Future Airspace Strategy Implementation South (FASI-S) **Bristol Airport**

Gateway documentation: Stage 2 Develop and Assess

Step 2A (ii) Design Principle Evaluation





Sign-Off

Action	Role	Date
Produced	Airspace Change Specialist	28/01/2022
Reviewed Approved	Bristol General Manager	28/01/2022
Reviewed Approved	Bristol Head of Airside Operations and Safety	28/01/2022

Publication History

Issue	Date	Comments
Issue 1.0	28/01/2022	First issue submitted to the CAA

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Executive Summary	3
Bristol Airport Baseline Option (do nothing)	7
Bristol Airport Stage 2 Hold Options	8
Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 09 SID Options	17
Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 27 SID Options	42
Annex A: Bristol Airport's Design Principles	60
Annex B: Design Principle Evaluation – RAG (Red/ Amber/ Green) Criteria	62
Annex C: Point Merge Evaluation	64



Introduction

This document forms part of the document set required for the CAP1616 airspace change process:

Stage 2 Develop and Assess, Step 2A (ii) Design Principle Evaluation

Its purpose is to consider Bristol Airport Airspace Change Proposal's comprehensive list of airspace design options against its design principles, discarding those which fit least and progressing those which fit better. This document is designed to be read in conjunction with the document *Step 2A (i) Design Options* which describes and illustrates each of the design options, and also refers to a preceding document Step 1B Design Principles.

During Stage 2, we have re-engaged our representative stakeholder groups, recapped the airspace change process and design principles, and explained the fundamental concept of this proposal. We explained the design option constraints, and what was feasible within those constraints. We targeted our stakeholders for feedback relevant to their interests, which informed the construction of this document. We thank the stakeholders for this engagement.

The purpose of the Design Principle Evaluation is to qualitatively assess each design option (e.g., a departure route) against each of the Design Principles. The evidence is high level and based on feedback received from stakeholders and the evolving design work. This assessment states whether each Design Principle is not met, partially met, or fully met. The Design Principles can be found at the end of this document, in <u>Annex A</u>.

A "do nothing" option has also been included (and rejected) for comparison purposes.

During Stage 1B, each Design Principle was assigned a priority (A/B/C) to signify the importance of an airspace change meeting this principle i.e., DP1 (encompassing safety) was assigned the highest priority (A) as any airspace change must maintain or improve the current safety standards. As part of this Design Principle Evaluation, any design option that does not meet a Priority A Design Principle has been discounted and will not be taken forward. Design options mays progress if Design Principles of any priority are fully or partially met. This will allow improvements to be made during subsequent design work. The full RAG (Red/ Amber/ Green) criteria for this assessment can be found in Annex B at the end of this document.

Executive Summary

A total of 8 Hold and 40 Standard Instrument Departure (SID) (23 for Runway 09/17 for Runway 27) design options have been evaluated as part of this Design Principle Evaluation; alongside a "do nothing" option. Below is an overview of the design options which are being progressed and rejected; a total of 4 Hold and 13 SID design options have been rejected as part of this process.

Hold Options

- Hold A progressed
- Hold B progressed
- Hold C progressed



- Hold D rejected (safety/ policy/ operational capacity criteria not met)
- Hold E rejected (AMS/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- Hold F progressed
- Hold G rejected (safety/ policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- Hold H rejected (safety/ policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)

Runway 09 SID Options

- B09-1 progressed
- B09-1A progressed
- B09-1B progressed
- B09-2 progressed
- B09-2A progressed
- B09-2B progressed
- B09-3 rejected (policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- B09-3A rejected (policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- B09-3B rejected (policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- B09-4 rejected (policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- B09-4A rejected (policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)
- B09-5 rejected (policy/ operational capacity criteria not met)
- B09-5A rejected (operational capacity criteria not met)
- B09-5B progressed
- B09-5C progressed
- B09-6 progressed
- B09-6A progressed
- B09-7 rejected (policy/ environmental criteria not met)
- B09-7A progressed
- B09-7B progressed
- B09-7C progressed
- B09-7D progressed
- B09-8 rejected (policy/ operational capacity criteria not met)

Runway 27 SID Options

- B27-1 progressed
- B27-2 progressed
- B27-3 rejected (policy/ operational capacity criteria not met)
- B27-4 rejected (policy/ operational capacity criteria not met)
- B27-5- progressed
- B27-5A- progressed
- B27-5B- progressed
- B27-6- progressed
- B27-6A rejected (safety/ policy criteria not met)
- B27-6B- progressed



- B27-7 progressed
- B27-7A- progressed
- B27-7B- progressed
- B27-7C- progressed
- B27-7D- progressed
- B27-7E- progressed
- B27-8 rejected (policy/ operational capacity/ environmental criteria not met)

Bristol Airport has justified why design options have been discounted in the Design Principle Evaluation later on within this document. This is based on stakeholder feedback, design evolution and discussions that have occurred throughout. Upon commencing Stage 3, these individual design options will be integrated into complete airport "scenarios". As covered in our *Stage 2 - Step 2A (i) Design Options* document, which can also be found on the <u>portal</u>, we have started work on this next step. However, the different scenarios will not be analysed or refined further until starting Stage 3.

We acknowledge that the design options presented herein will likely have to evolve based on their combination with other procedures. Similarly, we are open to the situation whereby a design option has to be re-introduced if new feedback comes to light or issues are resolved when it is integrated with other options.

Noise Mitigation Design Principles

The following additional five "sub" Design Principles were included as noise mitigations, in support of the more general "noise-focussed" Design Principle (DP7).

At this point in the process, the design options are not mature enough to align against these specific noise mitigations. Therefore, these will be used during the future Stage 3 consultation to outline which of the final design options best meet each of the above applications of the Government guidance to minimise noise below 7,000ft. Where possible, the Design Principle Evaluation includes qualitative statements on likely noise impacts, under DP7.

Noise Mitigation Design Principle and Priority	Details
DP11) Minimise the number of people newly overflown	To avoid exposing people to aircraft noise who are currently not exposed
Priority c	
DP12) Maximise sharing through predictable	Operate multiple arrival and departure routes, and alternate
respite routes	between these routes at different times of the day or days of
Priority b	the week. This would allow communities to have predictable periods of respite



DP13) Avoid overflying communities with multiple routes, including from other airports	Use the opportunity to work with other airports to find a solution for this.
Priority c	
DP14) Maximise sharing through managed dispersal Priority c	An alternative approach to maximising sharing is to spread routes over a wider area to share the impact of noise. This would mean each flight path was flown less frequently but a wider area would be affected by noise
DP15) Minimise the total population overflown Priority b	Concentrating aircraft along defined routes to minimise the total number of people exposed to aircraft noise.

Finally, within the Stage 2A Design Options document there was a description of a potential Point Merge procedure option for Bristol Airport. Several disbenefits - including operational complexity and the vast additional CAS required — were identified early on and decided that it would not be appropriate to progress. However, for completeness, a Design Principle Evaluation has been completed and can be found within Annex C of this document.



Bristol Airport Baseline Option (do nothing)

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Current safety standards maintained but not enhanced. No improvement from today's operation which has identified safety improvements through local study e.g. current Hold in the overhead.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT
CAP 1711 sets out objectives which a modernised UK airspace must deliver. These include better management of the airspace network, improving environmental performance and better management of noise. "Doing nothing" would not enable these objectives to be met.	MET
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	NOT MET
No change from today therefore no consideration of changing and future technology.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT
No changes to support future growth or known changes in traffic flows, including the updated en route network.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
No change from today, no improvements introduced.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
No change from today, no improvements introduced.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	NOT
No change from today's operation. However, no interface with upcoming network changes therefore further work would be required which this option does not enable.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
No change from today's operation therefore opportunities to explore access improvements would not be realised.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	MET
No change from today's operation.	



Bristol Airport Stage 2 Hold Options

This section summarises the Design Principle Evaluation for Bristol Airport's 8 Hold options. Figure 1 below shows the Hold options, those in black are being progressed and those in red have been rejected.

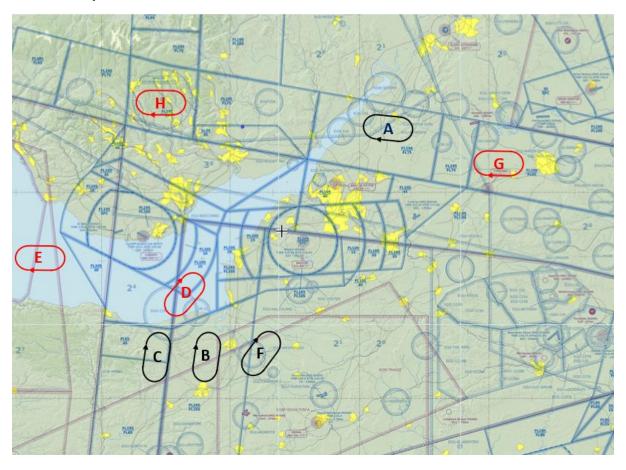


Figure 1: Bristol Airport Stage 2 Hold Options (black: progressed/ red: rejected)

As covered in our *Stage 2A – Step 2A (i) Design Options* document, Holds were rejected based on their specific location therefore indicative transition options were not progressed for these Hold options. Indicative transitions were developed for the Hold options which progress through this Design Principle evaluation as shown in Figure 2 below.

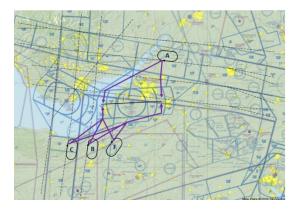


Figure 2: Progressed Holds with indicative transitions



Hold A (to the north-east of Bristol Airport) — PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
Expectation that this could be separated from other Bristol procedures.	
DP5: Operational	-
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. In close proximity to the airport therefore minimising any adverse impact of long transitions and operational timing for efficient sequencing. However, would possibly struggle to obtain higher Hold levels due to busy network traffic.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Close proximity to the airport and appropriate distance from touchdown (particularly for Runway 27 arrivals).	-
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Small (new) population potentially impacted by transitions. Likely to be positioned over areas not currently overflown by Bristol procedures.	
DP8: Operational	-
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Good position for both Bristol runways. This Hold location could favour diversions in low visibility conditions. Well positioned for connectivity to the network. However, transition to Runway 27 may interact with Bristol departures to the east.	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) The region of airspace to the North and East is known to be utilised by other airspace users including the military (Brize Norton and RAF Fairford) and Gloucester traffic.	PARTIAL
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) CAS would likely require (minimal) lowering to the South of this Hold location for where transitions to Runway 27 will probably be positioned.	PARTIAL



Hold B (to the south-west of Bristol Airport) – **PROGRESSED**

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
No known capacity constraints.	IVILI
Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Close proximity to the airport and appropriate distance from touchdown (particularly for Runway 09 arrivals). Fuel planning does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the location therefore no superfluous environmental impact.	MET
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Transitions would likely not overfly any large populations (transitions to Runway 09 would take advantage of partially being positioned over water).	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	
Geographically a good location for both Bristol Airport and NATS (en route traffic). There is flexibility in the precise Hold placement. Well positioned for connectivity to the network. However, overlaps the airspace between Bristol and Cardiff (tactical management may be needed).	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact on a military training area in this region.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Would require a small amount of new CAS (airway width not big enough) - more than Hold C. Slight impact on Exeter traffic and Bristol southerly departures (without introducing new CAS). Less impact on Cardiff traffic than Hold C.	TAITIAL



Hold C (to the south-west of Bristol Airport) — **PROGRESSED**

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased workload from interaction with other traffic flows.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Capacity may be constrained (requirement within the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Capacity could be constrained due to length of a transition to Runway 27.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	
Suitable location for a large proportion of flights from the south. However, a longer transition to Runway 27 than Holds B or F (although a lot of traffic will be arriving from the south). Fuel planning would have to take into account the longer transition to Runway 27 (when compared to other options) which would increase fuel burn, and associated emissions, for airlines.	PARTIAL
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Transitions would likely not overfly any large populations (transitions to Runway 09 would take advantage of partially being positioned over water).	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	
Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Possibility that this would not be under Bristol ATC (current delegated ATS arrangements) which increases operational complexity – further development of procedures would be required. Longer track distance to Runway 27 (particularly if the Runway direction changes quickly). Very busy and complex region of airspace.	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact on the MoD.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Would require a small amount of new CAS (airway width not big enough) - less so than Holds B or F. Slight impact on Cardiff and Exeter departures (less interaction with Bristol departures than other options).	



Hold D (to the south-west of Bristol Airport, over the Channel) — NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) Insufficient distance for a safe transition to Runway 09, irrespective of a safety case. Significant increase in workload from interaction with Cardiff traffic (safety case required).	NOT MET
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Capacity may be constrained and would not support a shared/ integrated airspace between Bristol and	NOT MET
Cardiff traffic (requirements within the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	MET
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	IVIET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	MET
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	N.O.T.
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Insufficient distance for a transition to Runway 09. Capacity could also be constrained due to long length of a transition to Runway 27.	NOT MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Positioned very close to the airport, minimal fuel burn.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions would take advantage of overflying water and where based over land, would not overfly any	MET
large populations.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and NATS. Well positioned for connectivity to the network. However, the Hold would be positioned so close to final approach for Runway 09 that transitions would be complex to allow for attitude loss from min stack.	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact on the MoD	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT MET
Would require a small amount of new CAS (airway width not big enough). Significant conflict with Bristol 27 departures and Cardiff traffic.	



Hold E (to the west of Bristol Airport, over the Channel) -NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increase in controller workload from complex arrival sequencing (Hold location).	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Capacity may be constrained, emissions are likely to increase and would not support a shared/ integrated airspace for military stakeholders (requirements within the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT
Would not be used as much as some of the other Hold locations (known inbound directions). Much more appropriate as a Hold location for Cardiff arrivals. Location could constrain arrivals due to very long transition track distances.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Very long track distance for arrivals from the east alongside the transitions from the Hold. Fuel planning would have to take into account excessive track miles due to the Hold location.	NOT MET
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Transitions would not overfly any large populations (transitions to Runway 09 would partially overfly water).	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Not an optimal location for a Bristol Hold (also known location of a potential Cardiff Hold) – it would create too much complexity in arrival sequencing. Likely that this would not be under Bristol ATC (current delegated ATS arrangements). Operationally very complex due to excessive track distance to Runway 27 (particularly if the Runway changes quickly).	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	NOT MET
Significant impact on the MoD.	IVIL I
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Reasonable amount of new CAS required.	



Hold F (south of Bristol Airport) - PROGRESSED

Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) No significant safety issues identified: DP2: Policy Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Would not support a shared and integrated airspace for other airspace users (a requirement of the AMS). DP3: Regulation Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A) Mok known conflictions. DP4: Technical Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should maintain or enhance operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should maintain or enhance operations: Yeoviton and transit traffic (DAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeoviton and transit traffic (DaT) – currently	DP1: Safety	
DP2: Policy Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Would not support a shared and integrated airspace for other airspace users (a requirement of the AMS). DP3: Regulation Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A) Method No known conflictions. DP4: Technical Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should maintain or enhance operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (DAT) — currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical S	Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Would not support a shared and integrated airspace for other airspace users (a requirement of the AMS). DP3: Regulation Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A) No known conflictions. DP4: Technical Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should maintain or enhance operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (DAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise contr	No significant safety issues identified.	
### PARTIAL ### P	DP2: Policy	
DP3: Regulation Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A) Method Room Conflictions. DP4: Technical Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) NOT This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (DAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PARTIAL
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A) No known conflictions. DP4: Technical Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (DAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Would not support a shared and integrated airspace for other airspace users (a requirement of the AMS).	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) MET MET MET MET MET MET MET ME	DP3: Regulation	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) MET Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	No known conflictions.	
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	DP4: Technical	
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures. DP5: Operational Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	W.E.
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (DAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Expectation that a Hold in this location could be deconflicted from other Bristol procedures.	
No known capacity constraints. Well placed for busy southern routes and for the network to deliver traffic to. Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	DP5: Operational	
Likely to be used by a large amount of inbound traffic. DP6: Environmental Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (DAT) – currently Class Gairspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) NOT This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)		
Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning therefore does not have to take into account additional track miles due to the Hold location. DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	DP6: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Positioned close to the airport and equidistant to each runway end (transitions will be short). Fuel planning	MET
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people. DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)		
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local	PARTIAL
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	Transitions may overfly new populations, albeit not huge numbers of people.	
Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement. Tactically simple to manage. DP9: Technical Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL	DP8: Operational	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B) This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL	Geographically a good location for both Bristol and connectivity from the network. There is also flexibility in the Hold placement.	MET
This region of airspace is known to be utilised by GA and operational air traffic (OAT) – currently Class G airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL	DP9: Technical	
airspace. Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL		NOT
Significant impact on military operations: Yeovilton and transit traffic (particularly at lower levels). DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL		MET
DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL		
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) PARTIAL		
Should minimise controlled an space (CAS) and impact on adjacent acrodiome and annelias (monty b)		PARTIAL
A reasonable amount of new CAS required (could be reduced by the orientation of the Hold)	A reasonable amount of new CAS required (could be reduced by the orientation of the Hold).	



Hold G (to the north-east of Bristol Airport) -NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions which could increase controller workload. Significant increase in controller workload required for accurate metering (safety case required).	NOT MET
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Will constrain the network due to added complexity from interaction with LTMA traffic and Brize Norton. Major impact on capacity and would not support cleaner flights due to increased track distance (requirements of the AMS).	NOT MET
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Not an optimal location for inbound traffic. Known to be a dynamic traffic environment - will struggle to obtain Hold levels. Will constrain the network due to added complexity from interaction with LTMA traffic and Brize Norton.	NOT MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	NOT MET
Excessive track distance to the airport.	IVILI
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
No known concerns.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Maximum level potentially constrained by outbound LTMA traffic. Operationally very complex due to excessive track distance to Runway 27 (particularly if the Runway changes quickly).	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact on military operations.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Detrimental impact on other airfields such as Fairford, Brize Norton and London departures (safety concern). Also, Brize Norton traffic is anticipated to increase further.	NOT MET



Hold H (to the north-west of Bristol Airport, Brecon area) – NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions. Significant increase in controller workload required for accurate metering (safety case required).	NOT MET
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Capacity may be constrained. Would introduce safety risks and not support a shared/ integrated airspace for Bristol and Cardiff traffic flows (requirements within the AMS).	NOT MET
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT
Potential to be used as a shared Bristol and Cardiff Hold; or a high-level sequencing Hold. Marginal weather conditions could affect the capacity due to complexities from the distance. Capacity likely to be constrained through conflict with arrivals and departures (to the north and west).	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	NOT MET
Excessive track distance to the airport and for easterly arrivals to reach the Hold.	14121
DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Some transitions will be positioned over water but new populations also likely overflown and impacted.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) A Hold in this location could provide the opportunity for a shared Bristol/ Cardiff Hold however there is the possibility that this would not be under Bristol ATC (current delegated ATS arrangements). Operationally very complex due to excessive track distance to Runway 27 (particularly if the Runway changes quickly).	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	NOT
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT MET
Detrimental impact on Bristol and Cardiff arrivals/departures (safety concern).	



Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 09 SID Options

This section summarises the Design Principle Evaluation for Bristol Airport's 23 Runway 09 SID options. The two figures below show those design options which are being progressed (Figure 3) and those which have been rejected (Figure 4).

Bristol Airport Runway 09 SID options being progressed through Stage 2

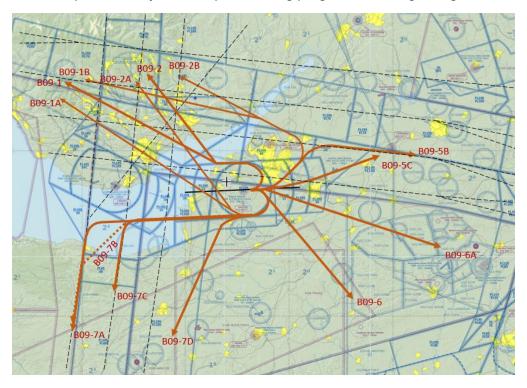


Figure 3: Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 09 SID Design Options - being progressed

Bristol Airport Runway 09 SID options not being progressed through Stage 2

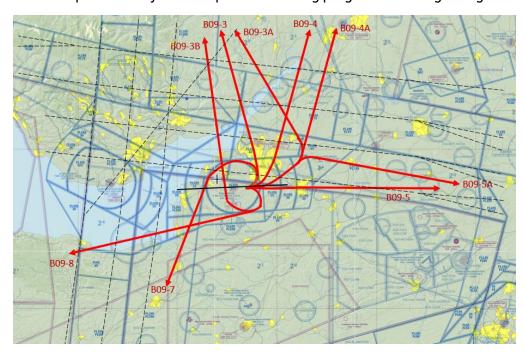


Figure 4: Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 09 SID Design Options - being rejected





Runway 09 SID B09-1

(north-west departure towards Strumble) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Should support 1-minute splits from east and southbound departures. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) although dependent on separation from known Cardiff traffic.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than currently flown therefore less fuel burn. Should allow continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Some of the climb will be over the channel.	
An earlier left turn than current SID could reduce population overflown by avoiding overflying central Bristol.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
May require a small amount of new low-level and high-level CAS. Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic and Bristol arrivals (not safety critical).	

Runway 09 SID B09-1A



(alternate right-turn departure to the north-west) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required for likely conflict with Cardiff operations.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Would not support a shared/ integrated airspace for Bristol and Cardiff traffic flows (a requirement of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
Should support 1-minute splits from east and northbound departures.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct routing to Strumble region, minimises fuel burn.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Right-turn avoids flying over Bristol City - a respite option compared to B09-1.	- I AITHAL
Some of the climb would be over the channel. However, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network (provides an alternative connectivity to the network).	-
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Routed over a gliding site (Mendips).	-
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT
Highly likely interaction with Cardiff inbounds and outbounds alongside Bristol inbounds to Runway 09 (not safety critical).	MET

Runway 09 SID B09-1B

(alternate left-turn departure to the north-west) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) More suitable for low performance aircraft which cannot achieve a climb above a transition than B09-1. Should support 1 min splits for east/south departures. Potential conflict with transitions from northern Hold, will result in ATC tactical climb above SID level.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Longer track distance than B09-1 but could be more suitable for low performance aircraft.	
DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Avoids flying over Bristol City. Some of the climb would be over the channel.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Provides alternative departure route for lower performance aircraft.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic (not safety critical).	



Runway 09 SID B09-2

(left-turn departure to the north-west, towards Brecon) - PROGRESSED

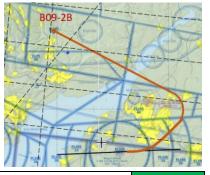
DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Should support 1 min splits for east/ south departures. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) although dependent on separation from a northern transition and Cardiff traffic. Tight turn may not be suitable for lower performance.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than currently flown, lower fuel burn.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Early turn could reduce population overflown by avoiding flight over Bristol City. Some of the climb would be over the channel. Should allow continuous climbs.	IVICI
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
No identified issues. Opportunity for continuous climb.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
May require a small amount of new low-level and high-level CAS. Slight interaction with Bristol arrivals and Cardiff traffic (not safety critical).	



Runway 09 SID B09-2A

(alternate right-turn departure to the north-west, towards Brecon) — PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required for likely conflict with Cardiff operations.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Would not support a shared/ integrated airspace for Bristol and Cardiff traffic flows (a requirement of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Specific RNAV standard may be required dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
Should support 1 min splits for east/ northern departures.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Longer route than other departures to the north-west.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Right turn avoids overflying central Bristol - a respite option compared to B09-2. Lots of the climb over water.	17411742
However overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Provides an alternative connectivity to the network.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT MET
Highly likely interaction with Cardiff inbounds and outbounds alongside Bristol inbounds to Runway 09 (not safety critical).	
CAS containment to be assured.	



Runway 09 SID B09-2B (alternate left-turn departure to the north-west, towards Brecon) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
Should support 1 min splits for east/northern departures. Less requirement for speed restrictions than B09-2 (more suitable for low performance aircraft).	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Longer track distance than B09-1 but designed for low performance aircraft.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Left turn avoids overflying central Bristol. Some of the climb over water.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Route provides alternative for lower performance aircraft.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic, to be resolved through design (not safety critical).	

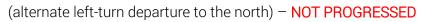
Runway 09 SID B09-3

(left-turn departure to the north) - NOT PROGRESSED



DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased workload from interaction with other traffic flows.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity from potential position of northern Hold and lack of network connectivity. Would not reduce the noise impact of flights nor provide a shared/ integrated airspace for other traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT
Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold. Capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity. Speed limitations potentially required due to tight turn.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct departure route to the north. Shorter route than currently flown.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	NOT MET
Flies directly over the centre of Bristol	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	NOT
Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design). Significant impact on other current traffic flows.	MET
DP9: Technical	_
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT
Anticipated conflict with Birmingham arrivals and departures (workload increase). Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic and Bristol arrivals. Large increase in CAS required.	MET

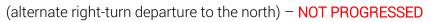
Runway 09 SID B09-3A





DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased workload from interaction with other traffic flows.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity from potential position of northern Hold and lack of network connectivity. Would not reduce the noise impact of flights nor provide a shared/ integrated airspace for other traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	110 T INE
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT MET
Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold. Capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	NOT MET
Extended track distance for northern departures, excessive fuel burn.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Avoids overflying central Bristol.	-
Could support respite.	
DP8: Operational	_
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design). Significant impact on other current traffic flows.	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	
Anticipated conflict with Birmingham arrivals and departures (workload increase). Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic and Bristol arrivals. Large increase in CAS required.	NOT MET

Runway 09 SID B09-3B





DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased workload from interaction with other traffic flows.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity, would not support cleaner flights and would not provide a shared/ integrated airspace for other traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	NOT MET
May require minimum performance requirements due to topography. Speed limitation potentially required due to tight turn.	
Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	NOT MET
Extended track distance for northern departures, excessive fuel burn.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	
Right turn avoids overflying central Bristol.	PARTIAL
Could support respite. Some of the climb over water.	
However, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	NOT MET
Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site (Mendips).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOTAGE
Anticipated conflict with Birmingham arrivals and departures (workload increase).	NOT MET
Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic and Bristol arrivals. Large increase in CAS required.	
- 3	

Runway 09 SID B09-4

(left-turn departure to the north) - NOT PROGRESSED



DD1. Oxfat.	
DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased workload from interaction with other traffic flows.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity (potential location of Northern Hold and lack of network connectivity) and would not provide a shared/integrated airspace for other traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	_
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	-
Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold. Limited demand for a departure route in this direction. Capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	NOT MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct departure route, minimal fuel burn.	-
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Flies over outer areas of Bristol City.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	NOT MET
Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design). Significant impact on other current traffic flows.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Large increase in CAS could impact other airspace users in this area.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Interaction with Bristol arrivals and Birmingham traffic (increased workload). Large increase in CAS required.	NOT MET



Runway 09 SID B09-4A

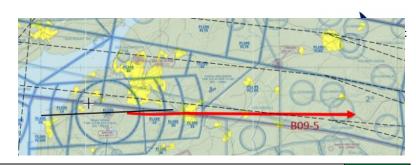
(alternate left-turn departure to the north)

- NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased workload from interaction with other traffic flows.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Major impact on capacity from potential position of northern Hold and lack of network connectivity.	NOT MET
Also would not support cleaner flights nor a shared/ integrated airspace for other traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	-
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	_
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn. Should support 1 min splits from east and southbound departures.	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Limited demand for a departure route in this direction. Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold. Capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	NOT MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	NOT MET
Extended track distance (excessive fuel burn), particularly when compared to B09-4.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Avoids overflying central Bristol (improvement to B09-4). Could be used as a respite route.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design). Significant impact on other current traffic flows.	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Anticipated conflict with Birmingham arrivals and departures (workload increase). Slight interaction with Cardiff traffic and Bristol arrivals. Large increase in CAS required.	NOT MET

Runway 09 SID B09-5 (direct eastern departure)

- NOT PROGRESSED



DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity from lack of network connectivity and would not support a reduction in noise impact (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn. Should support 1 min splits from east and southbound departures.	
DP5: Operational	NOT
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
Severe capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Direct departure route and shorter than current route. However, speed restriction is likely to achieve required climb for network target level, which could increase fuel burn.	PARTIAL
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	NOT MET
Directly overflies Bath City.	
DP8: Operational	NOT
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	NOT MET
Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Should be able to deconflict from eastern arrivals. Likely to require additional CAS due to lack of network connectivity.	

Runway 09 SID B09-5A

(alternate eastern departure)

- NOT PROGRESSED



DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Major impact on capacity from lack of network connectivity.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn. Should support 1 min splits from east and southbound departures.	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT MET
Severe capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Less direct and longer track distance than B09-5.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Avoids overflying central Bath and Bristol.	
Potential to be used as a respite route from B09-5. DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	-
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Should be able to deconflict from eastern arrivals. Likely to require additional CAS due to lack of network connectivity.	1700000

Runway 09 SID B09-5B

(alternate eastern departure)

- PROGRESSED



DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical route and operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn. Should support 1 min splits from east and southbound departures.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) The longer track distance - when compared to B09-5C intended to assist in achieving the network level requirement. Could be used as a low performance route (alternative to B09-5C).	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Less direct and longer track distance than B09-5C. However, no issues from network speed constrictions.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Avoids overflying central Bath and Bristol.	
Potential to be used as a respite route from B09-5C.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Suitable for low performance aircraft unable to meet the height requirements of B09-5C. Formalises what is currently a tactical route and operation.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impacts	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Should be able to deconflict from eastern arrivals.	MET
Utilises existing CAS.	

Runway 09 SID B09-5C

(north-east departure) - PROGRESSED



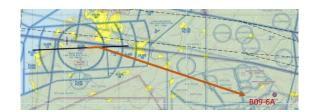
DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn. Should support 1 min splits from east and southbound departures. Should allow continuous climb operations (although it will likely require high performance aircraft).	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
No known capacity concerns. Aligned with future route network	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Direct departure route and shorter than current route. Should achieve continuous climbs. However, network speed restrictions may be required to achieve climb which could increase fuel burn.	171111111
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Precisely routed to minimise population overflown (subject to detailed design).	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Similar profile to today's Noise Preferential Route (NPR) and what is currently tactically flown. Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	MET
Suitable route for high performance aircraft e.g., jet traffic operating from Bristol Airport.	
DP9: Technical	_
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impacts	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	MET
Should be able to deconflict from eastern arrivals. No new CAS required (would have required if positioned further south).	

Runway 09 SID B09-6 (south-east departure)

- PROGRESSED



DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No safety issues identified, subject to timed new CAS.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Could be used specifically as an early morning offload route during a known period of high demand. Supports reduced departure intervals from Eastbound traffic during peak early morning departure flows and could help to reduce pre-departure delays. A secondary benefit could be realised by removing/ reducing some traffic flows from the London Middle sectors. Should allow continuous climb operations.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct departure route. Large reduction in track distance and fuel burn when in use. Should support continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Does not directly overfly any heavily populated areas.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Airline preference for this departure route (known busy periods when this would be used). However, would not comply with current network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential conflict with MoD operations but restricted timings could alleviate this through FUA.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Revised and new selectable CAS will be required but it could be matched to demand periods (also potentially additional CDRs/ FUA).	PARTIAL



Runway 09 SID B09-6A

(alternate south-east departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Could be used specifically as an early morning offload route during a known period of high demand. Will not support reduced separation from eastbound departing traffic during peak early morning departure flows. Continuous climb operations not assured.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
More direct route overall with associated reduction in track distance and fuel burn when in use. Local increased track distance due to wrap-around route	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Does not overfly any large populations.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Airline preference for this departure route (known busy periods when this would be used). However, would not comply with current network connectivity. Will require revised network integration in an already busy area of network traffic.	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential conflict with MoD operations but restricted timings could alleviate this through FUA.	
Potential conflict with MoD operations but restricted timings could alleviate this through FUA. DP10: Technical	
	PARTIAL



Runway 09 SID B09-7

(southern departure) - NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Would not support cleaner flights (environmental improvement) nor a shared/ integrated airspace for other traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Would not support 1 min splits from north/eastern departures.	
Turn after departure may require speed restrictions to achieve required CAS containment.	
DP6: Environmental	NOT
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Excessive track mileage and associated fuel burn due to wrap-around procedure.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Supports respite and could potentially be positioned over the Channel.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) An operationally complex procedure due to separation from inbound traffic from the North and integration with Cardiff traffic.	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
Low impact subject to CAS containment.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT MET
Significant conflict with Bristol inbound traffic (safety concern).	11151



Runway 09 SID B09-7A (alternate southern departure) — PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Supports 1 min splits from south/ eastern departures. Should allow continuous climb operations. However, may require minimum performance requirements due to topography (high ground).	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than currently flown. Should support continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not overfly any large populations, however, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site (Halesland).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Improved fit around Exeter traffic, when compared to today. However, would require new permanent CAS.	



Runway 09 SID B09-7B (alternate southern departure) – PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Supports 1 min splits from south/ eastern departures. Should allow continuous climb operations. However, may require minimum performance requirements due to topography (high ground).	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than currently flown. Should support continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not overfly any large populations, however, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site (Halesland).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Improved fit around Exeter traffic, when compared to today. However, would require new permanent CAS.	

Runway 09 SID B09-7C (alternate southern departure) – PROGRESSED

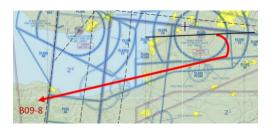


DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Supports 1 min splits from south/ eastern departures. Should allow continuous climb operations. However, may require minimum performance requirements due to topography (high ground).	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	-
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than currently flown. Should support continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not overfly any large populations, however, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site (Halesland).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Improved fit around Exeter traffic, when compared to today. However, would require new permanent CAS.	

Runway 09 SID B09-7D (alternate southern departure) - PROGRESSED



DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Supports 1 min splits from north/eastern departures. Should allow continuous climb operations. However, may require minimum performance requirements due to topography (high ground).	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than currently flown. Should support continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not overfly any large populations, however, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site (Halesland) and potential impact on MoD operations.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Improved fit around Exeter traffic, when compared to today. Would require some new permanent CAS, although not at low level.	



Runway 09 SID B09-8 (south-west departure, towards Lands' End) - NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity from lack of network connectivity and would not support a shared/integrated airspace for Bristol and Cardiff traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix and to achieve required turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT
Severe capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity. May require minimum performance requirements due to topography (high ground). Not a widely utilised route: low demand vs development cost.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct route (minimal fuel burn).	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not overfly any large populations, however, overflies the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential conflict with military training areas to the west.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Detrimental impact on Bristol inbounds from the south, and Cardiff departures (safety concern). High-level CAS required.	NOT MET



Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 27 SID Options

This section summarises the Design Principle Evaluation for Bristol Airport's 17 Runway 27 SID options. The two figures below show those design options which are being progressed (Figure 5) and those which have been rejected (Figure 6).

Bristol Airport Runway 27 SID options being progressed through Stage 2

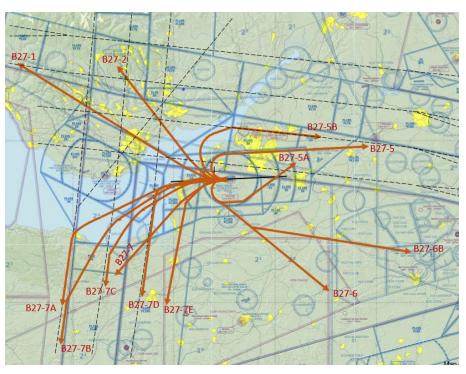


Figure 5: Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 27 SID Design Options - being progressed

Bristol Airport Runway 27 SID options not being progressed through Stage 2

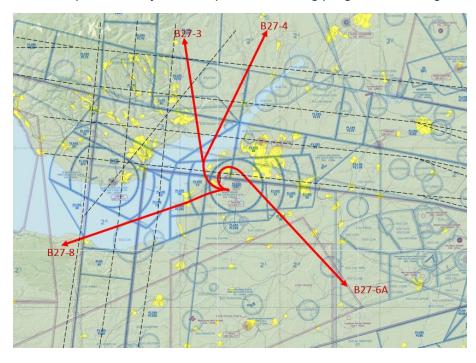


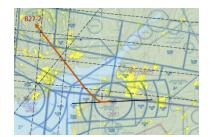
Figure 6: Bristol Airport Stage 2 Runway 27 SID Design Options - being rejected



Runway 27 SID B27-1

(north-west departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	_
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	_
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required).	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
No known capacity constraints.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
More direct route than the current route via BCN. Should allow continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	_
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
A lot of climb over the channel although could impact populations in/around Cardiff	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Systemised version of what is currently flown and well positioned for connectivity to the network. Should be suitable for high performance aircraft.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Additional CAS possibly required to the north-west of Cardiff Airport. Slight interaction with Cardiff Runway 12 departures and inbound traffic.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-2

(north-west departure, towards Brecon) — PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) No significant safety issues identified – potential safety benefit in a reduced number of interactions required by the controller.	MET
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required).	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
No known capacity constraints.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
More direct route than the current route via BCN. Should allow continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
A lot of climb over the Channel and avoids large populations.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Systemised version of what is currently flown and well positioned for connectivity to the network. Should be suitable for high performance aircraft.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential interaction with Cardiff inbound and outbound routes.	



Runway 27 SID B27-3 (northern departure) — NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	Unit of the
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A) Major impact on capacity from lack of network connectivity and would not support a shared/ integrated airspace with other known traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	NOT MET
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Severe capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity. Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold.	NOT MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct route to northern destinations.	
DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
A lot of the climb positioned over the Channel and overflies less populated areas than some of the other routes	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design). Also, likely conflict with known traffic flows.	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT
Significant interaction with Cardiff traffic, Bristol arrivals and Birmingham traffic (safety concern). Increase in CAS required.	MET



Runway 27 SID B27-4 (north-east departure) — NOT PROGRESSED

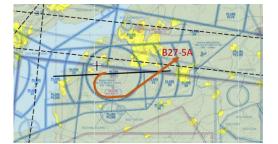
DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity from lack of network connectivity and would not support a shared/integrated airspace with other known traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Severe capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity. Potentially limited hours of use due to lack of CAS. Very limited demand for a departure route in this direction. Significant capacity issues from conflict with position of potential Bristol northern Hold.	NOT MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct route to a small number of destinations.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Much of the initial climb makes use of being positioned over water.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design). Also, likely conflict with known traffic flows.	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT MET
Significant interaction with Bristol arrivals and Birmingham traffic (safety concern). Increase in CAS required.	



Runway 27 SID B27-5

(eastern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs from the earlier initial turn. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) - dependent on separation from potential northern Hold.	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) May require speed limits to achieve required turn performance. Potential impact with Bristol inbounds may impact potential for CCO/ CDOs. May require step-climb to avoid inbound transition.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter track distance than the current departure route. Should allow continuous climbs.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Due to an early turn this route is likely to just be below 7,000ft above parts of Bristol City and therefore impact	PARTIAL
ground-based stakeholders.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network Follows current practice to what is flown today with improved network connectivity.	MEI
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Utilises current CAS however may require a small revision of CTA bases to the north of Bristol Airport (no anticipated impact to other airspace users). However, potential impact with Bristol inbounds from the north/ east.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-5A

(alternate eastern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs from the earlier initial turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) May require speed limits to achieve required turn performance. May require step-climb to avoid inbound transition.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter track distance than the current departure route.	-
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Could be used as a respite/ alternative route (from the normal right-turn departure) to the east and used to avoid overflying Bristol & Bath. However, will overfly the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network.	
New route which formalises the current tactical option of left turn out.	
DP9: Technical	DADTIAL
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potentially overflies a gliding site.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Potential additional CAS required to the south/ east of Bristol Airport. Slight interaction with Runway 27 inbounds.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-5B (alternate eastern departure for slow climbing aircraft) – PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Could be used for low performance departures however, possibly not suitable for aircraft able to achieve greater climb/ height.	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Shorter track distance than the current departure route but longer than proposed B27-5.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Possibility for some of the climb to be over the channel and avoids Bristol City (for low performance/ slow climbers). Could be used as a respite route to the east.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Extra track distance could allow separation from other departures/ transitions.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact with Bristol inbounds and possible Hold location.	



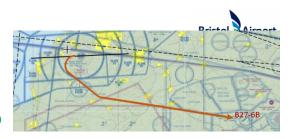
Runway 27 SID B27-6 (south-east departure for first rotation traffic) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Would reduce pre-departure delay during first rotation (a known high demand period). Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Likely to enable CCOs. May require minimum performance requirements due to surrounding topography.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct route and significant fuel saving from today (preferential for airlines).	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not directly overfly any heavily populated areas however does fly over the Mendip AoNB (more sensitive due to use of only in early hours).	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Network capacity benefit of avoiding sectors directly overhead the LTMA (also avoids LTMA inbounds and outbounds). However, would not comply with current network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site and may conflict with MoD operations (FUA agreement required).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Revised and new selectable CAS will be required but it could be matched to demand periods (also potentially additional CDRs/ FUA).	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-6A (alternate south-east departure for first rotation traffic) - NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) Incredibly complex procedure whereby traffic would travel "back at" other Bristol travel. Significant safety concerns due to the very likely confliction with other traffic.	NOT MET
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Reduction in safety standards does not align with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn.	
DP5: Operational	_
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Would reduce pre-departure delay during first rotation (a known high demand period). However, it would not provide reduced departure separation from other North or Eastbound departures. May require minimum climb performance requirements to avoid Bristol City.	77111712
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Increased local track mileage due to wrap-around (particularly when compared to B27-6).	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Supports respite (alternative to B27-6), although likely to increase the population affected by noise due to longer route. More sensitive due to intended use of only in early hours. Avoids overflying Mendip AONB.	PARTIAL
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	
Network capacity benefit of avoiding sectors directly overhead the LTMA (also avoids LTMA inbounds and outbounds). However, an operationally complex procedure due to integration of the route with downstream en route sectors. Also would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	NOT MET
DP9: Technical	_
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Deconfliction required with MoD operations (time based FUA agreement required).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Revised and new CAS may still be required - when compared to B27-6 - but it can be matched to demand periods by use of a managed CDRs). Possible conflict with Bristol Runway 27 inbounds from the north and east. Dependency with B27-5A.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-6B (alternate south-east departure for first rotation traffic) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
No significant safety issues identified.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Would reduce pre-departure delay during first rotation (a known high demand period). Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Likely to enable CCOs. May require minimum performance requirements due to surrounding topography.	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct route and significant fuel saving from today (preferential for airlines).	
DP7: Environmental Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Does not directly overfly any heavily populated areas however does fly over the Mendip AoNB.	
DP8: Operational Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Network capacity benefit of avoiding sectors directly overhead the LTMA (also avoids LTMA inbounds and outbounds). Potentially a simpler region of network airspace to integrate into, when compared to B27-6, although further detailed work required.	PARTIAL
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Overflies a gliding site and may conflict with MoD operations (FUA agreement required).	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Revised and new CAS required but it could be matched to demand periods (also potentially additional CDRs/FUA).	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-7 (southern departure) — PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) - dependent on separation from southern Hold.	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	MET
Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Deconflicted from current inbounds from the south (current conflict requires tactical intervention - less workload). DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) Shorter route than the today's departure route (airlines currently request this routing). Should allow published continuous climbs, subject to procedural separation from the Hold.	MET
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A) Low performance aircraft may overfly some of Weston-Super-Mare shortly after take-off. Some of the remaining flight takes advantage of overflying the water.	PARTIAL
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Formalises what is currently a very tactical operation and region of airspace. Should support high performance aircraft.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	
Improved routing around Exeter traffic. Likely to require some new CAS to contain climb to network connection. Potential interaction with Cardiff traffic, subject to ATC procedures.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-7A (alternate southern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) - dependent on separation from southern Hold. Deconflicted from current inbounds from the south (current conflict requires tactical intervention - less workload).	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than the today's departure route. Should allow continuous climbs, subject to procedural separation from the Hold.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Should avoid overflying Weston-Super-Mare. A lot of the remaining flight takes advantage of overflying the water.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Formalises what is currently a very tactical operation and region of airspace.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Separation from Bristol southern arrivals subject to Hold positioning and procedural separation. Potential interaction with Cardiff and Exeter traffic, subject to ATC procedures.	



Runway 27 SID B27-7B (alternate southern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A) Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) - dependent on separation from southern Hold.	MET
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Deconflicted from current inbounds from the south (current conflict requires tactical intervention - less workload).	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than the today's departure route. Should allow published continuous climbs, subject to procedural separation from the Hold.	· WE
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Low performance aircraft may overfly some of Weston-Super-Mare shortly after take-off. A lot of the remaining flight takes advantage of overflying the water.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Formalises what is currently a very tactical operation and region of airspace. Should support high performance aircraft.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Separation from Bristol southern arrivals subject to Hold positioning and procedural separation. Potential interaction with Cardiff and Exeter traffic, subject to ATC procedures.	PARTIAL



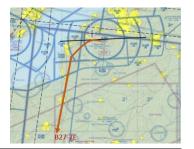
Runway 27 SID B27-7C (alternate southern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Should allow continuous climb operations (min climb performance may be required) - dependent on separation from southern Hold. Deconflicted from current inbounds from the south (current conflict requires tactical intervention - less workload).	MET
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Shorter route than the today's departure route. Should published allow continuous climbs, subject to procedural separation from the Hold.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Low performance aircraft likely to overfly Weston-Super-Mare shortly after take-off. A lot of the remaining flight takes advantage of overflying the water.	174(11)(2
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	MET
Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Formalises what is currently a very tactical operation and region of airspace.	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	MET
No known impact.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Separation from Bristol southern arrivals subject to Hold positioning and procedural separation. Potential interaction with Cardiff and Exeter traffic, subject to ATC procedures.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-7D (alternate southern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	
Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Continuous climbs may be constrained due to holding traffic in the south (unlikely to be able to flight plan a continuous climb).	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Published continuous climbs may not be possible (increased fuel burn) due to not being procedurally separated from potential Hold.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Low performance aircraft likely to overfly Weston-Super-Mare shortly after take-off. A lot of the remaining flight takes advantage of overflying the water.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) This route matches where traffic currently flies when a conditional route is available (N90, weekends only). Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Formalises what is currently a very tactical operation and region of airspace.	MET
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact on MoD and GA from new CAS required.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	
Likely to require some new CAS to contain climb to network connection. Separation from Bristol southern arrivals subject to Hold positioning and procedural separation. Potential interaction with Cardiff and Exeter traffic, subject to ATC procedures.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-7E (alternate southern departure) - PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	_
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	MET
Reduces workload – currently a tactical operation.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	MET
Aligns with the AMS objectives.	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix. Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Potential for reduced departure separation from other SIDs through the earlier initial turn. Continuous climbs may be constrained due to holding traffic in the south (unlikely to be able to flight plan a continuous climb).	PARTIAL
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Published continuous climbs may not be possible (increased fuel burn) due to conflict with potential transitions.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	MET
Should avoid Weston-Super-Mare and does not overfly any other populated areas (below 7,000ft).	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) This route matches where traffic currently flies when a conditional route is available (N90, weekends only). Well positioned for connectivity to the network. Formalises what is currently a very tactical operation and region of airspace.	MET
DP9: Technical	_
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact on MoD and GA from new CAS required.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	DADTIAL
Likely to require some new CAS to contain climb to network connection. Separation from Bristol southern arrivals subject to Hold positioning and procedural separation. Potential interaction with Cardiff and Exeter traffic, subject to ATC procedures.	PARTIAL



Runway 27 SID B27-8 (south-west departure, towards Lands' End) – NOT PROGRESSED

DP1: Safety	
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)	PARTIAL
Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions.	
DP2: Policy	
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET
Major impact on capacity from lack of network connectivity and would not support a shared/integrated airspace for Bristol and Cardiff known traffic flows (requirements of the AMS).	
DP3: Regulation	
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET
No known conflictions.	
DP4: Technical	
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.	
DP5: Operational	
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)	NOT MET
Anticipated to be a very low demand for this route (vs development cost). Significant capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity.	
DP6: Environmental	
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A)	MET
Direct track, minimal fuel burn.	
DP7: Environmental	
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	NOT MET
A lot of climb over the Channel however flies directly over Weston-Super-Mare before climbing over the water.	
DP8: Operational	
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)	NOT MET
Would not comply with network connectivity (possibly requiring further CAS and changes to the network design).	
DP9: Technical	
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	PARTIAL
Potential impact with military training areas to the west.	
DP10: Technical	
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B) Detrimental impact on Cardiff traffic (e.g., departures and arrivals to/ from the south) and opposite direction Bristol inbounds from the south (safety concern).	NOT MET



Annex A: Bristol Airport's Design Principles

Category	Design Principle and Priority	Details
Safety	DP1) Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards Priority A	Safety is at the forefront of everything Bristol Airport does. We believe that it is crucial that a new airspace design maintains and where possible enhances current safety standards.
Policy	DP2) Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it Priority A	CAP 1711 describes what airspace modernisation must deliver including: - the need to increase aviation capacity growth to be sustainable the need to maximise the utilisation of existing runway capacity
Regulation	DP3) Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations Priority A	To maintain safety and ensure integration with the wider airspace.
Technical	DP4) Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology Priority A	The reliance on legacy technology must be removed. Furthermore, aircraft navigation capabilities have increased. To maximise the benefits that these improvements bring, including satellite navigation standards and route positioning accuracy, arrival and departure routes must be designed to make full use of modern navigation technology.
Operational	DP5) Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand Priority A	We believe that Bristol Airport will need to respond to future growth opportunities and as part of the Airspace Modernisation Strategy programme will, in accordance with government policy, ensure that any new airspace design is sufficient to cope with increased demand and link efficiently into the national network.
Environmental	DP6) Should minimise fuel burn and CO ₂ emissions per flight as far as possible Priority A	Bristol Airport should, through airspace design, seek to implement the most efficient flight profiles.
Environmental	DP7) Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders **Refer to the Noise Mitigation Design Principles (11-15) ** Priority A	Bristol Airport should, where possible, reduce and mitigate noise and its distribution in order to manage the impact of aviation growth on local communities in line with government policies. The Air Navigation Guidance 2017 states that the priority for airspace below 7,000ft is to minimise the impact of aviation noise, unless evidence demonstrates a disproportionate increase in CO ₂ emissions



Category	Design Principle and Priority	Details
Operational	DP8) Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control network Priority B	Bristol Airport should consider airspace and route designs that benefit the operation and resilience of the airport and the national airspace network.
Technical	DP9) Should minimise impact on other airspace users Priority B	In accordance with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy, Bristol Airport should consider designs and procedures that facilitate and accommodate access to airspace for non-commercial users, including General Aviation (e.g., recreational aviation or private transport), Ministry of Defence and other aviation communities.
Technical	DP10) Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields Priority B	The volume of Controlled Airspace considered by Bristol Airport should be the minimum necessary to deliver a safe and efficient operation, taking into account Procedure Design standards and the needs of adjacent aerodromes and airfields.



Annex B: Design Principle Evaluation – RAG (Red/ Amber/ Green) Criteria

DP1: Safety		
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A)		
No significant safety issues identified.	MET	
Issues identified that would require a robust safety case such as increased workload.	PARTIAL	
Unlikely to pass a safety case.	NOT MET	
DP2: Policy		
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and a future plans associated with it (Priority A)	any current or	
Aligned with the AMS.	MET	
Partially aligned with the AMS.	PARTIAL	
Significantly contradicts with the AMS.	NOT MET	
DP3: Regulation Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)		
No known conflictions.	MET	
Partially aligned with relevant laws and regulations.	PARTIAL	
Not aligned with relevant laws and regulations.	NOT MET	
DP4: Technical		
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	
No known conflictions. Appropriate RNAV standard to be used.	MET	
Limitation on RNAV standard or fleet mix.	PARTIAL	
Option would not make use of modern navigation technology.	NOT MET	
DP5: Operational		
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A)		
No capacity constraints, option supports future schedule.	MET	
Potential capacity constraint or low demand anticipated.	PARTIAL	
Significant capacity constraints.	NOT MET	
DP6: Environmental		
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priori	-	
Design option supports minimising emissions e.g., through placement or distance from airport.	MET	
Emissions could be reduced further if design option is tweaked e.g., positioning.	PARTIAL	
Option would have an adverse impact on the environment.	NOT MET	
DP7: Environmental		
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise community and stakeholders (Priority A)		
Minimal noise/ tranquillity impact or no change to the current impact.	MET	
Small increase in noise/ tranquillity impact compared to today's operation.	PARTIAL	
Significant noise/ tranquillity impact.	NOT MET	
DP8: Operational		
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B)		



Positive resilience e.g., good network connectivity, useful positioning of procedures.

Minor design changes may be needed to improve resilience e.g., placement of procedures, avoid busy

MET PARTIAL

Significant resilience issues e.g., no network connectivity, operational complexity.

NOT MET

DP9: Technical

Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)

Minimal or no known impact on other airspace users such as GA or military operations.

MET

Small impact on other airspace users (could be minimised through design tweaks).

PARTIAL

Significant impact on other airspace users.

NOT MET

DP10: Technical

Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)

Minimal or no changes to CAS or impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields.

MET

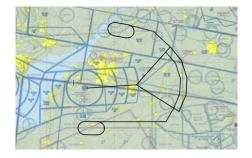
Small increase or change to CAS. Interaction with other traffic but not safety critical

Significant increase or change to CAS. Detrimental interaction with other traffic would create safety

PARTIAL

concerns.

NOT MET



Annex C: Point Merge Evaluation

DP1: Safety		
Must maintain and where possible, enhance safety standards (Priority A) Robust safety case required to account for this busy region of airspace and potential interactions. Significant additional training would be required. Concern that a Point Merge would not be an appropriate procedure to react to tactical changes such as Bristol Airport's short notice start/ stop operation in adverse weather conditions.	NOT MET	
DP2: Policy		
Must accord with the CAA's published Airspace Modernisation Strategy (CAP 1711) and any current or future plans associated with it (Priority A)	NOT MET	
Major impact on capacity (requirement of the AMS) from lack of network connectivity.		
DP3: Regulation		
Must be compliant with all relevant laws and regulations (Priority A)	MET	
No known conflictions.		
DP4: Technical		
Must maximise efficiency by using modern navigation technology (Priority A)	MET	
Appropriate RNAV standard to be used dependent on traffic mix.		
DP5: Operational		
Must provide sufficient capacity to support future demand (Priority A) Anticipated to be a very low demand for this type of delay absorption mechanism vs very high development cost. Significant capacity constraints from lack of network connectivity and interaction/conflicts with other traffic flows.	NOT MET	
DP6: Environmental		
Should minimise fuel burn and CO2 emissions per flight as far as possible (Priority A) The Point Merge sequencing arcs would introduce additional track miles in level flight, although subsequent CDA compliancy would be effective.	PARTIAL	
DP7: Environmental		
Should use noise-efficient operational practices to minimise the impact of aircraft noise on the local community and stakeholders (Priority A)	NOT MET	
A significant number of people would be newly overflown as aircraft are sequenced from the holds.		
DP8: Operational		
Should maintain or enhance operational resilience of the Air Traffic Control Network (Priority B) Would not comply with network connectivity and would also require significant further CAS and changes to the network design).	NOT MET	
DP9: Technical		
Should minimise impact on other airspace users (Priority B)	NOT MET	
Detrimental impact from the considerable additional CAS required.		
DP10: Technical		
Should minimise controlled airspace (CAS) and impact on adjacent aerodrome and airfields (Priority B)	NOT MET	
Detrimental impact on other airspace users as this would require an excessive amount of CAS to contain the holding patterns and Point Merge transitions.		