

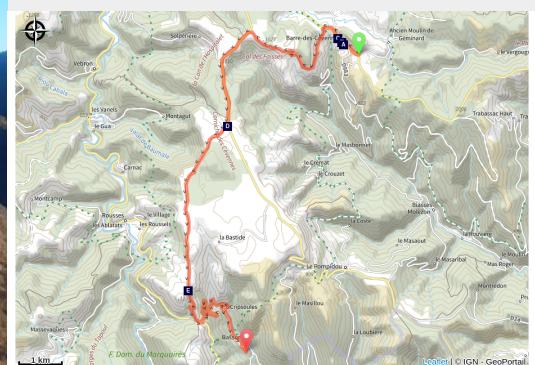


Variante GR®7 de Barre des Cévennes à Le Poujol (Bassurels) - Jour 1

Vallées cévenoles - Barre-des-Cévennes



Vue la Can (N. Thomas)



***Le gîte d'Aire de Côte étant fermé pour la saison 2022 jusqu'à mai 2023,
nous vous proposons comme alternative: Barre des Cévennes - Tunnel du Marquaires - Cripsoules - Le Poujol, en empruntant le GR®7 jusqu'au tunnel de Marquaires, puis la bifurcation sur Bassurels par un chemin non balisé, pour rejoindre le château Le Poujol.***

Useful information

Practice : Hiking on foot

Duration : 5 h

Length : 16.5 km

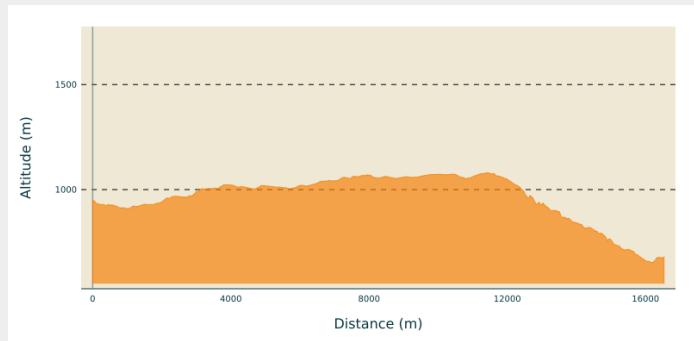
Trek ascent : 415 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Roaming

Departure : Barre des Cévennes
Arrival : Le Poujol (Bassurels)
Markings : GR (long-distance hiking path)
Cities : 1. Barre-des-Cévennes
2. Cans et Cévennes
3. Vebron
4. Le Pompidou
5. Rousses
6. Bassurels

Altimetric profile



Min elevation 652 m Max elevation 1080 m

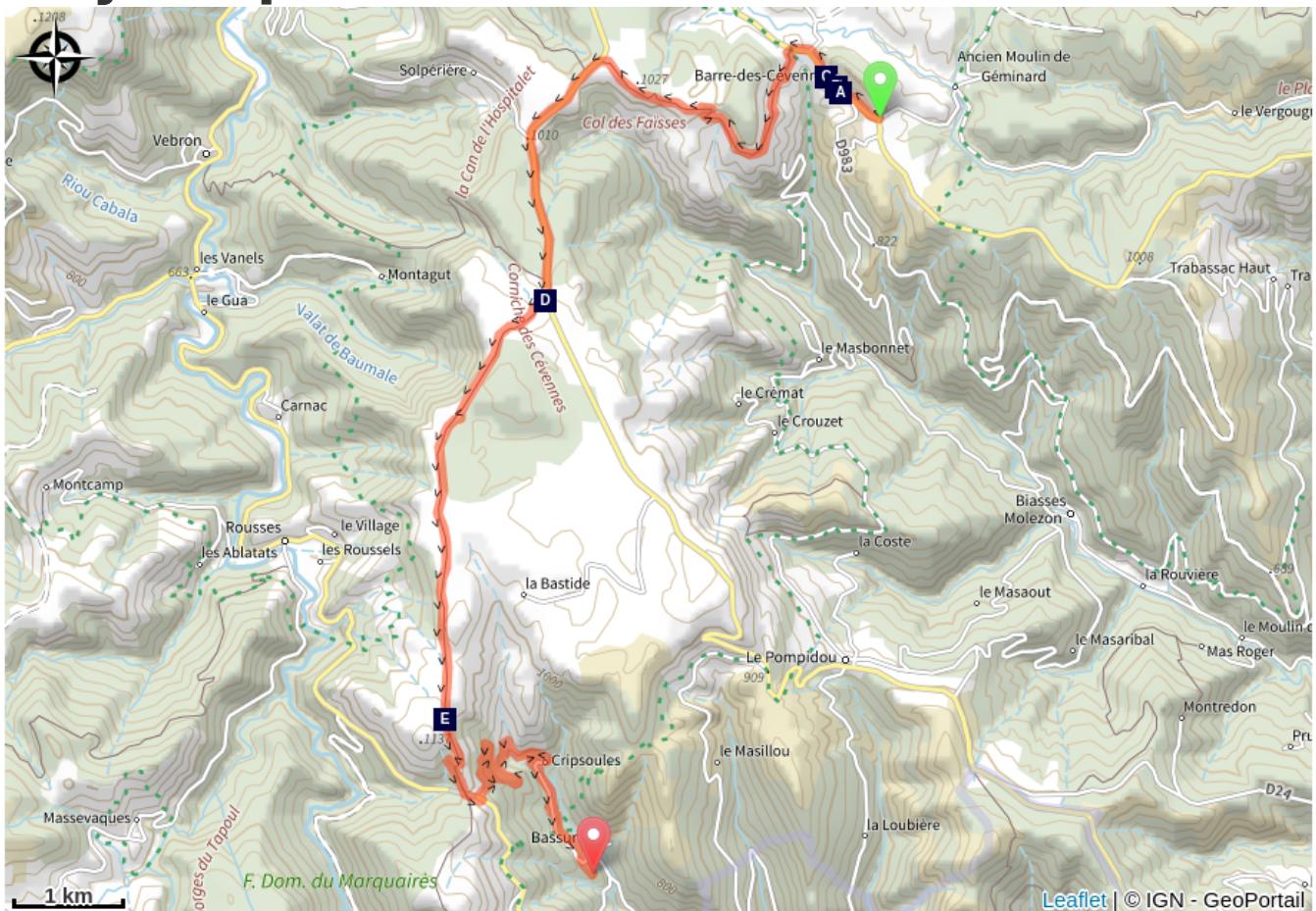
Tronçon Barre des Cévennes - Aire de Côte, remplacé par l'alternative **Barre des Cévennes - Tunnel du Marquaires - Le Poujol (Bassurels)**.

Depuis Barre des Cévennes, prendre le balisage du GR®7 jusqu'au Tunnel du Marquaires.

Au tunnel de Marquaires, vous quittez le balisage du GR®7, pour prendre un sentier non balisé qui descend sur votre gauche dans la forêt pour rejoindre la route D 907. La traverser, passer devant la maison et continuer à descendre sur le chemin, en direction de Cripsoules.

À Cripsoules, continuer sur la route sur 1,25 km, en direction de Bassurels. Juste avant un virage en S, prendre sur votre droite une piste privée, montant dans une châtaigneraie, suivre le panneau "château Le Poujol", situé à 380 m plus haut.

On your path...



Place de la Madeleine (A)

Place de la loue (Hiring Square) (C)

Mont Aigoual (E)

The Château (B)

Ash trees (D)

All useful information

⚠️ Advices

Attention, bien prendre la trace GPX ou une carte au 1/25000e car la partie Tunnel du Marquaires à Le Poujol, n'est pas balisée.

Adaptez votre équipement à la randonnée de plusieurs jours mais aussi aux conditions météorologiques du jour. N'oubliez pas que le temps change vite en montagne. Pensez à emporter de l'eau en quantité suffisante, de bonnes chaussures et un chapeau. Refermez soigneusement clôtures et portillons.

ⓘ Information desks

Tourism'house and national Parc at Florac

Place de l'ancienne gare, N106, 48400
Florac-trois-rivières

info@cevennes-parcnational.fr

Tel : 04 66 45 01 14

<https://www.cevennes-gorges-du-tarn.com>



Tourism office Mont Aigoual Causses Cévennes, Saint-André-de-Valborgne

les quais, 30940 Saint-André-de-Valborgne

vallee.borgne@wanadoo.fr

Tel : 04 66 60 32 11

<https://www.sudcevennes.com>



Source



Parc national des Cévennes

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

On your path...

Place de la Madeleine (A)

Marker 5

The fountain dates from the 18th century. At the end of the 19th century, the bust of Marianne – the personification of the French Republic – was added. At the same time, a poplar was planted by republican youth as a symbol of freedom. From here, you can see several bourgeois houses, which mostly date from the 17th and 18th centuries. They bear witness to the village's thriving past, when it had some 20 voituriers (merchant-carters), who would drive their carts down to the plains laden with wool and chestnuts and return with salt, wine and oil. Under the houses' large porches, harnesses and carts were kept. During fairs, the seed market took place in these vaults and those of the town hall.

The Château (B)

Marker 6

Constructed in the 12th and 13th centuries, the Château was entirely rebuilt in the early 16th century. From 1710 to 1715, it was modified by the Lord of Barre, who had his coat of arms carved above the entrance. Two towers were also added at this time. During the 1789 Revolution, the coat of arms disappeared under vigorous hammer strokes. In the early 19th century, during an expansion, the main tower was removed.

Place de la loue (Hiring Square) (C)

Marker 1

This little square, located at the north-eastern entrance to the village, was where the "loue" (hiring) used to be held during the great spring and autumn fairs: shepherds, domestics and chestnut gatherers would sit on the parapet and hope for an employer to take them on. The village hosted 12 to 15 fairs every year. The spring and autumn ones could attract up to ten thousand people from neighbouring departments, but also from the Var, Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhône. This village-rue (one-road village) was protected at each end by a fortified gate. One of them, called the Florac Gate, stood near the Place de la Loue. It was destroyed in the early 19th century.



🕒 Ash trees (D)

Ash trees, like the ones that border the path, like cool and damp environments. They were planted alongside paths by locals because ash branches, cut towards the end of summer, provided additional fodder for livestock.

Attribution : Nathalie Thomas



⌚ Mont Aigoual (E)

A beautiful view onto Mont Aigoual (1,567 m) - a mountain of winds, fog, snow and rain. Banks of clouds coming from the Mediterranean rub against its slopes and can cause violent precipitation (also called Cévenol episodes). This temperamental mountain is home to the last mountain weather-station in France.

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