The industrial Malaga of the 19th century is still palpable in the old factories refurbished for culture and social innovation, and in the brick smokestacks that dot the modern seaside promenades and the city’s natural beaches.

A route through parks that will allow you to connect with technology and the smart city movement, as the new 21st-century industry, with its own venues and smart urban furniture, such as wind-powered street lamps, solar roof gardens and electric vehicles.

For those who want a full sensory experience and a unique, different perspective of the most authentic Malaga, something off the beaten path.

Sustainable tourism that respects the traditions, the environment and the new trends, with a dash of art, culture, cuisine, leisure and passion.
2 Collection of the Russian St. Petersburg Museum
La Tabacalera, the old tobacco factory refurbished by the Malaga Town Hall, houses a collection of over 100 pieces and 2,300 m² of space to exhibit the works from this Russian museum. Opened in 2017, its rooms are home to the rich Russian heritage of recent centuries, with works by Repin, Kandinsky, Tatlin, Rodchenko, Chagall and others waiting to be discovered by visitors.

3 Automobile and Fashion Museum
Curious and daring mixture of the styles and passions of Portuguese collector João Manuel Magalhaes, in a 7,000-m² exhibit hall in La Tabacalera with over 90 vehicles dating back to 1898, along with period hats, dresses and bags. The hall is home to all kinds of activities associated with these two worlds, everything from renting unique vehicles to hosting all kinds of events.

4 Polo de Contenidos Digitales
Also in La Tabacalera you can visit the largest lab and hub for digital content in Spain, where multiple activities involving videogames and digital creation in particular take place. It also has spaces for business ventures, connect working, creative innovation and advanced training.

5 Autonomous districts
Next to the old tobacco factory are several architectural examples from the autonomous period of the dictatorship. Built between 1923 and 1927 in one of the few styles unique to Malaga, are the La Serna group of towers (1946-1950), Barrada Giron (1955), both by unknown architects, and the Church of San Patricio (1950), by Fernando Guerrero Strachan and Enrique Atencia. The buildings are architecturally protected and represent the typical L- or U-shaped structure of residential spaces from those times, when religion occupied a central location.

6 Los Guindos Smokestack
Made of red brick and over 100 meters tall, it was restored in 2008. It is a remnant of the old Los Guindos lead smelter. It is part of an industrial heritage that, along with other smaller smokestacks in and around the seaside promenade, hark back to the industries that once employed thousands of local workers in Malaga. It is also known as “Mónica,” as this name was written on it in large letters for many years.

7 Parque del Oeste
Opened in 1992, the 74,000-m² West Park is a very popular gathering and recreational spot along Malaga’s beaches. It combines the French design of its gardens with fountains, lakes, sports areas, a mini zoo and a collection of 45 sculptures by German artist Stefan von Reiszitz. Always alive and full of activities for all ages.

8 La Térmica Social Innovation Center
Opened as a first-aid post to treat workers in the blast furnace and metal industries by the provincial government, this building with its 100-plus-year history is still in the public eye after being converted into a creation, production and training center for contemporary culture that relies on contact with the public and the search for talent and good ideas.