

PARADOR OF ALARCÓN



P
RTR

Next Generation

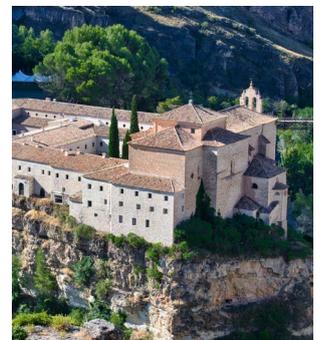


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

Paradores is a state hotel net created in 1928 as a support of the tourism development in Spain, from that moment on the Paradores has increased up to 90 buildings, half of them located in historical buildings or at historical sites.

These Paradores hold the highest level of Cultural Heritage protection according to the Spanish State legislation on Cultural Heritage and their conservation and rehabilitation are essential to preserve the Spanish rich cultural and artistic heritage.

The conservation works have received a major boost thanks to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan (PRTR): the finance programme designed by the European Union to drive economic and social development in Member States after the Covid 19 Pandemic.

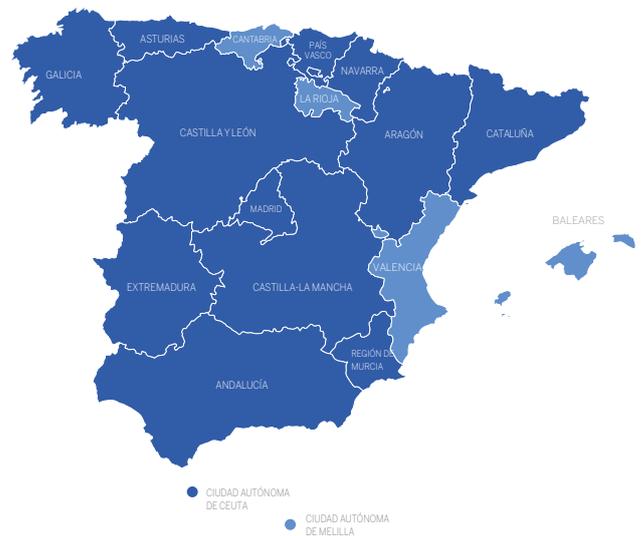


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

The Paradores historical buildings belong to the Spanish Tourism Institute (TURESPAÑA), a State institution tasked with the promotion of Spain as a touristic destination and to drive economic, social and environmental sustainability of national destinations.

The project led (managed) by TURESPAÑA will operate in 39 Paradores located in historic buildings and complexes in the Autonomous Communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid, Murcia, Navarra, País Vasco and the autonomous city of Ceuta.

The conservation works are focused on the historical areas open to the public.



PARADOR OF ALARCÓN

The current Parador is located in the Alarcón Castle, one of the best preserved castles in Cuenca. It consists of a walled enclosure that houses the population center and the castle itself, as well as five exterior towers.

The architecture is of Arab origin but came under Castilian control in the 12th century, going through various construction phases, especially in the Gothic and Renaissance styles.

The Parador has been classified as an Asset of Cultural Interest since 1992 and is also located within the Historical Complex of Alarcón, protected since 1981



CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will be developed in various parts of the Parador, including the facades, the wall, and the liza (the open area). These conservation actions include:

- Restoration and enhancement of the outdoor spaces of the monument, along with the installation of monumental lighting.
- Cleaning, restoration, and consolidation of the facades and sections of the wall to ensure their structural integrity and aesthetic appeal.
- Landscape intervention in the liza, moat, and surrounding areas to prepare them for potential future public visits.
- Improvement of monumental lighting for the entire ensemble to highlight its architectural features and enhance nighttime visibility.

The estimated duration for carrying out these actions is 10 months, with an approximate cost of 900,000 euros. This project aims to preserve the historical significance of the Parador while improving accessibility and visitor experience in its outdoor areas.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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