

PARADOR OF OROPESA



**P**  
RTR

Next Generation





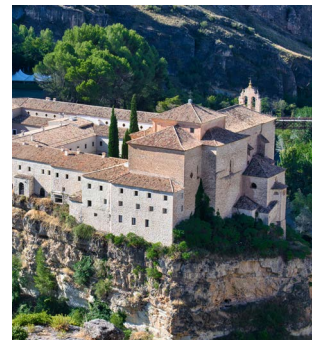


# Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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.

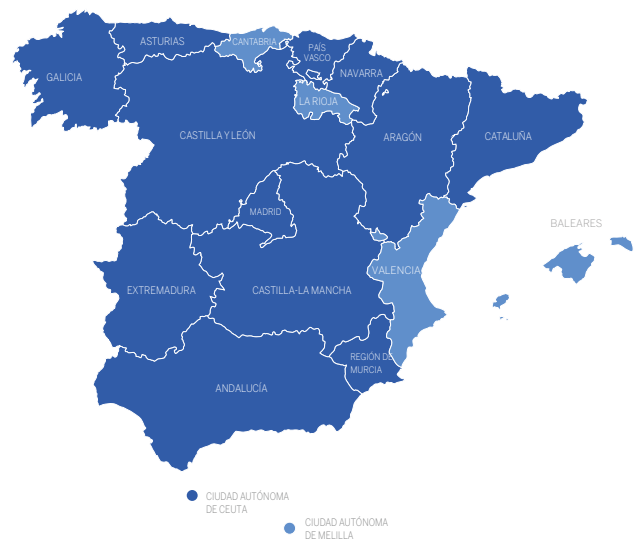


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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 OROPESA

The Castle of Oropesa, also known as the Old Castle, has records dating back to the reign of Alfonso X “El Sabio,” although its origins trace back to the Muslim era. It was declared a National Monument in 1923.

The New Palace or Palace of the Álvarez de Toledo, owned by the Álvarez de Toledo family, was commissioned to be built in 1402.

By the late 15th century, it became the center of power for the County of Oropesa.

Witness to several wars, it notably stood out when its owners sided with Juana de Castilla in the Castilian War of Succession against Isabel la Católica.

It was declared a Cultural Heritage Site in 1993.

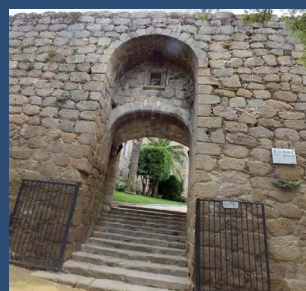


## CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will develop actions in different parts of the Parador such as the facades, parade ground and walls. Conservation works include:

- Cleaning and restoration of facades and walls.
- Improvement of the state of conservation of its stone elements, the urbanization and restructuring of the Patio de Armas.
- Recovery of vaulted galleries in the 16th century New Palace.
- Restoration of the northwest gate of the wall and access to the palace.
- Improvement and updating of monumental lighting.

The duration of the action has been estimated at 16 months with an approximate cost of 3.2 million euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,  
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by  
the European Union**



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