

PARADOR OF LORCA



P
RTR

Next Generation



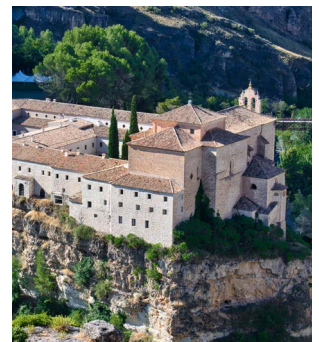


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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.

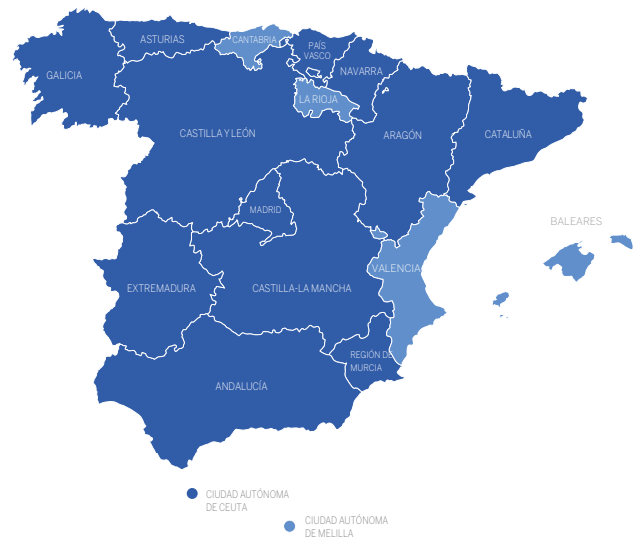


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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.



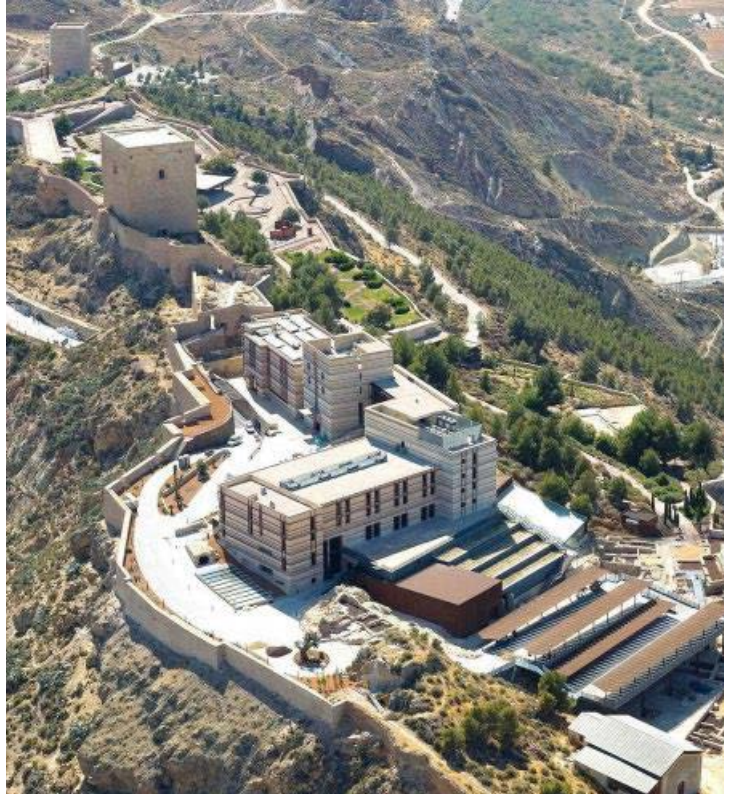
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The current parador is a newly constructed building located in the Castle of Lorca, a medieval fortress built between the 9th and 15th centuries.

It encompasses a series of defensive structures and played a key role in conflicts between Christians and Muslims on the border of the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada, making it one of the largest in Spain.

Among the archaeological remains, the synagogue of Lorca stands out. After centuries of abandonment, many of its dependencies were restored in the 19th century during the War of Independence.

The ensemble is situated in the Historical Ensemble of the City of Lorca, protected since 1964.

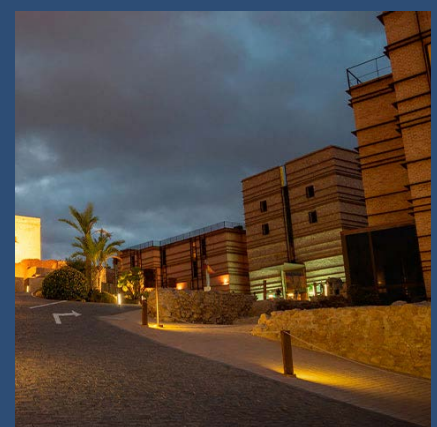


CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will carry out interventions on the city wall and archaeological remains, especially focusing on the synagogue. These conservation actions include:

- Cleaning and addressing dampness issues in the city wall and archaeological remains, as well as enhancing their cultural value.

The estimated duration of the intervention is 17 months, with an approximate cost of €1.4 million.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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