Fact sheet Villages of Tuscany

General information

Name of the village	**SCANSANO**
Province	Grosseto
Tourist information	• **I.A.T** Tourist Information and Reception Office c/o Comune Scansano - 58534 Phone +39 0564 509411 • **Info Point Scansano** Praetorian Square Scansano - 58054 Tel +39 0564 509106 musei@comune.scansano.gr.it • **Proloco Scansano** via XX Settembre 34 Scansano – 58054 settembre.scansano@gmail.com
Notes	For people with reduced mobility, it is recommended to visit the village with an electric drive or with the help of a companion. The roads can in fact be bumpy and not always easily accessible, as it is a medieval village.

TESTED BY: Handy Superabile Social Promotion Association in 2025

Please note: The following information refers to the date of verification shown at the bottom of each sheet. The Association is not responsible for any significant changes made by the property after the visit.

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Description



Scansano is located about 28 km south-east of Grosseto.

It has a past of Etruscan and Roman origins also evidenced by the nearby archaeological area of Ghiaccioforte, an important fortified center in the fourth century

BC, in a strategic position and defense of the territory of Vulci, being right at the northern border of its territory. The center was destroyed by the Romans in 280 BC and the perimeter of the wall circuit, although now invaded by vegetation, is still recognizable.

First mentioned in 1188. In the thirteenth century it became a possession of the Aldobrandeschi family until 1274 when it went to the branch of the Counts of Santa Fiora who maintained control until 1439, when the last heir of Count Guido Aldobrandeschi, Cecilia, married Bosio Sforza. The historic center developed and took on the layout that still characterizes it today, in the sixteenth century.

And it is precisely in that century that numerous palaces with refined architectural lines and numerous farms were built.

In 1615 the castle of Scansano was purchased by Cosimo II and became part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. In this period the town began to develop further both from a demographic and urban point of view, thanks to the Lorraine interventions. In the second half of the eighteenth century, the cereals, timber and wool markets also developed and the sulphur mining plant came to life, subsequently strengthened and modernized with a furnace only in 1816. Next to the building, houses, a church and the headquarters of the company were also built.

In the 1800s, the Grand Duke established the phenomenon of estatatura, i.e. the transfer of public offices in the summer period, from the unhealthy plain of Grosseto, to the healthy area of Scansano, which thus became the summer capital of the Maremma.

The measure, abolished only in 1897, greatly favored the development of the town, which became one of the main centers of the entire province.

In the mid-1800s the hospital, schools and the Castagnoli theater were built, then completed in 1892 and built thanks to a company established for the occasion and thanks to the bequest of Dr. Filippo Castagnoli. Renowned companies performed here,

attracted by important guests of Scansano. In addition, in this period the statue of Garibaldi was also placed in the center of the square of the same name.

In Scansano the famous Morellino wine is produced, which boasts a winemaking activity since Etruscan and Roman times. Morellino already obtained the recognition of DOC wine in 1978 and that of controlled and guaranteed designation of origin in 2006 with the approval of the relative specification. Produced with Sangiovese and Alicante grapes, it owes its name to the red color, tending to garnet with aging; it has a warm and dry flavor and goes well with the typical dishes of the place.

How to reach Scansano

By car	From the North
	Follow the A1 Autostrada del Sole and exit at Firenze Certosa. Enter the Firenze - Siena highway, proceeding on the Siena Ovest ring road towards Grosseto, continue on the SS 1 Aurelia, exit at Grosseto Est, then follow the signs for Scansano.
	From the South
	in Rome, take the A12 motorway, exit at Civitavecchia, proceed on the SS 1 Aurelia towards Grosseto, after passing Orbetello, turn towards Scansano.

	Florence-Sea, with a recommended exit near Lucca or Altopascio.
By plane	The reference airports to reach Scansano are: • Rome Fiumicino Airport about 158 km from Scansano • Florence "Amerigo Vespucci" Airport, located about 165 km from Scansano; • Pisa "Galileo Galilei" Airport, located about 173 km from Scansano.
Assistance service for people with disabilities	Yes
Embarkation/disembarkation of passengers with reduced mobility	With courtesy chair and ambulift/finger
Tactile paths for the blind and visually impaired	Yes
There is a toilet room accessible with grab handles	Yes
By train	
Nearest station	The local railway station for Scansano is Grosseto FS
Assistance service for people with disabilities	The station is enabled for the assistance service for people with disabilities and

	reduced mobility (PRM). To use the service, it is necessary to contact the Italian Railway Network through the relevant Blue Room, at the following addresses: • toll-free number: 800 90 60 60 (from a landline) • National number: 02 32 32 32 (from a landline or mobile) The service provides information on the nearest enabled station and allows assistance to be booked. For general information and other types of support, you can contact the **Help Center of the Grosseto station** at **0564/439210**, which deals with reception and orientation for people in conditions of serious marginality.
Blue Hall Reference	Florence
There is a toilet room in the station accessible with grab handles	Yes
By public and private transport	
Nearest bus stop	
Presence of adapted buses with ramp	From Grosseto, continue by bus with the

	Tuscan bus lines that operate from Piazza Marconi (railway station). For further details, please refer to the website (www.at-bus.it) It is advisable to check the availability of the service in advance by contacting Autolinee Toscane. Contact details: toll-free number: +39 800142424 or +39 05551351

Parking

Public parking nearby	Yes
Type of public parking floor	Asphalt
Presence of parking space reserved for people with disabilities	Yes, No. 1
Eventual notes	The parking lot mentioned above is the main parking lot, it is located a short distance from the historic center



1 Reserved parking



2 Public parking



3 Path from parking to the historic center



4 Route from the car park to the historic centre

Pathway from the car park to the entrance

Pathway from the car park to the starting point	Flat on an asphalt road without obstacles
Distance from parking to entrance	About 200 meters
Type of trail surface	On asphalt
There are indicators and tactile maps	No

Description of the itinerary



Length	250 meters
Along the itinerary there are maps and tactile signs for the blind	NO

The itinerary starts from the main square: **Piazza Garibaldi**, a place full of commercial activities and a meeting point. In the foreground is the **Sienese Gate** , now plastered, built in the sixteenth century, probably in place of a previous medieval structure with a passage in front. In the center of the square, **the statue of Garibaldi**, inaugurated in 1887. It has a square base on three steps, in parallelepiped porphyry. The statue above in white marble depicts the hero, with his arms folded and dressed in a military cape, a scarf around his neck and a Hungarian cap.

Accessibility:

The stretch of the route identified is mainly flat, on paving in stone blocks and asphalt and has insignificant ramps.



5 Piazza Garibaldi



6 Sixteenth-century Porta Senese



7 Porta Senese façade



8 Garibaldi Statue

The entrance door is characterized at the apex of the construction by a series of round battlements. The expression "round battlements" describes a battlement in which the shape of each individual battlement is characterized by a perfect semicircle, creating an alternation of solid and open elements with a rounded and regular profile. The central battlement is wider than the lateral ones. The battlements are surmounted by the large clock.

At the entrance to the square **is the sixteenth-century fountain**, built at the behest of Cesare Sforza which in the past included a roof with a large loggia, demolished between 1842 and 1844 to make room for the Via XX Settembre being built.

Accessibility:

Route without obstacles.



9 Garibaldi Statue



10 fountain of the sixteenth century



11 second Porta Senese

We cross the external door until we reach another door after a few meters, which allows us to enter the historic center or along Via **Vittorio Emanuele**, where several buildings from the 1400s and 1500s overlook. On the left side of the course, you will find the **Philippine Pious Teacher School** inside an eighteenth-century building. The building owned by the Grand Ducal was in the past a school of religious education and home economics for girls, as recalled by the plaque affixed to the wall on the alley on the left.

Home economics is a discipline that deals with the management of resources, the activities of a home and a family and includes aspects such as budget management, saving, smart spending, nutrition and home care.

In the past, it was a subject taught in Italian schools to prepare students for the practical management of domestic life. The knowledge and skills provided by this school had to assign practical tools to manage resources more effectively, reducing waste.

From the entrance door we head towards the historic center where on the left side we find local craft shops and on the right side characteristic doors with decorated architraves, such as that of number 18 and the ancient signs such as that of the café, at number 22. Continuing on a stretch of road with flat pavement, we find at number 36 (right side) the **Palazzo Gentilizio of the fifteenth century** which has a sandstone door with an inscription on the architrave OSTIUM NON HOSTIU (door of non-enemies) where on the façade there is a sandstone tile with a bull in low relief, (probably coat of arms of the Vaccarecci family from which the palace takes its name)

Continue ahead for about 20 meters until you find another fifteenth-century noble palace on the right side, probably owned by one of the oldest Scansano families. The noble palaces described in this itinerary are palaces that historically belonged to noble families, linked to the territory of Scansano. The adjective "gentile" refers precisely to something that is proper to a noble family or a rich lineage.

Accessibility:

From the Porta Senese towards the historic center, up to number 14 there is a ramp about 30 meters long, with a slope of 5% and regular paving, on blocks of rivida stone. After the ramp, the route continues on the flat.



12 Maestre Pie School building Philippines



13 Information panel



14 Via Vittorio Emanuele section



15 Via Vittorio Emanuele section



16 Door with decorated architrave at number 18



17 Ancient sign of the civic café 22



18 Noble Palace



19 Sandstone tile



20 Information panel



21 Ancient building of San Leonardo

Next to the Palazzo Gentilizio we find another interesting building characterized by stairs on the left side and a large door surmounted by a round arch. According to the plaque on the wall of the front façade, this building was the old **Church of San Leonardo**, a religious building of the fifteenth century. Today it is a simple house and seems to remain traces of the old church, only in a fifteenth-century fresco with crucifixion that seems to be inside a small church near Scansano.

In front of the former church of San Leonardo there is a beautiful square decorated with a wall fresco dedicated to San Bernardino. The fresco refers to the convent of Petreto near Scansano and before the junction for Manciano, where tradition has it that in 1422 St. Bernardino of Siena preached. St. Bernardine of Siena is often associated with the convent of Petreto because it was here that the saint had preached a lot.

St. Bernardine of Siena is a very important religious and Franciscan figure for the area. Canonized in 1450, his cult spread quickly and widely, including through the artistic

production of works of art and through the use of his monogram (IHS) visible on many house doors.

From here you go back to Piazza Garibaldi, near the fountain.

In front of the fountain, from a small terrace it is possible to admire Palazzo Filippo Castagnoli. The notary Filippo Castagnoli was born in this building on November 16, 1805. Castagnoli was the first magistrate, citizen and important figure for Scansano, as he provided for the construction of a series of public buildings with the constant thought of the ownership of the native place, to which he linked his fortunes.

Castagnoli died on December 12, 1879 and in 1901 as an eternal testimony of gratitude the Municipality of Scansano dedicated this plaque to him, now affixed to the wall, in what was once his home.

Accessibility:

From Palazzo Gentilizio at number 36, up to the ancient Church of San Leonardo there is a ramp of about 40 meters with a slope of 6%.

From the square that preserves the fresco of San Bernardino, the path is difficult due to a series of very significant ramps. For this reason, we recommend going back to Piazza Garibaldi and positioning yourself in front of the fountain where from a small terrace you can admire Palazzo Filippo Castagnoli, plastered in gray.



22 Noble palaces



23 ancient Church of San Leonardo



24 ancient church of San Leonardo



25 Information panel



26 Wall fresco of San Bernardino



27 Wall fresco of San Bernardino



28 Filippo Castagnoli Terrace and Palace



29 plaque dedicated to Filippo Castagnoli

Events

Among the most important events are:

Tortello Festival – May/June

Feast of St. John the Baptist – June 24th, traditional patron saint's feast that combines religious celebrations with the customs of the village.

September in Scansano – Morellino and DOC saporti, the highlight of the year. The ancient cellars of the historic center are open to the public to taste the famous DOCG wine. Typical products, music and parades.

Autumn Festival – October/November, organized in the historic center to celebrate seasonal fruits, in particular chestnuts, new oil in combination with Morellino,

Consult the programs on the institutional websites of the Municipality or the tourist offices.



30 Typical Scansano events poster

Accessible public places

In the village of Scansano it was not possible to detect public places with accessibility characteristics and equipped toilets. Of particular note are the **Bar La Posta**, at Piazza Garibaldi 8, telephone +39 0564 507569 and the **Caffè dell'Arco** located on the square, telephone +39 335 1346283.
Both bars have outdoor tables and table service

Medical practices/healthcare facilities

Hospitals near the property	Francesco Petruccioli Hospital in Pitigliano via Ciacci Nicola 126 58017 Pitigliano (GR) Phone +39 0564 618111 Distance: 28.km Misericordia Hospital -Grosseto Via Senese 161 Grosseto 58100 Switchboard +39 0564 485111 Distance 35 km

Dialysis facilities	Dialysis service present. It is activated at the request of the interested party. For organisational reasons, information and requests should preferably be requested well in advance at the following addresses: Grosseto provincial area MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL IN GROSSETO Nephrology and Dialysis Unit Tel.+39 0564 485.218 from Monday to Friday, hours 09.00-12.00/15.00-19.00 Papi Alberto - Hemodialysis Nursing CoordinatorTel. +39 0564 485159 - alberto.papi@uslsudest.toscana.it Clinical manager: Dr. Paolo Conti mobile +39 335 7207316 - paolo.conti@uslsudest.toscana.it Nursing Manager for Grosseto: Dr. Lorenzo Baragatti - lorenzo.baragatti@uslsudest.toscana.it

Other healthcare facilities	USL TOSCANA SUD EST District of Scansano Via Armando Diaz 9 58054 Scansano (GR) Tel. +39 0564 486925

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