



Prior to the start of the intervention, studies and tests were carried out, to find out, check and determine the different methodologies and materials to be used. However, a careful inspection of the façade revealed pathological processes and undocumented findings about the construction techniques. These studies and the results of the tests allowed to agree upon the procedures and materials to be used. For restoration on the main façade, a complete control over the works meant that all the tasks were divided into specialist packages, without the need for a general contractor. It was divided into two areas of action: from the ground floor to the fourth (predominantly stone material and "trencadís"), and the lower level roof and mansard on the other hand ("trencadís" and ceramic cladding), in order to ensure the expertise of the teams based on the predominant material. At the same time, the other teams focused on tasks involving carpenter

and stained glass. General and specific criteria were previously established for all the works, such as the reintegration and replacement of lost parts, from the threshold of a material loss greater than 70%. Three discoveries determined the general intervention criteria, due to their importance in understanding Gaudí's work. Firstly, the appearance at the beginning of the cleaning processes of two different historical grouts in the stone blocks. The second was the discovery of two "trencadís" base mortars, which first forced the mapping of the entire façade, characterization of the materials and establishment of intervention criteria. Finally, the stratigraphies were able to define a double finish: dark green for the Persian blinds and light green for the leaves, and a golden finish on the leadwork of the stained glass of the gallery.

