

The ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The countryside is rich in monuments dating back the “pre-nuraghic” and “nuraghic” periods: domus de janas (the so-called "fairies ' houses"), nuraghic , pozzi sacri (sacred-wells).

The numerous sacred wells testify the cult (veneration) of water which was very important for the ancient inhabitants of Seui.

The nuraghe of Ardasai traces its origins to the ancient nuraghic period (1200-1500 B.C.); it is the most important and the biggest nuraghe in this area and it is situated in the Tonneri. It has one single tower with a round room covered by a false dome (vault). Another important nuraghe is that of Cercessa and it is similar to the nuraghe of Ardasai. Next to it there was a megalithic monument elliptical in shape and formed by thirteen sandstones. Unfortunately it has almost been destroyed.

The remains of other nuraghi can be found in the zones of “Anulu”, “S’Ilixi Bullau” e “Genna Idissa”. Some of them date back to a more recent period (1200-500 B.C.). They have overlapped rooms, niches, turrets and counterforts. Around the nuraghi the remains of ancient villages can be found. According to some experts these villages belong to a more recent period (IV – III B.C.) .