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Via Francigena north of Rome				
Castello di Proceno	Proceno	Historic mansion located a few kilometres from the Fonteverde thermal baths of San Casciano dei Bagni. Proceno Castle is located in a medieval village, in a dominant position on the Via Cassia. It is connected to the most important historical centres of central Italy.	C.so R. Margherita, 155 – 01020 Proceno (VT) Tel. +39 0763 710072 Cell. +39 335 373394 castello.proceno@orvienet.it www.castellodiproceno.it	
Palazzo Sforza	Proceno	The palace was built in the mid-16th century at the behest of the Cardinal Guido Ascanio Sforza, whose coat of arms appears on the palace door. Inside the building is embellished with painted vaults, frescoes and coffered ceiling on the main floor.	Corso Regina Margherita, 2, 01020 Proceno VT www.castellodiproceno.it	
Ponte Gregoriano	Acquapendente	Bridge over the Paglia River (247 m), with five arches, built by Gregory XIII in 1578 on the project of the architect Fontana.	Via Cassia, 01021 Acquapendente VT	
Castello di Torre Alfina	Acquapendente	It stands in the heart of the village of the same name, in the northernmost part of Lazio, about 13 km from Acquapendente. The origin of the Torre Alfina castle dates back to the early Middle Ages and is closely linked to the history of the village. Previously, there used to be a defensive structure on the spot of the castle.	Via Monaldeschi della Cervara 1, 01021 Torre Alfina, Acquapendente 0763 319868 0763 716106 info@castellotorrealfina.it www.castellotorrealfina.com	





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Basilica del Santo Sepolcro e Cripta	Acquapendente	The church dates back to the 12th century and was originally in Romanesque style and belonged to the Benedictine order. The current appearance of the church is the result of numerous restorations. The façade features a bust of the Pope Innocent X Pamphili.	Piazza del Duomo, 01021, Acquapendente Italia	
Bosco Monumentale del Sasseto	Acquapendente	An old forest where beech, elm, sycamore maple, holm oak and manna tree, along with 30 other tree species, coexist in a treasure trove of flora and fauna biodiversity. As you walk along the paths, you can immerse yourself in lush nature.	Via al Piazzale S. Angelo, 19, 01021 Acquapendente VT 388 856 8841	
Lago di Bolsena	Bolsena	Located in the northern part of the province of Viterbo. It is the largest lake of volcanic origin in Europe. Formed over 300 000 years ago following the calderic collapse of several volcanoes in the Volsini mountain range, it is lapped for a considerable part by the Cassia consular road.		
Basilica di Santa Cristina	Bolsena	Catholic basilica known for being the site of the Eucharistic miracle of 1263, depicted in Raphael's fresco Messa a Bolsena in the Vatican Palace. It is also the burial place of the martyr and saint Christina of Bolsena	Via Giuseppe Mazzini, 1A, 01023 Bolsena VT 0761 799067 https://www.basilicasantacristina.it	
Via Cassia	Bolsena	The Via Cassia was an important Roman consular road connecting Rome to Florentia (Florence), later extended to the Via Aurelia passing through Lucca and Pistoia. It was the only one of the roads from Rome that did not start from the Capitol but from Ponte Milvio.		






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Via Cassia	Montefiascone	The Via Cassia was an important Roman consular road connecting Rome to Florentia (Florence), later extended to the Via Aurelia passing through Lucca and Pistoia. It was the only one of the roads from Rome that did not start from the Capitol but from Ponte Milvio.		
Il Duomo (Chiesa di Santa Margherita)	Montefiascone	The cathedral is dedicated to the patron saint of Montefiascone and is one of the most important churches in the province. Its dome, 27 metres in diameter, is one of the largest in Italy. It was built when Pope Urban V established the diocese of Montefiascone.	Piazzale Santa Margherita, 01027 Montefiascone VT 761.826.050	
S. Flaviano	Montefiascone	A church of medieval origins, it is dedicated to St Flavianus, a martyr of the Catholic Church who came to Montefiascone. An architectural example mainly of Romanesque-Gothic style, built from the 11th century onwards, it underwent subsequent modifications and renovations in the 13th and 15th centuries.	Via San Flaviano, 01027 Montefiascone VT 0761 826198	
Rocca dei Papi	Montefiascone	An ancient fortress built by Innocent III at the end of the 12th century, it stands 633 metres above sea level to defend the village of Montefiascone. From the 13th century onwards, all the popes, up to Paul III, worked on the fortress in various ways, carrying out extensions and fortifications.	Piazza Urbano V, 01027 Montefiascone VT 351 244 0558	
Vino Est! Est! Est!	Montefiascone	A white wine from Lazio, produced in the province of Viterbo. The name derives from a legend linked to the quality of the wine, in fact, the bishop's cupbearer had the task of writing 'est' if the wine was good. When he arrived in Montefiascone, he found the wine was so good that he wrote the word three times.		






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Fonte Castagno	Montefiascone	In the Montefiascone section, the Romans, in redefining the route of the road, preferred the comfort of the terrain at the foot of the steep hill to the old Etruscan tracks that climbed to the summit. It is no coincidence that the consular road passed by two important water springs, an element of constant importance for travellers: the Castagno and San Flaviano springs.		
Chiesa di Santa Maria della Salute	Viterbo	Church of 1318 built at the behest of the patron Mastro Fardo di Ugolino. The church facade is embellished by a splendid marble portal, of the Sienese school, executed in 1337 according to the design of architect Lorenzo Maitani. The interior today is dim and completely bare.	Via della Pescheria, 01100 Viterbo VT 339 271 6872	
Santuario di Santa Rosa	Viterbo	The church was dedicated to Saint Rose of Viterbo in the 14th century. Inside, the major work is the Madonna Enthroned with Child between Saint Rose and Saint Catherine of Alexandria. Saint Rose's body is enclosed in an urn. The monastery is currently guarded by the Franciscan Alcantarine Sisters.	Via Santa Rosa, 33, 01100 Viterbo VT 0761 342887 monasterosantarosa1@gmail.com https://santuariosantarosa.wordpress.com	
Museo Nazionale Etrusco	Viterbo	Archaeological Museum of the city of Viterbo is dedicated mainly to Etruscan archaeology. The Rocca Alborno, home to the National Archaeological Museum, leans against a part of the city walls and dominates the square below.	Piazza della Rocca, 21b, 01100 Viterbo VT +39 0761 325929	
Ferento	Viterbo	Etruscan city of the 4th century BC. Surrounded by block walls, it has a regular plan. The main axis consists of the urban section of the Via Ferentiensis. The ancient necropolises, from the Hellenistic to the Imperial age, extend around the city, with numerous irregularly shaped chamber tombs.	S.P. Teverina Km. 8.000 - 01100 Viterbo (VT) 3287750233 archeotuscia@gmail.com	






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Via Cassia (Case Paoletti)	Viterbo	The Via Cassia was an important Roman consular road connecting Rome to Florentia (Florence), later extended to the Via Aurelia passing through Lucca and Pistoia. It was the only one of the roads from Rome that did not start from the Capitol but from Ponte Milvio.		
Terme Romane del Bacucco (rovine)	Viterbo	Ruins of ancient Roman baths. The Roman Bath of Bacucco had several hyperthermal springs; the numerous presence of prismatic tubes around the large niches suggests that the important ruin was intended for a laconicum (dry sweating room) or sudatio (room where sweat was removed) with several caldarium cells (room with a hot plunge bath).	Terme Romane del Bacucco Rovine, 01100 SP7 VT	
Centro storico Medievale	Viterbo	Historical centre of the medieval period, represented by the San Pellegrino district, a beautifully preserved example of 13th-century town planning. The 'bridge houses' are a typical feature of the place, traditional dwellings that unite two buildings, separated from the street, creating low covered passages	Via S. Pellegrino, 01100 Viterbo VT	
Chiesa di Santa Maria in Gradi	Viterbo	The impressive Church of Santa Maria in Gradi was founded in the second half of the 13th century. Rebuilt in the mid-18th century, it suffered extensive damage over time. Since 1996, it has been partly recovered thanks to restoration work carried out by the competent authorities.	S. Maria in Gradi, Via Santa Maria in Gradi, 01100 Viterbo VT	
Ponte Camillario	Viterbo	In ancient times, this area was the site of an early settlement, Surrina, which over the centuries would give rise to Viterbo. The bridge was built by the Romans in the first century AD, to allow the Via Cassia to cross the Urcionio ditch. According to the legend, it was here that the patron saints of Viterbo, Valentine and Hilary, were martyred in the year 306.	Str. Bagni, 01100 Viterbo VT	






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Ponte del Diavolo	Viterbo	A marvellous Etruscan construction dating back to the 3rd century B.C., later reinforced by the Romans, which allowed the Fiora River to be crossed and to support an aqueduct	01014 Canino VT	
Castello dell'Abbadia a Canino	Viterbo	The castle was originally a Benedictine abbey. It was erected to protect an impressive Etruscan-Roman bridge, known as the Devil's Bridge. Since 1975, the castle has been home to the Vulci National Archaeological Museum, where artefacts from the archaeological excavations of Vulci are exhibited.	Museo archeologico nazionale di Vulci, 01011 Canino VT	
Ponte S. Nicolao	Viterbo	The main road crossed this stream over the Roman bridge known today as San Nicolao, which was built by Emperor Claudius and later restored by Vespasian. It was called "pons quinquagesimus" because of its location at the fourth mile from Rome. The ancient Cassia crossed from south to north the so-called Piano de' Bagni, famous since antiquity for its thermal springs of great therapeutic efficacy.		
Castel d'Asso	Viterbo	Ancient Etruscan necropolis built between the 4th and 2nd centuries BC.	Via Procoio, 01100 Viterbo VT	
Via Cassia (Casale Risieri)	Viterbo	The Campo di Risiere or Risieri is known to have been the place where Frederick I Barbarossa, returning from Rome in 1168, stopped for a short break and where the Romans set up quarters in 1199 on their way to the Vitorchiano feat. It was also here in 1290 when they went up against Viterbo to devastate the territory. A battle took place in the Campo di Risiere, with the Romans suffering the heaviest defeat. After the Risiere bridge, a road leads left to Castel d'Asso in the Arcione valley.		




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Abbazia S. Martino Vescovo	San Martino al Cimino	9th-century Cistercian abbey. It stands in the town of San Martino al Cimino and was built in the 13th century upon the initiative of the Cistercian monks of the primitive abbey of Pontigny. Its present status is that of a parish church belonging to the diocese of Viterbo.	Piazza dell'Oratorio, 2/A, 01100 San Martino Al Cimino VT 0761 379803	
Masse di S. Sisto	Vetralla	Masse di San Sisto, also known as Pozze di San Sisto, or Terme di Vetralla, or fonti di Pallino, are located to the south of the Cassia. The thermal area of the Masse di San Sisto is placed at the southern end of the thermal area of Viterbo, at the foot of the Monti Cimini, in the direction of Vetralla, where the remains of a large rectangular hall with niches and wall ruins are still visible. The archaeological remnants of the Terme del Masso or Massi di S. Sisto or Terme di Sant'Ippolito, are in the locality of Paliano: these well-preserved ruins, together with fragments of tiles, marble and terracotta spread in the surrounding fields, suggest that the complex was considerably extended.	Str. Masse di S. Sisto, 01100 Viterbo VT	
Chiesa di S. Maria di Forcassi	Vetralla	An important resting point for pilgrims in the medieval period. Sigeric recorded it in his travel diary under the name of Furcari. Founded in the 10th century, it was used as an aid station, a place of worship and finally sold to private individuals.	01019 Vetralla VT	
Riserva Naturale del Lago di Vico	Vetralla	A lake of volcanic origin located at an altitude of 507 m a.s.l. It is surrounded by the Cimini mountain complex, with Mount Fogliano (965 m) and Mount Venere (851 m) lapping its shores, and is part of the Lake Vico Nature Reserve.		






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Madonna di Loreto	Capranica	The deconsecrated Church of Our Lady of Loreto, located on the Via Cassia, in the Capranica area, in Le Capannacce locality, to be precise. In addition, on the wall of the ancient farmhouse, in front of the church divided by the current route of the Cassia road, a bas-relief in tufa stone from the 1st century AD belonging to the cult of Mithras can be seen: it shows the god killing the bull.	01012 Capranica VT	
Torri d'Orlando	Capranica	These are two funerary monuments from the Roman period dating back to the 1st century BC, and a bell tower that belonged to a Benedictine church. The most massive monument consists of a square basement, surmounted by a cylindrical body, sixteen metres high in total.	01012 Capranica VT	
Duomo San Giovanni Evangelista	Capranica	The church was built in the 13th century by local masters. At the beginning of the 19th century, the mediaeval structure was in very poor condition, so in 1805 it was demolished and construction work on the new church began.	P.za del Duomo, 1, 01012 Capranica VT	
Chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta	Sutri	The cathedral is the main place of worship in Sutri, located in the town's historic district; cathedral of the diocese of Sutri until 1986, it is currently a co-cathedral of the diocese of Civita Castellana. The current building dates back to the 12th century and was consecrated by Pope Innocent III in 1207.	Piazza Del Duomo, 1, 01015 Sutri VT 0761 608656	
Anfiteatro	Sutri	A Roman archaeological monument, it dates back to a period between the end of the 2nd century and the 1st century. Similar to the Flavian Amphitheatre in Rome, it was topped with various decorative structures that are partially preserved today.	via Cassia, SP82, 01015 Sutri VT 0761 609393	






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S. Fortunata	Sutri	Ancient rupestrian church in Sutri, now abandoned. It is one of the oldest churches in Sutri. Around the year 1000, the rock church complex of Santa Fortunata was built as a religious settlement. The church today is a part of the Park of the Ancient City of Sutri, established in 1988.	via dei creti, 01015 Sutri VT	
S. Giovenale	Sutri	The Sanctuary Church of San Giovenale, poorly preserved today, is located at Km 49 of the Via Cassia, about one km from the town of Sutri. The history of its foundation is shrouded in mystery, but it is believed to be a new dedication of a pre-existing small basilica devoted to San Felice around 900 AD. At least two construction phases can be identified in the plan: the single-nave building was half dug into the tuffaceous wall of the hill and the other half built externally. The object of worship, depicting Saint Juvenal clothed in the sacred episcopal vestments, was placed in the north wall of the church.		
S. Giovanni in Apollo (a Pollo)	Sutri	The church is the main element of the rock formation of the same name located in the Rovignola ditch between Sutri and Bassano Romano. The complex, now completely isolated from the road network, stands on the slope of a hill, along the valley, hinging on the central element, the church.	01030 Bassano Romano VT	
Antica Fontana Papa Leone	Monterosi	Ancient fountain near the western end of Lake Monterosi	Via Papa Leone snc Ingresso Su Strada, 01030 Monterosi Italia	
Zona archeologica terme della valle del Baccano	Campagnano di Roma	Archaeological area of the Baccano Valley. A place much frequented since prehistoric times, as it was rich in resources useful for livelihoods. The complex consists of structures that can be interpreted as commercial establishments, Taberne and a large thermal complex.	Strada di Fontana Latrona, 3, CAMPAGNANO DI ROMA, RM	






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Granai Chigi	Campagnano di Roma	The area was owned by the Chigi family, who made it not only an agricultural residence but also a model estate. Among the structures pertaining to this period there is also the Garnet House, still featuring the family coat of arms above the main entrance.	Via Cassia, 15, Campagnano di Roma, RM	
Madonna del Sorbo	Campagnano di Roma	A castle stood here in the 10th century, which enclosed within its walls a chapel dedicated to Madonna. In 1427, Cardinal Orsini granted the remains to the Carmelite Order and allowed them to build a convent. The church still welcomes the pilgrims, with an icon of the Virgin and Child on the altar.	Str. del Sorbo, 00063 Campagnano di Roma, RM 333 491 2252	
Museo dell'Agro Veientano	Formello	Civic Museum of the Municipality of Formello, established in 1992. Initially opened with a partial setting in a temporary location in Piazza San Lorenzo, since 10 December 2011 it has found its permanent home in the prestigious Palazzo Chigi in the heart of the historic centre.	Palazzo Chigi – Piazza San Lorenzo, 3, Formello RM	
Palazzo Chigi	Formello	Seat of the Formello Municipal Council. It houses the Agro Veientano Museum, the Municipal Multimedia Library, the Maripara Youth Hostel and Mansio. The Palazzo is the result of a series of construction stages from the 12th century to the present day.	Piazza S. Lorenzo, 00060 Formello RM 06/90194240	
Chiesa di San Lorenzo Martire	Formello	The church of San Lorenzo dates back to the 10th-11th century (first mentioned in 1033). It is believed that the church originally had a single nave. In the 15th century, a bell tower was built in front of the facade, for which the central entrance portal was walled up.	Piazza S. Lorenzo, 3, 00060 Formello RM 06 9014 6138 https://www.parrocchiaformello.it	






Name	town	description	info	photo
Chiesa di San Michele Arcangelo	Formello	<p>A Romanesque church with a high bell tower, in the historic centre of Formello, along the Via Francigena.</p> <p>The interior, with a single nave, features substantial Baroque interventions, dating back to 1630, underneath which, there is a decorative fresco commissioned by the Orsini family, dating from the end of the 15th century to the first half of the 17th century.</p>	Via XX Settembre, FORMELLO, RM	
Parco Regionale di Veio	Roma	<p>Protected natural area in the province of Rome. Its territory forms a triangle delimited by the via Flaminia to the east, the via Cassia to the west and the provincial road Campagnanese to the north.</p> <p>The territory covers the so-called Agro Veientano, dominated by the Etruscan city of Veio and characterised by interesting historical, naturalistic and landscape elements.</p>	<p>06 904 2774</p> <p>https://parcodiveio.it</p>	
Castello Farnese	Isola Farnese (Roma)	<p>The Farnese Castle is a medieval castle, built by the Orsini family in the 13th century and passed on to the Farnese family in the 16th century.</p> <p>Inside the Farnese castle, the baronial palace was built in the late Middle Ages and was commissioned by Cardinal Alessandro Farnese.</p>	<p>Isola Farnese, Via Baronale, 16, 00123 Roma RM 335</p> <p>587 3638</p> <p>castellofarnese.it</p>	
Castello della Spizzichina	Roma	<p>12th-century mansion, used to host celebratory events. Inside there is a consecrated church that can perform marriage ceremonies.</p>	<p>Via Riccardo Moretti, 6, 00123 Roma RM</p> <p>06 3036 0101</p> <p>www.castellodellaspizzichina.it</p>	
Castello della Castelluccia	Roma	<p>Built in 1364 by the Cancellieri family. Next to the old watchtower there is its locanda, which used to host pilgrims and wayfarers on their way to Rome.</p>	Via Carlo Cavina, 40, 00123 Roma RM	

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Fontanile di Pio IX	Roma	The fountain built by Pius IX in 1866 for the water supply of the village of S. Onofrio. A small settlement that arose between the 18th and 19th centuries around the Church of St Francis of Assisi, along Via Trionfale.	Via Trionfale	
S. Lazzaro	Roma	A Catholic place of worship in Rome located in Via Borgo San Lazzaro; it is the seat of the rectory of the same name belonging to the parish of San Giuseppe al Trionfale. The church stands in the area that was the final part of the Via Francigena, followed by pilgrims from all over Europe to reach Rome and pray at the tombs of the apostles.	Borgo S. Lazzaro, 17, 00136 Roma RM	
Via Trionfale	Roma	Via Trionfale is a street in Rome. Formerly called Via Triumphalis, it was a consular road connecting Rome to Veio.		
S. Pietro	Roma	Catholic Basilica of the Vatican City; symbol of the Vatican State, crowned by the monumental St. Peter's Square. It is the largest of the four papal basilicas in Rome and is described as the largest church in the world both for its size and for its importance as the centre of Catholicism.	Piazza San Pietro, 00120 Città del Vaticano	
Via Francigena south of Rome				






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Parco Regionale Appia Antica	Roma	The Park is the largest urban protected area in Europe. A green wedge that runs from the city centre towards the Castelli Romani. In the centre of the park there is an open-air museum that stretches over 16 kilometres. On either side of the park lie historic agricultural estates and the remains of imperial villas and aqueducts.	Via Appia Antica, 42, 00178 Roma RM 06 513 5316 www.parcoappiaantica.it	
Parco degli Acquedotti	Roma	A city park in Rome, located in City Hall VII, covering approximately 240 hectares and forming part of the Appia Antica Regional Park. It represents the remains of a tract of the Agro Romano. The name derives from the elevated or underground presence of seven Roman and papal aqueducts that supplied ancient Rome.	Via Lemonia, 00174 Roma RM 06 513 5316 https://www.parcodegliacquedotti.it	
Valle della Caffarella	Roma	The Caffarella Valley is an area of 190 hectares that stretches between the Aurelian Walls, Via Latina and Via dell'Almona. The name derives from the main historical estate of the Caffarelli family who had their property here and built the farmhouse known as Vaccarella around the 16th century, which is still preserved inside the park.		
Porta San Sebastiano	Roma	Porta San Sebastiano is the largest and among the best preserved of the city gates in the defensive Aurelian Walls of Rome. Its original name was Porta Appia because the Appian Way passed through it.	Mura aureliane, Via di Porta San Sebastiano, 18, 00179 Roma RM	
Collegiata di San Tommaso da Villanova	Castel Gandolfo	The Collegiate Church of Castel Gandolfo is the main Catholic place of worship in the city. Designed by Gian Lorenzo Bernini and commissioned by Pope Alexander VII, it owes its importance to the nearby Papal Villas complex of Castel Gandolfo.	Piazza della Libertà, 12, 00073 Castel Gandolfo RM 06 936 1915	






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Palazzo Barberini e i giardini della villa Pontificia	Castel Gandolfo	The area in which both the villas and the gardens are located is the former site of one of the most sumptuous Roman villas, the Albanum Domitiani, built at the behest of Emperor Domitian (81-96 A.D.) and intended as a private country residence. The Villa Barberini was commissioned and built by Prince Thaddeus in 1631.	Via Carlo Rosselli, 1, 00040 Castel Gandolfo RM 06 6986 3260	
Tomba degli Orazi e Curiazi	Albano Laziale	They stand on the right side of the Appian Way. The name derives from the legend that in the time of King Tullius Hostilius, Rome came into conflict with Alba Longa and the armies met here, where the border between the two states was then marked by a moat (the Fossae Cluiliae).	Borgo Garibaldi, 5, 00041 Albano Laziale RM	
Cistemoni romani	Albano Laziale	The cistern was built by the architects of the 2nd Parthian Legion to provide the necessary water supply for the surrounding dwellings. It was built partly by directly excavating the rocky bank and partly in masonry; it is divided into five naves, characterised by barrel vaults and is covered with a waterproof plaster.	Via Aurelio Saffi, 96, 00041 Albano Laziale RM 338 354 2611	
Chiesa Santa Maria della Rotonda	Albano Laziale	Sanctuary standing on an ancient nymphaeum of the Villa of Domitian, an interesting architectural predecessor to the Pantheon in Rome. Its ecclesiastical use dates back to the 9th century, but it was consecrated in 1060. The church can be visited, with an entrance fee, by contacting the Civic Museums.	Via dei Travoni, 14, 00041 Albano laziale RM 69323490	
Catacombe di San Senatore	Albano Laziale	The Catacombs lie below the area occupied by the convent and the church of Santa Maria della Stella. The use of the site for funerary and cultural purposes dates back to the 3rd century A.D., up to the 12th century.	Via Appia Antica, 00041 Albano Laziale RM 06 9326 9490	






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Anfiteatro Severiano	Albano Laziale	Built by the workers of the Albana Legion in the early 3rd century A.D., it was placed beyond the north-eastern side of the Castra. Elliptical in shape, it was realised either by digging into the rocky bank or by using different masonry techniques.	Via Anfiteatro Romano, 40, 00041 Albano Laziale RM	
Chiesa di San Pietro	Albano Laziale	The church was built on the commission of Pope Ormisda (514-523 AD). Restoration work dates back to the late Middle Ages (12th century), while in the 14th century a series of modifications were carried out, traces of which still remain today. The church is open to the public and can be visited.	Piazza Anna M R Teresa Maggiori, 7, 00041 Albano Laziale RM	
Museo civico di Albano	Albano Laziale	The Museo Civico was founded in 1975 and has been housed since 1983 in Villa Ferrajoli, an imposing neoclassical building surrounded by a park of centuries-old pines and magnolias. The museum consists of 23 exhibition rooms on three floors, to which a historical-archaeological scientific library is attached.	Viale Risorgimento, 3, 00041 Albano Laziale RM 069325759 / 069323490	
Cattedrale di San Pancrazio martire	Albano Laziale	The Cathedral is the most important building of worship in Albano Laziale. The origin of the cathedral coincides with the very spread of Christianity in the area, and is even traced back to the preaching of St Peter and St Paul. The first permanent church can be traced back to the year 326, while it was built between the 8th and 9th centuries.	Piazza Pia, 28, 00041 Albano Laziale RM	
Parco Regionale dei Castelli Romani	Rocca di Papa (sede parco)	A protected area in the Lazio region located in the Colli Albani area. The Castelli Romani Park was established by Regional Law 2/1984 in order to protect the integrity of the natural and cultural characteristics of the fifteen territories that make up the park.	Villa Barattolo - Via Cesare Battisti, 5 - 00040 Rocca di Papa (Roma). 69.479.931 parconaturalecastelliromani@regione.lazio.it egalmail.it https://www.parcocastelliromani.it	






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Lago di Nemi	Nemi	It is a volcanic lake, smaller than that of Albano. Geologically, it is part of the area known as the Colli Albani volcanic complex.		
Chiesa Parrocchiale Santa Maria del Pozzo	Nemi	The parish church of the Immaculate Conception or Santa Maria del Pozzo is the main place of Catholic worship in Nemi, in the province of Rome, in the suburbicarian site of Albano. The current structure was rebuilt on the old one at the end of the 17th century by feudal lord Mario Frangipane.	Via Salita della Chiesa, 3, 00040 Nemi RM 06 936 8804	
Palazzo Ruspoli	Nemi	The history of the Ruspoli palace begins between the 9th and 10th centuries AD, when a tower, later called the Saracen tower, was built in today's Piazza Umberto I, around which the original core of the medieval castle developed around the 12th century, probably belonging to the Counts of Tuscolo.	Via del Plebiscito, 1, 00074 Nemi RM 06 4201 1393	
Cattedrale di San Clemente	Velletri	The Cathedral is the city's main place of worship. It was first built in the 4th century, on the site of an ancient Roman temple consecrated to Mars. In the 13th century, a new church was built on top of it, with an underground chapel dedicated to St Eleutherius.	Piazza S. Clemente, 1, 00049 Velletri RM 06 963 2239	
Chiesa Parrocchiale di Santa Lucia	Velletri	It is one of the oldest churches in Velletri, consecrated in 1032. It was completely renovated in 1850. The bell tower was rebuilt after it collapsed. In ancient times, the Santa Lucia gate stood next to the bell tower. It was walled up in 1720, when the plague broke out in France and people were attempting to limit illegal entry into the city.	Piazza S. Lucia, 3, 00049 Velletri RM 06 963 0097	






Name	town	description	info	photo
Chiesa Parrocchiale di Santa Maria del Trivio	Velletri	The church stands next to the 14th-century Torre del Trivio; thus, it is presumed to date back to at least the 14th century. The present appearance of the church, derives from its reconstruction in 1759 after the old building was demolished.	Via Ettore Gabrielli, 00049 Velletri RM 06 963 0083	
Museo civico archeologico	Velletri	The Museo Civico di Velletri houses some remarkable works, such as the famous Velletri Sarcophagus or Sarcophagus depicting the Labours of Hercules. As early as the 17th century, humanists and prelates endeavoured to collect antiquities that surfaced in the territory of Velletri, most of which were then brought together in the Archaeological Civic Museum opened in 1920.	Via Goffredo Mameli, 6, 00049 Velletri 696158268 museicivici@velletrimusei.it https://www.velletrimusei.it/it/museo-archeologico	
Museo Diocesano	Velletri	The Diocesan Museum of Velletri was founded in 1927 by Cardinal Basilio Pompili, Bishop of Velletri and Vicar of Rome, under the name of Museo Capitolare. At present, the murals, wall paintings and jewellery on display testify to an artistic production of great importance, from the Middle Ages to the modern times.	Corso della Repubblica, 347, 00049 Velletri RM https://www.velletrimusei.it/it/museo-diocesano-percorso	
Lago di Giulianello	Cori	A small lake located in the territory of Giulianello, a hamlet of Cori in the province of Latina. Situated between the Lepini mountains to the south, and the Colli Albani to the north, the lake is formed from a basin, where drainage water from meteoric precipitation of the nearby Lepini mountains is collected together with resurgences of groundwater from underground aquifers.	https://www.parchilazio.it/giulianello	
Borgo di Giulianello	Cori	Renaissance village located between the provinces of Rome and Latina. It is a few kilometres from Velletri, Lariano, Cori and Ardena. An appendix of the Castelli Romani, it is the natural gateway to the Monti Lepini chain.	Giulianello, Cori LT	






Name	town	description	info	photo
Tempio di Ercole	Cori	The temple of Hercules was erected during the dictatorship of Sulla, between 89 BC and 80 BC on the top of the hill on which the city of Cora had risen, at an altitude of 398 metres, at the behest of two local magistrates, whose names are engraved on the lintel of the door. The temple owes its state of preservation to its transformation into a church: the church of St Peter, destroyed by Allied bombing in 1944, was in fact built inside the cella.	Piazza, Via Tempio D'Ercole, 8, 04010 Cori LT	
Complesso Monumentale Sant'Oliva	Cori	Medieval church incorporating the remains of an ancient temple, a 15th-century chapel entirely decorated with frescoes, a Renaissance cloister and a convent.	Piazza S.Oliva, 04010 Cori LT	
Cappella dell'Annunziata	Cori	The Chapel erected in 1411 was part of an Augustinian complex of medieval origin built in the early 13th century near the city centre. The rectangular-shaped chapel with a large barrel vault is entirely painted and represents one of the most important late Gothic painted decorations in Lazio.	Via Annunziata, 04010 Cori LT 348 9053474, 3470547181	
Parco Archeologico dell'Antica Città di Norba	Norma	The Ancient City lies a short distance from modern Norma. It is of particular interest due to the monumentality of the mighty polygonal wall circuit and the natural beauty. Norba was founded at the beginning of the 5th century B.C. as a fortress in the Pontine territory.	Percorso Archeologico, Circonvallazione Antica Norba, 04010 Norma LT 0773 172 2161 cultura@comune.norma.lt.it	
Chiesa Santissima Annunziata	Norma	Dedicated to the Holy Annunciation, it appears in a document of 1227. By the 19th century, it had acquired a basilica form with three naves. Given the narrowness of the rooms, the altars were partially removed and in 1850 only the chapels of ss. Rosary and the Chapel of the Refuge remained.	Piazza della Chiesa snc 04010 Norma Italia	






Name	town	description	info	photo
Giardino di Ninfa	Cisterna di Latina	The name Ninfa derives from a Roman temple built near the present garden and dedicated to the divinities of spring waters. In the 8th century it became part of the papal administration and played a strategic role because of the possibility of travelling south avoiding the often swampy Via Appia.	Via Ninfina, 68, 04012 Cisterna di Latina LT 0773 188 0888 https://www.giardinodininfa.eu	
Abbazia di Valvisciolo	Sermoneta	The abbey is located 116 metres above sea level on a ridge overlooking a small valley, traditionally called 'dell'usignolo' (nightingale) in the Middle Ages. The name of the monastic complex appears to derive from the aforementioned valley	Badia, 04013 Sermoneta LT 0773 30013	
Castello Caetani	Sermoneta	The Caetani Castle is the best known and most prominent monument in the Lepini mountains and dominates the town and the entire Pontine plain below with its bulk. The castle's origins probably date back to the baronial Annibaldi family, who in the mid-13th century were given the towns of Sermoneta, Bassiano and San Donato by the Holy See.	Via della Fortezza, 04010 Sermoneta LT 0773 188 0888	
Cinta muraria	Sermoneta	Wall fortifications in the town of Sermoneta. The earliest examples of fortifications date back to the second half of the 13th century, under the Annibaldi lordship.		
Cattedrale di Santa Maria	Sezze	The co-cathedral basilica of Santa Maria is the ancient cathedral of Sezze, since 1986 the co-cathedral of the diocese of Latina-Terracina-Sezze-Priverno.	Piazza Santa Maria, 17, 04018 Sezze LT	






Name	town	description	info	photo
Abbazia di Fossanova	Priverno	The abbey, the construction of which lasted from 1163 to 1208, is a perfect example of a visible form of transition from Romanesque to Gothic; the interior is bare or almost bare of frescoes according to the austere memento mori of the Cistercian monks.	Via San Tommaso d'Aquino, 1, 04015 Priverno LT	
Castello di San Martino	Priverno	Built by order of Cardinal Tolomeo Gallio (1526-1607). The Renaissance-style structure was constructed between 1565 and 1569. The majestic palace represents a fortified residence with a square ground plan, rising on two levels including a basement level.	Via S. Martino, 24, 04015 Priverno LT	
Concattedrale di Santa Maria Annunziata	Priverno	The Cathedral Basilica of Santa Maria Annunziata is the most important Catholic place of worship in Priverno and co-cathedral of the diocese of Latina-Terracina-Sezze-Priverno.	Via S. Giovanni, XXIII, 04015 Priverno LT	
Museo e area archeologica Privernum	Priverno	The site covers 12 hectares, but the city has only been partially excavated. Today, inside the site there are impressive glimpses of the urban landscape of Roman Privernum, a colony founded in the late 2nd century BC.	Strada Regionale 609 Carpinetana, 04015 Priverno LT	
Tempio di Giove Anxur	Terracina	A symbol of Terracina, situated on the summit of Monte Sant'Angelo in a panoramic position overlooking the Riviera di Ulisse, the Circeo and the Pontine Islands. The building of the first sanctuary dates back to the period when Anxur, an ancient Volscian centre (today's Terracina), became a Roman colony.	Piazzale Loffredo, 04019 Terracina LT 773359346	

Name	town	description	info	photo
Chiesa di San Domenico	Terracina	Built in the mid-13th century, of Cistercian architecture with influences close to the architecture of the mendicant orders. The interior has a single nave with transept and straight choir.	Via S. Domenico, 15, 04019 Terracina LT	
Campo Soriano (monumento naturale)	Terracina	The Campo Soriano Natural Monument is located about 8 kilometres from Terracina, nestled between the Ausoni Mountains. A landscape that represents one of the most important karst plateaus in Italy, included in the Regional Natural Park of the Ausoni Mountains and Lake Fondi.	04019 Terracina LT 7737071	
Centro storico di Terracina	Terracina	The historical centre of Terracina preserves testimonies of Roman, medieval and modern history. One of them is the ancient Via Appia, which crosses the piazza del Foro, with the paving of the period.		
(Parco) Sughereta di San Vito	Monte S. Biagio	The Sughereta di San Vito is the most important and largest cork oak forest in peninsular Italy, extending over about 300 hectares at the foot of Monte Calvo, more precisely in the municipality of Monte San Biagio. It is a forest characterised by tall trees.		
Castello	Monte S. Biagio	Of Lombard origin dominating the Fondi - Monte S. Biagio basin, it was built around the 7th century on the ruins of a Roman temple.		

Name	town	description	info	photo
Passo (o Torre) della Portella	Monte S. Biagio	The Portella Tower represented the entrance to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the Bourbon era, bordering the Papal State; originally, the ancient Via Appia passed under this structure.		
Abbazia e monastero di San Magno	Fondi	The site, included in the Monti Ausoni and Lago di Fondi Regional Natural Park, was able to regain its original function as a religious and worship centre and also as a tourist attraction after restoration in 2000, thus allowing public use.	Via Valle Vigna, 04022 Fondi LT 771000000	
Parco regionale Monti Ausoni e Lago di Fondi	Fondi	The territory of the park is made up of a mountainous part, belonging to the Monti Lepini - Ausoni - Aurunci anti-Apennine ridge, and a plain part, which is home to Lake Fondi.	Via Camillo Benso Conte di Cavour, 46, 04022 Fondi LT 0771513644	
Castello baronale Caetani	Fondi	The Baronial Castle of Fondi appears impressive, resting on walls in opus incertum from the Roman period of the 1st century B.C., it is more than 30 metres high and 39 metres long, an almost impregnable fortress of the entire plain.	771503775	
Anfiteatro	Fondi	Fondi and the surrounding area, which were quite important in Roman times, confirmed the existence of an amphitheatre following the transfer of land to private ownership.	Via Mola della Corte, 6, 04022 Fondi LT	

Name	town	description	info	photo
Parco Naturale dei Monti Aurunci	Fondi	It is the southernmost park of the protected natural areas system in Lazio, consisting today of more than 50 areas including Parks, Reserves and Natural Monuments. It covers an area of 19,375 hectares encompassing ten municipalities.	771598114	
Castello	Itri	The castle surrounded by four small towers joined by crenellated walls dominates the Via Appia by a large cylindrical tower that is connected from the Via to the main body of the structure by a crenellated wall that serves as a patrol walkway.	Via S. Angelo, 60, 04020 Itri LT 0771732208	
Museo del Brigantaggio	Itri	This museum, a place for research and documentation encompasses the areas of political, social, religious and military life as well as arts and criminology. This makes it possible to offer the individual guest different visitor itineraries.	Corso Appio Claudio, 268, 04020 Itri LT 0771721061	
Fortino di Sant'Andrea	Itri	The fort of Sant'Andrea has been the place of numerous battles for the control of the Kingdom of Naples since the 16th century. Foreign armies, including the French, Spanish, Austrian, German and, above all, Neapolitan and Papal troops and famous brigands, such as the bandit Sciarra, clashed here.		
Castello angioino-aragonese	Gaeta	The structure that we admire today, covering an area of approximately 14,100 square metres, is called the Angevin-Aragonese Castle because there are two prevailing historical moments that can be read from the wall structures: the lower building called 'Angevin' and the higher one called 'Aragonese'.		

Name	town	description	info	photo
Montagna Spaccata e Parco di Monte Orlando	Gaeta	The Monte Orlando Park has an area of 89 hectares, 59 of which are terrestrial and 30 marine. Located within the Gaeta territory, the Park represents the terminal part of the Aurunci mountain system.		
Gianola e Monte di Scauri	Formia	Established in 1987 between the municipalities of Minturno and Formia, the Gianola and Monte di Scauri Regional Park is one of the most precious areas in the Gulf of Gaeta. Amidst the green Mediterranean vegetation, one can see the remains of the villa of the Knight Mamurra from the 1st century B.C., and a nymphaeum known as the 'Temple of Janus'.		
Tomba di Cicerone	Formia	Cicero's Tomb is one of the most significant monuments in the city of Formia and is located along the Via Appia towards Rome at Km. 139. Cicero's Tomb is just over 24 metres high in total, with a square base measuring 18 metres on each side surmounted by a cylindrical tower.	SS7, 04023 Cicerone, Formia LT 3495328280	
Anfiteatro romano	Formia	The Roman Amphitheatre dating back to the 1st century B.C. currently stands in an area close to the city's railway station. The classic barrel vaults and some of the structures that formed the main theatre layout are clearly visible.	Via Anfiteatro, 04023 Formia LT	
Comprensorio archeologico e Antiquarium	Minturno	The Archaeological District of Minturnae today contains most of the remains of the city-port. The Roman Theatre, built around the 1st century A.D., accommodated over 4,000 spectators; an original section of the Via Appia in basaltic lava blocks, and other remains dating back to the 2nd century B.C. are visible within the area.	Via Punta Fiume, 04028 Minturno LT 0771680093	

Name	town	description	info	photo
Chiesa di San Pietro Apostolo	Minturno	Located in the centre of the medieval village, it was built around the 9th century and rebuilt in the 12th. Facing east, its facade features a wide flight of steps made of stone blocks: this leads to the narthex with unequal pointed arches. The ground plan is in the shape of a Latin cross with three naves.	Piazza S. Pietro, 04026 Minturno LT 077165738	
Ponte Real Ferdinando sul Garigliano	Minturno	Considered one of the best examples of industrial archaeology in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Real Ferdinando over the Garigliano River is the first iron catenary suspension bridge in continental Europe.		
Baia di Monte d'Oro e Spiaggia dei Sassolini	Scauri- Minturno	The Bay of Pebbles is a very famous beach in Scauri. It is a natural area carved out of the rock between Monte Oro and Monte Scauri, hence in the Gianola Park.		
Castrum Argenti	Marina di Minturno	Located in Marina di Minturno at the foot of the Monte Argento promontory, it is a site of great historical and naturalistic value, a rare protohistoric testimony of Lazio.		
Terme di Suio	Castelforte	'Suio Paese', located on the high ground where the ancient medieval castle stands, looks down on 'Forma di Suio', which is located at the foot of the castle next to the river, where sulphurous thermal waters flow and are used by thermal establishments, all concentrated on Via delle Terme.		

Name	town	description	info	photo
Castello	Castelforte	The 13th century castle had a square ground plan with towers, later to be joined after 1300 by cylindrical towers with beaks and battlements.	Via S. Nicola, 04021 Suio Alto LT	