

Tour

1 Gatehouse ♥

The tower to the left was built in the 13th century by the de Châteauneuf family, with arrowslits or narrow slits suitable for use by archers. In the 15th century, it was modified by Philippe Pot as one of the towers for his new entrance. The right-hand tower was added, with round firing apertures more suited to the barrels of the firearms developed during the Hundred Years' War. Two drawbridges prevented access to the pedestrian and carriage gates. When lowered, they spanned the dry moat. This tower was restored in 2023, maintaining the style of the original plasterwork, some of which has been preserved.

2 Guest house - The Philippe Pot tower ♥

Towards the end of his life, Philippe Pot had the whole southern half of the château rebuilt. The elegant facade of the guest house reflects the owner's social status. The ornate main door is decorated with a carved gable and animal heads nestled in foliage. The visitor interpretation centre inside the building takes you on a journey through the site's history. The tower features a copy of Philippe Pot's tomb with a sound and light show.

3 South gate - Belvédère ♥

Philippe Pot designed this formal entrance so that he and his guests could go in procession to the church he had commissioned to be built. However, when he died, the work remained unfinished. The stone piers of the original pedestrian bridge have been used as a viewing point since 2023.

4 'Flamboyant' tower

The name «flamboyant tower» comes from the style of the doorway, which is embellished with carvings, reminiscent of flames. Access is via a former stair turret, now in ruins. In the passageway leading to the tower is one of the castle's many latrines.

5 Views over the terraces

The castle is built on a rocky spur. The 130m drop to the plain below ensured that the site was defended from the west side. Around 1700, the Vienne family laid out a series of terraced gardens below.



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1. Gatehouse
2. Guest house, visitor interpretation centre
3. South gate and viewing point
4. 'Flamboyant' tower
5. Views over the terraces
6. Well
7. Chapel
8. Philippe Pot's residence
9. Main tower and exhibition area
10. Châteauneuf Gate
11. Medieval garden
12. Contemporary orchard

6 Well

The well at Châteauneuf forms nowadays part of Philippe Pot's residence. Three different well-drawing systems were used successively: a lion's head pulley carrier (15th century), a system of two stirrup wheels reducing the force (16th or 17th century), and a crank winch system (19th century). Depth: 18m.

7 8 Chapel, Philippe Pot's residence and main tower

Philippe Pot restored and renovated the chapel 7 as well as the Châteauneuf main tower 9, dating from the 13th century. He connected them with a new seigneurial residence 8. A spiral staircase projecting from the façade provided access to three levels of rooms, including one in the attic, lit by Gothic dormer windows

10 Châteauneuf Gate

In the 13th century, access was via a square tower attached to the enclosure. It can still be seen from the orchard. Access was gained by raising the bridge deck using chains operated by windlass at the top of the tower. The bridge deck then spanned a dry moat.

11 Medieval garden

During the Middle Ages, gardens were mainly vegetable or medicinal herb gardens. Crops were grown in raised beds surrounded by plessis (woven branches). Plants were grouped by function rather than by botanical family.

12 Contemporary orchard ♥

From excavations, we know that in the 13th century, a roadway lined with buildings linked the Châteauneuf Gate 10 to the village. Philippe Pot then added a courtyard in front of the new entrance 1. At the end of the 16th century, a substantial artillery wall, part of which can be seen towards the visitor reception area, was built on the village side to strengthen its defences. In the 19th century, the de Vogüé family turned this area into an orchard. The present orchard offers unrivalled views over the valley.



★ Reception - Ticket office - Shop

This High Environmental Quality building was designed in 2023 by architect Martin Bacot. It blends perfectly into the grounds, being almost invisible from the outside.



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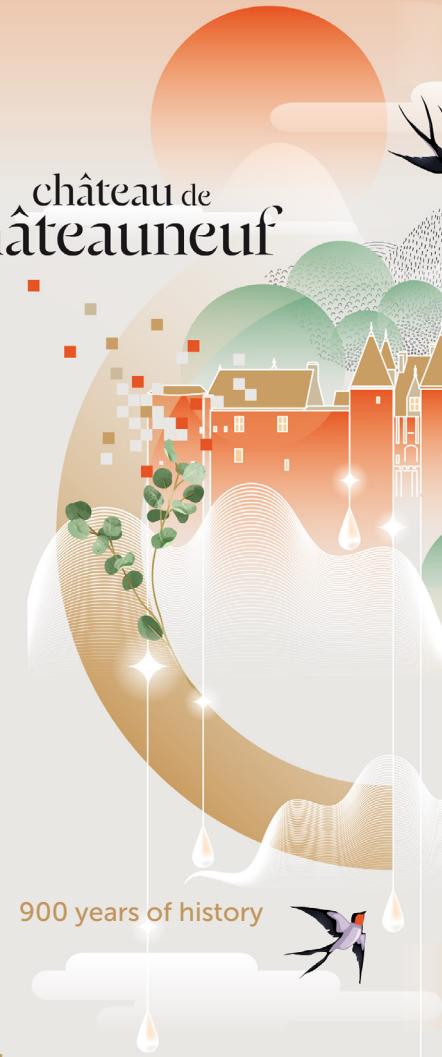


Brief history of the Château

 12th - 13th	 15th	 17th - 18th	 19th	 20th	 21th
<p>Origins of a castle and a seigneurial lineage</p> <p>In the 12th century, the site of the future château was given by the Seigneur de Chaudenay to his youngest son, who took the name Jean 1st of Châteauneuf. Serving the Dukes of Burgundy, the Châteauneuf family administered the estate for 280 years. The lineage ended in 1456 when Catherine, the last lady of the manor, poisoned her husband, for which she was sentenced to burn at the stake.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📍 Chapel 📍 Main Tower 📍 Gate of the Châteauneufs 	<p>Philippe Pot, Seigneur of the Château</p> <p>Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, granted the manor to one of his godchildren, Philippe Pot, son of the Seigneur de la Roche and chamberlain, i.e. a member of the ducal council. After renovating the older sections, Philippe Pot built a new residence. When he became seneschal to the King of France in 1477, he improved the defences and then embarked on a major building and decoration programme, mainly in the chapel. He died without issue in Dijon in 1493.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📍 Gatehouse 📍 Guest quarters 📍 South Entrance 📍 Flamboyant Tower 📍 Philippe Pot's Residence 	<p>A holiday residence for the Counts of Vienne</p> <p>In 1627, the castle was bought by Charles 1st and Marguerite de Vienne, Count and Countess of Commarin, a castle near Châteauneuf. The new owners refurbished the 3 existing buildings and embellished them with sumptuous decorations. The residence and the main tower, symbols of feudal lordly power, became places of pagantry, where social life was organised. The Vienne family also had pleasure gardens laid on the terraces at the base of the castle, on the plain side. Later on, inheritances separated the Commarin and Châteauneuf estates.</p>	<p>A country estate for the Vogüé family</p> <p>Having suffered little damage during the French Revolution, in 1802 the château passed to the de Vogüé family, who already owned Commarin. They used the land at Châteauneuf for agricultural purposes: vines grew on the slopes below the castle and mulberry trees were planted in the orchard and on the terraces. Their leaves were used to rear silkworms.</p>	<p>A place steeped in history and culture</p> <p>In 1894, the château was listed as a Historic Monument and was subsequently rebuilt and restored by Charles Suisse, son-in-law of Viollet-le-Duc, the restorer of Notre-Dame de Paris. In 1936, Georges de Vogüé donated the château to the State, which in 2008 transferred it to the Conseil Régional de Bourgogne- Franche-Comté.</p> <p>The research and restoration phase that has just been completed will provide a better reception for visitors, allow new events to be organised and open up the site to contemporary artists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📍 Contemporary orchard 📍 Reception-Box office-Shop 📍 🚻 📍 🚰 	

RÉGION
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COMTE

château de Châteauneuf



900 years of history

Welcome to Château Châteauneuf