



AIRSPACE MODERNISATION AIRSPACE CHANGE PROPOSAL

STEP 2B INITIAL OPTIONS APPRAISAL

APPENDIX B

***PBN ARRIVALS
Version 2
Runway 09L - Part 9***



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Revision History

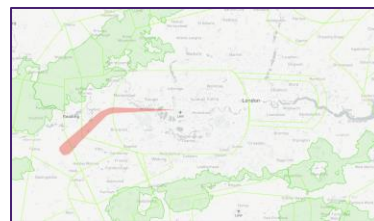
Version	Date	Amendment	Author
1.0	28 th July 2023	Initial issue	Heathrow Airport Ltd
2.0	07 th June 2024	All option outcome statements amended following the revision of the shortlisting methodology to remove reference to AONB’s and Richmond Park. Amendment to outcome statement for S & U following discontinuation	Heathrow Airport Ltd

All airspace design options in this document are subject to change throughout the airspace change process, as options are matured in detail and refined in accordance with safety requirements, design principles, appraisals and stakeholder engagement and consultation.

PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option Q

Option Description

This option was developed to address a blend of DPs 2, 4, 9 & 10. This option assumes a single PBN arrival track used for all RWY09L arrivals during the 0430-0600 period from BEDEK & BEGTO.



Communities – Noise impact on health & quality of life

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Population above Partial LOAEL (daytime, LA _{eq} , 16h)	N/A	N/A
Population above Partial LOAEL (night-time, LA _{eq} , 8h)	34,100	-1,800
Population experiencing at least one event of N65 (daytime)	N/A	N/A
Population experiencing at least one event of N60 (night-time)	65,900	+15,500

Communities - Air Quality

As there is no change to track distribution below 1000ft, there is no effect on Air Quality from this option.

Wider Society – Greenhouse Gas Impact

Metric	Difference to Baseline
Track Miles of the routes used (nm)	-15

Wider Society – Tranquillity & Biodiversity

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Total Area of AONBs/National Parks (NPs) overflown between 0-7000ft once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Total Area of AONBs/NPs overflown experiencing at least one event of N60 on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Total Area of Richmond Park overflown between 0-7000ft at least once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-1640ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	0	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-3000ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	2	+2

Wider Society – Capacity/Resilience

Arrival throughput not of concern 0430-0600. A single or multiple PBN route could handle the low number of arrivals in this period if required.

There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival throughput. Any aircraft not RNP-AR equipped would have another PBN route to rely on.

Heathrow's capacity for this ACP is limited by the existing 480,000 movement cap.

General Aviation – Access

No additional CAS required.

Option would not facilitate the release of CAS.

Option not expected to impact existing helicopter routes.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Economic impact from increased effective capacity

No economic effect expected on GA operations.

Arrival delay is not an issue during the 0430-0600 period. Use of PBN arrivals during this time would be for noise mitigation purposes only. PBN arrivals in this time will not affect delay performance. There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival delay.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Fuel Burn

Change in Fuel Burn (compared to the Baseline - annual - tonnes)

Not able to quantify at this time, owing to uncertainty in new stack locations

Commercial Airlines – Training costs

Option does not require any re-equipage or upgrade costs for airlines. No training costs required for airlines.

Commercial Airlines – Other costs

None identified.

Airport/Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) – Infrastructure costs

Option may require re-location and/or addition of Noise Monitoring Terminals.

Airport/ANSP – Operational costs

This option is not anticipated to change airport nor ANSP operational costs. Heathrow will continue to require ILS and other ground based infrastructure even with the implementation of PBN arrival procedures.

Option may lead to a change in the number of properties eligible for the noise insulation scheme) which could lead to a change in operational costs for the airport.

Airport/ANSP – Deployment costs

There will be considerable costs associated with deployment in terms of operational training and system upgrades which will be quantified in Stage 3. However, there is not expected to be any differences in these costs between the different options.

Safety

There are already PBN to ILS procedures in the UK. No IFP design issues are anticipated with this option.

Although new or revised safety assurances may be needed, an acceptable safety argument is envisaged to be achievable.

Adherence to AMS

Supports the AMS through increased systemisation and meeting the Governments key environmental objectives by utilising PBN. The use of PBN arrivals has been appraised at this stage during periods where the landing rate is less critical. PBN arrivals in a system design might enable simplification, safety, efficiency and resilience enhancements and/or provide respite opportunities.

Interdependencies, Conflicts & Trade-Offs

Option not expected to interact with other airports' options.

Outcome of PBN Arrival RWY09L Option Q

Option Q provides a reduction in track miles and a small decrease in the population above the Partial LOAEL (night) when compared to the Baseline.

The option indicates an increase in the population experiencing at least one N60 noise event. There is an increase in the number of biodiversity sites between 0-3000ft that may experience a change in location overflow. The option will be explored further in Stage 3.

OPTION CARRIED FORWARD TO STAGE 3

PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option Q (Night)



23:00 - 07:00

Overflight

Rate	Population Overflow		Overflight (0-7000 ft) contour map
	Baseline	Option Q	
≥ 1	20,200	40,100	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Aircraft Noise Events

Rate	Population experiencing noise events above N60 each day		N60 events contour map
	Baseline	Option Q	
≥ 1	50,400	65,900	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Noise Exposures

Population count	Baseline	Option Q	Partial LOAEL contour map
Estimated total population above 40 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$	48,100	55,800	
Total population within Partial LOAEL (>45 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$)	35,900	34,100	

Noise Exposure Change

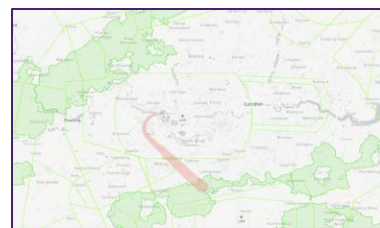
Change in Noise Exposure	Population experiencing at least 1 dB reduction within partial LOAEL or brought out of partial LOAEL	Population experiencing no change in noise exposure within partial LOAEL	Population experiencing at least 1 dB increase within partial LOAEL or brought into partial LOAEL	Change in noise exposure map
Partial LOAEL	1,800 (of which 1,800 brought out of Partial LOAEL by Option)	34,100	0 (of which 0 brought into Partial LOAEL by Option)	



PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option R

Option Description

This option was developed to address a blend of DPs 2, 4, 9 & 10. This option assumes a single PBN arrival track used for all RWY09L arrivals capable of RNP-AR during the 0430-0600 period from ALESO.



Communities – Noise impact on health & quality of life

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Population above Partial LOAEL (daytime, LA _{eq} , 16h)	N/A	N/A
Population above Partial LOAEL (night-time, LA _{eq} , 8h)	9,500	-26,400
Population experiencing at least one event of N65 (daytime)	N/A	N/A
Population experiencing at least one event of N60 (night-time)	59,400	+9,000

Communities - Air Quality

As there is no change to track distribution below 1000ft, there is no effect on Air Quality from this option.

Wider Society – Greenhouse Gas Impact

Metric	Difference to Baseline
Track Miles of the routes used (nm)	-16

Wider Society – Tranquillity & Biodiversity

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Total Area of AONBs/National Parks (NPs) overflown between 0-7000ft once a day on average (night-time)	14km ²	+14km ²
Total Area of AONBs/NPs overflown experiencing at least one event of N60 on average (night-time)	5km ²	+5km ²
Total Area of Richmond Park overflown between 0-7000ft at least once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-1640ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	0	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-3000ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	4	+4

Wider Society – Capacity/Resilience

Arrival throughput not of concern 0430-0600. A single or multiple PBN route could handle the low number of arrivals in this period if required.

There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival throughput. Any aircraft not RNP-AR equipped would have another PBN route to rely on.

Heathrow's capacity for this ACP is limited by the existing 480,000 movement cap.

General Aviation – Access

No additional CAS required.

Option would not facilitate the release of CAS.

Option not expected to impact existing helicopter routes.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Economic impact from increased effective capacity

No economic effect expected on GA operations.

Arrival delay is not an issue during the 0430-0600 period. Use of PBN arrivals during this time would be for noise mitigation purposes only. PBN arrivals in this time will not affect delay performance. There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival delay.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Fuel Burn

Change in Fuel Burn (compared to the Baseline - annual - tonnes)

Not able to quantify at this time, owing to uncertainty in new stack locations

Commercial Airlines – Training costs

This option would require RNP-AR capability and approvals. This can come with significant costs for airlines, however, it is unknown at this time whether RNP-AR route options would be progressed in isolation i.e. without other arrival procedures being available. Should an RNP-AR arrival be mandatory, there may be additional costs for some operators. This will be quantified in Stage 3.

Commercial Airlines – Other costs

None identified.

Airport/Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) – Infrastructure costs

Option may require re-location and/or addition of Noise Monitoring Terminals.

Airport/ANSP – Operational costs

This option is not anticipated to change airport nor ANSP operational costs. Heathrow will continue to require ILS and other ground based infrastructure even with the implementation of PBN arrival procedures.

Option may lead to a change in the number of properties eligible for the noise insulation scheme) which could lead to a change in operational costs for the airport.

Airport/ANSP – Deployment costs

There will be considerable costs associated with deployment in terms of operational training and system upgrades which will be quantified in Stage 3. However, there is not expected to be any differences in these costs between the different options.

Safety

There are no IFP design issues identified with this option however, there are no RNP-AR arrivals published in the UK at this time. Therefore additional considerations may arise through the regulatory approval process.

Although new or revised safety assurances may be needed, an acceptable safety argument is envisaged to be achievable.

Adherence to AMS

Supports the AMS through increased systemisation and meeting the Governments key environmental objectives by utilising PBN. The use of PBN arrivals has been appraised at this stage during periods where the landing rate is less critical. PBN arrivals in a system design might enable simplification, safety, efficiency and resilience enhancements and/or provide respite opportunities.

Interdependencies, Conflicts & Trade-Offs

Option may result in conflicts/interdependencies with Gatwick's options.

Outcome of PBN Arrival RWY09L Option R

Option R provides a decrease in the population above the Partial LOAEL (night) and in track miles when compared to the Baseline.

The option indicates an increase in the population experiencing at least one N60 noise event. There are increases in the number of biodiversity sites between 0-3000ft that may experience a change in location overflow. The option will be explored further in Stage 3.

OPTION CARRIED FORWARD TO STAGE 3



PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option R (Night)



23:00 - 07:00

Overflight

Rate	Population Overflow		Overflight (0-7000 ft) contour map
	Baseline	Option R	
≥ 1	20,200	72,000	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Aircraft Noise Events

Rate	Population experiencing noise events above N60 each day		N60 events contour map
	Baseline	Option R	
≥ 1	50,400	59,400	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Noise Exposures

Population count	Baseline	Option R	Partial LOAEL contour map
Estimated total population above 40 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$	48,100	32,200	
Total population within Partial LOAEL (>45 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$)	35,900	9,500	

Noise Exposure Change

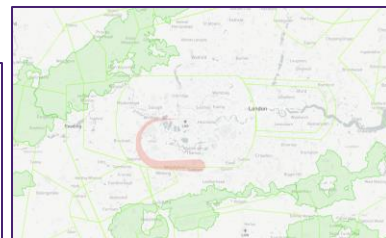
Change in Noise Exposure	Population experiencing at least 1 dB reduction within partial LOAEL or brought out of partial LOAEL	Population experiencing no change in noise exposure within partial LOAEL	Population experiencing at least 1 dB increase within partial LOAEL or brought into partial LOAEL	Change in noise exposure map
Partial LOAEL	28,900 (of which 27,200 brought out of Partial LOAEL by Option)	6,700	1,000 (of which 800 brought into Partial LOAEL by Option)	



PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option S

Option Description

This option was developed to address a blend of DPs 2, 4, 9 & 10. This option assumes a single PBN arrival track used for all RWY09L arrivals capable of RNP-AR during the 0430-0600 period from LOGAN.



Communities – Noise impact on health & quality of life

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Population above Partial LOAEL (daytime, LA _{eq} , 16h)	N/A	N/A
Population above Partial LOAEL (night-time, LA _{eq} , 8h)	13,100	-22,800
Population experiencing at least one event of N65 (daytime)	N/A	N/A
Population experiencing at least one event of N60 (night-time)	111,000	+60,600

Communities - Air Quality

As there is no change to track distribution below 1000ft, there is no effect on Air Quality from this option.

Wider Society – Greenhouse Gas Impact

Metric	Difference to Baseline
Track Miles of the routes used (nm)	-9

Wider Society – Tranquillity & Biodiversity

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Total Area of AONBs/National Parks (NPs) overflown between 0-7000ft once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Total Area of AONBs/NPs overflown experiencing at least one event of N60 on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Total Area of Richmond Park overflown between 0-7000ft at least once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-1640ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	0	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-3000ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	4	+4

Wider Society – Capacity/Resilience

Arrival throughput not of concern 0430-0600. A single or multiple PBN route could handle the low number of arrivals in this period if required.

There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival throughput. Any aircraft not RNP-AR equipped would have another PBN route to rely on.

Heathrow's capacity for this ACP is limited by the existing 480,000 movement cap.

General Aviation – Access

No additional CAS required.

Option would not facilitate the release of CAS.

Option not expected to impact existing helicopter routes.



General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Economic impact from increased effective capacity

No economic effect expected on GA operations.

Arrival delay is not an issue during the 0430-0600 period. Use of PBN arrivals during this time would be for noise mitigation purposes only. PBN arrivals in this time will not affect delay performance. There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival delay.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Fuel Burn

Change in Fuel Burn (compared to the Baseline - annual - tonnes)

Not able to quantify at this time, owing to uncertainty in new stack locations

Commercial Airlines – Training costs

This option would require RNP-AR capability and approvals. This can come with significant costs for airlines, however, it is unknown at this time whether RNP-AR route options would be progressed in isolation i.e. without other arrival procedures being available. Should an RNP-AR arrival be mandatory, there may be additional costs for some operators. This will be quantified in Stage 3.

Commercial Airlines – Other costs

None identified.

Airport/Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) – Infrastructure costs

Option may require re-location and/or addition of Noise Monitoring Terminals.

Airport/ANSP – Operational costs

This option is not anticipated to change airport nor ANSP operational costs. Heathrow will continue to require ILS and other ground based infrastructure even with the implementation of PBN arrival procedures.

Option may lead to a change in the number of properties eligible for the noise insulation scheme) which could lead to a change in operational costs for the airport.

Airport/ANSP – Deployment costs

There will be considerable costs associated with deployment in terms of operational training and system upgrades which will be quantified in Stage 3. However, there is not expected to be any differences in these costs between the different options.

Safety

There are no IFP design issues identified with this option however, there are no RNP-AR arrivals published in the UK at this time. Therefore additional considerations may arise through the regulatory approval process.

Although new or revised safety assurances may be needed, an acceptable safety argument is envisaged to be achievable.

Adherence to AMS

Supports the AMS through increased systemisation and meeting the Governments key environmental objectives by utilising PBN. The use of PBN arrivals has been appraised at this stage during periods where the landing rate is less critical. PBN arrivals in a system design might enable simplification, safety, efficiency and resilience enhancements and/or provide respite opportunities.

Interdependencies, Conflicts & Trade-Offs

Option may result in conflicts/interdependencies with Gatwick's options.

Outcome of PBN Arrival RWY09L Option S

Option S provides a decrease in the population above the Partial LOAEL (night) and a decrease in the track miles when compared to the Baseline. It indicates an increase in the number of biodiversity sites between 0-3000ft that may experience a change in location overflow.

Critically, the option failed Test 2 of the shortlisting process, as it significantly increases the population experiencing at least one N60 noise event.

OPTION DISCONTINUED



PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option S (Night)



23:00 - 07:00

Overflight

Rate	Population Overflow		Overflight (0-7000 ft) contour map
	Baseline	Option S	
≥ 1	20,200	296,200	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Aircraft Noise Events

Rate	Population experiencing noise events above N60 each day		N60 events contour map
	Baseline	Option S	
≥ 1	50,400	111,000	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Noise Exposures

Population count	Baseline	Option S	Partial LOAEL contour map
Estimated total population above 40 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$	48,100	43,000	
Total population within Partial LOAEL (>45 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$)	35,900	13,100	

Noise Exposure Change

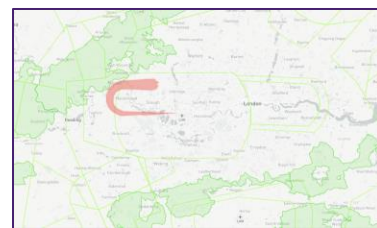
Change in Noise Exposure	Population experiencing at least 1 dB reduction within partial LOAEL or brought out of partial LOAEL	Population experiencing no change in noise exposure within partial LOAEL	Population experiencing at least 1 dB increase within partial LOAEL or brought into partial LOAEL	Change in noise exposure map
Partial LOAEL	26,800 (of which 23,700 brought out of Partial LOAEL by Option)	7,800	2,300 (of which 1,000 brought into Partial LOAEL by Option)	



PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option T

Option Description

This option was developed to address a blend of DPs 2, 4, 9 & 10. This option assumes a single PBN arrival track used for all RWY09L arrivals during the 0430-0600 period from ALESO & LOGAN.



Communities – Noise impact on health & quality of life

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Population above Partial LOAEL (daytime, LA _{eq} , 16h)	N/A	N/A
Population above Partial LOAEL (night-time, LA _{eq} , 8h)	34,300	-1,600
Population experiencing at least one event of N65 (daytime)	N/A	N/A
Population experiencing at least one event of N60 (night-time)	68,500	+18,100

Communities - Air Quality

As there is no change to track distribution below 1000ft, there is no effect on Air Quality from this option.

Wider Society – Greenhouse Gas Impact

Metric	Difference to Baseline
Track Miles of the routes used (nm)	-1

Wider Society – Tranquillity & Biodiversity

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Total Area of AONBs/National Parks (NPs) overflown between 0-7000ft once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Total Area of AONBs/NPs overflown experiencing at least one event of N60 on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Total Area of Richmond Park overflown between 0-7000ft at least once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-1640ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	0	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-3000ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	2	+2

Wider Society – Capacity/Resilience

Arrival throughput not of concern 0430-0600. A single or multiple PBN route could handle the low number of arrivals in this period if required.

There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival throughput. Any aircraft not RNP-AR equipped would have another PBN route to rely on.

Heathrow's capacity for this ACP is limited by the existing 480,000 movement cap.

General Aviation – Access

No additional CAS required.

Option would not facilitate the release of CAS.

Option not expected to impact existing helicopter routes.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Economic impact from increased effective capacity

No economic effect expected on GA operations.

Arrival delay is not an issue during the 0430-0600 period. Use of PBN arrivals during this time would be for noise mitigation purposes only. PBN arrivals in this time will not affect delay performance. There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival delay.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Fuel Burn

Change in Fuel Burn (compared to the Baseline - annual - tonnes)

Not able to quantify at this time, owing to uncertainty in new stack locations

Commercial Airlines – Training costs

Option does not require any re-equipage or upgrade costs for airlines. No training costs required for airlines.

Commercial Airlines – Other costs

None identified.

Airport/Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) – Infrastructure costs

Option may require re-location and/or addition of Noise Monitoring Terminals.

Airport/ANSP – Operational costs

This option is not anticipated to change airport nor ANSP operational costs. Heathrow will continue to require ILS and other ground based infrastructure even with the implementation of PBN arrival procedures.

Option may lead to a change in the number of properties eligible for the noise insulation scheme) which could lead to a change in operational costs for the airport.

Airport/ANSP – Deployment costs

There will be considerable costs associated with deployment in terms of operational training and system upgrades which will be quantified in Stage 3. However, there is not expected to be any differences in these costs between the different options.

Safety

There are already PBN to ILS procedures in the UK. No IFP design issues are anticipated with this option.

Although new or revised safety assurances may be needed, an acceptable safety argument is envisaged to be achievable.

Adherence to AMS

Supports the AMS through increased systemisation and meeting the Governments key environmental objectives by utilising PBN. The use of PBN arrivals has been appraised at this stage during periods where the landing rate is less critical. PBN arrivals in a system design might enable simplification, safety, efficiency and resilience enhancements and/or provide respite opportunities.

Interdependencies, Conflicts & Trade-Offs

Option not expected to interact with other airports' options.

Outcome of PBN Arrival RWY09L Option T

Option T provides a decrease in the population above the Partial LOAEL (night) and a negligible reduction in track miles when compared to the Baseline.

The option indicates an increase in the population experiencing at least one N60 noise event. There is a small increase in the number of biodiversity sites between 0-3000ft that may experience a change in location overflow. The option will be explored further in Stage 3.

OPTION CARRIED FORWARD TO STAGE 3

PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option T (Night)



23:00 - 07:00

Overflight

Rate	Population Overflow		Overflight (0-7000 ft) contour map
	Baseline	Option T	
≥ 1	20,200	39,200	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Aircraft Noise Events

Rate	Population experiencing noise events above N60 each day		N60 events contour map
	Baseline	Option T	
≥ 1	50,400	68,500	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Noise Exposures

Population count	Baseline	Option T	Partial LOAEL contour map
Estimated total population above 40 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$	48,100	49,100	
Total population within Partial LOAEL (>45 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$)	35,900	34,300	

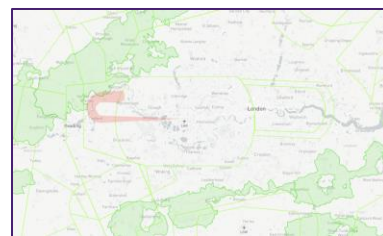
Noise Exposure Change

Change in Noise Exposure	Population experiencing at least 1 dB reduction within partial LOAEL or brought out of partial LOAEL	Population experiencing no change in noise exposure within partial LOAEL	Population experiencing at least 1 dB increase within partial LOAEL or brought into partial LOAEL	Change in noise exposure map
Partial LOAEL	1,600 (of which 1,600 brought out of Partial LOAEL by Option)	34,300	0 (of which 0 brought into Partial LOAEL by Option)	

PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option U

Option Description

This option was developed to address a blend of DPs 2, 4, 9 & 10. This option assumes a single PBN arrival track used for all RWY09L arrivals during the 0430-0600 period from TOBID.



Communities – Noise impact on health & quality of life

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Population above Partial LOAEL (daytime, LA _{eq} , 16h)	N/A	N/A
Population above Partial LOAEL (night-time, LA _{eq} , 8h)	34,200	-1,700
Population experiencing at least one event of N65 (daytime)	N/A	N/A
Population experiencing at least one event of N60 (night-time)	90,800	+40,400

Communities - Air Quality

As there is no change to track distribution below 1000ft, there is no effect on Air Quality from this option.

Wider Society – Greenhouse Gas Impact

Metric	Difference to Baseline
Track Miles of the routes used (nm)	-3

Wider Society – Tranquillity & Biodiversity

Metric	Option Value	Difference to Baseline
Total Area of AONBs/National Parks (NPs) overflown between 0-7000ft once a day on average (night-time)	39km ²	+39km ²
Total Area of AONBs/NPs overflown experiencing at least one event of N60 on average (night-time)	4km ²	+4km ²
Total Area of Richmond Park overflown between 0-7000ft at least once a day on average (night-time)	0km ²	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-1640ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	0	No change
Number of sites (RAMSAR, SAC, SPA, SSSI) overflown between 0-3000ft which observe a potential change in location overflown	2	+2

Wider Society – Capacity/Resilience

Arrival throughput not of concern 0430-0600. A single or multiple PBN route could handle the low number of arrivals in this period if required.

There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival throughput. Any aircraft not RNP-AR equipped would have another PBN route to rely on.

Heathrow's capacity for this ACP is limited by the existing 480,000 movement cap.

General Aviation – Access

No additional CAS required.

Option would not facilitate the release of CAS.

Option not expected to impact existing helicopter routes.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Economic impact from increased effective capacity

No economic effect expected on GA operations.

Arrival delay is not an issue during the 0430-0600 period. Use of PBN arrivals during this time would be for noise mitigation purposes only. PBN arrivals in this time will not affect delay performance. There is no distinguishing difference between any option regards arrival delay.

General Aviation / Commercial Airlines – Fuel Burn

Change in Fuel Burn (compared to the Baseline - annual - tonnes)

Not able to quantify at this time, owing to uncertainty in new stack locations

Commercial Airlines – Training costs

Option does not require any re-equipage or upgrade costs for airlines. No training costs required for airlines.

Commercial Airlines – Other costs

None identified.

Airport/Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) – Infrastructure costs

Option may require re-location and/or addition of Noise Monitoring Terminals.

Airport/ANSP – Operational costs

This option is not anticipated to change airport nor ANSP operational costs. Heathrow will continue to require ILS and other ground based infrastructure even with the implementation of PBN arrival procedures.

Option may lead to a change in the number of properties eligible for the noise insulation scheme) which could lead to a change in operational costs for the airport.

Airport/ANSP – Deployment costs

There will be considerable costs associated with deployment in terms of operational training and system upgrades which will be quantified in Stage 3. However, there is not expected to be any differences in these costs between the different options.

Safety

There are already PBN to ILS procedures in the UK. No IFP design issues are anticipated with this option.

Although new or revised safety assurances may be needed, an acceptable safety argument is envisaged to be achievable.

Adherence to AMS

Supports the AMS through increased systemisation and meeting the Governments key environmental objectives by utilising PBN. The use of PBN arrivals has been appraised at this stage during periods where the landing rate is less critical. PBN arrivals in a system design might enable simplification, safety, efficiency and resilience enhancements and/or provide respite opportunities.

Interdependencies, Conflicts & Trade-Offs

Option not expected to interact with other airports' options.

Outcome of PBN Arrival RWY09L Option U

Option U provides a reduction in track miles and a small decrease in the population above the Partial LOAEL (night) when compared to the Baseline. It indicates the number of biodiversity sites between 0-3000ft that may experience a change in location overflow.

Critically, the option failed Test 2 of the shortlisting process, as it significantly increases the population experiencing at least one N60 noise event.

OPTION DISCONTINUED



PBN Arrivals – RWY 09L Option U (Night)



23:00 - 07:00

Overflight

Rate	Population Overflow		Overflight (0-7000 ft) contour map
	Baseline	Option U	
≥ 1	20,200	123,300	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Aircraft Noise Events

Rate	Population experiencing noise events above N60 each day		N60 events contour map
	Baseline	Option U	
≥ 1	50,400	90,800	
≥ 5	0	0	
≥ 10	0	0	
≥ 20	0	0	
≥ 50	0	0	
≥ 100	0	0	
≥ 200	0	0	

Noise Exposures

Population count	Baseline	Option U	Partial LOAEL contour map
Estimated total population above 40 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$	48,100	54,400	
Total population within Partial LOAEL (>45 dB $L_{Aeq,1.5h}$)	35,900	34,200	

Noise Exposure Change

Change in Noise Exposure	Population experiencing at least 1 dB reduction within partial LOAEL or brought out of partial LOAEL	Population experiencing no change in noise exposure within partial LOAEL	Population experiencing at least 1 dB increase within partial LOAEL or brought into partial LOAEL	Change in noise exposure map
Partial LOAEL	1,700 (of which 1,700 brought out of Partial LOAEL by Option)	34,200	0 (of which 0 brought into Partial LOAEL by Option)	

