



Policoro is a very young town and has recently celebrated its first 50 years of age since it became an autonomous municipality.

The strip of the territory including the Pantano wood stretches from the Ionian coast towards inland representing what remains of level ground forest where it is possible to find typical species of a temperate and humid climate which are very different from those growing in the hot and humid climate of the Ionian coast.

Policoro is not only an archaeological site, but also a seaside resort whose coast is equipped with several tourist facilities where to spend summer holidays. The economy is mainly based on agriculture: cultivations are carried out in open fields as well as in green houses. Vegetable, strawberries, peaches, apricots, oranges, mandarins and kiwi are produced on large scale and exported throughout the world.



Policoro



Liceo Scientifico Statale Enrico.Fermi

Policoro

It was built by the Colofoni coming from Asia Minor around 680 B.C.

In the 5th century, after it had gone through a period of decline, it was rebuilt by the colonizers coming from

Taranto and was called HERACLEA. The great battle between the Romans and Pyrrhus took place in 280 B.C. at HERACLEA.

By the end of the 3rd century B.C. it became the seat of a Roman Municipium. During the centuries until 1900 A.D. the village fell into a gradual but continuous decline.



The “Baronial Castle” was the only building existing in POLICORO until 1900.

In the vicinity of the Baronial Place there is a urban agglomeration dating from the Late Classic and Ellenistic periods with living and artisan-quarters surrounded by walls and dating from the 4th century B.C. whose remains can still be seen today near the present-day post office.



The Archaeological Park includes the remains of ancient SIRIS-HERACLEA. Near the Museum stands the “Demetra Sanctuary” and the “Archaic Temple” dedicated to Dionysus and dating from the 7th century B.C. The public place of Agora has recently been discovered.



In the surrounding area you can visit Pollino national park with its mountains and wonderful woods, Matera UNESCO heritage, the enchanting Maratea on the Tyrrhenian coast, Monticchio with its volcanic lakes, Metaponto where Pythagoras lived.