- ① From the car park, follow Avenue Aristide Briand to the Ponthieu Crossing (La Traverse du Ponthieu). Follow it to the left. ▶ The hiking trail follows a section of the former Lille-Abbeville-Le Tréport railway line. It was inaugurated in 1869, closed to passenger services in 1956, but maintained for transporting goods until 1989. Service stopped completely in 1998.
- Pass underneath the Scardon Bridge.
- ▶ This A16 bridge, measuring 1022 metres and named after the river it crosses, is the most important piece of road engineering in the Somme. ③ Take the D82 at l'Heure, a hamlet of Caours. ▶ In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, pilgrims
- *came to the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century*

Notre-Dame Chapel to pray for protection against epidemics. Cross the bridge at Caours.

- ▶ St. Martin Church from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and two chateaus from the same period.
- **5** At Neufmoulin, cross the Rue du Bois de l'Abbaye
- With no church, this village has never known the origin of its name (translated as "Newmill" or "Ninemill). Did it come from one brand-new mill or from a series of mills established along the River Scardon? You can decide which explanation you prefer!
- Take the D925 at Drugy.
- ⑦ You have arrived at Saint-
- Riguier. Cross the D12 and then a bridge under which a branch of the River Scardon flows. This river begins its journey from the woods.

- <sup>(3)</sup> Cross the D925 at Neuville, a hamlet of Oneux.
- Walk past the St. Martin Cross ► Tucked into the greenery, this crucifix is supposed to mark the
  - location of the old cemetery and church of Oneux, now 2km away; the 18th century St. Martin Church; funeral chapel of the 19th century; crucifixes, one of which is in iron on a foundation of stone that represents a castle; ponds and wells.
- ① Cross under the bridge.
- ▶ Nearby: the St. Gervais Chapel and Coulonvillers Cemeterv located 1km away, St. Claude *Chapel from the 16<sup>th</sup> century at* Festel.
- ① Cross the ancient Roman Way, known as the Chausée Brunehaut and now the D108.  $\blacktriangleright$  In Picardy in the 6<sup>th</sup> century,



- the Roman Ways were called "Chausées Brunehaut", after the Queen of Austrasia. She was accused of many crimes, horribly tortured and torn limb from limb, dragged behind a horse. At Hanchy, 18<sup>th</sup> century St. Barbe Chapel.
- <sup>(1)</sup> You have arrived at Conteville. ► The former Aimont Abbey Chapel and old brick-factory chimney. Pass through the former station of Conteville and under the
- bridge. ▶ The St. Pierre Church dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, an imposing cross flanked by two statues can be found in the graveyard.
- (1) Cross the D166 (former levelcrossing) and walk under the bridge. Continue to Mortay Woos.
- <sup>1</sup> Walk through the wood. (5) Cross the railway bridge at
- Paniers Wood. A wooden staircase takes you to a path (on the left) leading to
- the St. Claude Chapel, nestled in the greenery. An iron crucifix leans against it.
- Continue through Guet Wood, Underground caves, or
- "muches", where villagers took shelter during invasions can be found nearby at Hiermont. Close to the 13<sup>th</sup> century Jean-Baptiste Church stands an iron cross set in a sandstone base. The 10<sup>th</sup> century Manatre Chapel in the cemetery is dedicated to Our
- Lady. 6 Leave the wood and follow alongside it to the former Bernatre platform.





▶ This single rail track provided extra tracks at stations to allow trains to pass each other. A platform was all that welcomed passengers in some of the more humble villages. Remains of the castle, dovecote, wells, and an iron cross donated by the "Youth of Bernatre" in 1869.

DExit the Ponthieu Crossing, which today ends 850 metres before the border with the Pas-de-Calais Department.





Follow the old railway track where for over a century trains travelled from the capital of

of Flanders.



## Walking trails Picardy Coastline Somme Bay

# The Ponthieu Crossing

Ponthieu to the capital

Time: 8 hours



Route: moderate

Starting at: The old station house at the Porte du Bois (Rue Aristide Briand), car park at the Abbeville swimming pool (Aqu'Abb).

# La Somme

### The "Voie"

Ainsi appelée dans le jargon This is how train drivers called this railway line. It is composed of three elements: ballast stone-chippings laid to stabilise the ground on top of which are placed 2.6 metre long, hard wood sleepers to hold the width between the rails. These two essentials provided operational flexibility at the platform as the convoys passed. The steel rails, fixed onto the sleepers by lag bolts, stretch out in parallel lines 1,435 metres apart. They used to be attached to each other with bolts with a gap left to allow them to expand in the heat: this is what gave the familiar "railway" sound as the wheels passed. In recent times, many new technologies have been developed but these three essential elements have remained unchanged.

### Abbeville, a Town with a Rich Heritage

The Flambovant Gothic masterpiece that dominates the façade of the St. Vulfran Collegiate dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, while the choir dates from the 17th. From its 15<sup>th</sup> century tower, the St. Sépulcre Church presents modern stain-glassed windows by Alfred Manessier. The St. Gilles Church portal is the last testimony of the 15th century. A museum of archaeology named after Jacques Boucher de Crévecoeur de Perthes, known as the "Father of Prehistory", can be found in the 13th century belfry. The 18th century Royal Manufacture of Rames (fine cloth) pays homage to the weaving industry, started by the Van Robais cloth merchant family from Holland, who owned the Bagatelle chateau. The Emonville Park (named after the botanist from the 19th century) houses part of the municipal library.

### The Pride of Centule

A monastery was built on the tomb of Saint Riquier. after whom the capital city of Centule was renamed, in the 7th century and soon became a renowned Carolingian abbey. The greatly modified abbey-church is a masterpiece of Flamboyant Gothic architecture of the 17th century and today a museum, exhibitions and music festivals are held here. The stone belfry, with its turrets and pinnacle, is an emblem of the communal charter. It was built in the 13th century and restored in the 16th. The Hôtel-Dieu Chapel from the 18<sup>th</sup> century is decorated with wooden sculptures by Pfaffenhoffen, an Austrian baron who was exiled here after an unlucky duel, and the iron gates were created by Veyren, known as the Vivarais.

