

Ideas of walks Villefranche-sur-Mer vers Nice.



1. DARK PELICAN Villefranche-sur-Mer

2. Citadelle Saint Elme

To protect the County of Nice from the invaders, Duke Emmanuel-Philibert of Savoy built in the 16th century the Citadel, the strong associates of Mont-Alban (3) and Saint-Hospice as well as the port of Darse (4). These constructions, entrusted to Italian engineers, prefigure a new type of fortified bastion: we use the powder in the citadel, which is a great innovation for this time.



3. Fort du Mont-Alban.

One of the rare examples of military architecture from the middle of the 16th century in France, Fort Mont-Alban is classified as a historical monument.

Culminating at 220 meters above sea level, it offers an exceptional panorama: to the west on the Baie des Anges (22) to the Esterel Massif and to the east on the Bay of Villefranche to the Italian Riviera .

It is even said that by beautiful, we can see Corsica!



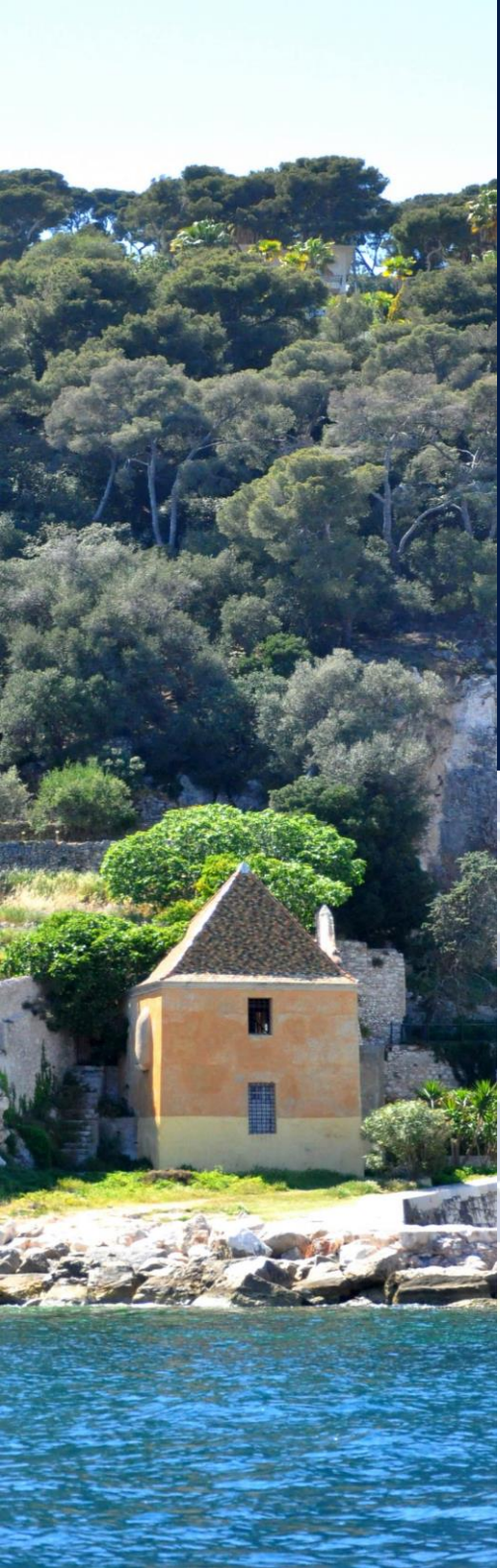
4. Port de la Darse.

Former historic military port, built in 1550 in the Bay of Villefranche-sur-Mer, the only natural harbor in deep waters of this sector of the Mediterranean for several centuries.

In 1713, it becomes Royal Port and it adds a basin (Radoub), a rope, a barracks and a hospital. Since 1990, it is registered in the inventory of Historic Monuments.

From now on it is a charming little marina.





5. Chapelle du Lazaret.

Tower vestige of a set of the seventeenth century. It is a small one-storey square building, topped by a glazed tile roof characteristic of the region.

This tower is sometimes called "Paganini Tower" because it sheltered the body of the famous violinist after his death in 1840.

6. Sentier du Littoral ou Chemin des Douaniers.

It was during the French Revolution that the Customs Administration decided to draw a path along the coast; the "Chemin des Douaniers" is thus in service in 1791, from Saintes Maries de la Mer to Menton.

This walk, in the heart of a protected and wild site, with wooden footbridges and steps carved into the rock will allow you to discover the charms of our coastline.

Warning: This path is not accessible by bad sea !!



7. Palais Maeterlinck.

It is a former mythical luxury hotel completed around 1920, located at the tip of the Cape of Nice, is like majestically suspended facing the Mediterranean.

Acquired in 2012 by a billionaire Czech for 48 million euros and transformed into twenty apartments. The architecture of this neo-classical palace is Florentine-inspired, on a 4-hectare estate with French gardens, a swimming pool on the seafront and a private beach accessible by a funicular.

Real jewels of the roaring twenties and today ultra luxurious residence, this Palace remains unique on the French riviera.

8. Château de l'Anglais.

This is one of the most amazing architectural jewels of the French Riviera.

Built in 1856 by the Scottish colonel, former Indian Army officer Robert Smith.

Seductive appearance, the building surprises; a curious architectural blend of elements of Gothic art styles with an oriental influence that earned him the nickname of "Madness of the English" or "madness Smith".

Old private house, now divided into several apartments.

The Castle of the English listed in 2000 as a Historic Monument is, without doubt, one of the beauties of Nice not to be missed.





9. Port de Nice.

At the heart of the city, at the foot of Genoese buildings is the Port Lympia, name given to the port of Nice. This name comes from the source Lympia that fed a small lake in a swampy area or begin in the middle of the eighteenth century the work of the port.

The construction of this artificial harbor in the countryside began in 1750 and lasted almost a century and a half.

Today, place of anchorage for sharp (typically regional boats), Yachts and pleasure boats. It also hosts cargo ships and ferries that provide crossings to Corsica.



10. Monument aux Morts.

Its construction began in 1924 and will be inaugurated in 1928 by Marshal Foch. Attached to the hill of the castle (11), this war memorial measures 32 meters high making it one of the largest in France.

Monumental construction erected in memory of 3665 Niçois dead for France during the First World War.

The beauty of this monument earned him to be classified "Heritage of the twentieth century" in 2000, then to be listed as a Historic Monument in 2010 before being classified in 2011.

11. Colline du Château.

The castle originally on this hill and which had defended the city of Nice against many attacks, was destroyed in 1706 at the request of King Louis XIV. Indeed, Nice at that time did not yet belong to France, this fortress was therefore an obstacle for the French attacks against the county of Savoy. Despite the destruction, the castle park keeps traces of its monuments of the past.

This park offers an exceptional view and is one of the favorite walks of Nice.



12. Quai Rauba Capéu.

Formerly chemin des Ponchettes, in 1770 it is the first path dug into the rock to join the Navy (Cours Saleya today) to the port Lympia newly dug.

"Raub Capéu" means in Niçois language "fly hat", this place indeed is one of the windiest of Nice.

The city entrusted the renovation to an architect collective in 2004, this project won the 1st prize at the Urban Planning Awards. A sundial a dozen meters in diameter is embedded on the ground, and it is the walkers who play the role of gnomon.



13. Vieux Nice.



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et. 14. Chapelle de la Miséricorde.

Giving full feet to the Cours Saleya, built from 1740, the richness of its interior decorations, the originality of its volumes and the paintings of Bistolfi make it a real Baroque jewel, of an exceptional architectural richness.

15. Opéra de Nice.

Classified Historical Monument in 1993, this Italian theater, adorned with the traditional colors of that time, namely tapestries and gold, illuminations of the mirrors, which adorn each lodge.

The plans are made by architect François Aune and validated by Charles Garnier.

It is a place where it is good to go in simple curious or end connoisseur.



16. Neuf lignes obliques.

Work of the French artist Bernard Venet, installed in 2010 in front of the Promenade des Anglais on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the annexation of the county of Nice to France.

It is a steel sculpture representing nine lines of 30m height joining at their summit.



17. Jardin Albert 1^{er}.

Created in 1852, built on the very mouth of the paillon, it is one of the oldest public gardens in the city. Place where is held many festivals such as The Nice Jazz Festival. This place is alive and deserves to be discovered. It is extended by La Coulée Verte, which is a huge space where there are outdoor activities, especially for children. Its tree is full of world diversity, not to mention the typical azure plants.



18. Méridien.

Located at number 1 of the Promenade des Anglais, it is one of the most famous hotels in Nice, both in its history and its influence.

De facto partner at the Ruhl casino, it has a private beach and all the benefits that a hotel can offer such luxury.

On its roof is a heated pool and a terrace to enjoy the view of the Bay of Angels.





19. Palais de la Méditerranée.

Opened for the first time in 1929, then completely demolished in 1990, with the exception of its two facades classified as a Historic Monument in 1989, then finally reopened in 2002 thanks to the initiative of private financing.

From now on, it is a luxury resort with restaurants, solarium, swimming pools and panoramic views as well as a casino. It also has a theater.

The property also has a 1700m² reception area, divided into sixteen meeting rooms.



20. Negresco.

Unique palace-museum of the city of Nice, this mythical hotel built in 1912 by Niermans, on behalf of the Romanian Henri Négresco, is classified as a Historical Monument since 2003. It is so characteristic and known around the world for its pink cupolas and its roof. It also houses a permanent art gallery, a 2-star Michelin-starred restaurant, luxury shops and also has its own private beach.

This hotel has also been used as a backdrop for many films, such as La Cage aux Folles 2 or Chacal.

21. Aéroport de Nice Côte d'Azur.

Located at the end of the Promenade des Anglais, Nice Airport is the 2nd largest airport in France.

Its unique geographical location also makes it one of the most spectacular airports to land or take off.

22. Baie des Anges.

Name given to the huge bay facing the city, it extends from Cap d'Antibes to Cape Nice.

It takes its name from the ancient sinners who called "angels" the small sharks that lived there.



23. Promenade des Anglais / Quai des États-Unis.

Built in 1820 by Rev. Lewis Way, Nice owes its international image. With a total length of 7km, this seaside promenade is divided into two parts. From the airport to the Albert 1st Garden, it is the Promenade des Anglais, then to the Rauba Capéu wharf is the quay of the United States, in tribute to the help given by the Americans during the first World War.

It includes the famous blue chairs typical of Nice, as well as the leisure of being able to go through it from side to side by bike, rollerblading or on foot.



24. Phare du Cap Ferrat.

It is located at the southern end of the peninsula of Cap Ferrat, municipality of Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat.

It signals the entrance to the harbor of Villefranche. Built in 1952, classified as a Historic Monument in 2012, it holds its robustness of the stones that compose it, indeed it is these so characteristic white stones coming from the creeks of Cassis known for their great resistance to the sea water and to the elements.



25. Sémaphore du Cap Ferrat.

Built in 1862 by decision of Napoleon III, it is now under the control of the Navy.

He is in charge of the surveillance of the maritime traffic on an area going from Italy, to the cap of Antibes while passing by Corsica.

It is also used to identify fire departures on the coast.

26. Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat.

This peninsula is one of the most popular places of the Riviera, just like London or Monaco is one of the most expensive places in the world with a price per square meter that can reach records .

Most of the houses there are 100 years old and no building land is available which explains the rise in prices.



27. Villa « Radiana ».

Built at the request of the Belgian king Leopold II this manique was building was offered to the princely family of Monaco.

Today it is still a small piece of Monegasque state located in the very heart of Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat.





28. Villa « Iberia ».

It was also built by the Belgian King Leopold II because of its privileged location.

The king could, thanks to the port carved in the rock, to accost his yacht there.

Today this beautiful villa made of stone belongs to the family Zanussi, Italian family made a fortune in home appliances.



29. Villa « Baia Del Fiori ».

In 1902, the American painter Ralph Curtis built this sublime villa with an emerald green roof.

This house also hosted King Farouk of Egypt.



30. Villa Ephrussi de Rothschild.

Also called "Ile de France villa", built between 1905 and 1912 by Baroness Béatrice Ephrussi de Rothschild, it is one of the most beautiful Renaissance palaces of the French Riviera.

Today converted into a museum, it is a very interesting place to discover. Its gardens are particularly exceptional, on 7 hectares, 9 gardens of different styles as the Spanish garden, Japanese, lapidary ...



31. Villa « Nellcôte ».

Built at the end of the 19th century, this sumptuous villa owes its reputation to the Rolling Stones.

Indeed, since the summer of 1971, when it was rented by the legendary rock band, this villa is known worldwide.

The Rolling Stones produce their album "Exile on main street" in the cellar of the villa.



32. Village de Villefranche-sur-Mer.

In 1295, Charles II of Anjou, account of Provence, decides to build this city because of its geographical implantation. The particularity of this village so special are its colors, they all seem identical but are in fact all different.

On the seashore is the main meeting places of the city, the hotel Welcome, known for having served as a backdrop for the movies "Never say never again", with Sean Connery and Kim Bassinger and "Corniaud", with Bourvil and Defunes.

Many restaurants known for their fish specialties, including "La Mère Germaine" and her specialty: the fish soup.

LOCATION - VENTE - ENTRETIEN