

## **OPENING HOURS**

### **HARO TOURIST OFFICE**

Plaza de La Paz.  
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#### **High season (1-June to 31-October)**

Tuesday to Saturdays: 10:00 a.m to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.  
Monday and Sunday: 10:00 a.m to 2:00 p.m.

#### **Low season (1-November to 31 May)**

Tuesday to Sunday: 10:00 a.m to 2:00 p.m.  
Friday and Saturday: 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.  
MONDAY CLOSED

## **VISIT MONUMENTAL HARO**

We begin the walking tour of Haro starting from the Tourism Office, located in the Bendaña Palace opposite the "Plaza de la Paz".

On the right hand side of the Tourist Office, at the beginning of Navarra Street (the street that descends), you will find the only existing remains of the walls that defended the City of Haro since the 12th century: the arch of San Bernardo and the "Tower of Prisoners" abandoned in the fifteenth century. This space has been recovered and restored as the **Torreón Museum**, a section of the Museum of La Rioja that exhibits the collection of Contemporary Art by those authors of our community who have achieved several prestigious institutional awards.

On the left hand side of the Tourist Office, we find the most important civil work of our City, the **Town Hall of Haro**, from the 18th century, work of King Carlos III.

Going up Santo Tomás street (the one, next to the Town Hall, that goes to the Church ), we enter into **The horseshoe**, a traditional area known for its bars and restaurants where you can taste the Riojan gastronomy along with the best fine wines of Haro.

At the end of the street, we find the **Church of Saint Thomas**. Built in a florid Gothic style, it was declared National Historic-Artistic Monument in 1931. Climb the stairs on the left side of the Church, (or go up the slope bordering the Church). At the top, if we turn left to the end of the street and we will arrive at the viewpoint "La Atalaya", from where we can contemplate one of the best views of Haro and also the emblematic **Barrio de la Estación, the winery district**.

Leaving the Square of La Paz along Lady of La Vega street, we find, on the left, the neoclassical building of the **Bank of Spain**, from the 20th century. Next to it, the old **Convent of Saint Agustín**, 16th century, currently converted into a Hotel - Restaurant and the **Breton de los Herreros Theatre**.

Continuing on the same street and crossing the landscaped promenade **Gardens of La Vega** we come across the **Basilic of Our Lady of La Vega**, patron saint of Haro, built in ashlar, masonry and brick and that every September 8th celebrates its festivity.

Along the way you will see **numerous palaces**, a sample of Haro's economic strength since the 18th century and which gives our city a elegant aspect.

Haro has numerous WINERIES available for your to visit, spread over the city. In order to visit a winery it is necessary to make a prior reservation. It is also possible to taste their wines by visiting the Wine Bar that each one has.

In the Historic Center we find the winery - cellar of TERETE's Restaurant; RAMÓN BILBAO is located in Avenida Santo Domingo. MARTINEZ LACUESTA is located in Paraje Ubieta (direction Logroño) and finally in the largest concentration of Centennial Wineries in the World, the well-known **Barrio de la estación** we find: MUGA, BODEGAS BILBAINAS, GOMEZ - CRUZADO, RODA, LOPEZ DE HEREDIA, LA RIOJA ALTA S.A. y CVNE.

As bathing areas we have the **Municipal Swimming Pools** located in the "Ferial" area, and the natural bathing area located in the **Viano recreational area**

## **HARO AND SURROUNDINGS**

### **HERMITAGE OF SAINT FELICES (8 km)**

Declared Best Corner by the Repsol Guide in 2014.

From this sharp ridge you can see how the river Ebro enters La Rioja, crossing the so-called "Conchas de Haro" (a natural channel that the river Ebro has been creating in its path), and meanders among the vineyards like a drunken giant.

The hermitage stands on the "Riscos de Bilibio", 8 km north of Haro, where first was a Roman castle and later, Saint Felices, whose sober effigy in stone crowns the hill, retired to pray with his disciple Saint Millán at the end of the 5th century; "they could not be closer to heaven".

From this sanctuary there is a panoramic view that impresses throughout the year, but especially on June 29, the day that is celebrated the famous Battle of Wine.

### **BRIONES (10 km)**

It is part of "The most beautiful towns in Spain" Society. In addition, it has a maze of medieval streets and there are many buildings of interest, which is why the town was declared a Historic - Artistic Site in 1973. Attention should also be drawn to the Ethnographic Museum of "La Casa Encantada" and the Vivanco Museum of Wine Culture.

### **BRIÑAS (5 km)**

The stately villa has numerous large houses built in the 17th and 18th centuries. Like Haro, the life of the inhabitants of Briñas has revolved around the production of wine. It is worth noting the Briñas Bridge reaching Haro, built in the 13th century and repaired in the 15th.

### **CASALARREINA (7 km)**

It is located in the northwest of the province. It is worth stopping to visit the Monastery of Our Lady of La Piedad, in Catholic Kings and Plateresque style, a Historical-Artistic Monument that was founded in 1508. The Florida, a large square with a central kiosk, houses most of the monuments of the village. Also remarkable is the Church of Saint Martín. The town has numerous ashlar houses with coats of arms and palaces such as the Pobes Palace (XVI century) and Condestables of Castilla Palace (XVI century).

### **CUZCURRITA DE RÍO TIRÓN (12 km)**

Ancient fortified village with great importance in medieval times with its historic center full of large houses in ashlar masonry. The Church of Saint Miguel (XVIII century), was declared a National Monument in 1978. Also remarkable is the imposing Castle of Velasco (XV century).

### **SAJAZARRA (12 km)**

It is part of "The most beautiful towns in Spain" Society. Surrounded by vineyards and cereal fields at the foot of the Obarenes mountains, it has the typical defensive medieval layout on a hill with perpendicular streets. It has a castle-palace (XV century), one of the best restored in La Rioja, an impressive wall (S.XIII), a medieval arch (the only one that remains of the four it had) and the Church of the Assumption with remains from the Romanesque to the classicism (XII century). In addition, it has an urban complex built or renovated in stone.

### **SAN VICENTE DE LA SONSIERRA (12 km)**

At the foot of Toloño Mountain we find this town with a monumental complex that is worth visiting. Knowing the inhabitants, it is appreciated the importance that it had during the Middle Age as a border fortress between Navarra and Castilla.