



ROUTE 4

## ON THE TRAIL OF IL PASSATORE

**Departure:** Bagnacavallo

**Circular route:** Bagnacavallo - Boncellino - Russi - Bagnacavallo

**Length:** km 26,76

**Difficulty:** medium

This is a pleasant circuit which strikes a perfect balance between nature and history. The route covers tracks, river banks and paths that cross a fertile plain planted mainly with fruit trees and vines: in spring the scenery is dominated by the pink blossom of nectarine and peach trees, while the vines produce the exceptionally sweet Longanesi grapes which are used in making the famous and full-bodied Bursòn wine. The grapes are named after the Longanesi family who in the 1950s saved from extinction the last surviving vine of this indigenous variety. Villas and farmhouses are everywhere to be seen on this route, some of them perfectly intact and preserving their original features, others extensively and expensively restored. The route also passes several farms which are members of "Il Bagnacavallo" co-operative, whose mission is to preserve and project the best in local produce. And for atmosphere, there's the legend of local bandit Stefano Pelloni, a native of Boncellino who met his death at Villa Spadina near Russi. Pelloni owes his nickname, Il Passatore ("the ferryman") to the traditional occupation of his family, which was to ferry people across the river Lamone.

Departure point for this route is the beautiful Piazza Nuova,<sup>1</sup> one of the prettiest spots in Bagnacavallo. From here, follow the cycle lane that runs along via Marconi, via Cristofori and via Sinistra Canale Superiore in the direction of Faenza. After the level crossing at the junction with via Galavotti, turn left in the direction of via Boncellino. On the left, a little way past the junction with via Boncellino, is the recently-renovated Casa Guidi – one of many local buildings with this name – which is now headquarters of "Il Bagnacavallo" co-operative, an organization of local producers of wine and fruits.<sup>2</sup> Follow via Boncellino through the underpass and then turn right into via dei Martini. Head straight on as far as the junction with via Malpeli and then turn left to rejoin via Boncellino a little further on. On this stretch of road are Casa Baldini<sup>3</sup> and two farms, La Rondine<sup>4</sup> and Ricci Ballardini.<sup>5</sup> Head straight on until you come to the village of Boncellino, birthplace of Il Passatore, "the noble bandit".<sup>6</sup> Turn right into via Sottofiume and then left into via Argine Lamone. Follow this road right to the end (it changes name to via Toletta further down). Now turn left again onto the Rugata Madrara provincial highway and cross the bridge over the Lamone<sup>7</sup> to the right bank of the river, in the direction of Russi. Following the river bank, after about two kilometres the cycle lane extends for some 400 metres beyond the junction leading off the bank to the place where Villa Spadina<sup>8</sup> stood and the spot where Il Passatore was fatally ambushed. Now leave the river bank and head down along via Madrara, pass the level crossing and continue as far as the junction. Here, turn right in the direction of Russi. Head straight on until you come to a no entry sign, turn left into via Modigliani and then next right into via Matteotti. At the traffic lights keep straight on into via Trieste. At the next set of lights turn right in the direction of piazza Farini.<sup>9</sup> To leave the centre follow via Vecchia Godo, pass the level crossing then turn left into via Di Vittorio. At the intersection with the highway go straight on to join via Europa. Two hundred metres further along, turn left into via Mozambico. Left again and at no. 5 you've reached the Aquae Mundi aquarium.<sup>10</sup> Back on via Europa, take via Fiumazzo off the roundabout to reach the impressive Roman villa<sup>11</sup> archaeology site (at number 30) and the adjacent ecology preserve. Head back to the roundabout and follow via Fiumazzo for two kilometres. Keep right at the fork and take the tree-lined road,

carrarone Rasponi, which leads to Palazzo San Giacomo.<sup>12</sup> Follow the road which runs alongside the palazzo until you come to the river bank. Here, turn right. Follow the river bank and after about 700 metres you'll come to Gamberina estate (street number 14).<sup>13</sup> Keep straight on until the bridge over the San Vitale main road, then turn left and left again on via Sottofiume Boncellino, where at no. 15 you can visit the Zini farm.<sup>14</sup> Now turn right into via Muraglione and head straight on until you come to via Boncellino. Here, at no. 114, is the Longanesi estate.<sup>15</sup> An obligatory stop for wine lovers, as this estate is the birthplace of the famous Bursòn wine. Follow via Boncellino as far as the junction with via Galavotti. Pick up the cycle lane on via Galavotti and at the junction with the Naviglio main road turn right in the direction of Bagnacavallo. After a few hundred metres you'll cross the San Vitale main road. After Porta Superiore<sup>16</sup> you enter via Mazzini,<sup>17</sup> which leads to piazza della Libertà in the heart of Bagnacavallo. Il Passatore was once held prisoner in the clocktower<sup>18</sup> overlooking the piazza.

## WHAT TO SEE

### 1. Piazza Nuova

Built in 1758, Piazza Nuova is almost unique for the originality and elegance of its architecture. Formerly a market selling meat, fish and other produce, it's built on a distinctive oval plan. The piazza presents an exposed-brick façade to the exterior, while the shops which housed the traders looked onto the courtyard through the round arches of the arcade which lines the piazza. Today, the piazza is occupied by crafts workshops as well as an excellent restaurant which is a member of the Ca de Ven group. The courtyard of the piazza – a perfect oval – is a major venue for concerts and events.



### 2. Casa Conti Guidi

Casa Conti Guidi is headquarters of "Il Bagnacavallo" cooperative (Tel. +39 0545 63094). It's open to visitors, and the "Bottega della bontà" on the ground floor houses an exhibition of wines, honey, vinegar, preserves and other traditional produce. A restaurant now occupies the former stables. Upstairs are the *Sala dell'Arte e della Cultura* (Hall of art and culture), dedicated to literature on Romagnol heritage, a conference area named *Sala dei Legni* (Hall of woods) and a third hall, *Sala dei Timpani* (Hall of tympanum), which hosts educational events as well as shows, concerts and exhibitions. In the gallery outside is a market selling flowers, fruit, salamis, cheeses, wines and other traditional produce. There's also a wood-fired oven for baking bread. On Sunday afternoons Casa Conti Guidi is open for light refreshments with the delicious Romagnol bread known as piadina, plus sausage, cheeses, sweets and wines. Bikes and binoculars are available for hire. Casa Conti Guidi was built in 1883 and was the last farmhouse



to be erected in Bagnacavallo by the descendants of the Guidi family of Faenza, who inherited vast tracts of land in this area in the second half of the 19th century. Every one of the estates built by the Guidi comprised two separate buildings, and in each estate the architectural features of the two buildings are identical. The buildings are located symmetrically, usually on each side of a road. Today, eleven of these buildings remain, nearly all of them in the vicinity of Boncellino.



### 3. Casa Baldini

Casa Baldini was built in the 17th century as a country villa for the Papini family. It was acquired by the Baldini family in 1772 and converted into a farmhouse. Beside the house is an 18th-century chapel.

### 4. "La Rondine" study farm

"La Rondine" (via Boncellino, 178) is a family-run farm school which is open to visitors. Orchards and vineyards occupy some eighty acres of the farm; it also raises cattle of the local Romagnol variety and numerous farmyard animals. The rural character of the Romagna plain is perfectly preserved here in the form of hedgerows, thickets, groves and vines trained in the *viti maritate* method, i.e. hung well clear of the ground amid other vegetation. "La Rondine" is committed to organic farming and sells all its own produce. You're welcome to visit to take a look at the livestock and orchards, and you can also try and buy the locally-made organic produce. Tel. +39 347 4230464 – +39 0545 69262

### 5. Ballardini-Ricci farm

The Ballardini-Ricci farm (via Boncellino, 203) is another member of "Il Bagnacavallo" cooperative and is open to visitors. A family-run concern, it's farmed using only environmentally-friendly techniques. The introduction of non-yielding hedgerows and thickets has stimulated the recovery of a fast-disappearing local ecosystem, while making the scenery a lot more attractive too. The farm now produces and sells quality wines including "Il Boncellino" (a dry white wine), "L'Ambrosia" (a strong, sweet white), "Bursòn" (a red made from grapes of the indigenous Longanesi vineyard), and "L'uva dora" (a dry red made from Fortana grapes). Also sold directly from the farm are fruit and vegetables, ornamental plants, cereals and grain. Tel. +39 0545 69303 - +39 349-3006430

### 6. Il Passator Cortese - a good, old-fashioned bandit

In reality, Stefano Pelloni (1824-1851) was never cortese ("noble") nor a passatore ("ferryman") for very long. He took his nickname from his father's occupation as a ferryman on the river Lamone: Pelloni senior hoped to make his son a priest. But the young Stefano quickly showed himself to be



unsuited to study and the priesthood, and so for a while took over his father's occupation. After being tried for stealing lucerne from a neighbour's land, Pelloni became an outlaw at the head of a large company of bandits which roamed and ravaged the whole of Romagna. Though there's no evidence to substantiate the legend that he took from the rich to give to the poor, Pelloni was given the honorific title of *Cortese* in Giovanni Pascoli's poem *Romagna*, written thirty years after the bandit was gunned down by the police and papal militia. The name has stuck ever since, and Pelloni's exploits are now part of the popular imagination. Novels, poems, plays, and films continue to fuel the legend. On the left after climbing to via Argine Lamone you can see the place where Pelloni's father operated his ferry service. In the second fortnight of April every year Boncellino holds a wine festival known as the Festa del Passatore "Lom a premavira".

### 7. The river Lamone

The ancient "Anemo" cited by Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD) in his *Naturalis Historia*, the Lamone rises near Colla di Casaglia in the Apennines and drains into the Adriatic over a course of some 100 kilometres. On its way across the plain of Romagna to the sea it passes Casalborsetti, Marina Romea, Marradi, Brisighella, Faenza, Bagnacavallo and Russi. And it's namechecked in Dante's *Divine Comedy*, where the poet describes Faenza as "the city of the Lamone".



### 8. Villa Spadina

Until the Second World War, this spot on the right bank of the river Lamone was occupied by Villa Molesta, built by the counts Spadini of Faenza. On the run from the militia commanded by Captain Battistini, Il Passatore and a fellow-bandit, Vincenzo Tasselli, ("Giazòl"), holed up in a hut on the grounds of the villa on the night of 22 March 1851. On the morning of the 23rd the two men found themselves surrounded and attempted to shoot their way out. In the exchange of gunfire that followed, Il Passatore and a policeman died. Tasselli managed to get away. Nothing of the villa now remains except a few outbuildings.

### 9. Russi - piazza Domenico Antonio Farini

The day after the fatal shootout, the body of Il Passatore was slung onto a pushcart which then set off on a macabre roadshow taking in various towns of Romagna. The procession began here in piazza Farini, Russi. On the right side of the piazza are the remains of the old fortress (built by Guidone Da Polenta in 1371), now home to the **town museum**, whose collections include Roman artefacts from the nearby archaeological site and the Alfredo Baccarini bequest (for opening hours and further information call +39 0544-587641). On the other side of the piazza is the **Dean church** where Il Passatore was baptized on 4 August 1824.



Inside the church are preserved the remains of the beate Margherita and Gentile. Other attractions include a series of statues by the studio of Faenza artist Ballanti Graziani, and an impressive altarpiece by Bernardino Guarini, recently restored. Next to the Dean Church is the small **church in Albis**, now an exhibition and events venue. From here starts via Cavour, along which is the **town theatre**. On the adjoining piazzetta Dante stands the **town tower**, on the spot where the castle gate formerly stood. In corso Luigi Carlo Farini is another gate, **Porta Nòva** (1763). Turning left just before Porta Nòva, via Babini leads to the gardens and the remains of the north-east **turret** of the castle. On the upper storey of this structure lived Vincenzo Querzola, a.k.a. Bruson, who in the small hours of 22-23 March 1851 discovered the hideout of Il Passatore and his faithful companion, Giazòl, in a hut in villa Spadina. Querzola informed the papal militia of their whereabouts.

At via Garibaldi 51 in the centre of Russi on the highway to Faenza is the "**Tenuta Uccellina**" farm - winery, a member of "Il Bagnacavallo" co-operative. Tenuta Uccellina has won a host of prizes for its Sangiovesi wines, which include the famous "Regio Rosso Passito" as well as "Clivo del Re" and "Albana Passito docg". It produces excellent wines from the Romagna Albana, Pagadebit, Cagnina and Trebbiano vines. Tenuta Uccellina is also one of the biggest producers of Bursòn. It also makes the traditional wine of Russi, la Canèna. Wine can be bought direct from the premises. Tel. +39 0544-580144

### 10. Aquae Mundi aquarium

This aquarium and research laboratory has 6000 m<sup>2</sup> of exhibition space where you can see some of the strangest aquatic and amphibian creatures on the planet, including salamanders, tree toads, mackerel sharks and many weird and wonderful crustaceans. The aquarium is at via Mozambico, 5. Tel. +39 0544 583712 Fax +39 0544 587137

### 11. The Roman villa

Excavations on this site began in 1938, with later campaigns in the 1950s and 1980s. They have revealed an extraordinary villa and farm complex with an area of over 3500 m<sup>2</sup>. The earliest buildings on the site date from the Republican period. It reached its peak during the Augustan age and remained active until the 4th century. The complex is enclosed by a portico and includes residential quarters (with some exceptionally fine mosaic pavements), a production area, and service quarters. The bath complex can also be seen. Wall paintings and furnishings from the villa are now on display in the archaeological section of the Town Museum. For information and tickets tel. +39 0544-581357 – for guided visits tel. +39 0544-587641. The villa is now enclosed by the **environmental reahabilitation area**, an



environmental reserve jointly managed by the WWF and by the Legambiente environmental association. The reserve occupies the site of a former clay quarry and is planted with the vegetation which was typically to be found on the Ravenna plain during the Roman period. The reserve is an important refuge for many bird species, both nesting and migratory: around 120 different species have been spotted here. Open Saturdays and public holidays.

For information tel. +39 0544 487641 – +39 338 5366172

### 12. Palazzo San Giacomo

Built in the late 17th century by the Rasponi, a noble family from Ravenna, this palazzo was commissioned by count Guido Carlo in honour of his brother Cesare's nomination as a bishop, and is now one of the most beautiful summer retreats to be found anywhere in Romagna. Its monumental external appearance is matched on the inside by some impressive frescoes on mythological and allegorical themes which together make the largest pictorial cycle of the Baroque period anywhere in Romagna. The external chapel was added in 1774-75. Dedicated to St James, it was built to plans by Imola-based architect Cosimo Morelli.

For information and guided visits tel. + 39 0544 587641



### 13. Tenuta Gamberina study farm

The Francesco Donati farm, a member of "Il Bagnacavallo" co-operative, is at via Argine Destro Lamone 14, on one of the prettiest stretches of local countryside. Nearby is Palazzo San Giacomo, known locally, with good reason, as the "Versailles" of the Rasponi. The farm practises an unusual blend of tradition and modernity, cultivating ancient fruit varieties and experimenting in new uses for them. It occupies an area of around 17 hectares, most of which are planted with vines, apple trees and peach trees. All produce from the farm is compliant with EU regulation 2078/92 on organic farming. You can buy wines (including Bursón "etichetta Blu" and "etichetta Nera" and the estate's own sweet wines) directly on the premises.

Tel. 335.8211982

### 14. The Zini Aliero farm

The Zini Aliero farm (via Sottofiume, 15) is another member of "Il Bagnacavallo" cooperative and, like the others, is open to visitors. Most of the estate is planted with vines and orchards, and wine and fruit are available for sale. The wines produced here include whites such as "Passito del Lamone" and "Bianco del Mulino", and reds including "Sangiovese Ravenna" and Bursón, available in "etichetta Blu" and "etichetta Nera" versions.

Tel. +39 0545 63490 – + 39 347 1365833

### 15. Longanesi Daniele farm

Longanesi Daniele farm (via Boncellino, 114) is a member of "Il Bagnacavallo" co-operative and is open to visitors. The Longanesi family who run the estate are best known under the sobriquet of Bursón. Back in the 1950s, they saved from extinction this type of vine that has always grown on the estate. An ancient species, it was indigenous to the region and was found absolutely nowhere else. The celebrated Bursón wine which it yields is produced according to traditional methods and aged in oak barrels. Bursón is a garnet red with great personality. After maturing in oak barrels it is bottle-aged to bring out the flavour so distinctive of the Ravenna pine forests in which the vine has always grown. A dry wine with an unmistakable aroma and body, Bursón goes excellently with game and red meats, roasts, truffles and mature cheeses. Bursón "etichetta Blu" and "etichetta Nera" is available for sale directly from the farm, as are Decimello (a sweet white) and Balsamino (a sweet red). Tel. +39 0545.60289 +39 339.3046703

### 16. Porta Superiore

Rebuilt in the 18th century over the remains of the old city gate, with decorations on the outer face.

### 17. Via Mazzini

Some buildings of note on via Mazzini: **Palazzo Abbondanza**, built in 1675 and home to the town's first theatre; **Palazzo Folicaldi**, an 18th-century palazzo which received an extra storey in the 19th century; the **Carmine**, a church which combines the Baroque and the neoclassical styles; **vicolo degli Amori**, an atmospheric alleyway beside the former Carmelite monastery; **Palazzo Longanesi Cattani**, an 18th-century pile with an attractive ground-floor arcade; **Palazzo delle Opere Pie**, built in 1728 for the bishop of Faenza; and the **Collegiate church of San Michele Arcangelo**, rebuilt in the 17th century on foundations dating back to the 12th century and with a magnificent altarpiece by Bartolemo Ramenghi.

### 18. Piazza della Libertà and Torre civica

Overlooking piazza della Libertà is the neoclassical **town hall**, built in 1791 to a design by Cosimo Morelli. Next door is the elegant **Goldoni theatre**. Opened in 1845, the interior is sumptuously decorated with stuccoes and frescoes. The impressive tempera backdrop by Bolognese painter Antonio Muzzi is a typical example of the 19th-century vogue for drama-drenched history painting. On the west side of the piazza are **Palazzo Vecchio** (originally dating from the 12th and 13th centuries but restored on several occasions since) and the **town tower**. Built in the first half of the 13th century, the tower has been rebuilt several times over the course of



the centuries. Internally it's divided into three storeys. It was one of the first of such towers to be fitted with a clock, during the domination of the Este dynasty in the early 16th century. Its bottom level was used as a prison from the 17th to 19th centuries, and since then its three storeys have been known as Inferno, Purgatory and Paradise after Dante's *Divine Comedy*. One of the tower's most (in)famous inmates was the bandit Stefano Pelloni, *nom de guerre* Il Passatore ("the ferryman"), who was imprisoned here in 1849. Curiously, the large nails driven into the wall at the base of the tower functioned as a kind of lost-and-found office. People finding lost items would hang them from the nails for their rightful owners to reclaim them.



**BAGNACAVALLO - BONCELLINO - RUSSI - BAGNACAVALLO /**  
 ON THE TRAIL OF IL PASSATORE

DIRECTION (km count)	NAME OF ROAD	KM of stretch	ROAD SURFACE	NOTES _ WHAT TO SEE
<b>Departure point</b>	<b>Bagnacavallo</b> Piazza Nuova largo Kennedy	00,00	asphalt	departure point <b>- n. 1</b> Piazza Nuova
R → km 00,01	via Vecchia Darsena, towards kiosk	00,06	asphalt	
L ← km 00,07	up the ramp towards elevated cycle lane	00,06	paving tile	
Straight ahead ↑ km 00,13	follow cycle lane	00,10	paving tile	fountain
Straight ahead ↑ km 00,23	cross one way street	00,08	paving tile	
L ← km 00,31	at the traffic lights use the pedestrian crossing	00,01	asphalt	
R → km 00,32	follow the cycle lane along the San Vitale highway	00,36	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 00,68	cross level crossing	00,33	asphalt	
L ← km 01,01	turn into via Galavotti	00,11	asphalt	
L ← km 01,12	follow via Galavotti	00,45	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 01,57	leave via Galavotti and join via Boncellino	01,06	red asphalt	
L ← km 02,63	keep on via Boncellino	00,43	red asphalt	<b>- n. 2</b> Casa Conti Guidi - "Il Bagnacavallo" cooperative
R → km 03,06	turn into via dei Martini	00,52	red asphalt	
L ← km 03,58	follow via dei Martini	00,55	red asphalt	
L ← km 04,13	turn into via Malpeli	00,37	red asphalt	
R → km 04,50	turn into via Boncellino	00,50	red asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 05,00	via Boncellino	00,73	red asphalt	<b>- n. 3</b> Casa Baldini <b>- n. 4</b> "La Rondine" study farm <b>- n. 5</b> Ballardini-Ricci farm
R → km 05,73	turn into via Sottofiume Boncellino	00,21	asphalt	<b>- n. 6</b> Il Passator Cortese, a good old fashioned bandit
L ← km 05,94	turn into via Argine Lamone and follow this road to the end (its name changes to via Toletta further down)	01,30	asphalt	

DIRECTION (km count)	NAME OF ROAD	KM of stretch	ROAD SURFACE	NOTES _ WHAT TO SEE
L ← km 07,24	cross via Madrara and the bridge to join the right bank of the Lamone	00,20	asphalt	<b>- n. 7</b> the Lamone river
L ← km 07,44	follow via Madrara along the right bank of the Lamone	01,30	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 08,74	follow the Lamone cycle lane	01,20	fine gravel	<b>- n. 8</b> Villa Spadina
R → km 09,94	follow via Madrara where it leaves the river bank	00,60	asphalt	barrier on river bank visible from here
L ← km 10,54	follow via Madrara, ignoring the level crossing	01,40	asphalt	road runs parallel to the railway line
R → km 11,94	turn into via IV Novembre towards Russi	00,70	asphalt	<b>- n. 9</b> Russi, piazza Farini and Tenuta Uccellina
L ← km 12,64	turn into via Modigliani	00,01	asphalt	
R → km 12,65	turn into via Matteotti	00,30	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 12,95	at the traffic lights, head straight on into via Trieste as far as the next set of traffic lights	00,10	asphalt	careful at the junction
R → km 13,05	at the traffic lights, turn right into via Don Minzoni	00,10	asphalt and paving tile	
R → km 13,15	at piazza Farini join the cycle lane (beside car park and church)	00,10	paving tile	
L ← km 13,25	corso Farini	00,15	asphalt	
L ← km 13,40	via Babini as far as traffic lights	00,10	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 13,50	via Godo Vecchia	01,50	asphalt	careful at the junction with via Trieste
L ← km 15,00	via Di Vittorio	00,30	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 15,30	via Europa	00,20	asphalt	dangerous junction with via Europa
L ← km 15,50	via Mozambico	00,02	asphalt	
L ← km 15,52	follow left on via Mozambico	00,03	asphalt	<b>- n. 10</b> Aquae Mundi aquarium
R → km 15,58	rejoin via Europa from via Mozambico	00,02	asphalt	
L ← km 15,60	follow via Europa as far as the roundabout	00,50	asphalt	
L ← km 16,10	from the roundabout, take via Fiumazzo	00,20	asphalt	<b>- n. 11</b> Villa Romana

DIRECTION (km count)	NAME OF ROAD	KM of stretch	ROAD SURFACE	NOTES _ WHAT TO SEE
L ← km 16,30	head back to the roundabout by via Fiumazzo	00,20	asphalt	
L ← km 16,50	from the roundabout, follow via Fiumazzo	00,90	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 17,40	follow Carrarone Rasponi	00,60	asphalt	fountain at the start of tree-lined avenue <b>- n. 12</b> Palazzo San Giacomo
R → km 18,00	follow Carrarone Rasponi around Palazzo San Giacomo	00,10	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 18,10	follow the bank of the Lamone as far as the next junction	01,60	fine gravel	<b>- n. 13</b> Tenuta Gamberina study farm
L ← km 19,70	intersection with San Vitale (SP 253) highway and bridge over the Lamone	00,20	asphalt	dangerous junction!
L ← km 19,90	leave the SP 253 for via Sottofiume Boncellino	01,90	asphalt	<b>- n. 14</b> Zini Aliero farm
R → km 21,80	via Muraglione	01,56	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 23,36	junction with via Boncellino	00,50	red asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 23,86	by via Boncellino	00,55	red asphalt	<b>- n. 15</b> Longanesi Daniele farm
R → km 24,41	follow via Boncellino	01,08	red asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 25,49	follow for via Galavotti	00,43	asphalt	
R → km 25,92	turn into via Galavotti	00,09	asphalt	
R → km 26,01	join the cycle lane beside via Naviglio	00,33	asphalt	
Straight ahead ↑ km 26,48	junction with via San Vitale	00,10	asphalt	heavy traffic on this stretch of road
Straight ahead ↑ km 26,58	don't take the main road but instead the side street (via Cristofori) which leads to the centre of Bagnacavallo	00,13	asphalt	dangerous crossing with heavy traffic
Straight ahead ↑ km 26,71	Porta Superiore	00,05	asphalt	<b>- n. 16</b> Porta Superiore
Straight ahead ↑ km 26,76	follow via Mazzini as far as piazza della Libertà	00,30	asphalt	<b>- n. 17</b> buildings on via Mazzini
<b>Arrival</b>	<b>piazza della Libertà</b>	--	--	<b>end of route km 26,76</b> <b>- n. 18</b> piazza della Libertà and Torre civica