

PARADOR OF FERROL



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.

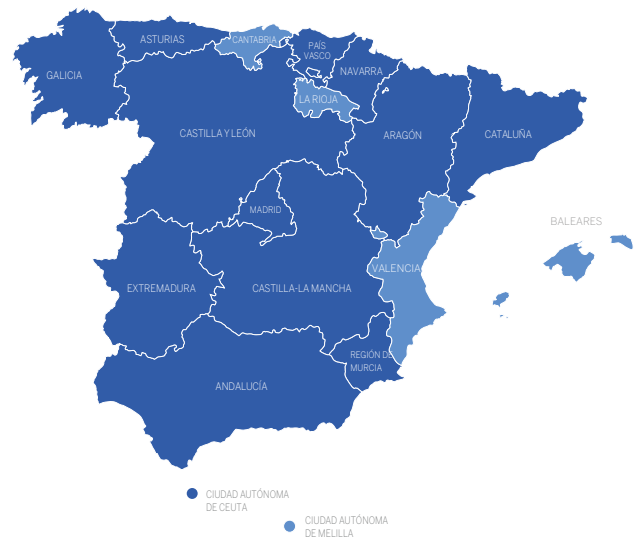


More specifically, the conservation and rehabilitation measures on historic heritage sites and buildings for touristic use, including the Paradores, are part of Component 14 focused on Tourism as a tool to drive economic development.

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 FERROL

The Parador of Ferrol is located on a typical Galician mansion in the heart of the Magdalena neighborhood in the city of Ferrol, in the province of A Coruña.

This neighborhood was declared an Artistic Historic Ensemble in 1983. Its origins date back to the 18th century when Carlos III approved its construction due to the rapid population growth in the locality.

These houses were intended for the bourgeoisie and are two or three stories high, featuring spacious viewpoints, balconies, and glazed galleries made of white lacquered wood. This architectural style was exported from this city to the rest of Galicia.



CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

These conservation actions include:

- The project will enhance the building by means of monumental lighting on the exterior of the parador.

The duration of the project is estimated to be 2 months, with an approximate cost of 72,000 euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



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