



CONFEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE CENTROS DE ENSEÑANZA (CECE)

Madrid Meeting [21-13 November 2011]

Useful Information

In this document you can find relevant information in order to reach the hotel and our central office in Madrid. You also will find touristic and cultural information about the surroundings of the Hotel. We hope it will be useful for you and have a nice time in Madrid.



**Getting from the
Airport to the
Regente Hotel**

✚ **Metro:** From the airport to Regente Hotel 2,50€

Take line 8 (direction Nuevos Ministerios); change at Colombia station.

At Colombia station, take Line 9, (direction Arganda del Rey) until the station Núñez de Balboa.

Then, take line 5 (direction Casa de Campo) and stop at Callao.

You can find the Hotel Regente * * * in C/Mesonero Romanos Nº 9 - 28013 Madrid Tfn.- 915 212 941

www.hotelregente.com

✚ **Autobus City bus :** Express line Airport-Atocha: 2 €

www.emtmadrid.es/lineaAeropuerto/index.html

You can go till Atocha Station where we recommend you to take the metro (Line 1) till Sol station and from it to have a nice walk to the hotel Through “El Carmen” Street or “Preciados” Street to “Mesonero Romanos” Street.

You can also stop in “Cibeles” square and have a 10 minutes walk through “Gran Vía” till the hotel.

✚ **Taxi:** Approximately 30€ and 20 to 30 minutes depending on traffic.

✚ **Shuttle service:** There is a private service called AEROCITY with an office in the airport would cost about 23€ in total (Web: www.aerocity.com, telephone: 917477570).

✚ **Train:** You can take a train that will lead you to Chamartin Station (Line C-1) and from there to Sol Station (Lines C-3 or C-4).

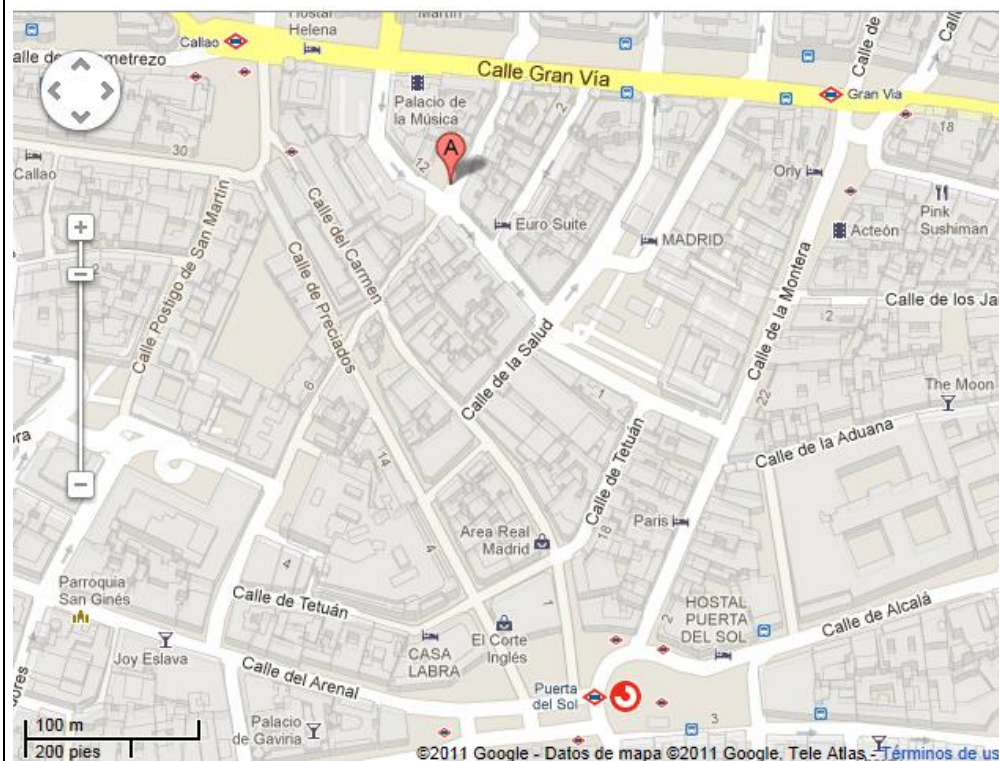
Itinerary: Airport T4, Fuente de la Mora, Chamartín.

Stops: T4, floor -1. Terminals T123 can be reached by shuttle buses.


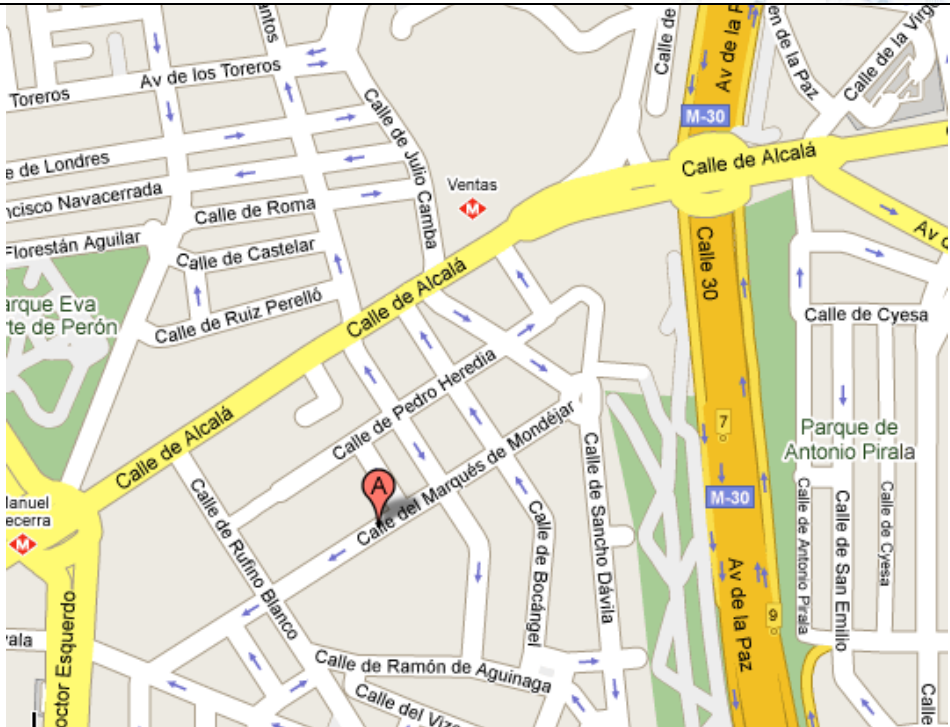

Journey duration: Chamartín-T4: 11 minutes. Sol: 23 Minutes.

Price: 2,15€ one way ticket.

<http://www.renfe.com/viajeros/cercanias/madrid/index.html>





<p>Getting from the hotel to CECE</p>	<p>From the Regente Hotel to CECE offices:</p> <p> Metro (from the hotel to the office: 20 minutes, aprox.)</p> <p>Line 5 –green one–from the metro station Puerta de Toledo direction Alameda de Osuna</p> <p>Stop at Ventas station, 5 minutes walk to the office.</p>	
<p>CECE office</p>	<p>Building front of CECE offices</p> <p>Contact:</p> <p>Mobile: +34/676696977 marian@cece.es Marian de Villanueva</p> <p>Mobile: +34/677 532 146 departamento.europa@cece.es Gonzalo Santamaria</p> <p>Office: CECE Marqués de Mondéjar, 29-31; 28028 Madrid Tel: (+34) 917257909</p>	



<p>Madrid Municipality (English) Metro (English)</p>	<p>http://www.turismomadrid.es http://www.esMadrid.com http://www.madrid.org http://www.descubremadrid.com http://www.metromadrid.es http://madrid.es http://webmadrid.com</p>	<p>Tickets: One-way ticket - 1,5 € Metrobus 10-journey ticket - 9,30 € Single+Supplement Airport For entry and exit at the Airport T1-T2-T3 and Airport T-4 stations 1€ +1,5€ = 2,5 €</p> <p>The Metrobus ticket enables to make 10 journeys either on Metromadrid or on EMT (Municipality BUS Red buses), without requiring a different ticket for each form of transport. It is valid for all Metro stations in zone A and all EMT stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ticket must be docked for each journey. To do this, the ticket must be passed through the turnstile at the station where the journey commences - If the turnstile rejects the ticket and the user believes that it is still valid, contact a member of staff at the nearest ticket office. <p>It can be purchased at: Ticket offices at all Metro stations Ticket machines located in the entrance halls to Metro stations- EMT booths, at tobacconists and some newspaper kiosks in Madrid.</p> <p>You can also buy a card for 1, 2 or 3 days which enables you to take the underground as much as you want in Zone A or T.</p> <p>There are two zones to choose from: Zone A, which includes MetroMadrid, ML1 Light Underground, Cercanías-RENFE services included in this Zone and Madrid EMT bus service, and Zone T, which includes all the Region of Madrid's public transport services, including the ML2 and ML2 Light Underground, the Parla Tram and the interurban buses plus their extensions to Guadalajara and Toledo. They are not valid for RENFE Operadora's Regional Services.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ZONAS</th> <th>1 DÍA</th> <th>2 DÍAS</th> <th>3 DÍAS</th> <th>5 DIAS</th> <th>7 DÍAS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>6,00 €</td> <td>10,00 €</td> <td>13,00 €</td> <td>19,00 €</td> <td>25,00 €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>12,00 €</td> <td>20,00 €</td> <td>25,00 €</td> <td>36,00 €</td> <td>50,00 €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ZONAS	1 DÍA	2 DÍAS	3 DÍAS	5 DIAS	7 DÍAS	A	6,00 €	10,00 €	13,00 €	19,00 €	25,00 €	T	12,00 €	20,00 €	25,00 €	36,00 €	50,00 €
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Templo de Debod

In the Parque de la Montaña, near the center of the city one finds the most surprising monuments of Madrid, the Templo de Debod.

The Temple

This authentic Egyptian temple was built in the fourth century B.C. at the village of Debod, near the sacred temple island of Philae. The Debod Temple was dedicated to the gods Amon and Isis.

Aswan High Dam

With the construction of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt between 1960 and 1970, many historical monuments were in danger of being flooded. Spanish engineers helped the Egyptian government to move these monuments to safe areas. In 1968 Egypt donated one of these monuments, the Templo de Debod, to Spain in recognition of their support.



The Debod Temple at night

Reconstruction

The temple was moved to Madrid and reconstructed in the Parque de la Montaña (an extension of the larger Parque del Oeste) at the site of a former army barracks, near the [Plaza de España](#). The temple was officially opened in 1972. Inside an exhibition depicts the reconstruction of the temple in Madrid.



Plaza Mayor

The Plaza Mayor, a grand arcaded square in the center of Madrid is very popular with tourists and locals alike. The symmetrical rectangular square features a uniform architecture, very similar to the contemporary [Place des Vosges](#) in [Paris](#).

History

During the middle ages the site was just a market place outside the city walls. In the 1560s, King Philip II asked Juan de Herrera, architect of the Escorial, to turn the market place into a real square. It would take until 1617, during the reign of King Philips III, before the construction of the new Plaza Mayor started. Under the direction of Herrera's successor, Juan Gómez de la Mora, the plaza was completed in just two years.

The result was a large square, measuring 120m long and 90m wide (394ft x 295ft). It was surrounded by wooden buildings, at one point up to six stories high. Fires destroyed all the buildings around the Plaza Mayor three times in history: in 1631, 1672 and 1790. Each time they were rebuilt, the last reconstruction after a design by Juan de Villanueva is what we see today.



Statue of King Philips III

Festivities

Since its creation, the Plaza Mayor has been the center of festivities, bull fights, royal coronations and executions. These would be attended by as many as 50,000 spectators. It is still used today for public celebrations.

Statue

At the center of the square is a bronze *statue of King Philip III*, constructed in 1616 by the Italian sculptors Giovanni de Bologna and his apprentice Pietro Tacca. In 1848 it was moved from the Casa de Campo to the Plaza Mayor. Around the same time, the plaza was redesigned with gardens, but those were removed in 1936.



Casa de la Panadería



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Casa de la Panaderia

The most prominent building on the Plaza Mayor is the *Casa de la Panaderia*, the seat of the powerful baker's guild. It was completed as early as 1590, before the square was even laid out. Its current design with symmetric towers dates from after the last fire in 1790. The colorful allegoric murals were only added recently, in 1992.

Royal Palace

The Palacio Real or Royal Palace is the largest and certainly one of the most impressive palaces in Europe. It has more than 2000 luxuriously decorated rooms, 50 of which can be visited. It is located on the east of Madrid's historic center, within walking distance of the Plaza de España.

History

Soon after the Royal Fortress burned down on Christmas Eve of 1734, King Philips V wanted to replace the fortress by a palace, this time built from limestone and granite to make it fireproof. It was to be modeled loosely on the Versailles Palace near Paris, where Philips V had spent part of his youth.

Construction of the new palace started in 1738 based on a design by the Italian architect Juan Bautista Sachetti. 26 Years and three kings later, the huge palace, covering an area of 135,000m², was completed. It would take another 100 years before all the rooms were decorated.

The Palace

Visitors enter the Palace via the large Plaza de la Armería. Some of the sumptuous rooms accessible to visitors are the 400m² large dining room, the Sala de Porcelana (china room) and the Salón del Trono (throne room) with red velvet walls. The palace also includes the *Arméria Real*, the royal army museum. It contains a beautiful collection of armory, including King Charles V's armour suit.

Royal Residence

King Carlos III, son of King Philips V moved into the new palace in 1764. The Palacio Real would be the main residence of the Spanish kings until 1931, when king Alfonso XIII went into exile after republicans had won the elections and demanded him to step down. Today the royal family lives in the small Zarzuela Palace, a former hunting lodge outside Madrid. The Royal Palace is still used for official ceremonies and receptions.

Campo del Moro

The Palace is bordered on the east by the *Campo del Moro*, a large park that goes uphill from the Rio Manzanares to the Royal Palace. From the green lawn in front of the park, you have a nice unobstructed view of the palace.

Plaza Oriente

In front of the Palace is the *Plaza Oriente*, a beautiful square with an equestrian statue of Philips IV. The Royal Palace originally bore the same name as the square, Palacio Oriente, or East Palace. Statues of queens are all over the square. The intention was to put these statues on top of the palace but they were too heavy, so they were placed on the square in front of the palace instead.



Plaza de Oriente



View from the Campo del Moro



View from the Plaza de la Armería



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Plaza de España

The Plaza de España is one of Madrid's largest and most popular squares. On a sunny day it is filled with street vendors, tourists and sunbathing locals.

The square is located at the end of the beautiful Gran Vía, one of Madrid's busiest streets. The green square is surrounded by streets, but it is still a very relaxing place during daytime. It features a large fountain and famous statue honoring the Spanish writer Cervantes.

History

Located close to the Palacio Real (Royal Palace), the site was occupied by a barrack. After it was demolished, a new public square was created. It became a popular meeting place in the 1950s, after two of Madrid's largest buildings were constructed: the Edificio de España and the Torre de Madrid. Both buildings were constructed by the project developer Metropolitana and designed by the Otamendi brothers.



Detail of the Monument

Skyscrapers

The *Edificio de España* was built between 1947 and 1953 and is the most elegant of the two skyscrapers. It consists of a central 25 story tower flanked by two wings. The *Torre de Madrid* was built in 1957. At the time of construction, it was the tallest concrete building in the world with a height of 142m or almost 466ft. Nicknamed 'La Jirafe' or 'giraffe', it was the tallest building in Madrid until the Torre Picasso was built in 1989.



Edificio de España

Monument to Miguel de Cervantes

The most popular sight at the Plaza de España is the *monument to Miguel de Cervantes*, writer of the world famous story of Don Quixote de la Mancha and his trusty squire, Sancho Panza. Visitors flock to the monument to get their picture taken in front of the bronze statues of Don Quixote on his horse and Sancho Panza on his mule. Behind them a is statue of Cervantes himself, looking over his creations.

Almudena Cathedral

Madrid's cathedral, The Cathedral de la Almudena, took more than 100 years to complete. It was finally consecrated by pope John-Paul II in 1993.

A Cathedral for the Capital

Soon after King Philips II made Madrid the capital of Spain in 1561, he wanted a cathedral for his new capital. Partly due to political turbulences and strong opposition by the powerful archdiocese of the then larger city Toledo, the construction was constantly postponed. Finally in 1868 a congregation devoted to Virgin Almudena, the female patron saint of Madrid, received the permission from the archdiocese in Toledo to construct a new church dedicated to the patron saint.

Construction

In 1883 construction finally starts and one year later, Madrid becomes a diocese thanks to Pope Leo XIII. This made it possible to build a cathedral instead of a church. Consequently, the project is updated to reflect the higher status of the building. The new design by Marqués de Cubas called for a neo gothic cathedral building with a ground plan in the form of a Latin cross.





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Construction progressed slowly and even came to a complete halt during the civil war in the 1930s. In 1944 the design of the cathedral comes under fire since its neo gothic style would contrast with the neo classical style of the future cathedral's famous neighbor, the [Royal Palace](#). A commission chose a new design by architects Fernando Chueca Goitia and Carlos Sidro. They proposed a design that included more classical elements.

Consecration

While works would continue until 1999, the Almudena cathedral was officially declared complete in 1993. That same year pope John-Paul II consecrated the new cathedral. A statue of the pope can be found in front of the cathedral.



Pope John-Paul II

The Building

The cathedral is 104m long and 76m wide. The central dome has a diameter of 20m. The interior of the Almudena Cathedral is more modern and much more modest than that of its larger counterpart in Toledo. The building, situated adjacent to the Royal Palace is nevertheless worth a visit, if only for its sheer size.

Puerta del Sol

The Plaza Puerta del Sol is the perfect starting point to explore Madrid. This bustling, centrally located square is one of the city's most lively places.

The Center of Madrid

Now the heart of Madrid's historic center, this site used to be on the eastern border of the city. The plaza's name originates from the eastern city gate located here in the 15th century. The gate was probably called after a sun drawn on it, hence the name Puerta del Sol or 'Sun Gate'. The current semi-oval square was created in the 19th century.



Statue of King Carlos III

In the middle of the square is a large equestrian statue of King Carlos III. The King looks out to a beautiful 18th century red brick building, the former main post office. In front of this building on the pavement is the '*kilometer 0*' plaque, marking the center of the Spanish road network. It is the starting point from where all the highway distances are measured.



El Oso y El Madroño

The Puerta del Sol is also the location of the symbol of Madrid: a 20 ton statue of a bear eating fruits from a tree. The official name of the statue is 'El Oso y El Madroño'. The Madroño is a tree related to the strawberry tree.

Royal Theater

Madrid's Teatro Real (Royal Theater) boasts a long and rich musical history.

In the Beginning

The design for the 3-story Teatro Real was created in 1818, after the old Caños del Peral Theater was demolished. During its construction period, the theater hit lots of obstacles but was finally completed and dedicated nearly 32 years later, in 1850. Present at the inauguration was a young Queen Isabella II, who dubbed the building the Teatro de la Opera (Opera Theater). The first opera was performed that evening – "La Favorita" by Gaetano Donizetti.





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Throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Teatro de la Opera garnered a reputation as one of Europe's great opera houses. It was especially well known for performances of operas by Verdi and Wagner as well as musical performances of great works by 19th century composer Igor Stravinsky. The Russian ballet also appeared there on a regular basis.

Located on the Plaza de Oriente, all the great European opera singers of the 19th and early 20th century appeared on stage at this grand theater and, for decades, it was at the center of Madrid's cultural scene.



Problems Arise

By the 1920s, the neo-Classical style Teatro Royal was experiencing some trouble. In 1925, engineers determined that the building was in danger of collapse, due to the infiltration of ground water. It was closed and renovations took more than four decades, with the theater finally reopening in 1966 as a concert hall, but opera performances were diverted to the newer Teatro de la Zarzuela.

Former Grandeur

In the late 1980s – with the opening of a new concert hall known as Auditorio Nacional – the way was paved for Teatro Real to once again become home to Madrid's opera scene. It was closed in 1988 for extensive renovations and reopened in 1997 with much acclaim.

Reflecting the décor of 19th century Spain yet with plenty of modern amenities, the Royal Theater is a wonderful place to enjoy opera or ballet. Music-loving visitors can choose from a full season of musical offerings.

Las Ventas

Madrid's magnificent bullring is considered one of the most important in the world and guests can travel there to see fights by the greatest matadors of our time.

History of the Building

From about 1915 to 1920, the city of Madrid saw a huge rise in popularity of the sport of bullfighting. They soon found that it would be necessary to build a grand, new bullring that would accommodate the spectators who were now crowding the small ring at Carretera de Aragon.

Architect Jose Espeliu was chosen to design the new bullring. A wealthy family donated the land and the first stone was placed in 1922. It was completed seven years later and the inaugural bullfight was eventually held in June 1931.

The Architecture and Layout of Las Ventas

Plaza de Toros de Las Ventas was designed and constructed in the Mozarabic style.

Such architecture is found only in the northern portions of Spain and is the product of architects and craftsmen who were refugees from the Moorish south. Features of Mozarabic architecture include horseshoe-shaped arches and ribbed domes. This building also features pottery "incrustations" of the shields of all the provinces of Spain.

The arena is 60m (about 200 feet) in diameter and the seats are divided into "tendidos", which are groups of 27 rows arranged around the arena. Where you sit will depend upon how much you pay for your ticket. Seats situated out of the hot Madrid sun are cheaper than those with no exposure to the sunlight. Those that are closer to the arena – of





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course – also cost more. In the 10th tendido, you'll find the Official Box, where the show's director sits, as well as any visiting dignitaries. The box is extremely ornate and boasting the same Mozarabic decorative architecture that you find on the exterior of the Plaza de Toros.

The bullring has five gates from which the bulls enter the arena. The Puerto Grande or "Big Door" – also dubbed the Door of Madrid – is the most revered as it is the exit door used by successful matadors who have won their fight. Eight corrals also surround the arena.

Plaza de Toros de Las Ventas is also home to a chapel and a small hospital with two operating rooms – in case of emergency. The chapel was designed by architect Manuel Muñoz Monasterio and built in a classic Mexican style.

For Further Information you can, please, don't doubt in consulting us.

Thank you, very much, for coming.

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