



## Aosta to Rome Urbe

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### *Via Francigena - Part 2*

The Via Francigena, also known as the Francisca or Romea, is part of a bundle of routes that led from Western Europe in Southern Europe to Rome, continuing on to Puglia, where there were ports of embarkation for the Holy Land, a destination for pilgrims and crusaders. It includes several stages that take pilgrims to discover culture, history and spirituality.

In addition to being a pilgrimage route, the Via Francigena is also an important cultural and trade route, which played a crucial role in the development of medieval Europe and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.

The original route of the Via Francigena is on foot and is marked by a series of red and white symbols, which indicate the route to be followed. There are also a number of guidebooks and maps available for pilgrims.



One of the most important sections of the Via Francigena in Italy is the St. Francis Walk, a route of about 850 kilometers that runs through central and southern Italy, from Assisi to the port city of Brindisi in Puglia. This stretch is named after St. Francis of Assisi, the patron saint of Italy, who traveled to the Holy Land in 1215 to convert Muslims to Christianity. After visiting the holy places in Jerusalem, he returned to Italy by crossing the Via Francigena and southern Italy.

The reconstruction of this aerial excursion faithfully reproduces the actual route of the Via Franchigena, offering the possibility of enjoying breathtaking landscapes from above. It is then enriched, in addition to the precise flight directions according to the VFR standard, with copious historical, geographical and cultural information of all points of interest. All to provide an immersive and educational flying experience.

No. of Legs: 5

Total distance: 368 nm



## Legs

### Leg 1: LIMW - LILI

Departure: Aosta (LIMW)

Destination: Vercelli Airport (LILI)

Distance: 55,5 nm



### POI1-Fénis Castle



Distance: 5,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 5,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 50,5 nm  
True Course: 91°  
Magnetic Course: 88°

About this flight.

Today's flight departs from Aosta Airport, located in the valley of the same name, a mountainous region bordering France and Switzerland.

We fly southeast, following the valley of the Dora Baltea River and admiring the panorama of the Alps. After flying over Saint Vincent, some ancient castles and Lake Viverone, you arrive at Vercelli Airport, located in the Po Valley, an area rich in rice and corn crops.

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Once the airplane is ready for takeoff, set a course heading east toward Fénis Castle. Maintain a flight altitude of 5,500 feet.



The Castle of Fénis is an ancient fortress located in the Aosta Valley. It was built in the 12th century and has been expanded and restored over the following centuries.

The castle is situated on a hill overlooking the town of Fénis. It is surrounded by a moat and walls, with towers at the four corners. The structure consists of four inner courtyards, which are connected by stairs and passageways.

It is one of the best-preserved medieval castles in the Aosta Valley and is an important example of medieval defensive architecture. It was built as a fortified residence for the noble Challant family, who had control over the surrounding area.

Inside the castle, many halls and rooms can be visited, such as the throne room, chapel, kitchen, and bedrooms. The structure is also known for its decorations and frescoes, which depict scenes from daily life and mythology.

#### POI2-Saint Vincent



Distance:	6,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	11,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	44,0 nm
True Course:	82°
Magnetic Course:	80°

Follow the course of the Dora Baltea River for about 7 miles.

Saint Vincent is located in the Aosta Valley. It was an important Roman city known as Aquae Gratianae, thanks to its natural hot springs. In the Middle Ages, it became a fortified town and an important post station along the Via Francigena, a major medieval pilgrimage route.

Today, Saint Vincent is a popular tourist resort because of its hot springs, its breathtaking views of the Alps, and its strategic location near many of the major ski resorts in the Aosta Valley.

The town has many places of historical and cultural interest, including the parish church of Saint Vincent, which dates back to the 12th century, and the Castle of Ussel, an imposing medieval fortress located on a hill above the town.

#### POI3-Verres Castle

Distance:	5,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	16,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	38,6 nm
True Course:	155°
Magnetic Course:	152°





Continue flying through the valley and visit Verres Castle.

Verres Castle is an ancient fortress located in the Aosta Valley, situated on the right side of the valley on the bank of the Dora Baltea River. It dates back to the 13th century, when it was built as a defensive fortress by the Challant family, one of the most important noble

families in the region. Over the centuries, the castle underwent numerous transformations and extensions, until it reached its present appearance, characterized by a mix of architectural styles.

Verres Castle is open to the public as a museum, where visitors can admire the castle's original structure, its furnishings, and a large collection of ancient objects, including weapons, armor, ceramics, and musical instruments.

It is also famous for its library, which contains an extensive collection of ancient books, including a copy of Giovanni Boccaccio's "Decameron" and a medieval manuscript of Homer's "Iliad."

#### POI4-Fort Bard



Distance:	4,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	21,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	34,4 nm
True Course:	151°
Magnetic Course:	148°

Proceed south along the river and just after the village of Hône you will fly over Bard Fortress.

Fort Bard, is a historic fortress on the left bank of the Dora Baltea River. It was built in the 19th century to protect the territory of the Aosta Valley and the border with France, and was used as a military fortress until the end of the 19th century. During the 20th century, it was used as a prison and then as an ammunition depot.

In the 1990s, the fort was completely restored and turned into a museum and cultural center. Actually, it hosts temporary exhibitions, theater performances, concerts and other cultural events.

The fortress sits atop a hill 468 meters above sea level and offers spectacular views of the surrounding valley. It consists of a series of bastions and towers, with drawbridges, walkways and underground tunnels.

Several museums are also located within the fort, including the Museum of the Alps, which houses a vast collection of objects and artifacts that tell the story of life and culture in the Alps, and the Arms Museum, which displays ancient and modern weapons.



The town of Bard, in which the fort is located, is also rich in history and culture. It was an important crossroads during Roman times and has suffered many battles and invasions over the centuries.

#### POI5-Settimio Vittone



Distance: 5,0 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 26,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 29,4 nm  
True Course: 135°  
Magnetic Course: 132°

Still flying through the valley, you pass the villages of Pont Saint Martin and reach Settimio Vittone.

Settimio Vittone is a town located in the Piedmont region, in the province of Turin. It was part of the Kingdom of Sardinia, a French territory from 1796 to 1814. In 1928, the town of Vittone was united with the neighboring town of Settimio, forming the present municipality of Settimio Vittone.

It is situated in a panoramic position on the Orco Valley and enjoys spectacular views of the Alps. The town is surrounded by mountains, including Mount Bo, which lies to the northwest of the town, and Mount Barone, which lies to the east.

It is also known for its historic architecture, with many old buildings located in the city's historic center.

Settimio Vittone is also a popular tourist destination for lovers of nature and outdoor activities. The town is close to Gran Paradiso National Park and Monte Avic Natural Park, which offer many opportunities for hiking, trekking, skiing, and other outdoor activities.

#### POI6-Lago di Viverone



Distance: 11,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 37,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 18,2 nm  
True Course: 131°  
Magnetic Course: 128°

At Settimio Vittone turn slightly right to stay on the river. When you reach Ivrea, turn left in the direction of Lake Viverone.

Lake Viverone is of glacial origin and has an elongated shape, with a length of about 3 kilometers and a maximum width of 2 kilometers. It is surrounded by hills and mountains and offers panoramic views of the Alps. Historically, it has been of great importance to the surrounding region. During Roman times, it was known as Lacus Viburnus and was used to transport goods and people. In the Middle Ages, the lake became an important center of commercial activities, especially fishing.



Lake Viverone is a popular tourist destination due to its natural beauty and its location close to the Alps.

The closest town to the lake is Viverone, which is located on the western shore of the lake. The town has a long history and has maintained many of its ancient traditions. Among its places of interest are nearby Masino Castle, a medieval castle that houses an art museum, and the Church of St. John the Baptist, a Baroque church built in the 17th century.

#### POI7-Vercelli



Distance:	17,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	54,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,8 nm
True Course:	110°
Magnetic Course:	107°

Cross the lake and follow provincial road SP143 to Santhá, then follow provincial road SP11 to Vercelli.

Vercelli is located on the left bank of the Sesia River in Piedmont. It was a city of great importance in ancient Rome, known as "Vercellae." In 101 BC, a famous battle took place here, in which the Roman army defeated the Cimbri. In the Middle Ages, Vercelli was an important center of trade and culture, known for the production of silk textiles.

From a cultural point of view, Vercelli is home to many important churches and historical monuments. One of the city's main places of interest is the Basilica di Sant'Andrea, a medieval church built between the 12th and 15th centuries, famous for its Gothic-style facade. Other places of interest include the Duomo and the Church of San Cristoforo.

Vercelli is also known for its cuisine, which includes dishes such as risotto alla vercellese, made with rice, salami, and fontina cheese. The area, in general, has a large production of rice, particularly carnaroli rice, which is a variety of long-grain rice used to make risotto.

#### LII-Vercelli Airport



Distance:	0,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	55,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	170°
Magnetic Course:	167°

Turn south and prepare to land at Vercelli Airport.

Vercelli-Livarolo Airport is located about 6 kilometers northeast of Vercelli, in the hamlet of Livarolo. The airport is owned by the City of Vercelli and covers an area of about 60 hectares. Vercelli-Livarolo



Airport has a 1,878-foot-long (08/26) grass runway. It is used for private flights, flight schools, tourist flights and general aviation activities.

The airport is strategically located to reach cities in Piedmont, including Vercelli, Biella, Novara, and Turin.





## Leg 2: LILI - LIMS

Departure: Vercelli Airport (LILI)

Destination: Piacenza Mil (LIMS)

Distance: 64,7 nm



### POI8-Mortara



Distance: 14,0 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 14,0 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 50,7 nm

True Course: 106°

Magnetic Course: 103°

About this flight.

A quiet and pleasant flight that allows you to enjoy the landscape of the Po Valley. You start from Vercelli, a city where rice is the star in the kitchen and in the fields, and fly to the great Po River, which flows slowly and majestically through the fertile lands. You fly over Pavia, an ancient and cultured city where you can still breathe in the medieval atmosphere to finally arrive in Piacenza, an elegant and lively city where one of Italy's most important military bases is located.

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After takeoff, head south-southeast. Follow the Sesia River for about 5 miles, then continue east and reach Mortara.



Situala in the region of Lombardy, in the province of Pavia, Mortare has an ancient history dating back to Roman times, when it was known as Mortaria. Over the centuries, Mortara has undergone many transformations and has seen the passage of many peoples and cultures, including the Visigoths, Lombards, and Franks.

Mortara has many places of historical and cultural interest, including the Church of San Lorenzo, which dates back to the 12th century and features a Romanesque style. The church has a facade decorated with sculptures and an interior with frescoes and works of art.

Another place of interest is Mortara Castle, an ancient fortress dating back to the 13th century. The castle was built to protect the city from enemies and has been expanded and renovated over the centuries. The castle hosts now a series of exhibitions and cultural events.

### PAVIA-Pavia



Distance:	18,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	32,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	32,6 nm
True Course:	101°
Magnetic Course:	98°

After passing Mortara, fly east and follow provincial road SP596 toward Pavia.

Pavia is situated on the south bank of the Ticino River and has a long and rich history dating back to Roman times. It was in fact an important center of the time and housed one of the largest Roman military camps of the time. In the Middle Ages, Pavia became the capital of the Lombard kingdom, and later became an important cultural and economic center under Spanish and Austrian rule.

One of the city's main sights is the Cathedral of Pavia, located in the city's historic center. The cathedral was built in the 15th century in the Gothic style, and houses a number of works of art, including the treasure cross, a 12th-century gold and enamel work of art.

The city is also known for its university, founded in 1361. The university is one of the oldest in Italy, and has a long tradition of academic excellence. The university's library, the Pavia University Library, is one of the largest and most prestigious libraries in Italy.

Pavia has also been featured in famous literary works, such as Dante's Divine Comedy, where it is mentioned as "Papua" in Purgatory. The city has also been the birthplace of important historical figures, including writer Carlo Maria Maggi and philosopher Giovanni Gentile.

### POI9-San Zenone al Po

Distance:	10,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	42,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	22,6 nm



True Course: 119°  
Magnetic Course: 115°

Follow the Ticino River to its confluence with the Po River and follow it to the small village of San Zenone al Po.

San Zenone al Po has a long agricultural and riverine tradition due to its location on the bank of the Po River, which favored the development of river trade. The area was already inhabited in Roman times and later became an important religious center due to the presence of the Benedictine monastery of San Zenone, founded in the 9th century.

The monastery of San Zenone is one of the main places of interest in San Zenone al Po. The original building dates back to the 9th century, but it has been rebuilt and expanded over the centuries. It still houses a church, a library and a museum, where artifacts and works of art related to the history of the monastery are displayed.

The Po is the longest river in Italy, flowing from Monviso, a mountain in the Cottian Alps, to the Adriatic Sea, for a total length of about 650 km. It flows through several major cities, including Turin, Piacenza, Cremona, and Ferrara, and flows into a large delta near Venice.

The Po River has played an important role in the economic and cultural life of Italy. In Roman times, the river was used for transporting goods and for navigation, and many important cities were founded along its banks. During the Middle Ages and Renaissance, many cities along the Po became important cultural and artistic centers, including Ferrara, Mantua, and Cremona.

The Po River is an important resource for agriculture, as its banks are fertile and suitable for growing cereals, vegetables, and fruit.

### POI10-Piacenza



Distance: 14,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 56,5 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 8,2 nm  
True Course: 104°  
Magnetic Course: 101°

The broad banks of the Po make your way to Piacenza.

Piacenza is located in the region of Emilia-Romagna, on the right bank of the Po River. It was founded by the Romans in the 2nd century BC and was an important city in the Middle Ages, when it was part of the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza.

The city is known for its historic architecture, which reflects its rich history of Roman, Byzantine, Lombard, and Renaissance influences. One of the most famous sights in Piacenza is the Cathedral of



Santa Maria Assunta, a Romanesque church built in the 12th century, which has an imposing facade and an interior decorated with frescoes.

Other sights in Piacenza include the Palazzo Farnese, a Renaissance palace built in the 16th century to house the dukes of Parma and Piacenza, and the Church of San Francesco, a 13th-century Gothic church with a marble facade and an interior decorated with frescoes.

Piacenza is also known for its traditional Emilian cuisine, which includes dishes such as pumpkin tortelli, risotto alla piacentina, and coppa piacentina, an aged cured meat typical of the area.

#### LIMS-Piacenza Mil



Distance:	8,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	64,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	171°
Magnetic Course:	168°

Turn south and prepare to land at Piacenza Airport.

Piacenza Airport is a small airport located near the city of Piacenza, which mainly serves for private and training flights. It offers a range of passenger services and has a flight school.

It has an asphalt runway 9424 feet long (12/30) and can accommodate small and medium-sized aircraft.





### Leg 3: LIMS - LIQL

Departure: Piacenza Mil (LIMS)

Destination: Tassignano (LIQL)

Distance: 99,5 nm



### POI11-Fidenza



Distance: 14,6 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 14,6 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 84,9 nm

True Course: 101°

Magnetic Course: 98°

About this flight.

The journey continues to Tuscany. We leave Piacenza heading south, flying over Parma, a city that has been the birthplace of great artists and musicians, and is famous for its gastronomic specialties.

You arrive in Tuscany, a region that is a veritable open-air museum, home to masterpieces of art, architecture and nature. We will stop in Tassignano, a small airport located near Lucca, a town that has preserved its medieval charm and is surrounded by Renaissance walls.

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Leaving the airport, fly southeast along the plain, skirting the hills on your right in the direction of Fidenza.





Fidenza is located on the left bank of the Taro River, which flows through the region of Emilia-Romagna. The city has an ancient history, dating back to Roman times, when it was known as 'Fidentia'.

Fidenza's historic center is rich in monuments and places of interest, including the 12th-century Cathedral of San Donnino, which features a mix of Romanesque and Gothic architectural styles. Other important monuments include the 13th-century Church of San Francesco and the 17th-century Town Hall.

The city also hosts several cultural events and festivals throughout the year, such as the Verdi Festival, dedicated to opera music, and the Fiera del Torrione, held during the Christmas season and celebrating one of the region's traditional sweets.

### POI12-Taro River



Distance:	8,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	22,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	76,6 nm
True Course:	142°
Magnetic Course:	139°

At Fidenza, turn left to maintain a southeast course and reach the Taro River.

The Taro River is an important river in northwestern Italy, known for its natural beauty, the production of the region's typical products, and its historical and cultural importance. Its banks offer numerous opportunities for outdoor activities and for discovering the history and culture of the surrounding region.

During World War II, the Battle of the Taro River was fought along its banks between Allied and Axis forces, and the surrounding area was heavily damaged by the fighting.

### POI13-Fornovo di Taro



Distance:	4,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	27,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	71,8 nm
True Course:	221°
Magnetic Course:	217°

Turn right, following the course of the river.

Fornovo, in the province of Parma, has an ancient history dating back to Roman times, when it was known as Forum Novum. During the Middle Ages, Fornovo di Taro became an important trading center due to its strategic location on the Via Francigena, a road that connected France to Italy.



The historic center from narrow stone streets and medieval-style houses, which create an evocative and charming atmosphere.

A famous battle took place here on July 6, 1495, fought between the French troops of King Charles VIII and the army of the Holy League, composed of the forces of Venice, Milan, Naples and Florence. The battle ended with the victory of the Holy League, which succeeded in repelling the French advance into northern Italy. The Battle of Fornovo is commemorated every year with a historical re-enactment, which takes place on the first weekend of July.

In addition, every year, Fornovo di Taro hosts the Sagra del Tortellino, a culinary festival that celebrates Emilia's signature dish, the tortellino. During the festival, visitors can enjoy handmade tortellini accompanied by ragout sauce and Parmesan cheese.

### POI14-Ghiare



Distance:	11,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	38,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	60,7 nm
True Course:	221°
Magnetic Course:	217°

Continue along the river and you will soon reach Ghiare, a township located in the province of Parma.

### POI15-Pontremoli



Distance:	11,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	49,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	49,6 nm
True Course:	192°
Magnetic Course:	189°

We leave the river and follow the E33 highway to Pontremoli.

Pontremoli is located in the province of Massa-Carrara, Tuscany. The town is located in the Magra River valley on the border with Liguria and was once one of the most important transit towns on the Via Francigena.

Pontremoli is a lively and picturesque town with many tourist attractions. The town's historic center is characterized by narrow cobblestone streets and stone houses, and the town is surrounded by beautiful natural landscapes, including hills, mountains, and forests.

Among Pontremoli's main tourist attractions is the Piagnaro Castle, a medieval fortress built in the 12th century and situated on a hill overlooking the town. The castle also houses a museum that presents the history of the town and the surrounding region.



Every year in June, Pontremoli holds the St. John's Fair and presents a series of cultural and gastronomic events.

### POI16-Terrarossa



Distance:	9,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	59,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	40,4 nm
True Course:	158°
Magnetic Course:	155°

Stay on E33 and head toward Terrarossa.

Terrarossa is a small hamlet located in the Maremma region of Tuscany, known for its history, traditional architecture, and typical cuisine. Its location near the sea and the Diaccia Botrona Nature Reserve also offers numerous opportunities for nature lovers and birdwatchers.

### POI17-Sarzana



Distance:	7,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	66,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	32,9 nm
True Course:	181°
Magnetic Course:	178°

Keep following the highway south and reach Sarzana.

Sarzana is located in Liguria, at the foot of the Apuan Alps, on the banks of the Magra River, near the coast of the Ligurian Sea.

In Roman times it was known as Luni. In the Middle Ages, it became an important center of trade and culture, as it was located along the Via Francigena. It was ruled by various powers over the centuries, including the Malaspina, Genoese, and Florentines.

Today, Sarzana is a culturally interesting city with a rich artistic and architectural heritage. One of the main places of interest in the city is the Firmafede Fortress, a medieval fortress built in the 14th century by the Genoese to protect the city from enemy invasions. Other places of interest include the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, which dates back to the 12th century, and the Palazzo Comunale, a Gothic building that houses the Museo Civico.

### POI18-Lido di Camaiore

Distance:	17,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	83,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	15,9 nm
True Course:	136°
Magnetic Course:	133°



In Sarzana, head toward the coast and follow it to Lido di Camaiore.

Lido di Camaiore is located on the Tuscan coast of the Ligurian Sea, about 25 kilometers northwest of Pisa.

The town takes its name from the golden sandy beach that stretches for about four kilometers along the coast. Lido di Camaiore has attracted tourists since the 19th century, when the first middle-class families began to frequent the town during the summer season.

The town traces its roots back to Etruscan and Roman times, as evidenced by the remains of ancient villas and tombs found in the surrounding area. In the Middle Ages, Lido di Camaiore was part of the Republic of Lucca and was later conquered by the Medici in the 15th century.

The city is a popular tourist destination, known for its beautiful beaches, upscale hotels and restaurants, and nightlife. In addition to beach activities, the town also offers many shopping opportunities, with fashion stores and local handicrafts.

One of Lido di Camaiore's main attractions is its waterfront, which stretches for about four kilometers and offers spectacular views of the sea and the surrounding coastline. There are many bars, restaurants, and nightclubs along the waterfront, attracting tourists and residents looking for fun and relaxation.

Lido di Camaiore and the nearby town of Viareggio are also known for their carnival, one of the most famous in Italy, held every year in February. The Viareggio carnival features huge floats, shows and costume parades.

#### LUCCA-Lucca



Distance:	12,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	96,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	3,2 nm
True Course:	105°
Magnetic Course:	102°

After passing Viareggio, turn left and follow the A11 highway.

Lucca is a city in Tuscany of ancient origins, dating back to the Etruscan-Roman period, famous for its Renaissance walls, built in the 16th century to protect the city from outside attacks. The walls are about 4 km long and are one of the city's main attractions, offering panoramic views of the surrounding hills.



One of the main sights is St. Martin's Cathedral, built in the 13th century in the Romanesque style and later expanded in the Gothic style. The cathedral houses many works of art, including the famous 'Holy Face,' a crucifix dating back to the 13th century.

Other places of interest include the Church of San Michele in Foro, built in the 12th century in the Romanesque style; the Guinigi Tower, a 44-meter-high medieval tower with gardens on the top floor; and Piazza dell'Anfiteatro, an oval square built on the site of an ancient Roman amphitheater.

The city is also famous for its wine production, including Tuscany's famous red wine, Chianti.

Lucca has been the birthplace of many famous artists and writers throughout history, including Giacomo Puccini, who was born in 1858 and composed many of his operas here. The city also hosts many festivals and cultural events throughout the year, including the famous Lucca Summer Music Festival, held annually in July.

#### LIQL-Tassignano



Distance:	3,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	99,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	113°
Magnetic Course:	110°

Continue straight ahead and prepare to land at Tassignano Airport.

The Lucca-Tassignano Airport is located in the municipality of Capannori, Tassignano fraction and corresponds to the original "Enrico Squaglia" military airport. The airport is managed by the company Aeroporto di Capannori S.p.A,

The runway (10/28) has a useful extension of 3068 feet in asphalt. The structure offers various airport services including Flight Information Service (AFIS), handling, storage, and aircraft workshop. There are also bars, restaurants, taxi service, and car rental available at the airport.





#### Leg 4: LIQL - LIQ

Departure: Tassignano (LIQL)

Destination: Aviosuperficie Alfina (LIQ)

Distance: 91,8 nm



#### POI19-Pontedera



Distance: 10,2 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 10,2 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 81,6 nm

True Course: 165°

Magnetic Course: 161°

About this flight.

A leg through Tuscany and Umbria, with their varied landscapes of hills, lakes and ancient villages. Depart from Tassignan Airport and fly following the Arno River valley. Arrive in the Umbria region, where you will find Alfina Aviosuperficie, a small runway located near Torre Alfina, a medieval village dominated by a castle.

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After takeoff, turn southeast and follow state highway SS439.

Pontedera was an important city during the Middle Ages and Renaissance because of its strategic location along the road between Pisa and Florence. The city was ruled by the Medici and Lorraine families and suffered several wars and conflicts, including the Seven Years' War and World War II.



Pontedera is a city with a variety of tourist and cultural attractions. One of its main attractions is the Piaggio Museum, which houses an extensive collection of motorcycles, scooters, and airplanes produced by the Piaggio company, which has its headquarters in Pontedera.

The city also has a number of historic and religious buildings, including the Church of Sant'Andrea, built in the 14th century, and the Palazzo Pretorio, a Renaissance building that was the seat of the city government during the Medici period.

#### POI20-San Gimignano



Distance:	20,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	31,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	60,7 nm
True Course:	123°
Magnetic Course:	120°

At Pontedera, turn left and maintain a 120° run in the direction of San Gimignano.

San Gimignano is a medieval town with ancient origins dating back to Etruscan times. In the Middle Ages, it became a fortified town with many towers built by the town's most important families to demonstrate their power and wealth. Today, 14 of these towers still remain, which has led San Gimignano to be nicknamed 'the city of towers.'

The historic center was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1990 due to its beauty and well-preserved medieval architecture. Among the city's main attractions are the Piazza della Cisterna, a central square surrounded by medieval buildings, and the Piazza del Duomo, home to the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, which dates back to the 12th century and features a Romanesque-Gothic style.

San Gimignano is located in the Chianti region, which is known for its production of Chianti wine and Vernaccia di San Gimignano, a dry white wine produced exclusively in the area surrounding the city.

The town hosts the Medieval Festival of San Gimignano, which takes place annually in June and re-enacts medieval life in the town.

#### SIENA-Siena



Distance:	15,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	46,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	45,2 nm
True Course:	126°
Magnetic Course:	122°

Go straight ahead, then follow the Florence-Siena highway.



Siena is one of the most beautiful and fascinating historic cities in Italy. Founded by the Romans, it was a powerful medieval city during the 13th and 14th centuries, when it was one of Italy's city-states. During this period, Siena reached the height of its political, cultural and economic power, thanks to its strategic location on the Via Francigena.

Its historic center was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995 and is characterized by narrow, winding streets, medieval squares, and historic monuments, including the Torre del Mangia, Siena Cathedral, and the Piazza del Campo.

The Piazza del Campo is one of the most famous squares in Italy and is the heart of Siena's social and cultural life. The square is known for its shell shape and the Palazzo Pubblico, a 14th-century building that houses the Civic Museum and the Sala del Mappamondo. The 88-meter-high Torre del Mangia is located next to the Palazzo Pubblico and offers a panoramic view of the city.

The Cathedral of Siena, also known as the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, is one of Italy's Gothic masterpieces. The cathedral features a black and white marble facade carved with biblical figures and scenes from the history of Siena, and a stunning interior decorated with mosaics, frescoes and sculptures.

The city is also famous for its Palio, a horse race held twice a year in the Piazza del Campo, on July 2 and August 16. The Palio is a very old and well-attended competition that attracts many visitors from all over the world.

### POI21-San Quirico d'Orcia



Distance:	19,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	66,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	25,6 nm
True Course:	142°
Magnetic Course:	139°

Turn slightly to the right. Follow the Arbia River and Regional Road SR2 toward San Quirico d'Orcia.

San Quirico d'Orcia is a town in the Val d'Orcia, a hilly region of great natural beauty that was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004.

It was a fortified medieval town located along the Via Francigena, strategically important for the control of the Orcia valley and the trade routes that passed through the region.

San Quirico d'Orcia is a tourist town that still retains much of its medieval character. The historic center is surrounded by ancient walls and features numerous churches and historic buildings.



Cultural highlights include the Collegiate Church of San Quirico, a 12th-century Romanesque church, and the Church of the Madonna di Vitaleta, a small Gothic-style church located on a nearby hill.

San Quirico d'Orcia is also famous for its natural hot springs, which are located around the town. The Bagno Vignoni hot springs are the most famous and have been used since ancient Roman times. Here you can soak in the hot thermal waters and relax in a peaceful and natural atmosphere.

The Val d'Orcia is known for its high-quality red wines, such as Brunello di Montalcino and Rosso di Montepulciano. There are numerous wineries in the area that offer wine tastings and tours.

### POI22-Radicofani



Distance:	12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	78,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	13,4 nm
True Course:	144°
Magnetic Course:	140°

Continue straight ahead flying over the SR2 Regional Road.

Radicofani is a town on the slopes of Mount Amiata. It was an important fortified town during the medieval period, controlled by the Medici family, who had built a fortress on the hill of Radicofani. The fortress, also known as the Rocca di Radicofani, is one of the town's main sights.

### LIQ-Aviosuperficie Alfina



Distance:	13,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	91,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	135°
Magnetic Course:	131°

Straight ahead. The airport is located immediately after the Monte Rufeno Nature Reserve.

Alfina LIQ Airfield is a human-sized airport that is located in a prime location among the hills and forests of the Lazio region. The airport is operated by a nonprofit association and offers a unique and scenic flying experience.

It has a grass runway approximately 1841 feet (18/36) long, making it suitable for landing and takeoff of small light aircraft, such as ultralights, helicopters, and small private planes.

The airfield is surrounded by an area of great natural beauty, with hills and forests extending to the nearby Monte Rufeno nature reserve. This prime location makes the airport a popular destination for spectacular tourist flights over the surrounding countryside.





### Leg 5: LIIQ - LIRU

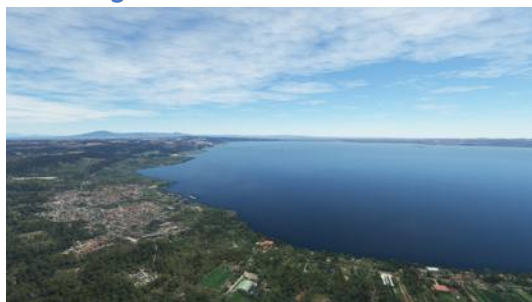
Departure: Aviosuperficie Alfina (LIIQ)

Destination: Urbe (LIRU)

Distance: 56,1 nm



### POI23-Lago di Bolsena



Distance: 5,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 5,9 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 50,2 nm  
True Course: 185°  
Magnetic Course: 182°

About this flight.

Today's flight gives about an hour of pure nature enjoyment. Depart from Alfina Airfieldt and fly south, passing some lake reservoirs and then following the Tiber River to Rome. The capital of Italy is a city that has more than 2,000 years of history and is considered the heart of Western culture. You land at Urbe Airport in the heart of Rome, where you can visit the most iconic sights of the Eternal City, such as the Colosseum, the Vatican, and the Trevi Fountain.

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Leave the airport. You should already see Lake Bolsena in front of you.

That of Bolsena is a volcanic lake located in the region of Lazio, in the province of Viterbo. It is the largest volcanic lake in Europe and covers an area of about 114 square kilometers. Formed about





370,000 years ago, it is surrounded by green hills and groves of trees. There are many beaches, bays and coves along its shores, offering opportunities for water sports, swimming and sunbathing.

The town of Bolsena, located on the shores of the lake, was founded by the Etruscans and played an important role as a trading center during the Roman period.

A tourist destination, Bolsena offers a picturesque lakeside promenade, an ancient medieval castle and a 12th-century Romanesque cathedral.

#### POI24-Viterbo



Distance: 13,9 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 19,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 36,3 nm  
True Course: 157°  
Magnetic Course: 153°

Fly along the lakeshore and reach Viterbo.

Viterbo is located in a hilly area and during the medieval period was the seat of the popes from 1257 to 1281. The city also played a significant role in the struggle for the unification of Italy in the 19th century.

The city has a rich architectural and cultural history. One of its main monuments is the Palace of the Popes, the residence of the Popes during their stay in Viterbo. The palace is located in the heart of the medieval city and features a red brick facade and a bell tower.

Another important monument in Viterbo is the Church of Santa Maria della Verità, located next to the Palace of the Popes. The church is known for its Gothic-style facade and 13th-century frescoes that adorn the interior.

The city also has a great spa tradition, dating back to Roman times. Viterbo's thermal baths have been used since ancient times and today include the eponymous Terme dei Papi, a spa complex offering spa treatments and cures.

#### POI25-Lago di Vico



Distance: 6,0 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 25,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 30,3 nm  
True Course: 153°  
Magnetic Course: 149°

Go straight ahead and fly over the small Lake Vico, surrounded by lush green vegetation.



Lake Vico, of volcanic origin, is located between the provinces of Viterbo and Rome. It covers an area of about 12.5 square kilometers and reaches a maximum depth of 50 meters. It is fed by several springs, including the famous 'Bullicame,' located on the slopes of nearby Mount Cimino.

Lake Vico is surrounded by a vast protected area, the Lake Vico Regional Nature Park, which covers an area of about 3,000 hectares. This natural park is home to a wide range of flora and fauna, including numerous species of birds, fish, reptiles and mammals.

The area around the lake, inhabited since prehistoric times, has been the scene of important historical events, including the Battle of Vico in 1744 during the War of the Austrian Succession.

### POI26-Lago di Bracciano



Distance:	12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	37,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	18,2 nm
True Course:	161°
Magnetic Course:	157°

Continuing straight ahead, you are already in sight of another reservoir. Lake Bracciano.

Lake Bracciano, also of volcanic origin, is located about 30 kilometers northwest of Rome. It covers an area of about 57.5 km<sup>2</sup> and has a maximum depth of about 165 meters. It is the second largest lake in Lazio, after Lake Bolsena.

In the Middle Ages, the lake was an important route for transporting goods between Rome and the coastal cities. In the 1400s, Bracciano Castle was built on its shores, becoming one of the most important examples of medieval military architecture in Italy.

Lake Bracciano is a popular tourist destination because of its natural beauty and its proximity to Rome. The lake's crystal-clear waters offer opportunities for swimming, water sports such as sailing and windsurfing, or taking a scenic cruise.

The towns along the shores of Lake Bracciano, including Bracciano, Trevignano Romano, and Anguillara Sabazia, are places of cultural and historical interest. The Orsini-Odescalchi Castle in Bracciano is one of the region's main places of interest. Built in the 15th century, the castle has been used as a film set for several Hollywood movies, including 'The Godfather' and 'Mission Impossible III.'

### POI27-Tiber River

Distance:	14,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	52,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	3,3 nm



True Course: 126°  
Magnetic Course: 122°

Turn left, so that you fly over the small Lake Martignano, and continue toward the Tiber River.

The Tiber is about 405 kilometers long and flows through many major cities, including Rome, the capital of Italy. According to legend, it was on the banks of the river that Romulus, the founder of Rome, killed his brother Remus and then threw him into its waters.

Geographically, the Tiber rises from the mountains of the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines near Mount Fumaiolo and flows southward through several Italian regions, including Tuscany, Umbria, and Lazio, before flowing into the Tyrrhenian Sea near the city of Ostia.

In addition to its historical and cultural importance, the Tiber is also an important waterway for Italy's flora and fauna. The river is populated by numerous species of fish, including trout, chub, and barbel.

### LIRU-Urbe



Distance: 3,3 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 56,1 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm  
True Course: 194°  
Magnetic Course: 190°

Turn right and follow the Tiber to land at Rome's Urbe airport.

The Rome Urbe Airport is located in the northern part of Rome, between Via Salaria and the Tiber River, about 2.7 NM inside the Greater Ring Road (or GRA), the circular motorway around the city. It offers service to private and commercial flights, as well as a heliport. The airport facilities house the Rome Urbe weather station, the Aeroclub di Roma, and the AvioNews press agency. The airport was inaugurated on April 21, 1928, with the name 'Littorio Airport' (the name was chosen by Mussolini himself).

Until World War II it was the main civilian airport in Italy, and the base for the Italian national airline Ala Littoria. Heavily damaged by bombardments during the war, the airport was reactivated with its current name in the first postwar years. But just a few years later commercial activity was transferred to Ciampino Airport: since that moment Rome Urbe Airport turned mostly into a facility for flying club activity, touristic flights, and air taxi.

The Airport is served by a 3564 piedi runway (16/34).

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