



## Through a Glass Darkly: safety at the pilot-controller interface





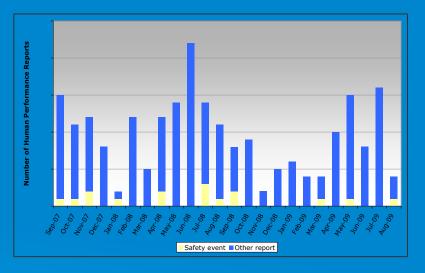


### You can't predict an accident?



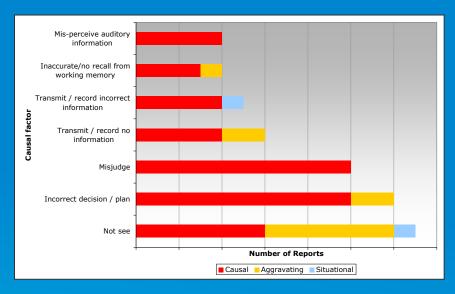






Tracking trends over time

## Counting the causal factors tells you what was involved



Identifying frequently occurring Causal Factors

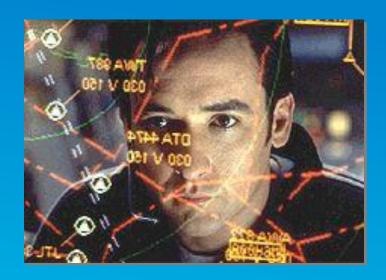
But we must be smarter about knowing WHY?





# If we don't consider the whole system, from planning to shutdown, then we will never retain our safety reputation

The CONTEXT is probably the most important thing!





## An important part of this system is the pilot/controller interface



A good predictor of safety at this interface is to watch and listen to the most relevant tasks and behaviours





### Day 2 Day Safety Surveys

#### Observing what goes well

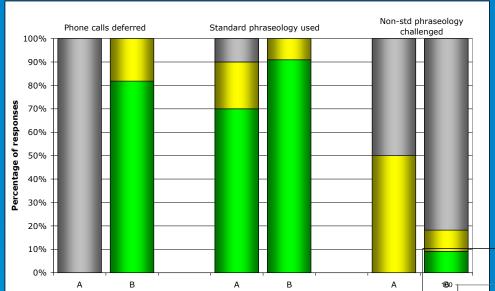
- as defined by the operational staff
- as observed by trained operational staff
- using standard observational criteria which are positive





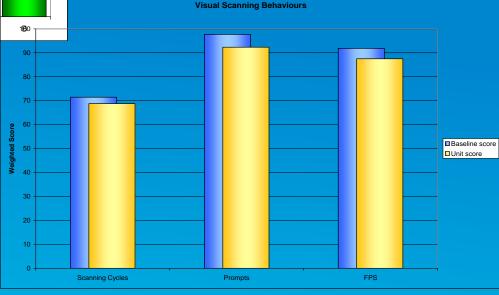






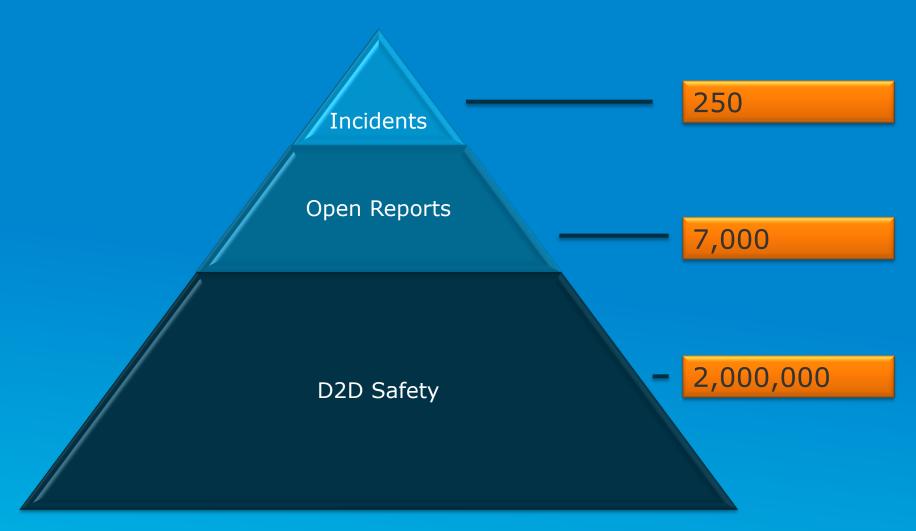
#### Results are simply graphed

Making comparisons – after improvement activities









**Day 2 Day Safety Survey Activity** 





#### Day 2 Day Safety Surveys

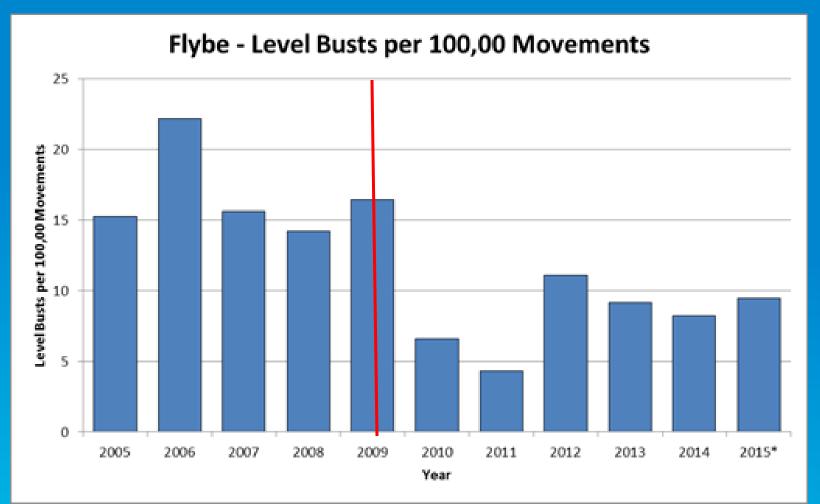


In 8 years of data gathering we now have robust evidence that the results from this programme correlate with the causal factors found in our incident investigations





#### Safety Surveys on the flight-deck - FLOSS





## FLOSS (D2D) AND SMS 2

A collaborative initiative with NATS





#### **Direct comparison**





#### EASASMS 2 / Safety 2:

- Predict the events before they happen
- We don't want to be investigating the event when it has become an accident!
- Reporting of hazards and near misses to build a picture of where operational risk lies

#### D2D (FLOSS):

- Safety survey looking at the good things and how well we do them
- Looking at the efficacy of safety barriers
- Looking at adherence and understanding of known good practices

#### **Direct comparison**





#### **Controller / pilot interface:**

- A different language (TRM vs CRM) breakdown the barriers
- TRUCE days
  - Conditional clearances
  - 'Descend', 'descend now' and 'descend when ready'
- Altimetry and subscale settings
  - Flight deck workload
  - Multiple instructions

## **ALTITUDE EXCURSIONS**

Altitude Bust verses Altitude Deviation





#### **Line Orientated Safety Survey (aka FLOSS)**





#### **Overview:**

- 63 flight observations in total with specifically trained observers sat on jumpseat
- Specifically generated assessment criteria
- 35 (56%) scheduled observations were carried out on the Ejet fleet and 28 (44%) on the Q400 fleet
- Represents <14% of Flybe's daily flying program</li>

	Pilot Flying		
	Captain: 29	FO: 34	
EJET	16	19	
Q400	13	15	

> Experience on type (yrs):

Q400	CPT	FO	
0-2 yrs	4	12	
3-6 yrs	9	16	
7+yrs	15	0	

EJET	CPT	FO
0-2 yrs	1	13
3-6 yrs	19	20
7+yrs	15	2

#### **FLOSS**





> Other contextual information:

	Yes	No	Blank
Distractions	21%	79%	0%
Weather	10%	90%	0%
Callsign Confusion Issues?	5%	92%	3%
Any frequency delay?	14%	83%	3%
Sterile Flight Deck Rules Used?	70%	24%	<b>6</b> %
Terrain Display on?	97%	2%	2%

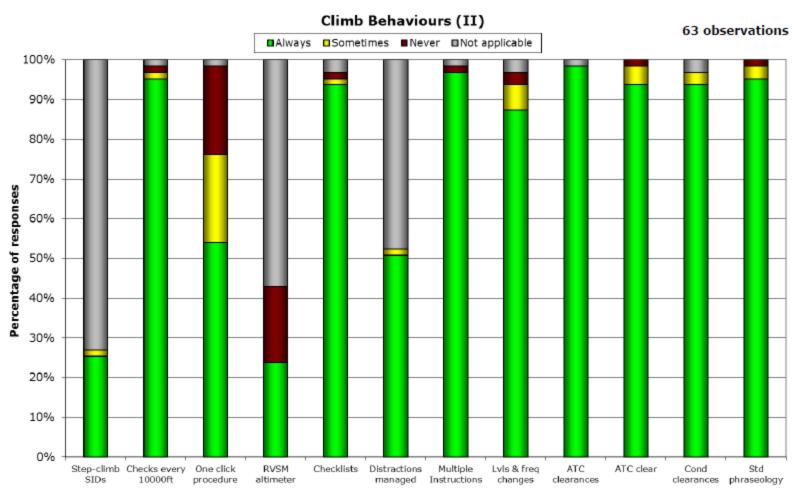
> If Sterile Flight Deck Rules not used during:

	Not Used
Ground	9
Climb	3
Descent	4

#### **FLOSS Output**







#### **FLOSS Output**





#### eJET Comments

Good SOP compliance. (BHX - GLA) Good use of 'one click'. (LYS - BHX) > Change of FL (Alt set knob) reminded by PM (MAN - ABZ) > All ch > Not is changes (x2). (MAN - CDG) (GLA - BHX)

Not used for alt selections. (CDG - MAN)

ABZ) (BHX - LYS) (BHX - EDI) BHX) (EDI - MAN) (MAN - MXP)

- tions done slowly and
- Not used on pitcl Used for Alt and Hdg (EMA - BHD)
- Using Alt one click was used comments
- Used for altimeter selections not
- Not used for HDG selection. (EXT N
- HDG Bug, spurn around, Pitch wheel not
- No step climbs. (BHD MAN)

Climb One click procedure 100% 80% **2** 70% · **6**0% **9** 40% ± 30% 0% 5 <u>.</u> ح

#### errupted by ATC. (MAN - EDI)

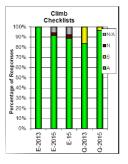
interrupted checks. (MXP - MAN)

bserve (x3). (EXT - MAN) (MAN - DUS) (MAN - AMS) at after starting after take off checks. Good restart

educted without reference to the checklist.

#### Q400 Con

- > PF held the cl actioned straight and
- > Part of the climb cx (state) > Checklist items are complete (BHD - MAN)
- > Checks are interrupted to answer a restarted before checking in with the
- > Checklists are not interrupted however of is reduced and the crew are speaking to a ra performed from the cx-list. (MAN - BHD)
- > Checklist ask for within 1 to go (after T/O cx) and co finishing off in the level off phase. (LCY - EXT)



Challenge and response (x7). (MAN - EXT) (MAN - DUS) (MAN - DUS) (S) (AMS - MAN) (BHX - BOD)

(BHX - GLA) SOP. (MAN - MXP)

not remain (x11), (BHX - LYS) (CDG - MAN) (JER (MAN - DUS) (DUS - MAN) (MAN - ABZ) (ABZ

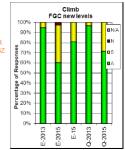
> Not really v

not remain on FGP. (EXT - NCL)

#### Q400 Comments

omments

- > PF does not have finger
- PF does occasionally not less aledged by PM. (LCY - EXT) The finger is removed from the crosscheck the level. (DUB -
- EXT) cross checked. (EXT - DUB) Finger of PF is not left on the FGC selection
- Immediately selected by PF with ALT SEL
- > PF finger does not keep finger on FGP until acknowledged by PM. (MAN BHD)



### **AIR SAFETY REPORTS**

Post report analysis conducted by the Flight Safety Team

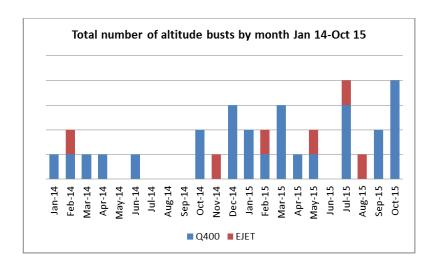




#### Flight Safety Analysis

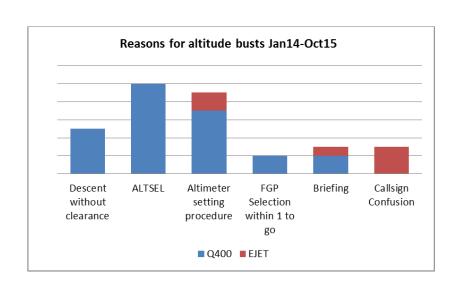






- Events numbers over time
- Considering both fleets
- Identify trend looking at attrition / training
- Procedural changes
- Seasonal variation and weather phenomena
- ATC interaction
- Distraction / complacency

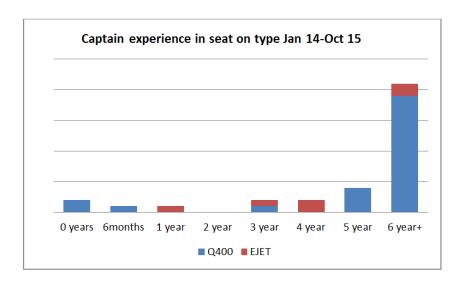
- Known causal factors
  - Aircraft systems
  - Aircraft / controller operational procedures
- Procedural resilience
- Perceived workload; "challenge & threat" states
- Geographic location
- Flight phase
- Altitude i.e. above / below MSA, QNH or FL



#### The Complacency Curve



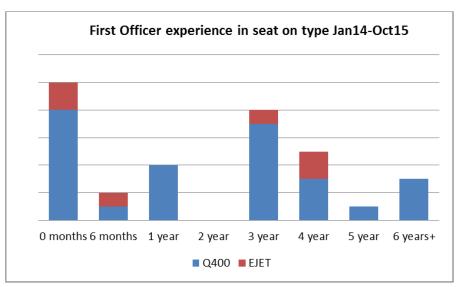




- Captains
- Experience in seat; however, the experience on type analysis shows similar trends
- Curve shifts ≈ 2 years left for other monitored errors



- Initial learning errors
- Monitored during training and for a period post sign off
- Curve shifts left by ≈ 1 year for other monitored errors



#### TRAINING – THE KEY

Inclusion of specific scenarios in training packages

Train the trainer to evaluate and tailor package for experience levels

Work closely with NATS as the issue is not confined to the radar or the flight deck



## **QUESTIONS?**

Thank you.



