

TNT DVOR Rationalisation Stage 4 Update and Submit

Airspace Change Proposal Issue 1.0

NATS Public

© 2021 NATS (En-route) plc, ('NERL') all rights reserved.

Publication history

Issue	Month/Year	Change Requests in this issue
Issue 1.0	August 2021	Published and submitted to CAA SARG

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	Executive Summary	3
3.	Current Airspace Description	4
4.	Statement of Need	7
5.	Proposed Airspace Description.....	7
6.	Impacts and Consultation.....	9
7.	Analysis of Options.....	12
8.	Airspace Description Requirements	15
9.	Safety Assessment	16
10.	Operational Impact.....	17
11.	Supporting Infrastructure/ Resources	18
12.	Airspace and Infrastructure.....	19
13.	Environmental Assessment.....	22
14.	Appendices.....	23

1. Introduction

The intent of this document is to summarise and satisfy the requirements of CAP1616 Stage 4: update design and submit airspace change proposal to the CAA. The CAA reference is ACP-2020-020, the link to the CAA portal page is [here](#).

NATS operates a multitude of DVORs and NDBs around the UK which are going through the first batch of rationalisation as part of NATS' DVOR Rationalisation Programme. This is due to the DVORs operating well beyond their design life and no longer being needed due to RNAV (Area Navigation) Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes since 2009. This extended period of use has also created continued and unnecessary maintenance costs; as well as impacting upon airport development work prevented by safeguarding the radio navigation aids (navaids).

Within the UK, there are several en-route Instrument Flight Procedures (IFP) which are dependent on these navaids. As a number of them are scheduled to be removed from service, the en-route IFP definitions require updating.

This airspace proposal is primarily focused on en-route IFPs, in the UK Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP), which use the Trent (TNT) DVOR as a materially important navaid. The scope of this proposal includes Standard Terminal Arrival Routes (STARs) and holding patterns dependent on/ referencing the TNT DVOR as a conventional navaid; where NATS is the primary Air Navigation Services Provider (ANSP).

Airport-based procedures such as Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) and Instrument Approach Procedures (IAPs) are not relevant to the en-route scope of this proposal. Airport operators are separately developing their own equivalent procedures to mitigate the removal of the TNT DVOR.

As described in Section 7.2.1 below, there are several methods in which a STAR or a Hold's dependency on a navaid can be removed. As such, each STAR and Hold has been evaluated in order to determine the most appropriate method in which to remove the dependency from the TNT DVOR. This method improves the overall network connectivity, reduces duplication and accounts for the current usage levels.

2. Executive Summary

In support of the DVOR Rationalisation Programme, NATS has identified all AIP en-route dependencies on, and references to, the TNT DVOR. In order to remove IFP dependencies from these navaids, a list of five Design Principles (DPs) were created and used to assess the individual IFPs against. As covered fully in the Stage 1B document ([Ref 3](#)), the Design Principles for this TNT DVOR ACP were reviewed to ensure that they are still relevant; a consistent set having been used throughout the DVOR Programme.

The Design Principle (DP1) with overriding priority is that the airspace change must *"maintain or enhance the current level of safety"*. The Design Principle (DP2), driving this change is that none of the proposed technical changes would result in a change to flight behaviours, beyond minor consequential effects as a result of RNAV replication. The remaining three Design Principles focus on techniques which could be used to remove the DVOR dependencies, using an appropriate standard of PBN and where appropriate, facilitate an optimised airspace design.

As described in the Stage 2 Gateway documentation ([Ref 4](#)), the following four separate design options were developed in order to remove the identified en-route IFP dependencies from the TNT DVOR:

- **Option 0 (do nothing):** Retain all of the current STARs and Holds unchanged from today's AIP definition.
- **Option 1:** Using the CAA policies, replicate STARs/ Holds using RNAV, exactly as defined in the AIP without considering any practicalities.

- **Option 2:** Examine the use of existing STARS and Holds from a practical point of view, re-evaluate how they are used and how the network may be improved by rationalising/truncating/replicating them in a considered manner.
- **Option 3:** Remove all existing STARS and holds that refer to or use the TNT DVOR.

The five Design Principles were used to qualitatively assess each of the four design options. This process reduced the four design options down to one (Option 2) which is the preferred concept option presented here. Consultation regarding DVOR rationalisation was undertaken in 2008. Due to the technical nature of the changes which will not result in changes to flight paths, no further consultation has been required.

3. Current Airspace Description

The current en-route IFPs which are dependent on the TNT DVOR as an essential navaid are associated with East Midlands, Liverpool and Manchester airports. These are summarised in Table 1 below and the relevant charts can be found in the Stage 2 Gateway document [\(Ref 4\)](#).

Associated Airport	Current IFP	Current Routing	TNT DVOR Dependency
East Midlands	WAL 1E STAR	WAL – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP	Dependant on TNT
East Midlands	AMPIT 1E STAR	AMPIT – NOKIN – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP	Dependant on TNT
East Midlands	ROKUP Hold	N/A	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	KEGUN 2A STAR	LESTA – TNT – NANTI – KEGUN	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	KEGUN 2B STAR	TNT – NANTI – KEGUN	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	TNT Hold	N/A	N/A
Liverpool	KEGUN 1D STAR	MONTY – KEGUN	Not dependant on TNT
Liverpool	KEGUN 2C STAR	PEDIG – NANTI – KEGUN	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	TIPOD 2F STAR	LESTA – TNT – NANTI – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	TIPOD 2G STAR	TNT – NANTI – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	TIPOD 2H STAR	PEDIG – NANTI – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Dependant on TNT
Liverpool	TIPOD 1J STAR	MONTY – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Not dependant on TNT
Liverpool	KEGUN Hold	N/A	Dependant on TNT
Manchester	DAYNE 2A STAR	TNT – DAYNE	Dependant on TNT
Manchester	DAYNE 1B STAR	LESTA – TNT – DAYNE	Dependant on TNT
Manchester	DAYNE Hold	N/A	Dependant on TNT

Table 1: Summary of Current IFPs. Following advice from the CAA, the proposed changes to the TNT Hold have been removed from this ACP.

3.1 Structures and Routes

The full technical notes and associated charts for each of the above current IFPs, listed in Table 1, can be found in the Assessment Meeting slide pack ([Ref 2](#)).

3.2 Airspace usage and proposed effect

The proportions of aircraft arriving at the relevant airports, including fleet mix and operators, would not differ as an outcome of the proposed changes. The proposed flight plan connectivity remains unchanged due to RNAV replication of the STARS, and the addition of flight-plannable DCTs for non-RNAV1 equipped aircraft; therefore, the usage would remain the same as today. There would be no change to pilot or controller behaviour, and no change to lateral or vertical traffic dispersion, beyond minor consequential effects as a result of RNAV replication. There will be no impact on adjacent IFPs, or the airspace capacity. Therefore, the usage and current operation will stay the same as today.

By replicating the STARS in scope using RNAV1, this will cater to the PBN equipage of >90.2% of the arrivals into the stakeholder airports (Q3 2019 figures), see Table 1:

Airport	STAR	Planned Arrivals on in-scope STARS		RNAV5 %	Calculated Number of RNAV5 equipped aircraft on in-scope STARS	
		Total	Per STAR		Total	Per STAR
EGNX	WAL 1E	6372	1519	4.01	256	61
	AMPIT 1E		4853			195
EGGP	KEGUN 2A	2625	69	9.8	257	7
	KEGUN 2B		717			70
	KEGUN 1D		1839			180
	KEGUN 2C	See Note 1.				
	TIPOD 2F	See Note 2.				
	TIPOD 2G					
	TIPOD 2H					
	TIPOD 1J					
EGCC	DAYNE 2A	45025	27073	2.44	1099	661
	DAYNE 1B		17952			438

Table 2: Total No of Arrivals filing an in-scope STAR and the calculated number of RNAV 5 equipped arrivals on each procedure. Number of arrivals sourced from Central Flow Management Unit (CFMU) flight-planned data from year 2019, all values are rounded to the nearest integer.

Alongside the RNAV1 replication and re-naming of procedures, this proposal will also extend several STARS which will incorporate existing important Descent Planning levels. The routing of these new STARS will be created using RNAV1 design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routing.

For aircraft not suitably equipped to fly a RNAV1 STAR there will be a provision to flight-plan a route which is coincident with the new RNAV1 procedure. This will be achieved by:

- Following the ATS route whilst this is coincident with the STAR,
- Once the STAR deviates from the ATS route, aircraft will follow a series of DCTs (as detailed in the SRD) coincident with the STAR, terminating at the holding fix.
- ATC will tactically manage these aircraft, providing Heading/Level/Speed/Holding clearances as necessary.

This provision will be published in the relevant sections of the airfield AIP AD 2.22, and will be inclusive of extant flight procedures. This will cover inbound procedures for non-RNAV1 aircraft, including RCF and Holding procedures. It is envisaged that non-RNAV1 aircraft will be handled in a similar manner to RNAV1 aircraft.

¹ Due to low levels of traffic this star will no longer be required (31 filed in 2019).

² Due to the proposed change to the KEGUN hold, the TIPOD STARS that route via KEGUN will no longer be required.

3.3 Operational efficiency, complexity, delays and choke points

There are no specific issues relating to operational efficiency, complexity, delays or choke points associated with any of the IFPs related to this airspace change proposal.

3.4 Safety issues

There are no specific safety issues associated with any of the IFPs related to this airspace change proposal.

Ensuring the safety of the proposed changes is a priority for NATS. NATS has a dedicated safety manager for the DVOR Rationalisation Programme who ensures that the safety representatives from SARG have oversight of the safety assurance process. Section 9 contains further details on the safety assessment for this proposal.

3.5 Environmental issues

There are no specific environmental issues associated with any of the IFPs related to this project, to be solved by this airspace change proposal.

4. Statement of Need

The Statement of Need ([Ref 1](#)) submitted in November 2020 for this proposal summarises the proposed changes in support of removing the en-route dependency from the TNT DVOR. This has been included in Section 14.2.

5. Proposed Airspace Description

5.1 Objectives for Proposed Design

The primary objective for this proposed airspace design is to remove all en-route IFP dependencies from the TNT DVOR; this will be achieved by replacing the current connectivity using RNAV1 procedures. The en-route flight procedures under consideration are all STARs and holding patterns where TNT is material to their definition.

These changes are in support of the NATS DVOR Rationalisation Programme which aims to reduce dependence on ground infrastructure without reducing en-route services.

The CAA's PBN STAR Replication Policy for Conventional STAR Replacement ([Ref 8](#)) has been used as a basis for this proposal. It defines PBN STAR Replication as *PBN compliant procedures that are intended to replace existing conventional STARs start from the commencement of the STAR in the ATS en-route network to the termination point (normally in the terminal environment) with the intention of retaining the existing route and track over the ground, shall be referred to as a replicated PBN STAR.*

This proposal has been used as an opportunity to review the relevance of the existing procedures and their details. As such, methods including extending back RNAV versions of existing STARs - to ensure that important Descent Planning Levels are incorporated - have been explored and considered. In some cases, this will require

the establishment of slightly amended STARs to ensure that all flight options and levels are captured; but will not change the lateral track or vertical profile of traffic flown today. This had been in line with the STAR replication policy mentioned above.

Where Speed Limit Points (SLPs) are not defined by existing waypoints, they will either be removed from the procedures, or new waypoints introduced to enable coding. Speed restrictions shall be coded into the holds/entry procedures ensuring aircraft adhere to appropriate speeds whilst flying the procedure as designed. ATC will continue to issue tactical speed clearances as required.

5.2 Proposed New Airspace/ Route Definition and Usage

There is no predicted change to current connectivity or flight behaviour as a consequence of this airspace change proposal, beyond minor consequential effects as a result of RNAV replication; the proposed changes are only technical changes. This means that there would be no change to pilot or controller behaviour (apart from designation changes), nor any impact on adjacent IFPs. The proposed changes will also not alter route usage or traffic mix within the associated airspace.

A full summary of all the proposed changes and associated impacts can be found in Sections 14.3 to 14.6 below. This details the impact assessment which was completed for all IFPs where the TNT DVOR is material to the procedure, or they feature on the same chart. These procedures are summarised below:

- **East Midlands Airport:** WAL 1E, AMPIT 1E STARs & ROKUP Hold
- **Liverpool Airport:** KEGUN 2A/2B/1D/2C STARs & KEGUN Hold, TIPOD 2F/2G/2H/1J STARs
- **Manchester Airport:** DAYNE 2A/1B STARs & DAYNE Hold

Charts and technical notes on all of the above individual IFPs can be found in the Assessment Meeting slide pack ([Ref 2](#)). The proposed changes to RNAV1 replication will not change the connectivity of the inbound routings from today. Where extended STARs are being proposed, appropriate starting points for the STAR have been identified to ensure that there is no impact to connectivity. This means no change to current route usage or traffic patterns over the ground.

As part of this change the TNT DVOR references will be removed from the ENR section of the UK AIP entries however, as the DME will be retained, the 3LNC (*TNT*) will continue to be utilised. Until the aerodrome dependencies are removed, TNT will continue to be referenced as a DVOR, to support current aerodrome procedures. An update to the relevant sections of the UK AIP will be required to reflect this change.

The proposed procedure changes will not alter the traffic patterns or route usage, due to the replication of Holds and STARs. Full technical information on the proposed designs can be found in a document summarising the draft AIP changes and the associated AIP pages where these changes need to occur alongside the NATS Design IFP report ([Ref 7](#)).

6. Impacts and Consultation

6.1 Net impacts summary for proposed route

Category	Impact	Evidence
Safety/ Complexity	No impact on safety or complexity	See Section 3.4 and Section 9
Capacity/Delay	No impact on capacity/ usage or delay	See Section 3.2
Fuel Efficiency/ CO ₂	No impact, there will be no change to lateral or vertical tracks, nor to impact adjacent IFPs	See Section 6.7
Noise – Leq/ SEL	No impact, this is a Level 2C ³ change	See Section 6.8
Tranquillity, visual intrusion (AONBs & National Parks)	No impact, this is a Level 2C change	See Section 6.8
Local Air Quality	No impact, this is a Level 2C change	See Section 6.8
Other Airspace Users	No impact, no changes to volume or classification of CAS	See Sections 6.4 to 6.6

6.2 Units affected by the proposal

In order to provide full transparency, NATS has engaged with the London & Scottish Area Control Centres (assumed associates throughout the DVOR programme), East Midlands Airport, Liverpool Airport, and Manchester Airport throughout the project ([Ref 9](#)). The airports have been fully engaged with on the proposed changes and briefed on the justification behind why the en-route DVOR dependencies are being removed. As covered in the engagement evidence ([Ref 9](#)), the airports also provided NATS with additional information on the current procedures such as typical holding levels. The airports have all confirmed support for the proposed changes. The changes have all been designed to have minimal impact from an airport's perspective, aside from the required updates to the AIP.

The proposed changes will alter relevant sections in the aerodrome AIP; Appropriate airport representatives have been informed about these changes prior to submission of this ACP. There were no issues raised as part of the engagement nor any changes made to the proposed designs. Assuming approval of this ACP, the affected airports will then be advised, and permission sought to amend these sections of the AIP.

Asides from these changes, there are no other impacts anticipated for airports or relevant activities; the scope of these changes is just for en-route procedures, not airports. Airports will complete their own Airspace Change Proposals to remove navaid dependencies for airport procedures, such as SIDs and instrument approaches. The changes are purely technical changes which will not lead to any material change to the current operation. If the proposal is approved, NATS will also organise appropriate co-ordination with ICAO prior to implementation.

³ The CAA agreed that this proposal falls under the airspace change process as a Level 2C proposal. This is a proposal which reflects the current use of airspace concerned and does not alter traffic patterns below 7,000ft. The Government's Air Navigation Guidance states that below 7,000ft is the maximum height at which noise is a priority for consideration; therefore, noise analysis has not been completed for this proposal.

6.3 Consultation

NATS took part in a (CAA-led) consultation with the National Air Traffic Management Advisory Committee (NATMAC) in 2008. NATMAC members were provided with a consultation paper which outlined NATS plans to rationalise the DVOR infrastructure; alongside being invited to provide feedback or questions on the proposal. As this consultation was completed before the introduction of CAP1616, there was not a requirement for NATS to engage or seek feedback on Design Principles.

A follow-up informative letter was sent to NATMAC members in 2010 which summarised the results of the consultation; including broad support from airlines and a recognised requirement for airports to remove their own airport procedure dependencies. NATS, through the DVOR Rationalisation Project, also provided the NATMAC members with an update on the project in 2018; including an explanation of the stages required to remove the navaid dependencies and how they will be physically removed from service.

6.4 Military impact and consultation

No military airspace user stakeholders were identified as being impacted by the proposed changes. The changes are purely technical changes which will not lead to any material change to the current operation.

6.5 General Aviation airspace users' impact and consultation

No GA stakeholders have been identified as being impacted by the proposed changes. This proposal does not affect flights below FL70.

6.6 Commercial air transport impact and consultation

There would only be technical changes for commercial air transport such as nomenclature and RNAV1 route replication, and DCT provision for non-RNAV1 equipped aircraft. There would be no impact to connectivity or flight behaviour, beyond minor consequential effects as a result of RNAV replication, nor to impact adjacent IFPs.

No commercial air transport/ IFR stakeholders were identified as being impacted by the proposed changes; other than the nomenclature changes mentioned.

6.7 CO₂ environmental analysis impact and consultation

There would be no change in fuel, CO₂ or greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the proposed changes because there would no change to lateral or vertical tracks, or to impact adjacent IFPs. Fuel uplift changes are unlikely to occur. The actual fuel uplift is very difficult to quantify, however there is an established relationship between distance flown and the amount of fuel uplift. As this proposal will not impact the distance flown or vertical profile, we can deduce that the fuel uplift should not change.

This aligns with the Design Principle (DP2), ensuring that none of the proposed technical changes to IFP definitions result in any changes to actual flight behaviours.

6.8 Local environmental impacts and consultation

There would be no change in environmental impacts, such as noise or tranquillity, as a result of the proposed changes because there would be no change to lateral or vertical tracks, nor any impact to adjacent IFPs.

This aligns with the Design Principle (DP2), ensuring that none of the proposed technical changes to IFP definitions result in any change to actual flight behaviours.

6.9 Economic impacts

The cost to the ANSP (NATS) for implementation of the change and adaptation of systems is estimated to be approx. £65,000.

Removal of the enroute dependency enables decommissioning of the DVOR (once airfields have removed their dependencies i.e. SIDs). This will yield an annual cost saving of circa £10,000 per VOR. However, the development of this ACP has not been motivated by economic constraints or opportunities.

7. Analysis of Options

7.1 Airspace Change Design Options

In order to remove the en-route IFP dependencies from the TNT DVOR, NATS developed four separate design options on how best to adapt the UK airspace. The design options are described fully in the Stage 2 Gateway document [\(Ref 4\)](#).

The first considered option (Option 0), of doing nothing, would retain all the current STARs and Holds unchanged from today's AIP definition. Options 1, 2 and 3 involve making changes to today's AIP definition:

- **Option 1:** Using CAA policies, RNAV replicate STARs/Holds, exactly as defined in the AIP without considering any practicalities.
- **Option 2:** Examine the use of existing STARs and Holds from a practical point of view, re-evaluate how they are used and how the network may be improved by rationalising/ truncating/ replicating them in a considered manner.
- **Option 3:** Remove all existing STARs and Holds that refer to, or use, the TNT DVOR.

7.2 Design Options Assessment

7.2.1 Design Principles

Design Principles have been created in order to assess the four design options. The previously submitted DVOR ACPs – which can be viewed on the CAA's online portal [\(link\)](#) – have all used a consistent set of Design Principles. As covered in the Stage 1B document [\(Ref 3\)](#), the Design Principles were reviewed and updated as part of this submission.

The Design Principles have been constructed around the general objectives for this airspace change proposal: removing the en-route dependencies from the TNT DVOR; maintaining or enhancing safety levels; and introducing no change to actual flight behaviour. For example, this ACP will remove the en-route dependency of several East Midlands/Liverpool/Manchester procedures from the TNT DVOR.

There are an additional two principles which ensure that an appropriate standard of PBN is used and where appropriate, the proposed airspace will facilitate an optimised airspace design. For example, alongside removing the en-route dependency from TNT, this proposal also includes a number of STAR extensions which ensure that current important descent planning levels are maintained, whilst introducing no change to flight behaviour.

These five Design Principles ensure that the core objectives of the DVOR programme are met, whilst also enabling improvements to the enroute network (where appropriate and in alignment with the other principles). Alongside all previous DVOR ACPs, the overriding Design Principle (DP1) - with the highest priority - for this airspace change is that the proposed airspace change must *"maintain or enhance the current level of safety"*.

The five Design Principles for this proposal are:

Design Principle	Description
<i>DP1 Safety</i>	The proposed airspace change must maintain or enhance the current level of safety
<i>DP2 No change to flight behaviour</i>	None of the proposed technical changes to definitions of STARs/ Holds would result in a change to actual flight behaviours – laterally, vertically or in dispersal
<i>DP3 PBN Specification</i>	The proposed airspace change will yield maximum safety and efficiency benefits by using an appropriate standard of PBN
<i>DP4 Remove DVOR Dependencies</i>	Remove en-route dependencies on the TNT DVOR through appropriate design changes; including removing unnecessary references to the TNT DVOR which are not material to the procedure and rationalising rarely used STARs
<i>DP5 Airspace Optimisation</i>	Where appropriate, the proposed airspace will facilitate an optimised airspace design. Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use PBN Replication – replacing conventional STARs/ Holds with RNAV STARs/ Holds - Using CAA STAR Truncation Policy, when applied logically to STARs with many common segments, can result in the withdrawal of unnecessary duplicate STARs - Minor changes to a STAR which currently cannot be flown as it is formally defined for legacy reasons – these changes reflect what would actually happen in practice - Extend or split a current STAR to allow important Descent Planning Levels to be formally incorporated in the STAR description

The five Design Principles summarised above have been detailed fully in the Stage 1B Gateway document ([Ref 3](#)), which includes a contextual example of each Design Principle being put into practice.

7.2.2 Options Assessment using the Design Principles

The four Design Options outlined in Section 8.1 were qualitatively assessed against each Design Principle (listed above), in order to evaluate whether the principle had been met, partially met or not met. A full summary of the options assessment can be found in Section 2 of the Stage 2 Gateway document ([Ref 4](#)).

The first Option 0: doing nothing, did not meet any of the other Design Principles except for DP1 and DP2: maintain/ enhance the current level of safety and introduce no changes to flight behaviours. Option 0 therefore does not achieve the removal of dependencies from the TNT DVOR nor improve the network in any way; and has been rejected.

Option 1: replication of each STAR/ Hold - fully met four of the five Design Principles: maintain/ enhance the current level of safety; introduce no changes to flight behaviours; replicate procedures using an appropriate PBN specification; and removing the en-route dependencies on the TNT DVOR. However, Option 1 would not evaluate procedures for potential further airspace optimisation opportunities (DP5) and has therefore also been rejected.

Option 2 involves an individual evaluation of each STAR and Hold. As this option is focussed on a flexible approach for removing the DVOR dependencies, it was able to fully meet all the proposed Design Principles.

Although Option 3 removes dependencies from the TNT DVOR, thus meeting DP4 - as a consequence of removing all appropriate IFPs - it does not fully meet any of the additional four Design Principles: offering no network improvements but significant disruption. Option 3 was therefore rejected.

The conclusion of this assessment was to reduce the number of design options to one, known as Option 2 which best meets all the five Design Principles. This option removes the TNT DVOR dependencies whilst also

maintaining current safety levels, introducing no change to flight behaviour beyond minor consequential effects as a result of RNAV replication, proposing an appropriate PBN specification and improving the overall network design.

8. Airspace Description Requirements

	The proposal should provide a full description of the proposed change including the following:	Description for this proposal
a	The type of route or structure; for example, airway, UAR, Conditional Route, Advisory Route, CTR, SIDs/ STARs, holding patterns etc.	STARs and holding patterns - see Section 5.
b	The hours of operation of the airspace and any seasonal variations	H24 (unchanged from today)
c	Interaction with domestic and international en-route structures, TMAs or CTAs with an explanation of how connectivity is to be achieved. Connectivity to aerodromes not connected to CAS should be covered	This proposal would not have any impact on current connectivity - see Section 5.2 and Sections 14.3 to 14.6.
d	Airspace buffer requirements (if any). Where applicable describe how the CAA policy statement on 'Special Use Airspace – Safety Buffer Policy for Airspace Design Purposes' has been applied.	N/A – this proposal does not change any existing/ introduce new buffers.
e	Supporting information on traffic data including statistics and forecasts for the various categories of aircraft movements (passenger, freight, test and training, aero club, other) and terminal passenger numbers	This proposal would have no impact on airspace usage - see Sections 3.2 and 5.2.
f	Analysis of the impact of the traffic mix on complexity and workload of operations	This proposal would have no impact on the traffic mix - see Sections 3.2 and 5.2.
g	Evidence of relevant draft Letters of Agreement, including any arising out of consultation and/or airspace management requirements	Updates to any LOAs will be agreed prior to implementation; cross-border elements are not impacted.
h	Evidence that the airspace design is compliant with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and any other UK policy or filed differences, and UK policy on the Flexible Use of Airspace (or evidence of mitigation where it is not)	STAR Replication policy and PANS-OPS compliance – see NATS design report (Ref 7) .
i	The proposed airspace classification with justification for that classification	No change to existing airspace classification.
j	Demonstration of commitment to provide airspace users equitable access to the airspace as per the classification and where necessary indicate resources to be applied or a commitment to provide them in line with forecast traffic growth. 'Management by exclusion' would not be acceptable	N/A - this proposal does not change any existing/ introduce new airspace user access.
k	Details of and justification for any delegation of ATS	No change to the delegation of ATS.

9. Safety Assessment

9.1 There is an overriding safety Design Principle for the proposed changes which states that safety should be at least maintained, or improved, as an impact of the changes.

9.2 The safety of the IFP changes has been assured by NATS Design who have worked alongside the CAA SARG IFP Regulator.

9.3 Prior to implementation, NATS will also undertake a formal Hazard Analysis in order to prove that the proposed changes are safe to be implemented into the operational environment.

9.4 The Option 2 concept would take full account of existing usage and connectivity needs. It would ensure that all IFPs are designed and checked by a suitably qualified Approved Procedure Designer (APD), as regulated by CAA SARG.

9.5 There would be a qualitative improvement in safety because each remaining IFP would use improved navigation specifications and be defined in an official manner. Today's conventional IFPs are known to be flown using Flight Management System (FMS) overlays, which are not state regulated in the same way.

9.6 Where STARs have been extended and/or additional STARs established as part of this proposal to ensure important Descent Planning levels are maintained as per today, we have ensured that appropriate and safe connectivity is still provided, by identifying common route segments which can be used, which replicates procedures flown today. These will also be assessed as part of the safety hazard analysis, mentioned above in Section 9.3.

9.7 Therefore, there would be a positive impact on safety, whilst also maintaining the overall network connectivity. This is dependent on the satisfactory completion of the hazard analysis.

10. Operational Impact

	An analysis of the impact of the change on all airspace users, airfields and traffic levels must be provided, and include an outline concept of operations describing how operations within the new airspace will be managed. Specifically, consideration should be given to:	Evidence of compliance/proposed mitigation
a	Impact on IFR general air traffic and operational air traffic or on VFR General Aviation (GA) traffic flow in or through the area	No impact to air traffic (technical change only) – see Sections 6.5 - 6.6.
b	Impact on VFR operations (including VFR routes where applicable)	No impact on VFR operations. See Section 6.5 -6.6.
c	Consequential effects on procedures and capacity, i.e. on SIDs, STARs, and/or holding patterns. Details of existing or planned routes and holds	No impact on procedures or capacity (technical change only) - see Section 5.2.
d	Impact on aerodromes and other specific activities within or adjacent to the proposed airspace	No impact on aerodromes or other relevant activities – see Section 6.2.
e	Any flight planning restrictions and/or route requirements	Impact to non-RNAV1 traffic – see Section 3.2

11. Supporting Infrastructure/ Resources

	General requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	Evidence to support RNAV and conventional navigation as appropriate with details of planned availability and contingency procedures	N/A – current RNAV coverage is demonstrably adequate.
b	Evidence to support primary and secondary surveillance radar (SSR) with details of planned availability and contingency procedures	Traffic uses the same regions as today in a similar manner from a surveillance point of view. Demonstrably adequate for the region.
c	Evidence of communications infrastructure including R/T coverage, with availability and contingency procedures	Traffic uses the same regions as today in a similar manner from a communications infrastructure point of view. Demonstrably adequate for the region.
d	The effects of failure of equipment, procedures and/or personnel with respect to the overall management of the airspace must be considered	Existing contingency procedures based on the conventional navigation TNT DVOR would no longer be required and will be withdrawn. RNAV replication removes the en-route dependency from the TNT DVOR. Other existing contingency procedures and management protocol will continue to apply as today.
e	Effective responses to the failure modes that will enable the functions associated with airspace to be carried out including details of navigation aid coverage, unit personnel levels, separation standards and the design of the airspace in respect of existing international standards or guidance material	As above (11d).
f	A clear statement on SSR code assignment requirements	No change to SSR code allocation.
g	Evidence of sufficient numbers of suitably qualified staff required to provide air traffic services following the implementation of a change	No training or additional qualifications required.

12. Airspace and Infrastructure

	General requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	The airspace structure must be of sufficient dimensions with regard to expected aircraft navigation performance and manoeuvrability to fully contain horizontal and vertical flight activity in both radar and non-radar environments	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure (technical changes only). See Section 5.2.
b	Where an additional airspace structure is required for radar control purposes, the dimensions shall be such that radar control manoeuvres can be contained within the structure, allowing a safety buffer. This safety buffer shall be in accordance with agreed parameters as set down in CAA policy statement 'Safety Buffer Policy for Airspace Design Purposes Segregated Airspace'. Describe how the safety buffer is applied, show how the safety buffer is portrayed to the relevant parties, and provide the required agreements between the relevant ANSPs/ airspace users detailing procedures on how the airspace will be used. This may be in the form of Letters of Agreement with the appropriate level of diagrammatic explanatory detail.	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure (technical changes only).
c	The Air Traffic Management system must be adequate to ensure that prescribed separation can be maintained between aircraft within the airspace structure and safe management of interfaces with other airspace structures	As today - no proposed changes to the existing airspace structure (technical changes only).
d	Air traffic control procedures are to ensure required separation between traffic inside a new airspace structure and traffic within existing adjacent or other new airspace structures	As today – no proposed changes to the existing ATC procedures.
e	Within the constraints of safety and efficiency, the airspace classification should permit access to as many classes of user as practicable	As today - no proposed changes to existing airspace classifications.
f	There must be assurance, as far as practicable, against unauthorised incursions. This is usually done through the classification and promulgation	As today – no proposed changes to airspace classification or volume.
g	Pilots shall be notified of any failure of navigational facilities and of any suitable alternative facilities available and the method of identifying failure and notification should be specified	Existing contingency procedures would continue to apply.
h	The notification of the implementation of new airspace structures or withdrawal of redundant airspace structures shall be adequate to allow interested parties sufficient time to comply with user requirements. This is normally done through the AIRAC cycle	No proposed new structures and all changes will be promulgated through the AIRAC cycle.
i	There must be sufficient R/T coverage to support the Air Traffic Management system within the totality of proposed controlled airspace	No change from today's Controlled Airspace. R/T coverage demonstrably adequate as per current day.

j	If the new structure lies close to another airspace structure or overlaps an associated airspace structure, the need for operating agreements shall be considered	No proposed new structures.
k	Should there be any other aviation activity (low flying, gliding, parachuting, microlight site, etc.) in the vicinity of the new airspace structure and no suitable operating agreements or air traffic control procedures can be devised, the change sponsor shall act to resolve any conflicting interests	No proposed new airspace structures.

	ATS route requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	There must be sufficient accurate navigational guidance based on in-line VOR/DME or NDB or by approved RNAV derived sources, to contain the aircraft within the route to the published RNP value in accordance with ICAO/ Eurocontrol standards	RNAV1 navaid coverage is demonstrably adequate. DME coverage is adequate and demonstrated in the coverage plots in Ref 7 .
b	Where ATS routes adjoin terminal airspace there shall be suitable link routes as necessary for the ATM task	As today – there are no new link routes required as part of this proposal.
c	All new routes should be designed to accommodate P-RNAV navigational requirements	Confirmed – RNAV1 specification will be used.

	Terminal airspace requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	The airspace structure shall be of sufficient dimensions to contain appropriate procedures, holding patterns and their associated protected areas	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure.
b	There shall be effective integration of departure and arrival routes associated with the airspace structure and linking to designated runways and published instrument approach procedures (IAPs)	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure.
c	Where possible, there shall be suitable linking routes between the proposed terminal airspace and existing en-route airspace structure	As today - the revised STARs will end in the same locations as they do currently.
d	The airspace structure shall be designed to ensure that adequate and appropriate terrain clearance can be readily applied within and adjacent to the proposed airspace	As today - no change to the airspace structure.
e	Suitable arrangements for the control of all classes of aircraft (including transits) operating within or adjacent to the airspace in question, in all meteorological conditions and under all flight rules, shall be in place or will be put into effect by the change sponsor upon implementation of the change in question (if these do not already exist)	As today - no change to the airspace structure.

f	The change sponsor shall ensure that sufficient visual reference points are established within or adjacent to the subject airspace to facilitate the effective integration of VFR arrivals, departures and transits of the airspace with IFR traffic	As today - no change to visual reference points.
g	There shall be suitable availability of radar control facilities	As today - no change to radar control facilities.
h	The change sponsor shall, upon implementation of any airspace change, devise the means of gathering (if these do not already exist) and of maintaining statistics on the number of aircraft transiting the airspace in question. Similarly, the change sponsor shall maintain records on the numbers of aircraft refused permission to transit the airspace in question, and the reasons why. The change sponsor should note that such records would enable ATS managers to plan staffing requirements necessary to effectively manage the airspace under their control	As today - there are no proposed changes to the airspace structure.
i	All new procedures should, wherever possible, incorporate Continuous Descent Approach (CDA) profiles after aircraft leave the holding facility associated with that procedure	As today – no new procedures.

	Off-route airspace requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
	There are no proposed changes to off-route airspace structures	

13. Environmental Assessment

	Theme	Content	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	WebTAG analysis	Output and conclusions of the analysis (if not already provided elsewhere in the proposal)	N/A – no change in CO ₂ , fuel or noise impacts. See Section 6.7.
b	Assessment of noise impacts (Level 1/M1 proposals only)	Consideration of noise impacts, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no noise impacts, the rationale must be explained	N/A – this is a Level 2C change.
c	Assessment of CO ₂ emissions	Consideration of the impacts on CO ₂ emissions, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no impact on CO ₂ emissions impacts, the rationale must be explained	N/A – no change in CO ₂ or fuel impacts. See Section 6.7.
d	Assessment of local air quality (Level 1/M1 proposals only)	Consideration of the impacts on local air quality, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no impact on local air quality, the rationale must be explained	N/A – this is a Level 2C change.
e	Assessment of impacts upon tranquillity (Level 1/M1 proposals only)	Consideration of any impact upon tranquillity, notably on Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or National Parks, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no tranquillity impacts, the rationale must be explained	N/A – this is a Level 2C change.
f	Operational diagrams	Any operational diagrams that have been used in the consultation to illustrate and aid understanding of environmental impacts must be provided	See the Assessment Meeting slide pack (Ref 2). No change to environmental impacts, as covered in Section 6.7
g	Traffic forecasts	10-year traffic forecasts, from the anticipated date of implementation, must be provided (if not already provided elsewhere in the proposal)	No foreseeable changes to capacity or usage - see Section 3.2.
h	Summary of environmental impacts and conclusions	A summary of all of the environmental impacts detailed above plus the change sponsor's conclusions on those impacts	No foreseeable environmental impact - see Section 6.7.

13.1 Reversion Statement

Should the proposal be approved and implemented, reversion to the pre-implementation state would only be possible if the conventional nav aids are kept in operation. Once the nav aids are removed it would not be possible to revert to the pre-implementation state.

The TNT DVOR is scheduled to be decommissioned and physically removed in 2022 or sooner if all aerodrome dependencies are removed before then.

In the unlikely event that there are unexpected issues caused by this proposal, then short notice changes could be made via NOTAM or by adding Route Availability Document (RAD) restrictions. For a permanent reversion, the changes would have to be reversed by incorporating this into an appropriate future AIRAC date. Due to the limitations of NATS Area System (NAS - flight and radar data processing) large scale airspace changes are usually only implemented four times a year.

14. Appendices

14.1 References

Ref No	Name	Hyperlink
1	TNT DVOR Statement of Need V2	Link
2	TNT DVOR Stage 1 Assessment Meeting Slides V1.0	Link
3	TNT DVOR Stage 1B Document V1.0	Link
4	TNT DVOR Stage 2 Document V2.1	Link
5	TNT DVOR Stage 3 Document V1.1	Link
6	AIP changes in support of TNT DVOR Airspace Change Proposal V1.0	Supplied directly to CAA
7	NATS Design Ltd. TNT DVOR Design Report (IFP Report) V1.0	Supplied directly to CAA
8	SARG Policy: Policy for the replication of conventional SIDs, STARs and Holds using PBN	Link
9	TNT DVOR Removal – Engagement Evidence (redacted)	Link

14.2 Statement of Need for TNT DVOR ACP (ACP-2020-020)

In order to facilitate the eventual removal of the Trent DVOR (TNT) it is proposed to remove the enroute dependency from this facility. Any STARs that use this facility and not changed by previous DVOR removals will either be dis - established or replaced using RNAV design criteria and designated by their start point in accordance with the ICAO naming convention.

Where an important Descent Planning level would be removed (by conforming to RNAV design criteria), some STARs may be extended or new ones established to ensure these levels remain in the AIP and on the STAR Charts. Any contingency STARs and Holds related to MCT will be removed.

In the event that the removal of the dependency results in truncation/rationalisation of existing STARs, then the removed portions of those STARs will be replaced by an ATS Route or DCT.

Finally, ATS Routes (U)M868 will be re-aligned to a) remove the Dual Designation with (U)N57 between TNT & TIPIL and NATS will take the opportunity to explore options for improving the alignment of these routes (without changing impact to stakeholders on the ground).

14.3 Impact assessment: East Midlands Procedures

For charts and technical notes, see the Assessment Meeting slide pack [\(Ref 2\)](#) for the current IFPs.

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
WAL 1E STAR	L10/L975/Q4: WAL – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV1 replication and re-designation	L10/L975/Q4: WAL – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP Re-named as WAL 2E	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>STAR to be re-named based on its starting waypoint <i>WAL</i> and the 'E' designator used to denote the destination airport (East Midlands), and numerically incremented</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routeing.</p> <p>RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the ROKUP hold will be designated RNAV1</p>
AMPIT 1E STAR	L15: AMPIT – NOKIN – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP –	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV1 replication and re-designation AMPIT 1 E will also be extended backwards to 3 different waypoints and 3 new stars introduced.	<p>L15: AMPIT – NOKIN – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP</p> <p>Re-named as AMPIT 2E</p> <p>(U)Y124: DOLOP – AMPIT – NOKIN – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP</p> <p>New STAR named as DOLOP 1E</p>	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>STAR to be re-named based on its starting waypoint <i>AMPIT</i> and the 'E' designator used to denote the destination airport (East Midlands), and numerically incremented</p> <p>Extending the STAR back to <i>DOLOP</i>, <i>MAKUX</i> and <i>MALUD</i> and creating 3 new STARS will provide flight plannable options and retain the important descent planning restrictions.</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routeing.</p>

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
				<p>L15/Q38: MAKUX – SOSIM – GIGTO – MALUD - AMPIT – NOKIN – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP</p> <p>New STAR named MAKUX 1E</p> <p>Q36: MALUD – AMPIT – NOKIN – NUGRA – VEGAR – TNT – DIPSO – ROKUP</p> <p>New STAR named MALUD 1E</p>	RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the ROKUP hold will be designated RNAV1.
ROKUP Hold	N/A	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV 1 replication	N/A	This Hold will be RNAV1 replicated, to match as closely as possible with the currently published conventional Hold.

14.4 Impact assessment: Liverpool Procedures

For charts and technical notes, see the Assessment Meeting slide pack [\(Ref 2\)](#) for the current IFPs. Procedures shown as greyed out are being withdrawn from this ACP.

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
KEGUN 2A STAR	(U)N601/UP6: LESTA –TNT – NANTI – KEGUN	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV1 replication and re-designation	(U)N601: LESTA –TNT – NANTI – KEGUN Re-named as LESTA 1L	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>STAR to be re-named based on its new starting waypoint <i>LESTA</i> and the 'L' designator used to denote the destination airport (Liverpool).</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routing.</p> <p>RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the KEGUN hold will be designated RNAV1.</p> <p>Due to the Hard-coded level on the STAR DCT required between MOGLI and LESTA to capture UP6 traffic.</p>
KEGUN 2B STAR	N57/T420/Q4: TNT – NANTI – KEGUN	Satisfies all 5 DPs	RNAV1 replication, STAR extension and re-designation	T420: ELVOS –TNT – NANTI – KEGUN Q4/N57s Re-named as ELVOS 1L	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>Extending the STAR back to <i>ELVOS</i> will provide flight plannable options and retain the important descent planning restriction.</p> <p>The routings via N57 and Q4 are subject to very low traffic volumes and are addressed with amendments to the SRD/RAD, enabling traffic to join ELVOS 1L at TNT</p>

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
					<p>STAR to be re-named based on its new starting waypoint <i>ELVOS</i> and the 'L' designator used to denote the destination airport (Liverpool).</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routing.</p> <p>RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the KEGUN hold will be designated RNAV1.</p>
TNT Hold ⁴	N/A	Satisfies all 5 DPs	RNAV Replication of current ATC MOPS	TNT (Hold)	<p>Introduction of a new RNAV1 hold replicating a current ATC MOPS for backup to the DAYNE/KEGUN hold.</p> <p>Currently, ATC can and do hold at TNT for both EGCC and EGGP arrivals, when DAYNE/KEGUN is either full, or bad weather prevents holding. Publishing this Hold in the AIP will improve safety when utilised.</p> <p>The hold will be created using RNAV design criteria (FL150 – 190) to align as closely as possible with the existing ATC MOPS.</p>
KEGUN 1D STAR	(U)N864: MONTY – KEGUN	Satisfies all 5 DPs	RNAV1 replication, STAR extension and re-designation	(U)N864: OKTEM – GODPA – KEGUN Re-named as OKTEM 1L	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>Extending the STAR back to OKTEM will provide flight plannable options and retain the important descent planning restriction.</p> <p>GODPA replaces SLP (WAL D24)</p>

⁴ Following advice from the CAA, the proposed changes to the TNT Hold are being withdrawn from this ACP.

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
					<p>STAR to be re-named based on its new starting waypoint <i>OKTEM</i> and the 'L' designator used to denote the destination airport (Liverpool).</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routing.</p> <p>RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the KEGUN hold will be designated RNAV1.</p>
KEGUN 2C STAR	N57(Y53)/M605: PEDIG – NANTI – KEGUN	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	Withdraw	N/A	Due to low levels of traffic (31 filed in 2019) this star will no longer be required. Aircraft will be able to flight plan a DCT NANTI and join LESTA 1L or ELVOS 1L STARs.
TIPOD 2F STAR	(U)N601/UP6: LESTA – TNT – NANTI – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	Withdraw	N/A	Due to the proposed change to the KEGUN hold, the TIPOD 2F will no longer be required.
TIPOD 2G STAR	N57/T420/Q4: TNT – NANTI – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	Withdraw	N/A	Due to the proposed change to the KEGUN hold, the TIPOD 2G will no longer be required.
TIPOD 2H STAR	N57 (Y53)/M605: PEDIG – NANTI –	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further	Withdraw	N/A	Due to the proposed change to the KEGUN hold, the TIPOD 2H will no longer be required.

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
	KEGUN – WAL – BAROS - TIPOD	changes proposed (DP5)			
TIPOD 1J STAR	(U)N864: MONTY – KEGUN – WAL – BAROS – TIPOD	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	Withdraw	N/A	Due to the proposed change to the KEGUN hold, the TIPOD 1J will no longer be required.
KEGUN Hold	N/A	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV 1 specification, H24 availability	N/A	This Hold will be RNAV1 replicated, FL70 – 100. Based on the existing conventional KEGUN Hold position, available H24.
TIPOD Hold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Will not be utilised for the STARs being withdrawn through this ACP, but still required for STARs TIPOD 4A/2B/1C/1D/1E.

14.5 Impact assessment: Manchester Procedures

For charts and technical notes, see the Assessment Meeting slide pack [\(Ref 2\)](#) for the current IFPs.

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
DAYNE 2A STAR	N57/T420: TNT – DAYNE	Satisfies all 5 DPs	RNAV1 replication, STAR extension and re-designation	T420: ELVOS – TNT – QUSHI - DAYNE Q4/N57 Re-named as ELVOS 1M	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>Extending the STAR back to <i>ELVOS</i> will provide flight plannable options and retain the important descent planning restriction.</p> <p>New waypoint required at the SLP between TNT and DAYNE (5LNC <i>QUSHI</i> has been reserved).</p> <p>The routeings via N57 and Q4 are subject to very low traffic volumes and are addressed with amendments to the SRD/RAD, enabling traffic to join ELVOS 1M at TNT</p> <p>STAR to be re-named based on its new starting waypoint <i>ELVOS</i> and the 'M' designator used to denote the destination airport (Manchester).</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routeing.</p> <p>RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the DAYNE hold will be designated RNAV1</p>
DAYNE 1B STAR	N601/UN601/UP6: LESTA – TNT - DAYNE	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV1 replication and re-designation	N601: LESTA – TNT – QUSHI - DAYNE Re-named as LESTA 1M	<p>The conventional STAR will be RNAV1 replicated and re-named.</p> <p>New waypoint required at the SLP between TNT and DAYNE (5LNC <i>QUSHI</i> has been reserved).</p>

Current IFP	Current route connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
					<p>STAR to be re-named based on its new starting waypoint <i>LESTA</i> and the 'M' designator used to denote the destination airport (Manchester).</p> <p>The STAR will be replicated and created using RNAV design criteria to align as closely as possible with the existing routeing.</p> <p>RNAV5 Aircraft will follow an ATS route or series of DCT's which replicate the route of the RNAV1 STAR and the DAYNE hold will be designated RNAV1</p>
DAYNE Hold	N/A	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	RNAV1 replication	N/A	This Hold will be RNAV1 replicated, to match as closely as possible with the currently published conventional Hold.

14.6 Impact Assessment: Route Revision

ATS Route Name	Current route	Proposed Route Name	Design Principle	How	Proposed route	Impact of proposed change on connectivity and flight behaviour
(U)M868	TNT – TIPIL – EVSON - ADELU	M868	Satisfies DP1, DP2, DP3, & DP4 - no further changes proposed (DP5)	Truncation	TIPIL – EVSON - ADELU	<p>(U)M868 will be truncated to remove the co-incidence with (U)N57 between TNT & TIPIL.</p> <p>Connectivity will be maintained via (U)N57 TNT - TIPIL</p>

14.7 Engagement Activity

This section summarises the engagement activities we conducted, which influenced the design decisions/considerations. Copies of the engagement material have been provided as supporting evidence ([Ref 9](#)).

Stakeholder	Type of engagement	Date	Notes
East Midlands Airport	Email	Dec 2020	Email discussion of RNAV options and ROKUP/DIPSO Hold options.
	Email	May 2021	Email summarising proposed changes to relevant procedures; with approval.
	Teams call	May 2021	To discuss and seek approval of proposed changes to relevant procedures
Liverpool Airport	Teams call	Feb 2021	To discuss TNT removal options/procedure changes
	Teams call	Mar 2021	To discuss progress and timelines
	Teams call	May 2021	To discuss progress and timelines
	Email	May 2021	Email summarising proposed changes to relevant procedures; with approval.
	Email	Jul 2021	Email describing revised KEGUN Hold option, with approval.
	Teams call	Aug 2021	To update TNT Hold publication no longer part of ACP, as part of monthly DVOR briefing.
Manchester Airport	Teams call	Feb 2021	TNT DVOR progress and timelines
	Teams call	Mar 2021	TNT DVOR update
	Teams call	Mar 2021	TNT DVOR project activities and expected timelines
	Email	May 2021	Email summarising proposed changes to relevant procedures; with approval.
	Teams call	Aug 2021	To update TNT Hold publication no longer part of ACP, as part of monthly DVOR briefing.

End of document