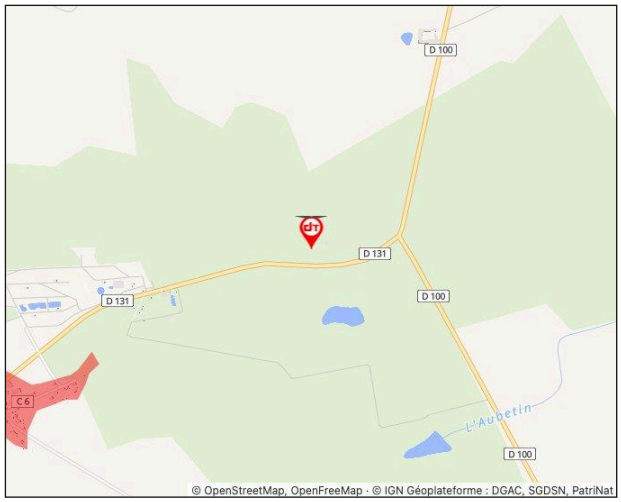
# CHÂTEAU DE MONTAIGUILLON

Heritage · Seine-et-Marne

| | |
|---|---|
| **GPS coordinates** | 48.63180, 3.49871 |
| **Elevation** | 195 m |
| **Maximum height** | 120 m max |
| **Access** | On foot < 1,000 m |
| **Nearest aerodrome** | La Ferté Gaucher Airfield (LFFG)<br>21 km NW · spot 31 m higher |
| **Spot reference** | 296752 |




Spot location and restrictions (Drone-Spot map image)

## Sun (local times, UTC+01:00)

| Day | Dawn | Sunrise | Sunset | Dusk | Day length | Golden hour |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sat 21 Nov** | 07:28 | 08:03 | 17:00 | 17:35 | 8 h 57 | 08:03–08:54 · 16:10–17:00 |
| **Sun 22 Nov** | 07:30 | 08:05 | 16:59 | 17:34 | 8 h 54 | 08:05–08:56 · 16:09–16:59 |
| **Mon 23 Nov** | 07:31 | 08:06 | 16:59 | 17:34 | 8 h 52 | 08:06–08:57 · 16:07–16:59 |

## Nearby aerodromes

| Aerodrome | Type | Distance | Elevation |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Ferté Gaucher Airfield | Aerodrome | 21 km NW | 164 m |
| Sézanne St Rémy Airfield | Aerodrome | 21 km NE | 108 m |

## Description

The construction of the fortress of Montaiguillon was probably undertaken under Blanche de Navarre ( 1177 - 1229 ), regent of the County of Champagne, during the minority of her son Thibault IV. The castle suffered its first siege in 1420 by the troops of Claude de Beauvoir de Chastelux under the orders of the Duke of Burgundy. It was besieged again in June 1423, for eight months, by the English commanded by Thomas de Montaigu, Count of Salisbury. The Anglo-Burgundian alliance prospered in the 1420s until the providential appearance of Joan of Arc on the political scene. An appearance that came at a time when the French warlords had a beginning of national awareness, wanted once again to stand behind the banner of the King of France, the King of Bourges in this case, the future Charles VII, and, in the process, to ensure the salvation of their souls by his sacrament in Rheims. By order …

**Scan to open the up-to-date spot page: weather, map and restrictions.**

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=296752

Before every flight: check the UAS zones map, NOTAMs and temporary areas, the weather and the Kp index.

# Preparing the flight

## Pre-flight Check-List

- ☐ Area checked: UAS zones, restrictions, protected areas
- ☐ NOTAMs and temporary areas checked
- ☐ Weather: wind, gusts, rain, visibility; Kp index
- ☐ Operator number displayed on the drone
- ☐ Training certificate or licence with me
- ☐ Third-party liability insurance checked
- ☐ Batteries charged: drone, controller, phone
- ☐ Propellers, motors and frame in good condition
- ☐ Memory card inserted and empty
- ☐ Software up to date, compass and IMU calibrated
- ☐ Return to home: home point and return height set
- ☐ Electronic signalling or remote ID active
- ☐ Take-off area clear, people informed and at a distance
- ☐ Observer present for FPV flights

## Key rules of the open category

Recreational flying in France: European open-category rules, applied by the DGAC.

- Maximum height: 120 m above the ground, lower where a restriction requires it.
- Always keep the drone in sight; when flying FPV, an observer keeps it in sight next to you.
- Never fly over crowds and keep the distances of your subcategory (A1, A2 or A3).
- Respect UAS geographical zones: around aerodromes, prohibited or restricted areas, protected areas, sensitive sites.
- Register as an operator if the drone weighs 250 g or more or carries a camera (toys excepted), and display the number on the drone.
- Training: online A1/A3 certificate from 250 g or for a class C1 drone; A2 certificate to fly closer to people with a class C2 drone.
- Always give way to manned aircraft and land if one approaches.
- Respect privacy: no images that identify people without their consent; aerial photography is prohibited in some areas.
- Check your third-party liability insurance.
- In France: registration and training on AlphaTango (DGAC); a drone of 800 g or more must broadcast electronic signalling (or the remote ID of class-marked drones).

*Non-exhaustive summary: rules change. Reference: the DGAC open-category guide and the country's regulations.*

## Useful links

**UAS zones map around the spot :** https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/carte-uas.aspx?lat=48.6318&lon=3.49871
**Drone pilot library :** https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/bibliotheque
**DGAC open-category guide (French) :** https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/bibliotheque/guide-categorie-ouverte
**Registration and training (AlphaTango) :** https://alphatango.aviation-civile.gouv.fr
**NOTAMs and temporary areas (SOFIA Briefing) :** https://sofia-briefing.aviation-civile.gouv.fr

## My flight notes

Information sheet generated by Drone-Spot from community data: it replaces neither official aeronautical information nor the regulations. The remote pilot remains responsible for the flight.