



# Will Curtis

## Low Level VFR Flight in Adverse Weather

Some brief thoughts and a discussion  
on getting to and from display sites safely





# Who is this daft old man?



[Video of Sukhoi 26 M2 in flight here](#)



# My Risks



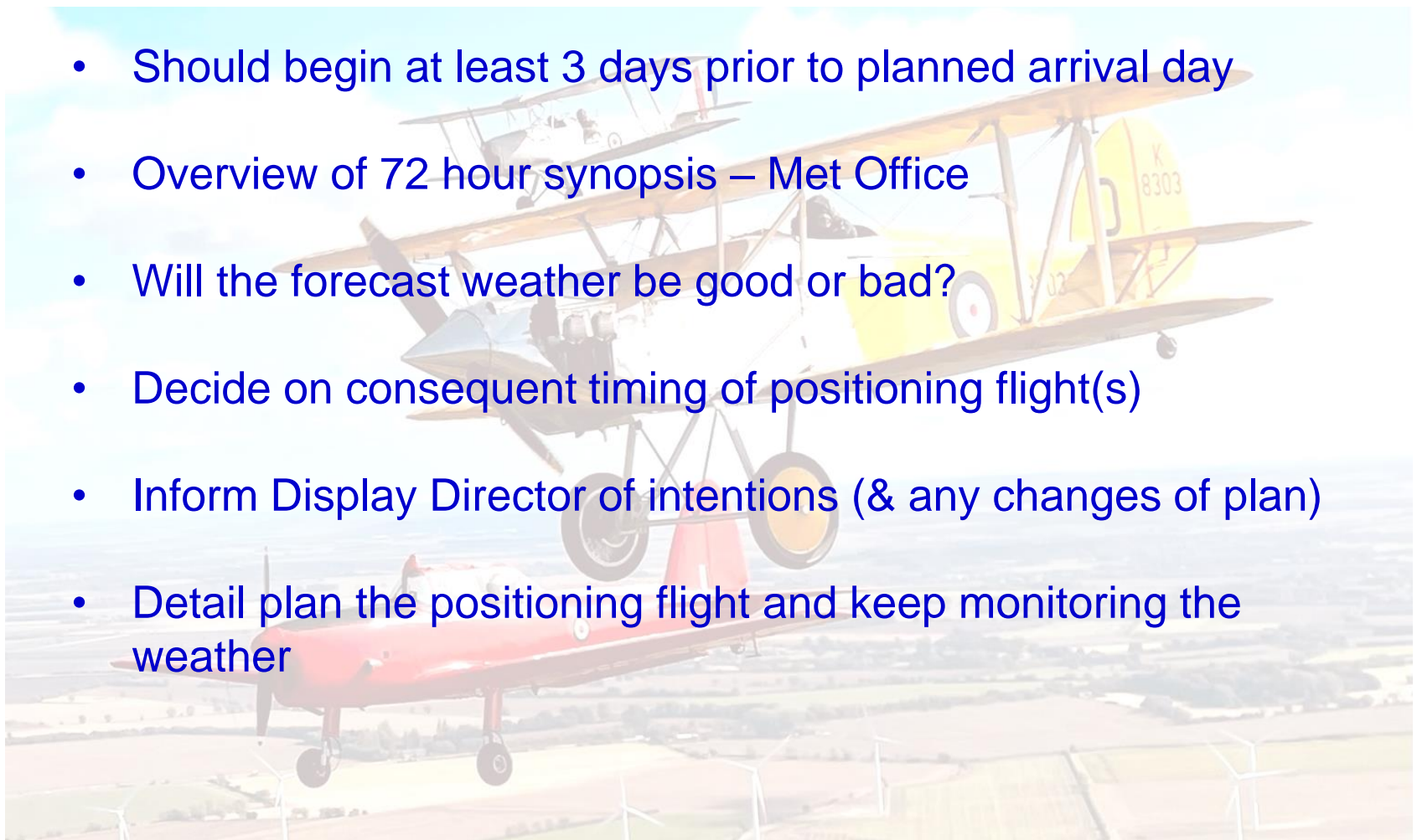
Hazard	Severity	Likelihood	Rating	Mitigation	M/factor	Residual Risk
Engine Failure	3	2	6	Identify and operate over suitable landing areas. Oil analysis. Regular maintenance + weekly cowl off insp.	LH 1 SV 2	2
Mid-air conflict en-route	5	3	15	Keep enhanced look out. Fit TA/EC system. Use RADAR service where possible	LH 2	10
Terrain Impact During Display	5	2	10	Fly choreographed and well-rehearsed display routine with spare capacity. Avoid loose articles in pockets, cockpit etc. Thorough pre-flight insp.	LH 1	5
CFIT en-route	5	2	10	Good flight planning. Observance of en-route weather minima.	LH 1	5
Flying control jam	5	2	10	Clean cockpit policy. Avoid loose article in pockets, cockpit etc. Thorough pre-flight insp.	LH 1	5
Aircraft accident involving crowd	5	2	10	Observe crowd separation minima. Fly choreographed and well-rehearsed display routine	LH 1	5
Ground staff with turning propeller	5	2	10	Keep a good lookout all around. Shut down if in doubt. Seek help form a marshaller if needed	LH 1	5
Pilot incapacitation	4	1	4	Regular medical checks. Self-certify fit to fly. Challenge team members who appear to be unfit		4



# Pre-Flight Planning



- Should begin at least 3 days prior to planned arrival day
- Overview of 72 hour synopsis – Met Office
- Will the forecast weather be good or bad?
- Decide on consequent timing of positioning flight(s)
- Inform Display Director of intentions (& any changes of plan)
- Detail plan the positioning flight and keep monitoring the weather

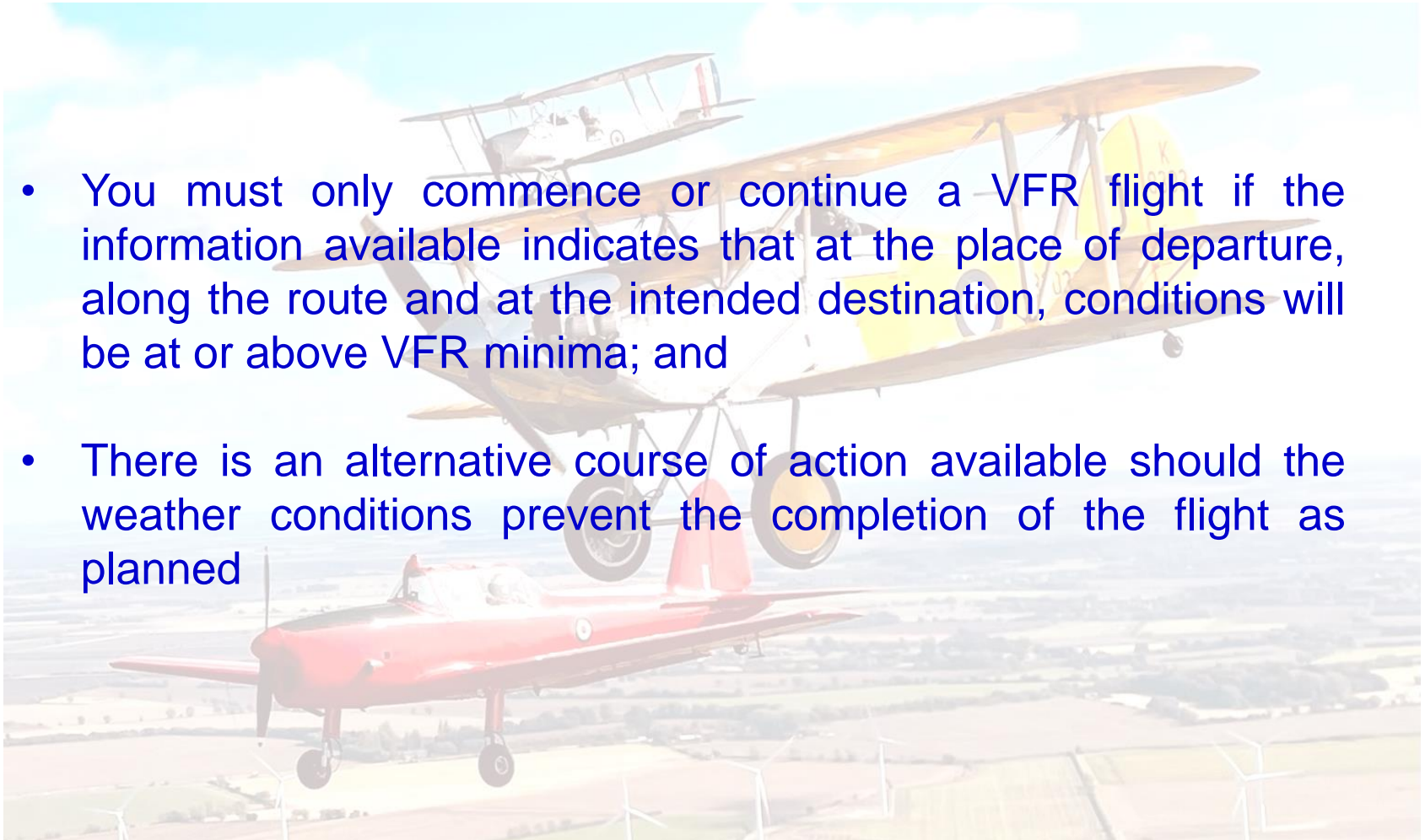




# Key Regulations



- You must only commence or continue a VFR flight if the information available indicates that at the place of departure, along the route and at the intended destination, conditions will be at or above VFR minima; and
- There is an alternative course of action available should the weather conditions prevent the completion of the flight as planned





# Bad Weather Planning



- What are your personal en-route weather minima?
- What about low cloud?
- What about low in-flight visibility?
- It is not low cloud or visibility on their own that necessarily present undue danger – but a combination of the two may well kill you!
- UK VFR Minima - Max 140 KIAS, 1,500m vis, clear of cloud, in sight of the surface. Is that adequately safe?
- Think about your arrival – for instance, is it Class D airspace – 1500 ft & 5km?



# My In-Flight Operating Minima



In-Flight Visibility	Ceiling AGL
7 km	1,200 feet
6 km	1,400 feet
5 km	1,500 feet
4 km	1,800 feet
3 km	2,000+ or MSA



# Weather on the day of flight



Build a mental picture of the weather along the route:

- General Synopsis
- Significant Weather FC215
- TAFs
- METARs

Pay attention to all METARs along planned route along with those to windward. These are a real time data check.

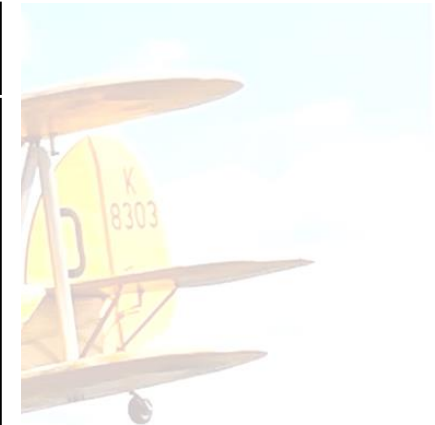
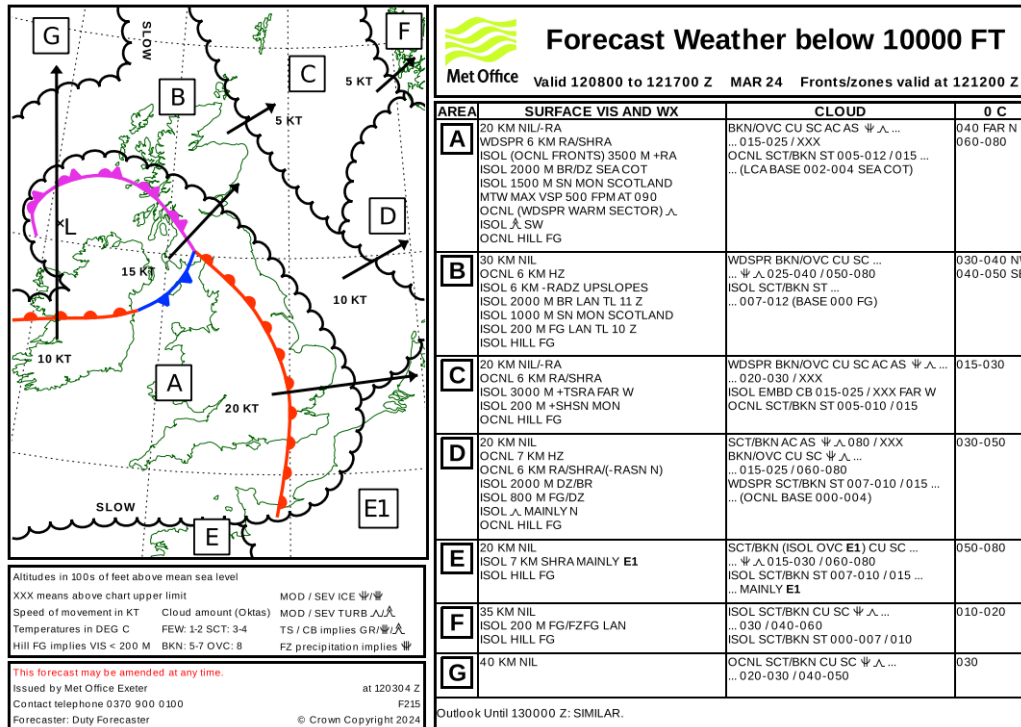
Check movements of fronts (Sig Weather FC215)

For most flights in southern UK METARs are best source of real time information





# Weather on the day of flight



TAF EGTK 121059Z 1212/1221 22010KT 9999 SCT010 BKN025  
 TEMPO 1212/1216 6000 -RADZ BKN010  
 PROB40 TEMPO 1212/1214 4000 RADZ BKN005  
 PROB30 TEMPO 1214/1221 4000 RADZ BKN007=

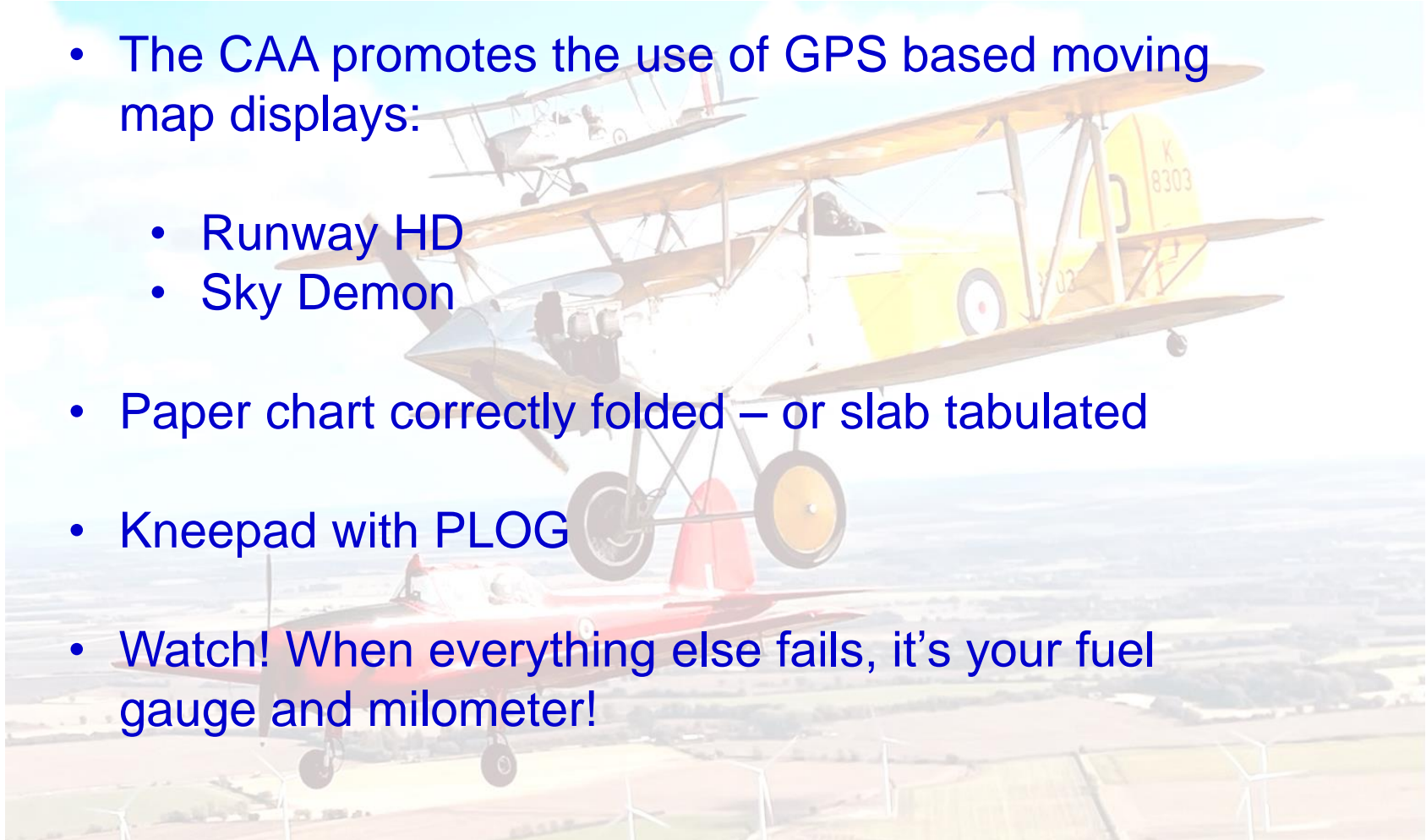
METAR EGTK 121150Z 24011KT 9999 VCSH BKN007 BKN010 12/12 Q1008=



# Navigation Aids?



- The CAA promotes the use of GPS based moving map displays:
  - Runway HD
  - Sky Demon
- Paper chart correctly folded – or slab tabulated
- Kneepad with PLOG
- Watch! When everything else fails, it's your fuel gauge and milometer!





# Low Level Considerations



- Windfarms, windfarms, windfarms!
- CAS bottlenecks & ATZs – ‘Take 2’ protocol
- High Ground – especially ridges
- NOTAMs Danger areas, RATs, parachuting, gliding, RA/Zs
- Military flying activity
- Obstructions along the route Aerials, tall buildings
- Easy to spot ground features
- Options for en-route diversion

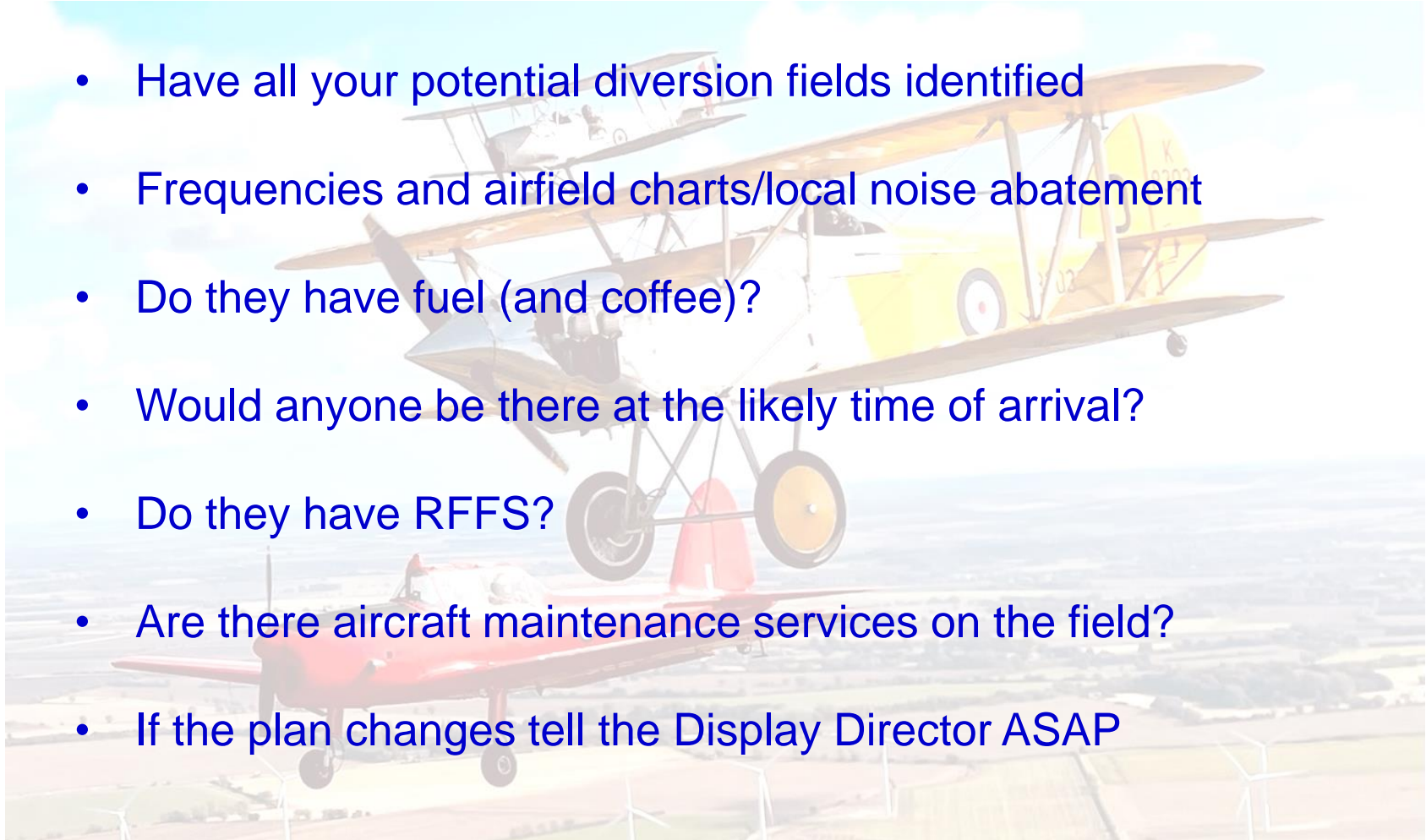




# En-route Diversion



- Have all your potential diversion fields identified
- Frequencies and airfield charts/local noise abatement
- Do they have fuel (and coffee)?
- Would anyone be there at the likely time of arrival?
- Do they have RFFS?
- Are there aircraft maintenance services on the field?
- If the plan changes tell the Display Director ASAP





# Human Factors



- Don't let the desire to get to the show override good airmanship & decision making
- Professional display pilots don't take unnecessary risks – you will not be judged harshly by the Display Director for taking the safe course of action
- Pre-flight yourself before departure – am I tired, unwell, rushed, badly prepared, stressed or distracted?
- If conditions begin to deteriorate during transit flight, land as soon as possible and rethink the plan on the ground. Don't push on into deteriorating weather.



# Time & Space



- Plan your air display day from alarm clock thru RTB
- Ensure that you have time to complete the required tasks without undue haste
- If you have constraints, tell the Display Director ASAP – you don't want to be rescheduled at short notice!
- In an emergency, if you have time to think through how best to respond then use it – don't rush!
- If justified, declare an emergency (MAYDAY/PAN) and use ATC capability if required
- Remember- if you have time and space, use it!



# Set a good example!



- We are watched by our fellow display pilots, by GA pilots and by student pilots
- It matters how we talk and how we behave
- It matters how we pre-flight our aircraft
- It matters how we board up and call for start
- It matters how we depart and how we arrive
- Set a good example at all times!





# Questions & Discussion

