REPORT
ON STATE OF CONSERVATION
2020

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS OF POMPEII,
HERCULANEUM AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA (ITALY)
World Heritage List (Italy) Property C829
ARCHEOLOGICAL AREAS OF POMPEII, HERCULANEUM AND TORRE ANNUNZIATA


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<tr>
<td>1. The system of attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUD) and other values of the property, tying these into management objectives and actions.</td>
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<td>2. The established organizational and management structure of the property and its buffer zone.</td>
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<td>3. The roles and responsibility of the different actors related to the management of the property, including the participation of all relevant stakeholders.</td>
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<td>(Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 4)</td>
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<td>2. Also encourages the State Party to ensure that adequate human and financial resources are secured for the long term conservation and visitor management of the property. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 5)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Also welcomes the further progress reported on the hydrogeological stabilization works and mitigation measures for hydrogeological risks, and requests the State Party to send a report, upon the completion of the works to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 6)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Also requests further information on the conservation status of the archaeological heritage, in particular on the 13 buildings that were noted as being in danger during the 2013 Reactive Monitoring mission, as well as on the plans to ensure the conservation and maintenance of the new archaeological remains that are being excavated as part of the Great Pompeii Project. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 7)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Noting its efforts to resolve the pending administrative dispute issue at Porta Nola, further requests the State Party to provide the design plans for the major storage building, as soon as possible, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 8)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6. Notes the summary of plans for the visitor centre at Torre Annunziata, but requests furthermore the State Party to provide complete, design documents to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review and to interrupt the works while these are under consideration; moreover, stresses the necessity for planned projects to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in due time for review by the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 9)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
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<td>7. Reminds the State Party, following Decision 38 COM 88.51, to resubmit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, as soon as possible and as a matter of urgency. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 10)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2020, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021. (Draft Decision 43 COM 7B.85, issue 11)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public access to the state of conservation report.

Attachments
A) “Protocollo d’Intesa per la gestione coordinata delle attività del Sito UNESCO 829” - Agreement PAP-PAE
B) MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE BOUNDARIES OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES Proposal of the new buffer zone of the Site CB29
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AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been ostensibly supported by UNESCO representative Prof. Massimo Osanna, general director of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii, and by dr. Francesco Sirano, director of the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum. We sincerely thanks Dr. Angela Maria Ferroni and Dr. Laura Acampora (MIBAC - Segretariato Generale) and arch. Jane Thompson (Herculaneum Conservation Project manager) for their thoughtful comments and review of this report. Numerous Archaeological Park of Pompei and Herculaneum staff members have contributed content as well as Herculaneum Conservation Project colleagues. Their contribution reflect the wide range of expertise required to monitor and analyse the State of Conservation of the Archaeological areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata.

Please reference this report as follow:
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2020 Report of the Site 829 – Archaeological areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, as requested by the Decision 43 COM 7B.85, is aimed to submit to the World Heritage Center an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of work plan activities.

An overview of the total amount of resources of the two Institutes responsible for the Site, the Archaeological Park of Pompeii (PAP) and the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum (PAE), has been provided, accompanied by analytical charts, to ensure that adequate human and financial resources are secured for the long term conservation and visitor management of the property, even though the pandemic dramatically reduced the 2020 ticketing revenues and the prediction for 2021 are highly uncertain.

Regarding the management system and the related management plan, the two Institutes have submitted a Memorandum of Understanding, aimed to the coordinate management of the activities related to the Site 829. The agreement designates the Site Representative and defines the operative arrangements between the two teams for achieving a joint management system of the Site 829.

As part of these coordinated activities, following Decision 38 COM 8B.51, as also requested by Decision 43 COM 7B.85 issue 10, the proposal of the new buffer zone has been developed by the PAP-PAE staff and is submitted along with this Report.

Detailed information has been given in response to the issues concerning Pompeii, relating to the completion of the hydrogeological stabilization works and mitigation measures for hydrogeological risks.

One section is dedicated to the conservation status of the 13 buildings that were noted as being in danger during the 2013 Reactive Monitoring mission, and the plans to ensure the conservation of the new archaeological remains that are being excavated in Pompeii.

An update overview of the pending administrative dispute issue at Porta Nola has been traced, providing the design plans for the major storage building.

Concerning the visitor centre at Torre Annunziata, the requested documentation was sent to the Permanent Representation of Italy to UNESCO, with ref. no. 10177-P of the 23.07.2020, for subsequent submission to the World Heritage Centre.
RESPONSE TO THE DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE 17/41.COM/7B

Draft Decision 41 COM 7B.47
Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (Italy) (C829)

The World Heritage Committee: ..................................................

4. Encourages the State Party to consider documenting its management system, or to update the Management Plan with:
   1. The system of attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and other values of the property, tying these into management objectives and actions,
   2. The established organizational and management structure of the property and its buffer zone,
   3. The roles and responsibility of the different actors related to the management of the property, including the participation of all relevant stakeholders,
   4. The upgraded monitoring and intervention/maintenance system;

5. Also encourages the State Party to ensure that adequate human and financial resources are secured for the long term conservation and visitor management of the property;

6. Also welcomes the further progress reported on the hydrogeological stabilization works and mitigation measures for hydrogeological risks, and requests the State Party to send a report, upon the completion of the works to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

7. Also requests further information on the conservation status of the archaeological heritage, in particular on the 13 buildings that were noted as being in danger during the 2013 Reactive Monitoring mission, as well as on the plans to ensure the conservation and maintenance of the new archaeological remains that are being excavated as part of the Great Pompeii Project;

8. Noting its efforts to resolve the pending administrative dispute issue at Porta Nola, further requests the State Party to provide the design plans for the major storage building, as soon as possible, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

9. Notes the summary of plans for the visitor centre at Torre Annunziata, but requests furthermore the State Party to provide complete, design documents to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review and to interrupt the works while these are under consideration; moreover, stresses the necessity for planned projects to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in due time for review by the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

10. Reminds the State Party, following Decision 38 COM 8B.51, to resubmit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, as soon as possible and as a matter of urgency;

11. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2020, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

With the aim of greater clarity, and also to avoid duplications within the text, the report will address the various issues in a order different to that reported in the Committee Decision, according to the table of contents (i).
1. **Encourages the State Party to consider documenting its management system, or to update the Management Plan with:**
   
   1. The system of attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and other values of the property, tying these into management objectives and actions;
   2. The established organizational and management structure of the property and its buffer zone;
   3. The roles and responsibility of the different actors related to the management of the property, including the participation of all relevant stakeholders;
   4. The upgraded monitoring and intervention/maintenance system.  

   *(Draft Decision 4.1-4)*

In 2019 the Archaeological Park of Pompeii and the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum already agreed to follow a common path for clear identification and documentation of the management system of Site 829, and for the redrafting of the management plan which, despite having been presented to the WHC in 2016, as a result of the new structure of the Campanian peripheral institutions and the altered management dynamics, was in need of an overhaul involving the updating of the contents, but above all the consolidation of the already established participatory approach. The need to formulate a new buffer zone proposal was also included in this same action plan.

Therefore, in October 2019, a request was made to MiBACT for funding under L.77/2006 to draft the new management plan. Planning of the work, which had already commenced by early 2020, was abruptly interrupted by the repercussions of the pandemic on the two Institutes which, on the one hand, had to address stringent new management priorities, and on the other hand, suspend a whole series of participatory activities, including those that constituted a fundamental part of the process of drafting the Management Plan.

However, following the first emergency period, in recent months the proposal for the buffer zones has been defined and an agreement has been concluded to co-ordinate the joint activities of Site 829, which is attached as an integral part of this document (**ANNEX 1**).

The legal act "Protocollo di Intesa per la gestione coordinata delle attività del Sito Unesco 829" is an Agreement between the parties which is primarily aimed at the cooperative working, implementing and updating of the Management Plan of Site 829. It outlines the roles and duties of the two Institutes and is based on the principles of sharing but also on the responsibilities that the two Institutes are required to assume, in order for the planned operations to be concluded. The creation of a technical-scientific body will facilitate the planning and evaluation phases, which will then be submitted for the final approval of the Managers of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

In addition, the General Secretariat – UNESCO Office of MiBACT has recently communicated that the funds of L.77/2006 (Prot. 14144-27.10.2020) will be allocated to Site 829.

As a result, it is anticipated that the activities of the management plan will resume in December. Consequently, what is required in the Draft Decision – issue 4.1-3, will be documented as part of the new management plan proposal, for which a work chart is provided. **DIAGRAM 1**
**Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata - ITALY**

**WORK OUTLINE**

**Description**
- Assess its adequacy
- Identifying additional support and tools

**Development of the Management Plan**

1. Preparation
   - Identifying the project team, its responsibilities and the decision-making processes
   - Identifying stakeholders
   - Developing a strategy for the participatory process increasing stakeholder commitment

2. Data/Information Gathering
   - Identifying the sources of information and the checklist
   - Collecting and recording information

3. Significance/Condition Assessment
   - Value assessment (SOUV, other values and statement of significance)
   - Condition assessment

4. Developing Responses/proposal
   - Developing a VISION STATEMENT and OUTCOMES
   - ACTION PLAN
   - Implementation Plan
   - Monitoring in the context of the MP
   - Review of the MP

**SITE 829 elements**
- institutional Framework
- Legal Framework
- Human and Financial Resources

**DIAGRAM 1**

**Documenting and assessing the management system**

**MONITORING**
**RESULTS**
**IMPLEMENTATION**

**PLANNING**
In the meantime, it is useful to outline the assessments made so far on the development of the new Management Plan. It is a question of strengthening a true participatory management approach over time, through a series of initiatives to enrich the drafting, which can lead to a real implementation of the Plan which more effectively involves all the protagonists of the process - experts in the field exist within the MiBACT entities, but also from other organisations, representatives from institutions in other sectors and representatives of civil society etc.

The objective we wish to highlight is that, rather than just ‘drawing up’ a management plan – an activity that has often yielded underwhelming results in the field in many UNESCO sites – we seek, thanks also to the boost made possible by the financing from MiBACT, to gradually introduce an increasingly transparent and inclusive form of governance into our Site, in order to root the management system in decision-making procedures that increasingly respond to the real needs of the heritage, but also of the region, with eyes on the present and on the future.

In short, this is an attempt to overcome the self-referentialism and mono-sectoral nature of the ‘heritage field’, revisiting the concept of the Management Plan and promoting the participatory approach, as is now customary in many UNESCO sites around the world, and thereby creating a system of meetings and mentoring with permanent committees, which include representatives of civil society within the governance of the two Parks, and, therefore, of the UNESCO Site. In this way we wish to create an effective role in today’s society for the cultural and natural heritage of the Vesuvian area, benefitting, as it were, from this ever-greater openness to the outside world, in terms of protection and valorisation.

The aim of the project, therefore, is to create a practical working tool for the staff of the two Institutes who have responsibility for managing the Site, and who must identify the most efficient and innovative strategies for monitoring and increasing the level of conservation, working on the dissemination of knowledge, on responsible and sustainable use, on communication and on the active involvement of public and private actors in the region.

An additional idea involves drafting a kind of ‘abstract’ inspired by the most popular ‘partnership plans’ in the natural heritage sector, in the form of a brief and accessible document which can serve as an instrument with which to communicate the consensus reached but also capable of attracting new forms of support.

In short, it is intended to work on a Management Plan shared with the region, to be used as a collective device for the preservation and valorisation of identity values and for reinforcing social cohesion through the cultural strength of the UNESCO heritage.

With regard to request 4.4, as of 2018, the two Parks use similar monitoring and scheduled maintenance systems, as previously detailed in the 2018 Report (see pp. 93-109), which are based on shared procedures. Any additional changes in respect of the methodologies already described will be included in the Management Plan.
Pompeii and Herculaneum are autonomous institutions from both a financial and administrative point of view. They therefore encompass all of the functions of the Superintendencies and museum centres, covering both the aspects of protection and conservation, and those of valorisation and development. Hence, human resources are required that are not only adequately qualified, but also diversified in terms of training and experience. Due to the many areas of intervention in which the Institutes need to become involved, they certainly require more extensive financial resources compared to institutes whose tasks are of a unidirectional nature.

The two Institutes improved their organizational chart and human resource in the years 2019-2020, also through external staff, to provide a growing number of qualified resources and respond to the complex conservation and management needs of the archaeological sites.

Even though the pandemic dramatically reduced the 2020 ticketing revenues, and the prediction for 2021 are highly uncertain, nonetheless the Site 829 has positive outlook on future development.

Infact, thanks mainly to the economic resources provided by the MiBACT and EU funding programmes, the two Institutes will have available an adequate budget to ensure the conservation and the general management of the two archaeological sites.

2.1 HUMAN and FINANCIAL RESOURCES
Archaeological Park of Pompeii (Areas of Pompeii and Torre Annunziata)

2.1.1 Human Resources

The number of MiBACT staff has recently been increased thanks to the processing of the ministerial selection procedure rankings, which was announced on the 24th May, 2016, and notification of which was given in the 2018 report. The total number of MiBACT personnel and those hired through Ales is 363, significantly higher than the 243 individuals in 2018. The following table shows the number of staff divided into different profiles (TABLES 1-2).

To better optimise the available human resources, and for a more balanced distribution of tasks and responsibilities, a new function chart was devised, approved in 2019, which saw the creation of two new departments:

• Department of Exhibitions
• Department of Fundraising and External Relations

In addition to these personnel, the Archaeological Park of Pompeii has hired collaborators and consultants for specialised aspects of various areas that do not feature amongst the in-house professional skills of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, and which it is not, therefore, possible to resort to through internal consultations or procedures. These professionals were selected via public tendering procedures. In particular, in order to undertake the important jobs of inventory and cataloguing the archaeological finds unearthed from the sites at Pompeii, Oplontis and Stabiae, tenders were issued for the recruitment of 5 archaeologists for a 12 month period. For the inventory and cataloguing of the book collection of the Library of Pompeii, 1 librarian was issued a 12 month contract. (TABLES 3-4)
### TABLE 1: Staff of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities serving at Pompeii.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAFF</th>
<th>MiBACT</th>
<th>ALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological officers and external archaeologists</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural officers and external architects</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration officers restorers and Ales restorers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications officer and Ales communicators</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic officer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration officers and external administrators</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library officers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT officers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology officers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-administrative and external assistants</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardens and external security guards</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ales Project Manager</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised and skilled workers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metalworkers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 2: Staff of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities serving at Torre Annunziata.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAFF</th>
<th>MiBACT</th>
<th>ALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological officers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural officers and external architects</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical-administrative assistants</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised and skilled workers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardens</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The figures relating to disciplinary field 1 allow the Archaeological Park of Pompeii to pursue one of the objectives set out in its own statute and in general by DPCM 171/2014, art. 33, paragraph 1, point g): “they undertake research activities on cultural and landscape heritage”. These professionals undertake studies of archaeozoological, archaeobotanical and anthropological evidence.

The figures relating to disciplinary field 2 are concerned with the redevelopment of the historical green areas and in particular the restoration of those green areas, with particular attention paid to the relationship with the architecture and the surrounding context, using archaeological, historical and philological data and the perception of the site. The art historian is concerned not only with archival research relating to green spaces, but also with the organisation and co-ordination of cultural events.

The figures relating to disciplinary field 3 are instrumental to the design of the site; in fact the role of systems engineer is absent from the staffing plan of MiBACT, and supports the Architectural officers in the specialised aspects of the various architectural projects, of both a restorative and recovery nature, carried out at the site.

Cultural assistance and hospitality services for visitors, or the so-called additional services, are provided by third party concessions. The employed human resources remain unchanged from 2018, i.e. 43 individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCIPLINARY FIELD</th>
<th>PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>POSITIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Archaeologist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCIPLINARY FIELD</th>
<th>PROFESSIONALS</th>
<th>POSITIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Archaeobotanist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Archaeozoologist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Volcanologist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Geologist</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Art historian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Systems engineer</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1.2 Financial Resource

The Archaeological Park of Pompeii enjoys a special accounting status, and independently manages its own resources deriving from ticketing both at both Pompeii and Torre Annunziata. The cost of staff remuneration, on the other hand, is borne by MiBACT. The annual budget deriving from ticketing in the year 2019 was € 38,095,275.20, to which must be added € 748,093.61 corresponding to revenue from Additional Services, and € 98,545.50, which includes sums received from sponsorship contracts. Other resources derive from NOP funds - Law FESR-FSE 2014-2020- termed "Safety & Security of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii" € 2,138,477.80.

The 2020 budget has been inexorably and inevitably affected by the pandemic, and ticket sales have been drastically affected. For the current year the revenue, to date, corresponds to € 5,214,813.70, to which must be added revenue from the Additional Services of € 78,897.00, those deriving from the Concession Fee for the use of assets equivalent to € 52,614.41, and € 38,025.000,00 corresponding to the amounts deriving from the 2014/2020 Development and Cohesion Fund – Provisional Plan – Culture and Tourism. To cope with the health emergency, the Park has adopted a strategy to contain management costs and optimise resources; above all the Park is awaiting relief funds from MiBACT to cover loss of revenue.

At the same time, promotional activity for the search for sponsors through digital communication and crowdfunding projects, which will commence by the end of this year, has been stepped up.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 2019</th>
<th>Pompeii</th>
<th>Oplontis</th>
<th>Boscoreale</th>
<th>Stabiae</th>
<th>Total for all sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>Visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>106,290</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>109,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>112,573</td>
<td>2,423</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>116,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>240,921</td>
<td>7,947</td>
<td>2,116</td>
<td>3,088</td>
<td>254,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>457,941</td>
<td>12,178</td>
<td>2,736</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>479,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>448,982</td>
<td>8,520</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>8,048</td>
<td>466,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>430,505</td>
<td>3,453</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>4,253</td>
<td>438,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>449,711</td>
<td>1,918</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>3,391</td>
<td>455,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>431,275</td>
<td>2,074</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>6,567</td>
<td>440,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>413,950</td>
<td>3,841</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>7,592</td>
<td>426,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>415,075</td>
<td>6,340</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>5,122</td>
<td>428,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>160,522</td>
<td>2,336</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>2,151</td>
<td>165,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>137,349</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>3,216</td>
<td>143,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,805,094</td>
<td>54,594</td>
<td>13,895</td>
<td>52,033</td>
<td>3,925,616</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 5: Number of visitors in 2019.
2.1.3 Excavation Agreements and Concessions

The resources deriving from collaborative relationships, study agreements and excavation concessions with universities and research institutes are both human and financial. In particular during the years 2019-2020, the following agreements have been implemented with the following Institutions:

RESEARCH AGREEMENTS

Regiones I and II
- Department of Civilizations and Forms of Knowledge, University of Pisa (broadening of knowledge of domestic construction in Pompeii through a programme of multidisciplinary surveys in Regio II)

Regiones IV/V and VII
- Department of Humanities, University of Padua (research and study of the development of the urban space of Pompeii)
- Ecole française de Rome (Research and study of the development of the urban form of Pompeii)
- The Venaria Reale Centre of Conservation and Restoration Foundation – University of Turin (knowledge, conservation and valorisation of cultural heritage by undertaking historical-archaeological, scientific and technological research)

Regio VIII
- Department of Humanities, University of Padua (study of the Sarno Baths complex)
- Mount Allison University- University of Missouri (Study of the Temple of Venus) frescoes originating from the House of the Golden Bracelet and from the House of Painters at Work).
Regiones III-IX
- Department of Letters and Cultural Heritage - ‘Luigi Vanvitelli’ University of Campania, Department of History, Cultures and Civilisation of the Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, Department of Civil, Chemical, Environmental and Materials Engineering of the Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna (broadening of knowledge, training in new skills, promotion and valorisation of the results of research carried out at the House of Obellius Firmus and in the section of the walls between Porta Vesuvio and Porta di Sarno).
- Université de Lousanne, Institut d’archeologie e de sciences de l’antiquité (study of fragments of frescoes originating from the House of the Golden Bracelet and from the House of Painters at Work).
- Ludwig Maximilian Universität of Munich, National Archaeological Museum of Naples, Staatliche Antikensammlungen, Glyptothek München (Study of Roman artificial lighting).

Oplontis
- University of Michigan (study of human remains from Villa B at Oplontis).
- Forschungsarchiv fuer Antike Plastik of the University of Cologne (digitisation and inclusion of marble objects from the site of Oplontis on the internet, utilising the ARACHNE database).

Stabiae
- National Research Council, Institute for Technologies Applied to Cultural Heritage of CNR-ITABC (Research projects aimed at expanding knowledge, training in new skills and the promotion and valorisation of the results of research).
- Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the metropolitan area of Naples, the Department of History Cultures and Civilisation of the University of Bologna, the Department of Art History and Archaeology of Columbia University, the Department of Humanities of the ‘Federico II’ University of Naples, the Department of Letters and Cultural Heritage of the ‘Luigi Vanvitelli’ University of Campania, the Department of the Science of Antiquity of the ‘La Sapienza’ University of Rome, the Department of Cultural Heritage Sciences of the University of Salerno (Broadening knowledge of the archaeological heritage of ancient Stabiae and its villas, by way of the promotion and valorisation of the archaeological heritage in question).
- Higher Institute for Conservation and Restoration (treatment and restoration of cultural heritage; reception by the Park of ISCR students for training and orientation internships).

Laboratory of Applied Research
- Department of Chemical Sciences of the ‘Federico II’ University (Study of the causes of degradation; research into materials to reduce degradation).
- University of Barcelona (gas chromatography on ceramic vessels to determine their contents).
- Department of Cultural Heritage – University of Salento (archaeozoological support).
- CNRS Orléans (micro destructive analysis of several finds from the so-called ‘Treasure of the Sorceress’).
- Teesside University, UK (analysis of human and animal bones in order to understand the temperatures of the flow and modes of death).

Partnership between the Archaeological Park of Pompeii, the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades and the École française d’Athènes (trilateral joint venture in order to exchange standards, technologies, culture, architectural design and restoration techniques, as well as training and professional experience).
Restoration (treatment and restoration of cultural heritage; reception by the Park of ISCR students for training and orientation internships).
### 2.2 HUMAN and FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Archaeological Park of Herculaneum

#### 2.2.1 Human Resources

The PAE organisational structure has grown in recent years, establishing a new Office and expanding the others. ([DIAGRAM 2](#))

The permanent staff assigned to the Park count on 53 Mibact units, destined to progressively decrease in the next years due to retirements. Therefore, within the Capacity Building Convention agreed with ALES, the in-house company of MIBACT, the number of the ALES employees has been increased from 21 (2018) to 25 (2020) personnel units.

The Institute has already planned the staff increase ([TABLE 8](#)) by means of:
- the consultation of ministerial officials Interested in supporting the PAE upcoming projects.
- establishment of a new technical secretariat (n. 6 freelances).
- consultancy agreements with experts from different fields.

All services provided by external operators are constantly growing, following the increase of facilities offered to the visitors. ([TABLE 9](#))

The joint programming with the Herculaneum Conservation Project and the side-by-side collaboration

### TABLE 7: Excavation concessions for the years 2019-2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concessionaire</th>
<th>Excavation Director</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco State University</td>
<td>M. Anderson</td>
<td>Villa of the Mosaic Columns Insula VII 6</td>
<td>2020-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Genoa</td>
<td>S. Pallecchi</td>
<td>Shops Insula VII 14</td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell University / University of Reading</td>
<td>K.L.Gleason/ A. Marzano</td>
<td>House of Queen Caroline VIII 3, 14</td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Béard Centre</td>
<td>J.P. Brun</td>
<td>Necropolis of Porta Vesuvio</td>
<td>2020-2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecole française de Rome</td>
<td>W. van Andringa</td>
<td>Necropoleis of Porta Nocera and Porta Stabia</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecole française de Rome</td>
<td>N. Monteix</td>
<td>Fulleries and workshops VI 16, 3-6</td>
<td>2018-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Europea de Valencia</td>
<td>L. Alapont Martin</td>
<td>Necropolis of Porta Sarno</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Bologna</td>
<td>A. Coralini</td>
<td>Insula I 17</td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freie Universität Berlin</td>
<td>M. Truemper</td>
<td>Stabian Baths</td>
<td>2020 (new instance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Bologna</td>
<td>A. Coralini</td>
<td>Villa Sora at Torre del Greco</td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Texas at Austin</td>
<td>J.R. Clarke</td>
<td>Oplontis Villa B</td>
<td>2019-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Hermitage Museum</td>
<td>A. Trofimova</td>
<td>Villa Arianna at Stabiae</td>
<td>2019 (not renewed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre Jean Béard</td>
<td>P. Marie</td>
<td>Domus I 16, 5-7 / VI 11, 11-12</td>
<td>2020-2022 (new instance)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agreements and cooperation with different universities and research institutes, both national and international, have been increasing in the conservation and valorization fields, enriching the supporting resources of the PAE. (TABLE 10)

Finally, the PAE promotes collaboration with different types of national and local associations for carrying out joint projects on new accessibility solutions and wider inclusion of disabled people, increasing this key aspect of the enhancement of sustainable tourism. (TABLE 11)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POSITION</td>
<td>MIBACT consultants and fixed term employees</td>
<td>ALES</td>
<td>MIBACT consultants and fixed term employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administratives</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administrative assistants</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archaeologists</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architects</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archivists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communication specialists</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engineers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS specialists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitality and security personnel</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT specialists</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restorers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surveyors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical assistants</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical operators</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALES PM</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF SERVICE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>information center</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag storage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookshop</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleaning service</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disinfection and rodent control</td>
<td>15 yearly interventions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eateries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electrical system assistance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green maintenance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guided tours and teaching assistance</td>
<td>upon the request of the Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private security</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>press office</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ticket office</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance (fire control system, video security, elevators, etc.)</td>
<td>monthly interventions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 10
Agreements with Universities and Research Institutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University/Institute</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Field of activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università Cattolica</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>anthropological research and enhancement of anthropological finds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università Cattolica</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Wooden and other organic finds study, cataloguing and documentation aimed at valorization activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università Cattolica</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Conservation and valorization of the architectural patrimony of the Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università Cattolica</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Valorization activities mostly related to the exhibitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università Cattolica</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>Diagnostic analysis of carbonized legumes and cereals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università Cattolica</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use of the lead in Herculaneum research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Institutes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opificio delle Pietre Dure - Florence</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Herculaneum yards study and conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Conservazione e Restauro La Venaria Reale - Turin</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Diagnostics applied to the conservation of cultural heritage; consultancy for metal finds conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione e il Restauro (ISCR) - Rome</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>renewed from year to year</td>
<td>Diagnostics applied to the conservation of the decorative apparatus; training and research activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUISS Business School - Rome</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>renewed from year to year</td>
<td>Culture Generation Project, an high-level training for young graduates, including a six-months paid internship at the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondazione Scuola Beni Attività Culturali - Rome</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>Training and research activities, international cooperation. International School of Cultural Heritage, including a three-months fieldwork at the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getty Conservation Institute</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1 year left</td>
<td>Pilot project for the conservation of the decorative apparatus of the Bicentenary House. Experimental study of interstitial mortars in mosaics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Paul Getty Museum</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1 year left</td>
<td>Exhibitions, conservation work, scientific site surveys, didactic materials, digital presentations, outreach via social media and online pages, and any other initiative that would advance the scientific understanding of the site of Ercolano.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.2 Financial Resources

During 2019-2020 the ticketing revenue had recorded a progressive increase thanks to visitor growth and, to a small degree, also due to raised ticket prices up to €13.00. And in fact, the data for the period January-February 2020, compared to those of the previous year, let us imagine similar improvements in the course of 2020. (TABLE 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 11: AGREEMENTS WITH ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPANIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute for the Deaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micolorodiblu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Associations of Carabinieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pro Loco Herculaneum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y.A.P Action for Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Companies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEBANON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TABLE 12: 2018-2019 TICKETING COMPARISON |

![Graph showing ticketing comparison 2018-2019]
The long closing periods over the last year (8th March-2nd June; 6th November-December 2020), along with the dramatic drop in international tourism caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, unfortunately combined to bring about severe economic losses in terms of both ticketing and royalties for additional services. If we compare the first half of 2020 with the first half of 2019 income, it is evident a reduction amounting to € 1,683,492.45. The reduced amount of 2020 budget revenue can be estimated at around € 3,690,000.00. (TABLE 13)

TABLE 13: 2019-2020 TICKETING COMPARISON

Nonetheless, the 2018-2019 earmarked funds, equivalent to over € 45,700,00,00, plus the 2020 budget surplus of € 8,000,00,00, ensure the achievement of the strategic objective for 2021 and the coming years, as regards the maintenance and preservation of the Site, as well as the promotion, valorization and digitization planned activities. (TABLES 14-16)

In addition, the constant collaborative works with local institutions developed some new assets for the valorization initiatives related to the exhibitions and the digitization projects planned for the next few years.

Finally, the MiBACT (L.77/2006) fund, recently assigned to Site 829, will finance the Management Plan revision project.
## TABLE 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARMARKED FUNDS</th>
<th>Funded Projects</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Amount used in 2019-2020</th>
<th>Remaining Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First scheduled maintenance cycle, by framework agreement, of the archeological and architectural structures and of the decorative elements of the excavations of Herculaneum. <strong>OB.1.8</strong></td>
<td>€ 3.000.000,00</td>
<td>€ 850.000,00</td>
<td>€ 2.150.000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Works for the development of the Ancient beach of the Excavations of Herculaneum and the rejoining of the Villa of the Papyri into the new excavations with the visitor route. <strong>OB.2.8</strong></td>
<td>€ 4.684.149,79</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 4.684.149,79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Extraordinary maintenance works on the archaeological and architectural structures and of the decorative elements of the excavations of Herculaneum. <strong>OB.1.11</strong></td>
<td>€ 2.500.000,00</td>
<td>€ 52.622,85</td>
<td>€ 2.447.377,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wooden artifacts Exhibition <strong>OB.3.2</strong></td>
<td>€ 175.000,00</td>
<td>€ 61.426,95</td>
<td>€ 113.573,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Organic foodstuff Exhibition <strong>OB.3.3</strong></td>
<td>€ 81.999,86</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 81.999,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>€ 10.441.149,65</td>
<td>€ 964.049,80</td>
<td></td>
<td>€ 9.477.099,85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EARMARKED FUNDS</th>
<th>Funded Projects</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Amount used in 2019-2020</th>
<th>Remaining Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Redevelopment of the areas along the west border of the Park, between Via Mare and Via dei Cortili. <strong>OB.2.7</strong></td>
<td>€ 5.000.000,00</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 5.000.000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conservative restoration of Insula Orientalis I and Suburban Baths and redevelopment of the historic entrance. <strong>OB.1.14</strong></td>
<td>€ 10.000.000,00</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 10.000.000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Extraordinary maintenance and redevelopment of the fruition of the archaeological area, including Villa of the Payiri area. <strong>OB.2.9</strong></td>
<td>€ 3.760.000,00</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 3.760.000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Evaluation of seismic vulnerability of the archaeological areas. <strong>OB.2.10</strong></td>
<td>€ 1.000.000,00</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 1.000.000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Restoration of the carbonised beam from the Portico with shops on the Decumanus Maximus. <strong>OB.1.12</strong></td>
<td>€ 374.374,29</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 374.374,29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Conservative restoration of the mosaics: - House of the Gem - House of the Stags <strong>OB.1.9</strong></td>
<td>€ 493.600,00</td>
<td>€ 65.237,81</td>
<td>€ 428.362,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Conservative restoration (OG2 e OS2)- House of the Opus Craticium (III, 13-15)- House of the Mosaic Atrium (IV, 1-2) - House of the Carbonised Furniture (V, 5)- House of the Wooden Shrine (V, 31)- House of Apollo the Lyre-Player (V, 9-12)- House of the Bicentenary (V, 15-16)- House of the Tuscan Colonnade (VI 16-18) <strong>OB.1.10</strong></td>
<td>€ 5.000.000,00</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>€ 5.000.000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Extraordinary maintenance. Water management and redevelopment of the escarpments. <strong>OB.2.5</strong></td>
<td>€ 3.720.000,00</td>
<td>€ 42.290,77</td>
<td>€ 3.677.709,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Knocking down of architectural barriers and organisation of the open areas of the site. <strong>OB.3.6</strong></td>
<td>€ 2.500.000,00</td>
<td>€ 38.672,18</td>
<td>€ 2.461.327,82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Safety and Security of the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum (2°lot) <strong>OB.2.4</strong></td>
<td>€ 3.510.086,00</td>
<td>€ 1.230.205,47</td>
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<td><strong>Amount used in 2019-2020</strong></td>
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| **ESTIMATED BUDGET for 2021**                                          |                                                                 |
| **22** MIBACT for ordinary running costs                               | € 1,500,000,00                                                 |
| **23** TICKETING                                                       | € 1,500,000,00                                                 |
| **24** ADDITIONAL SERVICES                                             | € 150,000,00                                                  |
| **TOTAL**                                                              | € 3,150,000,00                                                 |

*estimated amount*
3. Also welcomes the further progress reported on the hydrogeological stabilisation works and mitigation measures for hydrogeological risks, and requests the State Party to send a report, upon the completion of the works to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies (Draft Decision - issue 6).

In order to mitigate hydrogeological risk, it has proved necessary to consolidate all fronts, over a total length of about 2.5 km.

The two major interventions, which started as part of the Great Pompeii Project, targeted Regiones I, III, IX, IV and V.

3.1 GPP 01. Hydrogeological stability of state-owned land bordering the excavation area (Regiones III and IX).

The area targeted by the intervention (Fig. 1), bordered from the southeast to the northeast by the ‘decumani’ of Via di Nola (NO) and Via dell’Abbondanza (SE) and by the ‘cardo’ of Vicolo di Tesmo (SO), extends over about 7 hectares and has a sloped perimeter equating to approximately 1,850 linear metres. The area experienced considerable problems with runoff of rainwater flowing from the plateau to the excavated part of the site, with a few particularly critical points such as Vicolo di Ifigenia and Regio IX, insula 7.

The solutions that were adopted and implemented have resulted in rainwater being directed into special collectors and channels that flow into the Count of Sarno Canal, a waterway built at the end of the sixteenth century by the architect Domenico Fontana, which has been reconfigured and used for the spillage of some of the water flowing from the plateau (Fig. 4).

![Fig. 1: Area subject to interventions aimed at the mitigation of hydrogeological risk: the plateau of Regio III and Regio IX in green; excavation fronts in green and blue.](image-url)
The works have now been completed and the hydrogeological risk can be said to have been considerably mitigated. The weather events of the last two winters did not cause any damage to the area in question. All that is currently lacking is the final inspection phase of the work, scheduled to be completed in January 2021. In the meantime, the Park has commenced the ordinary maintenance of those interventions that have been carried out. Figures 2 and 3 show the plateau before and after the interventions, and illustrate the substantial change to the entire plateau that has taken place.

Fig. 2: The plateau before the intervention

Fig. 3. The plateau after the intervention
3.2 GPPM. Stabilisation of the excavation fronts and mitigating the hydrogeological risk in Regiones I, III, IX, IV and V of the archaeological site.

The project comes under the interventions of the Great Pompeii Project and includes the excavation fronts of Regiones I, III, IX and IV.

As already comprehensively described in the 2018 report, the project was born primarily as the result of an important criticality highlighted in the region of the so-called ‘wedge’, an area covering over 1,000 square metres located between the House of the Silver Wedding (V 2) and the buildings to the left of Vicolo di Lucrezio Frontone, which constituted a major weak point in the plateau from a hydrogeological point of view, due to its conformation.

The work began with a partial hand-over on the 19/07/2017 to allow the undertaking only of works relating to the archaeological investigation. Following definitive approval of the final design on the 16/05/2018, on the same date all areas were finally handed over. According to the project schedule, work was due to be completed on the 17th November 2020.

However, due to the Covid-19 health emergency, operations were suspended on the 16th March, resuming on the 18th May. Therefore the work on Regiones III and IV has now been scheduled for completion on the 26th January 2021.
As regards Regio V, at the request of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii, an early hand-over was made of the works on areas relating to the fronts corresponding to Regio V, Insulae 6,7,2-3, which took place on the 6th March 2020. In particular, works on the fronts of Via del Vesuvio and Vicolo delle Nozze d'Argento with the plateau above were handed over. However, through APP decree no. 158 of the 26/11/2018, the works on Regio I and IX were removed from the intervention, except for the clearing of vegetation from the slopes, for the following reasons:

- since Regio I is used as a logistics area for internal works, it was necessary to keep the planning of this area separate from the profiling operations on the slopes;

- since Regio IX, Insula 10, is for the most part still to be explored, it was necessary to proceed with a joint design for the excavation and the consolidation of the fronts, which were subjected to pressure from the excavated earth due to weather events (see question 11).

In conclusion, works have been completed for the following Regiones: I, III, IV and V. Pending the final inspection of Regiones III and IV, the Park is proceeding with the ordinary maintenance of those areas where works were handed over early, and their reopening to the public (Regiones I and V). For Regio IX, Insula 10, verification of the final design has just been completed and the relevant documentation is being prepared prior to initiating the tendering process for putting the works out to contract.

Thanks to the new drainage system more than 2.5 km of walls have been made safe, having previously suffered from the pressure of the soil because they were constantly under stress from erosion and run-off.

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*Fig. 5. The areas covered by the works to make the excavation fronts safe and mitigate the hydrogeological risk*

*Fig. 6. Location of the area of the so-called ‘Wedge’ (Regio V 2)*
Fig. 7. Planimetric view of areas where works were handed over early (Regio V, Insulae 6, 7, 2, 3)

Fig. 8. Project drainage network for the Regio IV and V plateau.
Fig. 9. Location of the Regio I plateau.

Fig. 10. Project drainage network for the Regio I plateau.
4. Also requests further information on the conservation status of the archaeological heritage, in particular on the 13 buildings that were noted as being in danger during the 2013 Reactive Monitoring mission, as well as on the plans to ensure the conservation and maintenance of the new archaeological remains that are being excavated as part of the Great Pompeii Project (Draft Decision - issue 7).

1. **House of the Lovers**

   *Regio I, insula 10, number 11*

   **General plan**
   (location within the urban context)

   **Detailed plan of the building**
   (location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

The House of the Lovers (I,10,11) a toujours son atrium sur une forêt d’étais en bois, dont cer-tains sont pourris et menacent de s’effondrer. L’humidité a envahi les plafonds surbaissés peints, dont on distingue difficilement le décor. Le péristyle, gravement menacé, est également étayé (pl.VII).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

Date of Excavation: 1933
The house takes its name from the verse inscribed on a small painting with ducks, found in the lower part of the peristyle, which reads “Amantes, ut apes, vitam melitam exigunt” (Like bees, lovers lead a life as sweet as honey). The most important detail of the dwelling consists of the presence and near-total preservation of the second floor of the peristyle (colonnaded garden), originally accessible via a stairwell in the northern portico (traces of which are visible on the back wall).
This second floor appears to have been added during the 1st century AD. The substantially preserved state in which the structures relating to the second floor were found made it possible, even immediately after excavation, to restore the original layout of this space, returning an architectural solution (namely a double-order peristyle) which is unique today at Pompeii to our perception and knowledge of this site.
Located in the heart of Regio I, the house had been closed to the public since the 1980s when, following the earthquake, it was necessary to construct a network of supports for the roofs of the atrium and peristyle, which concealed and distorted the interpretation of the spaces and decorations of the domus.
Over the years, the state of conservation of the domus became such that it impeded access even to technicians who sought to conduct monitoring operations.
Analysis of the state of conservation
(Any damage, with photographic evidence)

The House of the Lovers, with its double-level rooms and many decorative wall and floor elements, presented a detailed picture of decay. The condition of the atrium (Room 1) was severely compromised from several points of view - the degradation primarily affected the load-bearing structure of the roof, which consisted of a mixed structure of wood-clad iron beams and wooden rafters upon which the flat and curved roof tiles were laid, to form the roof of the atrium. The atrium was entirely occupied by wooden struts which were, however, in highly advanced states of decay, and some of them even appeared to no longer be suitable for the loads which they had to bear. The copious water infiltration through the roof covering was the cause of the severe decay of the shoring system which had been adopted. The iron beams which supported the roof exhibited an advanced stage of oxidation. The roof tiles appeared full of efflorescence and areas of dampness. The sheet metal of the compluvium was entirely degraded and already detaching from the supporting structure.

The peristyle and adjacent rooms were characterised by the coexistence of horizontal structures in reinforced concrete and a load-bearing structure in largely reconstructed archaeological masonry. The phenomenon of degradation which had the greatest impact on the state of conservation was the oxidation of the rods of the protruding reinforced concrete joists, caused by severe water infiltration. Reinforced concrete slabs were present on the ground floor and on the first floor: while on the ground floor the ex-trados beams formed the principal framework of a laterocement slab corresponding to the upper floor, on the first floor the beams form the framework of a tiled roof which rests directly on the joists. In this case the visible efflorescence of the roof tiles represented a clear state of decay due to the damp which had seeped directly into the reinforced concrete joist, causing oxidisation of the iron with consequent detachment of significant parts of the concrete layer.

The walls did not, however, show critical elements, either on the columns of the portico or in the form of patterns of cracking which could be directly attributable to the presence of the reinforced concrete structure.

the atrium and the degraded roof support structures
Restoration works

Beginning 17th September 2018
End 23rd December 2019


Interventions conducted
The recent stabilisation interventions consisted of:
- Widespread interventions of vegetation removal, restoration and wall filling (colmi murari);
- Interventions of stripping and pointing mortar joints;
- Reconstruction of cracks;
- Grouting of joints on the columns;
- Interventions of restoration or replacement of wooden or concrete architraves;
- Stabilisation interventions in all rooms of the decorative wall and floor elements, with the clamping of detached pieces, cleaning of the surfaces and restructuring of the lacertines in order to reattach the detached parts;
- Reconstruction of the slab coverings;
- Maintenance of the peristyle roof tiles;
- Construction of a new sloping metal roof clad with wooden bands (in carpenteria metallica a falda) for the atrium;
- Restructuring of the flat roofs with reinforced concrete joists and steel profiles, with the cleaning, passivation and reconstruction of the concrete layer.

The restoration of the atrium roofing was conducted in line with the reconfiguration that the domus as a whole underwent during the restoration work of the 1930s, contemporaneous with its excavation. Several objects that were discovered in the house (a brazier, a basin, a bronze lamp and bone clasps) are displayed in a display case located in the atrium.

The exhibition forms part of the open-air museum project which was launched some time ago in various buildings within the excavations, in order to relocate and contextualise finds in the places where they were found.

Maintenance work carried out by the Archaeological Park of Pompeii:
- Operations are currently underway on the cleaning of the frescoes and restoring the original colours, still present below the manifestations of degradation due to prolonged exposure to damp.
- The peristyle has been the focus of a restoration intervention targeting the garden, by the greenery maintenance service of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii.
Current Situation

The house is currently open to the public, and it is possible to visit the ground floor of the atrium with the peristyle behind it, although access to the upper floor is permitted only for maintenance work. The reopening of the domus represents the redevelopment of a new area of Regio I which has been re-stored to public access.

Actions to be undertaken

The house falls within the scheduled maintenance of the Park.
2. **House of the Lararium of Achilles or House of the Ilion Sanctuary**

*Regio I, insula 6, number 4*

**General plan**
*(location within the urban context)*

![General plan](image1)

**Detailed plan of the building**
*(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)*

![Detailed plan](image2)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

House of the Ilion Sanctuary (I,6,4), fermée au public. (PI V, XVII)
Le tas de chaux, entouré du sable avec lequel il allait être mélangé, abandonné par les maçons en 79 dans le cubiculum a, est totalement éliminé depuis l'ouverture de cette maison, par le piétinement des visiteurs inconscients, faute d’information sur ce témoignage émouvant d’un geste interrompu par la catastrophe. La mosaïque de la salle aux éléphants commence à se dégrader et le décollement des enduits peints du cubiculum à la frise d’armes n’est toujours pas traité

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The house was excavated over the course of several phases between 1911 and 1929, and was characterised by a series of events during the history of its construction. Until the earthquake of AD 62, the house was in fact joined to the adjacent House of the Cryptporticus, and had several rooms which would later be occupied by the Fullery of Stephanus. The house contains very rich and elegant pictorial decoration featuring cultured literary references, and owes its name to the stucco decoration of a room (e) located by the atrium, which was probably a small household shrine, depicting scenes from the Trojan War. The choice of this theme, which is also linked to several frescoes in the House of the Cryptporticus, suggests the likely desire of the owner of the house to exalt the origins of their family, by linking them to the history of Rome.

The triclinium (p) facing the garden is decorated with a large fresco depicting two enormous elephants led by cupids who use as reins branches of myrtle- the sacred plant of Venus. The scene should probably be interpreted as a celebration of the power of the goddess.

The house was struck during the bombings of 1943, which caused the collapse and loss of the heads of four winged bulls that were part of the stucco decoration of the triclinium. The Irpinia earthquake of 1980 caused several stability problems in the house, and necessitated the use of shoring.

Restoration of coverage in 1978 (D 15028) Shoring interventions following the 1980 earthquake (DS1043)
Analysis of the state of conservation  
(Any damage, with photographic evidence)

A large part of the roofing of the building (Rooms a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, p, q and t) was built using a metal load-bearing structure and a corrugated sheet metal covering. The sheet metal roof revealed gaps and widespread damage, causing the percolation of rainwater onto the wall and floor surfaces of the rooms below.

*House of the Ilion Sanctuary, triclinium (p), east wall, freeze with Second Style megalographs*
Restoration works

- **Maintenance work on the roofing of the Lararium of Achilles**, conducted with ordinary funds from the Archaeological Park of Pompeii: January 2018 - April 2018.
- **Work and preparations for the reopening of the House of Lararium of Achilles**: ongoing

**Interventions conducted**

**Maintenance intervention on the roofing of the Lararium of Achilles**

The intervention on the roof sought to examine, maintain and replace the damaged ‘light’ roofing, consisting of an iron and sheet metal structure, in order to guarantee the necessary protection of the masonry structures and decorative elements in the domus. In detail, the interventions included:

- Removal and replacement of the existing roofing with a new corrugated sheet metal covering with an extradossal copper finish.
- Inspection of the structural elements and checks on the state of conservation of the support structures of the roof itself, and subsequent reconstruction.
- Reconstruction of the rainwater disposal system, subject to inspection and replacement of the drainpipes and gutters.
- Reinforcement of the existing wooden beams with brick coverings within the domus and the replacement of all damaged elements.

**‘Stabilisation of Regiones I-II-III’ intervention - GPP no. 2-3-4 - part of the 2014-2020 Culture and Development National Operating Programme: completed on the 23/12/2019**

Stabilisation works have been carried out on the structures and all of the preparatory work for restoration aimed at arresting the widespread advance of degradation within, with regard to both the masonry and to the related wall and floor decorative elements. In particular, the following operations have been conducted:

- Reconstruction of the wall ridges: Rooms c, i, h, n, o, m, s and r.
- Restoration of iron architraves and flat brick tiles.
- Restoration/replacement of wooden architraves.
- Restoration of concrete lintels.
- Widespread interventions of stripping mortar joints and cavity filling.
- Stabilisation of decorative elements, plaster and painted plaster, consisting of refurbishing the interlacing (clamping of pieces detached from the masonry substrate and surfaces): Rooms o, b, d, c, i, h, p and q.
- Stabilisation and protection of the flooring: Rooms 1, i, f, p and q.

*Extract from Table 03SG, Graphics (Overseen by Arch. M. Previti, Dr. M. Iadanza, Eng. V. Calvanese and Eng. M. Rauci)*
Reconstruction of defects identified in the cracking pattern.

Extract of the project scheme with indication of the interventions
Works and preparatory work for the reopening of the House of the Lararium of Achilles: ongoing

Operations relating to the reopening of the domus to the public and the insertion of it into the ‘Pompeii for All’ list of accessible dwellings. More specifically, the ongoing operations include:

- The evaluation of the most appropriate visitor routes inside the house, as well as the preparations to be made in order to allow for the sustainable use and the adequate protection of the original frescoes and flooring.
- The construction of a wood and metal walkway, to be positioned in correspondence with the small corridor that connects the atrium sector with the rear of the house.
- The intervention to reconstruct the ‘sacrifice surfaces’ corresponding to the atrium floor, primarily consisting of the preparatory layer for the final surface.
- The insertion of a closing element for the compluvium in the roofed sector of the atrium, since both in ordinary and extraordinary weather conditions, rainwater penetrates through it into the room and accumulates in large quantities on the floor level and in the impluvium, from where it is unable to drain.
- Replacement of the degraded sheet coverings which had been placed in several rooms of the house in order to limit the damaging effects of solar radiation on the frescoes.

Current Situation

The domus is currently closed to the public, but when the operations which include the installation of works and the preparation of the building for public access are completed (by the end of 2020), it will form part of the ‘Pompeii for All’ list of accessible dwellings.

Actions to be undertaken

The house falls within the scheduled maintenance of the Park.

*Inside the atrium during the archaeological cleaning of the floor and the re-opening of the small channel connecting the impluvium to the street. (January 2020)*
3 House of Trebius Valens

Regio III, insula 2, number 1

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

House of Trebius Valens (III,2,1), fermée au public. (Pl II)
Le chantier de restauration, en cours en 2010 a été interrompu par l’effondrement de la cuisine du péristyle et du cubiculum voisin qui n’ont pas été reconstruits. Un mur de soutènement a été élevé à leur emplacement contre la pente du terrain auquel la maison est adossée. Le mur de fond du triclinium estival peint, très endommagé par le gonflement de la paroi dû à la pression des terres, est étayé, mais non restauré. La porte de clôture sur la rue de l’Abondance est totalement insuffisante pour s’opposer aux intrusions (nombreux graffitis sur les fresques).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)

“(state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history

(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The house was excavated between 1913 and 1915-1918, and is considered to be a typical example of a Roman house of the Republican era. Its façade featured the most impressive example of mural advertising in the ancient world, inasmuch as it was entirely covered in black-painted inscriptions. The house was severely damaged by the bombing of 1943, when one bomb landed in the atrium and another in the south-eastern corner, almost on the street. The atrium, the fauces, a cubiculum with Second Style paintings and the façade with its electoral inscriptions were completely destroyed. The façade was so severely damaged that it could not be rebuilt during the subsequent restoration work.
Analysis of the state of conservation
(Any damage, with photographic evidence)

The entire insula is closed to the public. The House of Trebius Valens is in a generally good state of preservation, and is characterised by numerous decorative wall elements which are preserved thanks to the presence of roofing made of wooden planks and beams, upon which rests a slab cast on-site. The intrados of Room ‘m’ bears traces of humidity on the wooden elements, as a result of which a restructuring of the roof covering has been planned. The porticoed atrium corresponding to Room ‘x’ is covered with tiles and wooden beams. The tiles showed effects of moisture and consequently it was necessary to carry out a reconstruction of the roof itself. Also, in the atrium, on the northern side the frontage is shored up against the excavation embankment.

The whole area in contact with the excavation fronts, to the north, east and west, exhibited signs of degradation linked to the proximity of the earth, such as humidity and earth pressure. As a result, the western side in its northern part is shored up. All of the struts required reconstruction and checks, and in Room ‘x’ they impeded access and thus also the intervention on the decorated wall of the same frontage.

Restoration works


Great Pompeii Project. Intervention to stabilise the excavation fronts and mitigate hydrogeological risk in Regiones I, III and IX, IV and V of the archaeological site - part of the 2014-2020 Culture and Development National Operating Programme: still ongoing but concluded in March 2020 in the section concerned

Interventions undertaken

‘Stabilisation of Regiones I-II-III’ Intervention - GPP n. 2-3-4 - part of the 2014-2020 Culture and Development National Operating Programme: completed on the 23/12/2019

Stabilisation works have been carried out on the structures and all of the preparatory work for restoration aimed at arresting the widespread advance of degradation within, with regard to both the masonry and to the related wall and floor decorative elements. In particular, the following operations have been conducted:
- Reconstruction of wall ridges Room x.
- Reconstruction of defects identified in the cracking pattern.
- Extensive monitoring and restoration of the wooden lintels and roofing beams.
- Checks and reconstruction of the shoring system, Room x.
- Stabilisation of the decorative elements, consisting of refurbishing the interlacing, clamping of pieces detached from the masonry substrate and surfaces. Particular attention was devoted to the columns of the peristyle.
- Stabilisation intervention on the triclinium of Room 1, both on the masonry and decorated parts.

Intervention to stabilise the excavation fronts and mitigate hydrogeological risk in Regiones I, III and IX, IV and V of the archaeological site.

The intervention in question involved the reprofiling of the front close to the plateau on three sides of the domus, particularly the triclinium room (Room x”, x, r, s, t and u) and subsequent coating with three-dimensional geomat, biodegradable biomat and finally hydroseeding. The intervention allowed mitigation of the pressure of the soil on the triclinium wall. A crawl space with draining lapilli and gravel was created at the interface of wall and soil.

Current Situation

The domus is currently closed to the public.
Extract of the project scheme with indication of the interventions
Extract from the project scheme with indications of the front reprofiling intervention
4 House of the Labyrinth  
Regio VI, insula 11, number 10

General plan  
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building  
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report


Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party) (state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history (information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

This house, with a double atrium and peristyle was excavated around the 1830s, and was built in the late 2nd century BC. It was seriously damaged during Sulla’s siege of 89 BC and subsequently underwent major renovation, which was later followed by further modifications and extensions that saw the addition of a small bathing area and a bakery to the original nucleus of the structure. The main tetrastyle atrium has a monumental character, with four high Corinthian-Italic columns. The most noble and representative part of the domus however lies in the rooms which open onto the northern side of the large peristyle. Among them we find a large Corinthian oecus (parlour), supported by 10 columns and decorated with Second Style paintings. This room is flanked by two pairs of finely decorated cubicula, one of which houses a splendid mosaic whose central panel, depicting Theseus and the Minotaur, is framed by the labyrinth motif which gives the house its conventional name.

The house was damaged by the bombings of 1943, which caused the partial destruction of the roof over the rooms north of the peristyle.
Analysis of the state of conservation
(Any damage, with photographic evidence)

The house exhibited widespread degradation, both among the construction materials and the unprotected decorative elements which were exposed to atmospheric agents. Furthermore, there was structural damage to the roofing, ceilings and the columns, which suffered from problems related to instability. The state of preservation was poor, and there was a high risk of the loss of protected heritage.

Restoration works

‘Stabilisation of Regio VI - GPP6’
General intervention which was planned for the 2014-2016 period and which came under the Plan of Works of the EU-funded Great Pompeii Project, stabilisation operations were conducted on at-risk structures within the House of the Labyrinth, and preparatory work was carried out for restoration aimed at arresting the advance of the widespread degradation present within. These works were conducted between November 2014 and June 2016.

Extraordinary maintenance and stabilisation interventions have been ongoing since July 2019, aimed at lowering the critical degradation threshold of the decorated surfaces.

Interventions undertaken
- The elimination of the existing struts, in order to be replaced by a support system consisting of metal structural tie-rods anchored to the upper masonry of the walls.
- The addition of hoops to the atrium column, resting on cylindrical stainless steel bars protected by neoprene. The bars allow a better distribution of the forces exerted on the external surface of the columns, and which are generated by the hoops.
- The replacement of the transparent lexan covering of the tablinum with multilayered corrosion-resistant metal sheets.
- The removal of the detached lintel portions, treatment of the iron rods and reconstruction of the sections.
- The design and installation of a supporting structure made of pipes and couplings for a column in Room 43;
- The removal of the detached slab coverings and of the integrated fragments added to the walls of Rooms 39-40;
- The removal of the reinforced concrete jambs and their replacement with new wooden elements in Rooms: 42, 43, 10 and 15;
- The cleaning, with preventive sterilisation of all the decorated surfaces.
- The stabilisation of the plasterwork and consolidation of the detached parts from the peristyle columns (Room. 36) and the plaster from the bases of the columns in Room 43.
- The stabilisation, consolidation and mechanical removal of deposits from the flooring.

Shoring system and roofing of the atrium and the tablinum prior to the interventions (on the left);
The atrium and the tablinum after the stabilisation interventions (on the right).
Current Situation

The house is currently closed to public due to ongoing works to stabilise the plaster and floor surfaces. At the end of these works, several areas of the house will be able to be safely reopened.

Actions to be undertaken

Diagnostic studies are underway on the roofing of Rooms 42, 43 and 46, in addition to a project to reconstruct the columns of the Corinthian oecus (Room. 43).
5 House of the Ara Maxima
Regio VI, insula 16, number 15

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

“House of the Ara Maxima (VI,16,15), fermée au public. (Pl XXIII)
Importantes infiltration d'eau dans l'atrium, couvrant de mousse l'impluvium et ses abords et imprégnant tout le sol. L’humidité attaque les bases des murs menaçant les fresques et, particulièrement celle du laraire aux deux grands serpents.” (Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, p. 48).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The House of the Ara Maxima, excavated in 1903, opens onto Via del Vesuvio and takes its name from a fresco located in the tablinum which depicts Hercules at an altar, which has been identified as that of the Ara Maxima in Rome. The house is characterised by an unusual layout and lacks the usual garden. The triclinium is one of the few rooms in Pompeii with walls decorated in monochrome ochre highlighted against the pink of the base.

Restoration of the upper part of the masonry in 1934 (D81511).

The paintings in Room I in 1987 (D50312).
Analysis of the state of conservation

*Any damage, with photographic evidence*

The bottom of the western façade of the house (Rooms C, D and E) is set 1.20 m below ground level. The constant presence of moisture arising from the soil was compromising the preservation of the frescoes of the domus, particularly those of the pseudo-tablinum (Room D).

The masonry exhibited a marked disintegration of its mortar, whilst the wall paintings displayed a considerable layer of incoherent and coherent deposits, in a state of preservation which had clearly been affected by problems associated with the humidity.

Restoration works

The House of the Ara Maxima has been subjected to interventions aimed at stabilising the masonry structures and at restoring the decorative elements and floor surfaces as part of the general stabilisation works throughout Regio VI (Great Pompeii Project 6).

The works began in January 2016 and were completed in January 2017.

In the summer of 2017, as part of the ‘Excavations and Research in Pompeii and sites of the Superintendency’ project, excavations were conducted along the western façade of the house, in order to combat the moisture-related problems which had been found.

Interventions undertaken

In order to solve the critical issues highlighted in 2013, the following measures were taken:

- Stabilisation of the masonry structures with subsequent grouting of the joints with mortar.
- Removal of previous cement grouting and construction of new spreader-beams and grouting; proceeding where necessary to reconstruction of the edges, for example in Room B.
- Regarding the floor plan, in the atrium the cement grouting from previous interventions was removed from the bottom of the impluvium and was restored with mortar appropriate to the context in colour and in granulometry.
- For the cocciopesto floors, after the removal of incoherent deposits by means of cleaning, there followed the grouting of small and medium sized gaps at floor level and the construction of edge-saving kerbs.
- For the decorative elements, after performing some tests, a general dry cleaning of all surfaces was undertaken. The cleaning operations were were carried out on the east and west walls of Room F and on the painted surfaces of Rooms B and G. In Room G, action was also taken to consolidate the stucco cornice.
- In order to solve the problems of water ingress and humidity along the western façade of the house, it was decided to prevent direct contact between the masonry and the soil behind it by creating a gap about 1.20m deep at the base of the wall. The necessary excavation was then carried out in order to be able to plan the creation of the cavity. This excavation covered an area of 10m².
- Also aiming to solve the problems caused by humidity, it was decided to repurpose the ancient drainage system of the atrium, and consequently the rainwater drainage duct from the impluvium towards Via del Vesuvio was cleared of accumulations of organic material (leaves and soil) thereby restoring its functionality. Cleaning and adjustments to the slopes of the guttering system were carried out.
- During the monitoring and maintenance operations carried out in the course of 2016 the presence of birds was detected, with the consequent accumulation of pigeon guano, to the particular detriment of the decorative elements. Therefore, over the exposed areas, polythene bird nets were installed, with steel rope to anchor the perimeter, and steel anchoring systems were carefully fixed into the mortar joints or into the restored masonry, causing the minimum possible damage to the original structure. Metal mesh was positioned to close off the smaller openings.

Current Situation

The house was reopened to the public in 2017, on a rotating basis, and is included in the ordinary maintenance programme of the city.

Actions to be undertaken

A transparent dome-shaped plexiglass cover over the compluvium of the atrium is being constructed, in order to protect this room from moisture, as required by the Mission report (p. 16).
Corner between rooms A e B before (left) and after the interventions (right)

The frescoes of the triclinium F before (left) and after the restoration (right)

Area subject to excavation.
6 House of the Ephebus

**General plan**
*(location within the urban context)*

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**Detailed plan of the building**
*(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)*
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report


Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The House of the Ephebus was excavated in 1925, and is a typical dwelling of a middle-class merchant, who grew wealthy at the end of the first century AD by commercial business, and is composed of the merging of several houses. The most sumptuous area of the domus is centred on the garden, whose portico overlooks a large triclinium frescoed with mythological subjects, and with an opus sectile floor with rosettes and lotus flowers that is unique at Pompeii. In the garden there is a small shrine dedicated to household worship that is decorated with a large painting of Mars and Venus with Eros. The garden is occupied by a summer triclinium with a fountain at its centre, whose beds are frescoed with scenes of an Egyptian theme. A series of statues, originally located in the garden, had been relocated to other rooms at the time of the eruption in order to avoid being damaged by ongoing restoration work. Particularly noteworthy amongst these is the Ephebe Lampbearer, a bronze statue now housed in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples. The garden was replanted by A. Maiuri following the excavation of the house, but by 1934 part of the decor had already been stolen; what remained was put away into storage. The house subsequently suffered gradual deterioration, which led to the dismantling of the protective structures of the summer triclinium, and damage to the wooden and glass sealed frames that protected the triclinium and the opus sectile.

Excavation works in 1925 (C1419).
Analysis of the state of conservation
(Any damage, with photographic evidence)

- Biological attack (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and mosaics)
- Surface deposits (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and mosaics)
- Salt efflorescence (plasterwork and frescoes)
- Damaged protective waxy and/or synthetic layers (frescoes)
- Discohesion and detachment between layers (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and mosaics)
- Discohesion and disintegration of the paint layer (frescoes)
- Grouting and prior restorations no longer fit for purpose for most cement-based areas (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and mosaics)

Restoration works

Restoration works on the decorative features and floors implemented with GPP (Great Pompeii Project) European funds: April 2015 - December 2015

Interventions undertaken

RESTORATION OF THE FRESCOES
- Survey of the state of preservation and of restorative interventions;
- Re-establishment of adhesion and cohesion of the paint layers through the application of acrylic microemulsion;
- Preliminary cleaning with soft brushes of incoherent surface deposits (soil, guano and dust);
- Re-establishment of adhesion of the preparatory layers to the underlying wall by injections of low specific gravity hydraulic mortar after preliminary grouting;
- Biocidal treatment of the biological patinas, with the application of a low concentration broad-spectrum product followed by its removal with demineralised water;
- Removal and renewal of the grouting from the edges and defects in unsuitable or degraded plasterwork, after securing those fragments in danger of falling by the injection of hydraulic mortar;
- Removal of partially coherent deposits and of overlaid layers with compresses of saturated solutions of inorganic salts with subsequent application of extractive compresses;
- Chemical cleaning, with appropriate solvents, of those layers with a waxy component overlying the painted surface;
- Pictorial restoration with subdued varnishing of the abraded areas and with a hatching technique to fill the gaps in the original level using ISCR approved mineral watercolour pigments, to reinstate the chromatic integrity of the work;
- Final protective layer with the application of a low concentration solution acrylic resin spray.
Winter triclinium

Shrine and Lararium
Summer triclinium

Cubiculum d (No.19)  Room 11  Room 16
RESTORATION OF THE FLOORS

Works were carried out on the mosaic, opus sectile and cocciopesto floors of the Domus.

- Preliminary cleaning with dry removal of surface deposits with soft brushes;
- Re-establishment of the cohesion of the tesserae;
- Re-establishment of mosaic adhesion to the support;
- Repair of the decohesion of the cocciopesto mortar;
- Realignment of the marble inlays on the support;
- Filling of gaps between the component layers of the floor by injections of hydraulic mortar and acrylic resin in aqueous solution;
- Mechanical removal and refurbishment of degraded grouting undertaken in previous interventions and/or no longer suitable due to composition or morphology;
- Filling of gaps with tesserae;
- Chemical and mechanical cleaning;
- Extraction of soluble salts;
- Biocidal treatment;
- Surface consolidation treatment;
- Protective water repellent.

Current Situation

The house was reopened to the public in December 2015, immediately after the works described above were completed. As far as the summer triclinium is concerned, it is currently protected from the elements by a flat covering made from wooden beams and plexiglass; furthermore, a system of protection has been put in place for the frescoes decorating the masonry beds of the summer triclinium, in the form of transparent polycarbonate panels whose function is to prevent possible damage from anthropic pressure. The degradation of frescoes, flooring and masonry revealed by the Monitoring Mission of 2013, as well as the problems of water ingress, were resolved during the operations which targeted the Domus, by attending firstly to the restoration or refurbishment of roofs and masonry, and secondly, to the restoration of frescoes and floors as previously described above.

Actions to be undertaken

The Domus is currently subject to constant monitoring as part of scheduled maintenance, in order to immediately identify and resolve any conservational problems.
House of the Red Walls

Regio VIII, insula 5, number 37

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

“Une équipe constituée de jeunes archéologues récemment affectés à Pompéi, effectue dans cette domus une enquête d’observation attentive des dommages existants et potentiels. L’élégant laraire architectural de l’atrium, sommairement protégé par un petit auvent fort ancien, perd ses enduits peints gravement décollés. Les fresques à fond rouge, caractérisant cette demeure, sont gagnés par l’humidité en raison de la vétusté de la toiture. Les linteaux de bois des portes, dans un état de pourriture avancé, menacent de se briser.” (Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, pp. 48-49).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party) (state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history (information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The house, excavated in 1832, dates to the Republican era and underwent significant alterations following the earthquake of AD 62, so much so that at the time of the eruption in 79 AD, renovation works were still underway, as evidenced by the presence of unpainted plaster on the walls of several rooms. However in two of the rooms the wall decorations, with the characteristic red colour that gave the house its name, had already been completed. In the atrium there is a laraire, a small shrine used for domestic worship, where six bronze statuettes representing the protective deities of the house were found.

Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

- Biological attack (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and laraire)
- Surface deposits (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and laraire)
- Discohesion and detachment between layers (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and laraire)
- Discohesion and disintegration of the paint layer of painted plasterwork (Rooms b & c and laraire)
- Grouting and prior restorations no longer fit for purpose (plasterwork, frescoes, cocciopesto floors and laraire)
- Structural deterioration of the Lararium (Atrium – peristyle)
- Structural instability of the brick and stucco column (Viridarium p) with risk of collapse
- Older collapse (upper part of the north wall of room c) the reason for rainwater infiltration with the serious consequences of washout and degradation of wall paintings and the cocciopesto floor
**Restoration works**

Restorative work on the decorative elements undertaken with GPP (Great Pompeii Project) European funds January – June 2015.

**Interventions undertaken**

**OPERATIONS TO RESTORE PLASTERWORK**

- The intervention included the following procedures (on the walls of rooms 1-a-d-e-f-g-i-k-n-p and r);
- Performance of tests with regard to the different phases of the intervention, to inform the application of suitable materials and methodologies;
- Survey of the state of preservation and restorative interventions;
- Preliminary cleaning with soft brushes of incoherent surface deposits (soil, guano and dust);
- Biocidal treatment of biological patinas with the application of a low concentration broad-spectrum product;
- Extermination of higher plants with larger or smaller root systems using a suitable herbicide followed by manual removal;
- Removal and renewal of unsuitable grouting from the edges and defects in the plasterwork, after securing those fragments in danger of falling by the injection of hydraulic mortar;
- Removal of partially coherent deposits and of overlaid layers with compresses of saturated solutions of inorganic salts;
- Consolidation of abraded areas by repeated applications of ethyl silicate until complete absorption;
- Consolidation of deep detachments by injections of hydraulic mortar;
- Final protective layer with spray application of solvent-based polysiloxane for exteriors.
RESTORATION OF THE FRESCOES

The intervention consisted of the following operations (in rooms b and c):
- Performance of tests with regard to the different phases of the intervention, to inform the application of suitable materials and methodologies;
- Survey of the state of preservation and restorative interventions;
- Re-establishment of cohesion and adhesion of the paint layer by the use of acrylic microemulsion;
- Preliminary cleaning with soft brushes of non-coherent surface deposits (soil, guano and dust);
- Re-establishment of adhesion of the preparatory layers to the underlying wall, after preliminary grouting, by injections of low specific gravity hydraulic mortar;
- Biocidal treatment of the biological patinas with the application of a low concentration broad-spectrum product followed by their removal with demineralised water;
- Removal and renewal of unsuitable and/or degraded grouting from the edges and defects in the plasterwork, after securing those fragments in danger of falling by the injection of hydraulic mortar;
- Removal of partially coherent deposits and of overlaid layers with compresses of saturated solutions of inorganic salts with subsequent application of extractive compresses;
- Pictorial restoration with subdued varnishing of the abraded areas and with a hatching technique to fill the gaps on the same level using ISCR approved mineral watercolour pigments to reinstate the chromatic integrity of the work;
- Final protective layer with the application of a spray of low concentration solution of acrylic resin;

Room B

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Room D

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RESTORATION OF THE LARARIUM

- The intervention consisted of the following operations in the Lararium (atrium peristyle);
- Performance of tests with regard to the different phases of the intervention, in order to apply the most suitable materials and methodologies;
- Preliminary cleaning with soft brushes of incoherent surface deposits (soil, guano and dust);
- Survey of the state of preservation and restorative interventions;
- Demolition and reconstruction of part of the pediment and of the roof, after preventive velinatura of those parts at risk of falling, and after researching archival documents to identify original parts and those resulting from modern restoration works;
- Replacement of the old iron bars no longer fit for purpose with new stainless steel bars in close proximity to the pillars of the Lararium;
- Re-establishment of adhesion and cohesion of the paint layer by the use of acrylic microemulsion;
- Biocidal treatment of biological patinas with the application of a low concentration broad-spectrum product followed by removal with demineralised water;
- Removal and renewal of unsuitable and/or degraded grouting from the edges and gaps in the plasterwork, after securing those fragments in danger of falling by the injection of hydraulic mortar;
- Removal of partially coherent deposits and of overlaid layers with compresses of saturated solutions of inorganic salts and then subsequent application of extractive compresses;
- Restoration of the paintings with subdued varnishing of the abraded areas and with a hatching technique to fill the gaps on the same level using ISCR approved mineral watercolour pigments to reinstate the chromatic integrity of the work;
- Final protective layer with spray application of solvent-based polysiloxane for exteriors;
OPERATIONS TO STABILISE THE COLUMN (Viridarium p) and the NORTH wall (Room c)

During the consolidation of the plasterwork of the column (in opus mixtum) located in the small Viridarium p, a pseudo-peristyle with a colonnade on its eastern and southern sides, attention was drawn to the precarious state of the column’s stability; steps were therefore taken to address the structural damage of the column and to establish a definitive solution of its stability by:

- the construction of an anchoring system by means of a stainless steel hinged hoop at the summit and two threaded bars of brushed stainless steel (22mm diameter) anchored after neoprene protection (10mm thick) on walls 3/4 of room q, with anchoring plates of stainless steel (of size 200x200x20mm);
- Structural consolidation of the column undertaken in opus mixtum, by injections of 2-part resin, after sealing the cracks with hydraulic mortar based on lime and aggregates, similar to the original;

The north wall of room c had a defect in its upper part, due to a past collapse, as a result of which bad weather would lead to rainwater ingress and serious consequences of washout with degradation of the wall paintings and the cocciopesto flooring;

- Part of the ancient masonry has been reconstructed via the restoration of the external and internal facings with Natural Hydraulic Lime mortar 3.5, pozzolanic aggregates, and local stones or similar, set back compared to the original (wall rooms c/n);
- The opening was closed with a brushed stainless steel frame and a transparent solid polycarbonate sheet with UV shielding (10mm thick), to which a fitted steel cover was attached to facilitate the flow of water away from the masonry;
RESTORATION OF THE COCCIOPESTO FLOORS

· Tests were conducted regarding to the different phases of the intervention, to inform the application of suitable materials and methodologies;
· Survey of the state of preservation and restorative interventions;
· Preliminary cleaning with the dry removal of surface deposits using soft brushes;
· Filling of gaps between the component layers of the floor by injections of hydraulic mortar and acrylic resin in aqueous solution;
· Mechanical removal and refurbishment of degraded grouting undertaken in previous interventions and/or which is no longer suitable due to composition or morphology;
· Removal of partially coherent deposits and of overlaid layers with compresses of saturated solutions of inorganic salts with subsequent application of extractive compresses;
· Grouting and micro-grouting of edges and gaps; with mortars similar to the original mix as regards colouring and granulometry, rendering the areas where restoration has been conducted recognisable but not invasive; a mortar based on pozzolanic lime, aggregate and cocciopesto was used, similar to the original with regard to granulometry and proportions;
· Application by brush of the final protective coating of ethyl silicate, building up successive layers until reaching saturation of the constituent materials.

Current Situation

The Domus is currently closed to the public, but is occasionally opened to mark special events.

Actions to be undertaken

The house is subject to ordinary scheduled maintenance.
8 House of the Wounded Adonis
Regio VI, insula 7, number 18

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

“Cette agression hydraulique peut également être plus directe lorsque la pluie battante frappe directement les parois décorées non protégées, au pénétre par les ouvertures des pièces démunies de toute clôture protectrice; cette eau pénètre également dans le sol et le bas des murs, puis remonte par capillarité, parachevant l’érosion de surface par infiltration sous les enduits, provoquant des formations de cloques, des décollements puis la chute complète. On le voit à la casa del Efebo (I, 7, 11) à l’entrée du 2e triclinium, à la casa di Adone Ferito (VI, 7, 18)” (Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, p. 16).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party) (state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history (information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The house, excavated between 1835 and 1838, was constructed at the end of the 2nd century BC and owes its name to the Fourth Style fresco in the peristyle, depicting Adonis with Aphrodite. This room had been affected by moisture problems which led to the deterioration of the walls and the fresco, requiring various restoration works such as those of 1987 (see stock photo). These moisture-related problems continued over the course of time.

Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

At the time of the Reactive monitoring in 2013, the megalographic painting that gave the house its name was covered by an iron structure with transparent panels, but these were not adequately filtering the sun’s rays, resulting in a progressive deterioration of the condition of the fresco. The roof guttering was inefficient: more cracks were detected, allowing infiltration of water and thereby not guaranteeing the proper draining of rainwater.

The fresco was also exposed to UV rays at its eastern end, where previously the covering had been completed by a drape attached by rings to two horizontal iron rails which had been inserted into the frescoed wall and fixed in place with concrete, causing localised damage to the painting.

Restoration works

The House was targeted by the stabilisation works throughout the entirety of Regio VI (Great Pompeii Project 6). After stabilising the masonry structures, the fresco was subsequently restored between 05/05/2015 and 03/08/2015; the structures protecting the fresco were installed on 05/05/2018.

Interventions undertaken

- The masonry was first subjected to a preliminary removal of dust and residues, and then to a light cleaning of the joints with deionised water, which was followed by the filling of the joints. The additions were made with a slight undercut.
- On the top of the wall a ‘sacrifice surface’ was created so as to ensure uniformity and continuity of this layer with regard to the underlying masonry.
- The restoration of the fresco, based on an in-depth analysis of the various 19th and 20th century maintenance and restoration interventions, and the general state of preservation, included:
  - the removal of unsuitable metal clamps (from previous interventions);
  - the removal of grouting carried out in previous interventions using unsuitable material (cement), and replacing it with mortar having a granulometry and colour close to the original;
  - the cleaning of coherent deposits, debiotisation of colonies of micro-organisms with suitable biocide;
  - restoration of the cohesion of mortars; grouting cracks
  - detaching and repositioning the face of a cupid;
  - restoration of the paintings and glazing with watercolour paints.
- To protect the fresco of the Wounded Adonis from the sun’s rays, a curtain was put up. The pre-existing structure was repainted and a PVC curtain incorporating a UV filter was attached to it by hooks. To avoid damage caused by damp, a functioning water disposal system for the canopy was reinstated by replacing the old gutter with a new copper one. As further protection against the sun’s rays, an anti-UV radiation treatment was applied to the entire outer surface of the covering of the fresco of Adonis Wounded.

Positioning of the curtain before mounting and after the intervention.
Current Situation

The house was reopened to the public in 2016 and can currently be visited on the basis of a rotating timetable with other Domus. It is included in the ordinary maintenance programme of the city.

Actions to be undertaken

No further special actions are planned.
9  Schola Armaturarum  

Regio III, Insula 3, number 6

General plan  
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building  
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

La Schola Armaturarum (III,3,6), dont l’effondrement a servi de signal d’alarme, toujours placée sous séquestre judiciaire, a cependant pu être libérée de la majeure partie de ses décombres. Il est donc possible actuellement de visualiser à la fois l’ampleur des dommages et d’estimer la surface détruite des fresques (pl I). Ce dégagement a permis de constater que, contrairement à ce qui avait été annoncé, la pression des terres chargées d’eau, n’est pas le seul facteur responsable de la ruine. C’est, en effet, le mur est, bordant une rue et totalement dégagé de toute pression extérieure, qui apparaît en partie abattu jusqu’au sol, ce qui n’est pas le cas des trois autres murs. Ce dégagement, attendu avec impatience par la surintendance, devrait permettre de planifier la restauration de l’édifice, dès que la justice aura levé le séquestre. (pag. 20).

12 - Schola Armaturarum (III,3,3), tronçon de la via dell’Abbondanza fermé au public. La mise sous séquestre n’a permis qu’un simple regard depuis la chaussée. (Pl I).
(Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, p. 45).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)

Report Mission Pompeii 2014. The mission also noted the ongoing impact on the property of legal actions. It has not been possible to conserve the Schola Armaturum because it is still regarded as a crime scene […]. (pag. 5; pp. 13-14).

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 (pp. 21-22).

Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The Schola Armaturarum was discovered between 1915 and 1916, during the expansion of the excavations as desired by Spinazzola (Spinazzola 1953, pp. XXVI-XXVII, 136-147) in order to complete the natural link between the Forum and the Amphitheatre, and consists of a large, roughly square, room with each side being 8.60 metres in length (Archive Photograph SSPES C926=D80951. Varone – Stefani 2009, p. 249). At the time of excavation, the building was in a reasonable state of preservation, with a cocciopesto floor decorated at the centre with white chips of marble and limestone positioned to form a carpet, and Fourth Style wall decorations with a red background and megalographic images at the centre of the panels, which were preserved up to a height of 3 metres.

The pillars located at the sides of the southern entrance, with a marble threshold, were decorated with paintings that depicted trophies. The one located on the south east side was completely destroyed in the aftermath of the Anglo-American bombing of the 19th September 1943 (Garcia y Garcia 2006, pp. 53-55. As a result of the bombing, the cast of a wooden wardrobe and the partial cast of the doorway screen were also lost). This event led to the almost total destruction of the previous temporary fibro-cement covering of the west wall created under Spinazzola (which until that point was preserved up to a maximum height of 3 metres), and to the partial damaging of the north and east walls.

The post war restoration works, which began in 1944 and were completed in 1946, involved the complete reconstruction of the structure of the Schola, with the total restoration of the west wall, the roof slab and the south eastern corner pilaster which had been destroyed. The choice of reinforced concrete as the material for the roof, which was normal for the time, completed and covered a considerable span at a height of almost 9 metres above the floor, weighing on slender (around 40cm thick) perimeter walls made of opus incertum. The same methodology was used for the façade pilasters in vittatum mixtum, which were restored (to the west) or entirely reconstructed (to the east), but which were covered by a heavy reinforced concrete plate.
As we have seen, the degradation caused by the bombing also affected the decorative elements which by then were almost entirely lost in the northern section, destroyed in the western section and only partially intact on the eastern perimeter wall. This is evident in a photographic comparison which is possible between archive photographic documentation from 1915 at the time of the building’s discovery, and what had been documented prior to 2007 (For this comparison see the Archive Photograph SSPES C926=D80951 and that taken from the www.pompeiisites.org website).

Following these grand restoration works under Amedeo Maiuri, the Schola was subjected to numerous conservational and consolidation interventions, the last of which was completed in January 2010 and concerned the restoration of the sloping screed, the roof covering, the walls and the concrete cover of the intrados below the surface of the ceiling beams.

The collapse soon after, in November 2010, primarily affected the parts which had been completely rebuilt after the 1946 restoration, with the collapse of the heavy reinforced concrete slab also involving the wall reconstructed after 1946 to the west and the north, the pilasters to the west and east of the façade (thus destroying what remained of the by then almost vanished Fourth Style decoration with military trophies, still visible on the western pilaster) and the two frescoes on the concrete support which came from the nearby Complex of Magical Rites (III, 1, 12) and which had been temporarily positioned here (the fragments of these decorations were collected when the rubble was cleared, and placed in 33 boxes for storage and for their possible future relocation).

The flooring did not suffer any particular damage at the time of the collapse, despite being affected by the ballast of the provisional scaffolding supporting the west wall.
Report on the State of Conservation 2020

Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

When the area was released from sequestration, a technical inspection carried out on the 3rd June 2015 soon found a layer of degradation caused by the presence of water in the area and of biodeteriogens, again as a consequence of the plastic sheeting used to protect the perimeter walls and preserve the frescoes in 2011, shortly after the collapse.

Restoration works

Based on the project developed by Arch. Paolo Mighetto (RUP arch, Marina Cesira D’Innocenzo), with Decree no. 270 of the 15/12/2015, the company Di Martino Giuseppe s.a.s. was awarded the contract for the construction of “Provisional covering and the carrying out of maintenance works in the Schola Armaturarum”, for the contractual sum of € 77,627.89 including VAT.

Commencement of emergency works: 11/01/2016; completion of works: 20/12/2016.

The temporary roofing project of the Schola Armaturarum provided for the building of a provisional structure in tubes and couplings, aesthetically improved so as to blend with the urban context of the site and coherent with the landscape values of the site, that is able to guarantee adequate access to visitors as well as the protection of the structures which survived the collapse, and allows the carrying out of restoration works on the decorative elements by the Park restorers.

In addition to protecting the upper structure, the covering has protected the original floor level since the initial conservation interventions. The covering is entirely reversible and simply positioned on the ground, modular so as to be modified and partially deconstructed where it is necessary to operate in and around the supports.

Secondary interventions included the construction of a drainage network at the top of the western counter-wall, in order to avoid the infiltration of rainwater.

Thanks to these operations, it was possible to complete the restoration of the surviving decorative elements in 2017, allowing visitors to observe the operations, as a result of the versatility of the covering itself.

Interventions undertaken

Autumn 2015

Removal of the protective sheets from the surviving structures after the area was released from sequestration;

Initial conservation interventions on the surviving remains, of controlled weeding and the maintenance and protection of the flooring;

2016 (see above) Construction of the temporary roofing;

2017 Conservative restoration intervention on the decorative elements;

01/03/2017 Beginning of the “Excavations and research at Pompeii and sites of the Superintendency” works. The interventions included the archaeological excavation of the areas behind the Schola to the north, to fully unearth the rustic areas b and d, which had previously been excavated by Vittorio Spinazzola but whose layout and function were difficult to determine. They were accessed directly from the Schola by means of a small door in the northern wall. The investigations carried out made it possible to paint a general picture of the extent of the Schola area and its surroundings, in order to be able, at the end of the currently ongoing ‘stabilisation and mitigation of hydrogeological risk of the Excavation Fronts in Regio III’ interventions, to draft a definitive project for the future of the monument. The archaeological studies were concluded in early 2018.

Current Situation

Thanks to the temporary covering and the accessible installation, visitors can enter the Schola area and learn about its history from the presented written information and the restored frescoes, as well as the operations which are periodically carried out as part of ordinary maintenance.
Schola Armaturarum current situation
10  Villa of the Mysteries

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

45 - Villa of the Mysteries, partiellement ouverte au public. (Pl XXIV)
Après la chute d'une poutre du péristyle, des étai ont été mis en place sous tout le pourtour de cette structure. La charpente incriminée était récente, mais le bois utilisé, probablement de médiocre qualité, n'avait manifestement pas reçu de traitement conservateur. La rupture s'est produite au cisaillement du point d'encastrement de la poutre dans la maçonnerie de l'architrave.

Les volets à lames mobiles du grand triclinium 5, de la mégalographie des mystères, censés filtrer la lumière et s'opposer aux méfaits des intempéries, sont très dégradés et sommairement et maladroitement réparés avec des planches disjointes et des liteaux cloués. Une telle négligence, dans un tel lieu, choque vivement les visiteurs (témoignages de touristes).

Sur une des parois du triclinium 6, apparition croissante de multiples écailles sur le fond noir.
(Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, p. 48).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)

"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 StefanoVancorave, 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 (triéline). 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 eurosPartiellement ouverte au public."

Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The Villa of the Mysteries underwent an initial phase of excavation (1909-1910) conducted by a group of private individuals in accordance with contemporary legislation, with the subsequent completion of the excavations (1929-1930) taking place following the acquisition of the property by the State. It is the most important suburban villa in Pompeii, known particularly for its rich series of paintings, prominent amongst which is the megalographic fresco in the Hall of Mysteries which gives the complex its name.

The building, restored immediately after its excavation with the construction of new roofing to imitate its ancient predecessor, required – like the rest of the Pompeiian buildings – constant maintenance work.
Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

Restoration work was recently carried out on the frescoes and mosaic floors in the villa, which for some years had received neither maintenance nor cleaning (interventions planned in 2007 but not executed due to bureaucracy linked to tenders and related appeals), and some preliminary partial maintenance of the modern roofing had been performed, modelled on the pattern of the ancient roofs, using traditional materials in some cases (as in the peristyle) but modern materials in others.

However in September 2012 one of the wooden beams of the peristyle – which was suffering from rot at one end where it was inserted into the masonry, and was not visible to external inspection – suddenly collapsed, although the roof covering remained perfectly in position. Provision was made to promptly shore up the ceiling of the peristyle pending further analysis of the underlying problem and assessment of the status of the other beams. This event, which was followed by a few instances of dripping from the roofs in several rooms and the appearance of signs of deterioration in some of the wood and cement elements of the roofing, necessitated the undertaking of an analytical study of the problem with either the partial restoration of existing roofs or their total replacement.

Restoration works

Restoration work on the decorative elements and floors was carried out between 2013 and 2015.

Interventions undertaken

For the wall paintings, the following measures were taken:
1. The cleaning of the walls with the elimination of saltpetre and of part of the coating of ‘wax and petrol’ previously applied by Pompeiian workers, which protected the paint layer but markedly obscured the colours by trapping dirt;
2. The consolidation of the walls, reattachment of plasterwork and integration of lacertines, where necessary.
3. The carrying out of preliminary analyses, for cognitive and conservational purposes.

For the mosaics:
1. The addition of missing pieces and re-gluing of partially detached tesserae
2. The careful cleaning with the refurbishment of previous restorative interventions undertaken with unsuitable materials.

Current Situation

The Villa is currently open to the public, except in the area of the peristyle and adjacent rooms and in the tetrastyle atrium, where it is necessary to proceed with the reconstruction-replacement of the roofs, an operation that will also partly affect some further rooms that are currently open to the public.

Actions to be undertaken

The roof restoration project is currently being drafted.
Hall of Mysteries, face of the domina before restoration (left) and after (right)

Hall of Mysteries, the young woman before the restoration (left), during (centre) and after (right)
House of the Vettii

Regio VI, insula 15, number 1

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

“La mission de 2010 n’avait pu visiter cette domus, pour des raisons non élucidées. La dégradation inquiétante des structures résultant du vieillissement des restaurations modernes a contraint la surintendance à fermer cet édifice majeur. Une longue étude des conduits par l’Istituto Centrale del Restauro avait été entreprise, devant déboucher sur une campagne de restauration minutieuse des fresques. Le chantier, commencé dans le secteur de l’atrium, a été interrompu par manque de restaurateurs de l’ICR, et les travaux entrepris par l’architecte Sammarco, limités au remplacement des toitures de ce secteur, ont également été gelés en raison de divergences de conception sur ce projet de rénovation. Durant cette période d’abandon sans entretien, les dégradations se sont poursuivies. Le chantier, actuellement arrêté, devrait entreprendre le remplacement des charpentes en béton armé du péristyle et les toitures de tout le secteur occidental. Des étais soutiennent complètement ce secteur. Le jardin du péristyle et les fontaines, négliés depuis la fermeture, seront complètement à remettre en état.”

(Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, p. 47).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)
(state essential data and observations of the various documents)


Brief history
(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

The House of the Vettii, excavated between August 1894 and June 1895 is undoubtedly one of the most famous and most visited of the Pompeian residences. One of the reasons for its fame is that, according to the commemorative inscription preserved in the domus to commemorate the visit of minister Guido Baccelli, it was chosen as “an example of the resurrection of Pompeian private life” because it was “not stripped of its furnishings, its marble, its paintings” and it was immediately restored with roofing both in the peristyle and in other rooms, not just to protect the wall paintings but to reconstruct the spaces of the upper floor level. The presence of modern roofing, imitating the ancient structure, safeguarded the the rich decorations of the domus, but with the passage of time it became necessary to replace it, as much of the concrete tile roofing showed damage, as did the concrete lintels in both the atrium and the peristyle. A roofing restoration project was therefore drawn up, to be carried out in part in the area of the atrium and adjoining rooms but also to be completed with interventions in the peristyle and in the remaining rooms. However, it was found that the new roof created over the atrium presented some major practical problems such as leaving the compluvium open and accelerating the fall of rainwater through the use of a copper roofing cover, different from the ancient roof and from the roofing used up until then for the restoration. It was therefore considered necessary to revise the initial project by completing it, but based on the design choices which had already made at the end of the nineteenth century, suitably improved where necessary, which made up the historicised image of the building.
Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

At the commencement of the urgent works described below, the building had the appearance of an inactive building site, with all the problems associated with many years of deadlock further aggravating the condition of the peristyle roofing. Furthermore, whilst the main sculptures had already been transferred into storage after a series of thefts during the 1970’s, those marble elements of the peristyle still present on site and the columns were still covered by the temporary protective elements prepared for the execution of the previous works – undoubtedly a necessary precaution but one which did not allow adequate monitoring of the preservation status of the covered artefacts.

Restoration works

The urgent works were carried out by the Park of Pompeii between September and December 2016.

Interventions undertaken

Currently, following some urgent interventions conducted by the Park of Pompeii:

1. The compluvium of the atrium has been temporarily closed;
2. The pilasters dividing the atrium from the peristyle have been strengthened, so as to allow public access to part of the house, pending the review, updating and completion of the draft of the new restoration project;
3. In view of the partial opening of the building, cleaning and initial consolidation interventions were undertaken on the wall paintings in the rooms around the atrium;
4. Provision was made for the installation of a lighting system in one room.

Current Situation

The building is currently open to the public, although only in the area of the atrium and adjoining rooms, but including the oecus ‘p’ with its prized wall paintings, illuminated by an innovative bespoke lighting system to improve its visibility to visitors following the closure of the main entrance on the peristyle for safety reasons, which reduced the ambient light level

Actions to be undertaken

The restoration project planned by the Park, which is scheduled to start in a few days, includes not only the overhaul and completion of the restoration and reconstruction of the roofing, both over those rooms already covered and those hitherto having no protective equipment, but also the restoration of the rich decorative, pictorial, mosaic and sculptural elements, in order that – on completion of the works - the entire complex and its furnishings may be returned to public access.
The atrium of the house before and after the safety interventions.

The south wall of Room ‘p’ before cleaning and consolidation works.
House of the Silver Wedding

Regio V, insula 2, number 1

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report


(Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829, p. 50).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)

“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.”


Brief history

The House of the Silver Wedding, excavated between 1891 and 1908, was constructed during the 2nd century BC and is one of the most imposing and majestic examples of what the residence of a member of the Pompeiian aristocracy must have looked like. It is characterised by impressive architecture, including the very high tufo Corinthian columns of the atrium and the rhodium peristyle (i.e with the northern side higher than the other sides), an architectural choice also documented in other Pompeiian houses such as the House of the Anchor and the House of the Golden Cupids. Also of considerable importance is the Tetrastyle oecus, one of the few of Hellenistic influence in Pompeii, with a ribbed vault supported by four octagonal columns of faux porphyry on a pedestal.

The house was subjected to several restoration interventions during the 1950s and 1970s, predominantly with the aim of restoring the roofs.

Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

The House has suffered from significant problems largely due to the lack of maintenance work undertaken during recent decades. Between 2005 and 2010 the vault of the tetrastyle oecus collapsed and it was still awaiting renovation at the start of the works. The lintels of Rooms 1 (atrium) and 9 had been shored up to prevent further losses, whilst the flooring, particularly that of the peristyle, had been covered with water-repellent sheeting to protect them from moisture. The house was also threatened by hydrogeological instability as the adjacent non-excavated area, the so-called ‘wedge’, soaked in rainwater, was pressing against the house which consequently risked collapsing.

Restoration works

The works began on 04/02/2020.

The objective of the Project is the structural consolidation and architectural restoration of the entire House of the Silver Wedding, with the aim of restoring conditions that will guarantee its preservation and safety, as well as the restoration of some of the decorative elements of the walls and floors, namely those of the most iconic rooms of the house (the vestibule, tetrastyle atrium, west wing, east wing, tablinum, corridor “p” and the peristyle), in order to partially reopen it to the public.
The Project provides for the following interventions to be carried out:
- temporary protection of the entire flooring of the domus, prior to undertaking architectural restoration and structural consolidation works;
- interventions necessary to stabilise all the decorative wall elements of the house, prior to undertaking architectural restoration and structural consolidation works;
- conservative restoration of the flooring only of the rooms which are to be reopened to the public, namely the vestibule (Room ‘a’), the tetrastyle atrium (Room ‘d’), the west wing (Room ‘6’), the east wing (Room ‘7’), the tablinum (Room ‘o’), the corridor (Room ‘p’) and the rhodium peristyle (Room ‘r’);
- conservative restoration of the decorative wall elements of some of the rooms which are to be reopened to the public, namely the vestibule (Room ‘a’), the tetrastyle atrium (Room ‘d’), the west wing (Room ‘6’), the east wing (Room ‘7’), and the tablinum (Room ‘o’).

Therefore, currently excluded from the final project are restorative works on the decorative wall and floor elements in all other rooms (not included amongst those mentioned above), and all interventions in outdoor areas (the courtyard, ‘xystus’ garden and peristyle garden), which may be completed if sufficient resources and funding become available during the period of the current contract or by subsequent arrangement.

Interventions undertaken
The aforementioned interventions remain ongoing.

Current Situation
At the end of the restoration and consolidation works, the house will be opened to the public for the first time in several decades.
House of Siricus

Regio VII, insula 1, number 25

General plan
(location within the urban context)

Detailed plan of the building
(location and identification of interventions and rooms referred to in the text)
Criticalities identified by the 2013 UNESCO monitoring report

“House of Siricus (VII,1,25,47), fermée au public. (Pl XII)

Oecus restauré en 2010 par reprise de la maçonnerie et pose d’une toiture nouvelle sur charpente de bois. Provisoirement, pour la protection des prestigieuses fresques de cette grande pièce, une bâche occulte l’entrée. Le reste de cette maison étendue, résultant de la jonction de deux demeures, est dans un état tragique. Les dommages signalés en 2010 se sont aggravés: effondrement du mur méridional du l’atrium ouest, effondrement du mur ouest du jardin est, dégradation accrue des structures, colonnes et murs des deux péristyles, et abandon complet de la couverture végétale de ces espaces. État alarmant du sol de la pièce 8 (triclinium), dommages poursuivis au four à pain, dégradation de la mosaïque d’entrée du n°47 (salve lucru).

(Report of the joint UNESCO WHC/ICOMOS Reactive monitoring mission to the Archaeological areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata C829).

Subsequent updates (2014 UNESCO monitoring report and various reports sent by the State party)

(state essential data and observations of the various documents)

“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.”


Brief history

(information relating to the excavation of the building, any damage observed over time and in such cases provide photographic documentation, including archival material)

This large house, excavated intermittently between 1851 and 1873, is the result of the merging of two houses during the first century BC, one entered from Via Stabiana and the other from Vicolo del Lupanare. At the time of the eruption, the whole property was undergoing a radical renovation of the Fourth Style decorative elements. Amongst those parts already completed was the exedra, where guests feasted on triclinium couches set around a precious floor of marble slabs, surrounded by refined frescoes of mythological subjects inspired by the Trojan War.

The house had been closed to the public for decades on account of the advanced state of decay, collapsed masonry not permitting access to all spaces of the house, and the poor state of preservation of the decorative elements.
Analysis of the state of preservation at the onset of works

The condition of the site was very compromised in various respects, especially from the point of view of masonry and of the deterioration of the many decorative wall and floor elements. The decorative elements were compromised largely as a consequence of humidity and water infiltration. The peristyle and adjacent rooms featured horizontal structures in reinforced concrete and a largely reconstructed archaeological masonry load-bearing structure that had collapsed at various points or had completely oxidised supports that rendered it unfit for purpose and dangerous.

Restoration works

Works began on 27/06/2013 and finished on 30/06/2016.

The works were carried out with funding: “Pompeii Project for the protection and valorisation of the archaeological area of Pompeii (Community Identification Code 20II ITI 6I PR030)” – Resources of the 2007–2013 community cohesion policy, under the ERDF 2007–2013 “Cultural, natural and tourism attractors” Interregional Operational Programme from the European Regional Development Fund. The work also benefitted from funds from the Great Pompeii Project (GPP 10).

Interventions undertaken

The works undertaken included:
- The pointing of exposed masonry surfaces;
- The repairing of defects or gaps;
- The repairing of detachments from the walls and lesions in the masonry;
- The protective treatments and maintenance of wooden surfaces (architraves);
- The protective treatments and maintenance of metal surfaces (gates, beams, chains etc.);
- The maintenance of existing roofs by removal of the deposited material, verification of the state of preservation of the existing slopes and cladding;
- The re-adhesion of plaster to the underlying masonry structure;
- The repairing and/or replacement of the perimeter lacertines to protect the plasterwork;
- The renovation of the lintels by the introduction of new elements;
- The construction of wooden roofing beams in Rooms 32, 33, 34, 17, 8, 7, 6, 5, 20 and 22
- The construction of the roof of the peristyle of Room 31 in wood with tile cladding;
- The consolidation and reconstruction of the columns in Room 19 together with the construction of the pergola, with wooden lintels supported by central columns;
- The installation of temporary protective tie-rods on those structures which are in the most critical structural condition, with a high risk of collapse.
The atrium (Room 3) before and after restoration

Mosaic at the entrance of number 47 before and after restoration

The impluvium of Room 24 before and after the interventions

The pistrinum area at the end of the restoration work
Current Situation

The house was reopened to the public in the autumn of 2016 and is included in the ordinary maintenance programme of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii. Measures have been implemented to protect the house from the damage caused by birds by the use of bird control spikes or polythene netting, dependent upon the type of room or support. Inside Room 8, on a special glass and plexiglass table, the first three original casts made by G. Fiorelli are exhibited.
5. **Noting its efforts to resolve the pending administrative dispute issue at Porta Nola, further requests the State Party to provide the design plans for the major storage building, as soon as possible, for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies (Draft Decision - issue 8).**

5.1 **The Porta Nola Depositories**

5.1.1 The Project

The project for the building near Porta Nola was born out of the need to have a single storage facility available for all of the finds from the archaeological site of Pompeii, which are currently dispersed around various locations within the ancient city. Its construction will not only provide a single storage facility, but will also free up those ancient buildings in which the numerous finds are currently located for other uses. In addition, the project provides for the construction of restoration laboratories and areas for technical services with the aim of centralising the various operational units, which are currently spread around various locations, in one place.

Thus, the new building will house a comprehensive and complex combination of operations:
- The storage, conservation and cataloguing of archaeological finds;
- The consultation of the materials by academics and specialists;
- The restoration of materials coming from ongoing excavations;
- Workshop activities (in metal or wood, etc.) necessary for the maintenance of the Archaeological Park.

5.1.2 The Choice of Location

The area in which this structure has been built is located outside the archaeological site, north of the ancient city, on an artificial embankment between the city walls (in the section near Porta Nola) and the Circumvesuviana railway (Fig. 11).

The embankment, which over time has taken on the shape of a hill, was formed from the earth coming from the excavations carried out between the 18th and 19th centuries (Fig. 12).

This location was chosen for these principal reasons:
1. The artificial hill has made it possible to construct a building that is almost completely underground, the top of which will be covered by a roof with a lawned garden;
2. The height of the hill made it possible to construct the building without the need to resort to excavation operations in the ancient soil levels;
3. The area is located at the border of the archaeological area and on the fringe of the urban area; on account of the considerable distances and on how deep it is set into the ground, the building is not visible from either side (Fig. 13);
4. The area is easily accessible both from the excavations, via an existing road, and from outside, via an underpass of the Circumvesuviana railway. Both entrances are completely independent of the tour routes to the excavations.
5.2 The Project

5.2.1 Description of the Project

The design concept is of an underground building to be incorporated within an artificial hill (Fig. 2). This hill has been present here for centuries and so belongs to the landscape along with the centuries-old pine trees and the cultivated plots.

The structure will be barely noticeable from the outside, as it will protrude only 1.5 m above the top of the hill. It is accessed via a downhill path, which merges into a large patio with a glass covering and a wooden lattice, through which the light overhead filters. The patio constitutes the symbolic core of the entire building, all the spaces that require natural lighting face onto it at various levels; here, both public and service routes converge.

The pedestrian path will exit the building in the direction of the railway.
5.2.2 Functional Description

The structure consists of three underground levels each divided into three sectors. Each sector has its own functional (access, service, etc.) and structural autonomy. The three sectors will be allocated respectively for archaeological storage; restoration laboratory and workshops; storerooms which can be visited on request, and offices (Plates I-II-III).

5.2.3 The Environmental Impact of the Work

The planimetric image (Fig. 14) with the labelled viewpoints indicates the views that can be perceived from different angles of the context in which the building is situated, whose construction is still at the halfway point.

Viewpoint 1 shows the north side of the building, facing the railway track. On this same side is the driveway entrance for vehicles. This represents the most visible front; however, the photo shows a façade that has yet to be set partially below ground level. In the photo the red arrow highlights at what level the building will be set below the ground. In addition, the work will be screened by trees and hedges which will be planted alongside the fence which runs towards the side of the railway track.

On the same side, viewpoint 2 shows what the visible level will be, corresponding to three concrete rows. Viewpoints 3 and 4 show the eastern slope and the levels of burial. In particular, viewing point 3 bears witness to the burial activity, which has begun but is yet to be completed. Viewpoint 4, however, highlights an opening, the only one that will remain visible from this side. Viewpoints 5 and 6 bear witness to the completed burial works on the southern side, as the building is not visible from this side. The same result presents itself on the western side, as evidenced from viewpoints 7 and 8. The last photograph shows the burial work that was started on the side of the Park fence but which, near the building, has yet to be completed.

The roof will consist of wooden beams and clear glass sheets. The concrete part of the roof will be covered with a lawned garden. The few elements visible will be the vertical walls of the openings and some concrete access gates, which will be landscaped.
Fig. 14. Planimetric image with viewpoints
5.3 The Current Status and Resolution of the Administrative Dispute

With an announcement published on the 09/08/2006, the then Minister of Cultural and Environmental Heritage - Archaeological Superintendency of Pompeii issued the tenders for the award of a joint contract concerning the “Executive design, execution of works and supplies for the construction of a building to provide new depositories, offices for staff and archaeological warehouses near Porta Nola in the excavations of Pompeii”.

On the 27/12/2008 the contract rep. no. 72 with the Economic Operator was approved, for a sum totalling €3,126,035.47.

Having ordered a partial suspension of the works on the 13/05/2011, on the 10/06/2011 the Director of Works ordered a total suspension of the interventions, pending the “need to provide a draft variance appraisal for the proper continuation of works”.

On the 25/07/2011 the aforementioned alternative plan was approved by the board, with act no. 319/11/16 SNP.

On the 24/10/2014 the Economic Operator sued the Special Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage for Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae before the Court of Naples, to request the termination of the contract, rep. no. 72 of the 27/12/2008.

As a result, on the 23/01/2020, the Court delivered its judgement, no. 749/2020, by which it declared the aforementioned contract terminated.

In light of all of the above, the interventions have not yet been completed, since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has delayed the commencement of new procedures to contract out the continuation of the works. So far, €1,559,410.20 has been spent out of a total amount of €3,126,035.47. The Archaeological Park of Pompeii is currently updating and preparing documentation to issue a new tender.
6. Notes the summary of plans for the visitor centre at Torre Annunziata, but requests furthermore the State Party to provide complete, design documents to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review and to interrupt the works while these are under consideration; moreover, stresses the necessity for planned projects to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in due time for review by the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines (Draft Decision - issue 9).

The report on the Visitor Centre at Torre Annunziata was sent on the 07/07/2020 prot. n. 5994 by the Archaeological Park of Pompeii to the UNESCO Office of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, which proceeded to forward it to the Permanent Representation of Italy to UNESCO, with ref. no. 10177-P of the 23/07/2020 for subsequent submission to the World Heritage Centre.

WE EMPHASISE THE URGENT NEED FOR A RAPID RESPONSE, SINCE THE DELAY IS COMPROMISING THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AS A RESULT OF WORKS WHICH HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED.
7. **Reminds the State Party, following Decision 38 COM 8B.51, to resubmit the proposal of the new buffer zone to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with Paragraphs 163-165 of the Operational Guidelines, as soon as possible and as a matter of urgency (Draft Decision - issue 10).**

The proposal for the new buffer zone is contained in **Annex II.**
8. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1st December 2020, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021 (Draft Decision - issue 11).

8.1 Pompeii and Torre Annunziata

Action Plan 2018-2020

Since 2016 the Archaeological Park of Pompeii has launched important stabilisation and restoration works, aimed at the conservation of the buildings and decorative elements of Pompeii and of Torre Annunziata. These operations have now been largely completed and the programme of planned maintenance has begun. The regular implementation of maintenance protocols also allows for the constant monitoring of the state of preservation by the restorers, who are entrusted with the responsibility for conducting the planned ordinary maintenance of the decorative elements, which consists of all those operations aimed at preventing degradation (cleaning off incoherent deposits, removal of salt efflorescence, removal of guano, application of protective sheets, and the application of biocidal products to previously examined surfaces that are deemed suitable for treatment). Ordinary interventions are scheduled based on annual maintenance protocols. All the interventions performed, both ordinary and extraordinary, merge into the so-called Plan of Knowledge that allows, through the regular monitoring of the preservation status of archaeological structures, the planning and implementation, in an effective and timely manner, of all the necessary preventive work, according to the so-called “programmed conservation” approach. All the domus and buildings subjected to the works have now been returned to public access, in accordance with a coordinated and alternating schedule of opening, in order to avoid potential damage from a constant influx of tourists. Furthermore, the interventions to stabilise the excavation fronts, in order to resolve the complex problem of hydrogeological instability caused by the accumulation of rainwater in unexcavated areas, have also been completed (see question 6).

Below is a table of the interventions, previously submitted in 2018 but now updated with all of the works completed in the years 2018-2020 (green) and those still ongoing (red).

8.1.1 WORKS COMPLETED AND THOSE NEARING COMPLETION

POMPEII

OBJECTIVE: STABILISATION AND RESTORATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES AND DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVENTION NAME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>SUM TOTAL</th>
<th>CURRENT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stabilisation of Regiones I, II, III</td>
<td>Stabilisation of the structures and decorative elements; structural consolidation</td>
<td>€ 10,608,234.84 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>Expected completion: autumn 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilisation of Regiones IV, V and IX</td>
<td>Stabilisation of the structures and decorative elements; structural consolidation</td>
<td>€ 11,300,250.29 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
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</table>
### Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata - ITALY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stabilisation of Regio VI</td>
<td>€5,210,882.20 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Sircus (VII 1, 25-47)</td>
<td>Consolidation and structural restoration</td>
<td>€1,768,149.87 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Sailor (VII 15, 1)</td>
<td>Consolidation and structural restoration</td>
<td>€1,499,522.99 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Dioscuri (VI 9, 6-7)</td>
<td>Consolidation and structural restoration</td>
<td>€2,050,425.91 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Red Walls (VIII 5, 37)</td>
<td>Architectural restoration and stabilisation works</td>
<td>€322,312.67 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Cryptoporticus (I 6, 2):</td>
<td>Architectural restoration and structural works</td>
<td>€853,342.02 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning of the Insula of the Chaste Lovers (IX 12)</td>
<td>Planning of the reconfiguration of the escarpments and restoration of the insula</td>
<td>€381,055 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Ceres (II 9, 13-14)</td>
<td>Planning of the restoration of the decorative elements and green areas</td>
<td>€81,697.53 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Loreius Tiburtinus (I 9, 13-14)</td>
<td>Restoration of the pictorial and floor decorative elements</td>
<td>€691,922.56 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fullery of Stephanus (I 6, 7)</td>
<td>Restoration of the pictorial and floor decorative elements</td>
<td>€681,218.10 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses of Championnet (VIII 2, 1-2)</td>
<td>Restoration, and architectural and structural consolidation and decorative elements</td>
<td>€5,052,941.35 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praedia of Julia Felix (II 4)</td>
<td>Restoration of the pictorial and floor decorative elements</td>
<td>€1,274,631.78 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Small Fountain (VI 8, 23)</td>
<td>Consolidation and stabilisation interventions</td>
<td>€362,805.66 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forum Baths (VII 5, 24)</td>
<td>Planning of the restoration and consolidation of the Palaestra</td>
<td>€84,922.42 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Venus in the Shell (II 3, 3)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>€986,341.92 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Paquius Proculus (I 7, 1)</td>
<td>Stabilisation of the decorative elements</td>
<td>€1,332,679.68 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Budget (€)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Black Anchor (VI 10, 7)</td>
<td>Restoration of the pictorial and floor decorative elements</td>
<td>568,512.73 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Ephebus (I 7, 10)</td>
<td>Restoration of the pictorial and floor decorative elements</td>
<td>1,214,643.95 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of the casts and finds of Pompeii</td>
<td>Restoration of the casts and movable finds of Pompeii</td>
<td>628,970.29 (GPP funds)</td>
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<td>Central Baths (IX 4, 5-18)</td>
<td>Planning of the restoration and consolidation interventions</td>
<td>93,547.20 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Silver Wedding (V 2, 1)</td>
<td>Planning and consolidation of the structural elements</td>
<td>138,060.67 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regio VII 15</td>
<td>Planning of the restoration works</td>
<td>740,950.41 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern sector of the walls from the Tower of Mercury to Tower X</td>
<td>Planning of the restoration and valorisation works</td>
<td>124,204.55 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Dioscuri (VI 9, 6-7)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>1,198,561.77 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Red Walls (VIII 5, 37)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>295,100.35 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Sailor (VII 15, 1)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>626,110.05 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Cryptoporticus (I 6, 2)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>828,529.75 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villa of Diomedes</td>
<td>Planning of the restoration and consolidation</td>
<td>172,858.77 (GPP funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Pygmies (IX 5, 9) and civici 8 e 10</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative and floor elements</td>
<td>429,810.05 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redevelopment, maintenance, and regeneration of rainwater interventions of the domus of Regio I, II and III</td>
<td>Maintenance of the roofing of the domus in Regio I, II and III</td>
<td>3,220,937.86 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of temporary safeguards</td>
<td>Elimination of existing supports in Regio I, II and III</td>
<td>627,063.06 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of the Moregine wooden elements</td>
<td>Restoration of the wooden elements of the villas of Moregine</td>
<td>2,051,884.99 (GPP funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Vettii (VI 15, 1)</td>
<td>Restoration interventions, replacement and completion of the roofing and valorisation</td>
<td>10,608,234.84 (ordinary funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarno Baths (VIII 2, 21)</td>
<td>Restoration and valorisation of the ‘Sarno Baths’ complex</td>
<td>5,000,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Cost (Ordinary Funds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration and valorisation of the tombs of Porta Stabia</td>
<td>Restoration and valorisation of the Porta Stabia area</td>
<td>€400,848.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monumental tombs of Porta Stabia, former Nunziata property</td>
<td>Surveying, restoration and enhancement</td>
<td>€200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Regio VI 1,2,5 and 7</strong></td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>€400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Sallust (VI 2, 4)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>€700,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Floral Cubicles (I 9, 5)</td>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements</td>
<td>€206,610.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insula of the Chaste Lovers (IX 12)</td>
<td>Reconfiguration of the escarpment and restoration of the Insula</td>
<td>€12,054,545.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schola Armaturarum (III 3, 6)</td>
<td>Temporary roofing project to protect the surviving original structures</td>
<td>€92,855.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient fountains</td>
<td>Restoration and reactivation</td>
<td>€634,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insula Meridionalis</strong></td>
<td>Acquisition of planning, investigation and preliminary research services, with drafting of the reports for the stabilisation, consolidation and restoration of the Temple of Venus at the Triangular Forum</td>
<td>€24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Severus (VIII 2, 30)</td>
<td>Stabilisation of the garden</td>
<td>€701,995.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inscriptions painted on street fronts</td>
<td>Archæometric surveys of the supports and pigments, and restoration</td>
<td>€89,892.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of the Forum Granaries</td>
<td>Restoration for the construction of an exhibition venue</td>
<td>€1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled maintenance cycle</td>
<td>Scheduled maintenance cycle of architectural structures and decorative elements</td>
<td>€2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of the Lararium of Achilles (I 6,4):</td>
<td>Maintenance and replacement of damaged coverings</td>
<td>€119,551.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OBJECTIVE: VALORISATION, ACCESSIBILITY AND DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>SUM TOTAL</th>
<th>CURRENT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digitisation service</td>
<td>Digitisation and cataloguing of paper and photographic documentation</td>
<td>€2,621,169.66 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications plan</td>
<td>Integrated communication services for the Public Administration</td>
<td>€1,003,137.4 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan of Usage</td>
<td>Services for improving methods of visiting and for the enhancement of Pompeii’s cultural offer</td>
<td>€2,838,047.92 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompeii for All</td>
<td>Routes for accessibility and overcoming architectural barriers</td>
<td>€8,865,000.00 (GPP funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Praedia</strong> of Julia Felix (II 4)</td>
<td>Interventions to improve access and broaden the visitor route</td>
<td>€77,971.13 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses of Championnet (VIII 2, 1-3)</td>
<td>Permanent conversion of the former electrical substation into an open-air museum</td>
<td>€36,340.00 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Sircus (VII 1, 25-47)</td>
<td>Preparing Room 8 for the exhibition and valorisation of human casts</td>
<td>€10,460.70 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape valorisation</td>
<td>Landscape valorisation of unexcavated areas with the aim of reconnecting them with the thoroughfares of Via Stabiana e Via di Nola</td>
<td>€4,195,000.00 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>Tendering procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum-Laboratory “Giuseppe Fiorelli”</td>
<td>Restoration and preparation of the Museum-Laboratory “Giuseppe Fiorelli. Naturalistic finds from the Vesuvian area”</td>
<td>€8,500,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>Planning: 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern arms of the amphitheatre</td>
<td>Set up for temporary exhibitions</td>
<td>€225,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guides and maps</td>
<td>Revise and supply maps and guides of the excavations of Pompeii</td>
<td>€132,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expanding access to Pompeii</strong></td>
<td>New access routes to the ancient city, courtesy of the valorisation of the Insula Occidentalis</td>
<td>€4,900,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>Tendering procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical First Aid</td>
<td>Medical First Aid Service</td>
<td>€1,200,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misting system</td>
<td>Supply and installation of a misting system for cooling the ticketing areas of Porta Marina and Porta Esedra</td>
<td>€10,850.00 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavations and research in Pompeii</td>
<td>Research in the sites of Superintendency I</td>
<td>€800,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAME OF INTERVENTION</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</td>
<td>SUM TOTAL</td>
<td>CURRENT STATUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>Upgrading and revision of the perimeter fence of the excavations of Pompeii</td>
<td>€ 6,824,213.12</td>
<td>Inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting adjustment and revision</td>
<td>Upgrading and revision of the perimeter lighting of the excavations of Pompeii</td>
<td>€ 3,186,164.86</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porta Stabia Building</td>
<td>Renovation of the Porta Stabia Building and development of outdoor areas</td>
<td>€11,117,823.57</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Paolino, Casa Tramontano</td>
<td>Refurbishment of the San Paolino building, Casa Tramontano</td>
<td>€ 4,198,872.04</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates</td>
<td>Valorisation, decoration and stabilisation</td>
<td>€ 1,071,906.19</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Technical and administrative support activities within the Capacity building plan</td>
<td>€ 5,186,434.44</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical and administrative support activities, access and use of the <em>domus</em>, improvement of access</td>
<td>€ 5,880,093.65</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wifi</td>
<td>Establishment of WiFi coverage over the entire archaeological area of Pompeii</td>
<td>€ 660,489.50</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wireless</td>
<td>Development of a wireless transport infrastructure for video surveillance and data management</td>
<td>€ 51,666.95</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Capacity Building Plan – technological strengthening</td>
<td>€ 244,000</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Capacity Building Plan – technological strengthening</td>
<td>€ 80,803.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Piano Capacity Building Plan – further purchase of computer equipment</td>
<td>€ 119,685.66</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data centre</td>
<td>Development of the data centre and disaster recovery of the GPP</td>
<td>€ 403,598.00</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Rosellino</td>
<td>Planning of restoration and development of green areas</td>
<td>€ 99,549.29</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste water</td>
<td>Relocation works and technological upgrading of the waste water storage system in VII 6.</td>
<td>€ 37,218.88</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State building of Porta Nola (former Casa De Martino)</td>
<td>Restoration and refurbishment</td>
<td>€ 376,364.02</td>
<td>Work in progress. Completion: February 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antiquarium</td>
<td>Refurbishment and upgrading of facilities</td>
<td>€ 322,897.76</td>
<td>COMPLETED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### TORRE ANNUNZIATA

**OBJECTIVE: STABILISATION AND RESTORATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES AND DECORATIVE ELEMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>SUM TOTAL</th>
<th>CURRENT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roofing Villa A and Villa B</td>
<td>Villa A and Villa B: architectural restoration and restructuring of the roofing</td>
<td>€ 3,629,775 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>Tendering procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of the decorative elements of Villa A</td>
<td>Villa A: restoration of pictorial and floor surfaces</td>
<td>€ 1,500,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern façade of Villa A</td>
<td>Landscaping and stabilisation of the eastern façade of Villa A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Landscaping: completed. The planning for the façade has not yet started</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVE: VALORISATION, ACCESSIBILITY AND DOCUMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>SUM TOTAL</th>
<th>CURRENT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guides and maps</td>
<td>Review and supply of guides and excavation maps for Torre Annunziata</td>
<td>€ 39,760.00 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Centre</td>
<td>Visitor centre for the entrance of Villa A in the area of the Foglio Manzillo Mill</td>
<td>€ 1,000,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>Design completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via dei Sepolcri</td>
<td>Excavation work along Via dei Sepolcri</td>
<td>€ 1,700,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>Final design in progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>excavation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Disabled ramp</td>
<td>Ramp for disabled access at Villa A</td>
<td>€ 40,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa B cataloguing</td>
<td>Cataloguing of materials preserved in Villa B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Conclusion of work: May 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WiFi</td>
<td>WiFi coverage in the area of Villa A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2020)</td>
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OBJECTIVE: SECURITY OF THE EXCAVATION AREA AND RENOVATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>SUM TOTAL</th>
<th>CURRENT STATUS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creation of anti-intrusion system</td>
<td>Villa A and Villa B: creation of anti-intrusion and video surveillance system</td>
<td>€ 300,000.00 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refurbishment of Offices</td>
<td>Refurbishment of staff offices at Villa A</td>
<td>€ 100,000 (ordinary funds)</td>
<td>COMPLETED (2020)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.1.2. WORK IN PROGRESS

POMPEII

8.1.2.1 EXCAVATION, STABILISATION AND RESTORATION OF INSULA 10 REGIO IX FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECONNECTION OF VIA DI NOLA WITH THE URBAN FABRIC

The project for the excavation of Regio IX insula 10 was removed from the ‘GPPM- Safety of the excavation fronts and mitigation of hydrogeological risk in Regiones I, III, IX, IV and V of the archaeological site’ intervention, because, since the insula for the most part had yet to be explored, it became necessary to proceed with a joint design involving both archaeological excavation and consolidation of the fronts, which are subjected to pressure from the excavated earth as a result of weather events (see Question 6).

The project involved identifying all the measures necessary for stabilisation and and the reduction of the hydrogeological risk to the excavation of the still buried area, the restoration of structures already partially excavated and identified as numbers 1 and 2, which open onto Via di Nola, and the conservation of and access to the front of insula 10 in Regio IX, by connecting the area of the plateau with Via di Nola (Figs. 15-18).

Verification of the project has been completed and documentation is currently being prepared for the invitation to tender.
8.1.2.2 STABILISATION, CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF THE INSULA MERIDIONALIS, FROM THE TEMPLE OF VENUS TO THE TRIANGULAR FORUM, REGIO VIII (SOUTHERN FRONT).

The planning phase of the stabilisation of the southern front of the Regio VIII was rather prolonged and required specific professional skills, due to the complexity of the structural interventions that would affect large buildings. Indeed domus that feature several floors are located here, some of which house many rooms, even up to the third floor. This is the most critical zone of the archaeological area of Pompeii, because, being located on the lava ridge overlooking the port, it has, over time, suffered from the varied pressures of the urban structure.
The project involved the definition of the interventions necessary for the stabilisation, consolidation and restoration of the front of the Insula Meridionalis of Pompeii in Regio VIII, insulae 1 and 2. The extent of the intervention involves a significant number of buildings including the so-called Granaries, the Temple of Venus, houses located along the line of the walls and the Triangular Forum, and also the Baths of Sarno complex. In addition to the stabilisation measures, the plan also addressed the regimentation of rainwater, the consolidation of the lava front on which the ancient buildings stand, the stabilisation of masonry works and the planning of the restoration and valorisation of the decorative elements for public viewing.

The verification of the project is currently being completed prior to preparing the documentation to commence the tendering procedure.
8.1.2.3 NEW INTERVENTIONS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF POMPEII

Excavations in Regio I

In the years 2018-2019 important discoveries were made within the archaeological area of Pompeii, during the ‘GPPM- Securing of the excavation fronts and mitigation of hydrogeological risk in Regiones I, III, IX, IV and V of the archaeological site’ intervention.

The new excavations are actually part of the larger stabilisation intervention which has involved the over 3 km of fronts which border the 22 hectares of the unexcavated area, in order to reprofile the fronts so as to avoid the threat of pressure from the earth on those structures which have already been excavated. In fact, as was the case in this area, it can sometimes happen that it is necessary to excavate in order to stabilise those structures which have already been partially investigated and to consolidate those that are still buried, which are subjected to pressure from the excavation fronts.

In the area of the so-called ‘wedge’, in order to protect the buildings which had already been unearthed as early as the 19th century, it was necessary to undertake a true excavation of an area of over 1000m\(^2\), which would allow the front to be moved back in order to ensure the stability of the already exposed structures. For this reason, in order to increase the level of protection for the emerging archaeological heritage, it was necessary to discontinue the works targeting the plateau of Regio I from the GPPM intervention, in order to reveal contexts that had not initially been foreseen:

- The gap between Vicolo delle Nozze d’Argento and the so-called ‘Vicolo dei balconi’
- The room of the lararium overlooking Vicolo di Lucrezio Frontone
- The room to the side of the fauces of the so-called House of Priapus, with the fresco representing Leda and the Swan

Leda and the Swan

At the same time as the excavation work, care was taken to ensure the timely conservation of the emerging finds as the work progressed.

An additional part of the ancient city was unearthed, with alleys and domus, which has revealed decorative elements of great value, numerous artefacts including everyday objects, as well as the discovery of victims of the eruption. In the area between the House of the Silver Wedding and Vicolo di Marco Lucrezio Frontone two dwellings have emerged. Of these two dwellings, the ‘House with the Garden’, so-called on account of it possessing a garden with a frescoed portico, is known for the discovery of the charcoal inscription which reignited the debate regarding the date of the eruption and which suggests that it actually occurred on October 24th 79 AD and not on August 24th.

Here, in a room next to the atrium, the remains of about a dozen individuals were found, who took refuge here in an attempt to save themselves. In a service room, a wooden box was found which contained women’s jewellery and amulets to guard against ill fortune.

The artefacts kept in a wooden case, recently restored and returned to their original splendour by restorers of the Restoration Laboratory of the Archaeological Park of Pompeii, represent the family jewels, which the inhabitants of the house were unable to move before attempting to escape. Mirrors, necklace beads, decorative elements in faience, bronze, bone and amber, and a glass unguentarium, phallic amulets, two fragments of an ear of corn and a human figurine, in amber, which probably held apotropaic value, and various gems (Fig. 22). Several pieces stand out both for the high quality of the materials and for the level of workmanship.
The other domus is the House of Jupiter, which offers precious First Style paintings and floor mosaics, unmatched elsewhere in Pompeii. Particularly noteworthy is the mosaic of a scene from the myth of Orion, which depicts the transformation of Orion into a constellation.

The house takes its name from the fresco in the lararium located in the garden, which depicts the deity. The lararium had already been discovered during the excavations of the nineteenth century, during which the house was only partially investigated.

The current excavations have uncovered the structure of a house with a central atrium, surrounded by frescoed rooms, an entrance along Vicolo dei Balconi, and at the end a colonnaded open space which three other rooms face onto.

The atrium and surrounding rooms have revealed rich First Style decorations (2nd century BC) with brightly coloured stucco panels which simulate marble slabs (Fig. 23). The atrium which retains the First Style decoration in its preserved part was probably completed, in its upper part, by a Doric frieze in stucco. What is outstanding is the preservation of the First Style paintings which, in other Pompeian dwellings, were frequently replaced by more modern decorations.

Fig. 22: Amulets recovered from the House of the Garden.

Fig. 23: First Style stucco decoration in the House of Jupiter
Along the excavation fronts a sumptuous painted lararium of about 4 m by 5 m was found, and it is one of the most elegant to emerge in Pompeii, and is located in a room of a house that had previously been partially excavated at the beginning of the 20th century, and which is accessed from Vicolo di Lucrezio Frontone (Fig. 24).

Along Via Vesuvio, the House of Leda and the Swan was unearthed, which takes its name from the elegant fresco of Leda, located in a bedroom. The highly sensual scene depicts the union of Jupiter, transformed into a swan, and Leda, wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus. Once again along the front of Via Vesuvio, a fountain was unearthed bearing a mosaic of Dionysus and Ariadne, that was subsequently restored at the Restoration Laboratory of the Park (Figs. 25-26).

**New methodologies**

The archaeological investigations conducted in Regio V employed a methodology based on cutting-edge technology (from the drone to georadar, the endoscope and the laser scanner) and a large multidisciplinary team (architects, archaeologists, restorers, volcanologists, palaeobotanists, anthropologists and archaeozoologists). This made it possible to document and analyse each phase of the excavation in all its many aspects. The constant presence of an anthropologist during excavation, for example, made it possible to carry out a real-time study of the skeletons of the victims, the context and their dynamics and death in much greater detail than was previously possible. The ongoing studies, including those on their DNA, will also allow an accurate understanding of their eating habits, medical pathologies, age and family relationships. Furthermore, for the first time it was possible to observe and document the excavations conducted in the past in detail, courtesy of the survey of numerous traces of tunnels, which probably predate the excavations.
8.1.2.4 NEW ACCESS ROUTES

To avoid congestion at the most popular locations, 4 visitor itineraries have been devised that allow visitors to spread like wildfire around the site. The visit is assisted by the site map which is distributed to visitors at the entrance and is published in 9 languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese, Russian, Chinese and Arabic.

In addition, from 2020 the visitor can use the app My Pompei (Apple Store and Google Play Store) which, once downloaded, allows one to scan the QR code on the ticket and commence the tour within the site. This is an endeavour which has planned for safe tour routes both for the visitors and for the areas of Pompeii because in order to avoid crowding, the app will allow the visitor to view, in real time, the number of people present in the buildings and along the streets.

In 2020, for the reopening of the site after the lockdown, two visitor routes were designed in order to ensure a safe distance was maintained between visitors. In addition, admissions were restricted to a limited number of people every half hour, and then every 15 minutes. Visitors book their tickets online and choose an entry time slot.

Figs. 27-28: Visitor Routes during the Covid emergency
8.2 Herculaneum

8.2.1 ONGOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS

As part of the Site’s conservation strategy, scheduled maintenance, (OB. 1.8), which started its first cycle in January 2019, undoubtedly plays a major role in the intervention, alongside the more targeted extraordinary maintenance and restoration projects which involve entire buildings or sectors of the archaeological area.

This structured action plan is gradually achieving results and, in October 2019, after having been closed to the public for decades, one of the most important domus of the site- the House of the Bicentenary- was reopened (OB. 1.2-3). The restoration of some of the main houses (OB. 1.10), which have been closed to visitors for years for conservation reasons, will begin in April 2020 and, based on the time schedule, by 2023 the domus of prime importance will be able to be reopened to the general public, and these will include the House of the Mosaic Atrium, the House of the Tuscan Colonnade and the House of the Opus Craticium, as well as further parts of the House of the Bicentenary and the House of the Wooden Partition.

Works on the development of the Ancient beach and incorporation of the Villa of the Papyri into the visitor route around the new excavations (OB. 2.8) are also soon to begin, which will allow access to the Villa of the Papyri.

The maintenance and restoration interventions carried out in the two-year period 2019-2020, both those completed and those still in progress, as well as those projects about to start and those already planned for the next few years, are summarised schematically in the tables inserted below, in which, for the sake of brevity, only some of the most significant interventions are described.
### OBJECTIVE 1: STABILISATION AND RESTORATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES AND DECORATIVE ELEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n.</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</th>
<th>TOTAL AMOUNT</th>
<th>Date begun</th>
<th>CURRENT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Conservative restoration of a lot of wooden artefacts belonging to the roof of the Hall of Marbles from House of the Relief of Telephus  
Planning: HCP | Stabilisation, monitored drying and restoration of 75 wooden fragments with pigmentation.  
Packard Foundation Funds +  
Herculaneum Park ordinary funds | € 56,075.00  
€ 48,798.12 | 11.09.2017 | COMPLETED March 2019 |
| 2  | House of the Bicentenary and adjacent shops  
Planning: HCP | Structural stabilisation and restructuring of coverings. Securing of some decorative elements.  
Funds from ex-Superintendency of Pompeii | € 886,388.88 | 18.12.2017 | COMPLETED July 2019 |
| 3  | House of the Bicentenary  
Planning: GETTY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE | Research project for the conservation and restoration of tablinum frescoes and mosaics.  
Intervention carried out in agreement with the J.P. Getty Trust | | 07.05.2018 | COMPLETED June 2019 |
| 4  | First extraordinary maintenance, safety and management of visitor OS2  
- "New excavations" Villa of the Papyri area  
- House of the Inn (III, 18-19)  
- House of the Wooden Partition (III,11)  
- House of Neptune and Amphitrite (V, 7)  
- College of the Augustales (VI, 21 & 24)  
OG2  
- Whole site  
Planning: HCP | -stabilisation of unsafe decorated architectural surfaces.  
- stabilisation of the end parts of degraded floors and walls.  
- construction and /or replacement of wooden gates  
- replacement of wooden or concrete architraves | € 1,280,000.00  
FSC 2014-2020 CIPE Funds Intervention n. 6  
Component 2 lot 1 | 11.06.2018 | COMPLETED February 2020 |
| 5  | Restoration of the carbonised beam from the Portico with shops on the Decumanus Maximus(OS2)  
Planning: HCP | Paraffin removal and consolidation | € 48,420.58  
Herculaneum Park ordinary funds | 05.02.2018 | COMPLETED December 2018 |
| 6  | Restoration of the boat from the northwest insulae (OS2).  
Planning: Herculaneum Park | Partial restoration of the wooden planking of the small boat carried out in the northwest district of the excavations.  
| 7  | Restoration of the marble mensa located in the Paleostra – Insula Orientalis (OS2).  
Planning: Herculaneum Park | Restoration of the marble mensa located in the palestra apsed hall.  
Herculaneum Park ordinary funds | € 12,484.85 | 23.01.2020 | COMPLETED 10.03.2020 |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>First scheduled maintenance cycle, by framework agreement, of the archaeological and architectural structures and of the decorative elements of the excavations of Herculaneum</td>
<td>Maintenance of archaeological structures, as well as of decorative elements.</td>
<td>€ 3.000.000,00 TRANSIT PROCEDURES funds inherited from the former Special Superintendency for Pompei</td>
<td>09.01.2019</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<td>BUDGET n.1</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Expected Completion: 08.01.2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Conservative restoration of the mosaics: - House of the Gem - House of the Stags</td>
<td>Conservative restoration of mosaics.</td>
<td>€ 493.600,00 MiBACT (L. 190/2014)</td>
<td>October 2020</td>
<td>on going</td>
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<td>Planning: HCP</td>
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<td>BUDGET n. 11</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Conservative restoration (OG2 e OS2) - House of the Opus Craticium (III, 13-15) - House of the Mosaic Atrium (IV, 1-2) - House of the Carbonised Furniture (V, 5) - House of the Wooden Shrine (V, 31) - House of Apollo the Lyre-Player (V, 9-12) - House of the Bicentenary (V, 15-16) - House of the Tuscan Colonnade (VI 16-18, 26-27)</td>
<td>Conservative restoration of structures and decorative elements.</td>
<td>€ 5,000,000,00 FSC 2014-2020 CIPE Funds Intervention n. 6 Component 2 lot 1</td>
<td>April 2021 (expected)</td>
<td>ongoing tender procedure</td>
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<td>Planning: HCP</td>
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<td>BUDGET n.12</td>
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<td>Expected Completion: September 2023</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Second extraordinary maintenance works on the archaeological and architectural structures and of the decorative elements of the excavations of Herculaneum</td>
<td>Cycle of extraordinary interventions of archaeological and architectural structures and decorative elements throughout the site.</td>
<td>€ 2,500,000,00 TRANSIT PROCEDURES funds inherited from the former Special Superintendency for Pompei</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Planning: HCP</td>
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<td>BUDGET n.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Restoration of the carbonised beam from the Portico with shops on the Decumanus Maximus (OS2)</td>
<td>Conservative interventions on the carbonized beam</td>
<td>€ 374.374,29 MiBACT (L. 190/2014)</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
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<td>Planning: HCP</td>
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<td>BUDGET n. 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Restoration works on the Ancient Theatre, Lot 1 &amp; Lot 2</td>
<td>Conservative interventions on structures and decorative elements</td>
<td>€ 500,000,00 ordinary PARK funds</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>BUDGET n.10</td>
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### OBJECTIVE 2: REDEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AREAS AND INSTALLATIONS

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upgrading of installations of Ancient Theatre Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Upgrading of electrical system and emergency devices.</td>
<td>€ 213,362.80 VAT not included Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>05.06.2018</td>
<td>COMPLETED March 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Safety and Security of the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum (1° lot) Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Upgrading and implementation of perimeter video surveillance system.</td>
<td>€ 1,006,154.25 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>01.10.2018</td>
<td>COMPLETED March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upgrading of the Antiquarium of Herculaneum Planning: IDEA spa</td>
<td>Building works and upgrading of installations to bring them in line with regulations.</td>
<td>€ 876,159.71 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>22.10.2018</td>
<td>COMPLETED December 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Extraordinary maintenance. Water management and redevelopment of the escarpments. Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Rainwater regulation and redevelopment of the escarpments.</td>
<td>€ 3,720,000.00 FSC 2014-2020 CIPE Funds Intervention n. 6 Component 2 lot BUDGET n. 13</td>
<td>2021 (expected)</td>
<td>planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Interventions on modern structures Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Building and installation upgrades to comply with the DVR.</td>
<td>€ 385,000.00 MiBACT DG Bilancio (Decr. 370/2020) BUDGET n.20</td>
<td>February 2021 (expected)</td>
<td>Expected Completion: September 2021</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Redevelopment of the areas between Via Mare and Via dei Cortili Planning: HCP</td>
<td>Construction of a garden and equipped panoramic spaces over the excavations</td>
<td>€ 5,000,000.00 MiBACT (L.205/2017) BUDGET n.6</td>
<td>2021 (expected)</td>
<td>planning underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Works for the development of the Ancient beach of the Excavations of Herculaneum and the rejoining of the Villa of the Papyri into the new excavations with the visitor route. Planning: HCP</td>
<td>Rainwater regulation and redevelopment of the ancient beach and sea front.</td>
<td>€ 4,684,149.79 TRANSIT PROCEDURES funds inherited from the former Special Superintendency for Pompei BUDGET n. 2</td>
<td>2021 (expected)</td>
<td>tendering procedure completed</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Extraordinary maintenance. Water management and redevelopment of the escarpments. -Villa of the Papyri Planning: HCP</td>
<td>Stabilisation of escarpments and regulating rainwater.</td>
<td>€ 3,760,000.00 MiBACT (L.205/2017) BUDGET n. 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Evaluation of seismic vulnerability of the archaeological areas Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Survey of seismic vulnerability</td>
<td>€ 1.000.000,00 MIBACT (L. 205/2017) BUDGET n. 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Upgrading of administrative and technical offices Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Building renovation, installation design and furnishing.</td>
<td>€ 200,000,00 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>planning underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Restoration and recovery for exhibition purposes. - rooms 2 and 3 of the UF 68 (VI, 4-5) Shop with storage (so-called Horrea), commonly referred to as ‘former sales room’. Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Maintenance and partial restructuring of coverings, cleaning of structures, maintenance of electrical system and video surveillance, furnishing.</td>
<td>€ 126,753,37 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>planning underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Maintenance of the Maiuri Park and the annexed fountain Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Reconstruction of the external fence, maintenance of the fountain and its hydraulic system, maintenance of lighting</td>
<td>€ 256,095,25 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
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<td>planning underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Redistribution and building upgrade of new ticket office Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Reorganisation of functional spaces, refurbishment of facilities, renovation of buildings and refurbishment of complex.</td>
<td>€ 402,882,96 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Expansion of existing storage Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Renovation of buildings and installations, expansion and reorganisation of spaces.</td>
<td>€ 964,216,98 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
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<td>planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Installation of irrigation system for green areas Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Implementation of the installation</td>
<td>€ 250,852,69 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>planning underway</td>
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</table>

**OBJECTIVE 2: REDEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AREAS AND INSTALLATIONS**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Move to Cloud Project Planning: Regione Campania and Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Digitalisation project of the insulae V and VI</td>
<td>€ 370.000,00 ca REGIONE CAMPANIA POR FESR 2014-2020 Information System for Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>November 2020</td>
<td>On going Expected Completion: September 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>PROJECT NAME</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION</td>
<td>TOTAL AMOUNT</td>
<td>Date begun</td>
<td>CURRENT STATUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wooden artifacts Exhibition Royal Palace of Portici Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Exhibition on the most representative objects of the extraordinary collection of wooden furniture and artefacts yielded by the ancient city, a real treasure, practically unique in the field of classical archeology.</td>
<td>€ 175,070.00 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>April 2021 (expected)</td>
<td>Expected Completion: 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Food and diet in Herculaneum - Royal Palace of Portici Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Preparation dedicated to food and pleasures of the table, exhibiting a selection of carbonised foods found in shops and kitchens of Herculanean homes.</td>
<td>€ 81,999.86 Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>2022 (expected)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Site 829 - Management Plan Planning: Pompeii and Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Development of the Management Plan</td>
<td>€ 175,000,00 MIBACT (L.77/2006) + Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>2021 (expected)</td>
<td>planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sistema Mostre Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Initiatives and events related to the exhibition</td>
<td>€ 200,000.00 REGIONE CAMPANIA POC 2014-2020 Strategic Plan for Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>2021 (expected)</td>
<td>planning underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Knocking down of architectural barriers and organisation of the open areas of the site Planning: Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Construction of ramps and walkways; placement of green areas for breaks; reopening of archaeological areas previously closed to the public due to works.</td>
<td>€ 2,500,000,00 MIBACT (L.232/2016)</td>
<td>planning underway</td>
<td></td>
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8.2.2 First scheduled maintenance cycle (OB. 1.8) (Figs. 30-32)

The project, drawn up by the HCP team as early as 2015, is primarily concerned with ensuring the verification of the conservation status of the heritage of Herculaneum, through routine maintenance which is as standardised, repeatable and widespread as possible. The guiding principle is to prevent degradation (preventive maintenance) and to act with corrective actions (corrective maintenance) as much as possible, leaving replacement interventions only for where they are really necessary, i.e. only when elements are no longer able to carry out their function, or when they have reached the end of their 'functional life'. In any case, their replacement is not provided for in this intervention, but in parallel campaigns of simplified extraordinary maintenance (one of which has just been concluded as part of CIPE funding).

The project takes place under the Framework Agreement, a particular institution of European origin, which responds to the request to manage, in a single tender, works, purchase of goods, services and supplies. It is valid for a predefined time, not exceeding four years for ordinary works, and does not define a priori the quantities of the contract, except in terms of the maximum economic commitment, specifying instead the unit price of the procedures, services and supplies, and the methods by which they are carried out or supplied, which are from time to time contracted by the Works Manager, dependent on different needs and timings. The Agreement also provides for the updating of the monitoring forms of the conservation status of the decorative and architectural elements, which were already set up by the HCP team.

The innovative and experimental approach of this project allows activities to be modulated in a manner harmonious with the needs of the Site, with seasonality and the significant involvement of external operators in the maintenance of the heritage. These services do indeed provide results aimed at the constant monitoring of the state of conservation, the inspection of the interventions in progress and the relationship with the public (including reducing anthropic degradation) and, last but not least, the planning of further maintenance campaigns. The same supplies are designed to make the Park progressively more autonomous in the management of its continuous care, in line with the needs of the heritage but also of its usage.

At the beginning of 2020, i.e. at the end of the first year of activity, the results of this experimental path were evaluated, with a view to the next two years, but also looking forward to planning for the next three years. The first two years of work will be evaluated in early 2021.

As far as the services are concerned, the monitoring of wooden and reinforced concrete structures, and the mapping of the state of conservation (of both the architectural and the decorative elements) have proven very effective. In fact, mapping and monitoring services have proved crucial in the long term as a tool for gaining a fundamental knowledge of the state of ‘health’ of structures, architectural elements and decorated surfaces, and for monitoring the ageing of restoration works, as well as for a broad quantification of the main degradation factors that are characteristic of the Herculaneum site.

An initial analysis of the data derived specifically from the roof mapping service shows, for example, a progression of the level of degradation of the elements of about 40%, compared to the previous mapping in 2013. This confirms that the constant updating of data is crucial for the scheduling of cyclical maintenance processes, carrying out interventions corresponding to the level of maintainability identified at the commencement of the Agreement and not at the time of planning (which in this case corresponds to the situation of 4 years previously).
With regard to the interventions on the buildings and architectural elements, in the first year these focused on roofing and rainwater management systems, targeting the most critical factor in the conservation of the Site, namely water. In addition to an overhaul of the entire ancient sewage system, over 1000 square metres of roofing structures have been targeted, along with approximately 1150 linear metres of wall tops, representing about half of the anticipated amounts of both elements in the entire project.

The works provided for in the Framework Agreement on decorated surfaces yet to be restored and subjected to the effects of deterioration typical of an outdoor site represented a technical challenge, but positive effects have already been noted by the end of the first annual period. Ample scope was provided for interventions on the wall and floor surfaces (mostly mosaics), respectively 56% and 43% of the total of the three annual periods, but only 16% for the sectilia. This trend is consistent with the initial need of the site for intervention on surfaces predominantly located along the main tourist routes, and therefore particularly susceptible to anthropic degradation.

Overall, halfway through the second year, 50% of the amounts provided for in the ‘Framework Agreement’ for the OS2a category have been invested and to date, the planning of the interventions is concentrating on marble, stone works and cocciopesto surfaces. The site has benefited greatly from operational flexibility across the entire site, and from the timeliness of the interventions which, in most cases, have made it possible to arrest and sometimes resolve the deterioration.

Fig. 30: Herculaneum total metres of decorated surfaces (excluding the Villa of the Papyri).
Gruppo di lavoro Manutenzione Programmata HCP- Opere a difesa dall'umidità:

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Con: C- r Fiorenza Piccolo
C-r Annunziata Laino

Fig. 31: First scheduled maintenance cycle (OB. 1.8) Maintenance of building roofs.
** Fig. 32: First scheduled maintenance cycle (OB. 1.8). Conservation-restoration of mosaics.**
8.2.3 The House of the Bicentenary – insula V (OB. 1.2) (Figs.33-34)

The House of the Bicentenary and the shops connected to it were unearthed between 1937 and 1939. The domus extends over three floors and is known to the public above all for the discovery of a series of wax tablets containing the documents relating to a trial, and for the presence of a cross carved into the plaster of a wall in a room on the first level, long interpreted, albeit erroneously, as the earliest sign of Christianity. The building was closed to the public in 1985 due to serious structural instability and the collapse of several roofs.

The intervention, planned by consultants of the Herculaneum Conservation Project in 2015, involved rebuilding of the collapsed roofs and floors, the consolidation of some masonry and the replacement of lintels in iron and reinforced concrete dating from the Maiuri era. Work began on the 18th December 2017 and was completed on the 8th July 2019, allowing the domus to be reopened for visitors.

Meanwhile, the final phase of restoration has been scheduled, as part of the second extraordinary maintenance intervention (OB. 1.11).

The restoration of the decorative elements involved those components showing the greatest deterioration, on which interventions were carried out which included consolidation, the removal of cement grouting and new conservative grouting. On the mosaic floors, steps were taken to remove any deposits, to consolidate the preparatory layers, and then to redo the grouting.

Fig. 33: New roofing of the House of the Bicentenary and a stage in the restoration of some frescoes
### Table of Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Date Begun</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Expected Completion</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Evaluation of seismic vulnerability of the archaeological areas</td>
<td>€ 1,000,000</td>
<td>MiBACT (L. 205/2017)</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Upgrading of administrative and technical offices</td>
<td>€ 200,000</td>
<td>Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Restoration and recovery for exhibition purposes</td>
<td>€ 126,753</td>
<td>Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Maintenance of the Maiuri Park and the annexed fountain</td>
<td>€ 256,095</td>
<td>Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Redistribution and building upgrade of new ticket office</td>
<td>€ 402,882</td>
<td>Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Expansion of existing storage</td>
<td>€ 964,216</td>
<td>Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Installation of irrigation system for green areas</td>
<td>€ 250,852</td>
<td>Herculaneum Park ordinary funds</td>
<td>Planning underway</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Move to Cloud Project</td>
<td>€ 370,000</td>
<td>Regione Campania and Herculaneum Park</td>
<td>Digitalisation project of the insulae V and VI</td>
<td>September 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. 34: House of the Bicentenary. Project table.*
8.2.4 House of the Bicentenary - Restoration of the decorative elements of the tablinum (OB.1.3) (Fig. 35)

The restoration of tablinum frescoes and mosaics, which were showing severe flaking and significant loss of the layers, was carried out with the collaboration of HCP and the Getty Conservation Institute.

The works started in November 2011 with the monitoring of the environmental conditions, using a solar-powered autonomous monitoring station, to characterise the environmental elements affecting the conservation of the frescoes and to develop physical protection that was locally sustainable for long-term conservation. The data was analysed to evaluate the efficacy of a protective screen door on the peristyle garden side of the tablinum, reducing the air speed of the wind.

The first phase of the intervention was focused on the examination of the surfaces and the degradation phenomena. Through scientific studies of selected samples, the GCI scientists and conservators, in collaboration with external specialists, expanded the knowledge of plaster and paint stratigraphies, original pigments, plaster materials and previous intervention materials. The results of the study on the wall paintings oriented the planning towards preventive and passive interventions, and conservation treatment for plaster stabilisation (paint flake re-adhesion, surface cleaning and development of climate improvement strategies).

The second phase, which ended in September 2019, was the conservative intervention, that started with a series of practical tests to identify the most effective methods for restoring surfaces, aimed at the consolidation of the flakes and wax removal, with scrupulous cleaning tests both on the original surfaces and on Maiuri's restoration work.

In the last year the pictorial retouching has been completed in order to reduce visual interferences and rebalance the original surfaces. During summer 2020, the mosaic floor of the tablinum was also restored, a work of the Fourth Style in black and white tessellated tiles, with a rich opus sectile in African marble to decorate the central emblem.

Post-treatment monitoring to assess the effectiveness of conservative interventions is currently ongoing.

8.2.5 First extraordinary maintenance, safety and management of visitors (OB.1.4)

The first cycle of extraordinary works (2018-2020) involved the decorative elements, with consolidation and safety works on the the plain plasterwork, frescoes and flooring, with particular attention paid to the surfaces most degraded due to significant anthropogenic impact. Just a few of the interventions are briefly explained.

College of the Augustales - insula VI (Fig. 36)

The high-risk status identified during analysis of the state of preservation of all the decorated surfaces, combined with other archaeological values and the anthropogenic presence, marked out this building for one of the first interventions of extraordinary maintenance, aimed at returning the decorated surfaces to a stable condition and ensuring visitor safety.

In fact, the state of preservation of the wall surfaces, plasters and wall paintings was quite compromised, especially higher up, where there were major problems of adhesion and partly also of cohesion within internal layers. Even the charred timbers revealed conspicuous deposits of incoherent material and a significant loss of original material. The cocciopesto flooring was the most degraded surface, with conspicuous losses of cohesion of the deep layers contributing to a continuous widening of gaps in the floor, aggravated by persistent footfall.
Fig. 35: House of the Bicentenary. Atrium and tablinum after conservation works (structures, frescoes, mosaics). (OB 1.3-4)
The extraordinary maintenance work in the College of the Augustales has restored all surfaces to a stable condition, as well as making the visitor route safe.

House of the Hotel, mosaic in rooms 23 and 24 – insula III

The intervention removed the temporary covers previously installed in 2012 to protect the mosaics. Since these mosaics had already been treated and placed on a restoration support, the intervention consisted of:
- The removal of portions of the tessellation along the cut lines of the previous detachment intervention.
- The restoration of the back and rebuilding a screed with appropriate slopes for the conveying and runoff of rainwater.
- The repositioning of the tessellation fragments in a new bedding mortar.
- Application of a siloxane-based coating to the mosaic, to be subsequently applied every year (as part of the second scheduled maintenance cycle).
- Dismantling of the sheet metal covers.

Ramp of the southern terrace of Nonius Balbus

The intervention to stabilise the plasterwork was particularly long and complex, since the restoration of the edges of the plaster fragments was first preceded by a preliminary phase of consolidation of the cohesion of the supporting masonry and of the preparatory layers.

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8.2.6 Second extraordinary maintenance works on the archaeological and architectural structures and of the decorative elements of the excavations of Herculaneum (OB.1.11)

The Park is about to commence commencing a second cycle of extraordinary maintenance which, taking into consideration the specificities of the urban fabric and its use, will focus both on the architectural and archaeological structures, and on the decorative elements that require careful monitoring of their current status and/or that require urgent conservation treatments. Having identified those areas on which to focus specific interventions, the project guidelines document is in an advanced stage of development, a process aided by the prolonged lockdown, which granted an opportunity to concentrate on planning and, at the same time, to conduct in-depth inspections, in compliance with anti-Covid legislation, while taking advantage of the absence of visitors.
Fig. 37: House of the Hotel. The triclinium before, during and after the restoration works. (OB.1.4)
Fig. 38: Palestra. The mensa before and after the restoration works. (OB.1.4)
To ensure homogeneous conservation conditions, the new contract will be based on a horizontal design approach that will encompass the entire Site (areas accessible to visits and areas closed to the public), distributing the activities in an integrated manner on specific works, with the possibility of intervening also in potential emergencies that currently undetectable. Since deterioration in an outdoor and well attended site is unfortunately an unrelenting process, it is planned to integrate data present in the GIS with the information gleaned from the design and execution of maintenance activities, also through the support of targeted diagnostic analyses.

Furthermore, the maintenance activities will make it possible to create alternative visit routes, in order to help limit the manifestations of anthropogenic degradation.

**8.2.7 Conservative restoration of some of the most important domus of Herculaneum (OB. 1.10)**

The procedures for assigning the conservative restoration work to the structures and decorative surfaces of some of the site’s most important domus are now in the final stages.

The intervention is part of a wider planned programme of restoration and maintenance activities which, courtesy of the scientific and methodological approach developed in the collaboration with HCP, has the primary objective of safeguarding the archaeological area of Herculaneum through sustainable methods, over the long-term.

Therefore, in full agreement with the ethos underlying the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance activities planned by the Park, this intervention also aims to gradually bring the archaeological and decorative surfaces and the ancient or modern architectural elements to as homogeneous a level of conservation as possible, reducing in number the most degraded areas whilst increasing the number of elements which, in future, will be able to be more easily preserved with ordinary interventions.

Specifically, the intervention includes the restoration and extraordinary maintenance of structures and decorative elements of the following domus: the House of the Opus Craticium, the House of the Mosaic Atrium, the House of the Charred Furniture, the House of the Wooden Sacellum, the House of Apollo the Lyre Player and the House of the Tuscan Colonnade.

The project also has innovative ambitions compared to the maintenance activities put in place thus far, aiming, in fact, to experiment with reproducible approaches, particularly regarding the improvement of intervention techniques on modern integration elements.

A further field of experimentation involves the treatment of carbonised wood in situ. Furthermore, the innovative and experimental nature of consolidation for purposes of seismic prevention should be noted.

**8.2.8 Move to Cloud (OB. 3.1) – Digital Museum of Ancient Herculaneum (OB. 3.7)**

The aim of these two projects is to allow the exploration of the streets, houses and public buildings of Herculaneum and their respective decorations remotely, together with the objects found in them during excavations.

Both interventions involve the digitisation of the archaeological heritage, starting with insulae V and VI (Move to Cloud Project), which will incorporate cataloguing of photographic and 3D documentation of the movable finds, the cataloguing and documentation of decorative elements (mosaics, frescoes and stuccoes etc.) and a major campaign to photograph the buildings.

The creation of this massive digital library, as well as allowing the sharing of the heritage of Herculaneum on open source platforms, will also be a fundamental tool for all the conservation and valorisation activities of the UNESCO SITE.
PROTOCOLLO D’INTESA
PER LA GESTIONE COORDINATA DELLE ATTIVITÀ DEL
SITO UNESCO 829

Tra
Il Parco Archeologico di Pompei – C.F. 90083400631, con sede Via Plinio, 4, Pompei, rappresentato ope legis dal Direttore Generale ad interim, Prof. Massimo Osanna (di seguito denominato PAP), pa-pompei@beniculturali.it, mbac-pa-pompei@mailcert.beniculturali.it

E
Il Parco Archeologico di Ercolano – C.F. 95234870632 con sede in Corso Resina Ercolano, rappresentato ope legis dal Direttore Generale pro tempore, Francesco Sirano (di seguito denominata PAE), pa-erco@mailcert.beniculturali.it, pa-erco@beniculturali.it.

Anche solo le Parti

premesso che

- con Legge 6 agosto 1981 veniva istituita la Soprintendenza Archeologica di Pompei (anche solo Soprintendenza);
- con Legge 8.10.1997 n. 352 la Soprintendenza veniva dotata di autonomia scientifica, organizzativa, amministrativa, finanziaria;
- con la Decision WHC-97/CONF.208/10 il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO (di seguito, per brevità, il “Comitato UNESCO”), in occasione della sessione tenutasi a Napoli nel 1997, ha istituito il sito seriale UNESCO 829 “Aree archeologiche di Pompei, Ercolano, Torre Annunziata”;
- con D.P.R. del 26.11.2007 n. 233, e s.m.i., ai sensi dell’art. 17, comma 1, recante “Regolamento di riorganizzazione del Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali,” è stata istituita la “Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Napoli e Pompei”;
- con D.L. 08.08.2013 n.91, convertito con L. 7.10.2013 n.112, la Soprintendenza Speciale di Napoli e Pompei veniva scissa in due istituzioni l’una con competenza su Napoli e area Flegrea e Caserta e l'altra con competenza su siti vesuviani (Pompei/Ercolano/Stabia/Oplonti/Boscoreale), denominata Soprintendenza Speciale
per i Beni Archeologici di Pompei, Ercolano e Stabia”, come Istituto del MIBACT dotato di autonomia speciale, che esercita le Sue competenze nell’ambito della tutela, conservazione e fruizione pubblica, denominata dal 2016, solo Soprintendenza Pompei;

- con D.M. 12 gennaio 2017 (GU 10.3.17), è stata attribuita alla Soprintendenza la nuova denominazione di Parco Archeologico di Pompei, in adeguamento agli standard internazionali in materia di Istituti e luoghi della cultura;
- con D.M. 23 gennaio 2016, n. 44, art. 6 comma 1, lettera b), ai sensi dell’art. 1 comma 327 della legge 28 dicembre 2005, n. 208 “Riorganizzazione del Ministero dei Beni Culturali e del Turismo”, è stato Istituito il Parco Archeologico di Ercolano, come Istituto autonomo di rilevante interesse nazionale;

VISTO

- la legge n.77/2006 e ss mm. ii. recante “misure speciali di tutela e fruizione dei siti italiani di interesse culturale, paesaggistico ed ambientale, inseriti nella lista del patrimonio mondiale, posti sotto la tutela dell’Unesco”;
- il D.P.C.M. 29 agosto 2014 n.171 recante il nuovo “regolamento di organizzazione del Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo, degli uffici di diretta collaborazione del Ministero e dell’organismo indipendente di valutazione della performance” a norma dell’art.16 comma 4 del D.lg. 24.04.2014 n.66 convertito con modificazioni dalla L.23.06.2014 n.89;
- la circolare n.21, prot.n. 8344 del 18.05.2016;
- D.P.C.M. 2 dicembre 2019, n. 169 “Regolamento di organizzazione del Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo, degli uffici di diretta collaborazione del Ministro e dell’Organismo indipendente di valutazione della performance”;

Considerato che

- il Sito Unesco 829 è un sito seriale costituito da tre aree archeologiche, ricadenti nella competenza di due Istituti autonomi: il PAP (area archeologica di Pompei e di Torre Annunziata) ed il PAE (area archeologica Ercolano);
- nella missione dell’UNESCO vi è, tra l’altro, il mantenimento di una lista di patrimoni dell'umanità (World Heritage List), tra i quali importanti siti del patrimonio culturale
e naturale, la cui conservazione e integrità e importanza sociale sono ritenuti rilevanti per la comunità mondiale;

- le Linee Guida per l’attuazione della Convenzione per la protezione del Patrimonio Mondiale prevedono, al punto 108, che ciascun bene candidato per l’iscrizione abbia un piano di gestione o altro sistema di gestione documentato il cui scopo è di assicurare la tutela efficace del Bene candidato per l’iscrizione (punto 109);

- il piano/sistema di gestione, secondo le suddette Linee Guida, è uno strumento dinamico che garantisce la conservazione del bene e delle caratteristiche che ne hanno prodotto l’iscrizione nella lista;

- il Piano di gestione del Sito Unesco, secondo quanto previsto dal sistema di governance predisposto dal piano stesso, individua nel Parco Archeologico di Pompei e nel Parco Archeologico di Ercolano i soggetti deputati all’aggiornamento ed implementazione del Piano stesso;

- l’implementazione del suddetto Piano di gestione prevede, inoltre, la collaborazione, con di diversi enti collocati all’interno o vicino al sito Unesco e alla sua buffer zone che concorrono, ciascuno nell’ambito della propria competenza, a garantire nel tempo l’integrità dei valori che hanno consentito l’iscrizione del sito nella Lista Patrimonio Mondiale dell’Umanità;

- la gestione del Sito 829, per l’elevata complessità, per il numero di attori coinvolti e le molteplici e necessarie attività, (quali ad esempio le le problematiche conservative) legate alla fruizione e ai progetti educativi, implica un dispieglo di risorse, umane ed economiche, adeguato a garantire il mantenimento del livello raggiunto e, ove possibile, a rendere questo patrimonio culturale un catalizzatore per un più ampio sviluppo sostenibile del territorio e per il benessere delle comunità che vi risiedono;

- il Piano di Gestione del sito UNESCO 829 mira a garantire, infatti, un equilibrio fra esigenze di tutela, valorizzazione e sviluppo sostenibile del territorio secondo le linee Guida per l’attuazione della Convenzione per la protezione del Patrimonio Mondiale ai punti da 109 a 117;

- La L.112/2013 ha riconosciuto nella buffer zone un’opportunità anche per il territorio afferente al sito 829 UNESCO, in relazione al rilancio socio-economico e alla riqualificazione urbanistico-ambientale dei comuni interessati e al potenziamento della
attrattività turistica, costituendo “l’Unità Grande Pompei” (UGP) per assicurare il perseguimento dei suddetti obiettivi;
- i due Parchi cooperano, pertanto, con l’UGP nell’individuazione e nell’elaborazione di strategie di valorizzazione e di riqualificazione delle aree ricadenti nella buffer zone e in quelle limitrofe, ciascuno per il proprio ambito di competenza;
- in data 14.10.2019 le Parti hanno sottoscritto un Atto d’intesa finalizzato alla presentazione e all’attuazione congiunta di progetti inerenti la gestione del Sito 829 a valere sulla L.77/2006, individuando come soggetto referente il Direttore Generale del PAP, nella persona del Prof. Massimo Osanna;
- il Segretariato Generale-Servizio II Ufficio UNESCO MiBACT ha notificato, in data 09.11.2020 la registrazione del D.M 10 agosto 2020, con il quale il Ministro per i Beni e le Attività Culturali ha disposto, ai sensi della Legge 77/2006, a valere sull’esercizio finanziario 2019, capitolo 7305, l’assegnazione di finanziamenti per aggiornamento/implementazione del Piano di Gestione del Sito 829;
- con Decisione 38 COM 8B.51 (2014) il Comitato UNESCO ha chiesto una nuova proposta di buffer zone;
- con Decisione 43 COM 7B.85 (2019) il Comitato UNESCO ha richiesto la tempestiva trasmissione della nuova proposta di buffer zone, sottolineando che “minor boundary modification, including a proposed change to the buffer zone, is still a pending issue”;
- in risposta alla richiesta del Comitato UNESCO sul ridimensionamento della proposta di buffer zone rispetto a quella presentata nel 2014, è stata elaborata una nuova proposta secondo le indicazioni del Comitato UNESCO;
- al fine di garantire una gestione coordinata delle attività relative al Sito UNESCO 829, anche in previsione dell’implementazione del Piano di Gestione e dell’eventuale approvazione della proposta di buffer zone da parte del Comitato UNESCO, nonché per il perseguimento degli obiettivi di cui al cd “Piano di gestione”, risulta necessaria la sottoscrizione di un protocollo d’intesa tra le Parti.

Tutto ciò premesso, si conviene e si stipula quanto segue

Art. 1 - Premesse

Le premesse fanno parte integrante del presente accordo.
Art. 2 - Finalità del Protocollo

Le Parti, al fine di una corretta e coordinata gestione delle attività relative al Sito UNESCO 829, così come previste dal Piano di Gestione, inteso come un processo ciclico ripetitivo di redazione, implementazione e aggiornamento, concordano di attuare forme integrate di cooperazione.

Le Parti provvederanno in maniera condivisa e in coordinamento con l’Ufficio UNESCO MiBACT, agli obblighi determinati dall’iscrizione del patrimonio culturale di cui sono responsabili nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO e, in questo ambito, garantiranno la programmazione, progettazione e implementazione delle relative iniziative ed attività congiunte.

L’obiettivo delle Parti è raggiungere il pieno consenso nelle decisioni e azioni per il Sito UNESCO 829, il PAP avrà un ruolo di coordinamento complessivo e sarà responsabile per l’interfaccia con l’Ufficio UNESCO MiBACT. I Direttori PAP e PAE rimarranno, comunque, reciprocamente responsabili del controllo delle attività condivise.

Art. 3 – Compiti - Gestione delle comunicazioni

Il Segretariato Generale-Servizio II Ufficio UNESCO del MiBACT (di seguito “Ufficio UNESCO MiBACT”), svolge il ruolo di National Focal Point, che interagisce con il Comitato UNESCO per il Patrimonio culturale iscritto nella Lista.

Le Parti contraenti stabiliscono che il referente UNESCO per il Sito 829 è il Direttore Generale pro tempore del PAP che si occuperà, in via esclusiva, della comunicazione e trasmissione all’Ufficio UNESCO MiBACT dei documenti e dei dati richiesti dal Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale, tenendo sempre per conoscenza nelle comunicazioni il Direttore del PAE, condividendo tempestivamente anche i documenti nei quali il Direttore del PAE non dovesse essere già in indirizzo.

Questo canale unico per le comunicazioni si applica anche a tutte le trasmissioni all’Ufficio UNESCO MiBACT e al Comitato UNESCO.

La gestione della comunicazione esterna, relativa ai singoli progetti di competenza di ciascuna delle due parti, verrà previamente condivisa tra le stesse. Il PAP è referente ufficiale nella comunicazione e nel lancio delle attività Unesco per i progetti comuni che investono il Sito 829 nella sua totalità.
Art. 4 Cooperazione

Le Parti coopereranno in attuazione del principio di sussidiarietà orizzontale, nella programmazione e progettazione di tutte le iniziative ed attività legate all’iscrizione Unesco, compresa anche l’elaborazione di progetti per l’ottenimento dei finanziamenti della L. 77/2006, le attività divulgative, nonché tutte le attività di tutela e di valorizzazione finalizzate al raggiungimento degli obiettivi individuati dal Piano di Gestione e per l’implementazione dello stesso.

Le Parti si impegnano ad assegnare risorse umane, finanziarie e intellettuali, ciascuna per il proprio ambito di competenza, adeguate a rendere la cooperazione disciplinata dal presente Accordo operativa ed efficace.

Art. 5 - Durata

Quanto disciplinato dal presente Protocollo è immediatamente efficace e vincolante per le Parti a partire dalla sua sottoscrizione. La sua durata è fissata in anni 5 e/o comunque sino ad una nuova e diversa regolamentazione.

Art. 6 - Organismo Tecnico Scientifico


2. L’Organismo Tecnico-Scientifico (O.T.S.) è così costituito:

- Maria Rispoli, funzionario archeologo del PAP e Responsabile Ufficio Unesco del Sito 829;
- Anna Onesti, funzionario architetto del PAP, Responsabile Ufficio Tutela;
- Arianna Spinosa, funzionario architetto del PAP, Responsabile dell’Ufficio Oplontis-Villa Sora;
- Stefania Siano, funzionario archeologo del PAE, Responsabile dell’Ufficio 1-Accessibilità;
- Angela D’Anna, funzionario architetto del PAE, Responsabile della Tutela.
- Francesca Cantone, funzionario della comunicazione del PAE, Responsabile della Comunicazione.
Il funzionario archeologo del PAP Responsabile dell’Ufficio Unesco del Sito 829, nell’attuale persona della dr.ssa Maria Rispoli, avrà funzioni di presidente e di coordinamento dell’OTS.

2. L’OTS avrà funzione meramente di consultazione e di valutazione in ordine alle attività e/o progetti congiunti dell’Ufficio UNESCO. In particolare, l’OTS analizzerà, valuterà e procederà alla raccolta sistematica di informazioni e dati sulla realizzazione delle attività, sulla presentazione di nuove proposte progettuali, osservando e verificando l’avanzamento delle strategie e delle azioni realizzate o da realizzare, l’efficacia e l’efficienza dei processi e definendo, ove necessario, eventuali sistemi di regolazione e/o meccanismi correttivi e di miglioramento.

3. L’OTS si riunirà in via ordinaria, quattro volte all’anno, due volte presso il PAP, e due presso il PAE, su convocazione del Presidente/Coordinatore, e in via straordinaria quando ne faccia richiesta il Direttore del PAP o del PAE o almeno un terzo dei componenti con relazione scritta e motivata, ovvero ogni qualvolta vi è una ragione urgente o la necessità di valutare singoli proposti e/o progetti.

Per la validità della seduta è richiesta la presenza della maggioranza dei componenti rappresentativa di entrambe le Parti. Le deliberazioni sono adottate a maggioranza dei presenti; in caso di parità di voti prevale il voto del Presidente (che vale doppio). Le riunioni non sono pubbliche. Il Presidente dell’OTS può invitare alla riunione, anche su proposta degli altri componenti, senza diritto di voto, collaboratori PAP e PAE, nonché esponenti della UGP o anche ospiti esterni ritenuti utili per le discussioni all’ordine del giorno, limitatamente all’argomento per il quale la loro presenza si renda necessaria. Per ogni riunione verrà redatto un verbale firmato dal Presidente o suo delegato e dal Segretario; copia di ogni verbale verrà inviata dal Presidente ai componenti del OTS e ai Direttori PAP e PAE per le determinazioni di competenza.

La funzione di segretario verbalizzante può essere assunta da un componente dell'Ufficio di Segreteria del PAP e/o del PAE, su parere favorevole del OTS.

4. La convocazione delle riunioni dell’OTS è fatta dal Presidente a mezzo PEC all'indirizzo del PAE e a quello di tutti i partecipanti convocati, previa indicazione dell’”ordine del giorno” della riunione con allegati i documenti per la discussione.
L'ordine del giorno è predisposto dal Presidente, anche su proposta dei componenti dell’OTS fatta pervenire in tempo utile per la convocazione. I componenti dell’OTS possono chiedere al Presidente la trattazione di determinati argomenti, che dovranno essere proposti nell'ordine del giorno della prima riunione utile.

La partecipazione alle riunioni è obbligatoria per i componenti dell’OTS che, in caso di impossibilità, possono delegare un referente dell’ente rappresentato, comunicando il nominativo al Presidente in anticipo.

Art. 7 – Determinazioni finali- approvazione

Le determinazioni finali inerenti le attività/progetti/iniziative, che investono il Sito 829 nella sua totalità, dopo aver ricevuto i pareri di cui all’art.5, verranno assunte congiuntamente dal PAP e dal PAE, previa comunicazione scritta e/o rilascio di nulla osta; qualora il PAE dovesse ritardare nella decisione e/o nella comunicazione della stessa, il PAP, nella persona del Direttore pro tempore, quale referente Unesco, per garantire ogni adempimento nei confronti dell’Unesco provvederà senza indugio ad assumere la decisione finale, anche in luogo del PAE, provvedendo alle successive comunicazioni.

Eventuali collaborazioni istituzionali con soggetti terzi (istituzioni, organizzazioni, fondazioni ecc..) nell’ambito di attività, progetti e iniziative Unesco che riguardano tutte e tre le aree, in qualità di Patrimonio iscritto nella Lista UNESCO n. 829, dovranno essere deliberati dall’OTS e, previa condivisione con il Direttore PAE, successivamente sottoposti all’approvazione del Direttore Generale PAP, in qualità di Referente Unesco del Sito 829.

La gestione tecnico-amministrativa di tutte le attività connesse alla realizzazione dei progetti finanziati per il Sito 829 sulla base della L. 77/2006 o di altri strumenti legislativi, farà alternativamente carico, per ciascun anno, al PAP ed al PAE; a partire dalla data di sottoscrizione del presente atto farà capo al PAE e poi a seguire alternativamente, al PAP ed al PAE;

La gestione tecnico amministrativa di progetti UNESCO condivisi e finanziati dalla Parti, sarà di competenza del PAP e del PAE per le rispettive competenze o altrimenti regolamentata su proposta dell’OTS e approvazione di entrambe le Parti.

Il PAP, risponderà e avrà potere decisionale, in via esclusiva, solo sui progetti afferenti unicamente alle proprie aree di competenza, previo parere dell’OTS di cui all’art.5.

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Il PAE, risponderà e avrà potere decisionale, in via esclusiva, solo sui progetti afferenti unicamente alle proprie aree di competenza, previo parere dell’OTS di cui all’art.5.

Art.8- oneri finanziari
La presente intesa non comporta oneri finanziari a carico delle Parti contraenti.

Art.9 - Comunicazioni e Uffici di riferimento
Ogni comunicazione o richiesta tra le Parti, riferibile al presente atto, dovrà essere effettuata per iscritto o a mezzo PEC presso le sedi, così come indicate in epigrafe, o presso altro indirizzo comunque comunicato per iscritto dalla parte interessata.

Art.10 - Modifiche
Il presente atto potrà essere soggetto a modifiche e/o integrazioni previo atto sottoscritto dalle partì. Ogni modifica del presente atto potrà essere provata solo per iscritto.

Art.11 - Dichiarazioni finali e clausola di rinvio
Le parti danno atto di avere negoziato, ed approvato, ogni singola clausola del presente atto; per tutto quanto non previsto, le parti fanno espresso rinvio alle leggi, ai regolamenti ed ogni altro atto normativo vigente in materia.

Il presente atto annulla e sostituisce ogni altro atto esistente tra le stesse in quanto incompatibile.

Art.12 - Registrazione

Art.13 - Tutela dei dati personali
I dati personali saranno trattati in conformità alle disposizioni previste dal Regolamento UE 2016/679 e saranno utilizzati esclusivamente per la gestione del presente atto e trattati – nei modi e nei limiti necessari per perseguire tale finalità – dalle Parti e da persone all’uopo nominate responsabili e incaricate del trattamento.

Art.14 - Foro competente
Le parti si impegnano a risolvere bonariamente qualsivoglia controversia che dovesse insorgere in ordine all’interpretazione attuazione del presente Protocollo. In ogni caso il Foro competente è quello di Napoli.
Art.15 - Allegati-accordi attuativi
Gli eventuali allegati e/o accordi esecutivi, costituiscono parte integrante e sostanziale del presente Accordo e sostituiscono ogni altro atto esistente in quanto incompatibile. Quanto disposto dal presente atto prevale, in caso di divergenza o di contrasto, su quanto disposto negli allegati.

Art. 16- Norma finale
Il presente accordo, redatto per scrittura privata non autenticata in unico esemplare, ai sensi dell’art. 15 della L. n. 241/1990, si compone di n. 8 pagine, è firmato digitalmente, in unico originale, ex art. 24, commi 1e 2 del C.A.D. – Codice Amministrazione Digitale – D.Lgs 7 marzo 2005 n. 82.

Letto, Approvato e Sottoscritto.

Il Direttore Generale ad interim
Prof. Massimo Osanna

Firmato digitalmente da
MASSIMO OSANNA
CN = OSANNA
MASSIMO
O = MIBACT
C = IT

Il Direttore del Parco Archeologico di Ercolano
Dr. Francesco Sirano

Firmato digitalmente da
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C=IT
O=MIBACT