

PARADOR OF CANGAS DE ONÍS



P
RTR

Next Generation

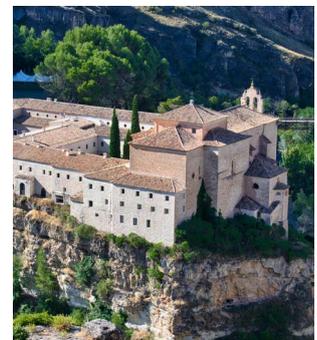


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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 CANGAS DE ONÍS

The Parador is located in the monastery of San Pedro de Villanueva.

The origins of the building date back to the mid-17th century when it was commissioned by Alfonso I, King of Asturias, in commemoration of his predecessor Favila, the son of Don Pelayo, becoming one of the first pantheons of the Asturian crown.

Since 1907, it has been declared a National Monument due to its historical significance and impressive architecture. It preserves remnants of over 1200 years of history and is integrated with a Romanesque church from the 13th century, forming a site of incalculable value.



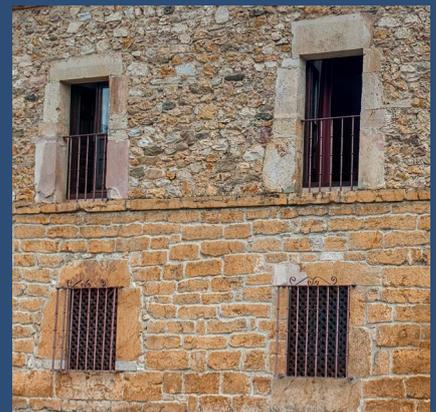
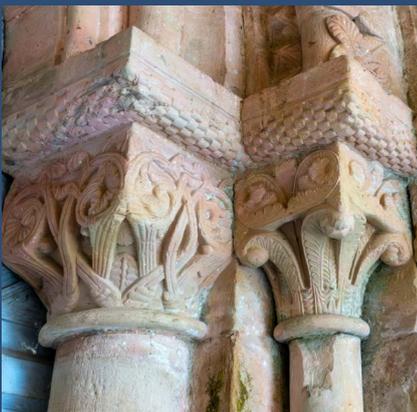
CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will be developed in the facades, the cloister, the tower, and a building within the Parador grounds: the Casa del Indiano.

It involves conservation actions that include:

- Cleaning of the facades and improving the state of conservation of the stone elements, avoiding the action of humidity in different areas.
- Enhancement of the bell tower and the Indiano house.
- Monumental lighting of the facades, patio and Casa del Indiano.

The duration of the work is estimated to be 12 months, with an approximate cost of 1.5 million euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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