

PARADOR OF CUENCA



P
RTR

Next Generation

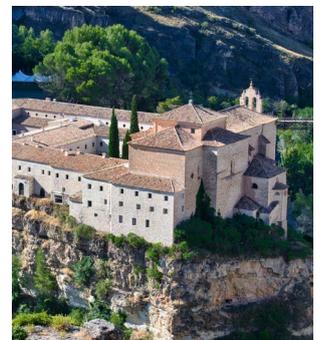


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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.



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The current Parador is located in the former Convent of San Pablo, built in 1523 with the influence of Juan and Pedro de Alviz, reflecting the architectural trends of the time: Gothic structure and Renaissance decoration. The church and the cloister date from this period, while the rest of the buildings are from later periods.

The building is situated on a promontory overlooking the Huécar Gorge, outside the urban area and facing the Hanging Houses.

Since 2006, the building has been designated as a Cultural Heritage Site (Bien de Interés Cultural).



CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will be developed on the north and south facades, as well as in the cloister. The planned interventions include:

- Exterior work on the entrance atrium of the Parador and the retaining wall, along with the recovery of the water tower (aljibe).
- Consolidation of the retaining wall at the convent entrance area and its reurbanization to improve safety and aesthetics.
- Comprehensive restoration of the cloister and its stone elements to preserve its historical integrity.
- Cleaning and restoration of the north and south facades to enhance their appearance and structural stability.
- Recovery of the aljibe to transform it into a future public viewpoint, allowing visitors to enjoy panoramic views.
- Installation of monumental lighting to illuminate key areas, enhancing visibility and highlighting architectural features.

The estimated duration for these actions is 16 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 experience in its outdoor spaces.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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