



Fact sheet Villages of Tuscany

General information

Name of the village	ROSIGNANO
Province	Livorno
Tourist information	Pro Loco Rosignano and Tourist Office Piazza S. Nicola 6 (Registered office) Via A. Gramsci, 19 (Office) 57016 Rosignano Marittimo (LI) Tel +39 0586 324183 Website: https://www.prolocorosignanomarittimo.it/ Website: https://www.visitrosignano.it/ E-MAIL: prolocorosignanomarittimo@gmail.com PECs: postmaster@pec.prolocorosignanomarittimo.it Tourist Office Castiglioncello IAT Via Aurelia, 967/A Email: ufficio.iat@comune.rosignano.livorno.it Website: https://www.visitrosignano.it/ Tel. +39 0586 752323 Pro Loco Vada Piazza Garibaldi, 93 Tel. +39 0586 788373 Email: info@prolocovada.it Website: https://www.prolocovada.it/ Pro Loco Vada - Loc. Mazzanta Via Valle d'Aosta, 78 Tel. +39 0586 788373 Email: info@prolocovada.it Website: https://www.prolocovada.it/ PRO LOCO Via IV novembre, 2

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	Mail: prolocoscarlino.gr@libero.it Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100057683828654&sk=about&locale=it_IT
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.

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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



Rosignano Marittimo is a charming medieval center perched on the top of a hill overlooking the Tyrrhenian coast. Although the town has been assigned the epithet of "Maritime", it is located inland at a height of about 123 m. The history of Rosignano Marittimo is an interweaving of ancient and modern. The name seems to derive from a Roman owner (Rosinius) or from the Rasinii family. In the medieval period, the village was strongly disputed between Pisa and Florence due to its predominant position in the surrounding area. It was often the protagonist of many sieges and disputes, precisely because of its strategic position not only in the commercial field but also in the military. Its oldest nucleus, the Castle, was probably built during the tenth century AD. With the arrival of the Franks, after 774, Rosignano and its territory became part of the County of Pisa which was succeeded by the Marquises of Tuscya and then the feudal Marquises of

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Canossa until 1069, when it would have been donated with the territory to the Archbishops of Pisa, subsequently subject to the Republic of Pisa.

In medieval times it was a Pisan municipality from the tenth century and represented the last Pisan outpost before the Maremma. From 1046 there are the first documents of the fortified center that attest to its existence. Extensively remodeled over the centuries and transformed between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from a center of population to a center of representation, the Castle contains the palaces that were owned by the main landowners of the area, among which the Farm of the Archbishops of Pisa stands out, now the seat of the Municipal Administration, to which a restoration in the 30s has given an imposing medieval appearance in false blocks of stone and crowning battlements and today it has become the 'symbol' of the town is Palazzo Bombardieri, now home to the Archaeological Museum which exhibits the finds found in the surrounding area that tell the ancient history of the area. The Museum, inaugurated in 1996, has been progressively enriched thanks to numerous other research and excavations conducted above all by the Superintendence for the Archaeological Heritage of Tuscany, with particular attention to the relationship between man and the environment and the maritime vocation of the territory. the Museum then traces the history of the settlements and the exploitation of the resources of the coastal strip between Castiglioncello, the Cecina river and its hinterland, from the prehistoric period to the medieval period. The exhibition of the finds inside the museum is characterized by reconstructions, models, explanatory panels and multimedia tools, represents the introduction to the visit of the territory and suggests itineraries and routes to rediscover the history and traditions of a multifaceted and bewitching landscape.

In 1704 the Grand Duke Cosimo III de' Medici ordered the restoration of the castle gate, the Parish Church of Sant'Ilario and the entire perimeter walls. In addition, the territory became a Medici hunting estate because it also included a vast estate. In fact, it is said

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that Lorenzo the Magnificent and his son Piero came to live periodically in this village precisely to hunt in the woods and marshes of Vada.

Rosignano Marittimo has also suffered a strong period of decline over the centuries mainly due to various calamities: epidemics of plague (1524, 1527), famine (1679, 1766), cholera (1835), periodic invasions of locusts (from 1711 until mid-century) and finally the great earthquake of the Pisan hills (1846).

The consistent development of the municipal territory took place only in the nineteenth century, when the reclamation of the flat areas was started. At the beginning of the twentieth century, with the strengthening of the communication routes (especially with the opening of the Livorno-Cecina railway) and with the affirmation of the industrial sector (Solvay Group), the hamlet of Rosignano Solvay, initially known as Paese Nuovo, was founded. At the foot of the Castle, on the other hand, the whole village developed, with its narrow and characteristic streets that crown the outside of the fortification walls. The alleys today represent the venue, throughout the year, of cultural, religious and food and wine events, including the representation of the Living Nativity Scene which every year, in the days before Christmas, makes this town even more characteristic and suggestive.





How to reach Rosignano

By car	From the North A12 motorway northbound: Livorno - SS1 variant - Rosignano Marittimo exit. From the South SS. 1 Aurelia variant - Rosignano Marittimo exit
By plane	The nearest airport to reach Scarlino: • Pisa "Galileo Galilei" Airport, located about 40 km from Rosignano.
Assistance service for people with disabilities	Yes

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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	Coastal railway line Rome - Genoa - stations of Vada, Rosignano Solvay, Castiglioncello
Assistance service for people with disabilities	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.
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	The public transport service is operated by Autolinee Toscane, which offers connections from Rosignano Solvay to Rosignano. The bus station in Follonica is located in front of the Piazzale della Stazione.





	For further details, please refer to the website (www.at-bus.it)
Presence of adapted buses with ramp	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	N. 2 Free Castle Parking N. 1 (Via Del Castello) adjacent to the Archaeological Museum N. 1 Via del Castello 13 N. 1 Via del Castello 17 N. 1 Via Poggio San Rocco 1
Eventual notes	Presence of free public parking on asphalt pavement in Via Sdrucchiolo del Poggio, adjacent to the circular tower and near the beginning of the itinerary. Request for access to the ZTL: The service is aimed at people with walking inability, with significantly reduced capacity or blind people who wish to circulate in limited traffic areas and park in reserved parking lots. The request can be made via PEC to the comune.rosignanomarittimo@postacert.toscana.it address (even if you do not have a personal PEC).





By handing in the documents in person at the **Polisportello** (via dei Lavoratori 21, Rosignano Marittimo)



1 Reserved parking in the Castle area



2 Public parking in the Castello area



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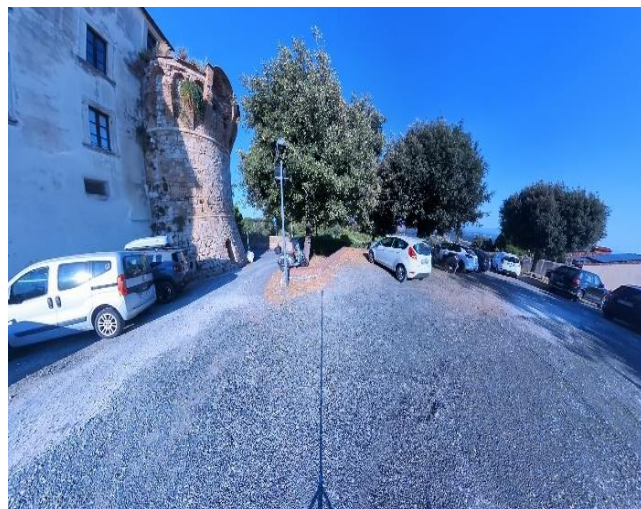
*3 Reserved parking Via del Castello, adjacent to the
Archaeological Museum*



4 Reserved parking via del Castello 13



5 Reserved parking via del Castello 17



6 Reserved parking via Poggio San Rocco 1

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7 Public parking Via Sdrucchiolo del Poggio



8 Public parking Via Sdrucchiolo del Poggio

Pathway from the car park to the entrance

Pathway from the car park to the starting point	The length of the routes from the identified car parks to the starting point vary depending on the car park occupied. Rosignano Castello can be reached from the municipal road of Via Lorenzo de Medici. Once you enter the castle, turning right you will find the free parking. Leaving the parking lot, turn right and take Via del Torrione, follow it for about 63 meters until you find a traffic light on the right, which represents the beginning of the route. This section has a gradient ranging from 9 to 13%. The itinerary winds along flat stretches, downhill and uphill, with maximum gradients of 25%.
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Distance from parking to entrance	Variable from 500 to 50 meters
Type of trail surface	Its asphalt
There are indicators and tactile maps	No



9 Municipal road of Via Lorenzo de Medici



10 Free Catello Parking

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11 entrance Via del Torrione



12 Via del Torrione



13 Via del Torrione



14 Start of the route

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15 Circular tower

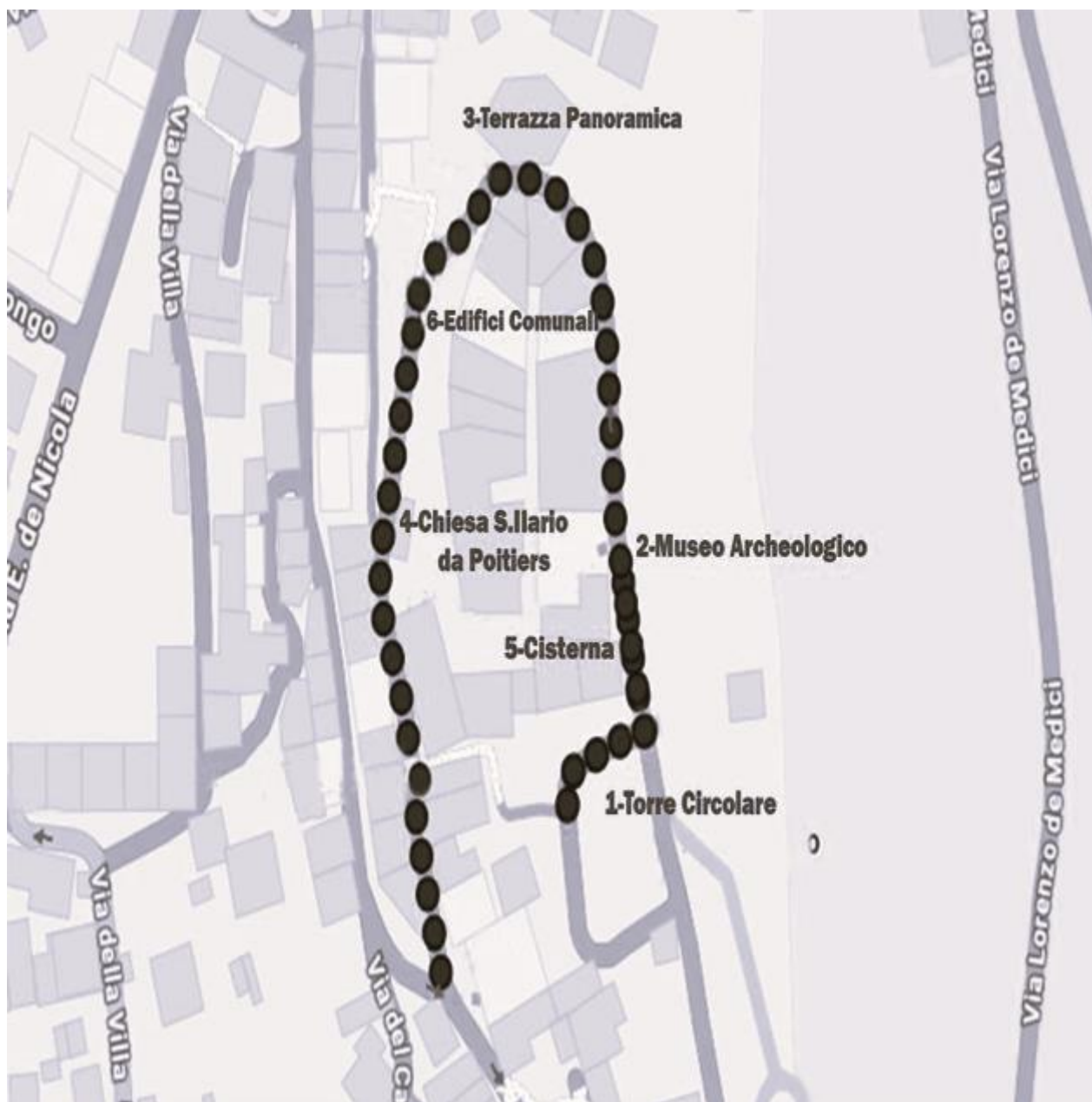
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Description of the itinerary





Length	About 600 meters
Along the itinerary there are maps and tactile signs for the blind	No

From the parking lot, skirting the **Tower** and turning left, you enter the village. The walls of the castle of Rosignano are an integral part of the fortification. The fortified village was protected by a wall, of which visible sections remain today including walls, towers and access gates that in the past constituted the defensive system that protected the town from external attacks. In the Medici period, the two circular towers of the west and east were built, made with the typical local limestone, the "travertine of Rosignano", which are still visible today and represent the Medici imprint in the architectural complex of the castle. The east tower was later transformed into a prison. This stretch on asphalt and flat pavement reaches number 24 which represents the entrance to the Archaeological Museum. Founded in 1957 by the local archaeological group and rearranged in 1996 in the Castle of Rosignano, the Museum houses the finds from archaeological excavations and from the main sites of the late Etruscan and Roman periods in the area.

Floor 1 offers evidence of the prehistoric and protohistoric age of the coastal strip through the materials of the settlements of **San Gaetano di Vada** and **Galafone** (IX-VIII century BC), specialized in the production and perhaps in the trade of salt.

The second floor opens with the grave goods of the necropolis of **Castiglione**, an important coastal center that developed at the same time as Pian dei Lupi, between the end of the fourth and the beginning of the first century BC.

The exhibition continues with the history of the ancient **Vada Volterrana**, an Etruscan and then Roman port of the city of Volterra. With the Roman port district in San Gaetano, where archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Pisa have brought to light a vast complex divided into two thermal facilities, warehouses for loading and

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unloading goods, a large cistern, the headquarters of a guild of port workers and, perhaps, a sacred area.

Finally, the third floor tells the story of the settlements (villas and farms) and production plants (furnaces) of the hinterland that are the basis of the successful economic season and the centrality of this territory in the imperial age. The exhibition continues up to the Middle Ages and the threshold of the modern age, a period to which an interesting context of local and imported ceramics and majolica found dates back at the Castle of Rosignano Marittimo.

Accessibility:

The museum is accessible to people with reduced mobility, through an asphalt ramp 450 cm long, 103 cm wide, 8% slope. After the ramp there is a wooden access door with two leaves with a width of 100 cm and an internal opening. The door has two knobs as a handle at a height of about 116 cm.

Height of the Doorbell on the right side of the Door: 150 cm from the ground

The Civic Archaeological Museum of Rosignano Marittimo is divided into three floors. The first floor is accessible via ramps, the second and third by elevator. The third floor features a mezzanine accessible floor with an extra ramp and a stairlift.



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16 First section of the route



17 Archaeological Museum



18 Entrance to the Archaeological Museum



19 Ramp Archaeological Museum

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20 Entrance portal Archaeological Museum



21 Hall of the Archaeological Museum

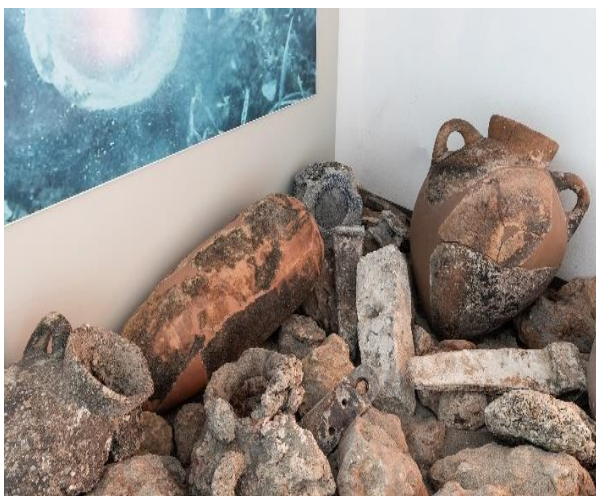


22 Archaeological Museum Room

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*23 Finds from the archaeological excavation of Porto
Vada Volterrana*



*24 Finds from the archaeological excavation of Porto
Vada Volterrana*

From the museum, continue on a flat and asphalt path. You pass the stall located on the left of the roadway, dedicated to people with reduced mobility until you reach a beautiful square on the right side that represents an interesting panoramic point of the surrounding area.

The square is characterized by two colored benches, one representing the colors of peace, the other red dedicated to courage. From this terrace it is possible to admire the entire village and the surrounding countryside, while behind it is the building of the municipal hall, characterized at the top by battlements, now an integral part of the fortification.

Accessibility:

The panoramic terrace has an entrance threshold, varying from 2 cm to 3 cm. The terrace is placed on a flat and smooth floor.

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25 Route from the Museum to the terrace



26 Second section of the route from the museum to the terrace



27 Flat and asphalt path to reach the terrace



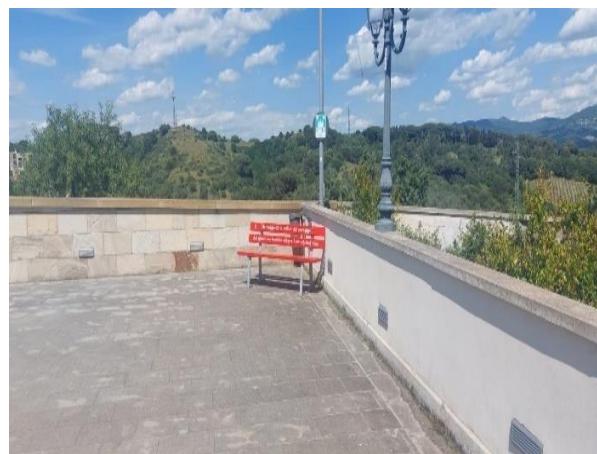
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28 Terrace entrance



29 Panoramic terrace



30 panoramic terrace



31 View of Rosignano from the terrace

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From the **square** , take the road on the right side and continue on a flat and paved path for about 30 meters. When you arrive at the keep, turn slightly right until you find a ramp. The ramp connects to a fork where continuing to the left you reach the **Church of Sant'Ilario** and the Renaissance entrance gate to the castle, while on the right side you continue along Via del Castello.

We proceed towards the ramp on the left to head to the entrance of the castle. On the right side we find the entrance to the Church of Sant' Ilario da Poitier. The church was already functioning even before 1524, but perhaps it became a parish church only around 1540. It seems that the movement of the parish church towards the castle must be attributed to the fear of raids and raids by Moorish pirates. In ancient times it was on a much lower floor, later it was raised, enlarged and adapted several times.

Even after the reconstruction, it underwent new extensions and modifications. In fact, it is enough to take a look at the current façade to see to the left of the door the edge of a previous narrower façade and to the right the hint of another door. The current arrangement dates back to 1704.

To the side of the church is the access door inside the castle surmounted by the coat of arms of the Medici family. Inside a beautiful square with a cistern. During the Middle Ages, the castle was the subject of numerous sieges and power disputes, due to its strategic importance, and was disputed between several local families, such as the Aldobrandeschi, who used it as a fortification for the control of the surrounding lands.

Accessibility

From the circular tower, turn slightly to the right until you find a ramp with a length of about 15 meters and a slope varying from 15 to 25%.





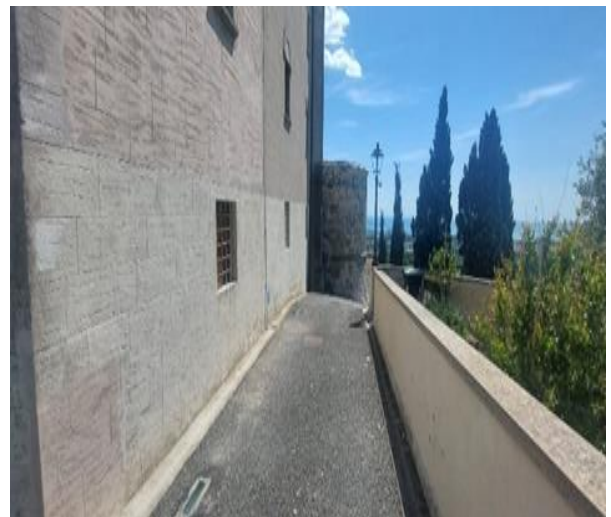
The ramp to the entrance to the castle has a pavement of stone blocks. It has a length of 12 meters and a slope ranging from 3% to 10%

Entrance door of the Church of Sant' Ilario da Poitier: with two leaves with a step varying from 8 to 13 cm.

Castle entrance door: net opening greater than 120 cm



32 Path from the terrace to the castle



33 Flat path flanking the walls



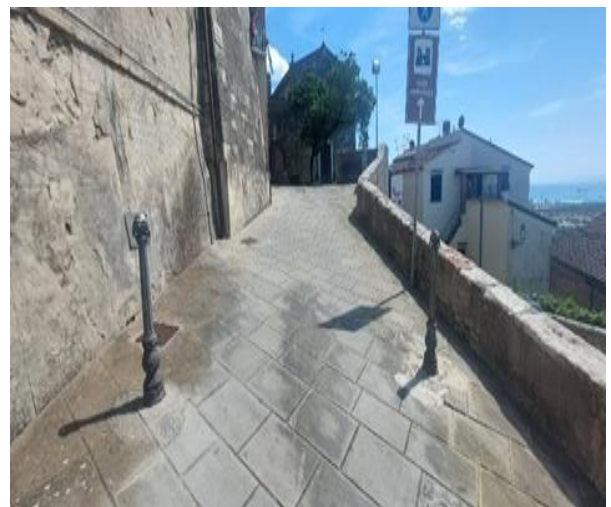
34 Start of the first ramp



35 descent ramp to the entrance to the castle

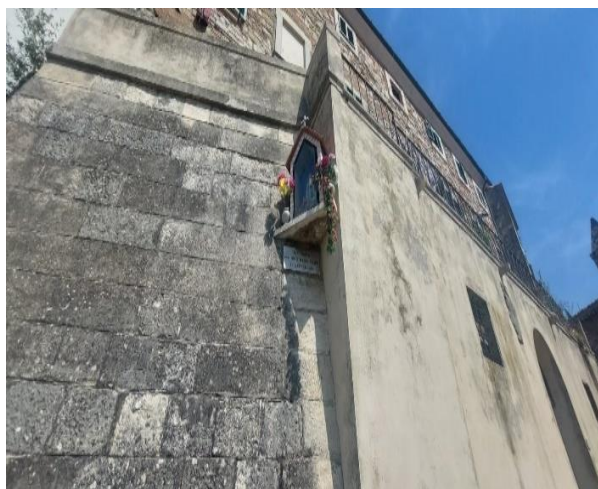


36 fork on the left for the castle entrance

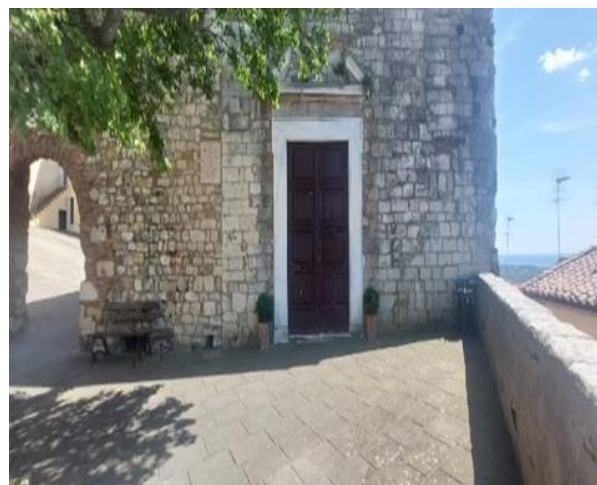


37 access ramp to the castle





38 Aedicule with Our Lady



39 Entrance door of the Church of S. Ilario da Poitier



40 Church of St. Hilary of Poitier



41 Medieval gate entrance to the inner courtyard of the Castle





In 1562, Cosimo I de' Medici, recognizing the importance of this place, ordered a complete restoration after the fortress had been damaged by attacks by Turkish corsairs. After the door, turning left towards the town hall, there is a ramp that leads us to a cistern of Renaissance origin, which in the past was used for the water supply of the town. Turning left again we can admire the back of some municipal buildings.

From inside the castle, take the access door and continue forward until you return to the previous fork.

At the fork, turn right and continue straight ahead, skirting all the walls. From here there is a ramp that allows us to continue straight along the walls of the fortification on a pavement of smooth stone blocks, free of obstacles.

Thanks to recent restoration work, the castle and the walls are in excellent condition continuing to be a vital place for the community. In addition to its historical and tourist function, the castle hosts cultural events such as concerts, exhibitions and local events, and has become one of the main landmarks of Rosignano Marittimo.

After admiring the walls, you can possibly continue towards Via del Castello and Via Poggio San Rocco and admire the view along the coast. The panoramic road will take you back to the parking lots.

Accessibility:

From the entrance door of the castle: turning left towards the town hall there is a ramp 22 meters long, with a slope varying from 11% to 20%. On the left wall there is a handrail at a height of 97 cm.

Returning in front of the fork at the entrance ramp of the castle, turn right and continue straight along all the walls. From here there is a ramp 28 meters long and with a gradient varying from 85 to 11%.





From the end of the ramp, the itinerary continues straight on a smooth stone block pavement, free of obstacles.



42 Castle entrance door, internal side



43 Internal Ramp



44 handrails on the left side of the castle



45 buildings inside the castle and cistern



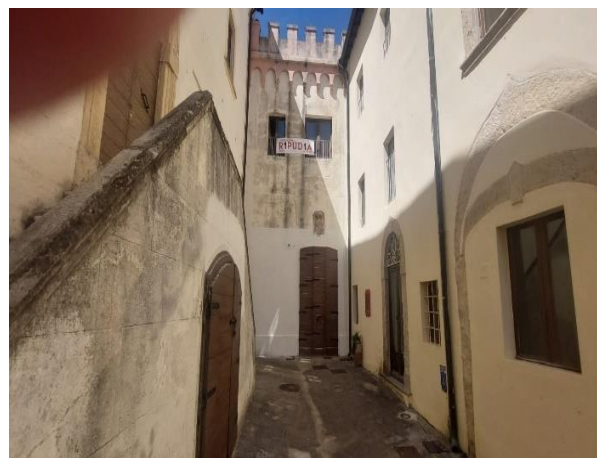
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46 buildings inside the castle



47 Town Hall



48 right fork and ramp



49 continuation of the route on the flat

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*50 continuation of the path outside the castle and
beginning of the city walls*



51 external walls



52 imposing ribbon wall



53 continuation of the route on the flat



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54 continuation of the route on the flat



55 continuation of flat and stall routes for people with reduced mobility



56 Panorama



57 typical vegetation of the area

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Events

- In Rosignano Marittimo and its hamlets there are numerous festivals including the Festival of Cod and Stockfish (end of July) and the Festival of Wild Boar (early August). There are also numerous summer concerts that take place at the Pasquini Castle in Castiglioncello.



58 Event poster



59 events at Castello Pasquini

Accessible public places

About 6 km from the village of Rosignano Marittimo (Castiglioncello) the following public place with accessibility characteristics has been found:

- **Salvadori Restaurant – accessible toilets**

See tabs with details below.

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LOCAL	
Room type and name	Salvadori Restaurant
Location	c/o Salvadori Beach Club. Lungomare Colombo N. 16 Castiglioncello – Rosignano (LI)
Local access mode	Via ramp length 140 cm, width 140 cm, slope 6.8% and lift width 70 cm
Usable width of entrance door	Above 90 cm
Types of tables	Center support
Braille menu	NO
Table service for people with disabilities	YES
TOILETS	
There is an accessible toilet	YES
Location	A few meters from the restaurant.
How to access	Flat
Door type	1-leaf
Usable width of entrance door	Above 90 cm
Toilet height	50
Free space on the sides	on the left 25 cm on the right Above 90 cm Front Above 90 cm
Presence of grab bar	To the right of the toilet
String Doorbell,	YES
Flexible hand shower	YES
Washbasin with space underneath for wheelchair approach	Above 70

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Type of mirror	Fixed and Not sufficient for use by a person in a wheelchair
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54 Restaurant entrance



55 Ramp





Medical practices/healthcare facilities

Hospitals near the property	Cecina Hospital (LI) Via Montanara n. 52B, 57023 Cecina (LI) Tel. +39 0586-614.111 Riuniti Hospital of Livorno Viale Vittorio Alfieri 36, 57124 Livorno Phone +39 0586 223111
Dialysis facilities	LIVORNO HOSPITAL Nefer Nurse: Cristina Bini Tel. 0586/223208 Email: cristina1.bini@uslnordovest.toscana.it CECINA HOSPITAL Referentist of Nursing: Luigina Mintoteli Tel. 0586/614383 Email: dialisi.cecina@uslnordovest.toscana.it PIOMBINO HOSPITAL Referential nurse: Roberta Sutti Tel. 0565/67283 – Email: nefrologia.piombino@uslnordovest.toscana.it
Other healthcare facilities	Rosignano Medical Guard Tel. +39 0586/223.456 (Monday to Friday 8pm-8am; midweek pre-holidays from 10am; Saturdays and holidays from 8am)

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