

PARADOR OF OLITE



P
RTR

Next Generation



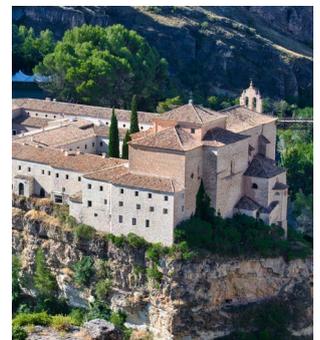


Plan de Recuperación Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR)-Next Generation

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 OLITE

The current parador is located next to a medieval castle, in the Royal Palace of Olite, built on the site of the old palace of the Kings of Navarre between the 13th and 14th centuries.

It is clearly inspired by French Gothic architecture, and remnants of plasterwork with Mudéjar influences still exist.

The Royal Palace has been declared a Monument since 1925 and is also part of the Historical Ensemble of Olite, protected since 1995.



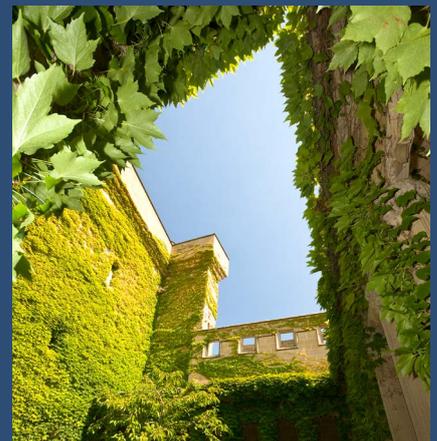
CONSERVATION ACTIONS FINANCED WITH NEXT-GENERATION FUNDS

The project will be developed on the facades and on the cover with a shield.

Conservation works include:

- Restoration of stone elements.
- They solve humidity problems in different areas of the monument.
- Installation of monumental lighting with criteria of effectiveness and energy efficiency.

The duration of the action has been estimated at 10 months and will cost approximately 600,000 euros.





**Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación y Resiliencia**



**Funded by
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