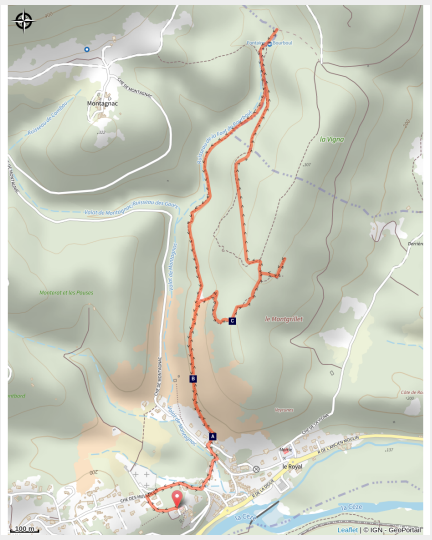
Le Montgrillet

Piémont cévenol nord

Meyrannes et le Montgrillet (JF.RAULET)



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

This circuit tells the story of humans and the land and the evolution of a landscape. From generation to generation, men and women have arranged and exploited this slope. As you walk between garrigue (arid shrubland) and chestnut orchards, you will discover many elements of built dry-stone heritage: faïsses (crop terraces), a shelter, a mazet (typical southern seasonal one-room dwelling on farmland), a capitelle (small hut) and a cobblestoned track.

Useful information

Practice : Hiking on foot

Duration : 2 h

Length : 5.3 km

Trek ascent : 297 m

Difficulty : Easy

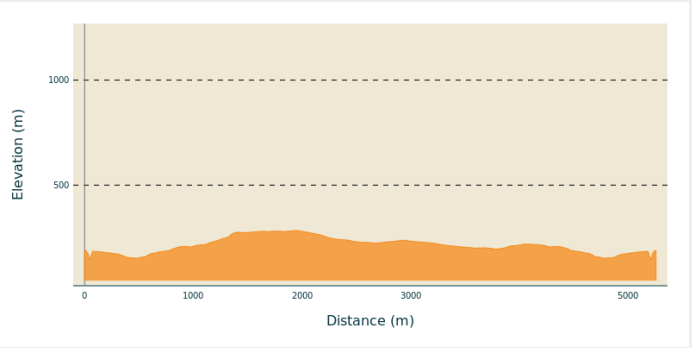
Type : Loop

Themes : Architecture and village, Fauna and flora, History and culture, Transports en commun

Trek

Departure : Meyrannes
Arrival : Meyrannes
Markings : Yellow waymarks
Cities : 1. Meyrannes
2. Saint-Brès

Altimetric profile



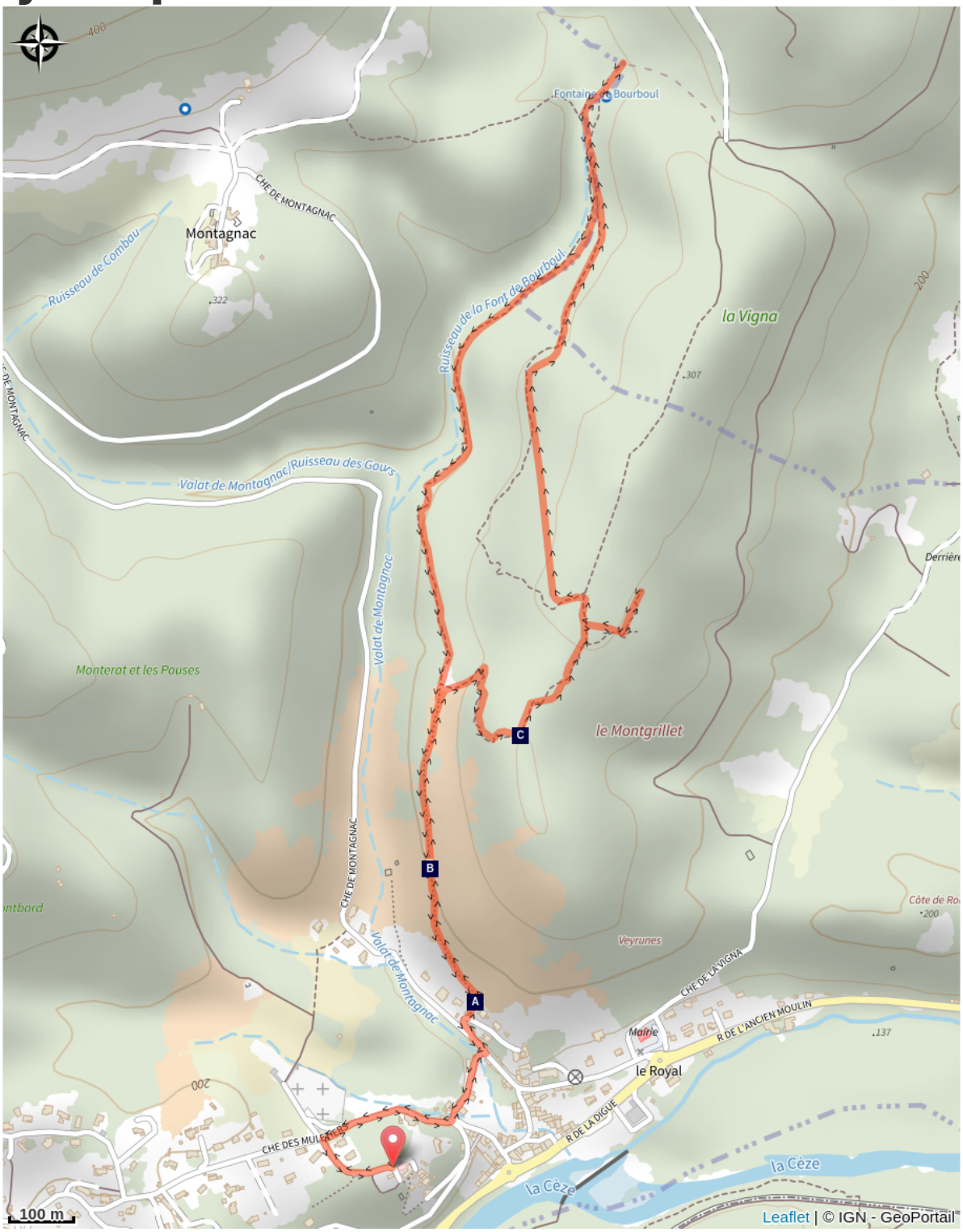
Min elevation 145 m Max elevation 284 m

Signposts will guide you all along this route. In the description below, the signposted place names and/or directions are given in **bold italics** between quotation marks:

Starting from **"Meyrannes"**, head towards **"La Font de Bourboul"** via **"Meyrannes-le-Royal"**, **"Les Faysses"**, **"La Vigna Del Bos"**, **"Les Calades"** and **"Le ruisseau de La Font de Bourboul"**. After a little detour to the fountain, return to **"Meyrannes"** via **"Le ruisseau de La Font de Bourboul"**, **"Les Faysses"** and **"Meyrannes-Le Royal"**.

This hike is taken from the guidebook **Cévennes Haute Vallée de la Cèze**, published by the Communauté de communes Cèze Cévennes as part of the collection Espaces Naturels Gardois and the label Gard Pleine Nature.

On your path...



Le Montgrillet (A)

The lime kiln (B)

Dry-stone hut (C)

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

Cette randonnée est accessible en transports en commun.

Pour consulter les horaires actualisés et planifier votre trajet, utilisez le calculateur d'itinéraires ci-dessous en renseignant l'a**rrêt d'arrivée : VILLAGE - Meyrannes**

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
14 rue de la République, 30160 Bessèges

ot.besseges@gmail.com
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

ot.stambroix@gmail.com
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...

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

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

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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