

Edinburgh Airport: Airspace Change Programme
Stage 2: Engagement Rationale
ACP-2019-32

Document control

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Purpose

Our Stage 2 Stakeholder Engagement Report was included as part of our CAP1616 ACP Stage 2 submission in early September 2022. The CAA have requested clarification on two points which are; First, engagement with the same stakeholders as Step 1B (CAP1616 para 125), and second how we have taken decisions in our options that relate to stakeholder feedback. The purpose of this report is to provide clarification on these two points.

Stage 1 Engagement

The engagement for Stage 1 of the ACP took place between September and November 2019. A comprehensive engagement strategy was written with independent oversight from the Consultation Institute. Progressive Partnership was contracted to run the engagement sessions on behalf of Edinburgh Airport Limited.

Stage 1 engagement was undertaken to establish design principles in accordance with Stage 1, Step 1B and this gateway was successfully passed in July 2021 with 16 design principles being approved.

Step 1 B's engagement consisted of five workshops, three focus groups and two recall workshops.

The two recall workshops were not a requirement of CAP1616 but were included over and above the process outlined, to enable EDI to check the understanding of stakeholders that the 16 design principles reflected the discussions we had conducted throughout the engagement.

These workshops, focus groups and recall workshops for Stage 1B engagement are detailed below.

	Attendance
5 Engagement Workshops	
Community: North and West	19
Aviation	10
EANAB	6
General Stakeholder	15
Community: South and East	16
3 Focus Groups	
Overflow within noise contours	11
Overflow outwith noise contours	11
Not overflowed but potentially could be (outlying areas)	6
2 Recall Workshops	
Community Stakeholders	16
Aviation Stakeholders	7

It should be noted that the engagement for Stage 1 took place before the Covid pandemic and all engagement was conducted face to face.

Stage 2 Engagement

Stage 2 engagement was very detailed introducing a number of ideas for SID options, arrival options and how we would deal with capacity and measuring the responses and discussion against the 16 design principles agreed in Stage 1 and the three main drivers of the Statement of Need. Given the ground to be covered, the engagement for Stage 2 consisted of two full presentations to stakeholders with subsequent questions, discussion and participant inputs, all recorded and codified.

The first presentation discussed high level concepts and introduced the ideas of four SIDs and our arrival options. This was provided on two occasions, giving the opportunity for observations, insights and feedback about the concepts for flightpaths that we introduced.

The second presentation examined our options for arrivals and departures, how we would design for our capacity needs, a description of modernisation and also how our environmental design principles would be applied to our flight paths. Our engagement material covered all of our proposals and there was ample opportunity for participant involvement, enabling extensive feedback. We also created a virtual space which all stakeholders were invited to log in to, so they could see the engagement material in their own time. As a secondary objective, we were testing this for the Stage 3 Public Consultation engagement and its success and encouraging feedback means it is a dialogue channel we are actively considering for Stage 3.

The attendance at the Stage 2 workshops is detailed below:

	Attendance
Engagement Presentation 1	
1st session	16
2nd session	22
Engagement Presentation 2	
1st session	21
2nd session	15
3rd session	11

Given the precautions necessitated by the COVID pandemic, all Stage 2 stakeholder engagement took place online with the exception of Engagement presentation two, the third session which was a hybrid meeting taking place online and also at the Double Tree Hilton Hotel at the Airport.

This online engagement was a significant change from Stage 1 engagement and was a factor in the planning and implementation of Stage 2 engagement.

Stage 2 Engagement Stakeholder Rationale

The attendees in Stages 1 and 2 Engagement sessions were essentially the same, coming from the same pool, but varied given stakeholder turnover, and their choice of differing delegates because of the nature of the discussions what was required of the engagement.

We were careful however, to ensure continuity of communities between Stage 2 and Stage 1 to make sure communities continued to have a strong and rich voice in our considerations. Our community Noise Board, which represents all communities under our flightpaths, remains a key stakeholder.

We believe that these blends of engagement audiences which retains a common central core, allows the right discussions with the right people at the right time to ensure we get the feedback and comment we needed to understand the many views and concerns from our stakeholder groups.

We hope that our engagement has been a robust and informing process – our thinking is better because of it and we feel lucky to have such engaged stakeholders. Our feedback from them is that process has been valued.

	EANAB	Community	Aviation	ATC	General
Stage 1 attendees	6	35	10	2	15
Stage 2 attendees	8	9	10	13	9

We planned more ATC representation as we worked through our options with NERL and our local ATC provider ANSL. We also built in representation from Glasgow ATC and their ACP consultants in light of our shared work on the Scottish TMA Masterplan.

Following the workshops for the Stage 1 ACP engagement where we had several people from each area, we asked community representatives from the North and West (West Lothian and Fife), and also the South and East (Mid and East Lothian) to engage in with us in our online sessions and provide feedback. Details of attendance are found in the engagement document submitted in Stage 2. Engagement continues with community representatives and is particularly effective, we think, through the EANAB subgroup.

A goal in this period of engagement was to facilitate as much two-way dialogue as possible – the transmitting of detailed information and the capture of feedback, ideas and comment to drive further iterations. One example of this is the local knowledge community representatives provided on planning issues and the location of sensitive areas which we will incorporate as we finalise our flight paths.

This is a thread that stretches back to Stage 1 Engagement as we listened, engaged, refocused our ideas and thought about which options would work for us and our stakeholders in the implementation of the ACP itself. Our technical workstream looked at including viable options in the form of swathes which were included in the Stage 2 engagement sessions, and we had generally positive feedback although there was a lot of detailed material to absorb and give feedback on.

We continue to engage with numerous stakeholders as we move forward with the project. These people include EANAB, the EACC, local developers, politicians and Transport Scotland. We also speak to NERL, ANSL, the airlines, local airspace users and our ATC inspectorate on a regular basis. The attendance records for our engagement sessions are included in this document at Annex B.

CAP 1616 compliance

Stage 2

We note that the CAA requires clarity on our thinking on our approach to engagement in each stage.

Step 2A requires the change sponsor to develop a first comprehensive list of options that addresses the SoN and align with the design principles from Stage 1. We understood that we were required to test these with the same stakeholders we engaged with in step 1B to ensure that our stakeholders are satisfied that the design options are aligned with the design principles and that the change sponsor has properly understood and accounted for stakeholder concerns specifically related to the design options.

As detailed above, our approach was to blend stakeholders from the same group determined on the discussion and augment where necessary to facilitate the best discussion. We continue to engage with stakeholders through various forums, including EANAB, the EACC, FLOPSC meetings, and bespoke workshops for the CAP1616 process and indeed a variety of issues including sustainability, noise and airport projects.

This approach has been to try to ensure that all community areas under our existing flightpaths are represented through the noise board (EANAB) and that they have their views considered. We have also engaged continually with NERL and ANSL to make sure our design progresses in the appropriate manner.

There are numerous examples of this detailed in the engagement submission. These include input from the MoD not to overfly their Kirknewton Glider Centre when active, so we included options to route around that area. Another example is the broad consensus from our communities asking for a route along the Firth of Forth, or indeed routing more aircraft over water and there are options to allow this being taken forward. Another example is the straightening the GRICE SID from Rwy06 to reduce track miles after engagement with NERL. We have also included any requirements for additional controlled airspace which met with a mixed response from our stakeholders.

An engagement strategy was developed as recommended in Appendix C of the CAP 1616 and para C27 states:

“Bilateral meetings and smaller challenge groups are likely to be sufficient to ensure that stakeholder concerns have been properly understood and accounted for in designing options.”

As mentioned previously we conducted two rounds of engagement sessions with our stakeholders and many other meetings have been held with both internal and external stakeholders. The attendees are included in the engagement submission. These are detailed below and we have added greatly to our thinking and consideration, providing updates, advice or ideas to incorporate into our options.

This has all assisted in the development of options that we believe achieve our SoN drivers including capacity, modernisation and an environmental improvement.

A list of these meetings as well as our engagement sessions up to the end of July 2022 is included at Annex A.

Conclusion

The purpose of this document was to explain our approach and provide detail on our engagement process, describing its compliance with the requirements of CAP 1616. We have described our engagement sessions, attendees and feedback with the majority of information to be found in our engagement submission. We hope that this document read alongside the more detailed account in our Stage 2 engagement submission document clarifies how we have engaged with the same stakeholders in Stage 2 as in Stage 1B. Our engagement provided a robust and lively discussion with feedback enriching our design options as shown in Annex C of this document and in further detail in engagement document submitted in September 2022.

Annex A

A list of on-line meetings and engagement sessions.

Engagement Record Stage 2

Date	Stakeholder	Duration	Purpose
5 May 2021	EANAB	2 hours	Stage 1 and 2 ACP update
28 May 2021	ACOG	1 hour	EDI ACP Funding
2 June 2021	EANAB	2 hours	Stage 1 and 2 update
10 June 2021	ACOG	1.5 hours	ScTMA Deployment programme
11 June 2021	ANSL	1 hour	ACP catch up
16 June 2021	EDI / NERL	1 hour	Structure briefing
16 June 2021	ACOG	2 hours	Masterplan briefing
6 July 2021	ANSL	0.5 hours	Catch up
12 July 2021	FLOPSC	2 Hours	ACP update
13 July 2021	ACOG	1 hour	Stage 2 and 3 design process
15 July 2021	NATS	2 hours	ICAMS #8
20 July 2021	ACOG	2 hours	Stage 2 and 3 design process
21 July 2021	AOA	2 hours	AATS working group
27 July 2021	GLA	1 hour	Catch up
29 July 2021	ACOG	1 hour	Masterplan development
29 July 2021	ANSL	1 hour	ACP workshop
4 August 2021	EANAB	2 hours	ACP update
9 August 2021	ScTMA group	1.5 hours	ACP Planning
10 August 2021	ScTMA group	4 hours	Options workshop
12 August 2021	EANAB Aviation SG	1.5 hours	ACP Update
6 September 2021	EDI/GLA	2 hours	GA briefing coordination
8 September 2021	ACOG + ScTMA group	4 hours	Sim and safety planning session
9 September 2021	EDI/GLA	2.5 hours	GA briefing
13 September 2021	FLOPSC	2 hours	ACP Update
20 September 2021	ACOG/EDI	0.5 hours	Masterplan Development
22 September 2021	EDI/ANSL	6 hours	Design workshop
23 September 2021	ACOG	0.5 hours	Design principles and sim alignment
27 September 2021	CAA	2 hours	External Stakeholder CAP1616 review workshop #3
28 September 2021	ScTMA group	6 hours	NERL workshop 1 ScTMA redesign
29 September 2021	EANAB Aviation SG	1 hour	ACP update
30 September 2021	ScTMA group	6 hours	NERL workshop 2 ScTMA redesign

01 October 2021	ScTMA group	6 hours	NERL workshop 3 ScTMA redesign
05 October 2021	ScTMA group + ACOG	4 hours	Detailed planning session
06 October 2021	EANAB	2 hours	ACP catch up
11 October 2021	ACOG	1 hour	Cumulative Impact
18 October 2021	WSP	1 hour	Virtual Engagement
21 October 2021	EANAB Aviation SG	1.5 hours	ACP update
22 October 2021	NATS	3 hours	ICAMS #9
29 October 2021	WSP	0.5 hours	Virtual engagement
2 November 2021	NERL	2 hours	Point Merge
3 November 2021	NERL	0.5 hours	Reduced departure distance
5 November 2021	EDI/GLA/ACOG	3 hours	Show and tell options
8 November 2021	FLOPSC	2 hours	ACP update
9 November 2021	ACOG	1.5hours	Baseline year for SCTMA
11 November 2021	AOA	2 hours	AATS WG
15 November 2021	ACOG	1 hour	EDI Baseline and options
17 November 2021	NERL	6 hours	Long list options
1 December 2021	EANAB	2 hours	ACP catch up
6 December 2021	GLA/NERL	2 hours	Point merge discussion
10 December 2021	NERL	1 hour	BGA engagement planning
16 December 2021	EANAB SG	1.5 hours	ACP Update
17 December 2021	Airlines	1 hour	EDI Airspace
5 January 2022	NERL	1 hour	EDI requirements
5 January 2022	EANAB	2 hours	ACP catch up
6 January 2022	Airlines	0.5 hours	Requirements
10 January 2022	FLOPSC - NERL	2 hours	ACP catch up
14 January 2022	CAA	1 hour	ACP update
17 January 2022	NERL	0.5 hours	BGA engagement prep
18 January 2022	ScTMA group + ACOG	1.5 hours	Coordination meeting
21 January 2022	ACOG	0.5 hours	Catch up
28 January 2022	NERL	1 hour	Vis sim playback
4 February 2022	NERL + ANS	2 hours	Vis sim playback
4 February 2022	NERL	0.5 hours	BGA engagement
7 February 2022	NERL	1.5 hours	Vis sim review
8 February 2022	NERL – BGA	1.5 hours	Engagement
10 February 2022	NATS	ICAMS #10	Meeting
14 February 2022	EANAB SG	1.5 hours	ACP Catch up
18 February 2022	CAA	1 hour	Stage 2 briefing
23 February 2022	Stakeholder engagement session. See engagement document for attendees	2 hours	Engagement
23 February 2022	NERL	0.5 hours	EDI requirements
1 March 2022	Stakeholder engagement session. See engagement	2 hours	Engagement

	document for attendees		
2 March 2022	Cramond	1 hour	Briefing
2 March 2022	ANSL	1.5 hours	ACP catch up
14 March 2022	FLOPSC	2 hours	ACP Update
15 March 2022	ScTMA group + ACOG	1.5 hours	Coordination group
16 March 2022	NERL	1 hour	Time bound SIDs
21 March 2022	EANAB SG	1.5 hours	ACP catch up
22 March 2022	ACOG	0.5 hours	Lessons learned
25 March 2022	ACOG	2 hours	Stage 2 update
6 April 2022	To70	6 hours	Workshop
7 April 2022	To70	6 hours	Workshop
8 April 2022	ACOG	0.5 hours	Options discussion
8 April 2022	ScTMA ACOG	1 hour	Stage 3 planning
29 April 2022	EANAB SG	1.5 hours	ACP catch up
3 May 2022	NERL ScTMA	1 hour	Catch up
4 May 2022	NERL ScTMA	0.5 hours	Catch up
11 May 2022	ScTMA group + ACOG	1.5 hours	Coordination group
12 May 2022	ANSL	3 hours weekly	Liaison
17 May 2022	NERL	1 hour	Ops and Dev sim
19 May 2022	ACOG	1 hour	Stage 3 planning update
20 May 2022	EANAB SG	1.5 hours	ACP catch up
24 May 2022	Stakeholder engagement session. See engagement document for attendees	2 hours	Engagement
30 May 2022	Stakeholder engagement session. See engagement document for attendees	2 hours	Engagement
31 May 2022	ICAMS #11	3 hours	Meeting
8 June 2022	ANSL	1 hour	Governance meeting
9 June 2022	Stakeholder engagement session. See engagement document for attendees	2 hours	Engagement
13 June 2022	NERL	0.5 hours	Catch up
14 June 2022	Politicians	1 hour	ACP Update
16 June 2022	Transport Scotland	1 hour	ACP update
22 June 2022	CAA	1 hour	Departure separations
24 June 2022	Cramond	1 hour	Possible solution
27 June 2022	EAL ANSL workshop	6 hours	Option possibilities
6 July 2022	EANAB	2 hours	Monthly update
8 July 2022	EANAB SG	2 hours	ACP catch up
11 July 2022	FLOPSC	2 hours	ACP update
13 July 2022	ANSL Governance	1 hour	ACP update

Annex B

Attendees of Official Engagement Sessions.

Engagement session 1. Presentation 1

23rd February 2022

Name	Company/Representing
[REDACTED]	Attending on behalf of Cumbernauld Airport
[REDACTED]	MOD
[REDACTED]	Traxinternational
[REDACTED]	BUTA
[REDACTED]	HIAL
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	HIAL
[REDACTED]	LAA
[REDACTED]	systemwise
[REDACTED]	airspace4all
[REDACTED]	AGS airports
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	Scottish hang gliding and paragliding
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB

Engagement Session 2. Presentation 1

1st March 2022

Name	Company/Representing
[REDACTED]	Traxinternational
[REDACTED]	ppca
[REDACTED]	ep-scotland
[REDACTED]	Burntisland community council
[REDACTED]	EACC
[REDACTED]	Glasgow Prestwick
[REDACTED]	Glasgow Prestwick
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	HIAL
[REDACTED]	Ryanair
[REDACTED]	Consultation Institute
[REDACTED]	Consultation Institute
[REDACTED]	anderson strathern
[REDACTED]	LAA
[REDACTED]	systemwise
[REDACTED]	airspace4all
[REDACTED]	JET2
[REDACTED]	Fife Strut
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	GATCO
[REDACTED]	MOD

Engagement Session 1. Presentation 2

24th May 2022

Name	Company/Representing
[REDACTED]	Prestwick
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	Edinburgh Airport
[REDACTED]	WSP
[REDACTED]	British Gliding Association
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	Fife Council Environmental Health Officer
[REDACTED]	-Burntisland community council
[REDACTED]	EACC
[REDACTED]	Sustran EACC
[REDACTED]	EACC
[REDACTED]	-WFS
[REDACTED]	British Airways
[REDACTED]	-Trax GLA ACP
[REDACTED]	-Trax GLA ACP
[REDACTED]	-GASCO
[REDACTED]	Scottish Gliding Centre
[REDACTED]	Winchburgh Developments

Engagement Session 2. Presentation 2

30th May 2022

Name	Company/Representing
[REDACTED]	EAL
[REDACTED]	SRUC
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	To70
[REDACTED]	Attending on behalf of Cumbernauld Airport
[REDACTED]	MOD
[REDACTED]	GATCO
[REDACTED]	GASCO
[REDACTED]	ARPAS
[REDACTED]	SRUC Oatridge campus
[REDACTED]	Scottish hang gliding and paragliding
[REDACTED]	EACC
[REDACTED]	-NATS
[REDACTED]	LAA

Engagement Session 3. Presentation 2

9th June 2022

This was the only session conducted as a hybrid event

Name	Company/Representing
[REDACTED]	EAL
[REDACTED]	Trax Glasgow ACP
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	ANSL
[REDACTED]	ANSL
[REDACTED]	WSP
[REDACTED]	MOD AIRSPACE
[REDACTED]	GATCO
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	Fife Strut
[REDACTED]	EANAB
[REDACTED]	NATS
[REDACTED]	EANAB

A list of the abbreviations relating to attendees:

EANAB	Edinburgh Airport Noise Advisory Board	LAA	Light Aircraft Association
NATS	National Air Traffic Services	SRUC	Scotland's Rural College
WSP	WSP environmental consultants	PPCA	Town Planning Consultancy
GATCO	Guild of Air traffic Control Officers		
GASCO	General Aviation Safety Council		
EACC	Edinburgh Airport Consultative Committee		
WFS	World Freight Services		
HIAL	Highlands and Islands Airports Limited		

Annex C

Our engagement sessions took place in the first half of 2022 with transcripts and stakeholder comment detailed in the engagement documentation submitted on September 2nd 2022. This annex contains a summary of feedback where it has affected our options and the decisions we have taken in relation to this stakeholder feedback (CAP1616 Para C28) . The feedback and influence on our options can be found in more detail in our engagement document submitted in September 2022. Page 88 through to page 125.

Decisions taken in relation to stakeholder feedback

Stakeholder	Issue / Option	EAL ACP response
Light Aircraft Association	The volume of CAS. Working with Glasgow airport on designs and containment buffers.	The final design would look to be wholly contained inside the current CAS volume but we may need CAS to the north to enable better designed GRICE SID and also systemisation for arrivals to Rwy24. We work with Glasgow airport as part of the Scottish cluster and will look at the required volumes of CAS with respect to the buffer zone between the airports and also the previous requirement for Edinburgh’s cross runway. Subject to the design’s safety we will look to reduce the airspace needed for SIDs, vectoring and arrivals.
Flight Ops Safety Committee	Increased systemisation to allow for better fuel planning and a reduction of emissions.	The options we are taking forward should allow for continuous climb operations with SIDs to a FL. Also we will systemise arrivals to allow for better planning with the option for vectoring also being taken forward. Airlines are interested in any improvements to track miles and we are looking at the Firth of forth option as well as better connectivity to the south east (in conjunction with NERL).
EANAB subgroup	Noise, health concerns, air quality and the effect of the design principles.	There is continuous engagement with the EANAB sub group and EANAB itself. Their concerns are expressed through health, air quality, overflight of sensitive areas and specifically noise. As our options are swaths we can carry out analysis to route the eventual flight paths around population centres and will explain the process further as the design nears completion in Stage 3. We have indicated that our preference is for four SIDs with a new one routing along the Firth of Forth and this meets with EANAB’s approval. We also need to be aware of population centre on the south coast of Fife and will route our flight paths accordingly. The design is also developed using software to highlight sensitive areas such as hospitals and school and the flightpaths contained in the swaths will also be designed with analysis of these areas including areas of tranquility including the Pentland hills and country parks.
Cramond residents	Arrivals and Departures overflying Cramond	We are engaging with the Cramond residents on a regular basis in order to keep them informed of our ideas. We cannot move the flight path of arrivals to Rwy24 but we believe we can

		improve the situation for departures from Rwy06 with a turn at altitude moving the flightpath to the north west (a little) and improving the situation with less people being overflown at lower levels Our design will include the safest and tightest left turn under the PRNAV system to establish this improvement.
Transport Scotland	ACP Progress	Our engagement with Transport Scotland was to inform them of the ACP's progress and the next stages of development. They were very interested in the project and would like to keep informed of developments as we progress.
Kirknewton / MOD	Continuing to glide as detailed in the Letter of Agreement.	Edinburgh Airport has numerous options of SIDs as our design throughout Stage 2 has swathes within which flight paths will be established. These SIDs to TALLA would need to be assessed against the baseline option. Our maximum forecast departure capacity can be reached without an early left turn so assuming we have the ability to reduce our departure interval. This would mean our final flightpath option would be routed around Kirknewton and their gliding could continue as it does today.
GATCO	Liaison with local ATC. (ANSL)	The GATCO rep made the points that it was highly desirable to avoid conflict between 1) arrival and departure routes, 2) other unit's procedures and 3) areas of aerial activity. We have options that allow for the conflict of departure and arrival routes to be designed out of the system and we also work with Glasgow airport and NERL as part of the masterplan to devise the best design for our own airlines and other airspace users.
Ecclesmachan and 3 mile town community council	Noise from overflights, the process and the Firth of Forth. Also departure profiles	Concern was expressed about early turns for departures from Rwy 24 and how they would affect current and future populations. Our options include early turns but with capacity being met by reducing departure intervals between aircraft, early turns should not be required. Also we are working on an NADP project to minimise noise on departure but this is outwith the ACP.
EANAB	All design principles	We communicate with EANAB on a regular basis and they continue to be updated on the progress of the ACP. Their comments during the official engagement sessions included our ideas for respite, use of the Firth of Forth and whether we needed SIDs to the East from Rwy24. We are continuing with our pursuit of the Firth of Forth SID and arrival route because of fuel savings and the reduction of the number of people overflown and therefore a reduction in noise issues. We cannot have SIDs that are not paired because of convention and human factors issues so we will have SIDs from each runway to the same exit points. Also because the FoF route has a fuel saving we need to have this for both runway directions to feel the full benefit. We are looking at respite and believe we can achieve this through restricting SID use through the night. Also we are looking at dispersal and concentration which we can achieve through vectoring arrivals as well as introducing systemisation to arrivals. Departures will continue to be concentrated as we try to achieve continuous climb operations to the maximum level.

SRUC	Use of the Forth of Forth, M8 and overflights of sensitive sites / areas	Concern was expressed about overflight of colleges and schools. This will be addressed early in Stage 3 of the process when we look at an analysis of where the flightpaths are likely to go against design criteria derived from the design principles. It was difficult at this stage to consider some of the Design Principles against flight paths until they were narrowed down to particular a weighting including schools and colleges. We continue to look at flightpaths over the Forth of Forth and the M8 corridor.
Fife council	Limiting overflights of the south coast of Fife and population centres located there	Fife council made the comment that we should limit overflying the south coast of Fife as much as possible. We are looking at options in our swathes that route the current GOSAM SID further north to coast in between Dalgety Bay and Aberdour, turning left at an appropriate time, and possibly overflying road corridors. We are well aware of the overflights of inverkeithing and Dalgety bay and will design any SIDs to avoid overflying them below 7000ft as much as possible.
Blackness rep (EANAB)	Noise issues and overflights	The individual from EANAB and the Blackness area expressed concern about the process and how we would distribute traffic to reduce noise from departures and overflights. In the departure options we have there will be an analysis of data and flightpaths chosen that minimise population overflown. We will also look at traffic levels and cumulative impact in our design decisions and make sure we justify analytically the options chosen (in Stage 3). Despite is being looked through the selective use of SIDs during the night. The AMS looks at the concentration of flightpaths and we will also look at dispersal which could be more achievable with arrivals.
Cumbernauld airfield	The impact on the operation of aircraft at Cumbernauld airfield.	Cumbernauld commented that because the design was currently in development it would be difficult to form an opinion. They thought the way forward was clear in the process and looked forward to further engagement. As Cumbernauld airport is situated below CAS and is some distance from Edinburgh Airport any concerns they may have with the future design should be able to be rectified although their runway alignment makes a conflict unlikely.
Prestwick Airport	Complications of airspace design	Prestwick Airport envisaged no issues from the Edinburgh ACP. They did mention for later in the process that the truncation of SIDs may cause different termination points or link routes dependant on the runway in use. This causes some confusion and they would advise against it as it increases communication between pilots and ATC. There are no plans to design truncated routes at Edinburgh but we will be mindful of increasing workload with any design we finalise.
Wynchburgh Estates	Overflights of Wynchburgh	Wynchburgh commented that they are a strategic core development area and brought our attention to the ACP driver to minimise environmental impact by minimising the number of people overflown and cutting CO2 emissions. In our design we would probably rule out an early right turn from Rwy24 which would overfly Wynchburgh and we have to be mindful of any future developments when we analyse our possible flightpaths. We would therefore, probably look to avoid the area as it is close to the airport and overflights would be at lower levels.

Glasgow Airport	Interaction of routes for both airports	Glasgow had no concerns over the engagement or designs and looked forward to working with us as part of the AMS. We are now undertaking work with Glasgow and NERL which is overseen by ACOG in the Cumulative Analysis framework (CAF). This looks at the interactions between the two airports and decides on any possible compromise for routes with safety and environmental concerns as a priority.
NERL (NATS en-route limited)	The system design with NERL, Glasgow and Edinburgh	NERL have participate in engagement sessions, workshops and meetings with contributions to the system design and experienced comment. We continue to work with NERL to produce the best solution to our rerquirements of the Firth of Forth, systemisation and PBN SIDs and Approach transitions. They have also contributed to our preferred optiopns of working towards a FoF solution that will reduce aircraft noise for residents and also reduce emissions and allow respite. We participate in simulator sessions and workshops to enhance design ideas and look at safety assurance of the design.Our options will be modified to produce the best solution for Edinburgh Airport and the system above us, which includes the CAF work for dependencies.
Air Navigation Solutions Limited (ANSL) Edinburgh Airport's Air Traffic Control service provider	The system design, systemisation, achieving capacity and safety.	ANSL are continuously involved in the EAL ACP. They attend regular workshops and meetings as well as providing resource for simulator sessions and safety workshops. From the outset they have had an input into the progression of our design and were also present at our engagement sessions. Their preference for arrivals systemisation with the use of vectors when required has been kept and taken through as an arrival option. They also looked to how we would increase runway throughput and capacity which we can now achieve through reducing our departure interval. ANSL are supportive of this and back us to deliver a modern systemised airspace with simplicity and functionality at its core. There will be future oppportunity for simulator sessions to test designs as well as the construction of a traning plan and safety assurance document before implementation.