



## EXCURSIONS



**PAESTUM** (it takes 40 minutes by train)

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

Paestum was founded around the end of the 7th century BC by colonists from the Greek city of Sybaris originally known as Poseidonia. Today you can admire the magnificent Greek temples in Doric style dating from the first half of the 6th century BC. These were dedicated to Hera and Athena, although they have traditionally been identified as a basilica and temples of Neptune and Ceres. Paestum is also famous for its lovely golden beaches.



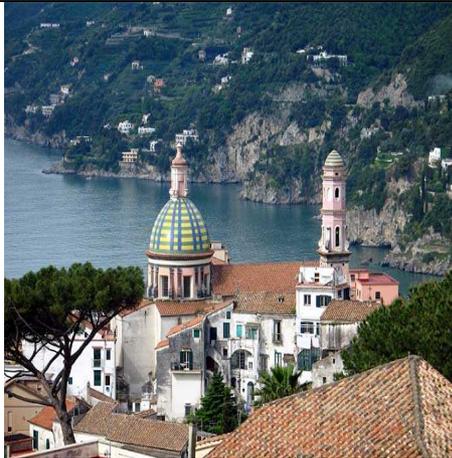
**POMPEII** -Archeological site with RUINES

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes 40 minutes by train)

<http://www.scavidipompei.it/>

The city of Pompeii is famous all over the world because it was destroyed and buried by the explosion of Vesuvio in 79 AD. The city was rediscovered in 1599. Since then there has been continuous archeological work carried out and still today they are digging up other relics. Today, Pompeii is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



### **VIETRI** - Capital of Ceramics

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes 10 minutes by bus)

Named as UNESCO World Heritage in 1997, along with the rest of the Amalfi Coast, Vietri is famous for its old tradition of ceramics, majolica and pottery.

The main monument is the Church of St. John the Baptist, dating to 1732, which is famous for its majolica tiled cupola.



### **AMALFI** (it takes 40 minutes by ferryboat)

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

Amalfi is one of the most important and particular city on the Coast. Its medieval architecture and the 11th century cathedral of St. Andrew richly represent the artistic movement prevailing in Southern Italy at the time of the Normans. The Amalfi coast is famed for its production of Limoncello liqueur and for its hand-made thick paper which is called "bambagina".



### **RAVELLO**

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes about 50 minutes by bus)

Capital of Classical Music festivals and Events  
The charm of its landscapes, the quality of its monuments and villas ravished a lot of European artists who came here to find inspiration. The history of Ravello is directly linked to Amalfi's one. During the period in which Amalfi was one of the four powerful Maritime Republic, Ravello reached its maximum splendour excelling in commerce.

Places to visit: **Villa Rufolo, Villa Cimbrone and the Cathedral.**



**POSITANO** (it takes 50 minutes by ferryboat)

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

Positano is one of the most attractive towns along the Amalfi Coast, with its winding streets and typical Mediterranean architecture. Famous worldwide for its fashion (Moda Positano), handmade clothing and sandals, Positano is one of the most popular destination after Capri. Positano has also been the setting for many famous films.



**SORRENTO**

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes 1 hour by bus)

Sorrento is the pearl of the Sorrento Coast. Visitors cannot miss its *centro storico* (old town) with its shops and monuments: the Cathedral, the Basilica of San Francesco and the public gardens (*Villa Comunale*) from which you can enjoy a breathtaking view.

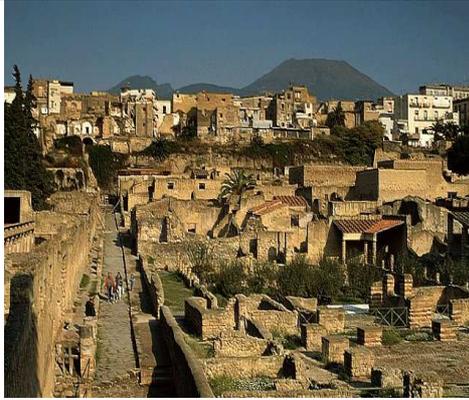


**NAPLES (Historical centre)**

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes 1 hour by bus or by train)

Naples, founded by Greek colonists in 470 BC, is one of the most ancient cities in Europe. Its historic centre is the largest in Europe, covering 1,700 hectares and enclosing 27 centuries of history. The beautiful Cathedral of Saint Januarius, the folk San Gregorio Armeno street, home to the artisans specialized in the art of the Neapolitan Presepe, the Gothic church of Santa Chiara, the majestic Piazza Plebiscito and the Royal Palace are just a few of the monuments you can visit in Naples, accompanied by a slice of pizza Margherita (here it was born in 1789) and a cup of Espresso coffee



### **ERCOLANO**

(it takes 1 hour from Salerno)

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

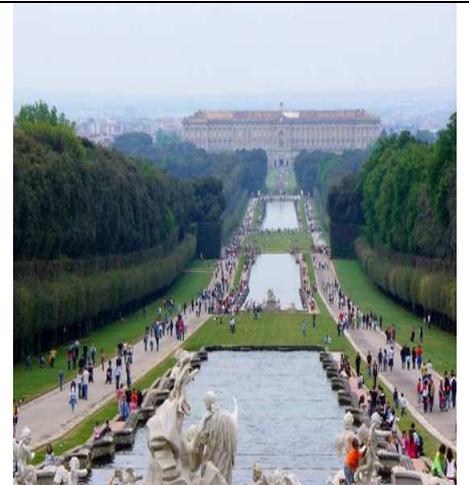
**Herculaneum** (it: Ercolano) is a town close to Naples in Campania, Italy. It is named after the ruined Roman city which forms its main attraction. Herculaneum was destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in AD 79, the same eruption that destroyed Pompeii.



### **The beautiful island of CAPRI**

(it takes 70 Minutes by ferry boat -jet)

Capri is one of the most beautiful and famous island. Some of the main areas of the island include the following: the Marina Piccola (the little harbour), the Belvedere of Tragara (a high panoramic promenade lined with villas), the limestone crags called sea stacks that project above the sea (the Faraglioni), the town of Anacapri, the Blue Grotto (Grotta Azzurra), and the ruins of the Imperial Roman villas.



### **The Royal Palace of CASERTA**

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes 1 hour by train)

La "Reggia di Caserta" ) is a former royal residence built for the Bourbon kings of Naples. It was the largest palace and one of the largest buildings erected in Europe during the 18th century. In 1997, the palace was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, described in its nomination as "the swan song of the spectacular art of the Baroque, from which it adopted all the features needed to create the illusions of multidirectional space".

<http://www.reggiadicaserta.beniculturali.it/>



### **CILENTO COAST**

[UNESCO World Heritage Site](#)

(it takes 60 minutes by car or by bus)

The National Park of Cilento is something you must experience at least once in your life. The Park stretches from the Tyrrhenian coast up to the foot of the Apennines in the regions of Campania and Basilicata. Its astonishing natural and unspoiled landscapes include mountain paths, olive tree hills and golden beaches. This is the ideal place for people who love both mountain and sea.



### **CAVA DE TIRRENI**

(it takes 15 minutes by bus)

Medieval town.

The history of the town is related with the Benedictine Abbey built in the XI Century. The little town is also famous for its Cathedral and for the medieval parades.