

Appendix D

– Glossary of terms

Aircraft Auxiliary Power Unit: A device on an aircraft that provides power for functions other than flight.

Aircraft Stand: A position on the apron at which an aircraft can be located or parked and where all normal servicing activities are carried out, including embarking and disembarking passengers. Stands may be remote from, or adjacent to, the terminal buildings.

Airport Consultative Committee: The Committee to provide a facility, for the purposes of Section 35 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982, for consultation between the Airport Company and users of the Airport, the local authority and neighbouring local authorities and local communities with respect to matters concerning the management and administration of the Airport which affect their interests.

Air-Rail Link: The dedicated fixed people-mover system (replacing the former MAGLEV system) linking Birmingham International Airport with Birmingham International Interchange/Railway Station and the National Exhibition Centre.

Airside: The restricted area of an airport to which the public do not have general access.

Air Transport Movements: All scheduled movements (whether loaded or empty) and loaded charter movements. Empty positioning flights by scheduled aircraft and empty charter movements are excluded.

Ancillary Airport Facilities: Those uses that support the main functions of the airport terminal, apron and runway. At Birmingham Airport this includes facilities such as air traffic control, fuel storage, car parking, offices, aircraft catering, freight and aircraft maintenance.

Approach Surface: An inclined plane or combination of planes preceding the threshold (the beginning of that portion of the runway used for landing).

Apron: A defined area of land on an aerodrome for the stationing of aircraft, the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, the loading and unloading of cargo, and for parking.

Baggage Handling System (BHS): A conveyor system installed in airports that transports passengers' luggage from check-in desks to the baggage make-up hall from where luggage is transported to aircraft.

Busy Hour Rate: The 30th busiest hour of the year, which is used as the basis for determining the maximum operating capacity of a process.

Bussing Lounge: Area where passengers being transported by bus from the terminal to their aircraft are picked up.

CAA: Civil Aviation Authority.

Carbon Management Plan: Identifies initiatives to manage and reduce the carbon dioxide emissions from the Airport's activities.

Charter Services: Includes all Air Transport Movements other than scheduled services.

Code A-F aircraft: Aircraft are given a code depending upon their size with code A being the smallest and F the largest. Examples include Boeing 737 (Code C) and A380.

Continuous Descent Approach (CDA): Is an aircraft descent technique that reduces noise, fuel burn and emissions.

dB: Unit of relative sound level or changes in sound level.

dBA: Unit of sound pressure level measured on the weighted scale that applies a weighting to simulate the way a typical human ear responds to a range of acoustic frequencies.

Domestic Services: Services flown entirely within the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Engine Ground Running: Aircraft engines are tested on the ground at high power to ensure they are safe to fly or to diagnose technical issues.

Fixed Base Operations: Support services such as aircraft fuelling, parking, rental and maintenance.

Fixed Electrical Ground Power: The provision of electrical power to aircraft using fixed equipment on an aircraft stand.

General Aviation: All non-commercial movements, including private aircraft operations and aeroclub instructional flights, and Business Aviation which is made up of air taxi and corporate aircraft operations.

GVA (Gross Value Added): Is defined as the total value of output from a service less the value of any intermediate inputs i.e. those outputs of other sectors used as inputs from the supply chain. GVA is a standard measure of economic activity that statistical agencies (such as the Office for National Statistics and Eurostat) routinely use to ascertain an industry's contribution to an economy's total output.

Ground Handling: The servicing of an aircraft whilst it is on the ground. This includes the transfer of baggage between the terminal and the aircraft.

Hub Airport: An airport where passengers can change aircraft to travel on to any one of a number of destinations served at the hub.

Landside: That area of an airport to which the public have general access without a boarding card and without passing through security screening.

Leq: A measure of long term average noise exposure. For aircraft it is the level of a steady sound which, if heard continuously over the same period of time, would contain the same total sound energy as all the aircraft noise events.

Long-Haul Flight: A flight longer than 4,000km.

Midlands Connect: A partnership between the Government, Local Authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships that has developed a transport strategy that identifies the major infrastructure projects needed to improve the connectivity of the Midlands's key locations to help drive economic growth and power the Midlands Engine.

Midlands Engine: A coalition of Councils, Combined Authorities, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP), Universities and businesses across the region, actively working with Government to build a collective identity, to present the Midlands as a competitive and compelling offer that is attractive at home and overseas.

Narrow Body Aircraft: Aircraft with a single passenger aisle, generally with a capacity of around 295 seats (eg. Airbus A320 or Boeing 737).

Night Flying Policy: The policy regulating the use of the Airport by aircraft during the Night Period.

Night Period: The period from 2330 to 0600.

Noise Action Plan: A noise management programme published by Birmingham Airport that minimises disturbance to our local community by identifying mitigation measures implemented by the Airport.

Performance Based Navigation: The use of satellite-based navigation rather than ground-based navigation aids to enable aircraft to more accurately along a given route.

Public Transport Modal Share: The share of surface transport traffic gaining access to the Airport by all means of public transport (excluding taxis).

Quota Count: Also referred to as the noise quota for an aircraft. The weighting attributed to the departure or arrival of a specified aircraft type by reference to its certificated noise performance. This ranges from zero (quietest) to sixteen (the noisiest).

Scheduled Services: Flights performed according to a published timetable, available for use by members of the public.

Short Haul flight: A flight shorter than 2000 miles.

Surface Access Strategy: sets out at a strategic level how the Airport will improve and encourage all the different modes of transport that passengers, staff and goods use to get to and from the Airport with a particular emphasis on sustainable modes of transport.

Taxiway: A defined route for the taxiing of aircraft to and from the runway and between stands.

Wide Body Aircraft: A larger aircraft that is wide enough to accommodate two passenger aisles. Examples include the Airbus A380 and the Boeing 747.