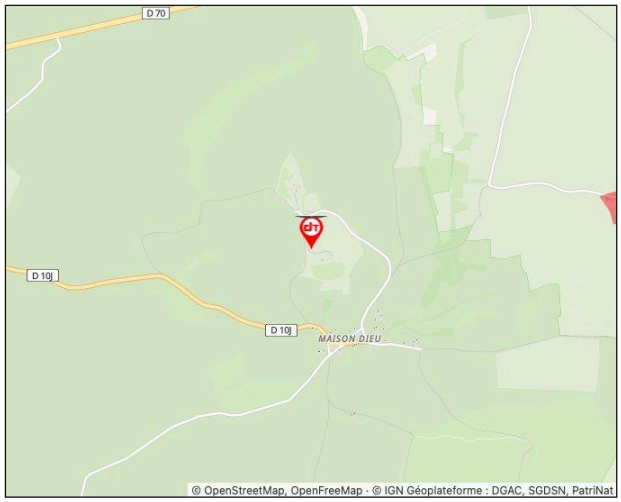
# The Fortress of Thil

Heritage · Côte-d'Or

| | |
|---|---|
| **GPS coordinates** | 47.38506, 4.33671 |
| **Elevation** | 468 m |
| **Maximum height** | 120 m max |
| **Access** | On foot < 1,000 m |
| **Nearest aerodrome** | Semur En Auxois Airfield (LFGQ)<br>11 km N · spot 147 m higher |
| **Spot reference** | 296982 |




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** | 07:22 | 07:56 | 17:01 | 17:35 | 9 h 05 | 07:56–08:45 · 16:12–17:01 |
| **Sun 22 Nov** | 07:23 | 07:57 | 17:00 | 17:34 | 9 h 03 | 07:57–08:46 · 16:11–17:00 |
| **Mon 23 Nov** | 07:24 | 07:59 | 17:00 | 17:34 | 9 h 00 | 07:59–08:48 · 16:10–17:00 |

## Nearby aerodromes

| Aerodrome | Type | Distance | Elevation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Semur En Auxois Airfield | Aerodrome | 11 km N | 321 m |
| Centre Hospitalier Heliport | Heliport | 12 km N | 292 m |
| Saulieu Liernais Airfield | Aerodrome | 17 km S | 525 m |
| Pouilly Maconge Airport | Aerodrome | 25 km SE | 430 m |

## Description

Thil Fortress - Vic sous Thil (21) The first known member of this family is Miles de Thil, who founded the priory of Précy-sous-Thil in 1007. From the 11th century, Thil was a viscounty, on the same footing as Semur-en-Auxois and Villaines. It kept this status until 1310, when it was raised to a county under the Duchy of Burgundy. Around 1340, Jean de Thil was appointed hereditary constable of the Duchy of Burgundy. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ch%C3%A2teau_de_Thil Music: Two Steps From Hell - Compass Note: - I am not the creator of this music. All rights belong to their respective owners. This video was made for entertainment purposes only. If you like the music, support these artists by purchasing a license for their music. Forteresse de Thil - Vic sous Thil (21) N47.38622 E4.33645 Today, the castle appears as an ovoid enceinte, comprising a reduit and a lower courtyard. Building ...

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

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=296982

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=47.38506&lon=4.33671
**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.