



01/09 > 30/09

9am - 12.30pm • 2.30pm - 6pm

Monday to Saturday

Offices do TOU ILLIA TE TOU ILL

9.30am - 12.30pm • 2.30pm

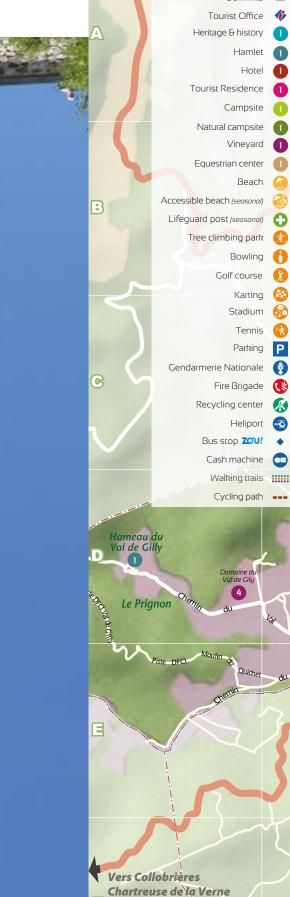
6.30pm

7 days a week

9am - 12.30pm • 2pm - 5.30pm

Monday to Saturday,

except public holidays



iquade (Traverse de l')

Amarrage (Rue de l')

rtisans (Place des)

alladou (Rue du)

ncienne Mine (Chemin de l'). . C2,3

ères (Route des) D7-F6.7

.D6-E6

.A8.9-B8

Summits 4 Tourist Office

Hotel 1

Campsite 1

Vineyard 1

Beach 🦨

Bowling (

Karting 🙆

Stadium 🚷

Tennis 🙌

Fire Brigade 🕔

Recycling center (K)

Bus stop **ZOU!**

Walking trails

Cycling path ---

Golf course 👔

Heritage & history

Tourist Residence 🚹

Natural campsite 1

Tree climbing park 👚

LIST OF ROADS Porche (Rue du)

COGOLIN

Port Sud (Rue du) Garde-Freinet (Rte de la)C-F3-D4-F4 Portalet (Rue du) **START**: St. Roch's windmill car park Pré Saint-Michel (Chemin du)..H13* Pré-Garnoux (Chemin de) **DISTANCE**: 1.5 km, circular walk Prianon (Chemin du). **GRADIENT**: 70m **TIME**: **∱** 45 min

Quichet (Piste DFCI Moulin du) .E1,2

Roche-Percée (Chemin de la)C3.4-D

Rascas (Chemin de)

Remparts (Place des)

Remparts (Rue des) Réparade (Chemin de la)

Romantique (Allée)

Ruisseau (Chemin du)

Rompecul (Rue).

Sables (Ile des).

Ronde (IIe) .

LA GARDE-FREINET

A8 Aix-en-Provence

La Garde Freinet

Marseille

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

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 St. Roch's 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.

DISCOVERY TRAIL OF THE **PONT DES FÉES VALLEY**

"LA CASTELLANE" CIRCULAR WALK

START: In front of the Grimaud Tourist Office **DISTANCE**: 3 km, circular walk

GRADIENT: 90 m

TIME: **★** 45 min • **ॐ** 20 min **COLOURED MARKERS**: Green **LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY**: Easy

Vers

LE PLAN-DE-LA-TOUR

Le Plan-de-la-Tour

Explore the plain and the charming southern part of the village. You have a stunning view of the village

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

Vers Cavalaire

et Le Lavandou

WALKING TRAILS (

"LE PIERREDON" CIRCULAR WALK

START: St. Roch's windmill car park **DISTANCE**: 2km, circular walk

TIME: **∱**50 min **COLOURED MARKERS**: Blue

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

DESCRIPTION DU PARCOURS

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 to 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 St. Roch's windmill. You are back at the starting point.

START: Grimaud Tourist Office

until you reach Port Grimaud.

GRADIENT: 100 m

"LE PEYRON" CIRCULAR WALK

START: In front of the Dog club **DISTANCE**: 2.5 km, circular 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.

GRADIENT: 3 m

The word Peyron, derived from the ancient Provencal dialect Peira which means stone, refers to the large flat stones used in the past as a ford to cross La Giscle river.

Start near the Dog club. Take the Chemin des Ajusts which crosses a residential area for

COLOURED MARKERS: White **LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY:** Medium, some **GRADIENT**: 80m slopes and stony

Vers Cogolin

Hyères et Toulon

LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Easy,

TIME: **∱**1hr20 **START**: Moulin Saint-Roch car park **DISTANCE**: 3.7km, circular walk **GRADIENT**: 90m

COLOURED MARKERS: Orange **LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY:** Easy

* see VILLAGE details - ** see PORT GRIMAUD details

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

ZA du Grand-Pont business park

Multisport complex des Blaquières

ont des Fées (bridge).

Oratoire Saint-Joseph (oratory

Notre-Dame de la Queste chape Oratoire de la Queste (oratory)

Abreuvoir de la Queste (watering trough

Groupe scolaire des Blaquières (school

Fire Brigade .

Post sorting office.

HAMLETS

Hameau du Val de Gill lameau de la Tourre.

meau des Crottes

Hameau de Cavillon

ACCOMMODATION

Hôtel "La Boulangerie 3 Hôtel "Verger Maelvi

Hôtel "Villa des Rosiers 8 Hôtel "Villa des Anges Hôtel "Le Suffren"

4 Hôtel "La Pierrerie". Hôtel "Le Ginestel

👩 Hôtel "Le Giraglia"

meau des Cagnignon meau des Cadeous

ameau de Saint-Pons-les-Mûres

Hôtel de Saint-Tropez - Soleil Vacance

📭 Résidence "Les Bastides de Grimaud' ésidence "La Palmeraie"

> ésidence "Les Parcs de Grimaud" sidence "Les Perles de Saint-Tropez"

Résidence "Les Jardins de la Mer".

Camping "Le Charlemagne"

Camping "La Pinède" Camping "Holiday Marina" Camping "Les Prairies de la Mer" 6 Camping "Le Domaine des Naïades

7 Camping de la Plage. 8 Camping des Mûres

"Mme Jeanine FERRARO" 2 "M. Claude FERRERO"

Domaine de la Tourre.

2 MDME Stables

EQUESTRIAN CENTRES

WINERIES

sidence "Port Grimaud" Soleil Vacances.

Camping "Domaine du Golfe de Saint-Tropez"

sidence "Les Restangues du Golfe de Saint-Tropez". C

..D8 - I15**

Waste reception centre

HERITAGE SITES

SAINTE-MAXIME

lage de Beauvallon

Golfe de

Saint-Tropez

Vers S^{te}-Maxime

et St-Raphaë

Explore the hills lined with the La Garde mountain stream and the old road which leads to the village, and

"LA CALADE" CIRCULAR WALK

discover the oratory of St. Joseph.

GASSIN

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.

"GRIMAUD / PORT GRIMAUD" TRAIL

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

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

DISTANCE: 6km - outbound journey

TIME: 30 min (one-way)

COLOURED MARKERS: White and blue LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY: Medium

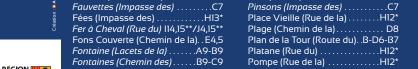


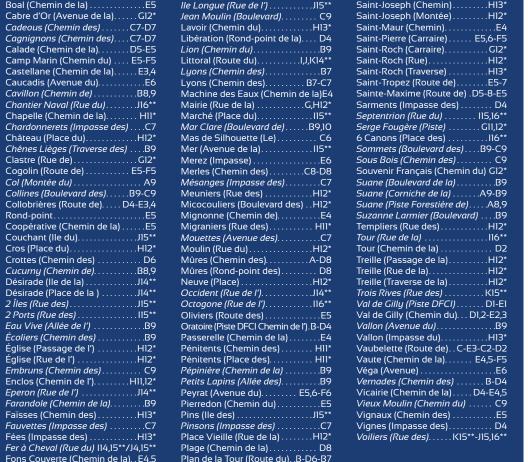






several hundred metres. Take the dirt track on the right which goes through the vines. The magnificent trees you see in this part of the plain are ash trees. This area, which is now the Communauté de Commune, was named Fraxinetum or Le Freinet after this tree as early as the IIth century. At the next 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 cane 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





Italics: Private roads - * see VILLAGE detail - ** see PORT GRIMAUD detail

Grimaud (Boulevard de)....B10-C10

Guerrevieille (Chemin de) .. B10-C10

Haute Suane (Montée de la). .A9-B9

..C7.8

Grives (Place des)

Hoirs (Rue des).

Horloge (Rue de l') .



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 vear 1000. Just how present the Saracens were in the massif is yet to be

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 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





VISIT OUR TOWN AND DISCOVER ITS BEAUTY...

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

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

with Roman Proven-

meters away. It is one of the town's 4 çal architecture. The dimensions and quality windmills. But there were many other mills of the construction of this church, built in which also produced flour - watermills. There granite and limestone, are an indication of the were 9 in the area.

mechanics were restored. In front of the This building was originally covered in schist edifice there is a threshing area. In this area flagstones. Since then, the original architechorses tread on sheaves of wheat. Some- ture has been modified, such as the constructimes, for increased efficiency, they dragged a tion of the bell tower (16th century), the stone roller. Once the dust and straw had sacristy (18th century), and the widening of the been cleared away, the grains were taken to southern doors. Due to a lack of space, the the mill to be crushed by two millstones. The Cemetery around the church was moved near miller put sails on the blades of the mill. He the St. Roch's windmill at the end of the 19th would carefully observe several conditions, century. Inside there are traces of old like the strength and direction of the wind, frescoes which decorate the walls and arches. while the wheat was being ground. When the Above the transept, an 1850 fresco depicts St. 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 village, it is dedicated to Saint Roch, who was often evoked for the protection again contagious illnesse like the plague.

9 PLACE VIEILLE • H12*

This charming square

is the centre of village

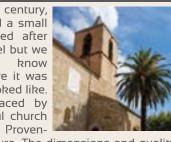
life, where petangue

players and other in-

Inside, paintings on the wall depict the saint's 11th century charters life. They were painted by Andrée Gavens in evoke the castrum de 1937. In the choir there is a medieval altar Grimaldo, which un made from basalt.

3 EGLISE SAINT MICHEL • H12*

om the 11th century church named after Saint Michael but we o longer know exactly where it was or what it looked like t was replaced by his beautiful church



village's considerable wealth at the end of the In the 1990s, the roof, the blades and the 12^{th} century and beginning of the 13^{th} century.

Michael, St. Peter and St. 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 ue du Baladou ("small ball" in Provençal

dialect) connected them all. THE CASTLE • G12*

here is little doubt hat man has been resent on this hill. bove the fertile plain, ince at least the end of antiquity. The doubtedly existed pri or 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. It was later run by nuns, and also became the Economic and population crises due to the school for girls.

construction, 12th December 1566. In the middle of the 20th century, an alleged resence of Templar knights in one of the uildings on the street was mentioned. Despite the fact that we now know this is not rue, the street still bears their name

The Maison des Arcades is a cultural centre open to the public offering regular exhibitions of various artists.

Cros means hollow in Provencal dialect

10 PLACE DU CROS • H12*

Under the existing paving stones is well tank catches the rain water from the surroundir roofs. The Cros cove red passageway gav access to kitchen ga

dens and other farmland which stretched to small garden below as a kitchen garden. where the Place Neuve is located today.

LA PLACETTE AND THE HISTORIC CENTRE • H12*

village keeps the sou of the medieval ma ket town which wer from the castle to S Michel's church. Th buildings are squa the streets sinuou and you can still se beautiful door an

window frames dating from the 15th and 16th and the natural wealth of the area contributed

RUE DES TEMPLIERS AND MAISON DES ARCADES • H12*

called Grand-Ru Rue Droite, Rue des Juifs, it was the mai street of the village. Rich and importan families of the capital of Freinet - the forme

In bygone days,

name of the area had their homes o

16th centuries) are home to shops and are situated near plabusinesses. On the corner of the Rue du ces of worship or on Portalet ("small gateway" in Provençal dialect) junctions. This Oratory is the old town hall. 1555, the date of the of St. Joseph is a remin neighbourhood's construction, is on the der of the St. Joseph's keystone. The building opposite was home to chapel which no longer the powerful seigneurial family, De Castelane. exists and was situated at the entrance of the On the corner of Rue du Four - where there village 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

13 THE TOWN HALL • HI2*

The existing town hall occupies two buildings which were 🐚 reorganised in the 1980s. This building was the "Clastre" from t was home to the ish priests. In the century, the town

all moved in, along with the justice of the peace, and the boys' classroom. In the beginning of the 19th century, the teacher used the

DISCOVERY TRAIL FOR NATURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE • G12* OF THE PONT DES FÉES VALLEY • D4

nis small valley named for the relics of a bridge which was ised from the 16th century to transort a pipe over the Garde stream supply the village This unique sys

centuries, a prosperous period for the village. 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 ora typical to the Massif des Maures coastine. And more particularly, this type of emporary stream and the alternation petween forest, riparian woodlands, and

16 ORATOIRE SAINT JOSEPH • E5

ockv areas.

This wayside oratory is one of many in the territory. These little this street. The buildings with arcades (15th - shrines usually public,

to assemble at the top of the hill where they one of the village's two old wells, which we as we know it today. Then in the middle of the last century, the seigneurs from the powerful retraces the bygones days of this part of the

CHAPELLE DES PENITENTS · HII*

Built at the end of the 15th centurv. ND du Coulet was built a the entrance to the village. 1482, the date of construction engraved in Rom letters on the lintel o the door (M. CCC

LXXXII, the 8 is ounctuation sign). The primitive porch was filled in to expand the inside of the chapel. It Were not enough for became the home of the White Penitents the village's 900 incongregation which helped the local popula-

1808. There are also the relics of St. Theodor. and a variety of other statues, including Our Lady of seven Sorrows.

days of pardon".

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 "hospital" in the century, the buildi sheltered paupers and orphans.

built this rampart for their protection in the know existed as early as the 11th century. Due 1370s. The fortified front door was here, but to droughts, and to make drawing water only a few traces remain. The fortifications easier, in 1841 the well was equipped with a evolved with time. Basic in the 11th to 13th hand pump which can still be seen today. century, they were developed in the 15th century, and reached their peak in the 17th century. Abandoned at the end of the 18th Discover this muse century, and dismantled during the French um housed in magn Revolution, the castle was largely destroyed. ficent buildings: Grand families followed, first related to village house, an old Provence counts, then Charles II of Naples. In forge, and the former the middle of the 15th century, Jean de Cossa, oil mill which date a grand seneschal, left his mark on the area back to the 16th cenwhen he founded the village of Saint-Tropez
tury. The collectic
has been assemble de Castellane family expanded the building Massif des Maures. Different activities like and ordered the construction of the southern the cork and timber industries, olive oil and towers. Officially listed as a historic monu- wine production are represented in the ment, there have been restoration works museum galleries. On the upper floors you since the 1980s.

Situated high on the nill, Grimaud often acked water. The vilage's two wells and l the several springs Maring in the surroundings 💹 habitants and live

Free admission

to the plague and war obliged the inhabitants Not far away, a brick hand pump sheltered

HERITAGE MUSEUM • H12*

stock. In the 16 Inside, there is a 17th century altarpiece and kilometres from the village was piped to the century, water from an abundant spring a few the Pietà painted by Paul-Émile Barberi in 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 In the south-eastern corner, there is a stone town lacked water again until 1884, when engraved with an inscription in Gothic charac-thanks to a steam machine, the groundwater ters meaning: "His Grace of Fréjus gave 40 on the plain was pumped to the village to supply the houses. This fountain was built in 886 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

will discover costumes and scenes from past

daily life, with the reconstitution of a living

room, bedroom, and barn - the typical layout

of a home in villages like Grimaud.

PLACE NEUVE • H12

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.

From the top of the church tower there is a

spectacular view of Port Grimaud, the bay of

aint Tropez, and the plain. In the distance,

you can make out the Grimaud village and

ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTATION

pe-l'oeil paintings representing architectura

motifs (columns, oculus, capitals), statues or

mosaics of black and white pebbles inspired

THE MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN • K14**

located at the creation of the marina.

PLACE FRANÇOIS SPOERRY -

castle on the hill.

created by archite

the end of the 1960s

the lakeside city of

Port Grimaud pre-

sents a resolutely

Mediterranean archi-

Some façades ar

The buildings on this

tiful blue and white

fountain, decorated

with Azulejos glaze

tiles bears a portra

Grimaud.

of the founder of Port

Grimaud, was named

22 PLACE DU 14 JUIN • J16**

ceramic decoration

Francois Spoerry

• I15**

which made the construction possible.

CHAPELLE NOTRE DAME

Like other edifices i the region,

chapel was built the end of the century. During t Middle Ages an i portant agricultura fair developed, a well as Marian devo

tions. In the 16^t 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.

The chapel keeps an interesting collection, figures like the Provençal woman leaning on including a magnificent 17th century altarpiece, her balcony on the Place du Marché (market and a painting of the Rosary Donation. square). St. Lambert is represented in a reliquary bust Under the arcades, there are also remarkable and a painting. The nearby spring named after him is said to have miraculous properties. The watering place on the road is a sign the type of shops in front of which they were of the importance of the agricultural fair. When the chapel was restored in 2002, Coline Fabre created particularly contemporary stained-glass windows.

18 CHAPELLE DE BEAUVALLON • C9

built at the same time as the estate. The garden is adorned with the bust of the promo ter Emile Berheir sculpted by Chana Orloff. This district, former

agricultural, develope thanks to winter tourism at the end of the 19 $^{ ext{th}}$ century. From the 1910s, Bernheim built there an This square, located estate around a golf course, as well as a Grand in the first part of Port hotel, now turned into a private estate.

Many renowned architects worked on the as a reminder of the construction of villas. Two of them are listed as date of the building Historic Monuments: the Villa Vent d'Aval by permit for the lake Pierre Chareau and the Villa Seynave by Jean side city. Gettin Prouvé. These private properties are not open to approval had been the public.

9 EGLISE SAINT FRANÇOIS D'ASSISE • 116**

The massive style and the imposing arcatures are remi niscent of the Saintes-Maries de-la-Mer church Inside, the single nave is sober. Above the platform, you can see a series of

the district's style

isolated plain. They were situated close to the

In the past it was too dangerous to live on the

strong opposition

1 à 7 THE HAMLETS These small grouped houses contribute to

Scattered throughout the area, their construction began in the 16th and 17th centuries, except for Saint-Pons-les-Mûres, that is even

stained-glass windows by Victor Vasarely. farmland, making access easy.