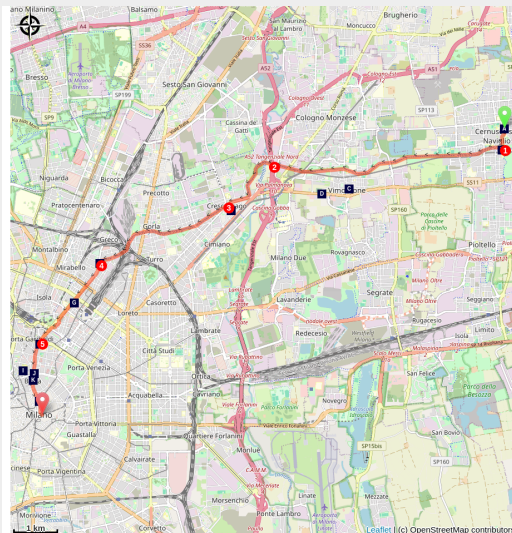


Cernusco sul Naviglio to Milano

Italy - Lombardia



Milano duomo (Amis St Colomban)



The follow-up of a large canal in a green setting serves as a very pleasant link between the countryside towards Cernusco and this large city particularly lively and rich in a centuries-old heritage.

As Milan approaches, all the cities gradually touch each other to form a vast megalopolis. The path enters the heart of the city along a supply canal, a guarantee of calm and freshness despite the city's excitement. Milan, the historic capital of Lombardy, where Saint Colomban stayed in 612-613 at the court of the King of the Lombard Agilulfe before reaching Bobbio, the place of his last resting place since 615.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 4 h

Length : 16.2 km

Trek ascent : 125 m

Difficulty : Very easy

Type : Step

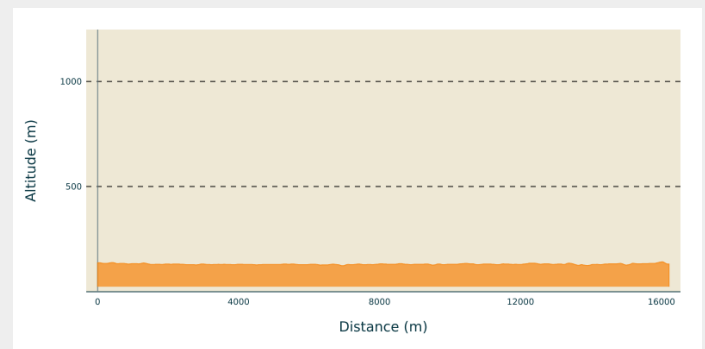
Themes : 610, Water, St Colomban

Departure : Church of Sancta Maria Assunta, via Cardinale Ferrari 1, 20063 Cernusco sul Naviglio

Arrival : Cathedral of Milano, piazza del Duomo, 20122 Milano

Cities : 1. Lombardia

Altimetric profile



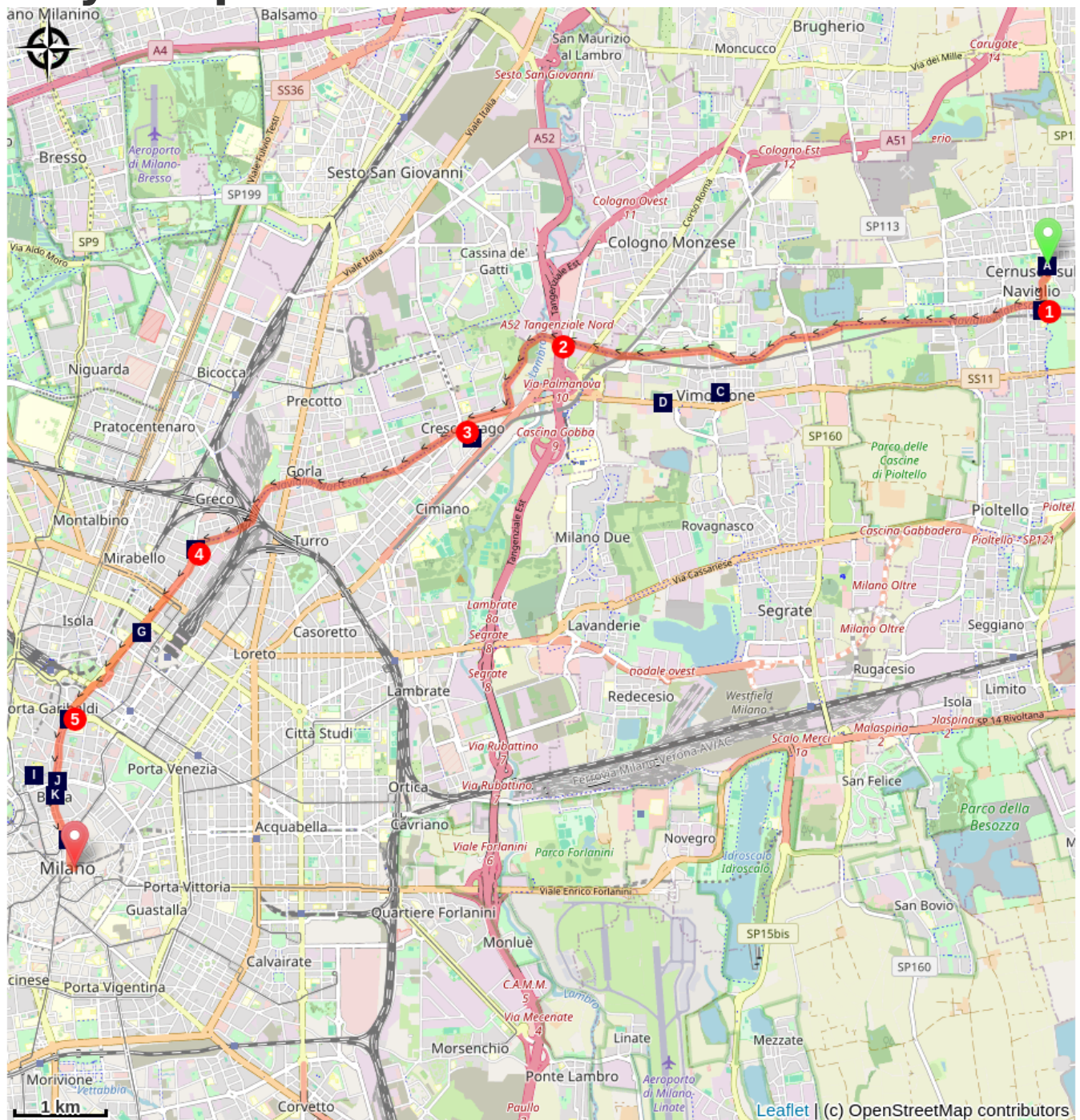
Min elevation 123 m Max elevation 142 m


From the south side of Santa Maria Assunta church, cross Via Cardinale Andrea Ferrari and take the pedestrian crossing opposite that leads to Piazza Unita d'Italia. Go along the municipal park via via Fratelli Tizzoni (to the right of the square), cross via Camillo Benso Conte di Cavour and join the canal by crossing the following park:







1. Cross the Martesana Canal and follow it westward. It crosses several increasingly tighter urban areas as it approaches Milan (Vimodrone, Cologno Monzese) following a green strip of vegetation preserved with the presence of water. The canal passes under railway tracks before reaching the A51 motorway.
2. Pass under the A51 motorway and continue on via Idro along the canal built above the Lambro river. It then curves sharply to the southwest. When via Idro reaches via Padova at the second major change of direction, take the canal bank below via Padova. To visit the Chiesa di Santa Maria Rossa, take the sidewalk from via Padova to the exit of via Idro, take the eighth street on the left (via Santa Maria Rossa) and, at the end of the visit, via Domenico Berra to return to the canal at bridge level.
3. Follow the canal via Alfredo Baccarini, cross the Parco Martiri della Libertà which borders Ponte Nuovo in the north and Crescenzano in the south and pass under the viale Monza before turning south with the canal. Entering Milan means that the canal and its runway are adjacent to and cross the canal with many railways from the nearby Milan Central Station. The canal stops at the garden of Cassina de Pomm.
4. Turn left onto a wide straight boulevard (via Melchiorre Gioia), cross the Milan ring road (viale Marche) and continue to arrive in a business district with large modern and glazed towers where the Lombardy Regional Palace, international banks and major companies are located. Go around the tunnel on the left under the building that blocks Via Melchiorre Gioia by taking Via Giovanni Battista Pirelli and then immediately right into Piazza Luigi Einaudi. Cross the green area after the tower and then the boulevard viale della Libertà diagonally to reach via Melchiorre Gioia, which ends at the Bastioni di Porta Nuova.

5. Cross it to reach the left via San Marco by stairs. Follow this street to the end marked by the piazza San Marco and then a square marked by a modern stone statue. Go along the square to reach via Brera: at first a pedestrian street with many restaurant terraces that then opens to traffic (single lane) with wide sidewalks at the foot of buildings with character. At the end of this street, continue along the Via Giuseppe Verdi which curves to the left and arrives at the Piazza de la Scala slightly to the right. Cross the square diagonally past the foot of the Leonardo da Vinci monument to take the large glass covered alley (galleria Vittorio Emanuele II) that leads to the Milan Cathedral Square.

On your path...



-  Church of Santa Maria Assunta (A)
-  Church of San Remigio (C)
-  Church of Santa Maria Rossa (E)
-  Basilica of St. Augustine (G)
-  Basilica of San Simpliciano (I)
-  Brera Art Gallery (K)

-  Sanctuary of Santa Maria (B)
-  Church of Santa Maria Nuova (D)
-  Cassina de' Pomm (F)
-  Conca dell'Incoronata (H)
-  Basilica of San Marco (J)
-  La Scala (L)

All useful information

On your path...



Church of Santa Maria Assunta (A)

Neo-Gothic church to visit.

Attribution : Amis St Colomban



Sanctuary of Santa Maria (B)

The Marian shrine has become important for Carlo Borromeo, inserted in the Marian roads of Lombardy, a place of silence and contemplation near the Naviglio canal that leads from Cernusco to Naviglio and Milan, a path built and designed by Leonardo da Vinci.



Church of San Remigio (C)

Neugotische Kirche.



Church of Santa Maria Nuova (D)

Near the cemetery of Vimodrone, neo-Gothic church with beautiful frescos.



Church of Santa Maria Rossa (E)

The church founded in 1140 has kept its fundamental lines despite the many restorations over the centuries. Fresco elements of the original chapel were discovered in the middle of the 20th century.

[To know more about it](#)



Cassina de' Pomm (F)

End of the canal in a picturesque neighborhood.



Basilica of St. Augustine (G)

The Basilica of St. Augustine is perhaps the most famous example of the Romanesque Revival in Milan. It dates from the end of the 19th century, the time of the construction of the Central Station district. The project dates back to 1895, work began in 1900 and was completed in 1926. The basilica was consecrated in 1920 before the work was completed and was damaged by the 1943 bombardment.



Conca dell'Incoronata (H)

It is an old navigation basin. It represents the only remnant of the Naviglio della Martesana within the Spanish walls.



Basilica of San Simpliciano (I)

The origin of the basilica dates back to the beginning of the Christian era, which makes it possible for Columban to pass through its walls in the 7th century.

The interior is harmonious with architectural elements and works of art from various periods.



Basilica of San Marco (J)

According to tradition, the church is dedicated to Saint Mark, the patron saint of Venice, because of the help the city gave to the Milanese in the war against Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th century. The first mention of the church dates back to 1254, when Augustinian monks built a Gothic edifice using the foundations of the previous structure.

The structure was extensively remodelled in the Baroque style in the 17th century, making it the largest church after the cathedral.

In the early 1770s, Mozart stayed for three months in the adjoining St Mark's monastery and performed in this church.



Brera Art Gallery (K)

Elegant palace used by Napoleon, with medieval and Renaissance art, especially from northern Italy. Superb museum where it is necessary to count 1h30 of visit. Reservation recommended.



La Scala (L)

Sumptuous 18th century theatre, famous for its Italian ballets and operas, with museum and music library.