

PARADOR OF SANTO ESTEVO



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.

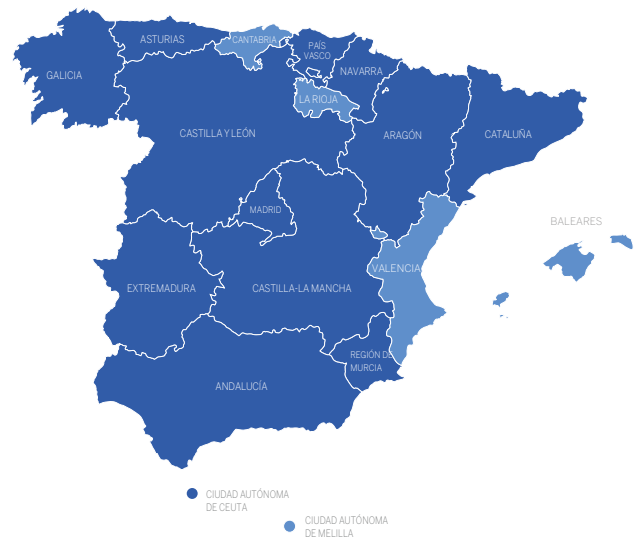


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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 SANTO ESTEVO

The Parador of Santo Estevo is located in the Benedictine monastery of San Esteban in the Galician town of Nogueira de Ramuín, in the heart of the Sil River Canyon.

Its origins date back to the 10th century, although it underwent later expansions, explaining the influence of various architectural styles in the construction, reflected in its three spectacular cloisters: one Romanesque, one Gothic, and one Renaissance.

In the 12th century, it became the main monastery in the region, becoming one of the most important in Galicia until its abandonment due to the secularization in 1875. The building has been designated a National Monument since 1923.

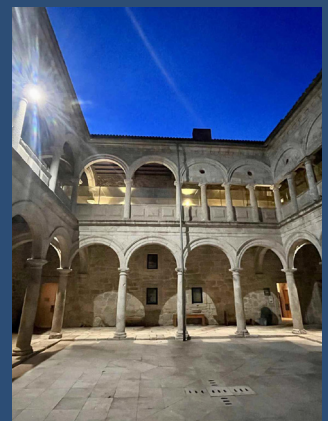
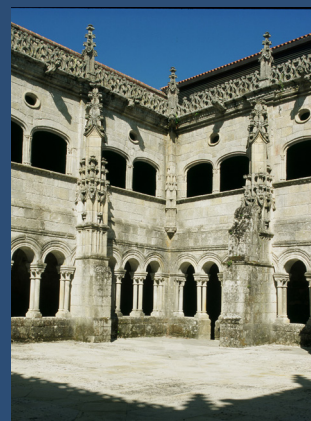
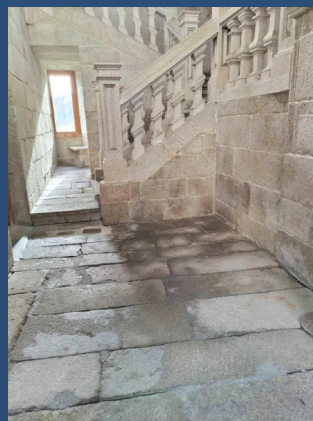


CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will be developed in various areas of the parador, such as the facades and cloisters. It involves conservation actions that include:

- Include cleaning the facades and cloisters.
- Improving the condition of the stone elements to prevent moisture damage in different areas.
- Enhancing the value with monumental lighting at the entrance and in the cloisters.

The duration of the work is estimated to be 10 months, with an approximate cost of 1 million euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
the European Union**



**GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA**

**MINISTERIO
DE INDUSTRIA Y TURISMO**

TURESPAÑA 