

# Le Montgrillet

Piémont cévenol nord - Meyrannes



Meyrannes et le Montgrillet (J.FRAULET)



*A walk “by stone and wood”, through time, past ancient vestiges and ancestral know-how.*

This former botanical path showcases an abundance of flora. You'll discover plants and trees that are typical for the southern Cévennes. It also bears witness to much human activity, with its limestone huts, its dry-stone crop terraces, country kiln, small stone shelters and Romanesque church.

## Useful information

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Practice : Hiking on foot

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Duration : 2 h

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Length : 5.3 km

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Trek ascent : 205 m

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Difficulty : Easy

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Type : Loop

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Themes : Architecture and village, Fauna and flora, History and culture

# Trek

**Departure** : Meyrannes

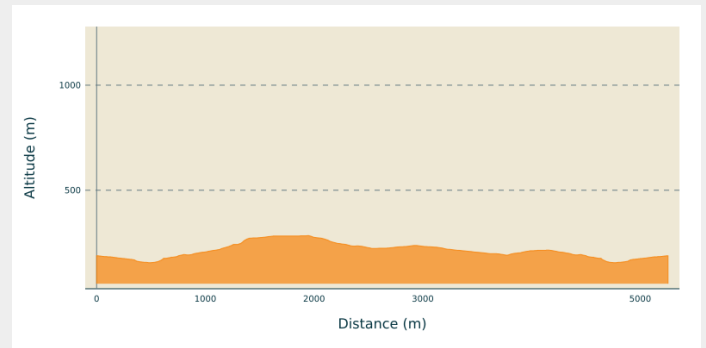
**Arrival** : Meyrannes

**Markings** :  Yellow waymarks

**Cities** : 1. Meyrannes

2. Saint-Brès

## Altimetric profile



Min elevation 155 m Max elevation 284 m

Go uphill on the road and past Meyrannes school. At the bridge over Montagnac gully, continue straight ahead, then fork right. A path starts between the houses at the top of the village. A steep path leads you quickly to Montgrillet, which it enters through an olive grove. Go past the disused quarry above a large lime-kiln. Your footpath climbs on the right to a dry-stone hut. Continue going uphill to Montgrillet on the same path between two walls, which cuts through an oak grove. Turn left towards La Font-de-Bourboul on a path that is paved to begin with. Retrace your steps, walk alongside the Bourboul brook and then climb the wooden steps. Go uphill and turn right onto your original outbound path.

# On your path...



- Le Montgrillet (A)
-  Dry-stone hut (C)

 The lime kiln (B)

# All useful information

## **Advices**

Make sure your equipment is appropriate for the day's weather conditions. Remember that the weather changes quickly in the mountains. Take enough water, wear good shoes and put on a hat. Please close all gates and barriers after yourself.

## **How to come ?**

### Transports

liO est le Service Public Occitanie Transports de la Région Occitanie/ Pyrénées - Méditerranée. Il permet à chacun de se déplacer facilement en privilégiant les transports en commun. Pour tout savoir, contacter le 08 10 33 42 73 ou se rendre sur [www.laregion.fr](http://www.laregion.fr)

### Access

Via Alès towards St-Ambroix on the D 904, and then, as you leave St-Ambroix, towards Meyrannes on the D 51

### Advised parking

Meyrannes town hall (mairie)

## Information desks

### **Tourism office CezeCévennes, Bessèges**

50 rue de la République, 30160 Bessèges

bessesges.otc-ceze-cevennes@orange.fr

Tel : 04 66 25 08 60

<https://www.tourisme-ceze-cevennes.com/>



### **Tourism office Cèze-Cévennes Saint-Ambroix**

Place de l'ancien Temple, 30500 Saint-Ambroix

stambroix.otc-ceze-cevennes@orange.fr

Tel : 04 66 24 33 36

<https://www.tourisme-ceze-cevennes.com/>



## Source



CC Céze Cévennes

<http://www.ceze-cevennes.fr/>



Parc national des Cévennes

<http://www.cevennes-parcnational.fr/>

# On your path...

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## Le Montgrillet (A)

Le Montgrillet is the hillock above the village. The population of Meyrannes used to be overwhelmingly farmers, who lived on what they grew. Le Montgrillet is exposed to the sun and close to the village, and was the ideal spot for farming. Evidence for this can be seen all along the path. The grove of olive trees above the path indicates one of the crops once grown in Meyrannes, along with grapes and mulberry trees (for leaves to feed to silkworms). (B. Mathieu)

Attribution : JF.RAULET

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## The lime kiln (B)

The limestone quarry was used to supply the lime-making kiln. Lime was much used in the countryside for improving soil, whitewashing walls and binding stones. In the lime-kiln, layers of coal alternated with limestone. Firing, which took more than 3 days, transformed the rock into lime. The kiln was constructed near the Montagnac river, the water being used to extinguish the quicklime. In use from 1853 on, the kiln has been disused for several years. (B. Mathieu)

Attribution : JF.RAULET

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## Dry-stone hut (C)

This structure was built using dry-stoning techniques (i.e. without binder) and was once used by the farmer to store his harvest, tidy away his tools or take shelter when a storm about to burst did not leave him enough time to return home. The builder chose to make his hut back onto a terrace, so as to economise on one wall and save space. On this sloping land, efficiency is of the essence: the farmer has to make the most of every cultivatable square metre. Terrace walls built from stones serve to create horizontal plots, remove stones from the land and prevent erosion. (B. Mathieu)

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