

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



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- You can't predict an accident?



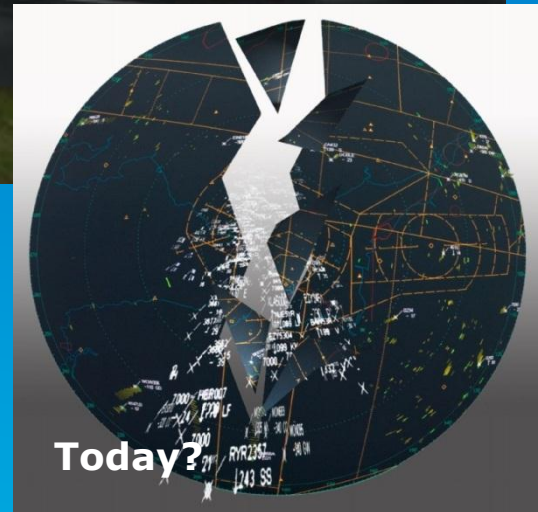
1956



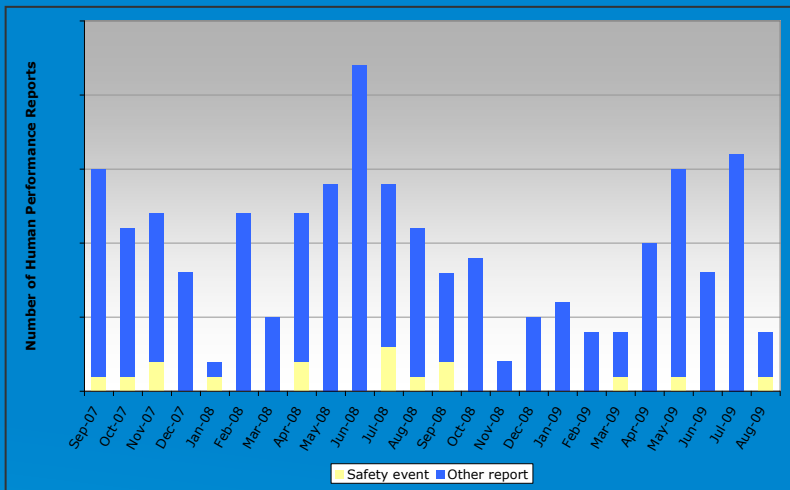
1977



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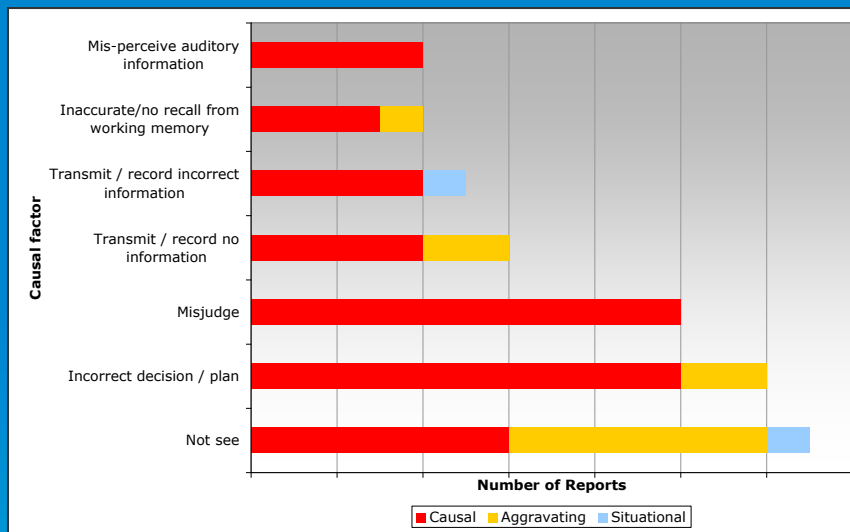


Today?



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



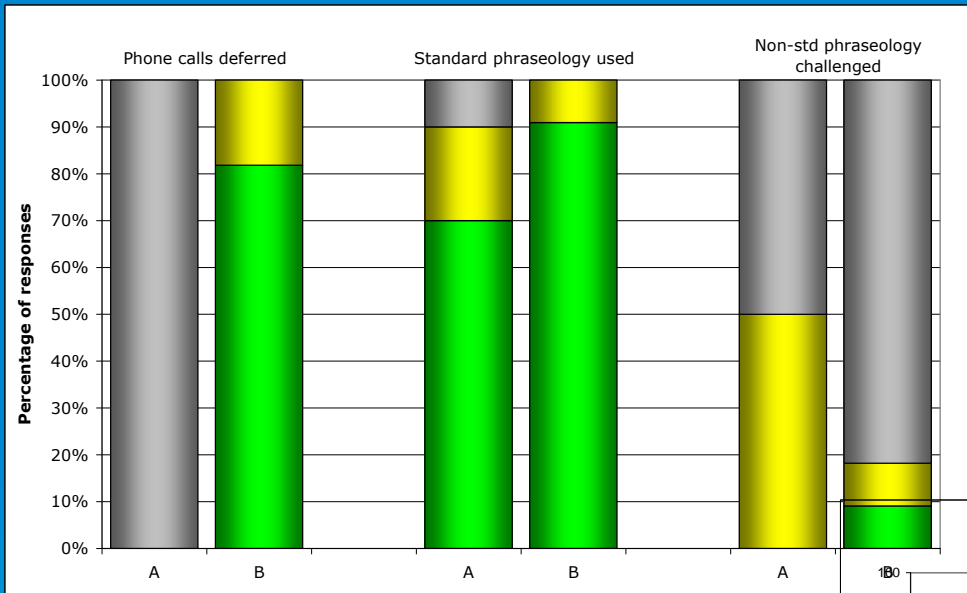
A good predictor of safety at this
interface is to watch and listen to the
most relevant tasks and behaviours

Day 2 Day Safety Surveys

Observing what goes well

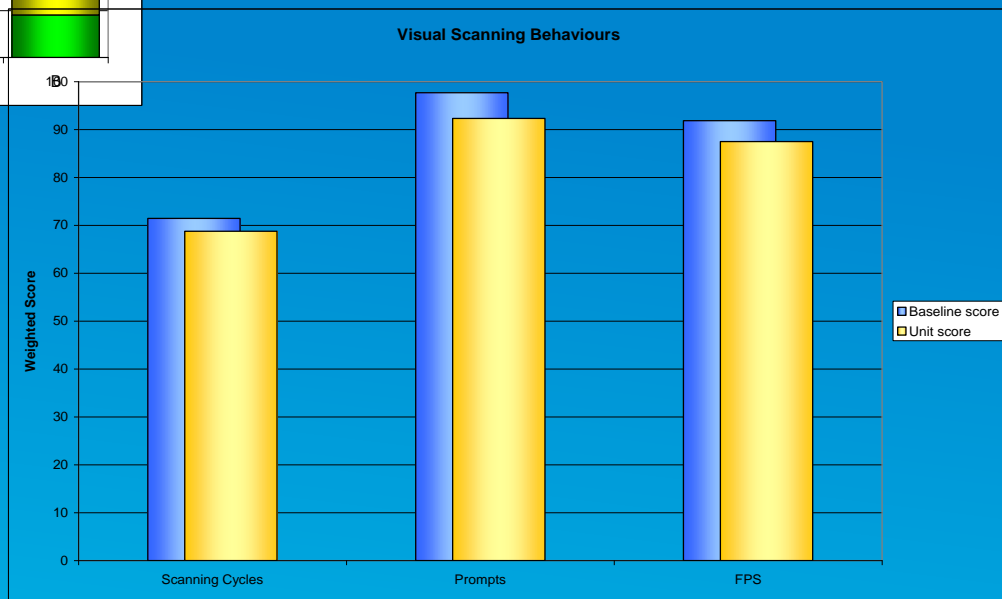
- as defined by the operational staff
- as observed by trained operational staff
- using standard observational criteria which are positive

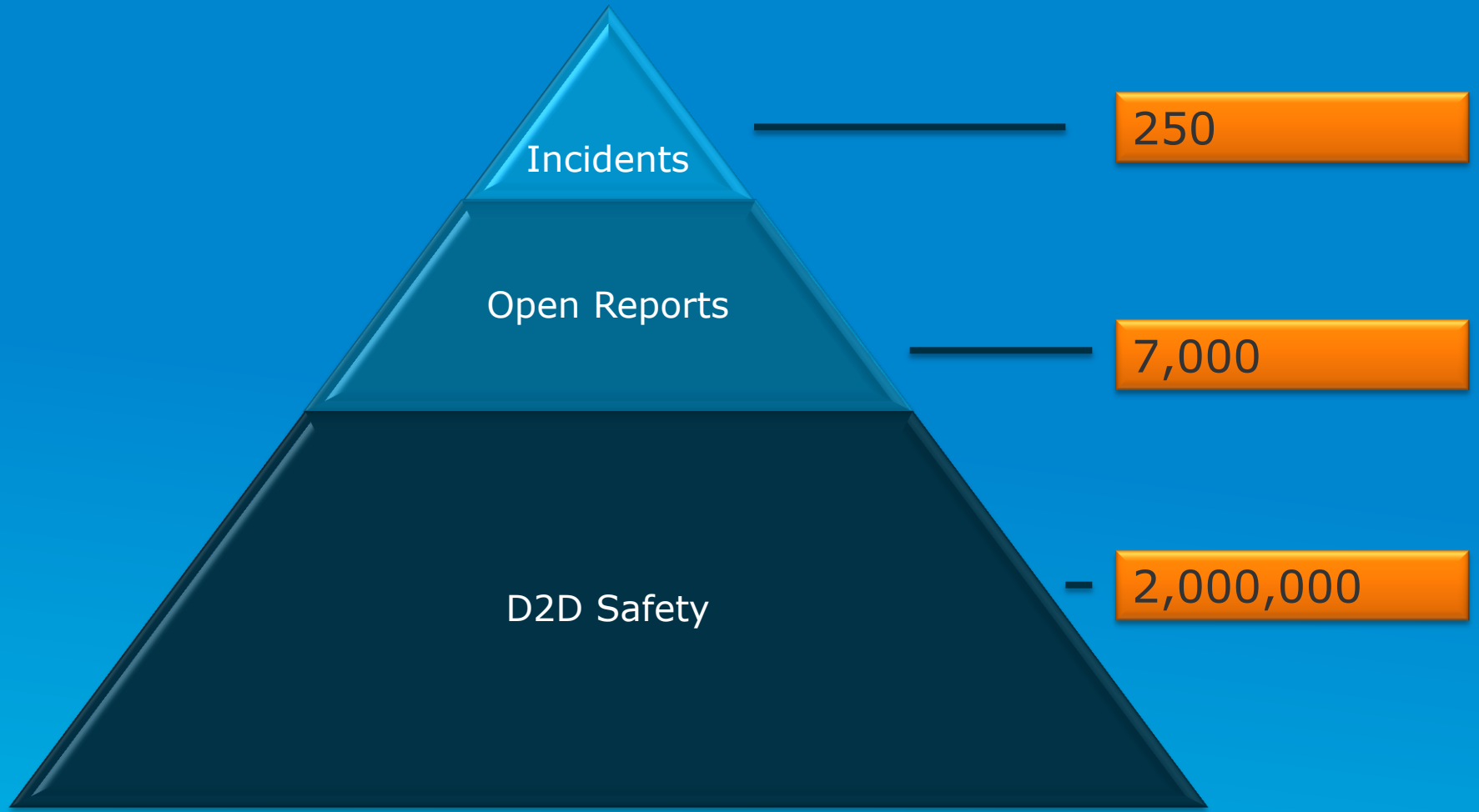




Results are simply graphed

Making comparisons – after improvement activities





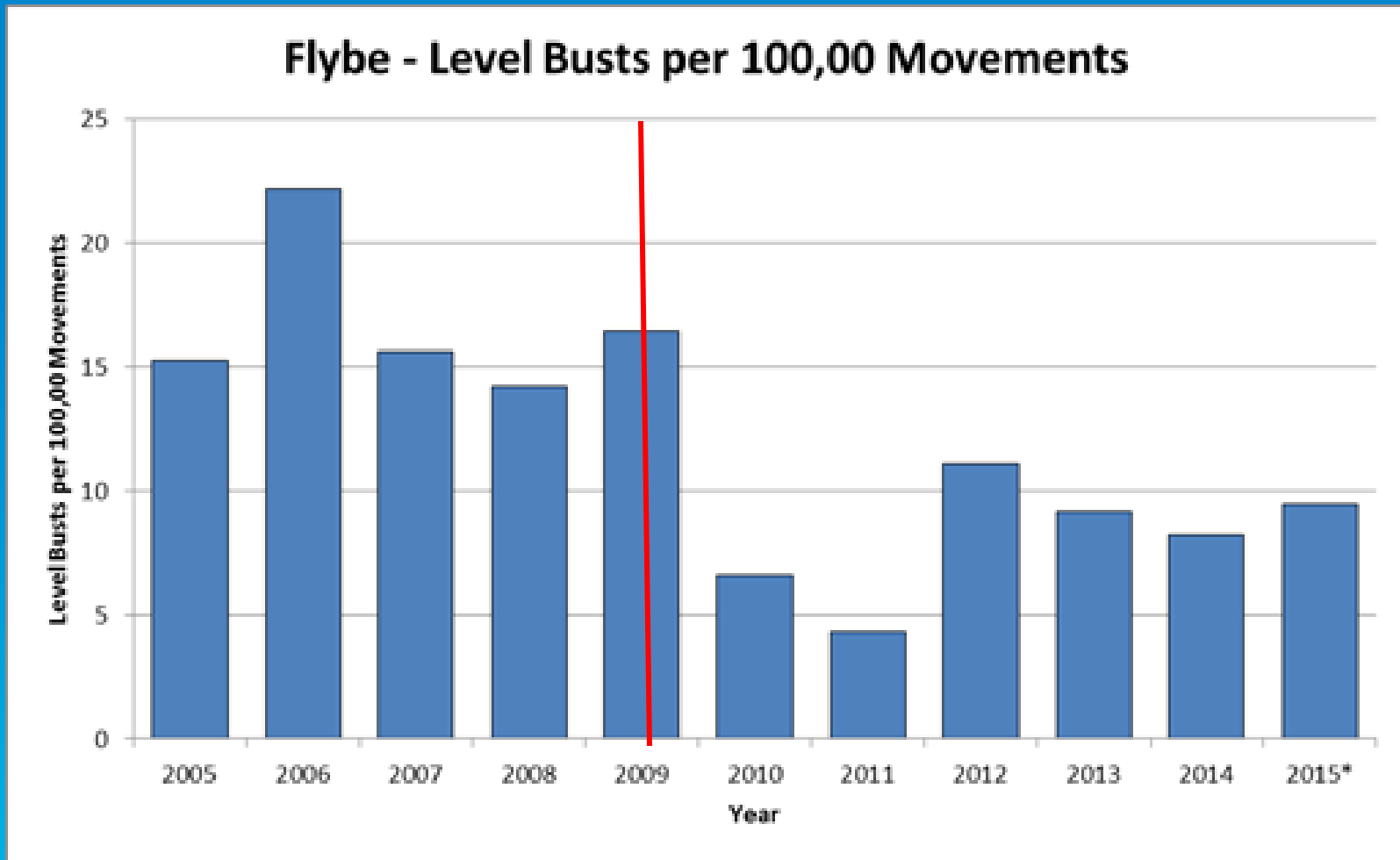
Day 2 Day Safety Survey Activity

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





Captain Chris Coney-Jones FRAeS
November 2015



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FLOSS (D2D) AND SMS 2

A collaborative initiative with NATS



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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



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



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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

	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

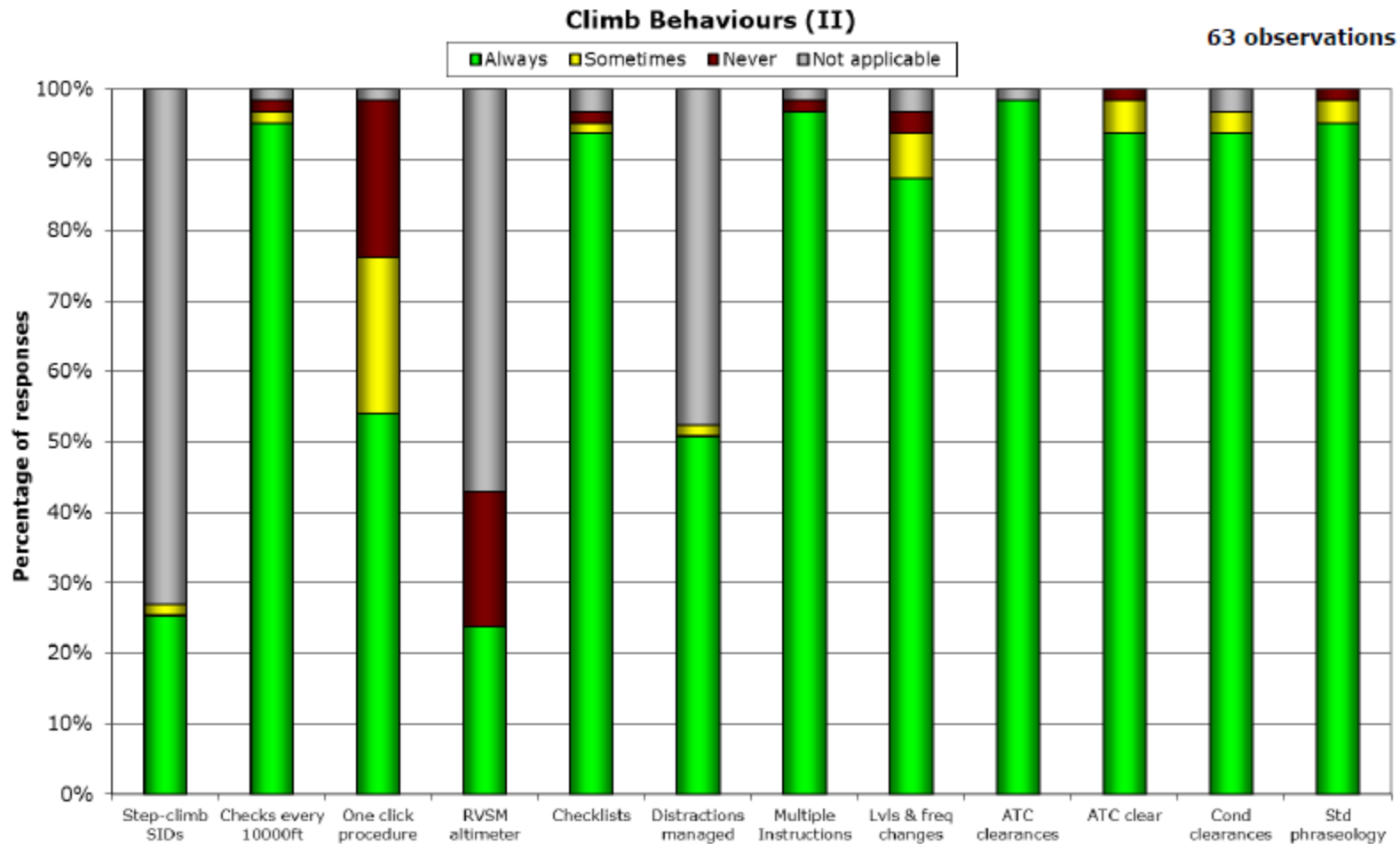


> Other contextual information:

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

> If Sterile Flight Deck Rules not used during:

	Not Used
Ground	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Climb	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Descent	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

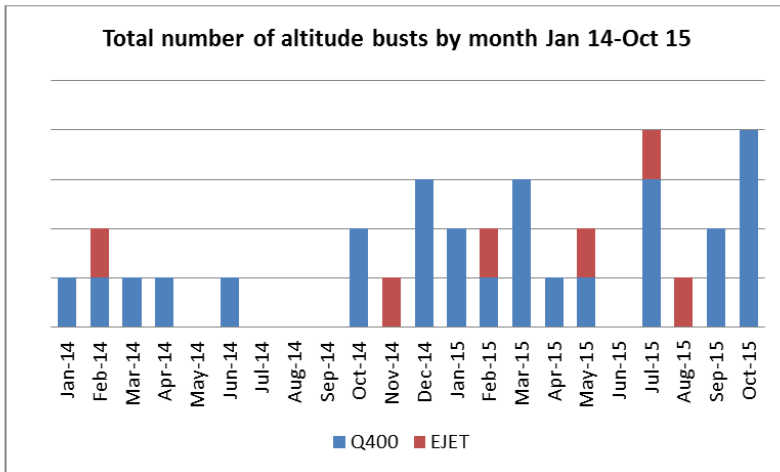


AIR SAFETY REPORTS

Post report analysis conducted by the Flight Safety Team

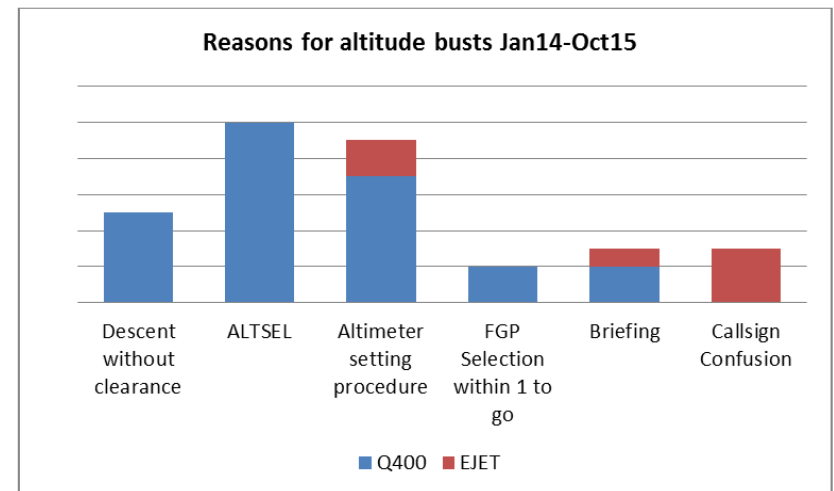


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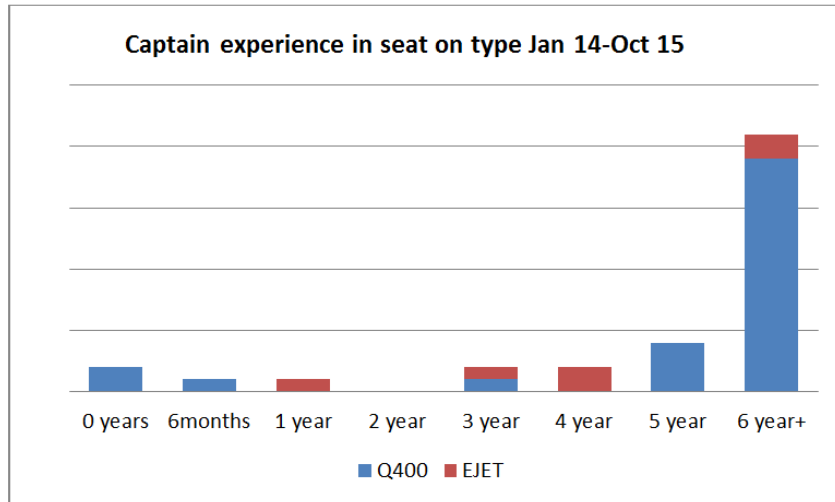


- Events numbers over time
- Considering both fleets
- Identify trend looking at attrition / training
- Procedural changes
- Seasonal variation and weather phenomena
- ATC interaction
- Distraction / complacency

- 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

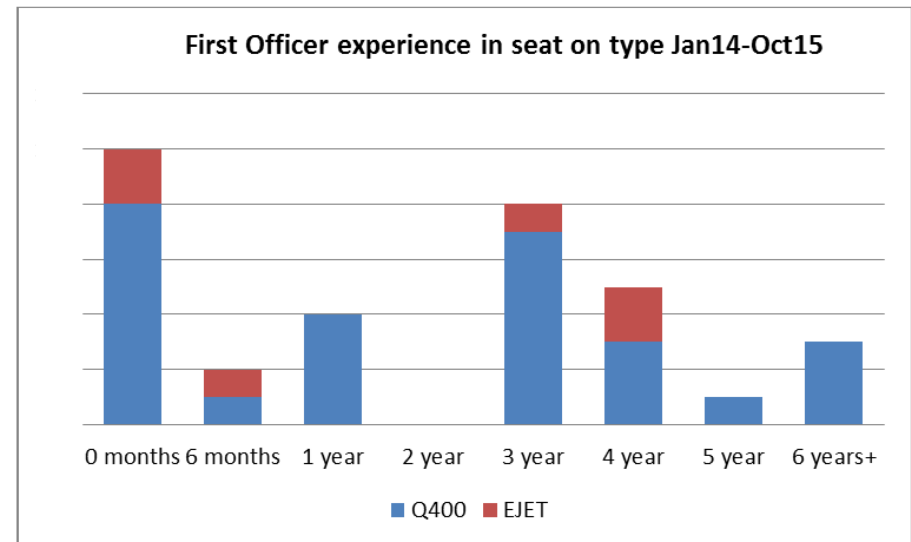


The Complacency Curve



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

- First Officers
- 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



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QUESTIONS?

Thank you.



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