

George Best Belfast City Airport –

2019 Annual Performance Report

On Compliance with the Requirements of the 2019
Planning Agreement

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Summary of Reporting Requirements	3
3. Reports by Requirement	4
4. Appendices	11

1. Introduction

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Planning Agreement (the Agreement) between Belfast City Airport and the Department for Infrastructure (the Department) dated 22 July 2019. Specifically –

Covenant 1.1: To submit the Annual Performance Report by 31st March in each calendar year and within the Annual Performance Report to report on the performance and compliance with the covenants in this Agreement in the preceding calendar year in a form which shall include all the annual reporting requirements contained in this Agreement or as agreed with the Department from time to time and which shall be published on the Company's website.

The report aims to address each of these reporting requirements either directly within the sections of this report or by reference to further reports (or sections of these) which are provided as appendices.

2. Summary of Reporting Requirements

Table 1 summarises the current reporting requirements within the covenants of the Agreement, as understood by Belfast City Airport.

Table 1 – Reporting Requirements

Covenant Reference	Reporting Requirement (summarised)
2.4.2	Written details of every delayed aircraft outside of permitted hours and circumstances for any aircraft during extended hours
2.4.3	Written report of the payments into and out of the Community Fund
6.7.1.1	Noise exposure contours for year x-1* based on actual ATM (air traffic movements) data
6.7.1.2	Forecast noise contours for years x and x+1 based on predicted ATM data
6.7.1.3	Composite graphic superimposing contours for year, x-1, x and x+1
6.7.2	Comparison of the area within the 57 dB LAeq, 16h contours for the cases described in 6.7.1.1 and 6.7.1.2 with a 5.2km ² area
6.7.3	Total number of ATM by aircraft type and actual modal split (for year x-1) and assumed modal split (for years x and x+1) for the cases described in 6.7.1.1 and 6.7.1.2
6.7.4	Number of monthly and annual ATM and a comparison against 48,000 in any period of twelve months
6.7.6	The Quota for year x-1 and a comparison against 4,665
6.7.7	Record of movements by aircraft types not permitted to use the Aerodrome in year x-1 (ie to only accept those which meet the requirements of ICAOC Chap 3, Annex 16 and which are not Marginally Compliant Aircraft)
6.7.8	Record of the use by Aircraft of approaches and climb-outs over Belfast Lough in year x-1

6.7.9	Record of ATM within extended hours and fines administered in year x-1
6.7.10	Log of engine ground runs including time & duration for year x-1
6.7.11	Summary of noise complaints received by the Company, the responses given and the actions taken for year x-1
6.7.12	Review of the degree of adherence to any published noise abatement procedures in operation
6.7.13	Information to verify the accuracy and consistency of the operation of the integrated noise and track keeping system
6.7.14	Evaluation of the data reported including a description of any trends and identification of any relevant features of the Aerodrome operation which may have affected the results
6.7.15	Where the results of the comparison described in 6.7.2 show that the area within the 57 dB LA _{eq, 16h} contour of 4.68km ² was exceeded in year x-1 or is likely to be exceeded in year x or x+1, submit (and promptly implement) proposed actions to ensure compliance in year x (and report in the subsequent Annual Performance Report)
6.9	In the Annual Performance Report for 2020, provide data showing the percentage of total arrivals in year x-1 that implemented Continuous Descent Approaches and any agreed improvement
6.11	In the Annual Performance Report for 2020, details of the number and type of departing aircraft breaching the departure noise limits (which are to be introduced by 22 July 2020 along with a mechanism to fine breaches of the limits) and a report of payments into and out of the Community Fund in year x-1
6.12.3	Report regarding compliance with the obligation to ensure the availability of fixed electrical ground power (FEGP) (as described in 6.12 and 6.12.1 to 6.12.2.2 in the Agreement) for year x-1 and agreed actions for improvements (if any) in each Annual Performance Report
7	Include a written report on the operation of a noise insulation scheme

*In this report 'year x-1', 'year x' and 'year x+1' refer to 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively

3. Reports by Requirement

This section provides a report by each requirement – in the order in which these are covered within the Agreement.

2.4.2 Written details of every delayed aircraft outside of permitted hours and circumstances for any aircraft during extended hours

Details of each delayed aircraft are provided at Appendix 1 - *Extensions Log for 2019*.

2.4.3 Written report of the payments into and out of the Community Fund

Table 2 shows the payments into and out of the Community Fund in 2019, including a summary of the types of projects receiving funding. This should be viewed in conjunction with Appendix 3 – *Extension Charges for 2019*.

Table 2 – Community Fund Payments

	£	£
Payments In		
Extensions Jan-June		23,250
Extensions July-Dec		49,450
Extensions over 480		16,800
<i>Subtotal</i>		89,500
Payments Out		
Local schools support	17,989	
Community education initiatives	3,408	
Community events/awards	26,821	
Local sports	3,000	
Local charities/community groups support	38,282	
<i>Subtotal</i>		(89,500)
Balance		0

6.7.1.1 to 6.7.1.3 Noise Exposure Contours

These are discussed in Section 4 and shown in Figures 1 to 5 of the report prepared by Bickerdike Allen Partners on behalf of Belfast City Airport, provided at Appendix 2 – *Bickerdike Allen Partners Report 2019*.

6.7.2 Comparison of the area within the 57 dB LAeq, 16h contours for the cases described in 6.7.1.1 and 6.7.1.2 with a 5.2km² area

The area of the 2019 57 dB LAeq,16h contour area is 3.3 km², whilst the forecast areas for 2020 and 2021 are 2.7 km² and 2.9 km² respectively. Details are provided in *Table 4: 2019, 2020, and 2021 Noise Contour Areas* in Section 4 of *Bickerdike Allen Partners Report 2019* (Appendix 2).

6.7.3 Total number of ATM by aircraft type and actual modal split (for year x-1) and assumed modal split (for years x and x+1) for the cases described in 6.7.1.1 and 6.7.1.2

Total number of ATM by aircraft type for the cases described in 6.7.1.1 and 6.7.1.2 is provided at *Table 1: 2019, 2020 and 2021 Summer Fixed Wing Movements* in Section 2 of *Bickerdike Allen Partners Report 2019* (Appendix 2).

The term 'modal split' refers to the split of movements by runway – at Belfast City Airport this is between Runway 04 (c 040° bearing) and Runway 22 (c 220° bearing). This is generally determined by wind direction as aircraft will take off and land into a headwind to maximise lift - so variation is likely between individual years.

Actual modal split for 2019 and assumed modal split for the cases described in 6.7.1.1 and 6.7.1.2 are provided at *Table 2: 2019 and Long-Term Average Summer Modal Split* in Section 3.2 of *Bickerdike Allen Partners Report 2019* (Appendix 2).

6.7.4 Number of monthly and annual ATM and a comparison against 48,000 in any period of twelve months

Table 3 (below) shows the monthly ATM in 2018 and 2019 along with the rolling 12-month total from January 2019 onwards – which remained lower than the upper limit of 48,000 movements.

Table 3 – Rolling 12 Month ATM

ATM 2018		ATM 2019		Rolling 12 Mth ATM
Jan-18	2,738	Jan-19	2,622	36,120
Feb-18	2,629	Feb-19	2,537	36,028
Mar-18	2,905	Mar-19	2,892	36,015
Apr-18	3,061	Apr-19	3,076	36,030
May-18	3,393	May-19	3,249	35,886
Jun-18	3,251	Jun-19	3,133	35,768
Jul-18	3,326	Jul-19	3,397	35,839
Aug-18	3,294	Aug-19	3,310	35,855
Sep-18	3,108	Sep-19	3,006	35,753
Oct-18	3,041	Oct-19	2,974	35,686
Nov-18	2,786	Nov-19	2,621	35,521
Dec-18	2,704	Dec-19	2,565	35,382

6.7.6 The Quota for year x-1 and a comparison against 4,665

The Quota Count total for the Quota Period 2019 was 2216, which is lower than the upper limit of 4,665. Details of how the Quota Count has been calculated are provided in *Table 7: Summer 2019 Quota Count* in Section 4 of *Bickerdike Allen*

Partners Report 2019 (Appendix 2) including details of how the Quota Count has been calculated.

6.7.7 Record of movements by aircraft types not permitted to use the Aerodrome in year x-1

In 2019 there were no movements of aircraft that do not meet the requirements of ICAOC Chap 3, Annex 16 or are only marginally compliant. Details are provided in Section 6 of *Bickerdike Allen Partners Report 2019* (Appendix 2).

6.7.8 Record of the use by Aircraft of approaches and climb-outs over Belfast Lough in year x-1

The Agreement requires Belfast City Airport to maintain a bias in favour of approaches and climb-outs by aircraft over Belfast Lough (the 'Lough Bias'). Whilst direction of approach/climb-out is generally determined by wind direction, Air Traffic Control aims to maximise additional opportunities to direct aircraft over Belfast Lough (for example during light wind conditions, if safe to do so). Table 4 (below) shows the number of arrivals and departures over both the City and Belfast Lough throughout 2019. An average bias of 52% in favour of arrivals and departures over Belfast Lough was maintained, in compliance with the Agreement.

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	2019
Arrivals over Lough	1,091	1,197	1,330	986	807	867	1,217	1,488	1,207	1,065	609	1,218	13,082
Arrivals over City	221	73	117	553	817	698	485	164	297	422	701	65	4,613
Departures over Lough	257	103	152	640	848	744	549	244	328	499	756	126	5,246
Departures over City	1,053	1,164	1,293	897	777	824	1,146	1,414	1,174	988	555	1,156	12,441
Total	2,622	2,537	2,892	3,076	3,249	3,133	3,397	3,310	3,006	2,974	2,621	2,565	35,382
Percentage Over Lough	51%	51%	51%	53%	51%	51%	52%	52%	51%	53%	52%	52%	52%

Table 4 – Arrivals and Departures over the City and Belfast Lough

6.7.9 Record of ATM within extended hours and fines administered in year x-1

Appendix 3 – *Extension Charges for 2019* provides a record of ATM within extended hours and associated fines administered.

6.7.10 Log of engine ground runs including time & duration for year x-1

Belfast City Airport operates restrictions on engine ground runs. These are prohibited between 22:30 and 06:00 and require prior approval by Airfield Operations, with further restrictions in place according to location and the power level of runs. All engine ground runs in 2019 complied with these requirements. Details of engine ground run requirements are provided in Appendix 4 – *AOI-07 Aircraft Ground Running and Use of Auxiliary Power Units and Ground Power Units*. A log of engine ground runs is provided at Appendix 5 – *Engine Run Log 2019*.

6.7.11 Summary of noise complaints received by the Company, the responses given and the actions taken for year x-1

A summary of noise concerns logged in 2019 is provided at Appendix 6 – *Noise Concerns Summary 2019*. All noise concerns received are acknowledged upon receipt and responded to by letter, email or telephone within 14 days.

Various responses are provided according to the nature of the concern lodged. In the case of general queries, information on the procedures and standards applied at the airport will be provided. In the case of concerns relating to specific noise events, the results of investigation will be provided. A relatively high proportion of concerns relate to movements during extended hours. In these cases, our response will include reference to the relevant requirements of our Planning Agreement and to the guidance issued by the Department of Infrastructure relating to extensions.

Where applicable, action will be taken to address noise issues and/or make improvements to noise management. This has included dialogue with airlines to ensure effective implementation of the noise abatement procedures in place at the aerodrome.

6.7.12 Review of the degree of adherence to any published noise abatement procedures in operation

Belfast City Airport's noise abatement procedures are published at <https://www.aurora.nats.co.uk/htmlAIP/Publications/2020-01-30-AIRAC/html/eAIP/EG-AD-2.EGAC-en-GB.html#AD-2.EGAC>. These determine specific paths to be flown by aircraft on departure/arrival to minimise the impact of noise on local populations. 'Track violations' occur when aircraft deviate from these paths. Whilst the incidence of track violations is relatively low, in certain situations adherence to the noise abatement procedures may prove problematic, for example in poor weather conditions. Belfast City Airport reports track violations to Airlines on a monthly basis and maintains dialogue with Airline representatives with the aim of minimising the number of occurrences.

Table 5 summarises the occurrence of track violations in 2019.

Table 5 – Track Violations

Runway	A / D	Number Flights	Number Violations	Percentage
04	D	5246	202	3.9%
04	A	4613	7	0.2%
22	D	12441	30	0.2%
22	A	13082	5	0.0%
Total		35,382	244	0.69%

At only 0.69% of all flights, the number of track violations is well below the target level of 5% set out in the Airport's Environmental Noise Directive Noise Action Plan 2019-2023 (available at <https://www.belfastcityairport.com/our-community/environment/noise>).

6.7.13 Information to verify the accuracy and consistency of the operation of the integrated noise and track keeping system

Belfast City Airport operates a Noise & Flight Track Monitoring System which provides ongoing data on aircraft movements including noise levels and tracks flown. An ongoing maintenance and support contract has been in place with Topsonic Systemhaus GmbH since 2007 when the system was installed. This includes daily system checks by Topsonic (further details are available on request). Third-party calibration of microphones and monitoring equipment is conducted on a two-yearly basis. Copies of current system calibration records are provided at Appendix 7 – *Calibration Records*. In 2019, local radar maintenance took place in September and November for a total period of approximately 39 hours (at which time a secondary radar feed was provided by the nearby Crow Hill installation). During this period the Noise & Flight Track Monitoring System continued to record data on flight movements and noise events.

6.7.14 Evaluation of the data reported including a description of any trends and identification of any relevant features of the Aerodrome operation which may have affected the results

Overall, Belfast City Airport has fully complied with the requirements of the Agreement during 2019.

The Airport has provided bi-monthly performance reports to the Department since the Agreement came into effect in July 2019, including details of delayed aircraft using the aerodrome outside permitted hours (06:30 to 21:30) and the circumstances for any aircraft using the aerodrome during extended hours (21:31 to 23:59). The following summarises key data and trends:

- In 2019, delayed flights after 21:30 constituted only 1.5% of all movements
- Of these, the majority (71%) occurred within the period 21:30 to 22:00

- In 2019, 79% of delays after 21:30 were due to the late arrival of aircraft from another flight or previous sector
- Most delayed flights after 21:30 were on the following routes: Birmingham (20%), Manchester (17%) and Edinburgh (16%).

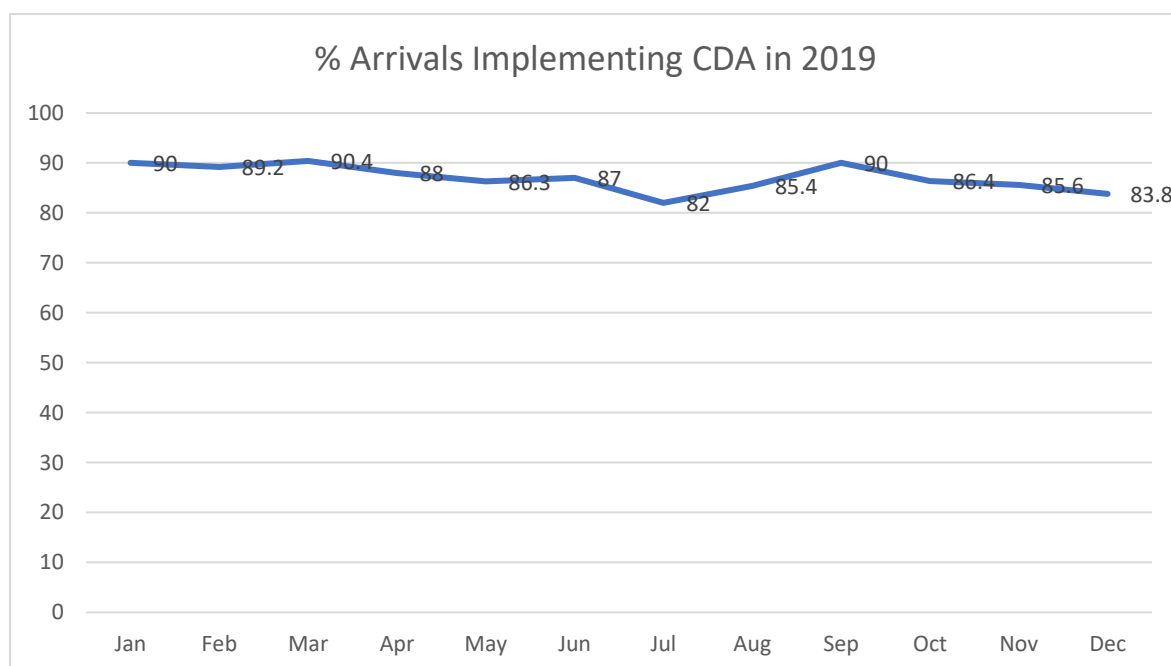
6.7.15 Where the results of the comparison described in 6.7.2 show that the area within the 57 dB LAeq, 16h contour of 4.68km² was exceeded in year x-1 or is likely to be exceeded in year x or x+1, submit (and promptly implement) proposed actions to ensure compliance in year x (and report in the subsequent Annual Performance Report)

Not applicable, as the area within the 57 dB LAeq, 16h contour of 4.68km² was not exceeded in year x-1 and is not likely to be exceeded in years x or x+1.

6.9 In the Annual Performance Report for 2020, provide data showing the percentage of total arrivals in year x-1 that implemented Continuous Descent Approaches and any agreed improvement

Continuous Descent Approach (CDA) is an operating technique in which arriving aircraft follow a constant-angle descent (rather than a series of steps) in order to reduce noise and fuel consumption. Whilst reporting is not required until 2020, data for 2019 has been provided.

The chart below shows the percentage of arrivals implementing Continuous Descent Approaches (CDA) by month. Overall, 86.92% of arrivals in 2019 implemented CDA.



Data provided by NATS (Air Traffic Control provider at Belfast City Airport)

6.11 In the Annual Performance Report for 2020, details of the number and type of departing aircraft breaching the departure noise limits and a report of payments into and out of the Community Fund in year x-1

Not applicable to this report – departure noise limits and an associated fining mechanism will be introduced in 2020.

6.12.3 Report regarding compliance with the obligation to ensure the availability of fixed electrical ground power (FEGP) (as described in 6.12 and 6.12.1 to 6.12.2.2 in the Agreement) for year x-1 and agreed actions for improvements (if any) in each Annual Performance Report

All stands at Belfast City Airport are equipped with FEGP. In 2019, 98% of flights used FEGP. Occasions when FEGP was not used were due to the following:

- Aircraft parked in non-standard orientation (due to weather) making FEGP inaccessible
- Aircraft incompatible with FEGP
- FEGP unit undergoing repair

Over the past two years we have undertaken a replacement programme of all FEGP units at a cost of £280,000. FEGP at Belfast City Airport will continue to be subject to an ongoing maintenance regime aimed at achieving maximum serviceability.

7 Include a written report on the operation of a noise insulation scheme

At present, no residential dwellings are affected by the level of noise at which a noise insulation scheme must be implemented (ie as defined by the 63 dB LAeq, 16h contour). For this reason, the scheme is not yet operating.

4. Appendices

Appendix 1 - *Extensions Log for 2019*

Appendix 2 – *Bickerdike Allen Partners Report 2019*

Appendix 3 – *Extension Charges for 2019*

Appendix 4 – *AOI-07 Aircraft Ground Running and Use of Auxiliary Power Units and Ground Power Units*

Appendix 5 – *Engine Run Log 2019*

Appendix 6 – *Noise Concerns Summary 2019*

Appendix 7 – Calibration Records

Page 2 of 4

Page 3 of 4

Page 4 of 4

GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Report to

George Best Belfast City Airport
Sydenham By-Pass
Belfast
BT3 9JH

A11298_02_RP001_4.0
31 October 2020

121 Salusbury Road
London NW6 6RG
T 020 7625 4411
F 020 7625 0250
mail@bickerdikeallen.com
www.bickerdikeallen.com

Bickerdike Allen Partners LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales. Registered number: OC402418. Registered office: 6th Floor, 2 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU

Partners (members)

David Charles, Philippa Gavey, Giles Greenhalgh, Roger Jowett, David Trew



Bickerdike Allen Partners LLP is an integrated practice of Architects, Acousticians, and Construction Technologists, celebrating over 50 years of continuous practice.

Architects: Design and project management services which cover all stages of design, from feasibility and planning through to construction on site and completion.

Acoustic Consultants: Expertise in planning and noise, the control of noise and vibration and the sound insulation and acoustic treatment of buildings.

Construction Technology Consultants: Expertise in building cladding, technical appraisals and defect investigation and provision of construction expert witness services.

This report and all matters referred to herein remain confidential to the Client unless specifically authorised otherwise, when reproduction and/or publication is verbatim and without abridgement. This report may not be reproduced in whole or in part or relied upon in any way by any third party for any purpose whatsoever without the express written authorisation of Bickerdike Allen Partners LLP. If any third party whatsoever comes into possession of this report and/or any underlying data or drawings then they rely on it entirely at their own risk and Bickerdike Allen Partners LLP accepts no duty or responsibility in negligence or otherwise to any such third party.

Bickerdike Allen Partners LLP hereby grant permission for the use of this report by the client body and its agents in the realisation of the subject development, including submission of the report to the design team, contractor and sub-contractors, relevant building control authority, relevant local planning authority and for publication on its website.

Contents	Page No.
1.0 Introduction.....	4
2.0 Aircraft Movements.....	5
3.0 Noise Contour Methodology	7
4.0 Noise Contours	10
5.0 Quota Count.....	13
6.0 Marginally Compliant Chapter 3 Aircraft Movements	15
7.0 Summary.....	16

Figures

A11298_02_DR001 Figure 01 Initial Departure Routes

A11298_02_DR002 Figure 02 Summer Daytime Noise Contours – 2019

A11298_02_DR003 Figure 03 Summer Daytime Noise Contours – 2020 Forecast

A11298_02_DR004 Figure 04 Summer Daytime Noise Contours – 2021 Forecast

A11298_02_DR005 Figure 05 Comparison of 2019, 2020 and 2021 57 dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$ Summer Daytime Noise Contours

Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary of Acoustic and Aviation Terminology

Appendix 2: George Best Belfast City Airport Contour Validation – Noise

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The planning agreement¹ between Belfast City Airport Limited (BCA) and the Department for Infrastructure dated 22 July 2019 sets out regular reporting that the airport is required to make. The required reporting includes an Annual Performance Report (APR) which is to be submitted annually on 31 March. The content of the APR is detailed in paragraphs 6.7.1 to 6.7.15 of *PART II The Covenants* of the agreement.

Bickerdike Allen Partners LLP (BAP) have been retained by George Best Belfast City Airport (GBBCA) to produce some of the information required for the APR, specifically the information related to the following paragraphs:

- 6.7.1 Noise exposure contours
- 6.7.2 Comparison of noise contour areas
- 6.7.3 Air traffic movements the contours are based on
- 6.7.6 The Quota Count for the previous year
- 6.7.7 A record of movements by aircraft types not permitted to use the airport in the previous year (those only marginally compliant with Chapter 3)
- 6.7.14 (Partial) An evaluation of the data reported, specifically that we are preparing.

Noise contours have been produced for 2019 based on the actual aircraft movements over the 92 day summer period, and for 2020 and 2021 based on forecasts provided by GBBCA. All of the noise contours have been produced using the Federal Aviation Administration's prediction software, the Integrated Noise Model (INM) version 7.0d. This methodology has been validated for the key aircraft types operating at the airport, using results from the Noise Monitoring Terminals (NMTs) installed at GBBCA.

Section 2 of this report gives details of the air traffic movements used to produce the noise contours. Section 3 gives details of the methodology used to produce the noise contours. Section 4 reports the areas of the noise contours and compares them with the 57 dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$ noise contour area limit. Population counts for the key noise exposure contours are also provided. Section 5 reports the results of the quota count assessment for 2019. Section 6 gives details of movements in 2019 by aircraft types that were only marginally compliant with Chapter 3.

¹ Agreement Pursuant to Section 77(1)(a) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011

A glossary of acoustic and aviation terms can be found in Appendix 1, with Appendix 2 containing details of BAP's validation exercise with respect to noise.

2.0 AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

The basis for the 2019 noise contours are the actual movements during the 92 day summer period, 16 June to 15 September inclusive. Detailed information was provided by GBBCA for all aircraft movements during this period. Although a small proportion of movements occur early in the morning between 6:30 and 7:00 or late in the evening between 23:00 and 23:30 over the 92 day period, for the production of the noise contours all movements have been modelled as taking place within the "daytime period" of 07:00 to 23:00.

The actual movements in 2019 include 24 movements by helicopters. Historically helicopters have not been modelled at GBBCA, as they typically comprise less than 1% of the total movements, and this was also the case in 2019. Their continued omission is not considered significant to the overall contours due to their small number of movements and maintains consistency with previous contouring.

Forecasts for 2020 and 2021 have been provided in the form of 92 day summer schedules. As these are schedules they do not allow for unscheduled movements. Therefore the movements by general aviation aircraft and business jets from summer 2019 have been added to the forecast schedules.

The INM software includes noise information for many common aircraft types, but as with all noise modelling software, it does not include every aircraft type. This means that substitutions are required, where an alternative aircraft type is used to model the actual type. For larger aircraft this generally does not involve a change but for the smaller types, and in particular the general aviation aircraft, substitutions occur. Where INM has no guidance, an aircraft type has been assigned based on the aircraft size and engine details. Table 1 below shows the aircraft movements by aircraft type in summer 2019 and those forecast for 2020 and 2021. It also includes the INM type used for each aircraft type in the modelling.

Total movements are forecast to increase by around 4% from 2019 to 2020. In terms of the aircraft fleet, movements by the ATR-72 and Boeing 737-300 are forecast to cease, and movements by the Embraer E175 are forecast to reduce significantly. Movements by the Dash 8-Q400, the Embraer E190 and the Saab 340 are forecast to increase. From 2020 to 2021 movements by the Airbus A320ceo are forecast to increase by one rotation a day.

Aircraft Type	INM Type(s)	Summer Fixed Wing Movements		
		2019 Actual	2020 Forecast	2021 Forecast
Airbus A319ceo	A319-131 ⁽¹⁾	369	420	420
Airbus A320ceo	A320-211 ⁽¹⁾	984	896	1,080
Airbus A320neo	A320-211 ⁽¹⁾	78	132	132
ATR72-600	DO328	318	0	0
Beechcraft Super King Air	CNA441	18	18	18
Boeing 737-300	737300 ⁽¹⁾	354	0	0
Boeing 737-700	737700	12	0	0
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400	SD330/DHC6 ⁽¹⁾	6,057	7,176	7,176
Bombardier Global Express	GV	10	10	10
Cessna Citation Excel	CNA560XL	30	30	30
Cessna Citation Sovereign	CNA680	12	12	12
Cessna CitationJet 2	CNA525C	12	12	12
Embraer E145	EMB145	310	0	0
Embraer E175	EMB175/737500 ⁽¹⁾	688	52	52
Embraer E190	EMB190	124	684	684
Embraer E195	EMB195	12	0	0
Embraer Phenom 300	CNA510	12	12	12
Gulfstream V	GV	16	16	16
Pilatus PC12	CNA208	65	65	65
Saab 340	SF340	108	496	496
Other (less than 10 movements by any one type)	Various	156	138	138
Total		9,745	10,169	10,353

⁽¹⁾ INM type modified based on results of a validation exercise.

Table 1: 2019, 2020 and 2021 Summer Fixed Wing Movements

3.0 NOISE CONTOUR METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

The aircraft movement data, provided by GBBCA, has been assessed in relation to aircraft type, departure and arrival route, flight profiles and runway usage to enable input into the noise computation program, the Integrated Noise Model (INM). This section of the report describes how this information has been compiled in a form suitable for analysis purposes.

3.2 Runway Usage

The overall split of movements by runway during the 2019 summer period is given in Table 2, and is compared with the long term average (2015-2019). For the 2019 actual contours, the actual runway usage for each individual movement was used. For the 2020 and 2021 forecast contours the long term average modal split has been used.

Runway	% of Summer Movements			
	2019		2015-2019 Average	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
04	23%	26%	26%	30%
22	77%	74%	74%	70%

Table 2: 2019 and Long Term Average Summer Modal Split

The usage of the runways is dependent on the direction of the wind, therefore some variation is to be expected between individual years. Compared to the long term average there was around 3% less usage of runway 04 by arrivals and around 4% less usage of runway 04 by departures in 2019, with corresponding increases in the usage of runway 22.

3.3 Flight Tracks

For each runway there is a single modelled arrival route, which follows the runway centreline. There is one modelled initial departure route on runway 22, but four modelled initial departure routes on runway 04.

A validation exercise was undertaken in 2011 to validate the flight tracks used in the INM software. The details of this exercise are shown in Appendix B of BAP's report Ref: A9443-R01-NW dated November 2011. The resulting main departure tracks are shown in Figure 01 and have been used for the contours as there have been no changes to the published routes since 2011.

The method of determining the split of aircraft between the routes from runway 04 takes into account both aircraft type and destination. Where the destination is in Scotland or in Northern Europe (Iceland, Norway, etc.) the initial route heading in a north easterly direction is used. The remaining traffic is split amongst the three routes which turn south. The particular route depends on the distance at which the aircraft type involved is expected to have achieved one of a set of specific altitudes, as required by the airport's noise abatement procedures. These altitudes are 1,500 ft for small propeller aircraft (maximum takeoff weight of up to 13,000 kg); 2,000 ft for large propeller aircraft; and 3,000 ft for jet aircraft.

3.4 Dispersion

Aircraft on departure are allocated a departure route to follow. In practice, this route is not followed precisely by all aircraft. To allow for this the INM software was used to generate a mean track for each of the five initially distinct routes, and these mean tracks were then dispersed as described below.

The dispersion model has the common assumption that there are five "dispersed" tracks associated with each departure route; these comprise the mean track of each route and two sub-tracks either side, as the actual pattern of departing aircraft is dispersed about the route's centreline. The degree of dispersion is normally a function of the distance travelled by an aircraft along the route after take-off and also on the form of the route.

When considering many departures, it is commonly found that the spread of aircraft approximates to a "normal distribution" pattern. A simplified mathematical model can be adopted to represent a normal distribution of events, based on standard deviations. Five "dispersed" tracks associated have been used to model each departure route; these comprise the mean track of each route and two sub-tracks either side. The resulting allocation of movements to each track is as follows:

- 53.3% departures along the main track;
- 22.2% departures split equally along two inner sub tracks either side of the main track and offset by a distance of 1.355 standard deviations;
- 1.15% departures split equally along two outer sub tracks either side of the main track and offset by a distance of 2.71 standard deviations.

This dispersion model has been used in the INM software, which generates the sub-tracks with distances supplied by the user. The distances and percentages used have been determined by BAP from analysis of similar activity at other airports.

3.5 Flight Profiles

For departure movements the INM software offers a number of standard flight profiles for most aircraft types, particularly for the larger aircraft types. These relate to different departure weights which are greatly affected by the length of the flight, and consequently the fuel load. In the INM software this is referred to as the stage length. The stage length increases in increments of 500 nmi up to 1,500 nmi and then in increments of 1,000 nmi. The INM software assumes all aircraft take off with a full load irrespective of stage length. As the stage length increases, the aircraft has to depart with greater fuel, and so its flight profile is slightly lower than when a shorter stage length is flown.

The actual departure movements for 2019 and most of those forecast for 2020 and 2021 are accompanied by the specific destination airports. Stage lengths have been assigned, where INM offers the option, based on the distance of these airports from GBBCA. For a small number of the 2020 and 2021 movements the forecasts do not provide a destination airport. For these flights a stage length has been assigned based on advice from GBBCA.

3.6 INM Model

All contours and population counts have been determined using the Integrated Noise Model (INM) version 7.0d software. GBBCA data relevant to the INM study is taken from the latest edition of the UK Aeronautical Information Package. A 3.0° approach angle has been used for all aircraft and the ground topography has been assumed to be flat. The INM default headwind of 14.8 km/h has been assumed.

Results from the airport's Noise Monitoring Terminals (NMTs) from the period November 2018 to September 2019 have been used for the 2019 validation exercise to review the INM assumptions for the key aircraft types operating at GBBCA.

The 2019 validation exercise found that modifications were required for six aircraft types, to better model their operations at GBBCA. These included types such as the Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 for which the INM does not contain specific data. The result is that the modelled noise characteristics of these aircraft have been adjusted by modifying the INM aircraft used and/or the noise level of the INM aircraft types. Where modifications have been made to the noise levels, this has been done using a movement multiplier. These adjustments are detailed in Table 3 below.

Aircraft Type	Default INM Type	Modification to INM Assumptions	
		Departures	Arrivals
Airbus A319ceo	A319-131	$A319-131 \times 1.4$	$A319-131 \times 0.7$
Airbus A320ceo	A320-211	$A320-211 \times 1.1$	$A320-211$
Airbus A320neo	-	$A320-211 \times 0.4$	$A320-211 \times 0.6$
Boeing 737-300	737300	737300×2.8	737300×1.7
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400	-	$DHC6 \times 0.8$	$SD330 \times 1.4$
Embraer E175	EMB175	737500×1.3	$EMB175 \times 1.2$

Table 3: Modifications to INM Assumptions Used for the Contours

The modifications to the INM assumptions are the same for most of the types as those used for the 2018 contours, following the previous validation. The Airbus A320neo has begun operations and so was validated for the first time in 2019. The other change is to the multiplier for departures by the Boeing 737-300, which has been increased from 2.2 to 2.8, because the measured departure noise levels for this aircraft type have increased by around 1 dB. Full details of the 2019 validation exercise are given in Appendix 2.

4.0 NOISE CONTOURS

Noise contours for 2019, 2020 and 2021 in terms of the $L_{Aeq,16h}$ metric have been produced for the 16 hour daytime period, 07:00 to 23:00; although they also include the movements that occur between 06:30 and 07:00 and the small number that occurred between 23:00 and 23:30. They are based on the actual movements for the 92 day summer period in 2019 and the forecasts provided for 2020 and 2021 as detailed in Section 2. The areas of the noise contours are given in Table 4, where they are compared with the 57 dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$ contour area limit.

The 2019 actual, 2020 forecast and 2021 forecast noise contours are shown in Figures 02, 03 and 04 respectively at values from 54 to 69 dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$ in 3 dB steps. The 57 dB contours for all three years are compared in Figure 05.

Contour Level (dB L _{Aeq,16h})	Area of Daytime Air Noise Contours (km ²)			Contour Area Limit (km) ²
	2019	2020	2021	
54	6.6	5.6	5.8	-
57	3.3	2.7	2.9	5.2
60	1.7	1.4	1.5	-
63	0.9	0.8	0.8	-
66	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
69	0.3	0.3	0.3	-

Table 4: 2019, 2020 and 2021 Noise Contour Areas

The area of the 2019 57 dB L_{Aeq,16h} contour area is 3.3 km², which is well below the contour area limit of 5.2 km².

The noise contours for 2020 are forecast to be smaller than those for 2019, despite a slight increase in total movements. This is due to the changes to the fleet mix forecast for 2020. In particular the ending of flights by the Boeing 737-300, which is relatively loud compared to other aircraft types that operate at GBBCA. The noise contours for 2021 are slightly larger than those for 2020, due to the forecast increase in movements.

4.1 Population and Dwelling Counts

The population and dwelling data has been derived from a 2018 postcode level database supplied by CACI Ltd. Population counts for the 2019, 2020 and 2021 L_{Aeq,16h} daytime contours are given in Table 5 and Table 6 below, the corresponding dwelling counts are given in Table 7 and Table 8.

Contour Level (dB L _{Aeq,16h})	2019 Population	2020 Population	2021 Population
54	14,033	10,036	10,819
57	4,085	1,405	2,096
60	32	0	0
63	0	0	0
66	0	0	0
69	0	0	0

Table 5: Comparison of 2019, 2020 and 2021 Population Counts – Cumulative Totals

Year	Population by Contour Band (dB L _{Aeq,16h})						Total
	> 69	69 – 66	66 – 63	63 – 60	60 – 57	57 – 54	
2019	0	0	0	32	4,053	9,948	14,033
2020	0	0	0	0	1,405	8,631	10,036
2021	0	0	0	0	2,096	8,723	10,819

Table 6: Comparison of 2019, 2020 and 2021 Population Counts

Contour Level (dB L _{Aeq,16h})	2019 Dwellings	2020 Dwellings	2021 Dwellings
54	6,699	4,702	5,071
57	1,826	652	963
60	16	0	0
63	0	0	0
66	0	0	0
69	0	0	0

Table 7: Comparison of 2019, 2020 and 2021 Dwelling Counts – Cumulative Totals

Year	Dwellings by Contour Band (dB L _{Aeq,16h})						Total
	> 69	69 – 66	66 – 63	63 – 60	60 – 57	57 – 54	
2019	0	0	0	16	1,810	4,873	6,699
2020	0	0	0	0	652	4,050	4,702
2021	0	0	0	0	963	4,108	5,071

Table 8: Comparison of 2019, 2020 and 2021 Dwelling Counts

The number of people and dwellings within the 2020 contours is smaller than the number within the 2019 contours, largely due to the reduction in the area of the 2020 contours. The 2021 contours contain slightly more people and dwellings than the 2020 contours, due to increase in the area of the 2021 contours. There are 32 people and 16 dwellings within the 63 – 60 dB L_{Aeq,16h} contour band in 2019. No one is forecast to be exposed to over 60 dB L_{Aeq,16h} in 2020 or 2021.

5.0 QUOTA COUNT

As part of their planning agreement BCA are required to report the quota count for the year just completed. The quota count is based on the aircraft movements in the 92 day summer period and is limited to 4,665.

The quota count production methodology is described in paragraphs 6.4 to 6.6 of *PART II The Covenants* of the agreement. In summary, the method requires the certification data for the aircraft type, which is then processed and compared to a scale to determine the quota count for the aircraft type when arriving, and separately when departing.

For the aircraft that operated, the noise certification data has been obtained either from the noise certificate of the specific aircraft, or for those registered in the UK from the CAA G-INFO database² and those registered in Switzerland from the FOCA Swiss Aircraft Register³. Where certification data was not available, quota count values have been taken from the tables in the latest UK AIP Supplement⁴. In some cases the tables offer more than one value for an aircraft type, in these cases the expected QC value based on available information has been used, and where only limited information is available the higher QC value has been taken.

The resulting quota count total for summer 2019 was 2,216.375, which is less than the limit of 4,665.

Table 9 below gives details of how the quota count for summer 2019 has been calculated, including the specific arrival and departure quota count values used for the key aircraft types. Where more than one quota count value has been used for an aircraft type based on the individual noise certificates, both values are shown.

² <https://siteapps.caa.co.uk/g-info/>

³ <https://www.bazl.admin.ch/bazl/en/home/specialists/aircraft/aircraft-noise-certification.html>

⁴ http://www.nats-uk.ead-it.com/public/index.php%3Foption=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=11&Itemid=18.html

Aircraft Type	Arrivals	Arrival QC	Departures	Departure QC	QC Total
Airbus A319ceo	185	0.25	184	0.25	92.250
Airbus A320ceo	492	0.25	491	0.5	369.500
			1	1	
Airbus A320neo	39	0.125	39	0.125	9.750
ATR72-600	159	0.125	159	0.125	39.750
Boeing 737-300	177	0.5	177	0.5	177.000
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400	3029	0.25	3028	0.125	1135.750
Embraer E145	155	0.125	155	0.125	38.750
Embraer E175	344	0.25	142	0.25	222.500
			202	0.5	
Embraer E190	62	0.125	58	0.25	24.250
			4	0.5	
Pilatus PC12	33	Exempt	32	Exempt	0.000
Saab 340	2	0.125	2	0.125	26.500
	52	0.25	52	0.25	
Other ^[1]	187	Various	191	Various	80.375
Total	4,916	-	4,917	-	2,216.375

^[1] Includes 88 movements by helicopters

Table 9: Summer 2019 Quota Count

6.0 MARGINALLY COMPLIANT CHAPTER 3 AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

As part of their planning agreement BCA are required to accept in respect of jet aircraft, only those air traffic movements that comply with the certificate limits, as laid down in Chapter 3 of Annex 16, of the standards adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation Council and which are not Marginally Compliant Aircraft. BCA are required to report any movements in the year just completed by any aircraft not permitted to use the airport.

For the aircraft that operated in 2019, the noise certification data has been obtained either from the noise certificate of the specific aircraft, or for those registered in the UK from the CAA G-INFO database² and those registered in Switzerland from the FOCA Swiss Aircraft Register³. Where specific certification data was not available, certification values have been taken from the latest EASA Approved Noise Levels⁵. In some cases the EASA database offers more than one possible classification for an aircraft type. In cases where one of the possible classifications is for non-compliance with Chapter 3 or only marginal Chapter 3 compliance, then the movements by this aircraft will be counted as “Unknown Classification”. However there were no instances of this in 2019.

There were no movements in 2019 by jet aircraft types that do not meet the requirements of Chapter 3 or are only marginally compliant with Chapter 3, as shown below in Table 10. The table also includes the number of movements that comply with Chapter 3, but not marginally, or comply with Chapter 4 or Chapter 14, and the number where the classification is unknown. The certification of helicopters and light propeller aircraft is to different standards and so these aircraft have been separately recorded.

2019 Aircraft Movements				
Chapter 3 Marginally Compliant	Chapter 3 Fully Compliant / Chapter 4 / Chapter 14	Unknown Classification	Helicopters and Light Propeller Aircraft	Total
0	34,617	0	765	35,382

Table 10: 2019 Aircraft Noise Classification

⁵ <https://www.easa.europa.eu/easa-and-you/environment/easa-certification-noise-levels>

7.0 SUMMARY

$L_{Aeq,16h}$ noise contours and the associated population counts have been produced, based on the actual movements during the 92 day summer period in 2019, and the forecast summer movements for 2020 and 2021. The movements used to produce them have been reported in addition to the contours and the number of people they contain.

The area of the 2019 57 dB $L_{Aeq,16h}$ contour area at 3.3 km² is well below the contour area limit of 5.2 km². The contours for 2020 and 2021 are smaller than those for 2019 with 57 dB contour areas of 2.7 and 2.9 km² respectively. This is due to the forecast changes in the fleet mix, and in particular the ending of flights by the Boeing 737-300 which is relatively noisy.

Due to the reduction in the area of the 2020 and 2021 contours they contain fewer people than the 2019 contours. Considering those most exposed, in 2019 there were 32 people within the 60 to 63 dB $L_{Aeq,16}$ contour band. No one is forecast to be exposed to over 60 dB in 2020 or 2021.

The quota count total for summer 2019 was 2216.375, which is less than the limit of 4,665.

There were no movements in 2019 by jet aircraft types that do not meet the requirements of Chapter 3 or are only marginally compliant with Chapter 3 in compliance with the restriction on the airport.

Duncan Rogers
for Bickerdike Allen Partners

David Charles
Partner



This drawing contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020.

LEGEND:

— Initial Departure Routes

REVISIONS

**Bickerdike
Allen
Partners**
Architecture
Acoustics
Technology

121 Salusbury Road, London, NW6 6RG
Email: mail@bickerdikeallen.com
www.bickerdikeallen.com

T: 0207 625 4411
F: 0207 625 0250

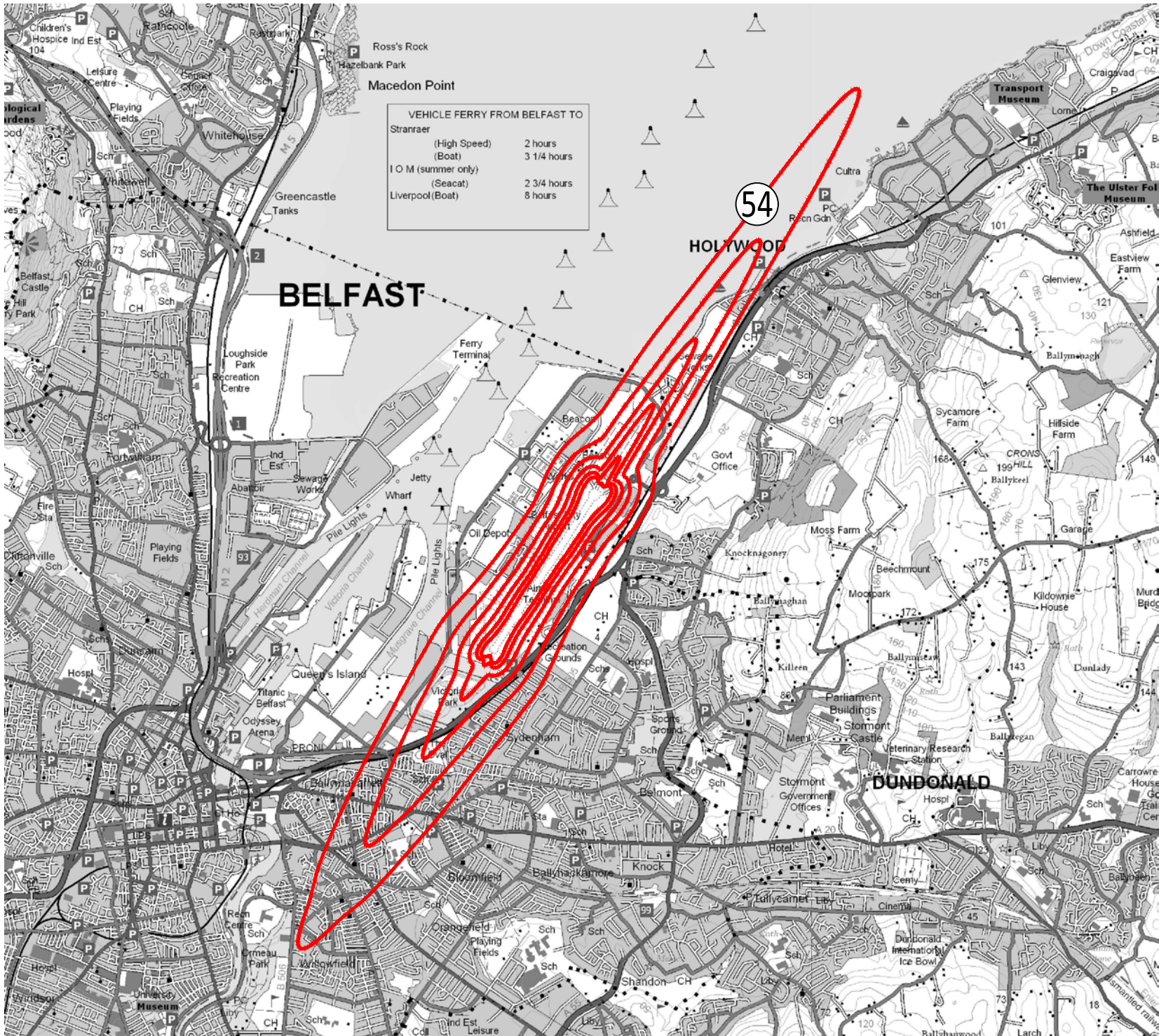
**Belfast City Airport
Regular Reporting**

**Figure 01
Initial Departure Routes**

DRAWN: MP CHECKED: DR

DATE: January 2020 SCALE: 1:125000@A4

FIGURE No:
A11298_02_DR001_2.0



This drawing contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020.

LEGEND:

— Noise Contours,
54 to 69 dB LAeq,16h in 3 dB steps

REVISIONS

**Bickerdike
Allen
Partners**
Architecture
Acoustics
Technology

121 Salusbury Road, London, NW6 6RG
Email: mail@bickerdikeallen.com T: 0207 625 4411
www.bickerdikeallen.com F: 0207 625 0250

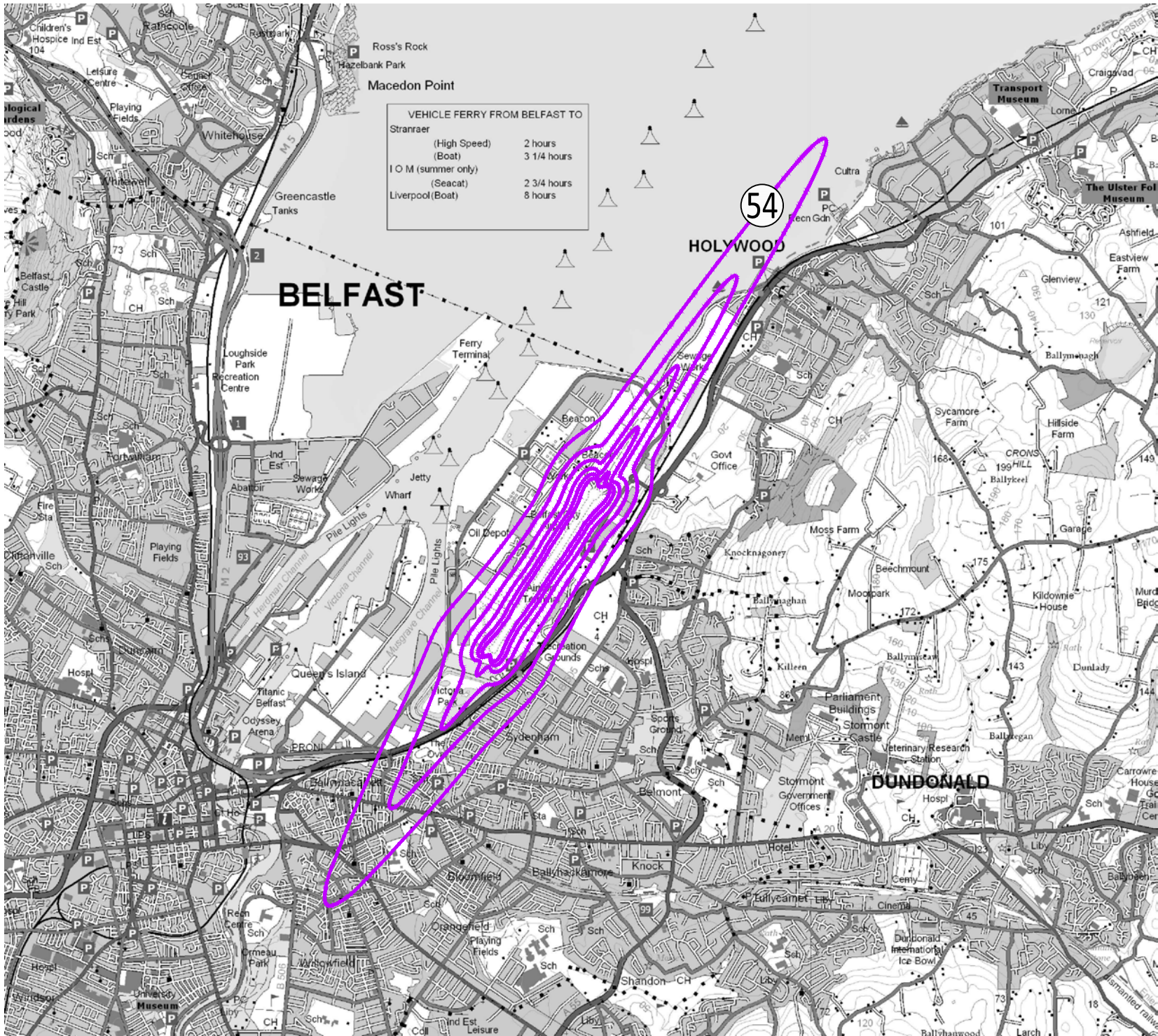
**Belfast City Airport
Regular Reporting**

**Figure 02
Summer Daytime Noise Contours
2019**

DRAWN: MP CHECKED: DR

DATE: January 2020 SCALE: 1:50000@A4

FIGURE No:
A11298_02_DR002_2.0



This drawing contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020.

LEGEND:

54 Noise Contours,
54 to 69 dB LAeq,16h in 3 dB steps

REVISIONS

**Bickerdike
Allen
Partners**
Architecture
Acoustics
Technology

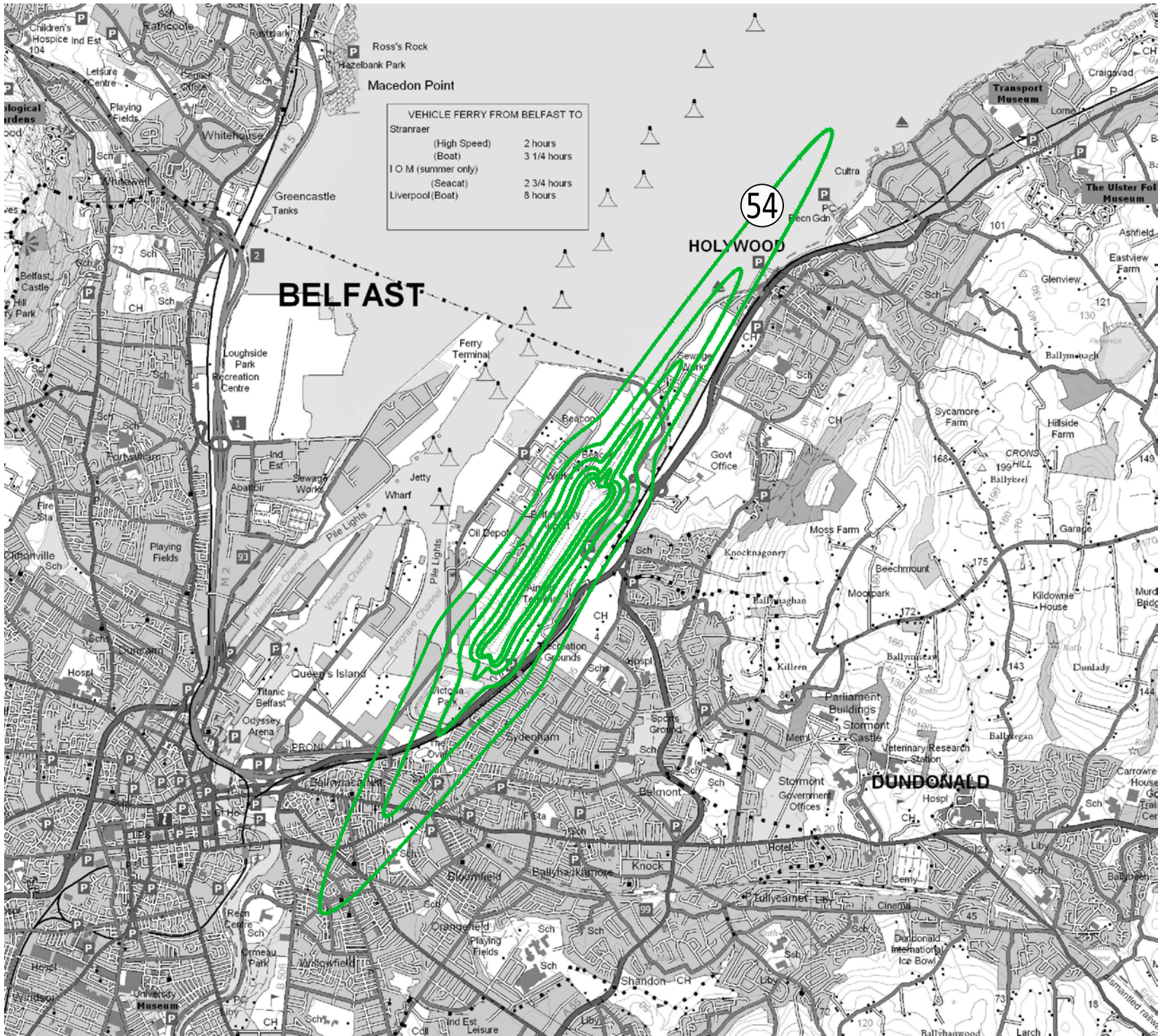
121 Salusbury Road, London, NW6 6RG
Email: mail@bickerdikeallen.com T: 0207 625 4411
www.bickerdikeallen.com F: 0207 625 0250

Belfast City Airport
Regular Reporting

Figure 03
Summer Daytime Noise Contours
2020 Forecast

DRAWN: MP CHECKED: DR
DATE: January 2020 SCALE: 1:50000@A4

FIGURE No:
A11298_02_DR003_1.0



This drawing contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020.

LEGEND:

— Noise Contours,
54 to 69 dB LAeq,16h in 3 dB steps

REVISIONS

**Bickerdike
Allen
Partners**
Architecture
Acoustics
Technology

121 Salusbury Road, London, NW6 6RG
Email: mail@bickerdikeallen.com T: 0207 625 4411
www.bickerdikeallen.com F: 0207 625 0250

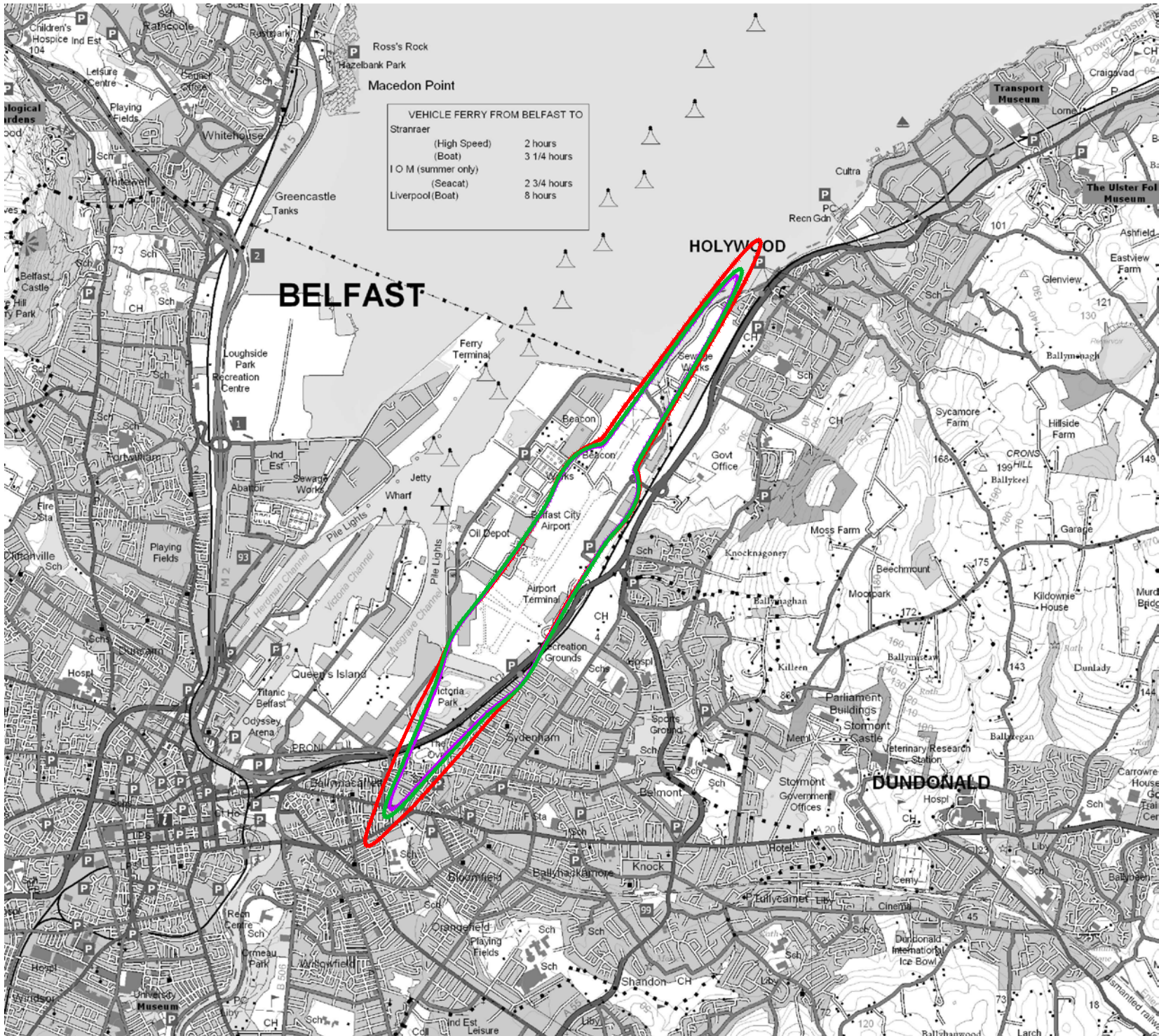
**Belfast City Airport
Regular Reporting**

**Figure 04
Summer Daytime Noise Contours
2021 Forecast**

DRAWN: MP CHECKED: DR

DATE: January 2020 SCALE: 1:50000@A4

FIGURE No:
A11298_02_DR004_1.0



This drawing contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020.

LEGEND:

Noise Contours,

- 2019
- 2020
- 2021

REVISIONS

Bickerdike Allen Partners
Architecture
Acoustics
Technology

121 Salusbury Road, London, NW6 6RG
Email: mail@bickerdikeallen.com
www.bickerdikeallen.com

T: 0207 625 4411
F: 0207 625 0250

Belfast City Airport
Regular Reporting

Figure 05
Comparison of 2019, 2020 and 2021
57 dB L_{Aeq,16h} Summer Daytime Noise Contours

DRAWN: MP **CHECKED:** DR

DATE: January 2020 **SCALE:** 1:50000@A4

FIGURE No:
A11298_02_DR005_1.0

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF ACOUSTIC AND AVIATION TERMINOLOGY

Sound

This is a physical vibration in the air, propagating away from a source, whether heard or not.

The Decibel, dB

The unit used to describe the magnitude of sound is the decibel (dB) and the quantity measured is the sound pressure level. The decibel scale is logarithmic and it ascribes equal values to proportional changes in sound pressure, which is a characteristic of the ear. Use of a logarithmic scale has the added advantage that it compresses the very wide range of sound pressures to which the ear may typically be exposed to a more manageable range of numbers. The threshold of hearing occurs at approximately 0 dB (which corresponds to a reference sound pressure of 2×10^{-5} Pascals) and the threshold of pain is around 120 dB.

The sound energy radiated by a source can also be expressed in decibels. The sound power is a measure of the total sound energy radiated by a source per second, in Watts. The sound power level, L_w is expressed in decibels, referenced to 10^{-12} Watts.

Frequency, Hz

Frequency is analogous to musical pitch. It depends upon the rate of vibration of the air molecules which transmit the sound and is measure as the number of cycles per second or Hertz (Hz). The human ear is sensitive to sound in the range 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz (20 kHz). For acoustic engineering purposes, the frequency range is normally divided up into discrete bands. The most commonly used bands are octave bands, in which the upper limiting frequency for any band is twice the lower limiting frequency, and one-third octave bands, in which each octave band is divided into three. The bands are described by their centre frequency value and the ranges which are typically used for building acoustics purposes are 63 Hz to 4 kHz (octave bands) and 100 Hz to 3150 Hz (one-third octave bands).

A-Weighting

The sensitivity of the ear is frequency dependent. Sound level meters are fitted with a weighting network which approximates to this response and allows sound levels to be expressed as an overall single figure value, in dB(A).

Effective Perceived Noise Level

Effective Perceived Noise Level (EPNL) is a measure used to express noise levels which involves analyses of frequency spectra of noise events as well as the duration of sound. The measurement unit for EPNL is EPNdB. This measure is used for the noise certification of aircraft, and the subsequent quota count determination.

Quota Count

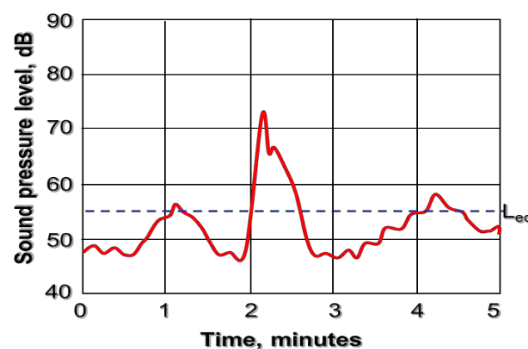
The value assigned to one take-off or to one landing by the aircraft in question, this number being related to its noise classification. The classification is determined from the noise level band in EPNdB, for take-off or landing, as the case may be, for the aircraft in question, as defined in the individual aircraft's noise certification form.

Environmental noise descriptors

Where noise levels vary with time, it is necessary to express the results of a measurement over a period of time in statistical terms. Some commonly used descriptors follow.

$L_{Aeq,T}$ The most widely applicable unit is the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level ($L_{Aeq,T}$). It is an energy average and is defined as the level of a notional sound which (over a defined period of time, T) would deliver the same A-weighted sound energy as the actual fluctuating sound.

This is shown in the graph below:



Noise Contour

A line which joins points on the ground which receive the same noise exposure from the nearby airborne aircraft; often for daytime studies the exposure is considered over a 16 hour period ($L_{Aeq,16h}$) and for night studies over a 8 hour period ($L_{Aeq,8h}$) with a range of levels used to express the different exposures.

Sound transmission in the open air

Most sources of sound can be characterised as a single point in space. The sound energy radiated is proportional to the surface area of a sphere centred on the point. The area of a sphere is proportional to the square of the radius, so the sound energy is inversely proportional to the square of the radius. This is the inverse square law. In decibel terms, every time the distance from a point source is doubled, the sound pressure level is reduced by 6 dB.

Meteorological effects

Temperature and wind gradients affect noise transmission, especially over large distances. The wind effects range from increasing the level by typically 2 dB downwind, to reducing it by typically 10 dB upwind – or even more in extreme conditions. Temperature and wind gradients are variable and difficult to predict.

Aviation terms

NPR

Noise preferential route – departure flight ground tracks to be followed by aircraft to minimise noise disturbance on the surrounding population.

Dispersion

Due to the effect of the wind, aircraft speed, and pilot choice differing aircraft tracks about the nominal track are flown; this is known as dispersion around a nominal track.

Start of Roll

The position on a runway where aircraft commence their take-off runs.

Threshold

The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.

Radar Vectoring

Aircraft are provided by Air Traffic Control (ATC) with various instructions which result in changes of heading, altitude and speed. The controller affects safe separation from other traffic by use of radar.

Nominal Tracks

Using recognised international design techniques, tracks across the ground can be delineated for departing and arriving aircraft. These tracks are nominal because they can be influenced by the wind, ATC instructions, the accuracy of navigational systems and the flight characteristics of individual aircraft. In UK it is usual to permit a 1500m swathe to be established about the nominal track for the purposes of assessing whether an aircraft has stayed on track.

Altitude

Height of aircraft above sea level.

APPENDIX 2

GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT CONTOUR VALIDATION – NOISE

INTRODUCTION

Summer noise contours have been prepared for George Best Belfast City Airport (GBBCA) for a number of years. This has involved the use of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) prediction methodology, the Integrated Noise Model (INM).

The INM software has been used around the world in over 50 countries and consequently is flexible enough to allow local circumstances to be taken into account. This can be achieved by entering specific departure routes, operational profiles or weather conditions but also by creating or modifying specific noise information for aircraft types.

In order to improve the accuracy of the modelling at GBBCA, validation exercises have been conducted which compare predicted noise levels for individual aircraft movements with noise levels measured at Belfast. This is particularly useful for aircraft types where the INM does not have actual data and so suggests a substitute type.

CURRENT VALIDATION

Validation using NMT Results

The validation exercises use the measured results from the permanent noise monitoring system at GBBCA. Specifically the results from the Noise Monitoring Terminal (NMT) at Nettlefield Primary School (MP01) and at Kinnegar Army Camp (MP02). These NMTs are located approximately 4.5 km from the start of roll location of runway 22 and 3.9 km from the start of roll location of runway 04 respectively. The validation exercise for the 2019 actual and 2020 and 2021 forecast contours uses the most recent results from the NMTs. Specifically the results for the period November 2018 to September 2019 have been used, which comprise over 25,000 individual aircraft measurements.

Five aircraft types have been selected to be analysed in the validation exercise based upon the aircraft types' relative contribution to the noise contours. These are the Airbus A319ceo and A320ceo, the Boeing 737-300, the Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 and the Embraer E175. These aircraft types comprised around 86% of the summer period movements in 2019 and are the same aircraft types that were selected for the 2018 validation.

The Airbus A320neo is one of a new generation of quieter aircraft. It has started operating at GBBCA, although not in significant numbers to date. However as the type is not currently included in the INM database it has also been included in the validation exercise, based on initial measured results. The contours therefore allow for its lower noise levels in comparison to the Airbus A320ceo.

The resulting average measured noise levels used for the 2019 validation exercise are given below in Table A2.1 for these aircraft types. Where they are compared with the corresponding measured results used for the 2018 validation exercise. This shows that the average measured noise levels for these types have not varied by more than 1 dB compared to 2018.

Aircraft Type	Operation	2019 Validation Measured Noise Levels (SEL dB)		2018 Validation Measured Noise Levels (SEL dB)	
		Average	Number	Average	Number
Airbus A319ceo	Arrival Rwy 04	84.5	111	84.4	222
	Arrival Rwy 22	89.1	317	88.6	496
	Departure Rwy 04	90.0	98	89.7	214
	Departure Rwy 22	87.4	298	87.9	369
Airbus A320ceo	Arrival Rwy 04	85.9	314	86.4	421
	Arrival Rwy 22	90.3	984	90.0	1,450
	Departure Rwy 04	90.7	304	90.4	414
	Departure Rwy 22	87.6	904	88.2	1,181
Airbus A320neo	Arrival Rwy 04	84.1	15	-	-
	Arrival Rwy 22	88.9	28	-	-
	Departure Rwy 04	86.5	12	-	-
	Departure Rwy 22	83.5	26	-	-
Boeing 737-300	Arrival Rwy 04	90.3	72	90.3	105
	Arrival Rwy 22	94.1	107	93.2	115
	Departure Rwy 04	95.7	77	94.7	102
	Departure Rwy 22	91.6	76	90.6	112
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400	Arrival Rwy 04	82.6	1,956	82.9	3,125
	Arrival Rwy 22	87.0	6,351	86.4	9,566
	Departure Rwy 04	81.3	1,951	80.6	3,255
	Departure Rwy 22	79.9	5,481	80.3	7,799
Embraer E175	Arrival Rwy 04	85.7	235	85.7	340
	Arrival Rwy 22	89.7	645	89.0	761
	Departure Rwy 04	91.1	230	90.6	316
	Departure Rwy 22	88.2	598	88.3	616

Table A2.1: Measured Noise Levels used for Validation in 2019 and 2018

For each aircraft type there are four sets of measured results; arrivals and departures at each of the two monitors. As the monitors are not located symmetrically with regard to the runway the noise levels at each will differ and so they need to be considered separately. For the individual movements within a set there is some variation, so every arrival by an aircraft type does not produce exactly the same noise level. There are a number of factors which contribute to this, in particular the weather conditions.

Measured Results

The spread of results is illustrated in Figures A2.1 to A2.4 below. These show the distribution of measured noise levels from November 2018 to September 2019 for the most common operations, arrivals from the north and departures to the south, for the most common aircraft types in the summer period of 2019, the Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 and the Airbus A320ceo.

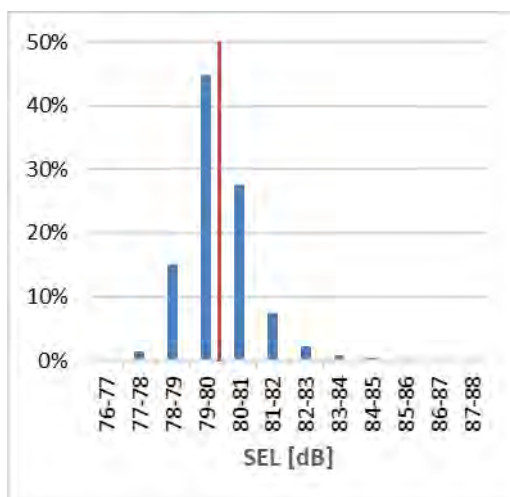


Figure A2.1 – Dash 8-Q400 Arrivals

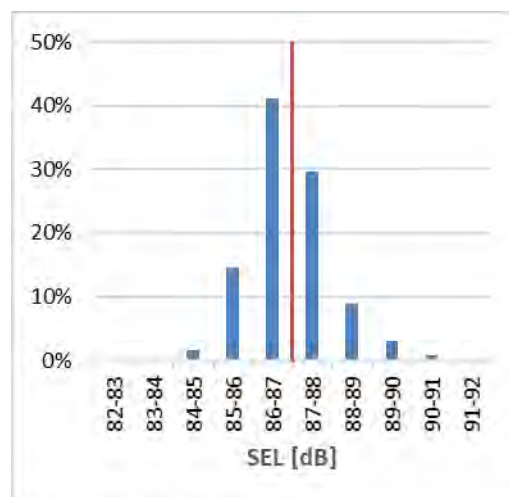


Figure A2.2 – Dash 8-Q400 Departures

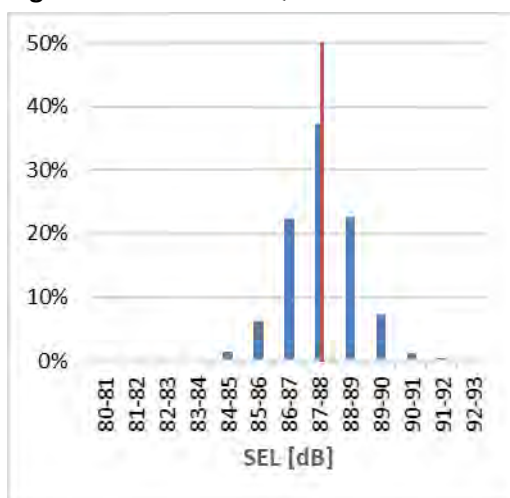


Figure A2.3 – Airbus A320ceo Arrivals

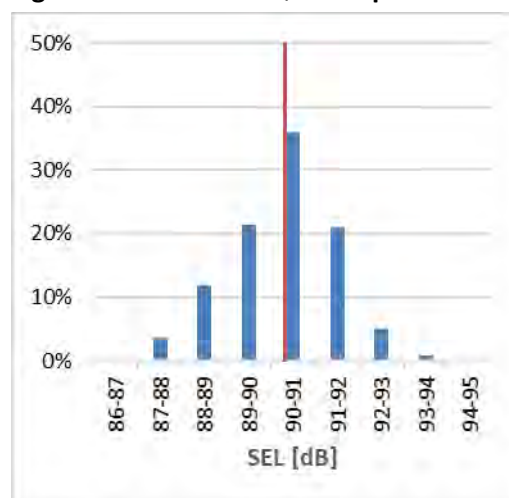


Figure A2.4 – Airbus A320ceo Departures

The distributions have the large majority of measured noise levels closely grouped together around the averages, shown as a vertical red line on the figures, with a pattern that approximates to a normal distribution with a standard deviation of less than 2 dB. Such distributions of measured noise levels are commonly found at airport fixed noise monitors at a similar distance from the runway. From the distributions of measured noise levels for each of the aircraft types considered, the averages have been determined and compared to INM standard predicted noise levels. Table A2.2 gives the latest measured average noise levels for the six aircraft types validated in 2019.

Aircraft Type	Operation	2019 Validation Measured Noise Levels (SEL dB)		INM Standard Assumptions (SEL dB)	
		Average	Number	Type	Level
Airbus A319ceo	Arrival Rwy 04	84.5	111	A319-131	87.0
	Arrival Rwy 22	89.1	317		90.0
	Departure Rwy 04	90.0	98		87.9
	Departure Rwy 22	87.4	298		87.0
Airbus A320ceo	Arrival Rwy 04	85.9	314	A320-211	87.4
	Arrival Rwy 22	90.3	984		90.2
	Departure Rwy 04	90.7	304		89.4
	Departure Rwy 22	87.6	904		88.2
Airbus A320neo ⁽¹⁾	Arrival Rwy 04	84.1	15	A320-211	87.4
	Arrival Rwy 22	88.9	28		90.2
	Departure Rwy 04	86.5	12		89.4
	Departure Rwy 22	83.5	26		88.2
Boeing 737-300	Arrival Rwy 04	90.3	72	737300	88.0
	Arrival Rwy 22	94.1	107		90.9
	Departure Rwy 04	95.7	77		89.0
	Departure Rwy 22	91.6	76		89.2
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 ⁽¹⁾	Arrival Rwy 04	82.6	1,956	SD330	82.2
	Arrival Rwy 22	87.0	6,351		84.5
	Departure Rwy 04	81.3	1,951	DHC6	82.1
	Departure Rwy 22	79.9	5,481		81.6
Embraer E175	Arrival Rwy 04	85.7	235	EMB175	85.5
	Arrival Rwy 22	89.7	645		88.3
	Departure Rwy 04	91.1	230		87.8
	Departure Rwy 22	88.2	598		87.4

⁽¹⁾ INM does not contain specific data for this type so alternatives used.

Table A2.2: Measured and Standard Predicted Noise Levels

Approach to Validation

The approach to validation modifications has been to only change from the INM standard type when the measured results show clear divergence, i.e. an apparent prediction error in excess of 1.5 dB at a single NMT or an average error of over 1.0 dB across both NMTs. If the type has historically been modified from the standard type, then the approach has been to only change from the previous validation when there is an apparent prediction error or change in measured level in excess of 1.0 dB at a single NMT. Also, the approach seeks to determine any modification by aircraft type and aircraft operation, but not by runway used. This means one modification is adopted for all arrivals by an aircraft type, and one for all departures by an aircraft type.

Comparison of Measured and Predicted Results

For the Airbus A319ceo, Airbus A320ceo, Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 and Embraer E175, the measured levels have not changed sufficiently to warrant a change from the validation used for the 2018 contours. Departures by the Boeing 737-300 are around 1 dB louder than in 2018, the multiplier has therefore been increased from 2.2 to 2.8. The A320neo has been included in the validation for the first time.

The final validation modifications are summarised below in Table A2.3. These have been used for the 2019, 2020 and 2021 contours.

Aircraft Type	INM Type	Modification to Movements Numbers	
		Departures	Arrivals
Airbus A319ceo	A319-131	$A319-131 \times 1.4$	$A319-131 \times 0.7$
Airbus A320ceo	A320-211	$A320-211 \times 1.1$	$A320-211$
Airbus A320neo	A320-211	$A320-211 \times 0.4$	$A320-211 \times 0.6$
Boeing 737-300	737300	737300×1.7	737300×2.8
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400	DHC6/SD330	$DHC6 \times 0.8$	$SD330 \times 1.4$
Embraer E175	737500/EMB175	737500×1.3	$EMB175 \times 1.2$

Table A2.3: 2019 Validation Modifications

Table A2.3 shows that for the three Airbus types, modifications to the number of movements have been made. For the Airbus A319ceo arrival movements have been factored down, while the departure movements factored up. For the Airbus A320ceo, no modification was necessary for arrival movements, and departure movements have been factored up slightly. For the Airbus A320neo both arrival and departure movements have been factored down.

The need for modifications for the larger aircraft types in particular is not unexpected as they are available in a range of specifications with different engine types, sometimes from different manufacturers. This means that the actual type operated by the airline may differ to the one in the INM software and this is the case here for both the Airbus A319ceo and A320ceo. The Airbus A320neo is a new quieter version of the A320ceo and is therefore quieter as expected.

For the Boeing 737-300, modifications to the number of movements have been made. The standard INM type was used, however the movements have been factored up for both the arrivals and departures.

For the Embraer E175, modifications were needed to the INM type as the standard type does not agree well with the measured departure results. On arrival the standard type was used, but with movements factored up.

For the Dash 8-Q400 the INM software does not suggest a type. The validation finds that using the Dash 6 (DHC6) for departures and the Shorts 330 (SD330) for arrivals, with movement numbers factored, agrees well with measured noise levels.

Effect of Validation

The effect of the validation exercise on the predicted noise levels for the six aircraft types is detailed in Table A2.4 which gives the differences between the measured noise levels and those predicted after allowing for the validation modifications.

Aircraft Type	Operation	Noise Levels (SEL dB)			
		Measured Average	INM Validated Prediction	Difference Predicted - Measured	Operation Weighted Average Difference
Airbus A319ceo	Arrival Rwy 04	84.5	85.5	+1.0	-0.2
	Arrival Rwy 22	89.1	88.5	-0.6	
	Departure Rwy 04	90.0	89.4	-0.6	+0.6
	Departure Rwy 22	87.4	88.5	+1.1	
Airbus A320ceo	Arrival Rwy 04	85.9	87.4	+1.5	+0.3
	Arrival Rwy 22	90.3	90.2	-0.1	
	Departure Rwy 04	90.7	89.8	-0.9	+0.6
	Departure Rwy 22	87.6	88.6	+1.0	
Airbus A320neo	Arrival Rwy 04	84.1	85.2	+1.1	-0.2
	Arrival Rwy 22	88.9	88.0	-0.9	
	Departure Rwy 04	86.5	85.4	-1.1	+0.1
	Departure Rwy 22	83.5	84.2	+0.7	
Boeing 737-300	Arrival Rwy 04	90.3	90.3	0.0	-0.5
	Arrival Rwy 22	94.1	93.2	-0.9	
	Departure Rwy 04	95.7	93.5	-2.2	0.0
	Departure Rwy 22	91.6	93.7	+2.1	
Bombardier Dash 8-Q400	Arrival Rwy 04	82.6	83.7	+1.1	-0.5
	Arrival Rwy 22	87.0	86.0	-1.0	
	Departure Rwy 04	81.3	81.1	-0.2	+0.5
	Departure Rwy 22	79.9	80.6	+0.7	
Embraer E175	Arrival Rwy 04	85.7	86.3	+0.6	-0.3
	Arrival Rwy 22	89.7	89.1	-0.6	
	Departure Rwy 04	91.1	88.9	-2.2	-0.4
	Departure Rwy 22	88.2	88.5	+0.3	

Table A2.4: Measured and Validated Predicted Noise Levels

Table A2.4 shows that with the validation modifications there is good correlation between measured and predicted noise levels with differences of less than 1 dB when results from both NMTs are operationally averaged.

The effect of the validation exercises on the contours depends both on the modifications made and the contribution of those aircraft types to the overall noise. Obviously changes to infrequent aircraft types are likely to have very little effect on the contours.

SUMMARY

The validation of noise contours at George Best Belfast City Airport has been continually improved, more recently by checking predictions against the results obtained from GBBCA's noise monitors. This has demonstrated that without validation the standard INM assumptions would be less accurate.

The latest contours have taken into account over 25,000 individual aircraft noise measurements at GBBCA between November 2018 and September 2019. This has identified the need to modify the standard INM assumptions for six aircraft, the Airbus A319ceo, Airbus A320ceo, Airbus A320neo, Boeing 737-300, Bombardier Dash 8-Q400 and Embraer E175.

GBBCA will continue to collect further detailed information from the fixed noise monitors at Nettlefield Primary School and in Kinnegar, which will be used to regularly validate future GBBCA contours. This is in line with the EiP Panel's advice on contour validation.

Extension charges for 2019

Extensions 1 Jan - 30 Jun 2019

	A	D	Total	£	Cost
21:31-22:00	130	49	179	£50	£8,950
22:01-22:30	26	18	44	£100	£4,400
22:31-23:00	9	4	13	£300	£3,900
23:01-23:30	6	3	9	£600	£5,400
23:31-23:59	0	1	1	£600	£600
Total	171	75	246		£23,250

Figure 1 - Extensions 1st Jan - 30th Jun 2019

Extensions 1st Jul 2019 - 31 Dec 2019

	A	D	Total	Charge	Total £
21:31 - 21:45	87	40	127	£100	£12,700
21:46 - 22:00	58	18	76	£125	£9,500
22:01 - 22:15	24	14	38	£150	£5,700
22:16 - 22:30	17	6	23	£300	£6,900
22:31 - 22:45	9	5	14	£400	£5,600
22:46 - 23:00	2	1	3	£550	£1,650
23:01 - 23:15	2	1	3	£700	£2,100
23:16 - 23:30	1	1	2	£800	£1,600
23:31 - 23:45	3	0	3	£900	£2,700
23:46 - 23:59	1	0	1	£1,000	£1,000
Total	204	86	290		£49,450

Figure 2 - 1st Jul – 31st Dec 19

Extensions for full year 2019

Date Range	No Ext	Cost
1 Jan 19 - 30 Jun 19	246	£23,250
1 Jul 19 - 31 Dec 19	290	£49,450
Totals	536	£72,700
No flts > 480	56	£16,800
Total cost		£89,500

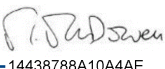
Figure 3 - Extensions for full year – 2019



AIRPORT OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTION (AOI)

AOI-07

Issue 7.1

Subject:	Aircraft Engine Ground Running and Use of Auxiliary Power Units and Ground Power Units
Date of issue:	08 April 2019
Authorised by:	<div><div>DocuSigned by:</div><div> 14438788A10A4AE...</div></div> Michael McDowell, Airfield Operations Manager

It is the responsibility of all employers to ensure that relevant Airport Operational Instructions (AOIs) and Operational Safety Notices (OSNs) are brought to the attention of their staff. However, individuals remain responsible for their own actions and those who are in doubt should consult their supervisor or manager within their own organisation.

1. **Introduction**

Belfast City Airport (BCA) is responsible for taking adequate measures to ensure the safety of aircraft, vehicles and persons using the airside environment.

Environmental Policy:

“Through its programme of sustainable development, GBBCA is committed to achieving a balance between the social and economic benefits of the airport’s growth and its environmental impacts. We will work with all airport ‘stakeholders’, including statutory authorities, airlines, business partners and local residents to minimise the impact of our operations on the environment”.

2. **Distribution and Control**

This AOI is published and distributed electronically to organisations involved with the operation of aircraft and supporting services at BCA. Controlled copies are located in the Airports Online Document Library.

Hard copies are not produced by BCA for distribution, but may be printed for internal office use. Any hard copies printed by recipients of the electronic distribution are not controlled. Care must be taken to ensure that paper copies are disposed of or fully as required.

Comments or queries relating to the contents of this document should be directed to:

Airfield Operations Manager
Belfast City Airport
Sydenham Bypass
BELFAST
BT3 9JH

Telephone: 028 9093 5006

3. **Acronyms**

AOI	Airport Operational Instruction
APU	Auxiliary Power Unit
ATC	Air Traffic Control
BCA	Belfast City Airport
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAP	Civil Aviation Publication
FEGP	Fixed Electrical Ground Power
FOD	Foreign Object Debris
GPU	Ground Power Unit
OPS	Airfield Operations
OSN	Operational Safety Notice
SMS	Safety Management System

4. **Requirements**

Aircraft Engine Ground Running

Aircraft engine ground runs are required under certain conditions to enable engineers to certify that an aircraft is “fit for service”.

However, engine ground runs cause both significant adverse impact on the environment and create hazards on the apron. They are therefore strictly controlled within the terms of the BCA Environmental Policy, and CAP 642 guidelines.

CAP 642 (Airside Safety Management) advises:

“Engine runs and check starts should be controlled and only carried out with prior approval of the aerodrome operator who should specify the conditions to be applied.” This AOI outlines these conditions.

5. **Definitions**

Engine Ground Run

An engine ground run is defined in **CAP 642 (Airside Safety Management)** as:

“Any engine start-up not followed immediately by the departure of the aircraft concerned.”

Person in Charge

The Person in Charge is that ground engineer in contact with the flight deck (usually via headset). This person has full view of the surrounding area and can indicate to the flight deck immediately to cut the engine power in the event of an incident or potential hazard.

Auxiliary Power Units (APU)

Small gas turbines normally mounted in the rear fuselage of most aircraft. They are used to power electrical systems on board, to run air circulation and conditioning systems and to supply bleed air for starting main engines before or during push back.

Mobile Ground Power Units (GPU)

A vehicle capable of supplying power to aircraft parked on the ground usually powered by diesel fuel.

Fixed Electrical Ground Power (FEGP)

Ground based power system which uses grid electricity. An electrical supply cable is plugged into the underside of the aircraft and draws its power from the airport's electricity supply.

6. **Hazards**

Engine ground runs present an extremely dangerous and complex operation. They carry a high risk of engine ingestion and pose a hazard to ramp personnel and vehicular traffic.

7. **General Rules**

It must always be ensured that:

- The 'Person in Charge' is in communication with the flight deck (ideally via a headset).
- All the aircraft wheels are chocked (aprons only).
- If on the main apron, the rear of stand roadway has been closed off.

Use of aircraft Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)

Aircraft APUs generate high levels of noise and significant fumes which can cause disturbance to those on nearby aprons, in buildings and in residential areas.

BCA has provided Fixed Electrical Ground Power (FEGP) on Stands 1–10 for the purpose of minimising levels of ambient noise and emissions.

On stands where FEGP is available, it must be used in preference to APUs, where possible.

Airlines and handlers are to ensure that APUs are used for the absolute minimum time necessary to meet operational needs.

APUs are not to be used as a substitute for either FEGP or GPUs.

Use of mobile Ground Power Units (GPUs)

Constantly running mobile GPUs can cause high noise levels on the apron, are an additional obstruction to free movement around a parked aircraft and, if poorly maintained, may deposit oil spillage on the stand.

BCA has provided FEGP on Stands 1–10 for the purpose of minimising levels of ambient noise and emissions.

On stands where FEGP is available, it must be used in preference to GPUs, where possible.

Where there is no alternative to the use of GPUs they should be parked outside the stand (when aircraft parked nose in) and promptly shut down when power is no longer required. The GPU should never be parked over a drain.

When purchasing new GPUs airlines and handling agents are urged to make low working noise levels a prime requirement in the selection process.

8. Approval

Aircraft Engine Ground Running

8.1 Aircraft Parked on Apron Areas (Main Apron & General Aviation Apron)

All engine ground runs shall be subject to the prior approval of Airfield Operations (extension **5027**). Airfield Operations (OPS) will record details electronically for audit purposes.

Requests to carry out engine ground runs must be made no later than 2130 hours' local time.

**All engine ground runs are strictly prohibited between
2230 – 0600 hours.**

Engine ground runs are permitted on apron areas at “engine idle” setting for short periods of time only. **All other engine runs including high powered runs** require the aircraft to be positioned to the north side of the airfield at “Sierra”.

A map illustrating the location of “Sierra” on the north side of the airfield is contained at **Annex A**.

Prior to making a request for permission to carry out an engine ground run the ‘Person in Charge’ must assess the surrounding area for potential hazards.

The ‘Person in Charge’ should then seek prior permission to conduct the engine ground run by contacting OPS (extension **5027**) or alternatively by contacting Flight Dispatch on the ground handling frequency. Flight Dispatch staff shall in turn contact OPS.

OPS will advise if the engine ground run is approved.

Once approval has been obtained pilots/engineers must seek permission to start engines from Air Traffic Control (ATC) – Radio contact must be maintained with ATC at all times.

8.2 Aircraft parked on “Sierra” (Airfield north side)

Engine ground runs in this area may be of a higher power.

Engine ground runs in this area are permitted between 0630 – 2130 hours. Pilots/engineers who wish to carry out engine ground runs on the north side of the airfield between these hours should seek prior permission from OPS (extension **5027**).

If it is anticipated that a high powered engine run will be required between 2130 hours – 2230 hours, then permission must be sought from OPS (extension **5027**). **A request for an airfield extension must also be sought from the BCA Duty Manager (extension 5053).**

Annex B sets out the ‘Follow-me’ procedure for engineers taxiing aircraft between the apron and Sierra.

8.3 Use of Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)

Use of APUs for aircraft maintenance purposes is strictly prohibited between 2230 – 0600 hours unless there is no alternative power source available (FEGP or GPU).

Should APU use be required outside of permitted hours (0600 hours – 2230 hours), prior approval must be sought from OPS (extension **5027**).

9. Safety

All personnel concerned with engine ground running must be fully conversant with this instruction, which must be complied with at all times.

The 'Person in Charge' of the engine ground run is responsible for ensuring the safety of personnel and equipment in the vicinity of the aircraft.

The use of aircraft strobe lighting is strictly prohibited during engine ground runs.

Consistent with CAA guidance, aircraft strobe lighting should not be displayed for any reason when an aircraft is on the apron or taxiway areas.

Any essential engineering work requiring a strobe light test shall only be carried out when the airport has closed.

9.1 Aircraft Parked on Apron Areas (Main Apron & General Aviation Apron)

The 'Person in Charge' of the engine ground run must ensure that all apron equipment is placed at a safe distance from the aircraft.

The aircraft must be positioned correctly on the stand in such a way that the engine running will not harm persons or cause damage to aircraft, buildings, installations, vehicles or equipment in the vicinity.

On the main apron, the rear of stand road must be closed to safeguard vehicular traffic, before the engine ground run is commenced. This must be undertaken by the airline engineering department or handling agent.

In the event that the closure of the rear of stand road will cause severe disruption to the timely dispatch of other aircraft, OPS may deny approval or request ATC to stop the engine ground run.

If aircraft are parked in a non-standard fashion (e.g. not nose in due to high winds) then all engine ground runs are prohibited on the main apron at this time.

The engine anti-collision beacons must be switched on for the duration of the engine ground run.

The 'Person in Charge' of the engine ground running activities must ensure that all the aircraft wheels are chocked and that the aircraft cannot move under any circumstances.

Engine ground running must not take place and must be ceased when passengers are being embarked/disembarked on any adjacent stands.

The 'Person in Charge' must be in communication with the flight deck at all times during engine ground runs. This will ensure that the engine(s) can be shut down if persons or vehicles move into a dangerous position in front of, behind or in the vicinity of a live engine.

In all instances where aircraft are unserviceable they must be relocated to the General Aviation apron or to the north side of the airfield.

9.2 Aircraft parked on "Sierra" (Airfield north side)

The aircraft must be positioned in such a way that the engine running will not harm persons or cause damage to aircraft, buildings, installations, vehicles or equipment in the vicinity. The aircraft must also be positioned within the white circle provided.

The "Person in Charge" must ensure that the ground area behind the aircraft is free from loose tarmac, stones and other materials.

The engine anti-collision beacon(s) must be switched on for the duration of the ground run.

The "Person in Charge" must be in communication with the flight deck at all times during engine ground runs. This will ensure that the engine(s) can be shut down if persons or vehicles move into a dangerous position in front of, behind or in the vicinity of a live engine.

NOTE: Where OPS find that the procedures outlined here are not being complied with, or where it is necessary in the interests of safety, they will request ATC, or directly to the 'Person in Charge', to have the engine ground run halted.

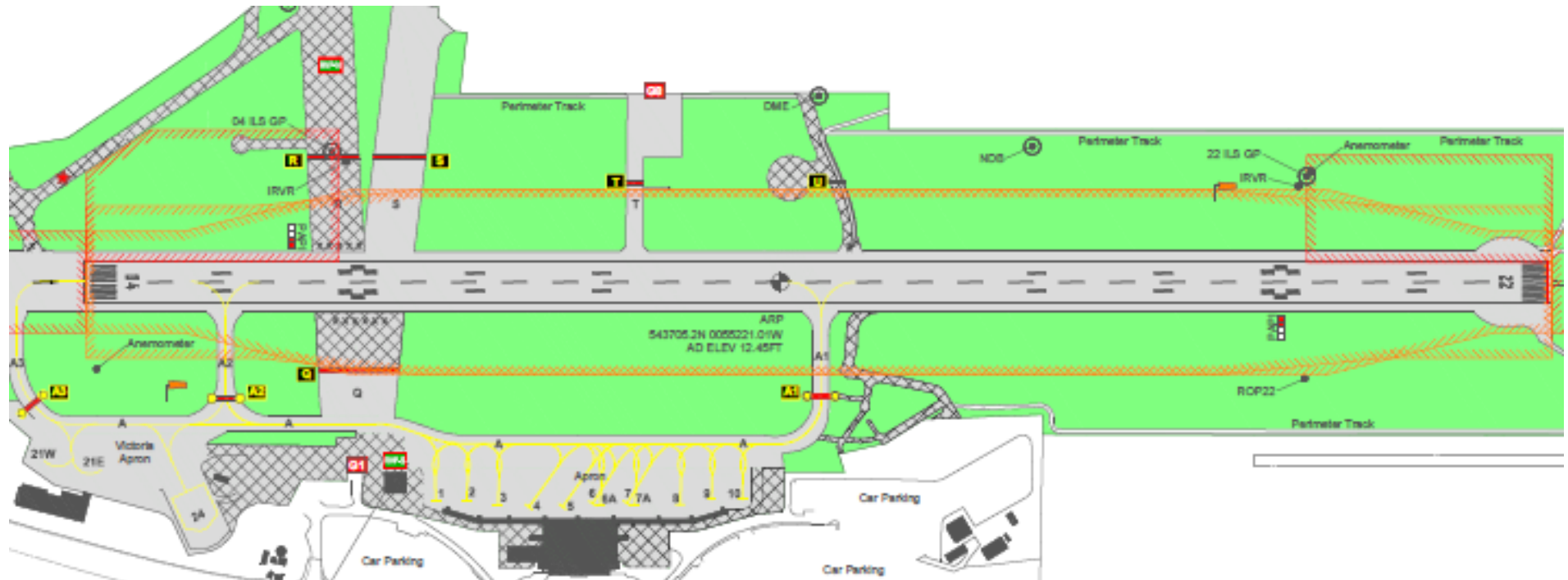
10. Monitoring of Standards

BCA, as the Airport Authority, operates a cautioning mechanism in airside areas.

Where individuals are found to be in breach of regulations, they may be subject to a Written Caution, which shall be formally recorded. This may also involve the issuing of penalty points

Airside Penalty Points will be issued in accordance with **AOI 05 – Airside Safety Regulation Scheme** which contains a sample Caution Slip.

ANNEX A



ANNEX B

'Follow-me' Procedures	
1.	OPS contact ATC and pass the following information: Aircraft registration, type, current stand, and destination e.g. Sierra.
2.	When pushback clearance is received, OPS pass this on to pushback crew (verbally). OPS then move to the ROSR (to halt vehicle movements) and when in place give 'thumbs-up' for the pushback to commence.
3.	When the pushback is complete and all equipment and personnel are clear of the aircraft, the pushback team signal to engineers and OPS. OPS now position their ops vehicle in front of the aircraft (so the vehicle is visible from the cockpit).
4.	When the engineers are ready to taxi they should signal to the ops vehicle with their taxi light.
5.	OPS will now request permission to escort aircraft to destination.
6.	On receiving positive clearance, OPS will illuminate the 'Follow-me' sign on top of the Ops vehicle and move off slowly. The aircraft will follow. The engineers must keep a listening watch on the frequency so they are aware of clearance i.e. holding point only, or full clearance to Sierra.
7.	Once both ops vehicle and aircraft are clear of the holding point the ops vehicle will call runway vacated. The airline engineers will self-position the aircraft in the circle provided.
8.	Engineers must follow the safety instructions detailed in AOI-07.
9.	OPS are not required to remain with the engineers during the engine runs.
10.	Engineers should contact OPS by telephone when the engine run is complete.
11.	OPS will position the ops vehicle in front of the aircraft and contact ATC for clearance to cross the runway to the allocated stand.
12.	Once positive clearance has been received the 'follow-me' sign will be switched on.
13.	The allocated stand should be checked for FOD and stand guidance activated where appropriate.
14.	Once aircraft is on stand OPS will report taxiway and runway vacated.
Exceptions	
15.	If this procedure is from stand 21 then the aircraft engineer will contact ATC and ask for start-up. Then follow points 4 – 14.
16.	If LVPs are in force, then ATC will refer to AOI-12 and MATS part 2.
17.	Overspeed checks may be carried out on the taxiway at the discretion of ATC.

Count of Date	Column Labels		
Airline	High	Low	Grand Total
Aer Lingus		1	1
ASL Engineering		3	3
Flybe	14	122	136
KLM	1		1
Other		1	1
Grand Total	15	127	142

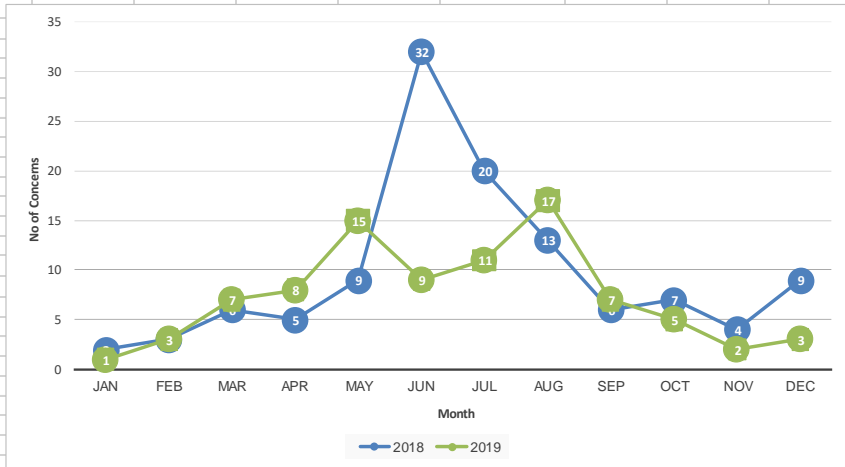
Date	Airline	Reg	Start	Finish	Stand	Power
01-Jan-19	Flybe	GJEDV	11:22	11:25	08	Low
03-Jan-19	Flybe	GDEDM	13:40	13:43	03	Low
03-Jan-19	Flybe	GPRPD	21:50	22:00	10	Low
04-Jan-19	Flybe	GECOK	19:00	19:03	10	Low
04-Jan-19	Flybe	GECOK	19:14	19:17	10	Low
09-Jan-19	Flybe	GJEDV	08:30	08:35	09	Low
10-Jan-19	Flybe	GJEDV	19:29	19:35	24	Low
12-Jan-19	Flybe	GFLBA	20:52	20:55	01	Low
15-Jan-19	Flybe	GPRPJ	10:37	10:46	01	Low
15-Jan-19	Flybe	GPRPJ	14:08	14:12	01	Low
24-Jan-19	Flybe	GPRPD	10:39	10:50	24	Low
25-Jan-19	Flybe	GFLBD	06:40	06:45	02	Low
05-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPA	09:33	09:37	01	Low
05-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPA	10:39	10:43	Sierra	High
05-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPA	10:05	10:08	01	Low
06-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPN	11:20	11:35	Sierra	High
09-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPN	15:47	15:53	10	Low
13-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPG	18:29	18:36	7a	Low
16-Feb-19	Flybe	GJEDU	14:22	14:26	08	Low
19-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPM	17:38	17:41	7a	Low
22-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPA	08:34	08:37	03	Low
26-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPJ	14:36	14:44	6a	Low
26-Feb-19	Flybe	GPRPJ	17:00	17:06	6a	Low
28-Feb-19	Flybe	GJECX	17:38	17:42	02	Low
01-Mar-19	Flybe	GPRPJ	19:40	19:52	24	Low
03-Mar-19	Flybe	GPRPG	19:32	19:37	01	Low
07-Mar-19	Flybe	GFLBE	08:31	08:37	6a	Low
07-Mar-19	Flybe	GECOG	11:39	11:48	Sierra	High
09-Mar-19	Flybe	GECOC	20:40	20:43	08	Low
09-Mar-19	Flybe	GPRPG	20:48	20:51	6a	Low
10-Mar-19	Flybe	GPRPG	08:00	08:12	6a	Low
11-Mar-19	Flybe	GPRPM	14:48	14:54	01	Low
16-Mar-19	Flybe	GPRPF	08:30	08:40	Sierra	High
23-Mar-19	Flybe	GECOF	11:05	11:10	10	Low
04-Apr-19	Flybe	GFLBE	22:02	22:05	01	Low
09-Apr-19	Flybe	GECOT	06:33	06:37	21	Low
09-Apr-19	Flybe	GECOT	07:07	07:17	Sierra	High
18-Apr-19	Flybe	GJEDR	12:35	12:46	21	Low
27-Apr-19	Flybe	GPRPF	17:15	17:18	21	Low
04-May-19	Flybe	GPRPB	18:54	18:58	10	Low
05-May-19	Flybe	GJEDM	09:10	09:15	01	Low
07-May-19	Flybe	GJECR	14:35	14:34	10	Low
07-May-19	Flybe	GJECR	15:03	15:15	Sierra	High
08-May-19	Flybe	GJEDT	09:36	09:38	7a	Low
09-May-19	Flybe	GJECR	12:30	12:45	Sierra	High

09-May-19	KLM	GJECR	19:30	19:45	Sierra	High
14-May-19	Flybe	GFLBA	09:37	09:42	02	Low
18-May-19	Flybe	GJEDM	17:47	17:51	10	Low
18-May-19	Flybe	GECOJ	18:47	18:58	Sierra	High
22-May-19	Flybe	GJEDM	10:12	10:16	21	Low
29-May-19	Flybe	GJEDM	13:32	13:36	09	Low
01-Jun-19	Flybe	GPRPN	19:41	19:46	7a	Low
06-Jun-19	Flybe	GECOI	21:46	21:52	02	Low
14-Jun-19	Flybe	GJECX	17:04	17:09	09	Low
14-Jun-19	Flybe	GJECX	19:05	19:11	Sierra	High
18-Jun-19	Flybe	GPRPF	20:34	20:38	10	Low
20-Jun-19	Flybe	GPRPE	15:43	15:48	Sierra	High
24-Jun-19	Flybe	GECOJ	09:11	09:14	24	Low
24-Jun-19	Flybe	GECOJ	09:42	09:46	24	Low
26-Jun-19	Flybe	GPRPA	19:32	19:36	10	Low
28-Jun-19	Flybe	GPRPK	19:38	19:43	10	Low
28-Jun-19	Flybe	GFLBC	21:50	21:54	24	Low
29-Jun-19	Flybe	GJEDR	07:46	07:52	10	Low
29-Jun-19	Flybe	GJEDR	19:44	19:47	02	Low
30-Jun-19	Flybe	GPRPM	21:55	21:58	08	Low
06-Jul-19	Flybe	GPRPO	19:10	19:17	01	Low
11-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOA	14:32	14:49	24	High
11-Jul-19	Flybe	GJEDV	22:23	22:25	10	Low
11-Jul-19	ASL Engineering	EISTA	22:40	22:42	7a	Low
17-Jul-19	Flybe	GPRPN	19:20	19:25	Sierra	High
17-Jul-19	Flybe	GPRPN	19:35	19:37	21	Low
20-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOB	10:00	10:05	7a	Low
20-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOB	12:48	12:52	7a	Low
21-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOB	15:46	15:49	7a	Low
24-Jul-19	Aer Lingus	EISTA	22:08	22:13	6a	Low
25-Jul-19	Flybe	GPRPN	13:19	13:29	21	Low
26-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOM	17:19	17:29	09	Low
29-Jul-19	Flybe	GPRPO	09:55	10:00	02	Low
29-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOB	08:30	08:36	09	Low
29-Jul-19	Flybe	GPRPO	10:02	10:04	02	Low
29-Jul-19	Flybe	GECOB	12:10	12:20	Sierra	High
05-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPG	11:20	11:23	24	Low
05-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPG	11:55	12:02	24	Low
05-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPO	13:55	13:58	09	Low
05-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPK	13:55	13:58	09	Low
06-Aug-19	Flybe	GJECN	15:41	15:43	09	Low
06-Aug-19	Flybe	GJECY	21:22	21:25	01	Low
06-Aug-19	ASL Engineering	EISTA	21:52	21:58	6a	Low
06-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPK	22:03	22:10	10	Low
12-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPK	10:15	10:24	09	Low
12-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPD	22:02	22:06	24	Low
21-Aug-19	Flybe	GECOD	07:03	07:06	24	Low
21-Aug-19	Flybe	GPRPA	09:03	09:15	6a	Low
22-Aug-19	Flybe	GECOJ	20:44	20:49	08	Low
25-Aug-19	Flybe	GFLBD	17:49	17:55	Sierra	High
27-Aug-19	Flybe	GJECR	06:56	06:59	09	Low
28-Aug-19	Flybe	GECOJ	21:05	21:15	24	Low
04-Sep-19	Flybe	GFLBE	22:01	22:06	01	Low
04-Sep-19	ASL Engineering	EISTA	22:11	22:14	6a	Low
11-Sep-19	Flybe	GFLBD	09:06	09:14	02	Low
11-Sep-19	Flybe	GJEDV	18:23	18:25	08	Low
12-Sep-19	Flybe	GPRPE	20:25	20:29	21	Low
23-Sep-19	Flybe	GPRPI	21:25	21:43	09	Low

23-Sep-19 Flybe	GPRPI	21:51	22:06	09	Low
24-Sep-19 Flybe	GPRPB	19:50	20:01	08	Low
26-Sep-19 Flybe	GJEDM	10:59	11:03	02	Low
26-Sep-19 Flybe	GJEDM	11:52	11:57	02	Low
01-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPC	22:10	22:17	02	Low
02-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPC	08:20	08:25	02	Low
02-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPC	08:40	08:45	02	Low
02-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPC	10:30	10:40	24	Low
02-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPC	11:27	11:30	24	Low
02-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPC	12:40	12:45	24	Low
13-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPI	19:42	19:45	24	Low
16-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPK	16:27	16:29	6a	Low
25-Oct-19 Flybe	GJEDR	21:52	21:58	01	Low
26-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPL	08:29	08:33	09	Low
27-Oct-19 Flybe	GECOO	17:40	17:44	10	Low
28-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPI	18:55	18:59	02	Low
30-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPO	14:18	14:28	03	Low
30-Oct-19 Flybe	GPRPK	21:50	21:55	02	Low
01-Nov-19 Flybe	GPRPE	09:26	09:30	09	Low
01-Nov-19 Flybe	GPRPE	09:27	09:30	09	Low
03-Nov-19 Flybe	GECOA	13:12	13:17	09	Low
13-Nov-19 Flybe	GECOG	19:30	19:33	02	Low
27-Nov-19 Flybe	GJEDP	21:10	21:17	03	Low
29-Nov-19 Flybe	GJEDR	10:50	11:04	24	Low
29-Nov-19 Flybe	GJEDR	13:58	14:04	24	Low
30-Nov-19 Flybe	GJEDR	10:08	10:24	24	Low
01-Dec-19 Flybe	GJEDR	10:00	10:10	24	Low
01-Dec-19 Flybe	GJEDR	16:15	16:21	24	Low
02-Dec-19 Flybe	GJEDR	08:09	08:21	24	Low
02-Dec-19 Flybe	GPRPL	20:45	20:49	7a	Low
02-Dec-19 Flybe	GPRPL	20:48	20:52	7a	Low
13-Dec-19 Flybe	GJEDR	09:55	10:05	24	Low
13-Dec-19 Flybe	EIGHK	10:52	10:59	08	Low
17-Dec-19 Flybe	GECOK	09:14	09:19	24	Low
17-Dec-19 Other	GRMBH	12:28	12:31	21	Low
18-Dec-19 Flybe	GPRPM	10:54	10:59	03	Low
21-Dec-19 Flybe	GPRPA	07:53	07:57	01	Low
26-Dec-19 Flybe	GECOI	21:36	21:40	08	Low
29-Dec-19 Flybe	GJEDU	19:19	19:21	01	Low

Concerns by Type and Area, 2019																
Area	Bias over City / Flight paths	Low	Noise	Track keeping	After 2130	Disturbed Sleep / Pre-0700 / Early / Weekend	Aircraft Type / Size	Frequency / Too many flights	Ground Noise	Air Quality / Pollution	Specific Aircraft	Other	TOTAL Concerns by Area	% Concerns by Area	TOTAL Individuals logging Concerns By Area	Concern Area by Runway End
Comber / D'adee / Bangor / Dundonald								1					1	1%	1	Lough
Carnalea / Crawfordsburn													0	0%		Lough
Helen's Bay													0	0%		Lough
Craigavad													0	0%		Lough
Seahill / Cultra / Marino		2			5						3		10	11%	1	Lough
Hollywood				1	2								3	3%	2	Lough
Kinnegar													0	0%		Lough
Knocknagoney / Old Hollywood Road													0	0%		Lough
Sydenham / Inverary						1					2		3	3%	2	City
Ballymacarret													0	0%		City
City Centre													0	0%		City
Beersbridge / Albertbridge													0	0%		City
Newtownards Road / Ballymacarret / Connswater			1		28						1		30	34%	1	City
Donegall Road													0	0%		City
Ravenhill / Cregagh / Castlereagh	1	1	3			2					2		9	10%	2	City
Ormeau / Annadale	1	3	1							8			13	15%	3	City
Stranmillis / Malone	6				4								10	11%	4	City
Drumbeg / Tullyard													0	0%		City
G'wally / C'duff / N'breda / K'breda / Rosetta / Four Winds	2	2				1		1					6	7%	5	City
Not Given	1		1		1								3	3%	2	Not given
TOTALS	11	8	6	1	40	4	0	2	0	8	8	0	88	100%	23	
Percent	13%	9%	7%	1%	45%	5%	0%	2%	0%	9%	9%	0%	100%			

Concerns by Month		
	2018	2019
Jan	2	1
Feb	3	3
Mar	6	7
Apr	5	8
May	9	15
Jun	32	9
Jul	20	11
Aug	13	17
Sep	6	7
Oct	7	5
Nov	4	2
Dec	9	3
Total	116	88



Campbell Associates Ltd
5b Chelmsford Road Industrial Estate
GREAT DUNMOW, Essex, CM6 1HD
www.campbell-associates.co.uk
Phone 01371 871030 Facsimile 01371879106



Certificate of Calibration

Certificate number: 29947

CALIBRATION

Test object: Sound Level Meter
Manufacturer: Norsonic
Type: 118
Serial no: 32112

Customer: Belfast City Airport
Address: Administration Building,
Sydenham Bypass,
Belfast. BT3 9JH.

Contact Person: [REDACTED]
Order No: POR009079

Method :

Calibration has been performed as set out in CA Technical Procedures TP01 & 02 as appropriate. The following items have been calibrated as set out in BS 7580 Part 1:1997

	Producer:	Type:	Serial No:	Certificate number
Microphone	GRAS	41AS	73645	29946
Calibrator*	Norsonic	1253_250Hz	21816	U28976
Preamplifier	GRAS	41AM	97213	Included

Additional items that also have been submitted for verification

Wind shield	None
Attenuator	None
Extension cable	None

These items have been taken into account wherever appropriate.

Environmental conditions:	Pressure:	Temperature:	Relative humidity:
Reference conditions:	101.325 kPa	23.0 °C	50 %RH
Measurement conditions:	100.23 kPa	21.5 °C	35.7 %RH

Date received :	24/10/2018
Date of calibration:	31/10/2018
Date of issue:	31/10/2018

Engineer

Supervisor

This certificate provides traceability of measurement to recognized national standards, and to the units of measurement realized at the National Physical Laboratory or other recognized national standards laboratories. This certificate may not be reproduced other than in full, except with the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory.

* The calibrator was complete with any required coupler for the microphone specified

Calibration Certificate

Certificate No.: 29947

Method

From markings on the sound level meter or by reference to the manufacturer's published literature it has been determined that the instrument submitted for verification was originally manufactured to BS EN 60651 and or BS EN 60804. The reference range, reference sound pressure level, primary indicator range, secondary indicator range, pulse range, linearity range and display range as specified by the manufacturer were used for the verification. The sound level meter was set to A weighting and adjusted to read correctly in response to the associated sound calibrator the reading was derived from the calibrator calibration certificate and manufacturer's instruction manuals. A measurement of the self noise of the sound level meter was then made using a dummy microphone having a capacitance of $\pm 20\%$ of the associated microphones self capacitance. The sound level meter was then tested, and its overall sensitivity adjusted, in accordance with Section 5 of BS 7580:Part 1:1997. The acoustic calibration at 1 kHz specified in sub-clause 5.6.1 of the standard was performed by application of a reference sound calibrator, whilst the tests at 125 Hz and 8k Hz (sub-clause 5.6.2) were performed by the electrostatic actuator method. At the end of the test, the associated sound calibrator was reapplied to the sound level meter and the meter reading was recorded and is noted below in the statements section.

Traceability :

The following measured values are traceable National Physical Laboratory, United Kingdom
Sound Pressure Level, Voltage, Frequency, Barometric Pressure, Temperature & Relative Humidity

Measurement Results:

Indication at the calibration check frequency - BS7580 #5.4	Passed
Noise test - BS 7580 #5.5.2	Passed
Level Linearity Test - BS 7580, #5.5.3	Passed
Frequency weightings: A Network - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed
Frequency weightings: C Network - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed
Frequency weightings: Z Network - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed
Time weightings F and S - BS 7580 #5.5.5	Passed
Peak response - BS 7580 #5.5.6	Passed
RMS accuracy - BS 7580 #5.5.7	Passed
Time weighting I - BS 7580 #5.5.8	Passed
Integrating Test : Time averaging - BS 7580 #5.5.9	Passed
Integrating Test : Pulse range - BS 7580 #5.5.10	Passed
Integrating Test : Sound exposure level - BS 7580 #5.5.11	Passed
Overload SPL Test - BS 7580 #5.5.12	Passed
Overload Leq Test - BS 7580 #5.5.12	Passed
Acoustic tests - BS 7580 #5.4 and 5.6	Passed
Summation of acoustic tests - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed

Statements

The sound level meter in the configuration tested conforms to the requirements of BS 7580 Part 1.

The self-generated noise recorded in the test specified in § 5.5.2 was: (Below MSD) 12.0dB(A), (Below MSD) 13.5dB(C) and (Below MSD) 19.2dB(Z).

The final response obtained using the associated calibrator.(§5.6.3): 124.2dB(C).

This reading should be used henceforth to set up the sound level meter for field use.

A stricter test than that specified in paragraphs 5.5.6 of BS7580:1997 has been used by verifying that the 10 ms reference pulse is also correct. The level uncertainty of the Laboratory's 1 kHz sound calibrator used during this verification is ± 0.1 dB.

The reported expanded uncertainty is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor $k=2$, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%. The uncertainty evaluation has been carried out in accordance with UKAS requirements.

The sound level meter in the configuration tested was found to comply with BS 7580:1997 part 1 for a type 1 device. The associated calibrator has been corrected for barometric pressure at the time of calibration in accordance with the relevant manufacturer's instructions

Campbell Associates Ltd
5b Chelmsford Road Industrial Estate
GREAT DUNMOW, Essex, CM6 1HD
www.campbell-associates.co.uk
Phone 01371 871030 Facsimile 01371879106



Certificate of Calibration

Certificate number: 30155

CALIBRATION

Test object: Sound Level Meter
Manufacturer: Norsonic
Type: 118
Serial no: 32115

Customer: Belfast City Airport
Address: Administration Building,
Sydenham Bypass,
Belfast, BT3 9JH.

Contact Person: [REDACTED]
Order No: POR009079

Method :

Calibration has been performed as set out in CA Technical Procedures TP01 & 02 as appropriate. The following items have been calibrated as set out in BS 7580 Part 1:1997

	Producer:	Type:	Serial No:	Certificate number
Microphone	GRAS	41AS	69414	30154
Calibrator*	Norsonic	1253_250Hz	21816	U28976
Preamplifier	GRAS	41AM	56262	Included

Additional items that also have been submitted for verification

Wind shield None

Attenuator None

Extension cable None

These items have been taken into account wherever appropriate.

Environmental conditions:	Pressure:	Temperature:	Relative humidity:
Reference conditions:	101.325 kPa	23.0 °C	50 %RH
Measurement conditions:	101.04 kPa	22.9 °C	33.6 %RH

Date received : 19/11/2018

Date of calibration: 22/11/2018

Date of issue: 22/11/2018

Engineer [REDACTED]

Supervisor [REDACTED]

This certificate provides traceability of measurement to recognized national standards, and to the units of measurement realized at the National Physical Laboratory or other recognized national standards laboratories. This certificate may not be reproduced other than in full, except with the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory.

* The calibrator was complete with any required coupler for the microphone specified

Calibration Certificate

Certificate No.: 30155

Method

From markings on the sound level meter or by reference to the manufacturer's published literature it has been determined that the instrument submitted for verification was originally manufactured to BS EN 60651 and or BS EN 60804. The reference range, reference sound pressure level, primary indicator range, secondary indicator range, pulse range, linearity range and display range as specified by the manufacturer were used for the verification. The sound level meter was set to A weighting and adjusted to read correctly in response to the associated sound calibrator the reading was derived from the calibrator calibration certificate and manufacturer's instruction manuals. A measurement of the self noise of the sound level meter was then made using a dummy microphone having a capacitance of $\pm 20\%$ of the associated microphones self capacitance. The sound level meter was then tested, and its overall sensitivity adjusted, in accordance with Section 5 of BS 7580:Part 1:1997. The acoustic calibration at 1 kHz specified in sub-clause 5.6.1 of the standard was performed by application of a reference sound calibrator, whilst the tests at 125 Hz and 8k Hz (sub-clause 5.6.2) were performed by the electrostatic actuator method. At the end of the test, the associated sound calibrator was reapplied to the sound level meter and the meter reading was recorded and is noted below in the statements section.

Traceability :

The following measured values are traceable National Physical Laboratory, United Kingdom
Sound Pressure Level, Voltage, Frequency, Barometric Pressure, Temperature & Relative Humidity

Measurement Results:

Indication at the calibration check frequency - BS7580 #5.4	Passed
Noise test - BS 7580 #5.5.2	Passed
Level Linearity Test - BS 7580, #5.5.3	Passed
Frequency weightings: A Network - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed
Frequency weightings: C Network - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed
Frequency weightings: Z Network - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed
Time weightings F and S - BS 7580 #5.5.5	Passed
Peak response - BS 7580 #5.5.6	Passed
RMS accuracy - BS 7580 #5.5.7	Passed
Time weighting I - BS 7580 #5.5.8	Passed
Integrating Test : Time averaging - BS 7580 #5.5.9	Passed
Integrating Test : Pulse range - BS 7580 #5.5.10	Passed
Integrating Test : Sound exposure level - BS 7580 #5.5.11	Passed
Overload SPL Test - BS 7580 #5.5.12	Passed
Overload Leq Test - BS 7580 #5.5.12	Passed
Acoustic tests - BS 7580 #5.4 and 5.6	Passed
Summation of acoustic tests - BS 7580 #5.5.4	Passed

Statements

The sound level meter in the configuration tested conforms to the requirements of BS 7580 Part 1.

The self-generated noise recorded in the test specified in § 5.5.2 was: (Below MSD) 11.5 dB(A), (Below MSD) 13.6 dB(C) and (Below MSD) 20.6 dB(Z).

The final response obtained using the associated calibrator.(§5.6.3): 124.2dB(C).

This reading should be used henceforth to set up the sound level meter for field use.

A stricter test than that specified in paragraphs 5.5.6 of BS7580:1997 has been used by verifying that the 10 ms reference pulse is also correct. The level uncertainty of the Laboratory's 1 kHz sound calibrator used during this verification is ± 0.1 dB.

The reported expanded uncertainty is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor $k=2$, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%. The uncertainty evaluation has been carried out in accordance with UKAS requirements.

The sound level meter in the configuration tested was found to comply with BS 7580:1997 part 1 for a type 1 device. The associated calibrator has been corrected for barometric pressure at the time of calibration in accordance with the relevant manufacturer's instructions