

LA CAMPA TORRES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL-NATURAL PARK

Cabo Torres, 3834. 33299 Gijón. Spain
Phone: [+0034] 985 185 234
museosarqueologicos@gijon.es
museos.gijon.es

OPENING
TIMES

October to March
Tuesday to Sunday and holidays: from 10 am to 5 pm
April to September
Tuesday to Sunday and holidays: from 10.30 am to 7 pm

LIGHTHOUSE
OPENING
TIMES

October to March
Tuesday to Sunday and holidays: from 10 am to 2 pm
April to September
Tuesday to Sunday and holidays: from 10.30 am to 2 pm
From June 15 to August 31
Tuesday to Sunday and holidays: from 10.30 am to 7 pm
Easter: the opening times are the same as in the museum

CLOSED ON MONDAYS. FREE ENTRANCE ON SUNDAYS

CLOSED
DAYS

The museum will be closed on: January 1st and 6th;
Carnival Tuesday; August 15th; December 24th, 25th and 31st

BUS

Number 21 bus service

SERVICES

Guided group tours prior arrangement, educational programmes, temporary exhibitions, sales of publications, Library and «Manuel Fernández Miranda» documentation centre, events room, car park and sites for rent / let

Gijón | Cultura y Educación

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUMS
OF GIJÓN

La Campa Torres
Archaeological-Natural
Park

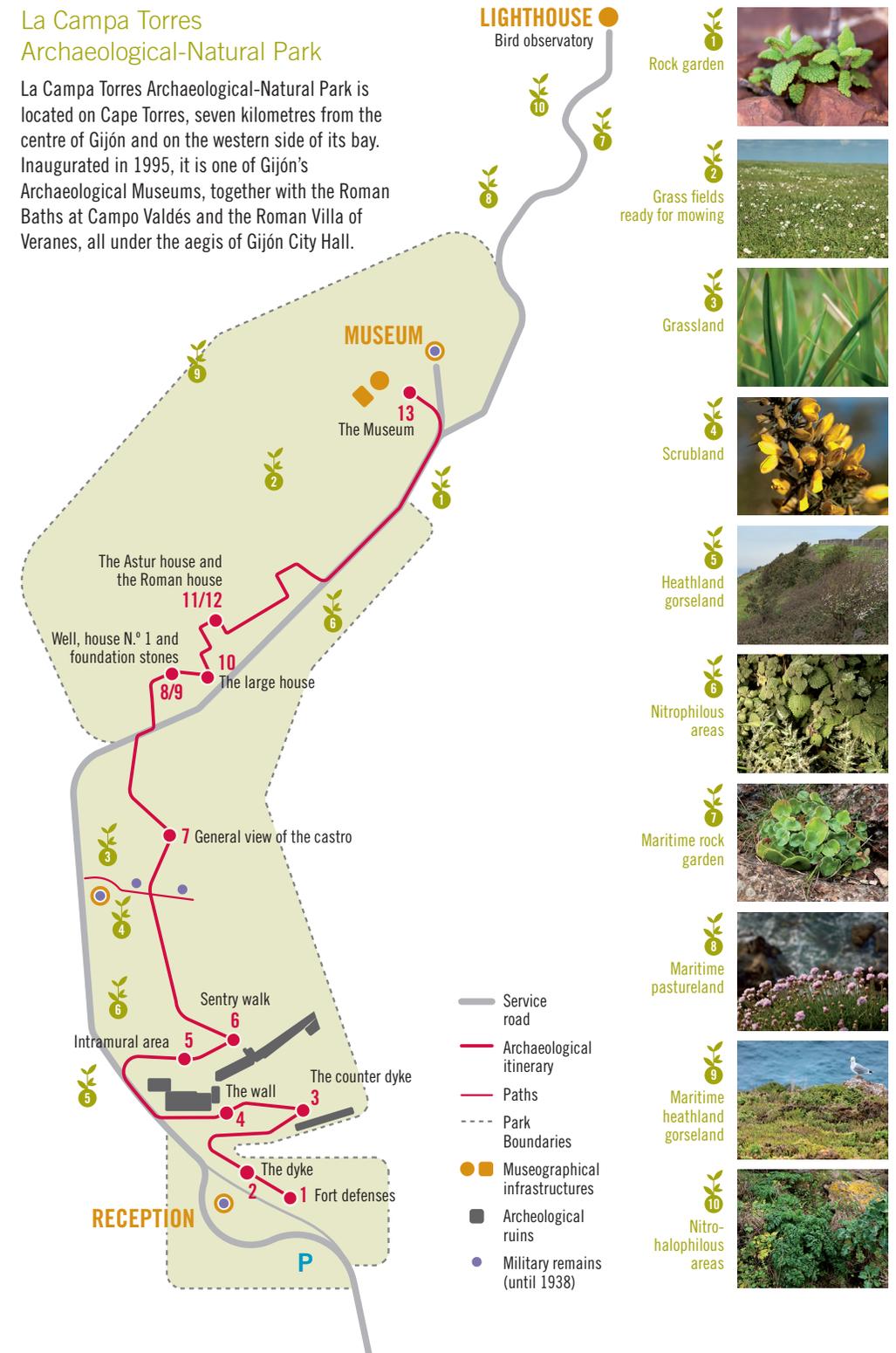
Cape Torres
Gijón

Aerial view of the Archaeological-Natural Park



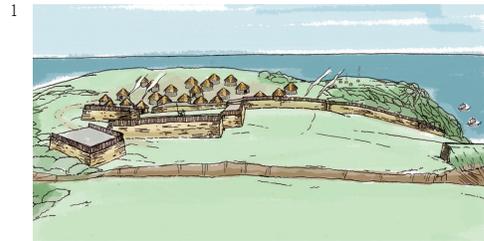
La Campa Torres
Archaeological-Natural Park

La Campa Torres Archaeological-Natural Park is located on Cape Torres, seven kilometres from the centre of Gijón and on the western side of its bay. Inaugurated in 1995, it is one of Gijón's Archaeological Museums, together with the Roman Baths at Campo Valdés and the Roman Villa of Veranes, all under the aegis of Gijón City Hall.



Design: Juan Janeiro, Ágel Graphics, DS 1642-2013 (05-2013)
Photographs: Benedito Santos, Mara Herrera (photo 2), Roberto Toín (photo 3)
Illustration: Marco Pavia





- 1 Hypothetical recreation of the defense system of the pre-romanesque settlement
- 2 Detail of the large house

The castro

Located in the park is a hillfort known by the name of Noega in classical sources. It is the largest hillfort area on the whole coast of Asturias. Its origins, according to researchers, go back to the 6th and 5th centuries BC, and it was occupied by people dedicated mainly to metalworking. After the conquest of Transmontane *Asturia*, at the beginning of the 1st century AD, a monument to Augustus was erected, of which an inscription of honours remains. With the foundation of the Roman town of Gijón at the beginning of the 2nd century in the modern neighbourhood of Cimadevilla, the hillfort slowly became depopulated, until it was finally abandoned.

The site was first excavated in 1783 by the architect Manuel Reguera González, encouraged by Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos. It was subsequently almost forgotten until 1972. In that year José Manuel González y Fernández Valles catalogued it as a hillfort and identified it as the *oppidum* Noega of the classical sources (Strabon, Pomponius Mela and Plinius).



Also located in the settlement is the monument dedicated to Augustus, traditionally known as the *Aras Sestianas*. In 1980, this was declared a Site of Cultural Interest and between 1982 and 1998, as part of the «Gijón Archaeological Excavations Project», further digs were made under the direction of José Luis Maya González and Francisco Cuesta Toribio.

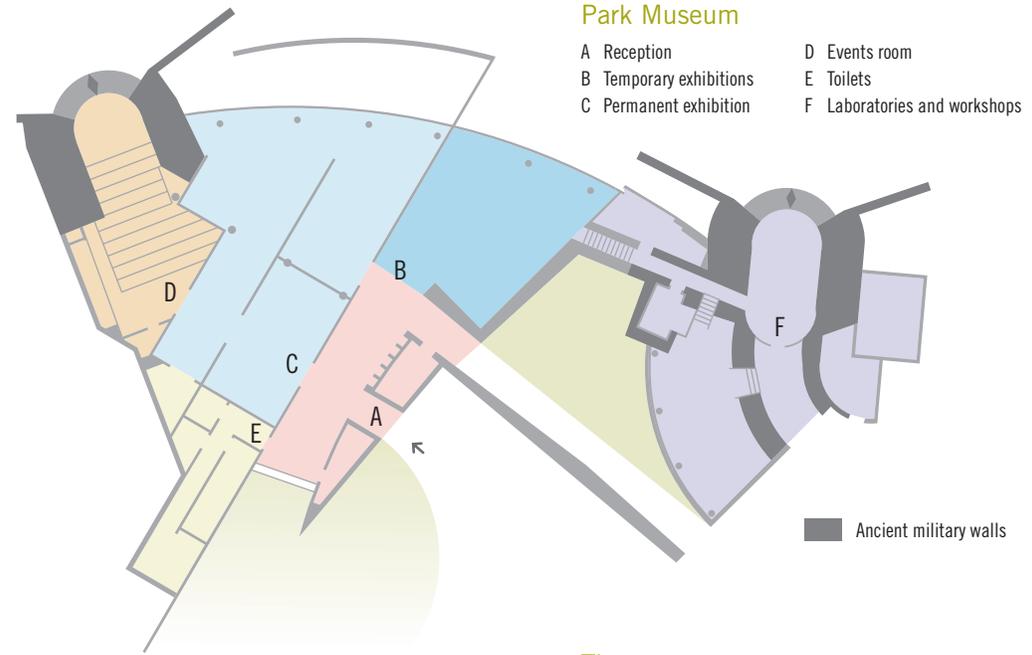


The park

The park is a place dedicated to culture in which various activities connected to the knowledge and enjoyment of the archaeological heritage of Cape Torres have been developed. These initiatives are aimed at calling public attention to the value and need for protection of our archaeological heritage.

The aims of the facility are the protection, conservation, investigation and scientific and educational dissemination of the archaeological remains recovered at the site, as well as maintaining a balance with the surrounding natural area in which they are located.

The installations are composed of three main buildings: the Reception, the Museum and the Lighthouse. The first is located at the entrance to the site and functions as a visitor welcome centre as well as housing temporary exhibitions.



The tour ends at the point of the Cape, where the lighthouse was built in 1923. The ground floor houses a permanent exhibition about the history of the bay of Gijón between pre-Roman period until now. On the upper floor there is the «Manuel Fernández-Miranda» Library and Documentation Centre and the administrative offices of the Archaeological Museums of Gijón.

The Park also has an archaeological itinerary, a bird observatory and a lookout point with extensive views of El Musel and Gijón. The archaeological itinerary passes through thirteen observation points composing the most significant elements of the archaeological site (the dyke, the counter dyke, walls and houses).

Park Museum

- A Reception
- B Temporary exhibitions
- C Permanent exhibition
- D Events room
- E Toilets
- F Laboratories and workshops

The museum

The museum, located at the extreme northern end of the hillfort, was in part built on the site of an old coastal defence artillery gun placement. There is a permanent exhibition, a room for temporary exhibitions, workshops and an events room. The permanent exhibition traces the history of the settlement from its origins to Roman times.

The pottery and others archaeological objects excavated on the site are displayed, together with models, texts, reproductions and illustrative images. The visit is complemented with an audiovisual display recreating the ancient settlement of Noega.



- 3 Informative point 11 / 12 («Astur and roman living quarters»)
- 4 Outside museum
- 5 Cabo Torres lighthouse
- 6 Interior of the Museum