

# ORLÉANS

EN VAL DE LOIRE

LE CARNET D'ADRESSES

2015 - 2016

**LOIRE & ORLÉANS**  
VOUS DONNE LE VRAI

[www.tourisme-orleans.com](http://www.tourisme-orleans.com)



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### Le carnet d'adresses de l'Office de Tourisme et de Congrès d'Orléans 2015

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## &gt; Discover Orléans

## Orléans' highlights

## &gt; Les Fêtes de Jeanne d'Arc

between April 29<sup>th</sup> and May 10<sup>th</sup> 2015

The Joan of Arc festivities occur every year in Orléans from April 29<sup>th</sup> to May 9<sup>th</sup> as a celebration of the liberation of the city in 1429 by Joan of Arc. Unique in France thanks to its civil, military and religious characteristics, the festivities offer commemorative marches, a light and sound show, free concerts, a medieval market and even feasts. It is impossible to understand the soul of Orléans if you have not yet experienced these celebrations!



## &gt; Orléans' Jazz

June 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>th</sup>

The Orléans Jazz festival has taken place for the last 20 years, at the end of June. Free concerts in several places and gardens of the city.

**Information and programme:**  
[www.orleansjazz.fr](http://www.orleansjazz.fr)

## &gt; The Loire Festival

September 23<sup>rd</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>

See page 16

## Other important meetings

**Antiques Fair:** between March 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**La foire Expositions:** between April 10<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**La grande Fête Foraine:** between May 23<sup>rd</sup> and June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**Les Fêtes du Duits:** between August 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**Les Fêtes de la Saint Fiacre:** between August 28<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**" Un dimanche à la campagne ":** August 23<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**La grande Braderie:** between August 27<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**" Rentrée en Fête ":** September 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**Heritage Days:** September 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**L'Open d'Orléans:** between September 28<sup>th</sup> and October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**Food Fair:** between November 20<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**Telethon:** between December 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015

**Christmas Market:** between December 1<sup>st</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> 2015

## Corporation de Saint Fiacre

Maintaining a two century tradition in Saint Marceau, Orléans, this event aims to reunite every branch of horticulture during the great flower festivities of Saint Fiacre, who is the patron saint of gardeners. This takes place over the weekend closest to August 30<sup>th</sup>. The association was founded in Orléans in 1806.

66, avenue de la Mouillère - 45072 Orléans cedex 2

Phone number: **+33 238 22 60 80**

**Fax:** + 33 238 51 38 45

**e-mail:** [catnion@noos.fr](mailto:catnion@noos.fr)

## > Discover Orléans



# Orléans Tourist Office welcomes you

A team of 11 is at your disposal for your visit to Orléans (whether it's an excursion, a holiday or just a visit) creating moments of friendship and pleasure!

Our trip advisers will be able to tell you about our various "weekend" packages or to give you all the information you need if you haven't already found it on our website **www.tourisme-orleans.com**. They will also suggest a tour of Orléans, either by yourself or with a tour guide and interpreter.

Our leaflets were produced in order to enrich your findings, according to your main points of interest.

From Joan of Arc to the Renaissance period, including "unusual Orléans" (9 walks between the sky and the Loire), plus a walk for children, there has to be something which fits your needs, along with the information related to it.

If you would like to improve your knowledge of Orleans, don't hesitate to ask for information about the city as a "city of Art and History".

You will also have the possibility to follow our guide offering various visits to discover the city. The schedule is available on the website: **www.tourisme-orleans.com** and/or at the tourist office reception.

Finally, if you are a company or club, willing to organize a discovery tour of the city for your members, we offer the possibility of preparing a made-to-measure visit. With around thirty ideas which we have recorded, according to everyone's wishes, you can create, along with our specialists, your own discovery programme. It may last for 4 hours, the entire day or two days and one night. Anything is possible!

## Office de Tourisme et de Congrès d'Orléans

2, place de l'Étape – CS 95632  
45056 Orléans cedex 1 (France)

### Contacts:

service Accueil: **+33 238 24 05 05**

service Groupes: **+33 238 24 01 61**

service Tourisme d'Affaires: **+33 238 24 01 69**

**Website and facebook:** [www.tourisme-orleans.com](http://www.tourisme-orleans.com)

**Facebook:** [facebook.com/orleanstourisme](https://facebook.com/orleanstourisme)



## > The business tourism department

The city of Orléans provides all you require for successful conventions and seminars.

The Orléans tourist office will guide you, until the end of your project, thus guaranteeing success. You will be granted a specialist representative who will provide thorough logistic back-up. Thanks to the privileged relationships we have with business events professionals and public authorities, we can offer you a quality service.

Our assistance is vast, covering the initial planning of your dossier right through to its completion. We ensure advice, the development of your applicant's file, the handling of registrations, the booking of hotels etc.



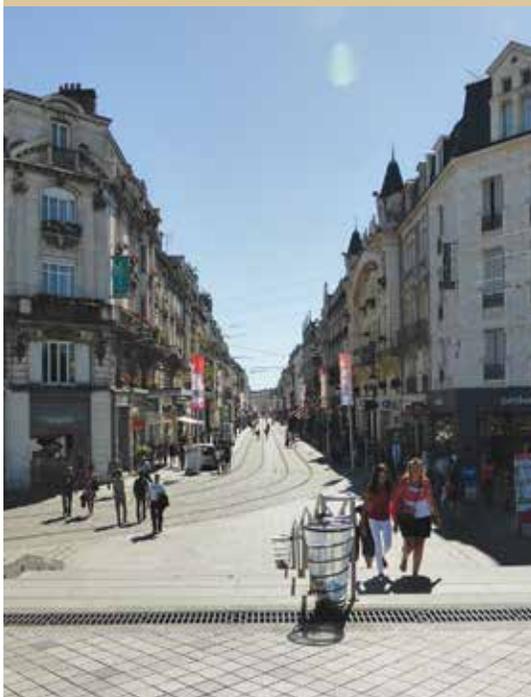
## > Discover Orleáns

### Shopping and handicrafts

Shoppers and leisurely strollers will be delighted by the diversity of shops in Orleáns and by the quality of the craftsmen.

Go and find them in the heart of the city or by going down to the Loire River.

The association «Les Vitrites d'Orleáns» publishes a leaflet featuring all the shops adhering to it. This leaflet can be found in the shops, and also at the Orleáns Tourist Office.



#### Les Vitrites d'Orleáns

CCI

23, place du Martroi

45023 Orleáns cedex 1

Tel.: +33 238 81 84 05

## > Discover Orléans



# Orléans, the Region's capital city

Only one hour away from Paris, Orléans is one of the largest cities to compete with Paris, situated between the cereal growing meadows of Beauce, the forest of Orléans and the famous lakes of Sologne. Orléans and its surrounding area consists of 22 towns and almost 274000 inhabitants.

## > Orléans in the beginning

In the beginning Orléans was a Gallic fortification called Genabum, one of Carnutes' thriving strongholds. It became Aurelianis when its bishop, Aignan, defeated the Huns in the invasion commanded by Attila. In 511, Clovis founded a council in the city, equally important in matters of religion, as in matters of politics.

Two centuries later, Orléans was the capital city of one of the four kingdoms, which were created when the Frankish chief died, and played a leading role in the "Carolingian Renaissance".

## > Orléans becoming famous

In 987, the coronation of Hugues Capet and his son Robert the Pious took place in the cathedral of Orléans, cornerstone of eight centuries of power. Monasteries and their schools multiplied and Orléans soon became a well known centre for teaching, particularly in Roman law and later in Civil law. In 1305, the schools of Orléans were granted the status of University and numerous foreign students came to study. Among them were Saint Yves, Budé, Calvin, and Pothier.



## > The troubled years

From 1344, the Duchy of Orléans traditionally became the property of the king's second son. Coats of Arms of the city illustrate this loyalty to the Crown. The troubled times of the 100 Years' War didn't spare Orléans and the life in the city was greatly disrupted. In 1428, the siege of Orléans began and lasted until May 7<sup>th</sup> 1429, when Joan of Arc attacked the Fort des Tourelles, leading to its capture the very next day. This event marked the start of the recapture of territories occupied by the English.

In the XV<sup>th</sup> and XV<sup>th</sup> centuries, Orléans was one of the most beautiful cities in France.





## > Discover Orléans



Churches and Town Houses multiplied. However, religious wars fiercely disrupted it's prosperity. Condé turned Orléans into the capital city of uprising, the city was subjected to a devastating siege and its ramparts were torn down. With the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) the last protestants left Orléans.

### > Developing trade

With the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), the town lost its last Protestants. Monarchic ruling generated new prosperity based on river trade, which peaked in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was during this period that the town adopted the layout which is still visible today. At that time, local wealth rested on processing and trade in sugar from the colonies and the manufacturing of vinegar and fabrics. Even moreso than the Revolution, it was the arrival of the railway and the loss of the sugar colonies which, for a time, were responsible for an upheaval in the town's economy.

### > Wars and Reconstruction

The 1870 war did not spare Orléans. The city was occupied by the Prussian forces. The 1914 War took the town's children and the Second World War struck at its very heart causing widespread destruction. During the years following its liberation by General Pattons troops, Orléans undertook a huge campaign of reconstruction. In the 1960s the town was marked by a sizeable population growth and industrial decentralization. The creation of the La Source neighbourhood allowed the University Campus and the Park Floral to be set up.

### > Dynamism and Authenticity

Nowadays, Orléans, loyal to its past, is focusing on developing economy, culture and teaching in order to maintain the quality of life for which it has always been famous. The city and its river were reunited in developing the docks and welcome every two years the Festival de Loire and the ancient centre was rehabilitated in order to remind everyone of its forgotten heritage. By these means, Orléans affirmed its role as the region's capital with great enthusiasm.

### > Twinnings

A twinning policy was undertaken by the city in 1946, when the first treaty was signed with the Scottish city of Dundee. Since then, Orléans has established other contacts on the European continent and also in America, Africa and Asia.

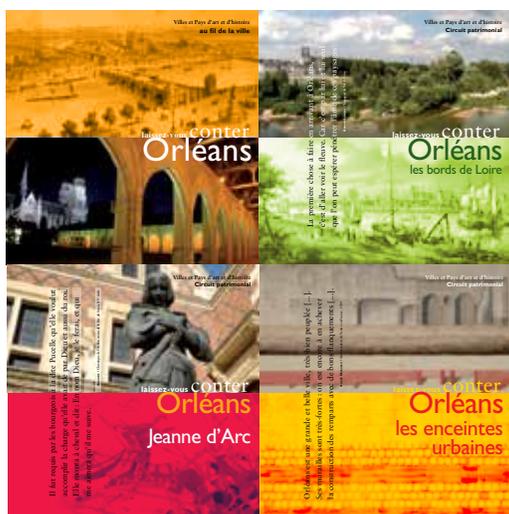
- Dundee (Scotland) 1946
- Trévisé (Italy) 1959
- Münster (Germany) 1960
- Kristiansand (Norway) 1973
- Wichita (USA) 1973
- Tarragone (Spain) 1978
- Saint Flour (France) 1986
- Utsunomiya (Japan) 1989
- Lugoj (Roumania) 1989
- Cracovie (Poland) 1992
- Parakou (Benin) 1993.





## Orléans, city of art and history

The northernmost city on the arc of the Loire River, Orléans provides a prestigious environment and a rich history. Between Beauce, the forest of Orléans and the gateway to Sologne, the stories of Orléans and its river have developed, closely linked to one another and with the city becoming a place for trade and cultural exchanges. Orléans still guards traces of all the various architectural periods it went through. Over the past few years, proud of its past and dynamic because of its projects and ambitions, the city council committed itself to a policy of promoting heritage. This commitment was rewarded with Orléans being granted the status of “Ville d’art et d’histoire” in May 2009 by the Minister of Culture. Within the framework of this label, the “Ville d’art et d’histoire” committee is developing plans to make people more aware of the architecture and their heritage with organized tours throughout the city, conferences and activities, the creation of an educational service and the publication of heritage leaflets etc.



> For more  
information

Service Ville d'art et d'histoire  
Collégiale Saint-Pierre-le-Puellier  
45000 Orléans

Phone number: +33 238 68 31 22

Website: [www.orleans.fr](http://www.orleans.fr)

Contact: Pauline Marton,  
Coordinator of architecture and patrimony

E-mail: [pmarton@ville-orleans.fr](mailto:pmarton@ville-orleans.fr)



## > Discover Orléans

### Orléans, a Royal City

#### > Discovering the ancient district of Orléans

The ancient district boasts an exceptional heritage. Medieval half-timbered houses, elegant fronts from the Renaissance period and town houses can be found.

The half-timbered house is one of the oldest proven construction techniques in Orléans. This type of construction was stopped during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in order to prevent fires. The rehabilitation of the ancient district undertaken by the city council enabled the promotion of numerous of those houses where timber frames were painted in a vast range of colours.

The historic centre of the city, developed as a pedestrian area with new paving, benefits from a specific "plan lumière" (a recent concept aiming to establish the lighting of a tourist city or a built-up area) highlighting the fronts and the architectural detail for a wonderful night's walk.



#### > Châtelet

The fortress of Châtelet, made up of both civil and military construction ensuring strong defenses and the sheltering of kings during their stays, used to represent the seat of power.

As the area where the main markets took place, it was one of the most important economic centres of the city.

The castle was destroyed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a project to build a covered market with metallic reinforcements was suggested. The Baltard style covered market was constructed in 1889. In 1976, to comply with hygiene and modernisation issues, the covered market was destroyed and a commercial complex was built instead, as a covered food market, shops and a car park.



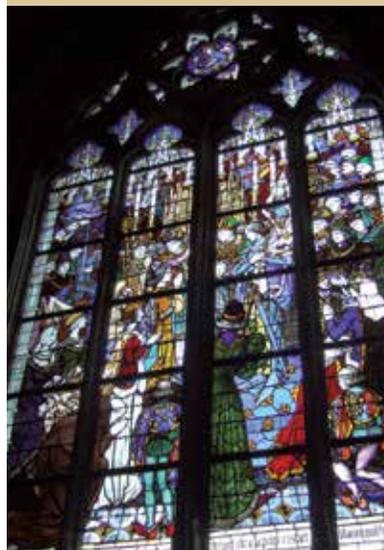


## Sainte Croix Cathedral

In the 4<sup>th</sup> century, with the development of Christianity, Saint Euverte built a primitive church. Euverte, Bishop of Orléans, gave the building the name Sainte Croix (Holy Cross) as the cross of the Christ was discovered at this time in Jerusalem. Several conflicts and disasters such as 989's fire, which devastated a major part of the city and of the cathedral, led to the reconstruction of the monument. At that time the Roman church was built with generous proportions but it collapsed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and was rebuilt, however this time in a gothic style.

### > Orléans Cathedral, Sainte-Croix

600 years were necessary, from the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup>, to build the cathedral because of numerous destructions. With the religious wars of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, for instance, the destruction of the pillars led to the collapsing of the transept. With the edict of August 9<sup>th</sup> 1599, Henry IV decided that the royal treasury would finance its restoration, ending under the Louis XIV's reign. As a tribute, his effigy, the sun and his motto: "Nec pluribus impar" (Above all) can be seen on the rose-windows of the transept. Not to be missed are the insets which Hardouin Mansart sculpted in the wood of the chancel when Louis XIV was in power from 1680 to 1706. On May 8<sup>th</sup> 1829, during the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of Orleans, the inauguration of the cathedral's portal marked the achievement of the monument's restauration.



### > Stained glass windows depicting Joan of Arc

On the side aisles of the cathedral, the stained glass windows dedicated to Joan of Arc tell us about her life, from Domrémy (the town where she was born) to her conviction and burning at the stake in Rouen. They also depict her freeing of the city of Orléans. Those works from Galland and Gibelin were produced at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Those remarkable stained glass windows, where blues, reds and greens dominate, are the originals. In fact they had been removed, and thus protected, during the Second World War.



## &gt; Discover Orléans

## Joan of Arc, heroine of Orléans

Throughout the world and in all languages, Joan of Arc appears in all cultures as a symbol of bravery. This reputation was due, among other things, to her liberating Orléans from the English in 1429. Joan of Arc, who was called "Virgin of Orléans", is an emblematic figure of French history. In 2012, Orléans celebrated the 600<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of her birth.

### > On the road to glory

Joan of Arc was born in Donrémy, a village in Lorraine. At that time, the 100 Years' War between the French kingdom, the English people and their allies from the Duchy of Burgundy was tearing up the country. When she was 13, Joan of Arc, who was a shepherdess, began to hear voices. Those voices ordered her to go and free the kingdom of France from English occupation and to have the dauphin, future king Charles VII, crowned in Reims.

Joan managed to convince him to give her a weapon in order to fight the English people. On May 7<sup>th</sup> 1429, during the battle of Tourelles, she freed Orléans where the siege had lasted several months. The following day the English stopped fighting and left the city. Two months later Charles VII was crowned and consecrated in the cathedral of Reims.

### > A tragic end

Joan of Arc continued to travel around the country freeing it from the English. However, she had to face her first defeat in Paris where she was forced to raise the siege. Then, as she went to free Compiègne, which was occupied by people from Burgundy, she was captured and sold to the English. During her trial, Joan of Arc was found guilty of being a relapsed heretic. On May 30<sup>th</sup> 1431 she was condemned and burnt at the Place du Vieux Marché in Rouen. She was 19. After her trial was reviewed, Joan was beatified in Saint-Pierre de Rome in 1909 and canonized in 1920.



### > On sale

The DVD dedicated to the 600<sup>th</sup> birthday of the birth of Joan of Arc is for sale in the Office of Tourism and Congress of Orléans

## > Discover Orléans



# The Royal River Loire

The River Loire, 1012 kilometres in length, is the longest river in France. It rises in the Ardèche in Mont Gerbier de Jonc, passes throughout the country and goes back up to Orléans. The river flows into the Atlantic Ocean via an estuary in Saint-Nazaire, in the Loire-Atlantique.

The River Loire, much used by the kings of France (The Capetians among others, who even established their dynasty in Orléans before going to Paris), also called “Royal River”, is lined with many castles (Sully, Chaumont, Amboise,...) abbeys, historic cities and typical villages.

## > Wild River

As the last wild river of Europe, the Loire offers an exceptional and well preserved landscape.

Docks and levies remind us of the port's activities until the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the protection of inhabitants from rising water levels. There are numerous places for walks where you will find a multitude of flora and fauna (beavers, grey herons, wild plants ...)

## > The Loire Valley

Since October 30<sup>th</sup> 2000, the Loire Valley (between Sully-sur-Loire in the Loiret and Chatonnes-sur-Loire in Anjou) is the biggest French site registered on the UNESCO world heritage list.

The territory is made up of 2 regions (Centre and Pays de Loire), 4 departments (Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire) and 6 large cities and their suburbs (Orléans, Blois, Tours, Chinon, Saumur, Angers).

From this registration, « Loire by bicycle » was created: a 800 km cycle path between Cuffy and Saint-Brévin les Pins.



## > Regionale Products

### > Orléans fruit macaroons

A new speciality, launched in 2006, the macaroons of Orléans are produced with fruit of the region, such as strawberries, soaked in the vinegar of Orléans, compote of pear and ginger, hazel creams and crystallized rose petals, lime and cinnamon.

### > Orléans vinegar



Orléans is well known for its traditional production of vinegar.

Transported by boat, the wines of the Loire were often bitter and undrinkable on arrival. Once the sour wines were transformed into vinegar however, they became particularly appreciated. Nowadays the best chefs use the vinegars of Orléans for a variety of flavours.

### > Orléans mustard

Conceived from a forgotten recipe of 1580 Orléans mustard reappeared in 2002 thanks to vinegar producer Martin Pourret. A tasty mix of premium ingredients, such as salt from Guérande and the famous vinegar of Orléans, make up its smooth creamy paste. Fine and full flavoured, the aromas of the mustards will tantalise the taste buds.



### > Wines of Orleans and Orléans-Clery

If the vineyards of Orleans had seen a distinct decline in the 20<sup>th</sup> century because of phylloxera, they have in the last few years produced some good quality wines, (chardonnay, pinot noir, pinot meunier, cabernet.....) thanks to the efforts of the wine growers. Their efforts were rewarded in 2006 with an AOC award, given to only the best of wines.

### > Cotignac of Orléans

This quince jelly, presented in a little round spruce box, gets its name from the village of Cotignac in the Var. In the middle ages, a confectioner from the village moved to Orléans and continued production of the jelly there. This sweet quickly became a delicacy of the royal courts. Since Louis XI cotignac has been offered as a present to all important visitors passing through the region.

In order to follow the tradition just break open the lid which can serve as a spoon. Happy eating !

### > The boutique

All these products, with the exception of the macaroons, are on sale in the boutique of the tourist office in Orleans.

Phone number: **+33 2 38 24 05 05**



## > Parks and Gardens

### An invitation to a walk

Most of the parks and gardens are an invitation to enjoy a walk and admire the many remarkable trees. Through their diversity, these gardens are also a tribute to the art of horticulture in Orléans and its region.

#### > Parc Floral de la Source

The most famous park in Orléans, Parc Floral is spread over 35 hectares. It lies between the vineyards of Sologne and the Loire Valley. Throughout the year Parc Floral changes thanks to the different flowers and plants which bloom at different times of the year.

There, you will discover the source of the Loiret, a rose garden, a garden filled with irises and dahlias, a butterfly house and a kitchen garden. Numerous activities are offered during the year, for children and for grown-ups: outdoor games, events...

#### > Jardin des Plantes

This garden, in the Saint Marceau district, mixes vegetal diversity and areas to walk. It hosts an orangery, a greenhouse, thematic gardens, different floral decorations and remarkable tree species.

Jardin de l'Hôtel Groslot



#### > Jardin de l'Hôtel Groslot

This Romantic style garden near the city hall is a good example of what the gardens in the city used to be like in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. You will also find the Ginkgo Biloba, known as the Maidenhair Tree, the porch of the chapel of Saint Jacques and pieces of 15<sup>th</sup> century architecture from the Châtelet district.

Parc Floral



#### > Jardin de la Charpenterie

5000 square metres in size and located in the heart of the ancient centre, this garden gives visitors a beautiful view point over the Loire River. The garden is an invitation to relax having a large lawn, clumps of trees, a kiosk and a pergola.

#### > Parc Louis Pasteur

This park lies to the East of the train station. It's influenced by the spirit of 19<sup>th</sup> century gardens, laid out in regular lines. At the centre directly in line with the cathedral, there is a boating pond, bordered with boxwoods and flowerbeds and dominated by "la Source Humaine" (The Human Source), a sculpture by Félix Carpentier. Around it, lawns are brightened up with flower and shrub displays.

## > Practical Orléans

### Coming to Orléans

#### > By road

At the heart of the Loire valley, Orléans benefits from an excellent position at the crossroads of all the major routes.

A10 : Paris - Orléans - Bordeaux

A19 link A10 to A6 : Artenay - Montargis - Courtenay

A71 : Orléans - Bourges - Clermont-Ferrand

RN20 : Paris - Orléans - Toulouse

RN60 : Orléans - Montargis - Sens

RN152 : Tours - Blois - Orléans - Fontainebleau

RN157 : Orléans - Le Mans - Rennes

#### > By bus

The bus station is situated close to the SNCF train station. Many regional transport companies share the regular routes, both departmental and interdepartmental.

##### Ulys

Timetable and plan : [www.Ulys-loiret.com](http://www.Ulys-loiret.com)

Phone number: **+33 800 00 45 00**

##### Transbeauce

Timetable and plan : [www.Transbeauce.fr](http://www.Transbeauce.fr)

##### Coordinates

Bus station - rue Marcel Proust - 45000 Orléans

Phone number: **+33 238 53 94 75**

#### > By rail

Orleans is served by 2 train stations, one situated in its centre and the other at Fleury-les-Aubrais, 2 kms to the north.

The SNCF runs 40 daily links between Orléans-Paris and Paris-Orléans, a journey of one hour.

New direct lines to other major french towns have been introduced, such as Paris-Orléans-Tours-Nantes and also Orléans-Lyon.

The elipso hotel train runs several times a week from Orléans to Barcelona and Madrid.

#### > By air

Orléans is situated one hour by road from airports at Orly and Tours, and two hours from Roissy Charles de Gaulle, Paris.

Twenty minutes from Orléans, at Saint-Denis de l'Hotel, you can find an airport for business flights.

### Moving around Orléans

#### > Urban transport for travellers

Transport in and around orleans is made easier because of its solid network.

TAO ensures travel in the area with buses and two tram lines.

ALLO TAO : **+33 800 01 2000**

Website: [www.reseau-tao.fr](http://www.reseau-tao.fr)

E-mail: [contact@reseau-tao.fr](mailto:contact@reseau-tao.fr)



## &gt; Discover Orleans

## The Loire festival in Orléans

### > The largest European meeting of riverboats

From September 23<sup>rd</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015 - 7<sup>th</sup> edition

As of early summer, the Loire riverside in Orléans will be humming with activity, preparing for the arrival of over 200 traditional boats to pay tribute to the royal river and its history!

### > The story of the Loire Festival...

Created in 2003 by the Mayor of Orléans to enable his city's inhabitants to reclaim the Loire - the last "wild" river in Europe and a Unesco World Heritage site - the Loire Festival revives the prestigious past of Orléans' docks and highlights the culture of the Loire River, its traditional transport as well as other French or foreign rivers.

Orléans' old port, a centre of river commerce at the gates of Paris before the advent of railroads in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, is brought back to life with the arrival of 200 traditional crafts.

Every two years, this Orléans event - family-oriented, festive and free - welcomes visitors from across France and abroad to experience exceptional moments full of the history, heritage and rich culture of our beautiful city.

### > In Orléans' Port, discover...

For 5 days, 700 sailors from the Loire, other French rivers and foreign guests from the Vistule in Poland, will take over Orléans' docks, filling this historic port once more with the rhythm of their songs, demonstrations of traditional riverboat activities and countless anecdotes that tell their rich history.



### > On the quays, stroll...

A variety of stands also invite you to discover the crafts and gastronomy of the Val de Loire, while open-air guinguette cafés along the riverside serve meals against the magical backdrop of the Loire and its boats.

Concerts and street performers, artists, poets and musicians, all take part in this warm, festive atmosphere.

### > On the Loire, all aboard!

Over 200 traditional boats celebrate our rich heritage through nautical demonstrations, river cruises, regattas, contests...

A foreign river, the Vistule in Poland, is guest of honour, with its sailors, traditions and gastronomy!

### > In the evening, dream...

Each evening, the site is bathed in lights, unveiling a magical Loire, poetic scenes, enchanting shows...

### > And in the city, wander...

