

Roman baths were discovered in Pollena Trocchia on the northern side of Vesuvius. They can be labelled as private for their size and location and they probably belonged to a rich villa. This and the fact that they were built shortly after the A.D. 79 eruption makes them a rather rare specimen for study of development of Roman baths in the area. The baths are exceptionally well preserved and rare details of construction and functionality can be found, from the design phase, which can be seen in form of 1:1 plan carved on bricks forming the hypocaust floor, to the water and heating technologies. These details are followed in this thesis and the original form and modus operandi of the baths is reconstructed. The baths are also compared to selected published specimens from Campania and the rest of the Roman world.