

Air Navigation (Jersey) Law, 2014

52 - Regulation of small-unmanned aircraft

- (1) A person shall not cause or permit any article or animal (whether or not attached to a parachute) to be dropped from a small-unmanned aircraft so as to endanger persons or property.
- (2) The person in charge of a small-unmanned aircraft may only fly the aircraft if reasonably satisfied that the flight can safely be made.
- (3) The person in charge of a small-unmanned aircraft shall maintain direct, unaided visual contact with the aircraft sufficient to monitor its flight path in relation to other aircraft, persons, vehicles, vessels and structures for the purpose of avoiding collisions.
- (4) The person in charge of a small-unmanned aircraft shall not fly the aircraft –
- (a) at a height of more than 400 feet above the surface; or
 - (b) within an aerodrome traffic zone during the notified hours of watch (if any) of the air traffic control unit at that aerodrome unless the permission of the appropriate air traffic control unit has been obtained.
- (5) The person in charge of a small-unmanned aircraft which has a mass of more than 7 kilograms, excluding its fuel but including any articles or equipment installed in or attached to the aircraft at the commencement of its flight, shall not fly the aircraft in Class A, C, D or E airspace unless the permission of the appropriate air traffic control unit has been obtained.
- (6) The person in charge of a small-unmanned aircraft shall not fly the aircraft for the purposes of aerial work except in accordance with a permission granted by the Director.
- (7) The person in charge of a small-unmanned surveillance aircraft shall not fly the aircraft in any of the circumstances described in paragraph (8) except in accordance with a permission issued by the Director.
- (8) The circumstances referred to in paragraph (7) are –
- (a) over or within 150 metres of any congested area;
 - (b) over or within 150 metres of an organised open-air assembly of more than 1,000 persons;
 - (c) within 50 metres of any vessel, vehicle or structure which is not under the control of the person in charge of the aircraft; or
 - (d) subject to paragraphs (9) and (10), within 50 metres of any person.
- (9) Subject to paragraph (10), during take-off or landing, a small-unmanned surveillance aircraft shall not be flown within 30 metres of any person.
- (10) Paragraphs (8)(d) and (9) do not apply to the person in charge of the small-unmanned surveillance aircraft or a person under the control of the person in charge of the aircraft.

(11) In this Article “small-unmanned surveillance aircraft” means a small unmanned aircraft that is equipped to undertake any form of surveillance or data acquisition.

96 - Aerial Work

- (1) Aerial work means any purpose (other than commercial air transport) for which an aircraft is flown if valuable consideration is given or promised in respect of the flight or the purpose of the flight.
- (2) If the valuable consideration referred to in paragraph (1) consists only of remuneration for the services of the pilot, the flight is deemed to be a private flight for the purposes of Part 3.

97 – Aerial Work Operations

- (1) Subject to Articles 98, 99 and 100, an aircraft shall not be used for the purpose of an aerial work operation otherwise than in accordance with the Director’s instructions given under Article 53 and with the specified requirements.
- (2) Before commencing any aerial work operation, the operator of the aircraft shall carry out a risk assessment and shall develop appropriate standard operating procedures to provide guidance to operating staff to ensure a safe means of carrying out the aerial work operation.
- (3) In complying with paragraph (2) the operator shall have regard to –
 - (a) the type of aerial work operation; and
 - (b) the operating environment.
- (4) The operator shall make the standard operating procedures referred to in paragraph (2) available to every employee or person who is engaged or may engage in any aerial work operations conducted by the operator.
- (5) The operator shall ensure that the risk assessment is reviewed and guidance to operating staff kept up to date, taking into account any changes affecting the aerial work operation.

98 – Aerial Application Permission for purposes of Agriculture etc.

- (1) Subject to Article 99, an aircraft shall not be used for the dropping of articles or animals for the purposes of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, or conservation or for training for the dropping of articles for any of such purposes, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of an aerial application permission granted by the Director under this Article.
- (2) An applicant for and holder of an aerial application permission shall make available to the Director if requested, an operations manual containing such information and instructions as may be necessary to enable employees and persons engaged in the operation to perform their duties.
- (3) The operations manual shall include standard operating procedures as described in Article 97(2).

- (4) The holder of an aerial application permission shall make such amendments or additions to the operations manual as the Director may require.

99 – Towing, Picking-up, raising and lowering of Persons, Animals and Articles

- (1) An aircraft in flight shall not, by means external to the aircraft tow any article or pick up, raise, or lower any person, animal, or article –
 - (a) unless there is a certificate of airworthiness issued or rendered valid in respect of that aircraft under the law of the country in which the aircraft is registered and that certificate or the flight manual for the aircraft includes an express provision that it may be used for that purpose; and
 - (b) if it is a helicopter, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permission granted by the Director under this Article or Article 98.
- (2) An aircraft in flight shall not tow any article, other than a glider, at night or when flight visibility is less than one nautical mile.
- (3) The length and combination of towing aircraft, tow rope and article in tow, shall not exceed 150 metres.
- (4) The pilot-in-command of an aircraft which is about to tow a glider must be satisfied, before the towing aircraft takes off that –
 - (a) the tow rope is in good condition and is of adequate and strength for the purpose.
 - (b) the combination of towing aircraft and glider, having regard to its performance in the conditions to be expected on the intended flight and to any obstructions at the place of departure and on the intended route, is capable of safely taking off, reaching, and maintaining a safe height at which to separate the combination.
 - (c) after separation the towing aircraft can make a safe landing at the place of intended destination.
 - (d) signals have been agreed and communication established with persons suitably stationed so as to enable the glider to take off safely; and
 - (e) emergency signals have been agreed between the pilot-in-command of the towing aircraft and the pilot-in-command of the glider, to be used, respectively, by the pilot-in-command of the towing aircraft to indicate that the tow should immediately be released by the glider, and by the pilot-in-command of the glider to indicate that the tow cannot be released.
- (5) An aeroplane shall not launch or pick up tow ropes, banners, or similar articles other than at an aerodrome.
- (6) An applicant for, and holder of, a permission required under paragraph (1) shall make available to the Director, if requested, an operations manual containing such information and instructions as may be necessary to enable employees and persons engaged in the operation to perform their duties.
- (7) The operations manual shall include standard operating procedures referred to in Article 97(2).
- (8) The holder of the permission shall make such amendments or additions to the operations manual as the Director may require.

- (9) A helicopter shall not fly at any height over a congested area at any time when any article, person or animal is suspended from the helicopter.
- (10) A person who is not a member of the flight crew shall not be carried in a helicopter at any time when an article, person or animal is suspended from the helicopter, other than –
 - (a) a task specialist who has duties to perform in connection with the article, person or animal.
 - (b) a person who has been picked up or raised by means external to the helicopter; or
 - (c) a person who it is intended shall be lowered to the surface by means external to the helicopter.
- (11) Nothing in this Article –
 - (a) prohibits the towing in a reasonable manner by an aircraft in flight of any radio aerial, any instrument which is being used for experimental purposes, or any signal, apparatus or article required or permitted under this Law to be towed or displayed by an aircraft in flight; or
 - (b) prohibits the picking up, raising, or lowering of any person, animal, or article in an emergency or for the purpose of saving life.

100 – Dropping of Articles and Animals

- (1) Articles and animals (whether or not attached to a parachute) shall not be dropped, or be permitted to drop, from an aircraft in flight so as to endanger persons or property.
- (2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), articles and animals (whether or not attached to a parachute) shall not be dropped, or be permitted to drop, to the surface from an aircraft flying over Jersey except in accordance with the terms of an aerial application permission granted under Article 98.
- (3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to the dropping of articles by, or with the authority of, the pilot-in-command of the aircraft in any of the following circumstances –
 - (a) the dropping of articles for the purpose of saving life
 - (b) the jettisoning, in case of emergency, of fuel or other articles in the aircraft.
 - (c) the dropping of ballast in the form of fine sand or water.
 - (d) the dropping of articles solely for the purpose of navigating the aircraft in accordance with ordinary practice or with the provisions of this Law.
 - (e) the dropping at an aerodrome of tow ropes, banners, or similar articles towed by aircraft.
 - (f) the dropping of articles for the purposes of public health or as a measure against weather conditions, surface icing or oil pollution, or for training for the dropping of articles for any such purposes, if the articles are dropped with the permission of the Director; or
 - (g) the dropping of wind drift indicators for the purpose of enabling parachute descents to be made if the wind drift indicators are dropped with the permission of the Director.
- (4) Paragraph (2) shall not apply to the lowering of any article or animal from a helicopter to the surface in accordance with Article 99.

147 – Endangering Safety of any Person or Property

A person shall not recklessly or negligently cause or permit an aircraft to endanger any person or property.