



Tour Information



Loire Valley by Rail





Travel

Passports

You may need to renew your British Passport if you are travelling to an EU country. **Please ensure your passport is less than 10 years old (even if it has 6 months or more left on it) and has at least 6 months validity remaining from the date of travel.** EU, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and Swiss valid national identification cards are also acceptable for travel. For more information, please visit: [passport checker](#)

Visas

You do not need a visa for short trips to France. For all other passport holders please check the visa requirements with the appropriate embassy. For further information, please check here: [travel to the EU](#)

French consulate: PO Box 57, 6A Cromwell Place, London SW7 2EW; Tel (020) 7838 2000/1. Information Service: Tel (0891) 887 733, Fax: (020) 7838 2046.

Opening hours: 0900-1130 (and 1600-1630 for visa collection only) Mon-Fri (except British and French national holidays).



Tickets

The tour manager will distribute Eurostar tickets at St Pancras. Please meet at the statue underneath the big clock on the first-floor 1½ - 2 hours prior to departure time.

Please take care not to lose your tickets and please check that the details on your tickets are accurate. Your ticket is non-transferable and non-refundable. No refund can be given for non-used portions.

A light meal will be served to passengers travelling Standard Premier on Eurostar. Standard class Eurostar tickets do not include any food or drink on board, although there is a buffet car serving drinks and snacks.

Train Seats

On all legs of the journey, you have reserved seat and carriage numbers which are shown clearly on your ticket.



Baggage

As with most trains, passengers are responsible for carrying baggage onto and off the train. Baggage can be stored on overhead shelves or at the entrance to the carriages. Trolleys are available at St Pancras Paris and Lille, but bags do need to be carried on to the platform. Porters are sometimes but not always available at St Pancras.

Travel Editions recommends a luggage delivery service called **thebaggageman**, where your suitcase can be picked up from your home before departure and delivered straight to your hotel; therefore removing the worry about carrying your cases onto and off the trains.

For further information:

<http://www.thebaggageman.com>

Border Control

At border control, you may need to:

- show a return or onward ticket.
- show you have enough money for your stay.
- use separate lanes from EU, EEA and Swiss citizens when queueing.

Taking food into EU countries

Please note you are not able to take meat, milk or any products containing them into EU countries.

Transfers

On arrival in St Pierre des Corps, transfer by coach to the Grand Hotel de Tours (approx. 20 mins.)

Special Requests

If you haven't already done so, please notify Travel Editions of any special requests as soon as possible to allow sufficient time to make the necessary arrangements.



Accommodation

Grand Hotel de Tours

Dating from 1927, the four-star Grand Hotel de Tours is located in the heart of Tours close to the train station and within walking distance of most of the main sights. Recently renovated with Art-Deco flourishes, the hotel offers comfortable well-appointed bedrooms with all modern amenities including private bath/shower, TV, telephone, air-conditioning and wifi.

For more information visit their website:

<http://en.legrandhoteltours.com/>



Food

At the centre of local gastronomy, goat cheese comes in five different AOC variations: Crottin de Chavignol (a small, round, slightly bulging delight), Sainte-Maure de Touraine (a *bûche* famously tied up with a strand of hay), Selles-sur-Cher (rounds with a fine blue crust), and for the finish, two pyramids: Valençay, the top of which will have been sliced off by Talleyrand, and Pouligny-Saint-Pierre, which managed to keep its head. To this mix add Trèfle, a newcomer among *chèvres*, and cow's milk cheeses such as Cendré d'Olivet and Feuille de Dreux.

The best-known specialities here are Rillettes de Tours, poached eggs au Chinon, saupiquet nivernais, *pâté berrichon* with eggs, chicken en barbouille, nougats de Tours, Chinon peaches, sabayon de golden, prune candies, and dried pears.

For those with a sweet tooth, desserts here are also delicious: macaroons, jams, dries apples and pears, shortbreads.

Almost all restaurants offer two types of meals: *a la carte* (extensive choice for each course, generally more expensive) and *le menu* (a set meal at a fixed price).

The bill (*l'addition*) will not be presented until it is asked for, even if clients sit and talk for half an hour after finishing their meal. Usually, a discretionary service charge is added to your bill in restaurants and bars, and no further tipping is required.

Generally speaking, mealtimes in France are strictly observed. Lunch is as a rule served from noon to 1330, dinner usually from 2000-2130, but the larger the city, the later the dining hour.



Drink

The Loire Valley wine region includes the French wine regions situated along the Loire River from the Muscadet region near the city of Nantes on the Atlantic coast to the region of Sancerre and Pouilly-Fumé just southeast of the city of Orléans in north central France. In between are the regions of Anjou, Saumur, Bourgueil, Chinon, and Vouvray. The Loire Valley itself follows the river through the Loire province to the river's origins in the Cévennes but the majority of the wine production takes place in the regions noted above. While the majority of production is white wine from the Chenin blanc, Sauvignon blanc and Melon de Bourgogne grapes, there are red wines made (especially around the Chinon region) from Cabernet franc. In addition to still wines, rosé, sparkling and dessert wines are also produced. With Crémant production throughout the Loire, it is the second largest sparkling wine producer in France after Champagne. The Loire Valley has a long history of winemaking dating back to the 1st century.

In elegant restaurants the wine list will be separate from the main menu, but in less opulent establishments will be printed on the back or along the side of the *carte*. The waiter will usually be glad to advise an appropriate choice. If in doubt, try the house wine; this will usually be less expensive and will always be the owner's pride.

Meals included in the price of your holiday are:

Breakfast – daily



Destination

There are so many places to visit in the Centre - Val de Loire region that once you have sampled the experience, you will want to return time and time again.

Here the rich landscape offers great rivers, vibrant cities like Orleans and Tours, historical medieval towns such as Chinon and Loches, beautiful villages like Montresor, natural parks in La Brenne and Anjou, some of the best wines of France and a host of local delicacies. There is a plethora of festivals throughout the year to give you a taste of the region's unique culture and heritage.

The area also has been touched by many historical figures from Richard the Lionheart to Joan of Arc and Leonardo de Vinci. It has also inspired poets and novelists for centuries, with some of its native sons, such as Rabelais and Balzac, using the area as a setting their works.

Details of places of interest included in the tour:

Tours

Tours, the principal city of the department of Indre-et-Loire (formerly Touraine) in the Loire Valley, has a well-preserved cultural heritage which rests easily against its modern, vibrant and dynamic image of today. It has been a seat of learning since the Middle Ages and carries on this fine tradition through its university today. The city has much to offer the first-time visitor and although small enough to walk its modern tramway transport system allows for easy and inexpensive access to many of its landmarks and tourist sites.

For more information about Tours, please visit:
<https://www.experienceloire.com/tours.htm>

Blois

The Royal City of Blois sits proudly by the banks of the Loire with its skyline dominated by its cathedral and famous Chateau. The city was the favoured stronghold of the kings of France for 100 years, With the chateau being the principle royal residence from when Louis XII established his court here in 1498 until Henry IV moved it to Paris in 1598. Blois is the 'prefecture' (capital) of the department of Loire-et-Cher and is the established

business centre of a farming district which produces wheat, vegetables (especially asparagus) and wine in abundance. Auguste Poulain opened a confectionary-chocolate factory in Blois in 1848, the site now is a hotel but his legacy lives on and is evident on almost every street corner.

For more information about Blois, please visit:
<https://www.experienceloire.com/blois.htm>

Saumur

Saumur is situated at the southern end of Anjou, at the confluence of the Thouet and the Loire Rivers, in an area of ancient settlement. Saumur dates back to the fourth century BC - it was created as a small village in ancient times called simply 'Mur' with people who lived in caves (called 'habitations troglodytes'), dug along the sides of steep mountain ranges to the east of Saumur. Saumur is a very attractive town with its white stone buildings, grey slate rooves and riverside setting, all topped of course by its grand chateau set on a hill above the town. It is a lively shopping town and has lots of attractive streets to explore and several nice squares with cafes and restaurants that are charming places to stop for a drink or a meal. The Place Saint Pierre is particularly attractive with the imposing church of Saint Pierre which dates to the 12 and 13th centuries and contains some lovely stained-glass windows. Also on the square are some attractive half-timber buildings from the 15 and 16th centuries.

For more information about Saumur, please visit:
<https://www.loirevalleyfrance.net/places/saumur.html>

Amboise

Amboise is incredibly charming but also a bit 'touristy' because of its popularity with visitors to the Loire Valley. What brings them here is its historical links to the French Royal Family, its markets and a little surprisingly perhaps, its connection with Leonardo de Vinci. The town still retains its medieval feel and has plenty of good restaurants and cafes to relax in and sample the local wines and produce of the area. The Loire River here at Amboise is best appreciated from atop the chateau or by a stroll across the bridge to the Leonardo da Vinci statue on Ile d'Or then looking back towards the town. Francois I spent his childhood here at the chateau and when he

succeeded to the throne, he lavished much of his social skills on Amboise. He held frequent balls, feasts, tournaments, and it was he who in 1516 invited Leonardo da Vinci to stay at the delightful Manoir du Clos-Luce, nearby with the promise of a pension, with the only requirement being that he devote some of his time to conversation and companionship. It is said that there is a secret tunnel from the chateau to the Manoir du Clos - Luce. Leonardo's remains now lie within the Chapel of Saint-Hubert within the grounds of the chateau. A visit to Amboise would not be complete without a short walk down Rue Victor-Hugo past the troglodyte houses (complete with satellite dishes) cut into the limestone cliff face, to the enchanting house and gardens where Leonardo de Vinci spent his final years.

For more information about Amboise, please visit:
<https://www.experienceloire.com/amboise.htm>

Chateau de Chambord

Chambord is the symbol of the power of King Francois I, who transformed an ancient hunting ground into one of the most beautiful chateaux. King Francois I decided to build his chateau at Chambord in 1519 on marsh land on the banks of the River Cosson and wanted a place that would allow him to satisfy his passion for hunting and high living. Fascinated and heavily influenced by the Italian arts and artists he built his chateau combining both Italian and French characteristics which contains over 400 rooms, 365 fireplaces and 84 staircases. Work was interrupted between 1522 and 1526 and when King Francois I returned, he continued work on the chateau for 20 years until his death in 1547. Work continued under the reign of Francois son Henry II and grandson Charles IX and the chateau was finally completed by King Louis XIV in 1685. The chateau is built on the same model as most medieval chateaux with a central square building and a keep with four towers at each corner. There are five habitable levels with four square apartments and four apartments in the round towers on each level. One architectural curiosity which has contributed to the fame of Chambord is the double-spiral staircase which involves two spiral stairs that turn in the same direction but never meet. There is an up direction and a down, but never meeting people using the other staircase.

For more information about Chateau de Chambord, please visit: <https://www.chambord.org/en/>

Chateau de Chenonceau

The history of the Chateau de Chenonceau is defined by an almost uninterrupted succession of women who built, embellished, protected, restored and saved it. Nicknamed the 'Ladies Chateau' it is one of the most majestic of the Loire chateaux and dear to Diane de Poitiers and the Queen Catherine de Medici. Located beside the River Cher, the chateau shows off its grand history, richly furnished rooms including the kitchen, the bedrooms of Louise de Lorraine and Gabrielle d'Estrees, Henry IV's mistress, the Medici Gallery and many more, the estate park, the Russell Page Garden and flower kitchen garden. Chenonceau also has an outstanding museum collection of paintings by the masters including Murillo, Tintoretto, Nicolas Poussin, Correggio, Rubens and a rare selection of tapestries from sixteenth century Flanders.

For more information about the Chateau de Chenonceau, please visit: <https://www.chenonceau.com/en/>

Chateau de Villandry

The Chateau de Villandry was the last of the major Loire chateaux built during the Renaissance period of the Loire Valley. Today, only the castle keep, where in 1189 King Henry II of England conceded defeat to Philippe Augustus, the French King, still remains from the old fortress built not far from Tours. Designed in the French Renaissance style by Jean Le Breton, one of the King Francis I's ministers, with a gallery with arcades, richly decorated pilasters and a steep sloping roof. Transformations were undertaken in the 18th century by Joachum Carvallo and Ann Coleman and now their great-grandson, Henri Carvallo, manages the estate and its gardens. Chateau de Villandry is probably most well-known and famous for its wonderful gardens laid out on three levels including the Renaissance vegetable garden, the Love Gardens, water garden, medicinal plant garden, maze and the sun garden.

For more information on Chateau de Villandry, please visit: <https://www.chateauvillandry.fr/?lang=en>

Royal Abbey of Fontevraud

The Royal Abbey of Fontevraud is one of the largest surviving monastic cities from the Middle Ages. Since its creation nearly a thousand years ago by an eccentric monk, the Abbey has always been a singular foundation. Run by an abbess, who gave shelter to men and women in the four priories: Sainte-Maire for the contemplatives, Saint-Marie-Madeleine for the lay sisters, Saint-Jean de l'Habit

for the monks and Saint-Lazare for nuns caring for lepers. The abbey is spread over 13 hectares with various buildings which today are teeming with life and various activities. There is much to see at the abbey including the effigies of Eleanor of Aquitaine, her husband Henry II and their son Richard the Lionheart within the abbey church, walk along the abbey cloister, visit the chapter house and the kitchens which give an understand of the daily lives of the nuns who lived there and also see how it was used in the 19th century as one of the toughest prisons in France.

For more information about the Abbey of Fontevraud please visit: <https://www.fontevraud.fr/en/>

Chateau Azay le Rideau

The Château d'Azay is considered one of the foremost examples of French Renaissance architecture. While both wings were built in the early years of the 16th century, the château took on its final shape in the 19th century. In around 1510, Gilles Berthelot, adviser to King Louis XII and Treasurer of France, purchased the mediaeval fortress of Azay and the surrounding land. Shortly after purchasing the land in Azay, Berthelot pulled down part of the old fortress to build a château in the style of the day. The work took a remarkably short amount of time: by 1522 the structure was completed. Put on sale shortly before the Revolution, the Château was bought in 1791 by Charles de Biencourt, the Marquis of Biencourt. Throughout the nineteenth century, the Biencourt family undertook major restoration work, giving it its present form. They also transformed the park into a beautifully landscaped garden in the English style then in vogue. At the end of the century, the château passed into the hands of several owners before being purchased in 1905 by the State. The château was classified as a *monument historique* nine years later. Major restoration work was carried out on the park in 2014, and work on the structure took place from 2015 to 2017.

For more information about Chateau Azay le Rideau, please visit: <http://www.azay-le-rideau.fr/en/>

Reading Suggestions

Graham Robb, *The Discovery of France*.

A general introduction to French culture, landscape and history, it also features an excellent insight into the distinctive character of France's regions.

Robert Polodori, *Chateaux of the Loire Valley*

The architectural heritage of the French kings is nowhere as present as in the Loire Valley. Magnificent castles, sophisticated gardens and sweeping parks demonstrate both the monarchs' power and appreciation of art, attracting and fascinating uncounted visitors to this day.

Tour manager

Your tour manager will be on hand throughout the tour to ensure that everything operated according to plan. If you have any problems or questions, please see him or her immediately – it is often possible to resolve complaints or problems very quickly on the spot and do everything to help you enjoy your holiday.

Grading

This tour has been graded as **Moderate**: Walking between sites, lots of standing for viewing.



The Basics

Climate – The weather around the Loire Valley at this time of year is likely to be pleasant, but there is the chance of the odd shower. Our best advice is to come prepared.

Time – GMT +2 hours (Summer time Apr-Oct); GMT + 1 (Standard time Nov-Mar).

Language – French.

Religion – Roman Catholic.

National holidays – New Year's day (01 Jan); Easter Monday; Labour day (01 May); Victory in Europe day (08 May); Ascension day; Whit Sunday; Whit Monday; National day (14 Jul); Assumption of Mary (15 Aug); All Saints' day (01 Nov); Armistice day (11 Nov); Christmas day (25 Dec).

Currency – Euro. €1 = 100 cents. Notes are in denominations of €500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5. Coins are in denominations of €2 and 1, and 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 cents.

Banks – Cashpoints compatible with international banking networks are located in all towns and cities, as well as airports, major train stations and other spots. They usually offer an attractive exchange rate. Those banks that still exchange foreign currencies into local money will always charge a transaction fee, so withdrawing money from an ATM usually represents the most logical means of obtaining euros.

Credit cards – American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard and Visa are widely accepted across the country. If you're eating at a restaurant, check prior to the meal that your card will be an acceptable form of payment. Even in cities, it's advisable to carry a supply of cash with you at all times.

Electricity – 220 volt, two-pin continental plug.

Drinking water – Tap water is safe to drink. (Although you'll find a huge amount of bottled water for sale too)

Shops and museums – Smaller towns have quaint boutiques and beautiful markets. Department stores are open 0900-1830 Monday to Saturday. Most shops are closed between 1200-1430. Some food shops (particularly bakers) are open Sunday mornings, in which case they will probably close Monday. Many shops close all day or half-day Monday.

Please note that most museums close on Mondays.

Clothes & Shoes – You may like to bring a warm sweater for cool evenings. Light rain wear for the occasional storm and good grip/flat walking shoes are recommended. .

Camera – bring plenty of memory cards/film and any spare camera batteries as these are not always available. Please check with your guide before photographing people.

Bath plugs – The hotel has plugs for basins, but it is useful to carry a 'universal' one with you.

Telephones/mobiles – The guarantee of free mobile phone roaming throughout the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway has ended. Check with your phone operator to find out about any roaming charges that might be applied after 1st January 2021. A new law means that you are protected from getting mobile data charges above £45 without you knowing. Once you reach £45, you need to opt in to spend more so that you can continue using the internet while you are abroad. Your phone operator will tell how you can do this.

Tipping – To keep our tours affordable, we do not increase the tour price by adding in tips. However, in the tourism industry, there is a certain level of expectation that when receiving a good service, one does award with a tip. Tour Managers, Representatives, Guides and Drivers appreciate a tip at the end of their involvement with the tour, but this is entirely at your discretion. We believe in allowing you to tip according to your level of satisfaction with their services, but for your guidance about £2-3 per person per day for the tour manager is the norm. We would like to reiterate that tipping is an entirely optional payment and this information is given purely to answer any questions you may have about it.



Health

Doctor/Dentist/Chemist

Please talk to your tour manager if you are feeling unwell and they will organise for you to see a doctor.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.



Hospital

Your tour manager/hotel reception will arrange hospital transport.

Keep receipts for insurance claims.

General Health Advice

We suggest you take a good supply of your own individual medicines with you and always keep some in your hand luggage in case you get delayed or your luggage goes astray. General-purpose supplies for bites, stings, or scratches, and your usual medication for headaches, or stomach upsets are always recommended. Oral re-hydration sachets are excellent for topping up salt and glucose levels.

Visit the NHS Fit For Travel website for more generally information specific to the country you are visiting – www.fitfortravel.nhs.uk

Sun Protection

Always ensure you take sufficient sun protection and moisturiser. A sun hat and sunglasses are also advisable.

Inoculations

You should check with your own doctor and take their advice as to which inoculations are required for the country you are visiting, as only they know your medical history and recommendations are liable to change at short notice.



Insurance

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

To be covered under your Travel Insurance Policy, if you become ill, it is essential that you contact a local doctor and telephone the emergency number of your insurance company. You will **NOT** be covered for any claim unless this procedure is carried out. Your insurance company will then decide on the best course of medical attention.

Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC)

Before you travel, make sure you've got a valid UK Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) or travel insurance with health cover.

You may not have access to free emergency medical treatment and could be charged for your healthcare if you do not have an EHIC or GHIC when visiting an EU country, or travel insurance with full healthcare cover when visiting Switzerland, Norway, Iceland or Liechtenstein. If you have an EHIC it will still be valid while it remains in date. Your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) or Global Health Insurance Card (GHIC) will be valid if you're travelling to an EU country.

We strongly recommend that you take out an appropriate travel insurance policy when you travel abroad.

For further information about the GHIC please visit:

<https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/healthcare-abroad/apply-for-a-free-uk-global-health-insurance-card-ghic/>



Should an emergency arise, please call our offices on:

00 44 20 7251 0045 (Mon-Fri 0900-1700)

Outside the above office hours telephone our emergency staff on:

00 44 7841 023807 or 00 44 7831 133079

PLEASE USE THESE NUMBERS ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A GENUINE EMERGENCY.

If you find that you need consular assistance during your holiday:

British Consulate Paris

16 rue d'Anjou

75008 Paris

France

Tel: +33 (0)1 44 51 31 00

France.enquiries@fco.gov.uk

Mon to Fri: 0930 to 1230. Outside these hours a consular Emergency Service is in operation and can be contacted on +33 (0)1 44 51 31 00

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