



MADRID,

I Love you



This is a personal 15 day trip map to Madrid by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: City Center			
****	Torre Espacio	Pei Cobb Freed & Partners	Paseo de la Castellana, 259	Built in 2006 as an office tower 230 m high. The program consists of 43 office floors, two corporate floors at the top of the tower, 3 floors of commercial spaces at the base of the building, and 6 levels of underground parking. The tower's form evolves from a square in plan at its base to a gently curved lozenge, shaped by the intersection of two quarter circles, at its crown. The interior can't be visited but it has a restaurant on the 33rd floor. The highest in Spain.
****	Torre Cristal	Cesar Pelli	Paseo de la Castellana, 259	Torre de Cristal was built in 2009 as an office tower and it's 249m high. Like a shaft of crystal, Torre de Cristal has an angled, sculptural form. The building's facets reflect the sky, giving life and movement to the structure. The top level of this 50-story office tower contains a winter garden, a vertical space on the west interior wall. Lit at night, the winter garden is visible along the Paseo de la Castellana and throughout northern Madrid.
****	PwC Tower	Carlos Rubio Carvajal Enrique Álvarez-Sala Walter	Paseo de la Castellana, 259	The project, a tower with mixed use between hotel and offices, was built in 2008. The building is fragmented by three fissures into three pieces, which increase the volume's sense of verticality. These fissures introduce light into the building's interior creating the illusion of grouping single vertical pieces. The shape of the floor plan emerges from the study of both, the minimum surface resistance against the wind, and the optimal relationship between of usable area and façade length. The skin of the building responds to the dual need to resolve technical and image issues through the use of a double wall. It has a restaurant on the 31st floor with panoramic views of Madrid.
****	Cepsa Tower	Foster + Partners	Paseo de la Castellana, 259	Torre Cepsa was originally built in 2009 as a landmark headquarters for Caja Madrid, Spain's oldest savings bank - its subsequent transfer to oil company, Cepsa demonstrates the flexibility of its office accommodation. The fifty-five-storey tower is located on the site of the former Real Madrid training grounds, where the Madrid city council assigned sites for four new towers, to be designed by leading international architects. Torre Cepsa is the tallest of this group.
****	CALEIDO	Fenwick Iribarren Serrano-Suñer Arquitectura		Caleido is an 181-metre (594 ft) tall, 36-story skyscraper under construction in Madrid. Madrid's fifth tower will house IE University's new center. Its construction started in April 2017 and it is expected to be finished at the end of 2020. When finished it will be the 5th tallest building in Madrid and 7th tallest in Spain.
****	KIO Towers, Gate of Europe	Philip Johnson and John Burgee	Paseo de la Castellana + Plaza Castilla	The twin office towers known as Puerta de Europa I and II defy the typical conventions of skyscraper construction. Designed by American architects Philip Johnson & John Burgee and commissioned by the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), these structural expressionistic towers straddle one of Madrid's most important boulevards - the Paseo de la Castellana. Each building is 115 m tall with an inclination of 15°, making them the first inclined skyscrapers in the world.
****	Obelisk	Santiago Calatrava	Plaza de Castilla	Built for the 300th anniversary of Caja de Madrid, this large movable sculpture formed by a central tube of steel is covered by a skin of 462 bronze bars that can be moved by means of a hydraulic system. The central tube rests on an auxiliary steel structure that spans over the different tunnels and galleries located beneath the square. The foundation elements are three concrete piles with a diameter of 1m and the obelisk is 92m high.
***	Calvo Sotelo Monument	Carlos Ferreira Manuel Manzano	Plaza de Castilla	This monument, built in 1960, was dedicated to the politician José Calvo Sotelo, murdered during the Second Republic, on July 13th 1936. The



				sculptor is Carlos Ferreira but it was designed by Manuel Manzano Monís. It is made of reinforced concrete and was built in 1960.
***	Instituto Nacional de Estadística	César Ruiz-Larrea and Antonio Gómez	Castellana 183	The Headquarters of the National Statistics Institute was built in 1972 and redesigned in 2004 and 2007. The new colorful façade which includes numbers, represent 58 different stats on the Spanish population in 2007. The facade therefore explains the work carried out by the INE and activates both the world of data, statistics, and figures both physically and conceptually, in which this institution works. Ask for a brochure on its interior, it will help you read the façade code. Mon-Thu (9am-2pm/4-6pm), Fri (9am-2pm)
**	Burbucar	Lina Toro	Calle de Costa Rica, 36	Burbucar is a carwash completed in 2009. It is an established business, which uses clean and innovative processes and seeks to visualize its philosophy by means of a renewed image. The carwash occupies the ground floor of a 7-storey building, in a 70 m-long and 12 m- wide tube. It rests on a 10cm neoprene bedding, which absorbs vibrations of the machines at the car wash tunnel. 80% of the water used is recycled at a purifying room, through 6 specific tanks. In winter, humidity exceeds 80% and the apparent temperature is 0°C. Running non-stop 12 hours a day from Monday to Saturday, an average of 80 cars are washed daily at Burbucar. Mon-Sat (9am-9pm)
***	Bernabeu Football Stadium	Manuel Muñoz M. Luis Alemany Soler	Avenida de Concha Espina, 1	The Estadio Santiago Bernabéu is an all-seater football stadium in Madrid, Spain. It was inaugurated on 14 December 1947 and is owned by Real Madrid Club de Fútbol. It has a current capacity of 85,454 spectators. El Bernabéu, renamed in honour of their former chairman Santiago Bernabéu Yeste, is one of the world's most famous and prestigious football venues. It has hosted the European Cup final on four occasions: in 1957, 1969, 1980, and the UEFA Champions League Final in 2010. Guided tours available from Mon-Sat (10am-7pm) Sun (10am-6pm). General admission 25€. Mon-Sat (10am-7pm), Sun (10am-6.30pm)
**	Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos	Pablo Pintado y Riba	Paseo de la Castellana, 99	El Palacio de Congresos (The Congress Palace) is a governmental building completed in 1970. It is attached to the Ministry of Industry of the Government. The auditorium has a capacity of 995 seats, and the amphitheater for 914. The facade of General Perón Avenue presents a large tile mural, designed by potter Llorens Artigas, according to the original design by Joan Miró, which was placed in 1980.
****	Picasso Tower	Minoru Yamasaki	Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 1	Torre Picasso (Picasso Tower) is a skyscraper in Madrid, Spain designed by Minoru Yamasaki. From 1988 until 2007 it was the tallest building in Madrid, measuring 515 ft (157 m) and with 43 floors. Office building designed in 1974. The building is currently the fifth largest in Madrid and the tenth tallest building in Spain. wide round arch, resting on an underground steel structure for support, serves as the entrance and supports the façade above. Very similar to Rainier Tower in Seattle (M. Yamasaki) and Aon Center in Chicago (Perkins and Will).
**	Google Madrid	Jump Studios	Torre Picasso, Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 1	The Google Madrid project comprises the fit out of two floors in one of Madrid's most prestigious high-rise buildings - Torre Picasso. The extensive fit out and refurbishment of Google's Madrid HQ was completed in 2013. Jump Studios, a London based architecture practice with a recently launched satellite office in Lisbon, has completed Google's new Madrid office using advanced materials to deliver a highly sustainable and inspiring new workplace for the company's Iberian operations. Mon-Fri (4-5pm), Sat-Sun (4-5.30)
***	BBVA Building	Sáenz de Oíza	Paseo de la Castellana, 79 - 81	The Castellana 81 (previously known as Torre BBVA) was built in 1981. It was designed by the Spanish architect Francisco Javier Sáenz de Oíza, who won the private tender in 1971, convoked by the Banco de Bilbao, nowadays BBVA. It is one of the most important architectural landmarks of Madrid, with its striking other color, more intense as the time passes due to the oxidation of its facade steel. It has a rectangular floor (1,200 m2 per floor) with round corners, and the facade is made of continuous glass and steel, allowing exterior views from every point. The South, East and West facades also have steel sunshades in every floor, contributing to its characteristic look. The building is supported on two concrete cores which also hold the utilities and lift shafts. Around them, the office area is a clear working space without divisions.
***	Nuevos Ministerios	Secundino Zuazo	Paseo de la Castellana, 63	Nuevos Ministerios is a government complex finished in 1942. Ministries based in the complex include the Ministry of Development, Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Environment. Its construction began in 1933 and, although it was paralyzed during the Civil War, the entire complex was completed in 1942. The entire architectural complex is integrated into the so-called AZCA center, one of the most important business centers and offices in the capital. In the vicinity is also the Nuevos Ministerios station, a multiple exchanger with services of Bus, Metro and Cercanías.



**	Vallehermoso Sports Centre	ABM Arquitectos	Av. de Filipinas, s/n, 28003 Madrid	Located in a central area of Madrid, in the district of Chamberí, the new Vallehermoso Sports Centre, designed by ABM Arquitectos, is taking the place of the old stadium complex built in the 1950's. The site presents a very singular situation as it is defined by a slope of trees and plants to be protected. The part of the building that stands out above the massive volume of trees and plants is therefore not very high. Mon-Sun (9am-11pm)
**	School of Mining Engineering of Madrid	Ricardo Velázquez Bosco	Calle de Ríos Rosas, 21	The School of Mining Engineering of Madrid (Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros de Minas y Energía) is one of the engineering schools of the Technical University of Madrid which was founded in 1971 through the integration of the Higher Technical Schools. The mining school is older than the nineteenth-century building in which it is housed. It was founded in 1777 as the Academia de Minería y Geografía Subterránea de Almadén. The current building was designed by Ricardo Velázquez Bosco. Like some other buildings by this architect, it features ceramic decorations by Daniel Zuloaga. It was completed in 1893 as a rectangular building around a central courtyard with two towers topped by cupolas of French style. The patio is covered by a steel and glass structure. The whole building oozes Parisian influence. Museum: Mon-Fri (10am-2pm)
****	Cube Sculpture	Miguel Ángel Ruiz-Larrea	Calle de José Gutiérrez Abascal, 2	This monument, located in the Bellas Artes gardens, by the Natural History Museum, is a sculptural piece by architect Miguel Ángel Ruiz-Larrea, erected in Madrid in 1982 to pay tribute to the Spanish Constitution of 1978. It is a cubic piece made using a reinforced concrete structure that is covered with sheets of white macael marble. Each visible side of the cube is a concave pyramid leading to the centre, with steps at the bottom. The centre is an empty cube, defined geometrically by the ground and the tops of the different pyramids.
***	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales	Fernando de la Torre	Calle de José Gutiérrez Abascal, 2	The Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (National Museum of Natural Sciences) was created in 1772 by Charles III of Spain as the Gabinete Real de Historia Natural, changing names several times until its current denomination. The museum originally hosted a collection donated by a Spanish merchant, Pedro F. Dávila. In 1867, some facilities were separated to give birth to other museums (Archaeology, Botanic Garden, Zoologic Garden). In 1987 the museum was restructured and enlarged with funds from two smaller museums. The current building dates to 1929. General admission €7, students €3,5. Tue-Fri (10am-5pm), Sat-Sun (10am-8pm)
***	Fundación Lázaro Galdiano	(New Auditorium) Alberto Ballarín + Rafael Fernández	Calle Serrano, 122	The Lázaro Galdiano Museum houses the art collection of José Lázaro Galdiano. José Lázaro Galdiano was not only a clever businessman but also a renowned publisher. In the late nineteenth century, he launched a literary magazine titled La España Moderna. The palatial building was constructed in 1903 as the residence of Lázaro Galdiano and his wife and is set within grounds that also hold the library containing Galdiano's important collection of incunabula and manuscripts. The conversion to a museum has respected the original interiors, which feature elaborate baroque painted ceilings commissioned by Galdiano. The original house was designed by Jose Urioste in 1903. General admission €7, €4 for students. Mon-Sat (10am-4.30pm) Tue- Closed Sun (10am-3pm)
***	Sorolla Museum	Enrique María Repullés	General Martínez Campos, 37	The Museum Sorolla features work by the artist Joaquín Sorolla. The building, built in 1910, was originally the artist's house and was converted into a museum after the death of his widow. The principal rooms continue to be furnished as they were during the artist's life, including Sorolla's large, well-lit studio, where the walls are filled with his canvasses. Other rooms are used as galleries to display Sorolla's paintings, while the upstairs rooms are a gallery for special exhibitions. General admission €3, €1,5 students. Tue-Sat (9.30am-8pm) Sun (10am-3pm)
***	Fundación Francisco Giner	Cristina Díaz y Efrén García	14, Paseo del General Martínez Campos	The Free Educational Institution was founded in 1876 by a group of university professors (including Francisco Giner de los Ríos, Gumersindo de Azcárate and Nicolás Salmerón), who were distanced from the University for defending academic freedom and refusing to adapt their teachings to official religious, political or moral dogmas. In 2003, a rehabilitation process and extension of the Foundation was carried out, which reflects the avant-garde vision of Giner de los Ríos, in which the historic buildings were maintained and the rest of the buildings were replaced with a series of new spaces linked to the central garden, which is once more the main feature. Mon-Sat (11am-8pm), Sun (11am-3pm)
****	Castelar Tower	Rafael de la Hoz	Paseo de la Castellana 50	This square building built in 1983 is known for the amazing cantilever on its façade. Its 11 floors are supported in a single concrete core that is not located in the center (where it would normally be). The entrance to the building is a fine staircase made of travertine marble.



				The complex has been refurbished several times, being 2010 the most notable intervention. The Castelar building is named after the square where it is located, dedicated to the politician Emilio Castelar and located on Paseo de la Castellana. Since 2012 it has been rented by Pérez-Llorca lawyers. You can visit its interior during Open House Madrid.
**	Open air museum of La Castellana	Eusebio Sempere	Underneath Eduardo Dato Bridge	The Open Air Sculpture Museum on Paseo de la Castellana, situated under the overpass joining Juan Bravo and Eduardo Dato streets, has an excellent collection of Spanish abstract sculpture. The purpose of the Museum was to recover an urban space for common use, making it a transition, landing, and recreation area, and to bring Spanish abstract art closer to the public, which had been largely unknown until that point. The Museum opened to the public in 1972, and has a surface area of 45,200 sq. feet. It is formed by a wide central area, mainly covered by the overpass panel, and lined with two landscaped strips. To compensate for the uneven land, the Museum is structured over three levels, smoothly descending from Serrano Street to the Paseo de la Castellana. "La Sirena Varada" by Chillida is the most important. Made of reinforced concrete it hangs on the bridge. Also sculptures of Miro, Palazuelo, Chirino, Subirachs, R. Leoz, E. Sempere.
*****	The Pavilion	Norman Foster Foundation	Calle del Monte Esquinza, 48	Opened in June 2017, the Norman Foster Foundation is located in a protected palace designed by Joaquín Saldaña in 1912 for the Duke of Plasencia. The objective of this institution is to be a global platform of debates and research for new generations of architects, designers and urban developers. The 4-storey building has eight exhibition halls, where over 74,000 models, drawings, plans, photographs, notebooks, films and works of art can be seen, as well as spaces for study, from where the future tendencies in the world of architecture and design are explored and identified. The Norman Foster Foundation houses the Norman Foster Archive and Library, which offer a window on the history of our built environment through the work of the prestigious British architect, Norman Foster (Manchester, 1935). Book in advance visit@normanfosterfoundation.org
*	Bankinter Building	Rafael Moneo and Ramón Bescós	Paseo de la Castellana, 29	Engineer Javier Martínez de la Hidalga, in charge of building the new Bankinter headquarters, assigned the project to architects Ramón Bescós and Rafael Moneo. Bankinter broke away from the custom of demolishing palaces to erect institutional, industrial, or financial headquarters. Bankinter instead preserved the palace of the Marquis of Mudela (19th century), an excellent example of eclectic, turn-of-the-century Madrid architecture. The new building, completed in 1976, coexists with the old one, but also maintains its independence. This is thanks to an entrance of its own, which also allows the sharp corner (caused by the diagonal imposed by the serving staff area on the windows of the neighboring building) to exaggerate the building's height. The new building still pays tribute to the palazzo, however, by using a similar type of brick.
**	IBM building	Miguel Fisac	Paseo de la Castellana, 4	This former IBM's office building was designed in 1966 by architect Miguel Fisac Serna is now home to Crédito y Caución, an insurance company. The façade is composed by a set of prefabricated closure pieces that serve to cover the building with a different skin, transforming the concrete into a membrane with light and dynamic shapes. This exterior is a response to the functional program of the building that required a diaphanous interior. Its concrete structure is hidden between a very dynamic façade which was an experiment in materials by the architect.
***	Colon Twin Towers	Antonio Lamela	Plaza Colon	Columbus Towers or Torres de Colón is a highrise office building composed of twin towers constructed in 1976. The building, with its 116-meter height and 23 floors, is the twelfth-tallest in the Spanish capital. It was the headquarters of the Rumasa company, during which time its name was changed to Torres de Jerez (Towers of Jerez), in honour of the home town of the company. The towers have a suspended structure; the building consists of two pillars together on top of a platform from which hang two large towers with perimeter beams six feet singing with pendulums each floor with cable-stayed steel cables. Construction commenced with the concrete footings, the two central pillars and the upper platform. Then the towers were built from top to bottom, from the upper platform plant to plant closer to the base of the building.
*	Casino Gran Madrid Colón	Rafael de la Hoz	Paseo de Recoletos, 37	The building, the former headquarters of Telefónica, was completed in the 70's. The comprehensive rehabilitation project has been carried out in two phases. A first phase of partial demolition of the building, respecting its structure and part of the slabs, and a subsequent rehabilitation that revalues and integrates the total of the building



				with offices space, 3 commercial premises on the ground floor, mezzanine and basement parking.
****	Plaza Colon	Antonio Palacios Joaquin Vaquero	Plaza Colon	Plaza de Colón (Columbus Square) commemorates the explorer Christopher Columbus, whose name in Spanish was Cristóbal Colón. The plaza was built in 1885 renamed Plaza de Colón in 1893. The square contains two monuments: a monument to Columbus built in 1885 by Arturo Mérida and Jerónimo Suñol and the concrete macro-sculptures by Joaquín Vaquero Turcios. The concrete blocks are decorated with inscriptions by philosophers and indigenous leaders. The gardens in the plaza are known as the Jardines del Descubrimiento (Gardens of Discovery), where the Royal Mint was located until 1970.
****	National Library	Francisco Jareño	Paseo de Recoletos, 22	The Biblioteca Nacional de España (National Library of Spain) is a major public library, the largest in Spain, and one of the largest in the world. The library was founded by King Philip V in 1712 as the Palace Public Library (Biblioteca Pública de Palacio). During the 19th century, confiscations, purchases and donations enabled the Biblioteca Nacional to acquire the majority of the antique and valuable books that it currently holds. The current building, completed in 1864, was originally hosted the Historical American Exposition. On 16 March 1896, the Biblioteca Nacional opened to the public in this building. The Madrid premises are shared with the National Archaeological Museum. Mon-Fri (9am-9pm), Sat (9am-2pm)
***	National Archeological Museum	Francisco Jarreño and Frade Arquitectos	Calle de Serrano, 13	The building by Francisco Jarreño was built in 1864 and was inaugurated queen Isabel II, whilst sharing space with the National Library. The massive refurbishment of 2014 takes advantage of its previous design, of great historical importance. The museum today combines features of the old design but also improves its architectonic value in terms of communication and aesthetics. The museum focuses mainly on ancient civilizations in the Iberian Peninsula and other Mediterranean areas. General admission €3, students €1.5. Tue-Sat (9.30am-8pm), Sun (9.30am-3pm)
****	Cibeles Fountain	Ventura Rodriguez	Plaza Cibeles	Cibeles Fountain has been standing in this emblematic square since 1782. One of the city's most famous landmarks, it depicts Cybele, the Great Mother of the gods and Roman goddess of fertility, atop a chariot drawn by two lions. Commissioned by King Charles III it was designed by renowned Spanish architect Ventura Rodriguez, the man behind Liria Palace and Neptuno Fountain. All three figures were made with purple marble from the town of Montesclaros, in Toledo. Today, as well as being one of the city's famous landmarks (and having an identical twin in Mexico City), it's where you should head to if you want to join Real Madrid fans celebrating their team's many victories. Its function though is to protect the Gold Chambers of Banco de España, by flooding it in case of holdup.
***	Casa de America	Carlos Colubí	Plaza de la Cibeles, 2	Casa de América was built in 1900 as Palacio de Linares palace, later known for its ghostly legends. The limestone building, with its clean lines, the work of Carlos Colubí, Adolf Ombrecht and Manuel Aníbal Álvarez, houses an interior rich in furniture, lamps and bronzes from Paris, crystal from Antwerp, carpets from the Royal Tapestry Factory and a choice collection of paintings. With a view to fostering contact between the Latin-American peoples and Spain, it organises all kinds of cultural activities (exhibitions, lectures, film and literary cycles, etc.). Tours from €8, €5 students. Mon-Fri (9am-3pm/4-8pm), Sat (11am-3pm)
****	Bank of Spain	Rafael Moneo	Plaza Cibeles	The Bank of Spain was built in 1891 in order to provide the National Bank with a more fitting headquarters for the important functions that it carried out, including the issue of coins and bank notes for the entire country. It is an eclectic building, in which the façades, with their classically-styled elements, stand out. They are complemented by the French-style doors and grillwork. The façades meet at the chamfered corner containing the main entrance and are notable for their sober plinths, which serve to heighten the solid sensation given by this institution. Of special interest in the interior are the staircase and the courtyard, which today houses the library. The monumental Carrara marble staircase is an excellent example of traditional Spanish architecture, designed by the bank's architects and executed by Adolfo Areizaga. The inside of the building may only be visited by university and educational groups, or by cultural non-profit organisations.
****	Palacio Cibeles	Antonio Palacios Joaquin Otamendi	Plaza Cibeles	The former Communication Palace is a monumental building that has been the seat of Madrid City Council since 2007. Designed and built by Antonio Palacios and Joaquín Otamendi as the headquarters for the Spanish Post Office, it was opened in 1909. The building is divided into different spaces: The former Operations Hall of the Central Post Office, on the 2nd Floor, has a cultural information point about the



				city, and the Cibeles Collection cafeteria – restaurant, The former Palace Chapel, The Glass Gallery, The Caja de Música Auditorium, Cibeles Palace Restaurant and the Cibeles Terrace, located on the sixth floor and the best: Madrid Viewpoint, located in the palace tower, offering an amazing panoramic view over the city. Tue-Sun (10am-7.30pm)
***	Palacio de Comunicaciones courtyard roof	Schlaich Bergermann und Partner	Plaza de Cibeles	The free-formed glass roof built in 2009 covers the Courtyard of the Palacio de Comunicaciones in Madrid. The building used to be the main post office of Madrid and serves now as the new town hall of the City of Madrid. Due to the irregular layout of the courtyard a triangular mesh solution for the roof was the most suitable approach and using the idea of the hanging structures. The horizontal cable net that braces the edge beam takes all horizontal reactions of the roof. As a result, mainly vertical reactions are transmitted into the old building. Tue-Sun (10.30am-7pm)
****	Terraza Cibeles Rooftop	-	Plaza de Cibeles, 1 (6th Floor)	Located on the sixth floor of Cibeles Palace, currently home to Madrid City Hall, this cocktail bar offers unbeatable views of the Plaza de Cibeles, Calle Alcalá, Paseo de Recoletos and Paseo del Prado, as well as the Madrid skyline. There is an entry charge of €6 to go up to the viewing platform, which will be deducted from your food and drinks bill. Sun-Thu (12-2pm), Fri-Sat (12-2.30pm)
*****	Puerta de Alcala	Francesco Sabatini	Plaza de la Independencia	Erected in 1778 by Italian architect Francesco Sabatini, this triumphal gate was once the main entrance to the city. It was commissioned by King Charles III – over time nicknamed the Best Mayor of Madrid –, who was unimpressed by the gate that welcomed him when he first arrived in 1759. It was the first of its kind to be built after the fall of the Roman Empire, making it even older than Berlin's Brandenburg Gate or the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. The gate was given the name Puerta de Alcalá because it was on the road that led to Alcalá de Henares, Cervantes' hometown.
****	Espacio SOLO	estudio Herreros	Plaza de la Independencia, 5	SOLO Collection is an international collection of contemporary art housed at Espacio SOLO, a private museum built in 2018. It is a project created by Ana Gervás and David Cantolla, aimed at contributing to develop the art and artists of our times. The circular, labyrinth-like structure of Espacio SOLO is an invitation to lose one's way, to gradually discover each different room and enjoy what's happening inside. The artworks, always visible, merge with the space itself, transporting visitors to worlds they have never before experienced. Mon-Sat (10am-7pm)
****	San Manuel y San Benito Church	Fernando Arbós	Calle de Alcalá, 83	The work of the architect Fernando Arbós y Tremanti was allocated as a residence and church for the Augustinian priests. The patrons of this initiative were the Catalan businessman Manuel Caviggioli and his wife, Benita Maurici, who generously donated the land for this purpose and from whom the church takes its name. It was completed in 1910 as one of the most representative examples of neo-Byzantine architecture. During the Civil War the church was saved from the flames, but only because the Popular Front government decided to use it as a warehouse. Mon-Sun (7.30am-9pm)
*****	El Retiro Park	Giovanni Battista Crescenzi and Alonso Carbonell	Plaza de la Independencia	Covering over 125 hectares and comprising more than 15,000 trees, El Retiro Park is a green oasis in the heart of the city. In it you'll find all kinds of interesting monuments and gardens, including the Jardín de Vivaces, the Jardines de Cecilio Rodríguez (Andalusian-inspired classicist gardens), the Jardines del Arquitecto Herrero Palacios, the Rosaleda rose garden and the Parterre Francés, which holds a Mexican conifer that is nearly 400 years old and is believed to be Madrid's oldest tree. The park is home to a large artificial lake, where you can rent a rowing boat, and to the Velázquez Palace and Glass Palace which are both currently used as exhibition halls by the Reina Sofía Museum. Boat rental: Located on the North part of the pond. Mon-Sun (10-sunset) Price of Tickets €6 during weekdays, €8 weekends (45min). Mon-Sun (6am-10pm)
*****	Alfonso XII Sculpture	José Grases Riera	El Retiro	This sculptural and architectonic ensemble pays tribute to King Alfonso XII. Opened by his son, Alfonso XIII in 1922, the monument is inspired by those designed by Victor Manuel II in Rome and William I in Berlin. The monument consists of a hemicycle with a dual Ionic colonnade, on whose frieze the coats of arms of the different Spanish provinces of the period are sculpted, along with scenes that are reminiscent of typical professions of the region. In the centre, there is a tower on which the equestrian statue of the monarch rises. At his feet, there are steps to the shore of the lake. The equestrian figure that rises up more than 20 m high was created by the sculptor Mariano Benlliure, author of great works, such as the sculpture of Goya, alongside the Prado Museum.



****	Palacio de Cristal	Ricardo Velázquez Bosco	Paseo República de Cuba, 428009	The Glass Palace in the Retiro Park is one of the finest examples of iron architecture in Madrid. The metal and glass structure was built in 1887 for the Philippines Exhibition of that year. Designed by Ricardo Velázquez Bosco, the project was inspired by Paxton's Crystal Palace. It was originally planned as a gigantic greenhouse to contain tropical plants but today it is used for exhibitions from April to September. FREE admission. Mon-Sun (6am-10pm)
****	Gym Pavillion	Abalos + Sentkiewicz Arquitectos	Paseo Fernán Núñez, 3	This sports pavillion built was completed in 2003 after winning the 1st prize of the competition. The project wants to create a contemporary vision of the pavillion in a garden through abstract composition with the vegetation material, so that the new construction appears as an amalgam of natural and artificial elements and a plastic composition which gives the characteristic for this park identity. Mon-Sun (6am-10pm)
**	Naval Museum	Francisco Javier Luque and José Espelius	Paseo del Prado, 5	[The permanent collection is temporarily closed for improvement works.] The origin of the Naval Museum goes back to September 28th 1792, thanks to an initiative of Antonio de Valdés y Fernández Bazán, Navy Secretary of King Carlos IV. After multiple vicissitudes, the current Museum reopened in October 1932 in the current location of the old Navy Ministry, currently the Spanish Army Headquarters. The mission of the Museum is to acquire, conserve, research, communicate and exhibit for the objectives of study, education and contemplation of pieces, sets and collections with historic, artistic, scientific and technical value related to navy activity, in order to diffuse the maritime history of Spain, contribute to the illustration and protection of traditions and promote the national maritime conscience. FREE Admission. (Voluntary contribution 3€). Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)
****	Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum	Rafael Moneo	Paseo del Prado, 8	Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum is located in the original neoclassic palace of Villahermosa, later redesigned by Rafael Moneo. The museum's vast collection is the result of the late Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza's penchant for purchasing works to add to the collection he'd inherited from his father, Baron Heinrich. Initially loaned to Spain for a period of nine and a half years, it was eventually bought by the Spanish state in 1993. Once ownership of the collection was transferred to the Kingdom of Spain, the Baron and his wife Carmen continued to acquire works of art. Even after her husband's death, the Baroness went on expanding the collection, and today the museum includes 16 new galleries to showcase all the paintings. General admission €13, €9 for students. Free on Mondays. Mon (12-4pm), Tue-Sun (10am-7pm), Sat (10am-9pm)
**	Congreso de los Diputados	Narciso Pascual y Colomer	Calle de San Jerónimo s/n	The Palacio de las Cortes Españolas, Spain's parliament, in the Plaza de las Cortes, was built on the site of the former convent of Espíritu Santo. No longer occupied by the monks, it was used as the headquarters for the Congress between 1834 and 1841, before which time the Congress had no fixed address. The tender put out for the construction of the current building was awarded to the architect Narciso Pascual y Colomer, and construction work was finished in 1850. On the main façade, a flight of stairs climbs up to the neoclassical portico. It features six imposing fluted Corinthian columns which support the triangular pediment, decorated with reliefs by Ponciano Ponzano. The symbolic lions flanking the entrance are by the same sculptor and were cast using the iron from cannons captured during the Spanish-Moroccan War. Underneath the pediment is the engraved bronze main door, which is only opened on special occasions. Guided tours on Saturday morning (10.30-12.30) every 30 min. Free admission. Sat (10.30am-12.30pm)
***	Plaza de Canalejas	Estudio Lamela	Plaza de Canalejas	The Canalejas Operation is one of the most significant urban development projects undertaken in Europe in recent times. It encompasses the restoration of seven historic buildings, two of them from the end of the nineteenth century, which were merged as a result of the different bank mergers and that were in disuse for 15 years. The objective of the project was to create a complex with different uses: a luxury hotel operated by the Four Seasons chain with 200 rooms, an exclusive retail area of 15,000 m2, 22 luxury homes and a parking garage for 400 spaces. It was completed in 2019.
**	Lope de Vega House Museum	-	Calle de Cervantes, 11	The Lope de Vega House Museum, on Calle Cervantes, was built in the sixteenth century and purchased by the great writer of the Spanish Golden Age in 1610. He lived in it until he died, in 1635. From Lope de Vega's death to the nineteenth century, the house had a number of owners, who refurbished and renovated the building more than once. In fact, the original structure was no longer visible. When the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language bought the house in the 1930s, the building recovered the rooms that the famed writer used back in the seventeenth century. Currently, visitors can walk into the studio, the



				oratory he had built before he was ordained, and the back garden - 'mi güertecillo,' as Lope used to call it. Although the garden and temporary exhibition can be visited without prior booking, the museum can only be seen on a 35-minute guided tour which must be booked in advance. It is conducted every half an hour in Spanish, English, Italian or French. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
****	San Jeronimo el Real Church	Rafael Moneo	Calle de Moreto, 4	"Los Jerónimos", as it was popularly known, was one of Madrid's most important convents. Beside it was the Cuarto Real, subsequently enlarged to become the Palacio del Buen Retiro in the time of Philip IV. Of the 1463 convent, only the church, behind the Prado Museum, and a cloister remain today. The latter deteriorated badly during the nineteenth century and, following an agreement with the ecclesiastical authorities, it was restored and became part of the Prado Museum in the extension designed by architect Rafael Moneo. Juan Carlos I got married here. Mon-Sat (10am-1pm/5-8.30pm)
*****	El Prado Museum	Juan de Villanueva Rafael Moneo	Paseo del Prado, s/n	The Prado Museum houses the most comprehensive collection of Spanish painting in the world. The Prado's walls are lined with masterpieces from the Spanish, Italian and Flemish schools, including Velázquez' Las Meninas and Goya's Third of May, 1808. Its collection comprises 8,600 paintings and over 700 sculptures. The Prado Museum opened on November 10, 1819. The building designed by Juan de Villanueva was originally conceived as a house of science but, encouraged by his wife Maria Isabel of Braganza, King Ferdinand VII finally decided to use it as a museum, to store the royal paintings. Years of private donations and acquisitions led to a notable expansion of its collection. The Villanueva building houses large part of the museum's magnificent collection of paintings and sculptures. Right behind it, next to the Cloister of Los Jerónimos, stands the extension designed by modernist architect Rafael Moneo which hosts temporary exhibitions, restoration workshops and houses an auditorium, a café, a restaurant and offices. General admission €15, concessions €12,5. Free admission Monday to Saturday 6-8pm and Sundays from 5-7pm.
***	Real Jardín Botánico	Juan de Villanueva and Francesco Sabatini	Plaza de Murillo, 2	The Botanical Gardens' collection include an outstanding herbarium with more than a million entries, the library and the archive - with nearly 10,000 drawings - as well as the exhibition of 5,000 species of live plants. Guided tours are offered in order to know the multitude of species that inhabit this green corner of the city centre, from onions or roses to the most exotic plants. The Botanical Garden's current location is not coincidental. Rather, it is the result of the enlightened monarch Carlos III's wish to create a complex dedicated to the natural sciences in Madrid. That is why it is next to what is now the Prado Museum, which was built in the late 18th century to house the Museum of Natural History. General admission €4, €2 for students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Caixa Forum	Herzog & De Meuron	Paseo del Prado, 36	CaixaForum Madrid is a 21st century sociocultural centre which opens its doors to ancient, modern and contemporary art, music and poetry festivals, multimedia art, debates on current affairs, social conferences and family and educational workshops. The renovation of the building that housed the old Mediodía electric power station was carried out by the Herzog & De Meuron architectural studio and it has two characteristics that make it easily recognisable: its vertical garden by Patrick Blanc and its apparent state of "levitation". CaixaForum has an area of over 2,000 square metres, encompassing exhibition halls, an auditorium with seating for 322 people and various multipurpose conference rooms. A café, a shop/bookstore and a restaurant round out the centre's amenities. Free admission. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
***	Medialab-Prado	Langarita Navarro Arquitectos	Calle de la Alameda, 15	Medialab-Prado, sometimes abbreviated MLP, is a cultural space and citizen lab. Since April 2013 it is located in the Serrería Belga, one of the few industrial architecture buildings that survive in the city of Madrid. In this space workshops, open laboratories, meetings and lectures take place. The digital facade of 10x15 meters facing north towards Letras square features an interactive projects program. A light and articulated structure with a certain pre-technological air that, infiltrated in the building, enables a large potential for transformation. Free admission. Mon (4-9pm), Tue-Fri (10am-9pm), Sat (11am-9pm)
*****	Reina Sofia Museum	Jean Nouvel	Calle de Santa Isabel, 52	Opened in 1990, this is Madrid's Spanish contemporary art museum par excellence. Its collection, which comprises over 22,400 works, spans much of the 20th century and is divided into three sections titled The Irruption of the 20th Century. Utopia and Conflict (1900-1945), Is the War Over? Art in a Divided World (1945-1968), and From Revolt to Postmodernity (1962-1982). In Room 206 you'll find one of the museum's



				highlight: Picasso's masterpiece Guernica. The Reina Sofía Museum is housed in the Old Madrid General Hospital, which was built by Francisco Sabatini. In the early 2000s French architect Jean Nouvel led an expansion project which saw the erection of an auditorium, a library and new galleries inside a huge red building made from zinc and aluminium, which is adjacent to the old edifice. General admission €10. FREE Mon-Fri (7-9pm), Sat (2.30-9pm), Sun (1.30-7pm). Mon, Wed-Sat (10am-9pm) Sun (10am-7pm)
***	Monument to the Victims of 11-M	FAM Studio	Atocha Train Station	This monument, which is a memorial to the victims of the terrorist attacks in Madrid in March 2004, is located alongside Atocha train station, where some of the attacks occurred. With a glass cylindrical structure, a height of 11 metres and a diameter of 9.5 metres, its interior hides a large open-plan room on whose walls messages of condolence are written in several languages, left by anonymous citizens in the vicinity the terrorist attacks.
****	Atocha Train Station	Alberto de Palacio Rafael Moneo	Glorieta de Carlos V	On 9 February 1851 Spain's second railway line was inaugurated linking Madrid and Aranjuez. The station - Madrid's largest followed by Chamartín station in the north - was subsequently expanded, in 1865 and 1892. The most notable feature of the work done in the latter year is the roof over the central section. Designed by the engineer Saint-James and measuring 152 metres long by 48 metres wide and rising to a height of 27 metres, it has become one of the city's best-known landmarks. Since the refurbishment carried out by Rafael Moneo between 1984 and 1992, Atocha has been a complex consisting of two stations: the old and the new. The new station is used for rail traffic, the high-speed rail terminal, long-distance trains and local services, while the old station has been assigned to RENFE offices and a shopping and leisure complex which includes a tropical garden containing 400 different species, with a total of over 7,000 plants. Mon-Sun (6am-1am)
**	National Museum of Anthropology	Marqués de Cubas	Calle de Alfonso XII, 68	On 29 April 1875, King Alfonso XII inaugurated the Museum of Anatomy, also known as Museum of Anthropology. It was Segovia-based physician Pedro González Velasco who came up with the idea of having a museum of this kind in Madrid. In fact, he invested all his money in its construction. The architect who designed the building was the Marquis of Cubas. At that time, the collection consisted of items from the three natural kingdoms as set by Linnaeus - mineral, animal, vegetal -, samples of physical anthropology and teratology, antiques and ethnographic objects. The museum was a veritable cabinet of curiosities. Following Dr. González Velasco's death, the Government purchased the building and the collection. General admission €3, FREE admission on Sunday, Saturday from 2pm. Mon-Sat (9.30am-8pm) Sun (10am-3pm)
***	Santa Barbara Church	François Carlier and Francisco Moradillo	Calle del General Castaños, 2	Designed by French architect René Carlier and later renovated by Francisco Moradillo, the church is one of the finest buildings in town and the main parish church in the Salesas district. Originally, it was part of the Salesas Reales Convent, which nowadays is home to the Supreme Court. It was built in 1758 and founded by Queen Bárbara de Braganza who was buried here with her husband, King Ferdinand VI. They didn't want to be buried in the monastery of the Escorial as the rest of the kings of Spain. In 1870, the convent became the Palace of Justice, while the church remained a place of worship. Mon-Fri (9am-1pm/6-9pm), Sat-Sun (10am-2pm/6-9pm)
**	Sociedad General de Autores y Editores	José Grases Riera	Calle de Fernando VI, 4	The Palacio de Longoria, home to the Spanish Society of Authors and Publishers (SGAE) is one of Madrid's finest art nouveau jewels. The palace was built by the financier Javier González Longoria as a family home and to house the offices of his banking business. The building is notable for its luxurious, highly ornamental external appearance, very much in line with art nouveau taste. The most important new feature of this building was the treatment given to the façade, executed in artificial stone with smooth vegetable and organic forms that give a sense of spatial continuity to the surfaces, using interlinked decorative elements that cover them completely. The building is topped by an impressive iron and glass dome. Inside the building the main staircase is a particularly striking feature. An imperial staircase with a circular outline, it takes its inspiration from French art nouveau architecture, like the rest of the décor. Mon-Sat (9am-2pm)
***	Mercado Barceló	Nieto Sobejano Arquitectos	Calle Barceló, 6	The Barceló Market area in Madrid includes public spaces, temporary buildings, and installations belonging to a same complex. Its multiple denomination -market/sports center/library- speaks of collective engagement and reveals the social condition of the program: a compact market topped by a sports pavilion framing the city, in front of which



				a cantilevered library rises above a schoolyard. The project was completed in 2014. Mon-Fri (9am-2.30pm/5.30-8.30pm), Sat (9am-3pm)
**	Museo Municipal de Historia	Frade Arquitectos	Calle de Fuencarral, 78	The Museum of History of Madrid, opened as the Museo Municipal in 1929, was renamed as the Museo de Historia de Madrid in 2007. The museum's building was formerly the Royal Hospice of San Fernando, built in 1673. The building was designed by Spanish architect Pedro de Ribera. The museum's permanent collection demonstrates the history of Madrid from 1561 when Madrid became the capital of Spain to the beginning of the twentieth century. It was refurbished in 2010. Tue-Sun (10am-8pm)
*****	Fuencarral Street	-	Calle Fuencarral	Fuencarral Street is one of the liveliest areas of the city. It starts at Gran Vía and stretches all the way to Chamberí, but its heart is the Malasaña. The section up to the Bilbao roundabout, which is mainly pedestrian only, offers many shops with the most modern fashion labels and some of the leading young designers. There are also painstakingly designed restaurants, as well as other proposals aimed at an urban and alternative public, such as tattoo studios, art and comic bookshops or decoration shops.
*****	Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Madrid	Estudio Gonzalo Moure	Calle de Hortaleza, 63	The old Colegio de las Escuelas Pías de San Antón (occupying an old leprosy hospital) is now the house of the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos de Madrid, since being reformed by the architect Gonzalo Moure in 2012. A multifunctional space which houses the new COAM headquarters, the Architecture Foundation, the Architecture Institute, postgraduate education centres, the library, the History Service, an exhibition hall and a shop. The San Antón church from the old hospital, built by Pedro de Ribera in 1753, still stands. However, the large refurbishment was conducted by the architect Francisco deRivas between 1794 and 1832, to adapt it for its new function as a school and the church shows the Baroque decoration typical of the architect. The exterior of the building stands out thanks to its facade, designed by Ventura Rodríguez, known as Fuente de los Delfines (Fountain of the Dolphins), built between 1770 and 1772, refurbished in 1900.
***	Dos de Mayo Square	Cristóbal de Aguilera	Plaza del Dos de Mayo	The lively Plaza del Dos de Mayo is undoubtedly the heart of the Malasaña neighborhood. Its name refers to the uprisings of May 2nd 1808, when the town of Madrid rebelled against Napoleon's invading troops. The central monument of Daoiz and Velarde is a tribute to two of the heroes of this historic event. It's filled with bars and cafés with outdoor terraces.
***	ABC Museum, Illustration and Design Center	Aranguren + Gallegos	Calle de Amaniel 29-31	This 1900 building, that used to be home to the Mahou brewery, is now home to a hip cultural space. The building was first designed by the Spanish architect José López Salaberry later converted into a museum with an underground gallery and triangular windows by the Aranguren & Gallegos studio. The result is a project that not only renovates the space for its new use, but also beautifies the urban setting by providing the city with an innovative building that respects its original architecture. FREE admission. Tue-Sat (12-8pm), Sun (10am-2pm)
****	Conde Duque Cultural Center	Carlos de Riaño Lozano	Calle del Conde Duque, 11	With a stunning pink facade, the building that houses the cultural centre was once an important barracks created at the end of 1717 at the request of Felipe V, first King of the House of Bourbon. Completed in 1730, the then Royal Corps guards barracks can be considered the last great example of Madrid architecture prior to the introduction of the dominant Italian style from the construction of the Royal Palace. A devastating fire destroyed it partially in 1869 and it was not until 1969, the year in which the city of Madrid, acquired it that it began its rehabilitation. The cultural space of Conde Duque has several exhibition halls, an auditorium and a theatre where various performing arts performances are regularly held. It is also home to the ARchivo de la Villa, the Historical Library, the Municipal Library and the Biblioteca Digital Memoria de Madrid. Tue-Sat (10.30am-2pm/5.30-9pm), Sun (10.30am-2pm)
*****	Temple of Debod	al-Barsanti	Calle de Ferraz, 1	Temple of Debod is an Egyptian temple dating back to the 2nd century BC, transported to Madrid's Cuartel de la Montaña Park. The temple was donated to Spain by the Egyptian government to save it from floods following the construction of the great Aswan Dam. Works on the temple began at the beginning of the 2nd century BC at the orders of the Meroë King Adijalamani, who built a chapel dedicated to the god Amun and the goddess Isis. In the 6th century AD, following Nubia's conversion to Christianity, the temple was sealed off and abandoned. In the 20th century, owing to the construction of the dam, the Egyptian government gave the temple as a gift to the city of Madrid and it was transported and rebuilt stone by stone in its current location. It was opened to the public in 1972.



***	Museo Cerralbo	Alejandro Sureda and Fernando Chueca Goitia	Calle de Ventura Rodríguez, 17	Located in what used to be the stately home of the 17th Marquis of Cerralbo, visitors to the museum are transported back in time to experience what life was like for an aristocratic family in late 19th-century Madrid. The classical style Palace, decorated with Neo-Baroque and Rococo elements, was designed with a dual purpose, as a home and a museum, headquarters of the works of art collected by the Marquis of Cerralbo. The museum is made up of over 50,000 objects, including paintings, sculptures, ceramics, glass, tapestry, furniture, coins, medals, drawings, stamps, clocks, weapons, armour and archaeological objects... General admission €3, FREE on Saturdays from 2pm and Thursdays from 5-8pm. Tue-Sat (9.30am-3pm), Thu (9.30am-3pm/5-8pm), Sun (10am-3pm)
***	Madrid Tower	Julián Otamendi	Plaza de España, 18	The Torre de Madrid was designed by brothers Julián and José María Otamendi, who also created the Edificio España. It is 142 metres tall and has 32 storeys. Built between 1954 and 1960, this tower, located in the Plaza de España, was for some years the tallest concrete skyscraper in the world. Today it is one of the most emblematic buildings in the city centre. Following major internal and external refurbishment in 2012, the central and upper parts of the Torre de Madrid (10th to 32nd floor) are now fully residential. The first nine floors house the hotel Barceló Torre de Madrid, which opened in 2017. Open through Open House Madrid.
**	Edificio España	Julián Otamendi	Plaza de España, 5-6	Standing 117 metres tall, it is the city's eighth highest skyscraper, and throughout its history it has housed hotels, shopping centres, residential properties, and offices. Construction work began on the Edificio España in 1948, designed by Julián and José María Otamendi, and was completed in 1953, to create a neo baroque style building made from reinforced concrete combined with brickwork and limestone. Its baroque frontage, which is stepped at four different levels, was in its day the highest in Spain and Europe. After its acquisition by the Mallorcan hotel group Riu, which has carried out a complete refurbishment of the entire building, it houses the four-star hotel Riu Plaza España, with 589 rooms and 17 meeting rooms. The hotel also has a gastrobar in the reception, two restaurants and a skybar distributed over the two upper floors, 26 (covered) and 27, with a large terrace of 500 square meters. The outdoor swimming pool, open only in summer, is on the 21st floor.
*****	Plaza de España	Manuel Martín Rodríguez	Plaza de España	Plaza de España was built in 1911 as one of the most popular squares in Madrid. Here you will find the Cervantes Monument, one of the most popular tourist spots. The Monument was made by Rafael Martínez Zapatero and Lorenzo Cullaut Valera and was inaugurated in 1915. Flanking the square we find two emblematic buildings of the city: Torre Madrid and Edificio España. Due to a major refurbishment of the square which is expected to last till February 2021, both the gardens and the square may be partly closed off to the public.
***	Palacio de la Prensa	Pedro Muguruza	Plaza de Callao, 46	The Palacio de la Prensa is a brick-clad building built in 1928. Commissioned by the Madrid Press Association (APM) to serve as corporative headquarters, the building's project was authored by Pedro Muguruza. After mortgaging the building because of huge debts accumulated during the Francoist dictatorship, the APM decided to move its headquarters to a small palace in the Salamanca district for free. Two floors of the building hosted the headquarters of the regional branch of the PSOE from 2009 to 2015.
*****	Capitol Building	Luis Martínez-Feduchi y Vicente Eced y Eced	Calle Gran Vía, 41	Also known as the Edificio Carrión (Carrión building), it is one of the most well-known buildings on Madrid's Gran Vía. The fourteen-storey building was a project by the architects Luis Martínez-Feduchi Ruiz and Vicente Eced y Eced, and it was built between 1931 and 1933. It is Art Deco in style, using materials such as marble and granite, and the Rolaco-Mac firm was in charge of the decoration and furniture. But what was most noteworthy at the time was the advanced technology it incorporated, such as the use of Vierendeel-style concrete beams, fire-resistant materials and the cooling system, the first centralised one in Madrid, which occupied a whole floor. It received several design and architecture awards at the time. Now a cinema, hotel and a shopping store. In 2007, under the direction of the architect Rafael de la Hoz, a full restoration was completed, which eliminated all the advertising from the façade except for the Schweppes sign.
*****	Gourmet Experience – El Corte Inglés	-	Plaza de Callao (9th Floor)	Inside a shopping mall and organized like a market (buy an ice cream/drinks and then bring them outside) It is from here where you'll get the best shots of the famous Capitol Building and Gran Via street. Sunsets from this rooftop are among the best ones of Madrid. And the good thing is that it opens all year-long. Mon-Sun (10am-12am)
****	Cine Rex / H&M	-	Calle Gran Vía, 37	Cine Rex was built in 1945 as cinema theatre. Then it became a nightclub called Pasapoga, where everyone from Nazi spies to film



				stars like Ava Gardner or Gary Cooper spent an evening or two. Following the closure of the building in 2005, it was later refurbished and transformed into an H&M shop. Mon-Sun (10am-9pm)
*	Palacio de la Musica	Secundino Zuazo	Calle Gran Vía, 35	Palacio de la Música was built in 1926 as a cinema, commissioned by the General Public Entertainment Company (SAGE). The building was initially designed as a concert hall, it was in 1928 when it began to be used as a movie theater, in which films as important to the history of cinema as 'Gone with the Wind' would be screened. For the interior design, the architect Zuazo was inspired by the Hospital de la Caridad in Seville. It's currently being refurbished.
****	Telefonica Building	Ignacio de Cardenas	Calle de Fuencarral, 3	Edificio de Telefónica was officially opened in 1930 as part of the project to build the Gran Vía; back then it was Europe's tallest building, standing nearly 90 metres high, and its design was inspired by the skyscrapers of America. It became the country's most important communications centre and a workplace for more than 1,800 employees, including the famous switchboard operators. The first transatlantic telephone call in Spain was made from here, connecting King Alfonso XIII with United States president Calvin Coolidge. Nowadays, the Telefónica Building is home to the Espacio Fundación Telefónica, a centre for cultural activity and debate, hosting exhibitions, workshops and meetings, especially events focusing on cutting-edge art and technology. Refurbishment by Belen Moneo. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Edificio Metropolis	Jules y Raymond Février	Calle de Alcalá, 39	Edificio Metrópolis was designed in 1905 by the French architects, Jules and Raymond Février to house the La Unión and Fénix insurance company, although the final work was carried out by Luis Esteve from Spain. Built on the site of the "casa del ataúd" (tomb house), so called by locals because of its narrow frontage, it was constructed between 1907 and 1910 as the first stretch of the Gran Vía was being created, and it was officially opened on 25 January 1911. This sumptuous construction presides over the beginning of the Gran Vía with its neo-renaissance façade of Corinthian columns and a slate dome with golden incrustations, on which a statue (designed by Federico Coullaut Valera) of Victoria rises, which used to be a Phoenix, symbol of the insurance company that initially occupied the building.
*****	Circulo de Bellas Artes	Antonio Palacios	Calle de Alcalá, 42	The CBA (Círculo de Bellas Artes) is a multidisciplinary centre with activities ranging from visual art to literature, from science and philosophy to film and the performing arts. The CBA was founded in 1880 thanks to the efforts of a small group of artists. The young Picasso attended painting classes here and Ramón María del Valle-Inclán frequent-ed its rooms. The CBA's current headquarters is a building by Antonio Palacios, the architect who designed many of Madrid's most characteristic buildings such as Palacio de Comunicaciones, the Banco Central (also on Alcalá street) and Maudes Palace, among others. It was inaugurated by King Alfonso XIII on Monday, November 8, 1926 with an exhibition of paintings by Ignacio Zuloaga in the Goya Room. Must see the stair and the rooftop. General admission €4. Mon-Sun (11-15/16-21)
*****	Sol Metro Train Station	Antonio Fernández Alba	Puerta del Sol	Sol Station (underground) Sol Station is a multimodal station, designed in 2009 by the architect Antonio Fernández Alba, and located under the central Puerta del Sol in Madrid, in the Sol district. It consists of two main parts, the platform cavern and the station access vestibules that also connect to the metro.
*****	El oso y el madroño Sculpture	Antonio Navarro Santafé	Calle del Carmen	Originally the site of one of the city's gates, Puerta del Sol is one of the city's most famous sites. With its semi-circular shape, it is a junction for many of the city's historical and busiest streets. Across the square, at the beginning of Calle Alcalá, Madrid's longest street, you'll find the famous Oso y Madroño, built in 1967. The official symbol of the city, the statue of a bear nuzzling a strawberry tree is a popular meeting spot.
*****	Kilomere Zero	Cándido Herrero Rico	Puerta del Sol	A stone slab on the pavement in front of the main entrance to the Casa de Correos marks Spain's Kilometre 0, the starting point for all major radial roads in Spain. It was built in 1950 as the center point of all the roads in Spain.
*****	Casa de Correos and clock	Ventura Rodríguez	Puerta del Sol	Casa de Correos, originally built in 1760 as the National Post Office, is the current headquarters of the Madrid regional government. The combination of materials, brick and stone with wrought iron on the balcony, and the sculptural details of Antonio Primo are emphasized throughout the structure. On top, you'll find the famous clock that all eyes turn to on the last day of the year. The clock turret dates back to the 19th century and was a gift from the clockmaker Losada. For over a century now tradition has it that people across the country usher in the New Year by eating 12 lucky grapes to the twelve chimes of midnight struck by this clock.



*****	San Ginés Chocolate Café	-	Pasadizo de San Ginés, 11	This famous chocolate shop founded in 1894 is in one of the oldest alleys in the city, and used to be the inn and eating house of Lázaro López before it became a favourite place for eating chocolate and churros (sweet batter fritters). It has always opened until late at night, attracting partygoers, clubbers and artists including actors, film stars, poets and writers, making San Ginés a great meeting place preserving a magical atmosphere.
***	Teatro Real	Antonio Lopez Aguado	Plaza Isabel II s/n	Madrid's opera house, designed by the architect Antonio López Aguado during the reign of Queen Isabella I, was inaugurated in 1850. The building was one of Europe's leading theatres for over 75 years, until it was deemed unsafe in 1925 and closed for 41 years. In 1966 it was reopened as a concert hall with the Spanish National Orchestra as its resident orchestra. The theatre's crown jewel, however, is its 1,472 m ² stage area. This is the heart of the opera house and allows for very complex set changes thanks to its 18 articulated platforms which permit multiple combinations both on the stage and in the orchestra pit. Guided tours are available in a variety of languages from €8. Mon-Sun (10am-1pm)
*****	Plaza de Oriente Gardens	Narciso Pascual y Colomer	Plaza de Oriente, 2	The gardens were planned by José Bonaparte, who wanted the gardens to highlight the Palacio and the Teatro Real. Since then, they have undergone significant restoration work. Miguel de Oriol directed the most important restoration work in 1997. The equestrian statue of Philip IV stands out in the centre of the Plaza. The Gardens have been designed in geometrical shapes in order to provide air and enhance the façade of the Royal Palace.
*****	Royal Palace	Filippo Juvara	Calle de Bailén	Home to the Kings of Spain from Charles III to Alfonso XIII, Madrid's Royal Palace takes us on a journey through the history of Spain. Though it is no longer the royal family's home, it continues to be their official residence. Following the untimely death of Filippo Juvara, the architect originally commissioned to design the palace, it was his pupil Juan Bautista Sachetti who eventually drew up the final plans. Seventeen years passed between the laying of the first stone in 1738 and final completion of the work commissioned by Philip V. However, it was Charles III (known as the "Mayor of Madrid" due to the large number of reforms and initiatives that he undertook in the city) who became the first monarch to occupy the new building. His successors Charles IV (responsible for the creation of the Hall of Mirrors) and Ferdinand VII added many decorative details and furnishings, such as clocks, items of furniture and chandeliers. It comprises over 3000 rooms, including: the Main Staircase, designed by Sabatini with over 70 steps and the Throne Hall featuring a ceiling painted by Tiepolo. General admission €13. Students €7. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
***	Sabatini Gardens	Fernando Mercadal	Calle de Bailen, 9	These Classical-style gardens were built in the 1930s on the site of the former stables. Located in front of the north façade of the Royal Palace, the gardens, whose construction began during the Second Republic, were completed after the Civil War. Their architectural and ornamental styling as an extension of the Royal Palace were enhanced on account of the exhibition of several sculptures that were originally planned to decorate the cornice of the palace. Free admission. Mon-Sun (9am-8pm)
*****	Almudena Cathedral and Museum	Juan Bautista Sachetti	Calle de Bailen, 10	The first plans for the church were drawn up in 1879 by Francisco de Cubas, who wanted to create a pantheon for the late Queen Maria de la Mercedes. The foundation stone was laid in 1883, but when Pope Leo XIII granted a bull in 1885 for the creation of the Madrid-Alcalá bishopric, the plans for the church were changed to become plans for a cathedral. Cubas began a new project, more ambitious than the previous one, this time inspired by the French 18th century Gothic, adding elements from the cathedrals of Reims, Chartres, and León. The project, which was the first to include a large Romanesque crypt, served as the basis for the final construction. The crypt was opened in 1911 but work was suspended during the Civil War and resumed with limited resources in 1939. After this, aesthetic criteria changed, and a Gothic cathedral was no longer considered suitable because of the contrast with its surroundings. In 1944, the Directorate General for Fine Arts announced a national contest to find a new architectural solution; Fernando Chueca Goitia and Carlos Sidro were the winners. In 1950 work was restarted, the cloister being finished in 1955 and the main façade in 1960. The cathedral was considered completed in 1993. It also has a museum that houses effigies of the city's patron saints: the Virgin Mary of la Almudena and San Isidro Labrador, and has an exhibition of the life of the Church through the seven sacraments. Museum admission €6. Mon-Sun (10am-2pm/5-9pm)
*****	Royal Collections Museum	Mansilla + Tuñón Arquitectos	Cuesta de La Vega, 28005 Madrid	From an urban perspective, the project is based on two fundamental principles: on the one hand, the Royal Collection museum should be



				part of the natural-artificial landscape of Madrid's western edge, and on the other, it is necessary to maintain the open, public nature of La Almunena and preserve views of the parks and gardens beneath the western lip of the city. It is intended to house, for public display, paintings, sculptures, tapestries, luxury objects, carriages and other works of art and historical pieces that the different kings of Spain were treasuring throughout history. Expected to be open in 2020.
****	Plaza de la Villa	-	Plaza de la Villa, 5	Plaza de la Villa dates back to the 15th century. It was one of the main medieval centers of Madrid, since three streets start there, corresponding to the original city design: Codo, Cordón and Madrid. The oldest one is The Lujanes' House and Tower (15th century), built with a Gothic-Mudejar style, located on the eastern side of the Plaza. This is now the office of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Following in chronological order, one can see the Cisneros' House (16th century), a Plateresque palace completing the southern part of the enclosure, and the Casa de la Villa (17th century), with a Baroque style.
*****	Mercado de San Miguel	Alfonso Dubé y Díez	Plaza de San Miguel s/n	Opened in May 1916 as a food market, this centenary establishment (one of the city's few and best examples of iron architecture) became Madrid's first gastronomy market in May 2009. From the best Iberian ham to fresh seafood brought from Galicia each day, the Mediterranean rice or the special cheese from Castile, Asturias or the Basque Country. The finest products and wine from the length and breadth of Spain are divided among 30 permanent stands and 3 in a portable format. Mon-Sun (10am-1am)
*****	Plaza Mayor Square	Juan de Herrera Juan Gómez de Mora	Plaza Mayor	The foundations of Plaza Mayor were laid, when Philip II's court moved to Madrid, on the site of the former Plaza del Arrabal, where the town's most popular market was located towards the end of the 15th century. In 1617, architect Juan Gómez de Mora was commissioned to create a greater uniformity amongst the buildings in this location. Don't miss the Statue of Philip III, designed by Giambologna and completed by Pietro Tacca in 1616. It watched over the entrance to Casa de Campo for centuries until, in 1848, Queen Isabel II borrowed it for the city, placing it in Plaza Mayor. Only during the two Republics has the statue been removed from what is perhaps Madrid's most emblematic square.
***	Arco de Cuchilleros	Juan de Villanueva	Calle de los Cuchilleros, 7	On several occasions, fire has played a major role in configuring Plaza Mayor's appearance. The most devastating one occurred in 1790, which led to its reconstruction by architect Juan de Villanueva who lowered the building fronts by two storeys, enclosed the square at its corners and constructed nine entrance arches. Due to its monumental appearance, the most well-known of the arches is the Arco de los Cuchilleros with its steep steps leading up to the square. The picturesque buildings along this street catch the eye due to their height and leaning façades serving as buttresses. Its name, Cuchilleros, derives from the cutlers' workshops once located here who supplied the knives to the butchers in Plaza Mayor, where Casa de la Carnicería, at one time the general meat deposit, is located.
***	Cebada Market	Mariano Calvo Pereira	Plaza de la Cebada, s/n	Mercado de la Cebada market hall, uilt in 1868 and redesigned in 1958, covers a large area with many stalls whose kind vendors offer a wide range of top-quality products. The steel arch structure was innovative for the time being. In addition to its commercial offer, it has a children's area, Cebada Kids, where activities related to healthy eating and fresh and seasonal products, the functioning of the market, etc. are organised every weekend for children between the ages of 4 and 11. Under renovation
***	La Latina Area	-	La Latina	The narrow and winding streets of this irregularly laid-out area, mostly dating back to the Middle Ages, usually lead onto a square. Most of them lay outside the Medieval walled village and provided accommodation to a great many merchants who sold their goods at the market. This commercial tradition still echoes in several street and square names, such as Plaza de la Cebada (Barley Square), where the farmers' market used to be held, Plaza de los Carros (Carriage Square), Plaza de la Paja (Straw Square), or even El Rastro (owing its name to the blood trail of the old slaughterhouse), the city's best-known flea market. The neighbourhood was named after writer and humanist Beatriz Galindo, one of the most relevant personalities of the fifteenth century, who was often referred to as 'La Latina' because she was remarkably skilled in Latin.
***	Spanish Film Library	Crispulo Moro Cabeza	Calle Santa Isabel, 3	The Doré Cinema was built in 1923 but the building in which the Film Library is located (known as the Marquis of Perales Palace) dates back to 1732, when its construction on a large plot on Calle de la Magdalena was commissioned. The palace has a square design and is organised around several interior courtyards, responding to the



				prototype of an 18th century aristocratic residence. Its Baroque doorway with an overlaying balcony by the famous architect, Pedro de Ribera, stands out with floral elements and the typical lugs of the Madrid Baroque style. From 1970, it was the headquarters of the National Newspaper Archive and since May 2002, it has housed the Spanish Film Library. It has an amazing Old Movie Program from 2€.
*****	Valle-Inclán Theatre	Ángela García de Paredes e Ignacio García Pedrosa	Plaza de Lavapiés, s/n	Teatro Olimpia's old building, inaugurated in 1926, began operating as a cinema hall soon after its completion. In 1974 it started working as a theatre hall and thirty years later it became part of the National Drama Centre. After intense refurbishment and modernization of the facilities, in 2006 it was re-inaugurated as Teatro Valle-Inclán in the neighborhood of Lavapiés. The project had a lot of budget constraints. It has two modern stages, one with seating capacity for 510 seats and the other, called Sala Francisco Nieva, with Italian-style layout and 150 seats. It operates as the second headquarters of the National Drama Centre and holds the representations of half of the shows from its program, as well as visits from foreign companies.
*****	Edificio Escuelas Pías (UNED) Building	Linazasoro	Calle Tribulete, 14 (4th Floor)	These ruins are part of the first school founded in Madrid by the Order of the Scolopi in 1729. The school was intended for poor children and soon became renowned for its high standards and innovative educational techniques: the first school in the country for deaf and dumb children was founded here. The only parts of the building left today are the ruins that initially formed part of the school chapel, built between 1763 and 1791 by Brother Gabriel Escribano and destroyed in 1936, during the early days of the Civil War. The enormous semicircular arch, designed by Alfonso Vergaz and crowned with the Pious Schools coat of arms, can still be seen today. Renowned architect, Linazasoro, was in charge of restoring this monastery and turning it into a library in 2004. The building now houses the UNED (National Distance Education University) head offices, with a large library, auditoriums and assembly halls. For maintenance purposes, the library in the Escuelas Pías area centre will remain closed until further notice.
***	Puerta de Toledo	Antonio Lopez-Aguado	Ronda de Toledo, 1	The Puerta de Toledo gate was built to commemorate the arrival in Madrid of Fernando VII; its construction was later entrusted to Antonio López Aguado. López Aguado used granite and stone from Colmenar to build a gate in Neo-Roman style and it was completed in 1827. With three arches, two lateral square arches and one central semi-circular arch, the Puerta de Toledo gate has openings flanked by half-columns with Ionic capitals in the central arch and Ionic pilasters in the others. In the upper part of the other two arches, several military trophies were placed. On the opposite side of the monument, two angels support the emblem of the City of Madrid.
***	La Casa Encendida	Fernando Arbós y Tremanti	Ronda de Valencia, 2	La Casa Encendida, the social and cultural centre of the Fundación Obra Social y Monte de Piedad de Madrid, showcases the most avant-garde exhibitions along with all types of artistic expression, as well as classes and workshops on environmental and community issues. It is located in a Neo-Moorish style building of monumental proportions. Designed by the architect Fernando Arbós and opened in 1913, it offers more than 64,583 square feet of facilities, divided into four floors and a terrace roof, which in summer functions as an open-air movie theatre where drinks are served. The façade system was very innovative for the time being. Tue-Sun (10am-10pm)
****	Antiguo Matadero de Madrid	José Eugenio Ribera	Paseo de la Chopera, 14	The old Madrid slaughterhouse, a set of neo-Mudejar style pavilions, built at the beginning of the 20th century on the banks of the Manzanares, is today a small city devoted to culture, where the visitor will find the following spaces: Naves Matadero. International Living Arts Centre, Nave 0, Casa del Lector, Central de Diseño, Cineteca, Plaza y Calle Matadero and Intermediae. Mon-Sun (9am-10pm)
***	Casa del Lector	Ensamble Studio	Paseo de la Chopera, 14	Madrid's Old Slaughterhouse is becoming an important Center for Contemporary Creation in Madrid, organizing architecture competitions that can give rise to proposals that will recover its 148 300 m2 to house creative processes, artistic training and participatory dialogue between the arts. The Reader's House project is the result of a competition that took place in 2006, in which Ensamble Studio won the first prize. The purpose of the competition was to restore the warehouses 13, 14, 17b and 17c of the Old Slaughterhouse to incorporate a new educational program. Mon-Fri (5-9pm), Sat-Sun (11am-3pm/5-9pm)
***	Madrid Planetarium	Salvador Perez Arroyo	Avenida del Planetario, 16	The Madrid Planetarium reopened in 2017, after being refurbished with the latest technology thanks to an agreement signed by the City of Madrid and La Caixa Foundation. As a result of the renovation, the new Planetarium features new exhibition areas and a modern, high-



				quality screening system endowed with powerful astronomy software for an amazing journey through the Universe. Screenings €3.60, FREE access to exhibitions. Tue-Fri (5-7.45pm), Sat-Sun (10am-1.45pm/5-7.45pm)
***	Campus Repsol	Rafael de La-Hoz	Calle de Méndez Álvaro, 50	Built in 2013 as Repsol new Headquarters in Madrid. Aspects such as sustainability of the plot, usability of eco-efficient means of transportation or the use of recycled materials have been assessed for the awarding of LEED NC certification. The certification acknowledges the positive impact on the well-being of occupants and the environment. The design and construction of the building focused on 6 essential points: 1. Sustainable plot; 2. Water efficiency; 3. Energy and atmosphere; 4. Materials and resources; 5. Interior environmental quality 6. Renovation in the conception.
*****	Ciudad Universitaria Campus	Modesto Lopez Otero	Ciudad Universitaria	The University City of Madrid (Ciudad Universitaria de Madrid), also called the Campus de Moncloa, holds buildings of two universities and several related organizations. The campus was built between 1929 and 1936, when the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) broke out. It was the scene of much fighting during the Civil War and was badly damaged. The original buildings were repaired or rebuilt after the Civil War and new buildings were added. A 1940 law formed a new University City Committee, with López Otero and Pedro Muguruza as directing architects. A scale model was made showing the buildings that had been designed and others that were planned for future construction. Work began on the Forestry and Naval Engineering faculties in 1942, and additional buildings were designed and built in the following years. At the start of the 1960s there was a change in philosophy, and rather than attempt unity among the buildings each new structure was designed to be distinctive and unrelated to the others.
*****	Faculty of Pharmacy Extension	MTM Arquitectos	Plaza de Ramon y Cajal	The Faculty of Pharmacy Extension was completed in 2007. It's a project built in section, efficiently responding to the distribution of the program and planning, and taking advantage of the conditions that appear to be more restrictive. The modeling of the land, allows at the same time to reverse the basement concept and wrap the depressed enclosure: a landscape named "secret botanist". The metallic trunks that support the volume of the upper classrooms grow, aligning to the nearby the row of poplars. Mon-Sat (8am-9pm)
***	Museo del Traje Museum	Jaime López de Asiain y Ángel Díaz Domínguez	Avenida de Juan de Herrera, 2	The Garment Museum is an institution that was created in 2004, although its collections have been shown in other museums since 1925. The Garment Museum contains a wide variety of historic and contemporary collections. It preserves rare but important pieces from the 16th and 17th centuries. The building that houses the Garment Museum was built from 1971 to 1973, and was inaugurated in 1975 as the Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art. Architect Jaime López de Asiain, who received the National Prize for Architecture in 1969, designed it. General admission €3, FREE for students. Tue-Sat (9.30am-7pm) Sun (10am-3pm)
***	School of Architecture of Madrid	Pascual Bravo Modesto Lopez Otero Pascual Bravo Sanfeliú	Avenida de Juan de Herrera, 22	The Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando was responsible for the teaching of architecture as an academic discipline from 1752, and awarded the corresponding degree. The degree was later regulated by the Royal Letters Patent of the 30th March 1757 under King Fernando VI. The classes were first held in the Casa de la Panadería, in the Plaza Mayor in Madrid, and later in the Academy itself in calle Alcalá in Madrid. It was in 1844 when Queen Isabel II founded the Special School of Architecture, which organised the teaching by means of a regulation which made it independent of the Academy of San Fernando. Up until 1936, when the current building in the Ciudad Universitaria was inaugurated, the School was located in the old Imperial College in calle Estudios. Special mention has to be made of the magnificent Library in the School, which has several collections of immense value, in spite of the destruction of more than half of the books in the civil war of 1936. Don't miss a façade extract of La Latina Hospital at the entrance of the school. Mon-Sat (8am-9pm)
****	Sede del Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de España	Fernando Higuera and Antonio Miró	Calle de El Greco, 4	Located in the Ciudad Universitaria, it was commissioned to architects Fernando Higuera and Antonio Miró in 1965, who created a four-storey reinforced concrete, which stands out for its circular plan and a cornice with sharp spikes, whereby it is popularly known as the Crown of Thorns. The IPCE was completed in 1967 as the Cultural Headquarters of Spain. Its circular shape and materials, mainly concrete make this constructivist building unique in its style. Tours are available only by appointment. Completely worth a visit.
**	Museum of the Americas	Luis Moya and Luis Martínez-Feduchi	Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, 6	The museum was built in April 1941; it was born from an idea that had been in development for a long time with different names: Overseas Museum-Library, Archaeological Museum of Indies, etc. In 1943, the plan for the existing museum was commissioned to the architects Luis



				Moya and Luis Martínez Feduchi, starting that same year and ending in 1954. The items in the Museum of America are the antique collections of American Archaeology and Ethnography of the National Archaeological Museum, which had previously belonged to the Museum of Natural Sciences, as well as acquisitions from donations, storage, and new works. Its themes cover an extensive period from American Prehistory to the present, with special emphasis in pre-Columbian Archaeology, Ethnography, and Colonial Art. The collection includes more than 25,000 objects. General admission €3, €1,50 for students. Tue-Sat (9.30am-3pm), Thu (9.30am-7pm), Sun (10am-3pm)
****	Faro de Moncloa	Salvador Pérez Arroyo	Av. Arco de La Victoria, 2	This former transmission tower was built by architect Salvador Pérez Arroyo in 1992, the year in which the city was named European Capital of Culture, and stands at 110 m tall. Step into the panoramic lift that takes you up 92 metres to the observation deck which stands tall over the heart of Madrid's Ciudad Universitaria. A whole series of monuments stretches out in front of you: the Royal Palace, La Almudena Cathedral, the Telefónica building on Gran Vía, the Cuatro Torres Business Area and, in the background, the peaks of the Sierra de Guadarrama mountain range. General admission €3. Tue-Sun (9.30am-8.30pm)
*****	Arch of Victory	Modesto López Otero y Pascual Bravo Sanfeliú	Avenida del Arco de la Victoria	Known popularly as La Puerta de Moncloa, this triumphal arch, which bears a striking resemblance to La Puerta de Alcalá, was built in 1956 and is located by one of the main entrances into Madrid, in the district of Moncloa. The monument was designed by architects Modesto López Otero and Pascual Bravo Sanfeliú, which raised a 40 metre high arch, supported by two rectangular bases. In each of these bases there is an entrance hall giving access to the upper part via a marble staircase or a lift. The adornment, created by Moisés de Huerta, includes bas-reliefs in a neoclassical style on the frieze, and figures that represent military virtues on the north wing and academic disciplines on the other wing. The top is crowned by a sculpture representing the goddess Minerva driving a chariot. The Latin inscriptions on top are in memory of the new construction of Ciudad Universitaria after the Civil War.
***	Air Force Headquarters	Luis Gutiérrez Soto and Ramón Beamonte	Calle de Romero Robledo, 8	The Air Force Headquarters, previously known as the Ministerio del Aire (Air Ministry), was built at the end of the Civil War, where once stood the Model Prison of Madrid. It's similar to El Escorial. In 1977, during the government of Adolfo Suarez, the three armies, Air Force, Army and Navy, were merged to form the Ministry of Defence. Today it is the headquarters of the Air Force.
*	Junta Municipal del Distrito de Moncloa-Aravaca	Manuel Herrero de Palacios	Plaza de la Moncloa, 1	This building, initially intended to be a tribute to those who died for Madrid in the Civil War in the battle for the city, is now the Moncloa District Municipal Council. This building was designed by the architect, Manuel Herrero de Palacios, in 1949, after winning a call for ideas competition. It is a building that looks like a mausoleum, with a circular plaza at the entrance covered by a dome with a lantern, which was initially intended to place an enormous cross in memory of the fallen, given the use for which the building was designed.
***	Casa de las Flores Apartments	Secundino Zuazo	Calle de Rodríguez San Pedro, 72	Casa de las Flores, Located in Chamberí, was designed by Secundino Zuazo in 1931. It is, without a doubt, the most interesting building of the modern Madrid expansion district and it was home to the poet Pablo Neruda when he came to Madrid in 1934. The 5-story building has 288 exterior apartments, well-lit, airy and functional emphasizing the healthy environment so popular in those times. The apartments are distributed around three inner courtyards with the central one being the biggest. The corner on the Princesa Street has balconies with window boxes that give the name, House of Flowers, to the building.
****	Madrid Teleférico	-	Paseo Pintor Rosales, s/n	The Madrid Cable Car offers residents of Madrid and tourists the chance to fly over the city and gaze from the air at the most historical, as well as the greenest, parts of Madrid. The Cable Car, which has been managed by the EMT Municipal Transport Company since Jan 2018, has 80 cabins that each fit 6 passengers. Carrying up to 1200 people per hour, it travels at 3.5 metres per second and takes 11 minutes to complete the journey between the two stations. General admission €6 (round trip) / €4.50 (one way).
****	Príncipe Pio Station	Victor Lenoir	Príncipe Pio	Príncipe Pío Station was built in 1879 as one of the oldest train stations of Madrid. The building of the station is an example of the Modernist architecture from the end of the 19th century. Built by the French architects Bairez, Grasset, and Ouliat, it presents a façade flanked by two towers. Its style is historicist. In the interior, the hall is the most noteworthy area. After losing its function as a railroad station, it was closed for several years until reopened, after undergoing a major restoration. Today it is an important transport



				junction with Metro and an urban, inter-urban and long distance bus interchange, but it has also become a Leisure and Cultural Center, and a mall with all kind of stores and restaurants. Mon-Sun (6am-1am)
****	The Goya Museum and Pantheon	Sabatini and Juan Moya Idígoras	Glorieta de San Antonio de la Florida, 5	The remains of renowned Spanish artist Francisco de Goya are located in a tomb within a hermitage dedicated to Saint Anthony of Padua, called "La Ermita de San Antonio de la Florida". Goya died in exile in Bordeaux in 1828, and his mortal remains were finally put to rest in this small chapel. Goya had been commissioned to decorate the chapel in 1798, completing magnificent frescoes in just 120 days, and today this is a museum-pantheon that stands in memory of both the painter and the saint. There are 2 twin Chapels, one has the fake replicas. FREE admission. Tue-Fri (9.30am-8pm) Sat-Sun (10am-2pm)
*****	Madrid Río	Burgos & Garrido + Porras La Casta + Rubio & Álvarez-Sala + West 8	10 Km- Starts at Parque del Oeste	Madrid Río is one of Madrid's major ecosystem-rebalancing projects. Part of the busy M-30 ring road running parallel to the River Manzanares was buried underground, which resulted in a vast 10km-long park that both locals and out-of-towners can enjoy. The renovation of the spaces freed from traffic has helped Madrid recover the river. A total of 47 subprojects with a combined total budget of 280 million Euros have since been developed, the most important of which include: the Salón de Pinos, Avenida de Portugal, Huerta de la Partida, Jardines de Puente de Segovia, Jardines de Puente de Toledo, Jardines de la Virgen del Puerto and the Parque de la Arganzuela. In addition to the various squares, boulevards and parks, a family of bridges were realised that improve connections between the urban districts along the river.
***	Casa de Campo	Juan Gómez de Mora	Paseo Puerta del Ángel, 1	At over 1,722 hectares, Casa de Campo is the largest urban park in Spain. The importance of Casa de Campo rose when King Philip II of Spain moved the court to Madrid in 1561 and the royal residence was established in the old fortress, which stood on the site of the present-day Royal Palace. A keen hunter, the King wanted to have his court located close to a hunting ground. To honour his wish, he acquired the manor from the Vargas family and the adjoining lands as well. Two centuries later, King Ferdinand VI of Spain named Casa de Campo a Royal Forest. In 1931, under the Second Republic, the property passed from the Crown to Madrid City Council. Mon-Sun (6am-1am)
*	Hydrographic Studies Center of CEDEX	Miguel Fisac	Paseo Bajo de la Virgen del Puerto, 3	Inaugurated in 1963 and designed by the Spanish architect Miguel Fisac, the laboratories space is characterized by its bone-shape beams. This singular element spans 22 meters while providing gentle light and creating a simply impressive space. The architectural concept of this building located at Madrid Río features simple form and expressive structure where all of the used materials (iron, concrete, steel) show their own quality, texture and color. The building of the Centre of Hydrographic Studies of CEDEX (Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos del CEDEX) can be visited during the open days organized by different entities (Town Hall, Association of Civil Engineers, Official Association of Architects, Open House Madrid...) throughout the year and announced in the media. Thursdays 3pm, by appointment.
*	Campus Madrid Oficinas	Jump Studios	Calle de Mazarredo, 9	A neo-Mudejar building created in 1892 that housed the first factory of batteries for industrial use by the hand of Isaac Peral and that today is a meeting place for businessmen and entrepreneurs. The building that houses the Campus Madrid Google dedicates the ground and first floors to a large cafeteria that is the heart of the campus and to which anyone who is a member has access, in addition to an auditorium with a capacity for 200 people. Mon-Fri (9am-9pm)
*	Vicente Calderón Football Stadium	Javier Barroso and Miguel Ángel García-Lomas	Paseo Virgen del Puerto, 67	Opened on 2 October 1966 as the Manzanares Stadium, the Atlético de Madrid stadium is now coming to the end of its life. Having hosted League and Champions matches in the 2016-2017 season, it bid farewell to official competition matches by hosting the final of the Copa del Rey between Barcelona and Alavés. The Vicente Calderón Stadium will soon be demolished to make way for a new park, which will be called the Atlético de Madrid Park. Until then, it will continue to house the club's offices.
*****	Arganzuela Footbridge	Dominique Perrault Architecture	Paseo de las Yererías, 19	Arganzuela Footbridge, completed in 2012, links the districts of Carabanchel and Arganzuela. The design of this modern bridge is a double metal spiral in the form of a ringlet with two arms, covered by metallic mesh that shines during the day and is illuminated at night by streetlamps designed to look like birds and butterflies. Inside there are wooden floors, benches to sit down for a rest, and a bike lane running right the way over it as part of the network that goes around the whole park. It's one of the architectural icons of Madrid Río, the large park that runs along both banks of the Manzanares River as it flows through the city.
****	Telefonica Headquarters	Rafael de la Hoz	Ronda de la Comunicacion	Telefonica, as the larger Spanish company, creates the strategic challenge of regroup its fourteen thousand employees in one and



				unique headquarters in Madrid, completed in 2008. Four identical phases with three concentrated buildings are placed in the corners of the site creating watchtowers defining the campus perimeter. Inside the site, the administration, restaurants, clinic or gymnasiums are equally placed at all phases of the perimeter. With a unique special glass system-created only for this project- and a extensive protective and sun accumulator overhang top, prevents a scattered perception of the complex.
**	San Pedro Mártir Church	Miguel Fisac	Av Burgos, 204	The San Pedro Martir Theologate Set, is one of the most representative works of Miguel Fisac and it was completed in 1960. Located on Avenida de Burgos, 204, on the edge of the Northeast Highway A-1 in Madrid, gives it a strategic location of claim and prominence. To this site is added some very specific program premises, which lead the author to make project decisions not seen to date and with brilliant results. The answer given by Fisac is a set of pieces arranged orthogonally and ordered towards the bottom, locating the different pavilions in a hierarchical way: teacher parents in the first place, young parents in second and finally the students, who formed too the Chorus of the Theologate. These two first sections are where the main activities of the convent are carried out, embracing a common garden that invites contemplation. The resulting form is a hyperbola. It has a full library of philosophy and theology.
***	BBVA Headquarters	Herzog&deMeuron	Calle Saucedá	BBVA's new headquarters, completed in 2015, is located on the northern periphery of Madrid. The site faces the highway and is surrounded by newly built offices, commercial buildings, and residential developments. In the capital's skyline, you can make out La Vela (The Sail), an elliptical tower standing 93 metres high, which is part of a series of seven buildings that incorporate environmentally friendly materials and energy savings systems. They are surrounded by gardens and landscaped areas, designed in accordance with the same principles of sustainability, with native plant species that require little water and glass surfaces to maximise solar energy.
****	BMW + Mini Car Showroom	Rafael de la Hoz	Avda. Burgos 133 (Las Tablas)	February 2006 saw the inauguration of a new BMW dealer, the work of architect Rafael de la Hoz. The form is inspired in the heat waves produced by a BMW engine. It has the most luxurious display of BMW cars. The new building features a space articulated into three bands, with differentiated tasks but visually and spatially united. The first band houses motorcycles. The second, wider one is dedicated to showing cars and to customer relations. The last band houses the more private functions of the complex. Here are the vehicle repair shops, the direct reception zone and all the offices and employee areas. Mon-Fri (9.30am-8pm) Sat (10am-2pm)
****	OXXEO Building	Rafael de La-Hoz Arquitectos	Edificio Oxseo, Calle Puerto de Somport, 9	OXXEO Building was completed in 2019 as an office space. With five storeys, it stands out for the structural lattice of the façade with a rhomboidal mesh designed with metallic elements comprising a tubular section. The points of intersection of the mesh, which are located every 8.10 m, act as supporting elements on the perimeter of the slabs. In order to provide flexibility to the floor plan of the building, the design aimed to avoid setting pillars in the office space.
****	Mirador Building	MVRDV	c/ Princesa de Éboli, 13-21	Mirador building, completed in 2005, is a postmodern housing block, developed by the Dutch architectural firm of MVRDV in collaboration with the Madrid-based architect Blanca Lleó. The building is 63.4 meters tall and has 21 floors and 155 apartments. The most prominent feature is the big central opening with a common area with gardens that also serves as a lookout thanks to the views of the Guadarrama mountains. Its shape is inspired in the typical block, then turned and put in a vertical angle.
**	Celosía Building	MVRDV and Blanca Lleó	Av. de Francisco Pi y Margall, 12	In 2009 Jacob van Rijs of MVRDV and Blanca Lleó completed the social housing block near the Mirador Building, which is an earlier collaboration. The perforated block of Celosia assembles 146 apartments, communal outside areas throughout the building, and parking and commercial program in the plinth. The city block is opened and allows wind and light to enter the building, offering vistas and outside spaces contrasting the surrounding area. Most apartments offer additional private outdoor space in the shape of a loggia right behind the front door.
*	PLAY-TIME apartments	SUMA	Calle De Fernández Caro, 35	The PLAY-TIME apartments is a project of seven units for short term rental completed in 2013. The developer chose the place because he was looking for an oasis in the city. The movement of the building gives each housing with its own terrace and the construction system provides its own garden in the perimeter. The units, two per floor , are independently assembled on a vertical core -with elevator and services- so they can be oriented freely, limited only by urban



				conditions and the spiral staircase that climbs around the perimeter, to which they turn their backs.
*	Edificio los Cubos	Luis de la Rica	Calle Albacete, 5	Los Cubos was designed in 1974 as an office building for AFG (Assurances Generales de France) by the French architects Michel Andrault, Pierre Parat, Aydin Guvan and Alain Capieu, and was built between 1976 and 1981. It contains nine floors of office space, totalling 32,000m ² GBA, and sits next to the busy M30 motorway. Amazing concrete structure (2m diameter) on the exterior. The 2020 refurbishment by Chapman Taylor brings a fresh and dynamic design character to the building, while retaining the distinctive 'cubicle' principles of the original branding.
****	Torres Blancas	Sáenz de Oiza	Avenida de América, 37	Designed by Francisco Javier Sáenz de Oiza and completed in 1969, this concrete tower rises up 71 metres into the Madrid skyline. It is one of the most complicated and innovative concrete structures of its time, breaking with the typical conventions of residential architecture. When building Torres Blancas, the aspiration of Oiza was to build a unique residential building, of a great height, which would grow organically like a tree. The result was a structure that was covered vertically by staircases, lifts, and installations, like the vessels of a tree, surrounded by curved balconies grouped in the manner of leaves on branches.
*****	Silken Puerta América Hotel	Jean Nouvel (...)	Avda de América 41	Silken Puerta América is a striking hotel for its cutting-edge interior design, the work of leading architects and artists. Inaugurated in 2006, the building had nineteen of the best architecture and design studios from thirteen different countries participating in the design. The project entailed playing with different materials, colours and shapes in order to create unique spaces which encompass the best of avant-garde design and architecture, and where all artists have had complete creative freedom. Zaha Hadid, Norman Foster or David Chipperfield are just some examples of the architects who participated in the interior design. The rooftop FUSE bar is a MUST. Open until 2am
****	Plaza de Toros Las Ventas	Jose Espeliú	Plaza de las Ventas	Las Ventas Bullring holds 23,798 fans and, at 196 feet in diameter, the arena is one of the largest in the world. Based on a project by José Espelius, who died during its construction, it was completed by Manuel Muñoz Monasterio in 1931 and opened in the same year. Constructed in a Neo-Mudéjar style with hand-painted tiles, it houses an important bullfighting museum which illustrates the history of Las Ventas; it also has a chapel devoted to the Virgen de Guadalupe and to the Virgen de la Paloma, patrons of Mexico and Madrid, respectively. During the months of July and August, there are night-time visits on Thursdays and Saturdays from 8pm – 11pm with a guide in Spanish, French or English.
****	WiZink Center	Enrique Hermoso Paloma Huidobro	Avenida Felipe II, s/n	WiZink Center (formerly known as Sports Palace) is a multi-use space dedicated to sport and spectacle and with top-of-the-range technical facilities. On October 14th 1934, the last bullfighting event was held as 24 hours later, the historic bullring was torn down. Work on the Las Ventas bullring had already begun. From that time until the start of construction on the place, the place became farmland. In January 1956 the National Sport Delegation selected the draft presented by the architects José Soteras and Lorenzo García Barbón, designers of the Sports Palace of Barcelona. It was inaugurated on January 8th of 1960 with a formal multi-sport act. On June 28th 2001 the Palace suffered a fire and was practically destroyed, and had to be rebuilt. It opened again on 2005. Mon-Tue (9am-7pm), Fri (9am-3pm)
***	Gregorio Marañón Hospital	Rafael Moneo	Calle Doctor Esquerdo, 46	The new Maternity and pediatrics ward of Gregorio Marañón hospital opened in 2003. It was a very complex proposal due to the available space and the requirements. The concatenation of wards gives way to courtyards that can and must be considered characteristic elements of this project. Clarity, cleanliness, and brightness are attributes of hygiene and also of this architecture.
****	Torrespaña Tower	Emilio Fernández Martínez de Velasco	Calle Alcalde Sáinz de Baranda 92	Popularly known as 'El Pirulí', this RTVE communications tower is one of the icons of Madrid. With a height of 220 metres, various TV channels and radio stations broadcast from this centre. Located in Calle O'Donnell, very close to the M-30 ring road, Torrespaña was opened in 1982 to ensure the distribution of the TV signal for the Football World Championship in Spain. A pioneering technique was used in its construction, which consisted of creating a concrete foot with a diameter of 29.50 metres and two metres high, and has been repeated in other European constructions of a similar nature.
Zone 2: WEST				
****	Valle de los Caídos	Pedro Muguruza Diego Mendez	Carretera de Guadarrama/El Escorial	The Valle de los Caídos (Valley of the Fallen) is a Catholic basilica and a monumental memorial in the municipality of San Lorenzo de El Escorial built in 1958. Franco claimed that the monument was meant to



				<p>be a "national act of atonement" and reconciliation. It served as the burial place of Franco's remains from his death in November 1975 until his exhumation on 24 October 2019, as a result of efforts to remove all public veneration of his dictatorship, and following a long legal process. The monument, considered a landmark of 20th-century Spanish architecture, was designed by Pedro Muguruza and Diego Méndez on a scale to equal, according to Franco, "the grandeur of the monuments of old, which defy time and memory."</p> <p>Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)</p>
****	Monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial	Juan Bautista Juan de Herrera Francisco de Mora	C/ Juan de Borbón y Battemberg, s/n, 1	<p>San Lorenzo de El Escorial Monastery and Royal Site was built between 1563 and 1584. Affected by the death of his father, Carlos V, in 1558 and in order to consolidate the House of Austria in Spain, it was Felipe II who ordered the construction of the Monastery, to ensure the eternal memory of his family, create a family Pantheon and offset the destruction of a church devoted to San Lorenzo during the battle of San Quintín, in France. On 23rd April 1563, the first stone was laid under the orders of Juan Bautista de Toledo. On his death in 1567, Juan de Herrera was responsible for the work, marking his own architectural stamp in the "herreriano" style, characterised by the importance of the lines rather than the abuse of decorative elements that distract attention from the building. This location is where all the Spanish Royalty is buried. Besides being a monastery, it is also a huge museum. General admission €12, €6 for students.</p> <p>Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)</p>
****	La Casita del Príncipe	Juan de Villanueva	Paseo del Pardo s/n	<p>The House of the Prince (Casita del Príncipe) is an ancient royal residence built in 1775. The word casita is the diminutive of the Spanish word for "house". It was designed by the neoclassical architect Juan de Villanueva for the private use of the heir to the Spanish throne Charles, Prince of Asturias and his wife Maria Luisa. The interior is decorated in neoclassical style with some Pompeian influence and it is well preserved. FREE entrance but tickets need to be purchased at San Lorenzo del Escorial Monastery.</p>
****	Casa del Infante Don Gabriel	Juan de Villanueva	Carretera de Robledo de Chavela, s/n.	<p>The Casita del Infante is an ancient royal residence built in 1773. It was constructed as a private home for the Infante Gabriel of Spain. The small residence was built during the late 18th century during the reign of his father Charles III of Spain. The Casita was built in an era where it was popular for nobles and Royalty to have a small "hideaway" to entertain informally; the most famous example of this is Marie Antoinette's Petit Trianon. The building was designed in Neoclassical style by the prominent architect Juan de Villanueva whose best-known building is the Museo del Prado in Madrid. Villanueva also designed the Casita del Príncipe, the private residence of Gabriel's older brother Infante Charles, Prince of Asturias. FREE entrance but tickets need to be purchased at San Lorenzo del Escorial Monastery. Tue-Sun (10am-8pm)</p>
****	San Bernabe Church	Francisco de Mora	Iglesia, 9 (El Escorial)	<p>The Church of San Bernabé constitutes one of the first examples of the architectural style called herreriano. It was built in substitution of the old parish church of the Villa of El Escorial on the initiative of Felipe II to promote the renovation of the area where the Monastery was established. The project, designed by Francisco de Mora, was executed between 1594 and 1597 by Fray Antonio de Villacastín, who assumed the direction of the works. It is a rectangular building with a single nave of five sections which is accessed by a narthex located between two powerful towers. The buttresses inside the nave make up ten chapels and are the base of the arches that support the ship's barrel vault.</p> <p>Mon- Sun (6-7.30pm)</p>
***	El Pardo	-	Carretera Fuencarral-El Pardo (M - 612) Km. 1,9	<p>El Pardo has one of the best conserved Mediterranean forests in Europe and it's just 15 km away from the centre of Madrid. El Pardo is a landscape linked to the history of Spain since Henry III of Castile turned it into one of his favourite hunting grounds, halfway through the 15th century. Charles V later built a palace on this site and it became the habitual residence of the court in January, February and March. Following the Civil War and until 1975, it was Franco's official residence, and today it is one of the Royal Sites managed by National Heritage. The main street is Calle de Manuel Alonso and the famous restaurant is El Filandón.</p>
****	El Pardo Royal Palace	Luis de Vega Juan de Vergara Francesco Sabatini	Calle de Manuel Alonso s/n	<p>El Pardo Royal Palace was built in the 16th century, during Philip II's reign, on the site of a small castle that Charles I commissioned in the 15th century. Consequently, the palace of El Pardo inherited the structure of this medieval castle with towers at the corners and surrounded by a moat. As well as its architectural beauty, the monument stands out for its interior decoration. Some of the most notable elements are the tapestries created following commissions</p>



				by artists such as Bayeu or Goya. It also boasts 18th and 19th century furniture and important paintings. Since 1983 it has been used to accommodate foreign Heads of State on official visits to Spain although it is open to visitors when not in use. General admission €9, €4 for students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
**	Casita del Príncipe		Paseo de el Pardo, 25 Bis, 28048 Madrid	The Casita del Príncipe is an eighteenth-century house near the Royal Palace of El Pardo which is set in a hunting estate north of Madrid. The building was designed by the neoclassical architect Juan de Villanueva for the use of the heir to the Spanish throne Charles, Prince of Asturias. Construction began in 1784. Villanueva had previously designed another building known as the Casita del Príncipe for the same client at El Escorial. Following restoration work in the early twenty-first century, the building is open to the public by prior arrangement. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
*	German School Madrid	Grüntuch Ernst Architects	Calle Monasterio de Guadalupe, 7	The new building in northern Madrid, completed in 2015 replaces its predecessor building in the city centre. With its special educational program and evening theatre performances and concerts, the German School Madrid is an important site for cultural exchange. In this large complex, the school's diverse areas of use are legible as clearly defined units. The individual buildings – the kindergarten, the primary school and the secondary school – each frame an inner courtyard. All patios open up to the surrounding landscape and a vista of the snow-covered mountains.
*	Fuencarral-El Pardo Police Station	Voluar Arquitectura	Calle del Mirador de la Reina, 4	Fuencarral-El Pardo Police Station was completed in 2008. The building is set back from the property line, leaving a free public urban space that allows pedestrian access. This gives continuity to the city and promotes the reconciliation of the citizen to the public building, which is traditionally considered a closed and hermetic place. From a distance, the facade gives the building a clear and massive appearance. At proximity, the facade's skin is only a light film whose transparency allows magnificent views of the city. The anodized aluminum mesh screens are periodically perforated to control depth of field and light penetration.
**	La Zarzuela Racecourse	Carlos Arniches Martín Domínguez and Eduardo Torroja	Avenida Padre Huidobro, s/n	The Zarzuela's terraces, covered by an apparently weightless reinforced concrete roof designed by engineer Eduardo Torroja, continue to surprise visitors because of their light, elegant appearance. It is an excellent example of architecture for a sporting venue, inspired in such modern values as competitiveness, hygiene, and life in the open air, much admired by artists, politicians and intellectuals in the 1930s. It was intended to replace the La Castellana Racecourse and building started in 1935 but was stopped because of the Civil War. At the end of the war it was in ruins and had to be rebuilt, work being finished in 1941. The racecourse has passed through years of splendour, like the 1970s, and periods of recession, like the 1990s. It was closed for refurbishment in 1996 and since 2003 has held event-packed racing seasons. Tours available. Check events http://www.hipodromodelazarzuela.es/
**	Selgascano Office	Selgascano	Calle Guecho, 27, 28023 Madrid	Spanish architects Jose Selgas and Lucia Cano of SelgasCano have designed an office for their own practice, located in the woods near Madrid in Spain. A 20mm thick, curved window made of transparent acrylic forms the north-facing wall of the tunnel-like space. The opaque, south-facing aspect is constructed from a 110mm thick, insulated, fiber-glass and polyester sandwich, offering shade from direct sunlight. A hinged opening attached to a weighted pulley mechanism at one end of the building allows varying degrees of natural ventilation.
*	Esther Koplowitz Foundation	Hans Abaton	Casa de Campo, s/n	The current centre, granted by Madrid City Hall, is housed in a building from 1950 attached to a development of mainly single storey houses. It is located beside the disused military barracks near the Extremadura highway. Renovated in 1995, it shows inadequate conditions as a school and residence for children who suffer CP. Due to the increasing demand for places and the fact that it was the only specialized residence in La Comunidad de Madrid, an extension with the very best conditions was necessary and addressed many shortcomings.
****	Aviation Museum	-	Highway A-5, Km. 10,7, 28024 Madrid	This museum, located within the Cuatro Vientos air base, acquires, conserves and displays the Historic Heritage of Spanish Aeronautics. It has been a leading point of reference in European aeronautics since 1975. There is an outdoor exhibition and seven hangars that house aircraft, uniforms, decorations, engines, models, and other collections related with aviation. At the end of the Civil War, once the Air Force was created, the idea was to create a museum that would reflect the evolution and history of Spanish aeronautics. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10am-2pm)



**	Carabanchel Housing	dosmasuno arquitectos	28054, Av. de la Peseta	Carabanchel Housing, completed in 2007, is a social housing complex in the outskirts of Madrid. The dwellings are compressed onto one edge, onto a single linear piece, in search for the <i>genus loci</i> of the place, views and an optimal orientation in which east and west share the south, generating the limit of the activity, soothing the interior and defining the exterior. Its construction responds to a necessity of industrial optimization. Therefore, the structure of the main body is constructed in concrete from a single high accuracy aluminum cast. At the same time, the light steel structure modules that constitute the additional elements enable volumetric variations.
****	Hospital Universitario Rey Juan Carlos	Rafael de La-Hoz	Calle Gladiolo, s/n	This new hospital model, completed in 2012, is configured in three basic elements: efficiency, light and silence. The best about hospital architecture and the best in residential architecture. Conceptually, the new hospital is arranged on base that gives structure to the health care units, outpatient diagnosis and treatment. Structured in three modules or parallel buildings that reflect the best hospital main structures: flexibility, expansion, functional clarity and horizontal circulations. The position of the two towers, responds to the functional need to have an immediate access to the operating rooms, delivery rooms, emergency and diagnostic.
**	Olympic Tennis Centre	Dominique Perrault Architecture	Cmo. de Perales, 23	Madrid Caja Mágica has three clay courts with retractable roofs, so they can be used throughout the year. The centre court or Manolo Santana Stadium can hold up to 12,500 people, the Arantxa Sánchez Vicario Stadium can hold up to 3,000 spectators, and Stadium 3 can seat 2,500. The "magic box" concept encloses sports and multi-functional buildings but opens up and shapes itself to the various uses projecting a changing and lively silhouette in the cityscape. Its mobile and vibrant skin filters the sunlight, serves as a windbreak and shelters the sports halls in a lightweight shell.
Zone 3: EAST				
****	Cerro del Tío Pío		Calle de Benjamin Palencia, 2	Located in the area of Puente de Vallecas, this park, known popularly as the 'park of the seven boobs' owing to the shape of its hills, is said to offer the best views of Madrid. Spread over different heights and gradients, its vast swathes of grass and tree-lined walkways make this one of the most popular green areas in the south of the city, offering sporting equipment, a cycle path, a kiosk, and a viewing point in the higher area.
*	Ecobulevar	Ecosistema Urbano	Bulevar de la Naturaleza, 13G, 28031 Madrid	The whole proposal for the eco-boulevard in Vallecas, completed in 2007, can be defined as an urban recycling operation consisting of the following actions: insertion of an air tree-social dynamizer, over an existing urbanization area, densification of existing alignment trees and reduction and asymmetric arrangement of wheeled traffic circulation. Superficial interventions reconfiguring the existing urbanization (perforations, fillings, paint, etc.) that defaces the executed kerb development.
*	Social Housing	Estudio Entresitio	Calle Pilar de Madariaga Rojo, 9	This project is the result of a competition run by Madrid's Municipal Housing Agency at the end of 2003. The philosophy of the competition was that each team would offer the best architecture solution that was able to imagine, subject to compliance with the "economic" parameters for the lot; maximum surface to be built and number of dwellings, and always considering that it is a social housing development.
*****	Parish Church of Santa Monica	Vicens + Ramos	Calle Libertad, 17	The Parish Church of Santa Monica, completed in 2007, integrates in one building all the spaces that correspond to Church, Parish offices and priest housing. The generating idea of the project was that of situating, within the confusion of the surrounding urban environment, a building that would mark a milestone and become a continuous testimony to the spiritual function produced in its interior, and which must necessarily spread and manifest itself permanently to the nearby social and urban medium. The intention to unify had priority in the conception of the building, that is long and narrow, curved to fit the road along its westerly aspect and cut off abruptly at the north-easterly face.
****	Wanda Metropolitano Stadium	Cruz y Ortiz Architects	Av. de Luis Aragonés, 4	The recently-completed Wanda Metropolitano in Madrid by Cruz y Ortiz Architects has been named as the best stadium in the world during the World Football Summit 2018. The stadium was opened in September 2017 and is set to host the 2019 UEFA Champions League final in May of 2019. In awarding the accolade, the jury praised the scheme's aesthetics, operational program, flexibility to hold a wide range of events, use of technology, and "above all, a unique experience for the spectator in terms of comfort, services, and safety." Visits are on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays (provided that it is



				not a match day). Entrance tickets should be acquired at the shop located in the stadium or on the official website.
****	Capricho Park	Jean-Baptiste Mulot	Paseo Alameda de Osuna	The Duke and Duchess of Osuna created the Capricho Park in 1784. As a protector of artists, bullfighters, and intellectuals, the Duchess created an authentic natural paradise frequently visited by the most distinguished personalities of the period, and where the most prestigious artists, gardeners, and set designers worked. After the death of the Duchess, the Park began to lose popularity, a situation that continued until 1974 when the Madrid City Council bought the Park and began its restoration, which finished in 1999. The Park houses important botanical, sculptural, and artistic treasures. Among them are shrines, hermitages, fountains, small plazas, and the palace of dukes, among others. The garden is composed of three sections: the parterre or French garden, the English landscape, and the Italian giardino. El Capricho keeps a secret: the well-known bunker of the Jaca Position, the only example in Europe of this kind of structures from the Spanish Civil War. The bunker, built in 1937, was home to the headquarters of the Republican Army of the Central Region. FREE admission. Sat-Sun (9am-sunset)
****	Juan Carlos I Park	-	Glorieta S.A.R. Don Juan de Borbón y Battenberg, 5	Juan Carlos I is an immense park covering 160 hectares, in which there is an olive grove with over 2,000 specimens of the former Olivar de Hinojosa, a lake, an auditorium, a collection of open-air sculptures and an activity centre. It was opened to the public in 1992 on the occasion of the Madrid European Capital of Culture. It has a large skating rink, a golf course, a lake and a river for water sports, such as canoeing, fishing areas, a cycleway and a bike rental service... A free little train to get around the park also runs every half an hour. Mon-Sun (7am-1am)
*	Campus de la Justicia	Alejandro Zaera	Valdebebas	The Campus de la Justicia is a project for the Community of Madrid that brings together the currently dispersed functions of local justice administration in a single site already endowed with good transport links. The overall layout is by Frechilla & López Peláez, who in 2005 won first prize in the international competition. Most of the 15 buildings that make up the campus were then also commissioned via competitions. The richness of the master plan lies in its conceptual simplicity: the buildings are laid out along a route and are restricted by circular plans of varying radii.
*****	T4 Airport	Richard Rogers and Lamela Studio	Aeropuerto Barajas T4	The NAT (T4) at the International Madrid-Barajas Airport is located three kilometres north of the old Barajas terminals T1, T2 and T3. The original design concept, completed in 2006, has been maintained in the final building and replies to the complex and extensive requirements of the specification, organising activity within three buildings: A car park, a Terminal Building and the Satellite Building. The Terminal Building is characterised by three lineal modules (Check-in spine, processing spine, Pier), and serves different functions according to the passengers flow (arrivals or departures).
**	Terraces of the Lake	Morph Studio	Calle María de las Mercedes de Borbón 162	Terraces of the Lake is a residential building completed in 2018. Like the buildings that overlook the sea, Terrazas del Lago grew under the influence of a focal point. A facade of heterogeneous texture was designed, breaking the typical paradigm of horizontal bands. It is one of the first buildings in Madrid with A energy rating, and it incorporates an interior layout that optimizes the rooms, solving almost all the curves on account of the terraces that give the project its name.
**	3D Printed Bridge	IAAC	Av. del Dr. Severo Ochoa, 17	The first 3D printed pedestrian bridge in the world opened to the public in 2017. Led by the Institute of Advanced Architecture of Catalonia (IAAC) in a process that took a year and a half from its conception, the structure crosses a stream in Castilla-La Mancha Park in Alcobendas, Madrid. Although similar initiatives have already been announced in the Netherlands, this is the first to have finished construction. The structure is printed in micro-reinforced concrete, and measures 12 meters in length and 1.75 meters wide.
***	Desert CITY	Garciagerman Arquitectos	A-1, KM 25, 28708, Madrid, Spain	Desert City is a celebration of xerophytic plants and the production of a whole culture of interests and events around them. The project proposes an educational, sustainable and ecological complex in which to overlap activities that range from the exhibiting, growing and breeding of cactus from all over the world in a large garden and greenhouse, to housing an array of leisure activities such as presentations, small conventions, workshops or exhibitions. The large building contains, besides the greenhouse and exhibition/sales space, restaurant, shop, storage, and office areas. Sat-Sun (10.30am-1.30pm)
*****	Alcala de Henares	-	Alcala de Henares	Alcalá de Henares, one of the most important towns in the history of Spain, is just 30km from Madrid. The Complutense University was founded here in 1499, and since then it has declared Spanish a



				language of culture. As a result, Alcalá de Henares is now part of the "Path of the Spanish Language", a route comprising all those places in Spain that have had a special influence on the Spanish language. In 1998, it was classified as a World Heritage Site. Puerta de Madrid, the access gate to the city is a monument designed by Antonio Juana Jordán in 1778.
*****	Alcalá de Henares Cathedral	Rodrigo Gil de Ontañón	Plaza de los Santos Niños	They say that Alcalá de Henares Cathedral was erected on the spot where the Santos Niños Justo and Pastor were buried. These holy children, whose saint's day is celebrated on 6th August, are now the patron saints of the town, and their relics are kept in the crypt below. The cathedral is one of the only two churches in the world called 'Magistral', meaning that all its canons are 'magisters' or lecturers at the university. The current building was designed, constructed between 1497 and 1515 in late Gothic style typical of this stage. The tower was built between 1528 and 1582. Mon-Fri (9am-1pm/5-8.30pm) Sun-Sat (9am-1pm/6-8.30pm)
****	Arzobispal Palace	Manuel Laredo	Calle Cardenal Sandoval y Rojas s/n	During its eight centuries of existence, the Archbishop's Palace has witnessed the interview between the Catholic Monarchs and Christopher Columbus that led to the voyages to the Americas. After suffering destructions, fires, reconstructions, expansions and top moments; nowadays, the palace is the central office of Alcalá de Henares' bishopric. The original building was completed in 1209 by Alonso de Covarrubias but reconstructed several times after wars and fires. The last intervention was by Manuel Laredo. Besides those uses, the Archbishop's Palace has been an arsenal for tanks and munitions during the period of Civil War and after. Mon-Sun (11am-2.30pm)
****	Bernardas' Convent and Church	Juan Gómez de Mora	Plaza de las Bernardas, 1	Bernardas' Convent and Church were founded in 1617 by the cardinal Bernardo Sandoval y Rojas, also Toledo's Archbishop and General Inquisitor—highest Catholic charges of that time—, besides being a great patron for writers, as the very same Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Góngora, Quevedo or fray Luis de León experienced. The building finished in 1636 was the last great work of the prelate, as he died in the following year. It was designed by the great architect Juan Gómez de Mora from Madrid—inspired by the canons of major Italian architects of that moment—and the work was carried out by the Alcalá's maestro Sebastián de la Plaza. The whole compounded by the monastery and the church was set up into the old Moorish neighborhood of Almanjara. Bernardas' Church has a sober façade that causes a certain impression of coldness due to its austerity. However, it intensely contrasts with the sight of the visitor entering to the church, very open, spacious and full of light. Regarding to the enclosure convent, there are two cloisters, the convent archive and the chapter house. Don't miss the adjacent Religious Art Museum. Sat-Sun (1-6pm)
****	Cervantes House and Museum	-	Calle Mayor, 48	The childhood home of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra now houses a museum dedicated to this great master of Spanish literature, recreating the customs, traditions, and everyday life of the 16th and 17th centuries. This museum dedicated to the author of Don Quixote also houses an important bibliographic collection with editions of Cervantes' work from different periods and in different languages, exhibited in the temporary exhibition room. Free admission.
**	Ancient Antezana Hospital	-	Calle Mayor, 46	The oldest still functioning hospital in Europe, Antezana Hospital, was started in 1483 as a donation to city of Alcalá. Influential and wealthy citizens Luis de Antezana and his wife Isabel de Guzmán. Saint Ignatius of Loyola worked here as a cook to pay for his studies in Theology. The father of Cervantes worked here as a surgeon. If you are lucky and find the door open get inside and visit the building.
*****	Cervantes Square	Pedro Nicoli	Plaza de Cervantes, 28	Known as the Market Square, Cervantes Square is the center point of Alcalá de Henares. The Statue of Cervantes by Pedro Nicoli was built in 1879. It looks light but it is actually made of bronze, 2'09 meters high (6 feet 10 inches) and weights 750 kgs (1653 pounds or 118 stones). Plaza de Cervantes dates back to the thirteenth century when it hold a weekly marketplace as well as any other important event celebrated in the city, including bullfighting—until the nineteenth century. Designed by the architect Martín Pastells and built up in the Lebrero's foundry of Madrid, in 1898, a splendid music pavilion stands near that monument.
*****	Corral de Comedias Theater	Francisco Sanchez	Plaza de Cervantes, 15	In 1601, Francisco Sánchez, professional carpenter, was assigned by the Town Hall of Alcalá de Henares to build this open-air theatre (corral de comedias) on what it was known as the Market's Square (Plaza del Mercado). Since it opened to the public in 1602, the Corral underwent an identical process to other European theaters, which at that period were adapting themselves to modern times with structural reforms



				according to the performances shown and the customs of the public. Eventually, at the beginning of the 20th Century, with cinematographic revolution, a film screen was also installed to turn the theater into a cinema and so it remained until the Seventies. In 1981, the Madrid Regional Government undertakes a thorough process of restoration and renovation of the theater. Since 2005 onwards, the Teatro de La Abadía, commissioned by the Madrid City Council is in charge of the management and programming of the Corral de Comedias. Guided Tours €2,5. Mon- Fri (9.30am-2.30pm/3.30-6.30pm)
*****	Alcala de Henares University	Rodrigo Gil de Ontañon	Plaza de San Diegos/n	The University of Alcalá de Henares was founded in 1499 by the minister of the Catholic Monarchs, Cardinal Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros, thanks to a papal bull of pope Alexander VI. By that time, Sancho IV the Brave, King of Castile, had already created the Estudio General de Alcalá, in 1293. Just like in Palencia, Salamanca, Valladolid or Santiago, this studio—or ecclesiastic school—set the seed of what afterwards will be turned into a university. As Cardinal Cisneros wished Alcalá to be one of the three pillars of Spanish triangle of power, he personally led its foundation. Therefore, while Madrid would become the administrative capital and Toledo the religious one, Alcalá would be the center of culture and knowledge that would serve both, most trained servants of royalty and most prepared clergy. The splendid Plateresque façade of the University of Alcalá, along with its Paranymp, are the institution's greatest artistic jewels. Built between 1541 and 1553, this façade is one of the two most famous examples of sixteenth century Spanish architecture. Guided Tours €2,5. Mon-Fri (11am-1pm/4-6pm) Sat-Sun (11am-2pm/4.30-6.30pm)
***	Parador Hostería del Estudiante	Aranguren & Gallegos (restoration)	Calle de los Colegios, 3	The building of The New Parador, completed in 2008, is the result of a long refurbishment of The Old Complex of El Colegio de Santo Tomás. Dating from the 16th century, the Complex was in use (lastly as a female penitentiary) until very recently, when it was destroyed by fire and abandoned. The Old Complex of El Colegio de Santo Tomás is composed by a church and an adjacent cloister following the standard scheme of the monastic Spanish architecture. Attached to the building and limited by the original monastery brick walls, the space was used to accommodate the garden and cultivation area. Wed-Sat (1-4pm/8.30-11pm), Sun (1-4pm)
*****	Museo Cisneriano y del Centro Internacional de Estudios Históricos Cisneros	Manuel José Laredo	Paseo de la Estación, 10	Laredo's Palace was set up in 1882, in the walk between the rail station and the city center (the current Paseo de la Estación), by the architect, restorer and painter Manuel Laredo. Laredo was also member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, and a few years later, Alcalá's mayor. The small palace was his family house, though today it belongs to the City Council and holds the Cisnerian Museum of the University, dedicated to its founder Cisneros Cardinal. The Gothic dome original from Laredo's Palace remains in good conditions and shows one of the world's oldest planetarium—from the fourteenth century—that symbolizes a starry firmament as it was believed then to be. Guided Tours €3. Tue-Sun (10am-2pm/5-8pm)
***	Casa de Hippolytus ruins	-	Av. Madrid, s/n, 32315 Alcalá de Henares	Casa de Hippolytus is the first archaeological site of the Community of Madrid that was turned into a museum. Roman remains of the site—one of the best preserved of the region—were discovered in 1990 and able to visit in 1998. Complutum, the most important Roman city of the center of the Iberian Peninsula at that time—two thousand years ago—, was so due to its strategic emplacement; in the middle of the way between Merida's surroundings and the areas of Catalonia and Murcia. The most important settlement has indeed a very curious name, Casa de Hippolytus, even though the building was not a private home—but a Collegium Iuvenum, school for young boys —and the property does not belong to any Hippolytus —who in fact was the author of the wonderful mosaic preserved in there. FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10am-2pm) Sat-Sun (10am-2pm/4-7pm)
Zone 4: SOUTH				
*****	San Antonio Church and square	Santiago Bonavía	Aranjuez	Ferdinand VI of Spain built a chapel dedicated to Saint Anthony of Padua as an Oratorio to replace an earlier private chapel constructed during the reign of Philip IV of Spain. It stands on the south side of a large parade square known as 'Mariblanca' which leads into the courtyard of Royal Palace known as Plaza de Parejas. This new building, designed by Santiago Bonavía around 1752 would serve the people as well as the Monarchy. Charles III of Spain enlarged the chapel, incorporating a large square cupola with a gable roof. The church consists of a central circular structure with a grand north-facing portico entrance facade of five white limestone arches decorated with Tuscan pilasters.



*****	Aranjuez Royal Palace	Juan Bautista de Toledo Juan de Herrera	Plaza de Parejas	In 1561, Philip II, echoing a previous plan drafted by his father emperor Charles V, ordered the old Aranjuez residence to be replaced with a new building which was the precursor of the present Royal Palace. In 1715, Philip V continued with the construction and built the entire structure that presently makes up the main body of the palace. Between 1660 and 1665, it was affected by serious fires and Fernando VI undertook its reconstruction. During the reign of Charles III two side wings, which make up the western part of the building, were added, thus reflecting the taste for French things at the time. Its decor combines Rococo, Elizabethan, Chinese and Moorish motifs. Its restoration was completed last year after ten years of building works. General admission €13, Students €7. FREE Wed-Thu (4-6pm). The tickets for Labrador House and Faluas Reales Museum need to be purchased here.
***	Labrador House	Juan de Villanueva	Calle de la Reina, s/n	Labrador House was built during the reign of Charles IV over a modest workers' house within the gardens of Aranjuez Palace, on the banks of the Tagus River. The works were carried out by Juan de Villanueva and by his assistant, Antonio López Aguado, while J.D. Dugourc was in charge of the decoration. The building has a square floor plan with a courtyard. It has three floors and is in the neo-classical style, and the interior features furnishings and decoration from several different periods. The Hall of María Luisa and the Platino room are perhaps the most outstanding. A cartouche on the facade gives the date as 1803. The work was completed by Isidro González Velázquez. General admission €5.
*	Royal Barges Museum	-	(In the gardens of the Palace)	Faluas Reales (Royal barges) Museum is located in the Prince's Garden and offers the chance to recreate the maritime travels of Charles IV and Ferdinand VII of Spain. It has one of the most spectacular collections of recreational crafts belonging to the Spanish monarchs, and also includes paintings of the Spanish fleet in the 19th century, as well as a range of navigation instruments. General admission €9, €4 for students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
**	Silvela Palace	Jose Segundo de Lema	Calle Palacio Silvela 4	Silvela Palace was commissioned by King Consort Francisco de Asís de Borbón, husband of Isabel II, in 1860 for his cousin Prince Adalberto de Baviera. That is why it is also called "Bavarian Palace". The commission was received by the palatine architect José Segundo de Lema, who designed a picturesque style project that could be framed within the so-called "neo-Gothic rationalism" fostered by the French architect Viollet-le-Duc, characterized by showing the materials in their natural appearance to sincerely express its constructive purpose. When Isabel II was overthrown in 1868 and the Royal Family exiled, the residence was no longer used. The palace then passed into the hands of Don Manuel Silvela, minister of the Crown, remaining long years as property of this family that has given him the name that has come to this day.
**	Alpajés Church	Cristobal Rodriguez de Jarama	Calle Príncipe, 73	Alpajés Church was built by Cristóbal Rodríguez de Xarama on top of the old church of Alpajés, erected in 1681. Its classicism is a result of the influence of the school of Madrid. This church was built with exposed brick and white stone. In the façade we can see the coat of arms of Charles II, along with the one of the Order of the Golden Fleece. It has a Latin-cross plan and a transept that is not too elaborate. The design was inspired by that of the church of Il Gesù, in Rome. At present, this church is the parish of Our Lady of Angustias, patron saint of Aranjuez. Religious services daily from 7-8pm.
**	San Pascual Abbey	Francesco Sabatini	Calle Rey, 75	The Convento de San Pascual is a royal monastery constructed from 1765 to 1770. Under the reign of Isabel II of Spain, it became assigned to the Conceptionist nuns, and now is beneath the management of the Patrimonio Nacional. The architect became the Italian Francesco Sabatini. The main altar has a painting by way of Anton Raphael Mengs. From its outdoors appearance stands the very classicist facade of its church, flanked by way of towers subsequent to the Italian Baroque flavor. Only the church of the abbey can be visited. FREE admission. Mon-Sun (8.30am-1.30pm)
*****	Tren de la Fresa Railway Station	Pedro Miranda	Paseo de la Estación, s/n	In spring and autumn, the Strawberry Train does the same Madrid-Aranjuez route that it has been doing since 1984. In 1851, Isabella II opened Madrid's first railway line, the second one on the Peninsula, to connect the Royal Palace in Aranjuez with the capital. This line, which was originally meant to join Madrid with the Mediterranean coast, ended at Aranjuez station but was eventually extended to reach the Palace, to serve the Royal Family. Since 1984, the Strawberry Train (so called because during the trip hostesses wearing period dresses conduct a strawberry tasting session) has paid tribute to this



				revolutionary invention, which symbolises the arrival of industrialisation in Spain. General admission €30.
***	Bodega del Real Cortijo Winery	-	Calle de Leon Ruiz Ruiz	In 1782 Carlos III founded this winery for preserving and aging the wines. Nowadays, it produces very few bottles (25,000 a year). Tours will allow you to visit their centuries-old caves and take the chance to taste their amazing wine. Sundays at 12, general admission €10.
*	Santillana Reservoir	-	Manzanares el Real	In 1907 Alfonso XIII inaugurated the Santillana reservoir, built on the bed of the river Manzanares. The architects designed the dam tower in Gothic-style in advance to the medieval castle that sits across the reservoir. In the 60s it had become too small and a new dam in front of the old one was built. The tower stood in the middle of an artificial lake leaving a beautiful scenery.

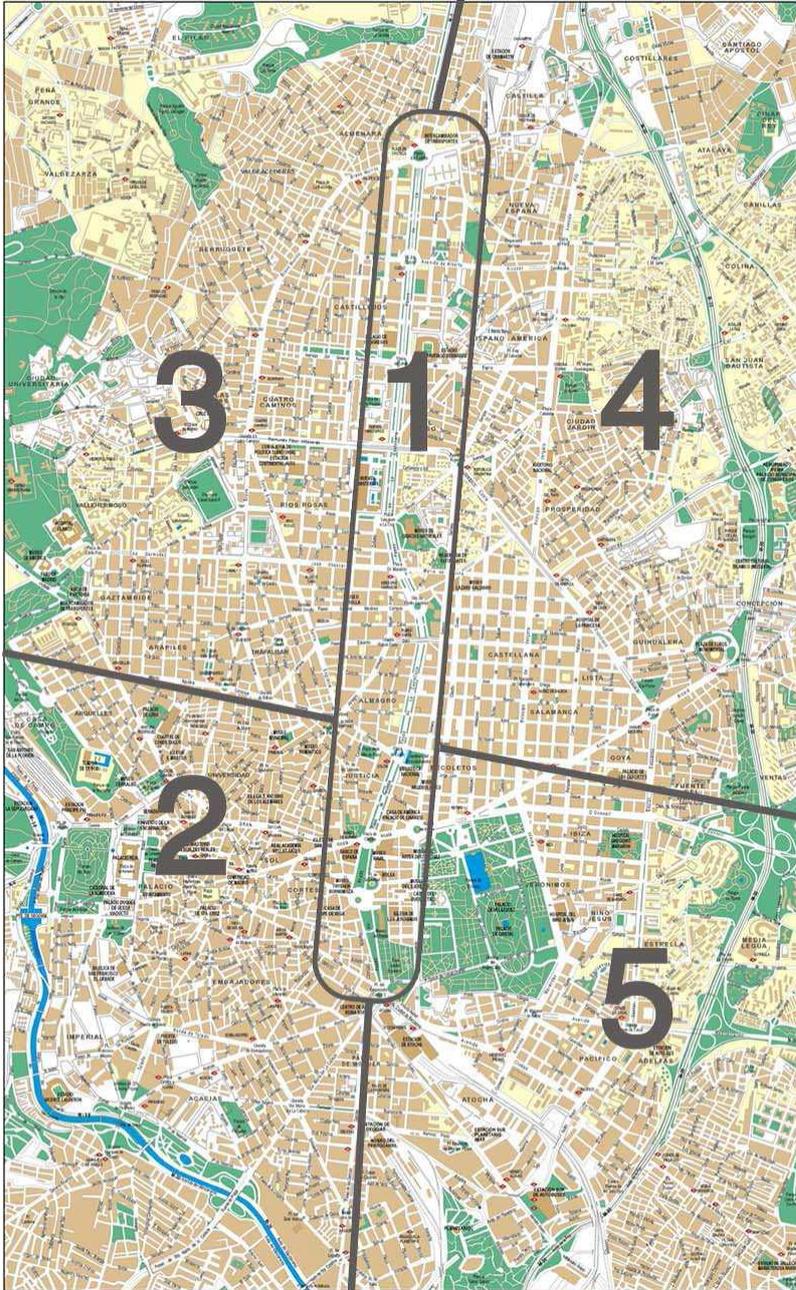
- **Note:** Directions are from 1-4 areas in order.



1. City Center
2. West Madrid
3. East Madrid
4. South Madrid

Area 1 is divided in order of importance following this diagram:





- URL map: <http://goo.gl/maps/ba40J>
- Metro Madrid: <http://www.metromadrid.es/es/index.html>

