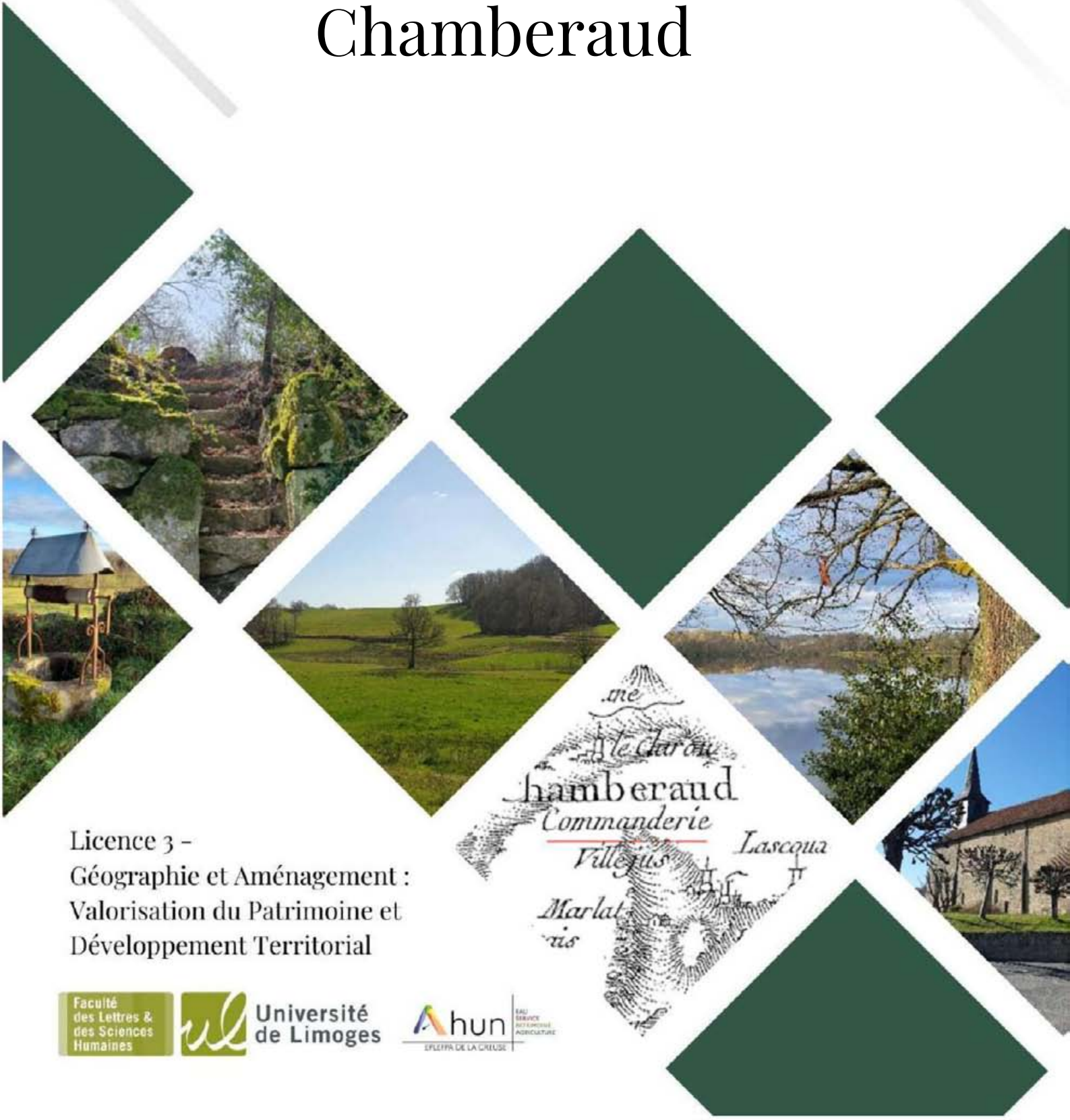


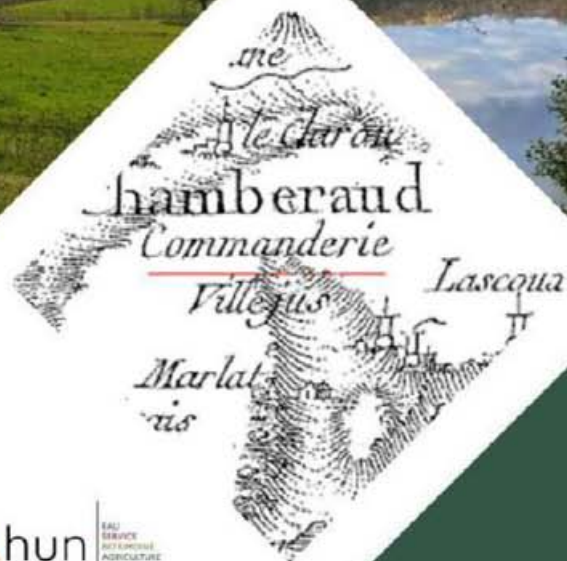
Carine Bigot, Léa Boulay et Maëlle Le Normand

Année 2024 - 2025

Heritage inventory Chamberaud



Licence 3 –
Géographie et Aménagement :
Valorisation du Patrimoine et
Développement Territorial



Thanks

Before beginning this report, we wanted to express our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to everyone who helped us complete this work. These thanks may seem unconventional, but they are offered with all our hearts. Of course, our analysis and writing have remained objective, despite what you are about to read.

First of all, we would like to thank our teachers, whose teachings enabled us to acquire the basics and the necessary keys to the completion of this project, in order to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Next, we extend our warmest thanks to the Chamberaud town hall, its residents, and the association for the promotion of Chamberaud's historical heritage. The town hall granted us free access to every corner of the village, from the interior of its church to its narrow lanes. Thanks to the mayor and the town's administrative staff, we received a wonderfully warm welcome from the very beginning of the project and were even treated to a delicious meal at the end of the guided tour we organized.

We would also like to thank the residents of Chamberaud who, along with the town hall and the association, welcomed us warmly and openly shared their knowledge, stories, and memories with us. Through walks, visits to their homes, and hot drinks that warmed us during the winter, they helped to enrich our project. All of this was invaluable to its realization.

Finally, we extend our thanks to each and every person and enthusiast of the association for promoting the historical heritage of Chamberaud.

For several years now, you have been working to research, promote, and pass on the heritage of this town that is so dear to you. Thanks to you, we have benefited from invaluable knowledge and work, generously shared from the very beginning of our project. These resources have been essential to the successful completion of this inventory.

Thanks to all of you, we discovered a town with a rich, varied, and captivating heritage. It charmed us and allowed us to acquire new skills as part of our studies. We can't wait to go back.

We hope that you will enjoy the following reading, and that it will allow you, through our eyes and our research, to discover Chamberaud and all that constitutes the richness of its heritage.

Acknowledgement

Before we begin, we would like to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to everyone who helped us with this project. These thanks may seem unorthodox, but they are expressed from the bottom of our hearts. Naturally, our analysis and writing have remained objective, despite what you are about to read.

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Secondly, we would like to extend our warmest thanks to the Chamberaud town council, its residents and the association for the promotion of Chamberaud's historical heritage. The town hall has given us free access to every corner of the village, from the interior of the church to its little lanes. Thanks to the town's mayor and administrative staff, we were made to feel wonderfully welcome, right from the start of the project, and were even well fed at the end of the guided tour we organized.

We'd also like to thank the people of Chamberaud who, like the town council and the association, gave us a warm welcome and shared their knowledge, stories and memories with us. By taking us on walks, showing us around their homes and providing us with hot drinks to keep us warm over the winter, they helped to fuel our project. It was all very useful to us in bringing it to fruition.

Finally, we'd like to thank each and every one of the association's passionate supporters for promoting Chamberaud's historic heritage. For some years now, you have been working to research, promote and pass on the heritage of this community, which is so dear to you. Thanks to you, we have been able to benefit from invaluable knowledge and work, passed on without restraint right from the start of our project. These elements have been essential to the success of this inventory.

Thanks to all of you, we have discovered a community with a rich, varied and endearing heritage. It has charmed us and enabled us to acquire new skills as part of our studies. We can't wait to return.

We hope you enjoy reading the following pages and that, through our eyes and our research, you will discover Chamberaud and all that makes up its rich heritage.

Table of Contents

<i>I- Introduction</i>	6
<i>II- Presentation of the study project</i>	10
<i>III- Inventory of natural heritage</i>	11
A – Geological Heritage	11
1. The Massif Central.....	11
2. The Guéret Granite Massif	12
B- Landscape heritage	14
1. The evolution of landscapes.....	14
2. The landscape components of Chamberaud.....	15
2.1. Semi-hedged landscapes, known as "countryside-park".....	15
2.2. Water-related landscapes.....	16
2.3. Agricultural storage terraces.....	16
2.4. Landscapes linked to honeycomb landforms.....	17
2.5. Forests.....	18
2.6. Isolated trees	18
C- Ecological heritage.....	19
D- Summary	20
<i>IV- Inventory of built heritage</i>	21
1. Built Heritage	21
1.1. Materials.....	21
1.2. Town Hall School.....	27
1.3. Notable House	28
1.4. Townhouse.....	29
1.5. Former trade	30
1.6. Hamlet house.....	31
1.7. Multi-element house.....	31
1.8. Two-story farmhouse	32
1.9. Limousine barn	33
1.10. Barn with canopy.....	34
2. Craft Heritage.....	35
2.1. The millstones.....	35
2.2. Public weights.....	36
3. Water Heritage.....	37

3.1. Mill	37
3.2. Well.....	41
3.3. Fountain	43
3.4. Washhouse	44
3.5. Irrigation canal	45
3.6. Small agricultural bridge.....	45
4. Religious and funerary heritage	46
4.1. The Church of Saint Blaise and the Commandery of Chamberaud.....	46
4.2. The crosses.....	51
4.3. The Chamberaud Cemetery.....	52
4.4. The War Memorial.....	56
<i>V- Inventory of ethnographic heritage</i>	<i>57</i>
1. Toponymy.....	57
2. The gardens	58
3. Legend of Chamberaud	58
4. Symbols.....	59
4.1. Maltese crosses	59
4.2. Freethinkers.....	59
4.3. Mason or Freemason?.....	60
<i>VI- Conclusion.....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>VII- Appendices.....</i>	<i>62</i>
A- Inventory Planning.....	64
B- Maps.....	66
C- Valorization Project.....	71
D- Inventory Sheets	72
<i>VIII- Bibliography.....</i>	<i>253</i>
<i>IX- Bibliography</i>	<i>254</i>

I- Introduction

In order to better understand this work on the commune of Chamberaud, it seems necessary to begin by making its diagnosis, by presenting all the statistical data and the history that constitutes this commune today.

Location

The commune of Chamberaud is located in the Creuse department, in the west-central part of metropolitan France, within the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region, and formerly in the Limousin region. This commune, characterized by its strong rural character, is the administrative center of the canton of Saint-Sulpice and is also part of a larger administrative network, as it belongs to the intercommunal structure (EPCI) of the Creuse Sud-Ouest community of communes, as well as to the catchment area and catchment zone of two major centers: Guéret and Aubusson.

Chamberaud's position within the department of Creuse and the Creuse Sud-Ouest Community of Municipalities



Source: Territorial Observatory

Population

In terms of population, Chamberaud is a low density municipality, with 13.1 inhabitants per km² according to INSEE figures from 2021.

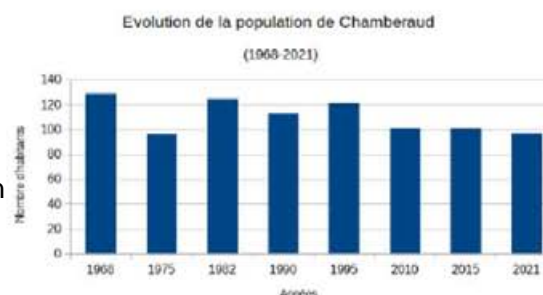
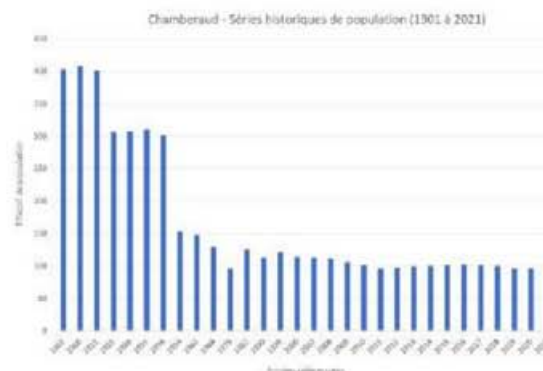
When we narrow our focus to the population size, we can see that although at the end of the 19th century, the commune comprised

According to the official reports, approximately 400 inhabitants. Before the war, today, at least in 2021, it only has 97, which corresponds to a drastic decrease in the size of this population

following the two world wars. After the wars, this decline became gradual.

Indeed, if we observe the evolution of the population of Chamberaud between 1968 and 2021, we can see that in 1968 the population exceeded still the threshold of 120 inhabitants but this subsequently fell, varying from 113 for 1990 and 101 inhabitants in 2010 and 2015, to 97 inhabitants in 2021.

Thus today, Chamberaud is a municipality which has an average annual population change of -0.5%.



Sources: Tables created by Maëlle Le Normand and Léa Boulay, based on census figures provided by the Observatoire des territoires.

Also, the population of Chamberaud can be characterized as aging. Because it is not renewing itself, it consequently has a much higher proportion of people over 60 than those under 15, with 41.2% over 60 and 7.2% under 15. Furthermore, the overrepresentation of aging populations

risk of continuing since the population between 30 and 59 years old represents 41.3% of the population of Chamberaud.

Furthermore, we can characterize the residents of Chamberaud as having strong civic values, as evidenced by their very high voter turnout in the 2020 municipal elections, reaching 77%. Moreover, continuing with the concept of values, we can say that the residents are very supportive of one another. For example, the town boasts a community hall, the result of a collaborative construction project in which residents of Chamberaud participated during the 1970s. This demonstrates the strong social cohesion of the people of Chamberaud.

Living environment

If we focus on the quality of life offered by Chamberaud, it is characterized by the prominent role of nature, giving it an "idyllic" feel, and by the tranquility of its countryside and forests. Benefiting from an oceanic climate modified by the altitude of between 400 and 500 meters in Chamberaud, the town is characterized by heavy rainfall, low temperatures, and frequent frosts. Thanks to this climate, Chamberaud boasts a vast forested area, comprising 55.6% of its territory, the most prominent feature of which is its Grand Bois forest. The town also features various wetlands and extensive agricultural land, making up 44.4% of its territory.

Furthermore, if we narrow our field of study to the living environment in Chamberaud, we can say that this commune includes, in addition to its town, 10 hamlets: La Souterraine, Léo, Le Puy, Les Gasnes, Les Roches, Le Chiron, Le Moulin, Les Rivières, Les Chassins and Sagnat-Quinguet. Among these hamlets, three are more important, notably the hamlet of Puy, of Chiron but also of Souterraine, the others representing environments where housing is rare and dispersed.

Speaking of housing, Chamberaud faces a major challenge. While the town is vibrant year-round, thanks in large part to the 56.2% of residents who live there as their primary residence, it could be even more dynamic if 27.4% of the dwellings weren't secondary homes whose owners only visit during the summer months. Furthermore, the town has a significant number of vacant properties, at 16.4%. This could also impact the local economy of Chamberaud.

Economic life

In terms of its economic life, Chamberaud also faces some difficulties. Indeed, the number of jobs in the town has seen an average annual decline of 0.9%. In 1990, there were 8 jobs, while today there are only 6. However, the

The town is not lacking in working-age population. Although 4.9% of its residents are unemployed and 13.1% are retired, 70.5% are still employed, of whom only 90.7% do not work within the town itself. Indeed, the economic influence of Guéret and Aubusson is felt in the town's economy; consequently, residents see Chamberaud as a place to live where they can enjoy a high quality of life while working in nearby employment centers. Furthermore, regarding the types of jobs held by residents, there is a complete absence of managers, but a significant proportion of manual workers (11.8%), which is higher than the average for manual workers in the Creuse Sud-Ouest inter-municipal community, which is only 10.4%. Also, and this is surprising, if we look at the figures, they mention that the share of agricultural activities in Chamberaud would be 0%, however, if we observe the reality of the facts, we can see that the lands of Chamberaud are still marked today by livestock farming and in particular cattle farming, the farmers are therefore domiciled in the neighboring municipalities.

Thus, by the absence of managers, we can assume that the standard of living of the inhabitants of Chamberaud must be an average standard of living.

Finally, as we have seen, the town of Chamberaud is heavily influenced by the presence of neighboring towns with shops, as well as towns like Guéret and Aubusson, to such an extent that this influence leads to a significant dependence on Chamberaud for amenities. Indeed, lacking public facilities, a school, doctors, and grocery stores, Chamberaud residents, to meet their needs, go to Ahun, a nearby town, but also to Guéret and Aubusson, which offer them relative proximity and, more importantly, mid-range amenities.

History of the town

Since every territory has a history and an origin, it seems essential to mention, albeit briefly, the most significant historical events that shaped the town of Chamberaud. Of course, we will also be able to understand its history throughout this document through the rich heritage of this town.

Firstly, the commune of Chamberaud has a toponymy whose analysis is based on various hypotheses. If we base ourselves on the Occitan language, and the word *cambarello*, Chamberaud would mean "who has long legs" but if we look at the Gaulish language Chamberaud would take its root from *cambo*, meaning curve, perhaps due to the reliefs of the commune.

However, Chamberaud, according to some researchers, could derive its origin not from various languages, but from a place name or simply from the first landowner, thus translating the name of the commune as "the field of Mr. Béraud (or Borel)". If the name of the landowner were

Borel is simply because Chamberaud may also have been called Chamborel in some documents. With all these hypotheses, we know very little about the true toponymic origin of the name Chamberaud. Nevertheless, if we delve a little deeper into the history of those who lived there, we can say that Chamberaud owes its development to its commandery.

Indeed, the history of Chamberaud is marked by its commandery, a place where knights of the military and religious order resided. These knights came to train before embarking on crusades or simply to undertake a retreat. In Chamberaud, the commandery was home to two different orders: the first was the Order of the Temple, founded around 1118 in Jerusalem. We have traces of this order in Chamberaud from 1258 onwards. It remained in place until 1312 when Pope Clement V dissolved the order and transferred all of the Templars' Western possessions to the Hospitaller Order of Malta. Thus, the Order that succeeded the Templars was the Order of Malta, which remained in place from 1313 until the French Revolution, when Church property was sold as national assets.

This commandery and its activities therefore strongly influenced Chamberaud. Indeed, the town of Chamberaud was formed from its buildings, of which only the old chapel, now called the Church of Saint Blaise, remains today, as well as from reused stones scattered throughout the town's buildings. Among other things

thanks to the inhabitants who established their homes around this center of power. Furthermore, traces of this commandery can be found on some old maps, such as Cassini's.

This map shows the commandery, as well as three of the hamlets that make up the commune today: Le Puy, Le Chiron, and La Souterraine (or "La Souterane"). The other hamlets are not identified, perhaps due to lack of space, or perhaps those mentioned represent



Source: Cassini map - Geoportal

the oldest and most important hamlets.

Of course, we will tell you more about this story when we present the church of Chamberaud. However, we must not

forget that other events have also left their mark on the town, particularly those involving stonemasons from the Creuse region.

Indeed, in the Creuse region, from the 15th century until the end of the 19th century, stonemasons left their mark on society. They were numerous and would leave for several months of the year, from March to November, to build in other towns in France. Drawing on their expertise, these migrants from the Creuse region forged the dwellings during the winter months that can still be seen in Chamberaud today, notably characterized by the strong presence of granite, a local stone.

Thus, they left their mark on the landscape and economy of other major French cities such as Lyon and Paris, consequently participating in Haussmann's great architectural projects of the 19th century; they were also people very committed to the workers' cause.

However, with the revolutions in transportation and its accessibility, migrations came to an end in the 20th century, as migrants from the Creuse region settled in large cities, bringing their families with them and thus abandoning their villages of origin. This...

This explains, in particular, the brutal depopulation that Chamberaud has suffered, dropping from 400 inhabitants to just 97 today. Of course, the World Wars also had a significant impact on the town, but this departure of the majority of the population is also a major factor. cause.

II- Presentation of the study project

Our research project is an inventory of the environmental and heritage assets of the municipality of Chamberaud. This work, which we carried out as a group of four, was completed by Maëlle Le Normand, Carine Bigot, and Léa Boulay. The inventory is part of our coursework as third-year undergraduate students in Geography and Planning, specializing in Heritage Enhancement and Territorial Development.

This work was initiated by our training structures, the EPLEFPA of Ahun and the University of Limoges, for the Chamberaud town hall, its association for the promotion of the historical heritage of Chamberaud and the inhabitants.

With this project, it is expected that the heritage we will highlight, both natural and built, will be preserved and enhanced, so that future generations can enjoy it and that the people living today in the municipality of Chamberaud can better know their municipalities.

Also, beyond these motivations of identity, enhancement and conservation, this work also aims to bring about the development of this territory, its activities, but also to attract new populations to populate this territory whose heritage is rich and precious.

To achieve this, we adopted a specific methodology, beginning with a territorial assessment. Following this, we proceeded with the creation of inventory sheets, which we rely on throughout this report and which you will find in the appendix, along with our bibliography, the primary source of which is available below.

We also divided our time between fieldwork, writing, and site visits. For details, please refer to our work schedule (*see page 64*), which runs from January 20 to February 13, 2025 for the first session and from March 31 to April 17, 2025 for the second session.

We would also like to inform you of a slight setback; as we were unable to recover the work provided by the fourth person present during the first inventory session, this file is missing some inventory sheets concerning the rue de la Commanderie and the hamlet of La Souterraine, which we have reluctantly not had time to redo.

Regarding the inventory sheets, you can find them in the appendix. We have sorted them by hamlet, and within each hamlet are the following categories: built heritage, water heritage, craft heritage, religious heritage, and natural heritage. We have also added inventory sheets for the cemetery, just like for the hamlets.

III- Inventory of natural heritage

A – Geological Heritage

To study the geology of the Chamberaud granite massif, we followed distinct steps. First, we conducted initial research using 1:50,000 geological maps from BRGM (the French Geological Survey). Then, for data on the topography and soils, we consulted the Géoportail website. The data relating to the natural areas of faunal and floral interest in the municipality of Chamberaud comes from the National Inventory of Natural Heritage (INPN).

This information was supplemented by the courses of Mr. Jean-Luc Méloux as well as Mr. Frédéric Serre, with concrete field trips, gave us a certain understanding of the landscapes and geology of the Creuse department, leading to an understanding on a smaller scale: that of Chamberaud.

1. The Massif Central

The Creuse department is geologically part of the Massif Central, the largest mountain range in France. It was formed during the uplift of the Hercynian mountain range in the Devonian and Permian periods, between 300 and 400 million years ago. Its relatively low altitude is due to continuous erosion, which has sculpted the outline of the Massif.

The Creuse region rests entirely on a crystalline basement, the result of erosion processes. It therefore contains metamorphic and granitic rocks, such as sillimanite-cordierite anatexites (Aubussonites) and granodiorites (Guéret granites). Crystalline rocks are the result of the slow cooling of magma deep within the Earth's crust.

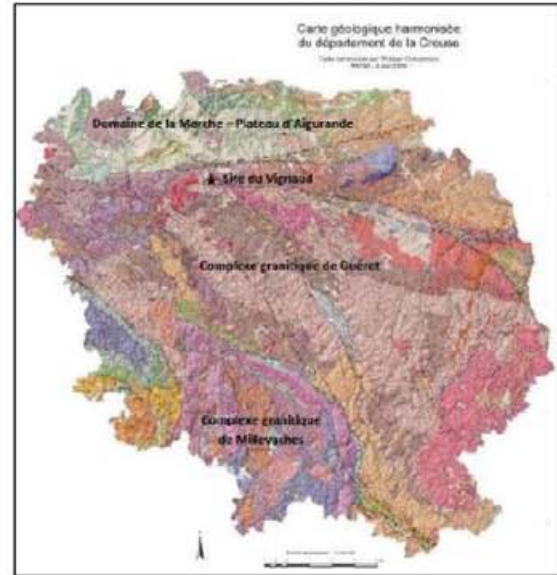
This entire region, submerged by the sea during the Mesozoic era, was uplifted during the Tertiary period, beginning in the Miocene epoch. This uplift created the current plateaus to the east and, to a lesser extent, the basin to the northwest.

2. The Guéret Granite Massif

Chamberaud is part of the Guéret granite complex. It is composed exclusively of granite.

Granite is a plutonic rock with a granular texture, rich in quartz, which contains more alkali (sodium-potassium) feldspar than plagioclase (calcium-sodium).

It is characterized by its mineral composition: quartz, potassium feldspar (orthoclase) and plagioclase, and micas (biotite or muscovite). In Chamberaud, we find local quarries of this granite; from the subsoil to traditional buildings, granite is an integral part of the local identity.



Source: BRGM

On the ground, we were able to come across some remarkable elements related to the geology of Chamberaud.



Arena granítica, ©Carine Bigot



Bluish granite, ©Carine Bigot

Granitic sand, pictured on the left, is a coarse sand formed gradually over time through various erosion processes. Under the action of water that runs off and seeps into fissures (joints), the softer minerals in the **granite** (micas and feldspars) weather. Quartz, however, remains unaltered. The rock then loses its cohesion and disintegrates. Once **screened**, granitic sand is used as **aggregate** in **subgrade layers** under roads or buildings. It serves as a **drainage fill** or **filtering sub-base** because it is both stable and permeable. It remains a **useful, economical, and locally sourced material** for secondary layers or traditional finishes.

Below is an example of granite **chaos** , a type of rock formation found extensively in Chamberaud. This chaotic landscape consists of a **disordered collection of granite blocks**, piled up or scattered across the slopes and plateaus. It is formed by the **deep spheroidal weathering of granite**, creating boulders within the rock mass, followed by the **disintegration of the granitic sand**. Erosion **eventually exposes** these **blocks**, creating a characteristic **landscape** surrounded.

known as "chaos." Within certain fissures in this landscape, we can observe tree species that have grown, illustrating remarkable adaptation to harsh conditions. Nutrients have become trapped there, providing the tree with an opportunity to thrive. The trees of Chamberaud are adaptable because the soils of Chamberaud are formed from the **dissolution and weathering of granite**. These soils are generally infertile, although their **properties** can vary depending on their **composition** and the **weathering** processes involved .



Granite chaos, ©Carine Bigot

These elements are true images of past geological activity, and constitute a remarkable landscape.

B- Landscape heritage

To carry out this landscape study of Chamberaud, we first identified the different natural environments using an IGN map (scale 1/25,000), then subsequently, field trips greatly helped us to deepen our knowledge and to carry out concrete surveys, necessary for understanding the landscapes of Chamberaud.

1. The evolution of

landscapes First of all, the Creuse landscape was originally a major forest territory, with oak and beech forests. Clearing profoundly marked the aspects of the Creuse landscape, the result of changes in human practices (agriculture as well as forestry), then the department underwent considerable **reforestation** at the end of the 19th century, with monospecific plantations of conifers such as Douglas fir, giving rise to large productive plantations, in order to revive the rural economy.

Land **clearing** in Chamberaud was influenced by successive agricultural practices of the past, notably under the impetus of the Knights Templar and then the Knights Hospitaller, who shaped the history of the town. These activities led to the **gradual transformation of wooded areas** into farmland, thus modifying the town's landscape to meet the needs of the time. The reforestation **of the 19th century** gave Chamberaud a fairly dense forest cover. Although agricultural areas still largely form part of the Chamberaud landscape, reflecting the town's enduring agricultural practices.

The aerial photographs below illustrate the changes in the **landscape components of the municipality of Chamberaud** over time.

One of the most striking differences in the landscape is the **cover of agricultural plots**. While more numerous in the 1950 aerial photograph, this is not the case in 2020, where a certain forest dynamic seems to be emerging instead. Although some plots persist over time, they appear larger and fewer in number, reflecting the expansion of agricultural land parcels in response to the land consolidation policy at the end of the 20th century. We can also note that some **hedgerows** were removed between 1950 and 2020.

and 2020.

The landscapes were more **open** in 1950, with less forest cover and smaller plots bordered by hedgerows. 2020 reflects the changes in these agricultural practices, which have become modern and require more land, particularly with increasingly spacious and modern agricultural equipment. We are seeing a certain re- **enclosing of the environment**, although not yet at an advanced stage; some existing meadows are still being grazed.

Pastoralism ensures the maintenance of open environments.



*Aerial views, Chamberaud, from
Géoportail*

2. The landscape components of Chamberaud

Firstly, it is important to note that Chamberaud has a **well-maintained landscape**, where the hamlets are discreet and there are no major eyesores (see aerial photographs of landscape changes). The rural settlements of Chamberaud blend harmoniously with the natural environment. Land cover in Chamberaud, based on the 2012 CORINE Land Cover database, consists primarily of **deciduous forests** (49.11%), **meadows and other permanent grassland used for agriculture** (35.65%), complex cropping and land division systems (8.87%), and **mixed forests** (6.37%). The area also includes heathlands, situated on acidic soils derived from granitic sand, which are open areas with **low-lying vegetation** dominated by **heather, gorse, broom, and ling**. These heathlands originated from past **land clearing and grazing**. These components can be a source of landscape interest, from testimony of past uses to a living environment for the inhabitants of Chamberaud, whose landscape can be synonymous with memory and recollections through time, and a feeling of belonging linked to a certain identity marker.

2.1. Semi-hedged landscapes, known as "countryside-park"



The rural landscapes of the parkland, which characterize Chamberaud, are indeed domesticated landscapes, with largely discreet hamlets. Not all fields are demarcated, but there are sometimes hedges or trees. There is no uniformity in the size of the fields. There is a visible alternation of meadows and woods. A few paths are found, used for recreational hiking.

2.2. Water-related landscapes



Chamberaud Pond, ©Carine Bigot



Stream at Chamberaud, ©Carine Bigot

Chamberaud boasts a fairly dominant hydrography, characterized by numerous ponds and streams, attesting to its natural abundance and the way humans have harnessed water to meet their needs for various uses (domestic and agricultural). This hydrography also provides an ideal setting for recreational activities such as fishing, relaxation, and outdoor pursuits.

The Chamberaud pond is emblematic of the commune. Located below the hamlet of Le Puy, it offers a remarkable landscape. This ancient pond retains **water**, which necessitates the construction of a **dam** to maintain a **constant water level**. The dam also controls the outflow (via a spillway). It also serves a **water storage** purpose : during dry periods, the dam provides a **reserve for wildlife, vegetation, and even agriculture**, which is essential for maintaining the activities of the commune of Chamberaud.

2.3. Agricultural storage terraces



Agricultural bench and pedunculate oak, ©Léa Boulay

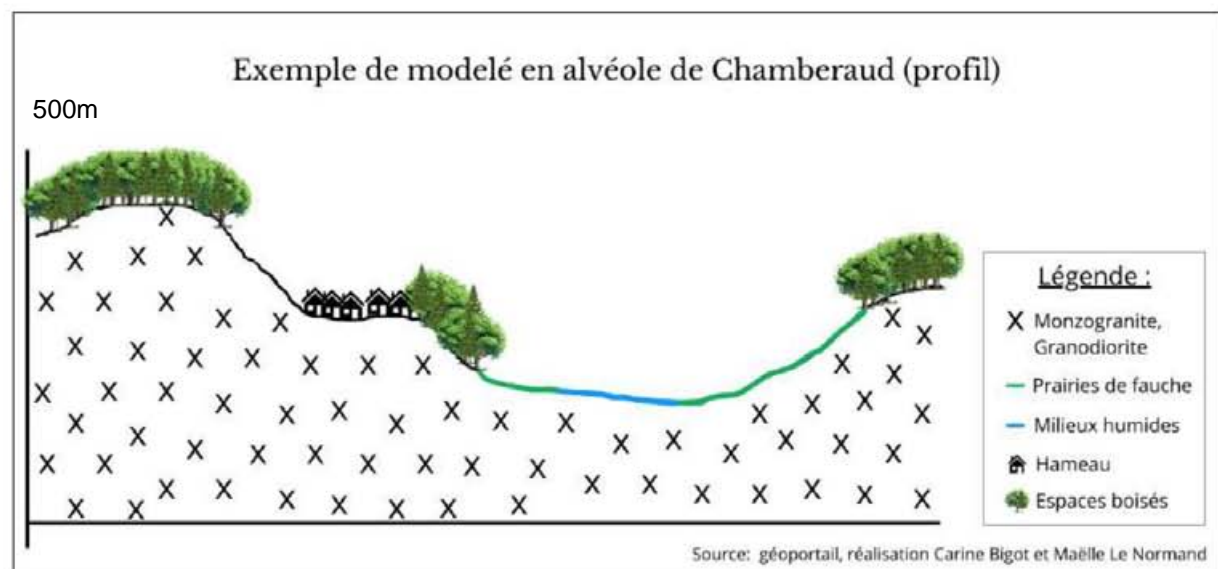
These terraces are strips of land with embankments, and they are a significant feature of the Chamberaud landscape. They are accumulations of sediments from past agricultural practices, which gave the soil a rich nutrient content. Above, a pedunculate oak was able to take root there, under the favorable conditions of the time. (See page 108)

2.4. Landscapes linked to honeycomb landforms

The alveoli are landforms characterized by a flared basin with sinuous contours, associated with a damp bottom (here also crossed by a stream), a cultivated plateau at the bottom of the slope, and hillsides. The alveoli are an integral part of the landscape identity of Chamberaud; the spatial organization of the commune and its practices conform to them.



The wooded areas are mixed forests (deciduous and coniferous),
The hamlets of Chamberaud are generally located on a flat area within a valley, and the agricultural meadows on the flat areas at the bottom of the slope, then on the valley floor, which is damp and sometimes also forms a stream. The valley is a landform created on a granite bedrock; it is formed by **the localized weathering** of the rock at weak points (such as mica or micro-fissures), under the combined effect of **water action** (stagnation, runoff, slightly acidic rain), **freeze/thaw cycles**, and **the differentiated erosion** of minerals, some being more susceptible to disintegration than others, thus resulting in this geomorphology of Chamberaud.



2.5. Forests

The forests of Chamberaud are vast, and largely represented in the commune of Chamberaud; the Grand-Bois, for example, is a large mixed forest, a significant part of which has undergone logging and replanting with conifers. Forestry activities are carried out there, and beech, Douglas fir, oak, and chestnut trees can be found there.

But it is also a recreational area; the white path above, crossing the large woods, is a hiking trail, but it is also used by forestry vehicles. The large woods are divided into several private properties, each adhering to management plans.



The large woods, ©Carine Bigot

The large wood is both a place of production and a place of recreation, the two coexist, but some corners of the path are rugged and damaged by the passage of large vehicles.

2.6. Isolated trees

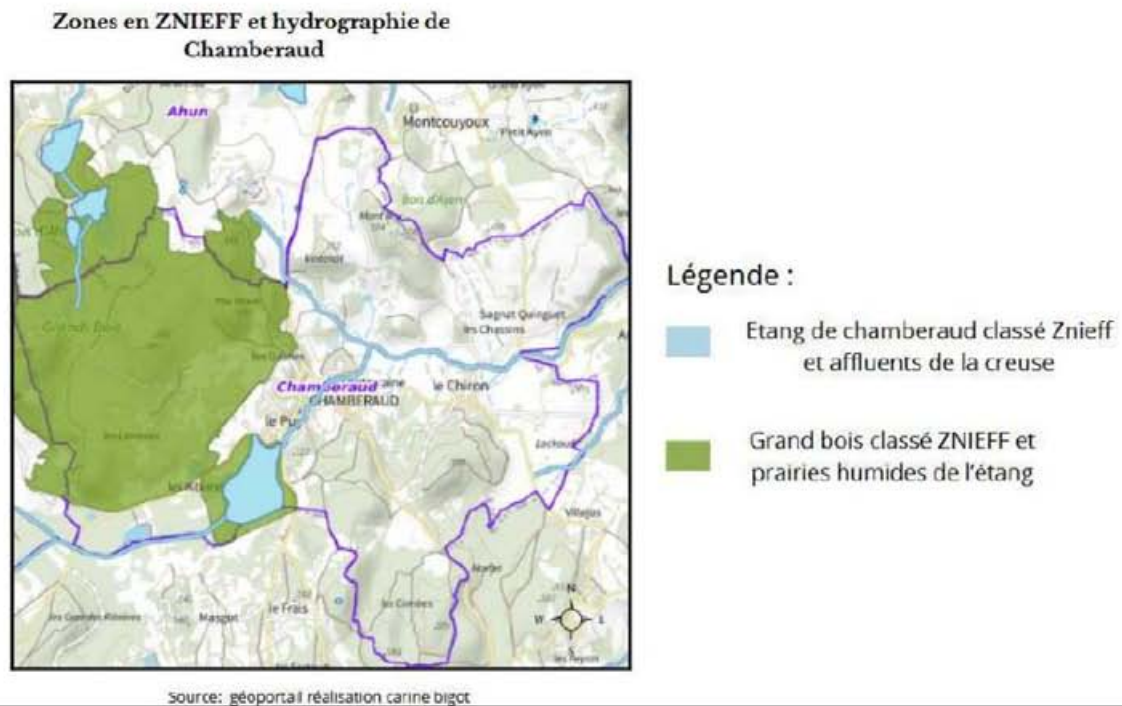
Chamberaud also has landscape features such as isolated trees; these trees in the open fields have aesthetic value, and also provide shelter for cattle or sheep during periods of strong sunlight; these trees also bear witness to the agricultural history of the Chamberaud region.



Isolated tree, Les Gasnes, ©Carine Bigot

C- Ecological heritage

These landscape features of Chamberaud, in addition to their value as a common good, an aesthetic criterion, and a utilitarian argument through territorial development, also have ecological importance. This has earned them a certain degree of institutional recognition, as the Chamberaud Pond is located within a ZNIEFF zone (a natural area of faunal and floral interest), as is the large wooded area.



The Chamberaud pond and the large wood are therefore identified areas with a certain ecological richness, sheltering remarkable and rare/threatened species and habitats.

The ZNIEFF does not constitute a protection measure, but it is an expert highlighting indicating the presence of remarkable or protected species or habitats.

The pond is quite old with well-developed marsh vegetation. The neighboring wet meadows are included within the ZNIEFF (Zone Naturelle d'Intérêt Écologique, Faunistique et Floristique - Natural Area of Ecological, Faunistic and Floristic Interest) perimeter, as they are of ecological importance (breeding and feeding grounds). The pond is of significant botanical interest; several rare and/or protected species have been recorded there.

A **species of the genus *Utricularia*** was recorded on the site, but could not be identified to the species level due to the absence of flowering during the surveys.

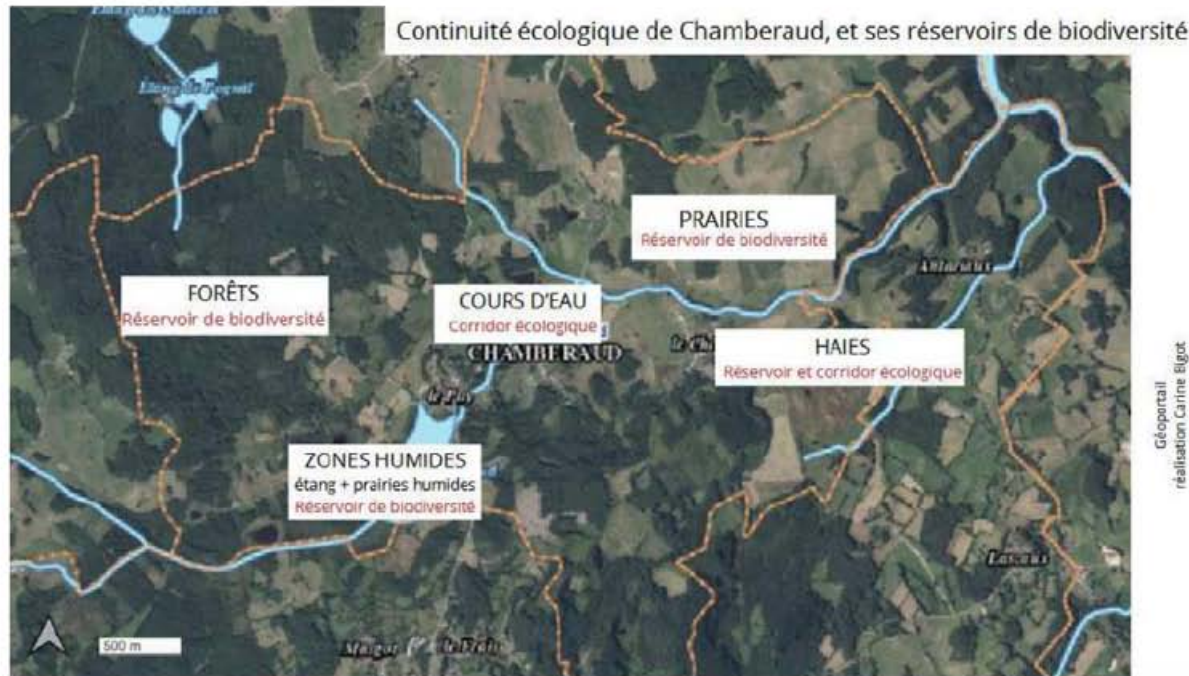
Specific identification of these plants is indeed **impossible without the flower**, but the genus *Utricularia* can be determined by the characteristic presence of **small vesicle-shaped organs**, called **utricles**, located on the submerged stems.

Bladderworts are **carnivorous aquatic plants** that capture tiny aquatic invertebrates using their bladders, which are like **pressure traps** that snap shut in a fraction of a second.

These are **oxygenating plants**, contributing to the ecological balance of aquatic environments.

All species of the genus *Utricularia* are protected in France, due to their rarity and their role in ecosystems.

Chamberaud boasts diverse biodiversity reservoirs, with a mosaic of remarkable habitats sheltering various species dependent on different environments. These include stagnant waters, flowing waters, wet meadows, hay meadows, and forest, all ecologically interconnected. Here is a summary of Chamberaud's biodiversity reservoirs and ecological corridors:



An ecological corridor aims to promote the movement of species between diverse habitats, including their range areas.





This valuable ecological network must be preserved; the municipality is part of a rural landscape that is still well connected, favorable to the movement of many animal and plant species.




Their preservation requires respectful management of the environment (forests, hedges, wetlands) and raising **awareness among local stakeholders** (farmers, foresters, residents).

D- Synthesis





Today, Chamberaud retains a high proportion of forests and semi-natural areas, demonstrating a balance between human activities and the preservation of natural spaces. Human-made structures have thus far been relatively harmonious with Chamberaud's natural environment. Between recreational activities and forestry, the challenge remains the preservation of this mosaic of habitats and their connectivity, avoiding any fragmentation of these areas by linear human-made infrastructure, thereby aiming to preserve species and maintain the overall balance. The landscapes of Chamberaud are the most beautiful result of the interplay of natural, human-made, and geological factors, encompassing all interactions. These landscapes are etched in individual, family, and collective memory. Chamberaud is a historical landmark, unique in character, offering a balanced coexistence between human activity and fragile ecosystems.



IV- Inventory of built heritage1. Built Heritage1.1. Materials




Roofs			
Materials	Definition	Illustration	Main location(s)
Slate	Soft and flaky stone, schist, used in thin slabs for roofing.	 <i>21 The Chiron</i>	The Chiron
Mechanical tiles	Mechanical tiles are manufactured using machines that compress the raw material, concrete or terracotta, to then mold the tile and give it its shape.	 <i>1 The Rocks</i>	Le Puy There Commandery
Flat tiles	Found wherever clay is found, flat tiles, along with canal or Roman tiles, are the oldest terracotta tiles.	 <i>3. The Chiron</i>	The Chiron
Asbestos	Asbestos is fire-resistant. It was used to manufacture all kinds of materials. Its use is now prohibited.	 <i>4. The Chiron</i>	






Chimney stacks¹			
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Illustration</i>	<i>Main location(s)</i>
Cut stone	Natural stone with all faces cut.	 11 The Chiron	Non-specific
Brick	A material made from dried clay soil. Brick became more widespread in the region, partly due to the mining operations of Lavaveix-les-Mines during the 19th century.	 23 The Chiron	Non-specific
Mitron	Circular pottery crowning a chimney flue.	 23 The Chiron	The Chiron




¹ Traces of possible thatched roofs are frequently found on chimney stacks in Chamberaud, as in the first illustration of the table above.



Walls			
Materials	Definition	Illustration	Main location(s)
Rubble masonry with exposed stone (or visible stone) plaster	The rubble stone is a small, rough-hewn stone; exposed stone plaster is a plastering technique that leaves the stones visible, usually made of lime, but this plaster can also be made of concrete.	 17 The Chiron	The Chiron
Dry stone walls or wedged dry stone walls	This is a skill. In rural areas, the wall is built without mortar, by stacking stones which are stabilized relative to each other by their shape and weight.	 Le Puy	Le Puy
Lime plaster	Lime plaster completely covering the stone. Generally, the dressed stone corner quoins are visible.	 13 Le Puy	Le Puy There Commandery
Tyrolean plastering	Sprayed coating in one or more layers, from top to bottom, with a mechanical machine called a "tyrolean gun" (formerly manually with a broom) or with the aid of a pneumatic gun.	 16 Le Puy	Le Puy There Commandery




Joints			
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Illustration</i>	<i>Main location(s)</i>
Lime	Lime is a building material produced from limestone. It is more flexible and permeable than cement and allows materials such as stone to breathe well.	 <p>7 The Chiron</p>	Non-specific
Cement	Mortar is a mixture of cement with sand and other components.	 <p>16 The Chiron</p>	Non-specific

Joinery			
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Illustration</i>	<i>Main location(s)</i>
Drink	Traditional joinery was made of wood before the advent of metal and PVC.	 <p>9 The Chiron</p>	Non-specific
Metal	Metal or steel became more widely available with the industrial revolution of the late 18th century.	 <p>1. The Chiron</p>	Non-specific
PVC	PVC became dominant in the building market in the 1980s.	 <p>21 The Chiron</p>	Non-specific

Window and door frames - Lintels			
Materials	Definition	Illustration	Main location(s)
Monolithic (granite)	Monolithic means "that which is in a single block of stone".	 <i>The Chiron</i>	Non-specific
Monolithic with chronogram	Inscription of a date engraved in stone	 <i>11 The Chiron</i>	Non-specific
Clavé	When the lintel is formed from segments of stone, it is said to be keyed.	 <i>1. The Chiron</i>	Non-specific
Drink	Wooden lintels are often used for rural and/or agricultural buildings.	 <i>The Chiron</i>	Non-specific
Reinforced concrete	Construction material made from a mixture of mortar and gravel, poured around a metal frame.	 <i>15 Le Puy</i>	Non-specific

Window frames - Jambs			
Materials	Definition	Illustration	Main location(s)
Cut stone (granite)	Natural stone with all faces cut.	 <i>5 Le Puy</i>	Non-specific
Brick	(See chimney stack)	 <i>24 Le Puy</i>	Non-specific
Concrete	A building material made from a mixture of mortar and gravel.	 <i>15 Le Puy</i>	Non-specific

Foundations			
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Illustration</i>	<i>Main location(s)</i>
None	Agricultural buildings generally do not have a foundation.		Non-specific
Cut stone (granite)	Natural stone with all faces cut.	 23 The Chiron	Non-specific
Concrete	A building material made from a mixture of mortar and gravel.	 16 Le Puy	Non-specific

Cornices			
<i>Materials</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Illustration</i>	<i>Main location(s)</i>
None	Not all buildings necessarily have a cornice.		Non-specific
Carved cut stone	Stone cut for utilitarian or aesthetic purposes.	 The Chiron	Non-specific
Squared cut stone	A so-called squared stone is carefully cut to obtain sharp right angles.	 The Chiron	Non-specific
Concrete	A building material made from a mixture of mortar and gravel.	 18 Le Puy	Non-specific

1.2. Town Hall School

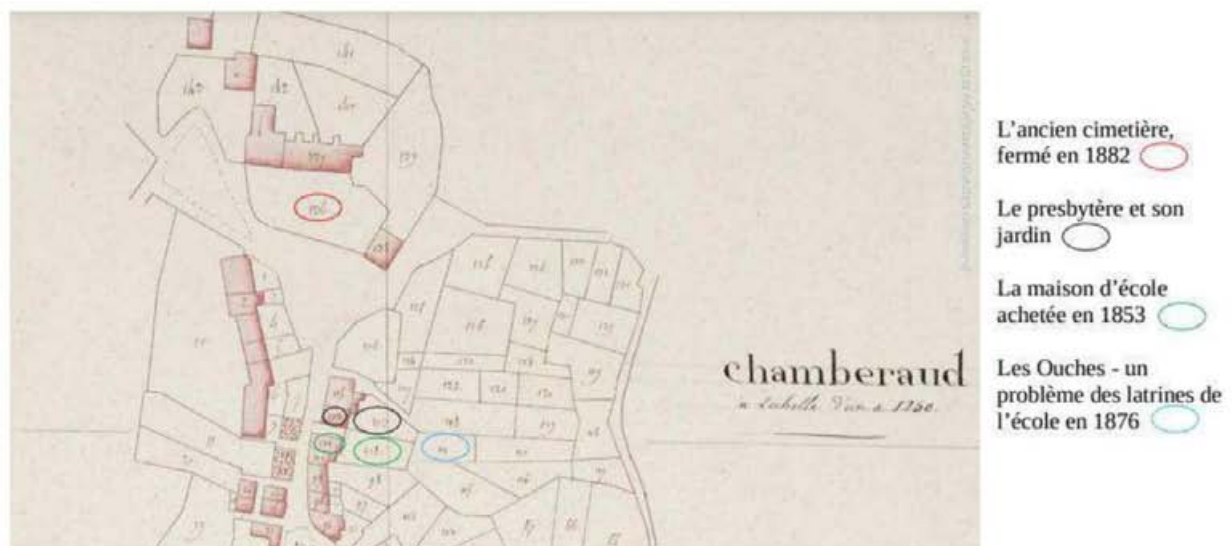
(See page 73)

Although during the guided tour we conducted, we concluded, based on our research, that the Town Hall-School which Chamberaud houses dates from the Second Empire (1852-

1870). Following recent discoveries by the Association for the Enhancement of the Historical Heritage of Chamberaud, which gave us the opportunity to discover their work of transcribing the minutes of the Chamberaud Municipal Council between 1826 and 1902, we have learned that the reality of the facts is much more complex than that.



Indeed, starting in 1853, the Chamberaud Municipal Council, in keeping with the times—for under Napoleon III (1852-1870), interest in schooling and municipal administration increased, a phenomenon that persisted throughout the century—aimed to establish a "schoolhouse" to ensure education took place in the best possible environment. To this end, the Municipal Council decided to purchase a house belonging to a certain Pierre-Amable Tixier. After various renovations, this house was converted into living quarters for the teacher, as well as classrooms. However, this public school, as the map below shows, was not located on the site of the town hall-school as we know it today. It was situated on Rue de la Commanderie, on the site of the "public square," which was not the one we know today but rather opposite number 7 Rue de la Commanderie. Moreover, this place of education was not yet intended for girls, but only for boys, but there was already a "free school" for girls.



Source: Cadastral plan modified by Stéphanie Dyson

It wasn't until 1881, with the Ferry Laws mandating free and accessible primary education for all children of both sexes, that a project to create a public girls' school in Chamberaud was decided upon. However, it wasn't until 1886 that the idea of a combined girls' and boys' school building was presented to the council, and then approved in 1887.

This town hall and school, built during the Third Republic, is a common type of building in rural communities and represents a symbol of a moral and virtuous state, one that sought to guarantee the rights of all and uphold secularism. It served the children of Chamberaud, who were numerous at that time. Structurally, the building features a central pavilion housing the schoolteacher's residence. On either side of this pavilion are the girls' school and the boys' school, as coeducation was not yet practiced. The administrative offices of the town hall were located on the upper floor. Furthermore, the building's Third Republic origins are evident in its façade, particularly in the inscription of the letters "RF" for French Republic, and also in the overall symmetry of the structure.

However, the minutes do not stop there; firstly, they reveal that the architect of this building was Emile Guillot, but also that, just as the cadastral maps show, a courtyard with a wall to separate girls and boys could be found in front of the main facade. Then, on either side of this courtyard, there were covered playgrounds which were later moved against the wall.

Naturally, changes took place in France after the war, and this was also the case with the building, which began to be used as a co-educational school. This likely led to the playground being moved to the rear of the building, as indicated by the presence of a bell to call the students to this location. This town hall-school continued to evolve until its closure in the 1980s, so that today the building serves only as the town hall.

1.3. Notable House

During our exploration, we were dazzled by certain buildings, which, by their features seem monumental and different from others. These buildings are, for us, houses that can be considered remarkable because they bring together a multitude of characteristics. traditional buildings, but also witnesses to the evolution of architecture. For example, 21 Rue de la Commanderie seems to us to be one of these remarkable buildings. (See page 93)



21 rue de la commanderie, ©Léa Boulay

1.4. Townhouse

As its name suggests, this type of building is located in the town center. These houses are generally aligned along the street and, like many of the dwellings in Chamberaud, they are terraced. At the rear, one might find gardens or courtyards. Furthermore, they often have an upper floor. In Chamberaud, however, few houses have an additional floor, except for those belonging to large, often well-to-do, families. On the ground floor of these houses, one might sometimes find shops, as is the case at 1 Rue de la Commanderie (see page 74), but this is not the case for 3 Rue de la Commanderie (see page 75), which is adjacent to it.

Furthermore, since this type of house has existed for a long time, most of them appear more recent on the facade than they actually are, simply because societies evolve with architectural styles as well.

Thus in Chamberaud, one can see through the facades the inspirations due to the travels of its inhabitants. As mentioned in the introduction, stonemasons from the Creuse region left a strong mark on the town, particularly evident in its houses, especially those in the town center.

The house at 1 Rue de la Commanderie, for example, bears a striking resemblance to the houses built by returning migrants. Indeed, during their travels, these stonemasons from the Creuse region, particularly during the Haussmann era, had the opportunity to draw inspiration from these architectural innovations and bring them back to Chamberaud. This explains why, in the town centers and elsewhere, one can see facades with Tyrolean-style plasterwork, attempts at symmetry, and a continuous stringcourse running the length of the facade.



1.5. Former trade

(See map on page 67)

Although Chamberaud no longer has any shops or facilities, it was once a bustling hub of activity. These activities can leave their mark on the architecture, as is the case at 1 Rue de la Commanderie, where the frame of the former shop window is still visible. Indeed, this building once housed a grocery store, which also had a public telephone.

Besides these local shops, Chamberaud had other types of businesses. For example, in Chiron in 1910, there was a butcher shop and slaughterhouse, which still retains its original facade today. Chamberaud also boasted numerous cafés: one in Chiron, two to five on Rue de la Commanderie, one of which was located at number 8. Finally, there was also a café at number 1 La Côte aux Belles (see page 145), which remains very dear to the hearts of its residents, who remember dancing there many times.



But other activities existed in

Chamberauds, such as the clog maker's trade which could be found in La Souterraine, but also two tile factories existed in Le Puy, one built in 1838, then demolished in 1866 and the second built in 1829 and demolished in 1878.

Unfortunately, the development of large-scale retailers, such as Intermarché, led to the demise of these small, local shops. Given that societal practices have evolved, mobility has become more accessible with the advent of the automobile, and workplaces have become more distant, making it quicker and easier to shop in cities.

1.6. Hamlet house

A hamlet house is a compact, traditional rural dwelling, often connected to other houses, with typical local architecture, secluded private spaces, and strong heritage and landscape value.

A hamlet house is often attached to another house. The housing density is therefore quite high compared to detached houses. Orientation is generally constrained, depending on the placement of neighboring houses, narrow streets, or the topography.

An aesthetic coherence can be found even though each hamlet house is unique.

Chamberaud has several hamlets organized in the form of villages, such as La Souterraine, Le Puy and Le Chiron. These hamlets thus have some dwellings of this type.

For example, this house located at 7 Le Chiron is a hamlet house. (See page 217)



Hamlet house, 7 Le Chiron, ©Maëlle LN

1.7. Multi-element house

A multi-element house refers to a house composed of several modules, such as a dwelling, barn, stable, workshop, garage, etc. These elements can be interconnected, forming an L or U shape, or they can be dispersed, meaning that each module is independent of the others. This construction method allows for flexibility and adaptability in terms of use. A few examples can be found in Chamberaud.



House with multiple dispersed elements

5 Le Chiron, ©Maëlle LN

For example, this house located at 5 le Chiron is a so-called house with multiple dispersed elements. Indeed, the barn section is not attached to the living quarters. (See page 215)



1.8 Two-story farmhouse

The longère or two-story longère testifies to the evolution of rural buildings.

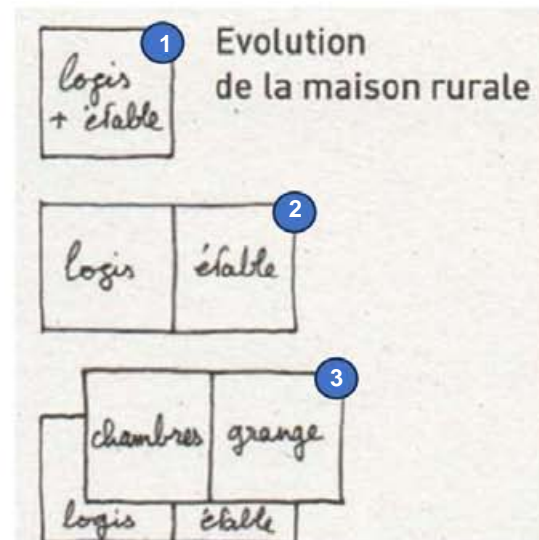
In the past, peasant houses consisted of a single room housing both living quarters and stable (1).

Around 1800, the living quarters began to be separated from the stable area (2).

Next, the dwellings and stables are enlarged by adding a floor (3). This is what is commonly called today a longère or a two-story longère.

During our inventory, we noticed many two-story farmhouses, particularly in Chiron, where many have been renovated.

Indeed, farmhouses are currently highly sought after for renovation. Many have been converted into primary or secondary residences, once farming is no longer the primary activity of the owners and, by extension, of the properties themselves.



Sketch from S. Grangette's course on built heritage

A longère (traditional longhouse) is long and narrow, with a simple gabled roof. It is built using locally sourced materials; in Chamberaud, this means primarily granite and wood. The windows are often all on the same side of the main facade and ideally face south to maximize sunlight.

For example, the two-story farmhouse at 9 Le Chiron has been beautifully renovated and now possesses the characteristics mentioned above. (See page 219)

It is noticeable that the former living quarters may have initially been only the central section; the right-hand side could have been added later. The barn section was on the left of the image. The lintels and window and door frames are made of dressed stone, granite; the lintel above what may once have been a barn door is made of wood. There are numerous openings on the main facade, which faces southeast. The barn section conforms to the Limousin barn typology described below. Furthermore, according to the current owner, this building was once a café in Chiron.



1.9. Limousin barn

The Limousin barn is one of the typical barns of the Massif Central and more specifically of the Limousin.

The Limousin barn is often linked to cattle breeding, particularly of the Limousin breed; it is used both for storing fodder, crops, agricultural tools, and for sheltering animals (mainly cattle, sometimes sheep).

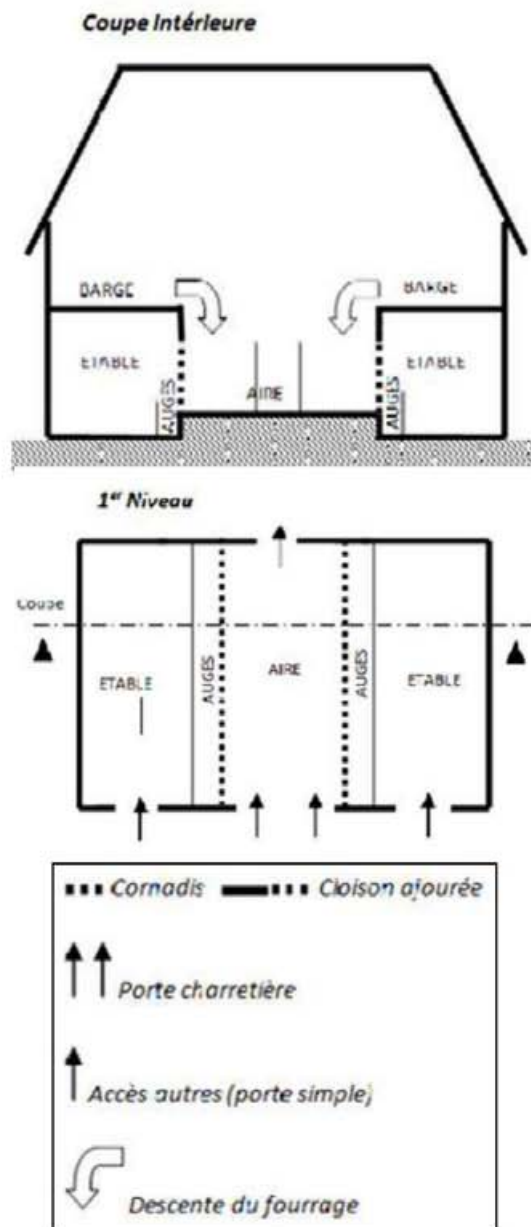
It consists of two levels with distinct functions: the ground floor is the stable for the animals, while the upper floor is used for storing hay or grain and is accessible via a ramp or a high door. Access to the ground floor is via

Often accessed through a large central arched or straight lintel doorway, allowing the entry of carts, this is aptly called the cart gate. Above this gate is a simple door providing access to the storage area, also called the barge. Finally, simple doors provide access to the stables.

These barns allow the fodder to be lowered from the barges directly to the level of the troughs.

The drawback remains the difficult handling required to store the fodder upstairs.

For example, this Limousin barn located in La Souterraine has all the characteristics we have just detailed, with the cart entrance, the single door above and on each side, etc. (See page 120)



Diagrams taken from S. Grangette's course on built heritage



Limousin barn, La Souterraine, ©Léa Boulay

1.10. Barn with canopy

The barn with a canopy is a type of traditional agricultural building that is generally found in the southwest of France, in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region or in Burgundy.

Curiously, several of them were spotted in the town of Chamberaud.

The canopy is a roof extension that extends well beyond the main facade. It serves, among other things, to protect from rain or sun the people who worked just in front of the barn (for example, threshing wheat, sorting, repairing tools, etc.), to shelter agricultural equipment (carts, tools, bales of hay, etc.) and to dry certain crops under cover.

In Chamberaud, these barns with overhanging roofs are often also Limousin barns or even longhouses. Like this building located at 4 Le Chiron, it combines the characteristics of a barn with an overhanging roof, a Limousin barn, and a two-story longhouse. (See page 213)

This property has a few noteworthy features. The small agricultural building on the property (perhaps a henhouse, pigsty, or something similar) is adorned with reused stones, a small column, and a Maltese cross (see page 214). The barn with its overhanging roof also features such stones, a Maltese cross, and the symbol of masons or Freemasons with the hammer and compass (the stones in question are hidden behind debris, so we don't have a picture to show).



Barn with canopy, 4 Le Chiron, ©Carine Bigot



Longhouse and barn with a canopy, 4 Le Chiron, ©Carine Bigot



Small agricultural heritage, 4 Le Chiron, ©Carine Bigot



1
2

1

2

2. Craft Heritage

Chamberaud, being a rural commune that has long relied on a form of self-sufficiency, has gradually developed its own artisanal heritage, which is a defining feature of the commune's landscape. (See map on page 69)

2.1. The millstones

Firstly, among the most common occupations were masonry, day labor, and farming. And this latter occupation left its mark on the town, particularly in the gardens of its inhabitants.

This mark is that of the millstone, which in Chamberaud was generally made of granite. These millstones could have been used by our farmers to grind grains such as oats or rye. Thanks to these millstones, flour could be made, for example. Clearly, in the photograph you can see a millstone that we believe to have been



It was used for flour, but it's possible it was also used for oil. However, over time the granite has worn away and the shapes that would have allowed this distinction have disappeared.

In terms of their operation, these mills consisted of a stationary millstone at the bottom and a rotating millstone at the top. In the center, there was a square hole into which a wooden or iron axle was fixed, allowing the millstone to rotate. In our example, it was turned using human power.

However, other types of millstones could be used with animal power, and this may be the case for the second type of millstone we encountered in the commune of Chamberaud. In the hamlet of La Souterraine, a millstone used for crushing fruit can be found.

including apples. This millstone, much wider than the previous one, still made of granite but with the iron axle still present, was used by turning, powered by an animal or a person, to make the pomace of the apples, from which the juice was subsequently pressed to make either fruit juice or cider. (See page 137)



2.2. The public weight

Furthermore, the commune of Chamberaud was characterized by its crops, orchards, and also by its agricultural heritage. Indeed, livestock farming was present, primarily cattle, which could be raised for consumption. This livestock could be sold, and it was in this context that the public weighing scale was used. (See page 101)



This building, located in front of the Saint Blaise church, was used to weigh animals but also materials.

It could be used during fairs and markets. The animal, or cart, would be brought to the platform in front of the weighbridge. The weight was then measured using instruments located inside the weighbridge. In Chamberaud, the public weighbridge remained in operation for a long time, until the 2000s.

Of course, the examples of artisanal heritage that we have just presented here are not all of those that exist in the town. Therefore, we invite you to

Discover other forms of heritage in the town, such as its washers used for washing clothes (see page 184), or its bread ovens, which were found in homes and were not used every day but a few times a month to produce large quantities of bread (see page 107). You can also find the carts that farmers used to transport large quantities of harvest (see page 106), and finally the salting tubs, which were filled with salt and in which meat was immersed to preserve it (see page 138).

3. Water Heritage

The great hydrological wealth of Chamberaud, mentioned earlier in the section on natural heritage, has been harnessed by humans and used in daily life and crafts.

For several centuries, the inhabitants of Chamberaud have, over the years, decades, and centuries, dug and built wells, transformed springs into fountains, constructed wash houses, designed irrigation canals, built mills, and many other structures that may have escaped our notice. During our inventory, we have cataloged these remarkable buildings. We have certainly only discovered and inventoried a tiny fraction of these structures, some being on private land, others hidden, or even damaged. (*See map on page 70*)

3.1. Mill

Watermills are an integral part of Chamberaud's history. The town once boasted as many as nine. There are two main types of mills: windmills and watermills. Chamberaud primarily had watermills due to its abundant water resources.

A few words on the general operation of a watermill:

A watermill is an ancient device that uses hydraulic power to operate a machine, usually intended for grinding grain, but also sometimes for sawing wood or fulling fabrics (that is, felting the fabric by tightening the woven threads to give the fabric suppleness, softness and a final appearance).

Water, a tamed element

The mill is located near a watercourse, from which humans create a millrace or channel, a small diverted canal. The millrace channels the water towards the mill, usually passing through a weir or a sluice gate that regulates the flow.

The wheel

The watermill works with a wheel; the force of the current turns a wheel, transforming the energy received from the watercourse.

The millstone

The motion is transmitted to one or more millstones, often made of stone. A fixed millstone (the bedstone) and a moving millstone (the runner stone) grind the grain to produce flour.

The Puy Mill

The Puy mill located at the Saints bakery is the last mill still standing in Chamberaud.

However, the remains of another mill can be found in the Rue des Roches.

The last miller at the Puy mill was Mr. Faily. After the Second World War, flour for bread was no longer produced there; production was then solely dedicated to animal feed until production ceased entirely in 1974.

This mill was one of the 6 mills belonging to the Commandery; at that time there were fulling mills (for textiles) and flour mills.

The building once had a wooden waterwheel. A waterwheel is equipped with hollow compartments, the buckets, arranged all around. These buckets fill with water when it is poured in from above in a controlled manner through the millrace, and the weight of the water turns the wheel.

This bucket wheel has now disappeared from the mill, however there have already been initiatives by companies in the 2000s, by René Magnat and our predecessors, to restore the mill's bucket wheel, we hope that they may one day succeed.

The Puy mill is also called a flour mill because of its two production systems, which allow it to produce, among other things, coarsely ground and coarsely ground flour. Coarsely ground flour produces a very fine, white flour, used for pastries and white bread. Coarsely ground flour, on the other hand, produces a more whole-grain flour, retaining more of the grain's components; this flour is used for whole-wheat bread and health foods.



Remains of the Roches mill ©Maëlle LN



Bucket wheel

@nature et patrimoine monts d'Ambazac, online



Production systems, Puy mill, ©Maëlle LN

Watermills are difficult to preserve because they are located in wetlands, unlike windmills. However, the one in Le Puy is quite well preserved; almost all of its mechanisms are still in place and mostly in good condition. Among other things, one can still find the bolting machine (a cylindrical sieve), the production systems mentioned earlier, the bucket elevators, the flour sacks, the mechanisms, and many other vestiges of its past activity. Today, all these elements have become essential to showcase, as there are only a few working watermills in France.

A project to enhance its value would therefore be worth studying in order to preserve it and perpetuate a part of this memory of Chamberaud.



Moulin du Puy,
©Maëlle LN



Bag of flour, ©Maëlle LN



Bluterie, ©Maëlle LN



Mechanisms in the basement,
©Maëlle LN



Bluterie, ©Maëlle LN



Mechanisms in the basement,
©Maëlle LN

The following testimony was among those that could be read:

"Once upon a time, there were three little mills nestled together in the hollow from a small valley situated at the foot of a pond... The first one in relation to the current was an oil mill. The oldest ones still remembered until recently "Father Saja" with his long white beard and his "smock" stiffened by many oil harvests.

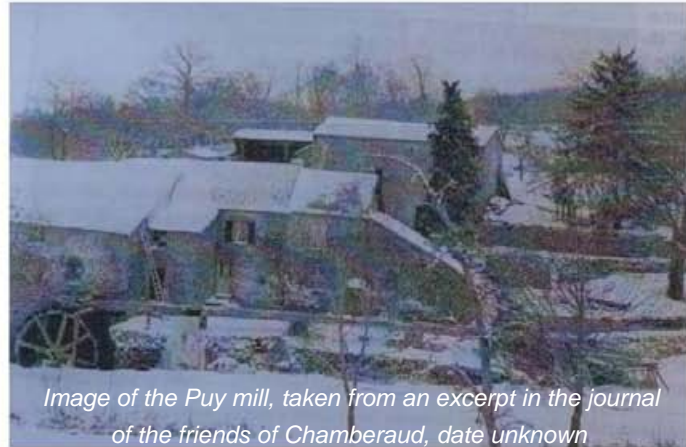


Image of the Puy mill, taken from an excerpt in the journal of the friends of Chamberaud, date unknown

Of this mill, where nuts were mainly processed, the receiving stone of the oil press still remains.

The second was a cloth-beating mill. The feed chute that provided the motive power to operate the hammers that "calendered" the hemp cloth is still visible today.

Finally, the third one, which was a flour mill.

These three mills formed the current site of the Puy de Chamberaud mill... [...]

The oldest residents of the village remember when farmers delivered their grain to the mill, and the miller supplied the baker directly with the resulting flour. Often, money didn't even change hands. Each party received payment in kind. During the Second World War, after the defeat of 1940 and the subsequent German occupation, the mill played a vital role in supplying flour to the rural population. [...]

It was indeed by a unanimous vote that the municipal council, following its mayor, decided that the mill would be municipal property.

He deserves our gratitude from all those for whom the word heritage is not an empty word. No doubt there will now be no shortage of goodwill to gradually revive this vestige of the past.

"YES, one day we will see the wheel of OUR MILL turning." Extract from the journal of the friends of Chamberaud, René Magnat.

These words convey a message of hope that seems to resonate with the residents of Chamberaud. Since the project failed to materialize, we might perhaps envision a future development of this mill in the coming years.

3.2. Well

A well is a large, usually circular, hole dug in the ground to reach groundwater. It provides access to water for drinking, irrigation, livestock, or domestic uses. The first wells date back more than 8,000 years. Over time, construction techniques have evolved, but the basic principle remains the same.

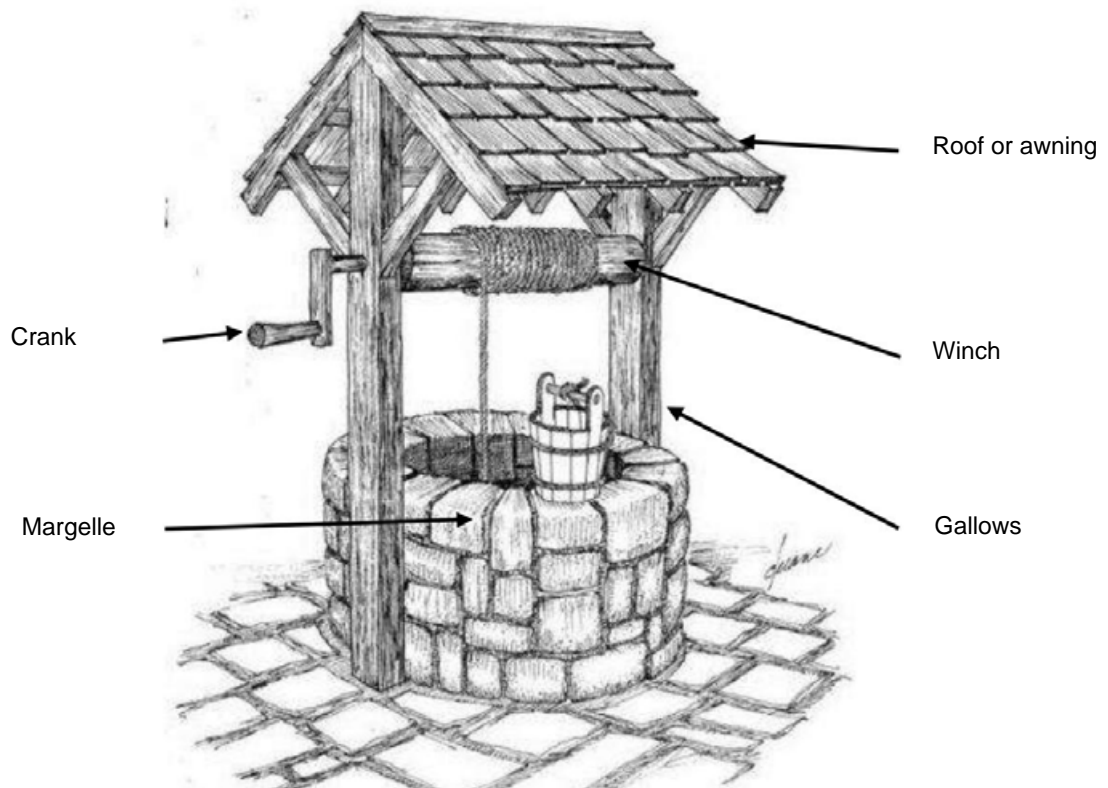
The materials used may be:

- Dry stone paving (without mortar), - Lime masonry: stronger and more watertight, - Bricks: in certain regions or periods.

Wells are also sometimes covered with a roof and/or a stone curb.

In daily life, wells were often at the heart of the village, places for meeting and socializing. Sometimes, one had to wait their turn, especially in summer. Private wells also existed in the courtyards of farms or castles. Many can still be found in the farm buildings of Chamberaud, but these are no longer in use. The wells of Chamberaud are primarily masonry wells, but some are also embedded in the walls.

The labeled drawing below shows the composition of a masonry well, such as those found in Chamberaud:



For example, this masonry well located in La Souterraine, hamlet of Chamberaud, is well preserved and very representative although no longer in use. Indeed, we find the roof, here made of sheet metal, the wooden winch, the wrought-iron bracket and crank, and the granite curb. This well represents significant craftsmanship, judging by the scrolls adorning the roof and the bracket. Perhaps wells, like buildings, could thus affirm the social standing of their owners. (See page 136)



Masonry well, La Souterraine, ©Léa Boulay

A built-in well, on the other hand, is a well integrated into a structure, often within a wall or building. It can be located within the thickness of a wall, in a cellar, an inner courtyard, a pantry, or a living room.

The materials usually found are: the stone coping (sometimes very discreet), the interior in masonry or dry stone, all often covered, with an integrated pumping system: pulley, bucket, or manual pump (piston, rocker...).

These wells were common in bourgeois houses, monasteries, old farms and castles. They served domestic purposes, maintaining a cool temperature (some were used as icehouses or coolers), and sometimes to conceal a private water source.



Recessed well, rue de la Commanderie, ©Léa Boulay

The built-in wells, among other things, testify to the ingenuity of the ancients in integrating resources into architecture.

For example, this well is located in the Rue de la Commanderie, on a bend facing the road, and was likely intended for the community, not private use. Its lintel is decorated with what appears to be a representation of a human face, carved in granite. This face was certainly a corbel from the commandery, like many reused stones in Chamberaud. (See page 100)

3.3. Fountain

In Chamberaud, one finds a few fountains, mostly built-in. A built-in fountain is generally integrated into a wall or facade, often in a public space, such as a square, street, or courtyard. It originally served to distribute drinking water to the population before the arrival of modern water networks.

To distinguish between a well and a fountain, one can consider the depth and determine the water's source. In the case of a well, water is drawn from a deeper source, whereas in the case of a fountain, the water comes to us via an upstream spring and a system of pipes.

For example, this rather attractive built-in fountain is located in the undergrowth, beneath brambles and spontaneous vegetation. The surrounding area is becoming overgrown, but the fountain, made of dressed granite, remains quite visible. It stands on the path connecting the Commandery Church to the hamlet of Les Roches and its former numerous mills. This path was once paved, indicating its frequent use and thus highlighting the advantage of placing a fountain in this location. (See page 198)



*Built-in fountain
The Rocks, ©Carine Bigot*

3.4. Wash house

Public wash houses became widespread in France very late, during the 19th century. It was at this time that villagers began to take hygiene principles more seriously, particularly with the emergence of the hygiene movement. Hygienism is linked to a growing awareness of the importance of hygiene, as well as to actions implemented to improve quality of life. The movement emerged in the 1850s; however, basic hygiene principles only became a major concern at the end of the 19th century. Until the mid-19th century, fountains were generally the only source of drinking water in villages, sometimes also used for watering livestock and washing clothes. In the 1870s, the construction of public wash houses became essential, and watering troughs specifically for livestock were also mandatory.

Public washhouses appeared in France in the mid-19th century with the aim of improving hygiene and allowing households to wash their laundry in designated areas using the cleanest possible water. Washhouses underwent technical development in the early 20th century to improve working conditions for washerwomen.

Finally, these were gradually abandoned by washerwomen with the appearance of washing machines in homes in the 1950s and 1960s.

During our inventory, we were only able to discover one of the many wash houses that once existed in the town. Are they all still there somewhere, hidden and forgotten, or is this single wash house the last vestige of a rich past? It is located not far from the Puy mill and appears to have been restored, but no markings or maintenance measures are in place to ensure its continued existence. However, the water reservoir and the washing stones are still visible.



3.5. Irrigation Canal

An irrigation canal (or levade) is a hydraulic infrastructure built to carry water from a river, lake or reservoir to agricultural areas to irrigate crops.

The system is simple, based on the principle of harnessing gravity. The water flows naturally down a gentle slope thanks to a slight drop in elevation over several kilometers. The irrigation canal is sometimes equipped with valves, weirs, inspection chambers, or dividers to distribute the water between the plots.

For example, we observed an irrigation canal on a plot of land by taking the path leading from the church to the hamlet of Roches.

This one is probably no longer in use today. It is slightly dug into the ground and surrounded by rubble stones. (See page 197)



3.6. Small Agricultural

Bridges Small agricultural bridges are discreet yet essential elements of the hydraulic and landscape heritage, bearing witness to the organization of agricultural land, irrigation systems, and local know-how. These small structures allow people, animals, or carts to cross a canal, ditch, irrigation channel, or small stream between two agricultural plots. These bridges are often made with local materials, generally found readily available. They also sometimes incorporate very old elements such as Roman paving stones.

or hewn stones. Each bridge is adapted to its use, for the passage of pedestrians, carts or livestock.

For example, this stone bridge is located along the same path as the irrigation canal seen previously. (See page 199)



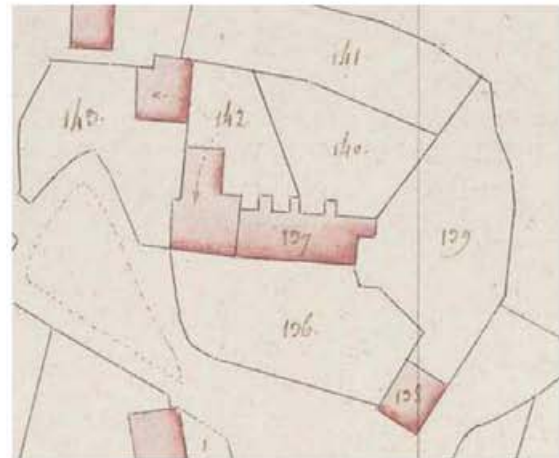
4. Religious and Funerary Heritage

Religious faith has long been a defining characteristic of France, intertwined with state power and leaving its mark on the landscapes of rural communities. These traces can be observed throughout Chamberaud, particularly in its church and wayside crosses.

However, throughout our development, we have discovered various forms of heritage, each a symbol of life, joy, memories, and traces of the society that once thrived in Chamberaud. But, as with all things, death follows life, and that is why we will discuss both religious and funerary heritage here. Like these traces of living societies, funerary heritage can also be valued for the techniques employed and the stories they tell. We have chosen to focus on religious and funerary heritage in this section simply because these two themes have often been intertwined, as societies have long considered their salvation in death through their faith.

4.1. The Church of Saint Blaise and the Commandery of Chamberaud As

we mentioned in our introduction, Chamberaud, from its very beginnings, was marked by its commandery, first held by the Knights Templar, then by the Order of Malta, and subsequently by the State when the commandery was sold as national property. Thus, a certain Gilbert Pailloux, who must have been a priest, acquired part of the commandery's remaining assets: its buildings, garden, and park. Because the commandery was



Source: *Napoleonic Land Registry (1812-1816)*
– 3P1773

A place of power that included a veritable agricultural estate, comprising land, but also ponds, a forge, an orchard, and numerous mills—at least seven, one of which was demolished in 1839. Furthermore, in the Middle Ages and even later, societies were based on self-sufficiency; consequently, people produced what they consumed. This is why, as indicated in the 1556 land register, opposite the former site of the commandery, on the first three or four buildings on the right bank of the Rue de Commanderie, one can still find today buildings that belonged to the order, including a dwelling, a barn, a cellar, and a communal bread oven. Moreover, its location was not accidental. Indeed, the commandery was situated on a rocky promontory, representing an ideal defensive position. Also, nearby and more precisely in Ahun one could find the Roman road Lyon-Sainte, this road therefore allowed the order to benefit from an advantage for trade.

Thus, this commandery no longer exists today. We do not know the exact date of its destruction, but we know it must have been after 1812, because it was still visible on the Napoleonic land registers at that time. Furthermore, we have other information about this commandery, particularly concerning its architecture. Firstly, it encroached upon the current church, whose bell tower-porch formed part of the structure, as it contained living quarters. Indeed, one could

The complex included several dwellings, spread over two or three floors. The porch of this building opened onto a large courtyard and two menageries. The entire complex was surrounded by a defensive wall.

Although the commandery buildings no longer exist, the Church of Saint Blaise, formerly dedicated to Saint John and connected to the commandery, still stands. The church's structure provides clues about the former commandery. Firstly, its masonry is composed of small, rubble granite stones in the older sections, joined with brick and lime mortar. Secondly, in the more recent sections, resulting from renovations (the church having undergone numerous changes over the centuries), one can find larger, hewn granite stones.

regularly along the walls. This entire wall structure will therefore form a church, rectangular in plan, composed of four bays. This building begins with a bell tower porch and ends with a straight apse.

The exterior of the church:

When we stand in front of the south facade of the church, we can already observe a few facts. First of all, it is important to remember that this wall was a defensive wall, and this can be

As observed while looking at the building, the windows are few, small, and some have been bricked up in order to limit the openings during attacks. Following this same logic, on the structure one can find low-density buttresses as well as traces

of the old machicolations that were placed at the top of the building when it was raised during the Hundred Years' War

between 1337 and 1453. Furthermore, when examining the masonry, one quickly notices that the most altered elements are at the ends of the building, at the level of the porch tower, which underwent changes when the old commandery building was destroyed, consequently relocating the building's portal. Modifications are also found at the apse. Originally, on the east gable of the apse, which we will discuss in more detail later, was the sacristy, which is now located on the south facade. On this sacristy, one can find a keystone, a remnant of the old stone vaulting, which we will discuss later, depicting a carline thistle surrounded by its liernes. Also, to remind us that this church had a connection with the commandery, we can see two sundials on its facade, which must have been part of the former commandery. Furthermore, let's not forget that this is a place of worship, and for this reason, there is an opening on the side of the facade, now blocked, which served as an entrance for parishioners who did not enter through the main entrance. Inside the church, on either side of this blocked entrance, were holy water fountains.



South facade, ©Léa Boulay

Today, when one wants to enter the building, one finds oneself facing a very recent gable, crowned by a slate-covered bell tower, while the rest of the building has a tiled roof, since this entrance, as we have said previously, is not original; that is why the entrance is framed by a vault whose style is an imitation of Gothic, because it is much too recent (1879) to be considered Gothic art.



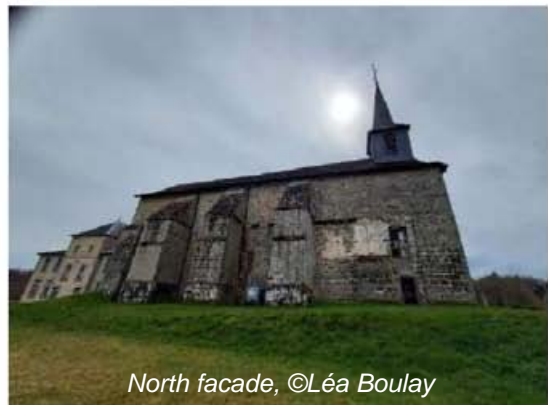
West gable and bell tower, ©Léa Boulay

On this facade, the traces of the former commandery are most evident, as the old buildings were built right up against it, and the walls still bear their marks. For example, at the level of the bell tower porch on the upper floor, one can

They noted the presence of a window. However, this opening was not actually a window but a door leading to a dwelling, most likely that of the commander. Researchers believe this dwelling belonged to the commander, the head of the commandery, simply because

When you find yourself inside the building, beneath the bell tower, you can see a niche overlooking the nave of the church. This niche is decorated with stars painted on the plaster, as well as decorations on its lintel. Before the 1970s, all the church walls were painted; only in the 1970s did a trend for exposed stone become popular.

leading to the removal of most of the paintings. However, traces of these paintings can still be seen today. This niche was therefore used by the commander so that he could observe Mass without having to mingle with the parishioners.



North facade, ©Léa Boulay



Niche, ©Léa Boulay

Below this French window, there is another door, with a lintel consisting of an adjoining arch and surmounted by a symbol of the Order of Malta. This door leads to a cellar located under the bell tower, which, because it maintains a correct temperature all year round, could have led to a storage area but also to a temporary living space.

But of course, when you look at this facade, these details aren't the first things that come to mind. Indeed, the building's north facade features more imposing buttresses than its south facade. The buttresses, which support the walls, have frequently been modified here, and one of the reasons for this modification, other than the fact that the building has been...

Raised during the Hundred Years' War, this is because the site could have once housed other buildings on this façade. That is to say, closest to the nave of the church, one can see on the upper floor the trace of an opening that would have led to a building, either made of wood or stone, but which was removed, creating an imbalance in both the exterior walls and the old stone vault inside. Consequently, the buttresses had to be reinforced to support the structure and prevent its collapse.

Next, at the level of its eastern gable end, the building also bears witness to various changes. First of all,

As we have said, the sacristy has been changed.

The space was repurposed in the 19th century, likely to accommodate the town hall and school. Furthermore, upon closer inspection of the wall, a difference in masonry between the upper and lower sections is noticeable. The reason for this difference is explained

Firstly, due to its height, the entire building was once shorter and even topped with a round tower. Secondly, the apse was opened up to accommodate the three long, narrow bays, into which stained-glass windows are set. Finally, as a last change to this section, one can

to note the presence of traces on the building due to former buttresses, higher up, which would have been removed later, possibly having become useless, since if there was indeed a round tower, these buttresses would have been used to support it but once it disappeared, they lost their usefulness.



East Gable, ©Léa Boulay

The interior of the church:

Finally, when you are inside the church, walking on the paved floor, you quickly realize that it does not contain a lot of light, especially because the openings in the building are infrequent and are generally located at the level of the south wall and the east gable.

Furthermore, today one can see a wooden, ogival-vaulted ceiling in this church, but this is not original and was likely added during the 18th century. Indeed, the church originally had a stone vault, which unfortunately collapsed. Nevertheless, the interior of the building retains traces of this former vaulting, as demonstrated by the stone columns supporting the roof structure, with polygonal capitals terminating in corbels that sometimes depict human faces.



Vaulted wooden frame, ©Léa Boulay

Finally, as you will have understood, this church has undergone various changes during its existence and, as we have mentioned, it retains traces of the former commandery on its exterior walls.

but also indoors. For example, on either side of the main entrance we can find the emblem of the Order of the Temple.

Therefore, this building is indeed a heritage element to be preserved, as it is a trace of the origin of the town but which today is deteriorating due to a lack of resources.

Thus, this building, listed as a historical monument since 1991, needs funding for its restoration and enhancement. However, it is not the only trace of the Christian religious faith present in the town of Chamberaud.



Engraving in the shape of a Templar cross, ©Léa Boulay

4.2. The crosses

Like other traces of religious faith, in the commune of Chamberaud, one can mention the wayside crosses as well as the cemetery crosses. Crosses are generally powerful symbols for Christianity, consisting of two intersecting arms.

Wayside cross

Wayside crosses are numerous in the Creuse region and are partly due to the Council of Clermont in 1095, which granted asylum to those living near them. These crosses also serve as protective elements, not only for those who visit them but also for the surrounding land.

In the case of wayside crosses, they are located usually at an intersection, by the roadside. Its structure is made of granite, and consists of a base of cut granite, surmounted by another base this time of monolithic granite and topped by the cross.

At Chamberaud we came across two wayside crosses, one at Puy and one at Chiron. (See page 240)



Wayside cross, Le Chiron, ©Carine Bigot

Cemetery cross

Just like wayside crosses, cemetery crosses serve a protective purpose, but here it becomes sacred; they stand above the graves, extending their protection to all the deceased gathered in this place. This particular cross is located in the heart of the cemetery, between the four existing pathways within the Chamberaud cemetery. The Chamberaud cemetery cross may be a recent addition, but it could also be older and have once stood in the former cemetery of...

Chamberaud but accompanied it when it was moved at the end of the 19th century.

Furthermore, it is made of granite, but only its base and shaft; the rest is wrought ironwork, which is also highly symbolic because it features the shape of a heart, a reminder of what sustains human life. (See page 246)



Cemetery cross, ©Léa Boulay

4.3. The Chamberaud Cemetery

Originally, the Chamberaud cemetery was not located Not in the same place as today, it was originally located next to the church. However, in 18th-century France, concerns about hygiene began to arise, along with a desire to move cemeteries away from residential areas.

While the practice developed, it wasn't until the 19th century that cemeteries in France were relocated en masse. The Chamberaud cemetery is a prime example of such a mass relocation. A review of the town's records reveals that a petition was submitted in 1880.

The plan was implemented by the residents to relocate the cemetery to a site called "Chez-au-Moulin," which was situated on high ground, facing north, and far from any houses. Thus, the old cemetery was closed in 1882, and then, with the construction of the town hall and school in 1888-1889, its relocation became necessary. This new cemetery, located at an altitude of over 400 meters, facing north, was established. The surrounding walls bear a trace of the mayor who initiated the relocation, in the form of the inscription "Mayor Tixier 1882" at the cemetery entrance.



Type of tomb

In the Chamberaud cemetery, we can find various types of tombs, reflecting the different living standards of the population as well as the fashions of the time.

Burial in the ground

Burial directly into the ground is a fairly common burial practice in French cemeteries, and it can be found at Chamberaud. This particular burial is characterized by the complete absence of any surface structure; no headstone, base, tombstone, or foundation is present. It is recognizable as a burial site primarily thanks to the commemorative plaques that identify the individuals buried there. These plaques can be indicative of limited resources, as burial sites represent a significant investment. (See page 242)



Burial in the ground, ©Léa Boulay

Common tomb with multiple tombstones

This is the type of tomb that seems to be the most classic in Chamberaud, as this base is used for all types of burials when they involve exterior ornamentation. It consists of a stack of tombstones. Naturally, these tombstones are made of granite, a stone known for its durability.

It often happens that this type of tomb is not accompanied by a stele, as is the case in our attached example. (See page 243)



Communal tomb with multiple tombstones, ©Léa Boulay

Without a tombstone

This type of grave marker is also very common in the Chamberaud cemetery; it consists of a simple pedestal, often surmounted at the head of the grave by a stele. This pedestal is a slab which will not be surmounted by a tombstone and which can either be a simple slab, carved from a single block of stone, or hollowed out to hold gravel so that the burial site can be decorated. The decorations can be flowers, commemorative plaques, or plants rooted in the grave, which has become a garden space. (See page 244)



Without a tombstone, ©Léa Boulay

Funerary chapel: This

type of tomb is indicative of a particular era and a stratification of society. Indeed, it was during the Second Empire that these tombs became popular.

They are generally intended for wealthy populations. When this is the case, the funerary chapels will be monumental constructions, shaped like dwellings made of hewn granite, in which one can

find an altar. (See page 247)



Funerary chapel, ©Léa Boulay

Naturally, this fashion became popular at all levels, but to make it accessible to other societal levels, chapels were transformed into structures that stand at the head of tombs and are generally made of glass and worked with iron. (See page 248)



Funerary chapel, ©Léa Boulay

Mausoleum

Once again, the fashions of the Second Empire prevailed their traces in the cemetery, given that although the cemetery was created during the Third Republic, the methods that the previous regime must have. The popularization of this type of burial site spread as far as Chamberaud and it must have remained. Here, the mausoleum-type structure is actually a kind of vault, a collective tomb associated with a certain social standing due to its high cost. Also, although this type of burial is made of granite and can take the form of a small dwelling like a chapel, it is not a chapel. Indeed, what distinguishes it is the absence of an altar. As we have observed, on many plots the burial site may be surrounded by a barrier to mark its boundary, and this is often the case with this type of tomb, which is also positioned as close as possible to the main roads. (See page 250)



Mausoleum, ©Léa Boulay

Funeral monument

Like the two previous types, this one dates from the Second Empire and comes from wealthy families. What sets it apart from the previous types is everything simply because funerary monuments can be large structures, but not necessarily dwellings, they do not include

There is generally no access door, as it is a granite structure which, in the case of our example at Chamberaud, consists of a massive base of hewn granite, surmounted by a stele that extends vertically and is composed of several forms. (See page 251)



Thus, the Chamberaud cemetery is a true window into the history of the local population, and in this case, the different social groups buried there. Of course, countless details could be mentioned about this cemetery, but we had to make a selection. For example, when visiting the cemetery, one can observe, through the headstone plaques, that some bear the names of their former homes, thus revealing the central role these hamlets played in their lives, serving as a marker of identity.

But of course, through this cemetery we can also quickly see that the graves in Chamberaud are generally family graves and that they are the most emblematic families of the town, who have resided in this place for several generations as is the case for the families: Dumas, Roudier, Giron or Nebout.

4.4. The war memorial

As mentioned earlier in the introduction, Chamberaud paid a heavy price in the wars. Thus, to remember these sacrifices, a war memorial was placed near the church and town hall, in a spot frequently passed by residents. This monument ensures that we do not forget and fulfill our duty of remembrance. (See page 252)

Structurally, it is made of granite and at first glance appears quite simple; however, it is a monument that represents a certain cost and whose presence is an absolute necessity for the inhabitants who lived through the First World War, as it commemorates the dead of 1914-1918.

to remember these soldiers.

You can also find there a striking phrase which accompanies this type of monument and commemorates the soldiers: "To our children who died for the Salvation of France".

Furthermore, this desire to remember is not confined to the monument itself but extends to the Chamberaud cemetery through the various commemorative plaques found there. It quickly becomes apparent that Chamberaud is steeped in the weighty sacrifices made during the First World War, the Second World War, and even the Algerian Wars.

Consequently, one finds a diverse range of deceased

individuals who died during these wars or whose memory survived and who fought for France: veterans, prisoners of war, victims of the Paris bombing of August 26, 1944, and even former members of the FTP (Francs-Tireurs et Partisans) resistance group.



V- Inventory of ethnographic heritage

In Chamberaud, material heritage has a certain importance which he seeks to value. However, heritage can also be intangible, immaterial, and this kind of heritage is just as important to value, because it can reveal a lot about societies.

1. Toponymy

Although in our introduction we attempted to understand the meaning of the commune's name, each of the hamlets also bears names laden with meaning. Furthermore, we will present the results of our research, largely drawn from the work "*Origine des Noms de Villes et Villages – Creuse*" by Jean-Marie Cassagne and Mariola Korsak. The answers provided are not exhaustive and sometimes even reflect personal hypotheses.

<i>The Chiron</i>	<i>The Ribières</i>
This hamlet, one of the most famous in the commune, may have its origins in the Celtic language, from which it derives the word "cair," meaning stone. Thus, the village would be a "pile of stones," undoubtedly due to its elevated location.	The name Ribières may have its roots in the Latin word "riparia," meaning riverbank, referring to a waterway. Thus, Ribières is a place where water is ever-present and has shaped the landscape sufficiently to warrant this name.
<i>Le Puy</i>	<i>The Rocks</i>
The name Puy is very common in the Limousin region. It reflects the shapes of the landscape thanks to the hill on which the hamlet is located. Indeed, it is a name that is given to places located at a height.	The explanation for this place is quite clear, originating from the Latin word <i>rocca</i> meaning rock, it means that this hamlet is positioned on a high rocky outcrop.
<i>The mill</i>	<i>La Souterraine</i>
This name, again, is very common in France, as this building derives from the Latin word " <i>moela</i> ," meaning millstone. The mill was vital for the societies of the time, who went there regularly to obtain oil or even flour, even at the risk of paying a tax, in order to make a living. Thus in Chamberaud the mill is named as such, in connection with the building which is located there and more precisely the buildings which were located there, which is/were watermills.	We haven't found a true origin for this hamlet's name, since explanations are very often linked to its namesake in the Creusoise region. It's assumed that the place is named as such because of its location, close to damp ground due to its proximity to the bottom of a valley, but also because it would consequently be below the higher ground.
<i>The Gasnes</i>	
Finally, the hamlet of Les Gasnes may derive its name from the Latin word <i>vadum</i> , meaning "ford," but it could also be linked to the Limousin dialect, which is more specific about the nature of the place, and comes from the word <i>guana</i> , meaning pond. Thus, the hamlet of Les Gasnes is named as such because of the possible presence, however small, of water. Therefore, we can see the strong impact that the landforms, waterways and activities can have in Chamberaud, to the point that he named his places after them.	

2. Gardens In _____

19th-century France, and also in Chamberaud, the inhabitants all had several gardens, in which they cultivated crops and grew fruit trees. These fruit trees served a purpose, as fruit was a staple food, essential in a society based on self-sufficiency. Therefore, the fruit could be eaten fresh or used in pastries. Of course, the fruit could also be sold.

In Chamberaud, the fruit trees could be apples, cherries, but also turkeys, which are

A type of plum tree typical of the Creuse region, whose fruit was harvested in August. This plum tree produces small fruits, the pit of which takes up a lot of space.

Unfortunately, after the war, the cultivation of fruit trees in gardens gradually faded away; today it is increasingly rare to see turkeys when walking around Chamberaud.



Turkey, Le Puy, ©Carine Bigot

3. Legend of Chamberaud. _____

Chamberaud, like other towns, has its own local legends.

Thanks to the inhabitants, we were able to discover one, that of the Devil's Rock. This rock contains, among its shapes, a strange curve reminiscent of a seat in which the devil might comfortably settle. Around this diabolical seat are grooves, said to have formed as a result of the blood of his victims flowing from it.



Devil's rock, ©Maëlle LN

Today, this legendary place, which must have frightened more than one child, is unfortunately largely unknown to its inhabitants. Before, this place, accessible by a path that was once maintained, was a playground, a lively place near the water.

4. Symbols The

commune of Chamberaud is a place marked by diverse and varied symbols, and these have led us either to discover the history of Chamberaud or to establish some theories about their origins.

4.1. Maltese crosses

This cross, with four arms and eight points, can be found throughout Chamberaud. This symbol refers to the Order of the Knights Hospitaller of Malta, who headed the Chamberaud commandery until the French Revolution. Afterward, the buildings deteriorated and were abandoned until their complete destruction after 1812. Naturally, the stones that made up these buildings were not destroyed but rather reused by the inhabitants in their homes. This is why traces of the commandery can still be found throughout Chamberaud in the walls of the facades, in the corner quoins, and so on. And for those with a discerning eye, these crosses of the Order of the Knights Hospitaller of Malta can occasionally be seen.



Maltese Cross, 4 Le Chiron, ©Carine Bigot

4.2. Freethinkers The

elements that follow are theoretical, this does not mean that they are proven.

During our research, observing certain facades, particularly that of 15 Rue de la Commanderie (see page 86), the symbols found there—namely, flowers and stars—led us to formulate a theory. This theory was further strengthened when we learned that the former 2 Rue de la Commanderie, a house that had been demolished, also featured these same symbols.



15 rue de la commanderie, ©Léa Boulay

Is it possible that the democratic society of freethinkers had a place in Chamberaud?

This organization of freethinkers is a society that was founded in France in 1848, and which aims to position itself within a rationalist movement, where thought can be free without being blocked.

by dogmas, whether religious, scientific, or moral. This movement prioritizes knowledge and freedom of thought, and even though it is not a political party, it defends civic values by fighting for the republic and against the monarchy in the 19th century.

Furthermore, this movement had a strong presence in Creuse, given that this department

It has ideal social characteristics, such as anticlericalism, to allow its establishment.

Therefore, one might wonder if these symbols, usually associated with freethinkers, could signify their presence in Chamberaud. Of course, these decorations could also simply be a passing fad on the facades.

4.3. Mason or Freemason?

Our suspicions also extend to another group operating outside the bounds of religion and power: the Freemasons. This organization, like that of freethinkers, values social principles, knowledge, and free thought. The emblem of this organization is very often represented by construction tools, specifically the compass and square, reminiscent of the instruments of the "Great Architect of the Universe."

Furthermore, we were able to come across this emblem
During our search, particularly in the cemetery, we examined the headstones of several deceased individuals. This granite headstone, which you can see in the photo and is not accompanied by a cross, could be that of someone who distanced themselves from religion at the time of their death, but ahead of them...

instruments that symbolize his world.

However, this theory is not proven, because this symbol can also be linked to the trade of mason, which was a very common trade in the community and whose tools could be the compass and the square.

Simple decorations, simple symbols of the masons or strong symbol of meaning, that is the question and research on the modes of decoration of both dwellings and tombs, in order to know if these theories are real, could be interesting to carry out in our opinion with a view to valorization.



VI- Conclusion

To conclude this inventory of Chamberaud's heritage, which has been the focus of our discussion this year, we can confirm that Chamberaud possesses a vast heritage, of which we have only been able to glimpse the tip of the iceberg. We have managed to glimpse the submerged part thanks to the memories shared with us by some residents. This memory is essential to preserve, as it forms an integral part of Chamberaud's history and identity.

We hope that this report you have read is just the beginning towards a valuation heritage and a rediscovery of identity by and for the residents of Chamberaud and its newcomers. We know that the town is in good hands, particularly with the Chamberaud Heritage Association, which unites its residents and works to revitalize the town.

Regarding development projects, we have a few ideas that still need to be finalized. Hiking trails have already been marked, allowing everyone to enjoy the landscape the town has to offer. We've considered adding or integrating themed walks. Given the town's rich water heritage, it would be interesting to create a walk focused on this theme, allowing walkers to stop at wells, fountains, wash houses, streams, and so on. Since this heritage is no longer in use but is full of history, why not include brief testimonials from residents recalling their connection to the well at these stops?

stream or other. Along the same lines, we considered creating treasure hunts based on the theme of reused stones. As we mentioned earlier in this report, many reused stones from the commandery are hidden in the buildings throughout the town.

We were also able to speak with the baker who occupies the building next to the Puy mill, Alex Melhaa-Lelievre, and to review documents related to a project to enhance the mill, written by our predecessors and undertaken by René Magnat in the 2000s.

(see page 71). We hope that a development project for this mill may one day emerge. Furthermore, its proximity to Masgot, a village known and celebrated for its sculptures, could be an advantage, linking the two sites.

Now we hand over the reins to continue this momentum of highlighting the heritage of Chamberaud.

Léa Boulay, Carine Bigot and Maëlle Le Normand

VII- Annexes

A- Inventory Planning	64
B- Maps.....	66
1. Maps of built heritage.....	66
1.1. Map of former businesses.....	67
1.2. Map of reused stones and wayside crosses.....	68
1.3. Map of craft heritage.....	69
1.4. Water Heritage Map	70
C- Valorization Project	71
D- Inventory sheets.....	72
1. Inventory sheets: COMMANDERIE STREET.....	72
1.1. Built Heritage	73
1.2. Water Heritage.....	97
1.3. Craft Heritage.....	101
1.4. Natural Heritage	108
2. Inventory Sheets: THE UNDERGROUND.....	110
2.1. Built Heritage	111
2.2. Water Heritage.....	131
2.3. Craft Heritage.....	137
3. Inventory cards: LELO, CÔTE AUX BELLES.....	141
3.1. Built Heritage	142
3.2. Water Heritage.....	147
4. Inventory sheets: LE PUY.....	148
4.1. Built Heritage	149
4.2. Water Heritage.....	182
4.3. Craft Heritage.....	184
4.4. Religious Heritage	185
4.5. Natural Heritage	186
5. Inventory sheets: THE RIBIERES.....	187
5.1. Built Heritage	188
5.2. Natural Heritage	190
6. Inventory sheets: THE ROCKS.....	191
6.1. Built Heritage	192
6.2. Water Heritage.....	197
7. Inventory Sheets: THE GASNES.....	200

7.1. Built Heritage	201
8. Inventory sheets: SAGNAT-QUINGUET, LES CHASSINS, LES EMINADES.....	203
8.1. Built Heritage	204
9. Inventory sheets: THE CHIRON	207
9.1. Built Heritage	208
9.2. Religious Heritage	240
9.3. Natural Heritage	241
10. Inventory sheets: CEMETERY	242
Funerary Heritage	242

A- Inventory Planning

Session 1:

Planning inventaire de Chamberaud

Groupe 1 : Léa et Faika
Groupe 2 : Carine et Maëlle

Semaine 4				
	Lundi 20/01	Mardi 21/01	Mercredi 22/01	Jeudi 23/01
Matin	Présentation des projets collectifs			
A-m			Conception fiches inventaire	
Semaine 5				
	Lundi 27/01	Mardi 28/01	Mercredi 29/01	Jeudi 30/01
Matin			Rendez-vous personnes ressources	<u>Terrain</u> La Souterraine Patrimoine naturel (Le Puy et Grand Bois) et visite chez M. et Mme Buisson
A-m	<u>Terrain</u> Bourg (rue de la commanderie) Le Puy		Rendez-vous enseignants + Terrain Bourg et La Souterraine Les Ribières et Les Roches	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires
Semaine 6				
	Lundi 3/02	Mardi 4/02	Mercredi 5/02	Jeudi 6/02
Matin	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires	
A-m	<u>Terrain</u> Visite chez Mme Magnat et cimetière Sentier n°18	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires	Rendez-vous enseignant (Jean-Luc Méloux)	
Semaine 7				
	Lundi 10/02	Mardi 11/02	Mercredi 12/02	Jeudi 13/02
Matin				Rendu intermédiaire
A-m			<u>Rédaction</u> Préparation rendu intermédiaire	

Directed by: Maëlle Le Normand

Session 2:

Planning inventaire de Chamberaud

Groupe 1 : Léa
Groupe 2 : Carine et Maëlle

Semaine 14				
	Lundi 31/03	Mardi 1/04	Mercredi 2/04	Jeudi 3/04
Matin	<u>Rédaction</u> Organisation	<u>Terrain</u> Léolo, Côte aux belles	Eglise + Suivi en salle	<u>Rédaction</u>
A-m	<u>Terrain</u> Cimetière Les Chassins, Sagnat et Le Chiron	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires		<u>Rédaction</u>
Semaine 15				
	Lundi 7/04	Mardi 8/04	Mercredi 9/04	Jeudi 10/04
Matin	<u>Terrain</u> Grand bois			
A-m	<u>Terrain</u> Visite du moulin + Rédaction Synthèse de terrain			
Semaine 16				
	Lundi 14/04	Mardi 15/04	Mercredi 16/04	Jeudi 17/04
Matin		<u>Terrain</u> Préparation rendu oral	Examen oral	
A-m	<u>Rédaction</u> Préparation rendu oral	<u>Rédaction</u> Synthèse de terrain et rédaction des fiches inventaires		

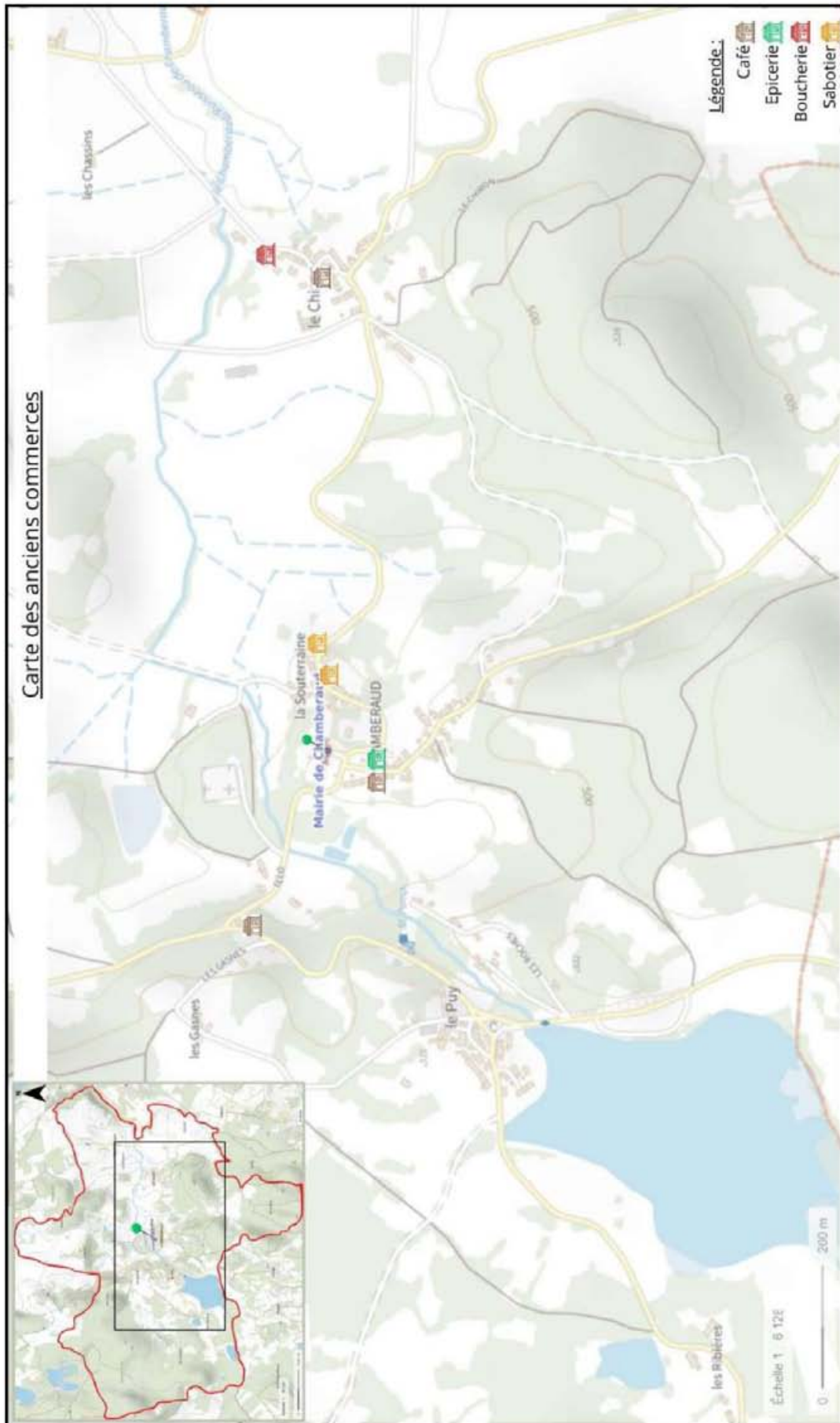
Directed by: Maëlle Le Normand

B- Maps

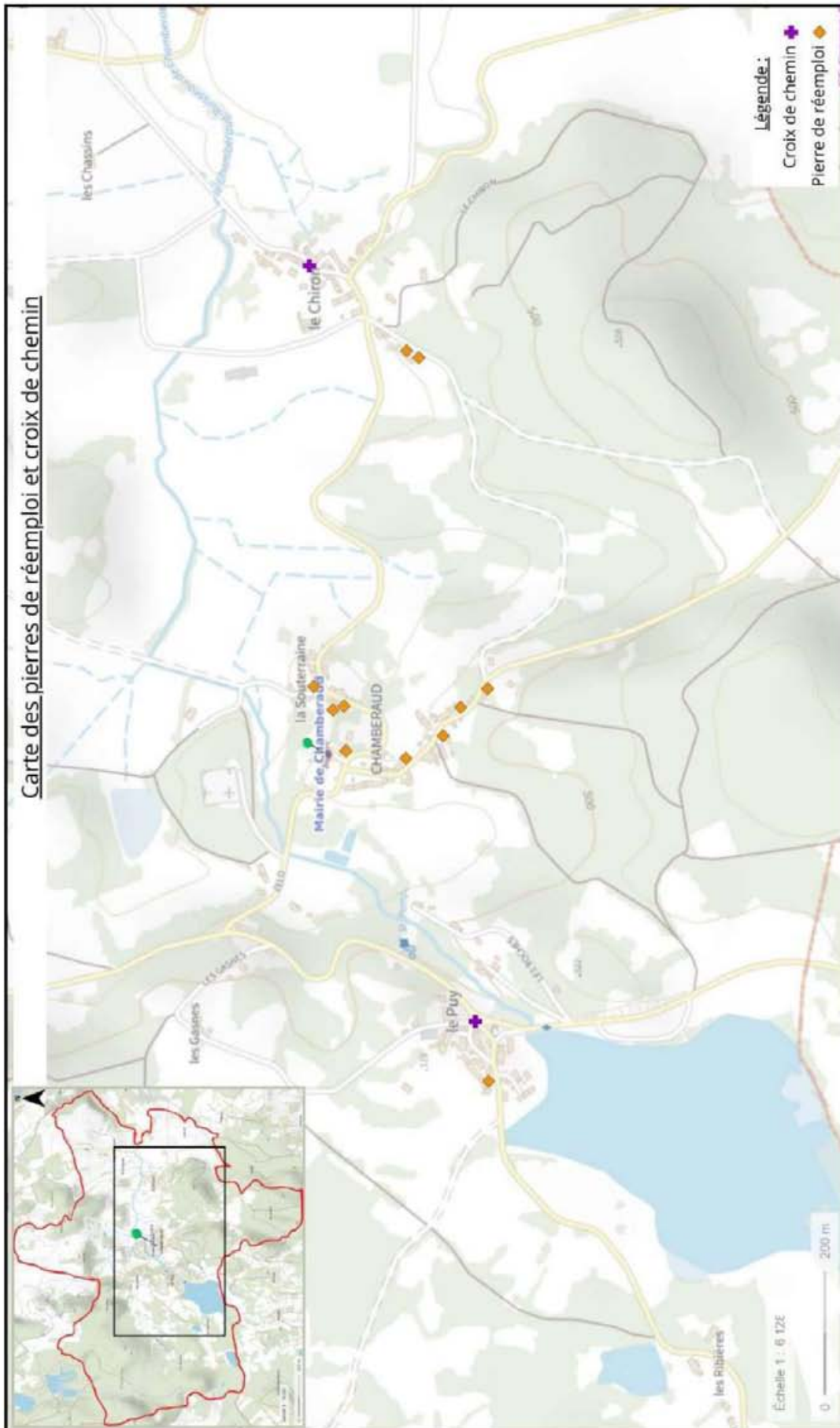
1. Maps of Built Heritage We

have inventoried numerous elements that contribute to Chamberaud's identity, such as former shops, reused stones and wayside crosses, artisanal heritage, and water heritage. The town is rich in these elements, and we are certain that we have missed some details. Therefore, the maps we present are not exhaustive; many gems remain to be discovered within the Chamberaud area.

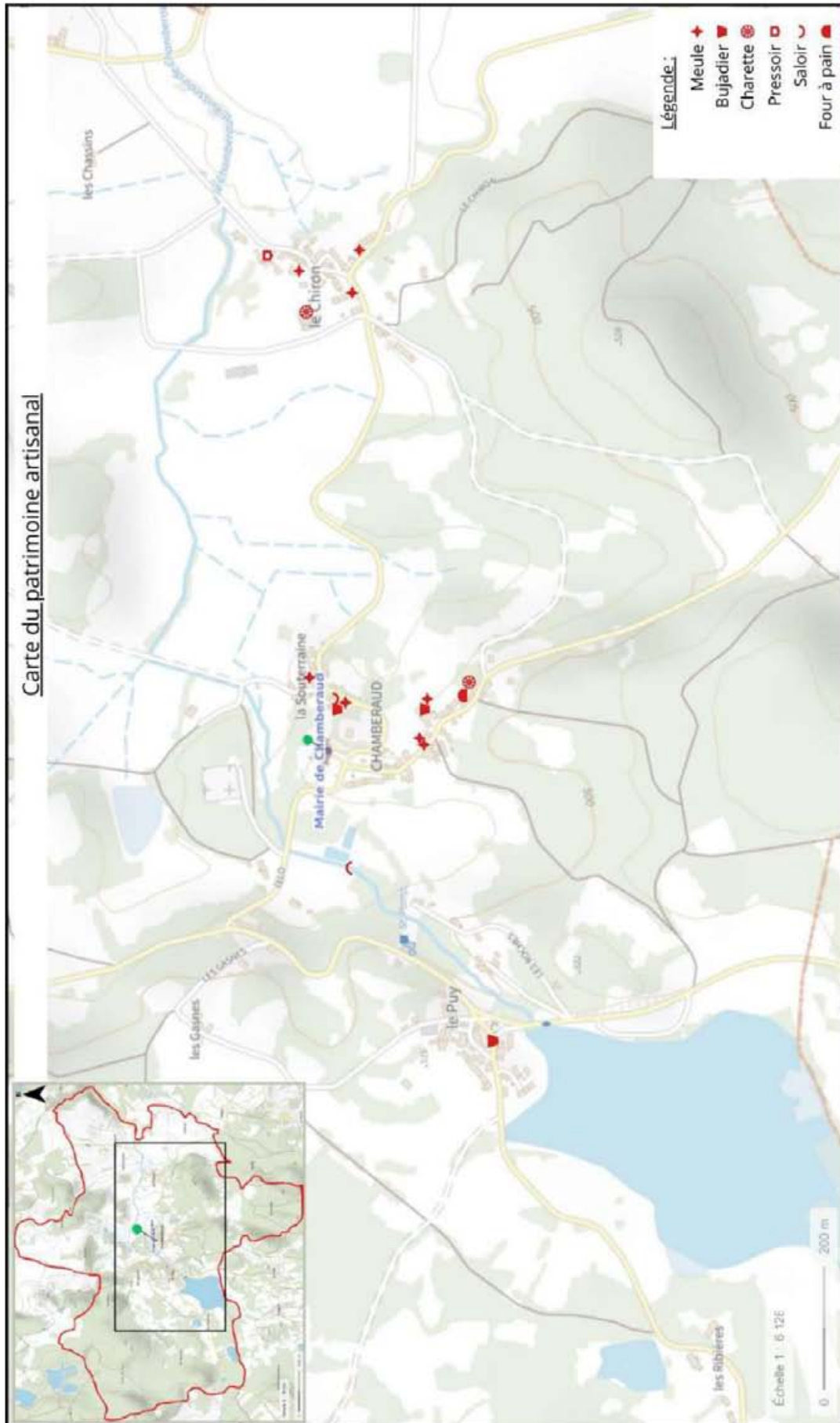
1.1. Map of former businesses



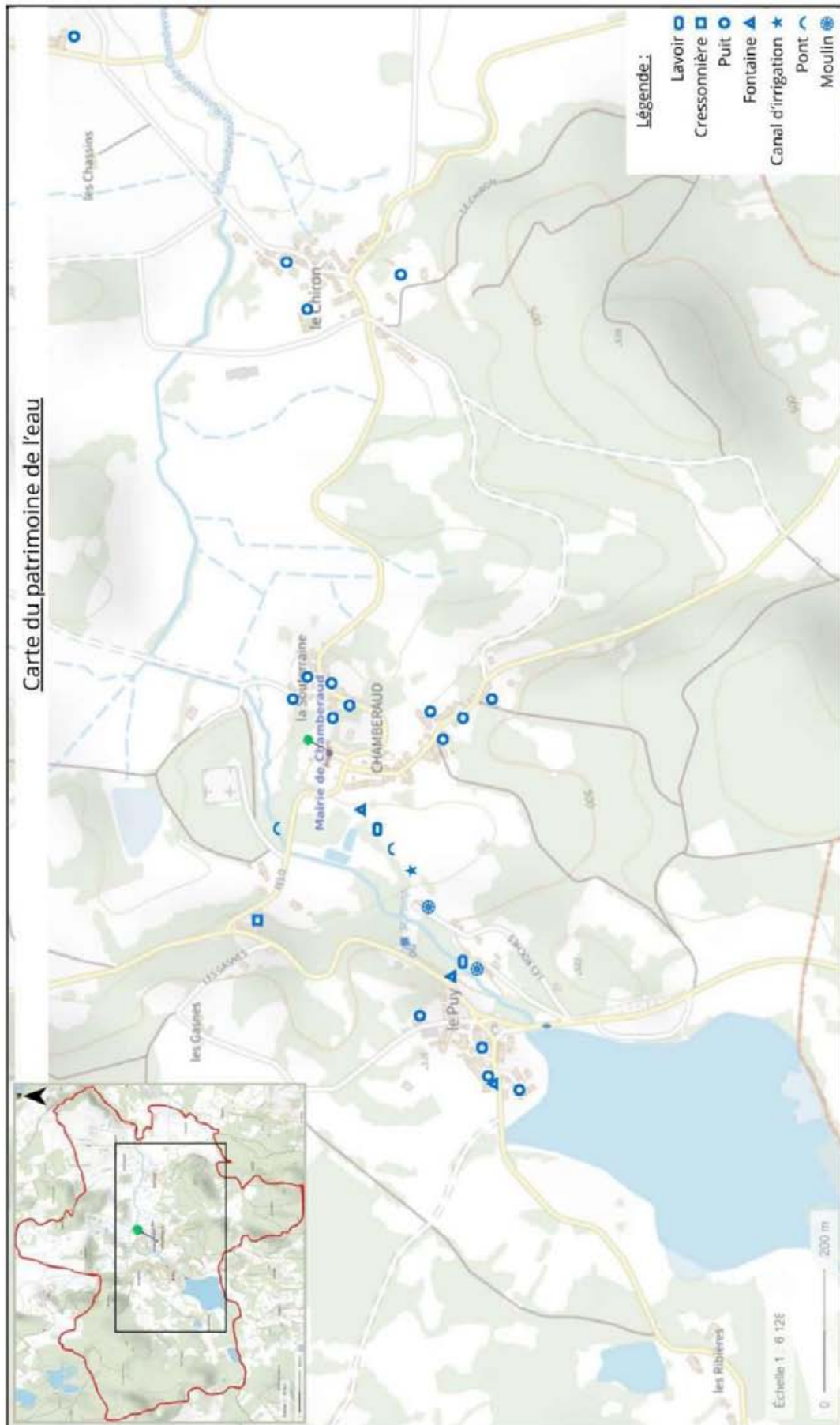
1.2. Map of reused stones and wayside crosses



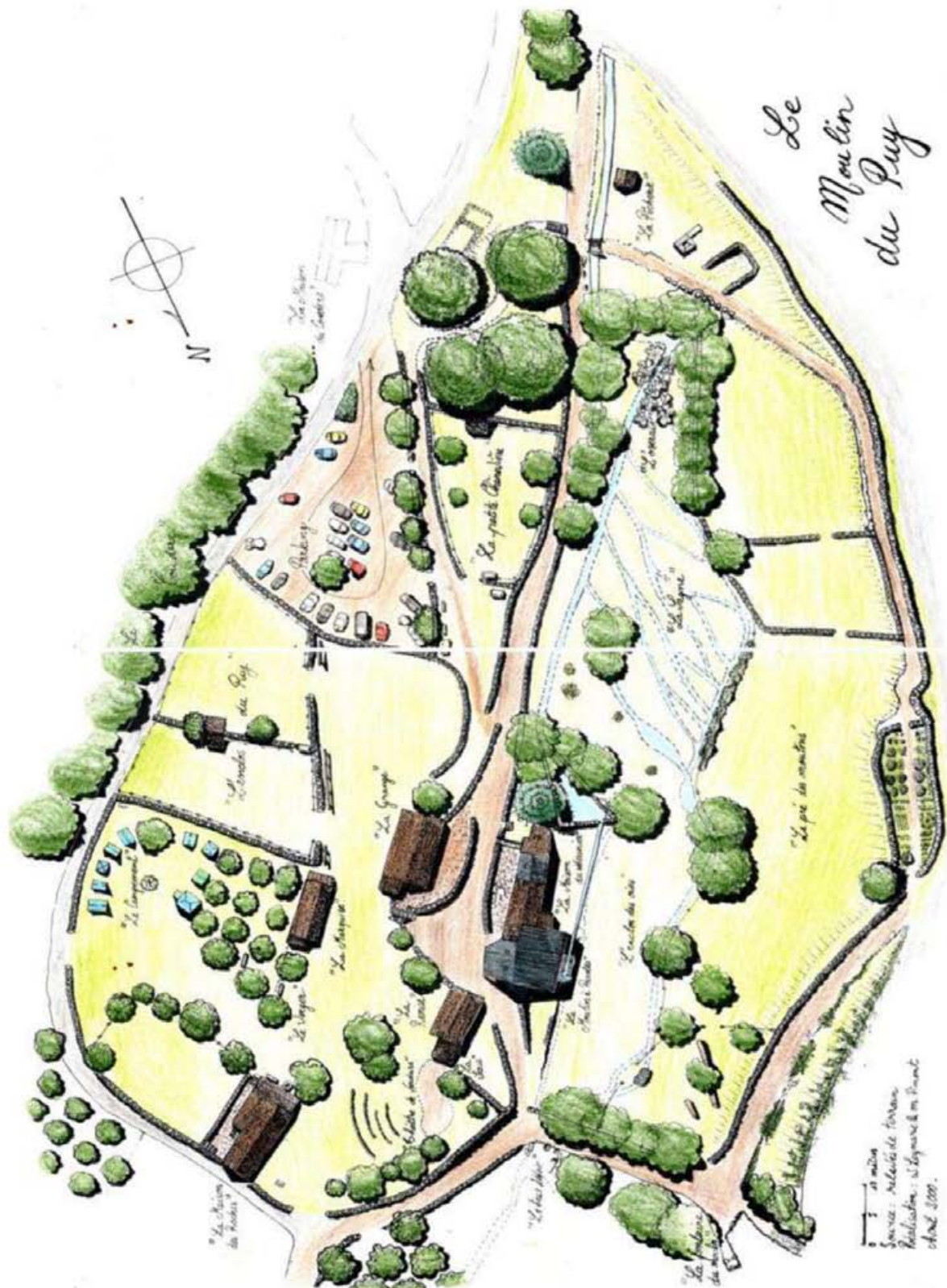
1.3. Map of craft heritage



1.4. Water Heritage Map



C- Valorization Project





Source: plan taken from the file of our predecessors "Le Moulin du Puy – Site development project, April 2000"



D- Inventory sheets



1. Inventory sheets: COMMANDERIE STREET





1.1. Built Heritage



Built heritage		Typology		Town Hall-School
	46°04'98.2"N 2°04'57.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 Place André-Roudier
	Altitude	480.23 m	South-facing	
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimensions 9.30m x 21m	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Hewn granite, monolithic lintel	Roofing	Flat tile, interlocking tile, slate
	Joinery	Wood painted blue	Cornices	Molded granite
	Walls	Lime plaster and corner quoins in cut granite	Chimney	Cut granite surmounted by a clay baker's mitre
	Foundations	Granite		
Comments				
<p>The roof is a hipped roof with two long slopes and two hips on the central structure. The lateral structures have only one hip. Furthermore, the roof features two finials and a weathervane at its ridge. Also, on the central pavilion, there is a dormer window, known as an "oeil-de-boeuf" (bull's-eye), which is blocked up and no longer serves as a window, thus its function is purely decorative.</p> <p>There are three chimneys.</p> <p>This geometric structure can be analyzed into three sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The central pavilion comprises two symmetrical bays and three elevation levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In one bay, there will be an entrance door with a keyed lintel and a through keystone. Above it, separated by a continuous band whose center indicates the building's function as a "town hall," there will be a window with a keyed lintel. And finally, above that, there will again be a band with the letters "RF" for French Republic in the center, as well as an oeil-de-boeuf window with a keyed lintel and a through keystone, and lobed springers. - Then the other two sets are similar except that one contains a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One inscription for the girls' school and another for the boys' school. Thus, on each unit, there will be two bays, with two levels of elevation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In one bay, on the first level, one might find a window with a keyed lintel and a jamb in the form of a harp and beggar's molding, and then on the second level, again, a window with a monolithic lintel. The corner quoins of these two sections are in the form of harp and beggar's molding. Furthermore, a basement window might be found in the lower part of each of these bays. 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/02/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Ancient trade
	46°02'57.4"N 2°02'43.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	482.44 m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	7m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Cut granite and monolithic, squared lintels	Roofing	Flat tile
	Joinery	Wood, metal, PVC	Cornices	Molded concrete
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster and concrete corner reinforcement	Chimney	Cut granite
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached house. Gable roof. The facade faces the street, but the small gate to the left of the facade suggests a backyard or garden at the rear of the building. The house was raised by means of a granite platform to bring it level. It is a two-story house separated by a continuous stringcourse.</p> <p><u>First level of elevation:</u> There are three openings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A window covered by a brown PVC roller shutter - A wooden door with panes of glass separated by muntins - A double-leaf window, also with panes of glass separated by muntins <p>However, even though there are these three openings, we can assume, thanks to the two frames, one of which is wider (on the left), that in the past this building was a shop, the frame on the left being the shop window, and that is precisely the case, it was an old grocery store in which at the time one could find a public telephone.</p> <p><u>Second level:</u> There are four double-hung windows on this floor, not symmetrically arranged, with panes of glass separated by muntins. Flowerpots are hung on the lintel.</p> <p>A village house reminiscent of a typical migrant's return home, particularly because of the presence of the banner.</p> <p><u>North facade / gable end:</u> Exposed gable end:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The wall is made of granite rubble with lime mortar joints - Foundation stones - The corner quoins are made of granite rubble, arranged in a herringbone and corbelled pattern - Opening with a monolithic granite lintel and brick jambs. Finally, to the north of the house, on the same plot, one can observe an outbuilding that appears to be a workshop. This demonstrates that it is a type of dwelling with multiple dispersed elements. This outbuilding has a gabled sheet metal roof, the walls and frames are made of concrete, and the opening is metal. 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Townhouse
	46°02'57.0"N 2°02'43.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	3 Rue de la Commanderie
	Altitude	481.74 m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8m x 6m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Concrete	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Wood, Metal	Cornices	Granite cut and cemented
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster and concrete corner reinforcement	Chimney	Granite
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached house with a gable roof. A window is visible on the west side. The house rises over two levels</p> <p>The ground floor and upper floor sections, separated by a continuous band, create an effect of symmetry because the openings are stacked along the same axis, but the entire facade is not symmetrical because these openings are not centered.</p> <p>The door is surmounted by a canopy made of iron and glass. The metal shutters are also present. The corner quoins and jambs of the bays are in a harp and bag-like pattern. Three miters are present on the chimney stack.</p> <p>This village house is reminiscent of a typical migrant return home, particularly due to the presence of the fascia board. However, it lacks the symmetry necessary to be considered a typical migrant return home.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	02/02/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°02'56.4"N 2°02'43.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	5 Commanderie Street
	Altitude	482.35m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and squared monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Wooden joist
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	2 hewn granite stumps, joined with cement
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				
<p>Terraced house Gable roof</p> <p>The house rises over three levels, the overall design of which is not symmetrical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first contains two entrance doors positioned on either side of the facade, and between the two openings a window with wooden shutters - The second level has two windows with wooden shutters, one of which is... The left side has a different lintel than the right side, as it does not extend beyond the jamb. - The top level has a light well whose lintel is cut by the roof slope. <p>The left-hand door has a chronogram on its lintel, indicating the date "1824," possibly representing the building's construction date. Also, on either side of this chronogram, are engraved letters "P" and "T," which could be the initials of the builder or owner.</p> <p>The frames have harp and satchel shaped jambs</p> <p>A stone sink surmounted by an oculus is visible next to the left door of the facade.</p> <p>A metal ring is attached to the facade to the left of the right-hand door; it was intended for tethering animals.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	02/02/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'56.1"N 2°02'42.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0165
	Altitude	481.89 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, monolithic lintels and wooden lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Building blocks granite and lime mortar joints	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>A single-story, gabled barn in the Limousin style, featuring three openings. A double barn door allows entry for either animals or a farm vehicle. To the right of this door is a small window. Finally, to the right of this window is a doorway with a lintel surmounted by a relieving arch.</p> <p>This barn had another man's door to the left of the double-leaf barn door, of which one can still see the lintel, the jambs, but also an unblocked relieving arch, thus forming a baumadis which must have received a protective object.</p> <p>The corner chains and jambs are in harp and satchel shapes.</p> <p>The barn has annexes on either side of its gables: - North gable: garages - South gable: annex which was intended for the pig.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	02/02/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°02'56.2"N 2°02'43.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	7 Commanderie Street
	Altitude	481.77 m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	6.5 x 9.5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Roman tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Wooden joist
	Walls	Granite rubble, lime mortar joint and granite rubble corner quoins	Chimney	Granite and concrete
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>Semi-detached house with two levels and three bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first bay contains the ground floor door, surmounted by a canopy. The upper level has a window. - The second bay has only one opening on the ground floor, a window with wooden shutters. - The last bay has a wooden shuttered bay on the ground floor and a window on the second level. <p>The regularity in the positioning of the stones at the window level, forming a continuous line along the facade, might lead one to believe that this house did not originally have this level of windows. These windows were added with the roof replacement in the 19th century, changing from a thatched roof to a tiled roof and raising the entire roof structure, thus allowing for the installation of these openings.</p> <p>A stone sink and an oculus are present to the left of the door. The jambs of the openings are shaped like harps and satchels.</p> <p>This house was once a butcher shop.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/02/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°02'56.4"N 2°02'43.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0129
	Altitude	482.04 m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8 x 5.5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Wooden joist
	Walls	Granite rubble, lime mortar joint and granite rubble corner quoins	Chimney	Concrete and brick
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached house with two gable ends</p> <p>The house has two levels of elevation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first level of elevation has a window on the left with wooden shutters and a door on the right. - The second level has, in line with the ground floor window, a window with wooden shutters. To the right of this window there is a light well. <p>The corner quoins and jambs are in the form of harps and saddlebags.</p> <p>The north edge is tiled. There is a stone sink to the right of the entrance door.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/02/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°04'88.3" N 2°04'53.7" E	Chamberaud	23,480	9 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	481.16 m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	5.5 x 7 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, brick, wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	<u>Lower part:</u> Granite rubble wall, dry stone <u>Upper part:</u> Granite rubble, joined with lime mortar <u>Corner reinforcement:</u> concrete	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Limousin barn with two sloping sides, adjoining.</p> <p>This barn has only one opening, a double-leaf door that is damaged, probably because of used motor oil which was previously applied to barn doors to protect them but which damaged them.</p> <p>On the lower part of the leaves, one can see the presence of ironwork whose end is in the shape of a fleur-de-lis.</p> <p>A dripstone carved in stone on the south gable of the house at 7 rue de la commanderie indicates the former presence of a thatched roof on this barn.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/02/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°04'89.7"N 2°04'60.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	9 Commanderie Street
	Altitude	473.57 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8 x 16 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Concrete support	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Wood, PVC	Cornices	Wooden joist
	Walls	<u>Lower section: granite</u> rubble covered with concrete <u>Upper part:</u> Concrete block with a concrete coating	Chimney	Concrete
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached house connected to the barn by a concrete block extension to the left of the building.</p> <p>The house has a hipped roof and two levels, each with six symmetrical openings: - The first level, the ground floor, has two windows to the right of which... I found the double-leaf folding wooden garage door. The second level consists of three openings: two windows divided into two bays and a third window, one bay wider than the first two, consistent with the width of the garage. These openings are covered by roller shutters.</p> <p>The front door of the house is accessed via a set of steps on the south gable end. Furthermore, the door is surmounted by a canopy which, through its glass and metal wall descending along the canopy, forms an entrance vestibule.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/02/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		
	46°04'86.7"N 2°04'56.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	479.67 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8.5 m x 17.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
 	Supervision of berries	<u>Home housing:</u> White-painted concrete, concrete lintels and other drink <u>Barn:</u> <u>Jamb:</u> cut granite and concrete <u>Lintels:</u> Granite monolithic carved wood	Roofing	Flat tile
	Joinery	Metal, wood	Cornices	Wooden joist
	Walls	<u>Home Residential:</u> Tyrolean plaster <u>Barn:</u> Some sections are made of granite rubble, dry stone, and others of granite joined with lime mortar.	Chimney	Home housing: Granite joined with concrete Barn: Coated concrete concrete
Foundations	Concrete			
Comments				

This two-story farmhouse comprises two parts: a dwelling house extending over part of the barn, which appears to have been partially renovated. It has a gable roof.

Residential house:

This house can be divided into three bays with two levels of elevation.

- The first bay consists, on the first level, of a large bay window with double-leaf wooden shutters. On the second level there will be a window with a shutter
- The second bay consists of windows with shutters on the first and second levels. against the wind
- On the third bay, which is more rustic, there is a double door on the first level, surmounted by a canopy. On the second level there is a window.

The southeast section of the roof includes a skylight.

The first two bays are reminiscent of typical migrant return houses due to the symmetry of the openings and because of the continuous band separating the two levels of the building.

The chimney stack has a step for the chimney sweep.

The barn:



Composed of three openings on two levels:



- A window opens onto the second level, symmetrical to that of the dwelling house. - On the first level, there is a double-leaf barn door with a wooden lintel and a relieving arch. To its right is a doorway whose lintel is possibly a reused stone from the Chamberaud commandery, and on which a pointed arch can be seen.



The corner quoins and the jambs are in harp and saddle shape.




On the grounds of this two-story farmhouse we will find two millstones.




Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/02/2025
--------	------------	----------------	------------



Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°04'83.5"N 2°04'62.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	15 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	480.6 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	7.5 m x 5.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, monolithic lintels, keystone lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Wood and iron	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	<u>Facade:</u> Granite rubble with lime mortar joints, dressed granite corner quoins <u>Southwest gable end:</u> Concrete	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached barn with a gabled roof</p> <p>The joint is worked</p> <p>Five openings arranged in three bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A first bay on the left, the first level of which contains a man's door, the The lintel is surmounted by a relieving arch which forms a niche in which a protective object could be placed. - The central bay consists of the double-leaf barn door from which the animals Enter. This door contains ironwork elements and its lintel is keyed, forming a segmental arch. Above this door is a man's door indicating an upper floor of the barn where hay, grain, or other agricultural produce could be stored. - The third bay further to the right has a man's door on the first level. 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Residential house
	46°04'83.7"N 2°04'60.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	13 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	481.07 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	7m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Concrete support	Roofing	Roman-style mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Single-storey house.</p> <p>Gable roof.</p> <p>Two bays, each with a glazed bay window and double-leaf shutters.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Typical house for returning migrants
	46°04'83.8"N 2°04'63.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	15 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	479.41 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	9 m x 5.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, squared monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster finish, corner quoins in cut granite	Chimney	Brick
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. House, of the type built by returning migrants, adjoining two barns. This house has three bays on two levels, separated by a stringcourse running along the facade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first level of elevation has three openings. On the left is a wooden entrance door surmounted by a chronogram, repainted to highlight it. It indicates the date "1910" and is framed by two letters, a J and a U. The whole is surrounded by a double lozenge. To the right of the door is a small bay window, then a larger one further to the right, covered by a white shutter. - The second level has two windows, without shutters, the jambs and corner quoins of This level includes harp and satchel - At the lowest point of the facade, there will be a basement window, covered by a metal plate, and at the highest point of the facade, under the cornice, there will be two skylights above the two bays <p>The entire facade is decorated with painted ornamentation, yellow on the first level and blue on the second, reminiscent of flowers. Among these decorations, one stands out in the center of the first level; it appears to be a four-pointed star painted blue. It is possible that these decorations are a reference to freethinkers, whose symbols included flowers and stars.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Barn
	46°04'84.2"N 2°04'64.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0119
	Altitude	478.67 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	11 m x 3 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Lintel and hewn granite jambs and lintels wooden	Roofing	Flat tile and interlocking tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	Granite rubble, lime-jointed, with traces of concrete joints.	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>The barn appears to have undergone repairs, as evidenced by the traces of concrete on the facade.</p> <p>The structure consists of two bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First bay: includes a double-leaf door, surmounted by a double lintel and a little higher a relieving arch on which rests a second unglazed opening. - Second bay: an opening, covered by a wooden shutter, held in place by ironwork elements. <p>Granite stones protrude from the facade; one can assume that these are waiting stones.</p> <p>The legs are in the shape of a harp and a satchel.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	




Built heritage		Typology		
	46°04'84.6"N 2°04'64.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Long farmhouse with two stories 17 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	477.96 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	9m x 16m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
 	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Concrete, cut granite, granite lintels and wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate, Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Granite rubble
	Walls	Granite rubble in Dry stone and lime mortar joints, granite rubble corner quoins	Chimney	Cut granite and cement joint
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>The roof is gabled. Living Area: This section, which also occupies the former barn, can be divided into three bays. The first bay has a double-leaf window on the ground floor, which can be closed with red shutters. On the second floor, there is an unglazed opening, perhaps a skylight. The second bay has two openings on the ground floor: one for the entrance door and the second, to its right, is a window with a red shutter.</p> <p>On the second level there is another bay which is covered with a red windbreak and on the third level there is a light well.</p> <p>Finally, the third bay consists of two levels that begin quite high on the facade. The first level opens onto a window and the second onto a skylight.</p> <p>Several putlog holes are visible on the facade of the barn</p> <p>section: This section, which has been renovated, was intended to extend onto the adjacent building, as the entrance appears to be cut off. Only one opening remains, a double-leaf door. The corner quoins and jambs are quoined in a herringbone pattern. An outbuilding stands in front of the house; it resembles a small structure facing a courtyard enclosed by a granite wall. This outbuilding was used for a pigsty.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		House with awning
	46°04'82.8"N 2°04'65.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0117
	Altitude	482.04 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	10 m x 8.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Lintels and hewn granite jambs, lintels and wooden jamb	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	Granite rubble and lime mortar joint, corner quoins in dressed granite and rubble	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Two-sided house, whose roof at the level of the facade extends on its left beyond the whole to form a canopy overhanging the staircase leading to a door on the left of the building which is surmounted by an opening whose frame is made of wood.</p> <p>The main facade consists of two bays, with two elevation levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One on the right with a wooden door on the first level, blocked by a wooden stick. Above this doorway, a relieving arch can be seen, and higher up, there is an uncovered opening framed by granite. - The second bay, to the left of the first, has a bay window on the first level. wooden frames <p>The dwelling is attached to a wall. An extension appears to be attached to the left of the dwelling, containing another door. Opposite this is a woodshed, a place where wood is stored.</p> <p>The jambs and corner chains are in the form of harps and satchels.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage

Typology

Long farmhouse with two stories

	46°04'82.0"N 2°04'64.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	19 Rue de la Commanderie
	Altitude	482.68 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	7m x 25m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
Element		Materials	Element	Materials
 	Management berries	<u>Home housing:</u> Cut granite, lintels monolithic and keyed lintels <u>Barn:</u> Cut granite, lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Wood, PVC	Cornices	?
Walls	Wood, granite rubble stone joined with lime mortar, dressed granite corner quoins	Chimney	Granite cut stone	
Foundations	Granite			
Comments				
<p>Given the varying roof heights, it is assumed that this longhouse is the result of an extension that connected the living quarters to the Limousin barn. Thus, there are three distinct building sections: the main house, distinguished by a canopy overhanging the entrance, extends over the second section and also part of the third, as the barn appears to have been renovated to house a portion of the dwelling.</p> <p><u>Main house:</u> _____</p>				

It is divided into three symmetrical bays. A central one which is where we find the door and its canopy then two lateral ones whose two levels contain glazed openings which can be closed with red shutters.

Second entity:

This dwelling consists of only one level with a door and, to the right of it, a window with a red shutter. However, it can be noted that this structure may have been raised, perhaps due to the former thatched roofs, as evidenced by the placement of wooden panels to finish the raised wall.

Third entity:

It can be divided into two parts. The first part is a living area with a large double door, likely part of the old barn. To the right of this door is a door for men, and above the old barn door is a window. The second part consists of three bays: a central bay with a double door. To the left of this door is a small opening, perhaps a window. Finally, to the right of this double door is a door for men, next to which is another small opening, possibly a window.



Furthermore, when analyzing the wall, it appears, just like the previous entity, to have been raised.




The facade includes vegetated elements such as a grapevine that climbs up onto the facade of the third entity.

The jambs and corner quoins are in a harp and bag shape.

The window sills appear to be sculpted.

Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025
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Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°04'79.8"N 2°04'67.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0114
	Altitude	485.32 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8.5 m x 14 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, lintels monolithic and wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	Granite rubble lime mortar joints, dressed granite corner quoins	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
	Comments			
<p>The roof of this barn is gabled.</p> <p>Two openings are present on the facade, one corresponding to a double door, and one on the left corresponding to a door for men. Above the lintel of the door for men there is a small relieving arch.</p> <p>The corner quoins and jambs are in harp and bag shape.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°04'78.6"N 2°04'67.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	21 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	486.77 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	6.5 m x 13 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
 	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, monolithic lintels Northeast facade: Brick, cut granite, monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	Façade: Granite rubble stone with lime mortar joints, exposed stone finish, and dressed granite corner quoins Southwest gable: Granite rubble, dry stone Northeast facade: Granite rubble, dry stone.	Chimney	Cut granite cement joint
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>First of all, when you want to enter the living space of this house, located at the corner of a road, you notice at the foot of the entrance the presence of a wheel guard, undoubtedly meaning that the former owner of this house had a link with the agricultural world and that is indeed the case.</p> <p>This house, built between the late 18th and early 19th centuries, belonged to an old local family whose owner was a wine merchant.</p> <p>To describe this building, we can divide the description into three parts: one on the main facade, another on the southwest gable, and another on the northeast facade. But before beginning the description, we can already mention that it has three stories, which is unusual for the town, where buildings, apart from those of wealthy people, generally do not exceed two stories. Therefore, we can assume that the family that</p>				

The inhabitants of this place were rather well-off peasants. Then, when we look at the house as a whole, we notice on the gable roof the presence of a skylight but especially three chimney stacks, which still bear the trace of the old thatched roofs by way of stone dripstones.

Moreover, these chimney stacks lead to a chimney located to the west of the house, another chimney also containing an oven to the east of the house and a final one which is located on the west floor of the house, in a bedroom.

Main facade: To

describe the facade, it's important to first clarify that this house was designed as two adjoining sections. That is to say, one part of the house was reserved for the parents and the other for the children. Thus, the distribution of the openings exhibits an almost perfect symmetry.

On the ground floor, in the first bay, one will notice, and this is repeated in the second, an oculus, likely a symbol of a former sink basin, a window with white shutters pierced with a diamond-shaped motif, and finally, an entrance door.

What prevents perfect symmetry is precisely this level where the doors and windows do not correspond from one bay to the next.

Then on the second floor, in the bay, we find one and two windows with white shutters, and then on the third floor, we find two windows, but this time without shutters.

bracing.

Southwest Gable: On

this gable, several starter stones can be seen, as well as a window opening on the third floor. A closer look at the corner quoins reveals the placement of a possible reused stone from the former Chamberaud commandery. This reused stone, blending with the other dressed stones, forms a step.

Northeast Façade:



This façade features numerous putlog holes as well as several openings, two per bay. The west bay has two windows opening onto the second and third floors. On the east bay, a glazed window can be seen on the third floor, and on the first floor, there is a bay window with a white shutter and an anachronistic brick frame that clashes with the rest of the house.



Furthermore, this window, being on the opposite side from where the sun rises, seems illogical at first glance. However, it was once useful to a member of this family who sewed and needed light in her workroom.

Finally, beyond the main building, on the south side, there is a two-story covered extension, covering the oven and having an open upper floor. Its purpose is unknown, but it may have been used for storing something like wood. The corner quoins and jambs are quoins. The roof frame of this house is made of oak.



Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025
			






Built heritage		Typology		Barn
	46°04'77.3"N 2°04'68.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	21 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	487.39 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8 m x 12.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, monolithic lintels, wooden lintel	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	Granite rubble in Dry stone and granite rubble masonry, lime-jointed in exposed stone style, corner quoins in dressed granite	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Attached to another roof, forming a covered area for a terrace.</p> <p>The facade is composed of three bays: - A first bay with a small opening - A second bay containing a doorway. A little higher up, offset towards the</p> <p>On the left is what appears to be a daylight giving.</p> <p>- On the third bay, there is a double-leaf door, within which another door for a man is visible. The bottom of the barn door is damaged, probably due to the old practice of applying used motor oil to the doors to protect them, but which, over time, damaged them.</p> <p>The lower section of the first and second bays does not appear to be original, judging by its construction method compared to the rest of the structure. It contains lime mortar for pointing, while the rest is built of dry stone. The jambs and quoins are quoins with a herringbone pattern. The southernmost corner of the building is not square, in order to accommodate the street.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Residential house
	46°04'74.5"N 2°04'76.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	23 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	485.38 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau	Dimension	8m x 11m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Nothing	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	OSB panel	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>The house appears unfinished and seems to be raised on stilts.</p> <p>Gable roof, one of the two slopes of which contains a skylight.</p> <p>A weathervane in the shape of a cat sitting on a crescent moon has been placed on the roof ridge.</p> <p>There are two openings on the facade of the house, one further south which, in our opinion, was supposed to be a double-leaf French window, and another to the right of it which should have been a French window. a door.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

1.2. Water Heritage



Water Heritage		Typology	Recessed well	
	46.047943° 2.046413°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	486.88 m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Management	Granite		
	Bottom	Granite		
	Barrier	Nothing		
Comments				
No longer in use.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	


Water Heritage		Typology	Recessed well	
	46.048371° 2.046579°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	479.17 m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Management	Granite		
	Bottom	Granite		
	Barrier	Metal		
Comments				
No longer in use.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology		Well
	46.047509° 2.046876°	Chamberaud	23,480	21 Rue de la commanderie
	Altitude	490.25 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	At the height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Awning	Nothing	Margelle	Granite
	Winch	Nothing		
	Gallows	Wrought iron		
Crank	Nothing			
Comments				
<p>This well was used until the 1970s to supply water to a large part of the rue de la commanderie; after that date, running water being available in homes, this well was no longer useful to the population.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology	Recessed well	
	46.048217° 2.046169°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	482.06 m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Management	Granite		
	Bottom	Granite		
	Barrier	Wrought iron		
Comments				
<p>This well, located on a bend facing the road, was intended for community use and not for private purposes. Its lintel is decorated with what appears to be a representation of a human face, carved in granite.</p> <p>The face was certainly a corbel from the commandery.</p> <p>No longer in use.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



1.3. Craft Heritage



Craft heritage		Typology		Public Weights
	46.049723° 2.045224°	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0145
	Altitude	483.26 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.5 m x 3 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Concrete	Roofing	Flat tile
	Joinery	PVC, Wood		
	Walls	Concrete coating		
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				
In front of this building, you will find the old scale, made of wood and metal, which was used to measure the weight of animals.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	07/04/2025	



Craft heritage		Typology		Grinding wheel
	46.048570° 2.045976°	Chamberaud	23,480	11 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	477.91 m Orientation		NORTHEAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Grinding wheel	Granite		
	Crusher/Press	Nothing		
Comments				
Only the circular millstone is present. We doubt that what the millstone rests in is a grinder or even a press.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	

Craft heritage		Typology		Grinding wheel
	46.048548° 2.045743°	Chamberaud	23,480	11 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	480.04 m Orientation		NORTHEAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Grinding wheel	Granite		
	Crusher/Press	Granite		
Comments				
Only the circular millstone is present. We doubt that the one in which the rotating millstone rests is the original stationary millstone.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	

Craft heritage		Typology		Grinding wheel
	46.048431° 2.046642°	Chamberaud	23,480	17 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	477.46 m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Grinding wheel	Granite		
	Crusher/Press	Granite		
Comments				
<p>Today this millstone is hidden among hydrangeas.</p> <p>Presence of a piece of wood in the axis of the rotating millstone, which helped to rotate the millstone.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	



Craft heritage		Typology		Bujadier
	46.048349° 2.046563°	Chamberaud	23,480	17 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	479.17 m Orientation		NORTH
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Container	Granite		
Comments				
This washing machine is embedded in a wall. It was used for doing laundry.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	



Craft heritage		Typology		Charette
	46.047782° 2.046895°	Chamberaud	23,480	21 Rue de la commandery
	Altitude	487.05 m Orientation		SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Box	Drink		
	Wheels	Drink		
Comments				
<p>It was pulled by horses.</p> <p>Made for storing manure that was going to be sold. It was unloaded by tipping it backwards.</p> <p>This type of construction is also called a "dump truck".</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	

Craft heritage		Typology	Bread oven	
	46.047895° 2.046797°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	486.63 m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Management	Granite		
	Atre	Granite		
Comments				
<p>Large oven, a loaf of bread missing its door.</p> <p>The oven was used once or twice a month, either for the family or possibly others people.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	







1.4. Natural Heritage

Natural Heritage		Typology		TREE outstanding
	46°02'52.7"N 2°02'45.4"E	Chamberaud 23480		13 rue de la commanderie
	Altitude	455m	Species	Pedunculate oak <i>Quercus robur</i>
	Situation	On an agricultural bench	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-natural <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropized
	Description			
	State and threats	Not threatened	Site usage	Timber harvesting
Comments				
<p>Isolated pedunculate oak, which can offer shelter and shade to cattle and sheep, having found its place of proliferation on an agricultural accumulation bank, giving it a rich organic contribution.</p> <p>Considerable scope.</p> <p>Aesthetic landscape character.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Date inventory	03/02/2025	




Natural Heritage		Typology	Geology	
	46°02'48.4"N 2°02'51.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	455m	Species	Granite
	Situation	In the undergrowth	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-natural <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropized
	Description			
	State and threats		Site usage	
Comments				
<p>This photo illustrates a particular visual cross-section of granite: the bare soil reveals different strata, ranging from the thin organic layer where trees have shallow roots, standing on piles of granite rock. This is very common in the commune of Chamberaud, and more generally in the Creuse region. A true testament to the geology of Chamberaud.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	30/01/2025	

2.1. Built Heritage

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°04'95.2"N 2°04'61.14"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 La Souterraine
	Altitude	472.95 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	10m x 16m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Concrete support	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	PVC	Cornices	Concrete
	Walls	Concrete coating	Chimney	Concrete
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>A hipped roof with two long sides and two gables.</p> <p>Four openings can be observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A door - To the left of the door is a bay window, which closes using PVC shutters - To the right of the door there are two windows, which close using shutters made of PVC <p>A large courtyard overlooks the gate and the large bay window</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°04'95.9"N 2°04'67.54"E	Chamberaud	23,480	3 La Souterraine
	Altitude	466.08 m	Northeast orientation	
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	9 m x 9.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Hewn granite, monolithic lintels	Roofing	Flat Tile
	Joinery	Drink	Chimney	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble in Dry stone and lime mortar joints create an exposed stone effect. Cut granite corner quoins	Cornices	<u>Northeast facade:</u> Nothing <u>Wall Gutters</u> <u>Southeast: Granite size</u>
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>This now ruined house has a gabled roof, the rear of which is reminiscent of Alsatian-style roofs.</p> <p>We cannot say anything about the facade of the house, but we can see that the rear part remains, which is the attic, whose exterior wall contains putlog holes and inside we can find a cider millstone, because this building was a cider house that may have belonged to a blacksmith.</p> <p>On the jamb of the attic door, one can find an inscription of a chronogram, dating from 1861, which is the date of construction of the house.</p> <p>From the outside, the chimney is visible, its flue still exposed, descending to the hearth, whose lintel rests on a reused stone from the commandery, shaped like capitals with... rifle butts.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°04'97.5"N 2°04'66.79"E	Chamberaud	23,480	3 The Underground
	Altitude	465.5 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	17.5 m x 23 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
 	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, lintels monolithic	Roofing	Flat Tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	?
	Walls	Granite rubble stone in dry stone and lime mortar joints in exposed stone style. Cut granite corner chain	Chimney	Cut granite cemented
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof, with a skylight and two chimney stacks, including a fascia board for the thatched roof and a step.</p> <p>The entire building has had to undergo several renovations due to the construction methods used, with traces of lime mortar joints.</p> <p>The dwelling can be divided into three parts because it appears to have undergone several stages of construction, as indicated by the corner quoins that separate them, from right to left:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part one consists of two bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bay one: a window with a chronogram dated 1807 on the lintel o Bay two: an entrance door on the first level and a window on the second. - Part two, it contains three bays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bay one: what appears to be daylighting on the first and second levels o Bay two: an entrance door 				

o Bay three: on level one a window with bars, the lintel of which has a chronogram possibly dated 1789? On the second level a window.

- Small extension with a lower roof than the rest of the building, which probably serves as a workshop; it contains what appear to be three windows, two openings on the side, and a door on the front.

An annex to the right of the house featured a wood-paneled area. At the rear, there was a pigpen (the sluice).





A bakehouse was destroyed in the dwelling and replaced by a window. A salting tub and a washing-up area are still intact. A stone sink is present at the rear of the dwelling.

Four reused stones, three of which are at the corner quoins of the building: two figures and the base of a small column. The fourth is on the lintel of the right entrance door, as indicated by the bracket engraved there.

Harp and satchel style jambs and corner chain.

Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025
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Built heritage		Typology		
	46°04'98.5"N 2°04'68.67"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	464.38 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	8 m x 20.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
  	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	<u>Barn:</u> Brick, Cut granite, monolithic granite lintels, wooden lintels <u>Housing:</u> Concrete jointed with yellow colored concrete	Roofing	<u>Barn:</u> Slate <u>Housing:</u> Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink , Iron	Cornices	Cut granite jointed with colored cement
	Walls	<u>Barn:</u> Granite rubble, dry stone and lime mortar joints in the style of exposed stone. Cut granite corner chain <u>House:</u> Plastering the zip line, a concrete corner chain jointed with colored concrete	Chimney	Cut granite cemented
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				

Gable roof

Adjoining

Barn section:



- Two skylights on the roof
 - Multiple windows provide natural light on the facade, and it appears to have undergone renovations, judging by the construction method that transitions from dry stone to rubble masonry joined with lime mortar in certain areas
 - 4 bays:
 - o Bay 1: double-leaf barn door, wooden lintels and man door in one of the doors
 - Bay 2: man door, monolithic lintel
 - o Bay 3: man door, monolithic lintel o Bay 4: double-leaf barn door, surmounted by a man door
- They probably lead to a loft for storing the harvests. The whole thing has brick frames.



Residential area:



- Adopts the style of village houses
- Harp and satchel corner chaining
- Two levels of elevation from left to right:
 - o Level 1: window with wooden shutter, wooden front door with a wooden animal gate, small opening possibly in place of a porthole for a sink



 - o Level 2: two windows without shutters, the lintel of one of which is engraved by a chronogram dated 1866 painted in yellow.



Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025
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Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°04'99.8"N 2°04'69.11"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0055
	Altitude	463.87 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	10m x 6m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite can be jointed with plaster	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	A hewn granite stone
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Concrete, cut granite		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>Terraced house</p> <p>Two bays and two elevation levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay one: an entrance door - Two bays: one window on the first level and another on the second 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	




Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°05'00.2"N 2°04'69.38"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0055
	Altitude	462.92 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	6m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Wood, iron	Cornices	A hewn granite stone
	Walls	Granite rubble lime mortar joints, dressed granite corner quoins	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>Adjoining</p> <p>Three levels of elevation (from left to right)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level one: a door, a granite staircase covered in moss - Level two: a window with wooden shutters, a wooden front door accessed via the stairs on the first level - Level three, two windows where the shutter hinges are still present, one of which no longer has any doors <p>Window sills carved</p> <p>Corner chain and harp and satchel jamb.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°05'00.7"N 2°04'69.51"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0055
	Altitude	462.64 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	7m x 3m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tile, Flat tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble stone, dry-stone construction with lime mortar joints	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>Adjoining, but it is possible that it was wider at the time, as shown by the opening on the left of the dwelling whose jamb is cut by the adjacent dwelling.</p> <p>At the center of the building, on the first floor, is a doorway, likely not original given the traces of iron and the holes that suggest the presence of another door. Above this doorway is an opening that resembles a window, and the hinges for the shutters are still present.</p> <p>To the right of the entrance there is a small opening whose origin is unknown.</p> <p>Harp-shaped leg and satchel.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°05'01.2"N 2°04'69.11"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0203
	Altitude	462.4 m	NORTH orientation	
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	8.5 m x 11.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, monolithic lintels, keystone lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	<u>North facade:</u> Nothing <u>Gutter wall</u> <u>East: Granite</u> size
	Walls	Granite rubble in Dry stone construction with lime mortar joints. Corner quoins in dressed granite.	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Semi-detached. Multiple projecting stones are visible on the gable end that forms the facade. Three bays are visible (from left to right): - Bay one: a doorway surmounted by a monolithic lintel and a relieving arch - Bay two (in the center): a double-leaf barn door with a keyed arched lintel</p> <p>Lowered. To the left of this door is the entrance to a well, then on either side of the barn door are openings that could be windows. Above the door, giving access to the attic, is a doorway surmounted by a monolithic lintel and a relieving arch. At the highest level, there is another window.</p> <p>- Bay three: a man's door surmounted by a monolithic lintel and an unblocked relieving arch, possibly suggesting the location of a baumadis for protective objects.</p> <p>Corner chain and harp and satchel jamb.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°05'02.8"N 2°04'68.51"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0204
	Altitude	460.69 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	8.5 m x 18 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Cut granite, lintels monolithic	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble built with dry stone and lime mortar joints. Corner chain in hewn granite	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof with two skylights:</p> <p>An elevation level that includes (from left to right):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A double-leaf wooden barn door - Two larger double-leaf wooden barn doors, whose lintels are cut, possibly due to a former thatched roof - One gives day - A man's door <p>A granite wheel guard on the left corner chain.</p> <p>Corner chain and harp-shaped jamb and satchel</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Residential house
	46°05'03.7"N 2°04'71.10"E	Chamberaud	23,480	7 La Souterraine
	Altitude	460.1 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	7 m x 15.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, lintels monolithic	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Wrought iron frieze
	Walls	Concrete coating revealing some granite rubble, corner chain in cut granite	Chimney	Cut granite, brick
Foundations	Imitation concrete hewn stone			
Comments				
<p>A gabled roof, featuring two dormer windows and three chimney stacks with clay pots, suggests a house that was likely well-to-do. The ridge of the former three-part thatch roof is visible on the stacks. The structure appears to have been built in two sections, as indicated by the difference in roofing. This dwelling has two levels, on which we find (from left to right):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level 1: two windows, two skylights, an entrance door, a window with... <p style="padding-left: 40px;">wooden shutters, a basement window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level 2: five windows, the last two of which are longer. <p>Extension to the left, with a lower roof, leading to a doorway. Bas-relief in the shape of a star is etched onto the concrete base, imitating cut stone. This eight-pointed star suggests a symbol of freethinkers. Jamb and corner quoins in the form of a harp and satchel.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Residential house
	46°04'99.7"N 2°04'71.40"E	Chamberaud	23,480	9 The Underground
	Altitude	462.85 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	9m x 11m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
 	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, monolithic lintels and keyed lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Molded Granite	Cornices
	Walls	Concrete plaster, granite rubble in dry stone. Corner chain in hewn granite	Chimney	Cut granite cement joint
	Foundations	Granite rubble in dry stone		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Semi-detached. A granite band runs along the top of the facade.</p> <p>Four bays from left to right: - Bays one and two reveal that the building was once a barn, as indicated by the remains of an old doorway converted into a window, the jamb of which is still present, as well as the frame in bay two of the first-floor window, whose lintel is keyed and forms a segmental arch. Above, one will find a</p> <p>window, perhaps an old manskin door, or a later addition</p> <p>- Bay three: an entrance door - Bay four: an entrance door blocked by a barrier, to the right of which there is an opening whose purpose is unknown. On the second level, a window whose hewn sill suggests it may be a reused stone from the commandery. On the third level, a window forming a dormer window.</p> <p>Two chronograms of the present: one at the front of the building on the lintel of the door of bay 4, dated 1891 (?) and one at the rear of the building on a door lintel dated 1684. Corner chain and harp and bag-shaped jamb.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	12/04/2025	




Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°05'01.7"N 2°04'71.47"E	Chamberaud	23,480	9 La Souterraine
	Altitude	462.37 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	9m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Lintels in cut granite, wooden lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Concrete coating revealing some granite rubble, corner chain in cut granite	Chimney	Cut granite, brick
	Foundations	Concrete imitating cut stone		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>Adjoining</p> <p>Two bays and one elevation level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay one: a double-leaf barn door with a wooden lintel - Bay two: an opening that served as a man's door, with a monolithic lintel but which is filled in with bricks <p>Corner chain in the shape of a harp and satchel.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°03'01.0"N 2°03'21.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	11 The Underground
	Altitude	462.98 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	6m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, Lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Wood and wood painted blue	Cornices	Molded granite
	Walls	Concrete plaster, dressed granite corner quoins	Chimney	Cut granite
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof, with a skylight. Semi-detached house reminiscent of certain houses in the town but also inspired by the type of return of migrants thanks to the band running between the two levels, but without symmetry it cannot be classified as such.</p> <p>Three bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay 1: an entrance door with a flight of steps to reach it; to its right, a stone sink surmounted by an oculus. On the second level, there is a window with shutters. wooden. - Bay 2: a window with wooden shutters on level 1 - Bay 3: on each level there is a window with wooden shutters. Below level one, there is a basement window hidden by what appears to be ironwork. <p>Corner chain and harp and satchel jamb.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Barn Limousine
	46°05'00.3"N 2°04'73.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0062
	Altitude	462.47 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	8.75 m x 13 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, wooden lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Nothing	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble built with dry stone and a few touches of lime mortar.	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Semi-detached.</p> <p>4 bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay one: on the far left, an opening for a man's door has been blocked, it had a wooden lintel and is slightly cut off by the adjoining building. Perhaps the barn was longer at one time. - Bay two: opening intended for a barn door, the top appears to be cut off by the roof. The barn was probably higher. - Bay three: Bay blocked with an OSB panel - Bay 4: opening intended for a barn door with a wooden lintel projecting onto the facade of the adjoining barn. Above, an opening that appears to be cut off, probably a door for a man to store the harvest in the attic. <p>Harp-shaped leg and satchel</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Barn Limousine
	46°05'00.6"N 2°04'75.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	ZE 0063
	Altitude	461.7 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	9 m x 10.30 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Cut granite, lintels wooden and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	<u>Three-quarters</u> : granite rubble in dry stone <u>One quarter</u> : granite rubble stone joined with lime mortar Corner quoins in cut granite	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Semi-detached Limousin barn. Three bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay 1: man's door, on the lintel there is a chronogram dated 1836. Above a relieving arch leaving room for a baumadis for a protective object. - Bays 2: Double-leaf barn door with a man's door in one, Wrought ironwork at the bottom, a wooden lintel, and the door appears damaged, probably due to the motor oil that was used to protect the doors but has now damaged them. To the left, a window - Bay 3: a man's door surmounted by an opening which, in front, led onto a granary for storing the harvest produce. <p>Two putlog holes are present. Corner chain and harp and bag-shaped jambs</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Barn Limousine
	46°05'01.6"N 2°04'76.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	13 The Underground
	Altitude	461.03 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	9 m x 11.50 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, wooden lintels and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble dry stone and granite rubble jointed with lime. Corner quoins in dressed and rough stone	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Gable roof</p> <p>Three bays and one level of elevations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay one: a blocked mansard door - Bay two: a double-leaf barn door with a wooden lintel. On either side of this door are light wells - Bay 3: a wooden man door <p>On the east side, there is a bench facing the rising sun.</p> <p>Corner chaining and harp-shaped jambs and satchel</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Residential house
	46°05'00.6"N 2°04'78.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	13 The Underground
	Altitude	460.03 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	6.60 m x 17 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Granite molding
	Walls	Granite rubble in Dry stone and granite rubble jointed with lime mortar. Corner quoins in dressed stone.	Carved granite fireplace	
Foundations	Nothing			
Comments				
<p>The roof is gabled except for the left extension, which has a single slope and two dormer windows. The thatched roof ridge at the chimney is still present, as is the chimney sweep's step. The house appears to be composed of three parts: the central section, which is the original house, and the side sections, which are extensions.</p> <p>The complex comprises 5 bays with two to three levels of elevation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bays 1: a window on levels one and two, with a concrete sill; the one on level one has shutters. - Bays 2: a small opening is present above a sink stone - Bays 3 and 4, level 1: an entrance door on the left, a shuttered window on the right - Bays 3 and 4, levels 1 and 2: 4 windows with concrete sills, without shutters - Bay 5: one shuttered window on level 1, one window without shutters and with a concrete sill on level 2. Level -1, opening leading to a basement, surmounted by a relieving arch <p>Harp and satchel style jambs and corner chain.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°05'00.6"N 2°04'78.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	13 The Underground
	Altitude	460.03 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	6.60 m x 17 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Concrete blocks and lintels armed	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Concrete block joined with lime mortar	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Granite rubble lime mortar and cement mortar		
Comments				
Two-sided roofed house This dwelling was a place where a person practiced the trade of clog maker.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	



2.2. Water Heritage



Water Heritage		Typology	Recessed well	
	46.049687° 2.046223°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	469.78 m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Management	Granite		
	Bottom	Granite		
	Barrier	Wire mesh		
Comments				
<p>It is located in a path or otherwise called a "gratou" leading towards the 3rd Underground.</p> <p>This well is covered in ivy.</p> <p>No longer in use.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Water Heritage		Typology		Recessed well	
	46.049553° 2.046785°	Chamberaud	23,480	3 The Underground	
	Altitude	465.29 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST	
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned	
	Description of materials				
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials	
	Management	Granite			
	Bottom	Granite			
	Barrier	Nothing			
Comments					
No longer in use.					
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025		



Water Heritage		Typology		Well
	46.049794° 2.047213°	Chamberaud	23,480	4 La Souterraine
	Altitude	464.02 m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Awning	Nothing	Margelle	Granite
	Winch	Drink		
	Gallows	Wrought iron		
	Crank	Wrought iron		
Comments				
It is impossible to know if the canopy is still there and what material it is made of, because it is covered by ivy.				
No longer in use.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology	Aqueduct	
	46.049034° 2.049501°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	451.46 m	Orientation	North
	Situation	Below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Vaulted	Granite		
	Jamb	Granite		
Comments				
It can be found by the roadside. It is small and is used for irrigating water.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology	Recessed well	
	46°05'01.2"N 2°04'69.11"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	462.4 m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Management	Granite		
	Bottom	Granite		
	Door	Drink		
Comments				
<p>No longer in use.</p> <p>The door has a hole</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology		Well
	46.050404° 2.047447°	Chamberaud	23,480	La Souterraine
	Altitude	460.02m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Awning	Sheet metal	Margelle	Granite
	Winch	Drink		
	Gallows	Wrought iron		
	Crank	Wrought iron		
Comments				
<p>The parts of this well that are made of wrought iron represent a significant amount of work because it is decorated, by means of volutes present on the bracket but also at the level of the canopy.</p> <p>No longer in use</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

2.3. Craft Heritage

Craft heritage		Typology		Grinding wheel
	46.049564° 2.046746°	Chamberaud	23,480	3 La Souterraine
	Altitude	466.35 m Orientation		NORTHEAST
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Grinding wheel	Granite		
	Crusher/Press	Granite		
Comments				
<p>This cider millstone was used to press apples. The wheel, driven by a donkey or a man, would turn and crush the apples placed in the press.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	

Craft heritage		Typology	Salting	
	46.049757° 2.046733°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	465.3 m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Granite container			
Comments				
Also called "vats", this object was used to preserve food by soaking it in salt.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	




Craft heritage		Typology	Bujadier	
	46.049799° 2.046681°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	465.29 m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Granite container			
Comments				
It was used for doing "bugade", laundry.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	

Craft heritage		Typology		Grinding wheel
	46.050020° 2.047081°	Chamberaud	23,480	9 La Souveraine
	Altitude	462.25 m Orientation		NORTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Grinding wheel	Granite		
	Crusher/Press	Granite		
Comments				
Next to the circular millstone, a granite oculus was found.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	06/04/2025	



3. Inventory sheets: LELO, CÔTE AUX BELLES







3.1. Built Heritage




Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°05'03.2"N 2°04'25.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 Lelo
	Altitude	476.35 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	Below	Dimension	10m x 19m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Wood and concrete	Roofing	Mechanical tile in the Roman style
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	Concrete
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Two-sided roofed house</p> <p>From left to right, the house has 6 bays, bays 2 to 4 of which are surmounted by a covered porch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bays 2 to 3 each open onto a large double-leaf bay window covered by wooden shutters. - Bay 4 appears to be a doorway - Bays 5 and 6 have two levels, the first being the basement with a bay window per bay opening on a small garage window. On the second level, by bays, there is a window that can be closed with shutters. 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°05'08.0"N 2°04'33.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	2 Lelo
	Altitude	471.31 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	Below	Dimension	9.3 m x 10 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Brick, concrete, wooden lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Wood, metal	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Coating Tyrolean line, granite rubble stone joined with cement. Chain corner cut granite	Chimney	Brick
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>Two-sided house, with a single-sided extension to its right. Adjoining a barn.</p> <p>The house has two levels of elevation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the first level of elevation, on the left, there is an opening that can be closed with a dark red wooden shutter. To its right is a wooden entrance door and an opening leading to a window that can also be closed with dark red wooden shutters. These last two openings are surmounted by a canopy. - On the second level there is an opening, a window that can be closed with shutters. <p>The extension comprises two bays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One on the right with a double-leaf door, whose jambs are shaped like harps and saddlebags and whose wooden lintel continues to the next bay where there is a tall window that can be closed with a wooden shutter <p>Corner chain in harps and satchel.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Longère	
	46°05'07.5"N 2°04'31.8"E	Chamberaud		23,480	4 Lelos and 2 Lelos
	Altitude	470.01 m		Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	Below		Dimension	10m x 20m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible		Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials				
	Element	Materials		Element Materials	
	Management berries	Concrete, hewn granite, monolithic lintels, and keyed lintels		Roofing	Mechanical tile
		PVC, wood, and green-painted metal joinery; molded granite cornices			
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster, granite rubble jointed with cement. Concrete corner tie beam		Chimney	Brick
Comments					
<p>Longère with two slopes. If we add to this the barn of 2 LÉLO, it is because this building seems to have been a longère, whose facade of the living part has been rendered and extends partly onto the barn part which was rehabilitated and the rest of the barn has been separated between two properties but must have been one in view of the style of construction.</p> <p><u>Residential section, two levels:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level one: three aligned openings leading to windows that can be closed with shutters green. - Level two: an opening leading to a window, which can be closed with shutters and featuring harp-shaped legs and a satchel <p><u>Former barn sections, 4 bays from left to right:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bay 1: an entrance door surmounted by a canopy and, on the second level, a window closable with shutters - Bay 2: a double-leaf barn door that appears to be an addition and has a lintel with a flat band and broken courses. On the second level, a green louvered window - Bays 3: Double-leaf barn door with a segmental arch, one with a man's door the doors and to its right. - Bays 4: on the second level a window with shutters which seems to be part of the dwelling of 2 LÉLO who must have rehabilitated his part of the barn. <p>An extension to the left of the building, with an opening leading to a bay window, appears to have been added more recently. Corner quoins and harp-shaped and bag-like jambs</p>					
Author	Léa Boulay		Inventory date	01/04/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Residential house
	46°05'10.72"N 2°04'21.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 The Coast Beautiful
	Altitude	482.99 m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	7.5 m x 30.4 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Concrete (supports, lintels and (legs)	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Metal, wood	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	Brick, steel
	Foundations	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>The house is composed of three parts, as the original section has been gradually expanded with two extensions. Thus, the original dwelling has a single-pitched roof, while the extensions have gabled roofs, one of which has a hipped roof. The house has three chimneys: two brick and one steel.</p> <p><u>The first part, the original part:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was a guinguette at the time, or dance bar. - It comprises two bays with two openings: a door on the left and a window blocked by... wooden panels <p><u>The second section, to the left of the first, consists of 4 bays.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rightmost bay has an opening with shutters - Second bay: an opening with shutters - Third bay: an entrance door with harp and satchel-shaped frames and surmounted by a marquise. - Fourth bay: a window that can be closed with shutters and has harp-shaped jambs and satchel <p><u>The third part consists of 4 bays:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A side section featuring a closable bay window with shutters - To the left of the first one, there are two bays, one small and one larger, which opens onto a window that can be covered with shutters - Third bay: a doorway surmounted by a canopy - Fourth: a window with shutters. <p>The dwelling has a second level, the ground floor of which is visible from the rear of the building. 01/04/2025</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date		

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°05'06.8"N 2°04'15.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	2 Côte aux Belles
	Altitude	488.8 m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	7 m x 13.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
 	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Brick and concrete support	Roofing	Mechanical tile
	Joinery	Metal, blue-painted wood, white PVC	Cornices	Cut granite
	Walls	Concrete plaster, lime plaster, granite rubble with lime mortar joints. Granite corner chain	Chimney	Brick
	Foundations	Concrete		
Comments				
<p>Two-sided dwelling The house appears to be in three parts, the main part in the center and the right and left parts seem to have been added at different times judging by the construction methods.</p> <p>The structure is divided into 4 bays, with two elevation levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first bay consists of only one elevation level with a bay window with blue shutters. Its legs are shaped like harps and a satchel - The second bay has, on the first level, an opening with a white shutter that can serve as an entrance door. On the second level, there is a bay window with blue shutters. - The third bay has two bays, another blue convent and the one above with blue shutters - The fourth behaves at the first level of a triple-leaf garage door. Above You will find a bay window with a blue metal shutter and a concrete support. <p>Presence of a sink stone.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	01/04/2025	



3.2. Water Heritage



Water Heritage		Typology	Watercress farm	
	46.051092° 2.042119°	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	483.72 m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Basin	Granite		
Comments				
No longer in use				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

4. Inventory sheets: LE PUY





4.1. Built Heritage



Built heritage		Typology		Manor house
	46°02'53.4"N 2°02'26.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	2 Le Puy
	Altitude	506 m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	On a high plateau	Dimension	12m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite, dressed stone frame	Roofing	2 panels slate
	Joinery		Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Tyrolean plastering in a corner chain of cut stones squared	Chimney	Sculpted granite and red bricks
Foundations		Lintels	Made of stone (granite?) in continuity with bay window frame	
Comments				
<p>A large rectangular facade with a significant number of aligned and symmetrical openings and windows. Bays with black metal balustrades, detailed with a floral motif.</p> <p>A vast property consisting of exotic species, landscaped gardens with trees, and a volcanic cone. The large property is bordered by a low wall of granite stones, quite impressive in its size.</p> <p>This dwelling may have once been a manor house; today it is semi-abandoned, nature is reclaiming its rights, and the detached house is uninhabited.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Longère upstairs
	46°02'51.1"N 2°02'19.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	3 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	18 x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Slates
	Joinery	White-painted wood	Cornices	Made of cut granite stones
	Walls	Rubble stones joined with lime mortar	Chimney	Made of hewn granite
	Concrete foundations			
Comments				
<p>A longère-style house with two stories. The openings are not symmetrical; a large door, likely from a former barn, with a beautiful keystone lintel. More than eight windows let in light; the bays have white-painted wooden shutters. Visible finials are visible on the gabled roof.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Home hamlet
	46°02'50.5"N 2°02'21.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	5 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Northeast
	Situation	High up on a plateau	Dimension	6 x 11m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and monolithic lintel	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Wooden	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Dry stone walls	Granite Fireplace	
	Granite stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>House with two slopes, granite chimney and a few skylights. Four openings, quasi-harp corner chaining and sachel. Lime-plastered facade with exposed stone, PVC windows, blue-painted wooden shutters. Small bay window on the right leading to a stone sink. On the lintel of the main door, we find a chronogram with the date 1842.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	






Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°02'50.5"N 2°02'21.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	5 Le Puy
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	Northeast
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	6 x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element Materials	
	Management berries	Granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	Wood-colored PVC (brown)	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Stone corner quoins	Granite fireplace	
	Stone Foundations			
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached house, gable roof</p> <p>Lime-plastered facade with exposed stonework</p> <p>Three bays including a main door, corner quoins in a harp and bag shape.</p> <p>Two oculus windows (bull's-eye shaped). The outline at the base of the chimney stack indicates a former thatched roof. On the lintel of the main door is a chronogram with a barely legible date.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°02'52.8"N 2°02'24.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	6 Le Puy
	Altitude	511m	Orientation	WEST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	20m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and lintels monolithic squared	Roofing	Slate and riverbanks zinc
	Joinery	Wood and PVC	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Cut granite	Chimney	Cut granite
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Roofs of varying heights but always with two slopes. Corner chains in harp and satchel style. <u>West facade (right side):</u> wall of dressed granite stone. Two unfinished wooden windows, one of which is missing its dark gray painted wooden shutters. On the ground floor, a half-glazed door and a window, both unfinished and made of wood, are aligned. The door is surmounted by a sheet metal canopy. A cross-shaped tie rod is present. Cornices are present only on this facade.</p> <p><u>West facade (left side):</u> former barn door converted into a PVC window; part of the wooden lintel remains. The roof has likely been raised; a line can be seen delimiting the lower part of the wall, with its grey plaster and stones of a different size, from the upper part, with wider, beige-colored joints.</p> <p><u>South gable:</u> stones waiting, sink stone, gives light at the attic level, presence of two windows aligned one above the other and closed by dark grey wooden shutters, traces of modification around the windows with a halo of plaster giving a different appearance from the rest of the gable in jointed granite rubble.</p> <p>Adjoining barn: tiled roof, wooden barn door with a man's door. A ventilation opening is present at the base of the rubble wall, decorated with corner quoins.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°02'49.6"N 2°02'20.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	7 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Northwest
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	14m x 10
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Wooden lintel and brick frame	Roofing	Sheet metal
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	
	Walls	Granite stones, dry or with mortar	Chimney	
	Stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>This Limousin barn has a canopy, its main opening is imposing and made of wood. Two small windows are visible on the facade, above the main opening, a bay window without joinery with brick frames.</p>				
Author	Carine	Inventory date	27/01/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'54.9"N 2°02'24.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	8 Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	NORTH and SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	13m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 South facade  North facade	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite or monolithic bricks and lintels	Roofing	Tiles and edges in zinc
	Joinery	White-painted wood	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Granite rubble, lime plaster, exposed stonework and corner quoins	Chimney	Bricks and concrete
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The building appears to be divided into four sections. The south facade is perfectly symmetrical and contains two entrance doors, as does the north facade. Furthermore, the gable end facing the street is vertically deformed in the middle.</p> <p>There is a well on the south side and on the left side of <u>the south facade</u>.</p> <p>Symmetry between the ground floor window and door, the upstairs windows, and the attic skylights. The chimney is entirely made of brick.</p> <p><u>South facade, right side</u></p> <p>There is a stone sink to the left of the front door.</p> <p>The same symmetries as for the left side of the facade. The chimney is made of concrete.</p> <p><u>North facade, right side</u></p> <p>The two ground-floor windows are symmetrical with those on the upper floor. The door is in the center. The jambs are brick, the lintels and sills are dressed stone. The upper-floor sills are brick. Above the lintel of the right-hand window is a triangular relieving arch.</p> <p><u>North facade, left side: Same</u> symmetry as for the right side. Lintels and jambs in cut granite.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'55.4"N 2°02'23.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	10 Le Puy
	Altitude	515m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	10m x 6m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite	Roofing	Slate and riverbanks zinc
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Lime plaster, granite rubble, wood, corner quoins	Chimney	Concrete and waterproofing layer (rain barrier?)
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof.</p> <p>The south facade has a ground-floor entrance door and window covered by a wooden and tiled canopy. A small window is centered above it. The first-floor window is framed in granite.</p> <p>On the ground floor, only the right-hand door jamb remains unchanged. This suggests that the openings have likely been altered. The roof on this side also has a skylight; all the other openings are on the left side of the facade.</p> <p>On the street-facing gable end, a very unusual opening can be seen. At the first level, it appears to be a filling made of reused granite stones; the window sill resting on it is tiled. Next, there is a small wooden window, followed by a frame of an unidentified material supporting a second window on the upper floor. The whole structure is surmounted by a wooden lintel and flanked on the left by a full-height brick jamb.</p> <p>The northwest stone facade is not visible; a wooden annex is attached to the house, part of whose roof is made of corrugated iron. Two skylights can still be seen.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		Barn Limousine
	46°02'49.0"N 2°02'18.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	11 Le Puy
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	Northeast
	Situation	High up on a flat area, near a pond	Dimension	12m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Wooden lintel	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Dry stone paving on the right side, the left side has some lime plaster, uncut granite stones	Chimney	
	Stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>Large facade, asymmetrical openings, main barn door in wood, a wide and tall opening under a wooden lintel. Alternating dry-stone walls and exposed stone with lime mortar joints. The upper left-hand opening is framed with dressed stones in a harp and bag shape, and the lintel is monolithic granite. The second opening, further to its right, has a vertically aligned dressed granite frame. The lintel is wooden.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Agricultural heritage
	46°02'49.9"N 2°02'19.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	11 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Northeast
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	4 x 3 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames		Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery		Cornices	
	Walls	Dry stone walls granite	Chimney	
Granite stone foundations				
Comments				
<p>This could have been a typical rural storage shed, with a gabled roof and traditional dry stone facing. The upper section is made of wood, with a fairly large opening that could have served as storage space for hay or other items. The lower section, made of locally quarried granite, has a small opening at the bottom, which could also have served as logical and accessible storage.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'50.4"N 2°02'20.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	11 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	6 x 4 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Flat tiles
	Joinery		Cornices	
	Walls	Dry granite stone without mortar	Chimney	
	Stone Foundations			
Comments Barn with gable end view, with small skylight high up and opening on the right side. Corner quoins in a harp and basket shape with dressed granite. The wall's stonework is laid without mortar, indicating a certain level of skill. Further down, more in the middle, we can see an apparent relieving arch (below), so there was certainly an opening; multiple changes are visible in the arrangement of the stones.				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Barn Limousine
	46°02'49.5"N 2°02'20.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	16m x 10
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	
	Walls	Dry stone walls	Chimney	
	Stone Foundations			
Comments				
<p>The barn is of the longère type with a rectangular plan, the stonework comes from local extraction. Three bays, 5 openings, one of which is small and provides daylight. The lintels above the openings are monolithic, not squared, and the frames are made of stones cut in a harp and bag shape for the two doors.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home hamlet
	46°02'49.5"N 2°02'18.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	13 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Northeast
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	6m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Granite and monolithic lintel	Roofing	Slate roofs and a few rows of interlocking tiles (3)
	Joinery	Counterwindows in drink	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Lime plaster	Granite fireplace	
	Foundations			
Comments				
<p>Perhaps the old farmhouse.</p> <p>Semi-detached house, with two gable ends.</p> <p>Granite corner quoins in a harp shape and cut stone bag. Small roof frame.</p> <p>Lime plaster, main opening with a small barrier that can be used to block access for animals.</p> <p>Openings that are few in number and not symmetrical,</p> <p>The chimney has a lower section that could be reminiscent of an old thatched roof from bygone days.</p> <p>The house has a well below on the right.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°02'53.4"N 2°02'22.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	14 Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	16m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Cut granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical roof tiles?
	Joinery	Wood and PVC	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	White/grey lime plaster	Chimney	Concrete? And brick?
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Roofs with two slopes of two different heights but the same pitch. Corner chains in harp and satchel style.</p> <p><u>South facade (left side):</u> perfect symmetry between the windows and the door. A cross-shaped pull handle is present. Roller shutters with external PVC boxes.</p> <p><u>South facade (right side):</u> no symmetry between the openings. The ground-floor windows have been partially blocked at the bottom, as if they were once doorways; these windows are fitted with the same roller shutters as those on the left side of the facade. There is a large barn door made of sheet metal painted orange, surmounted by a wooden beam of the same color.</p> <p>A dilapidated barn with broken windows is attached to the building.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Annex of barn
	46°02'53.0"N 2°02'23.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	7m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Roughly cut granite	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite, some remaining lime mortar joints	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof, covered with mechanical tiles.</p> <p>Facade hidden by vegetation.</p> <p>Wooden barn door with man door and wooden lintel on the left.</p> <p>Basement door on the right, surmounted by a monolithic lintel and a triangular relieving arch.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'50.2"N 2°02'19.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	15 Le Puy
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up on a plateau	Dimension	7m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Concrete lintel	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	PVC windows	Cornices	Made of hewn stone
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	
	Concrete foundations			
Comments				
<p>Terraced house.</p> <p>Openwork shutters in the form of shutters, symmetrical openings, large two-bay façade.</p> <p>Entrance canopy, skylight.</p> <p>In the lower right corner is a stone sink with a light well above it.</p> <p>On the second bay on the upper floor there is a tie rod, a gutter on the left crosses the facade.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'52.2"N 2°02'24.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	16 Le Puy
	Altitude	511m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	10m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and squared monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Tyrolean plasterwork and granite corner quoins	Chimney	Granite cut stone
	Foundations	Imitation concrete jointed dressed stones		
Comments				
<p>Terraced house. Wooden shutters.</p> <p>Engraving on the wall plaster: chronogram "1900" above the door lintel, 6-leaf flower motifs between the bays of the first and second floors.</p> <p>Corner quoins in harps and squared granite bags.</p> <p>Three-sided roof.</p> <p>Snuffbox behind the chimney stack.</p> <p>Sculpted zinc ridge finials.</p> <p>Stone fireplace with an engraved last stone, with an S-shaped tie rod.</p> <p>Three bays.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'52.5"N 2°02'24.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	16 Le Puy
	Altitude	512m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	14m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles and wooden edges
	Joinery	PVC, (excluding the door on the opposite facade which is made of wood)	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls gutters	Tyrolean plasterwork and granite corner quoins	Concrete block chimneys?	
	Gable wall	Rubble-type stones		
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Terraced house. PVC shutters.</p> <p>A double-pitched roof with two different heights and slopes. The upper part is covered with interlocking tiles and the lower part with slate.</p> <p>The house is equipped with two fireplaces.</p> <p>A chicken coop is attached to the building. It has only one side covered with interlocking tiles, is made of uncut granite, and is joined with concrete only at the base. It has a corner quoin in the shape of a harp and a bag.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'51.6"N 2°02'23.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	17 Le Puy
	Altitude	513m	Orientation	SOUTHWEST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	10m x 4m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Concrete	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Concrete and granite with exposed stone plaster	Chimney	Bricks
	Foundations			
Comments				
<p>Terraced house.</p> <p>The roof has three slopes, the adjoining house only has two, the building studied appears to be cut in two.</p> <p>The facade is asymmetrical. The base is made of granite with a lime plaster finish, exposing the stonework. The upper section is concrete. The front door is on the right, higher up than the street. It is framed in concrete. The window resembles a glass roof; it is made of wood painted white. The upstairs window is centered and has wooden shutters that appear deteriorated.</p> <p>On the gable end, there is granite with a lime plaster finish, exposing the stonework, which cascades down from the top right to the bottom of the wall on the left. The upper part of the gable on the left is concrete. The gable window is almost identical to the stained-glass window on the facade but slightly wider.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'51.7"N 2°02'23.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	18 Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	NORTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	11m x 6m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Squared granite and concrete	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Wood and metal	Cornices	Concrete
	Walls	Concrete and granite cut stone	Chimney	Granite and concrete joints
Foundations	Concrete imitating jointed cut stone			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof.</p> <p>The ground floor and upper floor sections are not symmetrical. The two upper-floor windows are wider and not aligned with the ground-floor windows. The window frames are regular on the upper floor and have a harp and bag-like pattern on the ground floor.</p> <p>Two broken tie rods can be seen at the top right of the building.</p> <p>The two ground floor window sills are different, the one on the left is made of molded granite while the one on the right is made of concrete.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'51.4"N 2°02'22.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	21 Le Puy
	Altitude	515m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	15m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, wooden lintels and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate and riverbanks zinc
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Building blocks granite and lime mortar joints (concrete gable end)	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations:	Granite blocks		
Comments				
<p>The corner chain is in the shape of a harp and a satchel.</p> <p>The openings are rather low compared to those of other barns.</p> <p>The door on the right is made of pieces of wood in such a way as to leave a gap between each one; this was possibly used to keep chickens inside.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Longère
	46°02'51.1"N 2°02'19.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	22 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	South
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	8m x 7
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and lintel monolithic	Roofing	Tiles
	Joinery	Wooden	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Dry stone walls	Chimney	Brick
	Stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>House with two slopes Six openings; the main door frame is made of dressed granite, with the beginnings of quoins in a harp and bag-shaped molding in the upper right section. The granite paving is dry, requiring particular skill; the openings are not all symmetrical, with wooden shutters; the left section appears to be an extension. Further to the right, the house continues onto a terrace following the same paving; in this terrace, we were able to see a raised washhouse (see washhouse description), highlighted by a very large terracotta laundry tub, a testament to the past.</p> <p>Furthermore, this terrace is delimited by a dry stone wall, and under the long part there is a cellar which appears to be carved from granite.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Barn with canopy
	46°02'52.3"N 2°02'23.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	22 Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	11m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble and remains of lime mortar joints	Chimney	Nothing
Foundations: None				
Comments				
<p>A Limousin-style barn with a canopy, featuring a large opening in the center. The opening was certainly not as high as it once was; the remains of a wooden beam can be seen. Along the same line are several regularly spaced holes that could correspond to the traces of an old roof frame.</p> <p>There are two small doors, one on the left and one on the right; the one on the right is made of wood and is surmounted by a monolithic lintel and a relieving arch.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Barn with canopy
	46°02'51.0"N 2°02'22.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	22 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Northeast
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	6 x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Wooden lintel and brick frame	Roofing	Sheet metal
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	
	Walls	Granite stones, dry or with mortar	Chimney	
	Stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>This Limousin barn has a canopy, its main opening is imposing and made of wood. Two small windows are visible on the facade, above the main opening, a bay window without joinery with brick frames.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'51.9"N 2°02'22.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	9m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, lintels monolithic and wooden lintels	Roofing	Jail
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Granite joists
	Walls	Rubble with lime joint residue	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations	Cut granite blocks joined with lime mortar		
Comments				
<p>The corner chain is rounded.</p> <p>In its center, a barn door with a wooden lintel, above which is superimposed a small door or window closed by white wooden shutters.</p> <p>The two doors at the ends appear more or less symmetrical, they are made of wood and surmounted by monolithic lintels with a relieving arch.</p> <p>Access is limited by the mass of items stored at the foot of the building.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'51.8"N 2°02'21.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	24 Le Puy
	Altitude	515m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	8m x 6m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Cut granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Granite blocks and concrete plaster/joints	Chimney	Concrete
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The openings are arranged symmetrically, with two windows upstairs aligned with the door and window on the ground floor.</p> <p>A stone sink is present. The oculus (or opening) is framed by four granite blocks. It has been blocked by paving stones.</p> <p>Two hinge holes can be seen on the right side of the door at the level of the lower half. This is certainly the location of a barrier blocking access to animals such as chickens.</p> <p><u>The gutter wall: Left</u> bays, ground floor section: dry stone wall. Right-hand bay, upper floor section: stone wall with cement joints. Upper floor section: cement plaster residue on the stone wall.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'52.2"N 2°02'21.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude	515m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	15m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and wooden, monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate and riverbanks zinc
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite rubble and corner quoins	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The barn has a gable roof.</p> <p>The lower part of the eaves wall and the gable wall appear to be made of dry stone. The upper part of the eaves wall is pointed with lime mortar. The whole structure is reinforced with a corner quoin in the shape of a harp and a basket.</p> <p>The central barn door is very recent. The two mansard doors and the second barn door are rather old. The mansard doors are topped with thick monolithic lintels, unlike the barn doors which have wooden lintels.</p> <p>We also observe some small openings, perhaps ventilation or light sources.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'51.8"N 2°02'20.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude	514m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	30m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, bricks, monolithic lintels and wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate, mechanical tiles, sheet metal and wooden edges
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Building blocks granite and corner chain	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The barn has a double-pitched slate roof for the main part, the annex part has a single-pitched roof made up of sheet metal for the upper half and mechanical tiles for the other half.</p> <p>An element on the annex allows the pigs to be fed from the outside, so the annex is, or most likely was, a pigsty. Small openings aligned with the lintel of the barn door are also visible on this annex; these may have been beams from a former roof.</p> <p>The walls are pointed with lime mortar.</p> <p>The central doorway of the building is surmounted by a hewn monolithic lintel and a relieving arch. To its right, a blocked-up opening is visible. Above the doorway is a wooden lintel similar to that of the large barn door on the left. This is almost certainly an old barn door that has been converted into a doorway.</p> <p>We can see stones waiting and two cross-shaped tie rods.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet	
	46°02'51.4"N 2°02'21.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	24 Le Puy	
	Altitude	515m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST	
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	8m x 8m	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned	
Description of materials					
		Element	Materials	Element	Materials
		Management berries	Cut granite and blocks, squared monolithic lintels and squared granite window sills	Roofing	Tiles and wooden friezes painted white
		Joinery	Windows and wooden shutters and door PVC	Cornices	Nothing
		Walls	Building blocks Lime-plastered granite, exposed stonework and corner quoins	Chimney	Granite
		Foundations			
		Comments			
<p>Semi-detached house with a gable roof.</p> <p>There is a well on the property, near the front door.</p> <p>The facade is symmetrical. The ground-floor window and door are aligned with the first-floor windows, and the upper windows are framed with brick. The window surrounds alternate between dressed stone and stacked bricks. The door is framed entirely with dressed stone.</p> <p>The facade looks new, surely recently restored.</p>					
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025		

Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'53.1"N 2°02'23.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude	513m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	29m x 12m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and wooden lintel and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate and tiles mechanical
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Dry stone, granite and lime mortar joints, corner quoins	Chimney	Concrete and stones
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>It is a gable roof, divided in two by the materials: slate on the street side and interlocking tiles on the other. The roofs are the same height and pitch.</p> <p>The barn appears to have been enlarged. On the gable end, a demarcation of the old facade is visible (corner quoins) with the demarcation of the old roof.</p> <p>The lower part of the gable is dry-stone, up to the wooden lintel of the door. The rest of the gable is lime-pointed. The eaves wall is also lime-pointed. The whole structure is embellished with quoins in a harp and bag shape, and with projecting stones. The eaves wall is deteriorated; a section has collapsed, leaving a brick reinforcement on the right side.</p> <p>Regarding the chimneys, two can be seen; the first is made of concrete. The second is made of granite and reveals a demarcation between an old roof (certainly thatched) and the current roof of interlocking tiles.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Longère upstairs
	46°02'51.2"N 2°02'19.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	26 Le Puy
	Altitude	509 m	Orientation	South
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	11m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element Materials	
	Supervision of berries	Granite lintels monolithic	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	PVC	Cornices Frieze	
	Walls	Granite and traces of plaster concrete	Cut granite fireplace	
	Stone Foundations			
Comments				
<p>Two-sided house, 5 openings, corner quoins in a harp and bag-like pattern, two windows. The chimney has a higher demarcation; the old roof was surely thatched.</p> <p>In the first bay, below the first openings on the left, there is a cellar, covered by a wooden panel. This small cellar opening has a brickwork pattern.</p> <p>The stonework of the main facade has undergone some alterations; we can see some old traces of concrete at the top, the lower part is made of more visible dry stone.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot		Inventory date: 27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'51.2"N 2°02'19.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	28 Le Puy
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	9m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Monolithic granite lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	wood painted green	Cornices	Green frieze
	Walls	Lime plaster, exposed stone	Chimney	Brick reds
	Granite block foundations			
Comments				
<p>Terraced house.</p> <p>Gable roof, two ridge tiles, which is unusual for a gable roof. Two roof vents, three vent tiles. Brick chimney, with a chimney pot on the upper part.</p> <p>The façade features symmetrical openings; the first bay has granite frames alternating with brick for its windows, potentially for aesthetic purposes. A main opening with a canopy and a flat tile roof, windows with green shutters, and below it, a basement window.</p> <p>The straight bay has its main opening with two fixed windows. The corner quoins are unusual, with a half-harp and half-belt shape, rather than traditional quoins. There is a large canopy with flat tiles.</p> <p>Large facade with lime plaster and exposed stonework,</p> <p>In the middle of these two bays, a remarkable ornamentation, a face with barely visible writing, potentially reused, perhaps from the stones of the commandery.</p>				
Author	Carine	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Home hamlet
	46°02'50.8"N 2°02'19.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	28 Le Puy
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up on a flat area	Dimension	10m x 11m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Lintels also made of concrete Stone lintel of the main door	Roofing	In slate
	Joinery	Counterwindows in red wood	Cornices	
	Walls	Exposed rubble masonry, lime plaster	Chimney	Made of hewn stone (granite?)
	Foundations	Made of rubble stone		
Comments				
<p>Terraced house.</p> <p>Large facade with notable symmetry, many openings.</p> <p>The stone paving comes from the old construction, reusing granite stones.</p> <p>On the gable wall, there is an old, visible cornice.</p> <p>On the front, there is a window that looks out onto a fountain; they do not have sink stones.</p> <p>Inside, there are large, exposed, original stone slabs. 2 beautiful dormer windows.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	





4.2. Water Heritage



Water Heritage		Typology		Fountain
	46°02'50.8"N 2°02'19.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	28 Le Puy
	Altitude		Orientation	
	Situation	In a house garden	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Awning	Tile	Margelle	Granite
	Winch	Drink		
	Gallows	Drink		
Crank	Nothing			
Comments				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

Water Heritage		Typology		Well
	46°02'50.5"N 2°02'21.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	24 Le Puy
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	
	Situation	In front of a residential house	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
Comments				
An unusual well, in front of a house. It was used for water supply, but is now inactive.				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



4.3. Craft Heritage

Craft heritage		Typology	Bujadier	
	46°02'51.1"N 2°02'19.4"E	Chamberaud 23480	22 Le Puy	
	Altitude	509m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	At height on a low wall		
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	State	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
	Description of materials			
	Terracotta			
	Comments			
	<p>A terracotta laundry tub is used particularly in the context of traditional laundry techniques. Terracotta, due to its natural properties, can be used practically for washing clothes and bleaching.</p>			
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

4.4 Religious Heritage

Religious heritage		Typology		(cross)
	46°02'51.2"N 2°02'24.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Le Puy
	Altitude		Orientation	
	Situation	(in a valley, on a hill, etc.)	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
Comments				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



4.5. Natural Heritage

Natural Heritage		Typology	Plant	
	46°03'33.3"N 2°02'59.4"E	Chamberaud 23480	Ayen wood	
	Altitude	455m	Species Elegant Polytric <i>Polytrichum</i> <i>Fomosum</i>	
	Situation	In a forest environment	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-natural <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropized
	Description			
	Nature of the site	Forest environment	Site usage	Timber harvesting
	State and threats	Not threatened		
Comments				
<p>Elegant polytrichum, a perennial plant about ten centimeters tall, is a very common moss in France.</p> <p>Growing in humid, shaded environments, <i>elegant polytrichum</i> needs humid conditions for reproductive spores to disperse.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	03/02/2025	



5. Inventory sheets: THE RIBIERES



5.1. Built Heritage



Built heritage		Typology		Home traditional
	46°02'40.3"N 2°01'58.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	2 Les Ribières
	Altitude	511m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	33m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Cut granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery		Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite with lime plaster exposed stone, wood	Chimney	Granite
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>A roof with two slopes, of different heights and the same pitch.</p> <p>The central section is the only original part of which only three walls remained standing. The other two sections were rebuilt using the stones still present on site.</p> <p>Corner chains in harp and satchel style.</p> <p>The central part is symmetrical, the openings on the ground floor and the first floor are aligned.</p> <p>Presence of a sink stone.</p> <p>On both end sections, the lintels of the openings are curbs from Ahun.</p> <p>The building has an extension on the other side of the road, in which there is a sawmill that served all the peasants.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	29/01/2025	



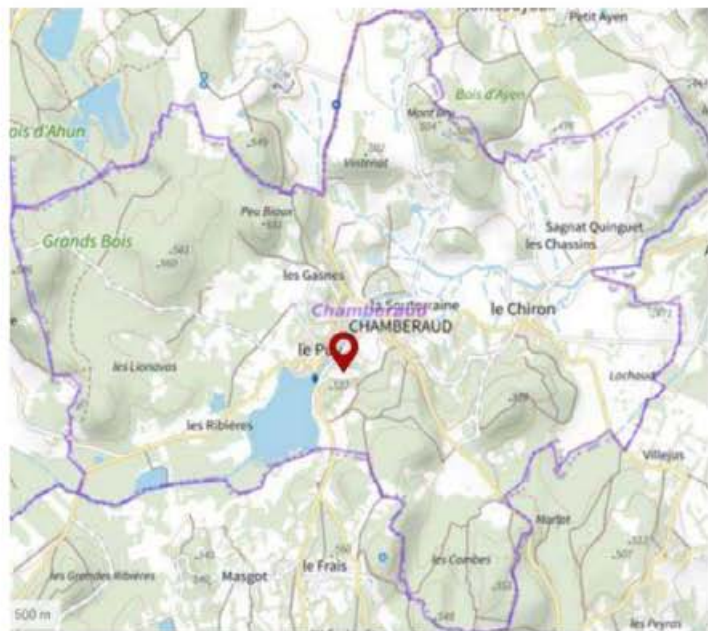
Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°02'38.3"N 2°01'54.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	4 Les Ribières
	Altitude	511m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	20m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, wooden lintel and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate and tiles mechanics
	Joinery	Painted wood brown	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite with lime plaster, exposed stone	Chimney	Bricks
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Three-sided slate roof on the left, two-sided tiled roof on the right. The roofs are not the same height.</p> <p>Corner chains in harp and satchel style.</p> <p><u>Left side: A door</u> with a barrier and a window with shutters on the ground floor. A centrally located window on the upper floor with blinds.</p> <p>Granite walls with lime plaster, exposed stone and concrete plaster residue for the upper floor.</p> <p><u>Right side</u> Large bay window on the left with a wooden lintel, probably an old barn door. To the right, a small wooden door and window, finally, there is an attached annex with a single section of roof made of mechanical tiles.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	29/01/2025	





5.2. Natural Heritage

Natural Heritage		Typology		A remarkable tree
	46°02'40.3"N 2°01'58.4"E	Chamberaud 23480		4 the riverbanks
	Altitude	525m		Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>
	Situation	Property tree	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-natural <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropized
	Description			
	Nature of the site		Site usage	
Comments				
This truly remarkable tree has a unique feature: it is hollow and can therefore accommodate various species, making it a veritable wildlife shelter.				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	29/01/2025	



6. Inventory sheets: THE ROCKS





6.1. Built Heritage



Built heritage		Typology		Home traditional
	46°02'47.5"N 2°02'26.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Rocks
	Altitude	515m	Orientation	NORTHWEST
	Situation	On a flat area, on the side of the slope	Dimension	15m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, wooden lintel and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite with lime plaster, exposed stone	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>We can perceive that the right-hand part is an extension, by the corner chain that crosses the building to the right of the entrance door.</p> <p>It is also noted that an opening has been blocked under the wooden lintel.</p> <p>You can also see an adjoining chicken coop.</p> <p>We were able to find newspapers dating from 1957 in the building. There is also a burnt-out car carcass at the rear of the building.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	29/01/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°02'51.6"N 2°02'30.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 The Rocks
	Altitude	504m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a flat area, on the side of the slope	Dimension	13m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Painted wood red	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Granite with lime plaster, exposed stone	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Corner chains in harp and satchel style. Three windows upstairs, aligned with the openings on the ground floor. Presence of stones waiting to be placed on the gable and the facade. An opening has been filled in at the top of the gable, which can be seen with the wooden lintel still present.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	29/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°02'52.6"N 2°02'31.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	2 The Rocks
	Altitude	502m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a flat area, on the side of the slope	Dimension	22m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Cut granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Wood and PVC roller shutters	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Granite rubble, lime mortar joints and concrete blocks	Chimney	Concrete
Foundations: None				
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. The house is composed of three elements, each with a roof of varying height. Potentially the residence in the center, a garage to the right, and a barn to the left.</p> <p>Corner chain in the shape of a harp and satchel.</p> <p>Barn and house built of granite rubble with lime mortar joints. Garage built of breeze blocks.</p> <p>The barn section has been enhanced with a very modern extension, perhaps for sanitary facilities.</p> <p>The openings of the barn: on the left a man's door surmounted by a monolithic lintel and a relieving arch, then, a barn door surmounted by a keyed brick lintel, above, a man's door.</p> <p>The openings in the living area: in the center, a door covered by a tiled canopy; on the first floor, a window aligned with the door. Both openings are fitted with PVC roller shutters and wooden blinds.</p> <p>The garage simply has a garage door.</p> <p>Blocked openings can be seen on both sides.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	27/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Longère
	46°02'54.0"N 2°02'33.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	4 The Rocks
	Altitude	492m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a flat area, on the side of the slope	Dimension	10m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Granite with lime plaster, exposed stonework	Chimney	Bricks
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. The house is downhill. There is a floor below. On the street-side gutter wall, there is a door closed by shutters and accessible by a granite staircase.</p> <p>On the gable end, a second door can be seen below the first. The entrance door is made of wood and topped with a canopy of flat tiles. The door frame is shaped like a harp and a bag, unlike that of the front door. On this gable end, there is also a closed window with wooden shutters, above the entrance door but not aligned with it. Other openings can be seen below the entrance door, suggesting another level.</p>				
Author	Maëlle Inventory Date		29/01/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		Longère
	46°02'54.7"N 2°02'33.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	6 The Rocks
	Altitude	490m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a flat area, on the side of the slope	Dimension	15m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, bricks, wooden lintels and monolithic lintel	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Building blocks granite and lime mortar joints	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. Corner chains in harp and satchel style. The barn is built on a slope, overlooking the valley. It has several openings, including a fairly central barn door flanked by two windows on each side, not aligned with each other. Finally, on the right is a man door. A large ladder is fixed horizontally to the bottom of the roof.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	29/01/2025	



6.2. Water Heritage

Water Heritage		Typology		Irrigation canal
	46°02'55.5"N 2°02'36.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The rocks
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	south
	Situation	Near the stream, across the field	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
Comments				
<p>This irrigation canal is made of arranged granite stones. Periods of drought could occur, and to anticipate or mitigate this, the cross-field irrigation canal was a useful tool. These canals can distribute water evenly on uneven terrain, preventing waterlogging.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	29/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology		Fountain
	46°02'57.4"N 2°02'39.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The rocks
	Altitude	510m	Orientation	
	Situation	In the undergrowth	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
Comments				
<p>The fountain has a rather attractive appearance, drawing water from a spring. This spring is located in the undergrowth, beneath brambles and spontaneous vegetation. The area is becoming overgrown, but the fountain remains quite visible. Access is protected by a barrier.</p> <p>Cut granite stones. Suitable for domestic use, water supply.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	29/01/2025	



Water Heritage		Typology		Bridge
	46°02'57.4"N 2°02'39.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The rocks
	Altitude	510mp	Orientation	?
	Situation	Above a stream	Dimension	?
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Bridge	Granite		
Comments				
<p>A small structure linked to the Chamberaud stream, allowing pedestrian traffic above it. This small bridge is rustic and a good example of the omnipresence of water in the commune of Chamberaud.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	29/01/2025	

7. Inventory sheets: THE GASNES



7.1. Built Heritage

Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°03'03.9"N 2°02'28.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1 Les Gasnes
	Altitude	497m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	14m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Concrete	Roofing	Tile
	PVC windows and doors		Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster	Chimney	
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>Gable roof. A fairly recent house. Awning in line with the roof covering a terrace.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	30/01/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Multi-element house
	46°03'06.2"N 2°02'24.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	3 Les Gasnes
	Altitude	505m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	20m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite, bricks, monolithic lintels and wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate, mechanical tiles and corrugated sheet metal
	Joinery	Wood and PVC	Cornices Nothing	
	Walls	Dry stone walls, granite and lime plaster, concrete blocks	Granite Fireplace	
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
House with multiple dispersed elements.				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	30/01/2025	





8. Inventory sheets: SAGNAT-QUINGUET, LES CHASSINS, LES EMINADES





8.1. Built Heritage

Built heritage		Typology		Home multiple elements
	46°03'13.5"N 2°03'38.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Sagnat Quinguet
	Altitude	445m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	32m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Sculpted granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles and slates
	Joinery	White wood	Cornices	Carved granite stones, sectioned
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster, and rubble stone	Chimney	Sculpted granite
	Foundations	Granite stones and Tyrolean plaster		
Comments				
<p>A multi-part, L-shaped house. On the facade, starting from the left, we find part of the barn, a garage (a former barn section that has been converted), further to the right a living area, likely a converted barn section, and then a semi-detached house with a different elevation, of the type associated with a migrant's return, featuring typical characteristics (string course, symmetry, numerous openings). The L-shaped element is thought to be a Limousin barn.</p> <p>The first section of the dwelling has a rubble stone facade, dry-stone in places and mortared in others. It features three openings: a main door, two windows with granite frames sculpted in a harp and bag-shaped quoin, and monolithic lintels. The windows are made of white wood. The cornice is made of sculpted granite, segmented and with an opening. Below and to the left, there is a small stone sink with a small oculus above it. The roof is gabled and covered with interlocking tiles.</p> <p>The typical migrant return house has a taller, slate-roofed facade with two skylights, three chimneys with two cowl-shaped finials, and dressed granite chimneys. The cornice is also made of sculpted granite, its jagged edges creating openings. The facade is rendered in a Tyrolean style, with a reinforced concrete band. Six symmetrical openings are framed in sculpted granite, with quoins in a harp and bag-shaped pattern, monolithic lintels, and shutters of blue-painted wood. The base is rendered in a Tyrolean style. The quoins also appear to be in a harp and bag-shaped pattern. The renovated barn on the left has a large keyed lintel above its main opening. There is a well in front.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Home housing
	46°03'12.8"N 2°03'42.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Eminades
	Altitude	444m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	27m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Tyrolean plaster	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	PVC windows and doors		Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	Concrete
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
Modern residential house.				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'11.8"N 2°03'29.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Chassins
	Altitude	446m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, below	Dimension	24m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Lintels monolithic	Roofing	Slates
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Plaster, rubble	Chimney	Cut stone
Foundations: None				
Comments				
<p>This building is a two-story farmhouse with a living area on the left and a barn on the right.</p> <p>The barn section is preserved in its original state and has a relatively new roof. Some stones are visible, waiting to be placed.</p> <p>The living quarters appear old and resemble the typical houses of returning migrants, with a stringcourse between the ground floor and first floor. There is a symmetry between the openings on the left and those on the right; only the central bay window seems to be asymmetrical.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





9. Inventory sheets: THE CHIRON





9.1. Built Heritage



Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'00.4"N 2°03'17.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	1. The Chiron
	Altitude	456m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	35m x 20m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Squared dressed stone, monolithic lintels and wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate, interlocking tiles
	Joinery	Wood and white metal	Cornices	Cut stone sculpted
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster / rubble and lime joints	Chimney	Brick, stones
	Concrete foundations			
Comments				
<p>The building consists of a living area on the left and a barn on the right. A well, a small building (possibly a chicken coop) and a cart are on the property.</p> <p>The building has a gable roof with a different height for the living area, which is higher than the barn area.</p> <p><u>Residential section:</u></p> <p>Corner quoins with cement joints. The facade is not rendered up to the cornice, as if the roof had been raised at a later date. Three asymmetrical bays are visible. The first, wider bay features a wooden door on the ground floor and a window on the first floor. The second and third bays are narrower; the second has one window on the ground floor and another on the first floor. The third has a French door on the ground floor and a window on the first floor. All windows are fitted with metal shutters, and the first-floor openings are aligned with those on the ground floor. The gable end has exposed stonework.</p> <p><u>Barn section: The</u></p> <p>gutter wall is made of rubble stone with lime mortar joints. It has several rather haphazardly arranged openings of varying sizes. The doors are made of wood with stone jambs and monolithic lintels, except for the lintel of the largest door, which is made of wood.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse
	46°02'56.8"N 2°03'16.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	2. Chiron
	Altitude	456m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	16m x 11m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Drink	Roofing	Slates
	Joinery	Wood (brown)	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Lime plaster on exposed granite rubble stone	Chimney	Cut granite
	Foundations	Granite rubble stones		
Comments				
<p>Longère-style house with two stories, slate roof, and two gable ends. Two chimneys.</p> <p>Lime-plastered facade with exposed rubble stone. Five openings, including a large, restored former barn door. It has a large brown wooden lintel; above it, a wooden window with brown wooden shutters and a wooden lintel. Passage to the second bay features an oculus and a stone sink below. The main entrance door has brown wooden shutters and a brown wooden lintel. Two windows also have brown wooden shutters and wooden lintels.</p> <p>Corner quoins made of stones cut in the shape of a harp and a satchel.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'56.7"N 2°03'17.3"E	Chamberaud 23480		2. Chiron
	Altitude	462m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	7 x 6m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Wood and carved granite	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Brown wood	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Granite dry stone paving	Chimney	
	Foundations	Granite blocks		
Comments				
<p>Limousin barn, gable facade, dry stone wall, granite rubble.</p> <p>Large main wooden door opening with a wooden lintel. Another opening above, with wooden shutters, also with a wooden lintel.</p> <p>A higher window on the facade. Gable roof.</p> <p>Base of a cross (presumably based on its shape), in front of this barn.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°02'57.9"N 2°03'18.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Chiron
	Altitude	459m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	19m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut stone (granite), monolithic lintels, reinforced concrete lintel	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	White PVC and wood joinery		Cornices	Carved dressed stone (granite)
	Walls	Rubble and lime plasters exposed stones	Chimney	Rock
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The building consists of a residential section on the right and a barn section on the left. The building has a double-pitched roof of the same height, connected between the living area and the barn area.</p> <p><u>Living area: Corner</u> quoins. Lower and more modest extension on the right. Stone sink preserved to the left of the entrance door.</p> <p>We can observe two symmetrical bays. The first has the entrance door and a window on the first floor. The second has a window on the ground floor and another on the first floor. All the openings are PVC and the windows have PVC roller shutters. The extension on the right only has a ground floor with a single window, like the others.</p> <p><u>Barn section: The</u> eaves wall is made of rubble stone and lime-plastered with exposed stonework. It has only two openings: a wide, low one on the left with a reinforced concrete lintel, and a second, taller, sliding door on a track. Both doors are made of wood. The gable end has exposed stonework.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'58.8"N 2°03'18.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	3. The Chiron
	Altitude	458m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	11m x 5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Tyrolean plaster	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Black PVC and wood joinery		Cornices	Squared cut stone (granite)
	Walls	Tyrolean plaster	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The property is enhanced with small heritage stones such as a millstone in very good condition.</p> <p>The house has a gabled roof and a more modest extension on the right.</p> <p>Three bays are visible. The first and third are identical, each with a wide window on the ground floor and a narrower window on the upper floor, both aligned. The second bay comprises the entrance door, surmounted by a wooden canopy covered in flat tiles, with a window on the upper floor. The openings are made of black PVC, and the windows are fitted with wooden shutters.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House at elements multiple
	46°02'55.4"N 2°03'14.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	4. Chiron
	Altitude	462m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	40x10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and monolithic lintels, bricks	Roofing	Asbestos and slate barn
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Stones sculpted granite
	Walls	Rubble stone and Tyrolean plaster	Chimney	Sculpted granite
	Foundations	Carved granite stones		
Comments				
<p>House with multiple elements, part dwelling, hamlet house with symmetry. Asbestos roof, two slopes, a skylight, a cut granite chimney. Corner quoins in harp and bag-shaped cut granite stones, cut granite cornice, Tyrolean-style rendered facade, cut granite base, cut granite window and door frames, a stone sink with oculus, entrance door with small gate.</p> <p>Adjoining it is a Limousin-style barn with a lean-to roof and a double-pitched slate roof. There are more than eight openings, some of which have been re-stoned. The openings have monolithic lintels and granite jambs cut in a harp and bag-shaped pattern. There are relieving arches, some of which are made of red brick. Several alterations are visible.</p> <p>Lime-plastered facade with exposed stone in some places, and right side stonework with dry rubble.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		Agricultural heritage
	46.04871 2.054106	Chamberaud	23,480	4. Chiron
	Altitude	453m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	?
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Drink	Roofing	Covered in ivy
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	
	Walls	Bricks, granite rubble	Chimney	
	Stone Foundations		Threat	A tree is threatening the structure of building
Comments				
<p>Hypothesis: The former owner of this small agricultural building had a use related to the practice of blacksmithing.</p> <p>Two sections, timber frame, central bay with red brick facade, wooden doors; the two outer sections of the facade are dry-stone walls of dressed granite and rubble. There is reused stone, a Maltese cross, and an old small column, linked to the commandery. (see images below)</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Multi-element house
	46°04'96.8"N 2°05'54.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	5 The Chiron
	Altitude	458m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	13m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels,	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Wood, metal	Cornices	Squared cut stone (granite)
	Walls	Stone and lime plaster, exposed stone	Stone fireplace	
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>A house with multiple dispersed sections, including separate living quarters and barn. The living quarters are attached to number 7 Le Chiron.</p> <p><u>Residential section:</u> Corner reinforcement. Four bays can be observed: the first with a window on the upper floor and one on the ground floor, both made of white/grey wood; the second with the wooden front door; the third with the outline of a former doorway, now gone; and the fourth with a window on the upper floor and one on the ground floor, both made of green wood. All the openings have metal shutters in various colors, green or brown. The chimney stack is raised, and the roof structure may have once supported a thatched roof. A modest extension is located to the left of the building.</p> <p><u>Barn section:</u> Rubble stone walls with lime mortar joints. The doors are blue metal and sliding. Monolithic lintels are surmounted by relieving arches. The main door has a wooden lintel. The jambs are made of stone.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Multi-element house
	46°02'56.1"N 2°03'19.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	6. Chiron
	Altitude	468 m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	18m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Wood Joinery		Cornices	carved granite stones
	Walls	Granite rubble	Chimney	Sculpted granite
	Granite rubble foundations			
Comments				
<p>House with multiple elements including a barn section on the left, renovated, with a living area with a higher elevation, and a lower extension section on the right.</p> <p>The barn section has a facade with lime mortar joints and exposed granite stones. There are two openings, including a main barn door made of green wood with a brown wooden lintel.</p> <p>The living quarters have three openings, including a main door with a canopy, a wooden door and a relieving arch.</p> <p>There are also two blue wooden shuttered windows with granite frames, monolithic granite lintels, and dressed granite jambs with harp and bess-shaped quoins.</p> <p>Facade made of dry-stone granite rubble.</p> <p>A fireplace made of carved granite.</p> <p>Gable roof.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°02'59.1"N 2°03'20.4"E	Chamberaud	23,480	7 The Chiron
	Altitude	458m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	12m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Squared granite, dressed stone, monolithic lintels, wooden lintel	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Sculpted granite
	Walls	Rubble masonry and lime mortar joints	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The house is semi-detached with number 5 Le Chiron. It has a gable roof with two different heights, the right side being lower. Corner quoins.</p> <p><u>Left side: Two</u> bays are visible, the first with the entrance door and a window on the upper floor. The second has two windows, one on the ground floor and one on the upper floor. The door is made of wood, and the windows are white-painted wood with white wooden shutters. The jambs are made of dressed granite, and the lintels are monolithic. A snuffbox is also visible (there is a second one in the right side).</p> <p>Remains of a stone sink to the left of the entrance door.</p> <p><u>Right side: Only</u> one floor is visible on the side facing the eaves wall; the attic appears to be converted. The eaves wall has a white wooden door on the left and a white wooden window on the right. The door jambs are made of dressed granite, with a monolithic lintel. The window is topped by a wooden lintel.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Modern house
	46°02'54.4"N 2°03'20.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	8 the Chiron
	Altitude	469 m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Counterwinds drink	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery		Cornices	
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	
	Foundations			
Comments				
Modern house				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'12.8"N 2°03'42.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	9 The Chiron
	Altitude	457m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	17m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels, wooden lintels	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble Stones	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>This dwelling was possibly a multi-part house, with the barn section attached to the living quarters. The wooden lintel marking the location of the former barn door is visible on the left side of the house. The right side of the house was certainly added much later, as evidenced by the roof and facade. Corner quoins are also present.</p> <p>The openings are made of white-colored wood with white-colored wooden shutters.</p> <p>The gable end contains stones waiting to be used and possibly the remains of a bread oven.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	






Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two floors
	46°02'56.1"N 2°03'21.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	10 the chiron
	Altitude	468m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	16m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Flat tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Coating lime, exposed granite stones	Chimney	Granite cut stones
	Granite stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>Longère-style house, with two gable ends.</p> <p>Lime-plastered facade with exposed stonework. Four bays: The first bay on the left has two openings, including a main door; the second has three openings, including a window, a rather small opening, and a door; the third bay is defined by a stone sink. Further to the right is an entrance door, three windows, and a small opening. The transition to the fourth bay is clearly visible thanks to the herringbone and corbelled stonework. This design suggests that the fourth bay was the original main room, or at least existed as a separate structure.</p> <p>This fourth bay has three openings: a door and two windows. On the gable wall are remains of the old oven. The quoins are quoins with a harp-shaped profile, and the window and door frames are also harp-shaped and have monolithic lintels. The windows and doors are made of white-stained wood. The roof has two dormer windows and two chimneys. Flat tiles are used.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°02'59.7"N 2°03'20.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Chiron
	Altitude	457m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	11m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels and wooden lintel	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble, dry stone	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>This barn appears to have been renovated, with the fireplace, windows and skylights.</p> <p>The large barn door is still intact, as is the man door to its right, retaining its monolithic lintel and relieving arch.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°03'00.2"N 2°03'20.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	11 The Chiron
	Altitude	456m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	10m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble stone, lime plaster, exposed stonework	Chimney	Cut stones
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>A chronogram dated 1787 is inscribed on the monolithic lintel of the ground-floor right-hand window. A stone sink is located to the right of the entrance door. The chimney stack is raised, suggesting the roof structure may have once supported a thatched roof. A modest extension stands to the left of the building.</p> <p>Three bays are visible. The first bay has two windows, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor. The second bay contains the white wooden front door with a light blue wooden shutter; above the door is a window on the first floor. The third bay has two windows, one on the ground floor and one on the first floor. The windows are white wood and the shutters are light blue wood.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Limousin barn
	46°03'00.7"N 2°03'19.9"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Chiron
	Altitude	456m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	12m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut stone (granite), monolithic lintels, wooden lintel.	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Rubble, dry stone	Chimney	Nothing
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
Corner chaining.				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Longère upstairs	
	46°02'56.2"N 2°03'24.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	12 the Chiron	
	Altitude	456 m	Orientation	Southeast	
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	14m x 18m	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Current state of the place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned	
	Description of materials				
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials	
	Window frames	Granite and monolithic lintels and wood	Roofing	Mechanical tiles	
	Joinery	Brown wood	Cornices	Carved granite stones	
	Walls	Dry rubble stone paving, lime	Chimney		
	Foundations	granite rubble stones			
Comments					
<p>Longère, left side living quarters, right side barn.</p> <p>Dry stone facade with rubble, some traces of lime plaster.</p> <p>Gable roof, mechanical tiles. Living quarters with three openings and barn with one opening and some light wells.</p>					
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date		31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with awning
	46°02'57.1"N 2°03'23.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	12 the Chiron
	Altitude	455m	Southwest orientation	
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimensions 17 x 10m	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of the place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite and lintels monolithic	Roofing	Flat tiles
	Joinery	White PVC and wooden shutters chestnuts	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Coating zip line	Chimney	
	Tyrolean plaster baseboards			
Comments				
<p>Longère-style house, gable roof, a skylight, two chimneys, flat tiles. Right side with an old awning preserved, hypothesis of a former barn with an awning that has been rehabilitated.</p> <p>Tyrolean-style rendered facade. The main living area has four openings, including three windows with monolithic sculpted granite lintels, PVC frames, and brown wooden shutters. The main entrance door is white PVC with a monolithic carved granite lintel and jambs of carved granite in a harp and bag-shaped pattern. The left side features a canopy with three openings and wooden shutters.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°03'00.7"N 2°03'21.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	13 The Chiron
	Altitude	456m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	13m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels, keyed lintel and wooden lintel	Roofing	Flat tiles
	Joinery	White wood	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble stone, lime plaster, exposed stonework	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The building has a gabled roof with three different heights, quite unusual compared to other buildings in the village. This hamlet house is attached to an abandoned house.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°03'00.9"N 2°03'21.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	The Chiron
	Altitude	455m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	7m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Ashlar (granite) and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble, dry-stone blocks	Chimney	Cut stone (granite)
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>This abandoned building is attached on both sides.</p> <p>It can be assumed that the roof was once raised, perhaps thatched. Indeed, the line of the old roof is still visible on the gable end of the building on the right, and the chimney also has this line.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		
	46°02'57.7"N 2°03'22.6"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	455m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	9m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut granite and monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	White wood	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Dry stone paving	Chimney	Cut granite
	Foundations of rubble stone			
Comments				
<p>Longère-style house with a gable facade. The roof is covered with interlocking tiles. There are five openings, including a front door with white wood framing, a cut granite jamb with a harp and bag-shaped molding, and a monolithic cut granite lintel. A smaller gate stands in front of the front door. There are two white wood windows with cut granite frames, and two skylights with cut granite frames and white wood shutters.</p> <p>Dry stone facade, rustic, technical. Cornice also dry stone, exposed beams and framework.</p> <p>Corner quoins, harp and satchel in cut granite. Chiseled granite fireplace. Millstone present in the garden.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'01.3"N 2°03'22.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	15 The Chiron
	Altitude	452m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	15m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Cut stone (granite), monolithic lintels, concrete lintels, and wooden lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Wood and PVC	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Rubble stone, lime plaster, exposed stone	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>This two-story farmhouse has a barn section still in its original state on the left and a renovated living area on the right.</p> <p>There is a difference in renovation between the front and rear of the house.</p> <p>There is a well on the property, at the rear of the building.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		Hamlet house				
	46°02'58.1"N 2°03'21.6"E		Chamberaud		23,480			
	Altitude		457m		Orientation		Southwest	
	Situation		High up, on a plateau		Dimensions 11m x 10m			
	Accessibility		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible		Current state of the place		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned	
	Description of materials							
	Element		Materials		Element		Materials	
	Supervision of berries		Granite and lintels monolithic		Roofing		Tiles? Two sections	
	Joinery		Wood, shutters the same, white		Cornices		Carved granite stones	
	Walls		Raised cement joint, exposed granite stones		Chimney			
			Granite stone foundations					
Comments								
<p>Gable roof. Seven openings, including five windows with cut granite frames, two windows with cut granite jambs in a harp and bag-shaped design. Main entrance door in the same style, with two small windows. Veranda in front of the entrance.</p> <p>Facade with raised cement joints, exposed granite stones.</p> <p>Corner quoins in a harp and satchel pattern. Cut granite.</p>								
Author		Carine Bigot		Inventory date		31/03/2025		






Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°03'01.8"N 2°03'22.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	17 The Chiron
	Altitude	450m	Orientation	NORTHEAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	15m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Wood and metal	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble stone, exposed stone plaster	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>This building has a gable roof with two different heights.</p> <p>The rear door is surmounted by a canopy made of wood and mechanical tiles.</p> <p>It is noticeable that the building is partly constructed directly on the rock, which makes it a unique feature. As is its rounded corner facing the street.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	





Built heritage		Typology		
	46°02'59.8"N 2°03'22.3"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	457m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	17m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Granite and monolithic lintels, reinforced concrete, bricks	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	PVC and wood	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Raised joint Cement, exposed granite stones	Chimney	Cut granite
	Granite stone foundations			
Comments				
<p>Longère-style house with a gabled roof and a skylight. Three bays: the first bay has one opening, a PVC door with a monolithic lintel, and brick jambs with a harp and bag-shaped pattern. The second bay has four openings: two large French doors with reinforced concrete frames, two windows with red brick jambs, a concrete lintel, wooden shutters, and small balconies. The third bay has three openings, including a tall window with a monolithic granite frame and a small balcony. A band of dressed granite runs along the facade. The front door is PVC with a dressed granite frame and jambs, a monolithic dressed granite lintel, and a lower, straight basement window. The corner quoins are made of dressed granite with a harp and bag-shaped pattern.</p> <p>Facade with raised cement joint, protruding mortar, exposed stones.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'02.5"N 2°03'22.5"E	Chamberaud	23,480	19 The Chiron
	Altitude	448m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	17m x 8m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels and wooden lintel	Roofing	Slates and tiles mechanics
	Joinery		Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble stone, plaster, exposed stonework	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
<p>The owners of this two-story farmhouse most certainly had a butcher shop, judging from the building located at the rear.</p> <p>We can see that the chimney stack is raised, the framework possibly once supported a thatched roof.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	







Built heritage		Typology		
	46°03'01.0"N 2°03'23.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	
	Altitude	452m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	13x9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
 	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Granite and monolithic lintels, wooden lintels and bricks	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	Joinery	Stained wood red, same as the windbreak	Cornices	Genoise bricks
	Walls	Rubble stone and lime plaster	Chimney	Sculpted granite and concrete
	Foundations	Granite stones, rubble		
Comments				
<p>Longère-style house, with a gabled roof</p> <p>Dry stone facade, rubble, some lime plaster on certain parts.</p> <p>The property is divided into two parts; the left side is likely a more recent extension. The left side has three openings: the main door, windows with red wooden shutters, and wooden lintels.</p> <p>On the right side, there are four bays: the two lower ones have red wooden shutters and cut granite frames, while the upper ones have granite frames as well as brickwork. The gable end likely still contains the old main door.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'04.1"N 2°03'23.8"E	Chamberaud	23,480	21 The Chiron
	Altitude	442m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	24m x 10m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
Description of materials				
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels, keyed lintels (bricks) and wooden lintel	Roofing	Slate
	Joinery	Dark grey PVC and wood	Cornices	Squared granite
	Walls	Rubble stone, lime plaster, exposed stonework	Chimney	Cut stone
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
This two-story farmhouse has a barn section on the right and a living area on the left. The entire property has been restored.				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		Multi-element house
	46°03'01.0"N 2°03'23.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	22 the Chiron
	Altitude	452m	Orientation	Southwest
	Situation	High up, on a plateau	Dimension	22m x 7m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Supervision of berries	Granite and monolithic lintels, lintels also in drink	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Wooden Crossbars brown, same for the shutters	Cornices	Carved granite stones
	Walls	Lime plaster, exposed granite stones	Chimney	Sculpted granite
	Foundations	Granite and limestone		
Comments				
<p>Semi-detached house, longère type, gable roof, with different elevations. (3) Lime-plastered facade with exposed stone. The first section on the left has five bays: four windows with brown wooden shutters and a main door. It has a tiled roof and a sculpted granite chimney with a remnant of the former thatched roof. A sculpted granite stringcourse runs along the facade. The window and door frames are dressed granite, with quoins and quoins forming the corner quoins, and a monolithic granite lintel. The middle section has four openings, two wooden lintels, and the rest is identical to the first. It also has a sculpted granite chimney. The right section is faced with rubble stone, has two openings, wooden joinery, and monolithic granite and wooden lintels.</p>				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



Built heritage		Typology		House of hamlet
	46°03'02.6"N 2°03'21.7"E	Chamberaud	23,480	23 The Chiron
	Altitude	450m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	20m x 13m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Concrete, hewn stone, monolithic lintels	Roofing	Slate and tiles mechanical
	PVC windows and doors		Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Tyrolean plastering	Chimney	Bricks
	Foundations	Concrete, cut stone		
Comments				
<p>The right side of the house resembles a typical migrant return home, with a certain symmetry and the band between the ground floor and the upper floor.</p> <p>We see a sink stone.</p>				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	

Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'02.1"N 2°03'21.1"E	Chamberaud	23,480	25 The Chiron
	Altitude	450m	Orientation	SOUTH-EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	14m x 9m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Concrete, hewn stone, monolithic lintels	Roofing	Tiles mechanics
	PVC and wood joinery		Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Plasters with zip line	Chimney	Concrete
	Foundations	Concrete, cut stone		
Comments				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	

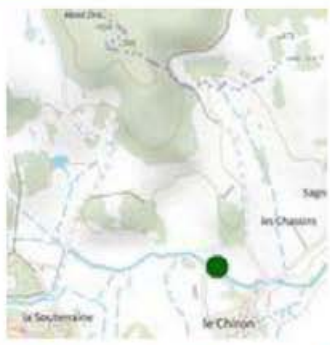

Built heritage		Typology		Long farmhouse with two stories
	46°03'01.2"N 2°03'21.0"E	Chamberaud	23,480	27 The Chiron
	Altitude	454m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	On a plateau, high up	Dimension	13m x 12m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Window frames	Ashlar (granite), monolithic lintels	Roofing	Mechanical tiles
	Joinery	Drink	Cornices	Nothing
	Walls	Rubble Stones	Chimney	Mitron
	Foundations: None			
Comments				
Several haystacks and other small agricultural heritage items can be seen.				
Author	Maëlle	Inventory date	31/03/2025	



9.2. Religious Heritage



Religious heritage		Typology		Wayside cross
	46°03'00.4"N 2°03'21.2"E	Chamberaud	23,480	Chiron
	Altitude	455m	Orientation	Southeast
	Situation	In the hamlet of Dimension		
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Cross	Granite		
	Base	Granite		
	Was	Granite		
Comments				
Cross in its most elaborate form, composed of a granite base, granite shaft, and a granite potent crossbar.				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	27/01/2025	

9.3. Natural Heritage



Natural Heritage		Typology		A remarkable tree
	46°03'06.5"N 2°03'15.5"E	Chamberaud 23480		The Chiron
	Altitude	500m	Species	Trees of riparian forest
	Situation	In the riparian zone	Dimension	
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> No accessible	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Semi-natural <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropized
	Description			
	Nature of the site		Site usage	
Comments				
<p>These riparian trees are highly resistant to flooding. Species such as ash, alder, white poplar, and birch can be found on these banks.</p> <p>Functions of these riparian trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanics that ensure the stability of riverbanks thanks to the root system of trees and shrubs • Plant-based filter, reduction of diffuse pollution (nitrates, phosphates and pesticides) and improvement of water quality • A function for biodiversity with a diversity of habitats for different species 				
Author	Carine Bigot	Inventory date	03/02/2025	

10. Inventory sheets: CEMETERY



Funerary Heritage

Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Burial in the ground
	46. 051247 2.045396	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	472.72 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.5 m x 2 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Nothing	Sole	Nothing
	Base	Nothing	Barrier	Nothing
	Tomb	Nothing	Family	Roudier
	Base	Nothing		
Comments				
<p>According to what the funerary objects indicate, a man and a woman appear to be buried in this grave.</p> <p>The funerary plaque of Madame Hermine Roudier (1890-1867) appears to be made of porcelain.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	





Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Tomb common to the multiplication of tombstones
	46.051207 2.044936	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	474.69 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.7 m x 2.3 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Nothing	Sole	Nothing
	Base	Nothing	Barrier	Nothing
	Tomb	Granite	Family	Constantin
Base	Granite			
Comments				
<p>This burial site has two tombs</p> <p>Only one name is mentioned on this tombstone: that of Jean Constantin (1901-1953).</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	







Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Burial without a tombstone
	46.051402 2.045256	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	474 m	Orientation	NORTH EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.7 m x 2.8 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Granite	Sole	Nothing
	Base	Granite	Barrier	Iron
	Tomb	Nothing	Family	Roudier
	Base	Granite		
Comments				
<p>The base of this burial is not entirely granite but appears to be filled either with earth or with gravel on which vegetation has grown.</p> <p>The plot is delimited by a barrier. However, this barrier does not completely surround the grave.</p> <p>Access to the burial site must have been more limited originally, as evidenced by the presence of a gate to the left of the headstone. This gate bears the family initial, an "R".</p> <p>The stele is an upright stone on which the epigraphy, in addition to mentioning the family name, mentions its geographical origin, which was the Puy de Chamberaud.</p> <p>A symbol is present in the triangular part of the stele; this symbol appears to be a compass and square. Thus, it is possible that this family had a connection with Freemasonry, or that they themselves were Freemasons.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	





Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Burial without a tombstone
	46. 051281 2.045387	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	473.2 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.4 m x 3 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Iron	Sole	Nothing
	Base	Nothing	Barrier	Nothing
	Tomb	Nothing	Family	Dumaignaud Dido
Base	Granite			
Comments				
<p>The base of this burial site is not entirely made of granite but appears to be filled with gravel in which funerary objects are placed and real and artificial vegetation elements are planted.</p> <p>The stele is made of wrought iron on which is hung a granite funerary plaque indicating the family name.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	





Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Cross of graveyard
	46. 051412 2.045054	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	475.05 m	Orientation	SOUTH
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials		
	Cross	Wrought iron		
	Was	Granite		
	Base	Granite		
	Base	Cut granite block joined with cement		
Comments				
<p>The entire cross, shaft, base and foundation have a square plan.</p> <p>The white-painted cross is decorated with scrolls at its base, on each arm of the cross there is a heart shape at the ends and in its center there is a shape that appears to be a sun.</p> <p>Located in the center of the cemetery, it serves as a central point around which the other main roads of the place radiate.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	



Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Funeral chapel
	46.051516 2.044999	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	474.12 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.7 m x 2.5 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Granite	Roofing	Granite
	Joinery	Wrought iron painted white	Sole	Nothing
	Walls	Cut granite	Family	Nothing
	Base	Granite		
	Comments			
<p>The door frame forms a pointed arch defined by a torus molding.</p> <p>The tomb has an opening on its facade which is a carved doorway. Various scrolls can be found on the upper part, and a heart shape is engraved on the lower part of the doorway.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	



Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Funeral chapel
	46. 051336 2.044868	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	475.67 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.20 m x 2 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Granite	Sole	Granite
	Base	Granite	Barrier	Nothing
	Tomb	Granite	Family	Barthon
	Base	Granite		
Comments				
<p>The top of the tomb is surmounted by a structure intended, in our opinion, to evoke chapels. This structure is made of wrought iron and has glass walls. A heart shape is found on the ridge of this structure, and the finials are shaped like a cross.</p> <p>The stele, which is an upright stone, appears to be painted white and contains symbolic elements other than a cross:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A wreath of everlasting flowers, sculpted and painted green, evoking eternity - Within the swirls of the stele, we can find what appear to be poppy flowers. whose capsules are colored green. This flower represents eternal sleep, but thanks to this capsule, it also represents the "promise of tomorrow". 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	





Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Tomb common to the multiplication of tombstones
	46.051241 2.044936	Chamberaud	23,480	Graveyard
	Altitude	475.03 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	3.10 m x 3.20 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Granite	Sole	Granite
	Base	Granite	Barrier	Nothing
	Tomb	Granite	Family	Danton
	Base	Granite		
Comments				
<p>When observing this burial site, one cannot miss the heather which has grown extensively at the foot of this tomb.</p> <p>Various symbols can be observed on the stele, which is an upright stone, and on the tombstone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the stele, there appears to be a reference to the Templars, thanks to a Templar cross in bas-relief present on the upper part of the sides of the stele. - A bas-relief of a Christian cross can also be found on the east face of the stele. - Next, we assume that there is the presence of multiple references to the free thinker thanks to bas-reliefs in the shape of a six-pointed star on the bottom of the stele, but also on the upper part of it we find the engraving of what appears to be a flower. - Finally, on the tombstone one can see the symbol of the compass and square, a possible reference to Freemasonry or to the masons of Creuse. 				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	



Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Mausoleum
	46. 051328 2.044997	Chamberaud	23,480	Mausoleum
	Altitude	475.2 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	2.80 m x 2.85 m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Management berries	Nothing	Sole	Granite
	Joinery	Wrought iron painted blue	Barrier	Wrought iron
	Walls	Cut granite	Roofing	Granite
	Base	Granite	Family	Nothing
Comments				
<p>The tomb features a triangular pediment surmounted on its ridge by a granite cross.</p> <p>There is only one opening in the facade, a door on which there is a wrought-iron letter that appears to be a capital "i". Perhaps it is the initial of the family buried there.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	

Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		Monument funeral
	46. 051280 2.045004	Chamberaud	23,480	Mausoleum
	Altitude	475 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	3m x 2.5m
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Granite	Sole	Granite
	Base	Cut granite	Barrier	Wrought iron painted blue
	Tomb	Nothing	Family	Legrand, Neboux
	Base	Granite		
Comments				
The stele stands tall and is carved to form a circle on which is a granite cross.				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	



Religious and funerary heritage		Typology		War Memorial
	46.049695 2.045443	Chamberaud	23,480	Mausoleum
	Altitude	482.93 m	Orientation	EAST
	Situation	At height	Dimension	Nothing
	Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easy access <input type="checkbox"/> Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Not accessible	Current state of place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good condition <input type="checkbox"/> Average condition <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned
	Description of materials			
	Element	Materials	Element	Materials
	Stele	Granite	Fence	Wrought iron
	Base	Granite		
	Base	Granite		
	Base	Granite		
Comments				
<p>The war memorial in Chamberaud is located near the church and the town hall. The town hall has commemorative plaques on its base bearing the names of soldiers who died for France during the First World War from 1914 to 1918.</p> <p>The whole is based on a square plan and the stele, which is a square column, contains iron objects on which it is assumed that wreaths of flowers can be placed during commemoration.</p> <p>This monument, surrounded by gravel, contains a sacred space delimited by a fence.</p>				
Author	Léa Boulay	Inventory date	03/04/2025	

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