HERITAGE TRAIL

Secrets of a village at the gateway to the world 1h - 2km

- ***** Tourist office
- Parking
- Bus stop
- Publics toilets
- ♠ Church Saint Éloi
- International Golf of Roissy





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GROUP SERVICE

Whether you are leading an association, a works council, or representing a group of at least 15 people, we are here to assist you in organizing your excursion or stay in Grand Roissy. Dining, accommodation, guided tours... share your program with us, and we'll take care of the rest!

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ROISSY-EN-FRANCE

Secrets of a village at the gateway to the world





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Roissy-en-France. a charming village in the Val-d'Oise. boasts a rich history dating back to the Gallo-Roman era. First mentioned in the **7th century**. it saw the rise over the centuries of the Church of Saint Éloi (16th century) and the Château des Caramans, of which the stables remain today. Long an agricultural village. Roissy underwent a major turning point with the arrival of Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport in 1974. Despite this upheaval, the town has managed to preserve its authenticity and heritage. Today, Roissy-en-France charms visitors with its green surroundings, bucolic walks, and its unique balance between historical tradition and international dvnamism. A true gateway to France.

THE TOWN HALL PARK AND THE FIVE CONTINENTS PARK

The Town Hall Park, surrounding an elegant 1930s house (now the town hall), offers vast lawns, flower-lined paths, and a playground. It extends into the Orangerie Park, themed "The Five Continents," featuring exotic plants, sports facilities, a photo exhibition, and activities. Remnants of the château and parts of the Concorde punctuate the walk.



The remains of the stables of the Château des Caramans, built in the 18th century by Antoine de Mesmes. bear witness to a prestigious past. Erected on a site occupied since the 12th century, this classical-style château was destroyed after the Revolution. This remnant of the former stable was listed as a historic monument in 1925 and remains both a symbol of local history and the only visible trace of the château.





CHERRY BLOSSOM LANE

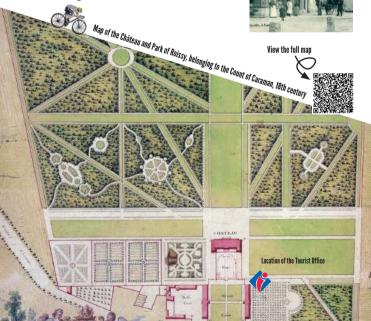
Once the boundary between the farmvard (stables) and the French formal garden of the Château, this lane turns into an enchanting setting in spring. The blossoming Japanese cherry trees give it a poetic, Japanese-inspired atmosphere, perfect for a bucolic stroll.

DORVAL STREET

Formerly known as "Rue du Moulin." it once led to the oven, the wine press. and the windmill built in 1541 with the approval of Francis I. Though sparsely inhabited, it was a busy thoroughfare and is today the main street of Roissy. lively with its shops and restaurants.



Formerly the Town Hall Square, then Pothier Square due to its surrounding shops, it was home to a butcher's shop as early as the 1930s. Renamed Pays de France Square, it later became a parking lot before being transformed in 2025 into a pedestrian and green space, true to the village's charm.







Built around 1570 by the de Mesmes family, the Church of Saint-Éloi is a fine example of Renaissance art, with a choir attributed to Nicolas de Saint Michel. Listed as a historic monument in 1942, it pays tribute to Saint Éloi, a 7th-century bishop and patron saint of metalworking trades.

SAINT ELOI CHURCH

CEDAR PARK

The cedar of Lebanon that gives the place its name is one of the three remaining trees from the park of the Château de Roissy. Planted around 1760 by Victor-Maurice de Riquet, Count of Caraman, it is said to have been brought back from England by the botanist Bernard de Jussieu. This park later inspired that of the Petit Trianon.

CULTURAL CENTER - THE ORANGERIE

The Orangerie, a former château building turned distillery in 1820, was closed in 1835. Like the château, it was demolished to recover its stones. In 1996, the Cultural Center of Roissy was built on this site and now bears its name.





The former Town Hall, built in 1836 with stones from the château, stood opposite Pays de France Square, in what is now the Post Office, recognizable by its bell tower. It was moved in 1981 to the current Town Hall. At the corner of Rue Dorval, two 17th-century houses still remain. In 1914. General Gallieni established his headquarters there.









