

DVOR SAM-OCK STARs Documentation: Stage 4 Update and Submit

Step 4A Update Design

Step 4B SAM-OCK Airspace Change Proposal V2.0

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Publication History

Issue	Month/Year	Change Requests in this issue
Issue 1.0	July 2018	Published
Issue 2.0	Jan 2019	Resubmitted to SARG following clarifications

Step 4A – Update Design

Since the introduction of SAIP AD1 in November 2017, no flights have filed flightplans to Heathrow (EGLL) via OCK 3E (originally planned to be replicated as BILNI 1H under this proposal) nor to Gatwick (EGKK) via WILLO 3D (originally planned to be replicated as BILNI 1G under this proposal). The RNAV1 STARs OTMET 1H and OTMET 1G are used instead.

We propose to withdraw the planned replication of OCK 3E/BILNI 1H and WILLO 3D/BILNI 1G in light of this evidence, and indeed withdraw both OCK 3E and WILLO 3D STARs from service.

In the event that a flight is unable to comply with RNAV1 intends to land at either airport, Heathrow EGLL RNAV5 arrivals may use the OCK 2C (truncated/replicated to become HAZEL 1H under this proposal) and Gatwick RNAV5 arrivals the WILLO 3A (truncated/replicated to become GWC 1G under this proposal).

We initially targeted an implementation date of 6th December 2018. To achieve this, we submitted Issue 1.0 of the ACP on Friday 6th July 2018 and requested a reduced 8-week decision period (rather than 10) in order to achieve the target date. The decision date was not met due to internal resource constraints within the CAA.

We are now targeting an implementation date of 23rd May 2019, which is AIRAC 06 of 2019. The timeline for this proposal is therefore fixed by this planned implementation date. To ensure we meet this, we would need a CAA decision by the AIS deadline of 22nd February 2019. Due to the relative simplicity and lack of impact of this proposal alongside submitting the initial ACP 6 months ago, we are therefore requesting a reduced 5-week decision period.

Sections 15.3 - 15.8 below describe the IFPs relevant to each airport, including the current connectivity; proposed connectivity; how the design principles have been applied; and their results. They describe the updated versions of IFPs which will be updated in the relevant AIP pages, as summarised in Reference 4.

We have listed all of the minor changes between this Issue 2.0 of the ACP, and the initial Issue 1.0 in Table 1 below. We are also proposing an additional nomenclature change to two Gatwick SIDs. A justification paragraph has been included on Page 3 below alongside an appropriate table in the Impact Assessment, Section 15.5.

Section(s)	Change
Entire document	'ATPAK' 5LNC replaced with 'SAMIZ', which SAM will be renamed as
Step 4A – Update Design (Page 2)	Updated to reflect the revised timeline Additional section included to list proposed changes to EGKK SIDs, under "Proposed Change to Scope of Work"
Document title, publication history, footers	Updated to reflect the latest document version
Section 4 (current airspace)	Updated to include airspace structures affected by proposed administrative changes within the AIP
Sections 4 (current airspace), 6 (proposed design) and 15.4 (impact assessment)	TIMBA 1C/ 1D STARs removed from this proposal (moved to the GWC ACP) LUMBA 1C/ 1D STARs removed from this proposal (they do not exist)

Section(s)	Change
	anymore)
Sections 5 (statement of need) and 15.2 (DAP 1916)	Updated to reflect the revised timeline
Section 6 (proposed design)	Updated to include the AIP administrative changes, not necessarily linked to the SAM/ OCK DVORs
Sections 6 (proposed design) and 15.2 (DAP 1916)	Updated ICARD 5LNC "OKKOM" (previously INTED)
Section 6 (proposed design)	Note added to UMBUR 1S (updated as part of SAIP AD4)
Sections 7.2 – 7.5	Updated statements on "no stakeholders identified as being impacted by the proposed changes"
Sections 9 - 14	Further clarification added to all of the table comments. Additional tables added to the "Terminal airspace requirements" section, including clarification
Section 15.2 (DAP 1916)	Confirmed removal of OCK 1A STAR. Removed point that other "editorial/ admin" changes are to be agreed. OCK 1D is to be re-designated as TOBID 1X (rather than 1H) in order to align with the CAA naming convention for extraordinary STARs. OCK 1G is to be re-designated as BIG 1X (rather than BIG 1H), and BIG 1G as OKKOM 1Z (rather than OKKOM 1H); for the same reason as TOBID 1X. Clarification on DVORs being u/s, added to points 37b – d. WILLO 3D/ OCK 3E STARs have been removed from this scope of work as they have not been flown since 09/11/2017. They were never converted to BILNI STARs. Updated to include proposed name changes to SAM 3P/ 3W SIDs.
Sections 15.3 - 15.8	Impact Assessment tables added for IFPs associated with each airport and ATS route re-designation changes
Proposed Change to Scope of Work (Page 3); Sections 2, 4, 4.1, 6.1, 6.2	Inclusion of nomenclature changes to two Gatwick SAM SIDs

Table 1: Differences between ACP V1.0 and ACP V2.0

Proposed Change to Scope of Work

The DAP1916 for this proposal made no reference to any SID changes, as they are an aerodrome dependency. However during the Impact Assessment after this submission, it became apparent from a flight planning perspective that the SAM 3P/ 3W SIDs could not remain designated as SAM.

As part of this proposal, SAM is going to be renamed as SAMIZ on the ATS Routes. If an aircraft filed a SAM SID and then routed to the next waypoint after SAM; IFPS in Brussels would reject the flight plan as it would not be able to pair the 'SAM' route with the 'SAMIZ' route. We therefore sought approval from Gatwick Airport limited to amend the name of the SIDs to SAMIZ 1P/ 1W, such that it ended at SAMIZ and then the IFPS pairing issue is resolved.

The SID itself does not change and there is no change to lateral tracks or vertical profiles of aircraft that will use it – the numbers of which will be very low as the vast majority utilise the RNAV1 NOVMA & IMVUR SIDs. These SIDs are also only used by departures from Runway 08R/ L, which accounts for around 30% of the time; and the vast majority of departures will also be RNAV1 equipped. It is solely an administrative change to resolve a flight plan rejection issue which we did not know existed.

Unfortunately we are unable to use a DCT to get around this issue; if the DCT is aligned with an ATS Route, IFPS automatically allocates the ATS Route which will include SAMIZ and hence the flight plan will be rejected.

Our preference would have been to leave it as a SAM 3P/ 3W SID however we have been advised that this would cause the issue described above and hence the requirement to amend the name of the SID. We are therefore including this administrative change as part of this ACP.

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2. Introduction

NATS operates 46 DVORs around the UK which are going through the first batch of rationalisation as part of NATS' DVOR Rationalisation Programme. This is due to the DVORs operating well beyond their design life and no longer being needed due to RNAV5 mandated ATS routes. This extended period of use has also created continued and unnecessary maintenance costs; as well as impacting upon airport development work prevented by safeguarding the nav aids.

Within the UK, there are several en-route instrument flight procedures (IFP) which are dependent on these radio navigation aids (nav aids). As a number of them are scheduled to be removed from service, the en-route IFP definitions require updating so that they no longer refer to the nav aids scheduled to be removed.

This airspace proposal is limited to en-route IFPs, in the UK AIP, using DVORs Ockham (OCK) and Southampton (SAM) as materially important nav aids. The scope of the proposal is limited to standard instrument arrival routes (STARs) and their associated holding patterns, referring to OCK and/or SAM as conventional nav aids, where NATS is the primary air navigation services provider (ANSP). We are also proposing a nomenclature change to two Gatwick 'SAM' SIDs.

Airport-based procedures such as standard instrument departures (SIDs) and instrument approaches are not relevant to the en-route scope of this proposed; except for two Gatwick SIDs. Gatwick Airport Limited has agreed to change the names of the SAM 3P/ 3W SIDs to SAMIZ SIDs. This is due to a flight planning problem which would arise if they were not changed, as covered on Page 2 above. Airport operators are separately developing their own equivalent procedures presuming DVOR rationalisation.

As described in Section 8.2.1 below, there are several methods in which a STAR/ hold nav aids dependency can be removed. As such, each STAR and hold has been evaluated in order to determine the most appropriate method in which to remove the dependency from OCK/ SAM. This method improves the overall network connectivity, reduces duplication and accounts for the current usage levels.

3. Executive Summary

In support of the DVOR Rationalisation Programme, NATS has identified all AIP en route references to, and dependencies on, the OCK and SAM nav aids. In order to remove AIP IFP dependencies from these nav aids, a list of six design principles have been created which have been used to assess the individual IFPs against. The highest priority principle has been to ensure that none of the proposed technical changes would result in a change to flight behaviours. The remaining design principles focussed on techniques which could be used to remove the dependencies, such as IFP replication or truncation.

Three separate design options were developed in order to remove the en-route IFP dependencies on the OCK and SAM DVORs. The first considered option, of doing nothing, would retain all of the current STARs and holds unchanged from today's AIP definition. Option 1 would replicate each IFP with an OCK or SAM dependency, exactly as defined today. Option 2 would evaluate each IFP individually, as used in practice, using replication and/or truncation where appropriate.

The design principles mentioned above were used to qualitatively assess each of the three options. This process reduced the three options down to one known as Option 2 which is the preferred concept option presented here. There has been no public or aviation consultation required for this airspace change proposal as these are technical changes to the IFPs, with no material changes to the current operation.

4. Current Airspace Description

The current en-route IFPs, which use the OCK or SAM DVORs as nav aids, are all IFPs associated with the following airports: Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton, Southampton and Bournemouth. These have all been summarised in Table 2 below and can also be found in the Multi Gateway assessment document ^(Ref 1).

Associated Airport	Current IFP	Current Routing
Heathrow	OCK 4B	DOMUT-KATHY-HAZEL-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 2C	SAM-HAZEL-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 3E	BILNI-KUMIL-ELDER-BEGTO-HAZEL-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 1D	HON-WOD-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 1A	KENET-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 2F	BEDEK-NIGIT-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 1G	BIG-DORKI-OCK
Heathrow	OCK 1H	LAM-DORKI-OCK
Heathrow	BIG 1G	OCK-DORKI-HILLY-BIG
Heathrow	WEALD 1G	OCK-DORKI-HILLY-WEALD
Heathrow	All TOMMOs	Equivalent to OCK arrivals
Gatwick	WILLO 3A	SAM-GWC-HOLLY-WILLO
Gatwick	WILLO 4C	DOMUT-KATHY-AVANT-GWC-HOLLY-WILLO
Gatwick	WILLO 3D	BILNI-KUMIL-AVANT-GWC-HOLLY-WILLO
Gatwick	SAM 3P	Depart on the DET VOR radial then turn onto a SAM VOR radial
Gatwick	SAM 3W	Depart on the DET VOR radial then turn onto a SAM VOR radial
Gatwick	ASTRA 3A 4C 3D	Contingency, equivalent to relevant WILLO arrivals
Stansted and Luton	LOREL 4C	AVANT-OCK-VATON-BPK-BKY-BUSTA-LOREL
Stansted and Luton	LOREL 2D	GIBSO-BEGTO-AVANT-OCK-VATON- BPK-BKY-BUSTA-LOREL
Stansted and Luton	LOREL 2S	BEDEK-NIGIT-OCK-VATON- BPK-BKY-BUSTA-LOREL
Stansted and Luton	ASKEY4C 2D 2S	Contingency equivalent to relevant LOREL arrivals
Southampton and Bournemouth	SAM 2A	NEDEX-KIDLI-CPT-PEPIS-SAM

Associated Airport	Current IFP	Current Routing
Southampton and Bournemouth	UMBUR 1S ¹	UMBUR-OCK-PEPIS-SAM
Southampton and Bournemouth	SAM 1C	WCO-PEPIS-SAM
Southampton and Bournemouth	SAM 1F	KENET-CPT-PEPIS-SAM
Southampton and Bournemouth	SAM 1G	HON-BAMBO-EVSEM-RISIN-NUBRI-PEPIS-SAM
Southampton and Bournemouth	SAM 1E	PEPUL-MOVEN-BAMBO-EVSEM-RISIN-NUBRI-PEPIS-SAM
Southampton and Bournemouth	NEDUL 1A	THRED-NEDUL

Table 2: Current IFPs with dependencies on OCK or SAM DVORs

This proposal also contains a number of administrative changes we are proposing; alongside removing the SAM/ OCK DVOR dependencies from the above IFPs. These administrative changes are also included as we are taking the opportunity to rationalise and improve the overall ATS network in a logical manner. The relevant airspace structures, and related AIP sections, which are associated with the administrative changes, are in Table XXX below.

Airspace Structure	Comment	AIP Section
En-route high level holding patterns	Reference to VOR SAM currently exists	ENR 1.1
Lower and upper ATS routes	RNAV routes incorrectly and inconsistently listed under the lower and upper ATS routes sections	ENR 3.1 & 3.2
En-route holding	Does not currently list a maximum holding level	ENR 3.6

Table 3: Current Relevant Airspace Structures associated with Administrative Changes

4.1 Structures and Routes

The full technical notes and associated charts for each of the above IFPs, listed in Table 2, can be found in the following references:

- Heathrow IFPs – Slides 46-52 of the Framework Briefing slide pack ^(Ref 3)
- Gatwick IFPs – Slides 55-58 of the Framework Briefing slide pack ^(Ref 3)
 - o A nomenclature change to two Gatwick SIDs is also included as part of this proposal; since the Framework Briefing was held. This is covered on Page 3 above.
- Stansted and Luton IFPs – Slides 59-60 of the Framework Briefing slide pack ^(Ref 3)
- Southampton and Bournemouth IFPs – Slides 63-66 of the Framework Briefing slide pack ^(Ref 3)

4.2 Airspace usage and proposed effect

The proportions of aircraft, including fleet mix and operators, using any of the IFPs related to this project would not change as an outcome of the proposed changes. There would be no change to pilot or controller behaviour,

¹ SAM 1B became the UMBUR 1S STAR as part of SAIP AD4 (implemented on 06/12/18)

and no change to lateral or vertical traffic dispersion. Therefore the airspace usage and current operation will stay the same as today with no change.

4.3 Operational efficiency, complexity, delays and choke points

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

4.4 Safety issues

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

Ensuring the safety of the proposed changes is a priority for NATS. NATS has a dedicated safety manager for the DVOR project who ensures that the safety representatives from SARG have oversight of the safety assurance process. Section 10 contains further details on the safety assessment for this proposal.

4.5 Environmental issues

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

5. Statement of Need

The text from the DAP1916 Statement of Need ^(Ref 2) submitted in October 2017 for this airspace change proposal summarises the individual changes in support of the en-route dependency on the OCK and SAM DVORs, due for removal in 2019. This has been included in Appendix section 15.2 below.

6. Proposed Airspace Description

6.1 Objectives/ requirements for Proposed Design

The primary objective for this proposed airspace design is to remove any en-route IFP dependencies on the OCK and SAM DVORs. This will be achieved by replacing the current connectivity using RNAV5 procedures. The en-route flight procedures under consideration are all STARs, en-route holding patterns and terminal holding patterns where OCK or SAM are material to their definition. This proposal also includes a nomenclature change to two Gatwick 'SAM' SIDs.

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

The CAA's PBN STAR Replication Policy for Conventional STAR Replacement has been used as a basis for this proposal. It defines PBN STAR Replication as a PBN redesign of an existing conventional STAR from the commencement of the STAR in the ATS en-route network to the termination point without introducing any change to existing track patterns over the ground. RNAV5 is mandated for en-route IFPs and does not require consultation under the CAA's replication policy. It would also allow a simple RNAV5 to RNAV1 conversion; however this is out of the scope of this project.

This project has also been used as an opportunity to review the relevance of the existing procedures and their details. As such, methods such as introducing truncations where an existing ATS route already formed the initial section of a STAR have been explored and considered, in line with the STAR replication policy mentioned above.

6.2 Proposed New Airspace/ Route Definition and Usage

There is no predicted change to flight behaviour as a consequence of this airspace change proposal. This means that there would be no change to pilot or controller behaviour (apart from designation changes), and no change to lateral or vertical traffic dispersion. The proposed changes will also not alter route usage within the associated airspace.

A full summary of all of the proposed changes and associated impacts can be found in the Multi Gateway Assessment document ^(Ref 1). This document details the impact assessment which was completed for all of the IFPs where OCK or SAM DVORs are material to the procedure, as listed below. This document includes a full list of all IFPs: their current connectivity, the proposed connectivity and the impact of the proposed change for each IFP.

- Heathrow OCK/ TOMMO STARs (ten individual IFPs)
- Gatwick WILLO STARs (three individual IFPs)
- Gatwick SAM SIDs (two individual IFPs)
- Stansted and Luton LOREL/ASKEY STARs (four individual IFPs)
- Southampton and Bournemouth SAM/ NEDUL STARs (seven individual IFPs)

Charts and technical notes on all 26 of the above individual IFPs can be found in the Framework Briefing document ^(Ref 3). This is except for the proposed nomenclature change to the two Gatwick 'SAM' SIDs, as this has been included since the Framework Briefing meeting was held.

For all except two of the procedures, the proposed connectivity remained entirely unchanged due to RNAV5 replication; with or without appropriate truncation. As mentioned above, this means no change to route usage or traffic patterns over the ground.

There were two instances where the current procedures needed changing in order to continue working. The Heathrow OCK 1D IFP is currently a stack-swap STAR which is not flightplannable due to a lack of connectivity. As such, arrivals would be tactically instructed to OCK by controllers. The proposed technical amendment to this IFP will formally reflect that tactical solution, reduce the manual work and would introduce no change to traffic patterns.

The other IFP requiring a change is the Southampton/ Bournemouth SAM1G STAR which is not currently flyable due to legacy problems with close proximity of waypoints and an incorrect route descriptor. The proposed technical amendment will remove a defunct waypoint from a segment of the STAR and convert all waypoints to the correct definition. These changes will not introduce any changes to traffic patterns.

The location of OCK would be renamed as a 5-letter name code 'OKKOM', and the location of SAM would become 'SAMIZ'. These changes will also not introduce any changes to traffic patterns.

As mentioned above, in Section 4, this proposal also contains a number of administrative changes which are included in order to rationalise the overall ATS network in a logical manner. These administrative changes are listed in below.

Airspace Structure	Comment	AIP Section
En-route high level holding patterns	Reference to VORs, including SAM, removed	ENR 1.1
Lower and upper ATS routes	RNAV routes moved to appropriate AIP section (ENR 3.3) in order to make the promulgation of the routes ICAO compliant	ENR 3.1 – 3.3
En-route holding	Updated to include a maximum holding level for GWC	ENR 3.6

Table 4: Proposed Administrative Changes

The summary of the proposed changes is that changing the procedures will not alter the traffic patterns or route usage, due to the truncation/replication of STARs and the associated appropriate revision or addition of ATS routes.

The following technical documents provide further information on the proposed designs:

- A document summarising the draft AIP changes lists the changes, alongside the AIP pages where these changes need to occur ^(Ref 4).
- A technical definition document which contains the WGS84 data in excel format ^(Ref 5).

7. Impacts and Consultation

7.1 Net impacts summary for proposed route

Category	Impact	Evidence
Safety/Complexity	No impact on safety or complexity	See Section 4.4 and Section 10
Capacity/Delay	No impact on capacity/ usage or delay	See Section 4.3
Fuel Efficiency/CO ₂	No impact, there will be no change to lateral or vertical tracks	See Section 7.6
Noise – Leq/ SEL	No impact, this is a Level 2C change	See Section 7.7
Tranquillity, visual intrusion (AONBs & National Parks)	No impact, this is a Level 2C change	See Section 7.7
Local Air Quality	No impact, this is a Level 2C change	See Section 7.7
Other Airspace Users	No impact, no changes to volume or classification of CAS	See Section s 7.3 to 7.5

7.2 Units affected by the proposal

The following airports have been engaged throughout the project:

- Heathrow
- Gatwick
- Stansted and Luton
- Southampton and Bournemouth

The airports have been fully briefed on the proposed changes and the justification behind why the en-route DVOR dependencies are being removed. The proposed changes have all been designed to be invisible from an airport' perspective, asides from the AIP changes described below.

The proposed changes will alter nomenclature in the aerodrome AIP pages for the above airports. There will also be a few minor technical amendments such as STAR truncations. Asides from these technical changes, there are no other impacts anticipated for airports as the scope of these changes if just for en-route procedures, not airports.

Airports will complete their own airspace change proposals if they wish to remove dependencies from other airport-specific local procedures, such as SIDs and approaches.

There has been no consultation held as part of these proposed airspace changes as there were no unit or airport operator stakeholders identified as being impacted by the proposed changes. The changes are purely technical changes which will not lead to any material change to the current operation.

7.3 Military impact and consultation

A CAA-led consultation was held with NATMAC in 2009, with a NATMAC Informative produced on 7th October 2010. Airlines were broadly supportive, with the NATS reduction in expenditure as a favourable item.

As mentioned above, there has not been a consultation held as part of these proposed airspace changes as there were no military airspace user stakeholders identified as being impacted by the proposed changes. The changes are purely technical changes which will not lead to any material change to the current operation.

7.4 General Aviation airspace users impact and consultation

As mentioned above, there has been no other consultation held as part of these proposed airspace changes as there were no General Aviation airspace user stakeholders identified as being impacted by the proposed changes.

7.5 Commercial air transport impact and consultation

There would only be technical changes for commercial air transport such as nomenclature and RNAV5 route replication. On the two occasions where the existing connectivity does not work and have been proposed corrections, there would be no change to flight behaviour as there would be no change to lateral or vertical tracks.

As mentioned above, there has not been a consultation as part of these proposed airspace changes as there were no commercial air transport stakeholders identified as being impacted by the proposed changes; other than the nomenclature changes mentioned.

7.6 CO₂ environmental analysis impact and consultation

There would be no change in fuel, CO₂ or greenhouse gases and emissions as a result of the proposed changes because there would no change to lateral or vertical tracks. As mentioned above, there has not been a consultation as part of these proposed changes.

This aligns with the highest priority design principle of ensuring that none of the proposed technical changes to IFP definitions result in any change to actual flight behaviours.

7.7 Local environmental impacts and consultation

There would be no change in environmental impacts as a result of the proposed changes because there would be no change to lateral or vertical tracks. As mentioned above, there has not been a consultation as part of these proposed changes.

This aligns with the highest priority design principle of ensuring that none of the proposed technical changes to IFP definitions result in any change to actual flight behaviours.

7.8 Economic impacts

There are no predicted economic changes, nor any costs or benefits which could be monetised, as a result of the proposed changes. The development of this airspace change proposal has not been informed by any economic constraints or opportunities.

8. Analysis of Options

8.1 Airspace Change Design Options

In order to remove the en-route IFP dependencies on the OCK and SAM DVORs, NATS developed three separate options on how best to adapt the UK airspace in support of this. These are known as Option 0 – do nothing, Option 1 and Option 2. They are also summarised in the multi-gateway document ^(Ref 1).

The first considered option, of doing nothing, would retain all of the current STARs and holds unchanged from today's AIP definition. Options 1 and 2 involve making changes to today's AIP definition. Option 1 would replicate each STAR and hold with a OCK or SAM dependency, exactly as defined today. Whilst Option 2 would evaluate each STAR and hold individually, as used in practice, using replication where appropriate.

8.2 Design Options Assessment

8.2.1 Design Principles

Design principles have been created in order to assess the options described in Section 8.1 above. They have been constructed around the general objectives for this airspace change proposal such as removing en-route dependencies from OCK and SAM, and reviewing the relevance of existing procedures. For example, as part of updating the final proposed design as described on Page 3 above, it was concluded that two of the IFPs were no longer required as flights can flightplan via other routes.

The analogy of a toolbox was used to describe potential methods of removing the en-route dependencies from the DVORs, which each tool having a particular function, in combination with other tools when appropriate. This analogy has been used to construct the design principles around.

The overriding design principle, with the highest priority, for this airspace change has been that none of the proposed technical changes to the definition of IFPs would result in a change to actual flight behaviours: laterally, vertically or in dispersal.

The other design principles for this proposal are:

Design Principle	Description
DP1 Admin	Remove unnecessary references to DVORs which are not material to the procedure
DP2 Withdraw	Some STARs are rarely used, some do the same job, some have segments in common with other STARs (see DP4 Truncate)
DP3 Replicate	PBN Replication – replace conventional STARs/Holds with RNAV STARs/Holds
DP4 Truncate	Draft STAR Truncation Policy, awaiting formal publication by CAA ISP, used here as agreed with CAA. When applied logically to STARs with many common segments, can result in withdrawal of unnecessary duplicate STARs (DP2) When the final arrangement is decided, the truncated conventional STAR is always RNAV-replicated (DP3)
DP5 Technical amendment	Minor changes to a STAR which currently cannot be flown as it is formally defined, for legacy reasons – these changes always reflect what would actually happen in practical terms.

The six design principles summarised above have been detailed fully in the multi-gateway document ^(Ref 1), which includes a contextual example of each design principle being put into practice.

Two other design principles were considered and discarded as not appropriate for use. One principle was to use FMS overlays in order to allow continued "conventional" STAR use, and the other was to initiate a complete redesign of the STARs. Neither of these design principles has been included in this proposal, following CAA engagement.

8.2.2 Options Assessment using the Design Principles

The three options outlined in Section 8.1 above were assessed against the following six design principles:

- Design principle 0: no change to flight behaviours
- Design principle 1: administrative change
- Design principle 2: withdraw unnecessary STARs
- Design principle 3: replicate using RNAV replication policies
- Design principle 4: truncate original STAR then replicate the remainder
- Design principle 5: technical amendment

Each of the three options was qualitatively assessed against each design principle in order to evaluate whether the principle had been met, partially met or not at all. The first Option 0, of doing nothing, did not meet any of the design principles except for principle 0: no changes to flight behaviours. Option 0 therefore does not achieve the removal of dependencies from the OCK and SAM dependencies and has been rejected.

Option 1, concerning the replication of each STAR and hold, fully met two design principles of not changing flight behaviours (Design Principle 0) and of completing RNAV replication (Design Principle 3). However, it only partially met Design Principle 2 of withdrawing unnecessary STARs; and did not meet any of the final three principles. Although Option 1 achieves the DVOR dependencies, it does not improve network connectivity, leave route segment duplication in place nor account for current usage levels. Therefore Option 1 has also been rejected.

The final Option 2, involving an individual evaluation of each IFP, fully met all six of the design principles. As this option focussed on a flexible approach for removing the DVOR dependencies, it was able to meet all of the proposed technical design principles; whilst still ensuring no changes to flight behaviours, which was the highest priority design principle.

The conclusion of this assessment was to reduce the number of design concepts to one, known as Option 2 which best meets all of the design principles. This removes the DVOR dependencies whilst also improving the overall network connectivity, reducing duplication and taking into consideration the current usage levels.

A full summary of the above assessment can be found in Section 2 of the Stages 1-3 Multi-Gateway document ^(Ref 1).

9. Airspace Description Requirements

	The proposal should provide a full description of the proposed change including the following:	Description for this proposal
a	The type of route or structure; for example, airway, UAR, Conditional Route, Advisory Route, CTR, SIDs/ STARs, holding patterns etc.	SIDs, STARs and en-route/ terminal holding patterns only - see Section 6.
b	The hours of operation of the airspace and any seasonal variations	H24
c	Interaction with domestic and international en-route structures, TMAs or CTAs with an explanation of how connectivity is to be achieved. Connectivity to aerodromes not connected to CAS should be covered	This proposal would not have any impact on current connectivity - see Section 6.2 and Reference 4
d	Airspace buffer requirements (if any). Where applicable describe how the CAA policy statement on 'Special Use Airspace – Safety Buffer Policy for Airspace Design Purposes' has been applied.	N/A – this proposal does not change any existing/ introduce new buffers.
e	Supporting information on traffic data including statistics and forecasts for the various categories of aircraft movements (passenger, freight, test and training, aero club, other) and terminal passenger numbers	This proposal would have no impact on airspace usage - see Sections 4.2 and 6.2.
f	Analysis of the impact of the traffic mix on complexity and workload of operations	This proposal would have no impact on the traffic mix - see Sections 4.2 and 6.2.
g	Evidence of relevant draft Letters of Agreement, including any arising out of consultation and/or airspace management requirements	N/A – this proposal does not change any existing/ introduce new LoAs.
h	Evidence that the airspace design is compliant with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and any other UK policy or filed differences, and UK policy on the Flexible Use of Airspace (or evidence of mitigation where it is not)	STAR Replication policy and PANS-OPS compliance.
i	The proposed airspace classification with justification for that classification	No change to existing airspace classification.
j	Demonstration of commitment to provide airspace users equitable access to the airspace as per the classification and where necessary indicate resources to be applied or a commitment to provide them in line with forecast traffic growth. 'Management by exclusion' would not be acceptable	N/A - this proposal does not change any existing/ introduce new airspace user access.
k	Details of and justification for any delegation of ATS	No change to the delegation of ATS.

10. Safety Assessment

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

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

10.3 The Option 2 concept would take full account of existing usage and connectivity needs.

10.4 There would be a qualitative improvement in safety because each remaining IFP would use improved navigation specifications and be defined in an official manner.

10.5 Today's conventional IFPs are known to be flown using FMS overlays, which are not state-regulated in the same way.

10.6 Therefore, there would be a positive impact on safety whilst also improving the overall network connectivity.

11. Operational Impact

	An analysis of the impact of the change on all airspace users, airfields and traffic levels must be provided, and include an outline concept of operations describing how operations within the new airspace will be managed. Specifically, consideration should be given to:	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	Impact on IFR general air traffic and operational air traffic or on VFR General Aviation (GA) traffic flow in or through the area	No impact to air traffic (technical change only) – see Section 7.4.
b	Impact on VFR operations (including VFR routes where applicable);	No impact on VFR operations. See Sections 7.4 - 7.5.
c	Consequential effects on procedures and capacity, i.e. on SIDs, STARs, and/or holding patterns. Details of existing or planned routes and holds	No impact on procedures or capacity (technical change only) - see Section 6.2.
d	Impact on aerodromes and other specific activities within or adjacent to the proposed airspace	No impact on aerodromes or other relevant activities – see Section 7.2.
e	Any flight planning restrictions and/or route requirements	No impact – technical changes only.

12. Supporting Infrastructure/ Resources

	General requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	Evidence to support RNAV and conventional navigation as appropriate with details of planned availability and contingency procedures	N/A – current RNAV5 coverage is demonstrably adequate
b	Evidence to support primary and secondary surveillance radar (SSR) with details of planned availability and contingency procedures	Traffic uses the same regions as today in a similar manner from a surveillance point of view. Demonstrably adequate for the region.
c	Evidence of communications infrastructure including R/T coverage, with availability and contingency procedures	Traffic uses the same regions as today in a similar manner from a comms infrastructure point of view. Demonstrably adequate for the region.
d	The effects of failure of equipment, procedures and/or personnel with respect to the overall management of the airspace must be considered	Existing contingency procedures, based on conventional navigation DVORs SAM/ OCK, would no longer be required and will be withdrawn. RNAV replication removes the dependency from the SAM/ OCK DVORs. Other existing contingency procedures and management protocol will continue to apply as today.
e	Effective responses to the failure modes that will enable the functions associated with airspace to be carried out including details of navigation aid coverage, unit personnel levels, separation standards and the design of the airspace in respect of existing international standards or guidance material	As above.
f	A clear statement on SSR code assignment requirements	No change to SSR code allocation.
g	Evidence of sufficient numbers of suitably qualified staff required to provide air traffic services following the implementation of a change	No training or additional qualifications required.

13. Airspace and Infrastructure

	General requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	The airspace structure must be of sufficient dimensions with regard to expected aircraft navigation performance and manoeuvrability to fully contain horizontal and vertical flight activity in both radar and non-radar environments	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure (technical changes only). See Section 6.2.
b	Where an additional airspace structure is required for radar control purposes, the dimensions shall be such that radar control manoeuvres can be contained within the structure, allowing a safety buffer. This safety buffer shall be in accordance with agreed parameters as set down in CAA policy statement 'Safety Buffer Policy for Airspace Design Purposes Segregated Airspace'. Describe how the safety buffer is applied, show how the safety buffer is portrayed to the relevant parties, and provide the required agreements between the relevant ANSPs/ airspace users detailing procedures on how the airspace will be used. This may be in the form of Letters of Agreement with the appropriate level of diagrammatic explanatory detail.	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure (technical changes only).
c	The Air Traffic Management system must be adequate to ensure that prescribed separation can be maintained between aircraft within the airspace structure and safe management of interfaces with other airspace structures	As today - no proposed changes to the existing airspace structure (technical changes only).
d	Air traffic control procedures are to ensure required separation between traffic inside a new airspace structure and traffic within existing adjacent or other new airspace structures	As today – no proposed changes to the existing ATC procedures.
e	Within the constraints of safety and efficiency, the airspace classification should permit access to as many classes of user as practicable	As today - no proposed changes to existing airspace classifications.
f	There must be assurance, as far as practicable, against unauthorised incursions. This is usually done through the classification and promulgation	As today– no proposed changes to airspace classification or volume.
g	Pilots shall be notified of any failure of navigational facilities and of any suitable alternative facilities available and the method of identifying failure and notification should be specified	Existing contingency procedures would continue to apply.
h	The notification of the implementation of new airspace structures or withdrawal of redundant airspace structures shall be adequate to allow interested parties sufficient time to comply with user requirements. This is normally done through the AIRAC cycle	This will be promulgated via the AIRAC cycle.

i	There must be sufficient R/T coverage to support the Air Traffic Management system within the totality of proposed controlled airspace	No change from today's Controlled Airspace. R/T coverage demonstrably adequate as per current day.
j	If the new structure lies close to another airspace structure or overlaps an associated airspace structure, the need for operating agreements shall be considered	No proposed new structures.
k	Should there be any other aviation activity (low flying, gliding, parachuting, microlight site, etc.) in the vicinity of the new airspace structure and no suitable operating agreements or air traffic control procedures can be devised, the change sponsor shall act to resolve any conflicting interests	No proposed new airspace structures.

	ATS route requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	There must be sufficient accurate navigational guidance based on in-line VOR/DME or NDB or by approved RNAV derived sources, to contain the aircraft within the route to the published RNP value in accordance with ICAO/ Eurocontrol standards	RNAV5 navaid coverage is demonstrably adequate.
b	Where ATS routes adjoin terminal airspace there shall be suitable link routes as necessary for the ATM task	As today – there are no new link routes required as part of this proposal.
c	All new routes should be designed to accommodate P-RNAV navigational requirements	Confirmed - RNAV5 will be used.

	Terminal airspace requirements	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	The airspace structure shall be of sufficient dimensions to contain appropriate procedures, holding patterns and their associated protected areas	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure.
b	There shall be effective integration of departure and arrival routes associated with the airspace structure and linking to designated runways and published instrument approach procedures (IAPs)	As today - no proposed changes to the airspace structure.
c	Where possible, there shall be suitable linking routes between the proposed terminal airspace and existing en-route airspace structure	As today - the revised STARs will end in the same locations as they do currently.
d	The airspace structure shall be designed to ensure that adequate and appropriate terrain clearance can be readily applied within and adjacent to the proposed airspace	As today - no change to the airspace structure.

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

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

14. Environmental Assessment

	Theme	Content	Evidence of compliance/ proposed mitigation
a	WebTAG analysis	Output and conclusions of the analysis (if not already provided elsewhere in the proposal)	N/A – no change in CO ₂ or greenhouse gas emissions. See Section 7.6.
b	Assessment of noise impacts (Level 1/M1 proposals only)	Consideration of noise impacts, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no noise impacts, the rationale must be explained	N/A – this is a Level 2C change.
c	Assessment of CO ₂ emissions	Consideration of the impacts on CO ₂ emissions, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no impact on CO ₂ emissions impacts, the rationale must be explained	N/A – no change in CO ₂ or greenhouse gas emissions. See Section 7.6.
d	Assessment of local air quality (Level 1/M1 proposals only)	Consideration of the impacts on local air quality, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no impact on local air quality, the rationale must be explained	N/A – this is a Level 2C change
e	Assessment of impacts upon tranquillity (Level 1/M1 proposals only)	Consideration of any impact upon tranquillity, notably on Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or National Parks, and where appropriate the related qualitative and/or quantitative analysis If the change sponsor expects that there will be no tranquillity impacts, the rationale must be explained	N/A – this is a Level 2C change.
f	Operational diagrams	Any operational diagrams that have been used in the consultation to illustrate and aid understanding of environmental impacts must be provided	See the Framework Briefing slide pack ^(Ref 3) No change to environmental impacts, as covered in Section 7.6.
g	Traffic forecasts	10-year traffic forecasts, from the anticipated date of implementation, must be provided (if not already provided elsewhere in the proposal)	No changes to capacity or usage - see Section 7.1.
h	Summary of environmental impacts and conclusions	A summary of all of the environmental impacts detailed above plus the change sponsor's conclusions on those impacts	No environmental impact - see Section 7.6.

15. Appendices

15.1 References

Ref No	Name	Hyperlink
1	L4017 DVOR SAM OCK STARs, CAP1616 Stages 1-3 Multi-Gateway	Link
2	E42445 – L4017 SAM OCK DAP1916	Link
3	L4017 SAM OCK VOR FWB	Link
4	AIP changes in support of DVOR rationalisation for OCK and SAM V10	Supplied alongside ACP
5	DVOR OCK SAM Technical Definition Document WGS84 V3	Supplied alongside ACP

15.2 DAP1916 DVOR Rationalisation for OCK and SAM

Updates to previous items within DAP1916 ref E41288, in support of the removal of the en-route dependency on the SAM DVOR due for removal in 2019:

1) SAM 2A arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate NEDEX 1S

Update: SAM 2A withdrawn from use (see item 7d for replacement connectivity)

2) SAM 1B arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate UMBUR 1S²

3) SAM 1C arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5, truncate at COWLY and re-designate COWLY 1S

4) SAM 1F arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate as KENET 1S

Update: SAM 1F STAR truncated at CPT, RNAV replicated, redesignated CPT 1S.

5) NEDUL 1A arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate as THRED 1S

6) SAM 1E arrival: convert from BRNAV to RNAV 5 removing EVSEM and re-designate as PEPUL 1S

Update: SAM 1E withdrawn from use (see item 7d for replacement connectivity)

7) SAM 1G arrival: convert from BRNAV to RNAV 5 removing unnecessary intermediate point EVSEM and re-designate as HON 1S

Update:

7a) 5LNC BAMBO to be renamed BUGUP³ due ICARD clash

7b) Extend ATS route L8 HON-NANUM-BUGUP³, replacing connectivity for former SAM 1G

7c) Replicate STAR from BUGUP³ southwards as RNAV5, re-designate BUGUP³ 1S

7d) Create new ATS route Y322 from PEPUL to BUGUP³, replacing connectivity for former SAM 1E, also covers former SAM 2A.

² SAM 1B became the UMBUR 1S STAR as part of SAIP AD4 (implemented on 06/12/18); as such this will be updated to UMBUR 2S as part of this proposal

³ This was listed as "BALYK" in the DAP 1916 form; however this has since been rejected and replaced by BUGUP.

8) SAM Hold: RNAV the Hold and re-designate as SAMIZ

9) PEPIS Hold: RNAV the Hold

10) NEDUL Hold: RNAV the Hold

11) WILLO 3A arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate POZAR 1G and truncate at POZAR (GWC)

Update: As above but retain 3LNC GWC, designator to be GWC 1G

12) WILLO 4C arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate AVANT 1G and truncate at AVANT

Update: STAR truncated at ABSAV removing DOMUT and KATHY from the STAR, route now DOMUT-L980-KATHY-L980-ABSAV, replicate remainder to RNAV5, re-designate ABSAV 1G

14) WILLO, DOMUT, BILNI & KATHY Holds: check Protected Area following their RNAVing as part of SAIP AD1.1

Update: DOMUT hold to remain unchanged in ENR3.6 but removed from STAR duties, see items 12 and 16.

15) GWC Hold: RNAV the Hold and re-designate it as POZAR

Update: Retain 3LNC GWC

16) OCK 4B arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate DOMUT 1H

Update: STAR truncated at KATHY removing DOMUT from the STAR, route now DOMUT-L980-KATHY, replicate remainder to RNAV5, re-designate KATHY 1H

17) OCK 2C arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate as HAZEL 1H (and truncate at HAZEL)

19) OCK 1D arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate as TOBID 1X (amendment to track)

Additional info: Route via TOBID corrects an existing disconnect from the NW where LL BNN arrivals all route TOBID but this stack swap STAR to OCK did not.

20) OCK 1A arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate as KENET 1H

21) OCK 2F arrival: convert from conventional to RNAV 5 and re-designate as NIGIT 1H (and truncate at NIGIT)

22) OCK Hold: RNAV Hold and re-designate as OKKOM

23) Amend the Tables in EGGH AD2.22 Paras 1a and 2a

Update: Check AD 2.22 Flight Procedures Inbound sections for HH HI GW SS LL KK and amend as required. Also check & amend AD 2.24 Charts Related to an Aerodrome for each.

24) Editorial changes to EGKK/ EGLC SIDs and STARs to amend SAM to SAMIZ

25) Amend the Table in EGLF AD2.22 2e

26) Editorial changes to EGMC STARs to amend SAM to SAMIZ and AD 2.22 Tables

27) Editorial changes to EGTO AD 2.22 Tables

28) Editorial changes to EGKB AD2.22 Tables

Additional items below remove the en-route dependencies from the remaining OCK en route IFPs and cover the additional administrative changes:

29) OCK 1G arrival: convert conventional to RNAV5 via replication, re-designate BIG 1X

30) OCK 1H arrival: convert conventional to RNAV5 via replication, re-designate LAM 1Y

31) BIG 1G arrival: convert conventional to RNAV5 via replication, re-designate OKKOM 1Z, withdraw contingency WEALD 1G

32) BIG hold: convert conventional to RNAV via replication, retain 3LNC BIG designator

33) LOREL 4C arrival: convert conventional to RNAV5 via replication, re-designate AVANT 1L

34) LOREL 2D arrival: withdrawn from use. Add new ATS route L89 GIBSO BEGTO AVANT, then see item 33 for onward connectivity

35) LOREL 2S arrival: convert conventional to RNAV5 via replication, re-designate BEDEK 1L

36) VATON, LOREL holds: convert conventional to RNAV via replication, retain original designations

37) The following conventional STARs are withdrawn – they were based on OCK VOR u/s:

37a) EGLL TOMMO conventional STARs (all)

37b) EGKK ASTRA conventional STARs 3A, 4C, 4D – ASTRA is used when MID is u/s

37c) EGGW ASKEY conventional STARs 4C, 2D, 2S – ASKEY is used when BPK is u/s

37d) EGSS ASKEY conventional STARs 4C, 2D, 2S – ASKEY is used by BPK is u/s

38) Amend AD 2-EGHH-7-3 (and equivalent HI) STAR plates with 3LNC SAM to 5LNC SAMIZ, rename SAM 2D to ELDAX 1S.

15.3 Impact Assessment – Heathrow OCK / TOMMO STARs

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design Principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
OCK 4B	L980 DOMUT-KATHY-HAZEL-OCK	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc KATHY	L980- KATHY 1H :KATHY-HAZEL-OCK(INTED/ OKKOM)	L980 is common to STAR leg, no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
OCK 2C	L620 SAM-HAZEL-OCK	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc HAZEL	L620- HAZEL 1H :HAZEL-OCK(INTED/ OKKOM)	L620 is common to STAR leg, no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
OCK 3E	DCT BILNI-KUMIL-ELDER-BEGTO-HAZEL-OCK	Originally 3 Replicate Now 2 Withdraw	Not required	Same (OCK now INTED/ OKKOM) BILNI 1H	Originally this was to be replicated with a name change (OCK now INTED/ OKKOM); with no impact to connectivity or predicted change to flight behaviour. This will now be withdrawn, following on from feedback from the Ops room, due to lack of usage since AD1 09/11/17.
OCK 1D	N/A HON-WOD-OCK	5 Tech Amend	Replace route (not used due to inadequate connectivity) with tactical route used today	TOBID 1X : TOBID-WOD-OCK (OKKOM)	This stack-swap STAR is not flight plannable. Currently there is inadequate connectivity because the vast majority of EGLL arrivals from NW route NUGRA-TOBID via the BNN 1B STAR which does not have HON on its FPL. If a stack-swap to OCK is needed in practice, controllers would tactically instruct aircraft to route TOBID-WOD-OCK, manually correcting the existing inadequate connectivity. Making this technical amendment would cause no impact to connectivity because, if used today, this FPL connection must already be manually corrected to route via TOBID. This amendment reflects current practice, reducing the manual aspect of a tactical reroute. No predicted change to flight behaviour. 'X' identifier used in order to conform with a protocol adopted in SAIP AD4 to use letters 'X, Y, Z, Q'; to demonstrate an extraordinary STAR i.e. stack-swap or contingency.

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
OCK 1A	KENET-OCK	Originally 3 Replicate Now 2 Withdraw	Not required	KENET DCT NIGIT then see next row	Originally this was going to be replicated, as per Assessment Meeting. Since then, Swanwick ops room has stated this STAR is not required. Traffic filing OCK 1A gets tactically rerouted once airborne via BEDEK OCK 2F (see next row). In 2017 it was 87% filed by BAW flights returning to Heathrow from their Cardiff maintenance base, with 8% being military arrivals from Brize Norton (5% others). These flightplans are filed because connectivity onto ATS route P2 BEDEK OCK 2F is not available directly from those departure aerodromes even though that is where they would prefer, so once airborne the tactical reroute can be applied. No impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
OCK 2F	BEDEK-NIGIT-OCK	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc NIGIT	P2-NIGIT 1H:NIGIT-OKKOM)	ATS route P2 is coincident with a segment of the STAR leg, no impact to connectivity. Arrivals currently flightplanning via OCK 1A (row above) are tactically rerouted onto this STAR when airborne. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
OCK 1G	BIG-DORKI-OCK	3 Replicate	Same	Same (OCK now OKKOM) BIG 1Z	Same (OCK now OKKOM), no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour. 'Z' identifier used in order to conform to the protocol adopted in SAIP AD4 to use letters 'X, Y, Z, Q'; to demonstrate an extraordinary STAR i.e. stack-swap or contingency.
OCK 1H	LAM-DORKI-OCK	3 Replicate	Same	Same (OCK now OKKOM) LAM 1Y	Same (OCK now OKKOM), no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour. 'Y' identifier used in order to conform to the protocol adopted in SAIP AD4 to use letters 'X, Y, Z, Q'; to demonstrate an extraordinary STAR i.e. stack-swap or contingency.
BIG 1G	OCK-DORKI-HILLY-BIG	3 Replicate	Same	Same (OCK now OKKOM) OKKOM 1Z	Same (OCK now OKKOM), no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour. 'Z' identifier designator used in order conform to the

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
					protocol adopted in SAIP AD4 to use letters 'X, Y, Z, Q'; to demonstrate an extraordinary STAR i.e. stack-swap or contingency.
WEALD 1G	OCK-DORKI-HILLY-WEALD	2 Withdraw	Not required	Not required (WEALD 1G only)	RNAV replication removes dependency from all VORs, so procedures for VOR u/s are no longer relevant
All TOMMOs	Equivalent to OCK arrivals	2 Withdraw	Not required	Not required (all TOMMOs)	
OTMET 1H	N17 OTMET – SOKDU – NEDUL – BEGTO – HAZEL – LL201 - OCK	1 Admin	Rename to OTMET 2H	Same – OTMET 2H	No impact to connectivity, or change to flight behaviour. Up-numbered to reflect renaming of OCK to OKKOM.

15.4 Impact Assessment – Gatwick WILLO STARs

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
WILLO 3A	L620 SAM – -GWC ⁴ - HOLLY – WILLO	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc GWC	Y8-GWC 1G: GWC - HOLLY-WILLO	Y8 is common to STAR leg, no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
WILLO 4C	L980 DOMUT – KATHY – AVANT – GWC – HOLLY – WILLO	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc ABSAV	L980-ABSAV 1G: ABSAV-AVANT-GWC-etc	L980 is common to STAR leg, no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
WILLO 3D	DCT BILNI – KUMIL – AVANT – GWC – HOLLY – WILLO	Originally 3 Replicate Now 2 Withdraw	Not required	Same BILNI 1G	Originally this was going to be replicated however Swanwick Ops room has stated that this STAR is not required. It has not been flown since November 2017. No impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
ASTRA 3A 4C 3D	Contingency, equivalent to WILLO arrivals	2 Withdraw	Not required	Not required	RNAV replication removes dependency from all VORs, so procedures for VOR u/s are no longer relevant. These have been withdrawn during the timeframe of this project.

15.5 Impact Assessment – Gatwick SAM SIDs

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ SID	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
SAM 3P	Fly the DET VOR 260 radial before turning onto the SAM 068 VOR radial to SAM	1 Admin	Rename as SAMIZ 3P	Fly the DET VOR 260 radial before turning onto the SAM 068 VOR radial to SAMIZ	No impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
SAM 3W	Fly the DET VOR 260 radial before turning onto the SAM 068 VOR radial to SAM	1 Admin	Rename as SAMIZ 3W	Fly the DET VOR 260 radial before turning onto the SAM 068 VOR radial to SAMIZ	No impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.

⁴ If the GWC work package is implemented at the same time as SAM/ OCK, GWC will change to a 5LNC 'POZAR' e.g. GWC 1G will become POZAR 1G

15.6 Impact Assessment – Stansted and Luton LOREL STARs

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
LOREL 4C	L980 AVANT-OCK-VATON-BPK-BKY-BUSTA-LOREL	3 Replicate	Same (RNAV5)	Same (OCK now OKKOM) AVANT 1L	Same (OCK now OKKOM), no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
LOREL 2D	L620 GIBSO-BEGTO-AVANT-OCK-VATON-BPK-BKY-BUSTA-LOREL	2 Withdraw	No longer required	Add ATS route (draft designator L89) GIBSO-BEGTO-AVANT then use replicated LOREL 4C via AVANT (previous row)	No impact to connectivity – ATS route instead of STAR segment. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
LOREL 2S	P2 BEDEK-NIGIT-OCK-VATON- BPK-BKY-BUSTA-LOREL	3 Replicate	Same (RNAV5)	Same (OCK now OKKOM) BEDEK 1L	Same (OCK now OKKOM), no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
ASKEY 4C 2D 2S	N/A As per LOREL 4C 2D 2S	2 Withdraw	No longer required	No longer required	RNAV replication removes dependency from all VORs, so procedures for VOR u/s are no longer relevant

15.7 Impact Assessment – Southampton and Bournemouth SAM / NEDUL STARs

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
SAM 2A	N859 NEDEX-KIDLI-CPT-PEPIS-SAM	2 Withdraw	No longer required	Via ATS routes and 5 th row below, or ATS routes & 3 rd row below	Rarely used. Options continue to be available for connectivity assurance – no impact. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
SAM 1C	Q41 WCO-PEPIS-SAM	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc COWLY	Q41-COWLY 1S-PEPIS-SAMIZ (was SAM)	Q41 realigned SILVA-COWLY on 9 Nov 2017, now common to STAR leg. Removes a FPL DCT from ATS routes to WCO which used to be “orphaned”, no impact to connectivity. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
SAM 1F	Q63 KENET-CPT-PEPIS-SAM	4 Trunc 3 Rep	Trunc CPT	Q63-CPT 1S-PEPIS-SAMIZ (was SAM)	Q63 is common to STAR leg, no impact to connectivity ⁵ . No predicted change to flight behaviour.
SAM 2D	N20, M8 ELDAX – NOTGI – EVEXU – GIVUN – RUDMO – MIVLA - SAMIZ	1 Admin	Rename to ELDAX 1S	Same – ELDAX 1S	No impact to connectivity, or change to flight behaviour. ‘S’ designator used in order to adhere to CAA request to name the Route Indicator after the destination airport (S – Southampton).
UMBUR 1S	M40 UMBUR – OCK – PEPIS - SAM	1 Admin	Rename to UMBUR 2S	Same – UMBUR 2S	No impact to connectivity, or change to flight behaviour. ‘S’ designator used in order to adhere to CAA request to name the Route Indicator after the destination airport (S – Southampton). Up-numbered to reflect renaming of SAM and OCK.
SAM 1G	L8 HON-BAMBO- EVSEM-RISIN-NUBRI- PEPIS-SAM	2 Withdraw	No longer required	L8 extended HON-NANUM-BUGUP	No impact to connectivity – ATS route instead of STAR segment. No predicted change to flight behaviour.
SAM 1E	L151 PEPUL-MOVEN- BAMBO-EVSEM-RISIN- NUBRI-PEPIS-SAM	5 Tech Amend	Trunc BAMBO BAMBO renamed “BUGUP” Remove EVSEM Redraw PANS-	L151-Y322-BUGUP1S- RISIN-NUBRI-PEPIS- SAM (SAM now SAMIZ, BAMBO now BUGUP)	For legacy reasons lost in time, this B-RNAV STAR is not flyable in its current state due close proximity of waypts EVSEM and RISIN combined with ‘flyover’ definitions instead of ‘flyby’. Removing waypt EVSEM from that segment of the STAR, combined with converting all waypts to ‘flyby’ definitions, corrects the STAR into what it should always

⁵ This portion of the ATS route has been redesignated from L9 to Q63 as part of the ACP known as SAIP AD4, no connectivity impact. The AIS data reflects these wider proposed changes.

Current IFP	Current route Connectivity/ STAR	Design principle	How	Proposed route Connectivity/ STAR	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
			OPS to RNAV5		have been and as it would be flown today. No connectivity impact, or change to flight behaviour.
Original framework briefing had SAM 1E withdrawn and SAM 1G truncated/replicated, this has since been reversed but with precisely the same result (including the ATS route connectivity where L8 would be extended HON NANUM BUGUP).					
NEDUL 1A	Q41/Y110 THRED-NEDUL	3 Replicate	Same (RNAV5)	Same THRED1S	No impact to connectivity, or change to flight behaviour.

15.8 Impact Assessment – ATS Route Re-designations

Current Route Name	Current Route	Proposed Route Name	Proposed Route	Notes	Impact of proposed change on connectivity Impact of proposed change on flight behaviour
L8	HON – STAFA ...	Same	L8 BUGUP – NANUM - HON – STAFA	Extended L8 – provides connectivity to respective EGHI/ HH STARs	This will replace connectivity for the former SAM 1G STAR
N/A	N/A	L89	GIBSO – BEGTO – AVANT	New ATS route – provides connectivity to respective EGLC/ MC STARs	This will replace current DCTs to AVANT from GIBSO
N/A	N/A	Y322	PEPUL – - BUGUP	New ATS route – provides connectivity to respective EGHH/ HI STARs	This will replace connectivity for the former SAM 1E and SAM 2A STARs

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