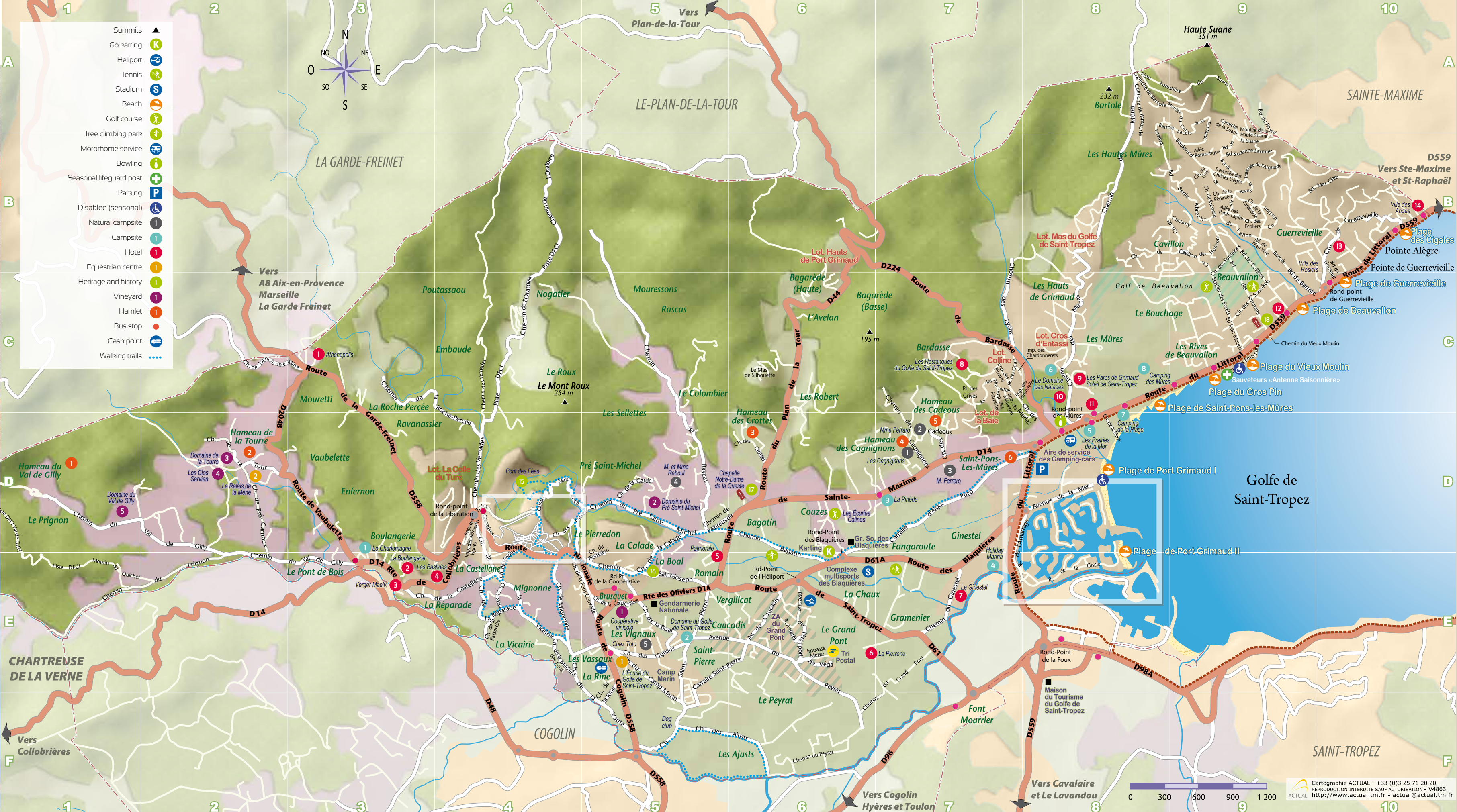




TOURIST MAP



FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

- National police E5
- Heliport E6
- ZA du Grand-Port business park E6
- Groupe scolaire des Blaquières (school) D6
- Multisport complex des Blaquières E6
- Motorhome service point D8
- Post sorting office E6
- Waste reception centre E6

WINERIES

- 1 Winery cooperative E5
- 2 Domaine du Pré Saint Michel D5
- 3 Clos Servien D2
- 4 Domaine du Val de Gilly D1

EQUESTRIAN CENTRES

- 1 Écurie du Golfe de Saint-Tropez E5
- 2 Le Relais de la Mène D2

HERITAGE SITES

- 1 Vallon du Pont des Fées (valley) D4
- 2 Pont des Fées (bridge) D4
- 3 Oratoire Saint Joseph (wayside shrine) E5
- 4 Notre Dame de la Queste chapel D6
- 5 Oratoire de la Queste (wayside shrine) D6
- 6 Abreuvoir de la Queste (watering place) D6
- 7 Beauvallon chapel C9

THE HAMLETS

- 1 Le Hameau du Val de Gilly D1
- 2 Le Hameau de la Tourre D2
- 3 Le Hameau des Crotes D6
- 4 Le Hameau des Cagnignons D7
- 5 Le Hameau des Cadeaux D7
- 6 Le Hameau de Saint Pons les Mûres D7

ACCOMMODATION

Hotels and holiday apartments:

- 1 "Athenopolis" hotel C3
- 2 "La Boulangerie" hotel E3
- 3 "Verger Maëly" hotel E3
- 4 "Les Bastides de Grimaud" holiday apartments E4
- 5 "La Palmerie" holiday apartments E5
- 6 "La Pierrière" hotel E7
- 7 "Le Ginetel" hotel E7
- 8 holiday apartments C7
- 9 "Les Parcs de Grimaud" holiday apartments C8
- 10 "Soleil de Saint Tropez" hotel C8
- 11 "Les Perles de Saint Tropez" holiday apartments C8
- 12 "Le Beauvallon" hotel C9
- 13 "Villa des Rosiers" hotel B10
- 14 "Hôtel Villa des Angles" B10
- 15 "Hôtel Le Suffren" J15**
- 16 "Hôtel Le Giraglia" J16**

Campsites

- 1 "Le Charlemagne" D/E3
- 2 "Domaine du Golfe de Saint Tropez" E5
- 3 "La Pinède" D7
- 4 "Holiday Marina" E7 - K14**
- 5 "Les Prairies de la Mer" D8 - I6**
- 6 "Le Domaine des Nalades" C8
- 7 "Camping de la Plage" C8
- 8 "Camping des Mûres" C8

Natural campsites:

- 1 "Les Cagnignons" D7
- 2 "Mme Jeanine FERRARO" D7
- 3 "M. Claude FERRERO" D7
- 4 "M. et Mme REBOUL" D5
- 5 "CANNNOVA-Chez Toto" E5

* see VILLAGE details - ** see PORT details

LIST OF ROADS

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Abreuvoir (Chemin de l') D5,6 | Four (Rue du) H12* | Porche (Rue du) H12* |
| Ago-Puto (Carrière de) D6,8-E6 | Gacharel (Rue du) H12* | Port Grimaud (Rond-Point de) I14** |
| Aiguade (Traverse de l') B9 | Garde (Chemin de la) D5 | Portail (Rue du) H12* |
| Aire des Fouches (Chemin de l') H12* | Grande-Freinet (Rue de la) C-E3-D4-E4 | Pré de Foire (Rue du) H12* |
| Aire des Fouches (Passage de l') H12* | Grais (Avenue des) C7 | Pré Saint-Michel (Chemin du) H13* |
| Ajusts (Chemin des) F5,6 | Ginetel (Chemin du) E7mixte | Pré-Saint-Michel (Chemin de) D2-E2 |
| Alizès (Boulevard des) H12* | Gisèle (Rue de la) E8 | Prigon (Chemin du) E12 |
| Amarage (Rue de l') Jk1** | Grainage (Rue du) H12,13* | Quai des Fosses (Rue) I15** |
| Amourie (Carniche de l') A8-B8 | Grand Bassin (Rue du) K14** | 14 juin (Place du) J16** |
| Amphitrite (Rue) I14** | Grand Point (Chemin du) F,7,E7 | 4 coins (Rue des) H12* |
| Ancienne Mine (Chemin de l') C2,3 | Grand Rue I16** | 4 Vents (Ile des) J15** |
| Anciennes Ecoles (Rue des) H12,13* | Grasnades (Rue des) D4* | Quiches (Piste DFCI Moulin du) E12 |
| Antares (Rue) E6 | Grimaud (Boulevard de) B10-C10 | Rascas (Chemin de) B-D5 |
| Artisans (Place des) I15** | Gué (Chemin du) C7 | Rascas (Chemin de) B-D5 |
| Bagatin (Chemin) D6-E6 | Gué (Chemin du) B9 | Royal (Boulevard du) A9-B9 |
| Baladou (Rue du) H12* | Guereville (Chemin) B10-C10 | Rempants (Place des) H12* |
| Babu (Rue du) H11* | Rond-point de) C10 | Rempants (Rue des) H12* |
| Bardasse (Route de) B6,7-C7,8-D8 | Haute Suane (Monte de la) A9-B9 | Reparade (Chemin de la) E4 |
| Bartole (Boulevard de) A9-B9 | Héliport (Avenue de l') E6 | Rine (Chemin de la) E5-F5 |
| Bartole (Carniche de) A8,9 | Héliport (Rond-point de l') E6 | Roche-Percée (Chemin de la) C3,4-D4 |
| Bartole (Impasse) A8,9-B8 | Hirondelles (Impasse des) C7,8 | Ronde (Ile) J14,15* |
| Bartole (Boulevard de) B9-C9,10 | Hoirs (Rue des) H12* | Romain (Rue de) B9 |
| Bertie Albrecht (Boulevard) B8,9 | Horizons (Chemin des) B9-C9 | Rompécul (Rue) H12* |
| Blaquières (Rond-Point des) E6 | Horloge (Rue de l') H12* | Ruisseau (Chemin du) B9 |
| Blaquières (Route des) D7-E6,7 | Hospice (Monte de l') H12* | Sabias (Ile des) I16** |
| Boal (Chemin de la) G12* | Île Longue (Rue de l') J15** | Saint-Joseph (Chemin) H13* |
| Cabre d'Or (Avenue de la) G12* | Jean Moulin (Boulevard) C9 | Saint-Joseph (Monte) H12* |
| Cadeaux (Chemin des) C7-D7 | Lavoi (Chemin du) E4 | Saint-Maur (Chemin) E4 |
| Cagnignons (Chemin des) C7-D7 | Libération (Rond-point de la) D4 | Saint-Pierre (Carrière) E5,6-F5 |
| Calade (Chemin de la) D5-E5 | Lian (Chemin du) D9 | Saint-Roch (Carrière) G12* |
| Camp Marin (Chemin du) E5-F5 | Littoral (Route du) J14,15** | Saint-Roch (Rue) H12* |
| Castellane (Chemin de la) E3,4 | Lyons (Chemin des) B7 | Saint-Roch (Traverse) H13* |
| Caucadis (Avenue du) E6 | Lyons (Chemin des) B7-C7 | Saint-Tropez (Route de) E5-7 |
| Cavillan (Chemin de) B9 | Machines des Eaux (Chemin de la) E4 | Sainte-Maxime (Route de) D5-E5 |
| Chantier Naval (Rue du) J16** | Mairie (Rue de la) G12* | Sarmants (Impasse des) D4 |
| Chapelle (Chemin de la) H11* | Marché (Place du) I15** | Séparation (Rue du) I15,16** |
| Chardonnerets (Impasse des) C7 | Mar Clare (Boulevard de) B9,10 | Serge Fougère (Piste) G11,12* |
| Château (Place du) H12* | Mas de Silhouette (Lé) C6 | 6 Cannons (Place des) I16** |
| Chênes Légers (Traverse des) B9 | Mer (Avenue de la) E5* | Sommets (Boulevard des) B9-C9 |
| Clastre (Rue de) G12* | Mérez (Impasse) E6 | Sous Bois (Chemin des) C9 |
| Cogolin (Route de) E5-F5 | Merles (Chemin des) C8-D8 | Souvenir Français (Chemin du) G12* |
| Col (Monte du) A9 | Mésanges (Impasse des) C7 | Suane (Boulevard de la) B9 |
| Colaines (Boulevard des) B9 | Micocouliers (Boulevard des) H12* | Suane (Piste Forestière de) A8,9 |
| Collobrières (Route de) D4-E3,4 | Mignonne (Chemin de) H12* | Suzanne Larnier (Boulevard) B9 |
| Rond-point E5 | Migraniers (Rue des) H11* | Templiers (Rue des) H12* |
| Coopérative (Chemin de la) E5 | Moutiers (Avenue des) C7 | Tour (Rue de la) I16** |
| Couchant (Ile du) J15** | Moutier (Rue du) H12* | Treille (Passage de la) H12* |
| Cros (Place du) H12* | Neuve (Place) H12* | Treille (Rue de la) H12* |
| Crottes (Chemin des) D6 mixte | Neuve (Place) H12* | Treille (Traverse de la) H12* |
| Cucurny (Chemin des) B8,9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | Trons Rues (Rue des) H12* |
| Désirade (Ile de la) J14** | Neuve (Place) H12* | Val de Gilly (Piste DFCI) D1-E1 |
| Désirade (Place de la) J14** | Neuve (Place) H12* | Val de Gilly (Chemin du) D1,2-E2,3 |
| 2 lles (Rue des) I15** | Neuve (Place) H12* | Valon (Avenue du) B9 |
| 2 Ports (Rue des) I15** | Neuve (Place) H12* | Valon (Impasse du) H12* |
| Eau Vive (Allée de l') B9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | Valon (Rue de la) C-E3-C2-D2 |
| Écoliers (Chemin des) B9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vauze (Chemin de la) E4,5-F5 |
| Eglise (Rue de l') H12* | Neuve (Place) H12* | Végé (Avenue) E6 |
| Embruns (Chemin des) C9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vernades (Chemin des) B-D4 |
| Enclos (Chemin de l') H11,12* | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vallon (Impasse du) H12* |
| Éproun (Rue de l') J16** | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vallon (Rue de la) D4-E4,5 |
| Farandole (Chemin de la) B9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vieux Moulin (Chemin du) C9 |
| Faïsses (Chemin des) H13* | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vignes (Chemin des) E5 |
| Fauvettes (Impasse des) C7 | Neuve (Place) H12* | Vignes (Impasse des) D4 |
| Fées (Impasse des) H12* | Neuve (Place) H12* | Voiliers (Rue des) K15** - J16** |
| Fer à Cheval (Rue du) I14,15**/J16,15** | Neuve (Place) H12* | |
| Fons Couverte (Chemin de la) E4,5 | Neuve (Place) H12* | |
| Fontaine (Lacs de la) A9-B9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | |
| Fontaines (Chemin des) B9-C9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | |
| Forêt (Sentier des) C9 | Neuve (Place) H12* | |

Road italics: Private roads - ** see VILLAGE detail - * see PORT detail

DISCOVERY TRAIL OF THE PONT DES FÉES VALLEY

START: Moulin Saint-Roch car park
DISTANCE: 1.5 km, circular walk
GRADIENT: 70m
TIME: 45min

COLOURED MARKERS: White
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Medium, some slopes and stony trails

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 Fouantouna 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 Saint Roche windmill. This windmill has been restored and is open to visitors. Consult the Tourist Information Office for more information. From there, go back to the starting point.

"LA CASTELLANE" CIRCULAR WALK

START: In front of the Grimaud Tourist Information Office
DISTANCE: 3 km, circular walk
GRADIENT: 90 m

TIME: 45min
COLOURED MARKERS: Green
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Easy

Explore the plain and the charming southern part of the village. You have a stunning view of the village and 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 village dates back to the Middle Ages. In the Provençal dialect, "castellane" means "lord of the manor". When you have gone through the Réparade neighbourhood (from the Latin "reparata", then Provençal "Réparado", a female name like the Saint Réparate 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.

"LE PIERREDON" CIRCULAR WALK

START: Moulin Saint-Roch car park
DISTANCE: 2km, circular walk
GRADIENT: 80m

TIME: 50min
COLOURED MARKERS: Blue
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Easy, 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 Saint Roche 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 Mairie (town hall) and Saint Roch windmill. You are back at the starting point.

"GRIMAUD / PORT GRIMAUD" TRAIL

START: Grimaud Tourist Information Office
DISTANCE: 6km - outbound journey
GRADIENT: 100 m

TIME: 1hr30min
COLOURED MARKERS: White and blue
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'Algo Puto, which means stagnant water, in reference to the former swamps. Walk to 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 castles 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.

"LA CALADE" CIRCULAR WALK

START: Moulin Saint-Roch car park
DISTANCE: 3.7km, circular walk
GRADIENT: 90m

TIME: 1hr20min
COLOURED MARKERS: Orange
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Easy, some slopes

Explore the hills lined with the La Garde mountain stream and the old road which leads to the village, and discover the Saint-Joseph wayside shrine.

DESCRIPTION:
 Start in the car park below the Saint Roche 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 Saint Joseph wayside shrine. This road is the former track between Grimaud and Saint-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.

"LE PEYRON" CIRCULAR WALK

START: In front of the Dog club
DISTANCE: 2.5 km, circular walk
GRADIENT: 3 m

TIME: 40min
MARKERS: The frog
LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Easy

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 "Peyron", or "peira" from the old Provençal dialect which means "stone" refers to the big flat stones used in bygone days to cross the ford to cross La Giscle. Start near the Dog club. Take the Chemin des Ajusts 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 ashes. This area, which is now the Commune 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 Giscle river. You can just catch glimpses between the trees of Grimaud village perched in the background. Provence giant crows grows naturally in the moist ground along the stream. Man grows this tall grassy 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.





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 1,000. Just how present the Saracens were in the massif is yet to be ascertained.

The first charters of the year 1,000 mention a fortified habitat high on the hill: the Castrum de 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 Commune. The Saint-Michel 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 end of the 20th century, these activities began to disappear, and tourism was developed. Originally winter tourism, it was largely replaced by summer tourism in the middle of the 20th century.

GRIMAUD PORT

There has always been a lot of tourism on the coastline, particularly in the surroundings of the Saint-Pons les Mûres hamlet, a junction between major routes and the Grimaud pier. 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 Ministry of Culture.



MAP OF THE HISTORIC VILLAGE OF GRIMAUD

VISIT OUR TOWN AND DISCOVER ITS BEAUTY...

In this map you will find all the information about Grimaud's exceptional sites - the most famous and the more secretive. Some have QRcodes (indicated by pictographs) in the list below). Scan them to learn more about the site.

- 1 SAINT ROCH WINDMILL - G12***
This windmill dates back to the 16th century. First called the La Gardiole windmill, it became the Saint-Roch windmill in the 17th century when the chapel named after the saint was built several hundred metres 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 sheafs 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 SAINT ROCH CHAPEL - G12***
This chapel was built in the 17th century. Situated on one of the main roads to the village, 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 Andrée Gavens in 1937. In the centre there is a medieval altar made from basalt.
- 3 SAINT-MICHEL CHURCH - H12***
From the 11th century, Grimaud had a small church, Saint Michel but we no longer know what it looked like or exactly where it was. It was replaced by this beautiful church with Roman Provençal architecture. The dimensions and quality of the construction of this church, built in granite and limestone, are an indication of the village's considerable wealth at the end of the 12th century and beginning of the 13th century. This building was originally covered in schist flagstones. Since then, the original architecture has been modified, such as the construction of the bell tower (16th century), the sacristy (18th century), and the widening of the southern doors. Due to a lack of space, the cemetery around the church was moved near the Saint-Roch windmill at the end of the 19th century. Inside there are traces of old frescoes which decorate the walls and arches. Above the transept, an 1850 fresco depicts Saint Michel, Saint Pierre, et Saint Bartholomew. The stained-glass and resin windows were made by the jeweller, Jacques Gautier in 1975. An organ was installed in 2015 by the organ builder, Pasqual Quoirin. During the Middle Ages the village stretched from the castle to the top of the hill and as far as the church. The Rue du Baladou ("small ball" in Provençal dialect) connected them all.
- 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 11th century charters evoke the *castrum de 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
- 5 DES PÉNITENTS CHAPEL - 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. CCCCLXXXII), the B 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.
Inside, there is a 17th century altarpiece and the Pietà painted by Paul-Emile Barberi in 1808. There are also the relics of Saint Theodore, and a variety of other statues, including Our Lady of 7 Sorrows.
In the south-eastern corner, there is a stone engraved with an inscription in Gothic characters: "His Grace of Fréjus gave 40 days of pardon".
- 6 LA 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 sheltered one of the village's two old wells, which we know existed as early as the 11th century. Due to droughts, and to make drawing water easier, in 1841 the well was equipped with a hand pump which can still be seen today.
- 7 HERITAGE MUSEUM - H12***
Discover the 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 the part of the Massif des Maures. Different activities like the cork 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. Free admission
- 8 LA PLACE NEUVE - H12***
Situated high on the hill, Grimaud often lacked water. The village's two wells and the several springs in the surroundings were not enough for 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 lacked 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.
The Rue des Hoirs which leads to Place Neuve was named Rue des Orts in bygone days (from the Provençal word "ort" which means garden). You can still see pretty gardens on either side of the street.
- 9 LA PLACE VIEILLE - H12***
This charming square is the centre of village life, where petanque players and other inhabitants meet.
- 10 LA 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 passage-way gives access to kitchen gardens and other farmland which stretched to where the Place Neuve is today.
- 11 LA PLACETTE AND THE HISTORIC CENTRE - H12***
In the centre of the village is the soul of the medieval market town which went from the castle to Saint-Michel church. The buildings are squat, the streets sinuous, and you can still see beautiful door and window frames dating from the 15th and 16th century, a prosperous period for the village.
- 12 LA RUE DES TEMPLIERS AND MAISON DES ARCADES - H12***
In bygone days, called Grand-Rue, Rue Droite, Rue des Juifs, it was the main street in 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 century) are home to shops and businesses. On the corner of the Rue du Portail (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.
In the middle of the 20th century, we imagined that Templar knights had stayed in one of the buildings in the street. Despite the fact that we now know this is not true, the street still bears their name.
- 13 THE TOWN HALL - H12***
The existing town hall is in two buildings which were reorganised in the 1980s. This building was the "Clastre" from at least the 16th century. It was home to the parish priests. In the 19th century, the town hall moved in, along with the justice of the peace, and the boys' classroom. In the beginning of the 19th century, the teacher used the small garden below as a kitchen garden.
- 14 DISCOVERY TRAIL FOR NATURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE - G12***
15 OF THE PONT DES FEES 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 SAINT JOSEPH WAYSIDE SHRINE - E5**
This wayside shrine is one of many in the district. These little kiosks usually public, are situated near places of worship or on junctions. This Saint Joseph wayside shrine is a reminder of the Saint-Joseph chapel which no longer exists, which was situated at the entrance to the village.
- 17 NOTRE DAME DE LA QUESTE CHAPEL - 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 show developed, as well worship of Marian. 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.
In the chapel there is an interesting collection, including a magnificent 17th century altarpiece, and a painting of the Rosary Donation. Saint Lambert is represented in a reliquary bust and a painting. The nearby spring named after him is said to have miraculous properties. The watering place on the road is a sign of the importance of the agricultural show. When the chapel was restored in 2002, Coline Fabre created particularly contemporary stained glass windows.
- 18 BEAUVALLON CHAPEL - C9**
This chapel was built at the same time as the Domaine de Beauvallon. In front there is a bust of Emile Berneim (1851-1930), the creator of the Domaine de Beauvallon, sculpted by Ghana Orloff.
- 19 SAINT-FRANÇOIS D'ASSISE CHURCH - I16****
The massive style and the imposing arcatures are reminiscent of the Saints-Maries-de-la-Mer church. Inside only the 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 Saint Tropez gulf, and the plain. In the distance you can make out the Grimaud village and castle on the hill.
- 20 LES DÉCORS - I15****
Some façades have trompe-l'oeils, some simple architectural motifs (columns, oculus, capitals), or statues or figures such as the Provençal person leaning on his balcony on the Place du Marché (market square).
There are also a series of "calades" on this square - decorative arrangements of pebbles laid in the ground. They evoke the type of local business or shops they are in front of.
- 21 LA PLACE FRANÇOIS SPOERRY AND 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 LA PLACE DU 14 JUIN - J16****
This square, situated 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 a difficult process because there was a lot of strong opposition to the project.