



DEVON & SOMERSET GLIDING CLUB

**ADVICE AND GUIDANCE TO
VISITING PILOTS**

May 2013

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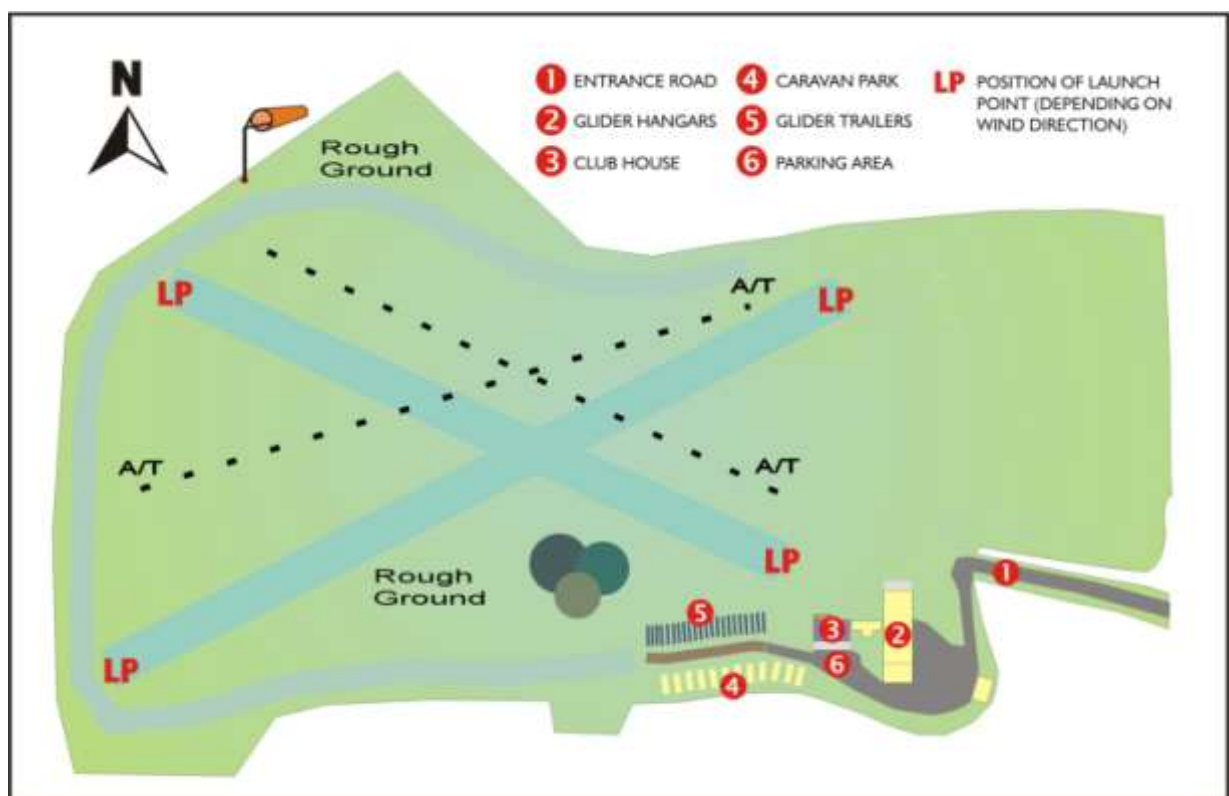
1. Introduction

- 1.1. Devon & Somerset Gliding Club is based at North Hill Airfield, lying just to the west of Dunkeswell Airfield, in the Blackdown Hills, classified as an "Area of Natural Beauty" and is affiliated to the British Gliding Association. The Club generally operates at the weekends and on Wednesdays and Thursdays. During the summer season, there is a series of course weeks, during which the Club operates all week.
- 1.2. DSGC welcomes visitors from other gliding clubs, with or without gliders, motor gliders and self-launching gliders. North Hill Airfield is not generally available to powered aircraft and in any event only on condition of prior permission obtained from the Club's CFI or his representative.
- 1.3. These notes provide basic guidance to visitors and are to be read in conjunction with DSGC's "[Operations Manual](#)" and its "[Ground Operations Manual](#)", available on the Club's website.
- 1.4. All visitors, flying from North Hill Airfield in either their own or the Club's aircraft, are required:
 - to complete an application form for 3 months temporary membership of DSGC
 - if intending to fly as P1 in any aircraft, to bring and show to the Duty Instructor their current medical certificate (depositing a copy for retention by the Club)
 - personal pilot's logbook
 - if intending to fly their own aircraft, bring the aircraft's documentation as may be required to provide evidence of the currency of its ARC and annual inspection
 - to pay a temporary membership daily fee, for days on which visitors fly either as P1 or P2. (Some other BGA clubs do have a reciprocal membership with DSGC)
- 1.5. Visitors may be required to take a familiarisation flight with an instructor before flying P1, especially if they have not flown recently at North Hill. There are two reasons in particular for this:
 - North Hill Airfield is a hill site with particular characteristics; and
 - the site is very close to Dunkeswell Airfield from which general aviation and parachute jumping activities take place.
- 1.6. Internet facilities are available in the Clubroom for visitors and members to fully brief themselves as to NOTAMS and MET. A duty instructor is responsible for flying activities at North Hill, whenever operational. Different weather conditions impact variously on general flying activities at North Hill: visitors are advised always to obtain a personal briefing from the Duty Instructor on any given day.
- 1.7. Subject to prior briefing by an appropriate DSGC member, visitors, with full driving licences, may use the Club's Landrovers to tow their aircraft.

- 1.8. DSGC operates a colour card rating system for solo pilots. The duty instructor is responsible for monitoring weather conditions during operations and for deciding the colour appropriate to the prevailing conditions. The right is reserved not to permit visitors to fly, taking into account their flying experience and the current and predicted weather conditions.

2. Airfield and Radio use

- 2.1. Depending on weather conditions, the launch point may be in one of four positions, indicated on the airfield diagram below. Aerotowing usually takes place from one of four positions, again indicated on the diagram.
- 2.2. Most of the field is useable, with the particular exception of the two areas marked on the diagram as "Rough Ground".



- 2.3. Radio - in the local area the Club operates on 129.900 MHz. Whilst technically a "ground-to-ground" frequency, the Club uses this so as to be on the same frequency as the Dunkeswell parachuting organisation. When in the local area, a watch on this frequency should be maintained for parachute jumping activities: when such activities are in progress, all aircraft are to ensure that they are well clear of the jumping area.
- 2.4. It is Club practice to call "North Hill, XXX, downwind, left (right) hand" from the high key point when on a landing circuit. Even so, it should not be assumed that a call has been heard and the usual high standard of look-out must always be employed: some aircraft operating from North

Hill do not have radio or any radio may be temporarily inoperative. It must also be remembered that, for example, the Club's Pawnee may be operating on tugging duties, and may be operating on opposing circuits.

- 2.5. Beyond the local area, 130.100 MHz should be used.

3. Trailers & Rigging

- 3.1. Visitors' trailers may be parked in empty spaces in the row of glider trailers (indicated "5" in the airfield diagram above). Vehicles may be parked either on the hard standing immediately to the south of the clubhouse or on the grass area between the western end of the clubhouse and the trailers. A public right of way runs from the entrance road and then along the southern boundary to a gateway in the south western corner of the field.
- 3.2. Gliders may be left rigged overnight in an agreed position. Apart from weather considerations, visitors will wish to take into account that a large flock of sheep grazes the field when gliding operations are not in progress.
- 3.3. When the eastern launch points are in operation, gliders may be rigged in the trailer parking area and towed out, taking due care and attention if it is necessary to cross the active runway area.
- 3.4. When the western launch points are in use, it is preferred that trailers are taken to an area adjacent to the relevant launch point and that gliders rigged there (the rigging area for the normal trailer park is within the possible winch cable drop zone in a strong northerly crosswind). However, gliders already rigged may be towed out if necessary:
 - when the north west launch point is in operation, following a route along the south of the field; or
 - when the south west launch point is in operation, following a route along the north of the field.

4. Launching & Landing

- 4.1. Winch launches at North Hill are usually undertaken with a Skylaunch winch: in addition the Club has a Supercat winch, as a reserve. The Club also has a Piper Pawnee PA-25-260 for aerotowing.
- 4.2. Before any launch, visitors should report to "Control" in the launch point vehicle to ensure that:
 - the due formalities have been completed (ie temporary membership etc); and
 - names of those flying in visiting aircraft are known to the person currently responsible for flight logging.
- 4.3. The Duty Instructor will brief visitors on options on any given day in the event of a launch failure. In general terms, the layout and dimensions of the field are such that winch launch failures need

present little difficulty. In the event of a launch failure when aerotowing in a westerly direction, a landing may be possible back on the field or a landing may be made in the valley to the west of the site, where there are many large fields from which to select. A launch failure when aerotowing in an easterly direction offers potentially fewer options, making a briefing by the duty instructor important before launch.

- 4.4. The preferred circuit direction at North Hill is always on the upwind side of the field.
- 4.5. With the predominant winds being westerly, most often the eastern launch points are used. The field is significantly narrower at its eastern end and particular caution needs to be exercised, especially when landing: a particularly good look-out in all possible circuit directions is essential. The launch points at the eastern end are displaced fairly well into the field.
- 4.6. With any landing at the eastern end of the field, it is important to be aware of powered operations at Dunkeswell. As mentioned below (see section 5. Airspace), whilst there is a letter of agreement between DSGC and Dunkeswell Airport, there can be errant aircraft. Equally, especially when on a southern circuit, it is important for North Hill Aircraft to keep a good look-out for aircraft that may be taking off or landing on Dunkeswell's 22/04 runway.
- 4.7. When the western launch points are in operation, there is plenty of space to allow landings to be made well away from the launching operation.
- 4.8. The duty instructor will advise on particular issues to which regard should be had on any given day. It must be remembered that North Hill is a hill site and due caution exercised at all times. Two specific issues though should be mentioned here:
 - the western end of the site sits at the top of an escarpment. Any wind with an easterly component can give rise to curl-over, which can range from mild to very severe. Visitors are advised to keep their base leg close to the field and landings should be made reasonably well into the field; and
 - a southerly wind (and not necessarily of great strength) can produce curl-over affecting especially landings at the eastern end of the field: on such occasions, a higher approach speed may be advised, or a landing made further into the field.

5. Airspace

- 5.1. Gliding from North Hill is relatively free from airspace restrictions. There are however some very important issues in the local area, summarised below.

Dunkeswell airspace

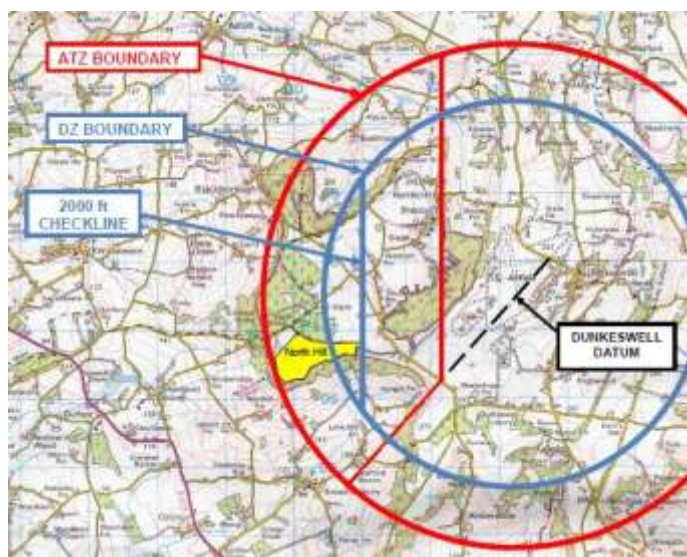
- 5.2. DSGC at North Hill operates within the ATZ of Dunkeswell airfield and partly within the drop zone of the parachuting organisation at Dunkeswell airfield. The photograph below, looking in a north easterly direction, shows the proximity of North Hill and Dunkeswell Airfield.

- 5.3. A letter of agreement has been drawn up between DSGC and Air Westward to delegate airspace and operating procedures to DSGC within Dunkeswell ATZ. This delegated airspace is shown by a red boundary on the local map below. The ATZ is 2nm radius and 2000' agl.
- 5.4. Several years ago a code of practice was drawn up between DSGC and Dunkeswell Parachuting School to enable safe operations. This old code of practice is still in operation although the parachuting organisation has subsequently changed. This delegated airspace is shown by a blue boundary on the local map, illustrated below. The parachute drop zone is 1.5nm radius and its upper limit is FL150.



5.5. The broad effect of this is that:

- North Hill aircraft are to remain west of the straight red lines on the map below;
- if North Hill aircraft wish to cross through the Dunkeswell ATZ, they are to call Dunkeswell Radio on 123.475MHz;
- during parachuting operations and above 2000 ft agl, gliders should only go east of the straight blue line if contact has first been made by radio with Dunkeswell Radio or Dunkeswell Parachuting, on 129.900MHz to establish no conflict.



- 5.6. The [letter of agreement](#) (pdf) and [code of practice](#) (pdf) are available on the Club's website.

Exeter ATZ and Extended Centre Line

- 5.7. Exeter airport is 9 nm (16 km), south-west of North Hill. It is marked as an aerodrome with Instrument Approach Procedures (IAPs) outside controlled airspace.
- 5.8. Any flights to the south that may continue across the extended centre-line of Exeter Airport (ie south of the A30) should make contact with Exeter Radar to report altitude and position. Exeter Radar operates on 128.975 MHz.

Airways

- 5.9. Airway N864 runs roughly north-south with its eastern boundary above the western end of North Hill airfield. The base is FL65 with a minimum altitude of 5500 ft. Airway N862 runs parallel and to the east of N864, the base is FL105. These airways are under the control of Cardiff Radar on 119.15.

Cardiff Airspace

- 5.10. There is a small area of Cardiff Control Terminal Area (CTA) below Airway N864, 5 nm from the north coast of Somerset, base 4500 ft, tops FL65. As it is Class D airspace, gliders may enter having contacted Cardiff Radar on 119.15

5.11. All pilots flying at North Hill should be familiar with these arrangements.

6. Soaring

- 6.1. The north west ridge is North Hill's principal ridge. When the wind has a north westerly component, this ridge can produce varying levels of hill lift and, when conditions are suitable, can act as a trigger for thermals.
- 6.2. The south ridge is much shorter and of less benefit but it can produce some measure of lift on occasions.
- 6.3. There is also a north facing ridge - but of very little use.
- 6.4. The flat ground immediately to the north east of the site, in summer months, can also be a source of thermals, especially when the wind direction is from that quarter.



6.5. Attention should be drawn to the existence of both the Culmstock and Hembury Hill turning points. The use of these is encouraged for North Hill gliders going on and returning from cross-country flights:

- to ensure Dunkeswell ATZ and the parachute jumping zones are not compromised; and
- to keep cross-country routes clear of Exeter Airport's extended centre line, which goes out as far as Honiton.

7. Club Aircraft

7.1. Visitors may be permitted to fly club aircraft, subject to satisfactory gliding and aircraft type experience and to appropriate instruction and check flights.

8. Friends & Families

8.1. All visitors and their families and friends must at all times exercise due care and attention to flying and ground activities, especially if it is necessary to cross active areas of the airfield. Visitors must seek a briefing from a DSGC member before venturing on to the airfield from the Clubhouse.

8.2. Visitors' children below the age of 16 must be accompanied by a responsible adult at all times in accordance with DSGC's Child Protection Policy.

8.3. Dogs may be permitted at North Hill but must be kept on a lead at all times and well clear of operational areas and aviation and ground activities. During non-operational times the airfield is grazed by sheep, dogs should not be allowed to be a nuisance to the sheep.

8.4. Limited camping / caravanning facilities may be available, subject to prior application to the Club.

8.5. Catering is available in the Clubhouse during the day, generally from about 10 am to at least 2 pm or 3 pm on operational days.`