

Appendix J

Glossary

Although we have avoided the use of abbreviations where possible in this guidance, in the interests of completeness we have included below some common abbreviations – as well as other terms – that relate to airspace change.

More definitions can be found in **CAP 1430** UK Air Traffic Management Vocabulary.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
Acute Myocardial Infarction	AMI	Medical condition – usually referred to as a heart attack.
Advisory route	ADR	A designated <i>route</i> along which air traffic <i>advisory</i> service is available.
Aerodrome traffic zone	ATZ	Aerodrome traffic zone – normally, circular zones around an aerodrome where pilots and ATS providers must follow specific requirements.
Aeronautical data quality implementing rule	ADQ-IR	EU regulation 73/2010 which lays down requirements on the quality of aeronautical data and aeronautical information for the Single European Sky.
Aeronautical Information Publication	AIP	Long-term information essential to air navigation, including the detailed structure of UK airspace and flight procedures, which forms part of the UK Integrated Aeronautical Information Package. Sometimes informally known as the Air Pilot. Publication is the responsibility of the CAA, but is carried out under licence by NATS. www.ais.org.uk
Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control	AIRAC	For operationally significant changes, the AIRAC cycle is used where revisions are produced every 56 days (double AIRAC cycle) or 28 days (single AIRAC cycle). These changes are received well in advance so that users of the aeronautical data can update their flight management systems that are used to guide aircraft along their flightplans.
Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control cycle	AIRAC cycle	28-day cycle over which changes to the AIP are made. See Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Air Navigation Directions		The Civil Aviation Authority (Air Navigation) Directions 2017 as amended by The Civil Aviation Authority (Air Navigation) (Amendment) Directions 2018 and The Civil Aviation Authority (Air Navigation) (Amendment) Directions 2019. These Directions set out the CAA's air navigation duties and were jointly issued by the Secretary of State for Transport and the Secretary of State for Defence. For ease of reference, the CAA has published a consolidated version of the directions.
Air Navigation Guidance	ANG	Guidance to the CAA on its environmental objectives when carrying out its air navigation functions, and to the CAA and wider industry on airspace and noise management, October 2017, Department for Transport Guidance from the Secretary of State which the CAA is required to take account of when considering airspace change proposals. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-air-navigation-guidance-2017
Air navigation service provider	ANSP	An organisation which operates the technical system, infrastructure, procedures and rules of an air navigation service system, which may include air traffic control.
Air safety report		A report raised internally within an airline/operator whereby flight crew can report safety-related concerns.
Air traffic control	ATC	Service from an air navigation service provider providing guidance to aircraft through controlled airspace.
Air traffic control surveillance minimum altitude chart	ATSMAC	The lowest altitude that a radar controller can allocate to an inbound or outbound aircraft.
Air traffic management	ATM	The combined processes of air traffic control, air traffic flow management, and aeronautical information services. ATM can also mean air transport movement.

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Air traffic service	ATS	Generic term that covers flight information services, alerting services, air traffic advisory services, air traffic control services (area control service, approach control service or aerodrome control service) and aerodrome flight information services.
Air traffic services airspace	ATS Airspace	Airspace in which control by air traffic services and specific rules of operations are required.
Air transport movement	ATM	Air transport movements are landings or take-offs of aircraft used for the transport of passengers, cargo or mail on commercial terms. ATM can also mean air traffic management.
Airline customers		Those airlines which operate from an airport or use the services of an air navigation service provider.
Airport consultative committee		An advisory body set up by an airport which provides a forum for representatives of airport users, local authorities and other relevant bodies to discuss matters concerning the development or operation of the airport that may affect users and people living and working locally. See section 35 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (as amended by the Airports Act 1986).
Airprox report		An airprox is a situation in which, in the opinion of a pilot or air traffic services personnel, the distance between aircraft as well as their relative positions and speed have been such that the safety of the aircraft involved may have been compromised.
Airspace change process		The staged process an airspace change sponsor follows to submit an airspace change to the CAA for a decision. The process includes actions associated with implementation and post-implementation review, after the CAA or, where applicable Secretary of State, decision.
Airspace change proposal		A request (usually from an airport or air navigation service provider) for a permanent change to the design of UK airspace.
Airspace classification		Airspace classifications are defined by the International Civil Aviation Organization. In the UK, controlled airspace will normally be Class A, C, D or E. The normal default background classification will be Class G, unless flight safety or air traffic management reasons require a higher classification.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Airspace design		Together, the airspace structure and flight procedures.
Airspace infringement	Infringement	When an aircraft enters controlled airspace without having previously obtained permission to do so from air traffic services.
Airspace Modernisation Strategy	AMS	A co-ordinated strategy and plan for the use of UK airspace for air navigation up to 2040, including for the modernisation of the use of such airspace, prepared and maintained by the CAA, incorporating the previous Future Airspace Strategy. It is a requirement of the Air Navigation Directions 2017. https://www.caa.co.uk/Commercial-industry/Airspace/Airspace-Modernisation-Strategy/About-the-strategy/
Airspace structure		Designated volumes of airspace within identified characteristics, including the equipment aircraft wanting to enter that airspace must carry and actions pilots must carry out before entering that airspace. The volumes of airspace are designed to ensure the safe and optimal operation of aircraft. Airspace structures consist of: (a) controlled airspace, namely control zones, control areas, terminal control areas and airways (b) airspace restrictions, namely danger, restricted and prohibited areas (c) radio mandatory zones, transponder mandatory zones (d) other airspaces specified by the CAA when defining the airspace change process, such as, for example, flight information zones, aerodrome traffic zones, temporary segregated areas, temporary reserved areas or free-route airspace.
Airspace4All Ltd	A4A	Implementation group representing VFR (Visual Flight Rules) community interests (including General Aviation) in airspace matters, including modernisation strategy. Formerly known as the Future Airspace Strategy VFR Implementation Group Ltd (FASVIG). https://airspace4all.org/

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Airway		A corridor of controlled airspace of defined width with a defined lower base, extending to Flight Level 245 (a nominal altitude of 24,500 feet) unless otherwise denoted.
Approach category		A grouping of aircraft based on the speed at which they approach a runway for landing. Categories C and D typically relate to commercial or military jet aircraft.
Area navigation	RNAV	A method of navigation which permits aircraft operation on any desired flight path within the coverage of ground- or space-based navigation aids or within the capability of self-contained aids, or a combination of these. (ICAO Doc 9613) https://www.icao.int
Area navigation routes		An air traffic service route created for aircraft capable of employing performance based navigation technology.
Area of outstanding natural beauty	AONB	An area of countryside which has been designated for conservation because of its significant landscape value, recognising its national importance.
Baseline		Scenario in analysis of different options where the impacts of the change not being implemented are analysed (also known as 'do nothing' or 'do minimum' option).
Bilateral meeting		Meeting between two participants as a part of the engagement around an airspace change.
Biodiversity		The variability among living things from all ecosystems (including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic among others) and the ecological complexes of which they are part; including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Call-in (by Secretary of State)		For certain types of airspace change, the Secretary of State may decide to call-in a particular airspace change proposal and to make a decision instead of the CAA, a decision which the CAA will then be required to implement.
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	Naturally occurring atmospheric gas, which causes greenhouse effects leading to global warming, and ocean acidification in increased concentrations.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Classes of airspace		Airspace is broken down into different classes, defined by ICAO. In the UK, Classes A, C, D and E are controlled airspace and Class G is uncontrolled airspace (Classes B and F are currently unused in the UK).
Communications, navigation and surveillance infrastructure	CNS infrastructure	Technological infrastructure supporting air traffic service provision.
Conditional route		An airspace route that is only available under certain circumstances.
Consultation		Formal process seeking input into a decision, undertaken in line with the Gunning Principles, and government guidance.
Continuous climb (or descent) operations	CCO or CDO	Allow arriving or departing aircraft to descend or climb continuously, to the greatest extent possible.
Control area	CTA	Area of controlled airspace, usually surrounding an aerodrome, extending from ground level to a specified altitude.
Control zone	CTR	Area of controlled airspace, usually surrounding an aerodrome, extending between two specified altitudes.
Controlled airspace	CAS	Airspace in which air traffic control must have control over aircraft to maintain safe separation between them.
Danger Area		Airspace within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at notified times.
Design principles		The principles encompassing the safety, environmental and operational criteria and the strategic policy objectives that the change sponsor seeks to achieve in developing the airspace change proposal. They are an opportunity to combine local context with technical considerations, and are therefore drawn up through discussion with affected stakeholders.
Direct	DCT	A term used in relation to flightplan clearances and type of approach.
Discount		A method used to convert future costs or benefits to present values using a discount rate.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Discount factor		The factor by which a future pound, or other unit of account, needs to be multiplied by to obtain the present value.
Discount rate		The annual percentage rate at which the present value of a future pound, or other unit of account, is assumed to fall away through time.
Elected representatives		Democratically elected politicians – can be local (parish council, local authorities), regional and national (Assembly members and Parliamentarians), or trans-national (Members of the European Parliament).
Engagement		Catch-all term for developing relationships with stakeholders, covering a variety of activities including but not limited to consultation, information provision, regular and one-off meetings and fora, workshops and town hall discussions.
En-route holding		Pattern adopted by aircraft on the instruction of air traffic services to manage delay and sequencing, and hold them in the air until onward clearance (usually to land) is provided.
En-route phase		That part of the flight from the end of the take-off and initial climb phase to the commencement of the approach and landing phase.
Environmental research and consultancy department	ERCD	Environmental Research and Consultancy Department (of the CAA).
Equivalent continuous sound level	L_{eq}	Measure of sound.
European Aviation Safety Agency	EASA	The European Union authority for aviation safety.
Facilitation		Process (usually led by a neutral third party) to help structure and run discussions and engagement in a mutually beneficial way.
Feedback		Informal response to engagement – change sponsors may be expected to seek feedback from stakeholders in addition to formally consulting them.
Flexible use of airspace	FUA	Concept promoted by Eurocontrol wherein airspace is no longer designated as purely ‘civil’ or ‘military’ airspace, but considered as one continuum and allocated according to user requirements.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Flight information region	FIR	Specified region of airspace, coordinated through the International Civil Aviation Organization.
Flight procedures		Part of the airspace design. A set of predetermined segments intended to be followed by a pilot when arriving to or departing from an aerodrome.
Flight rules		Aircraft can operate under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) or Instrument Flight Rules (IFR). There is also an intermediate form, Special Visual Flight Rules (SVFR).
Focus group		Small group of stakeholders brought together to offer feedback or discussion relating to proposals.
Future Airspace Strategy	FAS	Replaced by the Airspace Modernisation Strategy, FAS was a collaborative initiative between a range of stakeholders for modernising the UK's airspace (which set the direction, but did not include details or recommendations about specific structures or flightpaths). www.caa.co.uk/cap1711 www.caa.co.uk/fas https://www.caa.co.uk/Commercial-industry/Airspace/Airspace-Modernisation-Strategy/About-the-strategy/
Future Airspace Strategy Industry Implementation Group	FASIIG	Replaced by ICAMS, Industry Communications for the Airspace Modernisation Strategy. Implementation group representing largely commercial aviation industry interests in FAS.
General Aviation	GA	Essentially all civil flying other than commercial airline operations, which therefore encompasses a wide range of aviation activity from powered parachutes, gliding and ballooning to corporate business jets, and includes all sport and recreational flying.
General Aviation traffic	GAT	See General Aviation.
Green Book		'The Green Book: appraisal and evaluation in central government' is HM Treasury's guidance for public sector bodies on how to appraise proposals before committing funds to a policy, programme or project. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-book-appraisal-and-evaluation-in-central-government

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Gunning principles		Principles that set out the legal expectations surrounding formal consultation.
Helicopter routes		Nominated airspace routes designed for use by helicopter traffic.
Holding patterns		Flight patterns adopted by aircraft to hold until cleared to land by air traffic control.
Holding stack		Airspace used to 'hold' aircraft until they are able to land at an airport. Heathrow airport has four stacks set by government.
Independent Commission on Civil Aviation Noise	ICCAN	The independent UK body responsible for creating, compiling and disseminating best practice to the aviation industry on the management of civil aviation noise and advising government in this area. https://iccan.gov.uk
Industry Communications for the Airspace Modernisation Strategy	ICAMS	A group representing a broad mix of UK aviation industry stakeholders required to invest in airspace modernisation projects, including more than 100 UK airports, aircraft operators and air navigation service providers. Its main purpose is to support the implementation of the airspace modernisation initiatives set out in the Airspace Modernisation Strategy by sharing information between relevant industry organisations. The group originates from its predecessor organisation FASIIG (Future Airspace Strategy Industry Implementation Group). www.caa.co.uk/cap1711b
Inflation		The general change in the value of goods and services over time. At a national level it is measured by the Consumer Price Index.
Information provision		The requirement on change sponsors to ensure that stakeholders are provided with relevant, comprehensible information about proposals in a timely fashion.
Instrument approach procedure	IAP	A set series of aircraft manoeuvres from the initial approach to landing.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Instrument flight procedures	IFP	Procedures designed to international/ national criteria, published in the UK AIP, flown by aircraft with reference to ground-based or satellite-based navigation aids and most usually associated with arrival at or departure from an airport.
Instrument flight rules	IFR	The rules under which a pilot can fly and navigate an aircraft, in certain weather conditions, primarily through use of on-board instruments.
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO	The agency of the United Nations responsible for international standards for civil aviation which the UK is bound by international treaty to implement.
International Civil Aviation Organization standards and recommended practices	ICAO SARPs	Technical specifications set by the International Civil Aviation Organization for aviation, implemented and regulated national by states globally to manage safety risks.
Judicial review		A type of court proceeding in which a judge reviews the lawfulness of a decision or action made by a public body. A judicial review is a challenge to the way in which a decision has been made, rather than the rights and wrongs of the conclusion reached. The court will not substitute what it thinks is the 'correct' decision.
Letter of Agreement	LoA	Operational agreements between air navigation service providers and airspace users.
Local air quality	LAQ	Measure of pollutants in the air.
Local authorities		Local government institutions, which although differing in composition and role across the UK, are led by elected representatives.
London airspace management programme	LAMP	Major airspace change proposal covering airspace in the south east of the UK aimed at modernising airspace structures.
Lower air traffic services route	Lower ATS Route	An air traffic route notified in the UK aeronautical information publication in lower airspace.
Lower airspace		Controlled airspace below Flight Level 245 (a nominal altitude of 24,500 feet).

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Magnetic variation		Magnetic variation is the angle on the horizontal plane between <i>magnetic</i> north (the direction the north end of a compass needle points, corresponding to the direction of the Earth's magnetic field lines) and <i>true</i> north (the direction along a meridian towards the geographic North Pole). Variation changes as the position of the magnetic North Pole drifts, affecting compass bearings.
Manual of Air Traffic Services	MATS	Contains procedures, instructions and information which are intended to form the basis of air traffic services within the UK. It is published for use by civil air traffic controllers and for the general interest of a wider audience. It is arranged in two parts.
Manual of Air Traffic Services Part 1	MATS Pt 1	Instructions that apply to all UK Air Traffic Service Units (published by the CAA as CAP 493).
Manual of Air Traffic Services Part 2	MATS Pt 2	Instructions that apply to a particular Air Traffic Service Unit, produced locally and approved by the CAA, amplifying and interpreting, at local level, MATS Part 1 instructions. It underpins how an air navigation service provider's air traffic controllers manage aircraft, and in turn influences their decisions. Any authorisation required by MATS Part 1 appears in the MATS Part 2.
Maximum sound level	L_{max}	Measure of sound.
Military operations		Operations undertaken by military aircraft, or military aerodromes.
N70 contour		Measure of noise impact that shows the number of aircraft noise events above 70 decibels during a period.
Name-code designators		Short standardised names for geographical coordinates.
National Air Traffic Management Advisory Committee	NATMAC	National Air Traffic Management Advisory Committee – an advisory body chaired by the CAA with representation across the UK aviation community, consulted for advice and views on airspace management and strategy matters.

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NATS		The biggest air navigation service provider in the UK, formerly National Air Traffic Services. Parent company of NERL (NATS (En Route) plc) and NSL (NATS Services Limited). www.nats.co.uk
Noise preferential route	NPR	Aircraft departing from certain airports follow set departure routes agreed by Government or the Local Authority, with the aim of providing certainty in respect of, and, where possible, minimising noise impacts on the ground. Noise Preferential Routes are not decided by the CAA nor covered by the processes described in this guidance.
Non-directional beacon	NDB	Radio transmitter at a specified location used by aircraft as a navigational aid.
Non-governmental organisation	NGO	An organisation that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business.
Notified airspace design		Details of airspace structure and procedures published in the UK aeronautical information publication.
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen	Term used to describe nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and other oxides of nitrogen.
One-off costs		Costs that are incurred only once as part of a project, for example new infrastructure. One-off costs may be either sunk or recoverable costs.
Ongoing costs		Costs that are incurred on an ongoing basis as part of a project, for example fuel costs or staffing costs.
Operational procedure		In this context, a set of step-by-step instructions relating to air traffic control operations that form part of a written manual.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Options appraisal		<p>A means of assessing the possible different approaches for delivering a desired outcome. As a high-level objective, a comprehensive list of options is derived, which is then whittled down through a shortlist to the optimal option for delivery. At the core of an options appraisal is an assessment of the cost and benefits of the proposal. As part of the analysis, the change sponsor is required to put as many costs and benefits as possible into monetary terms, to allow for a direct comparison between options. When quantification of costs and benefits may not be possible or proportionate, a qualitative description of the costs and benefits can be used.</p> <p>The appraisal must use WebTAG, the Department for Transport’s appraisal guidance, for health impacts associated with noise and potentially for other impacts where possible.</p>
Overflight		<p>For the purposes of airspace changes, overflight is defined according to the CAA's report, CAP 1498 which outlines a measurement based upon community perception. It does not portray noise impacts. www.caa.co.uk/cap1498</p>
Overflight contours		<p>Contours created using the CAA's overflight metric. They are similar in concept to noise contours but differentiate areas according to the frequency with which they are overflown.</p>
Performance-based navigation	PBN	<p>A concept developed by ICAO that moves aviation away from the traditional use of aircraft navigating by ground-based beacons to a system more reliant on airborne technologies, utilising area navigation and global navigation satellite systems. (Air Navigation Guidance 2017)</p> <p>More specifically, area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, or an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace. (ICAO Doc 9613) https://www.icao.int</p>

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Planned and permanent redistribution of air traffic	PPR	A category of airspace change where there is no change in airspace design, but there is a planned and permanent redistribution of air traffic through changes in air traffic control operational procedure. "Planned and permanent" means other than a day-to-day or at the time decision taken by an air traffic controller or other decision-maker.
Portal		The CAA's airspace change portal – an online portal containing details of all current and previous airspace changes, including the ability to respond to consultations. https://airspacechange.caa.co.uk
Primary noise metrics		Those metrics used by the change sponsor to determine significant impacts of noise – for example WebTAG which uses L_{Aeq} noise values to arrive at a total for significant adverse effects from noise – and which will be the primary impact metric used by the CAA when considering the anticipated noise impacts of a proposed airspace change.
Prohibited area		An area of airspace of defined dimensions within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.
Public Evidence Session		An opportunity for stakeholders other than the sponsor to provide the CAA with views on an airspace change proposal directly.
Radio mandatory zone	RMZ	Defined airspace structure in which the carriage and operation of radio equipment is mandatory unless previously agreed.
Radio telephony coverage	R/T coverage	The volume of airspace that a radio frequency emanating from a particular transmitter/receiver site can operationally cover.
Real prices		Real price or constant prices are prices adjusted for general price level changes over time, i.e. inflation. Real price are displayed in a base year such that a statement may say the data is 'in 2017 prices'. This means that all the prices shown are as they would cost in 2017.
Relevant PPR		The subset of PPRs for which an air navigation service provider must obtain CAA approval before a proposed change in air traffic control operational procedure can be implemented (effective 1 February 2020).

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Representative group		Stakeholder group that gathers together those with similar interests in a proposal. It could be at an industry level (for instance the Airport Operators Association), national level (for instance the Aviation Environment Federation) or local level (for instance HACAN).
Required navigation performance	RNP	Type of performance-based navigation. See Performance Based Navigation.
Respite		Planned and notified periods where overflight or noise impact are reduced or halted to allow communities undisturbed time.
Restricted area		An area of airspace of defined dimensions within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain conditions.
Revealed preference		The inference of willingness to pay for something for which there is no market price by examining consumer behaviour in a similar or related market.
Safety buffer requirement		CAA policy setting out requirements for a safety buffer between classes of airspace.
Safety management system	SMS	A systematic and proactive approach to managing safety risks. Risk management activities are at its heart, including the identification of safety issues, risk assessments and risk mitigation. It is supported by a strong assurance function that monitors compliance and performance as well as managing changes.
Secondary noise metrics		Those metrics used by the change sponsor to determine non-significant impacts of noise, for example Nx contours, and which will be the secondary impact metrics used by the CAA when considering the anticipated noise impacts of a proposed airspace change.
Secondary surveillance radar	SSR	Type of radar which both detects and sets position of aircraft in the air, and also receives information from the aircraft.
Single European sky	SES	European legislation that supports a programme of modernisation and harmonisation of airspace structures and air traffic control methods for a more systemised and efficient European air traffic management system.

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Single European sky air traffic management research	SESAR	European project which concerns the roll-out of new technology across the European Union.
Single European sky regulations		Regulations which underpin the SES process.
Sound exposure level	SEL	A metric for the duration and intensity of noise generated by a single aircraft at the measurement point.
Sound exposure level footprints		Contour map which shows the noise impact of individual or multiple aircraft over an area over a period of time.
Special visual flight rules	SVFR	A special case of operating under visual flight rules.
Sponsor (or change sponsor)		An organisation that proposes, or sponsors, a change to the airspace design in accordance with the CAA's airspace change process.
Stakeholder		An interested third party in an airspace change or PPR proposal.
Standard arrival route	STAR	Published flight procedures followed by aircraft on an Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) flightplan just before reaching a destination airport. More specifically, a STAR is a designated IFR arrival route linking a significant point, normally on an ATS route, with a point from which a published Instrument Approach Procedure (IAP) can be commenced.
Standard instrument departure	SID	Published flight procedures followed by aircraft on an Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) flightplan immediately after take-off. More specifically, a SID is a designated IFR departure route linking the aerodrome or a specified runway of the aerodrome with a specified significant point, normally on a designated ATS route, at which the en-route phase of a flight commences.
Stated preference		The inference of willingness to pay for something for which there is no market price, derived from people's responses to questions about preferences for various combinations of situations and/or controlled discussion groups.

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Statement of Need		The means by which the change sponsor sets out what airspace issue or opportunity it is seeking to address and what outcome it wishes to achieve, without specifying solutions, technical or otherwise.
Supplementary Instruction	SI	A mandatory air traffic control instruction which constitutes a permanent change to local air traffic control operational procedures or information. It is the mechanism to update the MATS Part 2. SIs are used to introduce new changes including, on the successful completion of a trial, the permanent introduction of a change that has been successfully trialled.
Temporary Operating Instruction	TOI	A mandatory air traffic control instruction which constitutes a temporary change to local air traffic control operational procedures or information. The modification in procedures or operating techniques can be short term, for example an airshow or while waiting for an adaptation fix, or a longer-term activity such as a procedures trial.
Terminal control area		Area of controlled airspace surrounding an airport.
Terminal manoeuvring area	TMA	A designated area of controlled airspace surrounding a major airport where there is a high volume of traffic.
Tranquillity		There is no universally accepted definition of tranquillity and therefore there is no accepted metric by which it can be measured. In general terms it can be defined as a state of calm. The consideration of impacts upon tranquillity for airspace changes is with specific reference to National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), plus any locally identified 'tranquil' areas that are identified through community engagement and are subsequently reflected within an airspace change proposal's design principles
Transponder mandatory zone	TMZ	Defined airspace structure in which the carriage and operation of transponder equipment is mandatory unless previously agreed.
Transport Analysis Guidance	WebTAG	Department for Transport options analysis and modelling tool and associated guidance. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/transport-analysis-guidance-webtag

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Term	Abbreviation	Description
Uncontrolled airspace		Airspace in which aircraft are able to fly freely through the airspace without being constrained by instructions in routeing or by air traffic control, unless they require an air traffic control service.
Upper air traffic services route	Upper ATS route	An air traffic route notified in the UK aeronautical information publication in upper airspace.
Upper airspace		Controlled airspace above Flight Level 245 (a nominal altitude of 24,500 feet).
Upper information region	UIR	Flight information region in upper airspace.
Vectoring		Provision of navigational guidance to aircraft in the form of specific headings, based on the use of an Air Traffic Services surveillance system.
VHF Omni Range and Distance Measuring Equipment	VOR/DME	Combination of two types of radio beacon placed together and used in the UK to provide an en-route navigation service.
Visual flight rules	VFR	The rules under which a pilot can fly and navigate an aircraft, in certain weather conditions, by seeing where the aircraft is going.
Visual reference point	VRP	Fixed point on land or sea used by pilots to fix position of their aircraft in relation to their route.
WebTAG		See Transport Analysis Guidance.
World geodetic system coordinates	WGS84 coordinates	Standardised global coordinate system used in navigation and Global Positioning Systems (GPS).