

### SANTA MARÍA LA REAL MONASTERY

It was constructed in the year 1000, but the original monastery was constructed in the 16th century. We don't know who is the builder because it was a legend. The materials are stone and wood. It was a monastery where the monks lived, but now it is a secondary school and a monument.



### SANTA MARÍA LA REAL CLOISTER

Centuries of construction: 12th and 13th.

Materials: stone

Original use: In the past, the monastery was used by a community of monks.

Actual use: secondary school.



### CHURCH SANTA CECILIA

Santa Cecilia is at the bottom of the hillside overlooking the castle of Aguilar. The present temple can be dated between the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries, although there is news of a tombstone indicating its completion in 1041.



### AGUILAR CASTLE

The Castle of Aguilar de Campoo is a medieval castle. This is a set of ruins, still retaining most of the exterior walls and towers. The set sits in a mountain of 970 meters. The castle was built on 11th century in stone.



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**OLLEROS DE PISUERGA-CAVE CHURCH**

It's a small romanesque church made in rock, but it is the biggest cave church in Spain.

It was built in the 15th century, and people built it with their hands, wood and stones.

**THE CUEVATON**

It was built in the 12 century. In the cuevaton people used to live and now is only for the visit of the tourists. It is made in the marl.



**AGUILAR'S RESERVOIR**

This reservoir is in the outskirts of Aguilar de Campoo. It was built in 1963, on the 20th century and it is used to make electric energy with the power of the water.

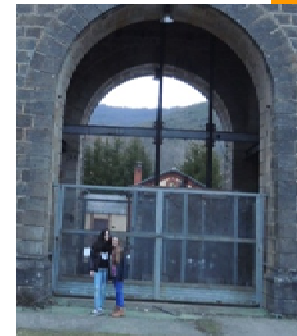


**SAN MARTIN'S CHURCH**

This bulding was a part of a monastery but was torn down to use as a church. It is made of glass, stone and wood. It was constructed in 1066 and declared a national monument in 1894.

**CALERO WELL**

Year of construction: 1911. Location: Barruelo de Santullán. It's 480 meters deep and has a network of galleries over 22 km. The well was built to take coal. Ashlar stone construction.



**SAN ROQUE'S ARCH**

The arches are built with natural stones, the impression is dominant because they are big and contrast with the environment.



**SAN CORNELIO & SAN CIPRIANO CHURCH REVILLA DE SANTULLÁN**

This is the entrance to the church before and after the reforms. The picture on the left is the original door and the picture on the right is the reconstructed door.

**SAN JUAN'S CHURCH MOARVES DE OJEDA**

It was constructed at the end of the 12th century. The opening walkway or arch is the most important part of this church. It has 5 arches. San Juan Bautista Church was declared National Monument in June 1931.



**REINOSA'S ARCH**

This monuments are of romantic architecture and are built about the 13th century.



This arches belong to the wall of Aguilar de Campoo and the original use was defensive and the style is medieval



**SANTA MARÍA DE MAVE MONASTERY**

It was built on the 9th century. The monastery is of romanesque style. First, the monument was a benedictine monastery, then it was a family home and now it is used as a hotel and restaurant. It's made of stone.

**MONASTERY OF SANTA CLARA**

This monument was constructed in 1473. The location is Aguilar de Campoo. It is a religious building constructed in Gothic style between the 14th and 15th century



**SAN MIGUEL CHURCH**

Architect: Anonimous. Period of construction: Visigothic time. Location: Plaza España. Original use: To give mass. Dimensions: It has three naves. Style: Gothic.

