



Culture Sector
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United Nations
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

H.E. Mrs Vincenza Lomonaco
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate of Italy to
UNESCO
Hôtel de Gallifet
73, rue de Grenelle
75007 Paris
France

Ref.: CLT/HER/WHC/7820/IT/AS/KR

2 March 2015

Subject: Report of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the World Heritage property "Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata"

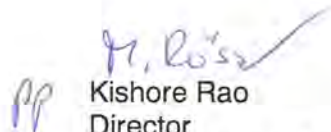
Dear Ambassador,

Please find enclosed the report of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the World Heritage property "Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata".

Your authorities may wish to provide factual comments on the reactive monitoring mission report at your earliest convenience.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation and your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, dear Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Kishore Rao
Director
World Heritage Centre

Annex I

cc: National Commission of Italy for UNESCO
National Focal Point for World Heritage
ICOMOS international

**REPORT ON THE MISSION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS OF
POMPEI, HERCULANEUM AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA (C829), ITALY
FROM 8 TO 12 NOVEMBER, 2014**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the mission express their gratitude to the Ambassador of Italy to UNESCO, the representatives of the Ministry for Culture and the Soprintendenze for their welcome and support, which considerably facilitated the work of the mission. We are grateful to Francesca Riccio, representing the UNESCO Office of the Ministry for her support. Special thanks go to Grete Stefani, the archaeological director at Pompei, and her staff for looking after us and accompanying us during site visits and answering endless questions so frankly. Special thanks also to Adele Lagi and Antonella Bonini of the World Heritage Office within the Superintendency for their support and assistance throughout the mission. We are very grateful to Massimo Osanna, Superintendent of the property, and General Nistri, Director General of the Grande Progetto Pompei, for their help.

We also thank warmly all those others listed in Annex 2 who took the trouble to meet us and explain their views.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A joint ICOMOS-UNESCO reactive monitoring mission took place from 8th to 12th November, 2014, as follow-up to the 2010/11 and 2013 missions. The mission this time focused very much on Pompei. It was not possible to visit either Herculaneum or Torre Annunziata because of time constraints.

The mission inspected the Pompei component of the property and had a number of meetings. Overall, it is clear that a large number of the initiatives reported previously are now being implemented. Substantial amounts of conservation work are being carried out on site mainly as part of the Grande Progetto Pompei but also as part of the normal maintenance programme. Works are now in hand on nine of the 13 houses identified as being at risk in 2013. Additional professional resources have been provided by Invitalia and additional custody staff by ALES, both of which are government-sponsored companies.

The site management has been reorganised so that a special autonomous Superintendency has been created for Pompei, Herculaneum and Stabiae. This means that it can concentrate its efforts on the Vesuvian monuments and not have to deal also with the Naples National Museum and all the other archaeological sites of the Naples Province.

A draft Management Plan for the World Heritage property has been produced and an English abstract was submitted to UNESCO, as were proposals for the creation of a large buffer zone surrounding the whole World Heritage property and extending inland as far as the boundaries of the Vesuvian National Park. The World Heritage Committee considered the proposals for the enlarged buffer zone in 2014 and have asked for more information on the buffer zone proposals.. Further work is needed on these initiatives to make them effective and fit-for-purpose.

The mission welcomed this progress and considers that there is no longer any question of placing the property on the World Heritage in Danger List. However the mission wishes to draw the attention of the World Heritage Committee to certain factors.

The excellent progress being made is the result of *ad hoc* arrangements and special funding. The underlying causes of decay and collapse, common to all archaeological ruins, will remain after the end of the GPP, as will the impacts of heavy visitation of the property.

It is essential therefore that the Italian state party should seek ways to ensure that adequate resources, human and financial, are available to ensure that the property is adequately resourced for the foreseeable future to deal with the ongoing needs of conservation and visitor management. If this is not done, then the structural failures leading to collapses will recur. Also, access to the property would be restricted to relatively few houses and areas. Widening access will lessen wear and tear on heavily-visited parts of the property, by

distributing visitors more widely. It will also enrich the experience of visitors by enabling them to see more of the property.

It is also essential that the Management Plan is completed and implemented, and that it is used as a tool for effective cooperation with the surrounding communes to protect the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, such as the visual linkages with Mount Vesuvius, from inappropriate development in the buffer zone. More work is also needed to ensure that the legal system underpinning the proposed buffer zone is properly enforced.

The mission also noted the ongoing impact on the property of legal actions. It has not been possible to conserve the Schola Armataturam because it is still regarded as a crime scene, while completion of the major storage building outside the Porta Nola is stalled because of legal enquiries. The Italian government is urged to do all it can to resolve such issues.

The mission therefore recommends that the state party:

1. Considers whether the programme of the GPP can be extended after the end of 2015 in order to allow adequate supervision of the work being carried out on site;
2. Makes a careful assessment of the resources, professional and financial, needed to maintain the improved conditions of conservation of the property in the future after the end of the GPP, and to complete any outstanding work after the project's completion, and ensures that the necessary resources are provided;
3. Does all it can to resolve the legal issues preventing necessary works at Pompei;
4. Ensures that adequate resources are provided for the conservation work needed at Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata as well as at Pompei;
5. Develops adequate monitoring indicators of the state of conservation of the property as a secure basis for planning and resourcing future work; this should be done as part of the development of the Management Plan;
6. Linked to such a monitoring system, carries out on a regular basis (for example, every five years on a rolling basis) a condition survey of the whole property, to identify necessary work and to programme it;
7. Monitors carefully the results of the drainage work in Regions III and IX of Pompei, and, if these are positive, develops a similar programme for the unexcavated parts of Regions IV and V, and possibly also in Region I;
8. Develops access to the property in ways which minimise any adverse impacts of excessive visiting;

9. Makes permanent the additional wardening resources being provided temporarily by ALES and integrates them into the regular system for opening the property on a permanent basis;
10. Improves and, by careful design, makes less obtrusive the arrangements for disabled access;
11. Completes and implements the Management Plan as a matter of urgency, taking into account the comments made by the mission and by ICOMOS;
12. Re-submits as soon as possible the proposals for a buffer zone for the whole property, taking into account the recommendations in the World Heritage Committee decision 38 COM 8B.51;
13. Monitors regularly the effectiveness of the implementation of the Management Plan, once it is agreed;
14. Monitors, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, the effectiveness of the buffer zone in regulating development which could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
15. Submits by 1st December 2016 a report on the implementation of these recommendations, and on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session.

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

1.1 Inscription history

Nomination dossiers were submitted by the Italian Government for Pompei and Herculaneum in May 1996 and for Torre Annunziata (often known as the Oplontis Villa) in June 1997. The nominations were evaluated by ICOMOS in 1997 and the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee at its 21st session (Naples, 1997).

1.2 Outstanding Universal Value

The State Party justified the property's Outstanding Universal Value as

Pompeii is the only Roman city to be preserved in such an exceptional way. Pompeii shows the visitor a full picture of a Roman town from the First century B.C. until the First Century A.D., in all of its aspects: urban, architectural, decorative, etc.

Herculaneum was constructed on a promontory overlooking the Gulf of Naples. In the city, which has an orthogonal plan, 7 insulae have been excavated. They are rich in houses decorated with highly refined wall paintings and marble pavements, such as the House of the Stags, the House of the Mosaic Atrium, The House of the Bicentenary and the House of the Wooden Partition. Several public buildings have also been discovered, such as the Central Baths, the Suburban Baths, the College of the Priests of Augustus, the Palaestra and the Theatre. The presence, in numerous houses, of furniture in carbonised wood due to the effects of the eruption is characteristic of Herculaneum.

The Villa of Poppea is preserved in an exceptional way and is one of the best examples of a residential Roman villa. The Villa of Cassius Tertius is one of the best examples of a Roman villa rustica.

ICOMOS advised that:

Owing to their having been suddenly and swiftly overwhelmed by debris from the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79, the ruins of the two towns of Pompei and Herculaneum are unparalleled anywhere in the world for their completeness and extent. They provide a vivid and comprehensive picture of Roman life at one precise moment in time.

Recommendation: That this property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iii, iv, and v:

The impressive remains of the towns of Pompei and Herculaneum and their associated villas, buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79, provide a complete and vivid picture of society and daily life at a specific moment in the past that is without parallel anywhere in the world

The World Heritage Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List under criteria iii, iv and v, considering that the impressive remains of the towns of Pompei and Herculaneum and their associated villas, buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79, provide a complete and vivid picture of society and daily life at a specific moment in the past that is without parallel anywhere in the world.

A draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value has been submitted and is under evaluation. The 2013 Mission considered that a number of changes needed to be made, particularly with regard to integrity and legal protection and management of the property (see Annex 4 of the 2013 Mission report for suggested amendments).

1.3 Authenticity and Integrity issues raised in the ICOMOS evaluation report at time of inscription

ICOMOS considered in 1997 that despite the nature and quality of earlier restoration work, the authenticity of both properties was very high. This view applied to both the individual components and the ancient urban fabric.

ICOMOS noted that there was at that time no management plan *sensu stricto*, although conservation and restoration activities were programmed. ICOMOS hoped that the funding required for the preparation of a management plan would be made available with the minimum delay.

ICOMOS also recommended that the boundaries of the nominated property should be extended to include, *inter alia*, the Villa of Papyri and the Theatre at Herculaneum. The 2013 mission recommended that the State Party should consider making a minor modification to the boundary of the property to ensure that the mapped areas do actually contain the known remains of the Theatre and the Villa of Papyri and also to include the excavated area between the Villa and the main site at Herculaneum. The state party made proposals for this and for a buffer zone and these were referred back by the World Heritage Committee for further consideration (WHC-14/ 38 COM 8B.51).

It is recommended that the state party should resubmit these proposals in accordance with the Committee's decision.

1.4 Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau

The property was the subject of a Periodic Report by the State Party in 2006, which judged the state of conservation to be good. Following the collapse of the Schola Armaturarum in 2010, the Committee considered the report of the first reactive monitoring mission at its 35th Session. Its decision (WHC-10/ 35 COM 7B 96) can be found in Annex 3. A further mission was sent in 2013.

The Committee noted its great concern at the condition of the property and considered that it might be necessary to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger at its 37th Session in 2013. The Committee also asked the State Party to review the management plan, ensure that there were adequate qualified staff and contractors for the restoration and maintenance of the property, design and install effective drainage schemes, develop and implement monitoring measures including updating the Geographical Information System for Pompei, and to identify and secure the required financial resources. The Committee also regretted that a large concrete building was being constructed north of the Porta di Nola at Pompei and asked the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about building projects in the vicinity of the property in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. The state party were asked to invite a further mission during 2012 to assess the progress made.

Following further collapses, the Committee decided at its 36th Session to express its concern with regard to the state of conservation of the property and urged the state party to intensify its efforts towards implementing the Committee's previous decision (WHC-11/ 36COM 7.C).

Following the 2013 Reactive Monitoring Mission, the Committee (37 COM 7B.77) noted the numerous initiatives put in place by the State Party, including the "Great Pompeii Project", supported by the European Commission, and the "Towards a system of Governance" project, requested the state party to implement the recommendations of the mission, in particular to finalize the new management plan, with the involvement of all the authorities in charge at different levels, different stakeholders and the community, including in it a public use plan and a risk management plan, as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property; to ensure, through the new management plan, that adequate qualified staff, contractors and funds are allocated for the supervision and maintenance of the site; to submit officially the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre; and to monitor closely the quality of work in the interventions to be done in the framework of the "Great Pompeii Project" and the daily maintenance of the site.

The state party was asked to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any project planned in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* and was further requested to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive

monitoring mission in 2014-2015 in order to assess the progress achieved in implementing the measures outlined above. The State Party was requested to submit a progress report to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2014, and an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above by 1 February 2015, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The state party submitted the second Periodic Report on the property in July 2014. This identified significant threats as being the effects of transport infrastructure, air and water pollution, solid waste, wind, relative humidity, radiation/light, dust, the impact of water, micro-organisms, and tourism impact. The state party said that there is an adequate legal framework for protecting the Outstanding Universal Value in both property and its buffer zone, but that there were some deficiencies in the enforcement of the legislation. A visitor centre and site museum are still required. Monitoring indicators are still needed.

1.5 Justification of the mission (terms of reference, itinerary, programme and composition of mission team provided in Annexes 1)

The principal objectives of the mission were to report on the state of conservation of the property, to review progress on the recommendations of previous missions and Committee decisions, and to note any new damage.

Because of the limited time available, and the need to focus on the serious issues at Pompei, it was not possible on this occasion to visit Herculaneum or Torre Annunziata. This report deals primarily with the Pompei component of the property.

2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

2.1 Heritage legislation

All three parts of the property belong to the State. As part of the cultural and archaeological heritage, the property is under the state protection regulations (Legislative Decree 2 January 2004, no.42 Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code). The property has also benefitted from the provisions of Legislative Decree no.77 of 2006 which provided funding for the development of management plans for World Heritage properties in Italy.

2.2 Institutional framework

From 1998 the property was managed by the Archaeological Superintendency of Pompei on behalf of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (MIBACT). This had, as have its successors, “scientific, organisational, administrative and financial autonomy”. In April 2008 this was succeeded by the Special Superintendency for the Archaeological Heritage of Naples and Pompei which, in addition to the Vesuvian monuments (Pompei, Herculaneum, Torre Annunziata, Stabiae and Boscoreale), was also responsible for the National Archaeological Museum of Naples and all archaeological sites in the Province of Naples including the Islands of Capri and Ischia. From July 2008 to July 2010 Pompei was declared to be in a state of emergency and managed by a Special Commissioner.

The Superintendency was reorganised in 2014 to cover Pompei, Herculaneum and Stabiae, and a new Superintendent, Massimo Osanna, was appointed. Alongside the Superintendency, a new organisation has been set up to deliver the Grande Progetto Pompei (GPP) headed by a General of Carabinieri, Giovanni Nistri. This organisation, which uses professional staff employed by the Superintendency, will exist for the duration of the GPP, due to be completed at the end of December 2015.

The Superintendent himself is legally responsible for all activities and work on site. There is a Technical Office at Pompei covering all the sites. There is a Conservation Office which deals with the conservation of wall paintings, plaster and mosaics at Pompei. Herculaneum and Stabiae have their own Conservation Offices. Each of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata is managed by an Archaeological Director who reports to the Superintendent. There is a records office at Boscoreale covering the Vesuvian monuments.

The Ministry of Culture in Rome meets staff costs. All ticket revenue from the sites within the Superintendency is retained and spent on their conservation and improvement. The Superintendent redistributes the income from the various sites in accordance with the necessity of carrying out works.

The staffing structure is very rigid in that all staff are employed by the state and their jobs are secure until retirement age. The 2013 Mission noted that the Ministry had granted to Pompei an additional 13 archaeologists, eight architects and one administrative post to provide the necessary professional support for the GPP. The mission also noted the absence of some professional skills such as engineering, and an acute need to provide additional guardians on site to provide security and enable more of it to be opened to the public.

Additional support has been provided through two government corporations. Invitalia is providing professional services such as engineering. Arte Lavori e Servizi (ALES) provides guardians for archaeological sites and has appointed 30 staff to work at Pompei. There is no guarantee that the support provided by Invitalia and ALES will continue after the end of the GPP in December 2015.

Finally, a permanent World Heritage Office within the Pompei Superintendency has been established during 2014. This office is staffed by one archaeologist from MIBACT in Rome and by an archaeologist and architect from the GPP staff. Its primary function is to develop and implement the World Heritage Management Plan and to monitor that implementation. The Office provides the Permanent Secretariat for the Management Plan. Part of its role is to facilitate relationships between the different parts of the World Heritage property and the territories outside it, and to deal with the outside world on behalf of the Superintendency. It is therefore also responsible for developing proposals for the buffer zone. It will hold periodic meetings with the different municipalities and stakeholders, including commercial interests such as hotels.

Overall, the provision of additional resources is a positive development. However, as with previous missions, we are concerned that there is no guarantee that all of these resources will continue to be available once the GPP is completed. Long term organisational stability and adequate resourcing is essential if the property is to be adequately maintained in the future.

2.3 Management structure

The management structure has been outlined above.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS

3.1 Management effectiveness

Previous missions have noted that management of sites of the size and complexity of Pompei is always challenging. They also commented on the commitment and expertise of the professional staff and noted that the condition of much of the property was good. Since 2013, the responsibilities of the Special Superintendency have been changed so that it now deals with just the Vesuvian monuments. This is beneficial since it will enable the new Superintendent to focus more clearly on the needs of Pompei and the other Vesuvian monuments, rather than being distracted by the needs of the monuments of the whole of the Bay of Naples.

The mission also welcomes the additional human resources provided to the World Heritage property. In addition to the 23 archaeologists and 8 architects who had already been added to the staff at the time of the 2013 mission, the Superintendency has now also been reinforced by the provision of further professional staff by Invitalia and of custodians by ALES. A separate office has been set up under General Nistri to manage the GPP though this draws very much on the staff of the Superintendency to be effective. Finally, a World Heritage Office has been created within the Superintendency to deal particularly with the Management Plan and the external linkages of the property.

This last is a permanent addition to resources, which we welcome. The GPP office and the staff provided by Invitalia and ALES are not permanent and there is no guarantee that they will be continued after the end of the GPP.

It is also a weakness that the staff provided by ALES are restricted to staffing specific houses and do not seem to be integrated in any way with the normal guardians for the property. This inflexibility lessens the overall effectiveness of the arrangement.

The immediate gains in effectiveness of these changes are obvious. Much conservation and other work is now ongoing on site which is alleviating many of the issues flagged up in previous reports. More of the property is now accessible to the public on a more regular basis. The mission welcomes these positive changes. We are however concerned that the increase in resources may only be short-term. If, for example, the support of ALES does not continue after the end of 2015, then the accessibility of many houses will be lessened. We are also concerned that it has not been possible to integrate such additional resources into the overall structure to give more flexibility in their use. We believe that it is essential that the state party makes these additions to resources permanent in order to maintain improvements in effectiveness after the end of the GPP.

Finally, we note again our concern on the effectiveness of the management of the property of continuing legal action. Our attention was drawn to a number of examples of this. It is still not possible to have access or carry out work to the Schola Armatururam because it is

regarded as a crime scene. Work on the still incomplete massive store building outside the Porta Nola is stopped for legal reasons (see 3.2 D1 below). The Casina del Aquila cannot open as a restaurant because of contractual disputes (see 3.2 D4 below) and the same is true of the museum that should be sited in the Antiquarium (see 3.2 D2 below).

3.2 Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee

The following section describes the various risks and types of damage affecting the property and also provides an update on actions taken since the last mission in 2013. Plates 1 – 33 in Section 8 illustrate this section. To avoid unnecessary overlap and repetition, this section also covers positive and negative developments since the last report to the World Heritage Committee in 2013.

A - Problèmes généraux

A1 – Sécurité du site

Une vive campagne de la presse italienne, dénonçant les *crolli* multiples sur le site, attire également l'attention sur les faiblesses du gardiennage et de la protection périphérique de Pompéi. Nous avons pu faire le tour complet du site pour constater qu'une haute clôture, présentant par endroits des signes de faiblesse et de vétusté, le ceinturait sur les secteurs ouest, nord et est. La limite méridionale, réalisée naturellement par la falaise marquant l'extrémité de la coulée de lave préhistorique portant Pompéi, assure une excellente protection doublée, le long de la route conduisant à la ville moderne, la via Plinio, par une ancienne clôture. Un réseau de télécaméras installées en hauteur sur des pylones (Plate 1), dont le champ de vision assure (théoriquement) une continuité, envoie des images à un poste de contrôle occupant un bureau de la surintendance. La surveillance des écrans est (théoriquement) permanente. Doublant ces caméras, des projecteurs doivent permettre la vision nocturne du même parcours. Sur les maisons en cours de restauration, et fermées au public, mais où officie du personnel extérieur, des vidéocaméras, alimentées par des panneaux solaires, fonctionnent également en permanence.

Le personnel et les véhicules de chantier des entreprises extérieures impliqués sur le site, entrent par un portail ouvrant sur la via Plinio, où ils doivent s'enregistrer (non vérifié).

Le nombre de visiteurs, s'est très sensiblement accru par rapport aux années précédentes (Conséquence de la campagne de presse alarmante engendrant une inquiétude de voir Pompéi détruite dans un délai bref?), le comptage arrêté au début de Novembre 2014 révèle 2.480.000 entrées, ce qui laisse promettre 2.500.000 visiteurs à la fin de l'année. (chiffres de 2012 : 2.352.189 – chiffres de 2013 : 2.443.332).

Il est assuré que l'érosion touristique constitue un risque permanent et très difficilement maîtrisable dans les rues et, surtout, à l'intérieur des maisons (Plate 2). A ce risque s'ajoute, celui plus aisément contrôlable, des destructions et vols.

Si les dalles de lave des chaussées sont pratiquement à l'abri de toute usure, il n'en va pas de même des trottoirs et des sols intérieurs. Pour la plupart, les trottoirs ont perdu leur revêtement en *opus signinum* originel (un béton de mortier mêlé d'éclats de céramique et de marbre ou de pierre blanche). Cette usure a mis gravement à découvert les canalisations de plomb provisoires posées en urgence après le séisme de l'an 62, lesquelles disparaissent progressivement. Plusieurs réfections, trop peu nombreuses, ont été réalisées en remettant en place un béton analogue au modèle originel, notamment via di Mercurio.

La surveillance interne de l'ensemble du site est assurée par les gardiens titulaires, répartis en trois tournées par 24 heures, comptant chacune 25 gardiens. Ce chiffre apparaît comme dérisoire si l'on songe à l'étendue de Pompéi et au nombre de rues et ruelles qui recèlent 1.435 maisons dégagées. Les horaires en sont les suivants : 1^{ère} : 7h à 13h, 2^{ème} : 13h à 19h et 3^{ème} : 19h à 7h du matin suivant. Le nombre de postes titulaires ne s'étant pas accru, afin de répondre aux demandes pressantes de la précédente mission, la surintendance a engagé sur contrat limité, 30 gardiens, fournis par une entreprise extérieure (ALES – see p. xx). Ces gardiens, jeunes pour la plupart, sont plus particulièrement affectés, durant les heures d'ouverture du site, à la surveillance des maisons spécifiques ouvertes au public, les autres édifices ne font pas l'objet d'une surveillance particulière. On peut signaler, en leur faveur, que ces gardiens, tous jeunes gens et jeunes filles, font preuve d'une excellente conscience professionnelle, sont bilingues, s'efforcent de communiquer avec les visiteurs et demeurent effectivement en permanence au poste qui leur est attribué. On ne saurait en dire autant, hélas, des gardiens titulaires.

Toutefois, cette situation, nécessairement provisoire, n'assure qu'une présence; ces gardiens occasionnels, malgré leur bonne volonté, ne sont pas en mesure de remplir un rôle pédagogique minimum. Or, l'absence de bornes d'information laisse le visiteur démuné d'explications qui rendraient leur parcours véritablement pédagogique. Il est très souhaitable, que des gardiens, formés à l'histoire de Pompéi et au fonctionnement de la *domus* et des édifices publics, soient recrutés sur des postes titulaires. Notre rapport de 2013, avait chiffré à 240 le nombre nécessaire de gardiens titulaires pour assurer à la fois la surveillance du site et donner aux visiteurs un minimum d'informations archéologiques.

Afin de faciliter la visite des handicapés, des rampes métalliques ont été installées en plusieurs points de la cité, devant permettre aux fauteuils roulants d'accéder aux trottoirs. Ces aménagements, parfaitement justifiés, constituent un impact visuel particulièrement négatif. Il serait judicieux de les remplacer par de discrètes rampes de bois ou de maçonnerie, analogues aux «bateaux», des cités modernes.

Enfin, pour la sécurité des personnes et des biens, comme il a été dit plus haut, le poste de garde de la piazza Esedra est occupé en permanence par deux brigadiers du corps des carabinieri, eux-même en relation avec les pompiers et les secours médicaux.

La gestion archéologique, non pas tant pour l'étude et la publication des édifices, que pour le suivi des restaurations, est désormais assuré par des postes nouveaux, soit 8 architectes et 23 archéologues. Toutefois, l'une de ces nouvelles recrues nous a confié qu'il ne s'agissait pas de créations fléchées sur Pompéi, mais de ponctions opérées au bénéfice de Pompéi sur la dotation nationale. Il reste à espérer que ces nominations ne soient pas retirées au site après un temps estimé suffisant pour conduire les remises en état, mais qu'ils soient titularisés à demeure. On note également l'attribution d'un nouveau poste administratif.

Si l'on résume les acquis et projets fixés par le nouveau surintendant Massimo Osanna, autres que les chantiers de restauration, inclus dans le *Grande Progetto Pompei* (GPP), on peut les intituler comme suit :

1 – Plan de sécurité

- Couverture Wifi
- Balisage interne
- Nouvelle clôture plus efficace, sur l'entière périphérie
- Amplification de la vidéosurveillance
- Modernisation de l'illumination nocturne périmétrale

2 – Plan des connaissances

- Cours de formation pour les gardiens
- Diagnostic et balisage
- Restitution des principales fresque transportées à Naples, remplacées à leur emplacement originel par des images numérisées
- Aménagement de l'ancienne maison de la surintendance (via Consolare) en laboratoire d'étude des matières organiques anciennes identifiées à Pompéi.
- Projet d'exposition au Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli: *Storiografia della vita moderna di Pompei dal 1748 ad oggi*.

3 – Pompéi pour tous

- Aménagement pour les handicapés d'un itinéraire privilégié depuis l'amphithéâtre jusqu'à la via dei sepolcri. Sur cet itinéraire, restauration privilégiée de tous les témoins de la ville antique propre à une bonne lecture du site, tels que: espace du forum, trottoirs, chaussées, fontaines, façades des maisons, installations spécifiques des commerces (*tabarnae*). Réactivation du théâtre comme lieu de spectacles.

Il est assuré que la volonté de la surintendance est sincère et que de telles ambitions répondent parfaitement aux souhaits émis dans nos rapports. Une réponse de certitude repose sur la réalité d'un délai, en rapport avec le long terme nécessaire, lui-même

subordonné au financement incontournable d'actions qui, jusqu'à présent, n'étaient pas programmées sur le site de Pompéi.

A2 - Drainage

Drainage of rain water has been identified as a major problem for the conservation of Pompei. This has two major impacts on the property.

Generally, the fall in level from the northern to the southern side of the town is considerable (40m fall in level along the 700m of the Via Stabiae). In heavy rainstorms, therefore, the north-south streets become, in effect, raging torrents, since they are currently *de facto* the major drainage system (Plate 3).

Secondly, the unexcavated parts of the site, which are, of course, at a much higher level than the excavated areas, absorb large quantities of water when it rains. This then drains out around the sides of the excavated areas, composed largely of excavated and conserved structures. These structures are then de-stabilised over time by this water flow. This has been a major factor in a number of collapses, including that of the Schola Armatutarum. This problem is most acute in the north and east of the city. Most of Region V and all of Region IV, except for the house fronts along the Via di Nola on its southern edge are unexcavated. Between the Via di Nola and the Via dell' Abbondanza, the whole of Region III, except for the buildings along the Via dell' Abbondanza, and most of the adjoining Region IX are unexcavated. Parts of Region I, on the south side of the city are also unexcavated.

The long term intention of the Superintendency is to make use of the Canal di Sarno (Sarno Channel) as the major drainage means for the property. This is a (mainly) underground channel built in 1594 by the architect Domenico Fontana to carry water from the River Sarno to mills at Torre Annunziata. It is 2m wide and 2m deep, running altogether for some 21kms. It crosses Pompei from east to west, reaching a depth of 16m below the Forum and is already used to some extent for drainage.

The GPP includes a major scheme to drain Regions III and IX into the Sarno Channel. This scheme will create a network of drainage at the base of the topsoil of this area, currently used for agriculture. As far as possible the drains are being laid along the lines of ancient streets following archaeological excavation of the routes, since archaeology survives to a high level within the lava flows. Work has commenced and this scheme should be completed in 2015. The water, once collected, will drain by gravity into the Sarno Channel just north of the Via dell' Abbondanza just inside the Porta Sarno. The unexcavated areas of Regions III and IX will then cease to be used for agriculture and will be made accessible to the public through a network of paths.

If successful, this scheme will greatly alleviate the water and drainage problems on the site.

It will not however deal with the drainage of Regions IV and V or of Region I. This will need to be carefully monitored and dealt with by a similar scheme in the future, if this proves to be necessary. Further work may also be necessary in the southern part of the town.

A3 – Management Plan

Previous missions have commented on the need for an effective and operating Management Plan for the property since the existing Management Plan of 2010 and its supplement appeared to be not in use. Following the 2010/11 mission, MIBACT and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre made an agreement to collaborate on the implementation of the World Heritage Committee decision and the recommendations of the mission. A key element of this agreement was to draw up a new Management Plan for the property, including a Public Use Plan and a Risk Management Plan, along with policies to regulate and control development in the surrounding area, and also to identify a system for sustainable management of the property to ensure its conservation.

An English summary of the draft Management Plan was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2014 and was passed to ICOMOS for comment. The mission was provided with a copy of this Summary. The mission welcomes the progress on the development of the Management Plan but considers that further work is needed to produce an effective plan, capable of being implemented. The summary reads more as a context for the Management plan and what it will achieve rather than being a summary of the actual plan. Key issues for further consideration, which includes comments by ICOMOS, are:

1. The Management Plan should contain, as a basis of management, an adequate definition of the property's attributes, based on the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value but also taking into account the site's other values;
2. Parts of Chapter 2 such as section 2.2 seem to be missing;
3. The issues affecting the three components of the property - Pompei, Herculaneum, and Torre Annunziata - need to be more clearly defined and differentiated;
4. The issues, threats and opportunities for the property should be identified in each of the thematic chapters on conservation, public use, disaster risk management, governance and monitoring;
5. The chapter on conservation needs to contain an overall assessment of the state of conservation of the three components of the property, and also to assess the threats and risks to the archaeology and buildings;
6. The chapter on disaster risk management focuses almost entirely on volcanic eruption. This is clearly the risk likely to cause the most damage, but the chapter should also deal with other risks such as earthquake, effects of severe weather, local flooding, lack of maintenance, etc., some of which may be more likely to occur;

7. The monitoring measures in Chapter 9 are almost entirely measuring progress with the plan. This is important but it is also essential that there should be measures of the actual state of conservation of the property and the condition of structures within it, as well as of the condition of the buffer zone;
8. Except for Chapter 4 (Public Use), and brief references in Section 9.4, there are no statements of the policies and priorities for the future management of the property; section 9.4 should be developed as a stand-alone chapter with much more detail not just on policies and priorities but also on actions to implement them over the lifetime of the Plan. Overall, there needs to be a clearer idea of the goals of the plan in terms of how much might be achieved over its five year period, and the resources and commitments needed;
9. The specific needs of the three components of the property - Pompei, Herculaneum, and Torre Annunziata – need to be more clearly differentiated;
10. Extracts of relevant policies from other Plans such as those listed in the introduction of Chapter 2 need to be included in the Plan or its appendices;

It may be that some of these issues are covered in the full Italian text which we have not seen, but they need to be covered also in this English summary, or a full translation of the whole draft needs to be provided for evaluation by ICOMOS.

A4 – Buffer Zone

Previous missions have commented on the need to protect the setting of the property, particularly with regard to the visual links between it and Vesuvius. The World Heritage Committee requested the State Party to submit proposals for an adequate buffer zone by 1 February 2014 (Decision 37 COM 7B.77). This was done.

Having considered the proposed buffer zone, the Committee referred it back to the State Party to:

1. Further explain the rationale for the delineation of the boundaries of the buffer zone, in particular with regard to the protection of the visual links of the inscribed property with Mount Vesuvius,
2. Provide further detailed information on how the different levels of protection in force within the area work in practice to protect the inscribed property and the buffer zone,
3. Describe in detail what are the management arrangements for the buffer zone, with regard to urban development in the area and specifically as to how the views from and towards Mount Vesuvius and the inscribed property are protected.

The mission discussed what was now needed with the World Heritage team at Pompei responsible for the development of the buffer zone proposals.

We were told that the purpose of the buffer zone is to provide protection of the setting of the World Heritage property over a wide area between the sea and the boundary of the Mount Vesuvius National Park which has its own strict protection. This covers the territories of nine communes, eight in the province of Naples, and the ninth in the province of Salerno. The Landscape Plan of the Vesuvian Municipalities already covers the area of the eight communes in the Naples Province, and the Territorial Plan of the Sorrento Peninsula the area in that province. The Landscape Plan was drawn up by MIBACT in 1994 when the Campanian Region had not done so. It zones the entire area according to quite detailed rules for each zone. The zones include areas where no new private building is permitted.

We were advised that all building proposals in the area of the Landscape Plan should be referred to the Ministry, not the Region, and that each application must have the comment of the Superintendent. In the case of a disagreement on an application between the Superintendent and the commune, the opinion of the former should be decisive. In theory, therefore, adequate protection already exists but in practice the whole region is under heavy development pressure and examples of inappropriate development can be seen.

It is to be hoped that the management arrangements set out in the draft Management Plan (see previous section) will lead to more effective application of the policies of the Landscape Plan. As part of the management system, a concordat has been agreed with all the communes in the buffer zone and all participate in the coordinating committee to a greater or lesser extent. The effectiveness of the buffer zone will depend on the willingness of the municipalities and the region to make it work, and this will need to be clearly monitored.

B – Etat des 13 maisons en péril signalées sur le précédent rapport

B1 – Casa di Adone Ferito (Regione VI, insula 7, numero 18) (Plate 4)

Aucune restauration entreprise dans cette *domus*. Le toit en auvent de la grande fresque d'Adonis, s'il remédie aux effets direct de la pluie, n'assure toujours pas de réelle protection surtout contre les effets néfastes du soleil.

La fresque de IVe style d'une remarquable finesse, de la pièce en regard, n'est toujours pas protégée contre la pluie battante, ni contre les remontées d'humidité dans la maçonnerie.

Fermée au public.

B2- Casa degli Amanti (I, 10, 11) Plate 5

La forêt d'étais, déjà vieillie, est toujours en place dans l'atrium et sous le portique du péristyle. Il semble que l'ampleur du programme de restauration, comparable à celui de la maison des Vettii, ait contraint la surintendance à faire des choix. Le chantier de la maison des Amants exigeant un très important budget, sa programmation n'est pas encore inscrite au calendrier des travaux lourds.

Fermée au public.

B3 – Casa dell’Ara Massima (VI, 16, 15) (Plate 6)

Grâce au nettoyage de la canalisation de vidange antique conduisant sur la chaussée les eaux accumulées dans le bassin de l’atrium, les effets néfastes de l’humidité accumulée dans ce volume ont pratiquement disparu. Toutefois, la dégradation engendrée par cette agression de longue durée, essentiellement sur les fresques, demande une campagne importante de restauration.

Ouverte au public, un gardien permanent.

B4 – Casa del Efebo (I, 7, 11) Plates 7 - 9

Visite commentée par Marialaura Iadanza, archéologue de la surintendance. Le chantier de restauration de l’architecture, demandé dans notre premier rapport (2010-2011), était commencé lors de notre visite de Janvier 2013 ; il est actuellement interrompu. Les travaux concernant le gros œuvre, sont achevés sur la moitié de l’édifice. Il convient d’initier la poursuite de la restauration des structures et de réfection du reste des toitures, dont l’extrême dégradation engendre des dommages considérables sur les fresques. De même, les sols (mosaïques et *opus sectile*) et les fresques, attendent une campagne de restauration. Il serait navrant que ce chantier majeur demeure sans suite, en raison, nous a-t-on dit, de l’état de santé de l’architecte.

Fermée au public.

B5 – Casa delle Nozze d’Argento (V, 1, i) (Plate 10)

Ouverture d’un chantier de restauration de l’architecture. Compte tenu de sa très récente ouverture, ce chantier n’a pas encore de bilan à établir. Les travaux sont très limités et centrés sur le secteur de l’installation balnéaire domestique. Les dommages essentiels notés dans nos deux précédents rapports restent encore à traiter.

Fermée au public.

B6 – Casa delle Pareti Rosse (VIII, 5, 37) (Plate 11)

Architecte, Carmela Mazza, archéologue Sara Masseroli. Le chantier de restauration de l’architecture (murs et toitures) et des enduits non décorés est achevé. En attente la restauration des enduits peints et fresques du laraire et des chambres à parois rouges.

La mise en sécurité de cette maison pour le long terme, est particulièrement exemplaire du travail que peuvent fournir les archéologues, architectes et techniciens travaillant pour la surintendance. Il faut toutefois attirer l’attention sur la durée (deux ans) de la remise en état d’une *domus* de moyenne étendue, afin de la rendre visitable en toute sécurité.

Fermée au public

B7 – Schola Armaturarum (III, 3, 3)

Le tribunal ayant maintenu la mise sous séquestre de cet édifice qui s’est écroulé en Novembre 2010, seule la masse importante de décombres a pu être retirée. Toutefois les

restaurations extrêmement importantes nécessaires ne sont, pour des raisons, nous a-t-on affirmé, juridiques, pas encore possibles.

Secteur de la via dell'Abbondanza fermée au public.

B8 – Casa del Sacello Iliaco (I, 6, 4)

La fresque particulièrement fine, dite « de la frise d'armes », du *cubiculum* g (sud-est), dégradée et partiellement tombée depuis des années, a enfin reçu les restaurations d'urgence indispensables. En attente : le sol de la pièce de la mégalographie des éléphants.

Partiellement ouverte au public.

B9 – Casa di Siricus (VII, 1, 25-47) (Plates 12 – 15)

Architecte Annamaria Mauro, archéologue Annalisa Capurso. Compte tenu de l'ampleur des dommages subis par cette demeure, il convient de noter le travail absolument considérable entrepris sous la direction de ces deux personnes attachées à la surintendance. Les effondrements de murs sont totalement restaurés, qui plus est, en faisant apparaître des éléments nouveaux non perçus. Le chantier se poursuit et devrait occuper encore toute l'année 2015.

Fermée au public.

B10 – Casa di Trebius Valens (III, 2, 1) (Plate 16)

Suite à nos observations et demandes, la pergola du péristyle protégeant le *triclinium* estival, et le mur de fond de cet édicule, ont été placés sur étais afin de prévenir un effondrement imminent. Toutefois, le chantier de restauration n'est pas encore commencé.

Fermée au public.

B11 – Casa dei Vettii (VI, 15, 1) (Plates 17 – 18)

Architecte Stefania Argenti, archéologue Fabio Galeandro.

Le chantier de restauration de cette riche *domus*, autrefois la plus visitée de Pompéi mais fermée depuis 2003, avait en 2013 achevé les travaux des maçonneries et de la toiture de l'atrium. L'architecture du péristyle, particulièrement des toitures du portique, devrait faire l'objet de la prochaine tranche de travaux. Les travaux d'étude de restauration des fresques ont débuté dans le courant de 2014, et n'en sont actuellement qu'aux phases préliminaires de recherche et d'expérimentation de procédés nouveaux de nettoyage (voir : villa des Mystères). Malgré la déclaration optimiste du surintendant, il est très peu probable que l'ouverture au public puisse se faire en 2015.

Fermée au public.

B12 – Villa dei Misteri (Plates 19 – 20)

Importante campagne d'étude de l'état des fresques, coordonnée par Grete Stefani, directrice de fouilles de Pompéi, et restauration des revêtements, fresques et mosaïques, sous l'autorité de Stefano Vanacore, directeur du laboratoire de restauration à la surintendance.

La présence d'une pellicule de cire, apposée à l'époque moderne, en guise de protection et d'activation des couleurs en surface des fresques, a conduit, dans un premier temps, à la recherche de procédés de nettoyage sans risque pour la couche pigmentée. Deux méthodes ont été mises en oeuvre sur des surfaces restreintes. 1 – Usage d'un solvant dégraissant de matière organique, le trichloréthylène (triétilina). 2 – Recours au laser, dont la puissance doit être très soigneusement maîtrisée ; procédé, jusqu'à présent utilisé pour nettoyer la surface des pierres, et avec lequel de bons résultats ont été obtenus à Pompéi sur des mosaïques. Le choix définitif sera arrêté après un temps d'évaluation, autorisant l'usage de ces méthodes sans conséquences négatives.

Restauration des volets de bois protégeant la salle des Mystères. Enfin, conséquence de la chute d'un chevron, la réfection de la charpente du péristyle est programmée.

Il est prévu pour l'ensemble de cette demeure, un budget de 900.000 euros
Partiellement ouverte au public.

B13 - Casa del Labirinto (VI, 11, 10)

Pas de travaux particuliers, programmation à venir.

Fermée au public.

C – Nouveaux chantiers visités

C1 – Casa degli Amorini Dorati (VI, 16, 7) (Plate 21)

Chantier de restauration achevé ayant permis la remise en état de l'architecture, du jardin du péristyle et des revêtements. Travail abouti et de grande qualité, comparable aux résultats obtenus à la maison delle pareti rosse.

Ouverte au public.

C2 – Casa di Arianna (VII, 4, 5)

Dans cette demeure les travaux d'étude et de restauration des fresques ont été entrepris par une équipe espagnole : *l'Instituto Valenciano de Conservacion de Bienes Culturales*. Dir. Carmen Pérez Garcia.

Fermée au public.

C3 – Casa dei Ceii (I, 6, 15) (Plates 22 – 23)

Cloison de l'escalier renforcée provisoirement par une armature de bois. Le dommage majeur de cette demeure affecte la grande fresque de la chasse décorant le mur de fond du jardin. Cette scène grandiose (la plus étendue de Pompéi avec celle de Lucretius Fronto) est en peu de temps devenu pratiquement illisible.

Ouverte au public.

C4 – Casa del Criptoportico (I, 6, 2) (Plates 24 – 26)

Cette demeure, établie sur deux niveaux, a vu s'achever en 2014, le long chantier de restauration conduit par l'architecte Maria Previti. C'est le premier des grands chantiers programmés par le GPP, qui est arrivé à son terme. Budget de 304 000 euros.

Les travaux ont porté sur quatre points principaux :

1 – Confortement des structures des deux niveaux avec restauration des toitures.
2 – Restitution évoquée des volumes originels, sous la forme de cintres de bois rappelant les voûtes en grande partie effondrées. Ces voûtes auraient parfaitement pu être restaurées. Remontage partiel de maçonneries dans un matériau distinct de l'originel. Ce travail qui, au nom de la franchise des restaurations, tranche avec excès sur la maçonnerie de l'édifice, gêne fâcheusement l'aspect de cette maison.

3 – Edification d'une passerelle de bois permettant la vision de l'installation balnéaire.

4 – Nettoyage et présentation claire du jardin en terrasse dominant l'étage bas. Malheureusement le traitement navrant des toitures donne à l'édifice l'aspect d'un hangar agricole.

Fermée au public.

C5 – Casa dei Dioscuri (VI, 9, 6)

Architecte Stefania Argenti, archéologue Fabio Galeandro.

Remplacement programmé de la toiture. Dans le jardin du péristyle, intéressant dégagement d'une fosse antique d'extinction de chaux grasse, destinée aux travaux de restauration entraînés par le séisme de l'an 62.

Fermée au public.

C6 – Casa del Marinaio (VII, 15, 2) (Plate 27)

Architecte Bruno de Nigris, archéologue Sara Masseroli

Restauration générale de la maison, avec dans un premier temps, les structures et les enduits. Les sols de mosaïque sont totalement revêtus d'un plancher protecteur. Parallèlement fouille du jardin en terrasse dont seuls les murs périphériques étaient connus. Un chantier minutieux et exhaustif qui se prolongera certainement au-delà de 2015.

Fermée au public.

C7 – Casa di Obellius Firmus (IX, 14, 4)

Bon exemple de restauration aussi discrète qu'efficace. Les maçonneries confortées et remontées ne font pas apparaître de distinction choquante entre secteurs anciens et secteurs reconstruits, tout en permettant, avec une simple lecture des parements, les limites des structures antiques. Seule intrusion moderne dans les murs : l'appui sur le faîtage des murs, des poteaux métalliques supportant les plans de couverture. Toutefois cet appui, avec une part d'encastrement, permet d'éviter l'écueil navrant d'une structure moderne adossée aux murs antiques.

Fermée au public.

C8 – Casa di Paquius Proculus (I, 7, 1) (Plates 28 – 30)

Architecte Vega Ingravallo, archéologue Marialaura Iadanza, direction de la restauration des mosaïques Stefano Vanacore.

Le grand tapis de mosaïque qui couvre la totalité de l'atrium toscan, le plus riche de Pompéi, le seuil et les *fauces* de cette demeure, fait l'objet d'une campagne exhaustive de restauration. Des secteurs expérimentaux ont déjà reçu un nettoyage à l'aide d'un laser. À l'avenir, le cheminement des visiteurs se fera sur un sol légèrement surélevé longeant les murs, laissant la majeure partie des surfaces visibles et exemptes de piétinement.

L'ensemble des enduits et fresques est en cours de recollage par injections à la seringue et lisière de mortier à la chaux, avant de recevoir un nettoyage de surface.

La couverture de l'atrium a été reconstruite en reprenant comme support, par économie, l'ancienne charpente de béton armé, restaurée. Ce choix ne semble pas le plus heureux si l'on rappelle les dégradations constatées dans ce type de structures excessivement lourdes, édifiées il y a une cinquantaine d'années avec un béton mal dosé, constituant des sources majeures de destruction et d'effondrement lors de secousses sismiques ou de faiblesse en raison d'une surcharge dans les structures porteuses. On peut y ajouter la consternante médiocrité visuelle d'une telle « charpente » qui n'est plus qu'un simulacre. Le choix d'une charpente en bois traité, qui répond complètement à la demande, comme on l'a effectué à la maison des Vettii est, bien évidemment, celui qu'il conviendrait d'adopter. Heureusement, les autres charpentes, plafonds et toitures du portique, reconstruits *ex nihilo*, ont effectivement fait appel au bois.

Fermée au public.

C9 – Casa del Poeta Tragico (VI, 8, 3-5)

Achèvement de la restauration de la célèbre mosaïque de seuil « *cave canem* », installation d'un filet anti-oiseaux sur l'ouverture zénithale du petit péristyle.

Partiellement ouverte au public.

C10 - Casa del sacerdos Amandus (I, 7, 7)

Réfection en bois de la charpente du péristyle et pose d'une toiture de tuiles à l'antique. Protection d'une section d'enduit peint. Insertion d'une feuille de plomb à la base du mur ouest du *vestibulum*. Reconstruction d'une voûte du *triclinium*.

Fermée au public.

C11 - Casa anonima (VI, 5, 14) (Plate 31)

Restauration et exhaussement de toutes les maçonneries. Restauration des enduits. Bon exemple d'une opération exhaustive de restauration d'une maison ne possédant aucun élément spectaculaire, ni peinture, ni sculpture, ni mosaïque, mais qui doit, et fait l'objet de soins équivalents à ceux accordés aux autres édifices.

Fermée au public.

C12 – Casa anonima (VII, 15, 16)

Pose d'étais sous les linteaux, et de cintres de renfort sous les salles voûtées, fouille et dégagement d'une petite boulangerie.

Fermée au public.

D - Dossiers sans réponse

D1 – Deposito archeologico Porta di Nola (Plate 32)

Cette énorme édifice de béton armé parasismique, nommé dans la presse italienne *il bunker*, édifié lors de la première visite de 2010, mais non vue par les missionnaires qui n'en ont eu connaissance que par voie de presse, a été prévu pour abriter les réserves archéologiques de Pompéi, un laboratoire de recherche et de restauration et des expositions ouvertes au public. L'implantation, derrière le rempart au-delà de la porta di Nola, s'est faite en ménageant, dans le tumulus de déblai provenant des fouilles du XIXe s., une ample cavité dans lequel l'édifice fut bâti, et dans laquelle il sera enseveli après achèvement, de façon à demeurer pratiquement invisible. Un cheminement devra conduire à une porte d'entrée, ouverte en partie haute, pour l'accès piéton et celui du public. Un second accès, de service, est prévu au niveau bas face à la ligne de la Circumvesuviana.

Le chantier, toutefois, qui se limite à l'essentiel du gros-œuvre de la construction, est arrêté depuis trois ans. Les explications fournies en 2013, lors de notre découverte, grâce à la presse, de cet impressionnant monument, invoquaient une « mise sous séquestre du tribunal, pour non conformité des nouvelles règles ». Cette année, l'explication de cet immobilisme réside(ra)it dans la nécessité de réunir *un collettivo di 20 persone rappresentante della giustizia, dell'ingegneria e del finanziamento*. Ce collectif doit révoquer complètement les accords passés par l'ancien commissaire extraordinaire Marcello Fiori, étroit collaborateur de Silvio Berlusconi, qui pilotait cette entreprise, et qui avait réuni une *commissione di collaudo*, une « commission d'agrément » de trois personnes, dénuée de toute existence légale, juridique ou technique, cause de la mise sous séquestre de l'édifice.

Il est apparu impossible aux missionnaires d'obtenir une réponse plus claire.

Le coût de cet édifice inutilisé se monte actuellement à 4.950.000 euros. L'achèvement de ce complexe (achèvement du gros-œuvre, couverture, second œuvre, aménagements spécifiques) est estimé à 4.500.000 euros (informations orales, non vérifiées), chiffre de toute évidence très éloigné de la réalité. Par ailleurs, malgré notre demande, nous n'avons pas obtenu de plan de l'édifice et de ses abords.

Certes, les membres de la commission reconnaissent que cet énorme édifice n'appartient aucunement au patrimoine et semble, en conséquence, échapper à leur autorité, mais font valoir que :

1 – Son emprise occupe une importante surface de la zone inscrite, sans que la tutelle, l'UNESCO, n'en ait eu connaissance.

2 – Que les sommes considérables dégagées et à venir, sont autant de ponctions sur les indispensables et prioritaires travaux de restauration et de présentation de la ville antique de Pompéi.

3 – Que le programme de cet édifice fait (ferait) double emploi avec celui de l'*Antiquarium*, devant inclure un département de réserves et un laboratoire de restauration, et dont le chantier est terminé (cf. ci-après).

D2 – Antiquarium

La rénovation complète de l'ancien musée de site, installé Porta Marina, en contrebas de la terrasse du temple de Vénus, était terminée lors de notre mission de Décembre 2010. L'édifice nous fut présenté par le directeur des fouilles Antonio Varone. Ce complément indispensable à une visite pédagogique de Pompéi, n'est toujours ni installé, ni ouvert. L'explication fournie n'est guère rassurante. L'ancien commissaire Marcello Fiori, avait signé un contrat d'exploitation du musée avec une entreprise privée. Ce contrat fut dénoncé par la surintendance et le Ministère des Biens Culturels, le MiBACT. L'entreprise a déposé une plainte pour faire valoir ses droits. L'édifice est donc sous séquestre. Aucun calendrier n'a été annoncé.

D3 – Les serpents verts (Plate 33)

A l'entrée Piazza Anfiteatro, le commissaire Fiori a fait construire une très coûteuse (2 millions d'euros, chiffre non vérifié) structure d'accueil des visiteurs, sous la forme de deux amples tuyaux (tunnels ?) à armature d'acier et de verre (vert) semi-circulaires, dénommés par la presse « il Serpentine », dont la forme insolite et l'extrême température qui y règne durant l'été (effet de serre), rendent l'usage impossible, à moins de frais élevés, dont une très coûteuse climatisation et la réalisation d'un mobilier spécifique adapté à leur géométrie toute en courbes. Sans usage à ce jour.

D4 – Casina dell' Aquila

Cette grande et belle maison du XIXe s., dominant la via dell'Abbondanza, fut entièrement restaurée par la surintendance et devait être destinée à abriter un restaurant-cafeteria à l'usage des visiteurs. L'attribution du contrat étant entaché de combinaison illégale, l'édifice est, lui aussi, sous séquestre et sans usage actuel depuis notre premier passage.

D5 – Teatro Grande

Les dommages, qui semblent irréversibles, provoqués au théâtre de Pompéi sur initiative du commissaire Fiori, signalés dans notre précédent rapport, ne sauraient trouver de remède que dans une solution coûteuse. Nous suggérons à la surintendance, plutôt que de retirer les installations de béton et de tuf brun, de poser sur ces malencontreux simulacres de gradins, des plaques de travertin reproduisant les gradins authentiques demeurés en place sur une partie de la *cavea*.

On ne saurait mieux résumer les énormes difficultés rencontrées par les responsables de la surintendance de Pompéi, qu'en citant le texte (*Il Mattino*, 10 Juin 2014) se rapportant précisément, aux agissements abusifs sur le théâtre du commissaire Fiori, en poste d'Août 2008 à Juillet 2010, sans qu'il soit nécessaire, ni de notre autorité, de les commenter :

« L'ex commissario straordinario Marcello Fiori, l'imprenditrice Annamaria Caccavo e gli altri cinque indagati, sono stati rinviati a giudizio dal gup al tribunale di Torre Annunziata, Antonello Anzalone, per i lavori al Teatro grande degli scavi di Pompei ».

Sur ces différents aménagements, théoriquement destinés aux visiteurs du site, les membres de la mission ne peuvent, comme pour le bâtiment de la Porta di Nola, que regretter des investissements, pesants et actuellement stériles, ayant privé Pompéi de subsides précieux.

Bilan

Les missionnaires doivent, en premier lieu, rappeler qu'un budget de 105.000.000 d'euros a été accordé en faveur du plan dénommé GPP, Grande Progetto Pompei, et que cette somme objectivement en rapport avec l'ampleur des travaux à entreprendre, doit être engagée avant la fin de 2015.

La présente mission a constaté, durant les quatre jours de visite attentive, un changement profond dans le comportement de la nouvelle surintendance de Pompéi. En effet, au cours des deux précédentes missions, les propos entendus correspondaient essentiellement à des intentions, et de fait, nous n'avons pas constaté, entre 2010 et 2013, de réelles modifications dans l'état des lieux. Nous avons pu vérifier que cette année, une activité aussi efficace que sagement programmée, s'était installée en de nombreux points du site exigeant une intervention rapide. C'est ainsi que sur les treize maisons que nous avons déclarées en état de péril dans le précédent rapport, neuf faisaient désormais l'objet d'interventions allant dans le sens demandé, parmi lesquelles deux avaient reçu un traitement aussi rapide qu'exemplaire en dépit de dommages sérieux et d'un traitement difficile (*domus* delle Parete rosse et *domus* di Siricus). Ces réalisations montrent clairement que lorsqu'une programmation est correctement établie, le budget efficacement dirigé et le personnel qualifié disponible, les travaux de restauration et de présentation pédagogique d'une maison, si endommagée soit-elle, deviennent possibles dans des délais raisonnables.

La visite de 12 autres maisons, désormais bénéficiant de travaux actifs de restauration, a encore renforcé ce constat. Nous avons, en effet, demandé à la surintendance de ne pas limiter à la liste établie en 2013 les interventions rendues possibles par la mise en route du GPP. Dans ces maisons également, les travaux sont conduits avec une chronologie soigneusement programmée, débutant par le confortement et la restauration des structures et se poursuivant par les éléments de décor, enduits et mosaïques. C'est ainsi que la surintendance a pu ouvrir au public des demeures aussi riches que la casa degli Amorini Dorati, qui est l'une des très grandes réussites de ce nouveau courant digne d'encouragements, la casa del Poeta Tragico, la casa del Ara Massima ou celle de Lucretius Fronto.

Il ne faudrait toutefois pas croire que les délais de remise en état peuvent être toujours brefs. La visite de quatre édifices majeurs, la villa des Mystères, la casa delle

Nozze d'Argento, la casa di Paquius Proculus et la casa dei Vettii, ont clairement démontré que la mise hors d'eau, la restauration des fresques et des mosaïques, par exemple, ne saurait en aucun cas se satisfaire d'une procédure hâtive. Leur remise en état pour le (très) long terme, exigée par la conséquence de longues années de somnolence, pour ne pas dire de négligence, doit transiter impérativement par une phase expérimentale et des soins particulièrement minutieux, seuls garants de leur perdurance. Ce à quoi s'emploie l'actuelle surintendance. Dans le même temps, des mesures de protection contre l'érosion due aux visites, doivent être mises en œuvre, sans oblitérer la perception ni encombrer abusivement l'espace.

Autant de mesures, fruits d'une réflexion adaptée à la particularité du lieu, qui ne peuvent naître de l'improvisation ou d'une inutile et spectaculaire, mais quasi-stérile mise en scène, telles que l'organisation et la visite publique de fausses fouilles archéologiques, comme l'avaient fait les deux commissaires extraordinaires au service de l'administration Berlusconi.

Dans un souci d'objectivité, et tout en tenant compte des conditions restrictives, des exigences citées et même en dépit d'une prise en compte résolue, les membres de la commission, en considérant qu'il faut y voir, non une critique mais un encouragement à poursuivre l'élan entrepris, se doivent de maintenir en état de péril les maisons suivantes :

- 1 – Casa degli Amanti
- 2 - Casa delle Nozze d'Argento
- 3 – Schola Armaturarum
- 4 – Casa di Trebius Valens
- 5 – fresque de la chasse de la casa dei Ceii.

Le poids de l'héritage que doivent gérer les responsables archéologiques, et administratifs de Pompéi apparaît comme tel, que de toute évidence, compte tenu de l'ampleur de la tâche et des freins imposés par une administration communale, régionale et d'état et par une magistrature vigilante, dans le but, parfaitement légitime, de tout vérifier et d'écarter les abus, dérives ou les intrusions de la Camorra, risquent fort de voir arriver la fin de 2015 sans que le programme engagé soit parvenu à son aboutissement.

Le ministre de la Culture, Dario Franceschini, venu à Pompéi où il fut accueilli par le nouveau surintendant Massimo Osanna et par le général Giovanni Nistri, a dû, en toute objectivité, prendre la mesure de l'ampleur des travaux entrepris et à entreprendre, et réaliser la difficulté de voir aboutir le GPP dans les délais établis.

Dans cette vision modératrice, les membres de la mission rédacteurs du présent rapport, sont éminemment favorables au soutien en qu'il convient d'accorder à l'actuelle surintendance dans son élan constructeur, et à la prolongation du GPP au moins jusqu'à la fin de 2016.

3.3 Positive or negative developments in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee

These are dealt with in the previous section. To summarise, the developments in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee are positive. The GPP and also the regular maintenance programme are addressing many of the conservation issues raised in previous mission reports and many of the buildings identified as being at risk are now being secured. The mission has identified five buildings still at risk (see previous page). The mission have some concerns that the additional resources that have made this improvement possible are not permanent, and are not fully integrated with the normal management structure of the property. This could lead to problems in future years.

3.4 Information on any specific threat or damage to or loss of Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and/or authenticity for which the property was inscribed

There are no further threats identified in addition to those discussed in section 3.2 above.

4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

4.1 Review whether the Outstanding Universal Value, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the conditions of integrity and authenticity are being maintained

The property was inscribed on the World Heritage List because the impressive remains of the towns of Pompei and Herculaneum and their associated villas, buried by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79, provide a complete and vivid picture of society and daily life at a specific moment in the past that is without parallel anywhere in the world. The extent to which the values of the property were being maintained was discussed fully in the previous (2013) mission report.

That discussion took into account the fact that Pompei, Herculaneum and Oplontis are essentially exposed ruins which have been excavated at different stages over the last two centuries, as well as having been severely damaged by volcanic eruption. It was pointed out that any ruined site of this scale would always suffer from decay and would need continuous maintenance. The problem is exacerbated here because the remains preserve extensive remains of decoration, flooring and, particularly at Herculaneum, carbonised timber which makes them additionally sensitive.

Some degree of decay is therefore inevitable. Given the overall size and scale of the property, however, much of it is in a good or reasonable condition. However there are individual buildings and some parts of the sites at both Pompei and Herculaneum which are not in a good condition. There had been further collapses since the first mission and the 2013 mission identified a number of buildings as being at risk. There was therefore the risk of further structural collapse or of significant loss of decorative or architectural features which could have a significant adverse impact on OUV (Outstanding Universal Value).

There was also more insidious gradual decay, for example of the colours of wall paintings and the effects of both rising and penetrating damp. Such decay can never be stopped entirely but it is important that the rate is slowed down as much as possible. Further avoidable decay could again cause loss or cumulative erosion of the attributes which warranted inscription on the World Heritage List.

The 2013 mission concluded nonetheless that the property still maintained high levels of authenticity in the evidence for its form and design, and the survival of its materials and substance. The location of the property still maintained authenticity of location and setting in that the relationship with Mount Vesuvius is not obscured at either Pompei or Herculaneum. The sites also convey strongly the nature and scale of the disaster that overtook them in AD79.

In terms of integrity the property's boundaries were of sufficient size at Pompei but needed some minor adjustments at Herculaneum. All three areas of the property are sufficiently large to give a clear understanding of the character of the site and of its OUV. The mission noted though that there were a large number of elements of the property which were not in good condition and where the processes of deterioration were not fully controlled. Failure to rectify these issues could adversely affect the integrity of the property in the future. A further risk identified by the last mission was that of inappropriate development in the setting of the property which could affect the ability to appreciate its relationship to Mount Vesuvius and the Bay of Naples. This position had not deteriorated significantly since 2010 but creation of a buffer zone of adequate size with appropriate policies to prevent inappropriate development in the future was essential.

The 2013 mission concluded that the property did maintain its Outstanding Universal Value, including authenticity and integrity. However, the mission also identified significant continuing deterioration including some structures are at risk. The mission stated that if remedial measures were not urgently taken, the OUV of the property would be at risk.

The current mission was able only to visit Pompei so is not in a position to comment on either Herculaneum or Oplontis, where, in any case previous reports indicate the problems to be less. The mission is able to report a considerable improvement in the state of conservation at Pompei, though some buildings are still at risk. Extensive works are now in hand, either as part of the normal works programme of the Superintendency, as at the Villa dei Misteri, or within the scope of the GPP. Some fundamental works, such as the drainage of Regio III are under way and general consolidation of whole insulae is in hand as well as detailed works to specific buildings. So far comparatively little work is being done to decorative finishes, many of which will have to wait for a future programme, as priority has rightly been given to ensuring structural stability.

The mission welcomes this work at Pompei which will do much to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. In order to maintain that state into the future, it will be essential that resources for adequate conservation are made available after the conclusion of the GPP.

4.2 Review any follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property and measures which the State Party plans to take to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

Operative parts of the Committee's decisions of 2011 and 2013 are listed below in italic with a commentary in plain type on the response of the state party.

Decision: 35 COM 7B.96 (2011)

5. *Deeply regrets that neither the World Heritage Centre nor the mission were informed about the construction of a large concrete building north of the Porta di Nola at the Pompei portion of the property and also urges the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on this project for review;*

Both the 2013 and 2014 missions were fully informed about the Porta di Nola storage building project which is currently stopped due to legal issues (see Section 3.2, D1 above)

6. *Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any building project planned in the vicinity of the property in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;*
7. *Also requests the State Party to give priority to work programmes dealing with the backlog in conservation and management of the property and to:*

Priority has been given to conservation works at Pompei within the GPP.

- a) *review the management plan to include a public use plan and risk management plan as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property,*

The Management Plan is under review (see also comment on Decision 37 COM 7B.77 4 (a) and (b) below)

- b) *ensure that there are adequate qualified staff and contractors for the restoration and maintenance of the property,*

Extra professional staff (archaeologists and architects) have been recruited by MIBACT to support the GPP, and other professional staff are supplied by Invitalia. It is essential that adequate staff levels are maintained after the GPP has finished in order to protect the property into the future.

- c) *develop and implement measures to monitor conditions and use of the property, including the updating of the Geographic Information System (GIS) for Pompei,*

The GPP includes provision for a Knowledge Plan which will provide a usable database and GIS for the property. Monitoring measures are included in the draft Management Plan but require further work (see also comment on Decision 37 COM 7B.77 4 (a) and (b) below)

- d) *design and install effective drainage systems,*

This work is being carried out as part of the GPP and will be completed during 2015.

- e) *identify and secure the required technical and financial resources in order to carry out an effective programme of conservation and maintenance of the property;*

The GPP has provided technical and financial resources for the period of its existence (to the end of 2015 on present plans) with additional professional resources being bought in from Invitalia and additional custody support from ALES (currently to the end of 2015). This has dealt with the immediate problem but it is necessary to ensure that adequate resources are maintained after the end of the GPP.

Decision 37 COM 7B.77 (2013)

- 4. *Notes that a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property took place in January 2013 and requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission, in particular:*

- a) *finalize the new management plan, with the involvement of all the authorities in charge at different levels, different stakeholders and the community, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies by 1 February 2014,*

The draft management plan was submitted to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 2014 and sent to ICOMOS for comment. The mission has made a number of comments on further work that is needed to this draft (see Section 3.2, A3 above) and these include the views of ICOMOS.

- b) *include in the new management plan a public use plan and a risk management plan, as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property,*

The draft management plan includes both a public use plan and a risk management plan though, in the view of the mission, further work is needed to both these. Provisions to regulate and control development in the vicinity of the property are described in the management plan but need further resolution through the development of effective proposals for a buffer zone.

- c) *ensure, through the new management plan, that adequate qualified staff, contractors and funds are allocated for the supervision and maintenance of the site,*

See comments on Decision 35 COM 7B.96 7(e) above. It is essential that adequate resources are allocated in the long term, after the end of the GPP.

- d) *officially submit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2014, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines,*

Proposals were submitted by the state party by the deadline but have been referred back by the World Heritage Committee to the state party for further clarification (see Decision 38 COM 8B 51.4)

- e) *closely monitor the quality of work in the interventions to be done in the framework of the “Great Pompeii Project” and the daily maintenance of the site;*

The state party has provided resources through the GPP to enable this to be done but it will be essential to ensure that these are adequate to cope with the considerable amounts of work to be carried out by the project.

5. *Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any project planned in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;*

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted previously, this report deals primarily with Pompei as the mission was not able to visit Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata in the time available. Much has been achieved since the last mission in 2013. Significant improvements are:

1. the Grande Progetto Pompei (GPP) is now fully operational and much conservation work is being carried out on site; this includes not work on specific houses but the safeguarding of whole Regions;
2. The drainage system for Regions III and IX is being constructed; if successful, this should remove a major basic cause of collapse from a large part of Pompei;
3. Additional resources have been provided via ALES for the improved custody of the property, including opening a number of houses previously closed;
4. The re-establishment of a special Superintendency focused just on the Vesuvian monuments should provide a better focus on the needs to the World Heritage property;
5. A specific World Heritage Office has been established within the Superintendency with a focus particularly on the Management Plan and relations with external stakeholders;
6. With support of the joint UNESCO/Italian agreement to support the development of a new Management Plan, an English summary of a draft plan was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2014, though further work is required to complete the plan;
7. Proposals for an enlarged buffer zone have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre, though further work on this is needed; linkages with external stakeholders are being improved.

The state party has made considerable efforts to deal with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee and previous reactive monitoring missions. As a result, there are substantial improvements in the state of conservation of Pompei. The present mission does still have some concerns:

1. Significant amounts of conservation work will remain to be done after the completion of the GPP;
2. We have some concerns about the amount of work that has to be completed by the currently planned end-date of the GPP of 31 December, 2015. Better standards of

work and supervision are likely to be achieved if the on-site programme were to be extended into 2016;

3. Once the GPP is completed, it will be important to maintain an adequate level of professional staffing and funding to ensure that adequate amounts of conservation work are carried out in future years to avoid the building-up of future backlogs of maintenance work, resulting in future collapses. There seemed to be no guarantee that this would be the case;
4. While we welcome the input of ALES which has increased the number of houses open to the public, we are concerned that this too is not guaranteed after the end of December 2015, and that the additional resources are not integrated with the existing wardening organisation to allow flexible and effective use of the resources;
5. Visitor pressure is likely to continue and grow in the future and will need to be carefully managed. Provision of adequate wardening is a key part of this;
6. Work still needs to be completed on the Management Plan and its implementation, and also on the designation and implementation of the buffer zone;
7. Finally, the mission is concerned by the number of actions being held up and delayed by legal proceedings; these include the conservation of collapsed Roman structures, the beneficial use of potential visitor facilities, and the completion of the study centre and store at the Porta di Nola.

Overall, the mission was impressed by the amount of conservation work underway, as well as by the arrangements to open more houses to the public. The results of this work will undoubtedly benefit the Pompei component of the World Heritage property. However, we are concerned that the arrangements which have achieved this are *ad hoc* and one-off, and are dependent on special funding from the EU and from the Italian government. These special arrangements are due to end on 31 December, 2015.

For the wellbeing and future maintenance of the World Heritage property, it is essential that the Italian authorities assess realistically the resources needed for the future maintenance and conservation of the three sites of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, and ensure that these are provided on a regular basis in the future to avoid any recurrence of the circumstances leading to the present position. This applies also to arrangements for wardening the site. The present temporary improvements need to be made permanent in some way, preferably by the integration of the additional resources provided via ALES into the normal arrangements for opening the property to the public.

The mission therefore recommends that the state party:

1. Considers whether the programme of the GPP can be extended after the end of 2015 in order to allow adequate supervision of the work being carried out on site;
2. Makes a careful assessment of the resources, professional and financial, needed to maintain the improved conditions of conservation of the property in the future after the end of the GPP, and to complete any outstanding work after the project's completion, and ensures that the necessary resources are provided;
3. Does all it can to resolve the legal issues preventing necessary works at Pompei;
4. Ensures that adequate resources are provided for the conservation work needed at Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata as well as at Pompei;
5. Develops adequate monitoring indicators of the state of conservation of the property as a secure basis for planning and resourcing future work; this should be done as part of the development of the Management Plan;
6. Linked to such a monitoring system, carries out on a regular basis (for example, every five years on a rolling basis) a condition survey of the whole property, to identify necessary work and to programme it;
7. Monitors carefully the results of the drainage work in Regions III and IX of Pompei, and, if these are positive, develops a similar programme for the unexcavated parts of Regions IV and V, and possibly also in Region I;
8. Develops access to the property in ways which minimise any adverse impacts of excessive visiting;
9. Makes permanent the additional wardening resources being provided temporarily by ALES and integrates them into the regular system for opening the property on a permanent basis;
10. Improves and, by careful design, makes less obtrusive the arrangements for disabled access;
11. Completes and implements the Management Plan as a matter of urgency, taking into account the comments made by the mission;
12. Re-submits as soon as possible the proposals for a buffer zone for the whole property, taking into account the recommendations in the World Heritage Committee decision 38 COM 8B.51;
13. Monitors regularly the effectiveness of the implementation of the Management Plan, once it is agreed;

14. Monitors, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, the effectiveness of the buffer zone in regulating development which could impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
15. Submits by 1st February 2017 a report on the implementation of these recommendations, and on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property of the Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session.

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7 ANNEXES

Annex 1 Terms of Reference for the Joint UNESCO-World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to the World Heritage property “Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata” (Italy) (C 829)

8 – 12 November, 2014

At its 37th session (2013), the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report by 1 February 2014, as well as to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in order to assess the progress achieved in implementing its Decisions 35 COM 7B.96, 36 COM 7C, and 38 COM 8B.51.adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) and 38th (Doha, 2014) sessions respectively.

In March 2014, the State Party submitted a progress report on the development of the revised and amplified Management Plan and on proposals to extend the Buffer Zone to protect the setting of the property. It also submitted a summary Management Plan.

In line with the Committee’s decision, the objective of the monitoring mission is to review the state of conservation of the property, as well as progress in the implementation of the Committees’ decisions.

The mission should also review if the property is faced with threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics and meets the criteria for its inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger in line with Paragraph 179 of the Operational Guidelines, and prepare its recommendation for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

In particular, the mission should review and assess the following key issues:

1. Assess the overall state of conservation of the property (see list of components to be visited in Annex II) and evaluate factors and conservation issues that can potentially affect its Outstanding Universal Value, including its conditions of authenticity and integrity, in particular:

- a. the collapses of parts of a column and wall due to heavy rainfall in June 2014, in the context of earlier collapses
- b. other houses and structures at Pompei that are at risk,
- c. the evolving conditions that have contributed to the structural weaknesses and collapses.

2. Review progress made in the implementation of the recommendations made by the 2013 reactive monitoring mission to the property, in particular:
 - a. the “Great Pompeii Project”, including the quality and appropriateness of the methods of restoration and maintenance works in consideration to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,
 - b. prevention of deterioration of unstable areas and the daily maintenance of the site,
 - c. installation of effective drainage systems,
 - d. containing concerning plant growth in the property.

3. Analyse the situation on construction of new buildings and development projects that have been carried out or are planned in the vicinity of the property and on addressing the recommendations of the Committee in respect of modifications to proposals for defining and protecting the setting through an extended buffer zone.

4. Assess progress with strengthening the management system and with the revision of the management plan of the inscribed property, in particular concerning:
 - a. lack of adequate management and coordination, as well as the lack of updated information for a correct and comprehensive management system,
 - b. the need to secure institutional stability, in order to allow the responsible authorities and staff to focus on managing and conserving the property and its setting as their main priority,
 - c. the development a comprehensive public use plan in the management plan of the property, in order to avoid erosion due to visitor pressure in the over-visited parts,
 - d. the development of a risk management plan,
 - e. provisions to regulate and control development at the setting of the property.

5. Assess the progress with staffing and securing technical and financial resources for the program of conservation, in particular:
 - a. assess if the required technical and financial resources in order to carry out an effective program of conservation and maintenance of the property have been identified and secured,
 - b. assess if there is adequate qualified staff and contractors for the restoration and maintenance of the property.

6. Evaluate the progress made in the implementation of the decisions made by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th, 36th and 37th sessions;

7. On the basis of the findings of the mission, prepare practical recommendations and identify measures to further improve the conservation and management of the World Heritage property, to be presented to the Government of Italy and to the World Heritage Committee;

8. Prepare a joint mission report in English or French, for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015. The report should follow the attached format and should be submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS International Secretariat by **15 January 2014** at the latest in hard copy and an electronic version.

Annex 2

Draft Programme for Mission

DAY	TIME	PLACE	THEME	PARTICIPANTS
8/11/14		Pompei	Arrival and accommodation in hotel free visit to Pompei property	-
9/11/14	9,00-13,00	Pompei (meeting point: Porta Anfiteatro)	Visit areas not concerned by G.P.P.works Visit to different works sectors, 14 houses and the Carabinieri post	C.Young- J.P. Adam A.Lagi (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) – A. Bonini(MiBACT-Soprintendenza)
	13,00-14,00		Lunch	
	14,00-16,30	Pompei	Villa dei Misteri	C.Young- J.P. Adam A.Lagi (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) – A. Bonini(MiBACT-Soprintendenza) Gabriella Sabatini (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) Bruno Sammarco (MiBACT-Soprintendenza)
10/11/14	9,00 - 13,00	Pompei - Regio VI (meeting point: Porta Anfiteatro)	Visit to: GPP 1: Works to reduce the hydrogeological risk and improve the safety of unexcavated embankments; Casa dei Vettii (VI, 15,1) Casa dei Dioscuri (VI, 9, 6) RegioVI Conservation and restoration works	C.Young- J.P. Adam A.Lagi (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) – A. Bonini (MiBACT-Soprintendenza)- – F. Riccio (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau) G.Sabatini (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau) Technical staff of the Soprintendenza

	13,00 – 14,00		Lunch	
	14,15 – 16,30	Pompei	Visit to: Casa del Criptoportico (I,6,2); Casa del Sacello Iliaco (I,6,4) Casa dell'Efebo (I,7,11) Casa di Paquio Proculo (I,7,1) and six other houses	C.Young- J.P. Adam A.Lagi (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) – A. Bonini (MiBACT-Soprintendenza)- – F. Riccio (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau) G.Sabatini (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau) Technical staff of the Soprintendenza

DAY	TIME	PLACE	THEME	PARTICIPANTS
11/11/14	9,00-13,00	Pompei (meeting point: Porta Marina-)	Visit to storage building under construction by the Porta di Nola and to four houses	C.Young- J.P. Adam A.Lagi (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) – A. Bonini (MiBACT-Soprintendenza)- – F. Riccio (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau) G.Sabatini (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau) Technical staff of the Soprintendenza
	13,00-14,00		Lunch	
	14,00-18,30	Pompei Auditorium	Meeting on the status of works at Pompeii and the progress of management system.	C.Young, J.P. Adam, M. Osanna, Giovanni Nistri A.Lagi , A. Bonini, F. Riccio, G.Sabatini, Technical staff of the Soprintendenza, Representatives of municipalities and local authorities– Associations –
12/11/14	9,00-13,00	(meeting point: : Porta Anfitatro)	Visit to 2 houses the Schola armaturarum (III,3,3) and the Necropoli di Porta Nocera	C.Young- J.P. Adam A.Lagi (MiBACT-Soprintendenza) – A. Bonini (MiBACT-Soprintendenza)- –G.Sabatini (MiBACT – UNESCO Bureau)- Technical staff of the Soprintendenza

Annex 3 Decisions of the World Heritage Committee

2011:

Decision: 35 COM 7B.96

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8D**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),
3. Notes with deep concern the collapses that occurred at the property in November 2010 and urges the State Party to address the underlying conditions that have contributed to the collapses, as a matter of urgency;
4. Also notes the conclusions of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS advisory mission to the property that while the collapses in November 2010 did not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, nevertheless the underlying conditions could threaten the Outstanding Universal Value if they remain unaddressed in the short term;
5. Deeply regrets that neither the World Heritage Centre nor the mission were informed about the construction of a large concrete building north of the Porta di Nola at the Pompei portion of the property and also urges the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information on this project for review;
6. Requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any building project planned in the vicinity of the property in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;
7. Also requests the State Party to give priority to work programmes dealing with the backlog in conservation and management of the property and to:
 - a) review the management plan to include a public use plan and risk management plan as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property,
 - b) ensure that there are adequate qualified staff and contractors for the restoration and maintenance of the property,
 - c) develop and implement measures to monitor conditions and use of the property, including the updating of the Geographic Information System (GIS) for Pompei,

- d) design and install effective drainage systems,
 - e) identify and secure the required technical and financial resources in order to carry out an effective programme of conservation and maintenance of the property;
8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2012**;
 9. Requests furthermore the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission during 2012 in order to assess the progress achieved in implementing the measures outlined above;
 10. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013, **with a view to considering, in the case of confirmation of ascertained or potential danger to the Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.**

2012:

Extract from 36COM 7C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-12/36.COM/7C,
2. Recalling Decisions 35 COM 7C and 35 COM 12E adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),

Other conservation issues not reported on at the 36th session under Items 7A and 7B

10. Expresses its concern with regard to the state of conservation of World Heritage property of “Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata” and urges the State Party of Italy to intensify its efforts towards implementing the Committee’s decision taken at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);

2013:

Decision 37 COM 7B.77

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add,

2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 7B.96** and **36 COM 7C** , adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011) and 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012) sessions respectively,
3. Takes note of the numerous initiatives put in place by the State Party, including the “Great Pompeii Project”, supported by the European Commission, and the “Towards a system of Governance” project;
4. Notes that a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property took place in January 2013 and requests the State Party to implement the recommendations of the mission, in particular:
 - a) finalize the new management plan, with the involvement of all the authorities in charge at different levels, different stakeholders and the community, and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies by **1 February 2014** ,
 - b) include in the new management plan a public use plan and a risk management plan, as well as provisions to regulate and control development at the vicinity of the property,
 - c) ensure, through the new management plan, that adequate qualified staff, contractors and funds are allocated for the supervision and maintenance of the site,
 - d) officially submit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2014** , in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the *Operational Guidelines* ,
 - e) closely monitor the quality of work in the interventions to be done in the framework of the “Great Pompeii Project” and the daily maintenance of the site;
5. Also requests the State Party to inform the World Heritage Centre regularly and in due time about any project planned in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* ;
6. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in 2014-2015 in order to assess the progress achieved in implementing the measures outlined above;
7. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre a progress report by **1 February 2014**, and an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above by **1 February 2015** , for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in 2015, **with a view to considering, in the absence of substantial progress, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger** .

2014

Decision 38 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

2. Having examined Documents WHC-14/38.COM/8B.Add, and WHC-14/38.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

3. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 1. Provide further explanation of the rationale chosen for the proposed new boundaries of the Herculaneum component, based on a study of the known extent and topography of the ancient city,
 2. Explain in detail the management implications of expanding the Herculaneum component, not only with regard to the measures for preventive archaeology but also to the management arrangements and regulations that should be set up for the parts of the contemporary city of Ercolano that would fall within the boundaries of the inscribed property,
 3. Reconsider the proposal for inclusion of the villas in Boscoreale and Stabiae according to the present ICOMOS recommendations and on the basis of the original justification for inscription of the property on the World Heritage List;
4. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the buffer zone for **Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 1. Further explain the rationale for the delineation of the boundaries of the buffer zone, in particular with regard to the protection of the visual links of the inscribed property with Mount Vesuvius,
 2. Provide further detailed information on how the different levels of protection in force within the area work in practice to protect the inscribed property and the buffer zone,
 3. Describe in detail what are the management arrangements for the buffer zone, with regard to urban development in the area and specifically as to how the views from and towards Mount Vesuvius and the inscribed property are protected.

8 PLATES (sauf mention photos de Novembre 2014, J-P.A.)

- 1 – Vidéocamera de surveillance permanente.
- 2 – Erosion touristique intense entraînant la disparition des sols antiques.
- 3 – Violence des précipitations et difficulté de drainage des eaux.
- 4 – Paroi de IVe style très dégradée de la casa di Adone Ferito (VI, 7, 18).
- 5 – Atrium de la casa degli Amanti (I, 10, 11) toujours en péril.
- 6 – Pseudo *tablinum* de la casa dell'Ara Massima (VI, 16, 15), en attente de restauration de son décor menacé.
- 7 – Casa dell'Efebo (I, 7, 11), partie restaurée de l'architecture de cette demeure.
- 8 – Second laraire de la casa dell'Efebo en Novembre 2014.
- 9 – Le même laraire en 1983.
- 10 – Casa delle Nozze d'Argento (V, 1, i), *cubiculum* de Second style victime d'une fuite d'eau de pluie non maîtrisée.
- 11 – Casa delle Pareti Rosse (VIII, 5, 37), Bon exemple de chantier de restauration de l'architecture.
- 12 – Casa di Siricus (VII, 1, 25-47), reconstruction du mur oriental.
- 13 – Casa di Siricus (VII, 1, 25-47), le mur méridional en 2013.
- 14 – Casa di Siricus (VII, 1, 25-47), chantier de restauration du four à pain.
- 15 – Casa di Siricus (VII, 1, 25-47), chantier de restauration du second atrium avec protection des sols.
- 16 – Casa di Trebius Valens (III, 2, 1), Pergola du *triclinum* estival placé sur étais. Le chantier de restauration avait été achevé en 2013, sans que fut dégagé l'arrière du mur de fond recevant la poussée des terres.
- 17 – Casa dei Vettii (VI, 15, 1), Bon exemple de restauration en bois de la charpente de l'atrium.
- 18 – Casa dei Vettii (VI, 15, 1), état général de la charpente en b.a. du péristyle.
- 19 – Villa dei Misteri, test de nettoyage d'une fresque historiée.
- 20 – Villa dei Misteri, test de nettoyage d'un décor de faux marbre.
- 21 – Casa degli Amorini Dorati (VI, 16, 7), très bon exemple de restauration achevée en 2014.
- 22 – Casa dei Ceii (I, 6, 15), Grande fresque de la chasse très dégradée.
- 23 – Casa dei Ceii (I, 6, 15), grande fresque de la chasse en 2009.
- 24 – Casa del Criptoportico (I, 6, 2), restauration achevée, avec des options trop contrastée, qui dénaturent l'édifice antique (maçonnerie, toitures).
- 25 – Casa del Criptoportico (I, 6, 2), évocation brutale d'une voûte ; les éléments subsistants autorisaient une restauration à l'identique, sans trahison de l'aspect originel.
- 26 – Casa del Criptoportico (I, 6, 2), vue générale de la demeure depuis la terrasse méridionale. Aspect navrant d'un hangar agricole.
- 27 – Casa del Marinaio (VII, 15, 2), Chantier de restauration en cours, protection totale des sols.
- 28 – Casa di Paquius Proculus (I, 7, 1), test de nettoyage de l'*emblema* d'une mosaïque de l'atrium.
- 29 – Casa di Paquius Proculus (I, 7, 1), test de nettoyage de l'*emblema* aux pygmées.

- 30 - Casa di Paquius Proculus (I, 7, 1), restauration des enduits du péristyle.
- 31 – Casa anonima (VI, 5, 14), restauration des enduits et des maçonneries.
- 32 - Magazzino-laboratorio de la Porta di Nola (il Bunker), la grande ouverture zénithale devrait être couverte par une charpente métallique portant une verrière. Chantier arrêté depuis 3 ans.
- 33 – L'un des deux tunnel verts (il Serpentone) inutilisés de l'entrée Anfitatro.



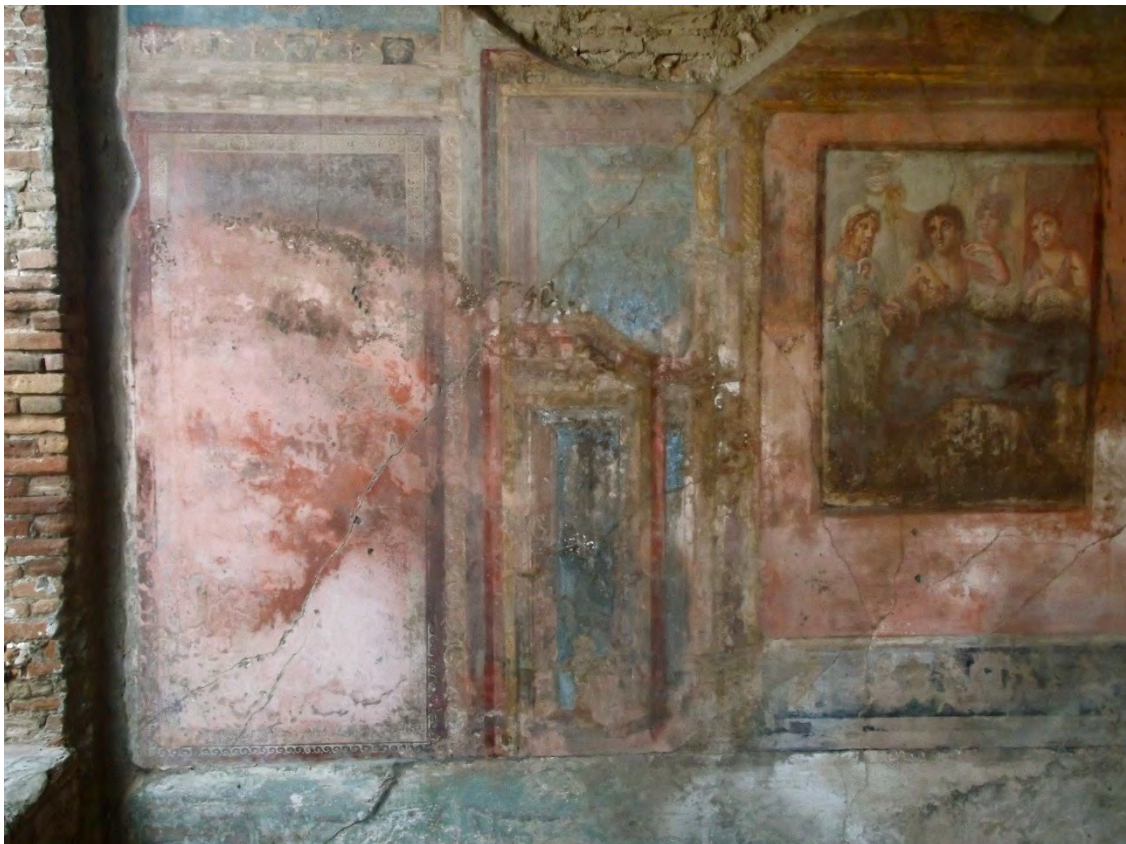
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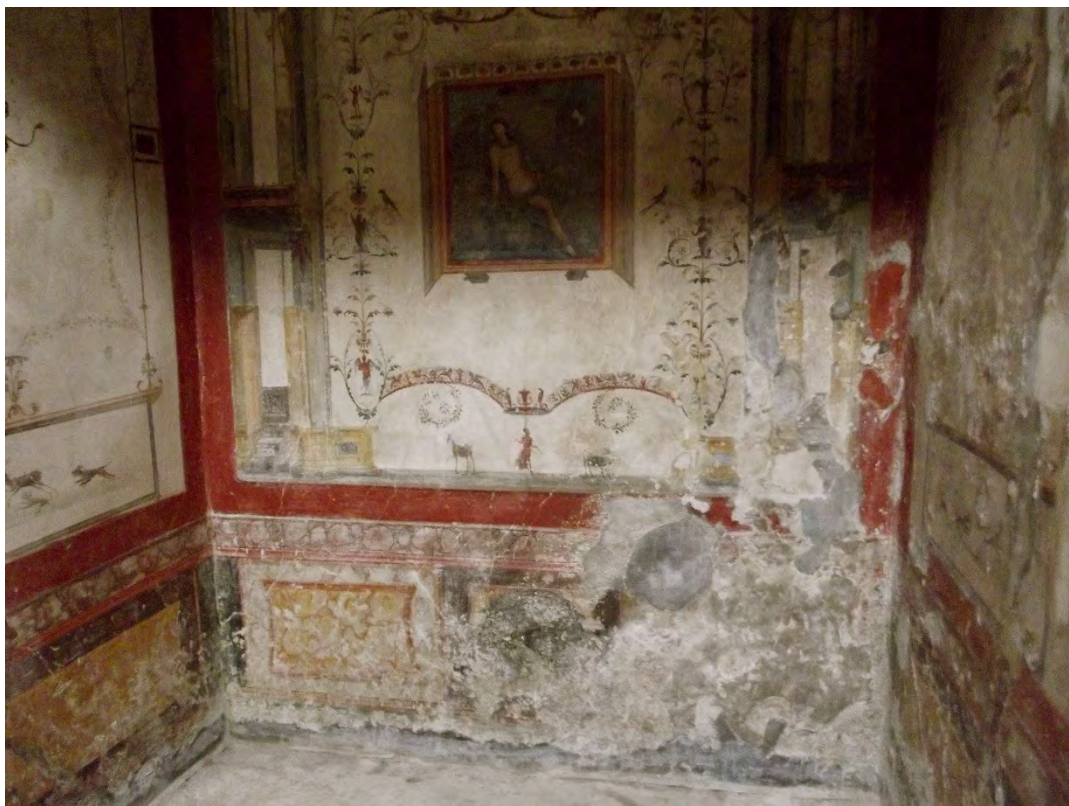
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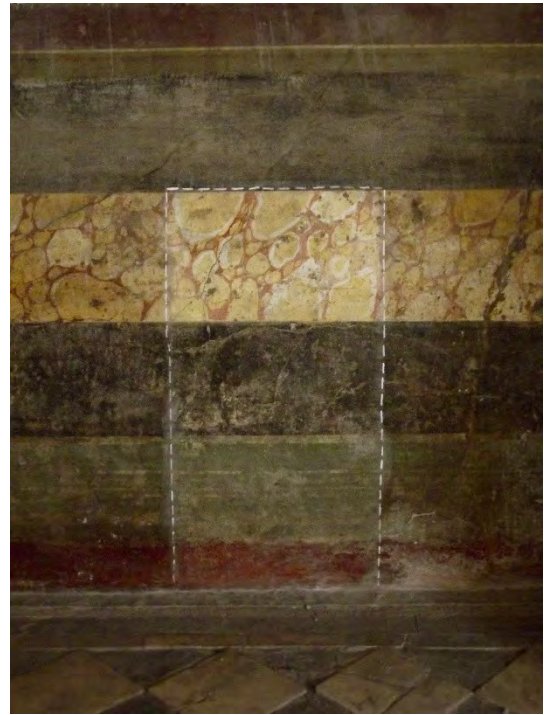
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