

CAP 1616: Airspace Design: Guidance on the regulatory process for changing airspace design including community engagement requirements

Heathrow Community Noise Forum
Wednesday 14th March 2018



What is the Airspace Change Process?

If someone, usually an airport or air traffic control provider (the 'change sponsor'), wants to request a permanent change to UK airspace design, they must submit an airspace change proposal to the CAA.

Any such proposal will go through our airspace change process, which requires a series of stages to be completed before it is submitted to us for a decision.

Detailed guidance about the airspace change process and how to follow it is available in our document CAP 1616: Airspace Design: guidance on the regulatory process for changing airspace design including community engagement requirements.



CAP 1616: a brief history of its development



2015 – management and technology consultants Helios commissioned to undertake an independent study of our existing airspace change process. Helios’s report (CAP 1356) was published on 8 December 2015.

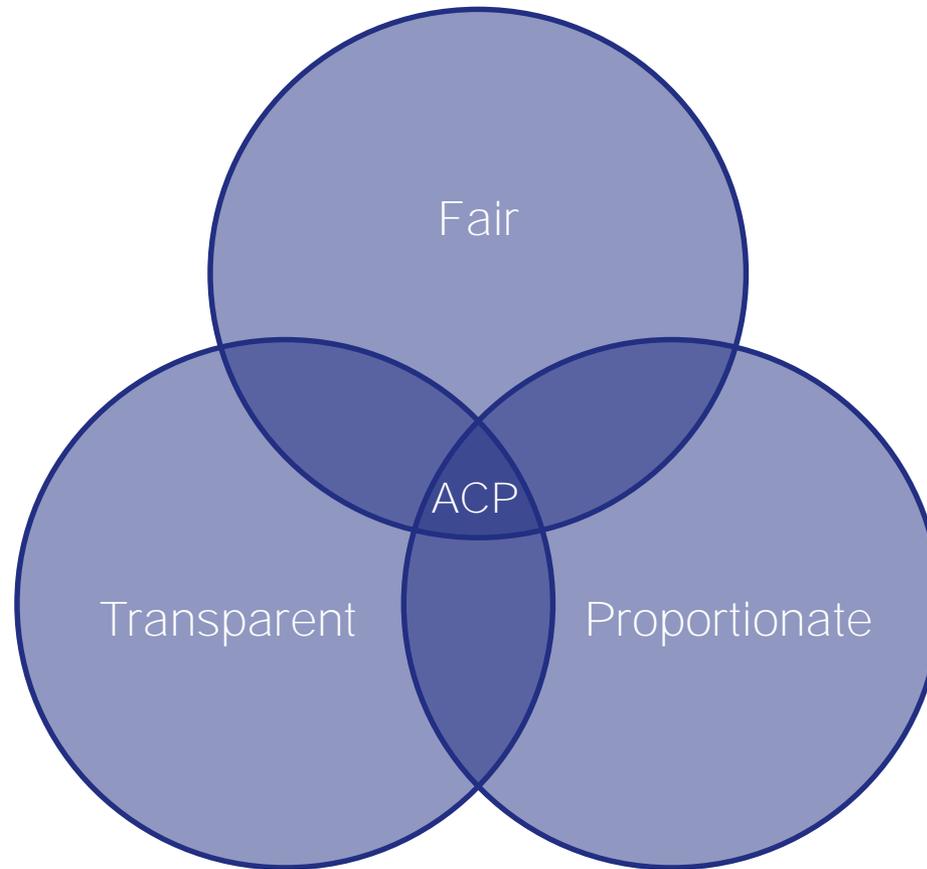
2016 – we launched a consultation in March on our proposals (CAP 1389) for a revised airspace change process, one which is largely based on Helios’s recommendations. The associated feedback report (CAP 1465) was published in October 2016.

2017 – we launched a second consultation in March on the detailed guidance (CAP 1520) that was developed to support the new airspace change process. The associated feedback report (CAP 1615) and the final guidance document (CAP 1616) was published on the 13 December 2017.

2 January 2018 – the new airspace change process is implemented.



Key benefits of the new airspace change process



Key benefits of the new airspace change process cont...



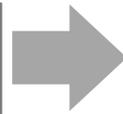
FAIR - In contemplating any airspace change proposal, the change sponsor must consider the impacts on others and the implications those impacts may have. The new process ensures that those potentially affected are engaged appropriately and allows them the opportunity to contribute to the development of the design principles and subsequent design options.

TRANSPARENT - A prime objective of the new airspace change process is that it is as transparent as possible. Openness allows those potentially affected by a change in airspace design to feel confident that their voice has a formal place in the process, whilst allowing change sponsors to see more clearly what is expected from them.

PROPORTIONATE - Airspace change proposals vary greatly in terms of size and complexity. The new airspace change process clearly sets out for change sponsors and those potentially affected where the process may be subject to scaling.



Old Process



Stage 1

Framework briefing

Stage 2

Proposal development

Stage 3

Preparing for consultation

Stage 4

Consultation and formal proposal submission

Stage 5

Regulatory decision

Stage 6

Implementation

Stage 7

Operational review

New Process

Stage 1
DEFINE

Step 1A Assess requirement

Step 1B Design principles

DEFINE Gateway

Stage 2
**DEVELOP
and ASSESS**

Step 2A Option development

Step 2B Options appraisal

DEVELOP and ASSESS Gateway

Stage 3
CONSULT

Step 3A Consultation preparation

Step 3B Consultation validation

CONSULT Gateway

Step 3C Commence consultation

Step 3D Collate & review responses

Stage 4
**UPDATE
and SUBMIT**

Step 4A Update design

Step 4B Submit proposal to CAA

Stage 5
DECIDE

Step 5A CAA assessment

Step 5B CAA decision

DECIDE Gateway

Stage 6
IMPLEMENT

Step 6 Implement

Stage 7
PIR

Step 7 Post-implementation review

The Airspace Change Portal - Full

On Monday 29th January, we formally launched the Airspace Change Portal project to develop and implement the 'full portal solution'. We will be working closely with external organisations to achieve the following project objectives:

- A single, 'one-stop shop' access point, allowing users to access every airspace change proposal and view its current status;
- A document repository for each change proposal throughout the seven stages of the airspace change process;
- The route by which all consultees respond to consultations publicly – with responses published while consultation is still underway;
- The means of tracking progress of an airspace change proposal and accessing all relevant documents published during the process;
- The means of notifying opportunities for public engagement and booking slots at public meetings



Questions

