

PARADOR OF TORTOSA



**P**  
RTR

Next Generation



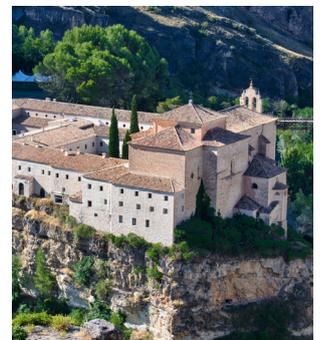


# Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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 TORTOSA

The current parador is integrated into the ensemble of the Zuda Castle. The building has its origins in a 10th-century Arab fortress. Originally, it seems to have alternated defensive towers with square plans and sections of walls.

Over the centuries, adaptations were made to meet new military requirements, replacing battlements and towers with loopholes and parapets. In the 17th and 18th centuries, advances were constructed at its northwest end.

The castle has been declared a National Monument since 1949 and is located in the Old Town of the City, which has been protected as a Historical Ensemble since 1976.



## CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will take place in the Zuda galleries, where numerous underground passages containing dungeons and ovens converge in the large central well, known as the Zuda, as well as in the northern bastion of the wall. The scope of work includes:

- The restoration of stone elements.
- Cleaning and consolidation of the northern bastion, which houses the gunpowder magazine, cisterns, and archaeological remains.
- Additionally, efforts will be made to enhance the Zuda galleries for public access, optimizing the pathways between the outer bastions and those that connect the Andalusian cemetery to the northern bastion.
- Furthermore, monumental lighting will be installed, adhering to principles of effectiveness and energy efficiency

The project is expected to last 15 months, with an estimated cost of approximately 4.3 million euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,  
Transformación y Resiliencia**



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