The church of San Antonio de Padua was built in the 16th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

10. CHURCH OF ST. JAMES: LA LOMADA
This church is located on the Plaza del Carmen and is one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. It was built in the 14th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

11. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE EZPELETA FAMILY
The family of the Ezpeletas was one of the most important families in the 15th century. They were prominent in the military and political life of the kingdom, and their wealth and influence were evident in their magnificent residence, the Casa de los Ezpeletas. This house was built in 1488 and is located on the Plaza del Carmen. It is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

12. CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO: CASTELLO SAN PAMFILIO
This church is dedicated to the saint of the same name and is one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. It was built in the 14th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

13. CHURCH OF THE AGUSTINAS RECOLETAS
This church was built in the 18th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

14. PORTAL NEW (NEW GATE)
This opening in the walls was made from 1571 onwards by order of King Felipe II of Spain, in accordance with a layout designed by the Italian military engineer Giacomo Pelearo. Following the fall of the fortress of Antwerp, a regular pentagon with 5 bastions at the corners. It is one of the most important examples of military architecture in the Pyrenean frontier. The bastions were demolished to start building the new city. The citadel is a now a museum, where exhibits are set up to commemorate the history of the city.

15. MUSEUM OF NAVARRE
This museum is dedicated to the history and culture of the region of Navarre. It is located in a neoclassical building from the 18th century that houses the Diocesan Museum and the home of the Archbishop.

16. CHURCH OF SANTO DOMINGO
The church was built in the 13th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

17. SEMINARY OF ST JOHN AND MUNICIPAL ARCHIVE
The building’s foundations are of ashlars and brick. The façade contains the coats of arms of the city of Pamplona and the coat of arms of the region of Navarre.

18. THE ROYAL ABBEY / THE ROYAL PALACE
Located on the Plaza del Carmen, this palace is one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. It was built in the 14th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

19. CHURCH OF SAN FERMIN DE ALDAPA
This church is dedicated to the saint of the same name and is one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. It was built in the 15th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

20. PALACE OF THE MARQUIS OF RIOJALDE
The palace has served the city as the seat of the bishop, and even as the city hall. In the 21st century, the building has been converted to serve other purposes. The Royal Palace was built in the 18th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

21. THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARÍA
Built during the 14th and 15th centuries on a site where a Roman temple used to stand, its magnificent facade is the crowning work of Ventura Rodríguez. The cathedral is one of the best examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. The building’s foundations are of ashlars and brick. The façade contains the coat of arms of the city of Pamplona and the coat of arms of the region of Navarre.

22. CHURCH OF ST AUGUSTINE
It is one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Pamplona. It was built in the 14th century and is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

23. THE ARCHBISHOP’S PALACE
This palace was built between 1571 and 1645 under the orders of King Felipe II of Spain, in accordance with a layout designed by the Italian military engineer Giacomo Pelearo. Following the fall of the fortress of Antwerp, a regular pentagon with 5 bastions at the corners. It is one of the most important examples of military architecture in the Pyrenean frontier. The bastions were demolished to start building the new city. The citadel is a now a museum, where exhibits are set up to commemorate the history of the city.

24. MUSEUM OF NAVARRE
This museum is dedicated to the history and culture of the region of Navarre. It is located in a neoclassical building from the 18th century that houses the Diocesan Museum and the home of the Archbishop.

25. NOBLE HOUSE OF THE GONZALEZ DE LA TACONERA FAMILY
The González de la Taconera family was one of the most important families in the 16th century. They were prominent in the military and political life of the kingdom, and their wealth and influence were evident in their magnificent residence, the Casa de los González de la Taconera. This house was built in 1589 and is located on the Plaza del Carmen. It is characterized by its large windows and a façade adorned with decorative elements.

26. PARLIAMENT
Located on the Plaza de San Marta el Real, 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 baroque architecture in Pamplona. The building is rectangular in shape with three floors. It is made of stone and has a façade adorned with decorative elements, plus a magnificent 17th century organ.