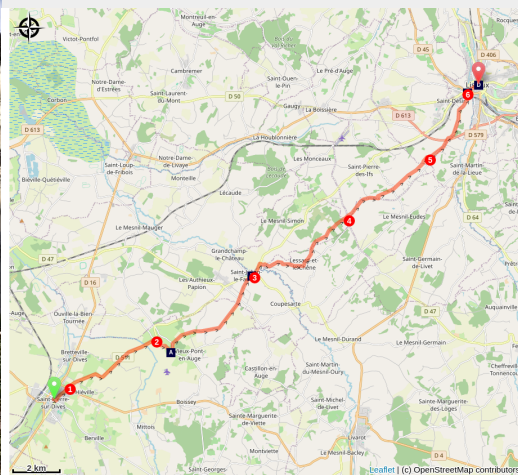


Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives to Lisieux

France - Normandie



Basilique Sainte-Thérèse à Lisieux (Amis saint Colomban)



Nur ein Aufstieg mit einem hohen Prozentsatz von 100 Metern ist zu melden. Viele asphaltierte Straßen auf dem Land. Äußerste Vorsicht auf der D 511 auf 5.000 Meter, besonders bei schlechter Sicht.

Quite a long step on two levels. A first plateau at an average height of 50 m followed by the second at about 140 m. Tracks very often exposed. A few crossings of hamlets will allow to get water.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 7 h

Length : 26.9 km

Trek ascent : 326 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Step

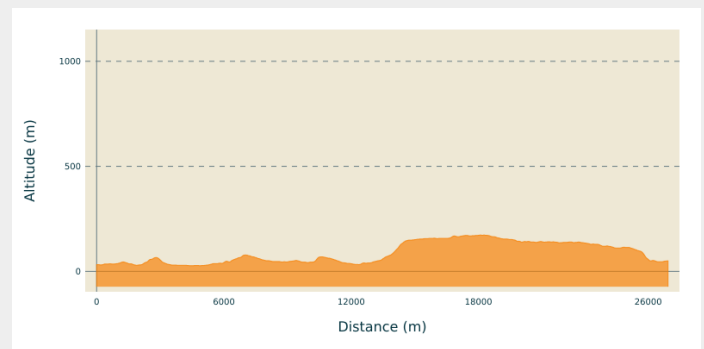
Trek

Departure : Sainte-Trinité Church, 9 Rue Rollon, 14700 Falaise

Arrival : Saint-Pierre Cattedrale, place François Mitterrand, 14100 Lisieux

Cities : 1. Normandie

Altimetric profile

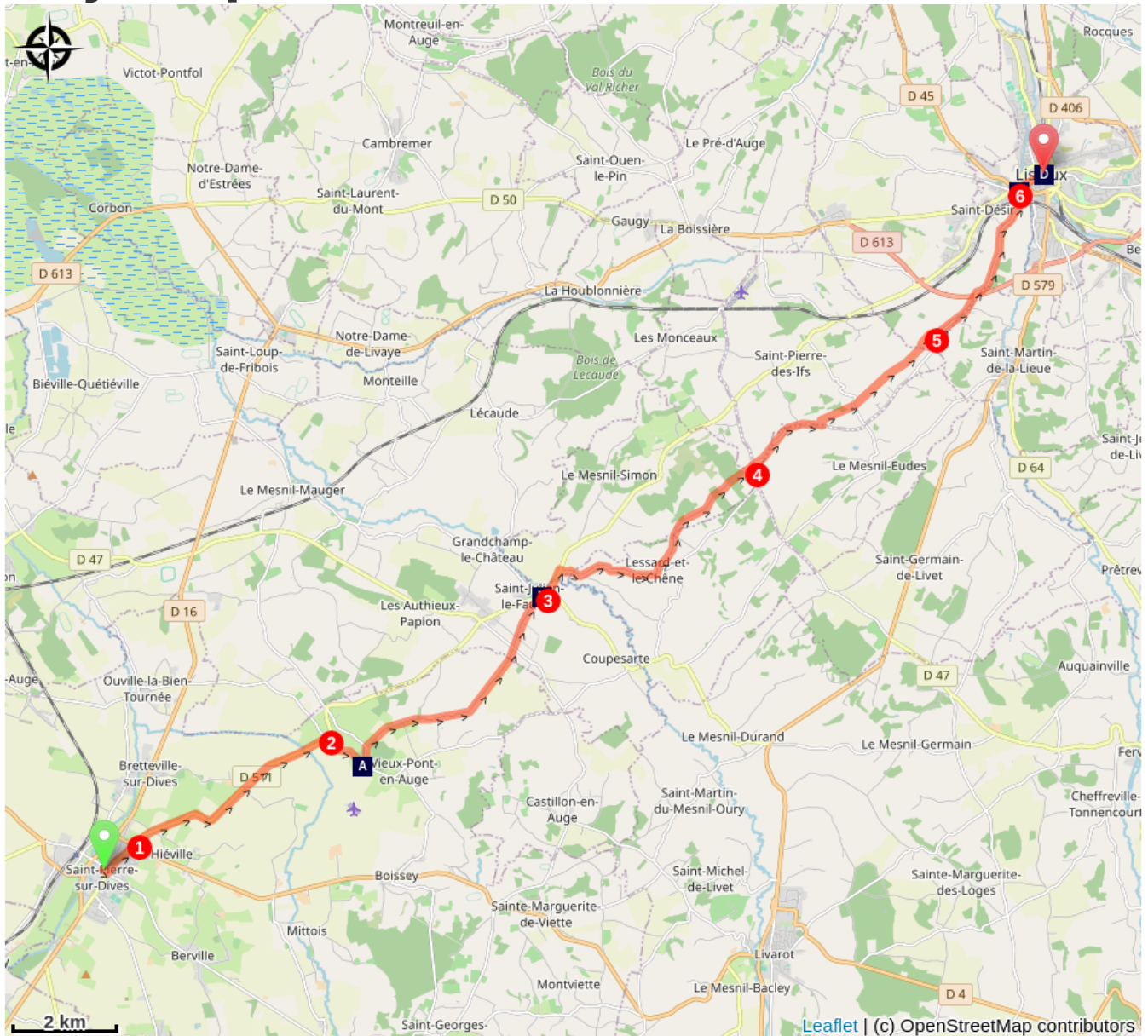


Min elevation 27 m Max elevation 173 m

In front of the church of Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives turn left rue de l'Église, right rue du Général Leclerc, left rue de Lisieux at the roundabout stay on your right, rue de Lisieux

1. At the roundabout with D4 straight ahead D 511 be careful on this road with narrow sides and poor visibility in bad weather. Be visible.
2. After 5000 meters on D511 turn right at the crossroads with tarmac road, Chemin des Vallées, at the crossroads turn left on D154 then first path on the right, chemin du Bois, straight on walking on tarmac road until Saint-Julien-le-Faucon.
3. In Saint-Julien, rue de la Baronnie, turn right on rue de Lisieux D 511, first road on the right D 182, pass the town hall of Lessart-et-le-Chêne, turn left, chemin de la Bruyère de Lessard, chemin des Boves.
4. Turn 182, second dirt road on the left then right after 100 meters, cross D136a
5. At the end of the dirt road, turn left on D182 chemin d'Assemont, take the bridge to cross D 613, stay on chemin d'Assemont until Lisieux.
6. On the right, avenue du 6 Juin, straight ahead on two roundabouts, rue Henri Chéron, you arrive on the square in front of the cathedral.

On your path...



○ Saint-Aubin Church in Vieux-Pont-en-Auge (A)

○ Saint-Désir Church, in Lisieux (C)

○ Saint-Julien Church in Saint-Julien-le-Faucon (B)

○ Cathedral Saint-Pierre in Lisieux (D)

All useful information

How to come ?

Transports

[Bus vert Calvados](#)

On your path...



Saint-Aubin Church in Vieux-Pont-en-Auge (A)

Probably dating from the late 10th or early 11th century, the church is one of the oldest churches in Normandy. The rubble stone walls embedded in thick mortar with horizontal chains of flat bricks bear witness to the architecture of that period. This church is one of the oldest in Normandy and is close to the group of churches of Saint-Jean-de-Livet, Saint-Martin-de-la-Lieue and Ouilly-le-Vicomte with a similar plan, a large nave and a choir with a flat chevet. The church of Vieux-Pont has, unlike the other churches, a bell tower attached to the choir on the south façade. The building was classified as a historical monument in 1862.

Attribution : Amis de saint Colomban



Saint-Julien Church in Saint-Julien-le-Faucon (B)

The entrance to the building, built in the 19th century, is through the southern facade, which has a bell-tower-porch with a square base and four levels of elevation, mostly in fired brick. In the first register, a portal with a checkerboard vaulted archivolt gives the faithful access to the building. In the second register, three elongated bays with archivolts alternate with four columns. The third register is characterized by its blind bays with a clock in the centre. The last register has four elongated bays, two of which are blind and the other two serve as sound dampers, and the checkerboard archivolts. The tower is topped by a Fry-type bell tower.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Saint-Désir Church, in Lisieux (C)

The original parish church, as well as the convent Notre-Dame-du-Pré which was affiliated to it, were completely destroyed by the bombings of 1944. In 1946, the rubble was cleared away, but it took another ten years before the church was rebuilt. Robert Camelot, chief architect for the reconstruction of Lisieux, was in charge of the work, which took place between 1956 and 1962. Unlike the classical churches, the architecture is considered to be one of the most remarkable achievements of the Reconstruction.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Cathedral Saint-Pierre in Lisieux (D)

Rare monument of Lisieux, survivor of the bombings of 1944, the cathedral Saint-Pierre de Lisieux is a monument of Gothic style. If the presence of a cathedral is supposed since the 6th century, the church visible today was certainly built between 1160 and 1230.

Like many Norman churches, the external decoration of the cathedral of Lisieux is sober. For example, there are no sculpted statues on the facades of the portals. Only geometrical patterns, foliage, small columns or arcatures animate the stone. Small sculpted faces are the only fantasy elements on the outside.

The cathedral should not be confused with the Basilica of Saint Theresa of Lisieux, which is a 20th century basilica inspired by the Byzantine style.

[More information](#) Wikipedia

Attribution : Association Colombran en Brie