



**1 NOTRE-DAME DE L'ASSOMPTION CHURCH**



The church, built during the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, is representative of the Gothic style found in the Savoie region. Reworked towards the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, and renovated on several occasions, two and a half rows on the western end were added before 1930. The Romanesque-Byzantine style of the façade dates back to this time. The square steeple is topped with an arrow and four turrets that were taken down in 1794 and replaced by a lantern. Inside, we can see ribbed vaulted ceilings, worked molasse capitals and corbels with cherubs holding the Savoie arms. In a side chapel, the relief painting of the Madonna and Child dates back to 1493 and belonged to Louise of Savoie. The funerary tile for Vespasien Gribaldi, archbishop of Vienna, is placed in front of the main altar. The Neo-Gothic stalls made of walnut wood date back to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**2 RUE DE L'EGLISE**



The oldest neighbourhood in the city, protected behind the rampart walls is palpable through the narrow, winding streets surrounding the Notre-Dame de l'Assomption Church. Economic activity flourished here thanks to the franchises granted to the city by the Dukes of Savoy. The oldest charter found was granted by Duke Peter II in May 1265. The sovereigns' mint was located in the nearby Rue de la Monnaie. This house still has the windows with ogee-stone frames. An ogee-style arch topped with an escutcheon faces the entrance to a courtyard.

**3 LA PLACE DU MARCHÉ**



The Place du Marché, or market place, was the economic hub for the medieval city. It was located at the foot of the castle near the banks of the river where small boats would come to land on the shingle beach. By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, a hall covered with wooden slats (called shingles) made the edifice vulnerable to fire and gusts of wind. It would have to be rebuilt several times. Nearby, a large hallowed-out rock with several cavities was used to measure merchandise. The duke's agents would wander between the banks to deduct a tax applied to certain products like meat and wheat. The centre of the place was decorated with a wooden basin fountain and the nearby pillory stood where miscreants were exposed for public humiliation.

**4 CASTLE OF THE DUKES OF SAVOY**

The Evian Castle was one of the Savoie court's favourite residences. In the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Peter II, Count of Savoie, created the layout for the square building. The 45-metre sides are guarded at each angle by a round tower. Access to the building is defended by a drawbridge over the Benney Stream. To the north, facing the lake, is the Count's corps de logis. The 2-metre thick and 10-metre high walls are extended by the city ramparts – with towers and four doors regularly dispersed throughout – reaching the shores of the lake. Left by the Dukes of Savoie at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the castle was occupied by the Valaisians and then over taken by the French king's troops and was dismantled in 1591. Three remaining rampart towers can still be seen above the Rue Nationale.



**5 THE HOTEL SPLENDEDE**



The Hotel Splendide was destroyed in 1983 and was part of Evian's thermal glory days. Created in 1860 by the mineral water company under the name Grand Hôtel des Bains, it was extended and a floor was added during the 1897/98 winter season. Work was conducted by Ernest Brunarius and finished within seven months. This four-deck force became its final silhouette: a long main building with a terrace and three domed pavilions in the front. The hotel then became the Hotel Splendide, a palace with 230 rooms. Some of the most renowned guests were Sarah Bernhardt and Gustave Eiffel before 1898, and Marcel Proust, who spent several days there. There is an impressive cedar tree in the old park. It was probably planted during the first years and will soon be two centuries old.

**6 THE HOTEL ROYAL**



This luxurious hotel with 250 rooms was built between 1906 and 1909 for a subsidiary of the mineral water company, based on Parisian architect Albert Hébrard's plans. Located well away from the resort and overlooking the Léman, it provides its guests with the proximity of a golf course, tennis courts and clay pigeon shooting ranges. A royal plan as the King of England, Edward VII, was supposed to visit but passed away in May 1910 without ever having visited Evian. The main building has five floors and the wings have three. The consoles and wood decorations on the façade recall the rural surroundings. The original roofs were modified after a fire during the night of 12 to 13 August 1958 damaged the two upper floors.

**7 LA GRANGE AU LAC**



This auditorium was inaugurated in May 1993 to hold the Rencontres Musicales d'Évian. The Grange au lac integrates seamlessly into its environment thanks to the forest of larch trees from the Hotel Ermitage domain that overlooks the Hotel Royal. Midway between the traditional barn and a Russian dacha house, it is entirely built with wood – red cedar and Jura pine that time has slowly given a patina to. It can hold 1,200 spectators and 200 musicians and enjoys exceptionally good acoustic qualities. The design of this hall is exceptional. It was born of the Friendship between the excellent cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and Antoine Riboud, Danone CEO, and was entrusted to architect Patrick Bouchain, who was assisted by BAOS Services.

**8 CACHAT SPRING**



This mineral water spring is why Evian is known all over the world. It is named after Gabriel Cachat, the owner of the garden where it ran at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The therapeutic qualities of the water were discovered by Count Jean-Charles de Lazier, an aristocrat from Auvergne. Fleeing the French Revolution, he stayed in Evian from June 1790 to September 1792 at Gabriel Cachat's home and drank the water every day. His kidney stones, having made him suffer for years, disappeared rapidly. Analysed in 1807, the water is recommended for kidney and bladder ailments and its popularity as simple drinking water increased in 1860. The Cachat Spring belongs to the Evian mineral water company.

**9 BUVETTE CACHAT**



In 1826, a bathhouse using the water from the Cachat Spring was built. It is located where the Sainte-Catherine de la Touvière Church used to be located, before it was demolished at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was modified several times to adapt to the growing number of patrons and the development in services. In 1905, the mineral water company replaced it with this building and it became the place to be. Designed by architect Albert Hébrard, it is a masterpiece of Art Nouveau with curves and counter-curves, and a monumental entrance on the Rue Nationale. The grand hall framework, with floral stained glass windows and glazed tiles is listed as a historical monument. Standing in front of the spring is a copy of the graceful statue by the sculptor Charles Beylard called *Apothéose de la source Cachat*.



**10 OLD HOSPICE-HOSPITAL**

Miss Permette Grenat, a bourgeois born in Evian, gave her name to this establishment when, in 1355, she bequeathed it – and the rest of her possessions – to the hospice-hospital founded just a few years before. Encouraged by the Dukes of Savoie and the papacy, and thanks to the people of Evian's bequests, the establishment rapidly prospered. It welcomed passing pilgrims to the hospice and provided treatment to the city's poor bourgeois in the hospital. After several restorations, the last of which was conducted from 1864 to 1867, the façade has ogee-style openings on the ground floor, mullioned windows in the upper floors and a square clock tower topped with a hip-slate roof. This building, with the doors holding the city's coat of arms, was Evian's City Hall from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1927.

**11 GRIBALDI HOME**



The Gribaldi home holds the city's historical archives and a temporary exhibition hall and is one of the last vestiges of old town. Built during the Renaissance, the building has mullioned windows topped with ogee lintels, a wooden gallery replaced during the 2013 renovation-extension and a beautiful stone spiral staircase inside. Built along the ramparts surrounding the city, it was probably owned by Vespasien Gribaldi – a friend of Francis de Sales and archbishop of Vienna, France; hence the name. It was possibly an annex of his nearby manor, located at the angle of the street above.

**12 THE FUNICULAR**

This electrical traction funicular railway without cogs was built in several sections between 1907 and 1913 by the Swiss engineer Koller for a subsidiary of the mineral water company. It carried tourist patrons leaving from the port, thermal resort and casino to the main hotels (Splendide, Royal, Ermitage) and passed in front of the Cachat snack bar. We call it Evian's mini metro because it serves six stations and bevelled tiles are on the station walls. Two cars with five compartments each run along the 750-metre line, including 140 metres underground. Closed in 1969, the funicular railway was started up again during summer 2002 after six years of renovation work. It belongs to the city of Evian and is listed as a historical monument.



The Funicular is a rare example of European railway heritage, and is one of only 3 surviving listed funiculars from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.  
**The lower station** is on the Rue du Port (behind the Palais Lumière)  
**The upper station** is by the Grange au Lac Auditorium.  
**Departures** every 20 minutes from both stations.  
**The funicular also calls** at Sources, Mateirons and Hôtel Royal.

Open from the last weekend of April to September.  
**Opening times:** From 10 am to 12.20 pm and from 1.15 pm to 7.20 pm (last departure at 7.10 pm)  
**Open from 9.15 am on Tuesday and Friday (market days) FREE.**

**Lower station:**  
Rue du Port - Evian  
+33 4 50 75 04 26  
www.ville-evian.fr

**13 CHÂTEAU DE FONBONNE**

A fortified manor house stood on this location during the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It defended the new La Touvière Quarter located outside the city walls. It was bought in 1559 by Thomas Jacquerdor who bequeathed it to his noble descendants, the Loys of Bonnevaux. The Fonbonne name appeared at a later time. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a rich Englishman, William Beckford, stayed at the castle and held memorable parties in Evian. Transformed into a hotel around 1860, the building underwent several renovations. The city of Evian bought the old dining room in 1999 and made it into a temporary exhibition room. Recently, they created a medieval herb garden with a gazebo.



**14 NOVARINA-PROUVÉ BUVETTE**



Designed to replace the ill-suited Buvette Cachat, this building was built by the mineral water company in the park where the old Evian Grand Hotel used to be before it was demolished after WWII. Architect Maurice Novarina, from Thonon, and engineer Jean Prouvé built an impressive glass house in 1957. The frame is comprised of 12 steel props, and the roof has an inverted incline and is covered with aluminium. The interior design follows the genre's code: bathroom, resting area, music room are all separated by slatted screens with mosaics. The bathhouse is listed as a historical monument, and a cryotherapy treatment centre opened in 1984 in the East Wing. The entire building is the current location of the Evian thermal baths.

**17 THE OLD THERMAL BATHHOUSE, THE CURRENT PALAIS LUMIÈRE**

Inaugurated in August 1902, the institute of hydrotherapy is considered to be the best of its kind. Open from 15 May to 15 October, it administers 1,200 treatments a day: baths, showers, massages, and electrical and mechanical treatments. Architect Ernest Brunarius designed an impressive building: 68 m long and 25 m high, topped with a 30-m dome on a square base. Along the partially tiled façade, the ramps lead to a monumental entrance framed by bell towers. Under the porch, two paintings by Jean Benderly depict water. Listed as a historical monument, the building was extensively renovated from 2004 to 2006. Renamed the «Palais Lumière», it now holds a multi-media library, exhibition rooms and a convention centre.



The Palais Lumière is now an exhibition centre. It also contains the multi-media library and the Evian Conference Centre.

**Palais Lumière - Quai Besson**  
**Open during exhibition periods:**  
Every day from 10 am to 6 pm (except Monday and Tuesday : 2 pm - 6 pm)  
**Open on Tuesday morning during school holidays.** Guided tour every day at 2.30 pm  
Tel. +33 (0)4 50 83 15 90  
www.palaislumiere.fr



**18 VILLA LUMIÈRE**



This villa was bought unfinished in 1896 by Antoine Lumière, a painter and photographer from Lyon, who invented the instant photographic plates that would make him rich and famous. His sons, Louis and Auguste, invented cinema. Antoine Lumière modified the villa's plans and designed it to fit his tastes. Neo-Classical outside and eclectic inside, the building emanates opulence. The monumental oak entrance door is decorated with bronze bas-reliefs representing painting and sculpture. It is framed by two telamons, replicas of 17<sup>th</sup>-century Pierre Puget's, holding a pediment with a sun – an allusion to the family's patron name. The lake-side door is topped with a bronze copy of Michelangelo's The Thinker. The Villa Lumière is listed as a historical monument and has been Evian's City Hall since 1927.

**19 CASINO THEATRE**

Evian is one of the first French spa towns to have a municipal theatre to meet the thermal resort clientele's desire for distraction. Built based on French architect Jules Clerc's plans, the theatre was inaugurated on 1 July 1885. With a capacity of 400 seats, it was built with artificial stone materials and integrates the latest technical innovations. It is considered to be an architectural pearl every bit as good as Parisian theatres. Its Neo-Classical style respects the balance of proportions with ribbed pilasters and rich interior decoration where sculptures, mosaics, enameled and gilding illustrate the exuberant decorations of the time. It is listed as a historical monument.



**20 LE CASINO**



Today's casino was designed and built by Albert Hébrard in 1912 in place of the Blonay barons' castle which burned down the year before. Ennemond de Blonay (1838-1878) – last descendant of his family and Evian mayor – installed a municipal casino there before bequeathing it to the city. With 15,000 m<sup>2</sup> of shore line, a new dock and gardens were created. The reinforced concrete building is shaped like a grand central hall and opens to all the annexes: concert halls, game and reading rooms, and a restaurant. It is topped by an impressive decorated cupola that has hints of Byzantine influences. One of the two side staircases, which have been removed, gave access to large covered patios with a view of the Léman.

**21 REFUGEE MONUMENT AND TOLL-HOUSE**

During WWI, a half million civilians considered to be «useless mouths» were evacuated by Germany from the regions they were occupying in the north and east of France. Women, children, and seniors were grouped together in trains crossing through Switzerland into the Haute-Savoie. Evian, where the official services were located, welcomed, housed and comforted 370,000 of those refugees. This monument, erected through subscriptions, commemorates their passage. It was inaugurated on 16 October 1921. The same day, the city of Evian received the Bronze Medal of French Gratitude. Nearby, there is the old toll-house and two granite slabs that mark where the old scale used to weigh merchandise was.



**22 RAILWAY STATION AND GLASS ROOF**



Opening the railway line Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée in June 1882 was a milestone for the resort's future. Evian was now connected to main railway lines in France via Annemasse and Thonon. Tourists came flocking to the region, passing from 3,700 visitors in 1879 to 6,000 in 1883. The extension of the railway line to the east, the Tonkin line, created the connection to the Swiss network four years later. Inside the station, an impressive glass roof with a metallic structure, probably installed in 1908, overlooks the platforms and tracks. It was entirely renovated in 2010 within the framework of a regional remarkable-heritage project.

**23 DOLLFUS PARK AND VILLA**

The Dollfus Villa, also called the Hydrangea Villa, is representative of the Belle Époque vacation homes built along the banks of the Léman by the business bourgeoisie. The first owner built it, and in 1906 sold it to an Alsatian family of engineers, the Dollfus family, owners of the textile company D.M.C. They used it as their summer home for six centuries. The domain includes a Neo-Classical home, a chalet, a park with gazebo, a Sylvan theatre and private dock. It was acquired in 1965 by the city of Evian to hold the Cultural and Youth House in 1978. The 8.5-acre park is open to the public. Currently being renovated, it houses the rowing and canoe-kayak clubs. It is an authentic and friendly place where several events are held every year.



**24 VILLA LA SAPINIÈRE**



The construction of this vacation home was initiated by Baron Jonas Vitta in 1892 and finished after his death by his son Joseph, a major art collector. He belonged to a family of bankers and silk merchants from the Piedmont region, living in Lyon at the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Patron of many of the major artists of his time, such as Auguste Rodin, Jules Chéret, Albert Besnard, Félix Bracquemond and Alexandre Charpentier, he entrusted them with the home's interior decoration, of Palladian inspiration with a belfry and terraces, built according to Jean-Camille Formigé's plans. The quality and innovative character of the interior decorations, in part Art Nouveau, make it an exceptional place that is listed as a historical monument.

**15 HÔTEL DU PARC**



This building is currently a private residence and is connected to several historical milestones of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between 1907 and 1926, a company from Lyon created a vast thermal and hotel complex using the Châtelet mineral waters. During WWI, it was converted into an American Red Cross hospital and took in sick children from the northern and eastern regions of German-occupied France. Lastly, the Hotel du Parc hosted the two of the negotiation conferences to resolve the Algerian conflict, in May/June 1961 and March 1962. They led to the signing of the Evian accords on 18 March 1962.

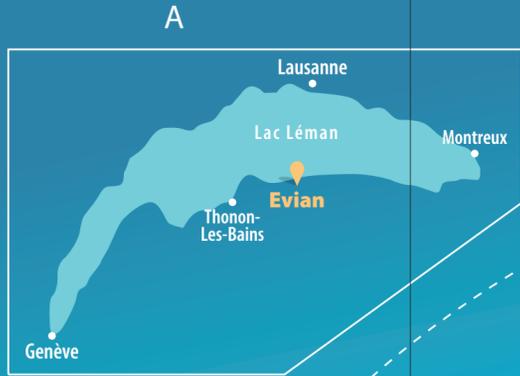
**16 BARQUE LA SAVOIE**



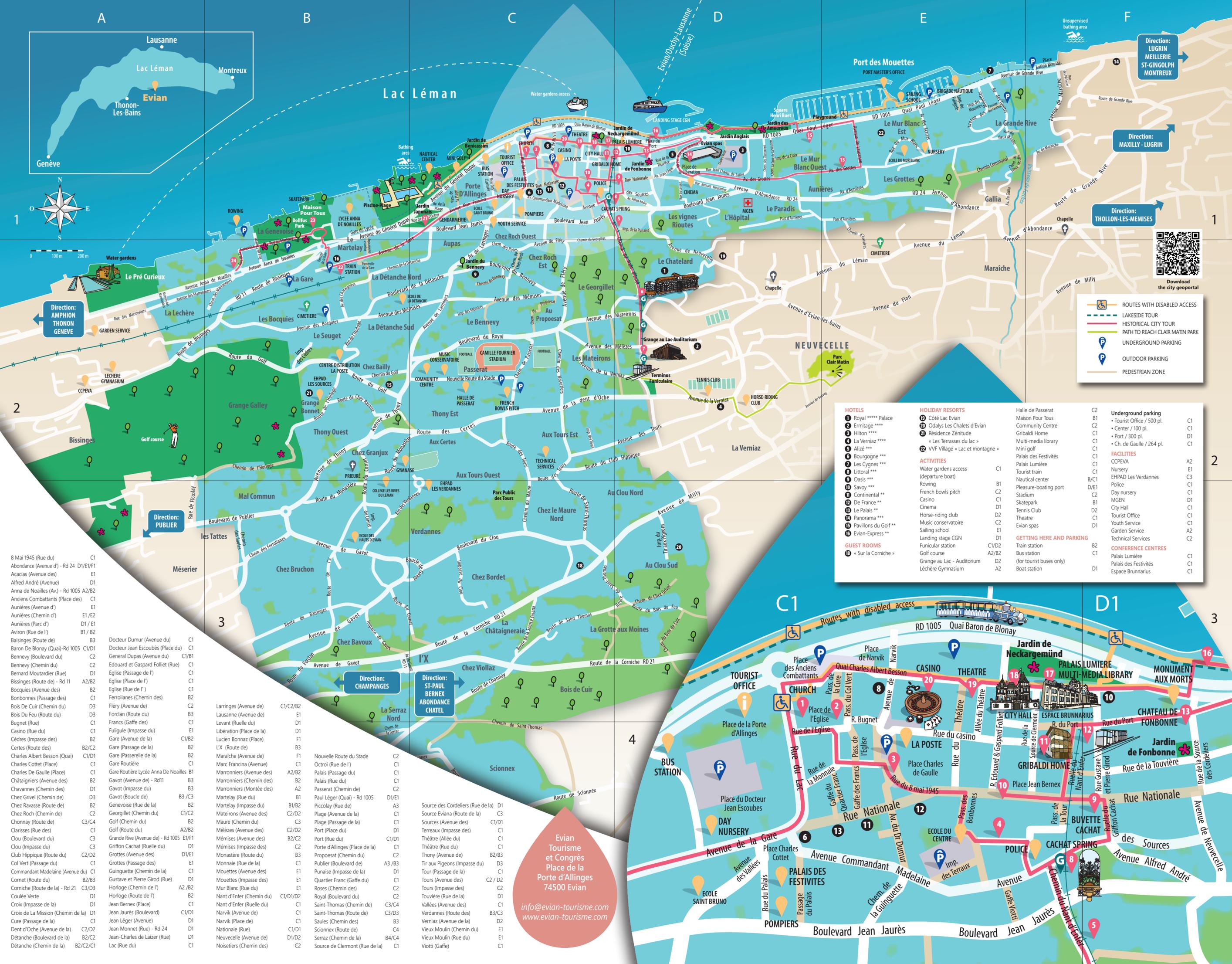
The Savoie, whose home port is Evian, is the replica of a 35-m barque with lateen sails. It was built in 1896 near Geneva for a family of boatmen from Mellerie, the Pérays. These wide-sided and low-draft boats were used up to WWII to transport various materials, in particular stones from the Mellerie quarries. Art and literature have celebrated their characteristic silhouette, which is inseparable from the Léman landscapes. The Savoie was built in Thonon between 1997 and 2000 using old frames and some old tools. The project was instigated by a group of passionate volunteers who were part of the association Mémoire du Léman. The Savoie sails every summer on the lake. It's the largest lateen sail barque currently navigating.

**City map**





0 100 m 200 m



- ROUTES WITH DISABLED ACCESS
- LAKESIDE TOUR
- HISTORICAL CITY TOUR
- PATH TO REACH CLAIR MATIN PARK
- UNDERGROUND PARKING
- OUTDOOR PARKING
- PEDESTRIAN ZONE

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p><b>HOTELS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Royal **** Palace</li> <li>2 Ermitage ****</li> <li>3 Hilton ****</li> <li>4 La Verniaz ****</li> <li>5 Alizé ***</li> <li>6 Bourgogne ***</li> <li>7 Les Cygnes ***</li> <li>8 Littoral ***</li> <li>9 Oasis ***</li> <li>10 Savoy ***</li> <li>11 Continental **</li> <li>12 De France **</li> <li>13 Le Palais **</li> <li>14 Panorama ***</li> <li>15 Pavillons du Golf **</li> <li>16 Evian-Express **</li> </ul> <p><b>GUEST ROOMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 « Sur la Corniche »</li> </ul> | <p><b>HOLIDAY RESORTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18 Côte Lac Evian</li> <li>20 Odalys Les Chalets d'Evian</li> <li>21 Résidence Zenitude</li> <li>22 « Les Terrasses du lac »</li> <li>23 VVF Village « Lac et montagne »</li> </ul> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water gardens access (departure boat)</li> <li>Rowing</li> <li>French bowls pitch</li> <li>Casino</li> <li>Cinema</li> <li>Horse-riding club</li> <li>Music conservatoire</li> <li>Sailing school</li> <li>Landing stage CGN</li> <li>Funicular station</li> <li>Bus station</li> <li>Grange au Lac - Auditorium</li> <li>Léchère Gymnasium</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halle de Passerat</li> <li>Maison Pour Tous</li> <li>Community Centre</li> <li>Gribaldi Home</li> <li>Multi-media library</li> <li>Mini golf</li> <li>Palais des Festivités</li> <li>Palais Lumière</li> <li>Nursery</li> <li>Nautical center</li> <li>Pleasure-boarding port</li> <li>Stadium</li> <li>Skatepark</li> <li>Tennis Club</li> <li>Theatre</li> <li>Evian spas</li> </ul> <p><b>GETTING HERE AND PARKING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train station</li> <li>Bus station</li> <li>Boat station</li> </ul> | <p><b>Underground parking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourist Office / 500 pl.</li> <li>• Center / 100 pl.</li> <li>• Port / 300 pl.</li> <li>• Ch. de Gaulle / 264 pl.</li> </ul> <p><b>FACILITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCPEVA</li> <li>Nursery</li> <li>EHPAD Les Verdannes</li> <li>Police</li> <li>Day nursery</li> <li>MGEN</li> <li>City Hall</li> <li>Tourist Office</li> <li>Youth Service</li> <li>Garden Service</li> <li>Technical Services</li> </ul> <p><b>CONFERENCE CENTRES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palais Lumière</li> <li>Palais des Festivités</li> <li>Espace Brunnaris</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|---|

- |                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 8 Mai 1945 (Rue du)                  | C1       |
| Abondance (Avenue d' - Rd 24         | D1/E1/F1 |
| Acacias (Avenue des)                 | E1       |
| Alfred André (Avenue)                | D1       |
| Anna de Noailles (Av) - Rd 1005      | A2/B2    |
| Anciens Combattants (Place des)      | C1       |
| Aunières (Avenue d')                 | E1       |
| Aunières (Chemin d')                 | E1/E2    |
| Aunières (Parc d')                   | D1 / E1  |
| Aviron (Rue de l')                   | B1 / B2  |
| Baisinges (Route de)                 | B3       |
| Baron De Blonay (Quai)-Rd 1005       | C1/D1    |
| Bennevy (Boulevard du)               | C2       |
| Bennevy (Chemin du)                  | C2       |
| Bernard Moutardier (Rue)             | D1       |
| Bissinges (Route de) - Rd 11         | A2/B2    |
| Bocquages (Avenue des)               | B2       |
| Bonbonnes (Passage des)              | C1       |
| Bois De Cuir (Chemin du)             | D3       |
| Bois Du Feu (Route du)               | D3       |
| Bugnet (Rue)                         | C1       |
| Casino (Rue du)                      | C1       |
| Cèdres (Impasse des)                 | B2       |
| Certes (Route des)                   | B2/C2    |
| Charles Albert Besson (Qual)         | C1/D1    |
| Charles Cottet (Place)               | C1       |
| Charles De Gaulle (Place)            | C1       |
| Châtaigniers (Avenue des)            | B2       |
| Chavannes (Chemin des)               | D1       |
| Chez Grivel (Chemin de)              | D3       |
| Chez Ravasse (Rue de la)             | B2       |
| Chez Roch (Chemin de)                | C2       |
| Chonnay (Route de)                   | C3/C4    |
| Clarisses (Rue des)                  | C1       |
| Clou (Boulevard du)                  | C3       |
| Clou (Impasse du)                    | C3       |
| Club Hippique (Route du)             | C2/D2    |
| Col Vert (Passage du)                | C1       |
| Commandant Madelaine (Avenue du)     | C1       |
| Cornet (Route du)                    | B2/B3    |
| Corniche (Route de la) - Rd 21       | C3/D3    |
| Coulée Verte                         | D1       |
| Croix (Impasse de la)                | D1       |
| Croix de La Mission (Chemin de la)   | D1       |
| Cure (Passage de la)                 | C1       |
| Dent d'Oche (Avenue de la)           | C2/D2    |
| Détanche (Boulevard de la)           | B2/C2    |
| Détanche (Chemin de la)              | B2/C2/C1 |
| Docteur Dumur (Avenue du)            | C1       |
| Docteur Jean Escoubès (Place du)     | C1/B1    |
| General Dupas (Avenue du)            | C1/B1    |
| Edouard et Gaspard Folliet (Rue)     | C1       |
| Eglise (Place de l')                 | C1       |
| Eglise (Rue de l')                   | C1       |
| Ferrolianes (Chemin des)             | B2       |
| Fléry (Avenue de)                    | C2       |
| Forclan (Route du)                   | B3       |
| Francs (Gaffe des)                   | C1       |
| Fulgule (Impasse du)                 | E1       |
| Gare (Avenue de la)                  | C1/B2    |
| Gare (Passage de la)                 | B2       |
| Gare Routière                        | C1       |
| Gare Routière Lycée Anna De Noailles | B1       |
| Gavot (Avenue de) - Rd11             | B3       |
| Gavot (Impasse du)                   | B3       |
| Gavot (Boucle de)                    | B3 /C3   |
| Genevoise (Rue de la)                | B2       |
| Georgillet (Chemin du)               | C1/C2    |
| Golf (Chemin du)                     | B2       |
| Golf (Route du)                      | A2/B2    |
| Grande Rive (Avenue de) - Rd 1005    | E1/F1    |
| Griffon Cachat (Ruelle du)           | D1       |
| Grottes (Avenue des)                 | D1/E1    |
| Grottes (Passage des)                | E1       |
| Guinguette (Chemin de la)            | C1       |
| Gustave et Pierre Girod (Rue)        | D1       |
| Horloge (Chemin de l')               | A2 /B2   |
| Horloge (Route de l')                | B2       |
| Jean Bernex (Place)                  | C1       |
| Jean Jaurès (Boulevard)              | C1/D1    |
| Jean Léger (Avenue)                  | D1       |
| Jean Monnet (Rue) - Rd 24            | D1       |
| Jean-Charles de Laizer (Rue)         | D1       |
| Lac (Rue du)                         | C1       |
| Larringes (Avenue de)                | C1/C2/B2 |
| Lausanne (Avenue de)                 | E1       |
| Levant (Ruelle du)                   | D1       |
| Liberation (Place de la)             | D1       |
| Lucien Bonnaz (Place)                | F1       |
| L'X (Route de)                       | B3       |
| Maraîche (Avenue de)                 | F1       |
| Marc Francina (Avenue)               | C1       |
| Marronniers (Avenue des)             | A2/B2    |
| Marronniers (Chemin des)             | C1       |
| Marronniers (Montée des)             | A2       |
| Martelay (Rue du)                    | B1       |
| Martelay (Impasse du)                | B1/B2    |
| Mateirons (Avenue des)               | C2/D2    |
| Mauve (Chemin du)                    | C1       |
| Mélèzes (Avenue des)                 | C2/D2    |
| Mémises (Avenue des)                 | B2/C2    |
| Mémises (Impasse des)                | C1       |
| Monastère (Route du)                 | B3       |
| Monnaie (Rue de la)                  | C1       |
| Mouettes (Avenue des)                | E1       |
| Mouettes (Impasse des)               | E1       |
| Mur Blanc (Rue du)                   | E1       |
| Nant d'Enfer (Chemin du)             | C1/D1/D2 |
| Nant d'Enfer (Ruelle du)             | C1       |
| Narvik (Avenue de)                   | C1       |
| Narvik (Place de)                    | C1       |
| Nationale (Rue)                      | C1/D1    |
| Neuvecelle (Avenue de)               | D1/D2    |
| Noisetiers (Chemin des)              | C2       |
| Nouvelle Route du Stade              | C2       |
| Octroi (Rue de l')                   | C1       |
| Palais (Passage du)                  | C1       |
| Palais (Rue du)                      | C1       |
| Passerat (Chemin de)                 | C2       |
| Paul Léger (Quai) - Rd 1005          | D1/E1    |
| Piccolay (Rue de)                    | A3       |
| Plage (Avenue de la)                 | C1       |
| Plage (Passage de la)                | C1       |
| Port (Place du)                      | D1       |
| Port (Rue du)                        | C1/D1    |
| Porte d'Allinges (Place de la)       | C1       |
| Propoasat (Chemin du)                | C2       |
| Publier (Boulevard de)               | A3 /B3   |
| Punaise (Impasse de la)              | D1       |
| Tours (Avenue de)                    | C1       |
| Tours (Impasse des)                  | C2 / D2  |
| Touvière (Rue de la)                 | D1       |
| Vallées (Avenue des)                 | C1       |
| Verdannes (Route des)                | B3/C3    |
| Verniaz (Avenue de la)               | D2       |
| Vieux Moulin (Chemin du)             | E1       |
| Vieux Moulin (Rue du)                | E1       |
| Viotti (Gaffe)                       | C1       |

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