

PARADOR OF CARMONA



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RTR

Next Generation



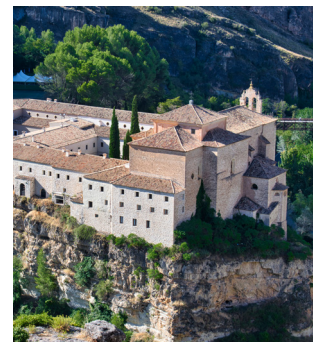


# Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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.

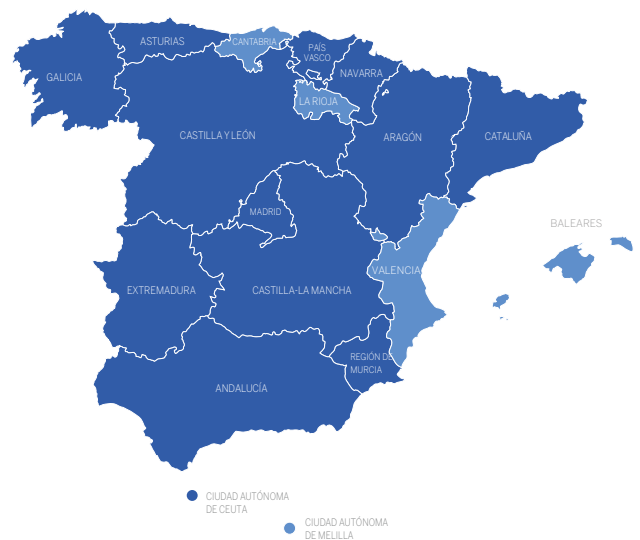


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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 CARMONA

The current Parador is a newly constructed building that occupies part of what was once the Alcázar of Pedro I of Castile.

The origin of the fortification is Muslim, but after its conquest by Castile, Pedro I ordered its reconstruction in the 14th century in Mudéjar style. It was severely damaged by the Carmona earthquake of 1505 and the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. In the 19th century, it housed a bullring, and in 1976, the Parador de Turismo was built in the courtyard.

The Alcázar was declared a Cultural Heritage Site in 1993 and is located in the City of Carmona, declared a Historic Ensemble since 1963.



## CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will focus on conservation actions for the wall surrounding the Parador and the parade ground (patio de armas). The planned actions include:

- Restoration of the stone elements of the wall and the entrance gate to preserve their historical integrity and structural stability.
- Reorganization of the parking areas to minimize visual impact, enhancing the overall aesthetic of the site.
- Installation of monumental lighting to illuminate key features of the wall and entrance, improving visibility and highlighting architectural details.
- Adaptation of the walkway (adarve) for public access as a measure to enhance visitor experience and promote appreciation of this historical structure.
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The estimated duration for these actions is 10 months, with an approximate cost of 2.1 million euros. This project aims to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the Parador while improving accessibility and visitor engagement in its outdoor spaces.





**Plan de Recuperación,  
Transformación y Resiliencia**



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