**CAA regulations**

“The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is responsible for the regulation of aviation safety in the UK, determining policy for the use of airspace, the economic regulation of Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted airports, the licensing and financial fitness of airlines and the management of the ATOL financial protection scheme for holidaymakers.

CAA is a public corporation of the Department for Transport” [1]

More details below:

<https://www.caa.co.uk/Consumers/Unmanned-aircraft/Recreational-drones/Recreational-drone-flights/>

Article 240 – endangering safety of an aircraft

Article 241 – endangering safety of any person or property

Article 94 – small unmanned aircraft: requirements

Article 94A – small unmanned aircraft; permissions for certain flights

Article 94B – small unmanned aircraft: Interpretation of expressions use in the definition of “flight restriction zone”

Article 95 – small unmanned surveillance aircraft

In Article 94A there is a height limitation of 400ft for flying drones.

**Airfield restrictions**

“On 13 March 2019, the drone flight restriction zone around airports and airfields changes. The government has introduced a new rule stating that the 1km restriction from the airfield boundary is replaced by a restriction using the airfield’s existing aerodrome traffic zone, which has a radius of either two or two and a half nautical miles and then five kilometres by one kilometre zones starting from the point known as the ‘threshold’ at the end of each of the airfield’s runways. Both zones extend upwards to a height of 2,000 feet above the airfield. It is illegal to fly any drone at any time within these restricted zones unless you have permission from air traffic control at the airport or, if air traffic control is not operational, from the airport itself.” [2]

**Summary:**

“The regulations for recreational unmanned aircraft flights are contained within the Air Navigation Order 2016 (ANO) which is the primary document for all aviation regulations within the UK.  In order to keep the regulations at a proportionate level for these small UAS, a set of specific, simpler, regulations apply to aircraft that have a mass of 20kg or less (which are termed ‘small unmanned aircraft’ within the ANO).

In simple terms, these regulations state that:

* you are responsible for flying your UAS in a safe manner
* you must keep the UAS in your direct sight at all times while it is flying, so that you can ensure that it does not collide with anything, especially other aircraft
* you must not endanger anyone, or anything with your UAS, including any articles that you drop from it
* you must not fly more than 400ft above the surface.  If flying over hilly/undulating terrain or close to a cliff edge, this may be interpreted as being a requirement to remain within a distance of 400ft from the surface of the earth, as shown in the picture below
* you must not fly within the Flight Restriction Zone of a protected aerodrome
* if your UAS weighs more than 7kg, additional rules apply if you fly in certain types of airspace.

If your UAS is fitted with a camera, there are also a number of additional limitations surrounding where you can fly it, and how close you can fly it to other uninvolved people or objects. In order to be able to fly within these areas, or closer than the minimum distances that are in the regulations, you must obtain prior Permission from the CAA to do so.” [3]

# Bibliography

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| [2] | N.A, "Drone Safe," 2019 March 13. [Online]. Available: https://dronesafe.uk/restrictions/. [Accessed 18 September 2020]. |
| [3] | N.A, "CAA," Air Navigation Order 2016 (ANO), 2016. [Online]. Available: https://www.caa.co.uk/Consumers/Unmanned-aircraft/Recreational-drones/Recreational-drone-flights/. [Accessed 18 September 2020]. |