







CULTURAL HERITAGE

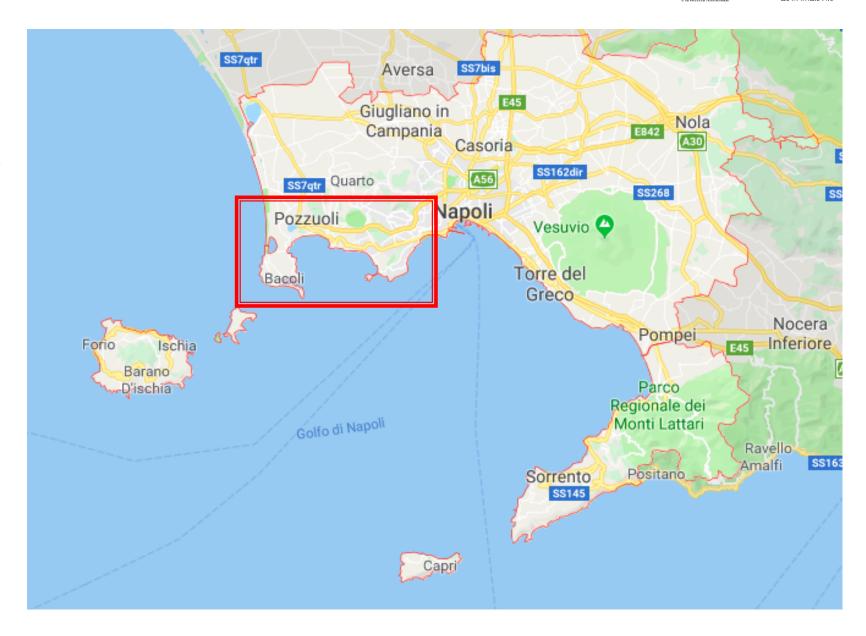
Phlegrean Fields Archaeological Park





Phlegrean Fields are located north-west of Naples.

They embrace the northern side of the great gulf, separating it from the Campania Plain.

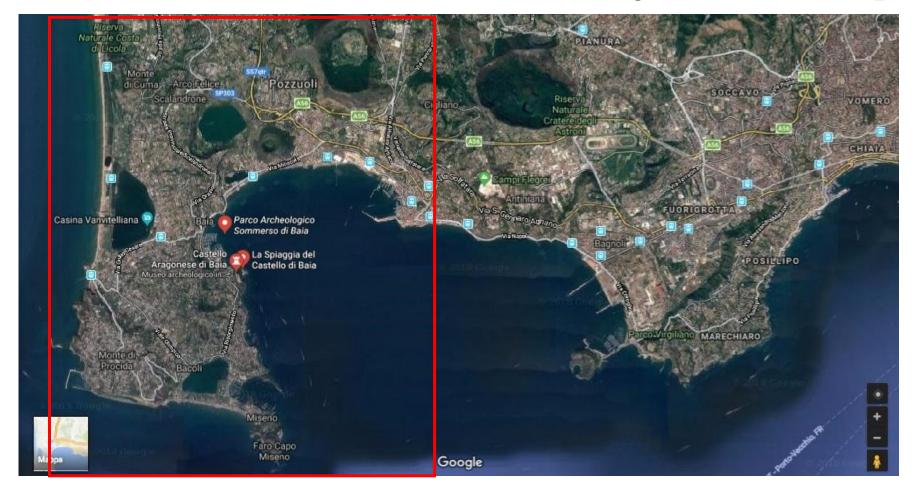








Archaeological Sites are spread in four municipalities: Pozzuoli, Bacoli, Monte di Procida and Giugliano in Campania.









1 Museo Archeologico dei Campi Flegrei nel Castello di Baia

Baia

- 2 Terme Romane
- 3 Parco Sommerso
- 4 Parco Monumentale
- 5 Tempio di Diana
- 6 Tempio di Venere

Bacoli

- 7 Cento Camerelle
- 8 Tomba di Agrippina

Miseno

- 9 Grotta della Dragonara
- 10 Sacello degli Augustali
- **11** Teatro Romano
- 12 Necropoli di Cappella
- 13 Piscina Mirabile

Cuma

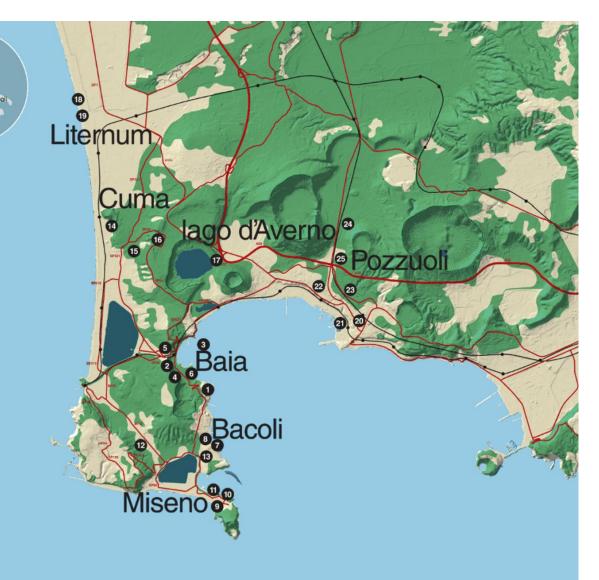
- 14 Parco Archeologico
- **15** Anfiteatro
- 16 Grotta di Cocceio
- 17 Tempio di Apollo

Liternum

- 18 Parco Archeologico
- 19 Anfiteatro

Pozzuoli

- 20 Anfiteatro Flavio
- 21 Macellum / Tempio di
- Serapide
- 22 Lo Stadio puteolano di
- Antonino Pio
- 23 La Necropoli di via Celle
- 24 Necropoli di San Vito



25 Archaeological Sites are managed by the Phlegrean Fields Archaeological Park.

They represents the remains of human settlement between VIII century b.C. and IV century A.D., as well as important archaeological evidences also for the Middle Age.







Ancient town of *Puteoli* is preserved under today's Pozzuoli: main remains are the *Anfiteatro* and the *Serapeo*, the old market.







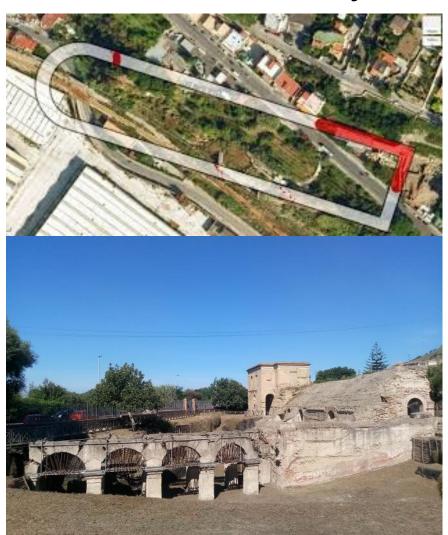






In Pozzuoli can be found relevant *necropolis*, along ancient roads exiting the town, and one of the very few *stadium* built in Italy.











Cuma is the first Greek colony in Occident: little is preserved from that period, but the city is famous for the Sibylla that in her *Antro* vaticinated for Apollo.













Liternum was a Roman colony contemporary with Puteoli, that is famous for the exile of Scipio Africanus. Today are preserved the forum and the amphiteatrum.









Miseno was the port of the imperial fleet, since *Augustus* to *Trajan*. Many cisterns are preserved, among them the most famous *Piscina Mirabilis*. Worthy of note is also the *Shrine of the Augustales*.











At Bacoli, the ancient *Bauli*, are preserved the remains of some villas and particularly the cisterns for the water supply. The so-called *Tomba di Agrippina* actually is a great fountain of one of these rich houses.











Baiae has never been an urban center, but it had an extraordinary urban growth, clearly visible still today through modern buildings facing the seaside.

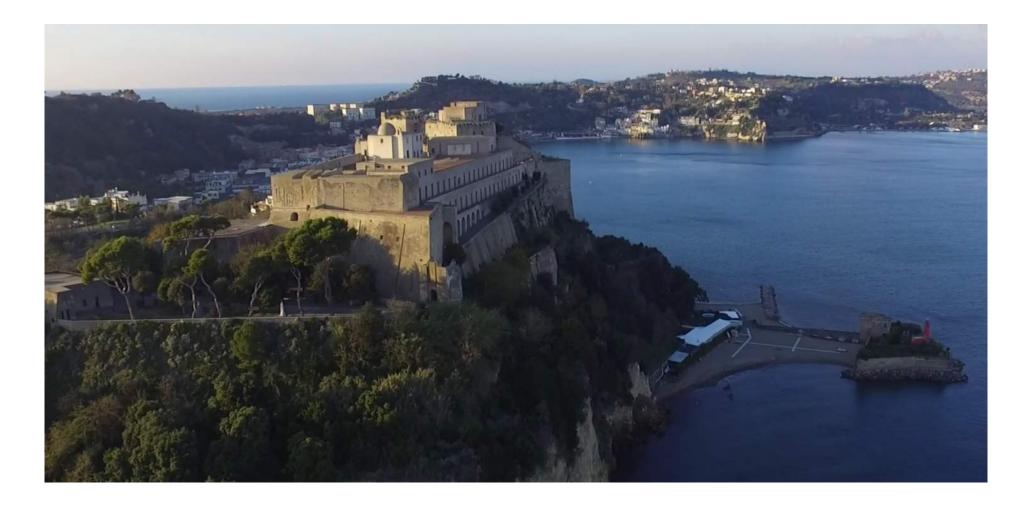








The Aragon Castle stands on one of the two hills that close the bay. A Roman Villa occupied the site before the castle was erected.









The castle rooms host the Phlegrean Fields Archaeological Museum, that collects pieces from all above mentioned sites.

