

CAP1616 Airspace Change Regulatory Guidance Review

Glossary

Overview

CAA – The Civil Aviation Authority. We are the UK's specialist aviation regulator. We are the primary decision maker and are responsible for administering the airspace change process.

CAP1616 – CAP (civil aviation publication) 1616 is the document which explains the CAA's regulatory process for changes to airspace design.

Permanent airspace change process – The process followed for permanent changes to the notified airspace design.

Temporary airspace change process – The process followed for temporary changes (no longer than 90-days) to the notified airspace design.

Airspace trials – Changes to the notified airspace design to investigate, validate and test an innovative airspace design, technology, or air traffic control operational procedure.

Notified airspace design – the airspace structure and flight procedures published in the UK.

Aeronautical Information Publication – Contains information essential to air navigation, including the detailed structure of airspace and flight procedures.

About you

Stakeholder – An interested individual or group.

Change sponsor – The 'owner' of the airspace change proposal responsible for ensuring it is progressed in accordance with the airspace change process.

National representative organisation – National stakeholder group that gathers the views of those it represents.

Local representative organisation – Local stakeholder group that gathers the views of those it represents.

Community noise group – These are groups created to address and gather views on community noise concerns.

Instrument flight procedures (IFP) – Procedures designed to international/national criteria, published in the UK AIP, flown by aircraft and most usually associated with arrival at or departure from an airport.

Clarity of CAP 1616 regulatory requirements:

Regulatory requirements – The various requirements set out in the CAA’s airspace change process.

Stages/Steps/Gateways in CAP1616

Stages – The airspace change process is broken down into seven–stages, individually numbered and named, for example, Stage 1 – Define.

Steps – Some of the seven–stages are broken down into steps, which are individually numbered and named, for example, Step 1A: Assess requirements and Step 1B: Design principles.

Gateways – Included within the process to track the development of an airspace change proposal through the process and give greater certainty that it is being followed correctly.

Airspace trial – See above, under ‘Overview’.

Information During the CAP1616 Process

Transparent – the airspace change process should be clear and easy to understand, whilst being open to all stakeholders.

Public Evidence Sessions:

Public Evidence Session – An opportunity for stakeholders other than the change sponsor to provide the CAA with their views on the airspace change proposal directly, in a public forum.

Formal Gateway for Temporary Airspace Changes and Trials

Airspace trial – See above, under ‘Overview’