

PARADOR OF CEUTA



P
RTR

Next Generation

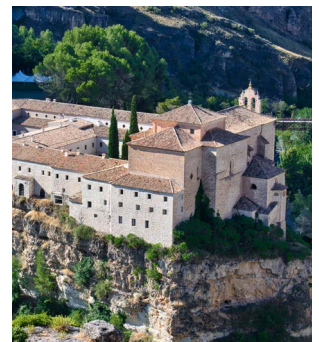


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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.

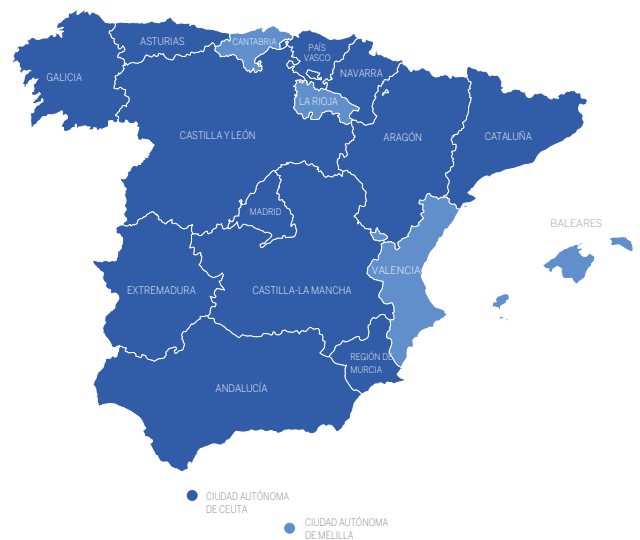


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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.

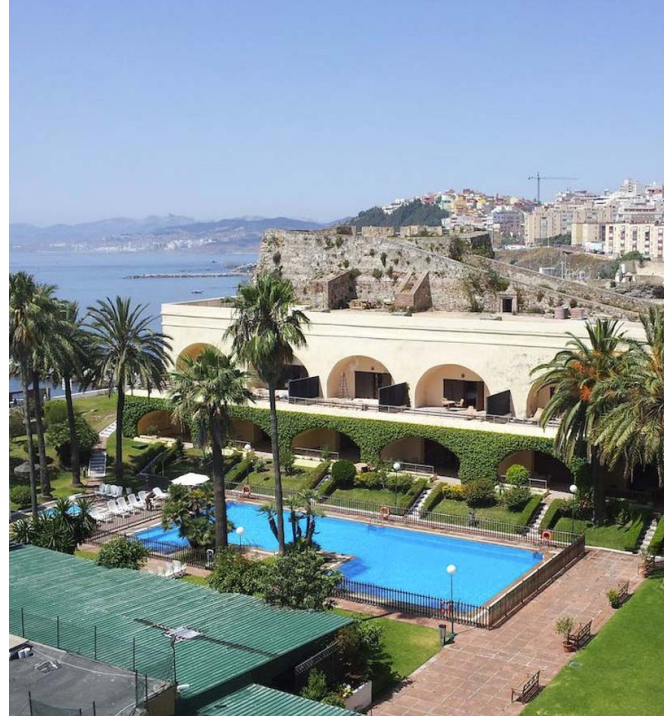


PARADOR OF CEUTA

The current Parador is a newly constructed building that is attached to the ancient Royal Walls and the Royal Moat. These were ordered to be built in the 10th century by Abderramán III to defend the isthmus that separates the Almina Peninsula, where the ancient city was located, from the African continent.

The current walls were constructed by the Portuguese between 1541 and 1549, next to the Baluarte de la Bandera and the Baluarte de la Coraza Alta. In 1734, a fortified barracks was designed next to the walls to accommodate battalions, which was transformed into the Parador de Turismo in 1966.

Both the walls and the moat are declared a Historic Ensemble since 1985.

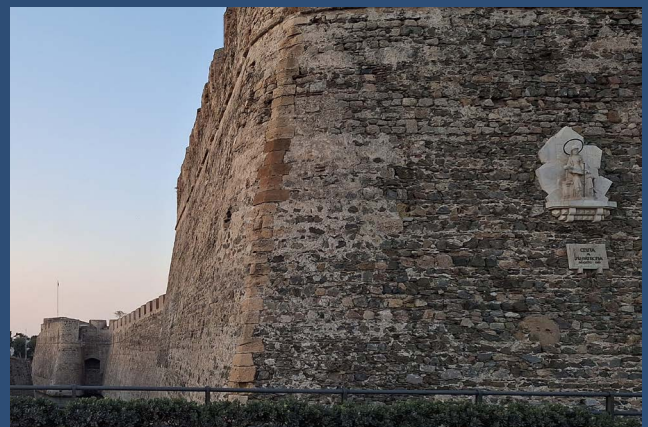


CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will focus on the southern area of the wall, specifically the Baluarte de la Coraza Alta (southern bastion), including the upper knight and its interior casemate. The planned actions include:

- Restoration of the indicated stone elements to ensure their structural integrity and historical authenticity.
- Enhancement of these areas by providing public access, allowing visitors to explore and appreciate this significant part of the fortification.

The estimated duration for these actions is 14 months, with an approximate cost of 2.9 million euros. This project aims to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of the site while improving visitor engagement and experience in these historically important areas.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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