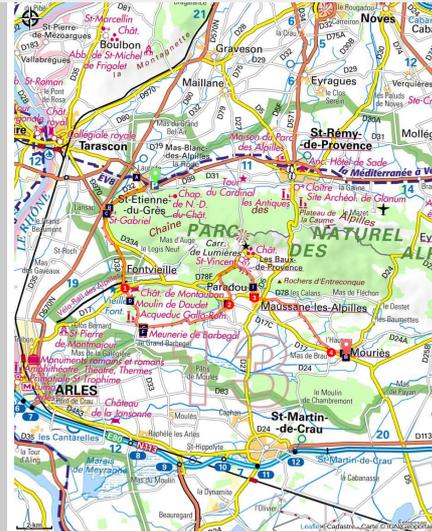


SAINT ETIENNE DU GRES - Le tour des Alpilles à vélo, jour 1



Saint-Étienne-du-Grès



À l'ombre des oliviers (©Rémi Sérange - PNR Alpilles)

Sillonnez les routes de l'ancien territoire de la seigneurie des Baux !

Cette première journée vous amène à découvrir la partie sud-ouest du massif des Alpilles. Voyagez de l'époque romaine à l'aire napoléonienne, au fil des villages provençaux que vous traverserez et du patrimoine dont ils recèlent. Entre la vallée des Baux et la plaine de la Crau, profitez aussi d'un terroir reconnu par plusieurs AOP, dont les productions sauront régaler vos papilles.

Useful information

Practice : BIKE

Duration : 4 h

Length : 31.2 km

Trek ascent : 236 m

Difficulty : Easy

Type : Itinérance

Themes : Heritage and history, Know-how, Waters and rivers

Accessibility : Hybrid bike



Trek

Departure : Parking de la Salle des Fêtes, Saint-Etienne du Grès

Arrival : Mouriès

Dos au parking, suivre à droite la D32, direction Fontvieille. A l'intersection avec la D33, l'emprunter à gauche. Après 500 m, bifurquer à droite sur la draille des Joncs. Au bout, retrouver la D33 et rejoindre Fontvieille par la droite.

1- Au rond-point, prendre à gauche, puis au carrefour continuer tout droit. Après 2,5 km, tourner à gauche sur la route, direction «Aqueduc Romain ». La suivre sur 6 km jusqu'au centre-bourg du Paradou.

2- Au croisement, continuer sur l'avenue Jean Bessat. Emprunter la D17 à droite, puis à gauche la D78b direction Les Baux. Au bout, suivre à droite la D78f. 1 km plus loin, bifurquer à droite sur la D27 et rejoindre le centre-bourg de Maussane.

3- Au croisement avec la D17, tourner à gauche. Après 800 m, prendre à gauche la D5, direction Eygalières. Au carrefour suivant, suivre à droite la direction «Le Petit Roman ». Poursuivre sur cette route jusqu'à l'intersection avec la D17.

4- Tourner à gauche sur le chemin d'Alphonse Daudet, avant la D17, et continuer jusqu'au rond-point. Prendre à droite pour retrouver le centre-bourg et la Maison du Tourisme de Mouriès.

On your path...



-  Les Olivades (A)
-  Saint-Gabriel Chapel (C)

-  Rambaille Pond (B)
-  The mill of Alphonse Daudet (D)

 The Roman aqueduct of Barbegal and the remains of the Roman flour mill (E)

 Roman aqueduct of Barbegal (G)

 Bridge-canal of the Baux valley (I)

 Napoleon III wash house (K)

 The Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur (M)

 Barbegal hydraulic mill (F)

 The village of Paradou (H)

 Mural by Jean-Claude Quilici (J)

 St. Roch oratory (L)

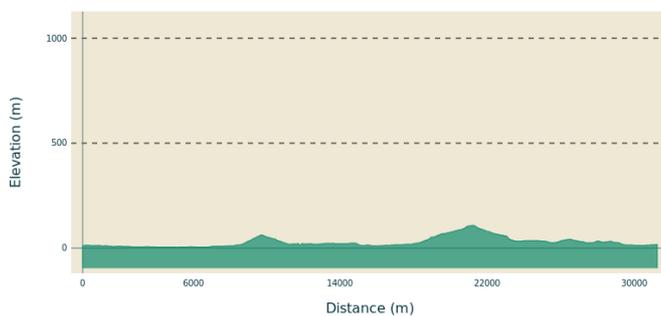
All useful information

Advices

L'itinéraire se faisant en 3 jours, penser à réserver un hébergement en fonction de la distance journalière à parcourir. Contacter les Offices de Tourisme Alpilles-en-Provence, Maussane-les-Alpilles, et les Bureaux d'Informations Touristiques d'Eyguières et Orgon.

Pour votre sécurité, et pour la préservation des massifs forestiers, l'accès aux espaces naturels est règlementé de juin à septembre. Renseignez-vous pendant la période estivale au 08 11 20 13 13 (prix d'un appel local) ou sur www.bouches-du-rhone.pref.gouv.fr Téléchargez gratuitement l'application MYPROVENCE ENVIE DE BALADE (disponible sur Appstore et Android Market).

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 4 m
Max elevation 108 m

Transports

Chercher les horaires des transports en communs sur le site www.lepilote.com sur la commune de Saint-Etienne du Grès.

Access

A 6 km de Tarascon et 9 km de Saint-Rémy-de-Provence, par la D99.

Advised parking

Parking de la Salle des Fêtes, Saint-Etienne du Grès

Information desks

House of the Alpilles Regional Nature Park



2, boulevard Marceau, 13210 Saint-Rémy-de-Provence

contact@parc-alpilles.fr

Tel : +33 (0)4 90 90 44 00

<http://www.parc-alpilles.fr/>

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saintremy@alpillesenprovence.com

Tel : +33 (0)4 90 92 05 22

<http://www.alpillesenprovence.com>

On your path...



Les Olivades (A)

Léonard Quinche joined forces in 1818 with two Tarasconnais and created an Indian factory in Saint-Etienne du Grès. In 1948, the company is taken over by Pierre Boudin. In 1977, he created "Les Olivades", a family business that perpetuates the ancestral art of printing on fabric from the south of France, while adapting it to the current life. The Les Olivades brand has been a forerunner in terms of high-end products manufactured and sold by the same company.

Attribution : ©DR



Rambaille Pond (B)

The Rambaille pond is one of the few lakes of the Alpilles. Artificial and in which one it is forbidden to swim, it draws its water in the Vigueirat canal and has an area of 2.5 hectares. It makes the happiness of the fishing lovers from the surroundings. Most white-fleshed fish, as well as pike, trout and zander can be caught.

Attribution : ©Rémi Sérange - PNR Alpilles



Saint-Gabriel Chapel (C)

In the early Middle Ages, a first church was erected instead of an old pagan place of worship. Dedicated to the Archangel Gabriel, it is an important step on the road to Santiago de Compostela. The current chapel was built in the 12th century, and testifies to the splendor of the beginnings of Romanesque art in Provence, as shown by its architecture: its facade, its monumental portal, its carved friezes, or its oculus decorated with symbols of the four evangelists.

Attribution : ©Rémi Sérange - PNR Alpilles



The mill of Alphonse Daudet (D)

Between the 18th and early 20th century, Fontvieille lived to the rhythm of the windmills. Built on a rocky promontory, four mills cap the surrounding hills of Fontvieille. Moulin de Daudet, the most recent of the four built mills stopped working in 1914. It was transformed in 1935, paying tribute to the famous writer Alphonse Daudet who portrayed through the tale "Lettres de mon moulin" (Letters from my mill), the consequences of technical changes at that time.

Attribution : ©Chloé Scannapiéco - PNR Camargue



The Roman aqueduct of Barbegal and the remains of the Roman flour mill (E)

The Roman colony of Arles is endowed itself, around the 1st century AD, with a water supply system using two aqueducts built at the foot of the Alpilles, where you can still find remains today. To the south of the massif, a first aqueduct of about 10km brought water from several springs, collected over Maussane and Paradou. A second aqueduct showing its first remains between Eygalières and Mollégès, went from Fontvieille, where its water mixed with that of the southern aqueduct. The Barbegal flour mill, dated of the 2nd century AD, seems to have worked only a century to supply the population of Arles with wheat.

Attribution : ©PNR Alpilles



Barbegal hydraulic mill (F)

This mill was built in the 2nd century. and would have served 100 years. Built in a hillside on a slope of 30 ° and fed by the eastern branch of the Barbegal aqueduct, this mill consisted of two parallel rows of eight water wheels that operated sixteen mills. It formed a rectangle measuring 42 by 20 meters and produced about 4.5 tons of flour a day.

Attribution : ©Rémi Sérance - PNR Alpilles



Roman aqueduct of Barbegal (G)

In the 1st century AD, the Romans built two parallel aqueduct bridges, which converged in a basin from which a single conduit leading to Arles. The Barbegal aqueduct was diverted in the 2nd century. AD to feed the Barbegal mill, while the western branch continued to supply the city of Arles. The modified bridge trenched the link of the Pene to feed the mill. The waters were then collected by a channel that evacuated them into marshes.

Attribution : ©Rémi Sérance - PNR Alpilles



The village of Paradou (H)

Formerly known as Saint-Martin-de-Castillon, the current name "Paradou" comes, not from "Paradise" although it may seem like one to inhabitants or visitors, but the name of the old water mills of the Arcoule river which enabled weavers to "decorate" the sheets.

Attribution : ©Jason Gaydier - PNR Alpilles



Bridge-canal of the Baux valley (I)

In the Alpilles massif, numerous hydraulic structures have been built to supply all municipalities with water. The canal of the Baux valley, put in operation since July 3, 1914, passes along the southern foothills of the massif. The specificity of this environment associated with that of a canal, which must include a gentle slope allowing the good flow of water, led to the development of several canal bridges in the municipalities of Maussane-les-Alpilles and the Paradou.

Attribution : ©Rémi Sérance - PNR Alpilles



Mural by Jean-Claude Quilici (J)

This mural was realized in 2014 by 35 students under the mentorship of the artist Jean-Claude Quilici. The latter is a painter of Corsican origin, born in Marseille in 1941, who has a workshop in Maussane-les-Alpilles. Specialized in Provençal painting, he exhibited in the largest French, American and Japanese galleries. ;Among other things, he has created a 40m by 4m mural for the University of Corte and a 130m long mural for the Marseille metro.

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Napoleon III wash house (K)

This Second Empire wash house style (Napoleon III), was inaugurated on March 26, 1865, after having been realized by the Avignon architect Louis Astruc. The inhabitants of the town came there to do their laundry, making an important social meeting place. For the period this wash house presented a great particularity : It allowed to do the laundry standing, and no longer on the knees. ;

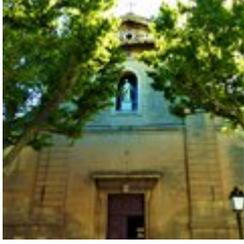
Attribution : ©Rémi Sérance - PNR Alpilles



St. Roch oratory (L)

Topped on a central pillar in stone, this small chapel was built in 1822, against cholera raging in the region. A niche was built, bullet-shaped, covered by a stone flat roof. A marble plaque was added to the building, where one can read "SAINT ROCH PRIEZ FOR US. 1822-1886".

Attribution : ©DR



The Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur (M)

The church is the place of the Saint-Jacques chapel, they found writings dating from the eleventh century. and has been replaced to accommodate the growing number of parishioners. The building in front of you dates from 1783. He has had several downgrades during the Revolution, but also following the 1909 earthquake that caused the collapse of the bell tower.

Attribution : ©Rémi Sérange - PNR Alpilles



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Ce projet partenarial rassemble également le Comité Régional du Tourisme, les agences départementales de développement touristique, les offices de tourisme et les syndicats d'initiative.

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www.cheminsdesparcs.fr

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