drone-spot

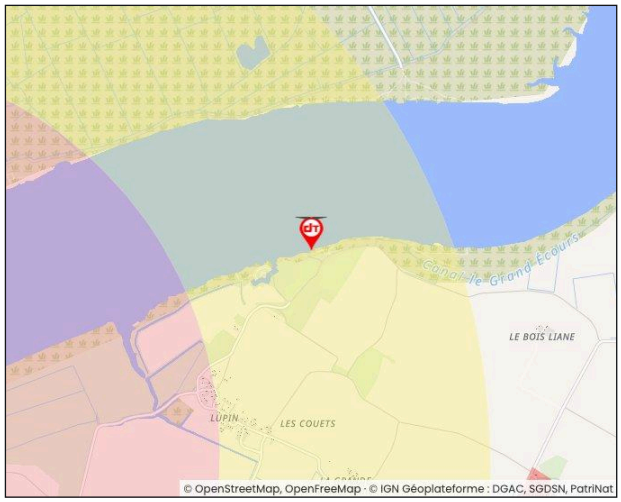
# FLIGHT CARD

Generated on 21 November 2026

# Fort Lupin

Heritage · Charente-Maritime

| | |
|---|---|
| **GPS coordinates** | 45.95827, -1.03050 |
| **Elevation** | 2 m |
| **Maximum height** | 60 m max |
| **Access** | On foot < 1,000 m |
| **Nearest aerodrome** | Rochefort-Saint-Agnant (BA 721) Airport (LFDN)<br>8.7 km SE · spot 16 m lower |
| **Spot reference** | 307362 |




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** | 07:40 | 08:13 | 17:27 | 18:00 | 9 h 14 | 08:13–09:00 · 16:40–17:27 |
| **Sun 22 Nov** | 07:41 | 08:14 | 17:26 | 17:59 | 9 h 12 | 08:14–09:01 · 16:39–17:26 |
| **Mon 23 Nov** | 07:42 | 08:15 | 17:26 | 17:59 | 9 h 10 | 08:15–09:03 · 16:38–17:26 |

## Nearby aerodromes

| Aerodrome | Type | Distance | Elevation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochefort-Saint-Agnant (BA 721) Airport | Airport | 8.7 km SE | 18 m |
| Aérodrome de Marennes - Le Bournet | Aerodrome | 15 km S | 5 m |
| St Pierre d'Oléron Airfield | Aerodrome | 22 km W | 6 m |
| Centre Hospitalier Heliport | Heliport | 24 km N | 15 m |

## Description

Fort Lupin. The construction of Fort Lupin was decided in 1683 by Louis XIV to complete the defenses of the Rochefort arsenal. The first plans were drawn by the engineer François Ferry, who submitted them to Vauban. Considering his subordinate's project too costly, Vauban scaled it down and proposed building a smaller fort. Louis XIV accepted this latter project. Work began in 1685 and was completed in 1689, at the start of the War of the League of Augsburg. Fort Lupin is built on the standard plan established by Vauban for low-battery towers. This horseshoe-shaped battery has 22 gun embrasures. On the land side, the fort is defended by a covered way with two re-entrant places of arms. A bridge crosses the water-filled moat. At the center, the three-level tower contains: a powder magazine and an arsenal on the ground floor, a chapel on the first floor, and a hoarding at the top. The …

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

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=307362

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=45.95827&lon=-1.0305
**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.