It deals with the restoration of a non visitable little space inside the Nazari palaces for service purposes.
The stratigraphical study revealed a great density of very important data with reference to the former access to the residential palace.
The restoration of the surfaces was thought from the various possible options, from transparent consolidation to opaque covering. The final choice consisted in a compromise between the conservation of vibration, texture and traces of history and the necessary decorum and functionality for the future use of these rooms.

Si tratta del restauro di un limitato spazio non visitabile, destinato a servizio, all'interno del palazzo Nazari. Lo studio stratigrafico ha evidenziato dati importanti relativi al precedente accesso al palazzo residenziale. Il restauro delle superfici parte da una scelta effettuata a partire da varie opzioni, dal consolidamento trasparente ad un rivestimento opaco. La scelta finale ha consistito in un compromesso fra la conservazione della tessitura e delle tracce lasciate dalla storia e l'arredo necessario e la funzionalità per il futuro uso di questi locali.
DETAILS OF THE WORK
In the first place, all the surfaces of the room were cleaned, the remains of cement mortar on the area were removed and the surfaces vacuumed. Secondly, the fabric was repointed in a selective way in those points where the joints had lost mortar, trying to avoid that the added mortar mounted on the existing historical joint, so that the repair could be stratigraphically read. Likewise, the jambs of doorways and windows corroded in old interventions were not only aesthetically but structurally completed, with brick masonry in the most damaged cases and, with mortar plastering washed and brushed, in the superficially chipped cases. Thirdly, the three types of treatment-coating foreseen for the surfaces were applied, that is, the transparent consolidation, the translucent limewash of lime and lime plastering. After having performed different tests and evaluated their results, it was decided - in the case of the transparent consolidation - by the nebulized application of ethyl silicate 50% dissolved in five coats, as opposed to the application of 40 coats of lime water, which did not fix completely the earthy material of the joints of the brick masonry. The translucent limewashing was made by aspersion on the surface indicated, with a watery lime mixture, in different successive coats, until finding the required tone suitable for each case. In fact, the limewash allowed a subtle gradation in the treatment of the walls, in the intensity of the white color, as in its slight tone and degree of opacity. The lime plastering, applied in the surfaces that did not require direct exposure as there was no special importance in the history of the room, was made in three successive screened layers of lime plastering, plastering and refining that allowed a smooth finishing. The lime used in all the cases was a 20-year-old slack lime that was mixed or combined according to the different necessities with newer limes. Finally, it was carried out the careful restoration of all the ornamental plaster remains of the capitals and old plasterings and corresponding preparation layers that in some cases probably date back to the time of Ismael I, around 1320, that is, in the origin of the nasri palaces.

L'intervento ha riguardato la pulitura delle superfici murarie, la rimozione delle tracce di cemento e l'integrazione delle lacune - leggibili nella stratigrafia. Sono stati inoltre integrati in muratura i riquadri di porte e finestre degradati a causa di interventi precedenti. Le superfici sono state consolidate e protette con un trattamento di rivestimento trasparente.

MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE: THE ALHAMBRA
RESTORATION OF THE ANNEX ROOM OF MEXUAR, ALHAMBRA, GRANADA