

A guide to the

Airspace Modernisation Strategy



WHAT IS AIRSPACE MODERNISATION?

Airspace is an invisible but vital piece of our national infrastructure. Its basic design has remained unchanged for decades, despite technological advances and increased demand from airspace users. Modernisation is long overdue and is critical to ensure that UK airspace is fit for purpose.

In 2017, the Secretary of State tasked the CAA with preparing and maintaining a coordinated strategy and plan for the use of UK airspace. This has become the Airspace Modernisation Strategy (AMS). We refreshed the AMS in 2023, extending its focus out to 2040.

Together, the CAA and the Department for Transport (DfT) have developed a shared vision for modernising UK airspace. That vision is...

To deliver quicker, quieter and cleaner journeys and more capacity for the benefit of those who use and are affected by UK airspace.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The AMS replaced the 2011 Future Airspace Strategy (FAS). The FAS was the strategy to address the UK's airspace system from 2011 to 2030 and has its genesis in the DfT's 'The Future of Air Transport' White Paper in 2003 and the 'Future of Air Transport Progress Report' in 2006.

WHY DO WE NEED AIRSPACE MODERNISATION?

The UK's airspace is one of the most complex in the world, yet it has not undergone significant change since the 1950s. Like our road and rail infrastructure on the ground, we need to modernise our infrastructure in the sky to allow for cleaner journeys while providing greater capacity for those who use and are affected by airspace.

Airspace modernisation will provide more choice and value for consumers by allowing airlines to add new flights, reduce flight delays and enhance global connections that can help boost the UK economy. It will also help us continue to improve safety standards and make journeys by air more environmentally friendly.

With the adoption of new technology, modernisation will also help pave the way for the integration of new or rapidly developing airspace users, such as drones and spacecraft.

THE FOUR DRIVERS FOR CHANGE ARE:



Meeting the demand for airspace more sustainably



Encouraging aviation innovation to support UK economic growth



International obligations



Facilitating defence and security objectives

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AMS?



The AMS is based on four strategic objectives:
Safety, Integration, Simplification and Environment.



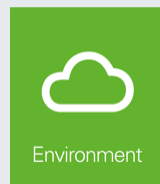
Maintaining and, where possible, improving the UK's high levels of aviation **safety**. This is the most important part of the strategy, taking priority over everything else.



Integration of diverse users – satisfying wherever possible the requirements of operators of all classes of aircraft, whether these be existing, new or rapidly developing airspace users, including defence and national security.



Simplification – reducing complexity and improving efficiency. Airspace modernisation should result in the most efficient use of airspace and flow of traffic, accommodating new demands and improving system resilience to the benefit of everyone.

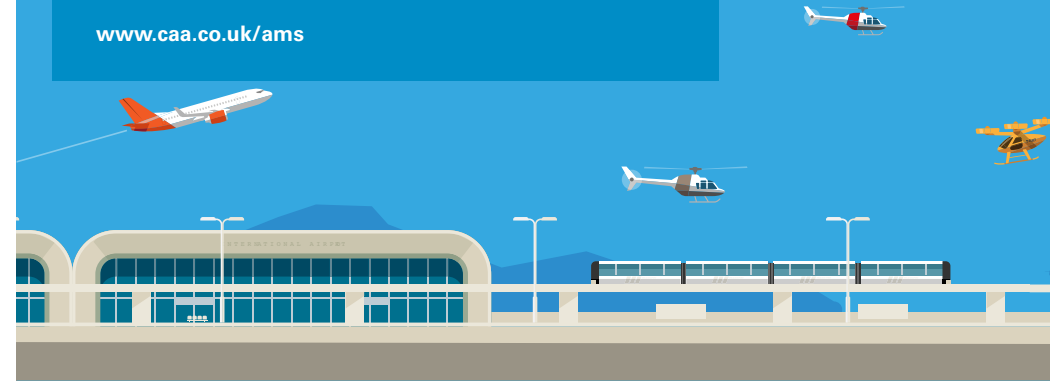


Environmental sustainability – an overarching principle applied through all modernisation activities in accordance with the Government's environmental objectives.

WORKING TOGETHER

Our strategic objectives will need to be delivered collaboratively by a wide range of aviation organisations and stakeholders, such as air navigation service providers, airports, airlines, manufacturers, representative organisations and, where appropriate, bespoke delivery bodies. In developing the refreshed strategy, we considered the views of these stakeholders, and you can read the responses to our consultation on our website.

www.caa.co.uk/ams



AIRSPACE MODERNISATION BENEFITS

Airspace modernisation benefits a wide range of people in different ways. Modernising airspace will:

- ✓ Help to reduce aviation's climate change impacts, contributing to the Government's 'Jet Zero' strategy.
- ✓ Create more airspace capacity, which, in turn, can:
 - + Accommodate new flights and destinations, giving better value and more choice for consumers, enhancing the UK's global connections and stimulating the economy
 - + Make existing operations more efficient through better design, including addressing 'hotspots' of congestion, meaning fewer flight delays, and improving airspace access to recreational flyers
 - + Accommodate new technology and new or rapidly developing types of aerial vehicles, such as drones providing new services to businesses and the public, alongside medical or search and rescue flights
- ✓ Create opportunities for airports to better manage noise impacts on local communities, so aircraft could climb sooner, descend more quietly and navigate more accurately around populated areas.
- ✓ All while maintaining and, where possible, improving the UK's high levels of aviation safety.

AMS PARTS 1 TO 3

The AMS 2023–2040 is split into three parts, published separately. **Part 1 (Strategic objectives and enablers)** explains the strategy's objectives (the 'ends'), a high-level overview of what will enable those objectives to be fulfilled, and governance arrangements for overseeing delivery. Part 1 does not specify detailed solutions, allowing space for innovation.

Part 2 (Delivery elements) and **Part 3 (Deployment)** describe the short-term ambition and explain how the strategy is being delivered. Parts 2 and 3 will likely be updated more frequently than Part 1 as the elements evolve and mature for delivery.

Part 2 explains the different elements that make up delivery (the 'ways') in more detail. It includes a linked online database.

Part 3 is still in development. It will set out progress with deployment and related activities for those elements (the 'means'). The CAA continues to work on the deployment plans, tasking relevant delivery groups or organisations as appropriate. **Part 3:**

- Is likely to be an online collection of plans rather than a single document
- Is based on engagement with stakeholders and the delivery elements in AMS Part 1 and Part 2
- Requires delivery leads to work with other organisations responsible for the delivery of each element to develop a realistic plan (everyone involved in aviation has an important part to play in the deployment of airspace modernisation)
- Will identify milestones, timescales, risks, contingencies, dependencies and assumptions around AMS delivery and the delivery resources and funding needed, as well as the structures needed to implement the plans.

AIRSPACE MODERNISATION STRATEGY



The AMS vision and strategic objectives give us a direction of travel that guides airspace modernisation. But there remains significant work to do to inform how we achieve that vision and use UK airspace most effectively.

DID YOU KNOW ?

The CAA AMS team administer an AMS Support Fund (ASF). The ASF is intended to aid projects in support of the delivery of airspace modernisation. It provides the opportunity for recognised UK legal entities, other than NERL and CAA, to seek financial support to deliver projects against the AMS strategic objectives.

AMS DELIVERY ELEMENTS

Part 2 of the AMS explains the nine delivery 'elements' – the design, technology and operations needed to deliver a modernised airspace. It includes a linked online database www.caa.co.uk/cap1711a

These nine delivery elements are arranged into two categories: aircraft-based navigation and airspace management.

Aircraft-based navigation: trajectory-based operations, terminal airspace redesign, network management, integration










Airspace management: airspace management, data services, future surveillance and spectrum, integration of communications, navigation, surveillance and spectrum, aircraft capabilities.



DID YOU KNOW ?

The Department for Transport and CAA are co-sponsors for airspace modernisation and are working together to deliver our shared strategic vision and objectives for the modernisation of UK airspace.

STRUCTURE FOR AMS DELIVERY ELEMENTS

Category	AMS delivery elements	2018 AMS initiatives further developed through these elements
Aircraft-Based Navigation	 UK-ABN/1. Trajectory-based operations	2, 7, 8, 11, 14
	 UK-ABN/2. Terminal airspace redesign	4, 5, 14
	 UK-ABN/3. Network management	3, 6
	 UK-ABN/4. Integration	3, 9, 10, 11
Airspace Management	 UK-AM/5. Airspace management	
	 UK-AM/6. Data services	13, 15
	 UK-AM/7. Future surveillance and spectrum	11, 12
	 UK-AM/8. Integration of communications, navigation, surveillance and spectrum	12, 13, 14, 15
	 UK-AM/9. Aircraft capabilities	New

Overarching principle: implementing government policy on minimising the environmental impacts of aviation within the context of supporting a strong and sustainable aviation sector

For more information on the delivery elements, see CAP1711a Airspace Modernisation Strategy Part 2.

TOWARDS NET ZERO AND OTHER BENEFITS

The Government expects that to meet its commitment to achieving net zero emissions in aviation, a significant proportion of the emissions reductions will come from improving the efficiency of the existing aviation system, including aircraft, airports and airspace. These efficiency improvements also offer the best opportunities for short-to-medium term emission reductions, given the lead times associated with other measures, such as sustainable aviation fuels and zero emissions flight. In the longer term, modernisation will reduce the need for potentially expensive climate mitigations such as carbon capture and storage.

Airspace modernisation will therefore be an important contributor to reducing UK aviation greenhouse-gas emissions and play a vital role in the Government's Jet Zero strategy.



Airspace modernisation is expected to result in a further reduction in the average noise levels per flight. For example, modernisation could enable aircraft to climb more quickly and descend more quietly and to navigate more accurately around population centres or other noise-sensitive areas. However, noise impacts will also depend on other factors like planning decisions, traffic growth or airline route networks.



AMS 2023 EXTENDED SCOPE

We published the first AMS in 2018, replacing our previous Future Airspace Strategy. In 2023, we refreshed the AMS to bring it up to date and widen its scope:

- To extend the strategy's focus out to 2040
- To maintain and, where possible, improve the UK's high levels of aviation safety
- To take account of the latest developments in innovation and technology, placing integration of all airspace users at the core of the strategy, including accommodating new types of vehicles such as drones, aerial taxis and spacecraft
- To aim for simpler airspace design and supporting regulations
- To introduce environmental sustainability as an overarching principle to be applied through all modernisation activities, taking account of the latest Government policy and environmental guidance
- To meet the UK's international obligations, aligning delivery of the strategy with the International Civil Aviation Organization's Global Air Navigation Plan and ensuring interoperability of the UK network with our neighbours
- To provide a clear strategic path for regulatory policy and requirements now that the UK has left the EU and the EU Aviation Safety Agency.

The refreshed AMS pulls together the ICAO Global Aviation Navigation Plan, the 2018 AMS initiatives, and new requirements that the CAA has identified through extensive stakeholder engagement in 2021–2022. It also now provides a clear strategic path for rulemaking activities.

DID YOU KNOW ?

The UK airspace structure was first developed in the 1950s with the creation of air routes above 25,000 feet based on ground navigation radio beacons. It's important we modernise UK airspace to ensure it is fit for today's technological advances and increased demand from airspace users.

MODERNISED LOWER AIRSPACE IN THE UK

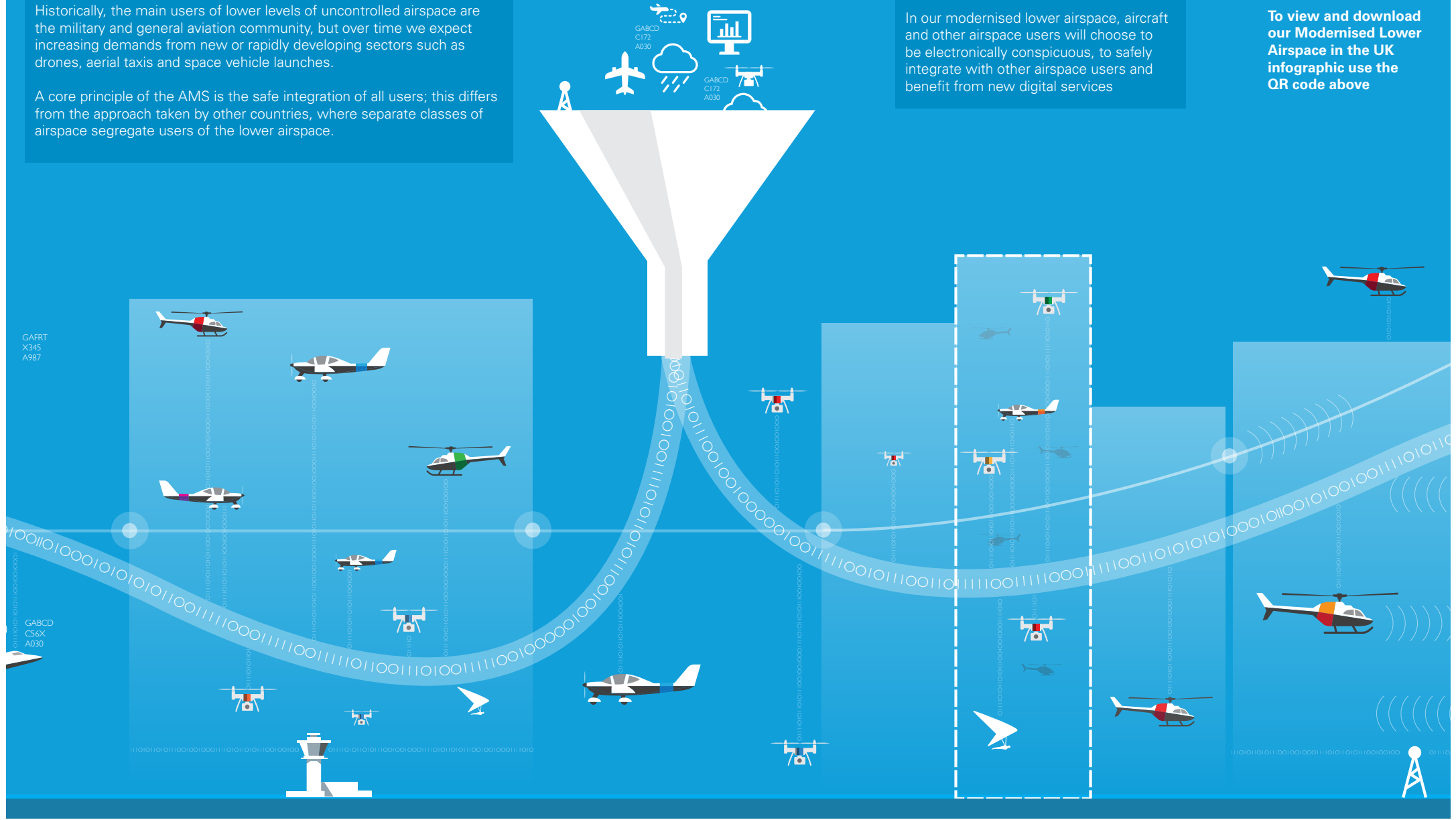
Historically, the main users of lower levels of uncontrolled airspace are the military and general aviation community, but over time we expect increasing demands from new or rapidly developing sectors such as drones, aerial taxis and space vehicle launches.

A core principle of the AMS is the safe integration of all users; this differs from the approach taken by other countries, where separate classes of airspace segregate users of the lower airspace.

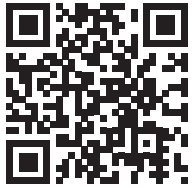
In our modernised lower airspace, aircraft and other airspace users will choose to be electronically conspicuous, to safely integrate with other airspace users and benefit from new digital services



To view and download our Modernised Lower Airspace in the UK infographic use the QR code above



WHERE CAN I FIND OUT MORE?



To view and download Part 1 of the AMS (CAP 1711), point your phone at the QR code above



To view and download Part 2 of the AMS (CAP 1711a), point your phone at the QR code above



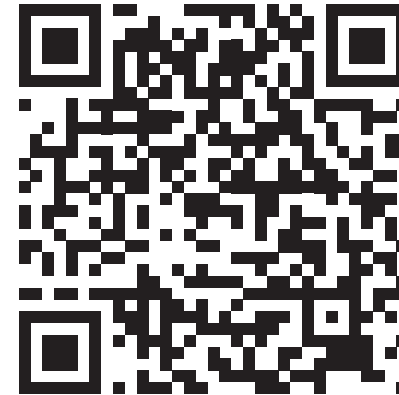
To view and download the AMS Consultation Outcome (CAP 2404), point your phone at the QR code above



To view and download the Government's Jet Zero Strategy, point your phone at the QR code above

DID YOU KNOW ?

The 2018 AMS, which replaced the FAS, initially focussed on the period out to 2024. The refreshed AMS extends the focus from 2024 to 2040. All of the 2018 AMS initiatives are subsumed into the refreshed AMS.



To watch the AMS video, point your phone at the QR code above.

“The strategic vision set out in our refreshed strategy gives us a direction of travel that guides airspace modernisation and the key areas of work that the UK Civil Aviation Authority, the sector and the Government will need to undertake. It will help make our airspace more environmentally friendly and deliver the many benefits of airspace modernisation.

Alongside existing users of airspace such as commercial air transport, business aviation, recreational flyers and the military, there are new parts of the sector which need to be integrated safely into our existing airspace network. Our strategy enables these different groups to use airspace alongside each other. This is a fundamental principle of the strategy.”

Tim Johnson, Director for Strategy and Policy at the UK Civil Aviation Authority



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