

VICENZA

A Practical Guide to the City and the Surrounding Area





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INTRODUCTION

Vicenza is a city best explored on foot.

Located between Verona and Padua, at the foot of the Berici Hills and crossed by the Bacchiglione and Retrone rivers, its compact pedestrian historic center preserves, within a small area, the traces of the various eras that have shaped its identity.

Its Roman origins are still evident in the city's layout. The current Corso Palladio follows the route of the Via Postumia, the consular road that, from 148 BC connected Genoa to Aquileia, passing through the ancient municipium. In Piazza Duomo, a Roman cryptoporticus remains, part of a lavish private domus and the only example of its kind in northern Italy, dating from between the 1st century

BC and the 1st century AD.

The medieval period is documented by the defensive system of walls and towers that still mark the city's skyline. The city gates and towers, including the imposing Scaliger tower in Piazza Castello, bear witness to the city's strategic role in controlling the territory.

The 80-meter-tall Torre Bissara towers over Piazza dei Signori and is one of the city center's most prominent landmarks.

Vicenza's most recognizable image is linked to the Renaissance and the work of Andrea Palladio. In the 16th century, the architect transformed the city according to principles of balance, proportion, and classical harmony, redefining its urban landscape with a style destined to influence European architecture.

The Basilica Palladiana is the symbol of this era, along with the Teatro Olimpico, his final project and the first permanent indoor theater of the modern age. Palladio's genius is also evident along the main thoroughfares of the city center, where palaces designed for Vicenza's noble families stand in succession.

Monumental facades, loggias, and inner courtyards bear witness to a period of strong economic development, fostered in part by the Most Serene Republic of Venice, during which architecture became an expression of prestige and status. Just outside the city center, Villa Almerico Capra, known as “La Rotonda,” is one of the most famous and studied examples of Western architecture. The historic center and the Palladian villas are recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Alongside its monumental grandeur, Vicenza exudes a sober and industrious character. It is a vibrant city with a long-standing entrepreneurial tradition, particularly in the goldsmithing sector, which has earned it the nickname “City of Gold.”

The nightlife in the historic center is more subdued compared to other cities in the Veneto region, contributing to a peaceful atmosphere.

Its geographical location makes it a strategic starting point for exploring the region. The Berici Hills, the Asiago Plateau, Marostica, and Bassano del Grappa offer highly acclaimed nature and cultural trails. The major cities of the Veneto region are easily accessible.

Vicenza defines itself this way, through balance and moderation: a city to be observed and savored at a leisurely pace.

More information at: >>>>.vicensac.org

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE H R STAY

The historic center is entirely a Limited Traffic Zone (ZTL). Access is regulated; it is recommended to check in advance for any permits or authorizations, especially if arriving by car.

Parking

Several pay-and-display parking lots are open 24 hours a day, located near the historic center and easily accessible.

Information, locations, and rates: www.vicenzaparcheggi.it

Taxis

Taxi service is available 24 hours a day, every day. Reservations:

+39 0444 920500

Online service: www.taxivicenza.com

Bicycles and Scooters

The **RideMovi** service is available for renting electric bicycles and scooters, accessible via the website www.ridemovi.com/it/ or through the dedicated app.

All bike racks in the historic district are authorized parking spots, marked on the app with the letter “P.” There are also strategic locations where the vehicles are returned at the end of the day.

The RideMovi app allows you to view available vehicles (e-bikes, bicycles, and scooters), dedicated parking spots, and the service's operating area on the map.

For secure bicycle parking, **Vi.Bici Park** is available at the train station (Piazzale della Stazione). Access requires prior registration via the **Weelo** app.

The train station is about a 10-minute walk from Piazza dei Signori.

City and Intercity Buses

Urban and provincial public transportation is operated by SVT - Società Vicentina Trasporti.

Tel. +39 0444 223111 - www.svt.vi.it

For more information: www.comune.vicenza.it

S - EMERGENCY NUMBERS

European emergency number **112**

State Police **113**

Fire Department **115**

Medical Emergency **118**

San Bortolo Hospital

Switchboard: +39 0444 753111

Website: www.aulss8.veneto.it

City of Vicenza

Switchboard: +39 0444 221111

Website: www.comune.vicenza.it

Vicenza Local Police

Tel. +39 0444 545311

Vicenza Police Headquarters

Switchboard: +39 0444 338111

Website: <https://questure.poliziadistato.it>

Carabinieri - Vicenza Provincial Command

Switchboard: +39 0444 394111

N TRIVIA ABOUT VICENZA

Why are the people of Vicenza called “Vicentini magnagati”?

The dialect expression “Vicentini magnagati” literally means “cat-eaters from Vicenza.” It is a popular, tongue-in-cheek nickname that has been widespread in the Veneto region since the 19th century. Its origin is linked to the periods of famine and economic hardship that struck the region between the 18th and 19th centuries, when—according to tradition—even cat meat was consumed as a last resort. There is no systematic evidence that this was a widespread practice; rather, it is a caricatured image that has become entrenched in popular language.

The Vicenza Putàna

It is the traditional dessert most closely associated with the Berico region. It is a rustic cake of peasant origin, made with cornmeal, milk, stale bread, raisins, dried figs, apples, and sometimes grappa.

The Gata Vicentina

A traditional dessert of humble origins, similar in ingredients to the Putana but simpler in composition. It is made with cornmeal, milk, sugar, raisins, and sometimes apples or dried fruit.

Spritz

It is the aperitif par excellence. Originating in the Veneto region, in Vicenza it is enjoyed primarily in the squares of the historic center in the late afternoon. The most common version is made with Aperol, Campari, or Select, white wine, and soda.

Why are the streets in the city center called “Contra”?

The term derives from the Latin *contra*, which in turn is linked to *contra*, meaning “delimited area” or “neighborhood.” In the Middle Ages, the city was divided into *contrade*, that is, urban districts identifiable by function, resident families, or predominant activities. They did not simply indicate a “street,” but an urban area with its own identity. Unlike “*via*” or “*corso*,” the term *Contra* thus retains a historical and administrative connotation. In *Vicenza*, it has remained in official use in place names, reflecting the continuity between the medieval layout and the current urban structure. It is a linguistic peculiarity that contributes to the distinctive character of *Vicenza*’s historic center.

What is the Festa degli Oto?

It is the city festival linked to the patronal feast on September 8, in honor of the *Madonna di Monte Berico* (the city’s patron saint) and her liturgical feast day. The name “*Oto*” derives from the Venetian word for “eight,” referring to the date of September 8.

The festival has a dual significance: on the one hand, it includes religious celebrations dedicated to the *Madonna di Monte Berico*, with Masses and processions held around September 8; on the other hand, in popular tradition, it is associated with a period of secular festivities and entertainment that takes place in *Campo Marzo*, where a large amusement park has been held for years.

What do the two columns in Piazza dei Signori represent?

The first was erected in 1454 and is topped by the statue of the Lion of St. Mark, symbol of the Republic of Venice.

This element refers to the long period during which Vicenza was under Venetian rule and underscores the city's affiliation with the Venetian Republic, with the winged lion traditionally representing Saint Mark and Venetian power.

The second column was added more than a century later, in 1540, and is topped by a statue of Christ the Redeemer. This addition was no accident: the intention was to pay homage to the city and its citizens with a religious symbol that would complement the civic-political symbol of the lion, thus completing the layout of the square with a sign of Christian devotion.

ANDREA PALLADIO

BRIEF PROFILE



Andrea Palladio (1508–1580), born in Padua as Andrea di Pietro della Gondola, worked primarily in Vicenza and throughout the territory of the Republic of Venice. Having initially trained as a stonemason, he gained firsthand knowledge of construction techniques and materials.

His encounter with the humanist Gian Giorgio Trissino was decisive: Trissino introduced him to the study of ancient architecture, Vitruvius, and Roman monuments, and supported his cultural education.

Palladio developed a style based on mathematical proportion, compositional clarity, and the rigorous application of classical orders. His civil and religious architecture redefined the face of Vicenza, while his Venetian villas introduced a new model of rural residence, in which agricultural function and representational purpose are integrated into a harmonious whole.

In 1570, he published **The Four Books on Architecture**, an illustrated treatise that systematizes principles, examples, and surveys of ancient and modern buildings. The work was widely circulated in Europe and the Anglo-Saxon world, profoundly influencing the architecture of subsequent centuries, up to Neoclassicism and beyond.

Palladio's works in Vicenza and the Veneto region are now recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites for their historical and artistic value and for their lasting impact on Western architectural language.

PALLADIO'S WORKS IN VICENZA AND THE VENETO REGION

SUMMARY SHEETS

Palladian Basilica

Piùtti» kci Sig»o»i

Renaissance facade of the medieval Palazzo della Ragione, famous for the serliana system that punctuates its loggias.

www.basilicapalladiana.it CAA

Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-Basilica-Palladiana.pdf

Olympic Theater

Pitt» M»l'col'li 11

Palladio's final work, inspired by Roman theaters; it features permanent wooden perspective sets

www.teatrolimpicovicenza.it

CAA Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-teatro-olimpico.pdf

Palazzo Chiericati

Pi»tt» M»l'l'col'l'i /u

A noble palace with overlapping loggias overlooking the square, now a museum.

www.museicivivicenza.it

CAA Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-Palazzo-chiericati.pdf

Thiene Palace

Co»l'»»' Po»l'i ls

Monumental aristocratic residence, designed in collaboration with Giulio Romano.

www.gallerieditalia.com CAA

Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guido-CAA-palazzo-thiene.pdf

Villa La Rotonda

7i» kcll» TMol'o»k» ;ç

A villa with a central plan and four identical porticoes, a perfect synthesis of balance and landscape.

www.villalarotonda.it

Valmarana Chapel

Chics» ki S»»l'» Co»o»» – Co»l'»»' S»»l'» Co»o»» s

A funerary building of strictly classical inspiration, with measured proportions and a central layout.

www.villavalmarana.com

Cathedral of Santa Maria Annunciata (Dome and Portal)

Piùtt» Dòmo

Palladian intervention on the dome and portal, integrated into a structure of medieval origin.

www.diocesivicenza.it

Casa Cogollo

Via Palladio 16

Renovation of an existing building, known as “Casa del Palladio,” featuring a neat and classical façade.

Barbaran da Porto Palace

Co»l»»»' Po»l'i 11

Unique large urban urban completed entirely based
Palladian design, home to the Palladio Museum.

Palazzo Civena Trissino

Co»so d»k»c» P»ll»kio 1/

The first urban work attributed to Palladio.

Palazzo Iseppo da Porto

Co»l»»»' Po»l'i s1

Aristocratic residence with a monumental façade.

Porto Breganze Palace

Co»l»»»' Po»l'i 16

Unfinished building, an example of the giant order.

Palazzo da Schio

Co»l'»»' S»» M»»co /9

Classical reorganization of an existing building.

Thiene Bonin Longare Palace

Co»so P»ll»kio 1/

Harmonious façade based on strict proportional relationships.

Valmarana Braga Rosa Palace

Via Pollio 9S

Famous for its use of the giant order, which unifies the floors.

Palazzo Pojana

Via Pollio 9S

A sober façade, designed with proportional balance.

Capra Palace

Co»l'»»' S»»l'» D»»k»»» s

An urban residence with a regular and harmonious façade.

Palazzo da Monte Migliorini

Co»l'»»' S»» M»»co ;

A classical façade integrated into the historic fabric.

Garzadori Bortolan House

Co»l'»»' Pi»»coli S

Renaissance reinterpretation of a medieval building.

Arco delle Scalette

Viale X Giugno

Monumental archway leading to the Sanctuary of Monte Berico.

Church of Santa Maria Nova

Contea di Santa Maria Nova

An unfinished building that applies the model of the classical temple to Christian architecture.

Loggia del Capitaniato

Piazza dei Signori

A public building with a giant order, its monumental façade facing the Basilica.

Valmarana Loggia

Salvi Gardens

Small-scale celebratory architecture of classical design.

ARCHITECTURE AND MONUMENTS BEYOND THE WORK OF PALLADIO

Sanctuary of Monte Berico

A Marian complex founded in the 15th century and expanded during the Baroque period, situated in a panoramic location on the Berici Hills. It is one of the city's primary landmarks.

Website: www.monteberico.it

Villa Valmarana ai Nani

An 18th-century residence known for its cycle of frescoes by Giambattista and Giandomenico Tiepolo. The architectural complex includes the villa, guest quarters, and park.

Website: www.villavalmarana.com

Palazzo Leoni Montanari

A significant example of Venetian Baroque, now home to the Gallerie d'Italia museum. The richly decorated façade leads to frescoed interiors of exceptional quality.

Website: www.gallerieditalia.com

Church of Santa Corona

A 13th-century Gothic building, it houses important works from the Venetian school. The architectural layout retains a strong medieval character.

Website: www.museicivicivienza.it

Website: www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-chiesa-di-santa-corona.pdf

Cathedral of Santa Maria Annunciata

A complex blending elements from the Middle Ages to the 20th century, featuring an archaeological crypt and Renaissance additions. It is the city's main religious building.

Website: www.diocesivienza.it

Porta Castello

A freestanding medieval tower, part of the city's defensive system. It stands as one of the most striking examples of Vicenza's fortified past.

Website: www.comune.vicenza.it

Piazza dei Signori

The civic heart of the city, a historic urban space defined by public buildings and medieval towers. It is the main hub for cultural and institutional life.

Website: www.vicenzae.org

CIVIC MUSEUMS AND MAIN MUSEUM COMPLEXES () AND EXHIBITION SPACES

Palazzo Chiericati Civic Museum

Approximate hours:

Tuesday–Sunday | Closed Monday

10:00 AM–6:00 PM (last admission

5:30 PM) Website: www.museicivivicenza.it

www.museicivivicenza.it

Accessibility:

Accessible entrance; elevator available for upper floors

CAA Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-Palazzo-chiericati.pdf

Teatro Olimpico

Approximate hours (subject to change depending on the season):

Generally Tuesday–Sunday 9:00

AM–5:00 PM/6:00 PM

Website: www.teatrolimpicovicenza.it

Accessibility:

Easy access to the orchestra level; check for any restrictions in historic venues

CAA Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-teatro-olimpico.pdf

Natural History and Archaeological

Museum Approximate hours:

Tuesday–Sunday | Closed Mondays

10:00 AM–6:00 PM

Website: www.museicivicivicensa.it

Accessibility:

Ground-floor entrance; please verify full accessibility of the exhibits

CAA Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-museo-naturalistico.pdf

Museum of the Risorgimento and the

Resistance Approximate hours:

Tuesday–Sunday | Closed Mondays

9:00 AM–1:00 PM and 2:15 PM–

5:00 PM

Website: www.museicivicivicensa.it

Accessibility:

Partially accessible facility; advance contact recommended

CAA Guide:

www.aulss8.veneto.it/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Guida-CAA-museo-risorgimento.pdf

Palladio Museum (Palazzo Barbaran da Porto)

Approximate hours:

Wednesday–Sunday

10:00 AM–6:00 PM

Website: www.palladiomuseum.org

Accessibility:

Elevator available; historic building with restricted access

Jewelry Museum

Approximate hours (subject to change depending on exhibitions and events):

Generally in line with the Basilica Palladiana Website:

www.museodelgioiello.it

Accessibility:

Accessible via the elevator in the Basilica Palladiana

Gallerie d'Italia – Vicenza (Palazzo Leoni Montanari)

Approximate hours:

Tuesday–Sunday | Closed Monday

9:30 AM–7:30 PM;

Extended hours on Thursdays

Website: _

www.gallerieditalia.com

Accessibility:

Fully accessible; facilities for people with limited mobility

Diocesan Museum of Vicenza

Approximate hours (check for any changes):

Tuesday–Sunday

2:00 PM–6:00 PM

Website: www.museodiocesanovicenza.it

Accessibility:

Partially accessible; advance contact recommended

For up-to-date information on combined tickets and tourist cards:

www.vicenzae.org

MAJOR RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL COMPLEXES

Shrine of Monte Berico

A Marian complex and symbol of the city, founded in the 15th century and expanded during the Baroque period. Perched on a hill, it dominates the urban landscape and serves as a pilgrimage destination.

Website: www.monteberico.it

Cathedral of Santa Maria Annunciata

The city cathedral, a blend of medieval and Renaissance elements. The crypt and underground structures bear witness to its early Christian origins.

Website: www.diocesivicenza.it

Church of Santa Corona

Founded in the 13th century, it is one of the city's principal Gothic buildings. It houses important works of art and funerary monuments.

Website: www.museicivivicenza.it

Basilica of Saints Felice and Fortunato

One of the oldest early Christian complexes in the Veneto region, featuring a cloister and archaeological layers. It bears witness to the early stages of the Christian community in Vicenza.

Website: www.diocesivicenza.it

Church of San Lorenzo

A 13th-century Franciscan Gothic building, characterized by a gabled façade and a single-nave interior. A landmark of the city's medieval spirituality.

Website: www.diocesivicenza.it

Church of San Vincenzo

Overlooking Piazza dei Signori, it combines Gothic and Renaissance elements. It represents a religious presence in the civic heart of the city.

Website: www.diocesivicenza.it

L AND HISTORICAL GARDENS AND PARKS

Querini Park

A large 18th-century urban park with tree-lined avenues and a small neoclassical temple on an island. It is one of the main green spaces in the city center, just a few minutes from Piazza dei Signori.

Website: www.comune.vicenza.it

Salvi Gardens

A historic 16th-century garden along the Retrone, featuring Renaissance loggias and shaded paths. It serves as a green gateway to the historic center.

Website: www.comune.vicenza.it

Villa Guiccioli Park

A scenic hillside area surrounding Villa Guiccioli, home to the Museum of the Risorgimento. It offers nature trails with views of the city.

Website: www.museicivivicenza.it

Villa Valmarana ai Nani Park

A historic garden overlooking the Berici Hills, integrated with the villa and the barns. Well-maintained paths and green spaces enhance the architectural layout.

Website: www.villavalmarana.com

LOCAL GASTRONOMIC SPECIALTIES OF THE VICENZA ARE

Vicenza-style Salt Cod

This is the city's signature dish, prepared with dried stockfish (not salted cod), slowly cooked with milk, onions, and extra-virgin olive oil, and served with polenta. The recipe is preserved and promoted by the Venerable Confraternity of Baccalà alla Vicentina, which safeguards its traditional preparation.

More information: www.baccalaallavicentina.it

Bigoli with duck

Long, rough-textured fresh pasta, served with duck ragù. A recipe common in the Vicenza countryside, linked to peasant cuisine.

Bassano White Asparagus DOP

May is the peak of the season. It is served boiled with eggs, in risotto, or as a delicate side dish. It is protected by the relevant Consortium and represents one of the region's springtime delicacies.

More information: www.asparagobiancodibassano.com

Gnocchi with Fioretta

A typical spring first course, made with fresh local ricotta (fioretta), featuring a light texture and appealing to an international audience.

More information: www.vicenzae.org

Sopressa Vicentina DOP

A coarse-grained cured meat, slowly aged, to be served as an appetizer or for tasting. It is one of the province's most representative protected designations of origin.

More information: www.sopressavicentina.it

CHEESES

The Vicenza region, nestled between the Asiago Plateau, Monte Grappa, and the Berici Hills, boasts a long-standing tradition of cheese production, rooted in alpine pastures and small-scale mountain operations.

Asiago PDO

Produced on the Plateau, it is available in a fresh version, with a delicate, milky flavor, and in a aged version, which is firmer and more structured. It is one of the most internationally recognized Italian cheeses.

Morlacco del Grappa

A traditional soft-textured cheese, originally made in mountain pastures. It has a delicate, slightly tangy flavor and pairs well with white wines.

Bastardo del Grappa

A semi-hard cheese with a more robust flavor, historically produced in the foothills. It pairs well with local red wines.

For more information:

www.asiagodop.it | www.vicenzae.org

WINES

The province of Vicenza is characterized by three main wine-growing areas: Gambellara, Breganze, and Colli Berici. The hilly climate and variety of soils favor the production of high-quality wines, both white and red.

Recioto di Gambellara DOCG

A sweet passito wine made from dried Garganega grapes. Aromas of honey and ripe fruit; traditionally served with desserts or aged cheeses.

Breganze DOC

An area known for full-bodied red wines and passito wines. It represents one of the province's most established wine-growing identities.

Colli Berici DOC

An area suited to both white and red wines, producing elegant wines that pair well with local cuisine, particularly meat and cheese dishes.

For more information:

www.stradadelvinocolliberici.it | www.vicenzae.org

GRAPPA AND DISTILLATES

Vicenza's distilling tradition is linked to its wine-growing culture and the processing of local grape pomace. Grappas are produced in both young and aged versions, with aromatic profiles that vary depending on the grape variety. Grappa is traditionally served at the end of a meal, paired with dry pastries or aged cheeses.

For more information:

www.anag.it | www.vicenzae.org

APERITIFS, COCKTAILS, AND CASUAL DINING / DINNER

Julien

Co»P»»' J»cofio C»ki»»c», 1/

Tel. +39 0444 325158

Web: www.facebook.com/jvicenza

Restaurant andCocktail bar open also for lunch; contemporary
contemporary Italian cuisine, seafood, and drinks.

PullmanBar

7i»lc d»P»»io Già»iolo, 1u

Tel. +39 393 007 9445

Aperitifs and apericenas in the setting of a chic bus station.

Garzadori Restaurant

Co»P»»' Pi»»coli, ;

Tel. +39 0444 320551

Web: www.garzadori.com

Italian restaurant and pizzeria in a historic building, serving cicchetti and selzati.

Fattore F

7i»lc d»P»»io Già»iolo, s

Tel. +39 0444 205905

Website: www.fattoref.com

Contemporary pizza and high-quality casual dining.

Garibaldi Vicenza

Piazza Sigoli, 1

Web: www.gaudes.it/garibaldi-bistrot/

Bistro on the main square for aperitifs, drinks, and light meals.

Bottega Faustino

Co»l'»»' S»» ½»»7sl'i»o, s/

Tel. +39 0444 321529

Wine bar with a wide selection of local and international wines.

Ostaria Il Grottino

Pi»tt» kllc 3»kc, 1/

Tel. +39 0444 543540

Web: www.ilgrottinovicenza.it

Historic wine bar for aperitifs and cicchetti.

Bar Borsa

Pi»tt» kci Sig»o»i ,Iu

Tel. +39 0444 543511

Website: www.barborsa.com

Bar and cocktail bar with a view of the square.

Zest Cocktails & Pizza

Co»l'»»' kllc Mo»cl'l'c, ;

Tel. +39 0444 325312

Web: <https://www.zestvicenza.it>

Cocktail bar with food menu.

Evì – Enoteca Veneta

Via dell'Oggetto, 10,

Tel. +39 0444 323014

Web: www.enotecaveneta.it

Wine bar with a kitchen serving local dishes.

Il Ceppo – Gastronomy and Bistro

Co»so d»k»c» P»ll»kio, 196

Tel. +39 0444 325959

A casual bistro perfect for a quick lunch or light dinner.

Oca Bianca da Ugo – Trattoria

Co»l'»»' Po»l'i, sod

Tel. +39 0444 542193

Trattoria serving traditional cuisine.

RECOMMENDED RESTAURANTS AND TAVERNS

Osteria Il Cursore

SP'»»k» Pottcl'l'o, 1o

Tel. +39 0444 323504

Web: www.osteriacursore.it

Tavern serving traditional Vicenza cuisine.

Capperi Restaurant & Lounge

Co»l'»»' 7cscov»ko, s9

Tel. +39 375 5581503

Web: www.capperirestaurant.it

Restaurant serving modern and elegant Italian cuisine.

Al Fiume

L»»»go Nc»i Pott»

Tel. +39 0444 321320

Web: www.alfiumevicenza.it

Seafood restaurant with a terrace.

Osteria Monelli

Via Po'lc S. Polo, 1/

Tel. +39 0444 041833

Web: www.osteriamonelli.com

Restaurant serving Italian cuisine with attentive service.

TiraTardi

Via D'Iclc M'i, 11

Phone: +39 0444 325204

Website: www.ristorantetiratardi.it

A restaurant serving Italian cuisine in a casual atmosphere.

Trattoria Ponte Delle Bele

Co»l'»»' Po»l'c kcllc Dclc, ç

Tel. +39 0444 320547

Web: www.pontedellebele.it

Traditional trattoria serving local cuisine.

Gusto Rosso Vicenza

Corso S. Felice Fortunato, 98

Tel. +39 0444 543099

Web: www.gustorosso.it

Restaurant serving contemporary Italian cuisine.

CONNECTIONS TO MAJOR AIRPORTS AND VICENZA-

Milan Malpensa Airport

Distance: approximately 230 km

Travel time: 2 hours 30 minutes - 3 hours

Connections: Vicenza-Milan Central train + Malpensa Express Website: www.milanomalpensa-airport.com

Milan Bergamo Orio al Serio Airport Distance:

approximately 150 km

Travel time: 1 hour 50 minutes - 2 hours

Connections:

Train Vicenza-Bergamo or Vicenza-Milan + airport bus Website: www.milanbergamoairport.it

Marco Polo Airport Distance:

approximately 75 km

Travel time: 1 hour – 1 hour 15 minutes

Connections:

Train from Vicenza to Venice Mestre or Venice Santa Lucia + airport bus Website: www.veneziaairport.it

Verona Villafranca Airport

Distance: approximately 50 km

Travel time: 45–50 minutes

Connections:

Train from Vicenza to Verona Porta Nuova + airport shuttle

Website: www.aeroporto.verona.it

Treviso Antonio Canova Airport

Distance: approx. 90 km

Travel time: approximately 1 hour 20 minutes

Connections:

Train Vicenza-Treviso + airport bus Website: www.trevisoairport.it

MAIN ROAD AND N CONNECTIONS

A4 Serenissima Highway - Vicenza Ovest Exit Distance from

ViCC-Vicenza Convention Centre: approx. 2 km **Travel time:** 5 minutes

Pedemontana Veneta Expressway - Montecchio Maggiore Exit Distance from

ViCC-Vicenza Convention Centre: approximately 10 km

Travel time: 15 minutes

R RAIL CONNECTIONS

Vicenza Train Station

Distance from ViCC-Vicenza Convention Centre: approx. 3 km

Travel time:

- 10 minutes by taxi
- 20 minutes by bus

The station is served by regional and high-speed trains with frequent connections to Verona, Padua, Venice, and Milan.

For information: www.trenitalia.com

CONNECTIONS TO AND FROM THE VICC-VICENZA CONVENTION CENTER - HISTORIC CENTER OF VICENZA

Vicenza Taxi

Service available 24 hours a day

Tel. +39 0444 920500

Website: www.taxivicenza.com

City Bus - SVT - Società Vicentina Trasporti

Line 1214 (Circular) and **Line 14** connect the Fairgrounds area with downtown and the train station.

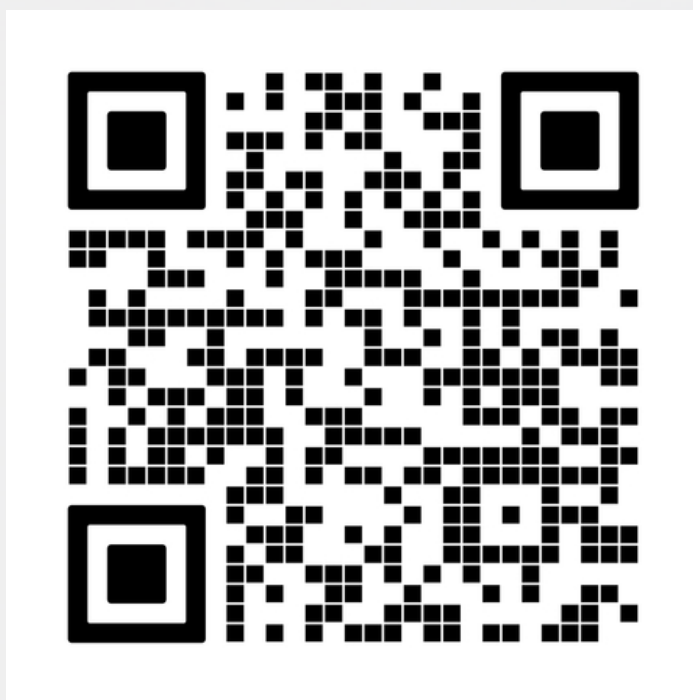
Website: www.svt.vi.it





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