



Practical Information Note

Personalized Digital Healthcare and the European Health Data Space

León, Spain. 27-29 September 2023

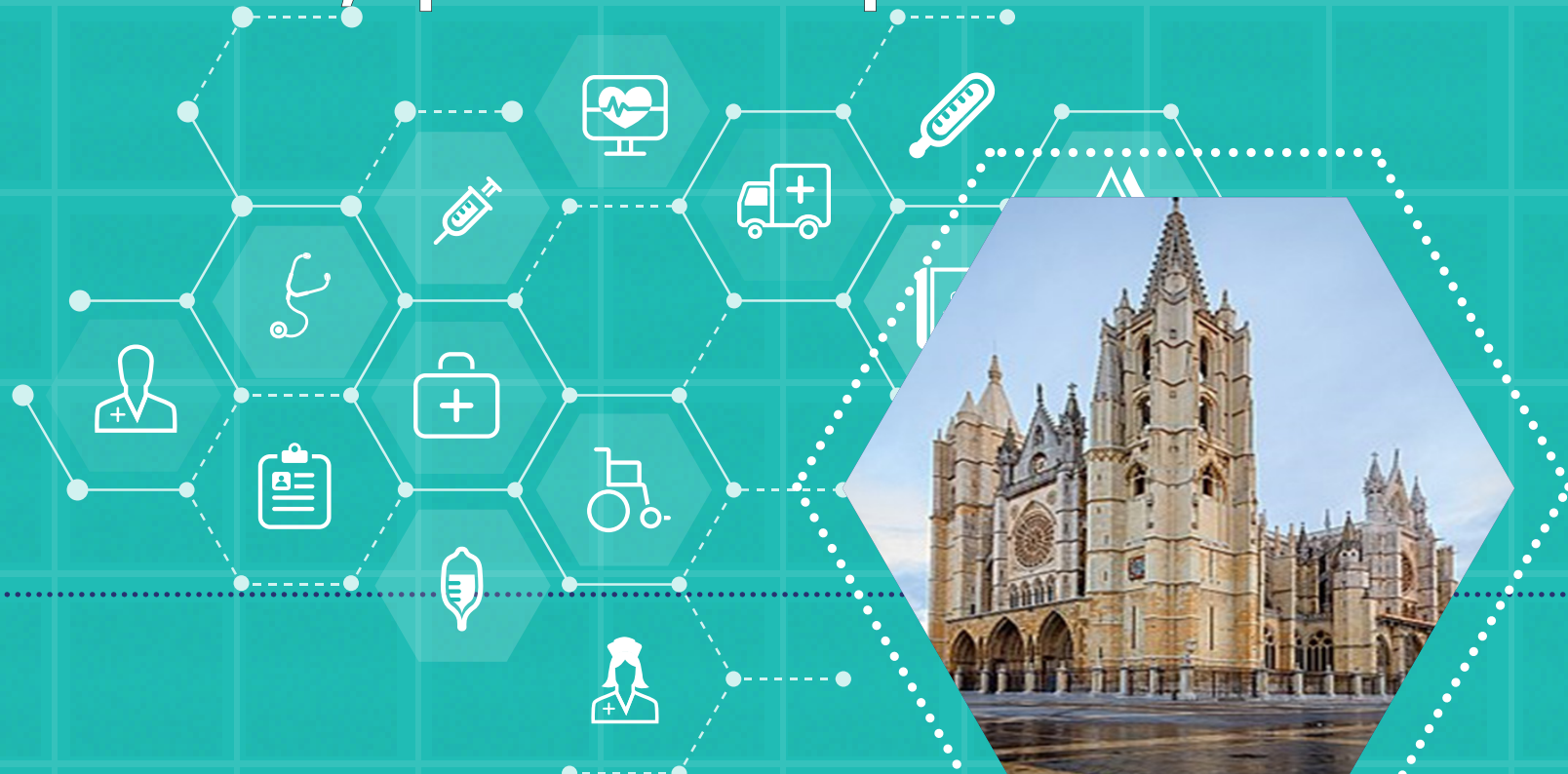


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**Personalized Digital Healthcare and
the European Health Data Space**
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General Information

In the context of the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the city of León hosts the Conference "Personalized Digital Care and the European Healthcare Data Space.

We are sure that the artistic interest of the city and its warm atmosphere will contribute to the development of a fruitful and enriching conference for all participants.

Here is some practical information that will facilitate your arrival and your stay in León.

Arrival/Departure

León is connected to Madrid through the high-speed train that leaves and arrives from/to the Chamartín station, in Madrid, to the Leon train station. The duration of this journey by high-speed train (AVE) is 2 hours. Transport from Madrid-Barajas airport to Chamartín train station can be done by three options:

- Taxi: about 40 minutes, with a fixed fee of 30 €
- Metro: from Barajas ("T1-T2-T3" station or from "T4" station, depending on the arrival terminal -T-) you will take line 8 (pink color line) towards "Nuevos Ministerios", which is the end of the line, and switch here, at "Nuevos Ministerios", to Line 10 (navy blue line), towards "Hospital Infanta Sofía", and get off at "Chamartín" station. From Nuevos Ministerios to Chamartín there are four stations. This journey, or the reverse in the opposite direction on the way back, will take about 40 to 50 minutes and will cost a total of 4.5 €.
- Train (Cercanías): From the airport T4 (Terminal 4) you can also go directly by train to Chamartín station, although this option is not available from Terminals 1, 2 and 3. The Renfe Cercanías line C1 is the one that connects the T4 airport and Chamantín train station, and the journey takes an average of 15 minutes. A single Cercanías ticket from the airport costs 2.60 euros and is free for passengers with an AVE ticket.

León is also connected to Madrid by bus, with various frequency options. From Madrid, the buses have departures/arrivals from the city center (platform 7 of the Moncloa Interchange) or from/to Terminal 4 of the Madrid-Barajas airport. In León both, the train station and the bus station, are located downtown and are easily accessible, both on foot and by taxi.



Royal Collegiate Church of San Isidore

León Transport

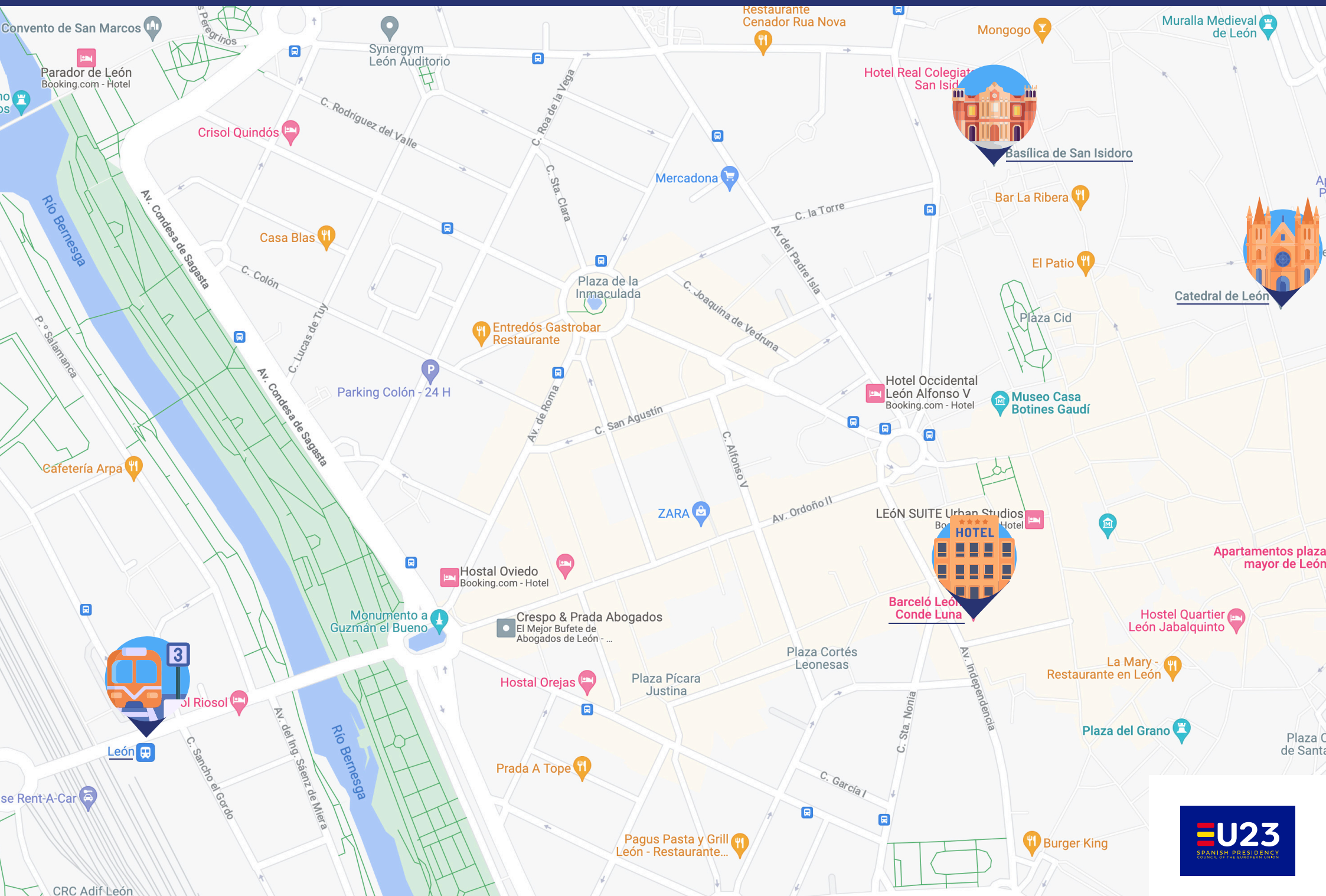
To facilitate the development of the sessions, a bus service will be available in the morning to pick up participants from the main hotels downtown and drive them to INCIBE (Spanish National Institute of Cybersecurity) headquarters, where the meetings will be taking place.

The bus service will be available from the INCIBE headquarters to Hotel Conde Luna at 18:10 pm.

Within the city, the main tourist attractions and services are easily accessible on foot. If you choose to take a taxi, it is useful to have the telephone number of the companies operating in the city:

- Radio Taxi León: <http://www.radiotaxileon.es> 34 987 261 415 , 34 987 070 305
- Radio Taxi León Amarillo: www.radiotaxiamarillociudaddeleon.com 34 987 106 006
- Taxi León 86: www.radiotaxiamarillociudaddeleon.com 34 615 471 960

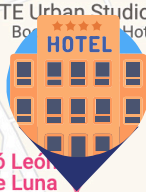
León, Spain



Basílica de San Isidoro



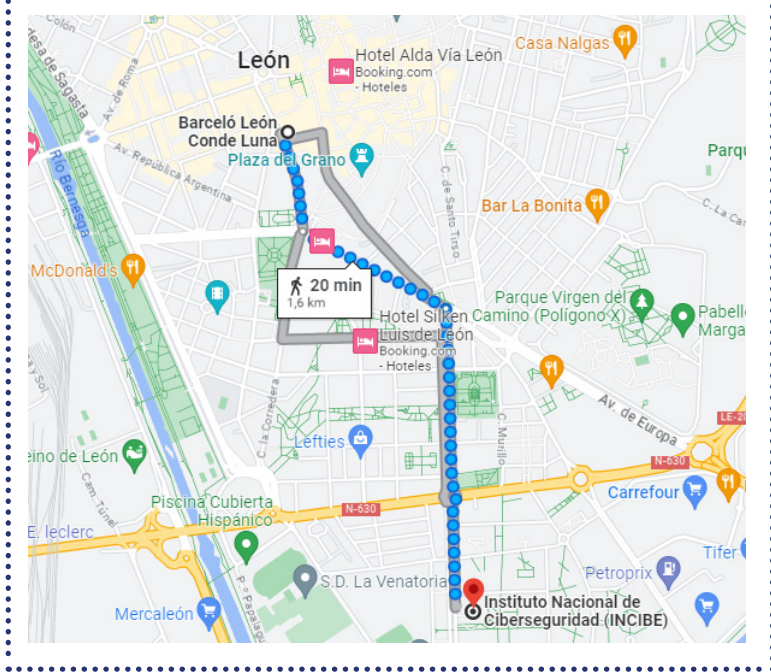
Catedral de León



Barceló León Conde Luna



From Hotel Barcecló Conde Luna



From Hotel Silken



National Institute for Cybersecurity

The National Cybersecurity Institute of Spain (INCIBE) will be the venue for the meetings. The INCIBE is a public entity, under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation, consolidated as a reference for the development of cybersecurity and digital reliability of citizens, an academic and research network, for professionals, companies and especially for strategic sectors.

With an activity based on research, the provision of services and coordination with the agents with competences in the field, INCIBE contributes to building cybersecurity at a national and international level.

INCIBE is located in Av. de José Aguado, 41, 24005 León

Lunch on Wednesday 27th, Thursday 28th and Friday 29th will be offered to the participants and will take place at the INCIBE headquarters.

Please, indicate on the registration platform any request or food allergies or intolerance as well as any other peculiarity in your diet.

Social Events

On the evenings of Wednesday 27th and Thursday 28th, cultural activities and dinners will be organised:

- On **Wednesday 27th in the afternoon** a guided walking tour of the old town will be offered, with a brief explanation of the origin of the city and a visit to the Gothic Cathedral of Santa Maria. A cocktail dinner will be offered at the Parador de San Marcos.
- On **Thursday 28th in the afternoon**, a full tour of the complex of San Isidoro de León will be offered, including a visit to the Pantheon of the Kings of León, followed by a cocktail dinner at the Palacio de los Guzmanes.

In both cases, participants will be accompanied by an English-speaking tour guide.

All participants will be picked up at 18:30h at the entrance of the Conde Luna Hotel (Av. Independencia, 7, 24003 León). The meeting point is a walking distance from all the hotels provided. Dress code: casual.

Tourist and cultural information

León is the capital of the province of León, part of the autonomous community of Castile and León, in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. The population of the metropolitan area, accounts for around 200,000 inhabitants

Founded as a Roman military encampment was consolidated with the definitive settlement of the Legio VII Gemina, that gives the city its name, from 74 AD.

After the fall of the Visigoth kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula under the Umayyad Caliphate in the 8th century, during the Reconquest, the city was incorporated into the kingdom of Asturias in 856, and later became, from 910, the capital of the Kingdom of León, being granted a Charter in 1017, and hosting events such as the celebration, in 1188, of what are considered to be the first European Courts.

Situated on the Pilgrim's Way to Santiago de Compostela, León has maintained a rich artistic heritage that spans the history of art, with Romanesque, Gothic and Plateresque gems.



At the foot of the Cantabrian Mountains, it maintains its character as the peaceful capital of a province with an agricultural, livestock and mining tradition, which has managed to preserve its identity and customs. In fact, coinciding with the celebration of the Personalized Digital Care and the European Health Data Space, the city celebrates the local festivities of San Froilan, a tradition that dates back to the Middle Ages, where you can enjoy the Ceremonia de las Cantaderas, which commemorates the tribute of the 100 maidens through a dialectic fight, with the parade of decorated wagons and the exhibition of the banners.

León also surprises with its gastronomic tradition in the form of wonderful tapas in every bar. Strolling around the centrally located Barrio Húmedo and Barrio Romántico is the best way to fully immerse yourself in the idiosyncrasy of the city. León is especially famous for its black pudding and its cold meat, in particular its chorizo (somewhat spicy!) and its cecina (cured beef).



Black pudding from León



Typical Leon cold meat: ham, cecina, loin, chorizo and salchichón

It is a small city and easy to get around so, during your stay in León, you should not miss a visit to some of these places of interest (https://www.dipuleon.es/Turismo/Atencion_Turistica), some of which are included in the social agenda of the meeting:

1.- Royal Pantheon- Kingdom of León - Royal Collegiate Church of San Isidore. - is one of the best examples of Romanesque architecture preserved in Europe. A complex with 1000 years of history that hosted the first democratic courts in the world, in 1188, under the reign of Alfonso IX. Inside, the Pantheon of Kings stands out, a resting place for kings and known as the “Sistine Chapel of the Romanesque”, due to the 11th century murals on its ceiling that narrate the Gospel as if it were a graphic novel. San Isidore has three different areas: the basilica, a marvelous place to visit, the Museum of San Isidore, where you can enjoy the aforementioned Pantheon of Kings or the Chalice of Doña Urraca, and the Hotel Colegiata de Saint Isidore.



2.- León Cathedral of Santa María de Regla.

French Gothic in style, it was built during the 13th century, reflecting its location on the Pilgrim’s Way to Santiago de Compostela.

Its almost 2,000 square meters of stained glass windows and rose windows are among the best in the world.



3.- The Convent of San Marcos. - is another of León’s jewels of the Hispanic Renaissance, raised in the 16th century as house the Casa Mayor of the Order of Santiago. Likewise, the scallop shells on the main façade denote its connection with the Jacobean route to Santiago. Next to the convent is the late Gothic Church of San Marcos, with free admission and three rooms attached to the Museum of León. Since 1964 it has been part of the public network of national Paradores, the Spanish state-owned chain of luxury hotels that are usually located in historic buildings or in nature areas with a special interest.



4.- Palace of the Guzmanes.

Built in the 16th century as the palace of the Guzman family, it is also in Renaissance style. Today it is the seat of the Provincial Council, but guided tours are also available.

5.- Plaza Mayor. - located in the iconic Barrio Húmedo, the current buildings date back to the 17th century. Originally, in the Middle Ages, this square was the most important trading centre of the city. Later it was also used for bullfights and public executions.

It still has its unmistakable arcades and half-storey houses and continues to house the market, while under the shelter of the columns there is a proliferation of leisure establishments. Of all the buildings in the square, the “Mirador de la Ciudad” building, known as the Old Town Hall, stands out.



6.- Roman and medieval walls. - All over the city you can see the remains of the walls that once protected the old city: on one side you can enjoy the Roman framework, from the 3rd century, known as the “wall of the cubes”, due to the semicircular shape of its constructions. The areas where they are best seen are in Av. de los Cubos and Ramón y Cajal Street. On the other side we have the medieval fence, also made of stone, from the 14th century. A section of it is also still standing, in las Cercas Street, with a very special charm, especially at night.

7.- Casa Botines.- This building was built at the end of the 19th century by the famous modernist architect Antonio Gaudí. The exterior is reminiscent of a medieval castle with pointed towers on each corner. Today it houses a museum of decorative and fine arts from the 15th to the 20th century and temporal exhibitions. <https://www.casabotines.es>

8.- Plaza del Grano and Church of Sta Maria del Mercado - Visiting this square is like stepping back in time several centuries. It has classic cobblestones and houses with arcades. It was the site of the grain market and the ordinances on weights and measures, hunting and fishing, shoemakers and tanners, etc. were announced there. Bullfights also took place there. The church were built in Romanesque style in the 12th century, but the church underwent important alterations and additions in the 15th, 16th and 18th centuries. Its ground plan, has the shape of a sarcophagus. Of the three original apses, only the two side apses remain, with their oven vaults, Romanesque capitals and decorated fascia lines as well as the typical corbels of the period on the exterior cornice.



9.- The Palacio del Conde Luna. - was originally built during the 14th century. Today only the central structure of the façade and a three-story Renaissance tower built in the 11th century remain, and it is the headquarters of Seattle University and the seat of the Board of Trustees of the Royal León Foundation, where temporary exhibitions on León’s history are held.

10.- Museo de Arte Contemporaneo de Castilla y León (MUSAC). – It contains works by local and international artists from the 1960s to the present day. The building was inaugurated in 2005, and in 2007 received the European Union’s Mies Van der Rohe Prize for Contemporary Architecture.

The 37-colour glass mosaic that greets the visitor on the main façade was obtained from the stained-glass window El Halconero (The Falconer) in León Cathedral, that depicts scenes from a hunt. In this way, the museum evokes the heritage of the city of León, while at the same time recalling its character as a contemporary cathedral.



11.- Barrio "Húmedo". - You can enjoy the "tapeo" and the traditional gastronomy of León through a tour of the bars of the emblematic Barrio Húmedo, where the best bars and restaurants of the city are concentrated. A treat for the palate that is undoubtedly a must on your visit to León. The Plaza de San Martín is the center of the network of streets that make up this neighborhood.

Accommodation

Here are the details of some of the hotels in the center of León:

- **Parador de Turismo de León**, occupies the impressive St Mark's Monastery, del siglo XVI. Plaza de San Marcos, 7, 24001 León. 34 987 237 300 <https://paradores.es/es/parador-de-leon>
- **Hotel Real Colegiata San Isidoro**, Plaza Santo Martino, 5 , 24003 León. 34 987 875 088 <https://www.hotelrealcolegiata.com>
- **Barceló León Conde Luna**, Avenida Independencia, 7, 24003 León. 34 987 206 600 <https://www.barcelo.com/es-es/barcelo-leon-conde-luna>
- **Occidental León Alfonso V**, Avenida Padre Isla, 1, 24002 León. 34 987 330 900 <https://www.barcelo.com/es-es/occidental-leon-alfonso-v>
- **NH Collection León Plaza Mayor**, Plaza Mayor, 15, 24003 León. 34 987 344 357 <https://www.nh-hoteles.es/hotel/nh-collection-leon-plaza-mayor>
- **Hospedería Monástica Pax**, Plaza de Santa María del Camino, 11 - Plaza del Grano, 24003 León. 34 987 344 493 <https://www.hospederiapax.com>
- **Silken Luis de León**, Fray Luis de León, 26, 24005 León. 34 987 218 820 <https://www.hoteles-silken.com/es/hotel-luis-de-leon>
- **ARVA Spa París**, Calle Ancha, 18, 24003 León. 34 987 238 600 <https://arvahoteles.com>

Restaurants

In León it is typical to have an aperitif, drinking wines in the bars of the Barrio Húmedo and enjoying the tapas that accompany them. For restaurants, here are some references in the city. Most of the establishments are located in and around the above-mentioned "Barrio Húmedo":

- **Cocinandos**, Plaza de San Marcos 5, León, 34 987 071 378 <https://www.cocinandos.com/>

Awarded a Michelin star. The proposal, with a creative touch, focuses on a tasting menu ("Cocinar León") based on the best products of the area, evolving weekly according to the season.

- **Pablo**, Avenida Los Cubos 8, León
34 987 216 542 <https://restaurantepablo.es/>
Also with a Michelin star, it is defined as an avant-garde Leonese cuisine, with visual creations built with quality and seasonal Leonese produce.
- **ConMimo**, Plaza de San Marcelo 15, León,
34 987 045 350 <http://www.cocinaconmimo.es/>
Very centrally located, just a few metres from Gaudí's Casa Botines Museum, with international touches (Italy, Japan, Peru, Mexico, France...) and dishes that focus on Galicia, Andalusia... and, of course, the province of León.
- **Marcela**, Plaza de San Marcelo 9, León,
34 987 799 544 <https://marcelabrasayvinos.com/>
Also very central, it has two areas, the informal tapas area on the ground floor and the well-kept restaurant on the upper floor.
- **Becook**, Cantareros 2, León,
34 987 016 808 <https://www.restaurantebecook.es/>
With an informal and fun atmosphere, has a modern bistro-style interior, with the cuisine on view and a menu with an international flavor that combines modern techniques, oriental touches and more urban nuances.

Spanish EU Presidency Website

Reindustrializing the EU, making progress on ecological transition, social and economic justice and strengthening European unity are the four priorities of the Presidency

For more information
<https://spanish-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/en/>



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