

from Telgruc-sur-Mer to Camaret-sur-Mer

France - Bretagne



Le port de Camaret (Amis Bretons de Colomban)

The crossing of the Crozon peninsula.

Stage along the south coast of the Pointe de Crozon. From point to point, we will follow this rather uneven coast to the Cap de la chèvre which we will cross to reach the port of Camaret. We will reach the westernmost point of the Tro Breizh of Colomban. If you feel like it, you can follow the coastal path to Camaret. You will discover the Cap de la Chèvre and its caves, the Pointe de Pen-Hir and its Tas de Pois, and the Lagatjar alignments.

The northern coast of the Crozon peninsula has been militarized for a long time. This explains the presence of several defensive forts.

Useful information

Practice : Pedestrian

Duration : 6 h 30

Length : 25.9 km

Trek ascent : 808 m

Difficulty : Medium

Type : Step

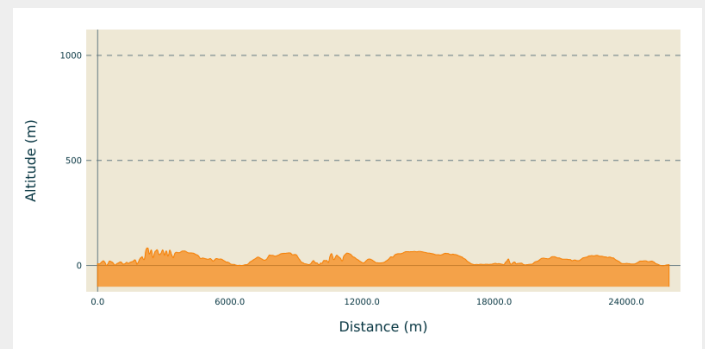
Trek

Departure : da Telgruc-sur-Mer a Camaret-sur-Mer

Arrival : Chapel ND de Rocamadour - Le Port - 29570 - Camaret-sur-Mer

Cities : 1. Bretagne

Altimetric profile






Min elevation -1 m Max elevation 83 m



From Telgruc-sur-Mer, leave by the marked coastal path, and follow it to Crozon.

1. At the exit of Crozon, leave the marked out path on the D887, the Bd de la France Libre, by taking on the right the street Alain, then at the exit of the town, the path Hent Dall Menevret on the right. Continue on this path by crossing the D308 to reach Goulien.
2. Join the beach of Goulien, in the bottom of the Dinan cove, and take on the right the coastal path. Follow it up to Kerloc'h (At low tide, it is possible to cut by the beach).
3. When arriving at Kerloc'h, after passing the dike, go up on the D8, and take the 3rd road on the left, in the direction of Kerguelen and Lannilien.
4. At Lannilien, turn right, then left at the oratory St Julien. Continue along the small hiking path and reach Kerven. Turn right and join Camaret and the chapel of ND de Rocamadour at the end of the port dyke.

On your path...



-  Crozon Geological Site (A)
-  St Julian's Oratory (C)
-  Vauban Tower (E)

-  Rozan lime kiln (B)
-  ND de Rocamadour (D)

All useful information

How to come ?

Transports

In Brittany, public transport is grouped in [Breizhgo](#) and [Mobibreizh](#).

Access

From the Centre-Bourg of Telgrucsur-Mer, take the D208 to the Anse du Caon car park - 29560 - Telgruc sur mer.

On your path...



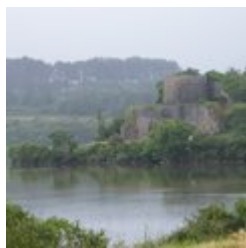
Crozon Geological Site (A)

The peninsula is made up of sedimentary terrain consisting mainly of cliffs on the seafront, the protected sites form an easy-to-read geological archive. There are stratigraphic series or sections (Ordovician and Silurian, Devonian), wrinkled and megaclastic slabs, folds or series of folds, basaltic flows resulting from ancient volcanism, fossilized scree, coastal spits... The whole protected territory represents 156 ha and is classified as a Remarkable Area of Brittany.

You will regularly find explanatory panels along the trail.

[To know more about it...](#)

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colombran



Rozan lime kiln (B)

There are about ten lime kilns on the Crozon peninsula where limestone deposits have been exploited since Gallo-Roman times.

The lime kiln of Rozan was built in 1839 on an ideal site: it is close to the limestone quarries and it is possible to export the lime by sea. The kiln was destroyed by a storm in 1872.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colombran



St Julian's Oratory (C)

The Saint-Julien Chapel dates from the 17th century and served as a refuge for the refractory clergy during the Revolution. It was then used as a guardhouse and lost its bell. It was restored in 1805. It is now open once a year at the time of the pardon of Saint-Julien (St Sulien, a Breton saint of the 6th century) on the first Sunday of May.

It is preceded by a granite cross from the High Middle Ages.

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colombran



ND de Rocamadour (D)

This chapel, located on the Camaret furrow (a natural pebbled ridge), was seriously damaged in its heights on two occasions: first by the English in 1694, whose cannonball decapitated the bell tower (which remained in its original state), then in 1910, during a fire that ravaged its roof. But it is still there !...

When Saint Colomban, was named "patron saint of motorcyclists around the world" by Benedict XVI in 2011, a pardon for motorcyclists was launched on the site of Camaret. It takes place on the last Sunday of June and can gather up to 2000 motorcycles. The organisers have had a special statue of Saint Colomban made, which is installed in the chapel of Rocamadour.

[To know more about it...](#)

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban



Vauban Tower (E)

Initially named Tour Dorée, it is located at the end of the Sillon next to the chapel ND de Rocamadour. It is part of a strategic complex designed to defend the roadstead of Brest against enemy invasions and privateers. Built between 1693 and 1696, under the direction of engineer Jean-Pierre Traverse, the tower is 18 metres high. It is flanked by a semi-circular low battery. It underwent its first assault and proved its efficiency in 1694, when it was not yet completed.

[To know more about it...](#)

Attribution : Amis Bretons de Colomban