

Space Hub Sutherland Airspace Change Process

Step 1B Design Principles Focus Group

9th October 2019



European Union gov.scot

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Welcome

- HIE Introductions
- Our Consultants Osprey Consulting Services Limited



Agenda

- Space Hub Sutherland Background
- CAP 1616 and Design Principles Explanation
- Open Forum for Discussion
- Next Steps

Space Hub Sutherland Project Overview



Project Overview

- Create a launch facility for Vertical Launch in the UK
- Team up with partners to launch from Sutherland
- Develop supply chain and support services
- Promote economic growth by creating local jobs.







Why Sutherland?

- Natural advantages (good access to orbits)
- Developed engagement with Launch Companies
- Mainland Location
- Skilled supply chain (heritage from Dounreay)
- Supportive environment



What is a Spaceport?

Plans do not Include:

- Horizontal launch capability
- Manned space travel

Vertical launch site will include capability for:

- Transport and preparation of launch vehicles
- Cargo: payload for spacecraft
- Fuels and associated services
- Other generic infrastructure for use as a multi-use site





Economic Aspirations

- By 2023, 40 local jobs with a further 400 jobs in the region
- Initial launches will use international staff
- Local staffing requirements will develop over time
- Orbex opened their factory in Moray in February 2019
- Timeline has an excellent fit with the decommissioning of Dounreay



Summary of Project Overview

- Employment and talent attraction for North Sutherland
- Opportunity to sustain the reputation of the North Highlands as a centre for science and technology
- Excellent fit to provide new jobs when Dounreay is decommissioned
- Still risks to project completing
- Long term prize but limited window of opportunity
- Supports the diversification of local economies into other sectors reducing the reliance of communities on nuclear site for employment



CAP 1616 - Airspace Change Process



Where the Airspace Change 'fits-in'

- The Airspace Change Process will create an area of segregated airspace to ensure all airspace users remain safely separated from all spaceflight activities
- The Airspace Change Process is one part of the wider programme that includes:
 - The Planning Application
 - The Land Court Application
 - Spaceport Licence
 - Range Control Licence
 - Launch Operator Licence
- For the issue of all licences, safety of the uninvolved general public is paramount
- All licences will need to be granted before a launch can take place



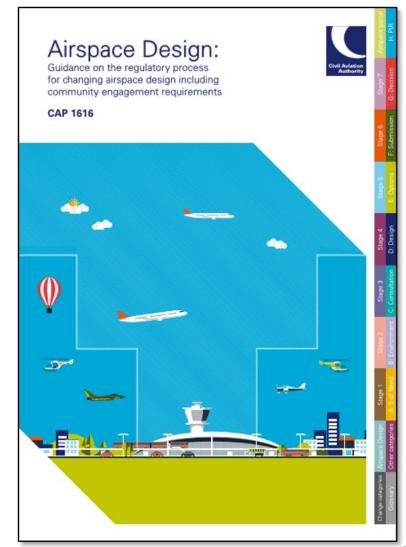
Airspace Design Process

New process introduced in Jan 2018

- Developed by CAA and independent third party
- Endorsed by DfT:
 - Secretary of State
- Replaced CAP 725 (2002)
- Stated Aim of CAP 1616:
 - More transparency
 - Greater engagement with stakeholders

Available on CAA website:

https://publicapps.caa.co.uk/docs/33/CAP1 616E2interactive.pdf





Seven Stage 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 approval
	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



Scalable Process

Assessment Meeting – end of Step 1A Minutes available on CAA portal CAA anticipated this was a Level 1 change

Level 1: High impact* changes to notified airspace design

A change that <u>does</u> have the potential to alter traffic patterns below 7,000 feet over a populated area Level 2: Medium to low impact* changes to notified airspace design A change that <u>does not</u> have the potential to

alter traffic patterns below 7,000 feet over a populated area

The Government's Air Navigation Guidance states that below 7,000 feet is the maximum height at which noise is a priority for consideration

Level 1 will be confirmed as the end of Step 2B:

Develop and Assess Gateway



Design Principles Development

HIE is committed to demonstrate that Design Principles and Options are developed via demonstrable two-way engagement with local communities.

Questionnaires have been sent to:

- Local Authorities
- Local Planning Authorities
- Local MPs and MSPs
- National Bodies
- Local Businesses
- Airport Operators
- General Aviation Community
- Airports
- Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs)
- National Air Traffic Management Committee (NATMAC)

Focus Groups



Open Forum Discussion



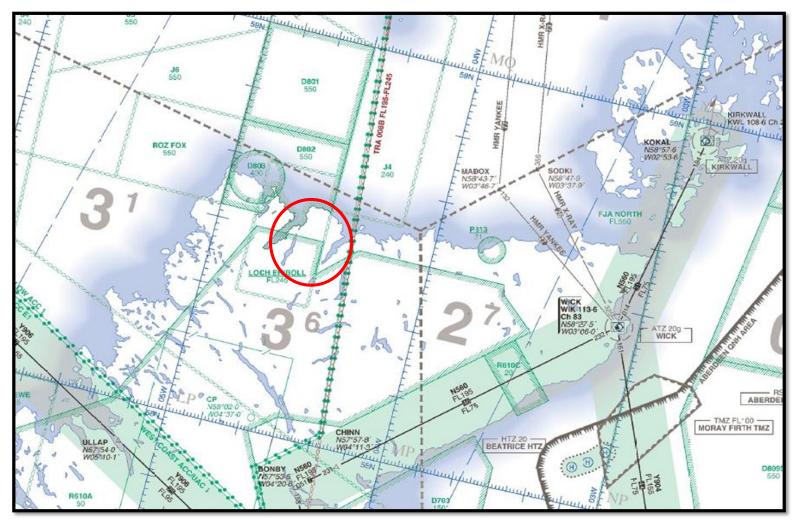
Focus Group Facilitation

- Your help is required to identify your key areas of concern specific to the airspace solution
- We recognise you may have strong opinions about the project
- Please allow others time to voice their opinions
- We are eager to hear all your concerns & record them
- Note-takers may ask for clarification or take names
- As a group you may have diverse opinions
- As a group you may have conflicting opinions
- We will record common areas of agreement or priorities

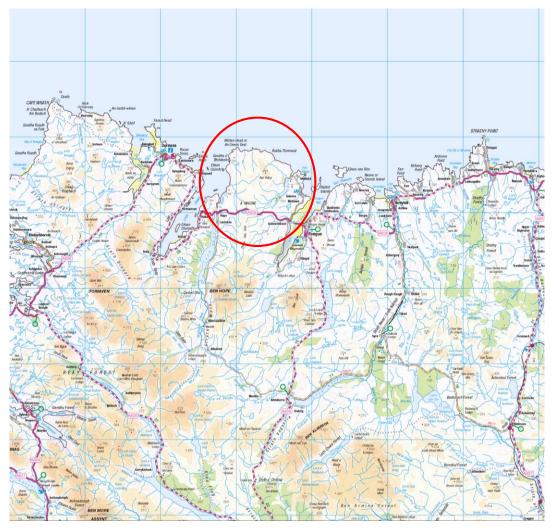




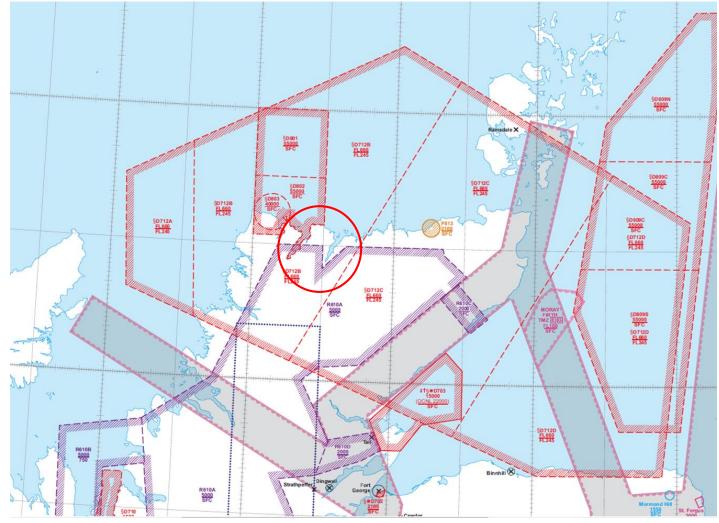




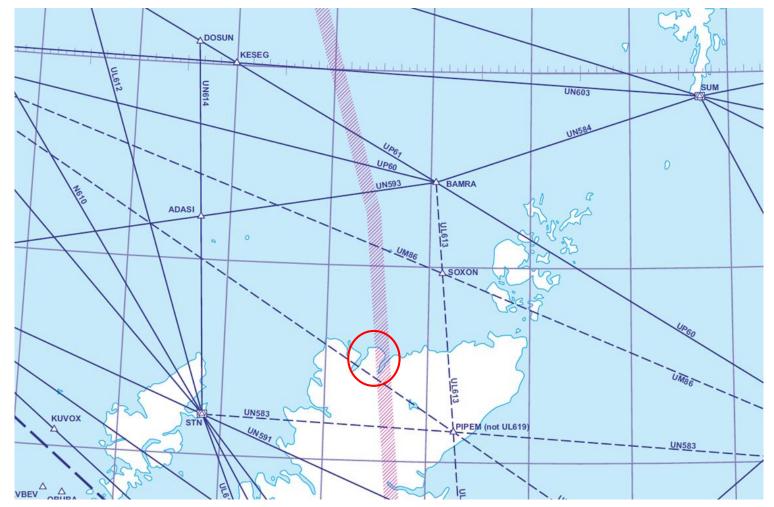




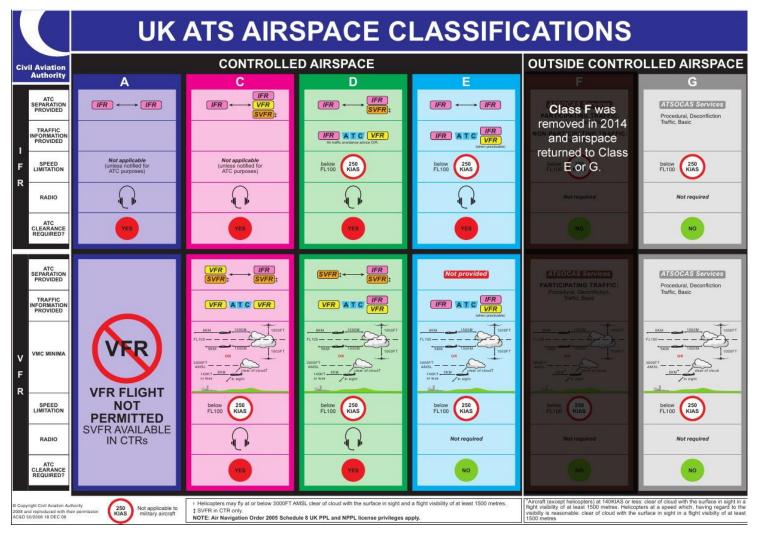














Next Steps

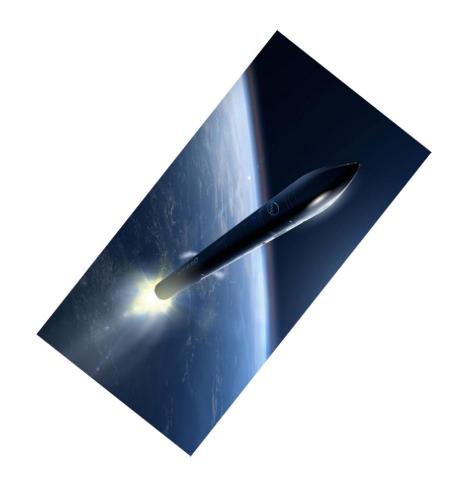


Design Principles (Step 1B) Next Steps

- Complete Focus Groups
- Collate all questionnaire responses
- Analyse all comments and questionnaire responses
- Identify long list of Design Principles
- Develop short list of Design Principles
- Include rationale for selection/ rejection of individual principles
- Test Design Principles with key stakeholders
- Submit to CAA for publication on CAA Portal
- CAA then conduct Define Gateway Assessment
- Proceed to Stage 2, Step 2A Options Development
- Consultation ~ April/May 2020



Any Questions?





Thank You for your Contribution

