

Departmental cycle routes

5 main itineraries developed in the Côtes d'Armor by the department council.

> Detailed maps available from Tourist information centres



For any additional information, please contact your local Tourist Information centre

Perros-Guirec
Tél. 02 96 23 21 15

Côte de Granit Rose - Lannion Trégor Communauté
www.bretagne-cotedegranitrose.com - Tél. 02 96 05 60 70

Lannion
Tél. 02 96 05 60 70

Trébeurden
Tél. 02 96 23 51 64

Plestin-les-Grèves
Tél. 02 96 35 61 93

Trégastel
Tél. 02 96 15 38 38



Report anomalies encountered during your bike trip
SCAN the QR code
REPORT anomaly

For detailed information on a variety of escapes, please visit rando.cotesdarmor.com website

Plus d'infos sur cotesdarmor.fr



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EV4

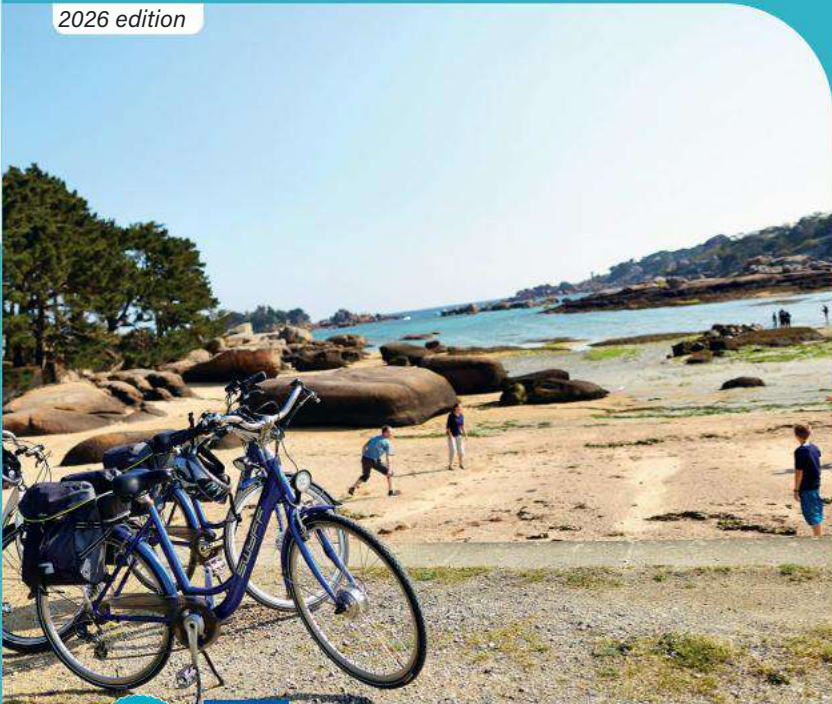
Costal cycle route

La Vélo maritime®
Plestin-les-Grèves | Penvénan

SECTION 1/5 SECTION 2/5 SECTION 3/5 SECTION 4/5 SECTION 5/5

Cycling in the Côtes d'Armor

2026 edition



4

Régional Cycle Routes and Greenways [EV4]

The departmental council backs pedal power

Cycling is getting more and more popular in the Côtes d'Armor, as it continues to take hold across the local area. Upon initiating the departmental bicycle master plan in 2004, the departmental council embarked upon a huge programme to transform local cycling networks. By improving infrastructures and creating new itineraries - Greenways and Cycle Routes -, it gives tourists and families alike a chance to explore the Côtes d'Armor from a different perspective, in complete safety.



Ensuring personal safety and fun for all

- Observe the Highway Code and respect other users.
- Be aware and alert, especially at junctions.
- Be mindful of your speed near pedestrians on greenways and vehicles.
- Remain visible when near horse riders so as not to surprise or frighten the horses.
- Make sure your bicycle is properly equipped: correctly inflated tyres, functioning brakes and lights, repair kit, etc.
- Ensure visibility: indicate changes in direction and be careful of blind spots.

The development of coastal Cycle Route EV4 clearly reflects this far-reaching commitment. Along the way, you will be able to explore a part of the Côtes d'Armor's heritage.



The EuroVelo La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route Plestin-les-Grèves to Trémérec

Riding near the coast on a regional cycle route

The "Plestin Les Grèves - Penvénan" (84 km) is part of the EuroVelo 4 La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route, one of nine itineraries in the Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways regional master plan. The La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route spans 260 km in the Côtes d'Armor.

This coastal cycle route covers nearly 1 500 km (932 miles) between Roscoff in Brittany and Bray-Dunes in the North. It features some amazing sites to explore, among which are the Pink Granite Coast, the Mont Saint-Michel, the D-Day landing beaches, the Étretat cliffs, the Bay of the Somme and the Opal Coast. With rocky points, bays, dunes, cliffs, The Vélomaritime® is a biking experience second to none. It is an ideal route for riders looking to get away from it all, ready for a challenge, or in search of a cultural experience with delicious food to boot.

For more information :

www.lavelomaritime.fr



The Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways master plan

Since 2001, the Brittany region, the four Breton departments, water network operators and large conurbations have been developing nine main multi-purpose interconnecting itineraries crisscrossing the local area that are safe and marked. This bold master plan goes beyond the borders of Brittany and opens up into Europe through the EuroVelo master plan.

Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways Regional and inter-departmental cycle routes



Important information Greenways

are separate routes reserved for non-motorised mobility. They are intended to be used by cyclists, pedestrians, people with reduced mobility and horse riders.

Cycle routes

are medium- and long-distance routes for cyclists. They link together regions and make use of low-traffic routes and stretches of greenway.

Local circuits and/or routes to departmental sites of interest

are short distance itineraries on flat terrain, where possible, and provide a means of exploring the local heritage of departmental interest. The itineraries use small local roads and roads with little traffic. In addition to the routes covered in this document, you can find fact sheets for several other local family-oriented routes at local Tourist Information centres.

For more information, please visit:
www.tourisembretagne.com

Access and transport

	Rennes : 2 h 05
	Saint-Brieuc : 1 h 00
	Saint-Malo / Portsmouth Roscoff / Cork Roscoff / Plymouth
	Paris / Guingamp : 2 h 30
	Route 30 Lannion / Morlaix Routes D et E : Lannion / Côte de Granite Rose Puffin bus service : summer shuttle along the Pink Granite Coast - For informations, call 02 96 05 55 55

Bus services

To organise your travel using public transport in the Côtes d'Armor, please visit

www.korrigo.bzh

Bus stop network buses have two or three

hold spaces for transporting your bicycle.

Please, reserve your place the day before

and before 5 pm.

Call 0810 22 22 22.

Plan your journeys by train, coach, metro, tram and boat across Brittany using the following website:

www.korrigo.bzh

BREIZHGO
Le réseau de transport public 100 % Bretonne

P Car parks

Plestin-les-Grèves : in the town centre, take the D786 towards St-Michel-en-Grève. At the next roundabout, take the D42 towards Locquirec. 2 km down the road, the road opens onto the sea front. The car park is located opposite the junction.

Lannion : north of downtown Lannion, the Stanco car park in the street of the same name. Another possible parking is on G. Desauvays street. A third car park: "Min Rann" located behind the station, about 500 m from Vélomaritime

Trébeurden : the car park is located near to the Tourist Information centre in Place de Crec'h Héry, on the D786.

Trégastel : on the D788, at Pour Palud, at the roundabout, take the road leading away from the supermarket. Car parking spaces are located on both sides of the service area for campers and the sports grounds.

Perros-Guirec : on the D788, as you come from Lannion, at the roundabout as you enter Perros, head for Perros-Guirec city centre. At the next roundabout, turn right and then turn right again, making sure the harbour is on your left. The car park is located there, by the sea.

Accommodation : a nation-wide Accueil Vélo brand



For the various legs of your journey, accommodation providers nearby Brittany's cycle routes and greenways that play host to bicycle touring and tourists staying in the local area have been notified and listed. These accommodation providers have facilities and services that cater to the needs of bicycle touring: areas for storing bicycles, repair kit, breakfasts for an energetic start of the day, etc.

Bike rental and repair shops, tourist offices, visitor and leisure sites, restaurants, these services can also be assigned from the brand Accueil Vélo.

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Places to see and visit along the route



→ La Lieue de Grève to St-Michel-en-Grève

When the tide is out far enough, you can see the Croix de Mi-Lieue, a cross planted in the middle of the bay. At high tide, three yellow buoys mark its location. The cross was put in place in the 16th century, at a time when the bay, which spans four kilometres, was the only route between St-Michel-en-Grève and St-Efflam. It was used by travellers to assess distances and to avoid being caught off guard by the tide which is said to rise at the speed of a galloping horse. Several legends surrounding the cross speak of tales in which the unusual path taken by travellers was awash with bandits.

→ The cliffs of Trédrez

The cliffs of Trédrez, a former volcanic region, boast incredible geological, botanical and zoological heritage. The rock erosion, adaptation of plants to the wind and very poor soil sometimes make for some incredible surprises. The rugged beauty of the countryside makes this site one of the most remarkable in Brittany. It can be explored on foot, by leaving, for instance, from Locquémeau harbour, a place reputed in the early 20th century for sardine fishing. It was home to two canning factories, which closed down in 1950 with the disappearance of the schools of sardine in Lannion Bay. Nowadays, the fishing industry has diversified: mackerel, pollack, lobster and spider crab, amongst others.

→ Quellen marshes in Trébeurden

After the Côtes d'Armor departmental council acquired the marsh land (22 ha) in 1983, an extensive grazing project with Camargue horses was put in place in 1989. The vegetation changed and the natural scenery diversified with the grazing and movement of the horses. It strikes a balance between wet meadows and woodlands. The path makes its way along high and wide embankments, typical of the local corses. A natural balcony provides the ideal place for looking out over the lush vegetation of giant horsetails, yellow irises, towering ferns, high tufts of sedge (some centuries old), and, in spring time, for listening to the birdsong of the aquatic warbler, sedge warbler, reed warbler and Cetti's warbler concealed in the reeds.

→ The Sept-Îles Nature Reserve in Perros-Guirec

The Sept-Îles archipelago was placed under protection in 1912 at the request of the French league for the protection of birds to put an end to the hunting of puffins. These small black and white birds with large red beaks have become the emblem of Perros-Guirec. Since 1976, Sept-Îles has become a nature reserve and the largest sea bird nesting site in metropolitan France: The site boasts 14 different species including the razorbill, common murre and Manx shearwater as well as 25,000 breeding pairs. The northern gannet is the most remarkable species there with over 21,880 breeding pairs in 2010. The archipelago which spans 4,000 hectares and covers 240 hectares of foreshore is also home to one of the two French colonies of grey seal (40 individuals all year round and 19 pups in 2010). Explore the islands on boats leaving from Perros-Guirec.



→ Dourven estate

To the east of Locquémeau at the mouth of the Léguer, lies the wooded park on the storm-weathered Dourven Point. It boasts a garden that mixes indigenous species with exotic species, such as the Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, Corsican pine, strawberry tree, southern beech and over twenty species of eucalyptus. Founded by Louis Even in 1912, this park provides the perfect backdrop to escape and get immersed in poetry. A contemporary art gallery was set up on the site in 1992, giving artists the opportunity to show off their creations in a majestic setting.



→ Ploumanac'h and the unusual pink rocks

At Ploumanac'h, the water has, over time, formed basins and channels, creating giant pink granite sculptures of a chameleon, lovers and a bottle, amongst others. It was on this spot some 300 million years ago, that under the thick earth's crust, beneath the continents, rose a fiery, viscous magma. Since it could not find a way out, the magma filled the earth's crust and formed an underground chamber. It cooled slowly, resulting in the formation of crystals which can be seen with the naked eye. The rock appears to be made up of grains, hence why it is called granite. Its dominant colour is a result of the large proportion of pink feldspars. The Pink Granite Coast runs from Trébeurden to Perros-Guirec.

Maison du littoral
 > Tel. 02 96 91 62 77



→ The Pleumeur-Bodou radome

Given its favourable granitic soil and location away from any electromagnetic interference and close to the national centre for telecommunications studies (CNET) in Lannion, Pleumeur-Bodou was selected in the 1960s as the site for the radome, an antenna intended to relay the world's first transatlantic television signal on 11 July 1962 at 00:47. While it was closed in 2003 due to the rising popularity of ADSL and fibre optic solutions, the aerospace telecommunications centre (CTS) now houses some impressive antennas, including the famous radome, a listed historic monument, and the last of its kind in existence today. You can go inside the radome by visiting the Cité des Télécoms, on the Parc du Radôme site.

www.parcduradome.com

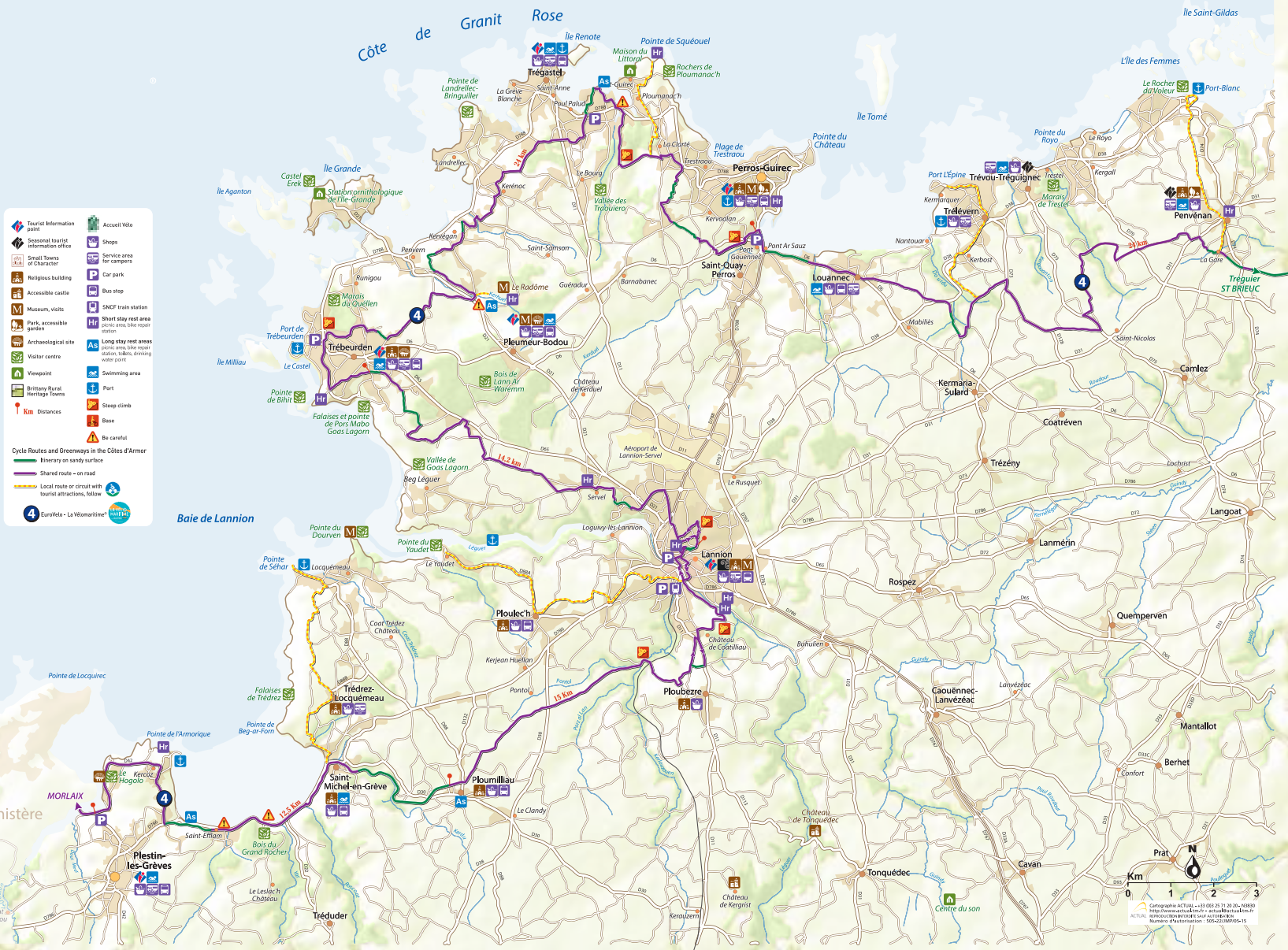
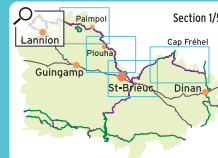
→ Lannion, a city steeped in history

When visiting Lannion, why not start with the majestic Brélévenez church which sits at the top of 140 stairs, overlooking the city. Make your way down the stairs to take a closer look at the city's historic districts. As you explore its streets, squares and paved alleyways, you will catch glimpses of its traditional buildings, its half-timbered houses located in Place du Centre on the corner of Rue des Chapeliers, the Sainte-Anne Monastery, which is now a media library, and the Ursulines Convent. An array of little architectural treasures can be enjoyed by the most curious of visitors, with sculpted wooden eaves, half-timbered houses, caryatids, a sundial, town houses, manor houses and a house with a watchtower. The Thursday market is a major event in the capital of the Trégor located near the Pink Granite Coast.



→ Port-Blanc

Dotted with islands, islets and rocks, the sea exposes the foreshore spanning over 1,500 metres during spring tides, unveiling a lunar landscape populated by seashore fishermen. The Notre Dame de Port Blanc (a half-buried chapel), the Rocher de la Sentinelle (a rock chapel) and sugar-loafs (white pillars used as points of reference by sailors) are just some of the unusual sights worth seeing.



Departmental cycle routes

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> Detailed maps available from Tourist information centres



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Guingamp - Baie de Paimpol
www.guingamp-paimpol.com
Paimpol : 02 96 20 83 16
Portrieux : 02 96 95 14 03

Falaises d'Armor
Tél. 02 96 70 12 47
www.falaisesdarmor.com

Côte de Granit Rose
Lannion Trégor Communauté
www.bretagne-cotedegranitrose.com

Tréguier
Tél. 02 96 05 60 70

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EV4

Costal cycle route

La Vélomaritime®
Penvénan | Lanloup

SECTION 1/5 SECTION 2/5 SECTION 3/5 SECTION 4/5 SECTION 5/5

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Régional Cycle Routes and Greenways [EV4]

The departmental council backs pedal power

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The EuroVelo La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route Plestin-les-Grèves to Trémérec

Riding near the coast on a regional cycle route

The "Penvénan - Lanloup" leg of the itinerary (52 km) is part of the EuroVelo 4 La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route, one of nine itineraries in the Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways regional master plan.

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www.lavelomaritime.fr



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For more information, please visit:
www.tourismebretagne.com

Access and transport

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	Saint-Brieuc : 1 h 00
	Saint-Malo / Portsmouth Roscoff / Cork Roscoff / Plymouth
	Paris / Guingamp : 2 h 30
	Route 227 Lannion / Paimpol
	Route 201 Paimpol / Saint-Brieuc

Bus services

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BREIZHQ
Le réseau de transport public 100 % Bretonne

P Car parks

Tréguier : car parking spaces are located on the harbour quayside opposite the half-timbered houses.

Lézardrieux : car parking spaces are located in the town, close to Place du Centre, near the church.

Paimpol : the car park is located in the centre, between the train station and the Rond-point du Goëlo roundabout.

Bréhec site in Plouézec : in Lanloup, take the D54 towards Bréhec. In Bréhec, turn left onto La Côte des Terre-Neuvas and then take the first right onto Route de la Corniche. Turn right at the next junction. The car park is located 150 meters down the road.

Accommodation : a nation-wide Accueil Vélo brand



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Places to see and visit along the route



→ Sillon de Talbert in Pleubian

The Sillon de Talbert is the largest pebble spit in Brittany. Incredible on a number of accounts, the natural site, which is managed by the French coastline conservation authority since 1996, became a regional natural reserve in 2006 and is well-known at European level for its geodiversity. Projecting out to sea, the spit is three kilometres long and 35 metres wide. Joined to the mainland at Route des Houles to the north-west, the spit forms a natural barrier for the shores of the Island of Bréhat and the Goëlo coast. Throughout history, this geological sight has seen its pebbles and sand being removed on numerous occasions. The Germans and local residents took materials from the spit. The Germans used them to make bunkers, while local residents used them to make all manner of low-cost buildings. A restoration programme is currently underway to re-establish the spit's natural flexibility - i.e. its adaptability for dealing with the natural phenomena which shaped and controlled it.

For more information, the Maison du Sillon organises visits and activities.

> Tel. 02 96 16 54 67

→ Seaweed pickers

The area surrounding the wild coast of the Lézardrieux peninsula is home to the largest forest in the Côtes d'Armor: an underwater forest of algae. It is the largest kelp forest in France, producing four million tonnes of fresh kelp every year. Staying true to tradition, some seaweed is still collected at low tide by seaweed pickers. The majority of seaweed picking, though, is carried out as part of an algology-based centre with a specific focus on researching, processing and marketing innovative products for the industrial, agricultural, cosmetics and food sectors.



→ The Castel Meur chasm

The Plougrescant coastline is home to a magnificent natural site: the Castel Meur chasm. This stretch of coastline fringed with reefs, battered by very strong winds and dotted with rocks, has been the scene of several shipwrecks. The impressive rocks provided a backdrop for the television series «Toilers of the Sea» (1986) and «A Very Long Engagement» (2004). A heavy swell still found here is what formed this natural site. The shingle accumulated over time to form three shingle bars which enclose two lagoons of brackish water. Linked to the marine environment, the lagoons are of great botanical interest.

For more information, activities are run by the Maison du Littoral in Plougrescant.

> Tel. 02 96 92 58 35

→ Tréguier, a city steeped in religion and culture



Traditional old town

As the historic capital of the Trégor, Tréguier was the hometown of the most revered saint in the Côtes d'Armor: Saint-Yves, the patron saint of lawyers. The Pardon of Saint-Yves was a major event in Tréguier: *«On that day, the hotels were teeming with customers, and households rented rooms to people who had travelled in from the surrounding area by stage-coach. Priest arriving in mass from the surrounding areas filled the seminary which overflowed to the church where more than one good priest spent the night in the choir stalls.»* wrote Constant de Tours in 1892. He adds: *«On the morning of the big day itself, the city was awash with garlands of fresh greenery, flowers, yellow and black decorations (...), triumphal arcs (...).»* With its rich religious and cultural history, the former episcopal city is now home to half-timbered houses, former convents, grand residences and one of the most beautiful cathedrals in Brittany.



→ Bréhat archipelago and Île aux Fleurs

Bréhat is made up of two main islands joined by a causeway, surrounded by 96 islets and rocks, which make for perilous sailing. Named the Île aux Fleurs, or flower island, due to its particularly mild climate and abundance of vegetation, its sunken paths in bloom, lined with Mediterranean species give off an array of scents, including echium, agapanthus and Madeira cranesbill. Cycling and walking are the only means of exploring the island, which makes for something rather different.



→ The coastal town of Paimpol

The memory of Paimpol is deeply influenced by the tale of sailors setting off on fishing trips to Iceland. This long history between Paimpol and the sea can be glimpsed in its streets, on the Mur des Disparus (a memorial wall for those lost at sea) in Ploubazlanec, in Marine discovery center Milmarin or in the chapelle de Perros-Hamon. While Paimpol prospered most in the 19th century, the coastal town, like other Breton harbours, experienced the legendary days of privateers. The current «Repaire de Kerroc'h», on Quai Morand, is one place that bore witness to this. Its ancient streets are dotted with the workshops of artists and artisans who have fallen under the charm of this area. Every two years, Paimpol hosts an unmissable event: the festival of sea shanty and world music. This maritime celebration has become one of the largest Breton festivals. Some 300 traditional boats and 1,000 musicians descend on the harbour to take part in the friendly, family-oriented and colourful event.



→ The Beauport Abbey and marshes in Paimpol

Located behind a sheltered cove chosen by Count Alain de Goëlo in 1202, Beauport Abbey was, in medieval times, a stop-off point for English pilgrims travelling to Santiago de Compostela. For almost six centuries, canons built and glorified an ideal estate boasting architecture that was both elegant and functional, heritage-rose gardens, orchards of cider apples, salt meadows and a sheltered harbour. With listed status being granted in 1862 thanks to Prosper Mérimée, the Abbey was acquired by the French coastline conservation authority in 1993. It safeguards its coastal environment (reedy marshes, old haven, sea wall and clump of trees) and is taking on the challenge of restoring the monument. Now, the abbey hosts a festival of music, artistic routes and shows.

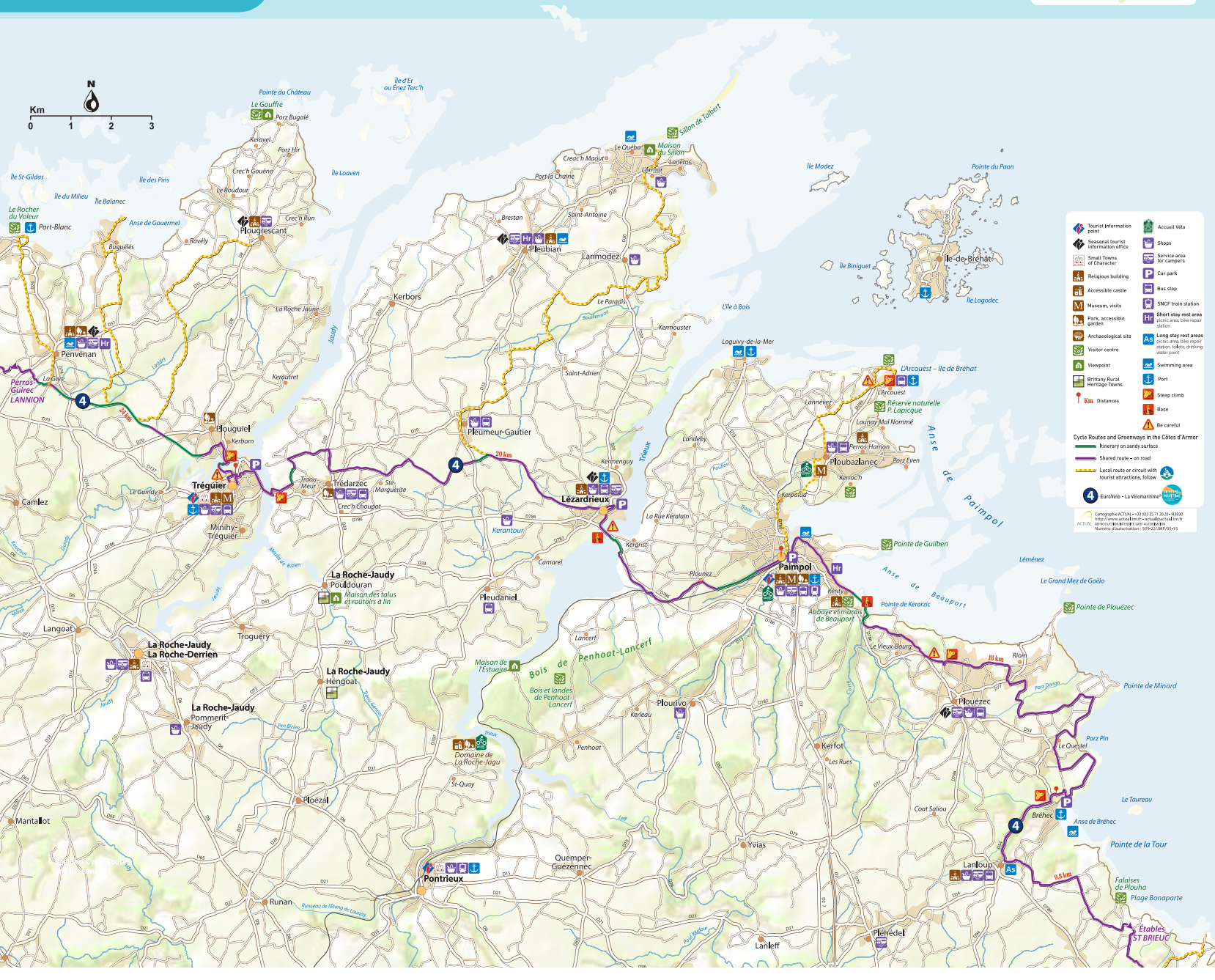
> Tel. 02 96 55 18 55
www.abbayebeauport.com

→ La Roche-Jagu departmental estate in Plöëzal

Perched atop a panoramic viewpoint overlooking the Trieux estuary, the medieval Castle of La Roche-Jagu and its park is one of the most beautiful sites in the Côtes d'Armor. Tucked-away alleys and paths run through every nook and cranny of the gardens. It is a pleasure to behold: thousands of species of very varied trees, a collection of 250 species of camellia, ramparts restored in 1991, the presence of which act as a reminder of the defensive nature of the site, springs, reservoirs and fishponds, flax retting basins, which are evidence of the estate's traditional operations, and medieval gardens with medicinal plants. The departmental council, which owns the site, puts on a variety of events, activities and entertainment every year.

> Tel. 02 96 95 62 35
www.larochejagu.fr





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Baie de Saint-Brieuc
Tél. 02 96 33 32 50
www.baiedesaintbrieuc.com

Binic/étales-sur-Mer
Tél. 02 96 73 60 12
www.binicetablesurmer.com

Falaises d'Armor
Tél. 02 96 70 12 47
www.falaisedarmor.com

Guingamp - Baie de Paimpol
www.guingamp-paimpol.com
Paimpol : 02 96 20 83 16
Pontrieux : 02 96 95 14 03

Saint-Quay-Portrieux
Tél. 02 96 70 40 64
www.saintquayportrieux.com

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EV4

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La Vélomaritime®
Lanloup | Pordic

SECTION 1/5 SECTION 2/5 **SECTION 3/5** SECTION 4/5 SECTION 5/5

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Riding near the coast on a regional cycle route

The "Lanloup - Pordic" (46 km) is part of the EuroVelo 4 La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route, one of nine itineraries in the Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways regional master plan. The La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route spans 260 km in the Côtes d'Armor.

This coastal cycle route covers nearly 1500 km (932 miles) between Roscoff in Brittany and Bray-Dunes in the North. It features some amazing sites to explore, among which are the Pink Granite Coast, the Mont Saint-Michel, the D-Day Landing beaches, the Étretat cliffs, the Bay of the Somme and the Opal Coast. With rocky points, bays, dunes, cliffs, the Vélomaritime® is a biking experience second to none. It is an ideal route for riders looking to get away from it all, ready for a challenge, or in search of a cultural experience with delicious food to boot.

For more information:
www.lavelomaritime.fr



The Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways master plan

Since 2001, the Brittany region, the four Breton departments, water network operators and large conurbations have been developing nine main multi-purpose interconnecting itineraries crisscrossing the local area that are safe and marked. This bold master plan goes beyond the borders of Brittany and opens up into Europe through the EuroVelo master plan.

Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways

Regional and inter-departmental cycle routes



Important information

Greenways

are separate routes reserved for non-motorised mobility. They are intended to be used by cyclists, pedestrians, people with reduced mobility and horse riders.

Cycle routes

are medium- and long-distance routes for cyclists. They link together regions and make use of low-traffic routes and stretches of greenway.

Local circuits and/or routes to departmental sites of interest

are short distance itineraries on flat terrain, where possible, and provide a means of exploring the local heritage of departmental interest. The itineraries use small local roads and roads with little traffic. In addition to the routes covered in this document, you can find fact sheets for several other local family-oriented routes at local Tourist Information centres.

For more information, please visit:
www.tourismebretagne.com

Access and transport

	Rennes : 1 h 38
	Saint-Brieuc : 35 mn
	Saint-Malo / Portsmouth Roscoff / Cork Roscoff / Plymouth
	Paris / Saint-Brieuc : 2 h 14
	Route 1 Saint-Brieuc/ Plouha/Paimpol

Bus services

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www.korrigo.bzh

BREIZHGO
Le réseau de transport public 300 v. Bretagne

Car parks

Bréhec site in Plouézec : in Lanloup, take the D54 towards Bréhec. In Bréhec, turn left onto La Côte des Terre-Neuvas and then take the first right onto Route de la Corniche. Turn right at the next junction. The car park is located 150 meters down the road.

Binic, La Banche beach : in Binic, near the harbour, at the traffic lights, come off the D786 towards La Banche beach. Car parking spaces are available along the road, next to the beach.

Plérin, Le Légué : in Plérin, from the truck road (RN 12), take the exit towards St-Laurent-de-la-Mer. 1 km or so further along, at «La Croix de Lormel», turn right towards Le Légué. The car park is located at the end of this road, at Place de La Résistance, near Le Légué harbour.

Accommodation : a nation-wide Accueil Vélo brand



For the various legs of your journey, accommodation providers nearby Brittany's cycle routes and greenways that play host to bicycle touring and tourists staying in the local area have been notified and listed. These accommodation providers have facilities and services that cater to the needs of bicycle touring: areas for storing bicycles, repair kit, breakfasts for an energetic start of the day, etc.

Bike rental and repair shops, tourist offices, visitor and leisure sites, restaurants, these services can also be assigned from the brand Accueil Vélo.

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Places to see and visit along the route



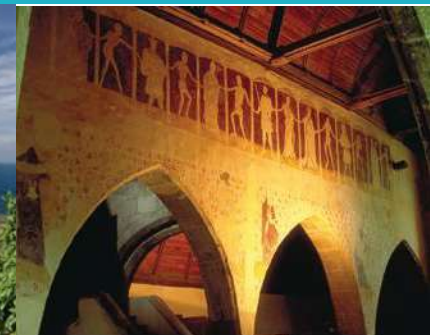
→ Bréhec cove

From the top of the parking area in Bréhec, the red sandstone cliffs and rocks give the waves the most incredible colour. Behind the small harbour sheltered by a sea wall built in 1861 lies the beach which, before the war, was a prime spot for the kids from Guingamp, nicknamed the red berets. They used to holiday in Bréhec and stay with locals.



→ The cliffs of Plouha and Gwin Zégál harbour

Plouha is home to the highest cliffs in Brittany, as they reach to up to 104 metres. The 14-kilometre craggy coastline is adorned with a very pretty yellow blanket when the thorny gorse bush is in flower. The idyllic scene would be incomplete were it not for the incessant ballet of marine birds which really bring this place to life. Seagulls and herring gulls, shags and northern fulmars nest on the islets of La Mauve and Le Pommier, just off Beg Hastel Point. Tucked away in a small, sheltered cove, Gwin Zégál harbour is one of the last mooring sites with timber piles dating back to the Middle Ages. Around thirty tree trunks - with roots still intact - were planted in the sand and secured with rocks at their base. The boats are moored to the securely anchored masts. Legend has it that thieves were once lashed to them so that the sea could decide their fate...



→ Kermaria an Iskuit chapel in Plouha

The chapel became a listed monument in 1907. It was built in the 13th century on the Count of Goëlo's initiative to thank the Virgin for returning him safe from a crusade to Palestine. Once a stage for important cattle markets and pilgrimages, the chapel is devoted to the worship of «Mary who saves and heals». It is celebrated every year by a pardon on the third Sunday of September. Along with Kernascléden church in the Morbihan, it is the only religious building in Brittany to boast a fresco depicting the theme of medieval macabre art. The danse macabre includes 47 people, with the dead leading the living to remind them of how short life is and that everyone is equal in death, notability and peasants alike.

For opening information, call
> Tel. 02 96 65 32 53 or by mail
contact@falaissesdarmor.com

→ The Shelburn path, along Bonaparte beach in Plouha

«Bonjour aux amis de la maison d'Alphonse. Le chapeau de Napoléon est à la plage Bonaparte». This was the message transmitted by the BBC to announce the embarkation of allied pilots from a British patrol boat which had dropped anchor the same night just off Cochat cove, which has since become Bonaparte beach. This operation was repeated eight times in all, between January and August 1944, allowing for the embarkation of 135 British and Canadian pilots. Plaques attesting to the efforts of the escaped allied prisoners are affixed near the tunnel used to access the beach, which was dug in 1973.

→ Chapels and fishermen in Iceland

All of the churches and chapels in the Goëlo treasure the fishermen of Newfoundland and Iceland. Left at the mercy of terrible storms and incredibly difficult living conditions, the sailors increased the number of pilgrimages to obtain divine protection. In 1863, the priest of St-Quay-Portrieux wrote about the pilgrimage of Notre-Dame de la Garde: *«Day and night men come to fulfil their vows made to Mary who has miraculously delivered them. Barefoot pilgrimage is very painful at this time of year. You see men cover the floor with their tears and blood which flows abundantly from the numerous cuts on their feet caused by stones»*. In recognition of the Virgin, the fishermen made votive offerings. You can see these beautiful sketches of schooners and paintings (Notre-Dame de la Cour chapel in Lantic) in some chapels.



→ The Harel de La Noë viaduct over the Gouët valley



Between Pordic and Plérin, the itinerary goes along the route of a former railway line, developed into a 1.8-kilometre greenway. Straddling two communes, an old 34-metre high viaduct built by Harel de La Noë and restored by the departmental council, provides a fabulous view across the valley. The graceful, elegant and ingenious viaduct is a symbol of a past when a little train from the north coast would take residents and visitors on voyages through the countryside around Saint-Brieuc Bay. The little, picturesque train was immortalised in the words of the Saint-Brieuc writer Louis Guilloux (1899-1980): *«At that time (...) there was a little local railway (...), a famous little train celebrated for its slow speed and number of stops, which, for me at least, lent it indisputable charm (...). What better way to enter into a dream-like state and enjoy the most meditative view of the valleys that are crossed on small, graceful bridges (...), while gazing out to sea.»*



→ Maritime and coastal history in Binic

The commune of Binic is famous on the Goëlo coast for its rich maritime heritage which is centred around accessible, good-quality seaside tourism. It left its mark on the coastal populations and the deep-sea fishing in Newfoundland and Iceland. In 1845, Binic was the largest deep-sea fishing harbour in France, with 37 ships. The harbour played host to between 150 and 160 ships every year, with operations focusing on either fishing in Newfoundland and coastal navigation (importing of salt, wine, wood from the North, shell sand and

exporting of seeds, flour and vegetables). If this tickles your fancy, then you might be interested in the visits organised by the Tourist Information centre, which will give you an insight into Binic harbour's past and the ship owner's houses and unusual street and alley names. With its blend of rural and maritime history, the Musée des Traditions Populaires in Binic is also well worth a visit.

For more information
> Tel. 02 96 73 60 12



Departmental cycle routes

5 main itineraries developed in the Côtes d'Armor by the department council.

> Detailed maps available from Tourist information centres



For any additional information, please contact your local Tourist Information centre

Baie de Saint-Brieuc
Tél. 02 96 33 32 50
www.baiedesaintbrieuc.com

Cap d'Erquy / Val-André
Tourist information offices of Lamballe Armor, Pléneuf-Val-André
Tél. 02 57 25 22 22
www.capderquy-valandre.com



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Plus d'infos sur cotesdarmor.fr

Côtes d'Armor
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EV4

🇬🇧 Costal cycle route

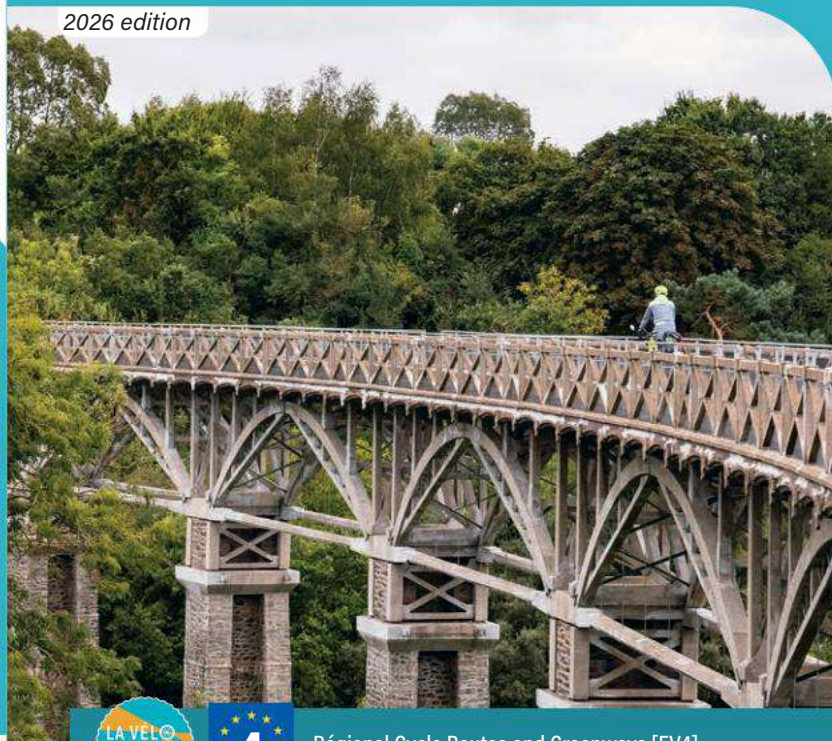
La Vélomaritime®

Pordic | Pléneuf-Val-André

SECTION 1/5 SECTION 2/5 SECTION 3/5 **SECTION 4/5** SECTION 5/5

Cycling in the Côtes d'Armor

2026 edition



Régional Cycle Routes and Greenways [EV4]

The departmental council backs pedal power

Cycling is getting more and more popular in the Côtes d'Armor, as it continues to take hold across the local area. Upon initiating the departmental bicycle master plan in 2004, the departmental council embarked upon a huge programme to transform local cycling networks. By improving infrastructures and creating new itineraries - Greenways and Cycle Routes -, it gives tourists and families alike a chance to explore the Côtes d'Armor from a different perspective, in complete safety.



Ensuring personal safety and fun for all

- Observe the Highway Code and respect other users.
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The EuroVelo La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route Plestin-les-Grèves to Trémereuc

Riding near the coast on a regional cycle route

The "Pordic-Pléneuf-Val-André" leg of the itinerary (66 km) is part of the EuroVelo 4 "La Vélomaritime®" coastal cycle route, one of nine itineraries in the Brittany Cycle Routes and Greenways regional master plan which links Roscoff to Mont Saint-Michel along the north-east coast of Brittany.

The "La Vélomaritime" coastal cycle route spans 260 km in the Côtes d'Armor.

This coastal cycle route covers nearly 1500 km (932 miles) between Roscoff in Brittany and Bray-Dunes in the North. It features some amazing sites to explore, among which are the Pink Granite Coast, the Mont Saint-Michel, the D-Day landing beaches, the Étretat cliffs, the Bay of the Somme and the Opal Coast. With rocky points, bays, dunes, cliffs, The Vélomaritime® is a biking experience second to none. It is an ideal route for riders looking to get away from it all, ready for a challenge, or in search of a cultural experience with delicious food to boot.

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Le réseau de transport public 300+ Breizhgo

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Hillion : car parking spaces are located in the centre of Hillion, next to the town hall, in Place Balabio and Square Ernest Galliard.

Pléneuf-Val-André, in the town center : parking of the «Mille Club», in front of the Jean Richepin College.

Accommodation : a nation-wide Accueil Vélo brand



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Places to see and visit along the route



→ The Saint-Brieuc Bay nature reserve

Saint-Brieuc Bay has been a nature reserve since 1998. The huge indentation you can see on maps is one of the three biggest bays on the North coast of Brittany. The tide in the bay can go out up to 7 km, revealing 2,000 ha of foreshore. Such tidal forces provide an ideal breeding ground for plankton. Productivity in the bay is the highest in the world, equivalent to that of the equatorial forest. However, this place often looks like a barren landscape to visitors. If you take a look at it closely, though, you will see the surface of the sand is covered with faint marks caused by an array of molluscs and worms buried in the mud. They are a source of food for several predators. The mudflats play a vital role in Saint-Brieuc Bay's ecosystem. The Maison de la Baie - the nature reserve's visitor and activities centre - lets all groups find out more about Saint-Brieuc Bay's many treasures.

Maison de la Baie in Hillion
> Tel. 02 96 32 27 98

→ Le Légué harbour in Saint-Brieuc

Situated on the left bank of the Gouët, Le Légué derives its name from the Breton «Lez guer» or «Ker», which means close to the town or a ford. In Le Légué village centre, next to the marina basin, elegant old houses still stand tall: these are the houses in which shipowners lived in the 18th century. These houses feature high roofs, gable chimney stacks and a backyard located at the end of the hall. The harbour had storehouses for keeping all of the goods (salt, fish, oil, seeds, cloth, wine, spices, resin, etc.). On the right bank of Le Légué quayside, near the swing bridge, there is a path for accessing the Rohannec'h villa and park. This department-run site overlooking the Le Légué valley, plays hosts to cultural and community events.

Villa Rohannec'h
> Tel. 02 96 77 32 96
Pogramm of events and visits in Le Légué harbour - Tourist Information centre in Saint-Brieuc Bay
> Tel. 02 96 33 32 50

→ Scallops from Saint-Brieuc Bay

Scallops are the most famous mollusc of the bay. Since they feed exclusively on plankton which they filter, scallops, in order to grow, rely on these tiny species tossed about by the current. Saint-Brieuc Bay (Saint-Brieuc, Saint-Quay-Portrieux and Erquy) accounts for almost half of scallop production in France (over 6,500 tonnes). Keen to preserve this asset, professional organisations have been working alongside the French governing body for maritime affairs since the 1990s to implement stringent regulations and controls on fishing. Boats are allowed to fish during two 45-minute slots per week, from October to April to respect the breeding cycles of the bivalve, which likes to attach itself to the sandy shoals of the bay. If you would like to know more about this, visits to the harbour and fish auction are organised by the Toursit Information centre.

Tourist Information centre Saint-Quay-Portrieux
> Tel. 02 96 70 40 64
Erquy
> Tel. 02 96 72 30 12

→ La Ville Berneuf Dunes in Pléneuf-Val-André

This natural site managed by the departmental council is one of the last remaining non-urbanised dune areas on Saint-Brieuc Bay. No fewer than 175 plant species have been recorded in this 10-hectare area. These include : orchids that have adapted to the sandy soil and the eye-catching hare's-tail grass, which does indeed live up to its name. To safeguard this biodiversity and limit the spread of undergrowth, herds of sheep graze on the dunes, just like herds of cattle used to do, since the best land is used for crops.





→ The Bienassis Castle

Like most castles, Bienassis, which dates back to the 15th century, was destroyed and rebuilt, transformed and enlarged. The castle was sold to Mr. Visdelou de La Ville-Théart, the stud farm commissioner for Brittany, in 1760. The count gave new splendour to the castle by creating a vegetable garden and planting a large avenue of oak trees and other species which were practically all destroyed in the storm of 1987. In 1792, Bienassis was seized as a national asset and was used as a prison during the French Revolution. The descendants of Admiral Jules de Kerjégu, a great sailor and soldier, took ownership of the castle in 1880, and still own it to this very day. The home and outbuildings are

made out of pink sandstone from Erquy. A visual delight awaits those who visit the home and wander along the paths, since the property boasts a formal garden, 750 rose plants, a stunning view of the back of the castle and the vegetable garden which is fully enclosed. The castle, its main staircase, postern, garden and entrance have been listed since 1945.

Visits are organised during the easter vacations and from mid-june to mid-September for individuals, groups all year by appointment
> Tel. 02 96 72 22 03



Visits of the town are organised by the Tourist Information centre

→ Saint Brieuc City

Saint-Brieuc counts three valleys; one of which links the city to its harbour. The city is nestled on the high grounds of a small estuary. The city centre is a concentrate of history. Medieval Saint-Brieuc has kept a few elaborate half-timbered houses. Some of them are listed. The older part of the city revolves around the 12th century fortress cathedral; one of the rare fortified churches in Brittany. In Saint-Brieuc, neoclassical architecture meets art deco gold nuggets, 15th century half-timbered houses and street art murals. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Guided or self-guided heritage and historical tours.

Event and guided tour calendars. Saint-Brieuc bay tourist information centre. Call

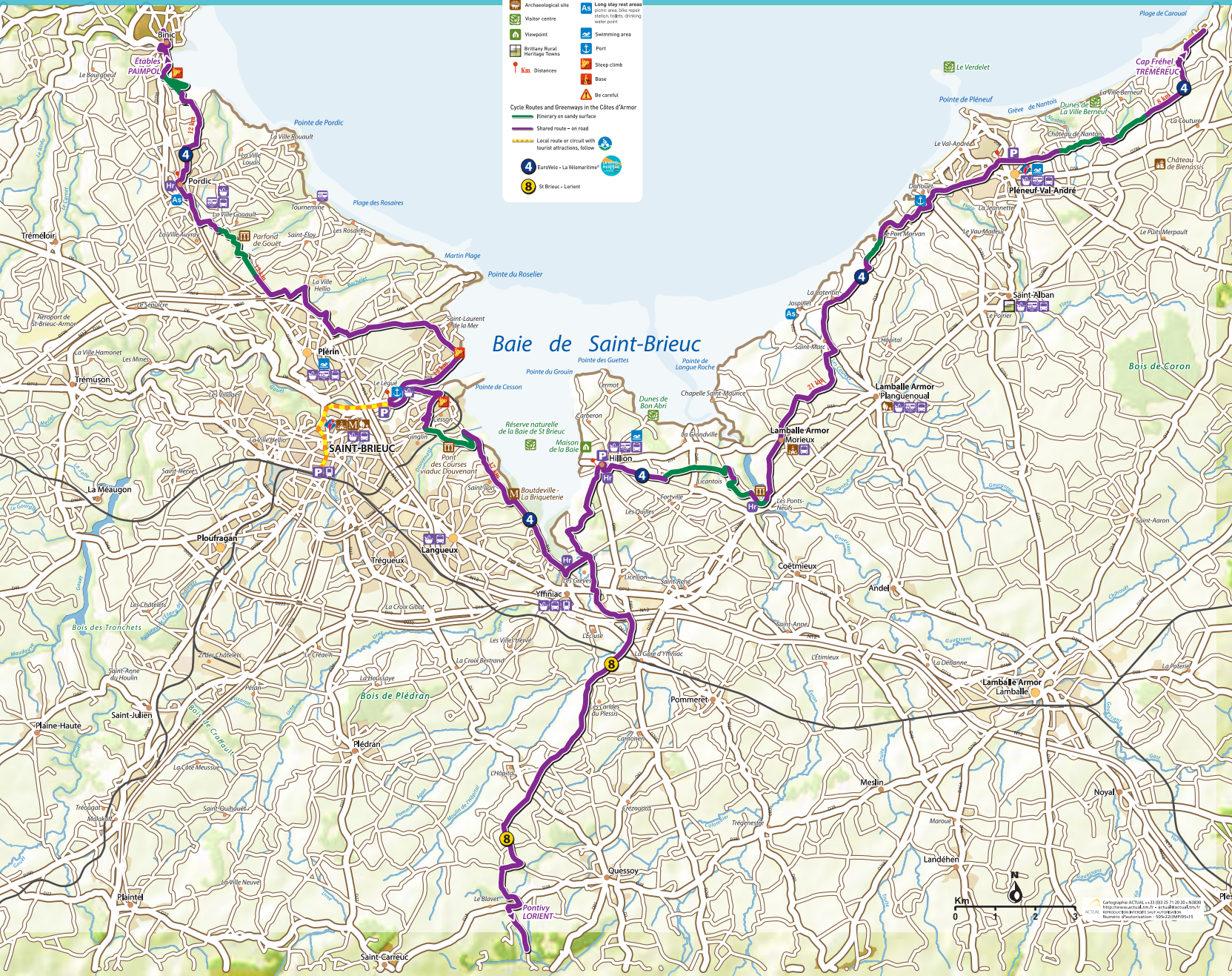
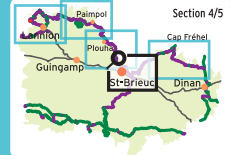
> Tel. 02 96 33 32 50



→ Bon Abri Dunes in Hillion

In Saint-Brieuc Bay, Bon Abri is the only site where the dunes have been formed by the wind. The patchwork of dunes, meadows, pools and afforestation which spread from the beach inland in successive bands, plays host to some incredible natural heritage: over 350 plant species, 7 amphibian species, 4 reptile species and 180 insect species, including a species of spider which is new to Brittany. Such diversity is able to thrive in the Bon Abri dunes thanks to the action taken by the departmental council twenty years ago. Today, the holes caused by sand extraction years ago have

turned into pools. All traces of the former motocross track and fly-tipping issues have disappeared. Pink orchids tucked away in the grasslands and croaking frogs heralding spring now take pride of place ! Bon Abri is an area where wildlife thrives in addition to being an integral part of the Saint-Brieuc Bay nature reserve.



Departmental cycle routes

5 main itineraries developed in the Côtes d'Armor by the department council.

> Detailed maps available from Tourist information centres



For any additional information, please contact your local Tourist Information centre



Dinan Cap Fréhel Tourisme

Tourist information offices of
Fréhel, Plévenon, Matignon,
St-Jacut-de-la-Mer, Saint-Cast-
le-Guildo
Tél. 0 825 95 01 22
www.dinan-capfrehel.com



Cap d'Erquy / Val-André

Tourist information offices of
Lamballe Armor, Pléneuf-Val-André
Tél. 02 57 25 22 22
www.capderquy-valandre.com



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Côte d'Armor
le Département

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Côtes d'Armor
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EV4

 Costal cycle route

La Vélomaritime®

Erquy | Tréveneuc

SECTION 1/5 SECTION 2/5 SECTION 3/5 SECTION 4/5 SECTION 5/5

Cycling in the Côtes d'Armor

2026 edition



4

Régional Cycle Routes and Greenways [EV4]

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The EuroVelo La Vélomaritime® coastal cycle route Plestin-les-Grèves to Trémérec

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	Route 2 St-Brieuc/Fréhel Plévenon.

Route 14 : St-Malo/St-Cast-le-Guildo to Cap Fréhel in July/ August.

Route 12 : Dinan/Lancieux/St-Jacut-de-la-Mer.

Route 13 : Dinan/St-Cast-le-Guildo.

Route 3 : Pléneuf-Val-André - Lamballe-Armor (Distribus)

Route 4 : Lamballe Armor/Erquy (Distribus).

Circuit 1 : Dinan/Sables d'or les Pins. Summer bus shuttle (Dinamo Estival) .

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BREIZHGO
Le réseau de transport public 300+ Breizhgo

Car parks

Plévenon : the car park is located in the centre of Plévenon, in front of the function room on Route du Cap (D34).

Matignon : the car park is located in the centre of Matignon, Place Rioust des Villes Audrains.

Créhen : leave the D786 and take the D62 towards St-Jacut-de-la-Mer. 800 m down the road, take the first left. Continue for 1.5 km: the car park is on the right. It is the Guido Castle car park.

Erquy : Caroual beach : once you get to the place known as «Caroual», turn left at the traffic lights.

Trémereuc : the car park is located at the Rance-Frémer Côte d'Émeraude rest area, on the D766, between Trémereuc and Pleurtuit. Cycle south 1 km down the greenway cycle route (V2/V3), until you reach the junction when you can join the «La Littorale» coastal cycle route or EV4, Tour de Manche, on the right.

Accommodation : a nation-wide Accueil Vélo brand



For the various legs of your journey, accommodation providers nearby Brittany's cycle routes and greenways that play host to bicycle touring and tourists staying in the local area have been notified and listed. These accommodation providers have facilities and services that cater to the needs of bicycle touring: areas for storing bicycles, repair kit, breakfasts for an energetic start of the day, etc.

Bike rental and repair shops, tourist offices, visitor and leisure sites, restaurants, these services can also be assigned from the brand Accueil Vélo.

To get hold of the list of bicycle-friendly services, please contact the local Tourist Information centres or visit :
www.cotesdarmor.com

Places to see and visit along the route



→ Fréhel Point



As a vast plateau of sandstone that stands 70 metres above sea level, Fréhel Point is largest coastal outcrop on the French coast. Here, more than anywhere else, the vegetation has adapted to the local conditions which can be extreme. Battered by gale-force winds and sea spray, gorse bush grows on top of the cliff. On the peaty heath, fluffy cotton grass grows in patches and rossolis, small carnivorous plants, make up for the poor soil by capturing insects. Some amazing sounds can be heard on the headland's mainland cliffs and islets, since numerous migrant and sedentary birds nest there. These include: northern fulmars, seagulls, gulls and cormorants, common murrelets and razorbills. Fréhel Point is also known for its 93-metre lighthouse whose beam can be seen 110 km away. It was built in 1950 to replace an old lighthouse dating back to 1847 which was destroyed by German forces during World War II.

→ La Latte Fort in Plévenon

Perched on a pink sandstone headland, the fort dates back to the Middle Ages and has often been used as a filming location (Richard Fleischer's «The Vikings» and Philippe de Broca's «Chouans!»). During the 15th and 16th centuries, it was a strategic outpost due to its proximity to the merchant routes linking Saint-Malo, Normandy and the Channel Islands. From 1698 onwards, the fort was turned into a stronghold under the orders of Louis XIV by an engineer from Vauban. The 14th-century defensive system is still intact. The curtain walls, towers, drawbridge, oubliettes and dungeon have made it through the centuries. La Latte Fort also has a heated shot (1793). A menhir named «Gargantua's finger» stands on the path leading to the fort. Legend has it that the finger was lost by a giant striding the English Channel on his way back to England. You can also see the prints from his foot and walking stick.

➤ Tel. 02 96 41 57 11
www.castlelalatte.com

→ Lancieux Bay salt marshes

Lancieux Bay is home to the craggy headland of Tertre Corlieu and the Beausais marsh, which was acquired by the French coastline conservation authority in 1999 and is managed by the Emerald Coast's community of communes. The distinctive appearance of this site dates back to the Middle Ages when Benedictine monks from St-Jacut Abbey sought to drain the land in order to grow crops. They erected sea walls, dug channels and built sluice gates to drain the land. A huge restoration project undertaken by the French coastline conservation authority now means Tertre Corlieu and the marshes are home to a remarkable variety of flora, not to mention numerous birds. Beautiful orchids cover the marshes in autumn. The salt marches of the bay are now used as grazing land, particularly by cows which browse on «sea purslane», a salt marsh plant. At Beausais marsh, in Ploubalay, a path for exploring the polders provides a great means of taking in the beautiful sights and gazing at the sea wall built in 1754, which is made of dried mud and dressed stones (documentation available from Lancieux Tourist Information centre).



→ The Arguenon estuary

The shallow, nutrient-rich estuary, where the salt water of the English Channel meets the fresh water of the Arguenon river, is home to an array of wildlife. Such an abundance of food sees bird populations come and go throughout the seasons. With a little patience, it is good fun observing them during the rising or ebbing tide as they feed on the mudflats, especially the limicolous birds, which use their long beaks to catch their prey in the water, mud or beneath pebbles. Depending on the size of their feet, these waders can walk in varying depths of water in search for food, which mainly consists of small fish and shellfish.



→ Gilles de Bretagne medieval castle in Créhen

The departmental site of Le Guildo is expanding on the right bank of the Arguenon estuary. Located in the heart of an area teeming with wildlife, Le Guildo castle clings to a rocky outcrop, towering above its surroundings. It is hemmed in by a beech grove to the south and tidal mudflats to the north, providing the perfect spot to take in the views. While the remnants of the castle visible today mainly date back to the 15th century, archaeological research begun in 1995 has shed light on the existence of another stronghold on the site dating back to as early as the 11th century. Visitors to the castle can catch a glimpse of the entrance gates and four towers connected by fortress-like curtain walls. The lord's dwelling and outbuildings - kitchen, forge and stables - were built up against these walls. After being subjected to several wars, the castle was eventually left abandoned and was used as a stone quarry after the French Revolution. The departmental council took ownership of the castle in 1981.

→ The strange silhouette trees

These kinds of high and gnarled trees, easily identifiable in the landscape around the Rance river and until the Rennes county, are specific to Brittany: They are called the «ragosse». The bocage trees get their vertical shapes when the branches are cut periodically, every seven or nine years (pruned trees). The top is cut off from the ragosse, so that the branches grow back out after having been cut. Originally, this practice was due to old rural leases between the landlord and the farmer. The trunk was collected by the landlord who transformed it into lumber or logs and the branches returned to the farmer who made bundles of them, in particular for firewood. There was also a synergy between the agricultural system and the pruning cycle: the soil was under cultivation when the branches were cut and it became covered in grass when the branches grew back providing shade for the animals. Since the 1950s and the arrival of the oil-fired boiler, this practice, which is part of the identity of the population, whether consciously or not, has been maintained even if the product of «prunings» has been abandoned. Today, it is strongly endangered by the decreasing number of farmers, by a lack of time but also by the lack of transmission of know-how. Because it belongs to the bocage system, the «ragosse» is an important element of the landscape to protect and an element of biodiversity preservation. As the tree ages, the trunk forms hollows which become shelter for certain species of birds or small animals such as bats.



→ La Fresnaye Bay

When the tide goes out, two thirds of the floor of La Fresnaye Bay is revealed. The huge foreshore, 2 km wide and 6 km long, is filled with seashore fishermen, in both winter and summer months. This plankton-rich sheltered area has fostered the development of shellfish farming. In the Côtes d'Armor, pilings are the most popular means of farming mussels (98%) and cover 160 km of coastline. This technique involves using rope to collect floating mussel spawn during the summer. The plant-fibre ropes covered with baby mussels are then wrapped around oak piles, measuring between 5 and 6 metres in length, which are stuck in the sediment. After sixteen months of growth, the mussels are sold at fish stalls from May to December. La Fresnaye Bay is also used to farm oysters, albeit in smaller quantities than the west coast of the Côtes d'Armor. Shellfish farming groups together 32 agents and accounts for 27 families.



→ Sables-d'Or-les-Pins dunes and seaside resort

Partly closed-in to the north by a sandspit, the Islet estuary spans about 50 ha. It fills up with the sea at high tide and has the Islet feeding into it at low tide. The mouth of the Erquy is the fifth ranking salt marsh on the Atlantic coast for the diversity of its plant life, with an astonishing 53 plant species. The tide and prevailing winds have formed a sandspit, resulting in a sandy tip which directs the force of the river towards the cliffs to the west. At the turn of the 20th century, the dunes occupied a very large area. But in 1921, a somewhat crazy property developer got rid of them and built luxurious villas, hotels, a casino, wide avenues, a golf course and even a railway line. After grinding to an abrupt halt due to the economic crisis of 1929, the development of the resort got underway again after World War II, becoming the family resort it is today.



→ Le Moulin de la Mer valley in Matignon

This small wooded valley exemplifies the narrow coastal valleys in the east of the Côtes d'Armor. This tucked-away small area is home to natural habitats of exceptional value, wooded hillsides, freshwater wetlands and tidal marshes. The small valley still houses the ruins of an old mill. When the mill was



still in use, the good natural conditions encouraged the people who lived there to use the plateau for crops and orchards. They were able to make the most out of the land by letting livestock roam the salt marshes. The tides were also put to good use and were used to produce energy. Until November 2004, a tide mill perched on a sea wall separated the valley from La Fresnaye Bay. For more details, an information booklet is available at the Matignon tourist information office.

→ Erquy Point

Located on the east side of Saint-Brieuc Bay, Erquy Point reaches out to jagged pink sandstone rocks. Erquy and Fréhel are part of a geological formation of sandstone that dates back 460 million years. The sedimentary rock is made up of thick and regular layers with both fine and coarse deposits. The pink sandstone of Erquy can be seen on the south-facing side of the headland. Quarried up until the mid-twentieth century, this very hard rock forms a highly original feature of the Armorican Massif. Above the blue lakes, a path beckons visitors to explore the incredible human adventure which took place on the site, with a route tracing the steps of the old quarries named 'les sabots rapés' (guide available at the Tourist Information centre).



→ Structures by Harel de La Noë



The «La Vélomaritime» coastal cycle route goes along an old railway which linked Yffiniac to Saint-Malo. The route includes two structures which were built by local civil engineer Harel de La Noë to cross the vast wet meadow of the Islet estuary: the Pont des Marais (just under 30 m long) and the Passerelle de la Cotière (150 m long), the largest bridge in the Côtes d'Armor. These two structures made from prefabricated reinforced concrete are two of the eighty structures made by the engineer who was tasked with studying and completing 450 km of railway along the north coast. The Pont des Marais is unique for the fact that it was built with materials within the vicinity of the site and then put together in sections. Having fallen into a state of disrepair since the closure of the railway, both structures needed to be restored without altering their original architecture to ensure they were safe enough to be used.

→ The tidal mills

The name of Rance means «great crash». It refers to the violence with which the tidal waters rushed twice a day into the Rance estuary when the mouth of the estuary was not yet blocked by the construction of the tidal power plant. Due to its very strong twelve-meter tidal range, the Rance was at that time bordered by numerous mills. One of these fifteen tide mills can be seen in Plouër sur Rance, near the port: the «mill of the wedge». Their operation was simple: the rising tide opened the swinging gates on the dike and filled the tank. When full, the doors closed on their own. At low tide, it was enough to open the gates for the water to flow and drive the wheel of the mill. Very often, a windmill was built nearby to allow the miller to continue grinding during low-amplitude tides (neap tide).



Painting by Jean Urvo

Simple direction sign
for EV4 itinerary



Sign for EV4 itinerary
with destinations
and distances [km]



Sign for local circuit



Sign for route
with departmental tourist
attractions



Cycle Routes and Greenways in the Côtes d'Armor

Itinerary on sandy surface
Shared route – on road
Local route or circuit with
tourist attractions, follow

2 42 Saint-Malo - Arzal

3 Saint-Malo - Rhuys

4 EuroVelo - La Vélo maritime

