CAA CAP 1616 Options Appraisal Assessment (Phase I Initial)

Title of airspace change proposal Llanbedr Danger Area							
Change sponsor Snowdonia Aerospace LLP							
Project no. ACP-2019-58							
Case study commencement da	27/07/2020	7/2020 Case study report as at 30/07/2020			30/07/2020		
Account Manager:		Airspace Regulator		IFP:		OGC:	
		(Engagement & Consultation):		N/A			
Airspace Regulator Air		Airspace Regulator		Airspace Regulator		ATM (Inspector ATS Ops):	
(Technical): (Environmen		(Environmental):		(Economist):			

Instructions

To aid the SARG project leader's efficient project management, please highlight the "status" cell for each question using one of the four colours to illustrate if it is:

Resolved - GREEN

Not Resolved – AMBER

Not Compliant – RED

Not Applicable - GREY

Guidance

The broad principle of economic impact analysis is **proportionality**; is the level of analysis involved proportionate to the likely impact from that ACP? There are three broad levels of economic analysis; qualitative discussion, quantified through metrics, and monetised in £ terms. The more significant the impact, the greater should be the effort by sponsors to quantify and monetise the impact.

1. Ba	ckground – Identifying the impact of the shortlist of options (i	ncluding Do Nothing (DN) / Do Minimum (DM))	Status		
1.1	Are the outcomes of the options' scenarios clearly outlined	in the proposal?	\boxtimes		
1.1.1	Has the change sponsor produced an Options Appraisal (Phase I - Initial) which sets out how they have moved from the Statement of Need to the airspace change design options? [E12]	Yes, the change sponsor produced an Initial Options Appraisal for two proposed design options that are against the do-nothing option. The sponsor carried out a qualitative appraisal by using the template provided in CAP 1616 Appendix E Table E2.			
1.1.2	Does the list of options include a description of the change proposal?	The change sponsor indicated that the do-nothing option would be to try and persist with a series of Temporary Danger Area requests with the consequent impact on schedule limitation and business uncertainty. The primary difference between the donothing option and proposed options was explained with a permanent DA which will take away the schedule limitation on RDT&E operations at Llanbedr and provide UK aerospace businesses with a surety of being able to conduct developmental testing in the UK on a reactive basis.			
1.1.3	Has the sponsor stated on what criteria the longlist of options has been assessed?	Yes, the sponsor has included a table which details the assessment of the proposed permanent DA Option 1, Option 2 and the do-nothing option against the highlevel objectives and assessment criteria laid out in CAP 1616, Appendix E, Table 2.			
1.1.4	Where options have been discounted, does the change sponsor clearly set out why?	The sponsor has not discounted any of the proposed options at this stage. However, it is mentioned in the IOA that according to the feedback from stakeholders, Option 1 was considered to be easier to interpret and to provide greater flexibility for operators using the DA,			

1.1.7	Options Appraisal (Phase II - Full)? Does the plan for evidence gathering cover all reasonable impacts of the change? [E12]	The sponsor did not mention whether it is their plan to develop WebTAG or a detailed quantified/monetised analysis for environmental impact in particular for the next stages.	
1.1.6	Does the Initial Options Appraisal (Phase I - Initial) detail what evidence the change sponsor will collect, and how, to fill in any evidence gaps and how this will be used to develop the	The sponsor has not touched on the plan for the next phase of the options appraisal.	
1.1.5	Has the change sponsor indicated their preferred option in the Options Appraisal (Phase I - Initial)? [E8]	whereas Option 2 was considered to be more complex but offered more advantages in terms of flexible use of airspace. The sponsor has not indicated any preferred option at this stage. However, the sponsor pointed out in the Design Options document that Option 1 was considered to be easier to interpret and to provide greater flexibility for operators using the DA, whereas Option 2 was considered to be more complex but offered more advantages in terms of use of flexible use of airspace.	

2. Direct impact on air traffic control					Status
2.1	Are there direct cost impacts on air traffic control / management systems? If so, please provide below details of the factors considered and the level in which this has been analysed.				
2.1.1	Examples of costs considered (please add costs that have been discussed, and any reasonable costs that the Airspace Regulator (Technical) feels have NOT been addressed)				
		Not applicable	Qualitative	Quantified	Monetised
2.1.2	Infrastructure changes		Х	N/A	N/A

2.1.3	Deployment		Х	N/A	N/A
2.1.4	Training	Х			
2.1.5	Day-to-day operational costs / workload / risks		Х	N/A	N/A
2.1.6	Other (provide details)	Х			
2.1.7	Comments The sponsor indicated for all proposed options plus the do-nothing option, there would be a need for further investment into the Aerodrome facilities to implement a UTM system. The related costs will be borne by the sponsor. In terms of the deployment/operational costs, the sponsor expects a need for additional Flight Information Service and Rescue & Fire-Fighting Services training which will be again borne by the sponsor.				
2.2	Are there direct beneficial impacts on air traffic control / management	systems?			
	If so, please provide details and how they have been addressed:				_
2.2.1	Examples of benefits considered	Not applicable	Qualitative	Quantified	Monetised
2.2.2	Reduced work-load	Х			
2.2.3	Reduced complexity / risk	Х			
2.2.4	Other (provide details)		Х	Х	Х
2.2.5	Comments The sponsor referred in the Initial Options Appraisal document to a recent economic impact assessment that suggested a multi-use aerospace site at Llanbedr (with aerodrome licencing, ATZ and DA implementation as fundamental building blocks) could contribute 515 jobs and £19.5m/annum of GVA at the local level and 756 jobs and £34m/annum of additional GVA in Wales over the next ten years.				
2.3	Where monetised, what is the net monetised impact on air traffic conti	ol (in net present	value) over the p	project period?	
	The potential costs identified for air traffic control have not yet been mo Value Added as mentioned in the previous answer to Q2.2.5.	netised but the be	nefits have been	provided in terms	of the Gross
2.4	Are the direct impacts on air traffic management analysed accurately a	• •	•		
	Yes, the impact assessment on air traffic management is in line with the	outlined CAP 1616	process for the f	irst	

phase of the options appraisal. The sponsor has chosen to deliver a simple qualitative assessment for now which is found reasonable and proportionate.

3. Ch	3. Changes in air traffic movements / projections							Status
3.1	What is the impact of the AC	CP on the following a	nd has it been addres	sed in the ACP prop	oosal?			
				Not applicable	Qualitative	Quant	ified	Monetised
3.1.1	Number of aircraft movemer	nts			Х	Х		Х
3.1.2	Type of aircraft movement			Х				
3.1.3	Distance travelled			Х				
3.1.4	Area flown over / affected				Х	N/A	A	N/A
3.1.5	Other impacts			Х				
3.1.6	Comments The sponsor explained in the IOA document that a permanent DA will significantly enhance the UK RDT&E capability in environmentally friendly aircraft and electric technologies.						nmentally	
3.2	Has the forecasting of traffic Academic sourcesetc?) The sponsor has provided	·		. •	·	·		
	Area A (aver the garadrame)							
	Area A (over the aerodrome) Area B* (inshore+)	107 47	107 35					
	Area B" (Inshore+) Area C/D (offshore corridor to D201)	24	24					
	Area E (coastal lowland/Harlech)	Z 4	6	-				
	Area F (toward Rhinog mountains)		6					
	Max. altitude <2000ft	71	71					
	Max. altitude <6000ft	36	36	-				

3.3	What is the impact of the above changes (3.1) on the following factors be Noise, Fuel burn (& CO2 emissions) All assessments undertaken have been completed qualitatively, which is completed on the basis of the traffic operating within the proposed Dan qualitatively the effect of the proposals on the existing (GA) traffic in the	acceptable for this ger areas, no attem	pt has been mad	e to quantify or as	ssess
	proposal does not impact on an Air quality Management Area.			Т	
		Not applicable	Qualitative	Quantified	Monetised
3.3.1	Noise		Х		
3.3.2	Fuel Burn	Х			
3.3.3	CO2 Emissions		Х		
3.3.4	Operational complexities for users of airspace		Х	N/A	N/A
3.3.5	Number of air passengers / cargo	Х			
3.3.6	Flight time savings / Delays	Х			
3.3.7	Air Quality	Х	Х		
3.3.8	Tranquillity	Х			
3.4	Are the traffic forecast and the associated impacts analysed proportionately and accurately according to available guidelines (e.g. WebTAG or the Green Book?)				
3.5	What is the total monetised impact of 3.3? (Provide comments) N/A			,	

4. Benefits of ACP					Status
Does the ACP impact refer to the following groups and how they are impacted by the ACP?					
		Not applicable	Qualitative	Quantifie	d Monetised
4.1.1	Air Passengers	Х			

4.1.2	Air Cargo Users	Х				
4.1.3	General aviation users		Х	N/A	N/A	
4.1.4	Airlines	X				
4.1.5	Airports		X	Х	X	
4.1.6	Local communities		Х			
4.1.7	Wider Public / Economy		Х	Х	Х	
4.1.8	Comments The sponsor explained in the IOA that 789 movements in 2019 is unlikely to be impacted by the DA. The estimation is that DA will be active 2 days / week on average and with the potential for increased flexible use of airspace via greater DA segmentation and with mechanisms in place for safe transit. KC It is accepted both that the activation times of the DA will be minimised, and that a DAIS will be provided to help facilitate crossing traffic, also that the majority of any impact is likely to occur over the sea and therefore is unlikely to affect stakeholders directly, however at the times of operation of either option there is likely to be a detrimental impact on the Fuel Burn, Noise and emissions associated with general aviation traffic that is likely to divert around the Danger area Airspace. The sponsor has not sought to quantify or address these impacts in any way beyond seeking to minimise them through application of Flexible use of airspace principles, and the use of a DAIS. As a result of the location of the proposed Options, any direct impact on the local population is likely to be minimal, as it will mainly occur over the sea, however that the sponsor has not acknowledged that there will be an effect is a concern.					
4.2	For the impact on airports and wider public/economy, please review the How are the above groups impacted by the ACP, especially (but not exceed)			actors below:		
4.2.1	Improved journey time for customers of air travel		N/A			
4.2.2	Increase choice of frequency and destinations from airport		1	N/A		
4.2.3	Reduced price due to additional competition because of new capacity		1	N/A		
4.2.4	Wider economic benefits	£19.5m/annum	•	lanbedr could contribute 515 jobs and ocal level and 765 jobs and £34m/annum of he next 10 years		

4.2.5	by crea	manent DA enhancement in the UK RDT&E capability and in the AMS rating a test zone in which to explore the airspace integration issues ated with new airspace users like drones		
4.2.6	Comments	ated with new an space users like drones		
4.3	What is the overall monetised impacts associated with 4.1 and 4.2 the above? N/A			
4.4	What are the non-monetised but quantified impacts of the above? (Insert details of description) N/A			
4.5	What are the qualitative / strategic impacts described above?			
4.6	What is the overall monetised benefits-costs ratio (BCR) of the policy? Is it mor	e than 1?		
4.7	Have the sponsors provided reasonable justification for the proportionality of a The sponsor has chosen to conduct qualitative options appraisal which is the min phase of options appraisal. Therefore, the sponsor has not touched on the justific detailed impact analysis.	nimum requirement for the first		
4.8	If the BCR is less than 1, are the quantitative and qualitative strategic impacts property.	proportional to the costs of the ACP?		

5	. Oth	ner aspects
5	.1	Nil

6. Summary of Assessment of Economic Impacts & Conclusions

The sponsor conducted the minimum requirement of Initial Options Appraisal which is the qualitative assessment of criteria for each proposed option. There are couple of options proposed that have been assessed against the do-nothing option. The sponsor has not indicated any preferred option at this stage but stated that Option 2 is a further refinement based on feedback received as part of the two-way engagement process on the Design Principles and underlined that even though it was considered to be more complex it offered more advantages in terms of flexible use of airspace.

The economic impact from increased effective capacity, in relation to aerodrome licencing, ATZ and DA implementation as fundamental blocks, was monetised with GVA figures. It was reported that the DA implementation could contribute 515 jobs and £19.5m/annum of GVA at the local level and 765 jobs and £34m/annum of additional GVA in Wales over the next year 10 years.

In conclusion, the approach adopted by the sponsor in the first phase of initial options appraisal is found proportionate and in line with the CAP 1616 process. The analysis is missing the evidence the sponsor will collect, and how, to fill in its evidence gaps and to develop the Full appraisal which are not seen as show stoppers for this stage. In terms of the future enhancement of options appraisal activity, CAA has highlighted in this assessment report the areas that need improvement in the next stage.

Outsta	Outstanding issues?				
Serial	Issue	Action required			
1	-	-			
2					

Signature

CAA Initial Options Appraisal Completed by	Name	Signature	Date
Airspace Regulator (Economist)			30/07/2020
		•	