

# OUT AND ABOUT IN FECAMP

**NORMANDY**



VILLES  
& PAYS  
D'ART &  
D'HISTOIRE  
DIRE

**On the cover:**

**Seawall promenade**

in the 1930s - AMF

**View of the Coast of the Virgin**

from the Grainval plateau

**1. Map of Fécamp**

in the 18th century

**2. Panoramic view**

of the beach and the port

**3. Relief map of the city**

consultable in the *Fisheries*

*Museum's* belvedere



# THE SHAPING OF A CITY

**FRAMED BY NORMANDY'S  
HIGHEST CLIFFS, FÉCAMP  
DEVELOPED IN A RIVER VALLEY.**

## **A VALLEY BY THE SEA**

Fécamp developed at the confluence of two waterways in a river valley: the Ganzeville and the Valmont. The valley floor was once covered by an extensive stretch of marshland combining fresh and salt water. In the Gallo-Roman period, the earliest inhabitants chose to settle on the heights of Fécamp (100 metres high) in order to stay safe from floods and be able to keep watch over their surroundings; there was plenty of wood to be had nearby, along with water and a natural basin serving as a harbour for boats. This part of the coastline is known as the Alabaster Coast, a name inspired by the colour of its chalk cliffs.

## **A CITY SURROUNDED BY RAMPARTS**

From the 11th century onwards, the medieval city was protected by fortifications defending the Dukes of Normandy's palace and the monastery. The abbey was only a few metres from the ducal residence. The faubourgs (suburbs) grew up outside the abbey's gates: Place des Hallettes accommodated the influx of pilgrims and Rue Arquaise (leading to Arques-La-Bataille) was the city's main thoroughfare. Only Rue de Mer led to the seashore, which was exposed to storms. Remains are still to be seen today: those of the palace, which was remodelled in the 12th century, and of the

ramparts, in Rue d'Estouteville and Rue de la Fontaine. An imposing witness of the ducal fortifications, the Tour de la Maîtrise (Choir School Tower) now hosts heritage workshops for young participants.

## **CONQUERING THE MARSHLAND**

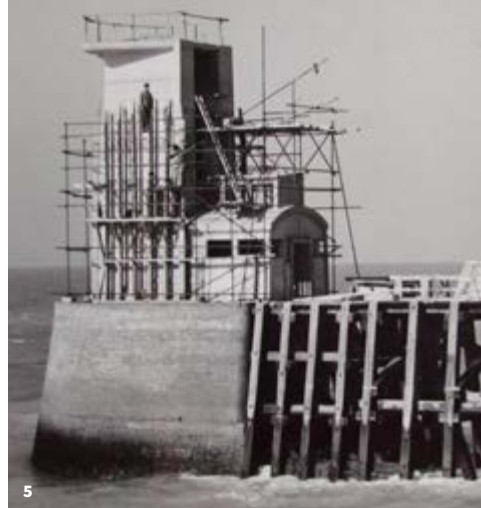
An inhospitable environment, Fécamp's marshlands gradually diminished, and finally disappeared in the 1880s.

In the 16th century, an earthen levee was built separating the port from the marshlands, which were popularly known as the Retenue d'Eau (Water Reservoir). The work already carried out was consolidated in the 18th century, but it was above all from 1830 onwards that major work was undertaken to enlarge the port by encroaching on the marshland: Bérigny Basin was provided with a lock and a quay (1833-1842), and the Cap Fagnet lighthouse was built (1836), along with the Vicométe and Pilotes quays. The second half of the 19th century saw the port gain in modernity, with enlargement of the Bérigny Basin (1874) and development of new basins.

## **THE 19TH CENTURY'S "NEW" DISTRICT**

The maritime district started to develop in the days of the Ancien Régime, but really came into its own in the 19th century. With





the rise of the port, a modern city was born, including a new market, a commercial court and banks. The arrival of the railway in 1856, led to a boom in the goods trade. In 1861, the “Mâtüre” (Masting), a gantry crane equipped with an array of lifting devices, was installed at the end of the Berigny Basin. It made it easier to raise the masts of large fishing and commercial sailing ships and was a feature of the landscape until 1962.

### **POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION**

Although it was little affected by the Allied bombardments in 1944 compared with other towns in Normandy, the city saw its port totally destroyed by the German army as it withdrew. The era of Reconstruction began. Like the city’s earliest inhabitants, the post-war generations moved to the heights. The American barracks in the emergency housing estates were replaced by large complexes equipped with all modern comforts. The Ramponneau district was inaugurated in 1965. At the same time, residential construction developed along with major real-estate projects (including the Vikings, Pasteur and Mozart residences). 980 building permits were filed at the town hall between 1946 and 1969, (compared with 240 between 1920 and 1940).

### **URBAN RENEWAL**

In 2005, a major urban renewal operation began in the Ramponneau district. Areas were redefined, redeveloped and landscaped around an urban park and a public garden with a view to opening up the neighbourhood to the outside world. Located in the south of the city, the Saint-Jacques plateau has, since the 1970s, accommodated major school (Lycées Maupassant and Descartes), sports (gymnasiums and stadium) facilities and, more recently, health facilities (Hôpital-Clinique des Falaises and a gerontology centre). A new residential area with small buildings and terraced houses has been developed on these former farmlands.

### **PANORAMIC VIEW**

In order to get an idea of the city’s layout, you have to take the lighthouse road or the Sailors’ Path and make your way up to the top of the cliffs. The panoramic view from the top of Cap Fagnet is truly magnificent, taking in the whole of the valley and the various neighbourhoods that make up the urban landscape. It is complemented by the 360° view to be had from the Fisheries Museum’s belvedere, which also houses architecture and heritage interpretation tools.



**4. Reconstruction of the Bérigny channel**  
1952 - AMF

**5. Reconstruction of the North Lighthouse**  
1951 - AMF

**6. The Ramponneau district's "Botanica" garden**

**7. Tour de la Maîtrise and surrounding wall, remains of the Abbey**

**8. View from Avenue Gambetta to the marina and commercial port**

# THE CITY OVER THE CENTURIES

**FORMER CAPITAL OF THE DUCHY OF NORMANDY, A MAJOR COD PORT, FÉCAMP IS PROUD OF ITS HERITAGE WHILE STILL LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.**

## WHEN FÉCAMP WAS CALLED FISCANNUM

On the shores of the English Channel, the Caleti, Fécamp's first inhabitants, preferred the safety of the heights to the valley, whose floor was then occupied by unhealthy marshland. In the Roman period, a fishing village was created, named "fiscannum", derived from the old Scandinavian word "fisk" meaning fish. A nuns' abbey was founded in the 7th century but disappeared in the 9th century due to the threat of Viking raids. Archaeological excavations revealed that its buildings had been destroyed by fire.

## FROM THE VIKINGS TO THE NORMANS

A century later, these conquerors became Dukes of Normandy and made the city one of their capitals. They built a palace with a wide enclosure and founded the Abbey of the Holy Trinity in order to demonstrate their conversion to Christianity. In 2001, Duke Richard II (996-1026), nicknamed the "father of monks" brought in the famous Benedictine abbot Guillaume de Volpiano, who also participated in the rebirth of the Abbeys of Jumièges, St-Ouen de Rouen and St-Wandrille. In 1067, Duke William the Conqueror celebrated his victory at Hastings (14 October 1066), which made him King of England, and granted the abbey a generous endowment in gratitude for its help.



## TEMPORAL POWER, SPIRITUAL POWER

Fécamp Abbey is the second most important place of pilgrimage in Normandy after Mont-Saint-Michel. The Relic of the Precious Blood attracted a host of travellers from the 12th to the 19th century and made the religious community's fortune, which was supplemented by income from property in France and England alike.

The abbey's authority started to decline in the 16th century, however. Re-established around 1650 by the Maurists, a congregation of reforming Benedictines, the community enjoyed a measure of spiritual and material recovery. During the Revolution, the monks left the abbey for good, and the building was bought by the City and housed the town hall from 1856 onwards.





## SEAPORT AND SEASIDE RESORT

Since the discovery of the New World at the end of the 15th century, crews from Fécamp have been crisscrossing the oceans. Long considered the king of fish, herring found itself in competition with another species: cod. Between 1901 and 1905, there were 69 three-masted ships registered at Fécamp. It was the height of the Great Fishery. The *Marité* (1922), last of the wooden Newfoundland vessels still sailing, and the French navy's famous schooner-schools, the *Étoile* and the *Belle Poule* (1932) continue to bear witness to the knowhow of Fécamp's former shipyards. The arrival of the railway in 1856 made Fécamp a fashionable seaside town; its luxurious casino became popular with celebrities. The beauty of the coastline inspired writers and artists of the time, including Claude Monet, Berthe Morisot and Guy de Maupassant, with the famous Benedictine liqueur still made in Fécamp on their tables.

### 1. Historical Gallery - Fisheries Museum

2. **Duke Richard** - Western facade of the **Abbey Church**

3. **Model of the Oseberg ship** - detail - Fisheries Museum

4. **Old casino** - waterfront, early 20th century

5. **The Belgian army present arms** on the present-day **Place de Gaulle** 1914 - AMF

## FÉCAMP, GARRISON TOWN

On 9 October 1914, 2,500 Belgian soldiers marched into Fécamp. The population, which was still in a state of anxiety following the departure of the soldiers for the front the previous August, now saw a defeated army coming to seek refuge and comfort. As soon as it arrived, a training centre was set up and building started on auxiliary military hospitals.

At the end of the First World War, Fécamp counted its victims. In 1921, 38 veterans were listed as having been gassed. A year later, 479 soldiers "dead for France" were also listed, along with 53 declared missing and 303 orphans. 101 people received free medical care.





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## FÉCAMP, FULCRUM OF THE ATLANTIC WALL

Occupied by the Germans in June 1940, the city acted as a relay between the neighbouring fortresses of Le Havre and Dieppe. It also hosted a key radar station located on Cap Fagnet. A mysterious site, supposedly a German military hospital, is dug into the cliff (accessible on guided tours). Main roads were controlled by bunkers; The villas along the seafront and the casino were dynamited to facilitate shooting, as were the houses in the path of the antitank ditches. Sabotaged before the Liberation of the city on 2 September 1944, the first pre-war cod fishing port was completely destroyed. Fécamp becomes a national priority for reconstruction.

## THE PERIOD OF CONVERSION

An industrial city essentially based on the fishing and textile industries, Fécamp began to see changes in the 1970s, speeded up by the end of Newfoundland's Great Fishery. The tertiary sector took over, with development of tourism top of the list: marina, diversification of accommodation possibilities, opening of restaurants, and so on. In 1992, the City obtained the national "City of Art and History" label.

Thanks to the sea and wind, Fécamp is participating in creation of a French wind energy industrial sector, with establishment of an offshore wind farm, a maintenance plant and a training programme on wind energy.

### 6. The supposed German "military hospital"

### 7. Blockhouse on Cap Fagnet

### 8. The "Le Dauphin" trawler owned by *Établissements André Ledun* - 1971 - AMF



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**9. Belgian troops leave  
on manoeuvres**  
1914 - AMF



**10. View of the windfarm  
from the cliff** near  
Saint-Valéry-en-Caux



# FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER

**FROM TOP TO BOTTOM AND FROM WEST TO EAST,  
FÉCAMP WILL SURPRISE YOU WITH THE  
DIVERSITY OF ITS RICH HERITAGE.**



## **CAP FAGNET**

From old French “Fagne”, derived from “fange” meaning swamp, Cap Fagnet rises to a height of 110 metres, the highest point on the Alabaster Coast, providing views of the sea, the cliffs and the Fécamp valley. It has been a strategic site through the ages: Gallic oppidum (moat still in existence), Baudouin fort during the Wars of Religion (destroyed in the 16th century), and Atlantic Wall blockhouse (accessible on guided tours). The Cap stands out in the landscape, easily recognisable due to the familiar outlines of the semaphore tower, the seamen’s chapel and, since 2006, the wind farm. It is home to a unique range of fauna and flora.

## **OUR LADY OF SALVATION CHAPEL**

Nestling on the clifftop and serving as a maritime landmark for ships, the seamen’s chapel has an atmosphere all of its own. Deprived of the roof of the nave and a branch of its transept by wars and bad weather, it is still standing thanks to the population’s undying affection for it. The building houses a good many ex-votos, offerings to a patron saint (in this case, Our Lady), corresponding to vows expressed in times of danger, and safeguards the memory of sailors lost at sea. A pilgrimage route in bygone days, the “Sente aux Matelots” (Sailors’ Path) connects the port to the chapel (departure from Quai Maupassant). Its emotional appeal is much appreciated by walkers.

**1. The tip of Cap Fagnet**

**2. Interior of the  
seamen's chapel,  
*Our Lady of Salvation***

**3. The Fisheries Museum**

**4. Abbey Church of the  
Holy Trinity by night**

**5. Pebble beach  
in Fécamp**





### THE FISHERIES MUSEUM

Housed in a former factory dating back to the 1950s and once one of the city's economic flagships, the Fisheries Museum has breathed new life into one of the Newfoundland fishermen's most emblematic buildings, which stands out straightaway as the first item in its collection. Located on the Grand Quai peninsula in the heart of the commercial, marina and fishing port area, the new museum covers a total of 4,700 m<sup>2</sup> on 7 levels, a major cultural and tourist facility for Fécamp and Normandy. The project responded to the desire to bring together all Fécamp's maritime and historical heritage collections under one roof; they were previously housed on two sites lacking the comfort and services that the present-day public expects. In addition to its spacious exhibition galleries, the new museum includes a book and gift shop, a temporary exhibition area, a documentation centre, a 100-seat auditorium and a spacious entrance hall. Located on the Museum's 6th and 7th levels, the belvedere provides a 360° view of the city and the Alabaster Coast. This highpoint also contains 3 relief maps of the city at 3 different periods, useful for interpreting architecture and heritage.



### FROM THE BEACH TO THE CITY

The seawall promenade runs along the beach from the casino to the port entrance. If visitors are sometimes wary of walking barefoot on the pebbles (flints fallen from the cliff, polished on the seabed and washed up on the beaches), they only need to look at the maritime district's facades to guess their past use. Their dressed stone becomes flint once again, playing on black & white polychromy and variety of joints (butt joints, tuck-points, etc.). Combined with brick, the material is a typical feature of local architecture. Around 1900, 100,000 tons of pebbles were collected along the coast... These days, the Coastal Protection Act prohibits their collection.





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### QUAYS AND PEOPLE OF NOTE

Occupying extensive areas of the shoreline, the quays bear the names of the great men who moulded the city: Charles Bérigny (1771-1842), port engineer, Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893), writer and one of Fécamp's sons, Jean Recher (1924-2005), Newfoundland fishing-boat captain, author of "Le Grand Métier", Joseph Duhamel (1879-1959), founder of the Pêcheries de Fécamp. Quai de la Vicomté owes its name to the title authorising the levying of port taxes; the Grand Quai, the main landing and embarkation area; the Quai des Pilotes' name recalls the days when vessels were towed into port.

Finally, the wooden booms framing the entrance to the port provide visitors with an opportunity to take an out-of-the-ordinary walk above the sea's toings-and froings as it forces its way into the entrance to the channel.

### THE BENEDICTINE DISTRICT

Near the Benedictine Palace, three imposing bourgeois houses and a private square bear witness to the industrial dynasty built by the Le Grand family, which created the famous liqueur in 1863. Designed by the architect Camille Albert, their styles range from eclectic to Neo-Norman.

### NON-SEAMEN'S CHURCH AND SEAMEN'S CHURCH

In 1805, by imperial decree, Rue des Limites Paroissiales (Parish Limits Street) separated the land between the parish of Saint-Etienne (sea side) and the parish of the Holy Trinity (land side).

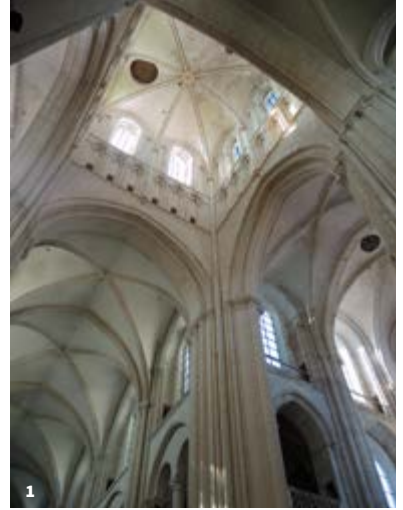
The two churches survived the French Revolution. The abbey church (a classified Historical Monument) is the older of the two, a fine example of gothic architecture with a lantern tower rising to a height of 60 metres. The church of Saint-Etienne, built in the 16th century and unfinished since the 19th century, has a Renaissance portal (a classified Historical Monument) and still enjoys high favour among sailors, who celebrate the Feast of Saint-Pierre there every year (1<sup>st</sup> weekend in February). Thanks to the OLVEA Group's Corporate Philanthropy Fund, the monumental paintings in the chancel and other pictorial works were restored in 2010 and 2011.

6. Booms located at the entrance to the port

7. Benedictine Palace and its Great Staircase

# THE ABBEY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

**THE ABBEY CHURCH WAS LISTED AS A HISTORICAL MONUMENT IN 1840 AND WAS SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION BY BEING TURNED INTO A PARISH CHURCH.**



## FROM ABBEY CHURCH TO PARISH CHURCH

The parish church of the Holy Trinity was an abbey church, dependent on Fécamp's Benedictine Abbey, from 1001, the year that the first abbot William of Volpiano arrived **1**, until 1792, when all churches were closed by order of the Revolutionary Committee.

Its imposing dimensions may be explained by the importance of the abbey, which was founded by the Duke of Normandy, Richard II **2**, and the pilgrimage of the Precious Blood of Christ, whose relic is conserved in the church. The church is cruciform and faces east. A wide ambulatory facilitates worshippers' movement.

## IN THE GOTHIC STYLE

With the exception of two chapels **3**, the Romanesque church consecrated in 1099 was completely destroyed by fire in 1168. The nave, which is ten bays long and has three levels, was rebuilt in the new style and completed in 1219. This was the early Gothic period, and Fécamp's church still has a tribune level (a feature already existing in Romanesque times), between the large arcades and the high windows. Located over the transept crossing, the lantern tower **4** lets intense light into the church's interior. The axial Chapel of the Virgin **5** extends the building to 127 metres, the equivalent of Notre-Dame de Paris.

**1. Lantern tower,**  
located above  
the transept crossing

**2. Rocaille-style  
canopy** created by  
*Defrance*

**3. Detail of a stained-  
glass window**  
In the Chapel  
of Patron Saints





4



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## BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAMMES RENAISSANCE AND ROCAILLE

Antoine Bohier, Abbot of Fécamp from 1505 to 1519, discovered Italy in the company of King Louis XII. On his return, he committed himself to one of France's first Renaissance-style renovations: stone partitions closing off the ambulatory chapels ⑥, a white marble high altar ⑦ in the chancel, and the Tabernacle of the Precious Blood ⑧.

In the mid-18th century, Abbot Claude François Montboissier de Canillac rebuilt the church's facade and decided to decorate the chancel in keeping with the tastes of the day. The sumptuous gilded ⑨ wooden canopy, created in the rocaille style by Defrance, rests on marble pilasters that seek to do away with all traces of the Gothic pillars.

**4. Dormition  
of the Virgin**

**5. The Great Organ**  
classified as a historical  
monument

## AMAZING FURNISHINGS NOT TO BE MISSED:

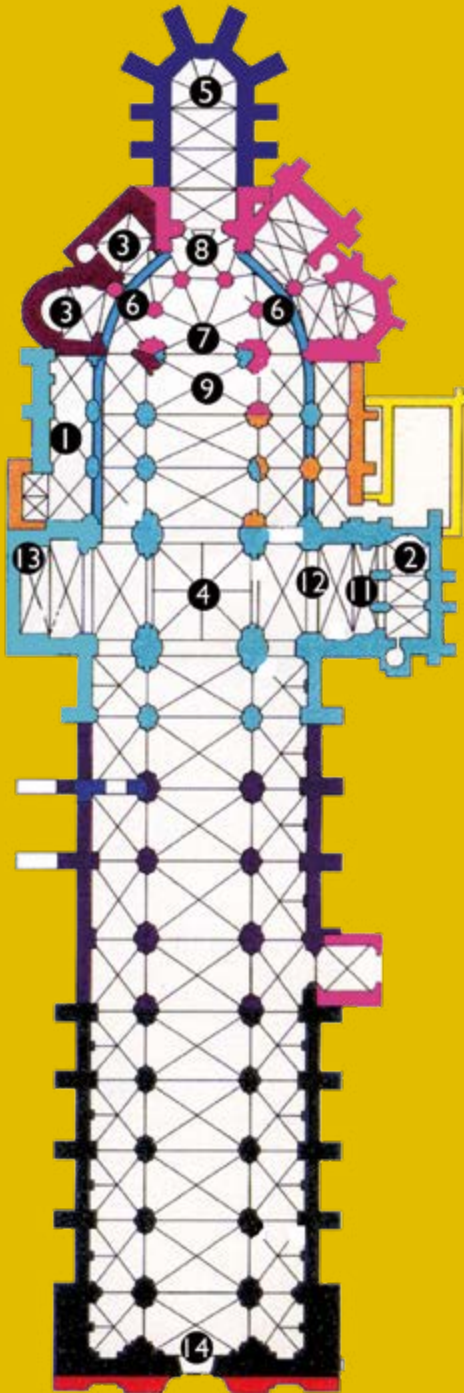
**The reliquary ⑩:** its bas-relief evoke the life of Christ. The early Gothic sculpture is clearly Anglo-Norman (not currently on view).

**The Angel ⑪:** this elegant Gothic monument evokes one of the legends about the Abbey's foundation: an angel is said to have left his footprint in the stone after naming the building "the Holy Trinity".

**The Dormition of the Virgin ⑫:** This polychrome stone group is characteristic of the realism of late Middle Ages art.

**The Astronomical/Tidal Clock ⑬:** In 1667, it was one of the first two-handed clocks. It indicates the hours and minutes as well as the phases of the moon (globe), the 29 and a half days of the lunar month and the strength of Fécamp's tides.

**The Great Organ** (classified as a Historical Monument) ⑭: It was built in 1746 in Montivilliers Abbey, and given to the new parish of Fécamp in 1803 as compensation for the damage suffered during the Revolution. In 1883, Cavallé-Coll transformed the instrument, providing it with its present 34 complete sets of keys on 3 keyboards and 2,216 pipes.



6. The Tabernacle of the Precious Blood

- 1106
- between 1168 and 1187
- } between 1187 and 1219
- 13<sup>th</sup> century
- Late 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century
- 15<sup>th</sup> century
- 16<sup>th</sup> century
- 1748

**1. Boxes of herrings**

**2. Net-maker's workbench**  
in the  
**Boucane du Grand Quai**

**3. Fishing boat**



# FLAVOURS AND KNOWHOW

**SWEET, SALTY, SMOKED, SPICY...  
THERE'S SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE!**



## HERRING, KING OF FISHES

Herring fishing had been the main source of Fécamp's wealth and development since the Middle Ages. In the industrial era, the boucanes, a local term for smokehouses, were prominent features of the urban landscape with their flat roofs and rows of red brick chimneys. Herrings were smoked and processed in these factories, using a technique inherited from the Vikings. None of them are still active. They were gradually converted to new uses. Fortunately, since 2012, the "Boucane du Grand Quai" in the heart of the port has reopened its doors to the public, thanks to major work carried out by the Département of Seine-Maritime. It now houses machines and objects, patiently collected by the "La Boucane du Grand Quai" association and highlighting this age-old knowhow.

## BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR

Writers, cartoonists and poster artists have all celebrated Benedictine® liqueur. It is made from 27 plants from all 5 continents. Naturally enough, the recipe has remained a secret since 1863. The founder, Alexandre Le Grand, became heir to the knowhow safeguarded by the monks of Fécamp's Benedictine Abbey. A

forerunner in the field of marketing, he had a real industrial palace rebuilt to the glory of his product in 1900, after it had burned down. In the 1980s, the brand was sold to the Martini® Group, which has since become Bacardi-Martini®.

Benedictine® is still made in Fécamp, in impressive stills included on the visit itinerary. *To consume in moderation.*

## OILS AT THE CUTTING EDGE OF TECHNOLOGY

The OLVEA Group is a leading operator in the field of vegetable and fish oils. Founded in Fécamp in 1929, it developed with the city's cod fisheries off Newfoundland and Greenland.

Still based in Normandy, OLVEA produces and markets fish and vegetable oils through its 12 subsidiaries across the world. OLVEA employs more than 200 people and processes 35,000 tonnes of oil a year.

Through its Corporate Philanthropy Fund, the OLVEA Group supports artistic, social and environmental actions in the regions where it operates, one example being the restoration of the paintings in Fécamp's Saint-Etienne church.



### THE PORT AREA

The Département of Seine-Maritime has entrusted the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Seine Estuary CCI) management of the port area since 1984.

The marina has 800 berths, 75 of which are reserved for visitors, complemented by 180 berths in the dry port since 2011.

The fishing port lists 2 deep-sea fishing vessels, 10 inshore fishing vessels, 25 small-scale fishing vessels and 1 fish auction networked with the Dieppe fish auction. The most fished species are herring, scallop, mackerel, sole, cod and cuttlefish.

The commercial port concentrates its activity on northern timber, sea gravel, oil, heavy packages, paper pulp, shipbuilding and ship repair.

### FROM SEA TO PLATE

A major French cod-fishing port from the late 19th century up until the departure of the last trawler, “Le Dauphin”, in 1987, Fécamp accommodated numerous fish processing factories. Initially, the cod arrived salted from the Newfoundland banks; after the war, it arrived frozen on boats equipped with refrigerated holds – fresh cod was finally available.

Three factories still process fish in the Fécamp area: Ledun Pêcheurs d’Islande, founded in 1872 (now the Delpyrat Group), Pêcheries de Fécamp in 1913 (now the Delpierre Group) and SEPOA-DELGOVE (Société d’Exploitation des Produits de l’Océan Atlantique) in 1936.

Treat yourself to cod in Fécamp sauce (cream or Benedictine), accompanied by foil-baked potatoes...

### WIND ENERGY

Operational since June 2006, the Cap Fagnet wind farm has been accompanied by creation of a job campus at Fécamp’s lycées. Local operators are closely involved in creation of a French industrial sector around wind energy. An offshore wind farm, initiated in 2007, is currently in the planning stage, promoted by EDF Energies Nouvelles, Enbridge and WPD Offshore (<http://parc-eolien-en-mer-de-fecamp.fr/>). Fécamp therefore participates in the national policy on development of renewable energies designed to meet Europe’s 2020 goals.



**4. The OLVEA Group's head office** in Saint-Léonard (76)

**5. Offshore wind project**

**6. Poster advertising Benedictine**

**7. Cutting up salmon** (SEPOA-DELGOVE)

**8. The port and the Fisheries Museum**





# HERITAGE

## TOWNS

FÉCAMP IS A STOPOVER TOWN ON THE HISTORIC “NORMAN ABBEYS” AND “WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR” ROADS AND “IMPRESSIONIST ITINERARIES”.



**1. Heritage Centre**  
rue des Forts

**2. Jean Lorrain** by  
**Garino Fisheries Museum**  
collection

**3. Semaphore**  
on Cap Fagnet

**4. Ducal Palace** – “*William the Conqueror*” road

**5. Monument to Missing Sailors**, little park,  
rue Alexandre Legros

**6. “L’heure du bain”**  
(Bathing Time) by  
**Dominique Denry**  
(OLVEA Group Corporate  
Philanthropy Fund),  
Place de l’Éclipse

**7. Villa Émilie**,  
rue Théagène Boufart





“ I REMEMBER THE BENCH IN FÉCAMP THAT I USED TO USE AS MY SHIP, AND THE POPLAR TREE I CLIMBED. ”

Guy de Maupassant, “Correspondence”, 1884.

### Learn all about Fécamp, City of Art and History...

...in the company of a guide approved by the Ministry of Culture.

The guide will give you a warm welcome. They know all of Fécamp's many facets, and will provide you with the keys to understanding the scale of a square and how the city developed as you make your way through its districts. The guide is a good listener, so feel free to ask them your questions.

### The Heritage Archives

**Department**, which coordinates the initiatives launched by Fécamp, City of Art and History, organises activities for locals, tourists and schoolchildren all year round. It is at your disposal for any project you might be considering.

### If you're a group,

we organise tours all year round upon reservation. Brochures designed to meet your needs can be sent to you on request.

### Fécamp belongs to the national Network of Cities and Lands of Art and History

The Ministry of Culture's Directorate General of Heritage, awards the title “Cities and Lands of Art and History” to local authorities that promote their heritage. The label guarantees the competence of guides and architectural and heritage facilitators and the quality of their actions. From ancient ruins to 20th-century architecture, the Cities and Lands involved showcase heritage in all its diversity.

### Information and reservations

Heritage Centre  
10 rue des Forts  
Tel.: 02 35 10 60 96  
patrimoine@ville-fecamp.fr  
www.ville-fecamp.fr

### Nearby

Bernay, Caen, Dieppe, Le Havre, Coutances, le Clos du Cotentin, Rouen Normandy Metropolis and the Pays d'Auge are both labelled “Cities and Lands of Art and History”.

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OLVEA.  
EDF Energies nouvelles.

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