

BEYOND FLIGHT SIMULATION

*Identifying training needs through
'Root Cause Analysis'*

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The Runway Excursion



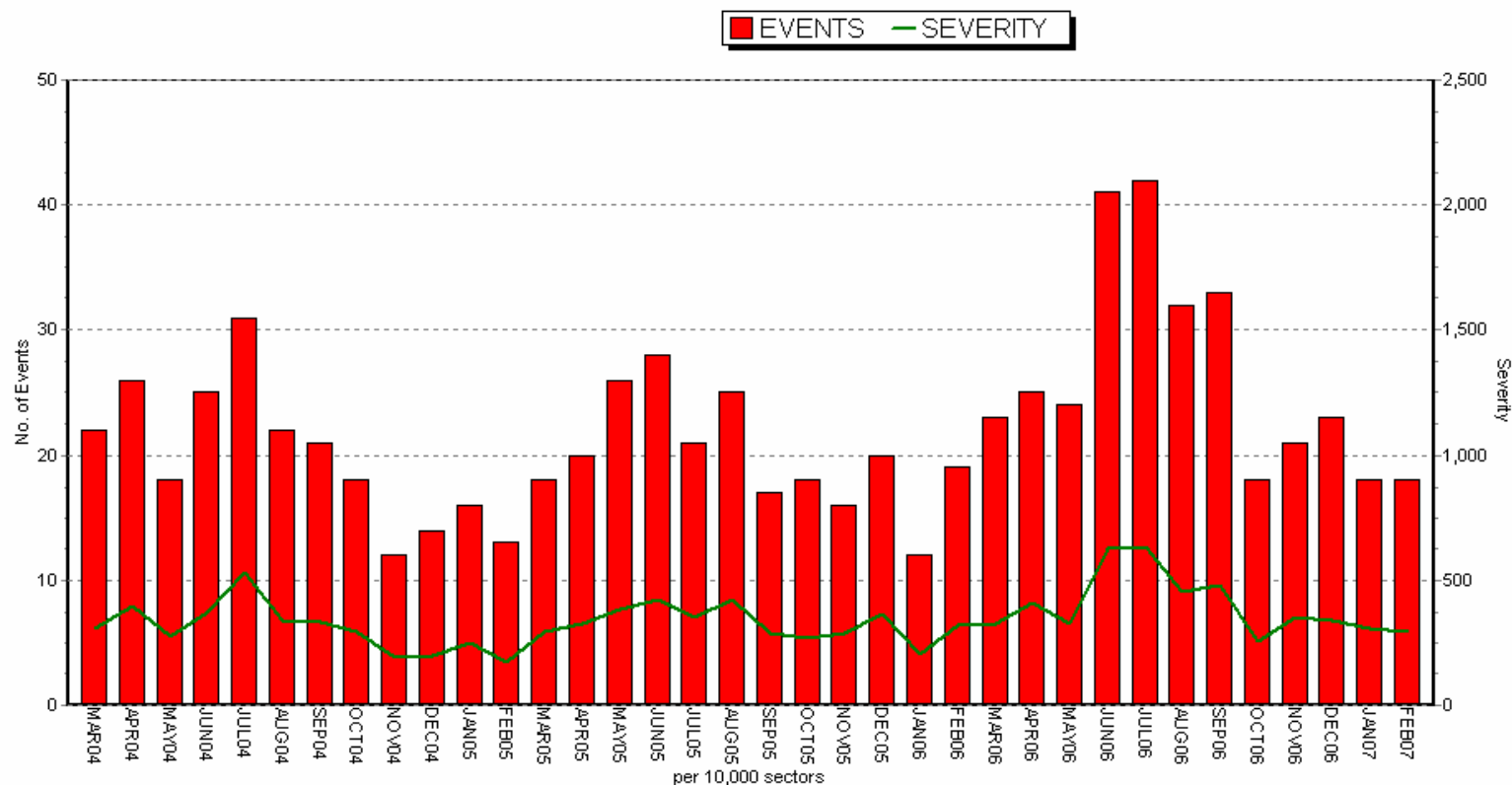
Runway Overrun

Typical technical factors

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- **De-stabilised approach**
 - **Weather, including runway surface condition**
 - **Mishandling retardation devices**

Deep landings (Mar 04 – Feb 07)

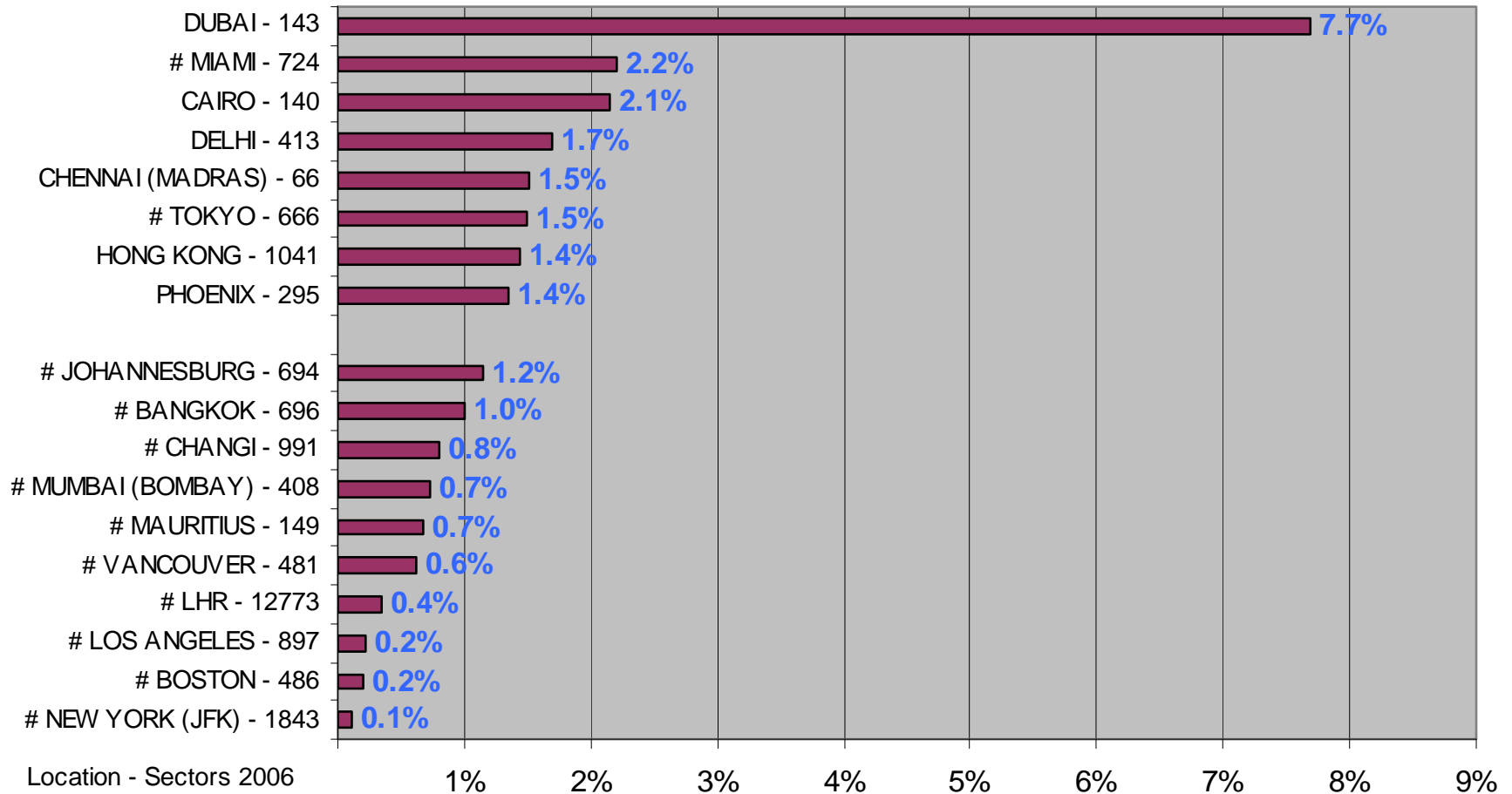
BAFDA: Event Frequency by Events & Severity : Mar 04 to Feb 07



Filter: SESMA Category is "50A - Deep Landing".

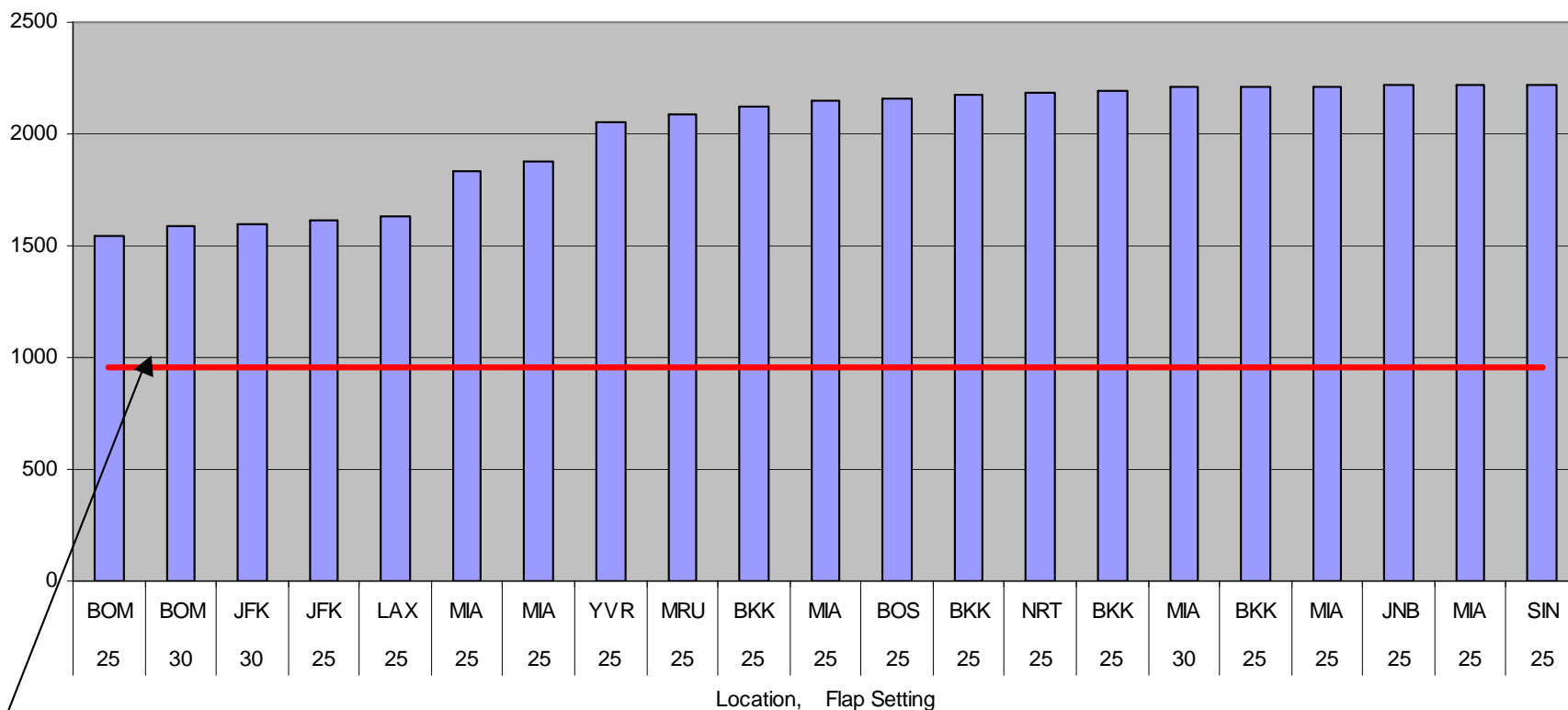
Deep landings - destinations

Rate of 747 Deep landings by Location Jan-Dec06



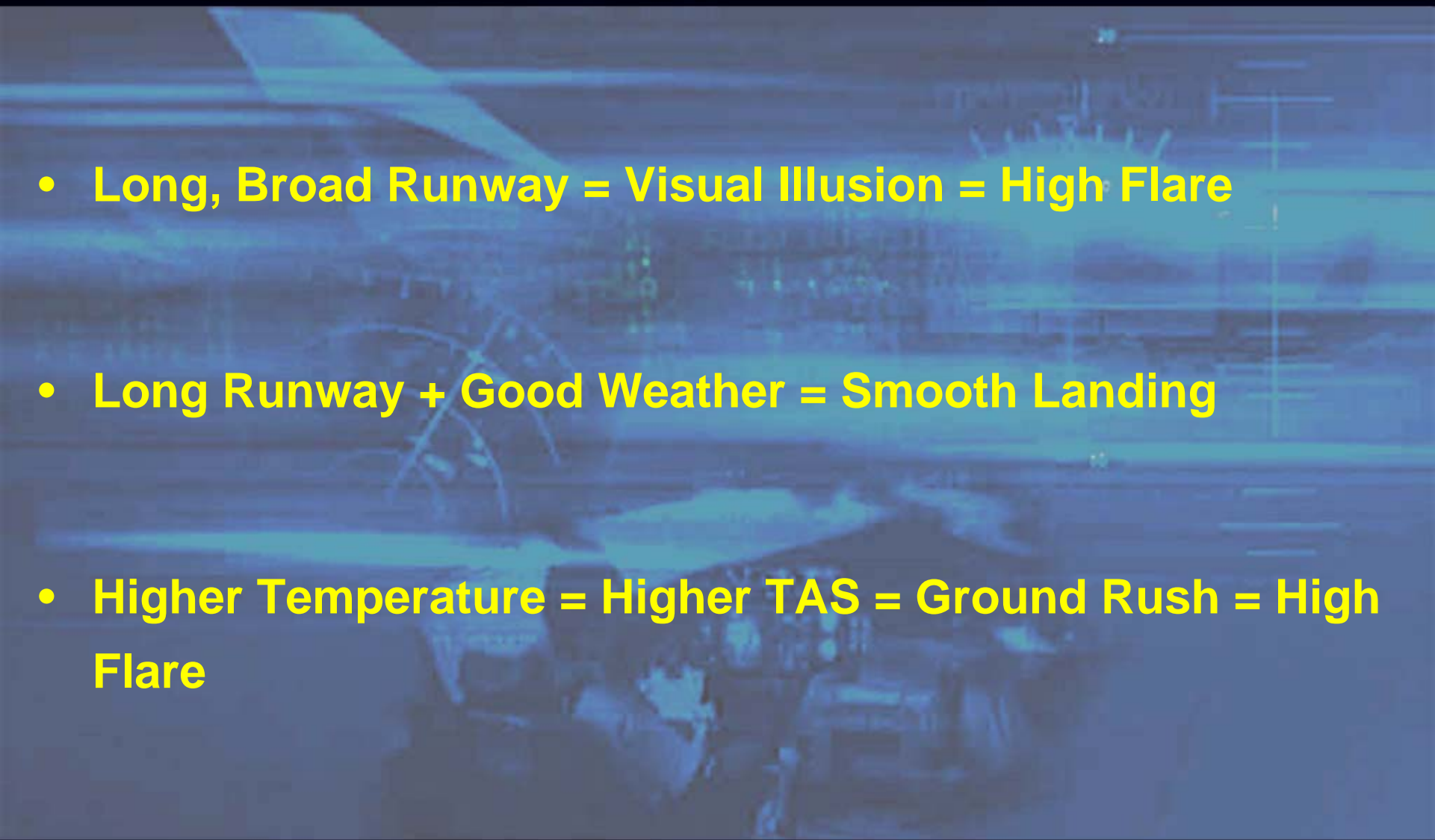
Deep landings – RW remaining

744 Deep Landings Jan-Dec06 - runway remaining at touchdown < 2300m



Landing run required (touchdown to stopped), at max landing weight, good braking action assumed. = 950m

Deep landing factors

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- Long, Broad Runway = Visual Illusion = High Flare
 - Long Runway + Good Weather = Smooth Landing
 - Higher Temperature = Higher TAS = Ground Rush = High Flare

'Near miss' example (2002)

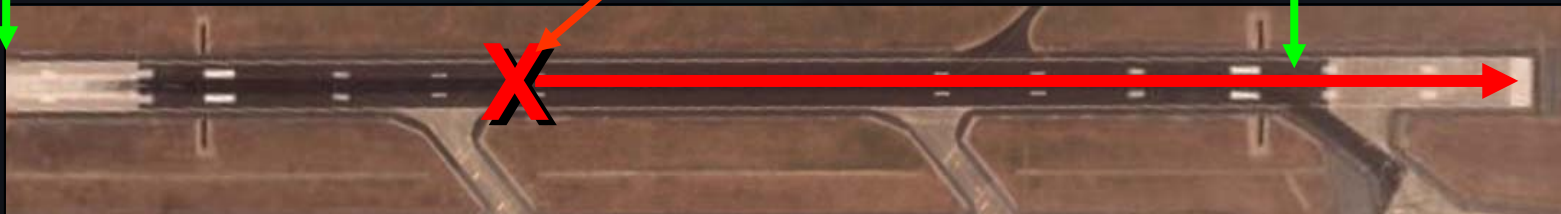
Normal Touchdown zone (X) with planned roll out



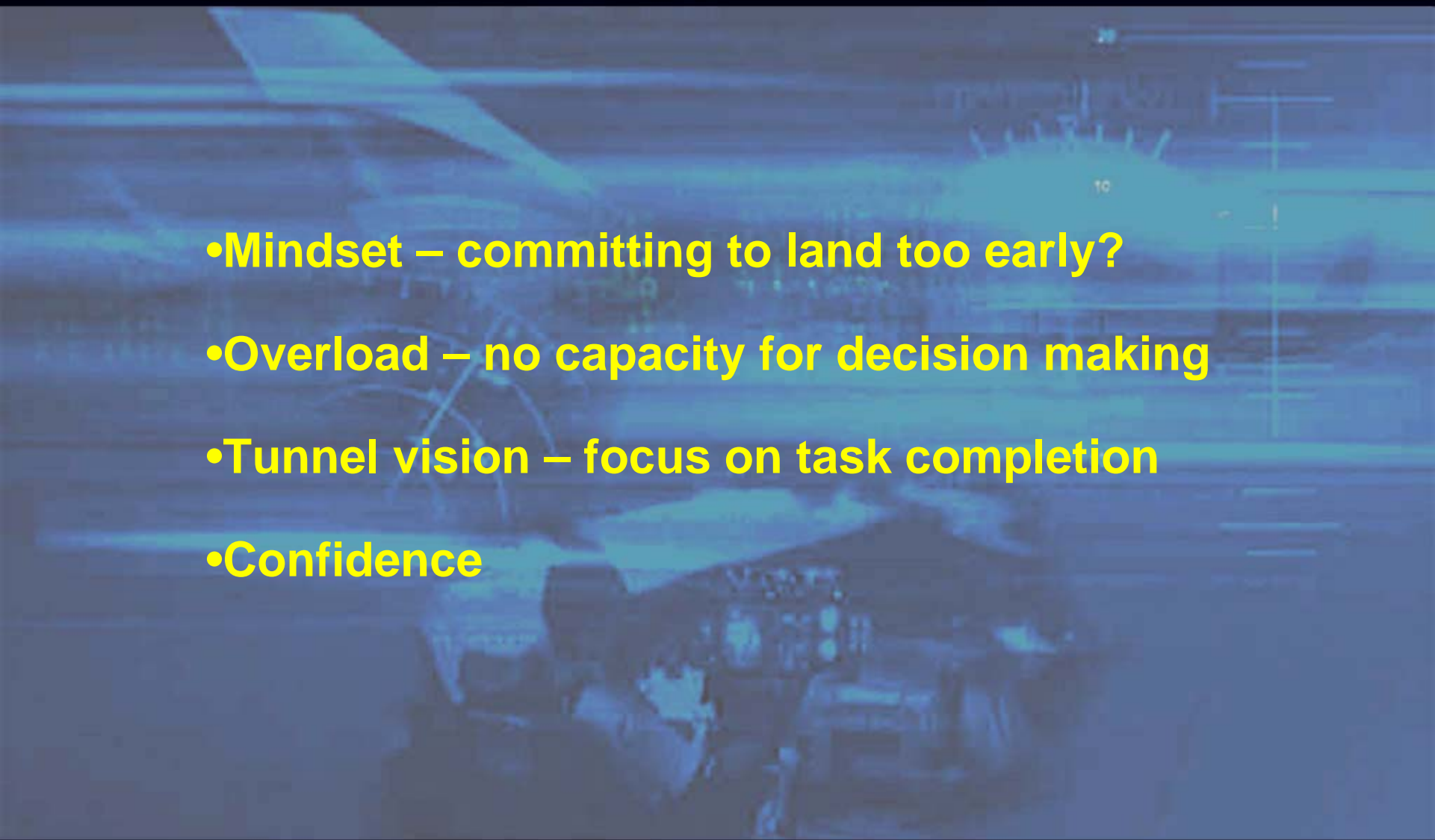
35 knots fast

Actual Touchdown (X) and rollout

Approx 80 knots passing normal turnoff



Near excursion incident analysis

- 
- Mindset – committing to land too early?
 - Overload – no capacity for decision making
 - Tunnel vision – focus on task completion
 - Confidence

Training mitigation

- **Raise crew awareness** – mindset, threat identification and error management techniques
- **Integrated human factors training** – Situation Awareness, Decision Making, Workload Management (overload), Communication
- **Simulator training** – overrun pre-conditions, low go-around procedures & baulked landing practice

ATQP repeat analysis

- 
- **Operational and Technical (OT)**
 - **Leadership and Management (LM)**
 - **Situation Awareness (SA)**
 - **Teamwork (TW)**
 - **Decision Making (DM)**

ATQP repeat analysis

- OT – less than 1% manual handling (S)
 - 8% automation handling (S)
 - 48% procedure or system knowledge (K)
- LM – 9% Workload management related (B)
 - 4% Lack of assertiveness (B)
 - 4% Standards (B)
- SA – 6% Building SA (B)
 - 8% Maintaining SA (B)
- TW – No significant issues
- DM – Root cause on 10% of occasions (B)

Summary

- Training decisions – risk based, supported by data
- Root cause analysis key
- Flexible regulations when an equivalent or better level of safety can be demonstrated
- More training does not mean better training
- Avoid imposition of training as an emotional response to a single event



THANK YOU