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www.turismomadrid.es

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Industrial Industrial tourism in the Community of Madrid is not **Tourism** widely thought about. However, Madrid's industrious and restless character, particularly since the establishment of the Court by Philip II in 1561, has left an important cultural legacy, which can be observed in the numerous buildings and machinery, workshops, mills and factories, mines and sites for processing and refining, warehouses and depots, energy-generation sites (where it is also transmitted and used), means of transport and all its infrastructure, as well as the sites where the social activities related to industry take place. These are locations and constructions that exemplify humankind's ingenuity and convey historical, technological, social, architectural, or scientific value.

> This guide, which does not exhaust the considerable wealth of the Community of Madrid's heritage, will enable the reader to gain an insight into the region's development, which is its very history. On occasion, visitors may be permitted to gain access to the facilities and observe their operational processes. In other cases, it will only be possible to enjoy it from the outside, but in any case, it is a heritage of unquestionable technical and artistic value.

> For lovers of architecture and engineering, you can find a wealth of examples of bold designs, ingenious solutions and grand structures that tame nature or respond to complex needs beyond the traditional confines of palaces and cathedrals. We have a unique tourism offer that enables visitors to gain a more profound understanding of Madrid while simultaneously experiencing its allure and historical legacy.

The Community of Madrid is ready to be rediscovered through its riches, relatively unknown to the public.



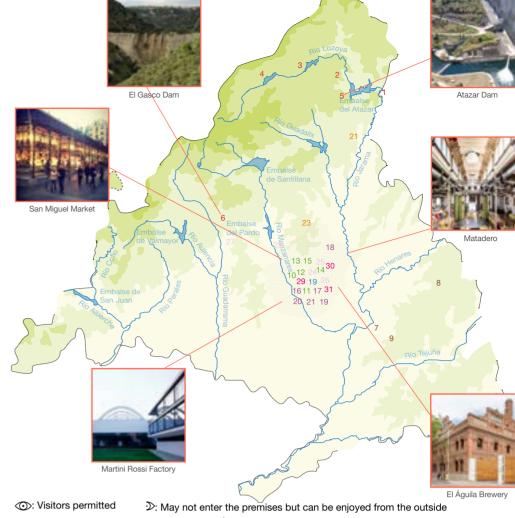
de la Oliva Dam

▶ Pontón

▷ Museum of the Milling Industry in Morata de Tajuña

Hydraulic A dam network has historically provided Madrid and its **Structures** surrounding agricultural and milling areas with water. The Embocador Dam (Aranjuez) and El Gasco Dam (Las Rozas) were constructed in the 18th century, but it was particularly in the 19th century that they underwent significant expansion. In 1851, the Pontón de la Oliva Dam (Patones) was constructed on the river Lozoya. A little later, the Villar Dam (Robledillo de la Jara) was erected, along with several other dams, which collectively constitute a unified water control system. In the 20th century, the Ríosequillo reservoir was constructed in Buitrago del Lozoya, which was the most significant until the construction of the Pinilla reservoir (Lozoya). The El Atazar Dam (Patones) is the largest reservoir in the Canal de Isabel II system, a feat of engineering that is also a spectacular sight.

> The construction of waterways to the city and market gardens, as well as more ambitious projects designed to connect Madrid with the main ports of the Peninsula, led to the establishment of canals such as the Manzanares, Guadarrama, Cabarrús and Aranjuez canals, which have been designated a UNESCO Cultural Landscape. In 1851, the Canal de Isabel II was constructed with the intention of providing a solution to the water needs of a city that was undergoing rapid urbanisation.



Dams

1. Pontón de la Oliva Dam D

2. Villar Dam D

3. Ríosequillo Reservoir D

4. Pinilla Reservoir D 5. El Atazar Dam D

6. El Gasco Dam ⊅ Traditional trades

7. Milling Museum 👁

8. Nuevo Baztán 💿 9. Kilns in Colmenar de Oreja 👁

 Historical Industrial Sites 10. Royal Tapestry Factory @

11. Ceramics and Glass Museum

CVMVAL 🗆

12. San Miguel Market 👁 13. Mahou Brewery 👁

14. El Águila Brewery 👁

15. Matadero 👁 Transport Infrastructures

16. Atocha Station @

17. Aeronautics and Astronautics Museum 👁

18. Madrid-Barajas Airport Terminal 4 🗆

19. Carriage Museum (Royal Collections Gallery)

20. Firefighters' Museum 👁 21. Armoured Vehicles Museum

23. Navalvillar and Navalahija 💿

Energy infrastructures

22. Caixaforum 💿

Mining

Telecommunications

24. Casa de Correos 💿 25. Palacio de Correos y

Telégrafos 💿 26. Espacio Fundación Telefónica

0 27. Lunar Museum 👁 28. El Pardo Broadcasting

Museum 💮 Industrial Heritage in the

Modern Movement 29. Porto Pi Petrol Station 👁 30. Boetticher Industrial Centre

31. Martini Rossi Factory ⊅



Traditional The traditional trades that existed prior to the Industrial Rev-Trades olution have left their mark on the Madrid region in various ways. For instance, the Espartinas salt mines (Ciempozuelos) and the landscape of the Carcaballana salt mines (Villamanrique de Tajo) were exploited until well into the 19th century. These sites offer insights into our ancestors' pas and provide a window into the evolution of our societies.

> Nuevo Baztán conceals one of the region's most intriguing historical secrets: the pre-industrial vision of Juan de Goyeneche. Goyeneche, capitalising on the traditional work of mills and fulling mills, constructed a factory specialising in uniform, textile and glassware production. Other mills can be found in Colmenar Viejo, in the Molinos de El Grajal in Arroyomolinos, and near the river Tajuña. It would be remiss not to mention the Milling Museum in Morata de Tajuña, which has been restored to its former glory. Another example of traditional trades is Colmenar de Oreja's tinajero oven.

Historical The Bourbons' arrival saw the establishment several in-Industrial Sites dustrial centres in Madrid, including the Porcelain Factory of Buen Retiro, the Royal Cloth Factory of San Fernando de Henares, the Royal Factory of Painted Paper, the Royal Clock Factory and the Royal Factory of Martínez Silverware. Unfortunately, in most cases nothing has been pre-



served, but some of them can be visited, such as the Royal Tapestry Factory or the glass factory in Valdemorillo (Cueva Museo de Cerámica y Vidrio CVMVAL).

Visitors to Madrid may enjoy an exhibition at the Matadero de Madrid or traditional cuisine at the San Miguel Market, both of which are in the city centre. The latter is housed in an industrial building constructed in the early 20th century. Other examples of the reintegration of these buildings into the city centre for cultural purposes include the Regional Archive and Library of the Community of Madrid in the former El Águila Brewery and the ABC Museum of Drawing and Illustration in the Mahou Brewery.

With the advent of the 20th century, these industries relocated from the central business district to the outskirts of the city. The flour factories La Esperanza and Gal, both located in Alcalá de Henares, serve as illustrative examples. The latter building houses the 'Motos made in Spain' Museum, which offers visitors the opportunity to gain insight into the history of the Spanish motorcycle industry. The region has a long tradition of wine production, which has culminated in the creation of the Denomi-



nación de Origen Vinos de Madrid*. A visit to the region to sample the Madrid wines provides an excellent opportunity to explore the area's historic wineries and mills.

Infrastructures

*"Denominación de origen'

refers to a distinctive geograph-

guish those agri-food products

ical indicator used to distin-

that are of a superior quality

due to the specific location

where they are produced and

processed

Transport Those who have travelled to or from the city by rail will have been impressed by Madrid's breathtaking railway stations, such as Atocha and Delicias. Delicias is home to the Railway Museum. The inaugural journey on the railway line from Madrid to Aranjuez commenced, which is commemorated today by the Tren de la Fresa. These structures represent a significant contribution to the history of iron architecture, a material that enabled the creation of new spaces of unprecedented size and became synonymous with modernity and urban development. Other stations include Príncipe Pío, from which the Tren de Felipe II train departs, Goya and Niño Jesús, and in the 20th century, the great Chamartín station. The Viaducto del Aire represents one of the last remaining examples of the Madrid tramway, which was subsequently superseded by the bus and metro networks.

> Madrid has played host to several significant aviation events, including the inaugural flight of the gyroplane at



⊲ Tapestry Factory ▶ Aeronautics and

Astronautics Museum

Cuatro Vientos and Getafe aerodromes in 1923. The aircraft themselves are the protagonists in the collections at the Museum of Aeronautics and Astronautics and the Infante de Orleans Foundation, which offers flight exhibitions on the first Sunday of every month. Madrid National Airport was inaugurated in 1931 and has undergone a series of extensions until the most recent construction of the T4 terminal, which is destined to become one of Madrid's emblematic buildings. A visit to the Carriage Museum in the Royal Collections Gallery, the Firefighters' Museum or the Armoured Vehicles Museum is a mandatory excursion for any individual interested in transport history.

energéticas y

Infraestructuras Electricity arrived at Madrid around the middle of the 19th century, with the majority used for lighting. The energy was generated through thermal means, resulting in the construction of power stations such as Mazarredo (1890) and Mediodía (1902), which are not accessible to the public.

> The smaller power stations within the city were decommissioned but have since been reinstated to the city's energy supply. This is the case for Caixaforum in the Central de Mediodía. The venue has become a focal point for the



Centra Hidroeléctrica de Mediodía, now

> city's cultural life on the international stage, hosting a range of temporary exhibitions and other activities.

Mining also has a long tradition in the Madrid region. The iron deposits at Navalvillar and Navalahija (Colmenar Viejo), which have been exploited since the Visigothic period, are of note. The area is home to the Cornicabra quarries (Morata de Tajuña), the Quijorna limestone quarries, which were used in the construction of the Monastery of El Escorial, and the silver mines of Bustarviejo.

Infrastructure

Telecommunications New **communication** technologies have had a profound impact on the evolution of modern societies. From the modern public postal service to the Internet era, communication has left an indelible mark on the region's industrial heritage. Based in the Real Casa de Correos de la Puerta del Sol, which is currently for the Presidency of the Community of Madrid, the telegraph marked a pivotal moment in the evolution of communication at the end of the 18th century. This was the principal location for the transmission of messages and the dissemination of information in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The Palacio



Real Casa de Correos in Puerta del Sol de Madrid Currently the seat of the Presidency of the Community of

> de Correos y Telégrafos, which is currently the Madrid City Town Hall and one of the most emblematic buildings in the city, was originally known as the 'Cathedral of Communications' and provided postal and telegraph services throughout the 20th century. This location offers a wealth of tourist information, as well as a variety of dining options, including terraces with panoramic views of the city and the Centrocentro cultural space.

> Telegraphy necessitated the repetition of signals via towers distributed throughout the territory. Examples of such towers include those at Navalapiedra, Arganda, Valdelascasas hill and La Labina hill in Aranjuez, and the Castillete tower in Madrid. Those wishing to gain further insight into the region's communications history are invited to visit the Transmissions Museum in El Pardo, Madrid. Please contact the museum directly to arrange a visit. Furthermore, the Fundación Telefónica Space is highly recommended if you wish to learn more about it.

The Community of Madrid has another noteworthy piece of history: the Fresnedillas de la Oliva space station was the



Lunar Museum of Fresnedillas de la Oliva

> first to hear Neil Armstrong's words when he took man's first step on the moon. Today it houses the Lunar Museum. Near is the space communication centre. The NASA Madrid Deep Space Communications Complex in Robledo de Chavela is equipped with large antennas that permit communication with deep space for satellite tracking.

Heritage in the Modern Movement

Industrial It is of great importance to acknowledge the contributions of several architects who have been profoundly influenced by the principles espoused by the northern European avant-gardes, such as the Bauhaus school. These architects are represented in Madrid's urban landscape. Several examples are the Porto Pi petrol station (currently the Gesa petrol station), the Ciudad Universitaria thermal Power Station, the Boetticher Building, Hangars such as those at Cuatro Vientos, Barajas or Torrejón. Notable examples of industrial heritage include the Martini Rossi Factory and the Centro de Estudios Hidrográficos and Instituto Técnico de la Construcción y del Cemento, which are currently the Instituto de Ciencias de la Construcción Eduardo Torroja belonging to the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC).