

LE CORBUSIER

A sensory ODYSSEY

Site & Architecture
Firminy-Vert
Saint-Étienne
Métropole

PRESS KIT

2022



The Site Le Corbusier in Firminy-Vert is an imposing site. A singular place. An extraordinary ensemble born of the vision of an architect in love with shape and light, nature and functionality. Opened to tourists in 2008, soon after the completion of Saint-Peter's Church in 2006, this architectural ensemble, unique in Europe, has gradually built a reputation, which was reinforced by UNESCO's recognition of the Cultural Centre in 2016, along with 16 other Le Corbusier buildings as an "Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement". School groups, informed lovers of design and architecture, families... some 20,000 visitors come to the Site each year.

Emotion, a key to knowledge

The Site Le Corbusier offers experiences for a wide public: families from the local region, tourists passing through and others, and for all of them emotion is the key to knowledge. It therefore offers a new kind of tourist experience, based on astonishment, emotion and pleasure. It invites you to get behind the concrete façade to see how space and light are arranged to be open to nature, inventions and original, audacious innovations.

Tailored visits

To open up the public's imagination and accompany them in the process of discovery, the Site is currently developing new and original trails for visitors, as well as events and activities that match the scale of its ambition: to create a true tourist destination dedicated to the world of Le Corbusier.

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The purpose of construction is to make things hold together;
of architecture to move us. — *Le Corbusier*

Discovering a sensitive world

Whatever your level of knowledge about architecture, design or Le Corbusier's work, you're invited to join the journey. To live this new experience to the fullest, all you have to do is go with the flow and abandon all preconceived ideas to soak up the Site. It is through your senses that you will really discover the space and the buildings.

/ LETTING YOURSELF BE CARRIED AWAY BY A SENSORY EXPERIENCE

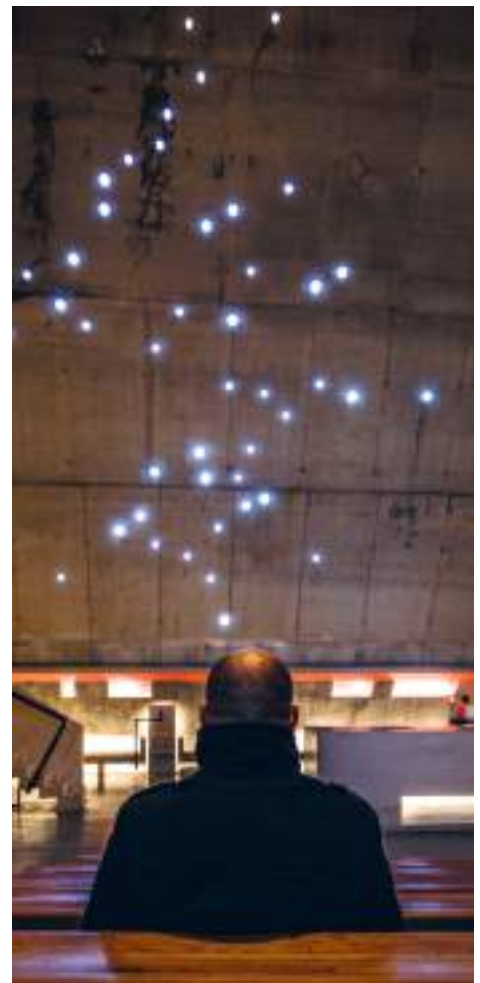
The illumination of the Unité d'Habitation, created by the Rich agency and artist Bruno Peinado at the end of 2020, reflects the Site's new stance, which is to promote a "sensitive approach through what we feel and experience, to approach this architectural space through our body and heart" — Géraldine Dabrigéon, Director-Conservator of the Site.

The morning light piercing the constellation of Orion in Saint-Peter's Church; the stunning perspectives of the Unité d'Habitation; the musical rhythm outlined by the openings in a façade: these are just some of the surprises that await the curious visitor, who, as they progress round the Site, will abandon their preconceived ideas to discover an architect, a body of work, a commitment, a sensitive odyssey.

/ THROWING LIGHT ON THE WAY WE LIVE TODAY

The team of architects and urban planners who had the task of designing the Firminy-Vert neighbourhood put people at the centre of their reflection. People have to be able to live comfortably, enjoy collective amenities and attractive spaces to walk in, to practise sport and cultural activities, go to school and live their spiritual lives.

At the time, this was the expression of a new form of urban and architectural thinking, that was ahead of its time, entirely focused on improving living conditions. It questions our contemporary lifestyle, throws light on our daily lives and opens up perspectives for living better in the future.



/ SAINT-PETER'S CHURCH, NAVE



/ SAINT-PETER'S CHURCH, NAVE

"Here commitment is important. It is when we are committed in ways relevant to our times that we can move the boundaries. Le Corbusier was committed through his architecture. He promoted the values of audacity and creativity and placed the emphasis on the dimensions of body and mind."

Géraldine Dabrigeon

Director-Conservator of the Site Le Corbusier

WHERE DO OUR VISITORS COME FROM?

- / About **20,000 visitors** every year
- / **40%** of visitors come from the **Department of Loire**, and **62%** from the wider **AuRA Region**
- / **6%** of visitors come from the **Paris region**
- / **12%** from the rest of France
- / About **20%** of **our visitors are from abroad**: **4%** of the visitors come from China and Japan and **6%** from Europe.

Visit: experience it from the inside

Take the time to get the feel of the Site, to tame the shapes and colours, to understand it better: all year round, facilitator-guides accompany visitors as they discover the Firminy-Vert project and this Site emblematic of modern architecture. Regular guided tours are organised for all visitors: the Cultural Centre and the church or the Unité d'Habitation (each visit lasts approx. 1 hr 30) but also visits of the temporary exhibitions.

*See timetable of the guided tours on the online ticketing site:
sitelecorbusier.com/en/buy-tickets/*

/ WHEN ARCHITECTURE COMES TO LIFE

Finding ways for art and architecture to chime with the public through fun, participatory experiences: that is what the Site Le Corbusier aims to do with its rich, varied and readily accessible programme. Throughout the year, there are temporary exhibitions, concerts (classical, contemporary music, song, etc.) and even lectures and study days. Because we also aim to reach a family audience, activities for youngsters are also offered.

*All the latest news is on the website:
sitelecorbusier.com/en/*



/ UNITÉ D'HABITATION, FAÇADE

Origins of a utopian urban project

It all began when Eugène Claudius-Petit became mayor of Firminy in 1953. As a former Minister of Reconstruction and Urban Planning, he had big plans for the town: to transform it completely in order to improve living conditions for its population. A team of architects led by urban planner Charles Delfante produced much more than just new housing: a modern neighbourhood, designed as a utopia in action. Built according to the principles of the Athens Charter (1933), Firminy-Vert offered its inhabitants a renewed living environment in a "*town built in the sun and in the light, with nature given its place again*" — Eugène Claudius-Petit.

/ A RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF BODY, SOUL AND MIND

It was in the heart of this new neighbourhood that in the middle of the 1950s, Le Corbusier designed a Cultural Centre, a stadium, a Unité d'Habitation and a church, later completed with a swimming pool. It thus met the universal needs of the body, the soul and the mind. Thanks to its avant-garde, innovative design, the development on the Firminy site became a European benchmark for 20th century architecture. The very concept of the neighbourhood still questions our contemporary lifestyles.

EXTRA INFO

- / **Grand Prix d'Urbanisme 1961:** the Firminy-Vert neighbourhood won a planning prize
- / **Cultural Centre inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List,** along with 16 other Le Corbusier buildings as an "Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement" in 2016
- / **Listed as an Emblematic Site in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes reegion** since 2018
- / Recognised as a **Culture Route by the Council of Europe** since 2019



/ VIEW OF SAINT-PETER'S CHURCH

The Cultural Centre: architecture serving the arts

Vast, light-filled, functional: the Cultural Centre was Le Corbusier's first building in Firminy, and the only one completed on the Site while he was alive.

/ MORE THAN AN AMENITY, A CONCEPT

Inaugurated on 21 May 1965 with Le Corbusier in attendance, it opened to the public in 1966 under the name of "Maison de la Culture et de la Jeunesse" (Culture and Youth Centre). A name that was part of a long-standing French community education movement and the cultural decentralisation initiative promoted by Minister of Culture André Malraux.

/ SOMETHING MUSICAL

Visible from far away, its peculiar curved roof soars into the sky. To the west, the building is inclined towards the stadium situated lower down. The freed up space allowed the installation of stands inside. Alternating coloured uprights and glazed openings, the architectural composition of the east and west façades has a musical quality to it. Nothing surprising about that when you know that the idea came from a collaboration between Le Corbusier and Iannis Xenakis, a composer and architect.

/ THE IMPRINT OF DESIGN

Inside, everything is about balance and functionality. Designer Pierre Guariche placed his imprint on Le Corbusier's work. The theatre, the offices, the auditorium, the

plastic arts room and the foyer-bar are fitted out with furniture specially made according to the Modulor. A contraction of the words "module" and "nombre d'or" (golden ratio), the unit of measurement invented by Le Corbusier allows architecture and design to be adapted to human proportions. Shelves, armchairs, tables and light fittings can still be seen today.

/ A STILL VIBRANT PLACE

Restored between 2009 and 2013 and still in use today, the Cultural Centre, faithful to its initial calling, is a place for both performance arts and artistic creation. In particular it hosts artists' residencies, practical workshops and a permanent exhibition, which is the starting point for the visit of the Site Le Corbusier.

EXTRA INFO

/ Built between 1961 and 1965

/ 112 metres long

**/ Listed as a Historic Monument
in 1984**

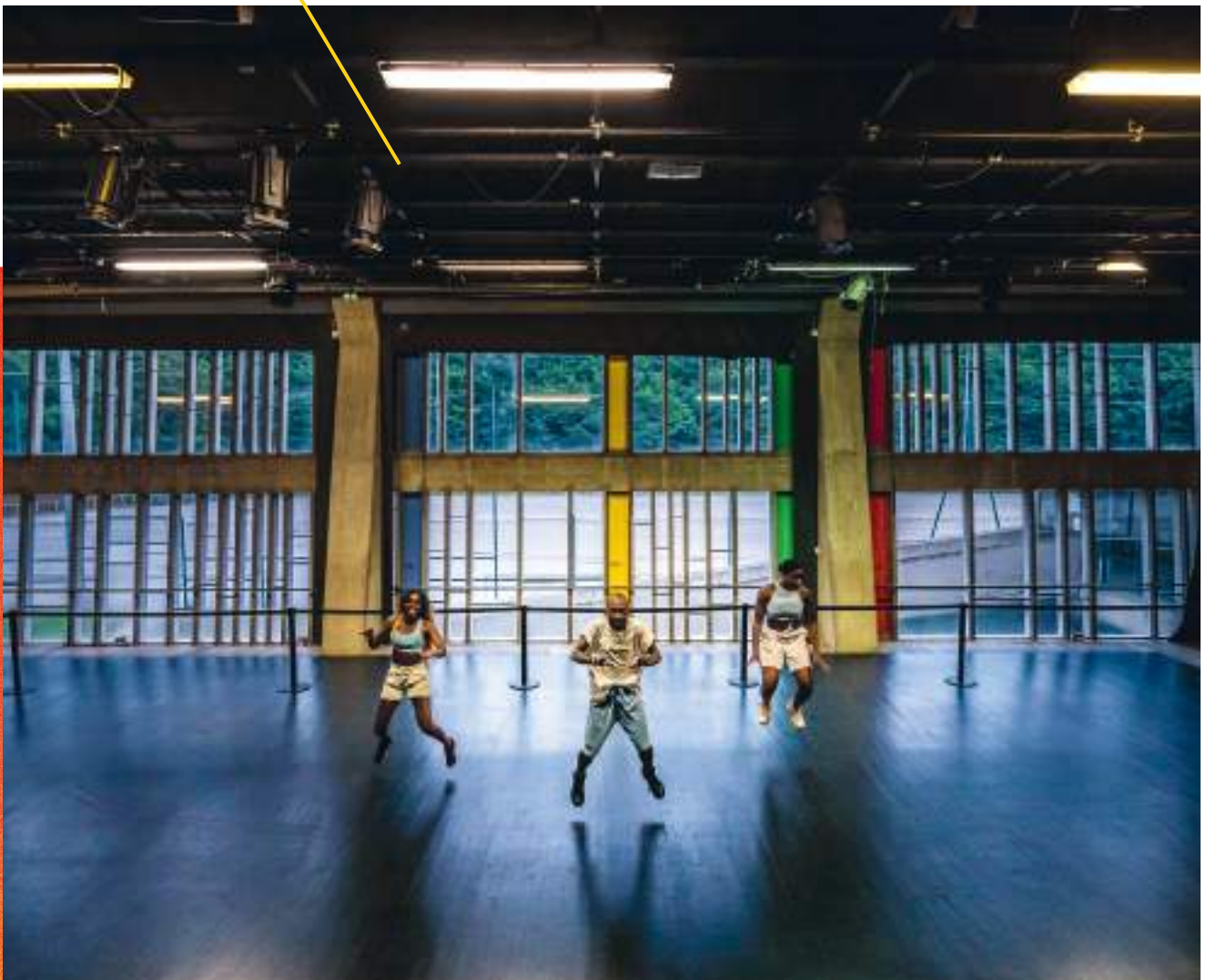
**/ Inscribed on the World Heritage List
by UNESCO as a symbol of modern
architecture on 17 July 2016,
with 16 other Le Corbusier Sites**



\ Quiver with emotion, at the musical phrases outlined by the windows of the Cultural Centre. /



/ CULTURAL CENTRE, FAÇADE



CULTURAL CENTRE, THEATRE



/ UNITÉ D'HABITATION, ROOFTOP



/ UNITÉ D'HABITATION, SHOW FLAT

\ Stand high up on the rooftop of the Unité d'Habitation and be blown away by the breathtaking view... /

The Unité d'Habitation: the "machine for living in"

20 floors high, it dominates the neighbourhood. At once imposing and light, standing on its concrete stilts, the Unité d'Habitation is designed along the lines of the "vertical garden city" model.

/ THE LAST OF THE FIVE

"A house is a machine for living in", like "an armchair is a machine for sitting in" (*Vers une architecture*, 1923): that is how Le Corbusier conceived of the Unités d'Habitation. Of the five he built (Marseille, Rezé-les-Nantes, Briey-en-Forêt, Berlin and Firminy), the one in Firminy was the last to be completed. The second plan for the urban development of Firminy-Vert, drawn up by Charles Delfante, provided for the construction of three Units. The plan would never be completely implemented.

/ 20 FLOORS ON STILTS

On 21 May 1965, Le Corbusier laid the foundation stone of the Unité d'Habitation, which features several of the fundamental elements of his architecture: the stilts that freed up space on the ground, the free façade, the sunbreak and the rooftop. After Le Corbusier's death, the building was completed by André Wogenscky.

/ LET THE SUN SHINE IN

With their wide picture windows opening onto nature, the east-west oriented flats enjoy a maximum of sunlight. Built according to the Modulor concept, the building is 130 metres long, 21 m deep and 56 m high. Seven corridors known as "interior streets" serve 414 flats varying in size from studios to six-roomed flats.

/ A THEATRE ON THE ROOF

Le Corbusier designed this building as a village. On levels 18 and 19, he included a 3,000 sqm nursery school and a theatre on the rooftop on level 20.

The school - which has been preserved with its furniture - closed in 1998 after serving for 30 years. Of the three schools that Le Corbusier built, this one was the largest and no doubt the most accomplished.

/ ADAPTING TO TODAY'S LIFESTYLES

A vast programme of restoration and rehabilitation has allowed the northern third to be reopened after being closed for 20 years. Now available to purchase, some flats have been combined to meet current demand. As for the southern section, it still belongs to the Saint-Étienne Métropole public housing body (Habitat & Métropole).

/ ALL MOD CONS

The prototype flat, which has become a show flat, has been fitted out and furnished by designer Pierre Guariche, with beds, desks, chairs, a table, a service hatch, light fittings, etc. It is now an integral part of the visit, while originally it was intended to allow prospective tenants to get an idea of what their future light-filled living spaces would be like.

EXTRA INFO

/ Built between 1965 and 1967

/ Originally designed for 1,500 inhabitants, around 1,000 today

/ Façades, rooftop and nursery school listed as Historic Monuments in 1993

/ Show flat and entrance hall listed as Historic Monuments in 2010

/ Permanent illumination thanks to a structure installed on the rooftop, which moves in line with the phases of the moon

Saint-Peter's Church in Firminy-Vert: Celestial illuminations

The church is an integral part of parish life. At the beginning of the 1960s, the Firminy-Vert parish committee placed a commission for the construction of a religious building. Assisted by José Oubrierie and Louis Miquel, Le Corbusier produced a first design in 1961, but kept working on new plans for the church until 1965. When he died, he left behind a preliminary design which would be developed by José Oubrierie.

/ A COLLECTIVE WORK

After the foundation stone was laid in 1970, work began in earnest in 1973, but was interrupted in 1978. It only resumed in 2004 when the district authority Saint-Étienne Métropole became the owner. The works, completed in November 2006, were supervised by José Oubrierie in line with the original project. He had Aline Duverger, Yves Perret and Romain Chazalon working with him, as well as Jean-François Grange-Chavanis, Head Architect for Historic Monuments.

/ I-CONIC

The church building has a square base which rises into a truncated cone that reaches a height of 33 metres. The concrete shell houses the nave and the weekday chapel.

The more open lower part was intended to accommodate the parish activities and the priest. Today it houses an exhibition space.

/ IN THE LIGHT

On the east façade, the morning light, passing through the constellation of Orion plunges the building into a fairy-like atmosphere. Three "light cannons" characteristic of Le Corbusier's architecture create beams of light that illuminate the nave.

EXTRA INFO

/ After the Notre-Dame du Haut Chapel in Ronchamp (1955) and the Sainte-Marie de La Tourette Convent (1959), **Saint-Peter's Church is Le Corbusier's third religious building**

/ 40 years after Le Corbusier's death, **Saint-Peter's Church was finally inaugurated on 25 November 2006**

/ It was listed as a **Historic Monuments in 2012 and awarded the "**20th century Heritage**" label**

\ Be impressed with the sound of your own voice echoing around the 33-metre high Saint-Peter's Church. /



/ SAINT-PETER'S CHURCH, NAVE



/ SAINT-PETER'S CHURCH

The Stadium: "a healthy mind in a healthy body"

For Le Corbusier, the culture of the body was as indispensable as that of the mind. And yet he would build only two sports facilities during his career: a gymnasium in Baghdad (Iraq) and the municipal stadium in Firminy. The latter is the only stadium listed as a Historic Monument in France.

/ HANDING ON THE BATON

In 1955, Eugène Claudius-Petit commissioned from Le Corbusier a municipal stadium to be attached to the Cultural Centre. He wanted a facility on a large scale, to match his ambitions for his town. Construction took place between 1966 and 1969, after the architect's death. Its construction was entrusted to André Wogenscky.

/ AN EXPLOIT IN REINFORCED CONCRETE

In accordance with Le Corbusier's plans, the sports centre is built in the old sandstone quarry of Les Razes, and its bowl shape follows that of the former quarry. A ramp - the "boulevard des spectateurs" allows spectators to access the stands from above. Inspired by the amphitheatres of Antiquity, the stands are built up against the embankment and have changing rooms underneath. A veritable technical prowess, the 15.50 m deep and 32 m long concrete canopy partially covers the stands.

/ LIVING HERITAGE

The stadium remains a living heritage item that is still in frequent use by the inhabitants of Firminy and its sports clubs.



/ THE STADIUM

The A. Wogenscky Swimming Pool: of concrete and glass

The location of the swimming pool was chosen by Le Corbusier as early as 1958, but the architect did not have time to design it himself. In the end it was André Wogenscky who took charge of the project, adopting materials and shapes close to those used by Le Corbusier for the Cultural Centre and the stadium.

/ INTO THE LIGHT

Glass and concrete dominate the architectural design of the building, with south, east and west-facing façades that are mainly glazed and broken up by concrete walls.

/ IN USE

Work on the pool started in 1969, and it officially opened to the public on 5 March 1971. It was listed on the supplementary inventory of Historic Monuments in 2005 and restored between 2004 and 2006. It is still in use today.

EXTRA INFO

/ André Wogenscky was also the architect of the **young workers' hostel in Saint-Étienne** (Clairvivre-Wogenscky), built in 1962 and today one of the stops on the "Design Trail" proposed by the Saint-Étienne Métropole Tourist Office and the Cité du Design.



/ ANDRÉ WOGENSCKY MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL

Firminy-Vert: "building the city in the light, with nature"

Firminy is an old industrial town. In the 19th and 20th centuries, it saw its population increase with the expansion of the steel and metallurgical industries. It was in the "30 Glorieuses", the post-war years of strong economic growth, that the idea of Firminy-Vert (Green Firminy) was born in the mind of Eugène Claudius-Petit, mayor of Firminy at the time.

/ A NEW NEIGHBOURHOOD

In 1953, Eugène Claudius-Petit commissioned a social, economic and human review of the town, which mainly revealed problems of poor quality housing, a lack of hygiene and comfort. He decided to rehabilitate the town centre and create a new neighbourhood: Firminy-Vert.

/ A MODERN PLAN

He entrusted the drawing up and implementation of the plan to a team of architects and urban planners: Charles Delfante, Jean Kling, André Sive and Marcel Roux. Breaking with the urban entity of "Firminy the Black" (so-called in reference to its industrial activities), the new neighbourhood would be designed on the principles of the Athens Charter (1933) published in 1941 by the architect Le Corbusier.

/ THE "SUN, SPACE, GREEN-ERY" TRIPTYCH

The idea was to plan the town so that it met the four fundamental functions of human living spaces - dwelling, work, recreation and transportation - and so that people could flourish in a setting dominated by "sun, space and greenery". It was in this spirit that the Charter provided for a large percentage of the space on housing land to be reserved for greenery.

/ GRAND PRIX

From 1957 onwards, 1,070 social housing units were built - before the Unité d'Habitation, which was only built in 1965 -, along with public services such as schools, social and shopping centres. From footpaths to different roads, a tiered system of communication routes was created to allow efficient movements of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood received the Grand Prix d'Urbanisme in 1961 and is now protected as a Remarkable Heritage Site.



/ THE FIRMINY-VERT NEIGHBOURHOOD

/ AN ARCHITECT... BUT MORE THAN THAT

Born in 1887 in La-Chaux-de-Fonds in Switzerland, Charles-Édouard Jeanneret, alias Le Corbusier, was at once an architect, builder and urban planner, but also a writer, theoretician, designer, painter and sculptor. Recognised worldwide, today he is considered as one of the founders, after the First World War, of modern architecture.

/ BETWEEN HERITAGE AND MODERNITY

Over his 60-year career, this great traveller never stopped mixing heritage and modernity. His buildings are found in 112 countries on four continents. Part of his work was listed by UNESCO in 2016 as an "Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement", including Cultural Centre in Firminy.

LE CORBUSIER IN 5 POINTS

- / An instantly recognisable silhouette**, with his round, thick-framed spectacles
- / But above all : a visionary** who has inspired generations of architects
- / A creative who was largely self-taught**, and who never qualified as an architect
- / Defender of an architecture that combines functionality, well-being and openness onto the outside**, themes now more topical than ever
- / Inventor of a system of measurement based on the proportions of the human body: the Modulor**

Le Corbusier, architect

KEY DATES

1887 / Birth on 6 October in La-Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland)

1908 – 1909 / Training with the Perret brothers: study of the reinforced concrete technique

1923 / Publication of *Vers une architecture*, the "bible" of modern architecture

1931 / Completion of the Villa Savoye in Poissy

1945 / Development of the Modulor

1952 / Completion of the Unité d'Habitation in Marseilles

1955 / Completion of the Notre-Dame du Haut Chapel in Ronchamp (Haute-Saône).

1960 / Completion of the Sainte-Marie de la Tourette Dominican Convent in Eveux-sur-l'Arbresle (Near Lyon)

1955 – 1965 / Construction of Chandigarh, capital of the Punjab (India)

1961 – 1965 / Construction of the Cultural Centre

21 May 1965 / Le Corbusier's last visit to the Firminy construction site. He inaugurated the Cultural Centre building shell and laid the foundation stone of the Unité d'Habitation

1965 / Death on 27 August in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin (Alpes-Maritimes)

1966 – 1969 / Construction of the Firminy Stadium

1973 – 2006 / Construction in two stages of Saint-Peter's Church designed with José Oubrerie

Sensory experiences to try around the Métropole

Strongly marked by its industrial past, the Saint-Étienne metropolitan district has chosen to put its know-how and creative spirit to work to serve innovation and design and to reinvent itself.

/ SAINT-ÉTIENNE'S DNA

In Saint-Étienne, design is everywhere, on show for all to see in the city centre, in the suburbs, shared by big firms and small shops, present in training and research, promoted by associations and citizens. It's now part of the city's DNA.

/ GAMBLING ON INNOVATION AND DESIGN

Everything here is connected to design, whether we are talking about the Cité du design housed in the emblematic site that once was the old arms factory, the Manufacture d'Armes, the public spaces that have become a terrain for experimentation, the designed trams, the economic development boosted by design or the development of the Châteaureux business quarter. Saint-Étienne has thus become a UNESCO Creative City of Design, the only French city to have that particular honour.

THE BIENNALE INTERNATIONALE DESIGN SAINT-ÉTIENNE

Organised for the first time in 1998 by École Régionale des Beaux-Arts de Saint-Étienne, each edition of the Biennale Internationale is a major event.

It puts the spotlight on many innovations, focusing each time on a specific theme, such as "The experiences of beauty" in 2015, "Working Promise: shifting work paradigms" in 2017 or "Me, you, nous, designing common ground" in 2019. Ecology, new uses and practices, transformations through digital technology: so many issues that question the great contemporary challenges that face us.

10,000 professionals and 235,000 visitors participated in the 2019 edition.

The 12th edition is taking place from 6 April to 31 July 2022. The Le Corbusier Site is a stakeholder in the event, hosting an exhibition and a number of activities.

See the Métropole differently. Seeing your environment in a new light as you stroll round the city streets, as you taste local produce... There is no shortage of sensory experiences to be had around the Métropole!

/ AT THE MAMC DE SAINT-ÉTIENNE MÉTROPOLE, rest awhile on the B306 lounge chair designed by Le Corbusier, Charlotte Perriand and Pierre Jeanneret.



/ AT THE MUSÉE D'ART ET D'INDUSTRIE, get the measure of the sheer ingenuity of the Gauthier brothers, inventors of the bicycle.



/ AT THE CITÉ DU DESIGN, discover design from every angle through the exhibitions, talks, conferences and encounters that take place throughout the year.



/ WHY NOT TAKE THE PULSE OF THE MÉTROPOLE with our 11 outings that make up the "Grand Tour"?!

SAINT-ÉTIENNE, AN HORS CADRE DESTINATION

The only French UNESCO Creative City of Design, Saint-Étienne has its own way of living and presenting itself to the world. **With the "Hors Cadre" (Outside the Box) initiative, Saint-Étienne Métropole and its Tourist Office invite the visitor to get off the beaten track and open their mind.** As part of its "Flâneries design et créatives" (design and creation walks) or its "Virées culture & découverte" (culture and discovery outings), Saint-Étienne Hors-Cadre describes the Firminy Site as one of the inspiring, unmissable sites in the district.

<https://www.saint-etienne-hors-cadre.fr/>

Photo credits

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- 5 / Site Le Corbusier / View of Saint-Peter's Church / Olivier Ramonteu / © F.L.C/ADAGP / Design, Le Corbusier architect, José Oubrierie assistant (1960-65). Construction, José Oubrierie architect (1970-2006)
- 6 / Site Le Corbusier / Cultural Centre / Façade / Arnaud Frich / © F.L.C/ADAGP
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- 8 / Site Le Corbusier / Unité d'Habitation / Flat roof / Olivier Ramonteu / © F.L.C/ADAGP
- 9 / Site Le Corbusier / Unité d'Habitation / Show flat / Arnaud Frich / © F.L.C/ADAGP
- 10 / Site Le Corbusier / Saint-Peter's Church / Nave / Arnaud Frich / © F.L.C/ADAGP / Design, Le Corbusier architect, José Oubrierie assistant (1960-65). Construction, José Oubrierie architect (1970-2006)
- 11 / Site Le Corbusier / Saint-Peter's Church / Arnaud Frich / © F.L.C/ADAGP / Design, Le Corbusier architect, José Oubrierie assistant (1960-65). Construction, José Oubrierie architect (1970-2006)
- 12 / Site Le Corbusier / Firminy Stadium / Olivier Ramonteu / © F.L.C/ADAGP
- 13 / Site Le Corbusier / André Wogenscky municipal Swimming Pool / Jean-Jacques Gelbart / © F.L.C/ADAGP
- 14 / Site Le Corbusier / Firminy-Vert neighbourhood / Arnaud Frich / © F.L.C/ADAGP
- 15 / MAMC de Saint-Étienne Métropole / Saint-Étienne Tourisme et Congrès / Buchowski + Vagabonde
- 16 / Musée d'Art et d'Industrie / Saint-Étienne Tourisme et Congrès / Buchowski + Vagabonde
- 17 / Cité du Design / Pierre Grasset
- 18 / Site Le Corbusier / Saint-Peter's Church / Yohann Merlevede / © F.L.C/ADAGP / Design, Le Corbusier architect, José Oubrierie assistant (1960-65). Construction, José Oubrierie architect (1970-2006)





Resources

/ WEBSITES

www.sitelecorbusier.com

This is THE reference site. It is packed with information on Le Corbusier and the Firminy site, on the modern movement and the architects behind Firminy-Vert. You'll find all the events and dates, plus all the practical info you need and online ticket sales.

www.saint-etienne-hors-cadre.fr

Passing through the region? Fancy a day out? Head for Saint-Étienne Métropole Tourist Office. You'll find all you need to organise visits, get out and about, find somewhere to stay or eat. With advice from the professionals and all the deals.

www.stephanois-hors-cadre.fr

The address to discover the district and its wealth of things to do and see.

/ IMAGE SOURCES

All the images used in this press kit are available for publication.

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