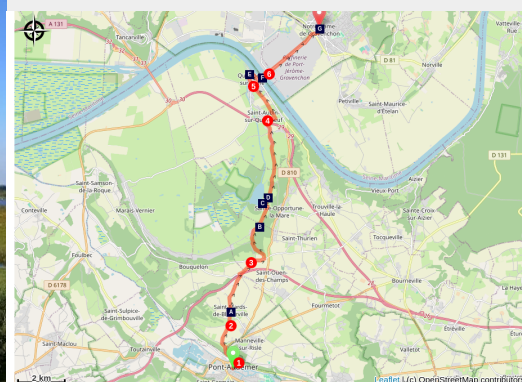


Pont-Audemer to Notre-Dame de Gravenchon

France - Normandie



Réserve cynégétique de la Grand'Mare (Amis saint Colomban)



Step without difficulty. After an ascent of about a hundred meters to reach the plateau of the Community of Saint-Mards-de-Blacarville, the path goes down again to reach the edge of the marshy area of the Marais Vernier. Still uncovered as far as Quillebeuf-sur-Seine, the ferry will cross the Seine to reach the industrial zone of Port Jérôme. After a long, straight stretch through the industrial zone, the arrival at Saint-Georges Church is only 300 m away.

After crossing the river "La Risle", we arrive on the plateau on the banks of the Seine, to take the Aquarius Ravine and find the Nature Reserve of the Marais Vernier with the Grand'Mare Game Reserve. The path continues with cereal fields and pastures until the arrival.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 5 h 30

Length : 20.8 km

Trek ascent : 235 m

Difficulty : Medium

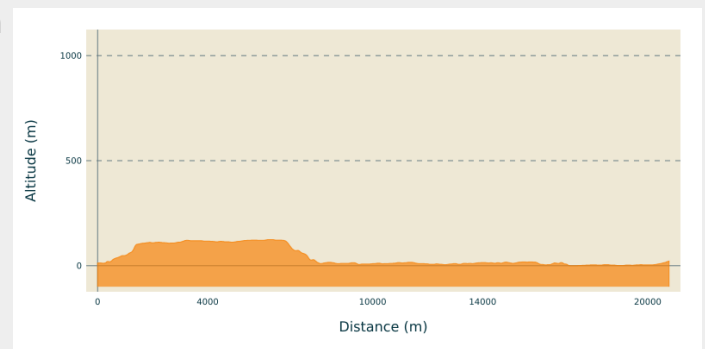
Type : Step

Departure : Saint-Ouen Church, rue de la République 27 500 Pont-Audemer.

Arrival : Saint-Georges Church, avenue Anatole France, 76330 Notre-Dame de Gravenchon

Cities : 1. Normandie

Altimetric profile

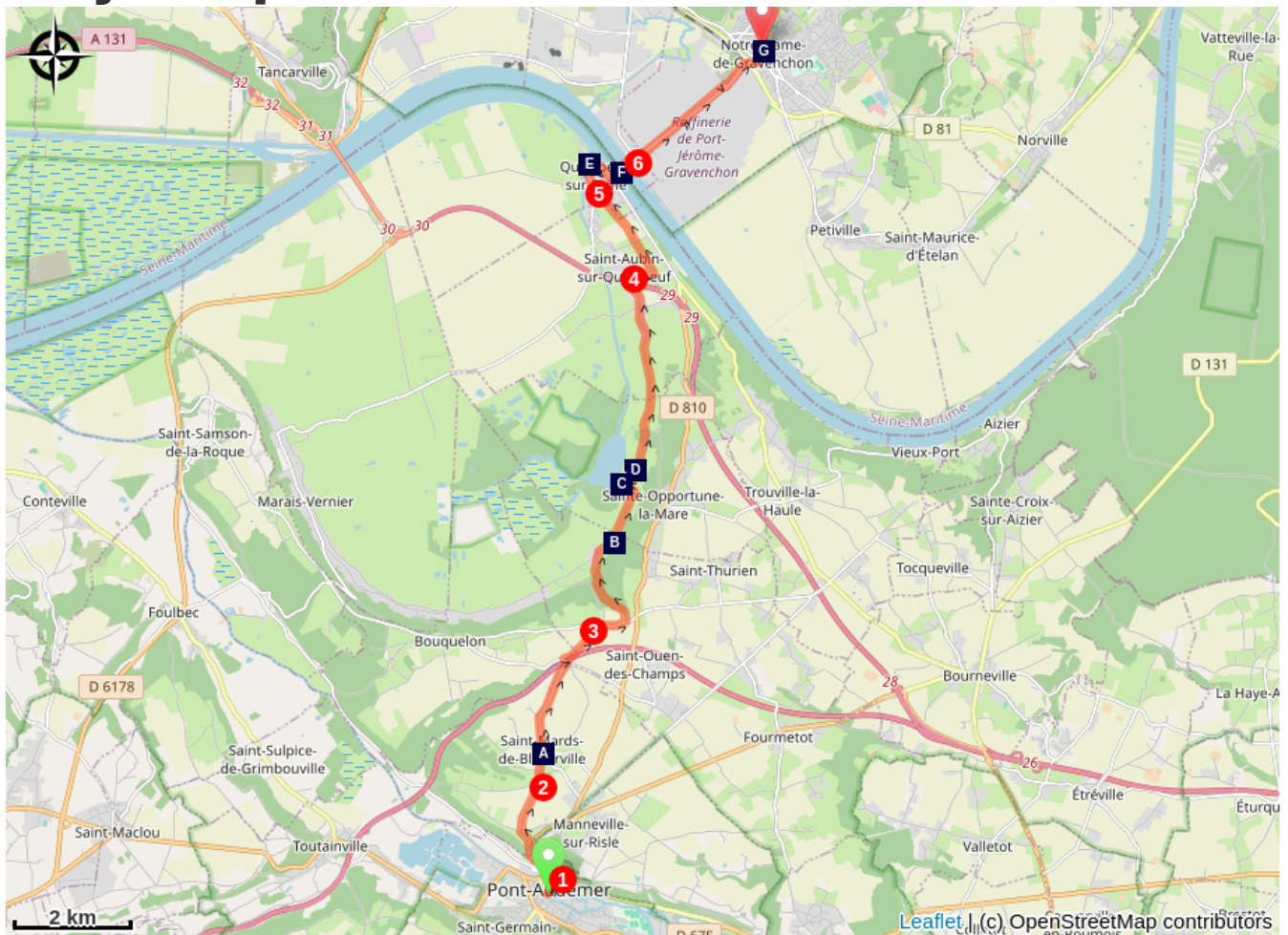


Min elevation 0 m Max elevation 124 m

On the square in front of the Saint-Ouen church, turn right into the Rue de la République, cross the Risle, place de Verdun, turn left on the Route de Quillebeuf.

1. Second street on the left, rue Louis Leble, left on route de Quillebeuf, first street on the left on Côte de la Lorie, in La Lorie second street on the right on the plateau
2. Turn right on rue de Germare, left in front of the calvary, rue du Calvaire, cross rue Bois Colin, in Saint-Mards-de-Blacarville, turn left in front of the church, stay on the main road, left on the highway, right after the bridge
3. Turn right at the crossroads with D90 route du Bouquelon, grassy road between two houses, left at the junction with route de la Grande Mare, at the quai de la Forge continue on the main road, route de la Grande Mare, la Forestière, cité le Bout des Rue, take the bridge to cross the highway.
4. First road on the right, Les Canons, stay on Cité des Canons, turning right then left, second road on the left, left on rue du Cimetière
5. In Quillebeuf-sur-Seine straight on rue Saint-Seurin, in front of the church turn right at Place du Phare, fourth street on the right Grande Rue, take the ferry to cross the Seine.
6. Exit the ferry straight ahead, avenue du Président Kennedy in the industrial zone, cross the D81 straight ahead, continue at the big roundabout on avenue du Président Kennedy, at the roundabout go straight ahead on avenue Anatole France, you arrive at the Saint-Georges de Notre-Dame de Gravenchon church.

On your path...



- ⦿ Saint-Thibaut Church in St-Mards-de-Blacarville (A)
- ⦿ The Marais-Vernier National Nature Reserve - La Grand'Mare (C)
- ⦿ Notre-Dame Church de Bonport à Quillebeuf (E)
- ⦿ Saint-Georges Church in Notre-Dame de Gravenchon (G)

- ⦿ The apple in Sainte-Opportune-la-Mare (B)
- ⦿ Maison normande à Sainte-Opportune-la-Mare (D)
- ⦿ The Bac de Quillebeuf-sur-Seine (F)

All useful information

On your path...



Saint-Thibaut Church in St-Mards-de-Blacarville (A)

The church is of Romanesque origin. Its choir dates from the 13th century, and its nave was rebuilt in the 15th century. It is the church of Blacarville. That of Saint-Mards (late 12th century) was demolished in 1892. The choir and the tower were transformed into an English cottage.

The building is oriented and follows an elongated plan ending with a flat chevet.

The gable wall features a basket-handle portal surmounted by a statue in an arched niche with a decoration of three-lobed lancets. The chevet is pierced by two arched openings surmounted by a lobe in a pointed arch bay. It is flanked on its south side by a sacristy. The gable wall is surmounted by a bell tower with a square base topped by an octagonal corneville-type spire.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



The apple in Sainte-Opportune-la-Mare (B)

The history of the apple begins in prehistoric times in the Central Asian plateaus to arrive at the domestic apple (*Malus pumila*) consumed today.

After the decline due to barbarian invasions, such as the Huns, paradoxically originating from the same regions as the apple, 32 varieties were created between the 8th and 15th centuries. This revival took place mainly in Normandy. Indeed, as soon as the "Viking" invasions were over, the clergy and the nobility encouraged the planting of apple trees. Thus, before its annexation by France in 1204, this country was a real apple tree nursery. After its invasion, it became the orchard of France.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



✎ The Marais-Vernier National Nature Reserve - La Grand'Mare (C)

The Nature Reserve is a 148-hectare natural area of great ecological interest. Located in the Marais Vernier, in an old meander of the Seine, it is composed of the former National Nature Reserve of Manneville, owned by the State since 1973 and the Marais de Bouquelon acquired in 2002 by the Regional Nature Park of the Loops of the Norman Seine. The Park is responsible for its management. It is characterized by wet meadows that have developed on peaty environments, characterized by a very specific flora: loose-flowered orchids, drosera, marsh troscart, cirse des anglais...

The site of the Reserve is conducive to nesting and hosts many migratory birds: snipe, curlew, corncrake ... The white stork present since 1993, can be observed in flight or on one of the many nests built in the marsh.

It is in these places that the experience of extensive grazing by Highland cattle and then Camargue horses was born at the end of the 1970s. Chosen for their rusticity, and their lighter weight adapted to the peaty and humid soil, these hardy "brushcutters" rebalance the natural environment.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



🏠 Maison normande à-Sainte-Opportune-la-Mare (D)

The real Norman house is not just any house. It's a house made of mud, from the land of his country. A house that blends perfectly into its environment, in a harmonious plant-mineral balance, modulated over the years. It is a house of tradition that must be preserved, in its foundations and also in its spirit. For the architectural heritage is not only the illustrious castle or the listed manor house of the canton, it is also the modest house of the village, the ancestors' farm and its annex buildings... It is these peasant constructions, often of great quality, moving in their simplicity and great diversity, witnesses of rural civilisations from which we all, so to speak, come.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



🏰 Notre-Dame Church de Bonport à Quillebeuf (E)

In the Seine estuary, discover a church of Romanesque origin with its 12th century portal and porch, which was remodelled in the 16th century with a Gothic-style choir and an exceptional lantern tower. The name Notre-Dame de Bon Port evokes the maritime character of the city. It is therefore not surprising to find ex-voto and marine graffiti, as well as an admirable collection of model ships. Also worth seeing are the 15th century polychrome stained-glass windows that evoke the history of navigation on the Seine in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The legend of the Telemachus: by far the most famous of the ships displayed in the church. The Télémaque sank in Quillebeuf on 3 January 1790 with, it is said, the fortune of King Louis XVI and the treasures of the abbeys of the Seine.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



🚢 The Bac de Quillebeuf-sur-Seine (F)

The Bac de Quillebeuf-sur-Seine was maintained following the construction of the Tancarville and Brotonne Bridges, thanks to the determination of the inhabitants of all the surrounding villages, who did not want to see this means of direct connection disappear.

In 1873, the steam ferry replaced the old sailing ferry, thus limiting the risks of drifting due to strong currents. It is because of these drifts that we can still see today disused holds several hundred meters from the usual slipway, on each of the two shores.

The Bac de Quillebeuf-sur-Seine is also accessible to pedestrians, allowing you to discover Quillebeuf-sur-Seine from a new point of view as the currents change!

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban



Saint-Georges Church in Notre-Dame de Gravenchon (G)

The development of the Port-Jérôme-Gravenchon refinery, located in Port-Jérôme-sur-Seine, has generated tremendous demographic and economic development on the banks of the Seine.

The port was created in 1860. Its name is a tribute to King Jérôme Bonaparte, Napoleon I's younger brother. Oil storage began in 1933 to supply a refinery. The whole complex was set on fire in 1940 to prevent the enemy from taking it over. When the refinery was liberated and rebuilt, today it can process up to 12 million tons of crude oil.

A symbol of economic growth, the Church of St. George was built in 1958 on the site of the first church destroyed in the 19th century. To underline the sobriety of the architectural lines, Max Ingrand created the beautiful modern stained glass windows that illuminate the church. Inside (but the church is not always open) you can admire a 15th century Virgin and Child and a statue of St George slaying the dragon that adorns the east façade.

Attribution : Amis saint Colomban