



POTENZA

CITTÀ CAPOLUOGO
CAPITAL CITY

Guida e mappa della città
Tourist map and guide

Basilicata
step*by*step

Pubblicazione gratuita *Free publication*

BASILICATA STEP BY STEP

L'opuscolo, realizzato dall'Agenzia di Promozione Territoriale della Basilicata, è una guida sintetica ed essenziale della città di Potenza. Nella pubblicazione in 5 lingue (italiano, inglese, francese, spagnolo e tedesco) sono indicati solo i principali punti di interesse del capoluogo, che si ritrovano anche nella mappa a corredo, con un focus in particolare sul centro storico.

The brochure, created by the Basilicata Tourist Board, is a concise and essential guide to the city of Potenza. The publication is available in 5 languages (Italian, English, French, Spanish and German) and only indicates the main points of interest in the regional capital, which are also found on the accompanying map, with a particular focus on the historic centre.

La brochure, réalisée par l'Agence de promotion territoriale de la Basilicate, est un guide concis et essentiel de la ville de Potenza. La publication est disponible en 5 langues (italien, anglais, français, espagnol et allemand) et n'indique que les principaux points d'intérêt de le chef-lieu, qui se trouvent également sur la carte d'accompagnement, avec un focus particulier sur le centre historique.

El folleto, creado por el Organismo regional de turismo de Basilicata, es una guía esencial de Potenza. La publicación en 5 idiomas (italiano, inglés, francés, español y alemán) incluye sólo los principales puntos de interés de la ciudad, que también se encuentran en el mapa adjunto, con un enfoque en particular sobre el casco antiguo.

Die Broschüre, die vom Fremdenverkehrsamt der Basilikata verfasst wurde, ist ein einfacher und praktischer Reiseführer durch die Stadt Potenza. Die Broschüre ist in 5 Sprachen erhältlich (Italienisch, Englisch, Französisch, Spanisch und Deutsch) und enthält nur die wichtigsten Sehenswürdigkeiten der Hauptstadt, die auch auf der beiliegenden Karte zu finden sind, wobei der Schwerpunkt auf die Altstadt gelegt wird.

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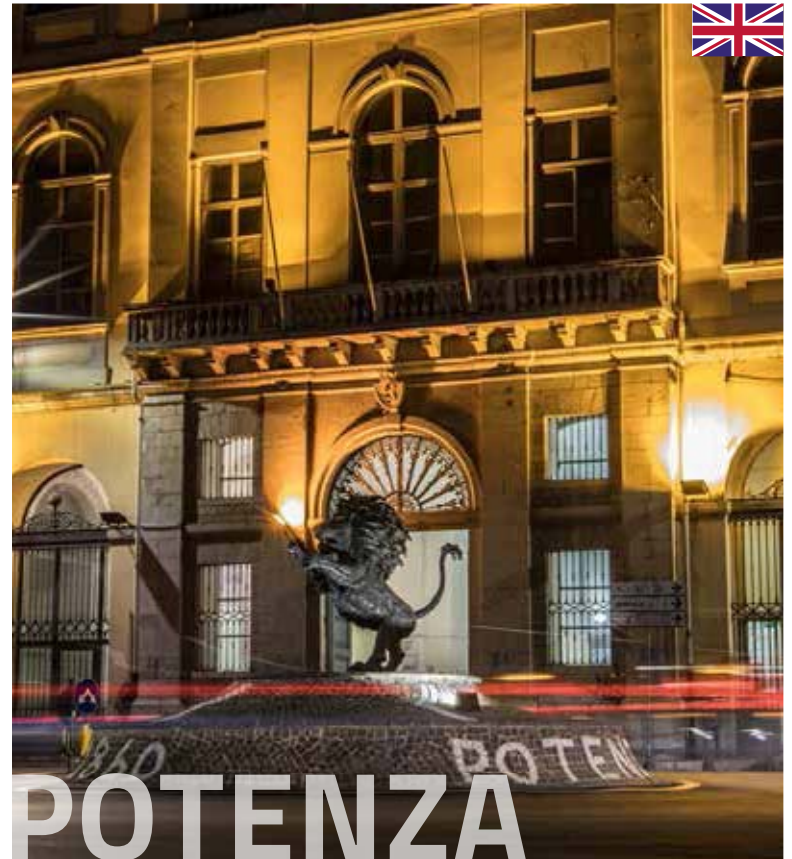
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From medieval village to vertical city

Ancient, with suggestive corners full of history, Potenza, the highest regional capital of Italy (819 m above sea level), is today renewed and modern. Its past is enclosed in the stones of centuries-old buildings, low houses sided over the years by palaces and imposing buildings surrounded by alleys that once were the main streets of a town gathered around the baronial residence. A village strategically perched on a hill that, has become part of a more complex urban complex, the historic centre of a town that has extended beyond the medieval walls, conquering terrain and height, transforming itself into a vertical city crossed by countless stairways that have earned it the nickname of "*City of Stairs*".

The entire inhabited area was born, on the main *decumanus*, the "Pretoria road", today the central axis of the city, a meeting place, seat of various commercial activities and administrative functions. It is from here that the alleys branch off leading to historic churches, convents and palaces that belonged to noble families, which were then transformed into museums or houses characterised by an architecture that still retains traces of its past. An architecture slowly contaminated by impulses towards the future, found in high buildings



constructed using modern materials, from the Palace of the Court to the headquarters of the University of Basilicata, in innovative mobility services, such as the complex system of escalators that crosses part of the city, distinguishing itself on a European scale for its majesty, or again in health trails and numerous facilities dedicated to sport.

The Historic centre

The contrast between past and modernity, tradition and innovation relives in the historic centre of Potenza. Shops, paved streets, art museums, modern buildings that increase as we head towards the lower part of the town, contrast pleasantly and unexpectedly with the remains of medieval architecture in which Via Pretoria represented the main road closed between walls that extended from Portasalza to the **Guevara Castle**, of which today we can still admire the **tower**. Guardian of a significant cultural-artistic heritage, the centre of Potenza is rich in churches, convents, galleries, historic buildings, such as the



Teatro Stabile, meeting places such as Piazza Mario Pagano, and fragments of history such as the gates that interrupted the walls acting as entrances to the medieval city. Along Via Pretoria, starting from the **Church of Santa Lucia**, it is possible to follow the most salient architectural stages of the ancient village enclosed between the **Church of San Michele** and **Cathedral of San Gerardo**, up to the imposing **Monastery of San Luca** (now a station of the Carabinieri), the squares and the historic **Loffredo Palace**.



The Gates

The walls in which the urban nucleus was enclosed and protected in the pre-Napoleonic age were crossed by 6 gates, and by two small service doors.

Four are the largest, of which only the first has been destroyed: *Portasalza*, on the western part of the plateau, demolished in the first twenty years of the nineteenth century; *Porta San Luca*, the most important outlet on the southern side; *Porta San Gerardo*, known as the gate of the ecclesiastics, adjacent to the homonymous Cathedral, considered the safest because it is directly protected by the patron



saint and used by those who wanted to cross the bishop's possessions; and finally, *Porta San Giovanni*, which owes its name to the hospital of the same name which existed between the 13th and 16th centuries. In addition to the 4 large openings there were 2 minor doors that are no longer visible: *Portamendola* and *Porta Trinità*.



The city of stairs C4

Once the walls were demolished, Potenza undertook its expansion by resorting to architectural and structural expedients that today characterise its identity. There are several stairways that connect the various urban levels, starting from the historic centre where we find the most famous one, the nineteenth-century *Scala del Popolo* (*The People's Staircase*), which connects Via del Popolo to Piazza XVIII



Agosto. Continuing to go down we find long sequences of steps of small and large stairways that lead from the heart of the city to the neighbourhoods immediately below, connecting the parallel streets on the different levels of the town and making them easily reachable on foot.

The escalators that cross the town of Potenza are remarkable for their size and complexity, connecting the new and modern part of the Lucanian capital with the historic centre located in the highest part of the city. An architectural work that has no equal in all of Europe and that for its length ranks second on a world scale after that of Tokyo. From the peripheral districts of Poggio Tre Galli and Cocuzzo it is possible to arrive in a short time in the centre, as well as from via Armellini to via Due Torri. Different urban planes are thus intersected by modern mobility services, becoming part of a single design, that of a city in dialogue with the logistical needs of its inhabitants.



The Francesco Stabile theatre C3

Named after the Lucanian musician Francesco Stabile, the most prestigious theatre in Basilicata dominates the entire Mario Pagano square in the historic centre. Proclaimed "Historic Lucanian Theatre" in 2014, it was built starting from 1856 and was inaugurated only in 1881 on the occasion of the visit to Potenza of King Umberto I and Margherita of Savoy. For some structural and aesthetic characteristics it recalls the San Carlo of Naples. Designed like most Italian theatres, the stage and orchestra are enclosed by the floor seating, the gallery and three tiers of boxes. The façade is divided into two levels surmounted by a tympanum and characterised by cantons with ashlar frames that enclose the various openings. Putti,





floral motifs alternating with golden masks and allegorical scenes, on the other hand, constitute the *leitmotiv* of the internal decorative apparatus and the ceiling. Elements that, together with its small size, make the theatre a true artistic jewel for prestigious cultural events. The charm of the place was increased by the discovery of the piano of Ruggero Leoncavallo, a well-known composer born in Naples in 1857, who died in Montecatini in 1919 and lived for a few years in the Lucanian capital, where he gave life to his most famous opera, "Pagliacci".



Piazza Mario Pagano C3

It is the heart of the historic centre of Potenza, the city lounge, a meeting place for young people and an ideal place for holding events of a different nature. Piazza Mario Pagano was designed in 1838, while the works began in 1844, and totally reflects the dual soul of the city. Surrounded by ancient buildings, such as the "F. Stabile" theatre and the Prefecture building, was renovated according to a design by architect Gae Aulenti in 2007 and inaugurated on 13 October 2012, with the addition of benches, trees and modern street lamps that highlight the grandeur of the square and the beauty of the frame in which it is contained.

Initially called "*del Mercato*" for its Sunday market, it was dedicated in 1870 to Lucanian jurist Mario Pagano, after having also been called "*Intendenza*" and "*della Prefettura*".



The Cathedral of San Gerardo F3

One of the most significant historical-architectural sites of the city is the Cathedral of San Gerardo, named after Bishop Gerardo La Porta, patron saint of Potenza, bishop of Piacenza origin, who ruled the diocese from 1111 to 1119. Initially dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of the Assumption, it was born on the highest point of the historic centre, was erected between 1197 and 1200, enlarged in 1250 and at the end of the eighteenth century it



was rebuilt in neoclassical style by architect Magri, a pupil of Vanvitelli.

A comfortable and semi-circular staircase precedes the main entrance of the church: a precious bronze gate with two doors on which the most significant episodes of the history of Potenza are depicted. Surmounted by a tympanum, in the centre of which stands the coat of arms of Bishop Bonaventura Claverio, the entrance stands out on a

façade sober in colour and lines, crossed by two pairs of pilasters and divided into two levels. A secondary door is located on the right side of the cathedral and is characterised by two cylindrical columns ending with Ionian capitals. Both doors were made by the Calabrian sculptor Giuseppe Niglia in 1968.

The plan of the church develops in the shape of a Latin cross, the altar is in multicoloured marble and the walls are covered with paintings on wood and Baroque frescoes. A sarcophagus preserves the remains of San Gerardo, while under the main altar there is a suggestive crypt dating back to a period ranging from the 4th to the 6th centuries AD, which could have the function of "Martyrion", i.e. a place that guarded the corpses of martyrs. Noteworthy is the square bell tower that, solemnly, rises above the roofs of the historic centre. On four levels and placed next to the secondary entrance, it ends with a four-pitched roof.



The votive shrine of San Gerardo La Porta E4

Dedicated to the patron saint of the city, the temple (as the people of Potenza call it) was built on the remains of an old snow house and located in Piazza Matteotti on the border with the well-known Muraglione that separates this part of the centre from Corso XVIII Agosto below. A neo-Renaissance style bust depicting San Gerardo La Porta, resting on an octagonal base, dominates the interior of the structure, a small semi-circular sacred building closed at the top by a singular dome and supported on the front by 4 columns decorated with grooves and ending in Corinthian capitals. On the sides of the statue two epigraphs: one informative, about the identity of the bust, the other evocative of two great historical events concerning the city, the invasion of brigands in 1809 and the insurrection of 1860.



The Diocesan Museum of Potenza F3

It is located behind the cathedral and was born inside a building erected in 1616, then destroyed during the Second World War and later rebuilt. The Diocesan Museum of Potenza is a casket of ancient treasures. It houses the furnishings of the Cathedral and a large collection of sacred objects, paintings and particular pieces of silverware that guide the visitor through a unique path that oscillates between faith and art.



The Churches

There are numerous sacred places that deserve attention, in addition to the Cathedral of San Gerardo, both for their architectural appeal and their historical-cultural value. We find many of them in the historic centre. At the entrance of via Pretoria, there is the **Church of Santa Lucia**, located in the Largo Portasalza, a name inherited from what once was the main gateway to the city. Small, simple, with a single but evocative nave, it is surrounded by low houses of medieval origin that still today draw the lines of a small neighbourhood of the time. The façade, light and framed by ashlar motifs, features a particular limestone entrance, crossing which we find ourselves in front of a beautiful wooden statue depicting the Saint, of nineteenth-century origins and style, as the ceilings. Proceeding we meet in via Rosica the **Church**



of San Michele Arcangelo, a masterpiece of Romanesque art dating back to 1178 and custodian of numerous masterpieces, such as a fresco by Pietrafesa depicting the Annunciation (1612), or the Madonna of the Rosary and fifteen Mysteries (1569) by Antonio Stabile. Spacious and bright, completely in stone, with three naves marked by rows of sturdy pillars supporting round arches, it welcomes believers with a magnificent wooden crucifix placed on the high altar and a majestic statue of San Michele on the side. In typically

Franciscan style it is the **Church dedicated to San Francesco d'Assisi**, behind Piazza Mario Pagano. The single nave, the exposed stone of the entire structure, interrupted only by a stained glass rose window on the main façade, and the



simplicity of the interiors, perfectly reflect the type of religiosity to which it is inspired. The **Church of SS. Trinità** dates back to the 11th century and was rebuilt after the earthquake with a single nave and side chapels, embellished with frescoes and epigraphs from the fourteenth century. Hidden between alleys that intersect each other and ancient buildings, we find the **Chapel of Beato Bonaventura**, initially the home of Friar Bonaventura sanctified by Pope Pius VI in

1775. Moving slightly away from the historic centre, the **Church of Santa Maria del Sepolcro** is one of the oldest in the city, most likely built by the Templar order between the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century. A particular portico with three stone arches precedes the entrance door. Inside, the two naves are surmounted by a coffered ceiling made with polychrome wood and enriched with carvings and gilding that contrast with the stone that covers the triumphal arch, decorated with floral and zoomorphic motifs and characterised by a typically Gothic-Catalan architecture. Another religious meeting point is the **Church of San Rocco**, in the homonymous neighbourhood. Built on the remains of a chapel dating back to 1400, it has a Latin cross plan, a hemisphere ceiling and, in one of the internal chapels, preserves a beautiful wooden statue portraying the Saint.

The National Archaeological Museum Dinu Adamesteanu F3

Located inside the majestic Loffredo Palace and named after the Romanian archaeologist Dinu Adamesteanu, first superintendent of Basilicata, the Archaeological Museum of Potenza hosts numerous testimonies of the ancient history of the region in over 2000 square meters: the narration of the Lucanian territory is divided into 22 halls and 8 sections through a rather complex archaeological collection, the result of the meeting and the succession of different peoples and cultures. The reference period is the one that precedes the Greek colonization until the Roman conquest, with particular attention to elements that are symbolic of elites, such as armour, precious jewels, bronze statues, and objects in marble and terracotta.



The Civic Gallery and the Celestini Chapel F3

These are important exhibition spaces in which figurative art exhibitions by well-known Italian and European artists are organised. The Civic Gallery, to which the rooms of the Celestini Chapel are annexed, is located inside Loffredo Palace and was inaugurated in 2005.

Its architectural appearance is quite particular, underlining how the structure stands among the rare examples of noble building in the city.



The Provincial Archaeological Museum G1

Located in the Santa Maria district, very close to the centre, the Provincial Museum is a treasure trove of knowledge, cultures and traditions that followed one another in the Potenza region from the times of Greek colonisation to the Imperial Age. A permanent exhibition dedicated to the



finds discovered in the Metapontino, in the Potenza region and in the Romanised centres of the hinterland, occupies the first floor of the structure, while on the other levels it is possible to find temporary exhibitions of archaeology, modern and contemporary art, with the possibility of guided tours and educational activities.



The Provincial Art Gallery

Interesting to visit is the Provincial Art Gallery of Potenza, adjacent to the Museum. Designed in 1905 by Eng. Giuseppe Quaroni and architect Marcello Piacentini, initially the building was to have different functions. The Art Gallery offers a permanent exhibition of painting and sculpture named after Concetto Valente in which works by great authors from the 19th and 20th centuries are exhibited, such as De Chirico, Tedesco, Petroni, Giocoli, Guttuso, to name a few. Of particular importance are two panels attributed to the workshop of Antonio Stabile.



The Conservatory Gesualdo da Venosa A2

Dedicated to Lucanian Renaissance madrigalist Carlo Gesualdo, the Conservatory is the place where the dream of becoming a musician



begins to come true. It is an engine of culture and the scene of numerous initiatives carried out in collaboration with local institutions. Its location also makes it easy to be reached on foot, thanks to the escalator that from Santa Lucia, in the historic centre, reaches Poggio Tre Galli.



PARKS AND TOWN VILLAS

The Montereale Park it is the park closest to the historic centre and the name comes from the hill on which it stands. Characterised by a thick pine forest, it offers paved areas enriched by benches, fountains,



flower beds, a playground and a refreshment corner, elements that make spending free time even more pleasant.

Also near the centre there is another large green space, the **Villa of Santa Maria**. Its origins date back to the early nineteenth century, when in the area there was only the church and the Franciscan convent of S. Maria del Sepolcro with an adjoining garden. It was



precisely the latter that over time was transformed into an urban green area, called "villa", accessible from two entrances. A comfortable avenue crosses the area, accompanying visitors among flower beds, a large fountain overlooking a romantic clearing and a playground for children.

Characterised by several levels with luxuriant vegetation, with paths connected by long stairways and interspersed with clearings and terraces with benches, the **Villa del Prefetto** was built in the 19th century and was later renovated to become an ideal venue for numerous summer events. The fountain that the villa has housed for years and that once dominated the centre of Piazza XVIII August is quite singular. Even in the more peripheral areas it is possible to find green areas equipped for sports and playgrounds for children, such as the **Europa Unita Park**, in the Poggio Tre Galli district, and the **Elisa Claps Park** in the Macchia Romana district.



From the ancient Roman Bridge of San Vito to the futuristic architecture of the Musmeci Bridge, it is possible to take a long walk that winds between the two poles overlooking the Basento river: it is the new **River Park of Potenza**, an ideal space to enjoy the nature that this corner of the city has to offer.

The Musmeci Bridge 📍 C6

It is a true work of art that welcomes, imposing itself with visual strength on the eye, anyone who arrives in the city: a muscular, massive structure with futuristic shapes, supporting the largest



bridge in Potenza, the *Musmeci*. Designed in the late 60's by Eng. Sergio Musmeci, stands out in the Italian engineering scenario for the particular combination of functionality and plasticity of the structure. Its design is quite singular: a single vault with a thickness of only 30 cm is supported by 4 spans whose profile recalls that of a huge, crumpled leaf, whose tips act as support pillars.

The San Vito bridge 📍 I 6

Also known as the "Roman bridge" it was built in the second half of the third century AD, in the Diocletian period, and overlooks the Basento with its solid three-light structure. Looking at the large stone blocks takes you back in time, letting you savour the idea of a past that coexists with the impulses towards the future represented by the new ultra-modern river crossings of the pedestrian path that runs along the river.



The Roman Villa of Malvaccaro 📍 A1

It is the only Roman villa recovered in the territory of Potenza and is located in a side street of the Poggio Tre Galli district. Dated in the monumental part between the end of the 4th and the beginning of the



5th century AD, it has several levels. The triclinium, the dining room, is characterised by a floor with polychrome mosaic that has a central medallion with the image of the three Graces that could be admired from a semi-circular masonry sofa for the guests.

The celebration of the Patron Saint and the parade of the Turks

On 29 May, a long procession of ladies and knights, Turks and commoners, flag-wavers and folkloristic groups pours through the streets of Potenza, in a parade that, crossing the city, reaches the historic centre. It evokes, with sumptuous costumes and theatricality, what the legend handed down as a liberation from the Turkish invasion which took



place in the distant 1111 by **San Gerardo Bishop**, patron saint of the town. The festive air that envelops the evening anticipates the purely religious event that takes place the next day, characterised by a solemn mass in the Cathedral of San Gerardo and by a procession in which all the faithful take part.

Crafts and Food and Wine

Iron working stands out in the craft tradition of Potenza. Aimed, in medieval times, to the production of agricultural and household tools, it then specialised itself in the production of gates, railings and fireplace tools. Equally important is the production of copper objects.

Genuine and with a long tradition behind it, the cuisine of Potenza enchants the palates of the most curious with first courses of handmade pasta, such as *strascinati*, *ferretti*, *cavatelli* and *orecchiette*, seasoned with tasty meat sauces. Then we have tasty second courses of grilled meat with side dishes of local vegetables, potatoes and various cheeses, or even



cod with "crusco" (fried) peppers, or the typical dishes linked to specific occasions, such as Easter lamb and rustic pizzas. Equally varied is the dessert menu among which the assortment of biscuits with various doughs and fillings stands out.



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CHIESE
CHURCHES
- F3

Cattedrale di San Gerardo
Largo Duomo
- B3

Chiesa di Santa Lucia
Via Pretoria
- C3

Chiesa di San Michele Arcangelo
Via Rosica
- D3

Chiesa di San Francesco d'Assisi
Via Plebiscito
- D3

Chiesa della SS. Trinità
Via Pretoria
- E4

Cappella del Beato Bonaventura
Via Pretoria
- F1

Chiesa di S. Maria del Sepolcro
Piazzale Aldo Moro
- I3

Chiesa di San Rocco
Via Cavour
- E4

Tempietto di San Gerardo
C.so 18 agosto 1860
- 

MUSEI E LUOGHI STORICI
MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL PLACES
- F3

Palazzo Loffredo
Museo Archeologico Nazionale
Dinu Adamesteanu
Via Andrea Serrao
- F3

Museo Diocesano di Potenza
Via Vescovado
- F3

La Galleria Civica e
la Cappella dei Celestini
Largo Duomo / Piazza Pignatari
- G1

Museo Archeologico Provinciale
Via Ciccotti
- G1

La Pinacoteca Provinciale
Via Lazio
- C3

Teatro Francesco Stabile
Piazza Mario Pagano
- E3

I.A.T. Palazzo della Cultura
Via C. Battisti
- 

LUOGHI E PALAZZI
PLACES AND PALACES
- G4

Torre Guevara
Via Pretoria
- C3

Piazza Mario Pagano
- C4

Scala del Popolo
Piazza 18 agosto 1860
- E3

Porta S. Giovanni
Via Caserma Lucania
- F2

Porta S. Gerardo
Largo Duomo
- F4

Porta S. Luca
Via Pretoria
- C6

Ponte Musmeci
- I6

Ponte S. Vito
Via della Fisica
- A1

Villa Romana di Malvaccaro
Via Parigi
- A2

Conservatorio
Gesualdo da Venosa
Via F. Tammone
- 

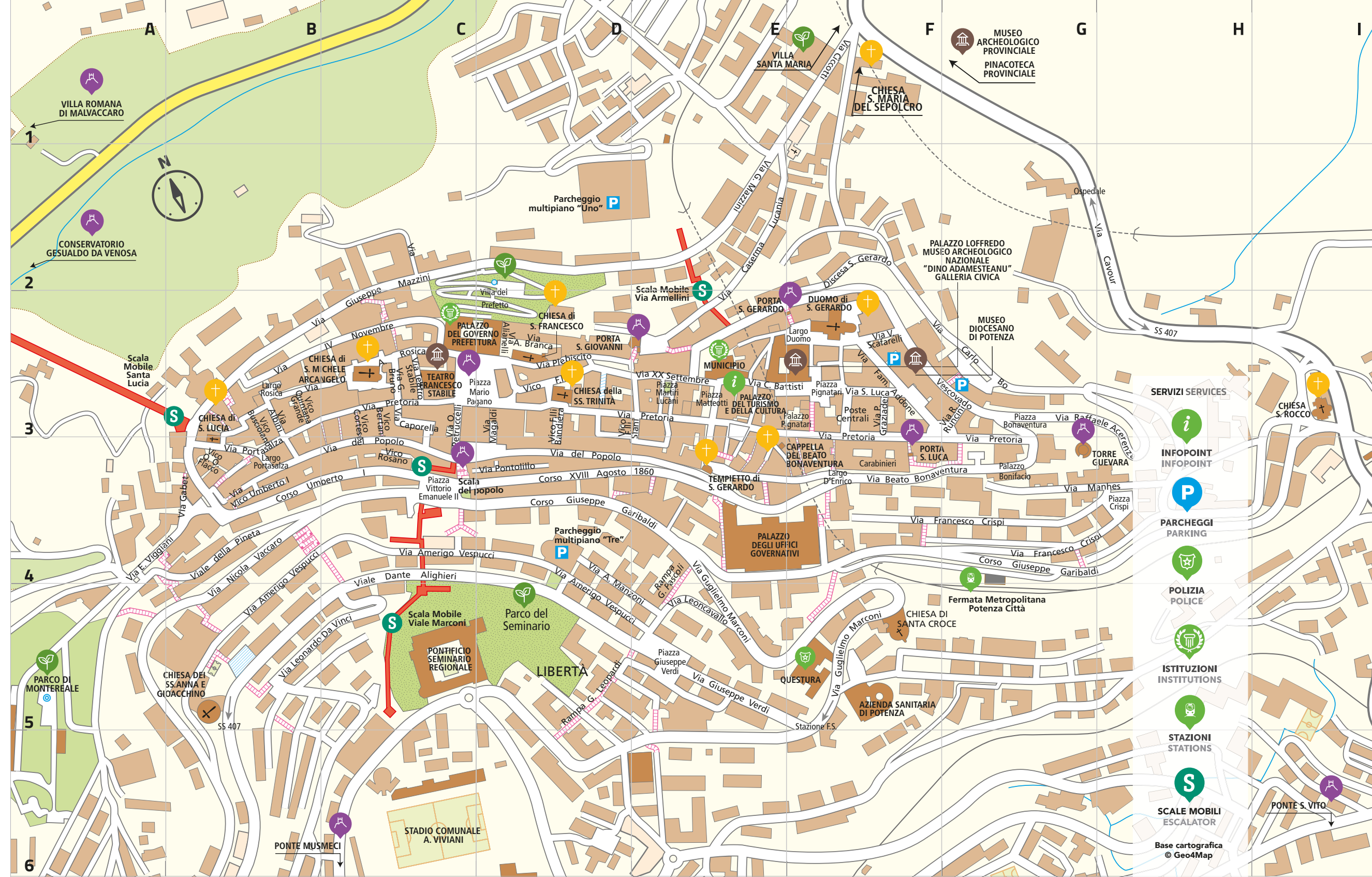
PARCHI E VILLE
PARKS AND TOWN VILLAS
- A5

Parco di Montereale
Via Viggiani
- D3

Villa del Prefetto
Via G. Mazzini / Via IV Novembre
- D5

Parco del Seminario
Via G. Marconi
- F1

Villa di Santa Maria
Via Angilla Vecchia



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Come arrivare in Basilicata

In aereo
Gli aeroporti internazionali più vicini sono:
Bari Palese, ideale per l'area della costa Jonica e la provincia di Matera.
Napoli Capodichino, preferito per la costa di Maratea e la provincia di Potenza.
Lamezia Terme per raggiungere il Parco Nazionale del Pollino.

In treno
Trenitalia e FAL collegano ogni giorno Potenza e Matera con Bari, Foggia, Napoli e Salerno raggiungendo la destinazione finale con un sistema integrato treno-autobus.

In autobus
Numerose compagnie di trasporto effettuano viaggi da e per la Basilicata dal Nord Italia e da diversi paesi esteri.

In auto
In auto, la Basilicata si raggiunge da Nord seguendo la costa adriatica, lungo la A14 Bologna-Taranto e dal versante tirrenico, percorrendo l'autostrada A3 Salerno-Reggio Calabria.
Maggiori informazioni sul sito Autostrade per l'Italia.

In barca
Porto Turistico di Maratea (coordinate geografiche 39°59',16 N 15°42',59 E)
Porto Turistico di Marina di Policoro (coordinate geografiche 40°12',18 N 16°44',06 E)
Porto Turistico degli Argonauti (coordinate geografiche 40°20'00" N 16°49',05 E)

Distanze
Napoli - Potenza 158 km
Bari - Matera 67 km
Roma - Potenza 369 km
Roma - Matera 425 km

How to reach Basilicata

By plane
The nearest international airports are:
Bari Palese Airport reach the Ionian coast area and the Province of Matera
Naples Capodichino Airport to reach the Tyrrhenian coast and the province of Potenza.
Lamezia Terme Airport to reach the Pollino National Park area.

By train
Trenitalia and FAL connect Potenza and Matera to Bari, Foggia, Naples and Salerno, every day, reaching the final destination with an integrated train-bus system.

By bus
There are several connections available from Northern Italy and European destinations to Basilicata.

By car
By car, Basilicata can be reached from the north following the Adriatic coast, along the A14 Bologna - Taranto motorway and from the Tyrrhenian side, along the A3 Salerno-Reggio Calabria motorway.
For further information, please visit Italian Highways website

By boat
Maratea Marina (geographic coordinates 39°59',16 N 15°42',59 E)
Policoro Marina (geographic coordinates 40°12',18 N 16°44',06 E)
Argonauti Marina (geographic coordinates 40°20',00 N 16°49',05 E)

How far
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SPORTELLO I.A.T. E3

Situato al piano terra del Palazzo della Cultura, nel centro storico di Potenza, lo sportello I.A.T. informazione e assistenza turistica è gestito dal personale del Comune e fornisce ogni tipo di informazione utile ai turisti che visitano il capoluogo. La restante parte del palazzo è destinata ad ospitare mostre ed esposizioni mentre, al terzo piano, è collocata un'ampia sala convegni allo scopo di integrare l'informazione turistica con altre attività di tipo più interattivo e conoscitivo di Potenza e dell'intera Basilicata.

Located on the ground floor of the Palace of Culture, in the historical centre of Potenza, the I.A.T. tourist information and assistance desk is managed by the Municipality's staff and provides all kinds of useful information to tourists visiting the regional capital. The remaining part of the palace is used to host exhibitions and shows, while the third floor houses a large conference room, with the aim of integrating tourist information with other more interactive and cognitive activities about Potenza and the whole of Basilicata.



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