

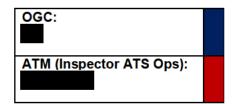
CAA CAP 1616 Options Appraisal Assessment (Phase III Final)

| Title of Airspace Change Proposal (ACP): | Enabling Remotely Piloted Aircrfta Operations at RAF Fairford - HALE | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------|
| Change Sponsor: | Ministry of Defence (MoD) | | |
| ACP Project Ref Number: | ACP-2021-078 | | |
| Case study commencement date: | 02/01/2024 | Case study report as at: | 29/01/2024 |

| Account Manager: | |
|--------------------|--|
| Airspace Regulator | |
| (Technical): | |
| | |

| Airspace Regulator (Engagement & Consultation): | | |
|---|--|--|
| Airspace Regulator (Environmental): | | |

| IFP: | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Airspace Regulator (Economist): | |



Instructions

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

Resolved - GREEN

Not Resolved – AMBER

Not Compliant – RED

Not Applicable - GREY

Guidance

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

| 1. | 1. Background – Identifying the Do Nothing (DN) /Do Minimum (DM) scenarios | | | Status | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--------|--|--|--|
| 1.1 | | Are the outcomes of DN/DM scenarios clearly outlined in the proposal? | | | | | |
| 1.1 | 1.1 | Has the change sponsor produced an Options Appraisal (Phase III - Final) which consists of the Full appraisal with any refinements or changes made as a result of the Stage 3 formal consultation with stakeholders? [E24] | Yes, the sponsor having made changes to their proposal after consultation has provided an options appraisal to assess this final option. This takes the form of a qualitative assessment against a suitable set of criteria found in Section 9 of the sponsor's final submission, and a quantitative assessment of the greenhouse gas impact, which is summarised in Annex A. | | | | |

| 2. Im | 2. Impacts of the proposed airspace change | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2.1 | Are there direct impacts on the following? | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | Examples of costs considered (please add costs that have been discussed, and any reasonable costs that the Airspace Regulator (Technical) feels have NOT been addressed) | | | | |
| | Airport/ANSPs | Not Applicable | Qualitative | Quantifie | d Monetised |
| | - Infrastructure | | Χ | | |
| 2.1.2 | - Operation | | Х | | |
| | - Deployment | | Х | | |
| | - Other(s) | Х | | | |
| 2.1.3 | Commercial Airlines/General Aviation | Not Applicable | Qualitative | Quantifie | d Monetised |
| 2.1.3 | - Training | Х | | | |

| | - Economic impact from increased effective capacity | | Х | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| | - Fuel burn | | Х | Х | Х |
| | - Other(s) | Х | | | |
| 2.1.4 | General Aviation | Not Applicable | Qualitative | Quantified | Monetised |
| 2.1.4 | - Access | | Х | | |
| 2.1.5 | Military | Not Applicable | Qualitative | Quantified | Monetised |
| 2.1.5 | | Х | | | |
| 2.1.6 | Wider Society, i.e., wider economic benefits, capacity resilience | Not Applicable | Qualitative | Quantified | Monetised |
| 2.1.0 | | | Х | | |
| 2.1.7 | Other (provide details) | Not Applicable | Qualitative | Quantified | Monetised |
| 2.1.7 | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Are there direct beneficial impacts on air traffic control / managemen | nt systems? Prov | ide details. | | |
| 2.3 | Where impacts have been monetised, what is the overall value (expressed in net present value (NPV)) of the project? | | | | |
| | The sponsor has monetised the greenhouse gas impacts of their proposal. This has a Net Present Value of -£2.4m. | | | | |
| 2.4 | Are the direct impacts on air traffic management analysed accurately and proportionately? | | | | |
| | The qualitative assessment of impacts alongside quantitative analy has been conducted accurately and is proportionate for this ACP. | sis of fuel burn/g | greenhouse gas | impacts | |

| 3. Cł | | Status | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 3.1 | If the proposed airspace change has an impact on the following factor proposal? | ors, have they be | en addressed in the | |
| | | Not applicable | Qualitative | Quantified / Monetised |
| 3.1.1 | Number of aircraft movements | Х | | |
| 3.1.2 | Number of air passengers / cargo | Х | | |
| 3.1.3 | Type of aircraft movements (i.e., fleet mix) | Х | | |
| 3.1.4 | Distance travelled | | Х | |
| 3.1.5 | Operational complexities for users of airspace | Х | | |
| 3.1.6 | Flight time savings / Delays | | Х | |
| 3.1.7 | Other impacts | Х | | |
| 3.1.8 | Comments: | | | |
| 3.2 | - Has the sponsor used the most up-to-date, credible and clearly referenced source of data to develop the 10 years traffic forecast and considered the best available guidelines (e.g. the Green Book and TAG models?) in a proportionate and accurate manner? [B11 and E11] The sponsor has provided an air traffic forecast up to 2034 using the NATS March 2023 Base Case Forecast, assuming a 0.7% growth rate from 2029 onwards. - Has the sponsor explained the methodology adopted to reach its input and analysis results? [B11 and E11] Yes, the sponsor has set out their methodology in Annex A of the final submission, entitled 'Environmental Impact Assessment'. This summarises the assumptions and input data used in the sponsor's quantitative analysis. | | | |

| 3.3 | Has the sponsor developed an assessment of the following environmental aspects? | | | | |
|-------|--|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Not applicable | Qualitative | Quantified | Monetised |
| 3.3.1 | Noise | | | | |
| 3.3.2 | Operational diagrams | | | | |
| 3.3.3 | Overflight | | | | |
| 3.3.4 | CO2 emissions | | | | |
| 3.3.5 | Local air quality | | | | |
| 3.3.6 | Tranquillity | | | | |
| 3.3.7 | Biodiversity | | | | |
| 3.4 | What is the monetised impact (i.e., Net Present Value (NPV)) of 3.3? (Provide comments) The sponsor has monetised the greenhouse gas impacts of their proposal. This has a Net Present Value of -£2.4m. | | | | |
| | The sponsor has monetised the greenhouse gas impacts of their proposal. This has a Net Present value of -£2.4111. | | | | |

| 4. | Ec | onomic Indicators of the ACP | Status | | |
|-----|---|---|----------------------|--|--|
| 4.1 | | What are the qualitative / strategic impacts described in the ACP? | | | |
| | | Qualitative impacts of this ACP described by the sponsor include: | | | |
| | -Capacity/reliance: an insignificant impact during the window of activation, to be managed by the Military Airspace Management Cell to minimise disruption via NOTAM. -GA Access: Minimal to no impacts. | | ce Management | | |
| | | -Airport/ANSP deployment costs: Costs will be incurred by NATS, RAF Brize Norton and 78 Sqn for air traffic co and ATM system updates. | ontrollers' training | | |
| 4.2 | 2 | What is the overall monetised and non-monetised (quantified) impact of the proposed airspace change? | | | |
| | | The Net Present Value of the environmental impact is -£2.4m, based on the impact of CO2 emissions. This is a | n increase of CO2 | | |

| | of 24,920 tCO2e. | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 4.3 | What is the Net Present Value of the proposed options? Has the sponsor used this information to progress/discount options? Has the sponsor provided the benefits-costs ratio (BCR) of the proposed options and used it to support the choice of the preferred options? [E44] | | | |
| | The Net Present Value of the environmental impact is -£2.4m. This information has not been used to progress or discount options since there is only a single option proposed. | | | |
| 4.3.1 | If the preferred option does not have the highest NPV or BCR, then has the sponsor justified the reasons to progress this option? [B50 and E23] | | | |
| | N/A | | | |
| 4.4 | Has the sponsor provided reasonable justification for the proportionality of analysis above? The sponsor has sufficiently justified why it has conducted a monetised analysis of the fuel burn/greenhouse gas and not other environmental impacts, in line with altitude-based priorities. This is proportionate and in line with CAP1616 requirements. | | | |
| 5. O | ther aspects | | | |
| 5.1 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 6. St | ummary of the Final Options Appraisal & Conclusions | | | |
| 6.1 | The sponsor has produced a reasonable overview of qualitative and quantitative impacts of their proposed option against the baseline. All qualitative impacts have been assessed correctly and in line with CAP1616 requirements. As a result, it is recommended that this ACP is approved. | | | |

Outstanding issues?

| Serial | Issue | Action required |
|--------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |

| CAA Final Options Appraisal Completed by | Name | Signature | Date |
|--|------|-----------|------------|
| Airspace Regulator (Economist) | | | 26/01/2024 |
| Airspace Regulator (Environmental) | | | 29/01/2024 |