

Padua

Veneto · Italy

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

Padua is a university city with one of the oldest universities in Europe, and students still set the pace of daily life. It is a city of arcaded streets, busy market squares and early-evening drinks outdoors. It is also a major pilgrimage centre, because Saint Anthony is buried here.

The city has two UNESCO World Heritage sites: its 14th-century fresco cycles, led by *Giotto*'s work in the Scrovegni Chapel, and the oldest university botanical garden still in its original place. Padua suits a two- or three-night stay focused on art and history. It is also a calmer and cheaper base for day trips to Venice.

When to visit

May, September and October are the best months, with warm days and fewer crowds. July and August are hot and humid. Winter is cold and often foggy, but the main sights are indoors and quiet.

The biggest event is the **Feast of Saint Anthony on 13 June**. Pilgrims from all over Italy and abroad come to the Basilica, and a large procession carries the saint's statue and relics through the streets in the evening. Book a room early if you plan to visit in mid-June.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	Poor Poor for sightseeing	8° / 12° Feels like 4°	1° / -3°	Dry air · Calm winds
February	Poor Poor for sightseeing	10° / 15° Feels like 6°	2° / -3°	Dry air · Calm winds
March	Fair Fair for sightseeing	14° / 20° Feels like 11°	5° / -1°	Dry air · Calm winds
April	Good Good for sightseeing	18° / 24°	9° / 4°	Dry air · Calm winds
May	Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 29°	14° / 9°	13 rainy days · Dry air · Calm winds
June	Good Good for sightseeing	28° / 35°	18° / 13°	Humid air · Calm winds
July	Fair Fair for sightseeing	31° / 37°	20° / 16°	Humid air · Calm winds
August	Fair Fair for sightseeing	31° / 37°	20° / 16°	Humid air · Calm winds · Up to 5 days above 35°
September	Great Great for sightseeing	26° / 32°	16° / 11°	Calm winds
October	Great Great for sightseeing	20° / 26°	11° / 6°	Dry air · Calm winds
November	Fair Fair for sightseeing	13° / 19°	6° / 1°	Dry air · Calm winds
December	Poor Poor for sightseeing	8° / 13° Feels like 5°	2° / -2°	Dry air · Calm winds

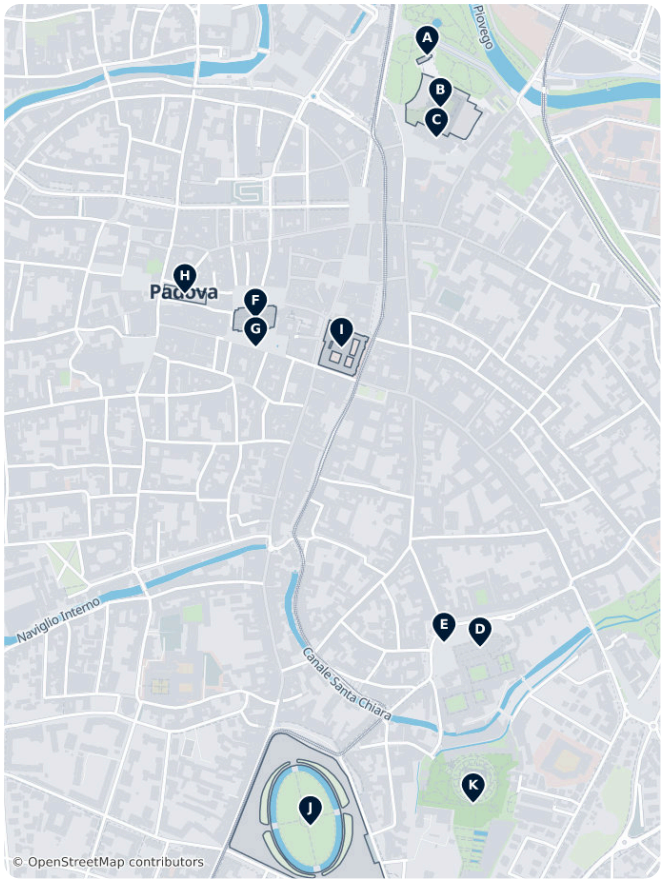
Best months: May, September, October

Climate data: NASA POWER (MERRA-2) · 1996–2025

Top sights

Most sights are in the compact old centre, and a few are a short walk south around the Basilica.

- A Scrovegni Chapel holds *Giotto*'s fresco cycle, finished around 1305 and a turning point in Western painting. **Advance booking for a timed entry is required**; you spend about 15 minutes inside after a short wait in a climate-controlled room. A full-price ticket usually also covers the nearby city museums. Scrovegni Chapel tickets
- B Musei Civici agli Eremitani sits next to the chapel, with Roman finds and an art gallery that includes a crucifix by *Giotto*.
- C Church of the Eremitani is next door. Its Ovetari Chapel shows what survived of *Andrea Mantegna*'s frescoes after a 1944 bombing.
- D Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua is the city's great pilgrimage church, with many domes and the tomb of Saint Anthony inside. It is free to enter; cover shoulders and knees.
- E Equestrian statue of Gattamelata stands in the square in front of the Basilica. *Donatello* cast this bronze horse and rider in the 15th century.
- F Palazzo della Ragione is a huge medieval hall of justice with a vast wooden roof and walls covered in frescoes. It stands between two market squares.
- G Piazza delle Erbe and H Piazza dei Signori are the heart of city life. Morning markets fill the squares, and the bars fill up in the early evening.
- I Palazzo del Bo is the historic seat of the university. Entry is by ticketed tour only. Tours include the first permanent anatomical theatre (1595) and the hall with *Galileo*'s chair, so book ahead.
- J Prato della Valle is one of the largest squares in Europe: an oval island ringed by a canal and 78 statues.
- K Orto Botanico di Padova was founded in 1545. It still has a palm planted in 1585, and modern glasshouses show plants from different climates.



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What to experience

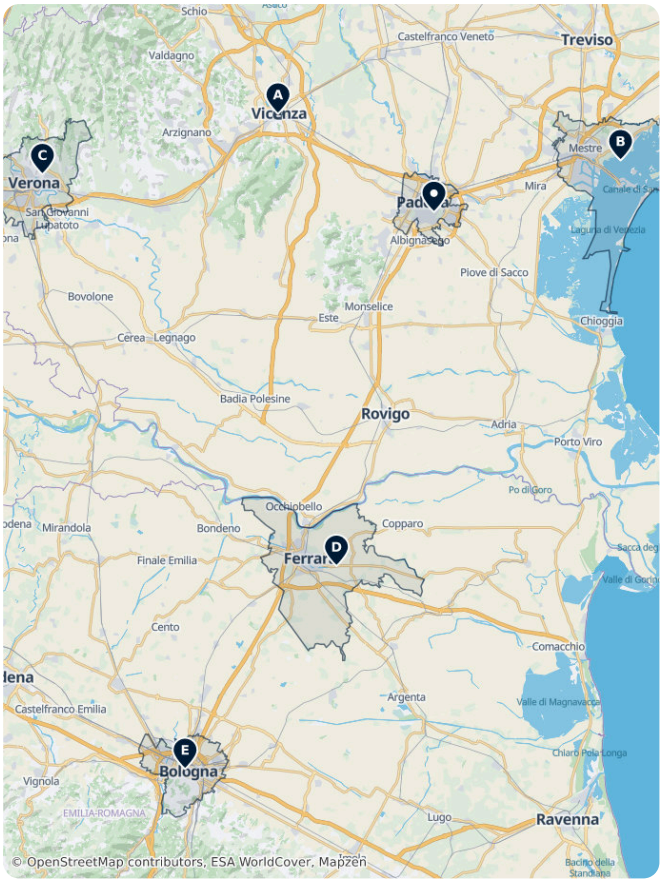
Padua's best moments are tied to its markets, its students and its saint.

- **Market morning under the Salone**: food stalls fill the squares on both sides of the Palazzo della Ragione from Monday to Saturday, and the covered shops below the great hall sell cheese, cured meats and fresh pasta. Go before noon.
- **Spritz hour in the squares**: from about 6 pm, students and locals gather in Piazza delle Erbe, Piazza della Frutta and Piazza dei Signori for a spritz.
- **Saturday market at Prato della Valle**: nearly 200 stalls set up around the oval square, selling clothes, plants and food.
- **The saint's tomb**: pilgrims queue in the Basilica to lay a hand on the tomb of Saint Anthony and leave written prayers. Visitors are welcome to join quietly.
- **Giotto after dark**: in some seasons the Scrovegni Chapel also opens for evening visits, called *Giotto Under the Stars*. Book these ahead, as for daytime visits.
- **By boat to Venice**: from spring to autumn, tourist boats cruise down the Brenta Riviera from Padua to Venice, stopping at Venetian villas on the way.

Day trips

Padua sits on the main railway line across the Veneto, and several good day trips are less than an hour away.

- **Abano Terme and the Euganean Hills** (≈15 min by train to the Terme Euganee station): spa towns with thermal pools, and green volcanic hills with vineyards and walking trails behind them.
- Ⓐ Vicenza (≈15–25 min by train): a UNESCO-listed city of buildings by the architect *Andrea Palladio*, including the Teatro Olimpico.
- **Villa Pisani at Stra** (≈30 min by bus): the grandest of the Venetian villas on the Brenta Riviera, with a large park and a hedge maze.
- Ⓑ Venice (≈25–50 min by train): close enough for an easy day out, and staying in Padua is usually cheaper.
- **Arquà Petrarca** (≈30 min by car): a stone village in the Euganean Hills where the poet *Petrarch* spent his last years. His house is now a museum. Without a car, take the train to Monselice and then a taxi.
- Ⓒ Verona (≈40–60 min by train): the Roman Arena, medieval squares and the city of Romeo and Juliet.
- Ⓓ Ferrara (≈1 h–1 h 15 min by train): a Renaissance city with a moated castle and long, flat walls you can cycle around.
- Ⓔ Bologna (≈1 h by high-speed train): towers, arcades and a famous food scene.



Where to explore

Padua is in the Veneto region, between the Venetian lagoon and the foothills of the Alps.

- **Art cities on the railway line**: Venice, Vicenza and Verona are all within an hour by train.
- **Towards the lagoon and the hills**: Chioggia is a fishing town of canals at the southern end of the lagoon, and Asolo is a small hill town to the north, best reached by car.
- **South of the Po**: Ferrara and Bologna are about an hour away by train.

Getting there

- **By air**: Venice Marco Polo Airport is the main gateway, linked to Padua bus station, next to the railway station, by a direct Busitalia bus about every 30 minutes. The trip takes 45–60 minutes. You can also take a bus to Venezia Mestre station and change to a train. Treviso Airport (direct buses to Padua bus station) and Bologna Airport (Marconi Express to Bologna Centrale, then about 1 hour by high-speed train) are alternatives.
- **By train**: Padova station is on the main Milan–Venice line and the line south to Bologna. Venezia Santa Lucia is 25–50 minutes away, Verona 40–60 minutes, Bologna about 1 hour, Milan about 2 hours and Rome about 3 hours 15 minutes. Trenitalia

Getting around

- **On foot**: the historic centre is compact, and most sights are within a 20-minute walk of each other. The Basilica is about 25–30 minutes on foot from the railway station.
- **Tram and buses**: Busitalia runs the city buses and one tram line, which links the railway station with the Scrovegni Chapel, the Basilica and Prato della Valle. You can tap a contactless bank card on the reader on board, or buy tickets at newsstands, tobacconists, ticket machines or in the Busitalia Veneto app. Busitalia Veneto
- **Bike and scooter**: the city is flat and has cycle lanes, and shared e-scooters are available through an app.
- **Taxi**: use the ranks at the station and in the centre, or call a radio taxi.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

High

The compact, flat old centre is easy to explore on foot; most sights are within a 20-minute walk of each other.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

High

Padua is flat with cycle lanes, and many locals and students get around by bike.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?**: not for the city itself, which is best on foot or by tram. A car helps for the Euganean Hills and the Brenta villas.
- **Restrictions**: the historic centre is a **limited traffic zone (ZTL)** watched by cameras, and entering without a permit leads to a fine. If your hotel is inside it, ask the hotel to arrange a permit before you arrive.
- **Parking**: leave the car in a paid car park at the edge of the centre or near the railway station, then walk or take the tram. Pay at machines or with a parking app.

Food & drink

Paduan cooking is Venetian home food: risotto, thick bigoli pasta, salt cod, boiled meats and seasonal vegetables from the markets. Wines from the nearby Euganean Hills are on most menus. The aperitivo matters here: a spritz with small snacks is part of the evening, and Aperol itself was created in Padua.

For eating, head to the areas rather than to single addresses. The streets around Piazza delle Erbe, Piazza della Frutta and the old Jewish quarter just south of them are full of small osterie and wine bars. For lunch, the food shops under the Palazzo della Ragione sell cheese, cured meats and ready dishes. For a historic coffee, sit in Caffè Pedrocchi, a neoclassical café that opened in 1831.

What to eat & drink

LUNCH

Pizza Margherita
Thin-crust pizza topped with tomato, mozzarella, and basil, invented in Naples and still best there.

DINNER

Spaghetti alla Carbonara
Pasta with egg, cured pork cheek (guanciale), pecorino cheese, and black pepper, a Roman classic.

Risotto alla Milanese
Creamy saffron-infused rice dish from Milan, often served alongside braised veal shank.

Lasagna · Lasagne al Forno
Layered baked pasta with ragu, bechamel, and cheese, a staple of Emilia-Romagna cooking.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Prosciutto and Cheese · Prosciutto e Formaggio
Cured ham paired with regional cheeses, a common antipasto plate found nationwide.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Gelato
Dense, slow-churned Italian ice cream, traditionally lower in fat and air than American-style ice cream.

Tiramisu · Tiramisù
Layered dessert of coffee-soaked ladyfingers and mascarpone cream, dusted with cocoa.

DRINKS

Espresso · Caffè
A short, strong shot of coffee drunk quickly, usually standing at a bar counter.

Wine · Vino
Italy is one of the world's largest wine producers, with regional styles from Piedmont's Barolo to Tuscany's Chianti.

Aperol Spritz
A bittersweet orange aperitif mixed with prosecco and soda water, a staple of the early-evening aperitivo.

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Safety & health

Padua is a safe city for visitors. The usual risk is pickpocketing on crowded trams and buses, in the markets and around the railway station. The station area is less pleasant late at night, so take a taxi or the tram after dark if you are carrying bags.

In the Basilica and other churches, dress modestly with shoulders and knees covered, and keep quiet during services.

History

Padua began as the Roman town of Patavium. Little of it is visible today: the oval outline of the Roman arena survives in the gardens next to Scrovegni Chapel, and Ponte Molino still rests on Roman arches.

Saint Anthony, a Portuguese friar, died near Padua in 1231. The city began Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua soon after, and it still draws pilgrims from around the world. The university was founded in 1222, and its historic seat is Palazzo del Bo. *Galileo* taught here from 1592 to 1610. In 1678 *Elena Cornaro Piscopia* became the first woman in the world to earn a university degree, from the University of Padua.

In the 14th century the Carrara family ruled the city, and painters covered its churches and halls with frescoes. These fresco cycles, from the Scrovegni Chapel to Oratorio di San Giorgio and Padua Baptistery, became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2021 as *Padova Urbs Picta*. Venice took Padua in 1405 and ruled it until 1797. In 1848 students rose against Austrian rule; a bullet hole from that day is still shown in a wall of Caffè Pedrocchi. In March 1944 a bombing raid destroyed most of *Mantegna*'s frescoes in Church of the Eremitani.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Italy at a glance:

CURRENCY
EUR €

EMERGENCY
112

ELECTRICITY



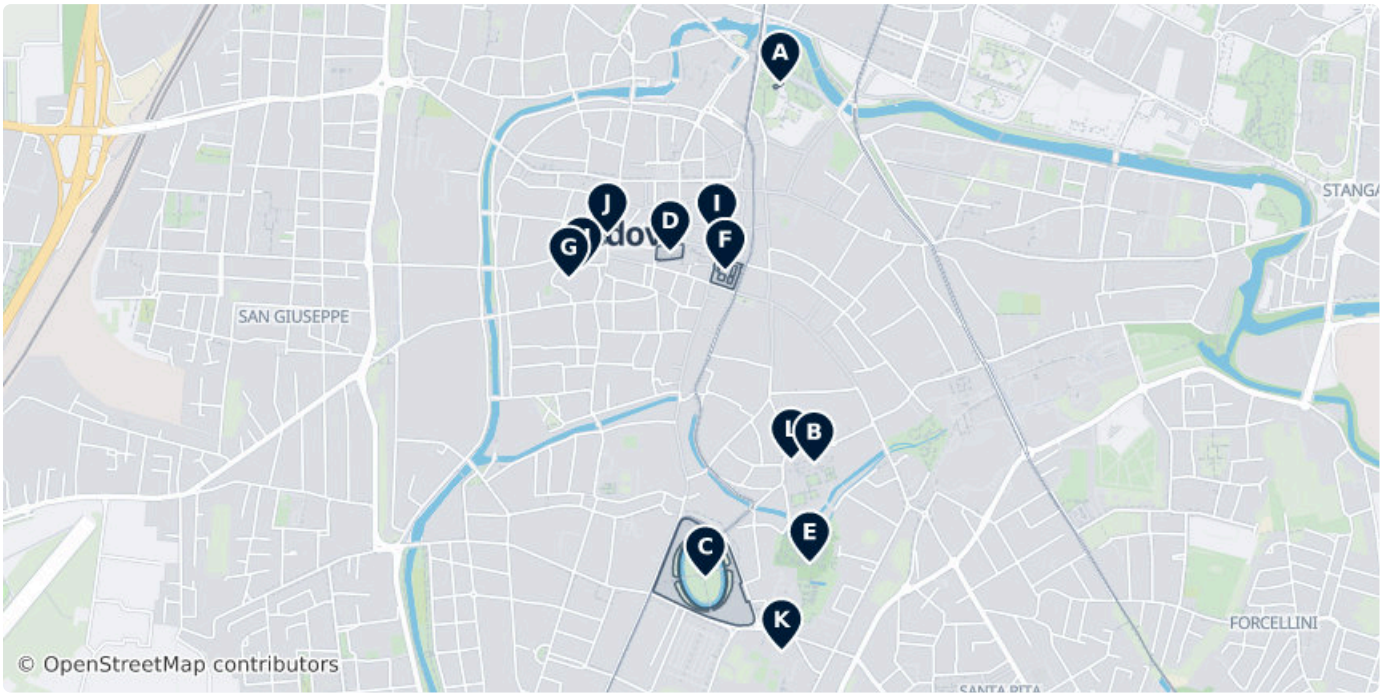
Type C / Type F / Type L
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES
Italian

TAP WATER
Safe to drink

Padua Essentials

Padua showcases a dense concentration of Italian artistic and scientific milestones. The city is defined by Giotto's 14th-century frescoes in the Scrovegni Chapel and the multi-domed Basilica of Saint Anthony. Academic history is preserved at Palazzo del Bo, the historic heart of one of the world's oldest universities, and the 16th-century Orto Botanico. Architectural highlights include the massive medieval hall of Palazzo della Ragione and Prato della Valle, one of Europe's largest squares, bordered by a canal and 78 statues of illustrious figures.





Ⓐ Scrovegni Chapel

The Scrovegni Chapel, also known as the Arena Chapel, is a small church, adjacent to the Augustinian monastery, the Monastero degli...

Giardini all'Arena, Padova 35121, Italy (45.41189, 11.87957)

cappelladegliscrovegni.it, +39 049 8204551



Ⓑ Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua

The Pontifical Basilica of Saint Anthony of Padua is a Catholic church and minor basilica in Padua, Veneto, Northern Italy, dedicated to St.

Via Orto Botanico 11, 35123 Padova, Italy (45.40144, 11.88089)

basilicadelsanto.org, +39 049 82 25 652



C Prato Della Vale

Prato della Valle is a 90,000-square-meter elliptical square in Padua, Italy.

Prato della Valle, Padova 35123, Italy (45.39829, 11.87663)

Mo–Su	Open 24/7



D Palazzo della Ragione

The Palazzo della Ragione is a medieval market hall, town hall and palace of justice building in Padua, in the Veneto region of Italy.

31 Via sotto il Salone, Padova 35122, Italy (45.40725, 11.87525)

Mo	Closed
Tu–Sa	09:00–19:00
Su	Closed

padovacultura.padovanet.it/it/musei/p... , +39 049 820 5006



E Botanical Garden, Padua

The Orto Botanico di Padova is a botanical garden in Padua, in the northeastern part of Italy.

Via Orto Botanico 15, 35123 Padova, Italy (45.39869, 11.88072)

Apr-May Mo–Su	09:00–19:00
Jun-Sep Tu–Su	09:00–19:00
Oct Tu–Su	09:00–18:00
Nov-Mar Tu–Su	09:00–17:00

ortobotanicopd.it, +39 49 2010222



F Palazzo del Bo

The Bo Palace is the historical seat of University of Padua since 1493, It is still home to the Rectorate and the School of Law.

VIII Febbraio 2, Padova, Italy (45.40674, 11.87741)

padovanet.it/dettaglio.jsp



G Padua Cathedral

Padua Cathedral, or Basilica Cathedral of Saint Mary of the Assumption, is a Catholic church and minor basilica located on the east end of...

Via Dietro Duomo 15, 35139 Padova PD, Italy
(45.40653, 11.87128)

Mo–Su 07:30–12:00, 15:45–19:30

diocesipadova.it



H Padua Baptistery

The Padua Baptistery, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a baptistery on the Piazza del Duomo next to the cathedral in Padua, Italy.

1 Via Arco Valaresso, Padova 35141, Italy
(45.40680, 11.87179)

battisteropadova.it



I Pedrocchi Café

The Pedrocchi Café is a café founded in the 18th century in central Padua, Italy.

Via VIII Febbraio 15, 35122 Padova, Italy
(45.40773, 11.87708)

caffepedrocchi.it, +39 049 8781231



J Torre dell'Orologio

The oldest preserved astronomical clock of its kind in the world, decorated with the signs of the Zodiac.

23 Piazza dei Signori, Padova 35139, Italy
(45.40774, 11.87279)

padovanet.it/informazione/visite-guidate-alla-torre-e-allo...



K Abbey of Santa Giustina

The Abbey of Santa Giustina is a 10th-century Benedictine abbey complex located in front of the Prato della Valle in central Padua, region...

Via Giuseppe Ferrari 2A, 35123 Padova PD, Italy
(45.39627, 11.87962)

Mo–Su 08:00–12:00, 15:00–18:00

abbaziasantagiustina.org



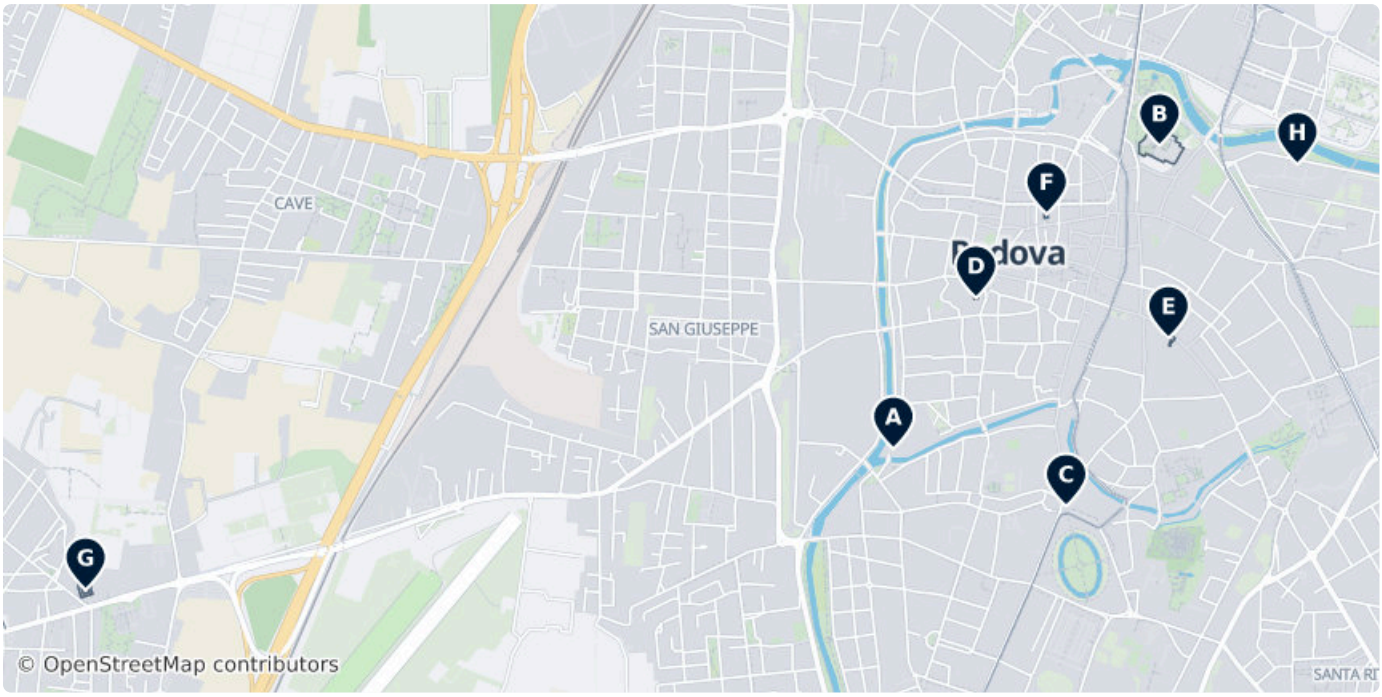
L Equestrian statue of Gattamelata

The Equestrian Statue of Gattamelata is a sculpture by Italian early Renaissance artist Donatello, dating from 1453, located in the Piazza...

24 Piazza del Santo, Padova 35123, Italy
(45.40153, 11.87999)

Top Museums & Landmarks

Padua's cultural landscape spans centuries of scientific innovation and artistic achievement. This collection features the Scrovegni Chapel's frescoes within the Eremitani Civic Museum and the medieval La Specola observatory, housed in a 14th-century castle tower. Medical history is preserved at MUSME, located in a former 15th-century hospital, while the Giovanni Poleni Physics Museum showcases centuries of scientific instruments. The list also includes the unique Museum of Precinema, the Esapolis insectarium, and religious art within the Diocesan Museum and Oratory of San Rocco.





A La Specola Observatory

This observatory provides home for collections from pre-Galilean astronomical research in Italy, consisting of quadrants, telescopes,...

3 Vicolo dell'Osservatorio, Padova 35122, Italy
(45.40191, 11.86857)

Oct-May Th	17:30+
Jun-Sep Sa–Su	18:00+

beniculturali.inaf.it/easyne2/struttura/museo_dell_osserv...



B Civic Museum

This museum complex consists of Archaeological Museum, the Museum of Medieval and Modern Art, plus the Scrovegni Chapel.

Piazza Eremitani 8, 35121 Padova, Italy
(45.41097, 11.87990)

padovanet.it/dettaglio.jsp



C Museum of Precinema

The Museum of Precinema is a museum in the Palazzo Angeli, Prato della Valle, Padua, Italy, related to the history of precinema, or...

Prato della Valle 1A, 35123 Padova (45.40020, 11.87592)

Mo	10:00–16:00
Tu	Closed
We–Su	10:00–16:00

minicizotti.it, +39 049 8763838

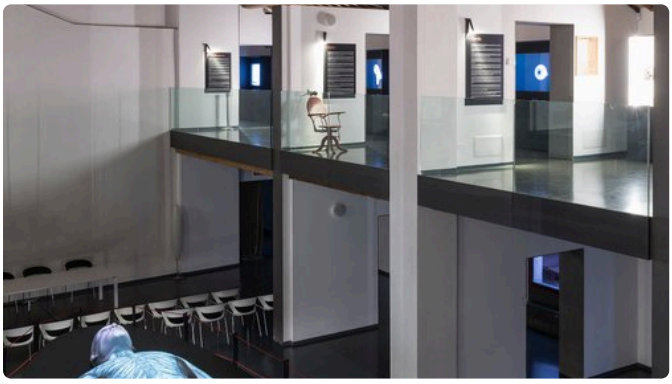


D Diocesan Museum

The Diocesan museum of Padua displays arts and artifacts belonging to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Padua; it is housed in the 15th-century...

Piazza Duomo 12, 35141 Padova, Italy (45.40642, 11.87209)

museodiocesanopadova.it/web/index.php



E Museo di Storia della Medicina in Padova

Housed in the 15th-century San Francesco Hospital, this interactive museum explores the history of medicine and anatomy. It details Padua's significant role in medical education through historical instruments and multimedia exhibits.

Via San Francesco 94, 35121 Padova (45.40522, 11.88028)

musme.padova.it



F Oratory of San Rocco, Padua

The Oratory of San Rocco is a Renaissance style, Roman Catholic church located in the city center of Padua, region of Veneto, Italy.

3 Via Martiri d'Ungheria, Padova 35139, Italy (45.40893, 11.87509)

Tu–Su	09:30–12:30, 15:30–19:00



G Esapolis

A large insectarium featuring living collections of insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates. The museum includes exhibits on silk production, beekeeping, and the evolutionary history of arthropods.

1 Via Giacomo Ciamician, Brentelle di Sotto 35143, Italy
(45.39770, 11.83417)

esapolis.eu



H Museo della Fisica Giovanni Poleni

Located within the University of Padua, this collection features scientific instruments dating from the 16th century to the present. It documents the evolution of physics research and teaching at one of Europe's oldest academic institutions.

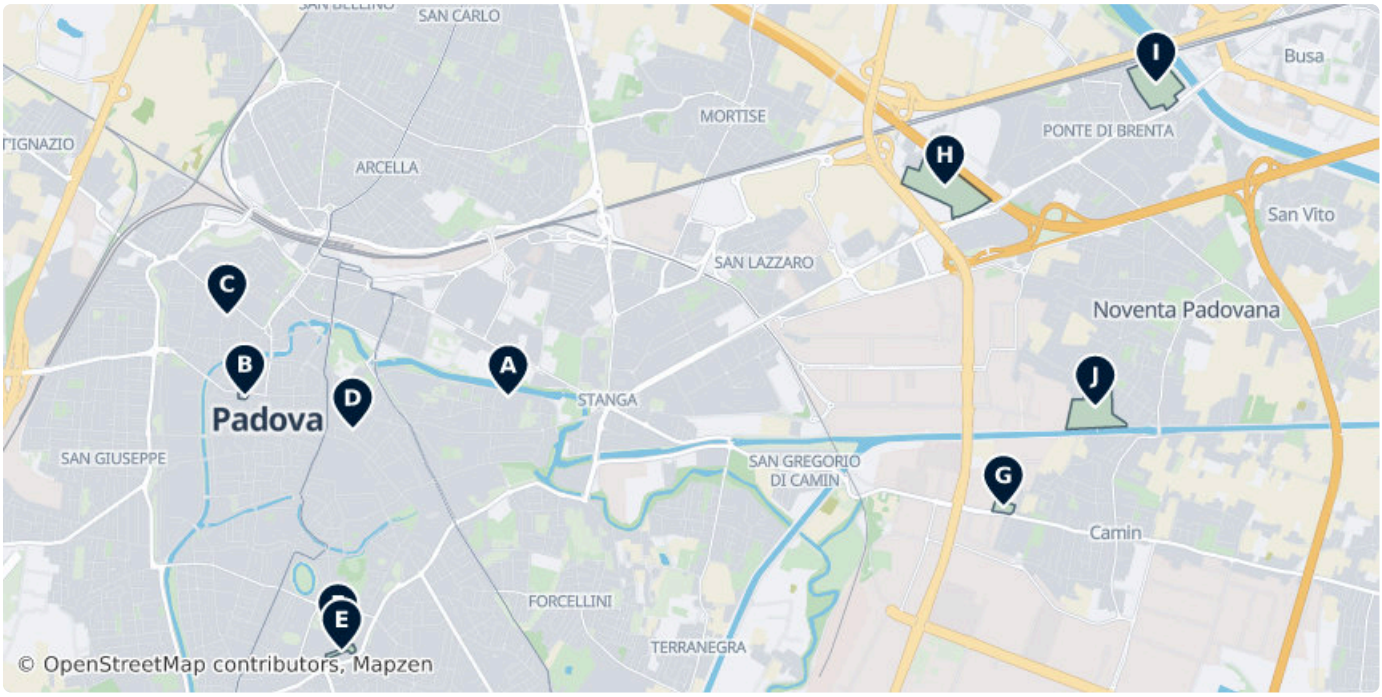
Via Leonardo Loredan 10, 35131 Padova
(45.41041, 11.88577)

Su 15:00–19:00

musei.unipd.it/it/fisica, +39 049 8277303

Cultural Hidden Gems

Explore Padova's academic and theatrical heritage through its specialized libraries and historic performance spaces. This collection features the Biblioteca Universitaria, Italy's oldest university library, and the Teatro Verdi, a 19th-century opera house. Beyond the city center, the list highlights the landscaped grounds of noble Venetian estates like Villa Breda and Villa Giovannelli Colonna. From the quiet cloisters of the Santa Giustina abbey to contemporary experimental stages, these sites showcase the city's long-standing dedication to science, art, and horticulture.





A Biblioteca Geoscienze Padova

Specialized scientific library of the University of Padua, housing extensive collections related to geology, mineralogy, and physical geography.

6 Via Giovanni Gradenigo, Padova 35131, Italy (45.40914, 11.89372)

B Teatro Verdi

The Teatro Verdi is a theater and opera house in Padova, Italy named after composer Giuseppe Verdi.

34 Via dei Livello, Padova 35139, Italy (45.40919, 11.87156)



C Teatro Maddalene

A contemporary performance space housed within a deconsecrated 14th-century church, serving as an experimental venue for the Teatro Stabile del Veneto.

Via San Giovanni di Verdara 40, 35137 Padova (45.41393, 11.87004)

D Biblioteca Universitaria

Established in 1629, this is the oldest university library in Italy. It is situated in the former monastery of the Capitaniato and contains over 600,000 volumes.

(45.40721, 11.88063)

+39 049 8240211

E Roseto di Santa Giustina

A tranquil public rose garden situated behind the Basilica of Santa Giustina, featuring a diverse collection of rose species in a modern landscape.

76 Via Michele Sanmicheli, Padova 35123, Italy (45.39412, 11.87971)

F Biblioteca statale S. Giustina

A state library located within the Benedictine Abbey of Santa Giustina, specializing in theology, liturgy, and history with a collection dating back to the 15th century.

(45.39506, 11.87939)

G Giardino di Villa Grifoni Graziani Mistrel Salvan Tapparello

Historical landscaped garden belonging to a traditional Venetian villa complex on the outskirts of the city.

125 Via Vigonovese, Olmo 35127, Italy (45.40264, 11.93540)

H Giardino di Villa Italia

Large park and garden surrounding a 19th-century villa, featuring mature trees and manicured lawns often used for cultural events.

(Unnamed Road), 35129, Italy (45.42157, 11.93047)

I Giardino di Villa Breda

A 19th-century park created by Senator Vincenzo Stefano Breda, featuring exotic plants and neoclassical architectural elements.

35129, Italy (45.42763, 11.94824)

J Giardino di Villa Giovannelli Colonna

Baroque garden of a landmark villa in Noventa Padovana, notable for its grand external staircase and statues by sculptor Antonio Bonazza.

(Unnamed Road), 35027, Italy (45.40854, 11.94314)

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