

General Briefing

Set up in March 2017 bringing together a number of community groups who oppose expansion at Heathrow. Our members include residents, NGOs, environmental campaigners, MPs and local authorities from all political parties.

Economic Cost

- In October 2017, the DfT published an updated draft NPS. This revised the estimate of total gross economic benefit to £72.8bn £74.2bn, half of the figure estimated by the Airports Commission.
- The Net Present Value (all costs and benefits) range from just £3.3bn (over 60 years!) to a negative figure of minus £2.2bn.
- The updated NPS shows that Gatwick would deliver greater total economic benefit than Heathrow, of up to £75.3bn.
- There is also an additional £1.5bn of greater passenger benefit from the Gatwick scheme.
- It is unclear what the cost to the taxpayer of the road and rail infrastructure will be. The estimates range from £3.5bn to £18bn. Heathrow has only committed to contributing £1.1bn.
- The draft NPS has not sufficiently addressed the considerable legal, financial and construction risks which are likely to result in the economic benefits being delayed, not materialising as assumed or not materialising at all.

Air Pollution

- The updated draft NPS states that there is a 'high risk' of Heathrow being further in breach of air quality standards whereas the risk at Gatwick is 'low'.
- The Environmental Audit
 Committee said in its February
 2017 report that the Government is still not doing enough to mitigate the air pollution impacts of the planned new runway.
- The revised NPS fails to model the impacts of the construction of a new runway on legal air quality limits.
- The Government's air quality plan remains subject to legal challenge and no effective enforcement has been proposed should air quality improvements not materialise.
- Expansion means an extra 250,000 planes per annum; thus the only way not to exceed legal limits on air pollution will be to limit the number of planes using the third runway, or to offset it by limiting aviation and other industrial activities in the regions.

Community Impacts

- 3,750 homes will have to be either demolished or rendered unlivable to make way for a third runway.
- The revised NPS shows that
 airports outside of London will
 on average handle 8.5% fewer
 passengers in 2050 with a third
 runway at Heathrow. Further, the
 the total number of destinations
 served will actually fall when
 compared to a no expansion
 scenario.
- By 2030, nearly 400,000 more people will fall within the noise contour which is considered to mark the onset of significant community annoyance.
- The draft NPS still does not show where new flight paths will be which means such information will be absent from MPs ahead of the final parliamentary vote.
- The planning process will only be informed by "indicative" flightpaths, possibly to be published in 2019. This means that local communities will not know when, for how long and how much noise they will experience until after the decision to approve a third runway has been set in stone.

Missing Information

- There remain many areas of missing information about the impact of the proposals that must be made publicly available before any parliamentary vote takes place on the final NPS, including:
- The independent financial advisers reports (Para 3.45 of the revised NPS) on the financeability of the scheme without Government support;
- The assumptions used on the charging of landing fees is of significant concern, particularly how this has been factored into the economic benefits analysis and its impact on deliverability;
- Additional noise assessments for the Heathrow Northwest Runway option in 2025, 2026 opening year and 2028 at capacity year;
- Analysis of freight in terms of volume, surface access and air quality impacts;
- A proper assessment of the impact on local community infrastructure and services;
- Any assessment of Brexit and its impact on the future of aviation and airline business models.





