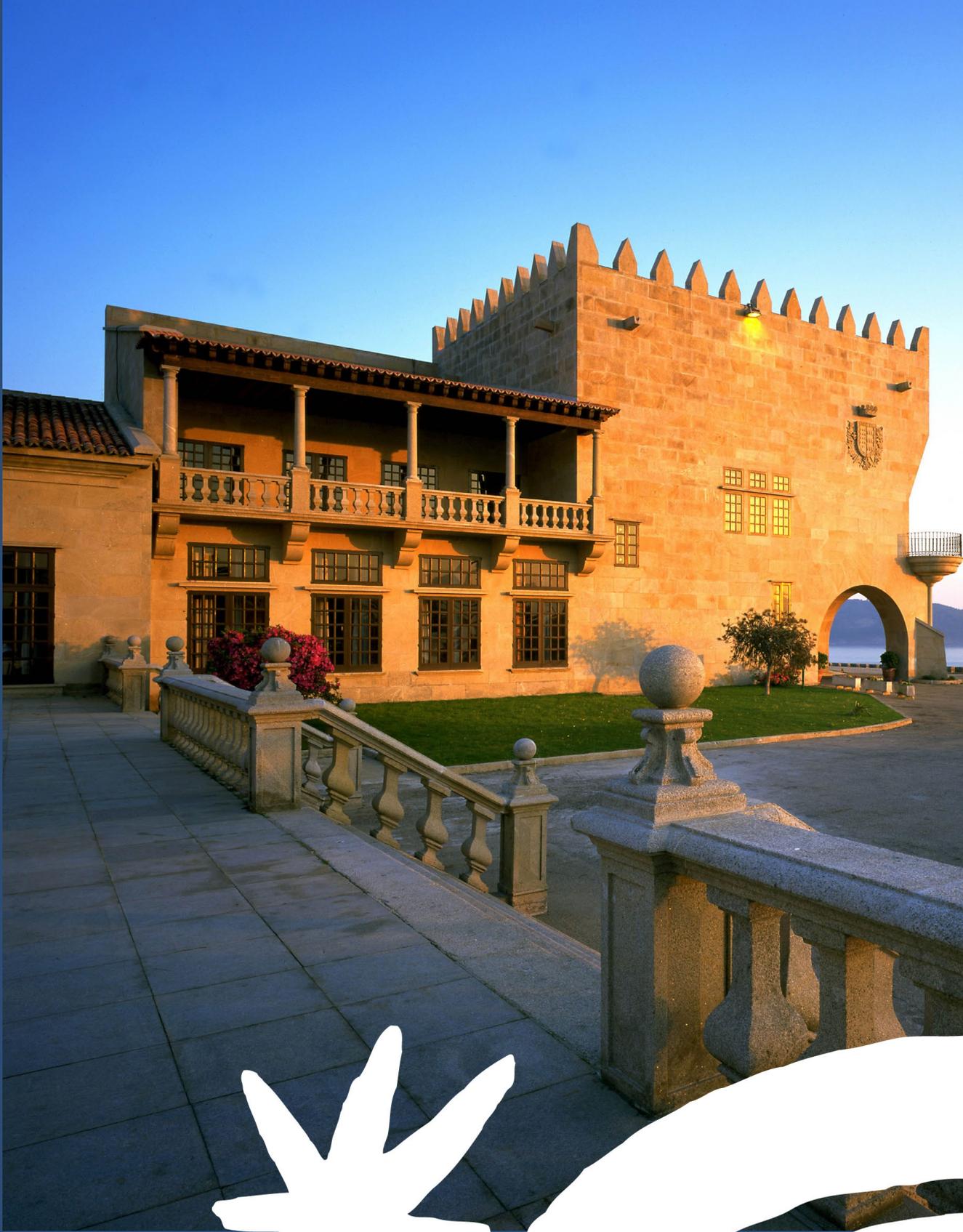


PARADOR OF BAIONA



P
RTR

Next Generation

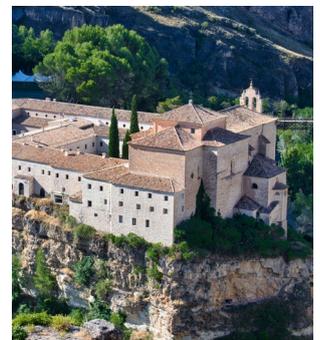


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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 BAIONA

The Parador of Baiona is located in the Monterreal Castle, an ancient fortified town in the municipality situated on the Monterreal peninsula, founded in 1497 by the Catholic Monarchs.

Positioned strategically, it played a crucial role in various wars between England and Spain. Its period of greatest splendor was between the 15th and 16th centuries, becoming a prosperous commercial enclave.

In the 16th century, Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, Count of Gondomar, purchased the ruins of the town and carried out a reconstruction, giving the castle its current appearance.

Declared a National Monument in 1950, it was renovated between 1963 and 1966 to house the current Parador.

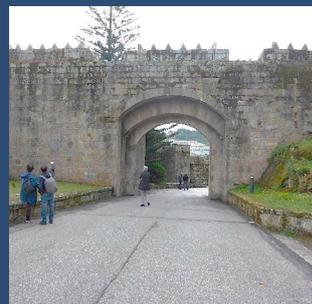


CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will be developed in various areas of the parador: the Chapel of Our Lady of Carmen, the reception tower, the Tenaza tower, and the gates of the Fortress of Monterreal. It involves conservation actions that include:

- Cleaning the walls and unique elements.
- Improving the condition of the stone elements to prevent moisture damage in different areas.
- Enhancing the value with monumental lighting in these areas, as well as along the walkway.

. The duration of the work is estimated to be 15 months, with an approximate cost of 6.6 million euros, making it one of the largest investments that Turespaña is undertaking with Next Generation funds.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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