



French Modernism





Travel

Passports

Please ensure your 10 year British Passport is not out of date and is valid for a full three months beyond the duration of your visit. EU, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino or Switzerland valid national identification cards are also acceptable for travel to France.

Visas

British and EU passport holders are not required to have a visa.

For all other passport holders please check the visa requirements with the appropriate embassy.

French consulate: PO Box 57, 6A Cromwell Place, London SW7 2EW; Tel (020) 7838 2000/1. Information Service: Tel (0891) 887 733, Fax: (020) 7838 2046. Opening hours: 0900-1130 (and 1600-1630 for visa collection only) Mon-Fri (except British and French national holidays).



Tickets

You will be issued with return train tickets.

Please take care not to lose your tickets and please check that the details on your tickets are accurate. Your ticket is non-transferable and non-refundable. No refund can be given for non-used portions.

Standard Premier on Eurostar tickets is indicated by two asterisks in the class type section in the top right hand corner. A light meal will be served to passengers travelling Standard Premier on Eurostar. Standard class Eurostar tickets do not include any food or drink on board, although there is a buffet car serving drinks and snacks.

TGV tickets do not include any food or drink on board, although a buffet car is available.

Train Seats

On all legs of the journey you have reserved seat and carriage numbers which are shown clearly on your ticket.



Baggage

As with most trains, passengers are responsible for carrying baggage onto and off the train. Baggage can be stored on overhead shelves or at the entrance to the carriages. Trolleys are available at St Pancras and Paris, but bags do need to be carried on to the platform. Porters are sometimes but not always available at St Pancras.

Travel Editions recommends a luggage delivery service called **the baggageman**, where your suitcase can be picked up from your home before departure and delivered straight to your hotel; therefore removing the worry about carrying your cases onto and off the trains.

For further information:

<http://www.thebaggageman.com>

Labels

Please use the luggage labels provided. It is useful to have your home address located inside your suitcase should the label go astray.

Transfers

On arrival in Paris, transfer by coach to your hotel and check-in for three nights at the four-star Paris Boulogne Hotel.

Special Requests

If you haven't already, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements.



Accommodation

Paris Boulogne Hotel

This four-star hotel is located in Boulogne-Billancourt suburb of Paris with easy access by Metro to the city centre and close to many of the buildings visited on this tour. The 75 warm and elegant rooms are bright and comfortable with all modern amenities and there is a relaxing bar and fitness room. Facilities include private bathroom with bath/shower, luggage rack, reversible air conditioning, flat screen TV, telephone, wi-fi and coffee/tea making facilities.

For more information visit their website

<https://www.hotel-paris-boulogne.fr/fr/chambres.html>



Food

Paris is a central region where almost anything from the country is available, as all train lines meet in the city. From the humble baguette, to the fine *escargot*, steak frites, *Croque-monsieur*, duck confit and of course many different of cheeses.

The popular *croissant* and *pan au cholat* are the perfect thing for breakfast or a little snack. The French are well known for their sweets and *patisserie*, whether fruity or chocolatey or both. *Eclairs*, *tarte tatin*, *mille-feuille*, *paris brest*, *choux à la crème* and so much more. If you can't decide what to have, you can simply get *le petits four* which means you can sample lots of different little pastries, tarts and cakes.

Coffee is served after the meal and will be black, in small cups, unless a *café au lait* (or *crème*) is requested.

Almost all restaurants offer two types of meals: *a la carte* (extensive choice for each course, generally more expensive) and *le menu* (a set meal at a fixed price). The bill (*l'addition*) will not be presented until it is asked for, even if clients sit and talk for

half an hour after finishing their meal. Usually, a discretionary service charge is added to your bill in restaurants and bars, and no further tipping is required.

Generally speaking, mealtimes in France are strictly observed. Lunch is as a rule served from noon to 1330, dinner usually from 2000-2130, but the larger the city, the later the dining hour.



Drink

Wine is by far the most popular alcoholic beverage in France, and the choice will vary according to region. Of all the wine regions in France this is probably not one which comes instantly to mind. Nevertheless, wine has been produced in Paris and the Ile-de-France for a long time. There are over thirty types of wines from the area including most famously *Chardonnay*, *Sauvignon* and *Pinot Noir*. Though, wine from all over the country can be found here.

In elegant restaurants the wine list will be separate from the main menu, but in less opulent establishments will be printed on the back or along the side of the *carte*. The waiter will usually be glad to advise an appropriate choice. If in doubt, try the house wine; this will usually be less expensive and will always be the owner's pride.

Meals included in the price of your holiday are:

Breakfast – daily

Dinner – with wine is included on two nights at a local restaurant



Destination - Paris

Paris is the capital and most populous city of France, with a population of 2,206,488. Since the 17th century, Paris has been one of Europe's major centres of finance, commerce, fashion, science, music, and painting. Modern Paris owes much of its downtown plan and architectural harmony to Napoleon III and his Prefect of the Seine, Baron Haussmann. Contemporary architecture includes the *Musée du quai Branly* by Jean Nouvel (2006) and the new contemporary art museum of the Louis Vuitton Foundation by Frank Gehry (2014).

Details of places of interest:

Le Corbusier's Apartment

Bathed in light, Le Corbusier's personal apartment spans the length of the last floor of the Molitor apartment blocks and houses his painting studio. The architect lived in this apartment-terrace from 1934 until his death in 1965. The apartment was classified as a Historical Monument in 1972, and the facades facing the streets, the courtyard, the roof, and the entrance hall were also inscribed as such in 1990.

For more information about Le Corbusier's Apartment: http://www.fondationlecorbusier.fr/CorbuCache/2049_4187.pdf

Maisons Ternesien

Built over two years (1924-1926), Le Corbusier's Maisons Ternesien was designed for a couple who approached him after his lecture at the Sorbonne in 1924. The overall building form is influenced by the shape of the triangular site and the interior by the requirement of merging two different programs: a double-height space with a sleeping balcony for the wife's painting studio and a pie-shaped one-story space for the husband's music studio.

Maison Cook

Recognized as one of the first works in which Le Corbusier projects according to the "five points" of the architecture: piles, roof garden, open plan, free facade and the side sliding window, as well as employment of the layout control (device used to control the proportions of the facade and the windows as the golden section).

Maison Jeanneret

The Villa Jeanneret was commissioned by Le Corbusier's brother, Albert Jeanneret, and his fiancée Lotti Raaf. It forms part of a joint project with the connected Villa La Roche. The program included a salon, dining room, bedrooms, a study, a kitchen, a maid's room and a garage. The site faced north, and zoning restrictions prevented windows looking over the surrounding back gardens. It was therefore necessary to get light in by creating light courts, a terrace, and skylights. At the roof is a roof terrace, similar to the deck of a ship.

Villa La Roche

Villa La Roche, also Maison La Roche, is a house in Paris, designed by Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret in 1923–1925. It was designed for Raoul La Roche, a Swiss banker and collector of avant-garde art. Villa La Roche now houses the Fondation Le Corbusier. La Roche commissioned Le Corbusier to build a villa as well as a gallery to house his art collection.

For more information about Villa La Roche: http://www.fondationlecorbusier.fr/CorbuCache/2049_4186.pdf

Rue Mallet Stevens

Robert Mallet Stevens was one of the great early 20th century architects, and yet some who walk past the street named after him to visit the Fondation Le Corbusier don't know his name. This is a pity, as Mallet-Stevens is one of France's best interwar architects, and the street bearing his name also contains five of his houses.

For more information about Rue Mallet Stevens: <https://untappedcities.com/2013/01/01/rue-mallet-stevens-modernist-architecture-in-the-16th/>

Maisons Jaoul

Maisons Jaoul are a celebrated pair of houses in the upmarket Paris suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine, designed by Le Corbusier and built in 1954-56. They are among his most important post-war buildings and feature a rugged aesthetic of unpainted cast concrete "béton brut" and roughly detailed brickwork. The buildings were drawn in 1937 but

were only built postwar for André Jaoul and his son Michel. They were for a time owned by English millionaire Peter Palumbo, Baron Palumbo. They now belong to two sisters who live there with their families. The Maisons Jaoul have been protected by the French government as historical monuments since 1966, at the request of André Malraux.

For more information about Maisons Jaoul:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maisons_Jaoul

Villa Stein de Monzie

The Stein house was designed for Michael Stein, brother of the writer Gertrude Stein, and his wife Sara, and later was home to Gabrielle Monzie, divorced from the radical socialist Anatole Monzie and faithful supporter of Le Corbusier. Monzie added the pavilion in 1925. The luxury of these spaces disturbed critics worried about the social dimension of modern architecture.

For more information about Villa Stein de Monzie:
<https://en.wikiarquitectura.com/building/villa-stein-de-monzie/>

Villa Paul Poiret

Villa Paul Poiret was commissioned by fashion designer Paul Poiret in 1921; its building completed in 1925. The house fell into disrepair, and was sold by Poiret in 1930 to actress Elvira Popescu, who lived there from 1938 to 1985. Popescu hired the architect Paul Boyer in 1932 to alter the original design to the contemporary Art Deco Paquebot (steamship) style, converting windows to portholes, and rounding-off terrace corners. The house was listed as an historic landmark in 1984.

For more information about Villa Paul Poiret:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villa_Paul_Poiret

Villa Savoye

Designed by Le Corbusier and his cousin, Pierre Jeanneret, the villa is representative of the bases of modern architecture, and is one of the most easily recognizable and renowned examples of the international style. After surviving several plans of demolition, it was designated as an official French historical monument in 1965 (a rare occurrence, as Le Corbusier was still living at the time).

For more information about Villa Savoye:
<http://www.villa-savoye.fr/en/>

Maison Atelier Ozenfant

In 1923, Le Corbusier and his cousin, Pierre Jeanneret, built a house-workshop in the Montsouris district for Ozenfant, a purist painter. A spiral staircase leads to the 1st floor, occupied by a bedroom and a bathroom. Originally lit by glazed sheds, the workshop is in a large double volume on the 2nd and 3rd floors.

For more information about Maison Atelier:
<https://en.wikiarquitectura.com/building/ozenfant-house/>

Pavillon Suisse

In 1930, Le Corbusier was tasked with designing a dormitory that would house Swiss students at the Cité Internationale Universitaire in Paris. The Swiss Pavilion, or Pavillon Suisse, employed the architect's five points of architecture, building on them throughout the design. The building is elevated on pilotis that are close to its center, accentuating the 'floating' effect. The roof garden gives back to the city and serves the residents of the building, although it is not as animated as that of the Unite d'Habitation in Marseille. Three frames give the garden a view and reveal the unsophisticated structural elements.

For more information about Pavillon Suisse:
<https://www.archdaily.com/358312/ad-classics-swiss-pavilion-le-corbusier>

Maison Planeix

Maison Planeix is a villa located in the 13th arrondissement of Paris, France. It was designed by Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret for the sculptor Antonin Planeix. It was completed in 1928. In 1976 it was listed as a monument historique.

Maison du Bresil

Created as a microcosm of Brazilian life and culture, Maison du Bresil is a significant example of Le Corbusier's high-density residential design. Inaugurated in 1959, it is one of twenty-three international residences at the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris, located in the heart of Paris. As the "House of Brazil", the building acts as both a residence hall for Brazilian academics, students, teachers, and artists, and as a hub for Brazilian culture, by providing exhibition spaces and archival resources.

Cite de Refuge

La Cité de Refuge is a building in Paris, France designed by the architect Le Corbusier. Since its opening in 1933, it has been occupied by the French Salvation Army. The building, one of Le Corbusier's first urban housing projects, was designated a National Historical Monument of France in 1975. The facade of the building was severely damaged by bombing during World War II. One bomb in particular, dropped August 25, 1944 in front of the building by the Germans, shattered all of its glass facade.

For more information about Cite de Refuge:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cit%C3%A9_de_Refuge

Your lecturer / guide

Mike Hope – author, lecturer, curator and designer, has spent more than twenty-five years at four universities (Staffordshire, Portsmouth, Nottingham Trent and Plymouth) and nearly thirty years delivering Summer School Programmes. He has lectured around the world and was a founder board member of The European Academy of Design. Alongside an extensive publication list, he has researched, designed and curated many exhibitions, and advised on stained glass to the Diocese of Exeter. He specialises in Art and Design History, Stained Glass; Churches and Cathedrals; the English Country House and Garden.

During your trip enjoy two evening lectures:

“French Architecture in Context: From the Paris 1925 Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes to 1937 Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts et Techniques dans la Vie Moderne”

“Le Corbusier and Robert Mallet Stevens. The growth and development of Modernism”

Reading suggestions

Graham Robb, *The Discovery of France*.

A general introduction to French culture, landscape and history, it also features an excellent insight into the distinctive character of France's regions.

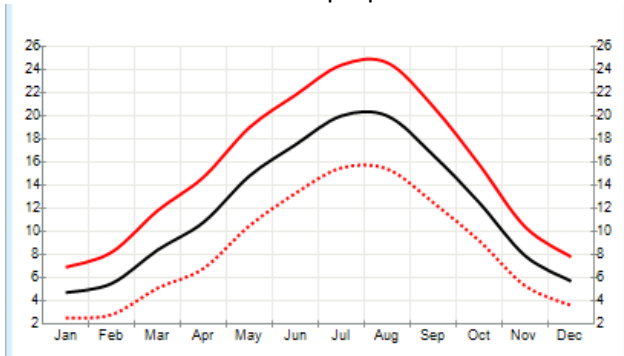
Tour manager

Your tour manager will be on hand throughout the tour to ensure that everything operated according to plan. If you have any problems or questions please see him or her immediately – it is often possible to resolve complaints or problems very quickly on the spot, and do everything to help you enjoy your holiday.



The Basics

Climate – The weather in Paris at this time of year is likely to be cool with the chance of the odd shower. Our best advice is to come prepared.



Time – GMT +2 hours (Summer time Apr-Oct); GMT + 1 (Standard time Nov-Mar).

Language – French.

Religion – Roman Catholic.

National holidays – New Year's day (01 Jan); Easter Monday; Labour day (01 May); Victory in Europe day (08 May); Ascension day; Whit Sunday; Whit Monday; National day (14 Jul); Assumption of Mary (15 Aug); All Saints' day (01 Nov); Armistice day (11 Nov); Christmas day (25 Dec).

Currency – Euro. €1 = 100 cents. Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents.

Banks – Cashpoints compatible with international banking networks are located in all towns and cities, as well as airports, major train stations and other spots. They usually offer an attractive exchange rate. Those banks that still exchange foreign currencies into local money will always charge a transaction fee, so withdrawing money from an ATM usually represents the most logical means of obtaining euros.

Credit cards – American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted across the country. If you're eating at a restaurant, check prior to the meal that your card will be an acceptable form of payment. Even in cities, it's advisable to

carry a supply of cash with you at all times. Varying amounts of commission can be charged.

Electricity – 220 volt, two-pin continental plug.

Drinking water – Tap water is safe to drink. (Although you'll find a huge amount of bottled water for sale too)

Shops and museums – Department stores are open 0900-1830 Monday to Saturday. Most shops are closed between 1200-1430. Some food shops (particularly bakers) are open Sunday mornings, in which case they will probably close Monday. Many shops close all day or half-day Monday. Please note that most museums are closed on Mondays.

Clothes & Shoes – You may like to bring a warm sweater for cool evenings. Light rain wear for the occasional storm and good grip/flat walking shoes are recommended.

Camera – bring plenty of memory cards/film and any spare camera batteries as these are not always available. Please check with your guide before photographing people.

Bath plugs – The hotel has plugs for basins, but it is useful to carry a 'universal' one with you.

Telephones/mobiles – You should be able to use your mobile phone in France, depending on your operator and contract.

Tipping –To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that when receiving a good service, one does award with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services, but for your guidance about £2-3 per person per day for the tour manager is the norm. We would like to reiterate that tipping is an entirely optional payment and this information is given purely to answer any questions you may have about it.



Health

Doctor/Dentist/Chemist

Please talk to your tour manager if you are feeling unwell and they will organise for you to see a doctor.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.



Hospital

Your tour manager/hotel reception will arrange hospital transport.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.

General Health Advice

We suggest you take a good supply of your own individual medicines with you and always keep some in your hand luggage in case you get delayed or your luggage goes astray. General-purpose supplies for bites, stings, or scratches, and your usual medication for headaches, or stomach upsets are always recommended. Oral re-hydration sachets are excellent for topping up salt and glucose levels.

Visit the NHS Fit For Travel website for more generally information specific to the country you are visiting – www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk

Sun Protection

Always ensure you take sufficient sun protection and moisturiser. A sun hat and sunglasses are also advisable.

Inoculations

You should check with your own doctor and take their advice as to which inoculations are required for the country you are visiting, as only they know your medical history and recommendations are liable to change at short notice.



Insurance

To be covered under your Travel Insurance Policy, if you become ill, it is essential that you contact a local doctor and also telephone the emergency number of your insurance company. You will **NOT** be covered for any claim unless this procedure is carried out. Your insurance company will then decide on the best course of medical attention.

European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)

The EHIC replaced the old E111 in 2006. Valid in all EEA countries, the card lets you get state healthcare at a reduced cost or sometimes for free. It will cover you for treatment that is needed to allow you to continue your stay until your planned return. It also covers the treatment of pre-existing medical conditions.

Please note that the EHIC **is not** an alternative to travel insurance. It will not cover any private medical healthcare or costs such as being flown back to the UK, or lost or stolen property. Therefore, it is important to have both an EHIC and a valid private travel insurance policy. It is also important to note that each country's healthcare system is slightly different, so the EHIC might not cover everything that would be generally free on the NHS.

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

For more information about the EHIC please visit:

<https://www.ehic.org.uk>



Emergencies

Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:

00 44 20 7251 0045

Outside office hours (Mon-Fri 0900-1700), telephone our emergency staff on:

00 44 7899 796542 or

00 44 7831 133079 or

00 44 1235 850720

PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.

If you find that you are in need of consular assistance during your holiday:

Consular services Paris

16 rue d'Anjou

75008 Paris

France

Tel: +33 (0)1 44 51 31 00

Fax: +33 (0)1 44 51 31 27

Open Mon-Fri 0930-1230. Outside these hours a consular Emergency Service is in operation and can be contacted on +33 (0)1 44 51 31 00.

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