This is the landscape at Parco delle Mura, the Protected Nature Area of local interest: the walls that give the park its name are in fact the so-called New Walls (Mura Nuove), built in the 1600s to fortify city and port defences. The walls are preserved in very good conditions and encircle Genoa in a giant embrace, almost invisible to those who live and work down below in the city streets. They are an urban and historical monument, both unique and invaluable, and represent a magnificent rendezvous between town and nature - untamed and wild in places - which surrounds the city. Since 2008 the park safeguards 617 hectares of hillside straddling the Val Bisagno and the Val Polcevera, which are the main city valleys. As well as the walls dating to the 1600s, the Parco delle Mura also boasts several military forts built between the 17th and 18th centuries and safeguards the natural habitat of the area, home to several species of protected flora and fauna, either rare or endemic.

How to get there

THE ZECCA-RIGHI FUNICULAR
Every 30 minutes (approximately) from Piazza della Zecca stopping at San Nicola, Santuario della Madonnetta, San Simone.
Regular AMT bus ticket.

BY BUS
From Piazza Manin take bus n. 64
From Brignole train station bus n. 39 and 40. From Principe train station bus n. 38 followed by the Granarolo bus n. 355.
Regular AMT bus ticket.
For information Ph. 848 000 030
www.amt.genova.it

THE GENOA-CASELLA MOUNTAIN RAILWAY
The Genoa-Casella narrow gauge train departs from Piazza Manin. Stops at San Pantaleo, Sant’Antonino and Trensasco.
For information Ph. 848 000 030
www.ferroviagenovacasella.it

ON FOOT OR BY BICYCLE
From the Aquarium (Old Port):
Piazza Banchi - Castelletto - Salita San Gerolamo - Salita E. Cavallo - Righi
From Zecca:
Salita Carbonara - Salita San Nicolò
Salita Superiore San Simone - Righi.
From Principe train station:
Salita San Rocco - Salita Granarolo - Righi.

Genoa’s charm, “superb for its men and for its walls” as Petrarch defined it 700 years ago, resides in a dramatically contrasting landscape and in the city’s many faces: Genoa of sea and rocks, Genoa of old lanes and historical buildings, Genoa of hills and woods, Genoa of forts and city walls... Genoa the theatre: for at least 26 centuries the bay in the Old Port has acted as a natural stage, with hills rising up to close it in a sweet embrace forming the perfect set design. Up in the hills you are immediately immersed in a natural environment that is deeply Mediterranean but has sweet alpine scents: it is a landscape of trees, city walls, beautiful views, where the only sounds are those of the wind blowing over the grassy fields and birds flitting among the pine trees.

INCREDIBLE...BUT TRUE!
One of the features that make Genoa a simply unique city: you can reach the Parco delle Mura by car in just a few minutes from the town centre. The sensation is that of being enveloped by untouched nature and breathtaking views. In every season, and certainly on a clear day, don’t forget to glance southwards, where you will see the Island of Corsica.
Key to the map
- Highway
- Roads
- Described trails
- Other trails
- Railway
- Ancient Aqueduct
- Forts and Towers

Parco delle Mura
- Restaurants
- Museums
- Bus Stop
- Cable Railway

EATING AND DRINKING NEAR THE FORTS

Agriturismo dü Sui
via L.T. Belgrano 13/15 Cremeno, Bolzaneto - Ph. 010 717 0068

Agriturismo la Pergola
cima S. Pantaleo 50, Righi Ph. 010 839 9344

Ostaia de Baracche
via delle Baracche, Righi Ph. 010 272 5313

Ostaia du Richetto
via del Peralto 3/r, Righi Ph. 010 272 5411

Ostello della Gioventù
via G. Costanzi 10 Ph. 010 242 2457

Osteria al Garbo
salita al Garbo 39, Garbo Rivarolo, Ph. 010 740 2686

Ristorante La Polveriera
via Parco del Peralto 30 Righi, Ph. 010 242 5389

Ristorante La Rosa del Parco
via G. Costanzi, Oregina Ph. 010 242 5375

Ristorante Montallegro
Mura delle Chiappe 28/r Righi, Ph. 010 219 673 - www.montallegro.com

Trattoria Arvigo
via Cremeno 31 - Cremeno, Bolzaneto Ph. 010 717 0001

Trattoria della Costa
via Costa di Begato 6 - Begato, Rivarolo Ph. 010 740 3627

Trattoria La Baita del Diamante
via Forte Diamante 11 - Trensasco Ph. 010 836 9393

Trattoria Luigina
via ai Piani di Fregoso 14e Fregoso, Rivarolo - Ph. 010 242 9594
1. FROM RIGHI TO FORTE BEGATO

From Righi (funicular terminus) to Forte Castellaccio, up to Forte Sperone and then down to Forte Begato.

Righi
The route starts at 300 metres above sea level in Largo Giorgio Caproni, outside the Zecca-Righi funicular terminus, moving up along Mura delle Chiappe past the Astronomical Observatory (Osservatorio Astronomico del Righi), to reach the junction with Via Giovanni Costanzi. The itinerary continues along Via del Peralto, where the built-up area of the city ends. A bridge takes you across the moat and the first defence wall of Forte Castellaccio, leading you into a wooded area, which skirts this almost hidden, yet very near, elongated building overlooking the hill.

Forte Castellaccio
Built in the 14th century as a fortified tower “with walls and moats”, the fort was subsequently modified in the 1700s and again in the 1800s under Savoia family rule.
Low and elongated, this fort is hardly visible from afar and remains hidden by the surrounding woods. Clearly visible is the Specola Tower, built between 1817 and 1820, where capital punishment sentences were carried out. Nearby is the famous tavern Ostaia du Richetto, located beside the Casetta Rossa (Little Red House) temporary seat of the Park Information Point. The road widens out here onto the wall ramparts, giving a clear view of the angular mass that is Forte Sperone. To the right the view sweeps from the sea in the direction of Portofino and over to the Bisagno valley; further eastwards Mount Fasce rises up, and in the background the Genoese...

BELOW THE ANCIENT WALLS - AN ADVENTURE PARK!
Close to Villa Quartara, in a well-kept and suitably equipped wood, there is a new Adventure Park. Fun and excitement for young people aged 6 to 100. A high-ropes garden, with several different courses, is a special way to get in contact with nature. Qualified staff provide instructions and safety equipment, then you move from tree to tree and feel like a true mountain climber. Open from April to November, 10 a.m. to sunset. Info: parcoavventura.it Phone: 331 760 7496

THE SWEET FRAGRANCE OF NATURE AND...BISCUITS
The air is fresh and clean in Righi mainly because of the northerly wind that sweeps through the woods. In May, when the broom flowers are blooming, the air is filled with a fantastic scent. But there is also another fragrance that lingers in the park, a very traditional Genoese aroma which should definitely be “savoured”. The mouth-watering fragrance comes from the Panarello biscuit factory, which makes traditional Lagaccio biscuits and pandolce (typical Christmas fruit loaf). Each morning the batches of delicious freshly baked products fill the air with irresistible smells. It is a very cheap and fat-free way to have breakfast!
complex fortress. As we descend the same pathway from which we arrived, the route rejoins Via del Peralto and proceeds westward. We pass by a breach in the walls to the right, which is closed off by a gate, known as Cancellotto dell’Avvocato (the Lawyer’s Gateway), the starting point of the pathway to Forte Puin. The paved, tree-lined road continues for a few hundred metres and leads to Forte Begato.

Forte Begato
This building, dating back to the 1800s, has a square base and four corner bastions. It accommodated Austrian prisoners during the 1915-1918 war, and during the Second World War it was used as ammunition depot and housed anti-aircraft artillery.

The fort has recently been renovated in view of a possible re-opening.

Overlooking the Polcevera valley to the west and Genoa to the east, it offers a magnificent view of the old town centre and also of the modern city, the port, the lighthouse and the Ligurian Sea.

FOXXES, SQUIRRELS, HAWKS...
The woods and fields that surround the forts are home to a variety of animal species which, however, are not easily seen during the day. Badgers, weasels, foxes and squirrels live in the woods and scrubland. Many nests can be found within the actual walls that are home to kestrels, barn owls and other smaller birds; reptiles such as the whip snake and all types of lizard live and hunt among the wall rocks and the terraced strips of land; squirrels and dormice feed on chestnuts and pine nuts. Some species of migrating birds, such as bee eaters and hoopoes, rest happily within the park after their long Mediterranean crossing. Short-toed eagles and honey-buzzards take advantage of the upward currents to swoop over the mountain crests.

BARRDS AT THE FORT
In the 1990s Forte Sperone was the temporary summer residence for theatre performances and cultural events, which enjoyed a growing popularity due to the undeniable appeal the location offers, with dominating views over the city and port.
2. THE DIAMANTE RING

From Forte Sperone to Forte Diamante and back along Via delle Baracche path.

Mura di Begato
Exit via the Mura Nuove (New Walls) across the Cancello dell’Avvocato (Lawyer’s Gate) in the opening between Sperone and Begato Forts. Heading in a northerly direction towards the hills, the dirt track is marked with this symbol and every now and then with historical signposts from the Sampierdarena – Diamante itinerary. Proceeding northwards, the path passes beneath Forte Sperone walls giving the route a very medieval feel! Walking towards the crest that divides the Polcevera valley from the Bisagno valley, until will reach Forte Puin.

Forte Puin
The Puin was built between 1815 and 1831 on the remains of a former fort dating back to 1742 and is located on an extremely panoramic viewpoint. It has been private property since 1963 and restored more than once, even if the style is somewhat bizarre! The name Puin may come from the nearby shack called du Puin, del Padrino in Italian, which means “of the Godfather”.

The landscape is poor in trees, the grass is low the silence is broken only by the north wind and by the chirp of some birds. In the brush it is possible to catch herd grazing on the rocky fields. Walking ahead the path forks and it is possible to proceed towards the hills of the Fortresses of Due Fratelli (Two Brothers).

Due Fratelli
From the spot where the ruined Fratello Maggiore or Big Brother fort once rose up and where the Fratello Minore or Little Brother still exists, the Polcevera valley can be seen in its entirety, along with the Sanctuary of Madonna della Guardia, the mountain crests around the Bocchetta Pass, the background of the Western Riviera right up to the Maritime Alps. Returning to the main track after a visit to Fratello Minore, the road leads onto the Bisagno valley slope and continues straight and flat towards Forte Diamante.

Great Ideal!

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES
From Fratello Minore down towards the Geminiano hamlet and Bolzaneto taking path, or towards Begato, San Giovanni Battista and Teglia via the path followed by.

From Via delle Baracche, barely marked pathways head off and lead down to the Val Bisagno neighbourhoods. At the end of Via delle Baracche is the Trensasco pass. Cross the paved road and walk in a northerly direction on a dirt track along the crest marked with a and then with a which leads into the village of Pino Soprano and proceeds along the right hand slope of the Bisagno valley towards Creto.

INFORMATION
Length: 9 km
Duration: 3-4 hours, according to pace
Departure point: Entrance gate between Forte Sperone and Forte Begato, Via Mura di Begato
Arrival point: Largo Giorgio Caproni, Righi (funicular)
OUTDOOR TO THE TRANSASCO PASS, TO THE RESTAURANT TRATTORIA BAITA DEL DIAMANTE AND TO A PAVED ROAD. TAKING VIA DELLE BARACCHE IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION YOU GO BACK UP TO FORTE SPERONE; FOLLOW THE VARIOUS SIGNS, FIRST A ▲ THEN A ◆ AND ONCE MORE A ▲ TOGETHER WITH A DIAMOND SHAPE ♦. THE ROUTE PASSES THROUGH NEWLY PLANTED PINE WOODS AND ALSO A LOVELY CHESTNUT GROVE, A GREAT PLACE FOR A PICNIC, OUTDOOR PARTIES AND OPEN AIR EVENTS. TO THE BOTTOM LEFT YOU CAN CATCH SIGHT OF THE CASELLA MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, WHICH SNAKES THROUGH THE PASTURES AND FIELDS, A FOND REMINDER OF THOSE ELECTRIC TRAIN SETS THAT HAVE KEPT CHILDREN AND PARENTS OCCUPIED FOR GENERATIONS. FROM HERE, PARTS OF THE MEDIEVAL AQUEDUCT CAN BE SEEN AND AT AS WELL AS THE LOWER VAL BISAGNO NEIGHBOURHOOD AT THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY. THE ROAD LEADS BELOW THE OSTERIA DELLE BARACCHE TAVERN TO REACH THE MURA NUOVE (NEW WALLS); TO RETURN TO RIGHI AND THE FUNICULAR TERMINUS WITHOUT WALKING ALONG THE PAVED ROAD, TAKE THE OUTER SLOPE ALONG THE WALLS ONTO THE PATH MARKED WITH A RED X WHICH PASSES NEXT TO FORTE CASTELLACCIO ON THE BISAGNO VALLEY SIDE.

SECRET PASSAGES AND TUNNELS
One of the biggest mysteries surrounding Genoa’s forts is a much talked-about secret passage which, legend says, connects Forte Sperone to Forte Diamante. However, fort “experts” deny it exists: since the beginning of the 1800s the only road which linked the city to Forte Diamante passed through Forte Sperone, by means of a “secret door” that opened in the bulwark on the Polcevera side of the building.

THE BUTTERFLY TRAIL
With the coming of spring rains the Parco delle Mura fields are covered with splendid multicoloured flowers and the grass abandons its burnished brown colour to take on a splendid bright green hue. It is the ideal environment for the short yet frenetic life of butterflies. The most striking are illustrated in the 14 panels which are to be found along the Butterfly Trail that leads from Osteria delle Baracche tavern towards Forte Puin. Among them we find the Vanessa species, the Swallowtail, and the surprising Hummingbird Hawk-Moth, which flies like a humming-bird beating its wings rapidly and resting perfectly still on the flowers of its choice to suck in the nectar with its long “beak”.

Forte Diamante
Diamante, or Diamond, is the perfect name for this impressive and solitary building; at 660 metres above sea level it is the highest and innermost of Genoa’s Forts. The best finishing point for any excursion within the Parco delle Mura, the building rises up as the King of Genoa’s Forts. In 1800 it housed Napoleon’s French troops who were kept under siege by the Austrian-Piedmontese army. Between 1814 and 1820 intense activity was carried out by the army corps of engineers. Abandoned in 1914 and partially restored in 2005, it is still closed to the public. The road leading up to Diamante is very striking especially on a clear night with a full moon: the surrounding landscape, open and bright, adds charm to the severe yet elegant bulk of this solitary building that rises up to meet the sky.

Via delle Baracche
The return path is an easy walk, leading straight down in an easterly direction along a clearly visible yet barely marked path, up to the large and almost flat dirt track - called Via delle Baracche - leading to the Transasco pass, to the restaurant Trattoria Baita del Diamante and to a paved road. Taking Via delle Baracche in a southerly direction you go back up to Forte Sperone; follow the various signs, first a ▲ then a ◆ and once more a ▲ together with a diamond shape ♦. The route passes through newly planted pine woods and also a lovely chestnut grove, a great place for a picnic, outdoor parties and open air events. To the bottom left you can catch sight of the Casella mountain railway, which snakes through the pastures and fields, a fond reminder of those electric train sets that have kept children and parents occupied for generations. From here, parts of the medieval aqueduct can be seen and at as well as the lower Val Bisagno neighbourhood at the bottom of the valley. The road leads below the Osteria delle Baracche tavern to reach the Mura Nuove (New Walls); to return to Righi and the funicular terminus without walking along the paved road, take the outer slope along the walls onto the path marked with a red X which passes next to Forte Castellaccio on the Bisagno valley side.

ICE BEFORE THE ADVENT OF FREEZERS
Before freezers were invented, cold storage was made possible by storing snow and turning it into ice inside specially created “snow holes”. These were literally holes dug in the ground in very cold and shaded areas and filled with pressed fresh snow, protected by layers of straw and dry leaves. The ice blocks that formed were then cut into “strips” and taken into town in canvas sacks on mule back. Around the Fratello Minore and Diamante Forts the remains of some very old snow holes can still be seen.
3. FROM SAMPIERDARENA TO FORTE BEGATO

From Sampierdarena to Forte Begato and then to Forte Diamante

Salita Belvedere and forte Belvedere
From Corso Martinetti, halfway along Via Cantore, we run into Salita Belvedere, a tiny uphill lane or creusa which leads us to the church of N.S. di Belvedere dating to the 1600s. Once here, Forte Belvedere can be seen just a little further below towards the west.

The area was heavily armed as a defensive outpost for the upper Mura Nuove (New Walls) as early as 1747 and between 1815 and 1830 the Fort was built. Today the area houses a sports field, built in the ‘70s, but most of the original structure is still standing and can be clearly distinguished. Starting from the church, the road named Corso Belvedere follows the crest along the lower Polcevera valley up to a modern crossroads, after which an ancient pathway leads up to Forte Crocetta.

Pathway n. 3 leads to the Cancello dell’Avvocato (Lawyer's Gateway), starting point for Pathway n. 2. These two paths together form one single itinerary leading from the sea right up to the highest of the Forts, the Diamante, signposted along the way by the Sampierdarena – Diamante signs and also with symbol ⬇️.

Forte della Crocetta
Built on the site of an Augustinian monastery dating back to the 17th century, this is also the site of the Santissimo Crocifisso church. The fort, which today is partly inhabited by private owners, was built by the Savoia family.

INFORMATION
Length: 6 km
Duration: Around 3 hours
Departure point: At the start of Salita Belvedere from Corso Martinetti, Sampierdarena
Arrival point: Forte Begato entrance gate

Great Idea!
ALTERNATIVE ROUTES
• From Via Milano near the Ferry Terminal up the hill proceeding through Salita degli Angeli, Via alla Porta degli Angeli - Castagna Cemetery, Piazza E. Gandolfi, Salita V. Bersezio, Salita al forte della Crocetta.
• From Rivarolo up the hill walking through Salita del Garbo or by Via al Garbo

CHESTNUT GATHERING
The chestnut groves located on the northern slopes, which were once "cultivated" with care, appear today as vast strips of abandoned woodland where oak trees, young European Hornbeams and South European Flowering Ash trees are slowly returning the land to its natural state. Once when the countryside was more populated than today, terraced allotments surrounding small hillside rural hamlets were a common sight, mostly on the Polcevera valley slope. Today some of these cultivated terraces can still be seen, although they are now mostly vegetable patches for the Sunday gardener, simple gardens or pasture.
between 1818 and 1830. The “crocetta” or small cross that gives the fort its name is in fact an ancient crossroads. From the Crocetta Fort the small lane continues briefly as a dirt track then becomes a pathway through the woods. We proceed along the walls of the third fort in Sampierdarena, the Tenaglia.

**Forte Tenaglia**
The name Tenaglia comes from the shape of the fort, described as an “Opera a Corno” a claw or pincers-shaped building. Permanently abandoned by the Army in 1979, the eastern side is adjacent to the Castagna cemetery and can hardly be seen from the pathway. As we continue into the woodland, among sheeps at pasture and small bridges crossing little streams that are often dry, the views through the trees spam from the Val Polcevera hills and the Western Riviera right up to the Maritime Alps. A fork in the road leads up to the Granarolo Tower and proceeds into the hamlet of Garbo.

**Fregoso**
The mid-crest pathway presumably follows the route of the original, two-thousand year old Via Postumia, the ancient Roman highroad. We move along this narrow rural road for quite a distance until eventually the tarmac fades into a dirt track. A sharp hill leads us into a partially fenced chestnut grove, which proudly displays traces of its former glory, when the chestnut was the tree par excellence in this Apennine farming community. At the end of the wooded hill we then reach the tall external wall of Forte Begato.

**Forte Begato**
Near the opening in the walls between the Begato and Sperone Forts we meet the second pathway, which reaches the distant and lofty Forte Diamante, while in the background the Puin and Fratello Minore Forts can be seen in all their splendour.

**NAPOLEON AT FORTE TENAGLIA**
Once in a while someone brings up the story of “Napoleon’s Treasure”, which is apparently hidden within Forte Tenaglia. The treasure may really have existed. The problem is finding it, considering that during Napoleon’s time the fort was very different from today. Who knows, maybe someone discovered it during extension works carried out between 1815 and 1836...

**LE POLVERIERE**
Along the Peralto road, where the route follows the hill closely at mid-crest, the gunpowder magazines can be seen: these stone buildings, which are surrounded and hidden by tall thick walls, attract glances and the curiosity of many passers-by as they are still in a very good state of preservation. They served as ammunition depots and were used up until the Second World War. In one of these buildings, which has been very well renovated and is flanked by other more modern and functional buildings as well as a large garden, a restaurant has taken up residence (which has the obvious name of La Polveriera - The Gunpowder Magazine) - it also organises meetings and congresses. Certainly a very good example of intelligent renovation and use of a historical building.

**MUSEUM OF RURAL HISTORY AND CULTURE IN GARBO**
Small and totally submerged in a very rural and country setting despite the vicinity to a large city, the museum tells the tale of our ancestors and the often hard life they led for centuries working the land. From Thursday to Friday, 9,00 a.m. - 1,00 p.m., Saturday 10,00 a.m. - 7,00 p.m. Closed on Sunday and Monday. Salita al Garbo 43 Garbo, Rivarolo Ph. 010 740 1243 www.museidigenova.it
4. OTHER ITINERARIES

The Ancient Aqueduct
The first section of the aqueduct was built in Roman times, on the valley floor at Giro del Fullo, between the areas of Molassana and Prato; some of the ruins are still visible in the stretch that runs above Via delle Ginestre. During the Middle Ages the aqueduct was built at a higher level (approx. 50 metres); with a first starting point at the Veilino stream in the 12th century, and a second one at the Trensasco stream in 1295. The higher gradient enabled the city’s western neighbourhoods to be served, almost up to the Lighthouse. Further upstream, extensions were carried out between the 14th and 18th centuries, almost reaching Bargagli. Magnificent canal bridges were erected, such as the bridge on the Geirato stream in Molassana, built in 1777, with 14 arches stretching 640 metres - a true masterpiece of hydraulic engineering for the times. The aqueduct was maintained in working order until the mid-1800s even if it continued conveying water to the communal washing troughs in aptly named Vico Lavatoi al Molo right up until 1951. Part of the 40 kilometres aqueduct has disappeared with the growth of the city, but long flat stretches can still be found. They are great for walks or bicycle rides among the houses and vegetable gardens of the Bisagno valley.

Other Forts and Towers
The forts included in the Parco delle Mura are not the only legacy of the 19th century defence system built by the Savoia family around Genoa. To the east we find the Tower of San Bernardino; the Tower and Fort of Quezzi above the neighbourhood of Marassi; the elongated Forte Monteratti; Forte Richelieu located behind the neighbourhood of San Fruttuoso; the recently renovated Forte Santa Tecla above the neighbourhood of San Fruttuoso; the recently renovated Forte Santa Tecla above San Martino hospital; Forte San Martino, almost invisible between the hospital grounds and the university complex of Albaro; and finally Forte San Giuliano overlooking the sea, which has been housing the Provincial Command Centre of the Carabinieri police force since 1995.

The Western Forts
A further three forts were located to the west of the Polcevera stream, built on the hills of Cornigliano: Monte Guano, Monte Croce and Casale Erzelli. Distant, solitary, scenic and wild are Forte Geremia and Forte Aresci built on the crest of the Val Cerusa, which rises 1000 metres from the sea at Voltri right up to the Faiallo Pass.

The Via Postumia
In 148 B.C., the Romans completed the ancient highroad Via Postumia connecting the town of Aquileia on the Adriatic coast and the towns of Placentia (Piacenza) and Derthona (Tortona) in the Po plain with Genoa and the western Mediterranean coast. The Via Postumia entered Liguria through the Bocchetta Pass: this consular road led to Genoa along the left bank of the Polcevera valley along the track of an old road used by Ligurians until the 5th century B.C. The road still exists today (Salita degli Angeli, Via ai Piani di Fregoso, Via Begato), immersed in thick chestnut groves and tiny hamlets (Garbo, Fregoso, Begato, Casanova...), which may be the sites of ancient pre-Roman settlements. A great part of it marks the western boundary of the Parco delle Mura.
IAT Via Garibaldi
Via Garibaldi 12r
Ph. +39 010 55 729 03 / 55 727 51
Fax +39 010 55 724 14
(7/7 - h. 9.00 - 18.30)

IAT Caricamento
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Fax +39 010 55 780 12
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AMT (public transportation)
Ph. +39 848 000 030 - www.amt.genova.it

S. Anna Funicular
(7/7 - h. 7.00 - 00.30)

Zecca-Righi Funicular
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Granarolo Rack Railway
(7/7 - h. 6.07 - 23.40, every 25 min.)

Genova-Casella Railway
Information and hours:
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www.ferroviagenovacasella.it

Radio Taxi
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Trains
Ph. +39 89 20 21 - www.trenitalia.it

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