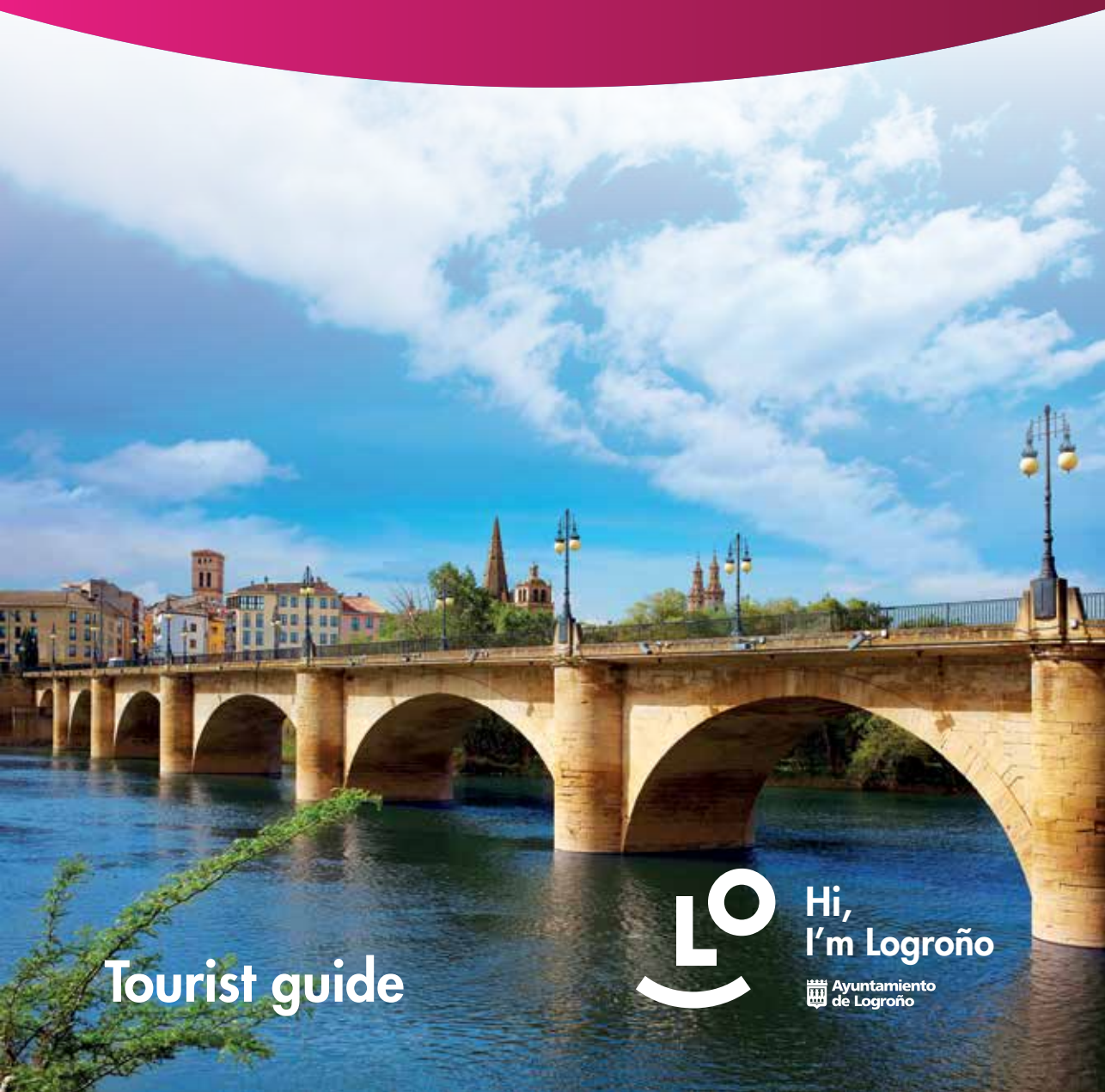




Hi, I'm Logroño

I am a city full of life, whose culture, gastronomy and wineries will make you never forget me.



Tourist guide



Hi,
I'm Logroño

 Ayuntamiento
de Logroño

Logroño its history and heritage

Perhaps the best way to discover the history and heritage of Logroño is to take a quiet stroll to discover the importance and transcend of the Way of St. James (Camino de Santiago) over its development along the centuries, or to evoke the siege of the French troops of General Asparrot on the city in 1521.



Mount Cantabria, with its archaeological remains from the 2nd century B.C., is an unbeatable viewpoint over the city. From the top, you can see the towers of the churches. The church of San Bartolomé (13th century), originally attached to the ancient wall that has now disappeared in this part of the city, stands out for its façade, an extraordinary example of Gothic sculpture. Also, the extraordinary tower of the Imperial Church of Santa Maria de Palacio, a 13th century Gothic spire, structured in the shape of an eight-sided arrow. Inside, the main altarpiece, which bears the signature of Arnao de Bruxelles, stands out. And the towers - known as the twin towers - of the Concatedral de La Redonda (La Redonda Cathedral), which enhance the Plaza del Mercado (Market Square). And, of course, the tower of Santiago, whose façade features a large sculpture of the apostle.

Already, on the ground, the wall, the Gate and the Cube of the Revellin (El Cubo del Revellin) outline the city of the 16th century, the one that suffered the siege of the French army in 1521 and the one that was rewarded for its victory by Charles V with the construction of a fortress of cylindrical structure that today is known as the Cube of the Revellin. It was a city that interspersed the family houses with the noble palaces, such as the Marquis of Monesterio, who now occupies the Social Security, or the House of Mateo de Nuevas, the Palace of the Marquises

of Legarda and the Palace of the Fernández de Astiz, which houses services from the University of La Rioja, the College of Architects and the UNED, respectively.

The Parliament of La Rioja. Former convent of La Merced (14th century). In 1820 it was transformed into a barracks and in 1845 it became a military hospital, warehouse and artillery park. It also had the character of a prison. It regained its religious status between 1847 and 1868, when it was occupied by the Carmelite nuns. Coinciding with the presence of the Riojan Práxedes Mateo Sagasta in the Presidency of the Government, the procedures for its reconversion into a tobacco factory began, boosting the city's economy. Today the old convent is divided into three different areas: the Parliament of La Rioja in its central part, the Library in the east, and the Exhibition Hall Amos Salvador, on the west side.

The Bridges

Iron Bridge. 1882. It substantially improved Logroño's commercial connections with northern Spain. The initiative for its construction must be attributed to Práxedes Mateo Sagasta. The design was the work of engineer Fermín Manso de Zúñiga. It is 330 metres long and rises eight metres above the level of the lowest waters.

Stone Bridge. Built between 1882 and 1884 on the structure of the existing one, known as San Juan de Ortega, which had already been seriously deteriorated and ended up being demolished. The Stone Bridge is one of the symbols of Logroño, appearing reflected in its coat of arms as early as 1285.

The other bridges. The so-called 'third bridge' was built in 1985 and connects the city's ring road with the Pamplona road.

The fourth bridge or 'Práxedes Mateo Sagasta Bridge' was built in 2003 and its suspended, arch-shaped cable-stayed structure offers a spectacular image. It has a length of 185 meters and two pedestrian walkways on either side.



Did you know that...?

In La Redonda is the painting 'The Crucifixion', attributed to Michelangelo. It is one of the fourteen paintings that the artist made on the frame.



Cultural Logroño

The capital city of La Rioja has an intense cultural activity promoted by both the public and private sectors. A cultural dynamism that encompasses all artistic disciplines and makes Logroño a place where there is always a theatrical, musical, cinematographic or literary event to attend.

“The Breton De los Herreros” theatre and the “Palacio de Congresos” (Conference Centre) are the venues for the large-format shows that are staged in the city, while plastic expression has its reference spaces in the Sala Amós Salvador, the Museum of La Rioja and the Würth Museum, supported by an interesting network of galleries and exhibition halls.

Art Galleries and Exhibition centres

City Hall Exhibition Hall, Caja Rioja Cultural Centres (La Merced and Gran Vía), Ibercaja Cultural Centre (Portales, 50), Colegio de Arquitectos Exhibition Hall, Escuela de Arte Exhibition Hall, La Rioja Library Exhibition Hall, Casa de los Periodistas, Casa de la Imagen, Sala de Columnas Edificio de la Bene, Centro de Enseñanzas No Regladas Julio Luis Fernández Sevilla, Galería de Arte Aguado, Estudio 22, Galería Pedro Torres, Planta Baja (Calle Cigüeña).

The cinema, through the Rafael Azcona Film Library, has found its place in the Sala Gonzalo de Berceo, which organizes cycles throughout the year, trying to bring the history of the seventh art and the new creators closer to the spectators.



Did you know that...?

The “Casa de las Ciencias” occupies the building of the old municipal slaughterhouse. It is considered one of the best examples of industrial architecture in the city.

The House of Science (La Casa de las Ciencias).

It is a thematic centre dedicated to the dissemination of culture, science and technology. Located on the north bank of the river Ebro, between the Iron and Stone bridges, science is the protagonist inside through its exhibitions, informative days and outside, along the science garden that surrounds the main building.

The Drop of Milk (La Gota de Leche).

It is the place where young people from Logroño find their creative space and the necessary resources to begin their journey in film, music, photography, plastic arts or literature.

Actual Festival.

As its name suggests, this festival is a setting for contemporary cultures. Thus, Logroño opens the country’s cultural scenes every year, through a programme that brings together music, cinema, theatre, plastic arts, comics, literature and photography.

Logroño, a city that plays sports



Logroño Green belt

Discovering Logroño is also knowing its parks. A green ring that allows you to walk, run or cycle alongside about eight uninterrupted kilometres of parks and green areas, without crossing a single road.

The Cube Park (Parque del Cubo), located next to the Práxedes Mateo Sagasta Bridge (also known as the fourth bridge).

The Park of El Ebro, located next to the Old Town of the city and crossed in height by the stone and iron bridges, as well as by the pedestrian walkway.

La Ribera Park, which follows the course of the river Ebro as it borders Monte Cantabria.

The Iregua Park, natural park that accompanies the course of the river Iregua to its mouth in the river Ebro.

Just ten minutes from the city centre is the **La Grajera Park**, a spectacular natural environment of 427 hectares of surface area, presided over by a reservoir. The environment of La Grajera is a rich habitat for many plant and animal species. It has a didactic classroom and a bird observatory.



Logroño is a city that invites you to practice sports, either outdoors or through its network of sports facilities.

Thus, the parks and recreation areas are joined by the municipal sports centres of:

Las Norias (swimming pools, tennis and paddle courts, pelota court and multi-sports court), La Ribera (swimming pool, gym and sports centre), Lobete (swimming pools, ice rink, sports centre, gym and spa), Las Gaunas (swimming pool, sports centre, pelota court and gymnasium), Las Gaunas Stadium (municipal football pitch), Pradoviejo (football pitches), Logroño Golf Course and the Sports Palace.

The private offer also allows other activities such as hot air balloon, horse riding and karting.

And, of course, the bicycle, a more and more common companion in the daily life of the people of logroñeses, as a meaning of transport - following the bicycle lane that connects different points of the city - or as a sports practice.



Logroño and the culture of Rioja

Logroño is largely explained by its relationship with wine. The construction of caves (underground cellars) under the houses that formed the city and that today delimit the Old Town was a common practice as early as the sixteenth century. There, the families made their own wines for consumption. The winemaking activity has played a leading role in the development of the Rioja capital.



What is a “Calado”? (underground cellars)

They are underground cellars built in ashlar stone. Its importance lies in its ability to maintain the ideal temperature for wine production.

El Calado de San Gregorio (St Gregory’s Cellar)

(Calle Ruavieja 29)

It is an extraordinary example of a traditional underground winery. Known as the long draught (30 meters), it was built in ashlar stone and presents the peculiarity of having a well of seven meters deep. It dates from the 16th century.

Its rehabilitation allows to know how the people of Logroño at the time, elaborated and stored the wine, without hardly any chemical treatments and using the suitable conditions that offered the stone and the subsoil of the city.

Other underground cellars

Today you can visit eight underground cellars, which are preserved in perfect condition. In the winery La Reja Dorada (Intersection of Ruavieja and Mercaderes streets), Casa de la Danza (Ruavieja 25, entrance through San Gregorio), Colegio de Arquitectos (Barriocepo 40), UNED (Barriocepo 34), College of Engineers (Plaza Amós Salvador), Centre for the Culture of Rioja (Calle Mercaderes), Electra Gran Casino (Calle Sagasta 10) and El Calado Centre (Calle Ruavieja).

Rioja wines, carefully aged and modern at the same time

It was in one of these ancient underground cellars, in La Reja Dorada, where the first ‘Rioja’ (of this kind) were made, aged and modernised.



Those historic wines were born thanks to the restlessness efforts of Baldomero Espartero and Luciano Murrieta. Its success led to the expansion of the wineries and the city of Logroño itself, thanks to the wine-making activity.

Ancient storage rooms, presses and silos.

A stroll through the Old Quarter also allows you to discover other old wine infrastructures such as ancient specially designed storage rooms, presses and silos. For example, inside the ‘Espacio Lagares’, a cultural and informative centre of a municipal nature, on the ground floor of which an extraordinary sample of ancient structures is conserved.



Did you know that...?

The municipal regulations themselves were reformed at the end of the 16th century to prevent the passage of wagons through the wine cellar area and thus prevent the vibrations of the wheels from affecting the final quality of the wine.

Discovering this city is as easy as it has never been...don't miss out this visits;

- 4** Murallas y Cubo del Revellín
- 10** Museo de La Rioja
- 13** Mercado de San Blas (Plaza de Abastos)
- 14** Iglesia de Santiago El Real
- 18** Casa de las Ciencias
- 20** Iglesia Imperial Santa María de Palacio
- 23** Concatedral de Santa M^a de la Redonda
- 25** Iglesia de San Bartolomé
- 30** Ayuntamiento de Logroño
- ... y las bodegas de la ciudad.



- 21** Ermita de San Gregorio
Shrine of San Gregorio Chapelle San Gregorio
C/ Ruavieja, 30
- 22** Espacio Lagares
Lagares Space Espace Lagares
C/ Ruavieja, 18-20
- 23** Concatedral de Santa M^a de la Redonda
Co-cathedral of Santa M^a de la Redonda
Concathédrale Santa M^a de la Redonda
C/ Portales, 14
- 24** Palacio de los Chapiteles (IER)
Los chapiteles palaces
Maison-palais des chapiteles
C/ Portales, 2
- 25** Iglesia de San Bartolomé
Church of San Bartolomé Eglise San Bartolomé
Plaza de San Bartolomé, 2
- 26** Casa de los periodistas
House of journalists Maison des journalistes
Plaza de San Bartolomé, 5
- 27** Casa de la imagen
House of image Maison de l'Image
Plaza de San Bartolomé, 3
- 28** Palacio del Marqués de Monesterio
Marqués de Monesterio Palace
Palais Marqués de Monesterio
Plaza de San Bartolomé, s/n
- 29** Escuela de Artes y Superior de Diseño de La Rioja
School of art and higher design of La Rioja
École des arts et supérieure de design de La Rioja
Avda. De la Paz, 9
- 30** Ayuntamiento de Logroño y Auditorio
Logroño town hall and Auditorium
Hôtel de Ville de Logroño et Auditorium
Avda. De la Paz, 11
- 31** Instituto Sagasta
Sagasta high school Lycée Sagasta
Glorieta del Doctor Zubia
- 32** Paseo de El Espolón
Espolón square Espolón Place
- 35** Sala de exposiciones Ibercaja
Ibercaja exhibition hall/ Salle d'exposition d'Ibercaja
C/ San Antón, 3
- 41** Calado de San Gregorio
Ancient wine cellar Calado
C/ Ruavieja, 29
- 42** Sala de exposiciones Revellín
Exhibition centre Revellín
Salle d'exposition Revellín
C/ Once de Junio, 6
- 44** Casa del Inquisidor. Fundación Dialnet
Inquisitor house. Dialnet Foundation
Maison du Inquisiteur. Fondation Dialnet
C/ Barriocepo, 10
- 46** Calado Colegio Oficial Ingenieros Industriales
Ancient wine cellar Calado
Plaza de San Bartolomé, 1
- 47** Calado del siglo XVI
Wine cellar Calado
C/Mercaderes, 10 www.calado.es

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Aparcamiento | Hospital | Oficina de Turismo |
| Estación de tren. | Alojamientos | Información al Peregrino. |
| Estación de autobús | Camping | Zona WIFI |
| Logrobic(préstamo de bicis) | Gasolinera | |

Rioja Culture Centre (CCR)

The Rioja Culture Centre is a unique and singular building, an international reference point for Rioja's wine culture. It is located in the heart of the old town of Logroño, in the area where Rioja began to write its history and within the wine tourism route of the city.

The building also has a special heritage, cultural and tourist value. It stands on the restored remains of the old 16th century Yanguas Palace and has a unique architecture that combines tradition and avant-garde, in which unique elements and spaces have been recovered such as the vestibule, the old wine presses, the arch of the façade, the stairwell and its peculiar corner balcony.

The main façade of the building simulates a monumental giant wine glass bottle rack, which is illuminated every night with an original set of lights and has become the main emblem of the Centre.

What are you going to find?

In the Rioja Culture Centre you will find a place to learn and to enjoy, live and savour the culture of Rioja and its gastronomy.

It houses a Wine Museum with 16th century drafts, Enotienda (wine shop with products related to wine), a tourist and pilgrim information point, exhibitions, conferences, activities, daily tastings, concerts, shows, screenings... Its Wine&Bar is the perfect place to enjoy the best wines of the region and the best gastronomy of the city. Lunch, dinner, tapas.... Enjoy La Rioja in a unique place in Logroño.

Wine Museum

The building houses a spectacular museum dedicated to Rioja wine in its basement. A didactic and interactive museum where you can experience sensations and learn about Rioja with all your senses. In addition, it hides places full of history such as 16th-century cave-cellars, unique rooms among century-old walls and a spectacular surprise that amazes every visitor: a huge bottle of wine, made by hand with pieces of wood extracted from wine barrels, where you can enter to discover the secret that this museum hides...

C/ Mercaderes, 9. 26001 Logroño. La Rioja

Wineries that embrace the city

The development and growth of the city caused the wineries to leave their original surroundings in search of larger spaces to continue their activity. Today, the seven wineries belonging to the Rioja Qualified Designation of Origin (D.O.C), located in the municipality, embrace the city, reminding it of its origins.

Control Board of the Rioja Qualified Designation of Origin

Located in the district of Cascajos, it is the body in charge of regulating grape production and wine production, according to the rules and canons of the Rioja Qualified Denomination of Origin. The first document on production standards dates from 1650 and it was in 1926 that the Regulatory Council was created.



Campo Viejo

Camino de La Puebla 50
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 279 100
visitas.campoviejo@pernord-ricard.com

Bodegas Ijalba

Carretera de Pamplona km 1
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 261 100
enoturismo@ijalba.com

Franco Españolas

Cabo Noval 2.
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 251 290
visitas@francoespanolas.com

Bodegas Olarra

C/Avenida de Mendavia, 30. (Polígono Cantabria)
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 235 199
enoturismo@bodegasolarra.es

Marqués de Vargas

Carretera Zaragoza Km 6
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 261 401
visitas@marquesdevargas.com

Marqués de Murrieta

Road N232a / LO-20 Logroño to Zaragoza
26006 – Logroño (La Rioja)
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 271 374 / +34 941 271 380
visitas@marquesdemurrieta.com

Bodega-Museo Ontañón

Avenida de Aragón 3
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 234 200
enoturismo@ontanon.es

Taller de vinos Arizcuren

Santa Isabel 10-12 bajo
To visit the winery:
Phone: +34 941 233 073 - +34 689 422 514
enoturismo@arizcurenvinos.com

Logroño commercial city



Portales Street and the Market Square are the symbol of a city with an enormous commercial tradition. In a way, that was the reason why this road - today a pedestrian road - was known as calle (and plaza) de la Herventía (boiling place).

Today, Portales Street - renamed after the arcades built in the 19th century - offers an attractive pedestrian walkway between traditional and modern shops, cafés and restaurants. The historic commercial character of the city is confirmed by the name of some of the streets of the Old Town, “carnicerías” (butchers), “caballerías” (horses), “herreras” (ironworks) and “olleras” (pottery).

Nowadays, next to the Old Town, commerce is the protagonist in Paseo de las Cien Tiendas, Calle San Antón, Gran Vía, Avenida Portugal, García Morato, Avenida de la Paz or Hermanos Moroy, to them are added the ‘neighbourhood shops’ -those ones our grandparents used to go to-, incredible and unique spaces to discover.

Logroño is an open-air shopping centre. Walking through the Old Town you can discover the coexistence between traditional shops and new establishments, in a harmony that makes up a catalogue that ranges from food to fashion, from music to beauty centres, from the usual hardware stores to the most daring shoe shops.

But Logroño also has an excellent “neighbourhood” business, where there is a perfect symbiosis between traditional trade and the most modern one.

Quality, modernity and professionalism.... Shopping in Logroño is undoubtedly part of the purpose of getting to know this town. It is not for nothing that many citizens of the bordering provinces choose our city for their purchases.

Did you know that...?

In 1997, the Ministry of Finance awarded Logroño as the best commercial town in Spain.



Let's go for "tapas"

One of the hallmarks of Logroño is its gastronomy. Logroño's kitchen, whether you are sitting at the table in one of its spectacular restaurants or enjoying the small snacks called "pinchos" the Rioja's version of "tapas". There, the streets of Laurel and San Juan emerge as essential protagonists.

Laurel Street

"La Laurel" is a collection of streets and intersections that bring together tapas bars and restaurants in an infinite gastronomic range. Pinchos Morunos (skewers), montaditos (small sandwiches), champis (mushrooms), migas (bread casserole), embuchados (tripes), orejas (pigs ears), morros (pigs face), aubergines with cheese, rotos (filled small sandwiches), mushrooms or zorropitos, are delicacies that can be tasted in small bites.

San Juan Street

Parallel to Portales Street, 'La Sanjuan' has historically had a more local audience. For some years now, it has been discovered by visitors interested in the atmosphere of the "tapas" of Logroño. In 'La Sanjuan', it is possible to enjoy from a traditional baked potato to the most elaborate pinchos, accompanied by a spectacular wine list.

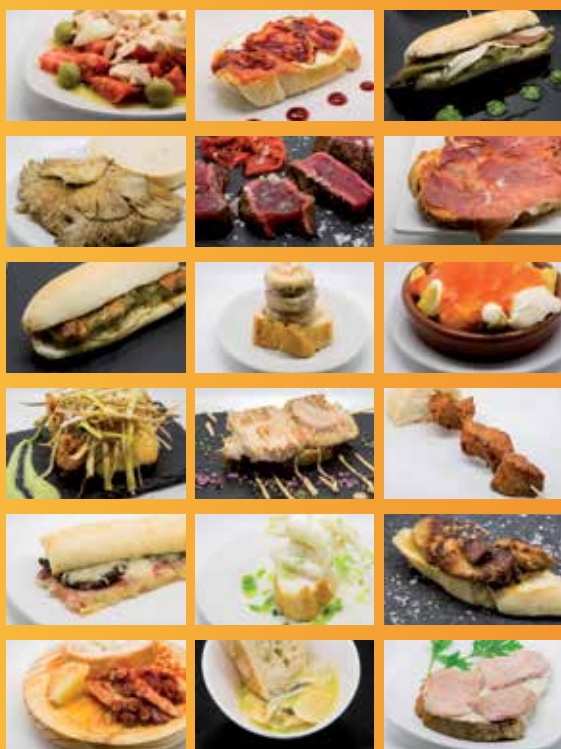
San Agustín Street

Emerging under the protection of Calle Laurel, the new premises on Calle San Agustín have directed their way to differentiated specialities, creating a singular and tasty menu to discover.

New tapas areas

The snacking atmosphere also continues across the Gran Vía, especially on República Argentina and María Teresa Gil de Gárate streets, which have their own tapas areas, where you can find different tapas and snacks.

The gastronomic center of the city is located in the San Blas Market. A building built in 1927 by the architect Fermín Álamo on the site of the old church of San Blas. The temple was demolished in 1837 to create the Plaza de la Verdura. Today, the San Blas Market offers the best products of the Riojan vegetable garden, and the meat of the cattle raised in the mountains. An unbeatable pantry for the hundred or so restaurants - of every variety and style imaginable - that welcomes Logroño.



Did you know that...?

The demolition in 1978 of the building through which the Travesía de Laurel runs today, to facilitate access for suppliers and neighbours, led to the creation of the "Blanco y Negro", now the oldest bar in "La Laurel", a competition in longevity that shares with the centenary 'Gurugú', located at the intersection of Avenida Navarra and Los Yeros street.

The city's festivals



Virgin of Hope (Virgen de la Esperanza)

Patroness of the city of Logroño, a title she shares with that of mayoress. The festival is celebrated on 18 December.

Easter (Semana Santa)

The Easter Week in Logroño stands out for the quality and artistic value of its religious processions and saints images, which makes it one of the most important in the north of Spain. It has been declared a Festival of National Tourist Interest.



Did you know that...?

The origin of the Festivities of San Mateo and the Rioja's Grape Harvest are dating from the so called "Feria Franca" a Tax-Free Fair, granted to Logroño in 1314 and held in September.

San Bernabé

(June 11th)

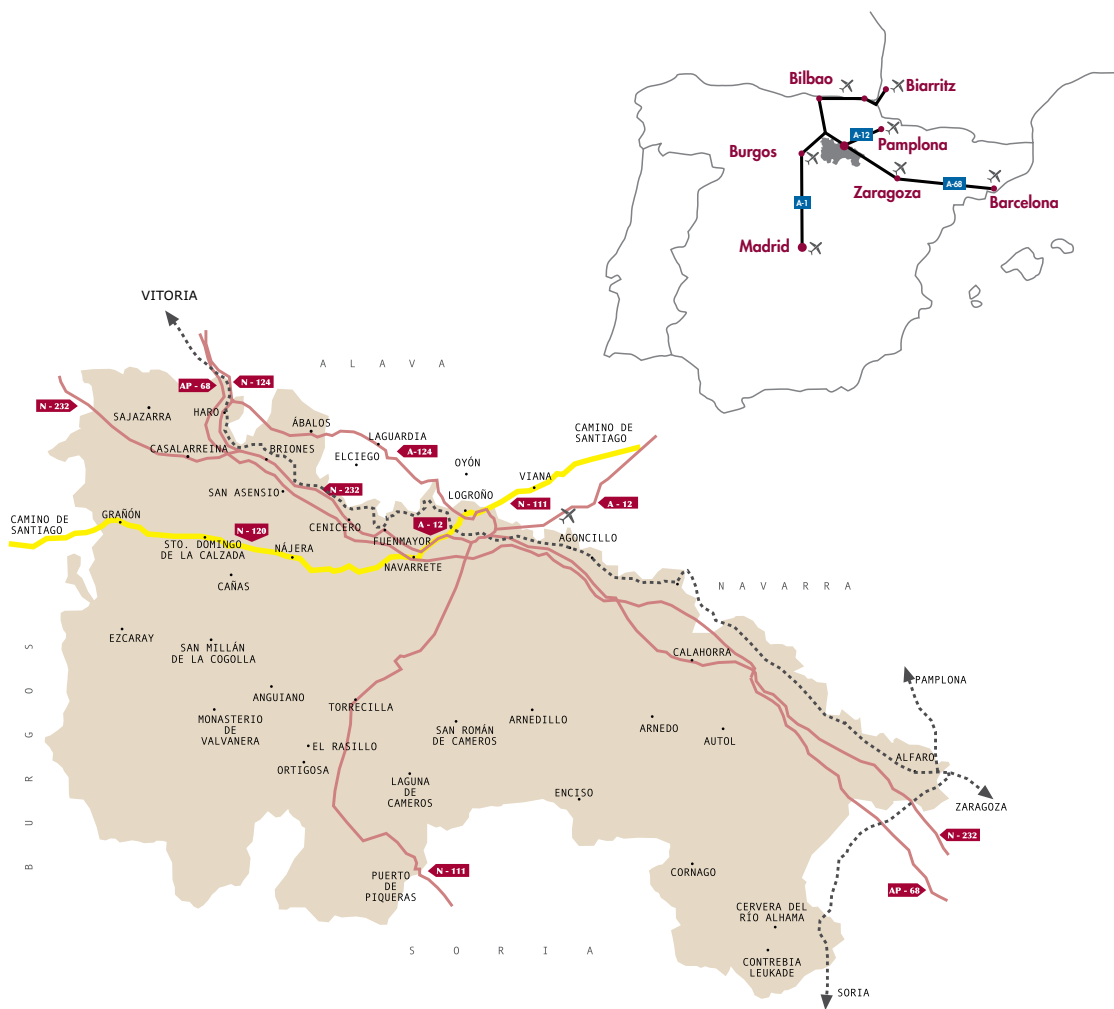
The city commemorates the victory in 1521 over the siege of the French army. The feast of San Bernabé is the occasion for the distribution of fish, bread and wine, which recreates - as the legend tells - how, at night, the people of Logroño mocked the vigilance of the French troops and went to the river Ebro in search of sustenance to support the siege of the city. San Bernabé has been declared a Festivity of National Tourist Interest.

San Mateo and the Rioja's Grape Harvest

(September 21st)

The traditional treading of the grapes and the offering of the first must to the Virgin of Valvanera, are the protagonists of the festivity. San Mateo and the Rioja grape harvest have been declared Festivals of National Tourist Interest.





Oficina de Turismo de Logroño - La Rioja Logroño - La Rioja Tourism Office Office du Tourisme de Logroño - La Rioja

c/ Portales 50. (Edif. Escuelas Daniel Trevijano)
 26001 Logroño -La Rioja
 Tel. +34 941 291 260 - Fax. + 34 941 291 640
info@lariojaturismo.com
www.lariojaturismo.com
www.logroño.es/turismo



**Hola,
 soy Logroño**

 Ayuntamiento
 de Logroño

