

PARADOR OF LEÓN



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.

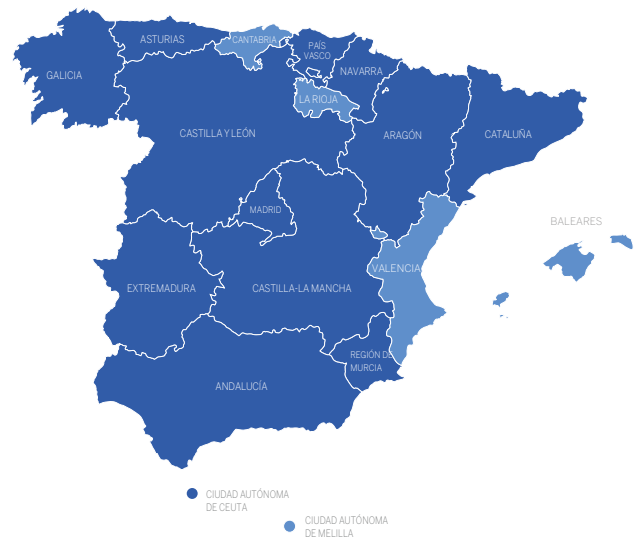


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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 LEÓN

The Parador is located in the former Pilgrims' Hospital of San Marcos in the city of León. Although its origins date back to the 12th century, the building underwent significant renovations in the 16th century.

The structure boasts unique elements, including sculptures by Juan de Juni and an exceptional Baroque choir stalls. It is one of the most important monuments from the late Gothic and early Spanish Renaissance period, with its facade being a jewel of the Plateresque style.

The Monastery has been designated a National Monument since 1845 and is situated in the Historic Ensemble of the artistic areas of the capital, protected since 1962.

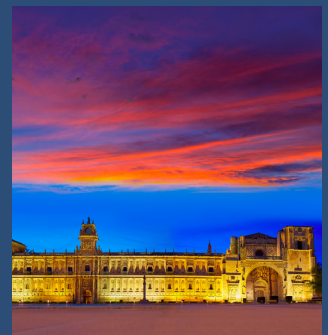
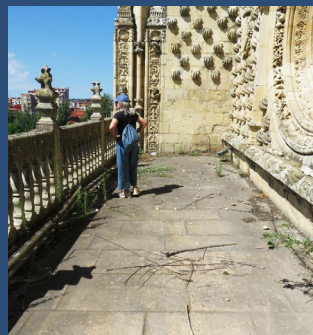


### CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project includes actions on the facade of the church and the tower, on the portico above the main entrance of the church, repairs to the floor of the cloister, and the restoration of the choir stalls and the reliefs by Juan de Juni.

- These are conservation actions that involve cleaning and restoring the church facade, enabling access to the terrace above the church entrance.
- Restoring the choir stalls.
- Improving the cloister floor.
- Installing lighting for the choir stalls.

The estimated duration of the project is 12 months, with an approximate cost of 1,600,000 euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,  
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by  
the European Union**



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