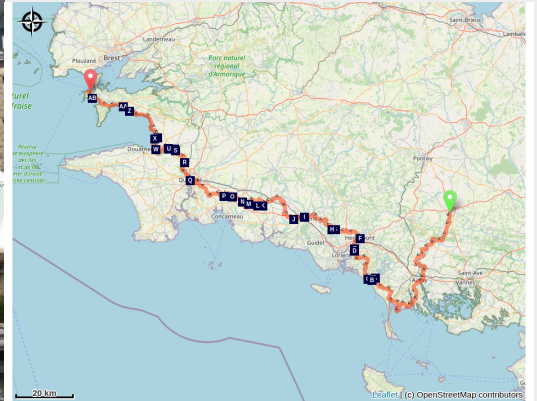# 20. Brittany Region (3/5)

France - Bretagne

Saint-Goustan (Amis saint Colomban)

The regional tour of Brittany links 45 sites that perpetuate the memory of Saint Columban and his Irish companions. The 1700km route is divided into five parts, which can be followed one after the other or indiscriminately.
Starting in Locminé, this third part takes you up the south coast of Brittany to Camaret-sur-Mer.

Alternating between coastal and inland routes, this great Celtic loop combines the traditional Tro Breizh, which links the towns of the seven founding saints of Brittany, with the more personalised Tro Breizh of Saint Columban - two pilgrimages in one.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 0 min

Length : 325.1 km

Trek ascent : 5410 m

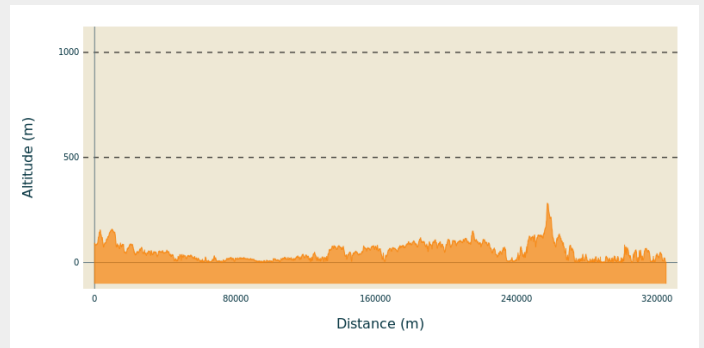Difficulty : Medium

Type : Multi-day trek

Trek

Departure : 56500 Locminé
Arrival : 29022 Camaret-sur-Mer
Cities : 1. Bretagne

Min elevation -1 m   Max elevation 282 m

With Saint Colomban, the route offers the opportunity to discover Brittany in all its diversity.
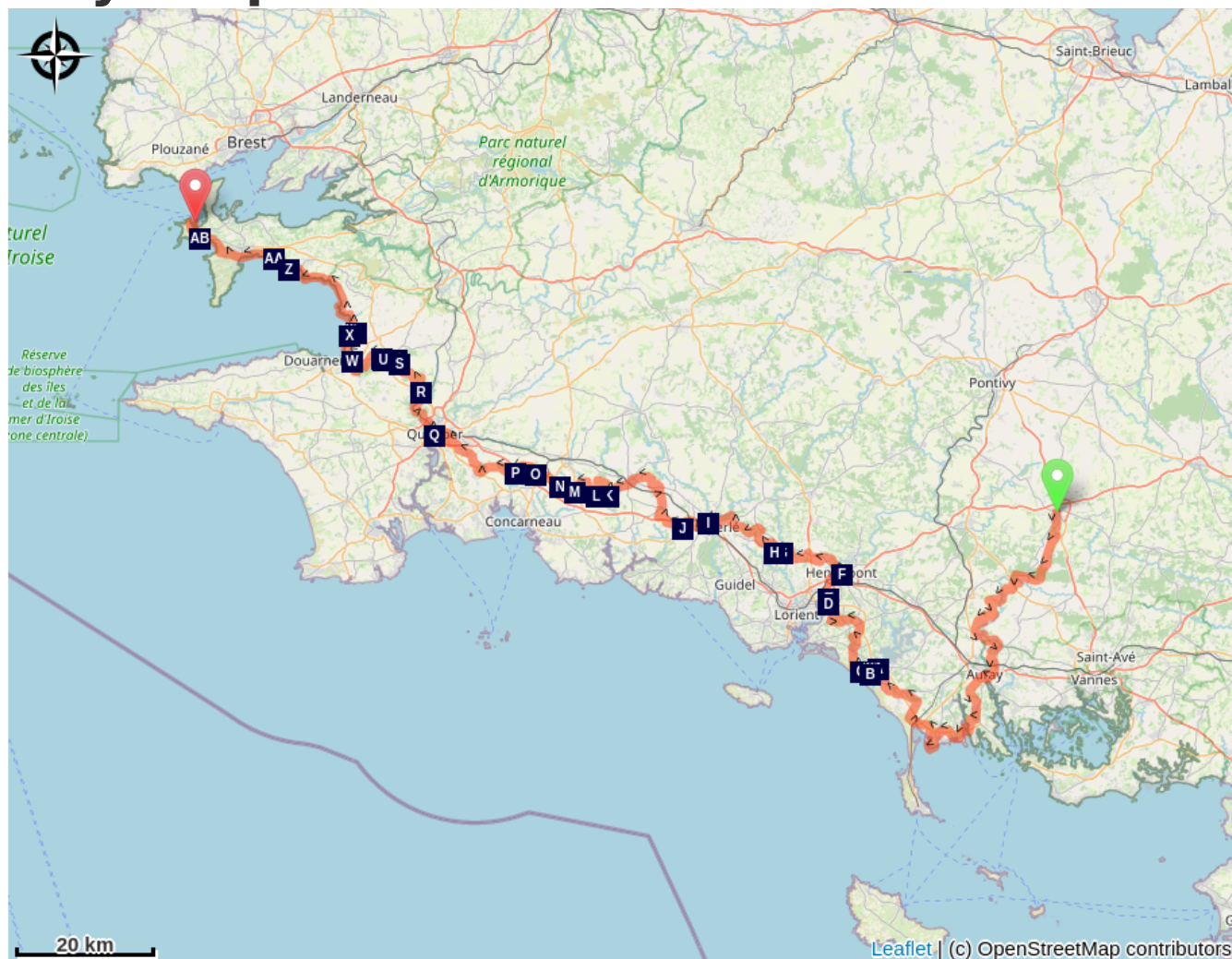
This third part (3/5) offers 14 stages of an average daily distance of 24km:

1. Locminé - Brandivy
2. Brandivy - Ste-Anne-d'Auray
3. Ste-Anne-d'Auray - La Trinité sur Mer
4. La Trinité sur Mer - Erdeven
5. Erdeven - Plouhinec
6. Plouhinec - Hennebont
7. Hennebont - Redene
8. Redene - Bannalec
9. Bannalec - La Trinité - Melgven
10. La Trinité - Melgven - Quimper
11. Quimper - Locronan
12. Locronan - Ste-Anne-la-Palud
13. Ste-Anne-la-Palud - Telgruc-sur-Mer
14. Telgruc-sur-Mer - Camaret-sur-Mer

Stages :

1. Locminé à Brandivy
   22.3 km / 352 m D+ / 5 h 36
2. Brandivy à Ste Anne d'Auray
   17.6 km / 209 m D+ / 4 h 24
3. Ste Anne d'Auray à La Trinité sur Mer
   40.5 km / 484 m D+ / 5 h 48
4. La Trinité sur Mer à Erdeven
   24.6 km / 216 m D+ / 6 h 12
5. from Erdeven to Plouhinec
   19.7 km / 167 m D+ / 5 h 48
6. from Plouhinec to Hennebont
   23.9 km / 332 m D+ / 5 h 54
7. from Hennebont to Redené
   24.5 km / 374 m D+ / 6 h 6
8. from Redené to Bannalec
   31.6 km / 421 m D+ / 7 h 54
9. from Bannalec to Melgven
   18.6 km / 316 m D+ / 4 h 36
10. from Melgven to Quimper
   31.4 km / 385 m D+ / 7 h 42
11. from Quimper to Locronan
   23.6 km / 632 m D+ / 5 h 36
12. from Locronan to Ste Anne la Palud
   19.0 km / 435 m D+ / 4 h 48
13. from Ste Anne-la-Palud to Telgruc-sur-Mer
   19.9 km / 483 m D+ / 5 h
14. from Telgruc-sur-Mer to Camaret-sur-Mer
   25.9 km / 808 m D+ / 6 h 30

On your path…

⚓ Port and ria d'Etel (A)

🏰 Mane Vachem (B)

🏛 The fountain of St Cornély (C)

⚓ Pont du Bonhomme (D)

⚓ Kerhervy Boat Graveyard (E)

🏛 Basilica ND of Paradise (F)

🏛 Pont-Scorff (G)

🏛 Village of Lesbin: Chapel and Calvary (H)

⚙ St Colomban Church of Quimperlé (I)

🏛 Chapel of La Madeleine (J)

🏛 Chapel and fountain of Trébalay (K)

🏛 Wayside cross and chapel of Moustoir (L)

🏛 Trinity Chapel (M)

🏛 Chapel of Coat an Poudou (N)

All useful information

How to come ?

Access

Locminé and Camaret-sur-Mer are accessible by bus.

On your path...

Port and ria d'Etel (A)

The "Barre d'Etel" is a sandbox in perpetual movement under the influence of winds and tidal currents. It can generate breakers or ground waves. At low tide, it can complicate the entry or exit of the ria. It is for this reason that on the right bank of the mouth, a semaphore indicates its position by signals.
It is in a café of Etel that the German garrison withdrawn in the pocket of Lorient laid down arms on May 10, 1945.
Numerous oyster farms are located on the banks of the ria.
Upstream of Pont Lorois, St Cado Island is connected to the coast by a stone bridge. This one was built by the devil in exchange for the soul of the first person to cross it. It was a cat... It shelters a 12th century chapel and a fountain.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

Mane Vachem (B)

Archaeological remains of a Roman villa situated on a promontory overlooking the ria d'Etel.
This "pleasure villa" was founded at the end of the 2nd century AD. By a member of the local aristocracy, was a trading centre linked to maritime trade and the production of fish salting.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

The fountain of St Cornély (C)

Located in a natural setting, not far from the village of Magouëro, this granite fountain is characteristic of the 18th century.
In the neighbouring village of Kerprat, you will find the chapel of St Cornély.
Rebuilt in 1768 in a rectangular shape with a bell tower dominating the façade, on the site of an old building. A small covered porch was built to the south, facing the cross where the horned beasts were blessed during a pardon (pardon on the 2nd Sunday of September).
It is used as a setting for exhibitions during the summer.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

Pont du Bonhomme (D)

Before the current bridge was built, the crossing of the Blavet River was done by means of a suspension bridge.
Built in 1903, it was in service until 1974. The bridge deck was demolished in the early 1980s. Only the stone piers remain.
The name of this bridge comes from the name of a rock located on the Kervignac side (the "roch ar boulom").
Two statues initially in polychrome oak are placed at the top of the piles: a Breton woman on one pile holds a snuffbox out to a Breton man on the other. They were replaced by casts in 1995.
From the bridge, we have a view of the bay of Lorient.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

Kerhervy Boat Graveyard (E)

In the Blavet de Kerhervy cove, in front of the ship cemetery, an outdoor theatre has been built. A theatre festival takes place there every year.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

Basilica ND of Paradise (F)

The construction of the Church of Our Lady of Paradise began in 1514. The church is in flamboyant gothic style and is characterised by its bell tower. It was raised to the rank of minor basilica in 1913.
The inhabitants have a particular devotion to the Virgin Mary following the vow of 1699. An epidemic ravaged the region. They promised a silver statue that would be carried in procession every year. The town was spared. The statue was created in 1700. Cast in 1792, it was replaced in 1818 by a silver bronze statue.
Hennebont still preserves its old fortifications.
In 1857, the national stud farms moved to the site of the abbey La Joie Notre Dame.

Pont-Scorff (G)

The ruins of the convent of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, established on an ancient Roman road, remain at the Lower Scorff Bridge, near the river. The bridge St John existed in medieval times. The chaplaincy and the chapel are attested in 1160.
In the 12th and 12th centuries, Pont-Scorff was already the seat of a powerful jurisdiction that depended on the Duke of Brittany. Its built heritage remains important. Today it is a village of craftsmen.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

🏛 Village of Lesbin: Chapel and Calvary (H)

The St Aubin chapel in the village of Lesbin was once the seat of the parish of Pont-scorff.
Built in 1610 following the League wars and modified in 1747, the Lesbin chapel, dedicated to Saint Aubin, was the parish church of Pont-Scorff until 1790. There are polychrome statues, the Way of the Cross and ex-voto hanging from the ceilings. The choir has important liturgical furnishings.
The ensemble is restored and maintained by the association for the protection of the chapels. It is surrounded by a cemetery, containing a calvary sculpted by René Quillevic and a tombstone dating from 1557.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

⚙ St Colomban Church of Quimperlé (I)

Attested at least since the 11th century, the church of St Colomban was the former parish church of the Lower Town. The only remains currently in place, the west façade and part of the north elevation of the former choir, bear the traces of several construction periods. Abandoned since 1792 in favour of the Sainte-Croix church, which became the parish capital, the building quickly fell into ruins.
The new parish of St Colomban was created on 01 September 2017. It is composed of the former parishes of Nizon, Pont-Aven, Névez, Riec-sur-Bélon, Moëlan-sur-Mer, Clohars-Carnoët, Bannalec, Saint-Thurien, Scaër, Baye, Mellac, Le Trévoux, Quimperlé, Arzano, Guilligomarc'h, Rédéné, Trémeven, Locunolé and Querrien grouped into three local Christian communities.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

🏛 Chapel of La Madeleine (J)

The chapel of the Madeleine was once used as a leprosarium for the city of Quimperlé. It was built in the 15th century. It is located on the historic Tro Breiz path.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

🏛 Chapel and fountain of Trébalay (K)

Chapelle dédiée à Ste Triphine (mère de St Trémeur, décapité par son père et toujours représenté portant sa tête entre ses mains)

Cette chapelle date du XVIème et XVIIème siècle.

Elle tombe en ruine à partir de 1943. Ce n'est qu'après l'ouragan de 1987 qui détruit la flèche, qu'une association décide de sa reconstruction. Celle-ci se termine en 2008.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

🏛 Wayside cross and chapel of Moustoir (L)

15th and 16th century chapel dedicated to St Maurice located on the historic Tro Breiz.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

🏛 Trinity Chapel (M)

An important stage on the way to the historic Tro Breiz, this chapel was built in the 16th century. It was restored in 1756 and 1856. It was classified as a historical monument in 1915.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban

🏛 Chapel of Coat an Poudou (N)

This chapel of Coat an Poudou (Melgven), will ask you for a little detour. "Coat an Poudou" means "Wood of the potteries" because of the shards of pottery that were found in the fields.
The chapel was built in granite between the 15th and 17th century. First dedicated to St Cado, it was later dedicated to Our Lady. On its placister is a calvary. The chapel was classified in 1949.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban