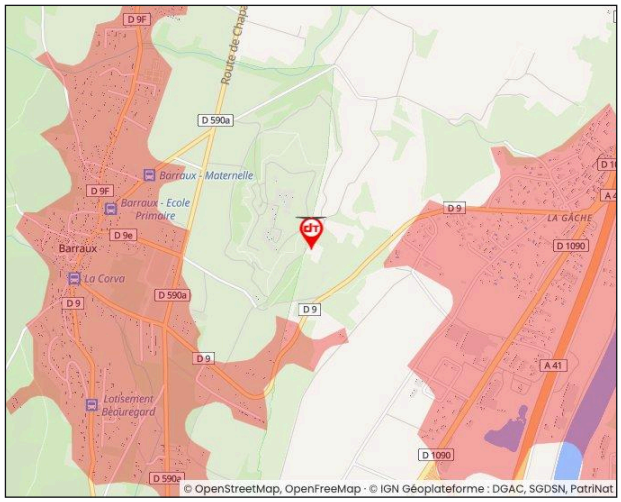
Fort Barraux

Heritage · Isère

GPS coordinates	45.43387, 5.98848
Elevation	332 m
Maximum height	120 m max
Access	Direct access by car
Nearest aerodrome	Aérodrome de Chambéry Challes-les-Eaux (LFLE) 14 km N · spot 36 m higher
Spot reference	313300



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	07:10	07:43	17:01	17:33	9 h 17	07:43–08:29 · 16:15–17:01
Sun 22 Nov	07:12	07:44	17:00	17:33	9 h 15	07:44–08:31 · 16:14–17:00
Mon 23 Nov	07:13	07:46	16:59	17:32	9 h 13	07:46–08:32 · 16:13–16:59

Nearby aerodromes

Aerodrome	Type	Distance	Elevation
Aérodrome de Chambéry Challes-les-Eaux	Aerodrome	14 km N	297 m
Centre Hospitalier Heliport	Heliport	16 km N	319 m
Saint Rémy de Maurienne	Aerodrome	23 km E	426 m
Chambéry-Savoie Airport	Airport	24 km N	237 m

Description

Created in 1597 by the Italian engineer Ercole Negro, Fort Barraux was built on the orders of Charles-Emmanuel I, Duke of Savoy, out of sheer provocation towards King Henri IV of France, and above all towards Constable Lesdiguières, the Protestant governor of Dauphiné. The fort, quadrangular with six bastions with orillons and three demi-lunes and parade grounds, was built fairly quickly. Some of the stones probably came from two older fortifications, Bellecombe and La Buissière, abandoned twenty years earlier. On 15 March 1598, the construction work had barely finished when Lesdiguières seized the fort, justifying the capture by the need for a fort to defend the Grésivaudan route to Grenoble, since the kingdom's finances did not allow for such a development. As soon as it was taken, Fort Barraux was redeveloped by the engineers of Henri IV and Lesdiguières. The first of them was Jean de …

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

https://www.drone-spot.tech/en/fiche-spot.aspx?id=313300

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=45.43387&lon=5.98848
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.