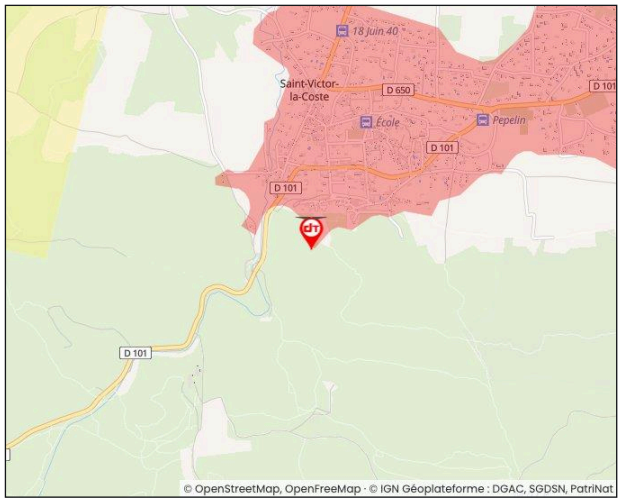
The castle of Saint Victor la Coste

Heritage · Gard

GPS coordinates	44.05801, 4.63946
Elevation	204 m
Maximum height	50 m max
Access	On foot < 1,000 m
Nearest aerodrome	Aérodrome d'Avignon-Pujaut (LFNT) 12 km SE · spot 159 m higher
Spot reference	308712



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	07:13	07:44	17:10	17:42	9 h 26	07:44–08:29 · 16:26–17:10
Sun 22 Nov	07:14	07:46	17:10	17:41	9 h 24	07:46–08:30 · 16:25–17:10
Mon 23 Nov	07:15	07:47	17:09	17:41	9 h 22	07:47–08:32 · 16:24–17:09

Nearby aerodromes

Aerodrome	Type	Distance	Elevation
Aérodrome d'Avignon-Pujaut	Aerodrome	12 km SE	45 m
Uzès Airfield	Aerodrome	20 km W	270 m
Centre Hospitalier Heliport	Heliport	20 km SE	21 m
Orange-Caritat (BA 115) Air Base	Airport	20 km NE	60 m

Description

The fortified castle was built as early as the 8th century on the site of a former oppidum. Benefiting from a natural defensive position, it was also protected by a remarkable system of fortifications. Thus Saint Victor was chosen by the first lords of Sabran as the capital of their vast domain. The village and its fortified castle are at the origin of one of the most illustrious families of the French nobility, the Sabrans. Their castle, one of the strongest in the south of France, was surrounded by a triple fortified wall comprising twelve towers and part of the village. The counts of Sabran held the hereditary office of constable under the count of Toulouse, who was then very powerful. Later the Sabrans, making common cause with their overlord, sided with the Albigensians; defeated at Muret, they were forced to pay homage to Louis VIII. In 1226, having taken part in the uprising, ...

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

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=308712

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=44.05801&lon=4.63946
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.