

# LIVING NEAR THE AIRPORT



If you live near to the airport or are thinking about moving into the area you may want to find out more about flights to and from East Midlands Airport.

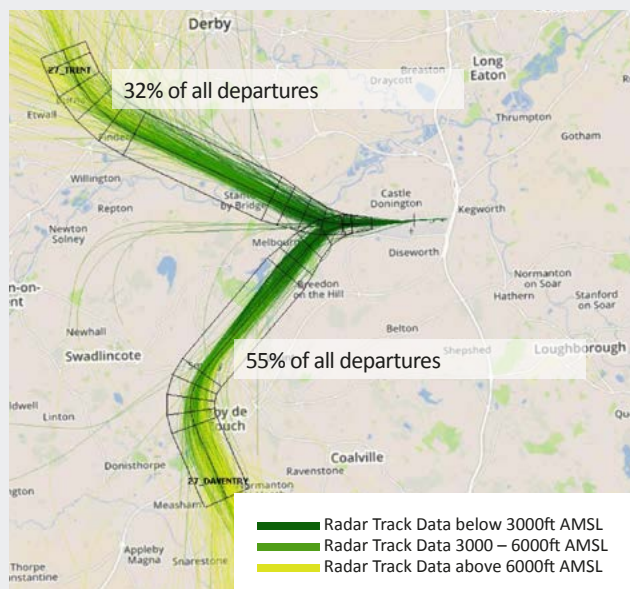
The diagrams below show the flight paths of aircraft arriving at or leaving

the airport. The flight paths used depend on the wind direction at the time (see environmental fact sheet 1, Aircraft operations, for more details).

The UK Government is currently leading the Future Airspace Strategy – a national strategy of airspace modernisation.

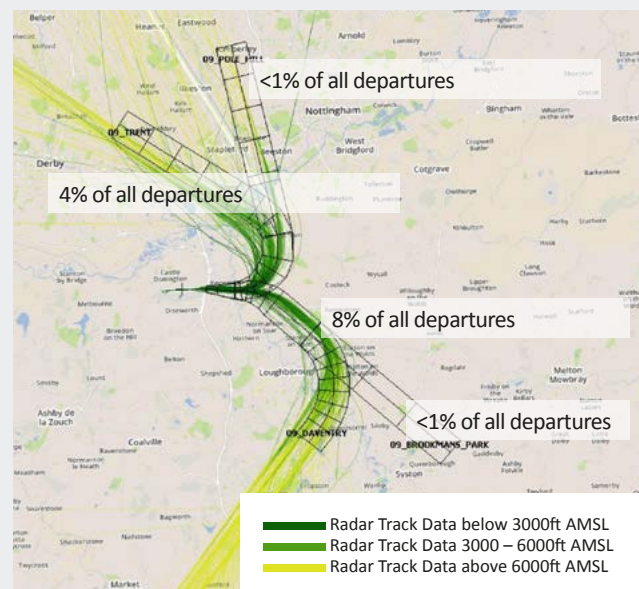
As part of this, we have launched our Future Airspace programme. More information about the programme is available on our website, where you can register to receive updates on the project ([www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community/future-airspace/](http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community/future-airspace/)).

## WESTERLY DEPARTURES – TYPICALLY OVER 80% OF DEPARTURES ARE WESTERLY



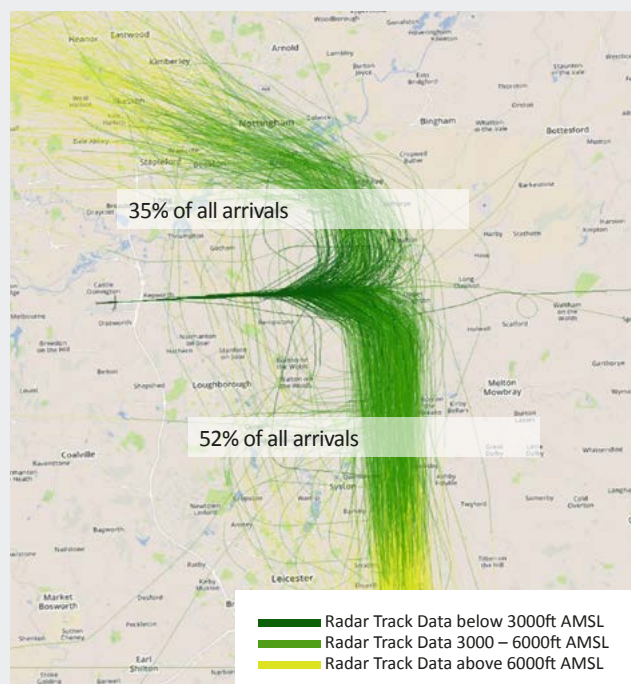
The radar track is based on a 4 day sample from the 92 day 2016 summer period from 16th June to 15th September. The tracks are colour coded according to their height above mean sea level. They are representative of fixed wing commercial passenger and cargo operations.

## EASTERLY DEPARTURES – TYPICALLY LESS THAN 20% OF ALL DEPARTURES ARE EASTERLY



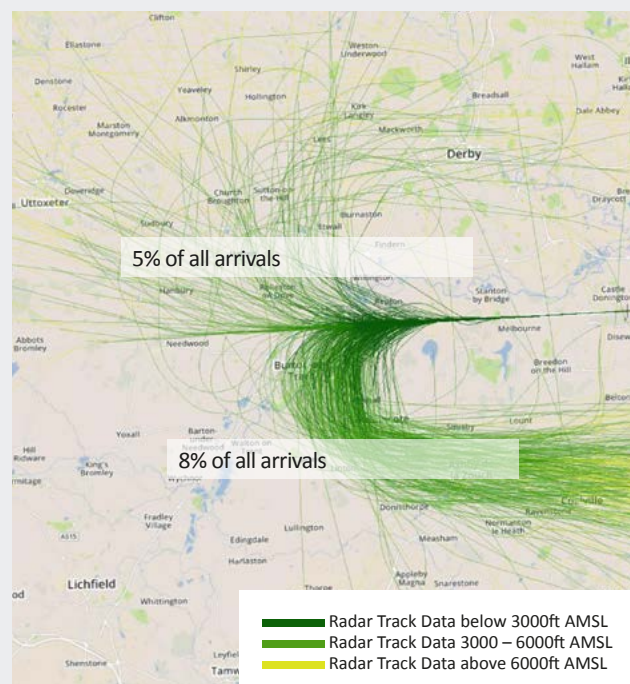
The radar track is based on a 4 day sample from the 92 day 2016 summer period from 16th June to 15th September. The tracks are colour coded according to their height above mean sea level. They are representative of fixed wing commercial passenger and cargo operations.

## WESTERLY ARRIVALS – TYPICALLY OVER 80% OF ALL ARRIVALS ARE WESTERLY



The radar track are based on a 4 day sample from the 92 day 2016 summer period from 16th June to 15th September. The tracks are colour coded according to their height above mean sea level. They are representative of fixed wing commercial passenger and cargo operations.

## EASTERLY ARRIVALS – TYPICALLY LESS THAN 20% OF ALL ARRIVALS ARE EASTERLY



The radar track are based on a 4 day sample from the 92 day 2016 summer period from 16th June to 15th September. The tracks are colour coded according to their height above mean sea level. They are representative of fixed wing commercial passenger and cargo operations.

## WEBTRAK

You may also find our WebTrak service on our website helpful ([www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community/local-environmentalimpacts/noise/webtrak/](http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community/local-environmentalimpacts/noise/webtrak/)).

WebTrak allows you to see all air traffic within 40 miles of East Midlands Airport. We were the first airport in Europe to offer

WebTrak to the general public, so everyone can see the general location and flow of flights, including tracks and altitudes, as well as more detailed information such as aircraft types, airline names and the origin or destination of aircraft.

The information you can see when using WebTrak is taken from the same

systems our air traffic controllers use and is specially processed for public display. The information is updated throughout the day and there is a small delay before information is displayed.

If you would like more information on the four-letter codes used in WebTrak, please visit [www.airlinecodes.co.uk](http://www.airlinecodes.co.uk).

## REPORTING A NOISE DISTURBANCE

If you want to report a specific noise disturbance you can do so using the 'Investigate' tool on WebTrak. [www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community/local-environmentalimpacts/noise/webtrak/](http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community/local-environmentalimpacts/noise/webtrak/)

WebTrak allows you to identify the flight responsible for your disturbance, based on the time, and report the matter to us. This automatically raises a formal record on

our noise- and track-monitoring system. We will investigate your complaint and send you a response within 10 working days.

## HOW ELSE CAN I RAISE A COMPLAINT?

When making a complaint, please provide your name and address, along with the time, date and nature of your complaint, so we can carry out a successful investigation.

We understand that some people may not be able to use WebTrak, so you can also contact us in the following ways.

- By emailing us at [community@eastmidlandsairport.com](mailto:community@eastmidlandsairport.com).
- By leaving a voicemail on our 24-hour noise complaints line on **0845 1088540**.

## SOUND INSULATION GRANT SCHEME (SIGS)

Since 2002, we have run a Sound Insulation Grant Scheme (SIGS). The scheme is designed to help the people who are affected most by noise from aircraft and the airport. The scheme has helped many homeowners close to the airport to improve the sound insulation of their homes.

The households that the scheme applies to are in a boundary surrounding the airport. Within the boundary, any building (or part of a building) which is being used as a domestic dwelling (a home) may be eligible for a grant, as long as it was built before January 2002.

Not all buildings are suitable for acoustic insulation. Homes that may be unsuitable include:

- houses which are not standard brick structures; and

- individual rooms built into roof space which does not have standard brick walls.

The map below shows the boundary for the scheme. The map is for guidance only. If you are not sure whether you are eligible, contact our managing agent, Wakemans.

- Phone **0121 454 4581**
- Email: [p.wadley@wakemans.com](mailto:p.wadley@wakemans.com)

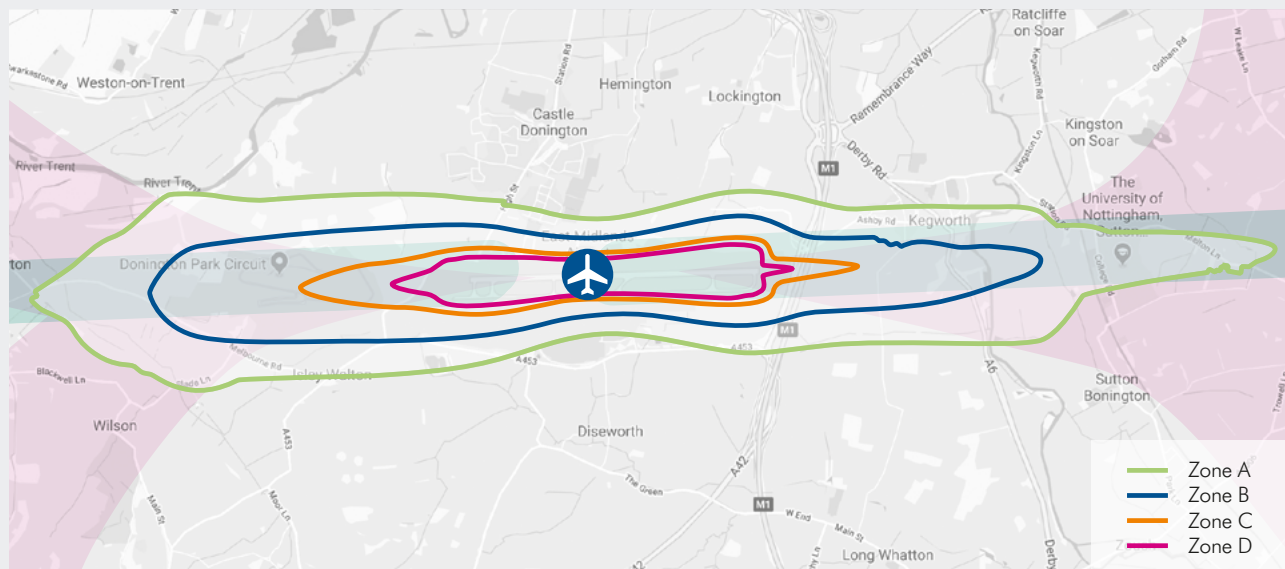
The maximum grant available in each zone is as follows.

- Zone A** – £3,000
- Zone B** – £5,000
- Zone C** – £10,000
- Zone D** – offer to buy property

The managing agent deals with grant applications in the order they receive them, except for applications from zones C and D, which are prioritised. The managing agent will be able to keep you informed of the progress of your application.

Although the scheme only provides grants to homes within the set boundary, we realise that some buildings that are particularly affected by noise, such as local schools, may also benefit from sound insulation. We may make discretionary grants available to them.

If you want more information on our Sound Insulation Grant Scheme, contact our Managing Agent as explained above.



## VORTEX

**Planes cause turbulence in the air that they fly through. This turbulence can continue for some time, and reach the ground, especially if there is little wind to break it up.**

A vortex is a circulating current of air caused by planes. When an aircraft is coming into land, it is common for the vortex to reach the ground.

The force of the vortex can sometimes damage the roofs of houses under a flight path very close to the airport. Pitched roofs with loose tiles are most at risk of vortex damage.

The airline whose aircraft caused the vortex would be liable for the damage. However, as it is not always possible to identify the aircraft responsible, we offer a goodwill policy of inspecting and repairing all vortex damage. We will continue to run a voluntary vortex-protection scheme to protect and repair homes around the airport, as part of our commitment to the local community.

It is possible to treat roofs so that the risk of vortex damage is extremely low. We have a policy of completely re-roofing properties that have suffered vortex

damage and we secure every new roof tile individually.

There is only a very small area of Kegworth that is potentially affected by vortices.

If you think that a vortex has damaged your property, contact the Community Team as soon as possible by emailing [community@eastmidlandsairport.com](mailto:community@eastmidlandsairport.com). Out of hours, please contact the Airport Duty Manager on **07880 787513**.

## ICEFALLS

**It is usually assumed that ice falling from the sky (icefalls) comes from aircraft, but it is rare for ice to fall from aircraft. For example, in 2017 there were 2.5 million flights in UK airspace but just seven instances of icefall were reported to the CAA.**

Some icefalls can happen when ice forms on the body of aircraft at very high

altitudes. This ice can break off as an aircraft descends into warmer air.

It is very difficult to prevent ice forming on aircraft. The CAA and foreign regulatory bodies regularly check aircraft and operators to make sure that they have appropriate aircraft-servicing procedures in place.

You can report an icefall to the CAA, who record reports of this nature as part of their Mandatory Occurrence Reporting (MOR) system, by clicking on [www.caa.co.uk/Our-work/Make-a-report-or-complaint/Ice-falls/](http://www.caa.co.uk/Our-work/Make-a-report-or-complaint/Ice-falls/)

## EAST MIDLANDS AIRPORT COMMUNITY FUND

**The East Midlands Airport Community Fund was set up in April 2002, and since then over £1,241,711 has been awarded to over 1,506 local projects and initiatives, to bring lasting benefit to the communities around the airport.**

The community fund is managed independently by a committee that meets six times a year. Grants are available to community groups within a defined 'area of benefit' that meet certain criteria. The fund currently receives an annual donation of £50,000 from the airport. Fines that airlines pay as a result of aircraft going over noise limits are also donated to the fund.

The community fund awards grants to support eligible projects that have a long-lasting community, social, educational or environmental benefit. The committee can award up to £2,000 per application.

For an application to be successful it must meet at least one of the following objectives.

- To bring the community closer together through facilities for sport, recreation and other leisure activities
- To support young people to prepare for the world of work and make work an inspiring choice

- To improve the environment or protect heritage
- To improve awareness of environmental issues, through environmental education
- To protect wildlife

To find out more or make an application, go to [www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community](http://www.eastmidlandsairport.com/community) or email us at [community@eastmidlandsairport.com](mailto:community@eastmidlandsairport.com).

*All the information in this fact sheet was correct in July 2021. This information can change at any time without notice.*