



MAP OF THE HISTORIC VILLAGE OF PORT GRIMAUD

TOURIST MAP

GRIMAUD

LA MER A SON VILLAGE

GOLFE DE SAINT-TROPEZ

GRIMAUD

LA MER A SON VILLAGE

GRIMAUD

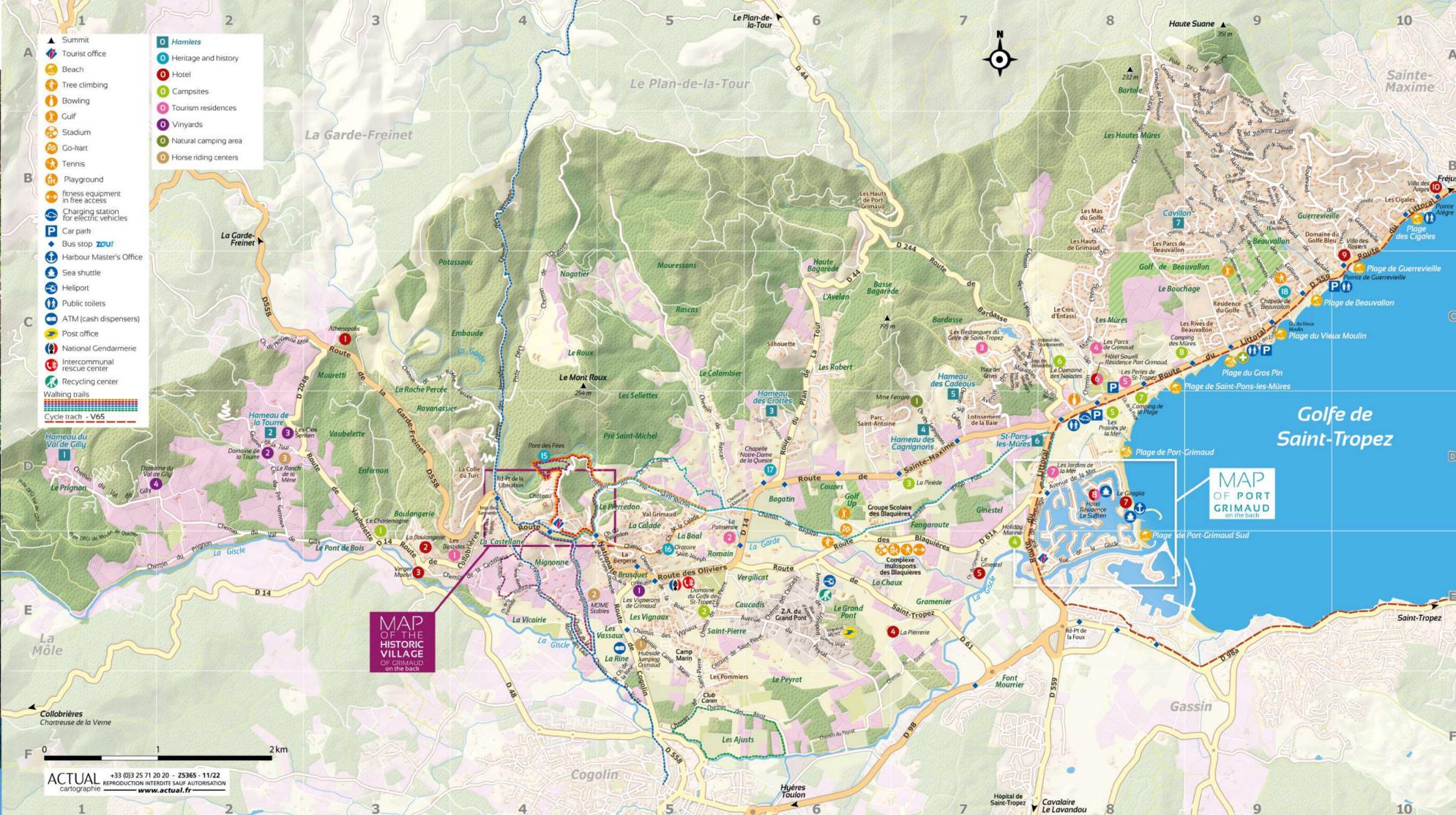
LA MER A SON VILLAGE

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STREET LIST

Abreuvoir (Chemin de l') D5.6	Four (Rue du) H12*	Porche (Rue du) H12*
Agou-Pato (Carrière d') D6.8-E6	Gacharel (Rue du) H12*	Port Grimaud (Rond-Point de) I14**
Aiguade (Traverse de l') B9	Garde (Chemin de la) D5	Port Sud (Rue du) K14**
Aire des Fourches (Chemin de l') G11-L12*	Garde-Freinet (Rte de la) C-E3-D4-E4	Portalet (Rue du) H12*
Aire des Fourches (Passage de l') G11-L12*	Gras (Avenue des) C7	Pré de Fôire (Rue du) H12*
Ajustis (Chemin des) F5.6	Ginestet (Chemin du) E7-M4E	Pré-Saint-Michel (Chemin du) H13*
Aliziers (Boulevard des) H12*	Gisclé (Rue de la) E7-M4E	Pré-Carnoux (Chemin des) D2-E2
Amarrage (Rue de l') J14**	Grainage (Rue du) H12.13*	Prignon (Chemin du) E1.2
Amourne (Corniche de l') A8-B8	Grand Bassin (Rue du) K14**	Quai des Fosses (Rue) I15**
Amphitrite (Rue) I14**	Grand Point (Chemin du) F6.7-E7	La Jau (Place du) J16**
Ancienne Mine (Chemin de l') C2.3	Grand Rue I16**	4 coins (Rue des) H12*
Anciennes Ecoles (Rue des) H12.13*	Grenadiers (Rue des) D4*	4 Vents (Ile des) J15**
Antares (Rue) E6	Grimaud (Boulevard de) B10-C10	Quichet (Piste DFCI Moulin du) E1.2
Antares (Place des) I15**	Grives (Place des) C7	Rascas (Chemin des) B.05
Bagatin (Chemin) D6-E6	Gue (Chemin du) B9	Régade (Rue du) A9-B9
Balladou (Rue du) H12*	Guereville (Chemin de) B10-C10	Remparts (Place des) H12*
Baou (Rue du) H11*	Guereville (Rond-point de) C10	Remparts (Rue des) H12*
Barade (Rue de la) B6.7-C7-B.08	Haute Suane (Montée de la) A9-B9	Réparade (Chemin de la) E4
Barade (Boulevard de) A9-B9	Helipart (Avenue de l') E5	Rine (Chemin de la) E5-F5
Barade (Corniche de) A8.9	Helipart (Rond-point de l') E6	Roche-Perce (Chemin de la) C3.4-D4
Barade (Impasse) A8.9-B8	Hirandelles (Impasse des) C7.8	Ronde (Ile) J14.15**
Bartole (Boulevard de) B9-C9.10	Hoirs (Rue des) H12*	Romantique (Allée) B9
Bartole (Impasse) B8.9	Horiage (Rue de l') H12*	Rompacq (Rue) H12*
Blaquères (Rond-Point des) E6	Hospice (Montée de l') H12*	Ruisseau (Chemin du) B9
Blaquères (Route des) D7-E6.7	Ile Longue (Rue de l') J15**	Sables (Ile des) J16**
Boal (Chemin de la) E5	Isère (Rue de la) G12*	Saint-Joseph (Chemin) H13*
Bois (Rue de la) G12*	Lavor (Chemin du) H13*	Saint-Joseph (Montée) H12*
Cadeaus (Chemin des) C7-D7	Libération (Rond-point de la) D4	Saint-Maur (Chemin) E4
Cagnignons (Chemin des) C7-D7	Lion (Chemin du) B9	Saint-Pierre (Carrière) E5.6-F5
Calade (Chemin de la) D5-E5	Litoral (Route du) UJ14**	Saint-Roch (Carrière) G12*
Camp Marin (Chemin du) E5-E5	Lyons (Chemin des) B7	Saint-Roch (Rue) H12*
Castellane (Chemin de la) E3.4	Lyons (Rue des) B7-C7	Saint-Roch (Traverse) H13*
Caucadis (Avenue du) E6	Machine des Eaux (Chemin de la) E4	Saint-Tropez (Route de) E5-7
Cavillon (Chemin de) B8.9	Mairie (Rue de la) G12*	Sainte-Maxime (Route de) D5-B.05
Chantier Naval (Rue du) J16**	Mar Claire (Boulevard de) B9.10	Sarments (Impasse des) D4
Chapelle (Chemin de la) H11*	Mas de Silhouette (Le) C6	Sauvage (Rue) H12*
Chardonniers (Impasse des) C7	Mer (Avenue de la) I15**	Serge Faugère (Piste) G12.12*
Château (Place du) H12*	Mas de Silhouette (Le) C6	6 Canons (Place des) I16**
Chênes Lièges (Traverse des) B9	Mer (Avenue de la) I15**	Sommiers (Boulevard des) B9-C9
Cleuses (Rue des) G12*	Merles (Impasse) E5	Sous Bois (Chemin des) B9
Cogolin (Route de) E5-F5	Mesanges (Impasse des) C7	Souvenir Français (Chemin du) G12*
Col (Montée du) A9	Mesanges (Impasse des) C7	Suane (Boulevard de la) A9-B9
Collines (Boulevard des) B9-C9	Meuniers (Rue des) H12*	Suane (Corniche de la) A9-B9
Colliers (Boulevard des) B9-C9	Micocouliers (Boulevard des) H12*	Suane (Piste Forestière de) A9.9
Collines (Rue de la) D4-E3.4	Mignonne (Chemin de) E4	Suzanne Lamier (Boulevard) B9
Rond-point E5	Mignonne (Rue des) H12*	Templiers (Rue des) H12*
Coopérative (Chemin de la) H11*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Tour (Rue de la) I16**
Couchant (Ile du) J15**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Tour (Chemin de la) D2
Cros (Place du) H12*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Treille (Passage de la) H12*
Crottes (Chemin des) A.08	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Treille (Rue de la) H12*
Cucury (Chemin de) B8.9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Treille (Traverse de la) H12*
Desirade (Ile de la) J14**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Trois Rives (Rue des) H12*
Desirade (Place de la) J14**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Val de Gilly (Piste DFCI) D1.E1
Desirade (Rue de l') J15**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Val de Gilly (Chemin du) D12-E2.3
Desirade (Rue des) J15**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vallon (Avenue du) B9
Eau Vive (Allée de l') B9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vallon (Impasse du) H13*
Eclaires (Chemin des) B9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vallou (Rue de la) C.03-C2-D2
Eglise (Passage de l') H12*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vaux (Chemin de la) E4.5-F5
Eglise (Rue de l') H12*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vega (Avenue) E5
Embruns (Chemin des) C9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vernades (Avenue des) B9
Enclos (Chemin de l') H11.12*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vicairie (Chemin de la) D4-E4.5
Eperon (Rue de l') J14**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vieux Moulin (Chemin du) C9
Fanardole (Chemin de la) B9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vignaux (Chemin des) E5
Faïsses (Chemin des) H13*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Vignes (Impasse des) D4
Fauvettes (Impasse des) C7	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	Villiers (Rue des) K15**/J15.16**
Fées (Place du) H13*	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	
Fénelon (Rue du) J14.15.16**/J14.15**	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	
Fons Couverts (Chemin de la) E4.5	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	
Fontaine (Lacets de la) A9-B9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	
Fontaines (Chemin des) B9-C9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	
Forêts (Sentier des) C9	Mouettes (Avenue des) C7	

DISCOVERY TRAIL OF THE PONT DES FÉES VALLEY

START : Moulin Saint-Roch
DISTANCE : 1.3 km, in circle
ALTIITUDE DIFFERENCE : + 59 m
TIME REQUIRED : 1h
MARKING COLOUR : Yellow
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY : Medium, some slopes and stony paths

There are many information panels along this circular walk which explain the main characteristics of the wildlife, flora, and heritage sites.

DESCRIPTION : Take the path which leads from the windmill down the stairs to the Fouantoune covered spring which was discovered in the 16th century. Continue down to the La Garde river and walk along the banks to the bridge named Pont des Fées. This bridge was used during the 16th and 17th centuries to carry a drinking water pipe across the stream to the village. Continue along La Garde river, ignoring the two climbing stony trails. When you reach the oak wood and a wooden gate, the path continues through the undergrowth to the trail. Continue up to the St. Roch's windmill. This windmill has been restored and is open to visitors for special occasions (consult the Tourist Information Office for more information). From there, go back to the starting point.

TRAIL « LA CASTELLANE »

START : In front of the Grimaud tourist office
DISTANCE : 3 km, in circle
ALTIITUDE DIFFERENCE : + 69 m
TIME REQUIRED : 45 mn + 20 mn
MARKING COLOUR : Yellow
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY : Medium

Explore the plain and the charming southern part of the village. You have a stunning view of the hills from this trail.

DESCRIPTION : Start in front of the Tourist Information Office. Cross the road, then head to the right and go along the house opposite the Musée du Patrimoine (Heritage Museum). Be careful - the pavement is narrow! Then go left along the Chemin de l'Enclos. Continue for approximately 350m and turn right at the first junction. 30m later, go left for 100m, then left again. You are now in the Chemin de la Castellane. This place dates back to the Middle Ages. In the Provençal dialect, *castellan* means 'lord of the manor'. When you have gone through the Réparade neighbourhood (from the Latin *reparata*, then Provençal *Reparado*, a female name like the St. Réparate's Cathedral in Nice), turn right at the junction where you will find the family vaults of two Grimaudois families. This private edifice which resembles a chapel was built in the 19th century. Go straight ahead toward the Vicairie neighbourhood, and after 400m, at the junction, turn left and take the Chemin Mignonne towards the village. Walk through the large field where horses graze, and take in the superb view of the village. After climbing a slightly steeper slope, go onto the main road. Take it to the left and go along the Beausoleil building which was the village's first hotel in 1875. Continue along the main road before returning to your starting point in front of the Tourist Information Office.

TRAIL « LE PIERREDON »

START : Car park of the Moulin Saint-Roch
DISTANCE : 2.7 km, in circle
ALTIITUDE DIFFERENCE : + 93 m
TIME REQUIRED : 50 mn
MARKING COLOUR : Yellow
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY : Easy hike, some slopes

Explore the La Garde valley where three watermills and a windmill supplied the locals with flour. The watermills, which no longer exist, date back to before the 17th century. Visit this charming valley lined with olive trees.

DESCRIPTION : Start in the car park under the St. Roch's windmill. Take the Pont des Fées discovery trail. Once you have gone past the Pont de Fées (bridge), at the junction with the trail that continues towards the windmill, go through the big wooden gate and straight ahead. 50m after crossing a little ford on the La Garde mountain stream, you will see an old olive orchard and an ancient 18th century house. Further on, on the right, take the footbridge across the river, and then take the tarred path. After a 500m climb, at the junction go along the main road to the Tourist Information Office. Then go to Place Neuve (Square). Once there, a visit of the village is a must! Then head towards the Marie (Town Hall) and St. Roch's windmill. You are back at the starting point.

TRAIL « GRIMAUD / PORT GRIMAUD »

START : In front of the Grimaud tourist office
DISTANCE : 6.1 km (one way)
ALTIITUDE DIFFERENCE : 0 m
TIME REQUIRED : 1h30 / 2h 40 mn (one way)
MARKING COLOUR : Yellow
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY : Medium

DESCRIPTION : From the Tourist Information Office take the main road for 200m. When you leave the village, turn left into the Chemin du Pré Saint-Michel. Continue to the footbridge, cross the La Garde, turn right and continue until you reach Chemin de la Garde. Go straight ahead for 1km along the Chemin du Pré Saint-Michel. Cross the main road (be careful of the traffic) and take the Chemin Bagatin on the other side. At the end of this path, turn left and continue for 200m towards the Blaquières school. The name of this place means white oak wood. And take the Carrière d'Aïgo Tuto (which means stagnant water) in reference to the former swamps. Walk and pass through Saint-Pons-les-Mûres hamlet. There are mentions of this hamlet, and more particularly the chapel, which no longer exists, as early as the 11th century. When you leave the village on the right, cross the main road. Take the cycling path on your right for 500m. This path follows the former coastline train track between Saint-Raphaël and Toulon. When you reach the Port Grimaud roundabout, leave the trail and take the Avenue de la Mer until you reach Port Grimaud.

Fire risk
 During the summer period, check for possible restrictions on access to the forest massif before you go hiking. These circuits are located in the Maures massif. Respect the information displayed and consult the map updated daily by the prefecture : www.risque-prevention-incendie.fr/var/

TRAIL « LA CALADE »

START : Car park of the Moulin Saint-Roch
DISTANCE : 4.2 km, in circle
ALTIITUDE DIFFERENCE : + 100 m
TIME REQUIRED : 1h20
MARKING COLOUR : Yellow
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY : Easy hike, some slopes

Explore the hills lined with the La Garde mountain stream and the old road which leads to the village, and discover the oratory of St. Joseph.

DESCRIPTION : Start in the car park below the St. Roch's windmill. This circular walk is the same as the Pierredon, except you go straight ahead at the footbridge, along the river. Continue for 250m and at the junction go straight ahead and along the river. There are little huts amongst the vines. Continue for 700m and cross the bridge, on the right head for 'le chemin de la calade', from *calado* which means "paved path" in Provençal dialect. Climb for 700m until you arrive at the oratory of St. Joseph. This road is the former track between Grimaud and Sainte-Maxime. Keep climbing straight ahead until you reach the main road. Take the main road until you reach the Tourist Information Office. Return to the starting point using the previous itinerary.

TRAIL « LE PEYRON »

START : In front of the dog club
DISTANCE : 2.7 km, in circle
ALTIITUDE DIFFERENCE : + 0 m
TIME REQUIRED : 40 mn + 15 mn
MARKING COLOUR : Jaune
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY : Easy walk

On this circular walk you will discover part of the Grimaud plain - a source of wealth for centuries - between plantations and wild flora on the banks of the river.

DESCRIPTION : The word *Peiron*, derived from the ancient Provençal dialect *Peira* which means stone, refers to the large flat stones used in the past as a ford to cross La Gisclé river. Start near the Dog Club. Take the Chemin des Ajustis which crosses a residential area for several hundred metres. Take the dirt track on the right which goes through the vines. The magnificent trees you see in this part of the plain are ash trees. This area, which is now the Communauté de Commune, was named *Fraxinetum* or Le Freinet after this tree as early as the 11th century. At the next junction, turn right and walk along La Gisclé river. You can just catch glimpses between the trees of Grimaud village perched in the background. Provençal giant cane grows naturally in the moist ground along the stream. Man grows this tall grass plant for many different uses. In the past, it was used for construction and drying food products. Today it is grown for the fabrication of reeds for wind instruments. Go past the bridge leading to Cogolin on your left, and continue to Chemin Saint-Pierre. Turn right and return to the starting point.

HAMELOTS

1	Hameau du Val de Gilly	D1
2	Hameau de la Toume	D2
3	Hameau des Crottes	D6
4	Hameau des Cagnignons	D7
5	Hameau des Cadeaus	D7
6	Hameau de Saint-Pons-les-Mûres	D7
7	Hameau de Cavillon	B9

EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES

1	National Gendarmerie	E5
2	Intercommunal rescue center	E5
3	Harbour Master's Office	D8
4	Helipart	E6
5	Post office	E6
6	Recycling center	E6
7	Blaquières School Group	D6
8	Blaquières multi-sports complex	E6
9	Grand Pont business park	E6

PATRIMONIAL ELEMENTS

1 to 14	see map of the old village overlook	
15	Pont des Fées (bridge) and Vallon du Pont des Fées (Village)	D4
16	Saint Joseph's Oratory	E6
17	Notre Dame de la Queste Chapel, La Queste oratory, La Queste Watering place	D6
18	Beauvallon Chapel	C9
19 to 22	see map of Port Grimaud on the back	

ACCOMMODATIONS

Hotels :

1	Hotel "Athenopolis"	E3
2	Hotel "La Boulangerie"	C3
3	Hotel "Vergèr Mael"	E6
4	Hotel "La Pierrenie"	E6
5	Hotel "Le Ginestet"	E7
6	Hotel Sowell	C8
7	Hotel "Le Graglia"	D8
8	Hotel "Le Suffren"	D8
9	Hotel "Villa des Rosiers"	C10
10	Hotel "Villa des Anges"	B10

Tourism residences

1	Tourism residence "Les Bastides de Grimaud"	E4
2	Tourism residence "La Palmeraie"	E5
3	Tourism residence "Les Restanques du Golfe de St-Tropez"	C7
4	Tourism residence "Les Parcs de Grimaud"	C8
5	Tourism residence "Les Perles de Saint-Tropez"	C8
6	Tourism residence "Port Grimaud"	C8
7	Tourism residence "Les Jardins de la Mer"	D8
8	Tourism residence "Le Suffren"	D8

Campsites :

1	Campsite "Le Charlemagne"	D/E3
2	Campsite "Domaine du Golfe de Saint-Tropez"	E5
3	Campsite "La Pinède"	D7
4	Campsite "Holiday Marina"	E7
5	Campsite "Les Prairies de la Mer"	D8
6	Campsite "Le Domaine des Naiades"	C8
7	Campsite de la Plage	C8
8	Campsite des Mûres	C8

Natural camping area:

1	"Natural camping area FERRARO"	D7
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VINEYARDS

1	Cooperative Les Vignerons de Grimaud	E5
2	Domaine de la Toume	D2
3	Les Clos Servien	D2
4	Domaine du Val de Gilly	D1

HORSE RIDING CENTRES

1	Hubsidie Jumping Grimaud	E5
2	MDME Stables	E4
3	Le Ranch de la Mène	D2

During my stay, I am a responsible visitor

- I favor green mobility,
 - Walking and cycling is peaceful and much more practical
 - I use public transport whenever possible
- I enjoy nature, without forgetting that natural spaces are fragile,
 - I use ocean-friendly sunscreens,
 - I stay on the marked paths,
 - I leave nothing behind except my footprints.
- I discover the products of the region,
 - I take advantage of short distribution circuits and encourage local production
- In my accommodation, I keep my good habits,
 - I don't forget to turn off the air conditioning when I go out to explore the territory,
 - I collect and sort out the waste.
 - I consume wisely, water is the most precious of natural resources.

GRIMAUD TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE
 679 Route Nationale • F-83310 Grimaud
 Open all year

PORT GRIMAUD SEASONAL OFFICE
 Les Terrasses de Port Grimaud
 667 Rue de l'Amarrage • Port Grimaud Sud
 Open from April to September

Opening hours:
 01/04 > 31/03
 9am - 12.30pm • 2pm - 5.30pm
 Monday to Saturday, except public holidays

01/04 > 30/06
 01/09 > 30/09
 9am - 12.30pm • 2.30pm - 6pm
 Monday to Saturday

01/07 > 31/08
 9.30am - 12.30pm • 2.30pm - 6.30pm
 7 days a week

+33 (0) 4 94 55 43 83 • @ : info@grimaud-provence.com
www.grimaud-provence.com



GRIMAUD VILLAGE, FORMER CAPITAL OF FREINET

The oldest traces of occupation in the town are Neolithic. During the iron age and antiquity, the population grew on the hills and the hillsides. There is little known about the centuries prior to the year 1000. Just how present the Saracens were in the massif is yet to be ascertained.

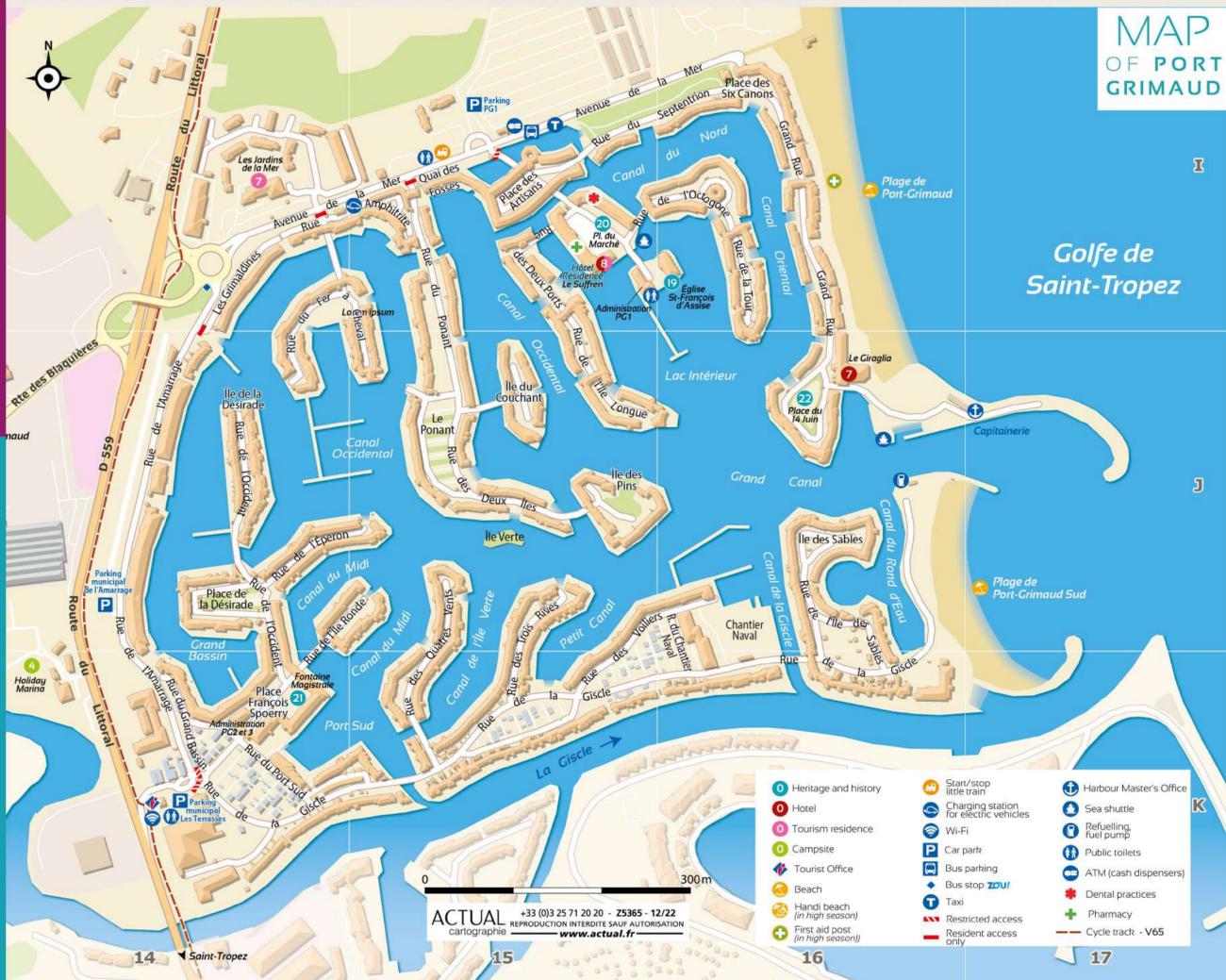
The first charters of the year 1000 mention a fortified habitat perched on the hill: the *Castrum* of Grimaud. The name of the village surely comes from the name of an important land-owner. For the next 300 years, the village developed and grew. It became the capital of Freinet, this vast area which is now the Communauté de Communes. The St. Michel's church is an indication of the wealth of the Grimaudois. That period ended with the 14th century, when difficulties made the construction of a rampart necessary to protect the inhabitants. In the 15th and 16th centuries the village grew, with the creation of new neighbourhoods. The castle was permanently abandoned during the French Revolution. Until the end of the 19th century the village had many traditional rural activities. At the turn of the 20th century, these activities began to disappear, and tourism developed. Originally winter tourism, it was largely replaced by summer tourism in the middle of the 20th century.

PORT GRIMAUD

The coastline has always been frequented, particularly in the surroundings of the Saint-Pons-les-Mûres hamlet, a junction between major routes and landing stage for the village of Grimaud.

Port Grimaud spread over a marshy area and an alluvium plain named La Giscle. Originally this area was only used for farming and hunting. The development of tourism on the coast only began in the 1960s. In 1964 the architect François Spoerry, bought the land to build what every sailor dreams of - a house with a boat moored at the bottom of the garden. Once he had decided that, François Spoerry imagined a village where the land and the sea would meet. He chose traditional architecture which he found more "gentle" than other big property development projects of the period. He proposed typical Provençal style houses to which he added other Mediterranean influences.

The architecture of this lakeside town is a success. In 2002 it was listed as "Heritage of the 20th century" by the French Ministry of Culture.



EXPLORE OUR COMMUNE AND DISCOVER ITS TREASURES...

From small squares to narrow streets, our village reveals its remarkable, sometimes secret, heritage. Some monuments are equipped with QR codes to give you more information. For families, a playbook is available to discover the village in a funny way.

1 MOULIN SAINT-ROCH - G12'

This windmill dates back to the 16th century. First called the La Gardiole windmill, it became the St. Roch's windmill in the 17th century when the chapel named after the saint was built several hundred meters away. It is one of the town's 4 windmills. But there were many other mills which also produced flour - watermills. There were 9 in the area.



In the 1990s, the roof, the blades and the mechanics were restored. In front of the edifice there is a threshing area. In this area horses tread on sheaves of wheat. Sometimes, for increased efficiency, they dragged a stone roller. Once the dust and straw had been cleared away, the grains were taken to the mill to be crushed by two millstones. The miller put sails on the blades of the mill. He would carefully observe several conditions, like the strength and direction of the wind, while the wheat was being ground. When the millstones ground fast enough it was possible to produce good flour.

These mills stopped operating at the beginning of the 20th century.

2 CHAPELLE SAINT-ROCH - G12'

This chapel was built in the 17th century. Situated on one of the main roads to the vil-lage, it is dedicated to Saint Roch, who was often evoked for the protection against contagious illnesses like the plague. Inside, paintings on the wall depict the saint's life. They were painted by André Gavens in 1937. In the choir there is a medieval altar made from basalt.



4 THE CASTLE - G12'

There is little doubt that man has been present on this hill, above the fertile plain, since at least the end of antiquity. The 19th century charters evoke the *castrum* of Grimaldo, which undoubtedly existed prior to that date. The village grew and the economy developed for three happy centuries. This prosperous period ended in the middle of the 14th century. Economic and population crises due to the plague and war obliged the inhabitants to assemble at the top of the hill where they built this rampart for their protection in the 1370s. The fortified front door was here, but only a few traces remain. The fortifications evolved with time. Basic in the 11th to 13th century, they were developed in the 15th century, and reached their peak in the 17th century. Abandoned at the end of the 19th century, and dismantled during the French Revolution, the castle was completely destroyed. Grand families followed, first related to Provence counts, then Charles II of Naples. In the middle of the 15th century, Jean de Cossa, a grand seneschal, left his mark on the area when he founded the village of Saint-Tropez as we know it today. Then in the middle of the 18th century, the seigneurs from the powerful de Casafelane family expanded the building and ordered the construction of the southern towers. Officially listed as a historic monument, there have been restoration works since the 1980s.



10 PLACE DU CROS - H12'

Cros means hollow in Provençal dialect. Under the existing paving stones is a well tank which catches the rain water from the surrounding roofs. The Cros covered passageway gave access to kitchen gardens and other farmland which stretched to where the Place Neuve is located today.



11 LA PLACETTE ET LE CENTRE ANCIEN - H12'

The centre of the village keeps the soul of the medieval market town which went from the castle to St. Michel's church. The buildings are squat, the streets sinuous, and you can still see beautiful door and window frames dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, a prosperous period for the village.



12 LA RUE DES TEMPLIERS ET MAISON DES ARCADES - H12'

In bygone days, called Grand-Rue, Rue Droite, Rue des Juifs, it was the main street of the village. Rich and important families of the capital of Freinet - the former name of the area - had their homes on this street. The buildings with arcades (15th - 16th centuries) are home to shops and businesses. On the corner of the Rue du Portalet ("small gateway" in Provençal dialect) is the old town hall. 1555, the date of the neighbourhood's construction, is on the keystone. The building opposite was home to the powerful seigneurial family, De Castelan. On the corner of Rue du Four - where there was a baker's oven - the Christ's monogram is engraved. IHS, followed by MA (Virgin Mary) and the supposed date of the building's construction, 12th December 1566.



14 DISCOVERY TRAIL FOR NATURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE - G12'

15 OF THE PONT DES FÉES VALLEY - D4

This small valley is named for the relics of a bridge which was used from the 16th to 17th century to transport a pipe over the La Garde stream to supply the village with drinking water. This unique system and the natural wealth of the area contributed to the valley being listed as a "remarkable site" in 1927. A hiking trail, with a dozen information panels, is ideal for discovering the local heritage as well as the wildlife and flora typical to the Massif des Maures coastline. And more particularly, this type of temporary stream and the alternation between forest, riparian woodlands, and rocky areas.



16 ORATOIRE SAINT-JOSEPH - E5

This wayside oratory is one of many in the territory. These little shrines usually placed, are situated near places of worship or on junctions. This Oratory of St. Joseph is a reminder of the St. Joseph's chapel which no longer exists and was situated at the entrance of the village.



7 HERITAGE MUSEUM - H12'

Discover this museum housed in magnificent buildings: a village house, an old forge, and the former oil mill which date back to the 16th century. The collection has been assembled over 30 years, and retraces the bygone days of this part of the Massif des Maures. Different activities like the corb and timber industries, olive oil and wine production are represented in the museum galleries. On the upper floors you will discover costumes and scenes from past daily life, with the reconstruction of a living room, bedroom, and barn - the typical layout of a home in villages like Grimaud.



5 CHAPELLE DES PÉNITENTS - H11'

Built at the end of the 15th century, ND du Coulet was built at the entrance to the village. 1482, the date of construction is engraved in Roman letters on the lintel of the door (M. CCCC. LXXXII), the 8 is a punctuation sign). The primitive porch was filled in to expand the inside of the chapel. It became the home of the White Penitents congregation which helped the local population.



8 PLACE NEUVE - H12'

Situated high on the hill, Grimaud often lacked water. The village's 900 inhabitants and livestock. In the 16th century, water from an abundant spring a few kilometres from the village was piped to the village's fountain, situated near the church. Unfortunately, this system only lasted a century. Only a few traces remain, including the Pont des Fées (bridge). As a result, the town latched water again until 1884, when thanks to a steam machine, the groundwater on the plain was pumped to the village to supply the houses. This fountain was built in 1886 on a new square to commemorate the end of the work and the arrival of water in the village. A dedication on the back of the edifice expresses the village's gratitude to the town which made the construction possible.



6 RUE DE LA POMPE - H12'

The retirement home and the creation of the hospice. The current retirement home was one of the gulf's first hospices. Called a "hospital" in the 17th century, the building sheltered paupers and orphans. It was later run by nuns, and also became the school for girls. Not far away, a brick hand pump to discover.



17 LA CHAPELLE NOTRE-DAME DE LA QUESTE - D6

Like other edifices in the region, this chapel was built at the end of the 11th century. During the Middle Ages an important agricultural fair developed, as well as Marian devotions. In the 16th century it became necessary to expand the church. Finally, the expansion was too ambitious, and only the big nave was built in the middle of the 17th century. During the French Revolution the chapel was seized then bought by the Grimaudois who returned it to the town.



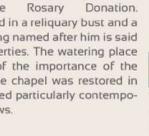
20 ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTATION - H15''

Created by architect François Spoerry at the end of the 1960s, the lakeside city of Port Grimaud presents a resolutely Mediterranean architecture. Some façades are decorated with *trompe-l'œil* paintings representing architectural motifs (columns, oculus, capitals), statues or figures like the Provençal woman leaning on her balcony on the Place du Marché (market square). Under the arcades, there are also remarkable mosaics of black and white pebbles inspired by the Portuguese "calçada" and evoking the type of shops in front of which they were located at the creation of the marina.



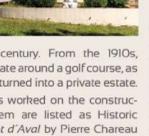
21 PLACE FRANÇOIS SPOERRY THE MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN - K14''

The buildings on this square have beautiful blue and white ceramic decorations. The monumental fountain, decorated with Azulejos glazed tiles bears a portrait of the founder of Port Grimaud.



22 PLACE DU 14 JUIN - J16''

This square, located in the first part of Port Grimaud, was named as a reminder of the date of the building permit for the lakeside city. Getting approval had been difficult because of a strong opposition.



19 EGLISE SAINT-FRANÇOIS D'ASSISE - H16''

The massive style and the imposing arcatures are reminiscent of the *Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer* church. Inside, the single nave is sober. Above the platform, you can see a series of stained-glass windows by Victor Vasarely. From the top of the church tower there is a spectacular view of Port Grimaud, the bay of Saint Tropez, and the plain. In the distance, you can make out the Grimaud village and castle on the hill.



1 to 7 THE HAMLETS

These small grouped houses contribute to the district's style. Scattered throughout the area, their construction began in the 16th and 17th centuries, except for Saint-Pons-les-Mûres, that is even older.

