

Experience Sharing to Enhance Safety from an Airline Perspective

Capt Rob Legg and Sian Evans

5-7th October 2015, Barcelona, Spain

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Characterising the nature of routine, everyday flights
How can airlines and ANSPs learn from each other?
- > **Taking a systems approach**
Re-thinking approaches to risk management
Developments in safety culture
- > **Conclusions**

Something about us...

> What we do:

We are low-cost European point-to-point short-haul airline.

> Where we do it:

Intra-European short-haul network.

700+
routes

64.8m
passengers

32
countries

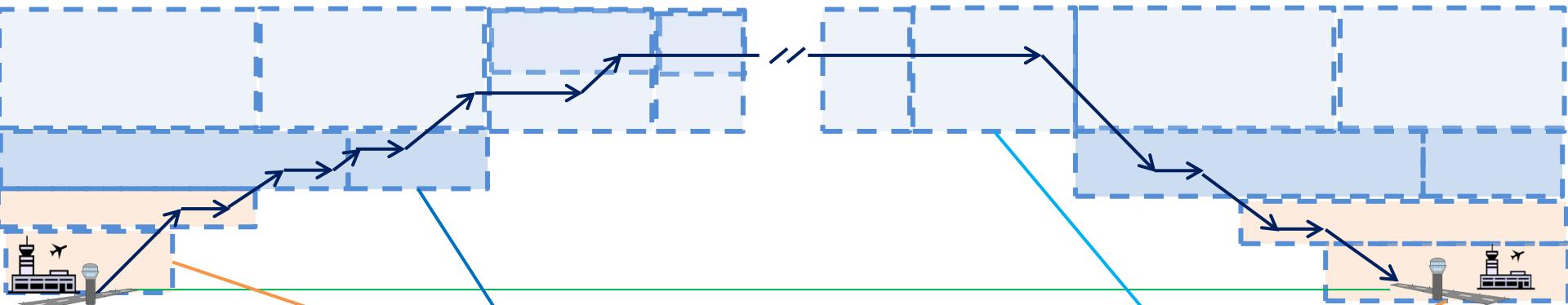
24
crew bases

230
aircraft

2500
pilots



The variability of routine, everyday flights



- Multiple agencies

Airport Environment

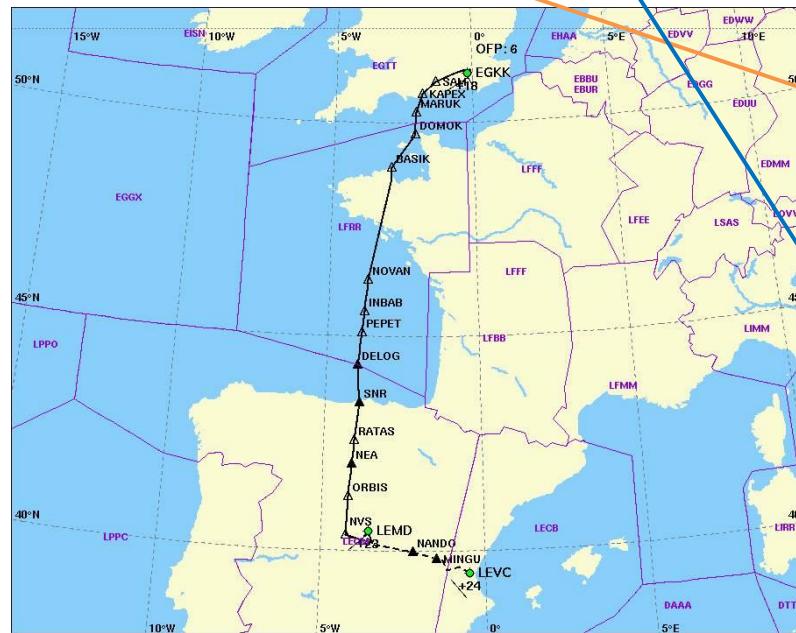
- Apron Ctrl
- Aerodrome Ctrl
- Approach / Radar Ctrl

Terminal Environment

- Multiple sectors (Lateral / Vertical)

Enroute Environment

- Multiple sectors (Lateral / Vertical)
- Multiple ACCs
- Multiple FIR/UIR



View from the cockpit



Variability - Some examples

- Different agencies can mean different local procedures and expectations:

- Departure in London TMA

	Callsign
	SID
	Passing Level
Local Procedure	Cleared Level

- Departure in Amsterdam Schiphol

Local Procedure	At 2000ft transfer to departure: Callsign Altitude SID
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- Arrival into Amsterdam TMA

Local Procedure	On initial contact: - with APCH/ARR report call-sign only - with TWR report call-sign and RWY Contact GND (without ATC instructions) immediately after vacating RWY
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- Arrival into London TMA

Local Procedure	Position Level / Cleared Level Expected STAR
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Different local solutions – Speed Control

- Approach speed control

LGW

220kt – From HLDG facility
180kt – On base leg / closing HDG to ILS
180-160kt – On ILS then 160kt to 4nm

AMS

220kt – From 15 DME / HLDG facility
Reductions below 220kt by ATC
160kts – On ILS to 4nm

MAD

220kt – At the IAF
200kt – On ILS LOC intercept
160kt – At 6nm to 4nm

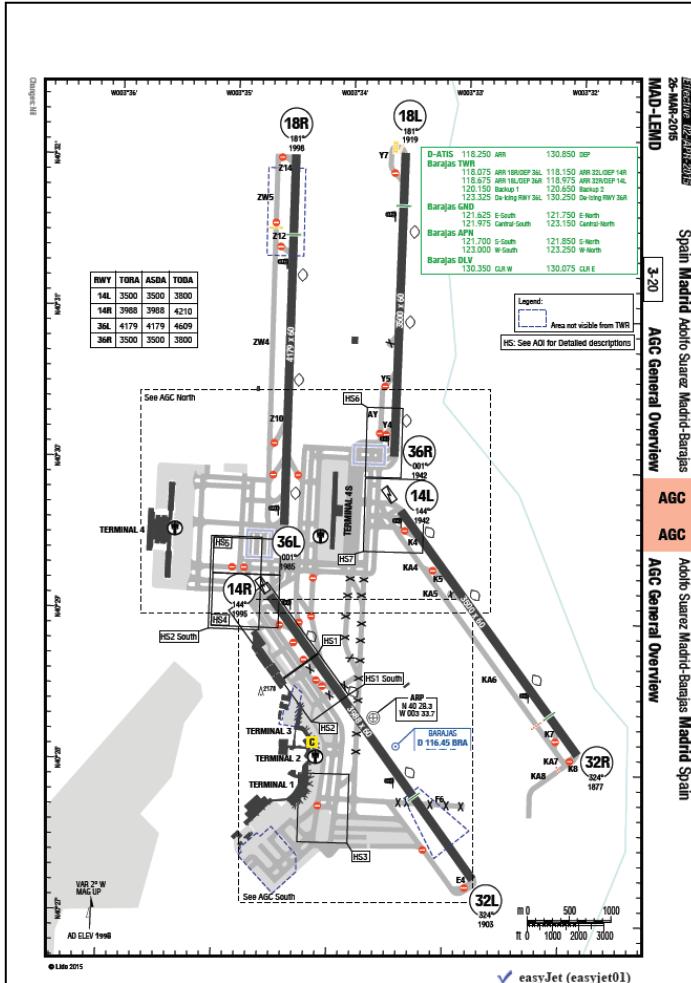
170kt – Until 5nm

165kt – Until 4nm

160kt – Until 5nm

Variability and complexity

– Runway utilisation



Effective: 23-JUL-2015
16-JUL-2015

Spain Madrid Adolfo Suarez Madrid-Barajas

MAD-LEMD

1-10

AOI

GENERAL

ATS Hours

H24

Airport Information

RIFF: CAT 10, Fire Fighting Service 122.975
PCN: RWY 14R/32L: 62/F/A/W/T
RWY 18L/36R, 14L/32R: 121/F/A/W/T
RWY 18R/36L: 92/F/A/W/T, first 273.5m / 897ft of RWY 36L - 81/R/B/W/U

Operation

Preferential RWY

North configuration
LDG: 0600-2200: RWY 32L/R.
2200-0600: RWY 32R.
TKOF: 0600-2200: RWY 36L/R.
2200-0600: RWY 36L

South configuration
LDG: 0600-2200: RWY 18L/R
2200-0600: FRI-SAT, SAT-SUN 2200-0800: RWY 18L.
TKOF: 0600-2200: RWY 14L/R.
2200-0600: FRI-SAT, SAT-SUN 2200-0800: RWY 14L.

Not in use when:
- Tail wind above 10KT and/or crosswind above 20KT.
- Bad RWY surface conditions and/or braking action less than good.
- Clouds ceiling lower than 500ft above AD ELEV.
- VIS below 1.9km (1NM).
- Windshear notified or forecasted or storms on APCH or DEP.
- TFC conditions, operative needs, safety situations or any other MET phenomena that may prevent it.

Transponder Mode S

Select assigned transponder mode A and activate S, set to AUTO if technically AVBL; after LDG, continuously until fully parked on stand. Select ACFT identification feature if AVBL, before activating transponder.

Low Visibility Procedures

LVP in use when:
Maneuvering area: RVR is 700m or below and/or cloud ceiling is 88m / 290ft or below.
Apron: RVR equal or below 400m.

LVP PROC in maneuvering area:
- Taxiing via LB is prohibited.

In case of disorientation, stop the ACFT and notify ATC (including last known position). If recognize that ACFT is on RWY, first notify ATC and then vacate RWY ASAP.

LVP PROC in APN:
South APN (Terminal 1, 2 and 3):
- Taxiing end segment of I12 (from PSN T36) is prohibited.
- Taxiing F1 is prohibited.
- Taxiing via C7, C8, C9, C11 is prohibited.

Ramp 7: Taxiing via TWY C7, C8, C9, C11 is prohibited.

Ramp T4: Taxiing via X-6 is prohibited.

Changes: AD INFO

easyJet (easyjet01)

Complexity

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MAD-LEMD 1-10 AOI

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APN T4: Taxiing of X-6 is prohibited.

Changes: AD INFO 16-JUL-2015

easyJet (easyjet01)

Spain Madrid Adolfo Suarez Madrid-Barajas 17-SEP-2015

MAD-LEMD 1-160 AOI

DEPARTURE
When REQ push-back or taxiing, BARAJAS-CLEARANCE will give instruction to communicate with APN Management Service (SDP), responsible to issue the instruction and approval of push-back and/or taxiing.
Exit from stands 6-9 of T-123 managed directly by ATC; once authorized to start-up ENGs by BARAJAS-CLEARANCES, pilots will be instructed to contact appropriate ATC FREQ for taxiing CLR.
Expect push-back and/or taxi in 5min. If unable inform ATC.
Noise Abatement Procedures: ICAO Standard: TKOF PROC A.
ATC Slot, Clearance
Wake Turbulence
After CLR to line-up, PIC requiring increased wake turbulence separation will report ATC before entering DEP RWY.
Airport Collaborative Decision Making (CDM)
CDM concept in use at this airport. See GenPart ADR Chapter 6.
De-icing
Report de-icing need when REQ start-up CLR. 0500-1000: REQ de-icing service 30min before ETD, outside this HRS 60min before ETD. Maintain permanent watch on DEP FREQ during taxi and de-icing operation.
Entry to de-icing area close to:
THR RWY 36L
- North configuration: via M17 to R5, R6 and R7. - South configuration: via R8 to R5, R6 and R7.
THR RWY 36R
Both configurations: via B10 to N12, B12 and BY12.
CLR to enter de-icing area will be granted as soon as one ACFT ahead has completed OPS and vacated the area.
When de-icing OPS are finished, pilots inform GND: "ready for departure" and when cleared, vacate spraying area as soon as possible.
De-icing OPS will be carried out with ENGs idle, except 4 ENG ACFT where the De-Icing Agent can ask to shut down ENG.

Changes: ATC 16-SEP-2015

easyJet (easyjet01)

Complexity

23-APR-2015

MAD-LEMD

C-01

AERODROME CAT

- Category B
- Reason
 - Circling height

OVERVIEW

Madrid is in central Spain. The airfield is on the Spanish Plateau.

TERRAIN

There is high ground up to 9,000 ft only 28nm from the field, Northeast, Northwest and Southwest.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Madrid is a noise abatement hotspot.

NADP 1.

Accurate track keeping is essential. It is not permitted to deviate except for reasons of safety.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

ATC frequently use Spanish on the RTF when controlling Spanish aircraft.

ARRIVAL

Several arrivals and departures require the use of RNAV. P-RNAV approval is required for some procedures, therefore:

APPROACH

Simultaneous parallel approaches and departures are in frequent.

- Approaches to 32L/R and departures from 36L/R (North or South)
- Approaches to 18L/R and departures from 14L/R (South or North)
- Adhere strictly to ATC speed instructions unless unable to do so. If unable to do so, advise ATC. If unable to do so, cancel approach. In this case inform ATC of the speed to be flown and the reason. The reason for this is that the 'Z' missed approach is not available. The 'Z' missed approach is for Airbase ATZ, and for that reason it is altitude constrained. If restricted, Crew should advise "unable to comply". It is likely that ATC will then cancel the approach. If ATC cancel the approach, crew will be requested to maintain RWY heading initially. If the approach is then reinstated, ATC will coordinate directly with the missed approach. ATC would coordinate directly with the missed approach.

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Noise Abatement Procedures

The airport uses a Flight Track Monitoring System to ensure that aircraft follow the published flight paths. Deviations will be plotted and forwarded to easyjet Flight Operations. Therefore, strict adherence to SID routes are necessary to prevent deviations.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Several danger areas exist to the north and northwest of the airfield. Due to the high terrain and limitations in the lower levels of control.

Changes: Revised

U2 5475/30 SEP/LGW-MAD

Page 1

[OFF]

OFF 7 EZY5475 / EZY84UA +1.00 EGKK/LGW - LEMD/MAD +2.00
 CALC 0233Z FOR ETD 0630Z 30SEP15 OBS 2918 PROG 3006 3009 3012

A319-CFM56-5B5/P - MSN3003 - G-EZBI - PERF FACTOR +2.6

EST	MAX	EGKK/LGW	OUT	OFF	SLOT	CO RTE	MFT/R
DOW	41405	STD 0630Z				ALTN	LEVC
PYLD	12107					FLT NBR	EZY84UA
ZFW	53512	57000	LEMD/MAD	IN	ON	CI	50
FUEL	8283	19087	STA 0900Z			CRZ FL	FL390
TOW	61795	64000L				CRZ TEMP	-57
TRIP	5402		BLK	FLT		TROPO	40479
LW	56393	61000				ZFW	53.5
ULD	2205		BLK 2.30		2.11 TET	TRIP WIND	H11

MAX SR 8.2 AMB TKOF ALTN

REMARKS:

OFF ROUTE:
 -EGKK/08R F390 SFD4Z SFD Y47 DRAKE L151 SITET UN859 LOMRA/F380 UN727
 AGN/P370 UN869 TBO UN995 PPN UN10 BAN BAN4D LEMD/32L
 -DIST 879-

EGKK ATIS: .. WX:

RWY: ... ATC CLRNC: SQUAWK:

TAXI	220	(0.22)	
TRIP	5402	2.11	
CONT 5%	270	0.07	
ALTN	1597	0.37	LEVC/VLC CNR 2.7 195NM FL240
FINRES	1014	0.30	
ADDNL	0	0.00	

TOTAL	8503	3.25	
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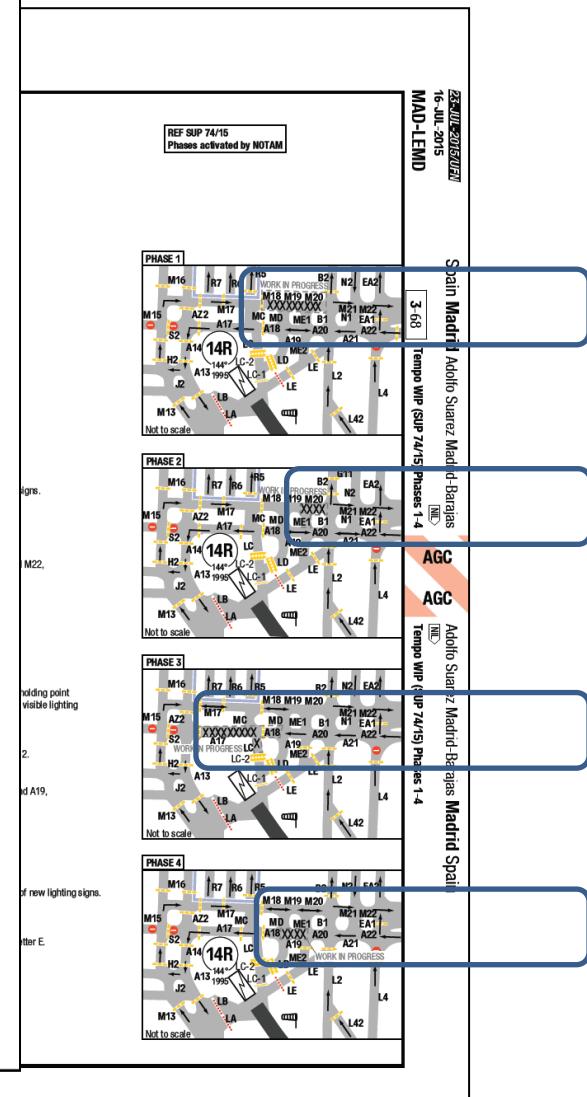
EXTRA (T2205)	0	REASON
TANKER	0		

PLN BLK	8503	3.25	FOD 2.9	
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FINAL BLK			SHUT DOWN
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TOW CORR	+1000	PLN BLK	+97 / -1000	PLN BLK	-89
2000 BELOW		TRIP	+83 / TIME	2.11	
4000 BELOW		TRIP	+240 / TIME	2.12	

STAT FUEL: CONT95 262



How can airlines and ANSPs establish a common picture of WAD?

Airport Safety Meetings

FLOPSC
LRST

Controller / Pilot Training

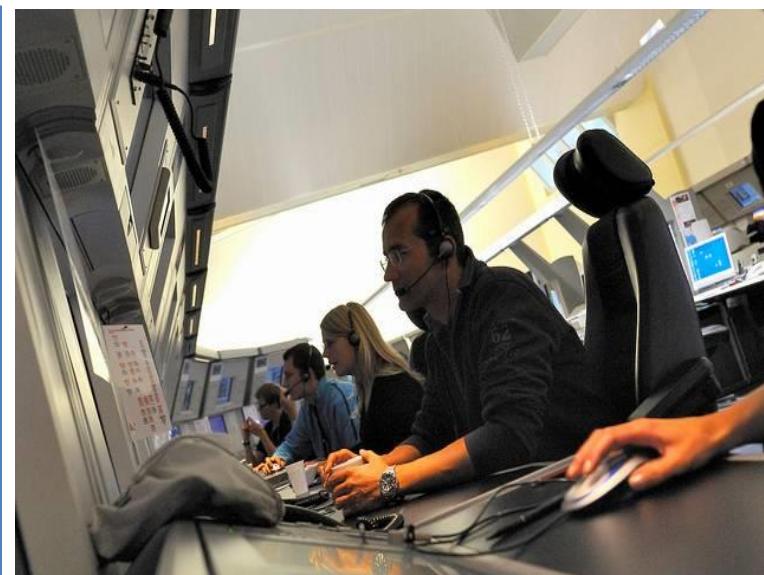
Familiarisation
Joint training

ANSP Safety Meetings

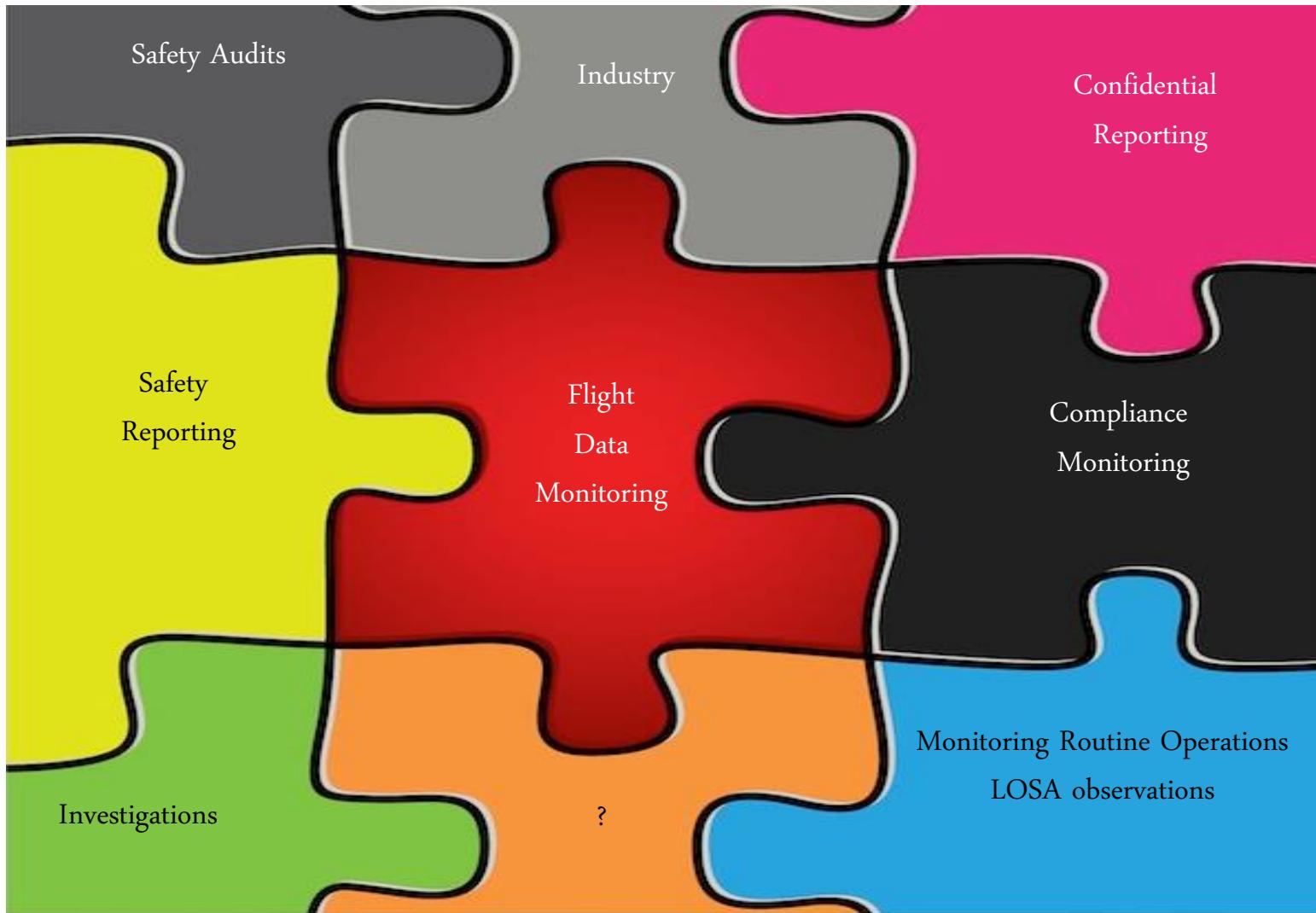
e.g. NATS SPA

National / International Safety Meetings

e.g. Eurocontrol Safety Conference



Taking a systems approach



Inadvertent parking brake application on pushback



Correct resting position for nose wheel



easyJet

Fan cowl door loss on Airbus

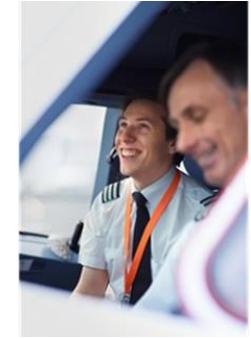
Engine doors left 'unlatched' on the BA plane involved in last week's dramatic Heathrow emergency landing



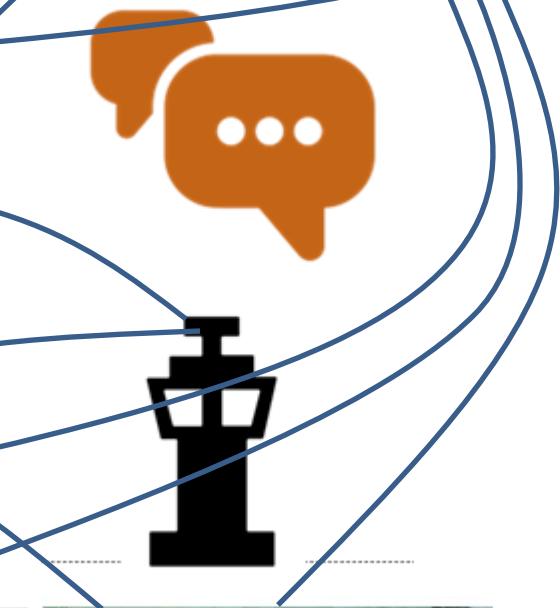
Three months later...



Taking a systems approach



Taking a systems approach





European
Commission



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■



ATM



AIRPORTS



Previous work has focused on
measuring and establishing
'safety culture' across one
domain

AIRLINES



Future sky will look to establish the
model across all relevant domains in
the aviation system...

MANUFACTURERS



It will examine the issues
pertaining to safety culture in
each domain, and look at inter-
dependencies across domains

"SAFETY CULTURE STACK"

easyJet

Conclusions

- Work-As-Done is Work-As-Imagined until verified
- Airlines and ANSPs can better learn from each other by creating a dialogue about work-as-done
- Solutions at a local level, without systemised thinking, may introduce unwanted complexity
- A systems approach is needed to avoid working in silos



THANK YOU. ANY QUESTIONS?