



# Western Europe Fly-in

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## *Grenoble to Rotterdam*

In this aerial tour, sub form of Fly-In, you will explore some of the most beautiful cities in Western Europe.

This is in celebration of Microsoft's recently City Update IV, released as a free download.

Visit several cities in Western Europe, including Annemasse in France, Geneva in Switzerland, Ghent in Belgium, Luxembourg and Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Each with its own characteristics and peculiarities.

A fascinating journey that not only enhances the fantastic detail of the scenery and cities reproduced in 3D, but also gives you a wealth of historical, economic and geographical information that makes the excursion a cultural enrichment.

Flight information and historical tidbits are narrated by the voice guide during the tour but are also collected in a handy FlightBook that can be downloaded and accessed at any time.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### Features:

The excursion takes the form of a classic Bush Trip of about 650 nautical miles and 6 stops.

Available from the Perfect Flight website the FlightBooks of the trip (in English, Italian, Spanish, German, French and Portuguese). Real tour guides! You will receive the direct download link immediately after purchase.

You can fly the missions with preset settings or change weather, date and time.

You have full access to Checklists and Assistance Options.

Multiplayer feature is also enabled, so you can fly online with your friends.

- No. of Legs: 6
- Total distance: 606 nm



## Western Europe Fly-in

### Legs

#### Leg 1: LFLG - LFLI

Departure: Le Versoud (LFLG)

Destination: Annemasse (LFLI)

Distance: 79,8 nm



#### POI1-Perret Tower



Distance:	5,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	5,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	74,6 nm
True Course:	248°
Magnetic Course:	246°

The meeting point for this fly-in is the Aerodrome le Versoud in Grenoble, in the Rhône-Alpes region of France.

After completing pre-flight checks, taxi to runway 22.

After takeoff, follow the course of the river Isère.

The Perret Tower, also known as the Tour Perret, is an iconic tower in the city of Grenoble and was declared a Historic Monument of France in 1998.

It was designed by architects Auguste and Gustave Perret, father and son, between 1952 and 1954.



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It was built for the 1968 Winter Olympics and served as the control tower for the sporting event.

### POI2-Moirans



Distance:	11,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	16,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	63,6 nm
True Course:	320°
Magnetic Course:	318°

Turn right and fly into the Isère River valley.

Moirans is situated at the foot of the French Alps' foothills and offers relatively easy access to the surrounding mountains and natural parks.

The ancient town was located on one of the roads built by Romans that connected Italy to northern France.

During the medieval period, Moirans was a part of the Holy Roman Empire and later came under the Dukes of Savoy's control.

In the 19th century, the emergence of railroads made Moirans a significant transportation center in the area, aiding commerce and industrial development.

### POI3-Lac de Paladru



Distance:	7,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	23,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	56,0 nm
True Course:	347°
Magnetic Course:	345°

Turn right and head into the forested hills to the north.

The natural Lac de Paladru is situated in southeastern France's mountainous region, Savoie, near the town of Charavines.

It is believed to be one of Europe's most ancient natural lakes, created approximately 20,000 years ago during the Ice Age when glaciers withdrew, carving out the landscape.

There are also multiple beaches on the lake's shores for sunbathing and relaxation.





## Western Europe Fly-in

### POI4-Lac du Bourget



Distance:	23,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	47,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	32,5 nm
True Course:	35°
Magnetic Course:	33°

Now, head northeast for approximately 20 miles to reach Lac du Bourget.

This naturally occurring lake, situated in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region of the French Alps, is the largest of its kind in France.

With a maximum depth of around 145 meters, it is also one of the deepest lakes in the country.

The lake was formed more than 19,000 years ago during the Ice Age, when a massive glacier excavated a deep valley, creating the basin that now contains the lake.

### POI5-Annecy



Distance:	13,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	61,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	18,6 nm
True Course:	55°
Magnetic Course:	53°

Correct your course slightly to the right and you will reach Annecy, located on the shores of the lake of the same name.

Annecy is located in the French Savoie, just a few kilometers from the Swiss border.

The city is surrounded by the mountains of the Alps, with peaks such as the Massif des Bauges and the Massif des Aravis to the south and west. This mountainous environment provides a beautiful natural setting.

In Roman times it was an important town on the Via Claudia Augusta.

Over the centuries, the town was disputed between the Dukes of Savoy and France before finally becoming part of the Kingdom of France in 1860.

The city retains many traces of its history, with a well-preserved historic center of half-timbered houses, canals and narrow streets.

Annecy Castle and Saint-Pierre d'Annecy Abbey, founded in the 12th century, are the most famous historical landmarks.

The city is known as the "Venice of the Alps" because of the canals that run through the old town. These canals are popular for boat rides and offer a charming atmosphere.



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### LFLI-Annemasse



Distance:	18,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	79,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	19°
Magnetic Course:	16°

The time has come for a layover. Head north-northeast and prepare to land at Annemasse Airport.

It is used mainly for private aviation due to its smaller size.

It has a runway of about 4500 feet, oriented 12-30.

The town of Annemasse is situated at the foothills of the Alps, making it an ideal base for mountain activities.

As part of the Geneva metropolitan area, the region has seen various periods of conflict and sovereignty changes throughout history, including Napoleonic rule and annexation to France after World War II.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### Leg 2: LFLI - LFQW

Departure: Annemasse (LFLI)

Destination: Frotey (LFQW)

Distance: 98,8 nm



### POI6-Brunswick Monument



Distance:	5,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	5,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	93,8 nm
True Course:	281°
Magnetic Course:	279°

After a brief pause, depart towards Lac Léman and arrive at Geneva, situated at the southwest end of the Lake.

Geneva is renowned for its involvement in the Protestant Reformation. John Calvin, a religious reformer, resided and worked in Geneva, significantly influencing the city's cultural and religious landscape.

In 1815, Geneva became one of the Swiss Confederation's cantons.

The city houses several international organizations, such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Red Cross.

One of its notable features is CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research), home of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC).



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The Brunswick Monument, erected between 1879 and 1885, pays tribute to Charles II, Duke of Brunswick, who passed away in Geneva in 1873.

In his will, Charles II bequeathed a substantial inheritance to Geneva, on the condition that a monument be erected in his honor.

The statue of Duke Charles II on horseback has become an emblematic portrayal of the Romantic hero, a figure that held profound importance in 19th-century art and culture.

### POI7-La Dôle



Distance:	13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	18,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	80,2 nm
True Course:	351°
Magnetic Course:	349°

Turn right towards the mountain ranges that open your view to the north.

Mount Dôle is located on the border between Switzerland and France, and the main peak is at an elevation of about 1,677 meters above sea level.

Dôle is one of the highest mountains in the Jura chain and offers panoramic views of the Swiss plains.

Much of the area surrounding La Dôle is a nature reserve, known for its unique flora and fauna.

### POI8-Champagnole



Distance:	20,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	38,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	60,0 nm
True Course:	337°
Magnetic Course:	335°

Correct your course slightly left and follow Route No. 5 for approximately 20 miles, entering French territory.

Champagnole is a town situated in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region, in the Jura department, and is bordered by mountains, forests, and lakes.

In the Middle Ages, La Champagnole was a member of the Duchy of Burgundy and was later incorporated into the Kingdom of France.





## Western Europe Fly-in

### POI9-Royal Saltwork at Arc-et-Senans



Distance:	18,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	57,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	41,7 nm
True Course:	343°
Magnetic Course:	340°

Maintain current course, and pass through Arbois and Mouchard. After crossing the Loue River, you will arrive at the Royal Saltworks at Arc et Senans.

This historically significant site is located in the town of Arc-et-Senans in the Burgundy-Franche-Comté region and is recognized as a masterpiece of 18th-century industrial architecture.

The site has been on the UNESCO World Heritage list since 1982.

The Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans was erected between 1775 and 1779, under the guidance of French architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux.

Part of a bold endeavor to manufacture salt, the aim was to erect a structure that would embody the might of King Louis XVI and his control over salt production.

The construction of the Royal Saltworks is a striking example of neoclassical architecture.

The centerpiece of the Royal Saltworks is a massive crescent-shaped building, which resembles the staff held by the saltworks director.

This structure is bordered by a group of symmetrical elements. The site features majestic and classical Doric columns and colonnades.

In the 18th century, the facility was one of Europe's largest and most advanced production centers for salt, using a seawater evaporation technique.

### POI10-Besançon



Distance:	15,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	73,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	25,8 nm
True Course:	38°
Magnetic Course:	36°

At this point, turn right and follow the D17 road to Liesle. Continue northeast to reach Besançon.

Besançon lies in the Doubs River valley, between the Vosges mountain ranges to the northwest and the Jura to the southeast.

The city was founded by the Romans as Vesontio and evolved into a vital military and commercial center.

Besançon holds great significance in French history and served as home to notable figures such as the philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau.



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The historic center of Besançon has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site due to its military architecture, among which is the well-known citadel of Besançon, a vast fortress constructed by Vauban, a renowned French military architect.

### POI11-Vesoul



Distance:	22,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	95,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	3,2 nm
True Course:	12°
Magnetic Course:	10°

Continue north on N57 until you reach Vesoul, passing through the town of Rioz.

Vesoul is situated in a picturesque landscape of hills and countryside.

### LFQW-Frotey



Distance:	3,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	98,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	57°
Magnetic Course:	54°

Turn slightly to the right and prepare to land at Frotey Airport.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### Leg 3: LFQW - ELLX

Departure: Frotey (LFQW)

Destination: Luxembourg (ELLX)

Distance: 125,9 nm



### POI12-Luxeuil-les-Bains



Distance:	12,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	12,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	113,4 nm
True Course:	32°
Magnetic Course:	29°

Taxi to runway 8 and takeoff.



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### POI13-Xertigny



Distance:	13,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	26,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	99,6 nm
True Course:	6°
Magnetic Course:	3°

Fly northwest following the N57. Pass the villages of Saulx and Servigney and reach Xertigny.

Xertigny is a charming town located in the Vosges department in the northeastern part of France.

It offers a quiet and scenic escape from hectic city life. With its picturesque landscapes, quaint houses.

A perfect destination for nature lovers and those seeking a quiet retreat.

### POI14-Epinal



Distance:	8,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	34,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	91,6 nm
True Course:	13°
Magnetic Course:	11°

Turn slightly right and follow the D434 road to the junction with the Moselle River.

Epinal is located in the Grand Est region and , it is known for its iconic imagery, particularly for its production of traditional prints and engravings.

The Imagerie d'Epinal, a museum dedicated to preserving and showcasing these works, is a must-visit for art enthusiasts.

Epinal is also home to several other notable attractions.

- The Chateau d'Epinal, a medieval castle perched on a hill
- The Our Lady of the Assumption Cathedral, a stunning example of Gothic architecture.
- The Basilica of Saint-Maurice, an impressive and heritage-rich Romanesque building, particularly valued for its wonderful stained glass windows.

Epinal's rich cultural scene is reflected in its yearly events, such as the 'Imaginary and Fantastic Art Festival' and the 'Epinal Piano Days'.





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### POI15-Nomexy



Distance:	8,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	42,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	83,2 nm
True Course:	343°
Magnetic Course:	340°

Follow the Moselle River northward and you will soon reach Nomexy.

Nomexy belongs to the Lorraine region and is located in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department.

One of Nomexy's main attractions is the Château de Gerbéviller, a beautifully preserved 16th-century castle that offers a glimpse into the region's past.

The château is surrounded by parkland and offers guided tours that allow visitors to explore its grand halls and beautiful gardens.

### POI16-Flavigny-sur-Moselle



Distance:	17,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	60,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	65,8 nm
True Course:	333°
Magnetic Course:	331°

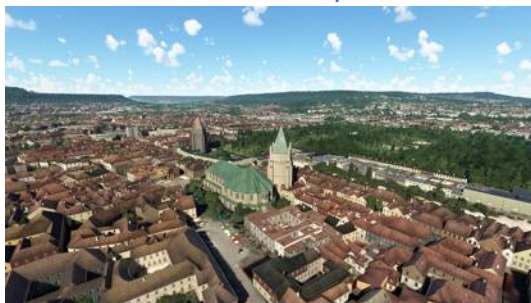
Still the course of the river guides us to Flavigny-sur-Moselle.

It is located near the Moselle River, which contributes to the natural beauty of the area.

One of the most important attractions is the Abbaye des Prémontrés, an ancient abbey dating back to the 18th century.

The abbey has impressive architectural details and religious heritage.

### POI17-Place Stanislas - Nancy



Distance:	7,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	67,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	58,1 nm
True Course:	359°
Magnetic Course:	356°

Turn north and you should already see Nancy.

Nancy is a beautiful city known for its rich history, beautiful architecture, and cultural attractions.



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It has a long history dating back to Roman times. However, it became especially important during the reign of Stanisław Leszczyński, former king of Poland, who became Duke of Lorraine in the 18th century. During his reign, the city experienced a period of cultural and economic revival.

The city is home to many historical monuments, such as Place Stanislas, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

This square is considered one of the most beautiful in Europe, with its elegant architecture and intricate details.

Nancy is also famous for its Art Nouveau heritage, with many buildings and artworks showcasing this unique style.

Visitors can explore the Musee de l'Ecole de Nancy, which houses a collection of Art Nouveau pieces.

### METZ-Metz



Distance:	25,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	93,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	32,9 nm
True Course:	358°
Magnetic Course:	356°

Keep flying along the Moselle River and pass over Metz, a small town situated near the borders of Luxembourg and Germany.

During the Roman period, the town was referred to as 'Divodurum Mediomatricorum' and was a fortified city located advantageously on the banks of the Moselle River.

Throughout history, Metz was governed by different empires and kingdoms, including the Kingdom of the Franks, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Kingdom of France.

During the Middle Ages, Metz achieved economic liberation and prosperity through trading activities and its strategic geographical location.

Henry II of France annexed the city in 1552, yet it succeeded in maintaining a notable degree of autonomy and cultural distinctiveness.

### POI18-Thionville



Distance:	14,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	107,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	18,3 nm
True Course:	359°
Magnetic Course:	356°

Continue north to Thionville, located along the Moselle River.

Thionville's history dates back to Roman times when it was known as 'Diva'.

During the Middle Ages, the town played a significant role as an important fortified center.



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### POI19-Luxembourg - Adolphe Bridge



Distance:	15,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	122,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	3,1 nm
True Course:	356°
Magnetic Course:	354°

Stay on course and fly over Luxembourg City, the capital and largest city of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The city is located on a series of hills and river bluffs along the Alzette River, which flows through the city center.

The topography is marked by deep valleys and gorges which contribute to the picturesque appearance of the city.

In Roman times, it was referred to as 'Lucus Augusti.'

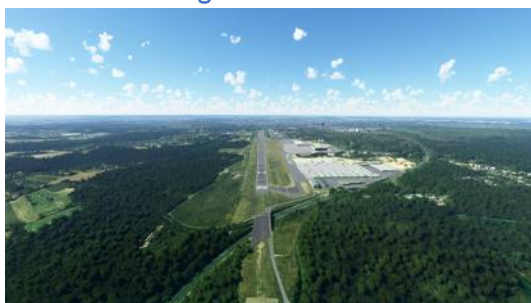
Luxembourg gained independence in 1815 as a grand duchy under the dominion of the Dukes of Luxembourg and the Kings of the Netherlands.

Following the Treaty of London in 1839, Luxembourg lost a significant portion of its territory to Belgium; yet, the city of Luxembourg persisted as the capital.

At present, the city serves as a prominent financial and political hub in Europe, accommodating numerous European institutions such as the Court of Justice of the European Union.

The historic center of the city has been designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site due to its captivating beauty and remarkable historical importance.

### ELLX-Luxembourg



Distance:	3,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	125,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	74°
Magnetic Course:	71°

Turn right and and at Luxembourg Airport.

Also known as Luxembourg Findel, it is the main international airport in Luxembourg.

The airport serves as a major hub for various airlines, offering a wide range of domestic and international flights.

With its modern facilities and services, Luxembourg Airport provides a convenient and efficient travel experience for passengers. It is equipped with numerous shops, restaurants, and lounges, ensuring that travelers have plenty of options for dining and shopping.





## Western Europe Fly-in

### Leg 4: ELLX - EDDK

Departure: Luxembourg (ELLX)

Destination: Cologne-Bonn (EDDK)

Distance: 90,1 nm



### POI20-Vianden Castle



Distance:	18,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	18,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	71,3 nm
True Course:	360°
Magnetic Course:	357°

Start from runway 06 and head north. Fly over Vianden Castle.

Vianden Castle (Luxembourgish: Buerg Veianen) is one of the most impressive and best-preserved medieval castles in Europe.

It is located on a hill in the small town of Vianden in northeastern Luxembourg, near the border with Germany.

It offers panoramic views over the Our River valley.

The main structure of the castle, built in the 11th century, features a mix of architectural styles, including Romanesque and Gothic.

Its tall towers, massive walls and inner courtyards are distinctive features.





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During the 19th century, the castle was restored in the Neo-Gothic style by King William II of the Netherlands, which helped preserve its beauty and structural integrity.

### PRÜM-Prüm



Distance:	18,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	37,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	53,0 nm
True Course:	27°
Magnetic Course:	25°

Turn right and cross the Our River in the direction of Prüm, a small town in Rhineland-Palatinate, a western region of Germany.

The town of Prüm is best known for its medieval abbey, which dates back to the 8th century.

The abbey is also home to a beautiful square, lined with colorful half-timbered houses, and a number of quaint cafes and stores.

### POI21-Vershofen



Distance:	20,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	57,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	32,3 nm
True Course:	46°
Magnetic Course:	44°

One more right turn. Maintain a 45-degree course and reach Vershofen.

It is a small village located in Germany, in the state of Bavaria, specifically in the district of Ostallgäu.

### POI22-Drachenburg Castle



Distance:	20,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	78,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	12,1 nm
True Course:	48°
Magnetic Course:	45°

Keep the course for about 20 miles until it crosses the Rhine River.

On a rise is Drachenburg Castle, also known as Drachenburg Palace.

This magnificent late 19th-century castle was built in a combination of architectural styles, including Neo-Gothic and Renaissance Revival.

It stands as a stunning example of the romantic castles that were popular during the time.



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Drachenburg Castle offers visitors a glimpse into the opulent lifestyle of the past.

The interior is beautifully decorated with grand halls, extravagant furnishings, and breathtaking views of the surrounding countryside.

The castle also houses a museum, which showcases historical artifacts and provides insight into the castle's history and the people who once lived.

### EDDK-Cologne-Bonn



Distance:	12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	90,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	348°
Magnetic Course:	346°

Turn left and prepare to land at Cologne-Bonn Airport.

Cologne-Bonn Airport (EDDK) is located near the Cologne/Bonn metropolitan area, making it easily accessible for domestic and international travelers.

The airport operates both domestic and international routes and also offers a range of passenger services such as support for travelers with reduced mobility and a family assistance service.



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### Leg 5: EDDK - EBBR

Departure: Cologne-Bonn (EDDK)

Destination: Brussels National (EBBR)

Distance: 108,3 nm



### POI23-Cologne Cathedral



Distance:	8,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	8,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	100,0 nm
True Course:	303°
Magnetic Course:	300°

After takeoff, fly low over the city of Cologne.

It is a city situated in North Rhine-Westphalia on the Rhine River plain and is one of the largest and oldest cities in Germany.

The city was founded by the Romans in 38 BC under the name 'Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium'.

One of its most iconic monuments is the Cologne Cathedral (Kölner Dom), which was built between the 13th and 19th centuries.

The city of Cologne has been designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, showcasing exceptional Gothic architecture in Europe.



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Its lively, world-renowned carnival festivities culminate in a celebration known as Rosenmontag, featuring parades, costumes, and festivities in the streets.

The city also boasts numerous museums, among them the Ludwig Museum, recognized for its modern and contemporary art collections.

In addition, Cologne is celebrated for its signature Kölsch beer, served clear and light in slender glasses.

### POI24-RheinEnergieSTADION



Distance:	3,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	11,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	96,8 nm
True Course:	262°
Magnetic Course:	259°

Fly west and pay a visit to the RheinEnergieSTADION.

The stadium was originally opened in 1923 as the 'Müngersdorfer Stadion' and has undergone numerous renovations over

the years, including a significant transformation for the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

The stadium was completely modernized to meet international standards during this time, and as a result of a sponsorship agreement with energy company RheinEnergie AG, it was renamed "RheinEnergieSTADION".

It serves as the home of 1. FC Köln, a top-tier Bundesliga soccer team.

### POI25-Jülich



Distance:	19,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	30,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	77,5 nm
True Course:	268°
Magnetic Course:	266°

Head west for approximately 20 miles towards Jülich.

The Rur River flows through the town, enhancing the beautiful natural surroundings.

In the Renaissance era, Jülich was renowned for its impressive stronghold, the Jülich Citadel, which played a vital part in the 17th-century wars.

Today, Jülich is renowned for its hosting of the Forschungszentrum Jülich, one of the most expansive scientific research centers in Europe.

The center is concentrated on research in the fields of physics, biology, and information technology.





## Western Europe Fly-in

### POI26-Aachen



Distance:	14,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	44,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	63,4 nm
True Course:	230°
Magnetic Course:	227°

Turn left and follow the A4 road to Aachen.

Aachen was the favored residence of Charlemagne, the Carolingian emperor, in the 8th century, making it a significant historical site.

The city housed its palatine court and was the seat of the Carolingian Empire.

One of the principal historical points of interest in Aachen is Charlemagne's Palace (Aachener Dom), which has been recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

With its octagonal dome, it is one of the foremost masterpieces of Carolingian architecture and a crucial site of pilgrimage.

Aachen University, founded in 1386, is among the most ancient universities in Central Europe.

In 1957, Aachen was a founding location of the European Union, hosting the Treaty of Aachen, which facilitated the creation of the European Economic Community, the forerunner of the European Union.

### POI27-Maastricht



Distance:	15,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	60,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	47,8 nm
True Course:	287°
Magnetic Course:	285°

Turn right and fly towards the border with Belgium and the Netherlands, passing through hills, valleys, and forests.

Maastricht is one of the most ancient cities in the Netherlands, situated on the Meuse River (in Dutch, Maas).

Its history dates back to the Roman era when it was known as 'Mosa Trajectum.'

It developed into a significant trading center and a strategic fortress during the Middle Ages.

The city gained fame as the location where the Maastricht Treaty, also referred to as the Treaty on European Union, was signed in 1992.

The treaty established the European Union and introduced the euro as the official shared currency.



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### POI28-Hasselt



Distance:	14,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	74,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	33,8 nm
True Course:	291°
Magnetic Course:	288°

Stay on course and reach Hasselt in the Flanders region.

Hasselt has a lengthy history, with documented mentions of the city dating back to the 9th century.

Throughout the centuries, it gained prominence as a commercial and administrative center.

During the Middle Ages, Hasselt became renowned for producing gin, which quickly became one of the city's primary commercial goods.

Starting in the 19th century, the city underwent substantial economic development as a result of industrialization and the establishment of railway systems.

### POI29-Aarschot



Distance:	20,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	94,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	13,8 nm
True Course:	280°
Magnetic Course:	278°

Continue straight for approximately 20 miles until you reach Aarschot.

It is a town situated in the northern region of Belgium, specifically in Flanders, and traversed by the Demer River.

Aarschot provides a unique blend of cultural, natural, and historical attractions, making it a perfect destination to delve into the rich history of Flanders.

Aarschot Castle is among the several notable historical locations that the town boasts, a medieval edifice that has undergone several renovations throughout the ages.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### EBBR-Brussels National



Distance:	13,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	108,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	248°
Magnetic Course:	246°

Turn left and prepare to land at Brussels National Airport.

Officially known as Brussels Airport or Zaventem Airport, this facility is Belgium's predominant international airport.

It is situated in the Zaventem vicinity, roughly 12 kilometers northeast of central Brussels.

The airport boasts three primary runways and a backup runway, and operates as Brussels Airlines operational base.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### Leg 6: EBBR - EHRD

Departure: Brussels National (EBBR)

Destination: Rotterdam The Hague Airport (EHRD)

Distance: 102,7 nm



### POI30-National Basilica of the Sacred Heart



Distance:	6,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	6,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	96,1 nm
True Course:	253°
Magnetic Course:	251°

Take off at your discretion from runway 25 right or left and continue straight over the Bruxelles sky.

Bruxelles, often incorrectly called Brussels, is the capital of Belgium and a major city in the European Union.

It is located in the central part of Belgium, in the Walloon region. It is surrounded by the Brabant region, which is divided into Flemish Brabant (to the north) and Walloon Brabant (to the south).

Bruxelles's history dates back to Roman times, when it was a settlement known as 'Castra Bruxellensis.'

During the 19th century, Brussels was the capital of the Kingdom of Belgium, which gained independence from the Netherlands in 1830.





## Western Europe Fly-in

During the 20th century, Bruxelles became an important political center, hosting international institutions such as the European Commission and the Council of the European Union.

The Grand-Place, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is one of the most beautiful squares in Europe and is surrounded by spectacular historic buildings.

The Manneken Pis, a bronze statue depicting a child urinating in a fountain, has become an icon of the city.

The Cathedral of St. Michael and St. Gudula is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture.

The Cinquantenaire Park houses the famous Cinquantenaire Arch and several museums.

### AALST-Aalst



Distance:	11,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	18,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	84,6 nm
True Course:	293°
Magnetic Course:	291°

Turn right towards a 290-degree heading to arrive at Aalst, located in the northwest of Brussels and across the Belgian plain.

According to historical accounts, the Romans founded the city in the 1st century BC.

Aalst gained prominence during the Middle Ages as a key trading center due to its advantageous location alongside river trade routes.

Notably, the Aalst Carnival, which traces its roots to medieval times, is one of the most renowned carnivals in Belgium.

### GHENT-Ghent



Distance:	13,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	31,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	71,4 nm
True Course:	301°
Magnetic Course:	299°

Adjust your heading to 300 degrees and fly straight to Ghent.

Adjust your heading to 300 degrees and fly straight to Ghent.

Ghent was an important member of the Hanseatic League, a commercial coalition of port cities in the North Sea and Baltic Sea.

During the Renaissance period, the city became a center of artistic and intellectual activity, with painters such as Jan van Eyck and Hugo van der Goes working here.

In 1572, Ghent was involved in the Religious Wars in the Netherlands, during which the city was briefly occupied by Spanish troops.



## Western Europe Fly-in

In the 19th century, the city experienced significant industrialization while maintaining its historical heritage.

### POI31-Terneuzen



Distance:	16,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	47,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	55,4 nm
True Course:	14°
Magnetic Course:	12°

Head north and follow the Canal towards Terneuzen, located in the southwest region of the Netherlands close to the Belgian border.

Terneuzen is situated along the West Scheldt River (Westerschelde), a key waterway for shipping to the Antwerp port.

The city is part of the Delta industrial region, home to numerous ports and chemical industries, and is in close proximity to the North Sea.

### POI32-Bergen op Zoom



Distance:	18,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	66,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	36,5 nm
True Course:	57°
Magnetic Course:	56°

At this point, turn right and maintain a heading of 56 degrees to reach Bergen op Zoom.

It is located on the western bank of the Scheldt River, which is one of the main waterways in the region.

The city is surrounded by a landscape characterized by polders, canals, and agricultural land.

One of the most significant moments in the history of Bergen op Zoom was the Siege of 1588-1589 during the Eighty Years War when Dutch forces withstood the siege by Spanish forces.

This heroic resistance is still annually celebrated during Karnaval, a traditional festival.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### POI33-Hollands Diep



Distance:	15,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	81,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	21,1 nm
True Course:	35°
Magnetic Course:	33°

Turn slightly to the left and fly towards Hollands Diep.

Hollands Diep is a large estuary located in the southwestern part of the Netherlands, in the geographic region known as the Rhine-Meuse-Scheldt Delta.

This expansive body of water is an integral part of the Netherlands' flood defense system, with a series of dams and barriers regulating the flow of water.

### POI34-Windmills Kinderdijk



Distance:	12,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	94,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	8,5 nm
True Course:	23°
Magnetic Course:	22°

Continue northeast to visit one of the most iconic sites in the Netherlands - the Windmills Kinderdijk, located southeast of Rotterdam.

The Alblasserwaard region, part of the Dutch polders area celebrated for its water drainage system, is home to these historic windmills.

They serve as an exceptional example of Dutch hydraulic engineering and are made of wooden structures with large blades optimized to capture the wind.

The rotating motion of the mills is what makes them iconic, enabling them to pump water from the polders to the surrounding waterways.

The Kinderdijk Windmills were designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997 owing to their historical significance and exceptional water management system that made the area habitable and arable.



## Western Europe Fly-in

### EHRD-Rotterdam The Hague Airport



Distance:	8,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	102,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	300°
Magnetic Course:	298°

Turn left and land at Rotterdam Airport.

Here the fly-in across Western Europe concludes.

Our hope is that this journey has been captivating, and we have furnished ample historical and cultural details for you to relish these splendid locations fully.

See you soon for more adventurous flights!