**Volterra**

**Casa di Risparmio di Volterra**

**Inetration**

**ASPECTI STORICI E ARCHITETTONICI**

Chi intende assaporare dal vivo l’atmosfera di una città tesa al presente della memoria, può fare un’escursione lungo le strade che attraversano il territorio di Volterra e San Gimignano, territorio che fu abitato in epoche di cui ancora si può stabilire il tratto di terra non ceduto ai nemici. E quell’isola nel mezzo del mondo, quella che con un solo trapasso attraverso il panorama storico permette di vedere le città che ne formano la parte della città antica e moderna, che ne esprimono il carattere e che ne daranno la storia.

**Area che comprende la villa di Scopicci**

**Archeologia**

**Rivisti**

**Historical and Architectural**

As the territory between Volterra and San Gimignano was bitterly contested in antiquity, from the 11th to the 13th century many castles and fortresses were erected by both factions to protect the roads and villages. The first conflict began when the commune of Volterra, realizing the importance of the town, decided to fortify the points of access to the town. The second conflict took place in the 12th century when the commune of San Gimignano decided to fortify its gates.

**Itinerary 1**

The road then leads to the 12th century village of Cornocchi, has a similar history to Pignano. In the Roman Period. The village was once a castle although only the tower and the parish church of Saints Ippolito and Cassiano, still in good condition as compared to many other abandoned castles especially the church of San Frediano and the Mastio tower. Proceeding a little further stands the abandoned Castelvecchio, a Cultural Centre. A typical 17th century villa with a small building attached to it with frescoes on the walls. The road then leads to the 12th century village of San Frediano, situated on the crest of Monte Voltraio. The church, as well as the castle, still preserves the original paving stones. The walk ends at the 12th century village of Palagione, from which there is a lovely view of the Apennines and Mount Amiata.

**Itinerary 2**

As many of the main roads in the Volterra territory were paved with stones which can still be seen especially in the areas of Castelvecchio and at Monte Voltraio. The road ends at the castle of San Gimignano which was abandoned and partially reconstructed. The walk ends at the 12th century church of San Gimignano. The church which originally was a monumental castle and later a parish church when the one in Monte Voltraio was destroyed during the conflicts between Volterra and San Gimignano. The church, as well as the castle, still preserves the original paving stones. The walk ends at the 12th century village of San Gimignano.

**Notes**

The road then leads to the 12th century village of Sensano, situated on the crest of Monte Voltraio. The castle which originally housed numerous noble families and still exists. The road then leads to the 12th century village of Pignano, which belonged to the Volterra territory in the 13th century and was used to protect the Via Francigena.

**Notes**

The castle which originally housed numerous noble families and still exists. The road then leads to the 12th century village of Pignano, which belonged to the Volterra territory in the 13th century and was used to protect the Via Francigena.

**Notes**

The castle which originally housed numerous noble families and still exists. The road then leads to the 12th century village of Pignano, which belonged to the Volterra territory in the 13th century and was used to protect the Via Francigena.
Geology and Morphology

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

Flora and Vegetation

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.

During the Upper Miocene phase (about 12 million years ago), the course of the Arno valley was different from the present one, with large basins in the area between Volterra and Siena, and these basins were separated by a large mountain range, the Monti di Poggio (or Pina). The Pliocene phase (between 5-2.5 million years ago), characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass, saw the formation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass. The sedimentation of the Monti di Poggio mass, characterized by the sedimentation of the entire Monti di Poggio mass.