A city that lives in the present but looks after its past.
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A TOUR OF THE MEDIEVAL QUARTER

A winding into the history of the Green Capital

Visit the Medieval ‘Almond’

A cathedral that’s “open for works”, the remains of the city walls, Renaissance palaces... The Medieval Quarter of Vitoria-Gasteiz, with its original layout in the shape of an almond, brings the city’s history to life in an area that also has commercial and hostelry establishments with their own personality. Lose yourself in the medieval city with this accessible tour.

1. SAN PEDRO CHURCH

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2. LANTERNS MUSEUM

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3. MEDIEVAL WALL AND OLD STONE

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4. MONTEHERMOSO PALACE

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5. ESCORIAZA-ESQUIVEL PALACE

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6. SANTA MARÍA CATHEDRAL

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7. PLAZA DE LA VIRGEN BLANCA

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8. BIBAT-ARCHAEOLOGY AND FOURNIER PLAYING CARDS MUSEUM

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9. CASA DEL GORDÓN

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10. PLAZA DEL MACHETE

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11. LA BLANCA

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12. SAN MIGUEL BALCONY

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Latest information at  www.vitoria-gasteiz.org/tourism
A city that lives in the present but looks after its past

1. SAN PEDRO CHURCH
The city has had walls throughout its history. The foundations date back to the 14th century and were modified in 1579. In the 18th century, the city was surrounded by three walls that were destroyed in the 19th century. The tower, from the 15th century, is the only part of the wall that remains. The church of San Pedro was built in stages between the 15th and 16th centuries, the tower at the end of the 14th century.

2. LANTERNS MUSEUM
This is one of the sections recovered from the 11th century. In the Middle Ages the city had a defensive character, and its walls were part of the city's defense system. The museum is housed in a tower from the 14th century that was part of the city's defensive system. The museum is housed in a tower from the 14th century that was part of the city's defensive system.

3. MEDIEVAL WALL AND COLD STORE
This is a section of the wall and a cold storage that once belonged to the city of Vitoria-Gasteiz. The wall was built in the 12th century and was part of the city's defensive system. The cold store was built in the 16th century and was part of the city's defensive system. The museum is housed in the old portico of the wall and houses the old portico of the wall.

4. MONTEHERMOSO PALACE
This palace is one of the most important in the city. It was built in the 16th century and was part of the city's defensive system. The palace was granted to its owner in the 12th century and was part of the city's defensive system. The palace was temporarily used as a residence by the city's Attorney General Prosecutor. From the 16th century, a tower from the 19th century) and the Villa Suso Palace are part of the city's defensive system.

5. ESCORIAZA-ESQUIVEL PALACE
This is one of the sections recovered from the 11th century wall, from the 12th century onwards. The palace was built in the 16th century and was part of the city's defensive system. The palace was temporarily used as a residence by the city's Attorney General Prosecutor. From the 16th century, a tower from the 19th century) and the Villa Suso Palace are part of the city's defensive system.

6. SANTA MARÍA CATHEDRAL
Built in the 14th century, it is the most important church in the city. It was built on top of a former temple, its structural problems were overcome in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when the towers on its four corners and its plateresque facade were constructed. The cathedral was declared a World Heritage Site in the context of the Northern Camino de Santiago (St. James' Way).

7. PLAZA DE LA VIRGEN BLANCA
A cathedral that’s “open for works”, the remains of the city walls, Renaissance palaces... The Medieval Quarter of Vitoria-Gasteiz, with its original layout in the shape of an almond, brings the city's history to life in an area that kicks off the La Blanca festivities is launched on the night of the 4th of August, the day that the festivities begin. From here, you can admire the space of polychromatic glass that the city's Attorney General Prosecutor was sworn into their position. From the square, you can see the square named after the city's Attorney General Prosecutor. From the 16th century, a tower from the 19th century) and the Villa Suso Palace are part of the city's defensive system.

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VISIT THE ‘ALMOND’

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Built between 1530 and 1541, this palace is one of the most important in the city. It was built on top of a former temple, its structural problems were overcome in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when the towers on its four corners and its plateresque facade were constructed. The palace was declared a World Heritage Site in the context of the Northern Camino de Santiago (St. James' Way).

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**Vitoria-Gasteiz**

Enjoy the Green Capital!

**Be Green**

Vitoria-Gasteiz is surprising you. It is one of the European cities with the largest extent of green spaces to walk, run or cycle. The Historic Quarter is declared as a Sustainable Tourist Destination (2011) and the Global Green City 2017 award acknowledges it as one of the most environmental-friendly cities at an international level. Discover it!

**Its historical heritage.** The Historic Quarter of Vitoria-Gasteiz has been declared a Monumental Complex since 1995. Encompassing a wide area, the Historic Quarter has diverse periods that take visitors back to different ages. This is the result of the combination of the Gothic period (13th century) and the Neoclassical period (19th century). There are places of great historical interest such as the Maria Inmaculada Cathedral or the New Cathedral. We should also highlight the Vitoria-Gasteiz Market, designed by the famous architect Santiago Calatrava.

**By gastronomy.** With an important tradition of food, Vitoria-Gasteiz offers you the chance to see the Añana landscape. Its wines in traditional wineries or in avant-garde restaurants are the result of the city’s tradition of confectionery. EnJO-GASTRONOMY is in charge of promoting Vitoria-Gasteiz. It also organizes the “La Blanca” Fair and “La Blanca” Week during the month of May.

**By festivals.** Thanks to the Food Capital of Europe 2014, the city has become the host of a number of festivals that delight the tourist. The National Capital of Gastronomy in 2014, in Vitoria-Gasteiz it is possible to try the most traditional dishes and the most innovative creations of Basque cuisine. From the World Pintxo Festival to the Bittersweet Fair of the New Year, there are different proposals to see the city while enjoying its gastronomy.

**By museums.** With an important collection of paintings and sculptures, the Aktriker Museum, which is part of the Ataria Interpretation Centre of the Art of Lanterns, is unique in its genre. It offers, in addition to the permanent exhibitions, the best collection of illuminated lanterns in the world. The Maria Inmaculada Cathedral hosts the Museum of Sacred Cards Museum, with a special collection of ecclesiastical cards, with a collection of more than 1,500 cards. In the city centre, the main museums are the Artium Museum of Contemporary Art, the Fournier Fine Arts Museum, the Cards Museum, with interesting temporary exhibitions. The Artium Museum, which houses the best collection of contemporary art, the Fournier Fine Arts Museum, the Cards Museum, with interesting temporary exhibitions. The Artium Museum, which houses the best collection of contemporary art, the Fournier Fine Arts Museum, the Cards Museum, with interesting temporary exhibitions.

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**MUSEUMS AND CULTURAL CENTRES.**

Artium Museum of Contemporary Art/Ataria Interpretation Centre of the Art of Lanterns / Montehermoso Cultural Museum / Arms Museum / Museum of Sacred Cards Museum / Fine Arts Museum / Natural Science Museum / Artium Museum of Contemporary Art

**By routes and guided tours.** There is a large offering of routes and guided tours for visitors to Vitoria-Gasteiz from different perspectives. From a walk through the Medieval Quarter, to an aerial view by balloon, the tour is carried out thanks to the collaboration of several companies or associations.

**END-GASTRONOMY.** In addition to the food and gastronomy, Vitoria-Gasteiz is also a city of festivals. We cannot forget the gastronomic routes and the annual food festival to which we have referred before: the Food Capital of Europe 2014.

**RESOURCES GUIDE.**

Emergencies, Erxtilitzagia bilautza, 112

Padlock emergency: 646 70 50 30

Radio: 646 72 12 00

Radio-taxi: 646 27 27 80

Motorcycle-potxo-pote: 646 61 18 00 / 70 000

Airport: 612 320 320

Airport: 612 163 388 / 924 403 740

Bus station: 646 141 441

**PLACES TO VISIT.**

Virgen Blanca Square

The Aqueduct (16th–17th century) bridge the difference in height between the Plaza de la Constitución and the Plaza de España. On the other hand, on a loop through the Plaza de España, you may see the excellent café, restaurant, bookshop and souvenir-potxo-pote (pintxo + drink offer in bars). The historical and gastronomic routes are a great way to find the best places to eat and drink in Vitoria-Gasteiz.

**TOURIST OFFICE.**

Plaza de España 1

Tourist Office, turismo@vitoria-gasteiz.org

945 16 15 98 / 945 161 599

Opening hours: Mon-Sat 10 am to 7 pm. Sundays and public holidays: 11 am to 2 pm.

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For your knowledge, both temporary exhibitions and guided tours to the Ataria Interpretation Centre of the Art of Lanterns and other museums can be arranged.

**CONTACT INFORMATION.**

www.vitoria-gasteiz.org/tourisme

info@vitoria-gasteiz.org
Enjoy the Green Capital!

ROUTES AND GUIDED TOURS

There is a large offering of routes and guided tours which make it possible to enjoy the best of the city from all perspectives.

For example, the Medieval Quartier, a tour that allows you to visit the historical streets of the city.

END-GASTRONOMY

In addition to the many restaurants and bars in the city, there are numerous sponsored events that offer the best in local cuisine. The National Capital Gastronomy in 2014, in Vitoria-Gasteiz it is the best collection of Gastronomy in the world. The Vitoria Gastronomy Week offers visitors the opportunity to try the most traditional dishes and the best products and the best atmosphere in the city.

Museums and Cultural Centres

Artium Modern and Contemporary (Artium Modern and Contemporary), the Archaeological Museum, and the Tourism Museum offer an extensive collection of historical and cultural artefacts. The Archaeological Museum, in particular, has one of the most complete collections of ancient artefacts in the world.

Centres

Aside from the many museums in the city, Vitoria-Gasteiz also has several cultural centres, including the Túnel de la Luz, the Lantern Museum, and the Museum of Sacred Art.

The historic heritage: the Vitoria-Gasteiz is declared a Monumental Complex and contains parts that take visitors back to bygone eras, such as Villa Suso, Montehermoso and Escoriaza wart.

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The Airavas (deceased of Oriental 18th century) bridge is a bridge between the 13th century and the 19th century. The Plaza de Espana gives you av. view of the city and is in the city center. The Aquincum (13th century) bridge is a bridge between the 13th century and the 19th century. The Plaza de Espana gives you a av. view of the city and is in the city center. The Aquincum (13th century) bridge is a bridge between the 13th century and the 19th century. The Plaza de Espana gives you a av. view of the city and is in the city center.
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VITORIA-GASTEIZ
Enjoy the Green Capital!

Vitoria-Gasteiz is surprising 50 years. It is one of the European cities with the largest number of green spaces to walk, run or cycle. Vitoria-Gasteiz is the European Green Capital 2012 award winner, as a sustainable certified Tourist Destination (GLOBE and the Global Green City 2012 award). It is one of the most environmentally-conceived cities at an international level (Observer).  

Be historical. The historic quarter of Vitoria-Gasteiz, the Municipal Churches of Santa Ana, Santa María and the Old Cathedral (13th century) bridge the difference in height between the Plaza de Abastos and the Plaza de la Constitución. The Modernist buildings, such as Villa Suso, Montehermoso and Escoriaza, forget its churches and Renaissance palaces or contains parts that take visitors back to bygone eras. This is the case of or or . This is the case of  the Old Cathedral (13th century) and the Medieval eras. This is the case of or .

FRONT COVER

Be natural. In the Green Belt, there is a large offering of routes and the guided tastings to enjoy the most innovative creations of Basque cuisine. The National Capital of Gastronomy in 2014, in Vitoria-Gasteiz it is possible to try the most traditional dishes and the most innovative creations of Basque cuisine. The National Capital of Gastronomy in 2014, in Vitoria-Gasteiz it is possible to try the most traditional dishes and the most innovative creations of Basque cuisine.

Be events. With an important calendar of festivals such as Vitoria-Gasteiz Jazz Festival, the Arteaga Monarchy, the Pintxo Pote, the Reed Festival, the Re其中有 more than 6 500 years of history, which offers you the chance to see the Añana Salt Flats, used by the most environmentally-committed cities at an international level. Discover it!

Be located. The Alava Plains offers you the chance to see the Añana Salt Flats, used by the most environmentally-committed cities at an international level. Discover it!

Be museums. With an important collection of street art, the exhibition centre at the Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Vitoria-Gasteiz (Baleartz), which features the Albayzin Heritage Museum and the Fine Arts Museum is unique in its genre.