

**Bicycle Route 3**  
**Contemporary**  
**architecture**





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# 1\_Santa Justa Station

One of the fundamental elements of the urban remodelling that Seville underwent on the occasion of the 1992 Universal Exposition was the modification of the layout of the obsolete railway system, which divided and isolated the city. As a result of this modification, the two existing stations were eliminated and the current station, designed by the Sevillian architects Antonio Cruz and Antonio Ortiz, was created. In its immediate surroundings there are good examples of recent architecture: the SATO sports centre and the headquarters of the Social Security Treasury.

① [Estación Sevilla Santa Justa](#)

📍 [Estación Sevilla - Santa Justa](#)

# 2\_The Alamillo Bridge

The reform of the city's road system in the years prior to 1992 involved the construction of new bridges over the old Guadalquivir riverbed. This unique work of engineering, whose author is the architect and engineer Santiago Calatrava, consists of a 140 m. high mast inclined 58° above the vertical, from which 13 pairs of braces depart, which, by means of an original design, support a deck that spans a span of almost 200 m

📍 [Puente del Alamillo](#)

# 3\_Estadio Olímpico de La Cartuja

Athletics stadium with a capacity for 60,000 spectators, inaugurated in 1999 with the celebration of the World Athletics Championship. The level of the track is below ground level, thus reducing its overall height and landscape impact. In this way, the spectators have access to an intermediate level, thus reducing the distance they have to walk. A hotel and various offices are integrated into the volume of the stadium, giving it a unique volume, different from that of a traditional stadium. It is the work of the Sevillian architects Antonio Cruz and Antonio Ortiz.

📍 [Estadio La Cartuja Sevilla](#)

## 4\_ Andalusian Centre for Molecular Biology and Regenerative Medicine (CABIMER), former headquarters of the Auna Group.

Work of Jose María Jiménez and Angel Luis Candelas completed in 2006.

📍 [Calle Américo Vespucio 24 Edificio Cabimer](#)

## 5\_ Cartuja Institute of Advanced Medical Techniques.

### Cartuja Hospital

Work of MGM architects completed in 2012. The hospital centre of the Cartuja Institute of Advanced Medical Techniques (ICTAM) is located in the Cartuja science and technology park, which occupies the northern sector of this island of Seville. The building combines glass with metal on the outside, adding an interesting play of volumes and finishes to the block where it is located.

📍 [C. Leonardo da Vinci, 19](#)

## 6\_ San Isidoro University Centre..

Work of Fernando Carrascal and José María Fernández de la Puente, completed in 2011. The Campus is located in an open environment in the heart of the city of Seville in La Isla de la Cartuja, and is housed in a modern building, equipped with large spaces and advanced resources and facilities at the service of teaching.

📍 [C. Leonardo da Vinci, 17. b](#)

## 7\_ Innovation and Development Agency of Andalusia Idea

Completed in 2011, it is the work of Ruiz-Larrea and associates.

📍 [C. Leonardo da Vinci, 17](#)

## 8\_Auditorium Cartuja Center CITE Seville

Work of the Santiago Fajardo studio, completed in 2012. The Centro de Innovación Tecnológica del Espectáculo, better known as Cartuja Center CITE, is a cultural and convention centre located in the heart of Isla de la Cartuja..

① [cartujacenter.com](http://cartujacenter.com)

📍 [C. Leonardo da Vinci, 7](#)

## 9\_Konecta La Cartuja

Work of Fernando Carrascal and José María Fernández de la Puente, completed in 2003. Integral services company in the outsourcing of business processes and contact centre.

📍 [C. Leonardo da Vinci, 5](#)

## 10.- Navigation Pavilion

Built for the Universal Exhibition in Seville in 1992, it was one of the five themed pavilions. It is the work of the architect Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra. The Navigation Pavilion has been listed in the General Catalogue of Andalusian Historical Heritage since 2007 and is part of the official heritage of Andalusia. This protection responds to the very essence of the building, which has managed to transcend its link with the Universal Exhibition. Now this Pavilion is recognised as an inescapable example of the architecture of the early 1990s. In this building, navigation emerges from its materials (wood and steel) and its forms (large beams in the form of frames). The main volume is used for exhibitions, and separated from it by a service gallery is the administrative and technical area. On the east façade, a balcony with five skylights brings light into the Pavilion. Its external shape is reminiscent of a ship's hull.

① [www.pabellondelanavegacion.com](http://www.pabellondelanavegacion.com)

## 11\_Torre Triana

This building was built to house the administrative services of the Andalusian Regional Government. The project, by the architect Fco. Javier Sáenz de Oiza, inspired by the Castel Sant'Angelo in the city of Rome, formalises simple, rounded volumes, and was built in the years prior to the 1992 Universal Exhibition, although it was left unused because the interior was not finished. It was not until a few years later (1994) that its construction was completed, providing it with the aforementioned administrative use. The work was carried out by the architects Enrique Cosano and José Ignacio Garmendia.

📍 [Torre Triana](#)

## 12\_Torre Sevilla y Caixaforum

Complex designed by Cesar Pelli, comprising the tower and some lower buildings with undulating forms. The tower, with its 180.5 m height, has become the tallest building in Andalusia.

Its 37 floors are used for hotels, offices and restaurants. Its elliptical ground plan has a gradually descending surface, which gives it a feeling of greater height. The adjoining buildings house commercial uses, and in the northernmost area is the Caixaforum, the third largest in Spain, designed by the Sevillian architect Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra.

The main entrance to the Caixaforum is located under a plaza covered by a canopy wrapped in aluminium, with a skylight that allows natural light to enter the underground levels, where a large part of the programme is located. The building is constructed within an existing structure, which significantly conditions the distribution of the programme and the spatial configuration of the uses, which include exhibition halls, auditorium, multi-purpose rooms, cafeteria, workshops and shops, with more than 7,500 m<sup>2</sup>.

📍 [caixaforum.org](http://caixaforum.org)

📍 [C. López Pintado, s/n](#)

## 13\_ Previsión Española Building

Located in a compromising urban setting, opposite the Torre del Oro, the architect Rafael Moneo built a counterpoint to the monument. Completed in 1987, it was originally intended to be the headquarters of the insurance company that gives its name to the building, although the company is no longer the owner, as is evident from the change in the name on the cornice. It is a building that is highly conditioned by the planning, in terms of alignments, passages and heights, and inside and around it there are remains of the Islamic wall and the Torre de la Plata

📍 [P.º de Cristóbal Colón, 25a](#)

## 14\_ Infanta Elena Public Library

This building, located on the site of the 1929 Ibero-American Exposition, between the pavilions of Chile, Uruguay, Peru and the United States, was designed by the architects Antonio Cruz and Antonio Ortiz and completed in the year 2000. Through large windows, it seeks light and a relationship with its surroundings.

📍 [Biblioteca Infanta Elena](#)

📍 [Av. de María Luisa, 8](#)

## 15\_ Diocesan Seminary of Seville

As a result of the agreement between the Andalusian Regional Government and the Archbishopric for the transfer of the Palace of San Telmo for use as the headquarters of the Presidency of the Andalusian Government, this building was constructed for the training of new priests, their accommodation and that of their trainers. The work of José Antonio Carbajal, completed in 1998, formalises an image of great power in a location strongly conditioned by the large avenues surrounding the building (La Palmera and Cardenal Bueno Monreal). The large scale of the proposal in its urban response is combined with spaces of seclusion in its interior..

📍 [Cardenal Bueno Monreal, 43](#)

# Sevilla.

## Sevilla City Office

Teléfono: (+34) 955 471 232

[visitasevilla@sevillacityoffice.es](mailto:visitasevilla@sevillacityoffice.es)

[www.visitasevilla.es](http://www.visitasevilla.es)

Paseo Marqués de Contadero s/n

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Schedules and prices are subject to change, so we recommend confirming this information.