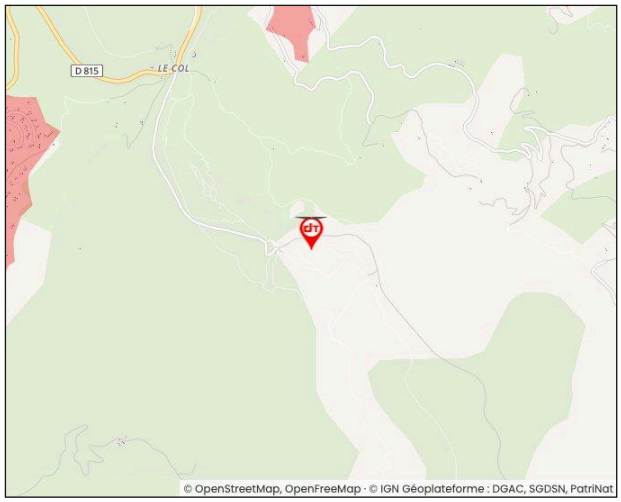
Ruins of Châteauneuf-Villevieille

Mountain · Alpes-Maritimes

GPS coordinates	43.79417, 7.29938
Elevation	723 m
Maximum height	120 m max
Access	On foot < 1,000 m
Nearest aerodrome	Princess Grace Hospital Helipad 11 km SE · spot 620 m higher
Spot reference	308536



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	07:01	07:33	17:00	17:32	9 h 27	07:33–08:17 · 16:16–17:00
Sun 22 Nov	07:03	07:34	17:00	17:31	9 h 25	07:34–08:19 · 16:15–17:00
Mon 23 Nov	07:04	07:35	16:59	17:31	9 h 23	07:35–08:20 · 16:14–16:59

Nearby aerodromes

Aerodrome	Type	Distance	Elevation
Princess Grace Hospital Helipad	Heliport	11 km SE	103 m
Hôpital L'Archet 2 Heliport	Heliport	12 km SW	185 m
Monaco Heliport	Heliport	12 km SE	6 m
Terre-Plein du Larvotto Heliport	Heliport	12 km SE	6 m

Description

Ruins of Châteauneuf-Villevieille - Côte d'Azur - Drone 4K/UHD - February 2022 The protohistoric structures crowning the dominant high points attest to the antiquity of the occupation of the territory. Numerous Roman remains confirm the continuity of this settlement, particularly on the eastern buttress of the Férion range. The castrum Villa Vetula, Villevieille, prospered there until the 6th and 7th centuries. Following the Lombard invasions, and to protect themselves from the Saracens, the population took refuge on the nearest rocky peak and built a fortified village there, Castel Nuovo, Châteauneuf. Between the 12th and 14th centuries, the fragmentation of the Châteauneuf fiefdom reached minimal portions. Home of the troubadour Pierre de Châteauneuf in the 13th century, the village is also the home of Monsignor Louis Martini (1566-1621), bishop of Aosta in 1611. In 1769, 45 co-lords …

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

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=308536

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=43.79417&lon=7.29938
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.