



# **Managing Changes**

#### **Overview**





- Aim and Objectives
- Introduction
- Changes and Regulatory Requirements
- Regulatory approval process
- Summary

#### **Aims**





#### The aims of this session are:

- To provide an overview as to the EASA and National aerodrome requirements and the processes in gaining regulatory approval for changes.
- To provide an overview of the management of safety and control of aerodrome works in progress.

#### **EASA and National Requirements**





#### **EASA**

ADR.OR.B.040 Changes

Any change:

- 1. Affecting the terms of the certificate, its certification basis and safety-critical aerodrome equipment, e.g. infrastructure.
- 2. Significantly affecting elements of the aerodrome operator's management system
- 3. Other changes including RFFS Category, Low visibility Procedures.

Shall require prior approval by the Competent Authority.

#### **National**

An aerodrome licence condition requires that changes in the physical characteristics of the aerodrome, including the erection of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings or the visual aids, shall not be made without prior approval of the CAA.

#### Infrastructure





## Examples of infrastructure changes that would require approval:

- New runway
- Runway extension
- Runway threshold re-location
- New AGL installation
- New buildings/structures
- Installation of new Navaids
- A new taxiway or change to an existing taxiway
- A new apron area or increase in size of existing apron
- A new visual control room (ATC tower)

More guidance in CAP 1168 and CAP 791

#### **Management System**





EASA requires that significant changes to an aerodrome's management systems also require prior approval:

- Changes to the overall airport organisational structure
- Changes to the operating philosophy or safety policy of the airport
- UK CAA does not approve the aerodrome accountable manager but a change should be notified to us

### **Changes**





#### The Inspecting Officers are responsible for:

- Receiving and reviewing change applications
- Passing change requests to aerodrome inspectors for assessment and approval
- Preparing change approvals for aerodrome inspectors and issuing approvals when signed
- Issuing amended certificates
- Coordinating the process
- Filing the records

### **Changes**





#### Aerodrome Inspectors are responsible for:

- conducting a technical assessment of change applications
- authorising and signing Change approvals
- deciding if any Special Conditions are required
- authorising the revised Certification Basis document
- authorising the revised Terms of the Certificate document

### **Change Management**





- Change will impact aerodrome operations and its business
- Typical changes for an organisation include:
  - Organisational change (a new Accountable Manager, organisational restructuring, significant IT projects, mergers, staff redundancies etc)
  - Operational change (a new aircraft type, a new contracted organisation, new systems or equipment)
  - Physical change (a new base, moving office, runway extension or new taxiway layout)
- Needs a documented process to identify changes which may affect established processes and services

#### **Management of Change**





- Formal process to identify changes which may affect established processes and services
- A documented risk assessment
  - Describes the change and arrangements to ensure safety performance before and during implementing changes are maintained ALARP
  - Involves all stakeholders
  - Justified with supporting data
  - Considers all possible hazards
  - Signed off by an appropriate person (accountability)

#### **Questions to Ask**





- → Is what the scope of the change is?
- → What is the impact of the change?
- Have the hazards been identified and risk assessed?
- → Who has ownership of the risk assessment?
- → Is the language, risk matrix and process appropriate?
- Who has taken part/ contributed to the risk assessment devil's advocate?
- → Is the risk assessment objective?
- → Have assumptions been made?
- Does the risk assessment have a conclusion and been signed off by the appropriate stakeholders?
- → ....Is it reasonable?

## **Change Management**





- Action Plan: what, by whom and by when
- What follow up action is needed? (assurance)
- Is the Change safe to implement? (sign off)
- ....Is it reasonable?
- A380 risk assessment

## **Airbus A380 Operations**







### **Assessing Change Management**





- Is a change management process in place?
- Check its use for major changes:
  - Operational, organisational, key personnel
- Are all stakeholders involved in the change?
- Have hazards and risk assessments been reviewed?
- For operational and organisational changes:
  - Safety accountabilities, authorities and responsibilities should be reviewed as part of the change
- How does the entity verify the success of the change?
- Need to use the safety risk management system to assess changes

#### **Assessment of Changes**



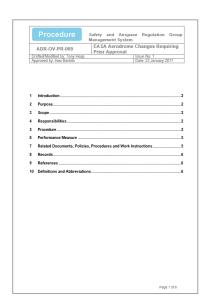


#### The Aerodrome Inspector will:

 Assess the information provided on the application form and decide if the proposed change is within the scope defined within the legislation for changes that require prior approval

juiring Prior Appro

 Review the submitted Safety Assessment and other supporting documentation and consider the impact of the chane.



#### **Regulatory Approval Process**





The process for gaining regulatory approval for both EASA certificated and National licensed aerodromes is detailed in Civil Aviation Publication CAP791. It is a three stage process:

Part 1: Compliance

Part 2: Control

Part 3: Completion

For EASA aerodromes Form SRG2011 and for National Form SRG2006 should be submitted together with supporting documentation

### **Regulatory Approval Process**





#### SRG2011 EU (UK) 139/2014 Certificated

https://www.caa.co.uk/publication/download/15254

**SRG2006 National Licensed** 

SRG2006Issue03 (caa.co.uk)

- For the Part 1 process (compliance) submissions should be supported with outline plans and detailed design drawings in order for CAA teams to evaluate and assess the compliance of the development/change.
- For the Part 2 process (control), method statements/works instructions etc should be provided in order to demonstrate that the works will be managed safely
- For the Part 3, on completion of the change, the aerodrome operator should confirm to the CAA that it meets the agreed design criteria and is fit for purpose

## **Works in Progress – Control and Safety Management**





#### **EASA Requirement**

ADR.OPS.B.070 Aerodrome works safety.

The aerodrome operator shall establish and implement procedures to ensure that:

- aircraft safety is not affected by aerodrome works; and
- aerodrome works safety is not affected by aerodrome operational activities.

## Management Works in Progress – Control and Safety Management





#### Issues to consider:

- A clear statement of the supervisory structure for the safety management and monitoring of works.
- Who has overall accountability for the project.
- Airfield Operating Procedures during the development, including contingencies such as effect on emergency procedures and impact of low visibility or adverse weather.
- Arrangements for liaison meetings/briefings between the aerodrome management and the contractors.
- Communications procedures between the aerodrome operating units (e.g. ATC, Airfield Operations) and works teams
- Work timings (day or night) and procedures following completion of each session.
- Access to the site and control measures if crossing a taxiway or runway.
- Lighting and marking.
- FOD control.
- Notification of the works to stakeholders: Safety Instructions, Notams, AIP amendments etc

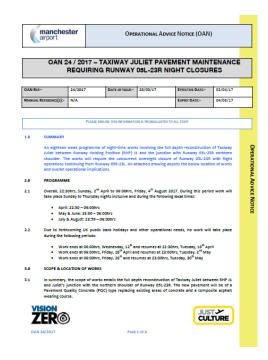
## **Works in Progress – Control and Safety Management**





#### **Communication – Internal and external examples**









## **Aerodrome Operations Regulatory Approval Process**





#### **Oversight Visits**

For major infrastructure changes such as runway works, taxiway and/or apron extensions the CAA may carry out additional oversight visits to the aerodrome to verify that the design and safety management of the works is in accordance with the approvals given.

Any non-compliances or safety issues identified from these visits will be communicated to the accountable manager in the form of an audit report detailing the Findings or Observations at the time of the visit.

## **Managing Changes - Summary**





- Infrastructure developments require CAA approval in accordance with National and EASA regulatory requirements.
- Process for gaining CAA approval is detailed in CAP791 and is in three Parts:
  1. Compliance
  - 2. Control
  - 3. Completion
- Many issues to consider in the planning process and controlling the works
- Communicating the details internally and externally
- Appropriate works site markings/lighting
- Additional oversight visits may be carried out





## **Any Questions?**