



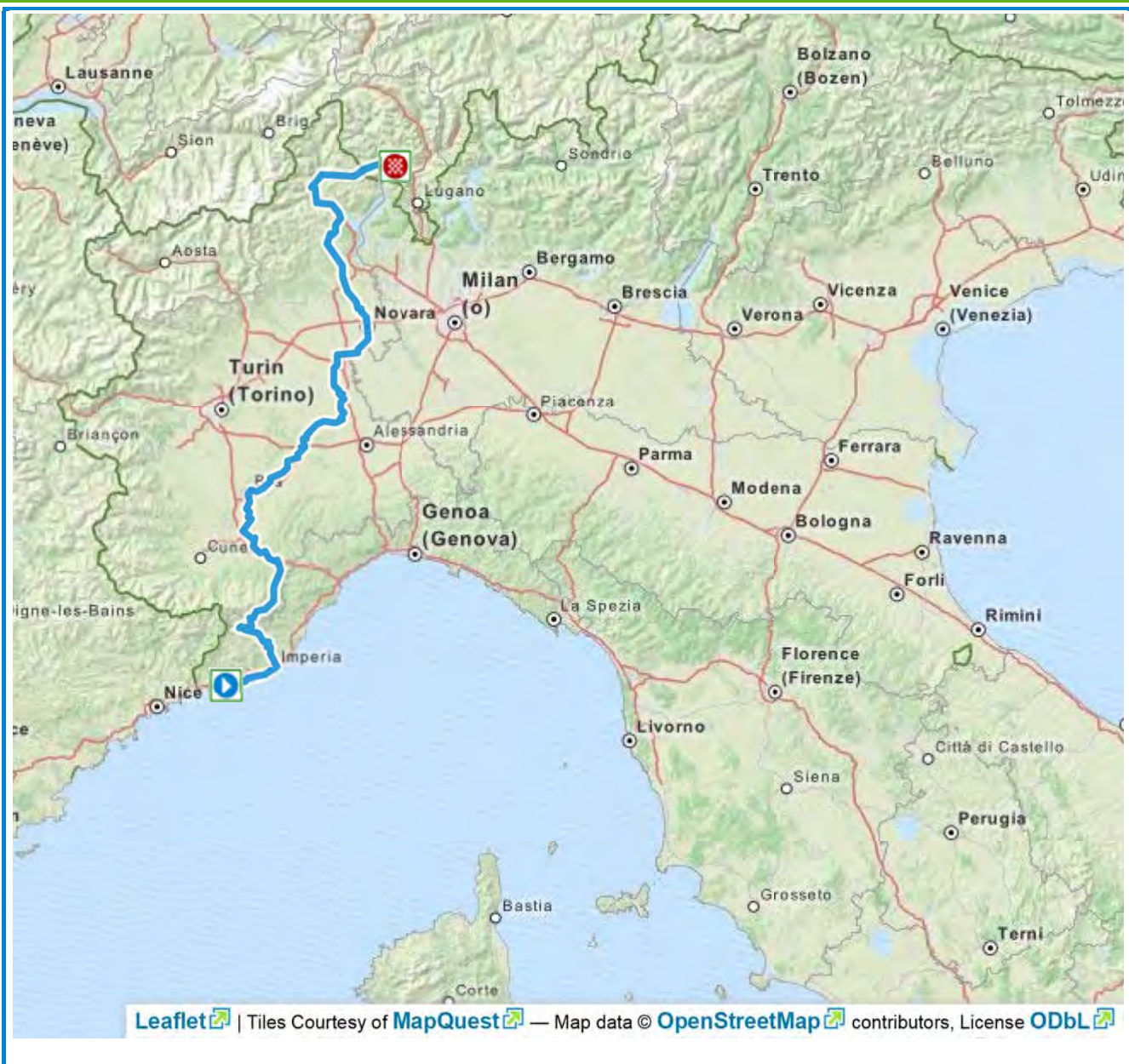
Bicycle Routes & Tours

Multi-day bicycle touring
in Europe
cycle routes and travel
reports



Sanremo - Locarno

No. of cycle route BI15



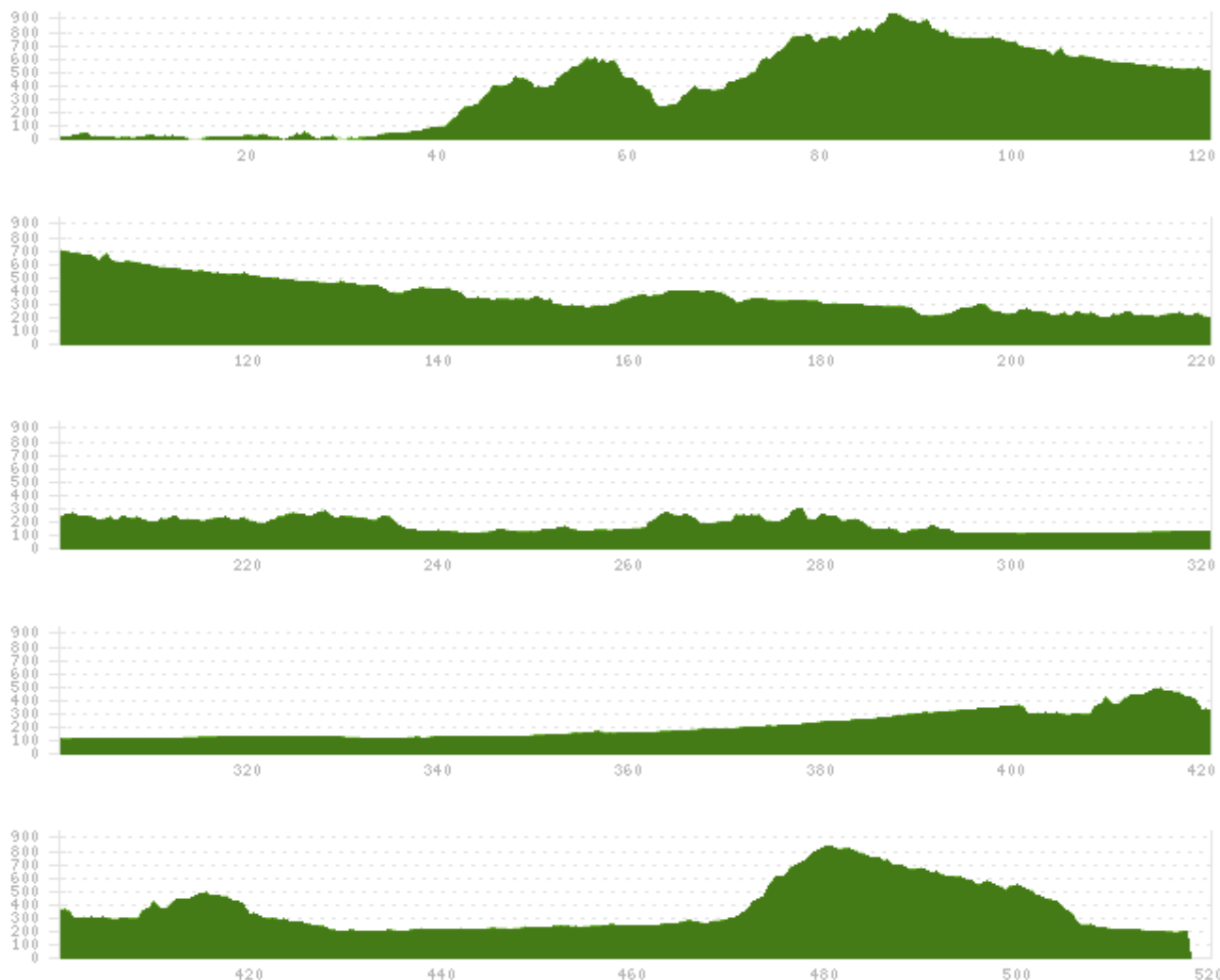
Cycle route metrics

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Total distance in km | 517 |
| Total climb in m | 10.024 |
| Avg. ascending slope in % | 1,94 |
| Total descent in m | 9.841 |

Start/endpoint

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Start location | Ospedaletti, Liguria, IT (22 m NHN) |
| End location | Muralto, Tessin, CH (205 m NHN) |

Elevation profile



Sources of information

Portale:

- BI15 auf bicialia.org

Bücher/Karten:

- Michelin Karte: [Michelin Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta](#), 1:200.000
- ADAC-Reiseführer: [ADAC Reiseführer plus Piemont und Lombardei](#): Mit extra Karte zum Herausnehmen

Accommodation, sights and infrastructure

| Name and address | Phone | Type of accommodation | Rating for cyclists | Route km |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Latitude / Longitude | Fax | | | Dist. to route |
| | Mobile | | | Elevation AMSL |

[Bordighera centro storico](#)

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--|--|--------|
| Piazza Viale 10 | Old town | | | 0 km |
| IT-18012 Bordighera | | | | 3,9 km |
| 43.780574 / 7.673471 | | | | 55 m |



Bordighera ist ein Ferien- und Badeort mit 10.498 Einwohnern (Stand 2013) in der Provinz Imperia.

Sehenswürdigkeiten

In der malerischen **Altstadt** sind vor allem die drei Stadttore – im Süden die *Porta del Capo* (17. Jahrhundert), im Osten die *Porta della Maddalena* (Umbau 1780) und im Westen die *Porta Sottana* (15. Jahrhundert) - und Reste der Stadtmauer sehenswert. Durch verwinkelte Gassen erreicht man die *Piazza del Popolo* mit der Pfarrkirche *Santa Maria Maddalena* (von 1617, umgebaut 1886). Erwähnenswert ist noch das Rathaus, welches Charles Garnier 1870 in einem dem Barock ähnlichen Stil erbaut hat. Am *Capo San Ampelio*, am östlichen Ortseingang unterhalb der Altstadt, erinnert eine kleine Kapelle an den Heiligen Ampelio - den Einsiedler, der den Samen der Dattelpalme aus Ägypten hierher gebracht haben soll.

Porto Maurizio

Old town

IT-18100 Imperia

28 km

43.875466 / 8.015106

0,2 km

47 m



Porto Maurizio is section of **Imperia**, a coastal city and *comune* in the region of Liguria, Italy. Mussolini created the city of Imperia 1923 by combining Porto Maurizio and Oneglia and the surrounding village communes of Piani, Caramagna Ligure, Castelvecchio di Santa Maria Maggiore, Borgo Sant'Agata, Costa d'Oneglia, Poggi, Torrazza, Moltedo and Montegrazie.

Notable sights

- Old Town, called *Parasio*.
- The classical Cathedral of San Maurizio, built between 1781 and 1832 by Gaetano Cantoni, is the largest church in Liguria. (www.parrocchiasanmaurizio.it)
- Convent of *Santa Chiara*. First established in 1365, the existing structure dates from 1741.
- There is a small Naval Museum in the town.

B&B Porta Rose

Foresteria

p: +39 174 81140

Private/B&B

Via Cavour 110

IT-12075 Garessio-Cuneo

44.197430 / 8.029255



109 km

1,0 km

614 m

Cherasco

Old town

IT-12062 Cherasco

187 km

44.647241 / 7.858192

0,3 km

291 m



Cherasco (piemontesisch *Cherasch*) ist eine Gemeinde mit 8974 Einwohnern (Stand 2013) in der italienischen Provinz Cuneo (CN), Region Piemont. In Cherasco werden Reben für den

Dolcetto d'Alba, einen Rotwein mit DOC-Status angebaut.

Sehenswürdigkeiten

Cherasco ist eine ehemalige mittelalterliche Festungsstadt mit schachbrettartigem Straßengrundriss. Der Ort liegt malerisch auf einer Bergterrasse.

Schlösser

- das Schloss der Visconti aus dem 14. Jahrhundert

Kirchen

- die Kirche des Heiligen Augustin
- die Kirche des Heiligen Petrus aus dem 12. Jahrhundert - 13. Jahrhundert
- die Kirche des Heiligen Martin aus dem 13. Jahrhundert - 14. Jahrhundert
- der Wallfahrtsort der Madonna del Popolo (Hl. Mutter Gottes des Volkes)

Museen

- das Museo Civico (Stadtmuseum) „Giovanni Battista Adriani“

Palazzo Salmatoris

Der Palazzo befindet sich im Stadtzentrum und erhält seinen Namen seitens des vor Ort ansässigen adeligen Giovanni di Audino Salmatoris, welcher ihn im Jahr 1620 errichten ließ. Er wird auch "Friedenspalast" (Palazzo della Pace) genannt, da er Zeuge vieler geschichtlicher Ereignisse der Stadt war; darunter sind die Aufbewahrung des Turiner Grabtuchs im Jahr 1706 und die Unterzeichnung des Waffenstillstands zwischen Napoleon und dem sabaudischen Reich im Jahr 1796 zu nennen. Bereits in den vergangenen Jahrhunderten wurde es einer Reihe von Restaurierungsmaßnahmen unterzogen und heute ist es ein wichtiges Kulturzentrum, welches internationale Kunstaustellungen beherbergt.

Synagoge

Die Synagoge wurde im 18. Jahrhundert innerhalb des alten Ghettos der Stadt (welches 1725 gebildet und von Carl Albert im Jahr 1848 abgeschafft wurde) erbaut. Es ist ein Zeugnis, dass die hebräische Kultur vorhanden war, welche auf eine noch frühere Zeit zurückgeht. Es besteht aus einem kleinen, viereckigen Saal, mit Wänden, die mit hebräischen Inschriften und geschnitzten Möbeln dekoriert sind.

Asti centro storico

| | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|
| | Old town | |
| IT-14100 Asti | | 247 km |
| 44.899277 / 8.204602 | | 0,2 km 132 m |



Asti is a city and comune of about 75,000 inhabitants located in the Piedmont

region of northwestern Italy, in the plain of the [Tanaro River](#).

Main sights

Some sections of the ancient city walls remain on the north side of the city and in the late 20th-century building work uncovered a section of Roman wall in the center of the city.

The area to the NW of the city, between the centre and the Cathedral, is very rich in medieval palaces and merchants houses, many with monumental towers. Asti was known as the city of 100 towers (although there were 120 in total) of which several still remain today within the old city walls. The most known are the Tower of the Comentini (13th century), the octagonal *Torre de Regibus* and *Torre Troyana* (13th century), as well as the ancient *Rossa di San Secondo*, built during the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus.

Asti is the home to several old churches. These include:

- the great *Cattedrale di Santa Maria Assunta* (built in the 13th century over another Cathedral), one of the biggest in Piedmont, in Romanesque-Gothic style. The monumental belfry is from 1266. the façade is characterized by three portals, each surmounted by a big rose-window. The interior, with a nave and two aisles, houses a wide cycle of 18th-century frescoes, some altarpieces by Gandolfino d'Asti and precious silver artworks from the 15th-16th centuries. The presbytery has a noteworthy mosaic floor, from the pre-existing church. next to the last pilasters of the nave are two 14th century artworks, the funerary seal of bishop Baldracco Malabaila and the equestrian portrait of Arricino Moneta.
- the *Collegiata di San Secondo* (13th century) in the old medieval centre next to the Palazzo Civico. Its name refers to **Secundus of Asti**, the city's patron saint. The crypt is from the 6th century. The façade has three notable Gothic portals, while the interior houses a polyptych by Gandolfino d'Asti and other works.
- *Santa Maria Nuova* (11th century).
- *San Martino*, first mentioned in 886. The old Gothic edifice was dismantled in 1696 and rebuilt along Baroque lines in 1736.
- *Sant'Anastasio* (8th-12th century), whose museum has some antique capitals and sculptures.
- the Baroque church of St. Catherine.
- the Baptistery of St. Peter (12th century) is the most important building from the High Middle Ages in the city. It has octagonal plan with a wide dome.
- *San Pietro in Consavia* (15th century), with elegant external decorations. It the seat of the Archaeological Museum, with Roman and Egyptian works.

There is a Synagogue and a museum depicting the history of Asti's Jewish community whose presence is documented since 812.

Vercelli

Old town

IT-13100 Vercelli

327 km

45.325507 / 8.423058

0,2 km

135 m



Vercelli (**Vërsèj** in Piedmontese), is a city and *comune* of about 47,000 inhabitants in the Province of Vercelli, Piedmont, northern Italy. One of the oldest urban sites in northern Italy, it was founded,

according to most historians, around the year 600 BC.

The city is situated on the river **Sesia** in the plain of the river Po between **Milan** and **Turin**. It is an important centre for the cultivation of rice, and is surrounded by paddy fields, which are flooded in summer. The climate is typical of the Po Valley with cold, foggy winters (0.4 °C (33 °F) in January) and oppressive heat during the summer months (23.45 °C (74 °F) in July). Rainfall is most prevalent during the spring and autumn; thunderstorms are common in the summer.

The world's first university funded by public money was established in Vercelli in 1228 (the seventh university founded in Italy), but was closed in 1372.

Main sights

Vercelli is home to numerous relics of the Roman period, e.g. an amphitheatre, hippodrome, sarcophagi, and many important inscriptions, some of which are Christian.

There are two noteworthy towers in the town: the *Torre dell'Angelo*, which rears up over the old market square, and the *Torre di Città* in Via Gioberti.

Vercelli Cathedral, formerly adorned with precious pillars and mosaics, was erected and enlarged by Saint **Eusebius of Vercelli**, to whom it was dedicated after his death. It was remodeled in the ninth century, and radically changed in the sixteenth by Count Alfieri. Like the other churches in the city, it contains valuable paintings, especially those of Gaudenzio Ferrari, Gerolamo Giovenone and Lanino, who were natives of Vercelli. The cathedral library holds the famous **Vercelli Book**—an Old English manuscript which includes the celebrated alliterative poem *The Dream of the Rood*, the 8th-century *Laws of the Lombards*, and other early manuscripts.

The **Basilica di Sant'Andrea** was erected by Cardinal Guala Bicchieri in 1219. Together with the old Cistercian monastery, it is one of the most beautiful and best-preserved Romanesque monuments in Italy.

The **Moorish Revival** 1878 **Vercelli Synagogue** is at Via Foà 70.

The Jewish cemetery of Vercelli is at Corso Randaccio 24. On 23 of November, 2012, two swastikas were found sprayed on a wall of a cemetery, allegedly as anti-Semitic act.

Among other noteworthy churches is *Santa Maria Maggiore*.

The Institute of the Beaux-Arts contains paintings by Vercelese artists.

Ancient charitable institutions continue, such as the hospital founded by Cardinal Guala Bicchieri (1224), which has an annual revenue of more than 600,000 lire (\$117,000); and the hospices for orphan girls (1553) and for boys (1542), and mendicant homes.

The Capitulary Library contains valuable manuscripts, including an evangelarium of the fourth century, the "Novels" of Justinian, the *Leges Langobardorum* (Laws of the Lombards - Germanic); also hagiographical manuscripts, not all of which have been critically examined; and a very old copy of the *Imitation of Christ*, which is relied upon as an argument for attributing the authorship to John Gersen and finally the famous Vercelli Book. The civil archives are not less important, and contain documents dating from 882. The extensive seminary contains a large library.

Novara

Old town

IT-28100 Novara

356 km

45.446892 / 8.622075

0,0 km

166 m



Novara (**Nuàra** in the local dialect of

Lombardese) is the capital city of the province of Novara in the Piedmont region in northwest Italy, to the west of **Milan**. With c. 105,000 inhabitants. It is an important crossroads for commercial traffic along the routes from Milan to Turin and from **Genoa** to Switzerland. Novara lies between the rivers **Agogna** and **Terdoppio** in northeastern Piedmont, 50 kilometres (31 miles) from Milan and 95 km (59 miles) from Turin.

Main sights

Novara's sights can be divided into two groupings. The city's most important sights lie within its historic centre, the area once enclosed by the city walls. However, several important sights also lie outside the line of the former city walls.

Historic centre

The old urban core makes up the "Historic centre", situated in the district of the same name. Novara once had an encircling wall, which was demolished to permit urban development. Of the old wall there remains only the *Barriera Albertina*, a complex of two neo-classical buildings that constituted the gate of entry to the city, the required passageway for those who traveled from Turin to Milan. After their removal, the walls were replaced by the present-day *baluardi*, the broad, tree-lined boulevards that surround the Historic Centre.

The most imposing monument in the city is the **Basilica of San Gaudenzio**, with a cupola 121 metres in height, designed by Alessandro Antonelli and constructed in 1888. The bell tower is also of particular interest; it was designed by Benedetto Alfieri, uncle of the more famous Vittorio Alfieri.

The centre of the religious life of the city is the **Novara Cathedral**, in the neo-classical style, also designed by Alessandro Antonelli. It rises exactly where the temple of Jupiter stood in the time of the Romans. Facing the Duomo is the oldest building in Novara today: the early Christian *Battistero* (Baptistry).

Close to the Duomo is the courtyard of the **Broletto** (the historic meeting place of the city council), the centre of the political life of the imperial free city of Novara. Overlooking the courtyard of the Broletto are the *Palazzo del Podestà* ("Palace of the **Podestà**"), *Palazzetto dei Paratici* ("Little Palace of the Paratici Family"), site of the Civic Museum and of the Gallery of Modern Art, the Palace of the City Council, and a building of the 15th century.

Not far from the Piazza della Repubblica (formerly Piazza Duomo) is the Piazza Cesare Battisti (known to Novaresi as the *Piazza delle Erbe*, "Herbs square"), which constitutes the exact centre of the city of Novara.

In Piazza Giacomo Matteotti stands the *Palazzo Natta-Isola*, seat of the province and of the prefecture of Novara. The landmark feature of this palace is its clock tower. Extending from this square is the via Fratelli Rosselli, along which is the *Palazzo Cabrino*, the official seat of the administrative offices of the city. As it was a Roman city, the street network of Novara is characterized by a *cardo* and a *Decumanus Maximus*, which correspond respectively to the present-day Corso Italia and Corso Cavour. The two streets cross at the so-called "Angolo delle Ore" (Corner of the Hours).

The largest square is Piazza Martiri della Libertà (formerly Piazza Castello) dominated by the equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel II, the first king of Italy. Overlooking the Piazza Martiri are the *Castello Visconteo-Sforzesco*, built by the Milanese dukes Visconti and Sforza, and the Teatro Coccia. The Castello Visconteo-Sforzesco, once much larger than the complex that remains today, is surrounded by the *Allea*, one of the largest public gardens in Novara.

Other important squares are:

- Largo Cavour, dominated by the statue of the same name, recently restored.
- Piazza Garibaldi, the square facing the Novara Railway Station, also recently restored and featuring the statue of the hero of two worlds and by a fountain.
- Piazza Gramsci, formerly Piazza del Rosario, location, after the restoration of 2005, of the landmark statue of Icarus.

Outside of the *Baluardi*

Places of interest situated outside of the belt of the *baluardi* include the Church of San Nazzaro della Costa, with its attached abbey, restored in the 15th century by Bernardino of Siena, and the Ossuary of Bicocca, in pyramidal form, which stands in the neighbourhood of Bicocca, in memory of the fallen soldiers of the historic battle of 23 March 1849, between the Piedmontese (Sardinia) and Austrians. Worthy of note are the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie (Saints Martino and Gaudenzio), built beginning in 1477 by the Augustinians, whose interior consists of a single nave with lateral chapels and paintings attributed to artists of the 15th century, among them Daniele de Bosis.

Borgomanero

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | Heritage building(s) | |
| IT-28021 Borgomanero | | 392 km |
| 45.698757 / 8.462346 | | 0,0 km |
| | | 306 m |



Borgomanero is a *comune* (municipality) in the Province of Novara in the Italian region Piedmont, located about 90 km northeast of **Turin** and about 30 km northwest of **Novara**.

Monuments and places of interest

- Chiesa parrocchiale di San Bartolomeo
- Chiesa o Oratorio di San Leonardo
- Cascina e Torre Baraggiola

- Mulino della Resiga
- Palazzo d'Este
- Villa Marazza
- Castello di Vergano

Isola di San Giulio

Abbey/convent

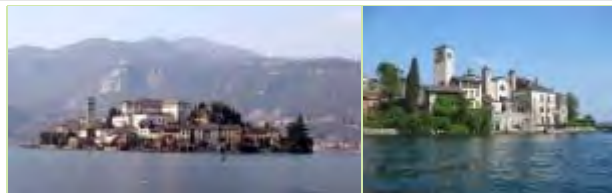
IT-28016 Isola di San Giulio

405 km

45.796109 / 8.400027

1,3 km

308 m



Isola San Giulio or **San Giulio Island** (Italian: **Isola di San Giulio**) is an island within **Lake Orta** in Piedmont, northwestern Italy. The island is 275 metres (902 feet) long (north/south), and is 140 metres (459 feet) wide (east/west). The most famous building on the island is the Basilica of Saint Giulio close to which you can see the monumental old

Seminary (1840s). Since 1976 it has been transformed into a Benedictine monastery. The little island, just west of the lakeshore village of Orta San Giulio, has very picturesque buildings.

History

In the 5th century, a small chapel (oratorium) was erected on the island, probably to commemorate the great evangelizer Saint Julius, who had died there. We know from archaeological finds that a new, bigger church already existed in the 6th century. In the same time an octagonal building - probably a baptistery - was erected in the middle of the island. Unfortunately every trace of it has been cancelled in the 19th century when the massive building of the Seminary was built. In the 12th century a new romanesque basilica was built, thus altering the previous one to some extent.

Domodossola

Old town

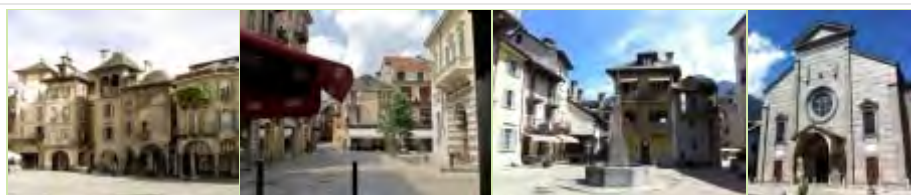
IT-28845 Domodossola

466 km

46.115624 / 8.292061

0,1 km

287 m



Domodossola (Piedmontese: **Dòm**) is a city and *comune* in the Province of Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, in the region of Piedmont, northern Italy. It was also known as *Oscela*, *Oscella*, *Oscella dei*

Leponzi, Ossolo, Ossola Lepontiorum, and Domo d'Ossola (due to its position in the **Ossola valley**).

Main sights

- Collegiate church of St. Gervasius and Protasius.
- *Palazzo Silva* (17th century).

Domodossola is most famous for the **Sacro Monte Calvario**, a site of pilgrimage and worship close to it.

Santa Maria Maggiore

Old town

IT-28857 Santa Maria

482 km

Maggiore

0,0 km

46.135436 / 8.465863

827 m



Santa Maria Maggiore is a *comune* (municipality) in the Province of Verbano-Cusio-Ossola in the Italian region Piedmont, located about 130 km northeast of **Turin** and about 25 km north of **Verbania**, on the border with Switzerland.

As of 31 December 2004, it had a population of 1,236 and an area of 53.2 km².

Monuments and places of interest

- Chiesa Parrocchiale di Maria Santissima Assunta
- Villa Antonia
- Museo internazionale dello Spazzacamino
- Vecchio Municipio
- Scuola di Belle Arti Rossetti Valentini

Hotel Rovere

Via Primore 11 p: +41 91 791 76 26 Hotel
CH-6616 Losone
46.167952 / 8.763914



511 km
0,2 km
220 m

Albergo Casa Berno

Via Gottardo Madonna 15 p: +41 91 791 32 32 Hotel
CH-6612 Ascona
46.152895 / 8.748208



511 km
2,2 km
306 m

Hotel Ascona

Via Signor in Croce 1 p: +41 91 785 15 15 Hotel
CH-6612 Ascona
46.159108 / 8.769318



512 km
0,8 km
263 m

Hotel Nessi

Via Bartolomeo Varenna 79 p: +41 91 751 7741 Hotel without
CH-6600 Locarno restaurant (garni)
46.167532 / 8.778891



513 km
0,3 km
213 m

Hotel Belvedere Locarno

Via ai Monti 44 p: +41 91 751 03 63 Hotel
CH-6600 Locarno
46.172509 / 8.795088



516 km
0,5 km
248 m

Hotel Camelia

Via Gian Gaspare Nessi 9 p: +41 91 7430021 Hotel
CH-6600 Muralto
46.173383 / 8.809013



517 km
0,3 km
218 m

Hotel Dellavalle

Via Contra 45 p: +41 91 735 30 00 Hotel
CH-6645 Brione
46.184374 / 8.817836



517 km
1,7 km
464 m

Piccolo Hotel Garni

Via avvocato Buetti 11 p: +41 91 743 0212 Hotel without
CH-6600 Muralto restaurant (garni)
46.174741 / 8.805030



517 km
0,3 km
230 m

Hotel Gottardo Garni & Osteria

Via San Gottardo 18
CH-6600 Muralto

p: +41 91 743 31 83

Hotel without
restaurant (garni)

46.174149 / 8.805845



517 km
0,2 km
227 m

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