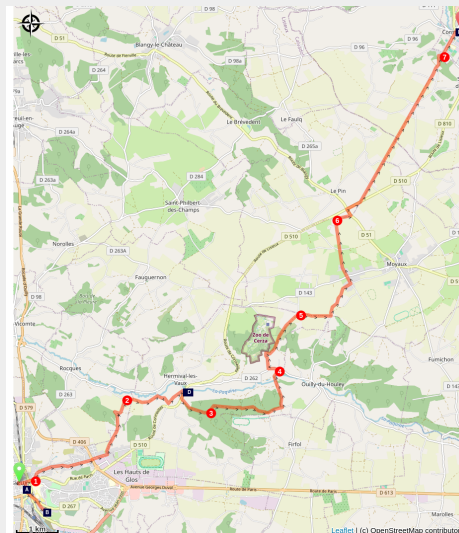


# Lisieux to Cormeilles

France - Normandie



Haras de la Pomme à Le Pin (Amis saint Colomban)



*Stage with three main climbs. The first one crossing the town of Lisieux to reach "La Petite Campagne". The second one will start after having crossed the river "Perdrix" to take us to the heights of the forest. After crossing the river "La Paquine", the path then climbs on the plateau to take the long straight line of the old Roman road to Cormeilles.*

Our path first crosses a part of the town of Lisieux to reach the small countryside. After crossing the river "Perdrix" the Via Columbani passes through a forest which leads us to a plateau. We walk in the middle of the fields to Cormeilles.

## Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 5 h 30

Length : 23.6 km

Trek ascent : 390 m

Difficulty : Medium

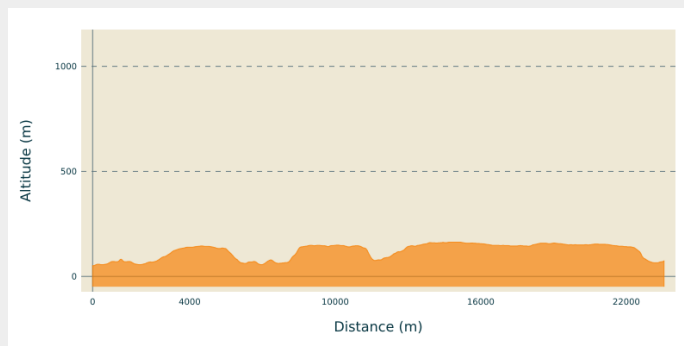
Type : Step

**Departure** : Saint-Pierre Cathedral, place François Mitterrand, 14100 Lisieux

**Arrival** : Sainte-Croix Church, rue Sainte-Croix, 27 600 Cormeilles

**Cities** : 1. Normandie

## Altimetric profile

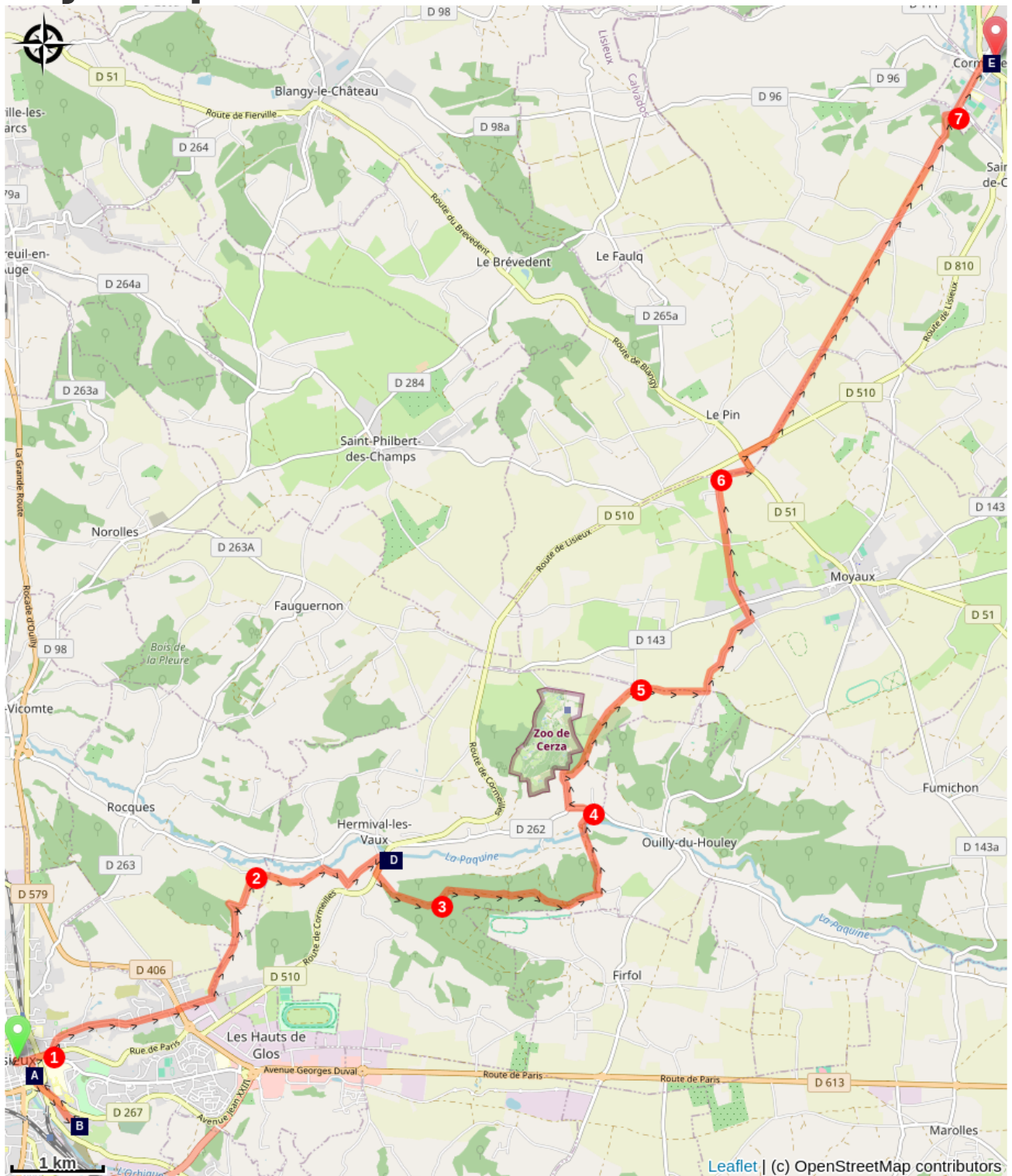


Min elevation 51 m Max elevation 163 m

Sur le parvis de la cathédrale de Lisieux traverser la place, prendre à gauche la rue Henry Chéron, tout droit au rond-point, rue de Paris

1. Première rue à gauche, rue Joseph Guillonnet, passer sous la D406 après le petit rond-point première rue à gauche, chemin de la Valette dans le bois tourner à droite passer devant les maisons de La Valette
2. À droite au carrefour avec chemin de terre, à droite au carrefour avec route des Anglements, à gauche chemin Mouillé, à droite rue du Moulin, à droite route de Cormeilles D510, à gauche impasse des Monts
3. Dans la forêt, premier chemin à gauche après la montée, tourner à droite et tout droit jusqu'au carrefour avec chemin balisage rouge et jaune prendre sentier à gauche
4. Suivre balisage rouge et jaune à gauche au carrefour avec D 262, à droite chemin de la Motte, à la Motte chemin à droite balisage rouge et jaune, à la fin du chemin de la Motte prendre sentier à gauche balisage rouge et jaune
5. À droite à la jonction avec chemin des Essarts, balisage rouge et jaune, au carrefour à gauche balisage rouge et jaune, à gauche au carrefour la Croix Maillard, vous quittez le balisage rouge et jaune, La Commune, tout droit, cour Pequeult, La Croix Rouge
6. Au carrefour à droite Vieille Route de Rouen, deuxième route à gauche D51 route de Moyaux, au carrefour à droite D 510, bifurquer premier chemin à gauche tout droit sur la voie romaine
7. À la sortie du bois, les Coutures, rue Paul Mare tout droit au carrefour D22, rue Paul Mare traverser la place en centre-ville, tout droit rue de Pont Audemer à droite place du Mont Mirel vous êtes arrivé devant l'église Saint-Pierre de Cormeilles

# On your path...



📍 Saint-Jacques Church in Lisieux (A)

📍 Basilica of Saint Theresa of Lisieux (B)

📍 Saint-Germain Church, Hermival-les-Vaux (C)

📍 Hermival Castle (D)

📍 Sainte-Croix Church à Corneilles (E)

# All useful information

## How to come ?

Access

# On your path...

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## Saint-Jacques Church in Lisieux (A)

The church of Saint-Jacques, begun in 1448, instead of a simple chapel enlarged in 1132, was dedicated on June 1, 1540.

As the construction was done on a slope and in the direction of the church axis, the choir is at ground level, while the facade is raised on a porch subdivided into several flights, which contributes to the embellishment of the large portal, which is crowned by a rather gloomy slate-covered bell tower, obviously unfinished.

This church is desacralized to become a cultural place open only during exhibitions or various events.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban

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## Basilica of Saint Theresa of Lisieux (B)

Sainte-Thérèse de Lisieux was born in 1873. She entered the Carmelite convent at the age of 15 and died at the age of 23. Doctor of the Church, patron saint of the missions, she developed a spirituality based on her deep trust in the love of a Father God.

At the end of the First World War, the surviving French soldiers came to thank Saint Therese of the Child Jesus in Lisieux. She attracted millions of believers and non-believers alike. Lisieux is the second city of pilgrimage after Lourdes.

The Via Columbani was to stop in this place of pilgrimage.

The idea of erecting a basilica in Lisieux in honour of the one who had just been canonised in 1925 met with much opposition from the local clergy. The presence of a cathedral and numerous churches in Lisieux was sufficient for the clergy.

Monsignor Lemonnier, Bishop of Bayeux and Lisieux refuted the arguments of the clergy and in 1925 he sought an architect to build a sanctuary to house the relics of Saint Therese.

Pope Pius XI, who had canonized Therese on May 17, 1925, considered her the Star of his pontificate. He strongly desired the construction of a sanctuary in Lisieux.

The Basilica was inaugurated in 1937, and the work on the building, with its stained glass windows and mosaic, was completed in 1957.

[More information](http://www.therese-de-lisieux.catholique.fr) on the site: [www.therese-de-lisieux.catholique.fr](http://www.therese-de-lisieux.catholique.fr)

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban





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## Saint-Germain Church, Hermival-les-Vaux (C)

The 19th century church of St. Germain has a simple architecture with contemporary furniture. Three stone altars are installed there. The entrance is through a porch surmounted by the bell tower and the statue of Saint Germain is enthroned in a niche on the door.

This church was rebuilt in the 19th century on the site of a 12th and 13th century Romanesque church. The 19th century church of Saint Germain has a simple architecture with contemporary furniture.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



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## Hermival Castle (D)

The two square checkerboard towers of pink brick and stone were built in the 16th century. They are decorated with machicolated cornices. A second campaign, in the 18th century, allowed the construction of a cut stone façade set back from the two towers. The central part of this facade has an entrance framed with bossed pilasters (slightly protruding), a two-storey window topped by a triangular pediment. Its façades have been listed as historic monuments since 1927.

Today the castle is used for weddings and special events.

Attribution : Château d'Hermival



## Sainte-Croix Church à Corneilles (E)

The church was built in the 12th century but has been rebuilt many times. Only the turret and the south transept crosspiece remain from this period. The half-timbered chapel of the north transept dates from the 15th century. The sacristy dates from the first half of the 19th century, the southern bays of the nave were rebuilt in 1878 as well as the west façade and the north side aisle in 1882.

The church has a Latin cross plan and is oriented. It consists of two vessels: a central vessel and a northern collateral. It is divided into seven bays. Its transept is protruding. The chevet is flat but extended by an annex. The main façade with an open gable is framed by two large buttresses. The portal with two rectangular leaves is surmounted by a poly-lobed bay. The whole is decorated with pointed arch vaults. Above it are concealed pointed arch windows, surmounted by a cross on the gable top.

The bell tower stands above the cross. It has a square base with a pavilion roof topped by a polygonal spire. It is flanked by a stairway turret with a hexagonal roof.

The roof of the building with a double slope is made of slate. Notre-Dame de Corneilles Abbey, founded in 1055 by Fitz Osbern, a Norman baron, was destroyed in 1778. A dovecote remains.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban