



### 9 → Consulat de Mar Street and its architecture

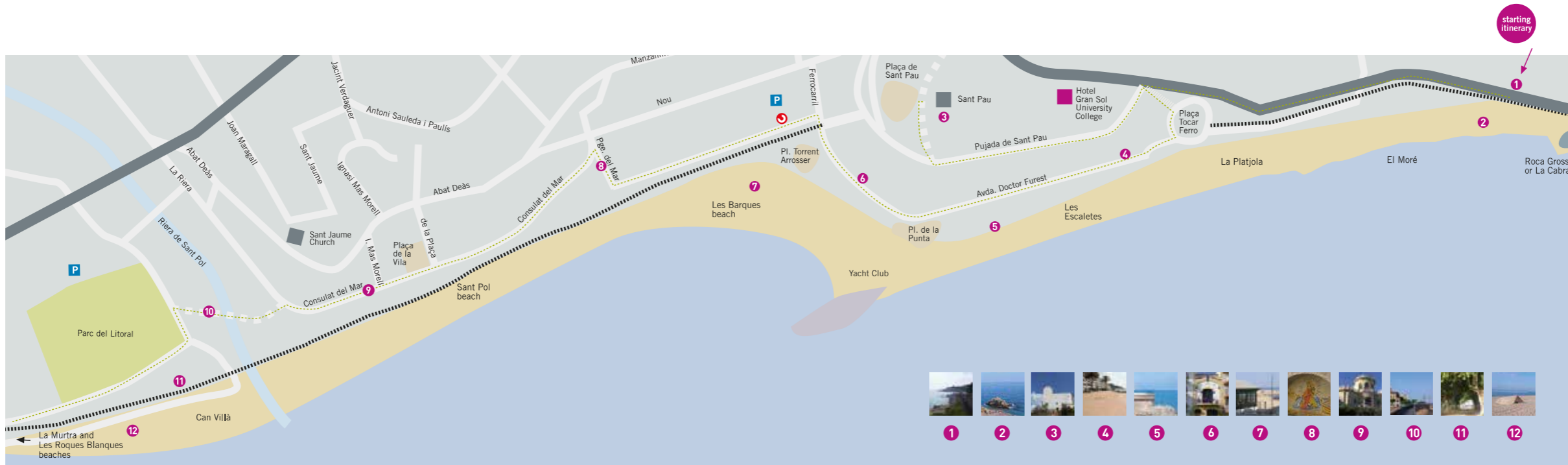
The name of the Consolat de Mar street reminds the institution that ruled maritime affairs of Barcelona in the Middle Ages. The coastline and the Consolat del Marr are separated by the Maresme railroad (northern expansion of the first Spanish railroad line, between Barcelona and Mataró, in 1848). We will pass by many different houses mainly dated back to the 16-18th centuries, only slightly modified and we will see an ancient well that reminds us how important was to have potable water near the sea.

After the “Plaça de la Vila” square and just in front of the sea we will find a few interesting buildings used as summertime resorts. First, there’s the old City Hall, current Fundació Pere Coromines where the family of famous philologist Pere Coromines (1905-1997) spent their summer holidays. This building has a doorway and the window of an old countryhouse demolished in 1922. Then we’ll find the house of architect Ignasi Mas Morell.

A bit further, we’ll see the Modernist house “Cal Doctor Roura”, by Ignasi Mas Morell, which has an asymmetrical facade with stair-shaped supports in the balcony, and green glassy ceramic and iron handrails decorations. In the corner the historic air of Can Coderch (1924) surprises us with its neo-Gothic elements and wide wooden eaves.

### 10 → “La Riera” bridge

From this modern bridge over the Sant Pol creek (previously railroad and currently known for its sudden flood at every storm) we can see St. James church, built on a late gothic style chapel in 1590 and a watchtower from 15th century, used afterwards as belfry. The tower reminds us the Remences Revolution of 15th century as well as the danger of corsairs from more recent times.



### 11 → Can Villar passage and Can Villà country house

Shortly after Parc del Litoral we will find Can Villà, the nearest country house to the Catalan coast.

On the main facade of Can Villà, dated back between 16th and 17th centuries, there is an interesting Gothic window and a huge sundial. This sundial is famous for the Catalan mock idiom “Sant Pol, quina hora és?” (Sant Pol, what time is it?).



### SANT POL, WHAT TIME IS IT?

As far as we know this question was used originally to remember when Sant Pol was burnt, and its belfry and public clock destroyed by the troops of Philip V in 1714.

Then the people from St. Pol built refugee camps on the beach. Actually, Villar from Sant Pol was considered an heroic man of the Succession War by fighting the enemy from the nearby Torre Martina (Martina tower).

But the historical explanation, though, was less lucky than the funny story about a sundial with a little roof, so it wouldn't be damaged by wind or rain.



### 12 → La Murtra

#### and Les Roques Blanques beaches

The names of these beaches are perfectly descriptive. The first one has “murtres”, pools of stagnated water from rain floods, a name that can be also used for the inland Murtra tower (or Molins tower).

The Roques Blanques (“white rocks”) beach owes its name to the granite rocks, that allowed the building, during the Spanish Civil War, of an important fortification complex, with tunnels, portholes and machine gun nests. It must be remembered that the threat of the Nationalist Navy was very serious and some towns of Maresme region were attacked from the sea.

Let's get back to our walk and we'll go to the urban center of Sant Pol, where the active local commerce and an attractive range of gastronomy services will help get back to our stroll.

# SANT POL

## THE ITINERARY “CAMÍ DE RONDA” OF SANT POL DE MAR





## “CAMÍ DE RONDA” OF SANT POL

The “Camí de Ronda” was a footpath built in 19th century along the “Costa Brava” coast to help the Guardia Civil control the coast and stop smuggling though, as it’s well known, illegal activities were never fully stopped.

The improvement of the Spanish economy and eventual entry into European Union ensured the path lost its importance and fell into oblivion. In the last few years it has experienced a rebirth as scenic road that connects all the catalan coast from Portbou to Sant Pol de Mar and it’s the best way to discover many hidden beaches and resorts.

It can be walked on foot and its most part goes beside the sea. Its stages may be urban or wild, good asphalt roads or simple land paths, but the sea can always be seen.

The “Camí de Ronda” traces a main trait of Sant Pol’s identity: its perennial and intimate connection with the sea.

The path follows the own orography of Sant Pol’s coast with its different beaches, some of them just small rocky bays which make it different from the rest of Maresme. It’s in Sant Pol, also, where we find a rich and diverse cultural heritage, witness of all the periods of its history. But it also goes through the urban center and connects with other paths and places of interest, so anyone can use it to organize their own visit to Sant Pol.



### 1 → Roca Grossa camping

We’ll start the route at the Roca Grossa camping and go down to the Roca Grossa beach following the Nacional-II road.

### 2 → La Roca Grossa, El Morer and La Platjola beaches

The rugged orography is characteristic of Sant Pol coast, which makes their beaches be different. Their names give the clue about their shape and personality, la “Roca Grossa” (the big rock) is also known as “La Cabra” (the goat).

### 3 → Sant Pau

“The Pujada de Sant Pau” (way up to St. Paul chappel) leads us to the famous hermitage and the attached house where its hermits still live. Both are the remnants of the ancient Benedictine monastery devoted to St. Paul (Sancti Pauli de Maritima), which gives the name of the current town. The monastery was built in 955 and became domain of the Cabrera Viscount in the 13th century who used it as a fortification.

The building shows different overlapped architectonic styles from the Visigothic Period to the 18th century. The chappel was built in the 11th century and the house is from the 17th. More recently a new aisle and a tower with double campanile were built. From this point there’s an exceptional view of Sant Pol and its coast.

### 4 → Old theater on the “Les Escaletes”

After returning from our trip to the beaches, we’ll see the impressive neovernacular façade of what the Teatre de l’Amor Social was in 1931.

### 5 → “La Punta” viewpoint

This viewpoint (“end walk”) considered an emblematic place of the Sant Pol coast and opened to the horizon, is actually a bunker from the Spanish Civil War. It was built, like other fortifications in the Maresme region, between 1937 and 1938 to prevent the possible Fascist from landing. Its current shape is due to strong seawaves clashing against the rocks and forming an structure like a well.



### 6 → Doctor Furest avenue

We’ll go to the Dr. Furest avenue and we’ll find, between two modern buildings, a house designed by the architect Ignasi Mas Morell at the beginning of the 20th century, and built by the building master Joan Vila Arcelos (1888-1980), known as Avi Vila (Grandpa Vila). It’s a work of Modernist inspiration with an original facade decorated with ceramics.

The avenue name reminds us the hygienist Doctor Modest Furest Roca (1852-1938), born in Sant Pol in a fishermen family. He promoted heliotherapy, founded Vichy Catalán and he also developed the Hotel Solarium in Sant Pol, which couldn’t be finished.

### 7 - Caseta del Motor, Platja dels Pescadors (o Les Barques) and Casa dels pescadors

The Caseta del Motor (“engine shed”) is a little house from the beginning of the 20th century to keep the engine which was used to tow the boats from the sea. The society “A Tot Drap” has promoted its restoration as well as the restoration of “La Tortuga”, a latin sail ship from 1944. The society is also shipowner of the Sant Pau, a new sardine ship used to disseminate the maritime patrimony and the traditional navigation.

By the railroad platform, we’ll reach the traditional Casa dels Pescadors (fishermen house) with a very interesting allegorical panel from 1920.

### 8 → Passatge de Mar

The passage “Passatge de Mar” leads us to the Carrer Nou (“new street”). On the right, there’s a fountain restored in the sixties using the solid rock basis of the older fountain from 18th century.

In the same passage there are two neovernacular style buildings by the architect Ignasi Mas Morell with hand made granite decorations on the door (1946-48).



■ Girona

■ Blanes

■ Sant Pol de Mar

■ Arenys de Mar

■ Mataró

■ Barcelona

■ Access by motorway C-32 / exit 117 and Carretera Nacional II / km 664

■ Train: Renfe Rodalies, line C1 destination Calella, Blanes o Maçanet

■ Daytime bus: Barcelona Bus lines 601, 603, 614, 620  
Girona Bus online 605

Location: N 41 ° 36.701 'E 002 ° 37.710'



Ajuntament de Sant Pol de Mar



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