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How long does it take to turn a plane around - and what's the fastest way to board?





Time is money, and the clock is ticking CREDIT: GETTY

By Annabel Fenwick Elliott

When it comes to an airport parking space, time is money. So how long does it take to turn a plane around from when it lands to when it takes off again? And what needs to happen during the process? Telegraph Travel spoke to legacy airline British Airways as well as low-cost carrier Norwegian to find out.

How long does the process take?

This depends on a number of factors, and budget airlines tend to have faster turnaround times. Ryanair, for example, takes as little as 25 minute to complete the whole process for a short-haul flight. They managed to cut their time dramatically after removing seatback pockets from their aircraft in 2004. Why? Less time spent cleaning in between flights. It might be annoying for passengers, but it means there's nowhere for them to stuff their rubbish. For British Airways, turnarounds typically take between 50 minutes and an hour on short-haul flights.



For long-haul flights, bigger planes naturally equate to longer turnarounds. For Norwegian, which serves more than 30 destinations and operates an average of 40 daily departures and arrivals from London Gatwick, the procedure for a long-haul turnaround starts an hour before the aircraft arrives at the gate, and takes around 90 minutes in total. For Air France, according to $\underline{\text{Aero News TV}}$, the minimum long-haul turnaround time is higher - two and a half hours.

So what's the process?

Before the aircraft lands

The flight planning team will print off the cargo unloading/re-loading plans so that they're ready to descend upon the plane as soon as it lands.

If the next flight has a new crew, these pilots and cabin staff will be awaiting the arrival of the aircraft. Prior to this, the pilots will have already gone through their pre-flight routines including studying the route of travel and weather conditions, while the cabin crew will have confirmed their expected passenger load, and noted any customers requiring extra assistance.



When the plane arrives

As the aircraft taxis onto stand ground, loaders are on hand to "choc" the aircraft (place stops behind the wheels; this is where the phrase "chocks away" comes from) and connect it to auxiliary power and air-conditioning, so that engine use is minimised.

The loaders then "cone" the aircraft (surround it with cones to protect the wings and engine areas from vehicles that will be servicing the plane), and the turnaround manager connects the air bridge.

As soon as it's safe to do, handlers underneath the wing will start unloading baggage and cargo, as passengers disembark the aircraft. According to Norwegian, it generally takes between 10 and 15 minutes for everyone to get off.

Meanwhile, the cleaning crew will be just behind the last of the passengers, sprucing the cabin up, re-stocking and cleaning the bathrooms, and collecting up all the rubbish. During this time, catering supplies for the next flight will be loaded on.

The tug engages on a British Airways Brussels-bound aircraft CREDIT: STUART BAILEY/BRITISH AIRWAY

Underneath the wing, refuelling of the aircraft begins and passenger baggage arrives via two loaders at either end of the aircraft to help speed up the process

A sizeable team of engineers - Virgin Atlantic have 42 of them stationed at London Heathrow - will be checking the aircraft from tyre to tip, looking out for mechanical issues.

The contents of the loos will be vacuumed into a tank on the back of a truck.

Once the boarding time has been agreed, the outbound pilots and cabin crew will then enter the aircraft and perform their own safety (SEP) and security checks.

The aircraft tug (the vehicle that "pushes back" the aircraft from its stand) arrives ready for when preparations are complete.

Plane money | What aviation careers pay

Air traffic controller - £91,000

The website Career Cast lists the average air traffic controller salary as \$122,410, or around £91,000. That figure corresponds with what UK air traffic controllers have told Telegraph Travel in the past. "The ballpark figure is £80,000," Fran Slater, a NATS Holdings employee, said in 2015. "It varies, depending on whether you are based at a busy tower, or in a key position working with one of the major London airports."

Pilots - £79.000

Career Cast puts the median average salary at \$105,720 (£79,000). But that's not to say that pilots can't earn much more. The British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA) told us last year that, while a typical starting salary is around £36,000, that has the potential to rise to a whopping £140,000.

Flight Attendant - £25,000

According to the website Prospects: "The base pay can vary greatly depending on the airline, as some pay better than others, but you can expect a starting salary between £12,000 to £14,000. To this base rate, you can add an hourly payment you will receive while flying, as well as bonuses for performance and commission for in-flight sales. This can boost your take-home salary to around £20,000 to £25,000 a year."

Baggage handler - £22,000

We spoke to James Collins, Head of Airside Operations at Red Handling, Norwegian's in

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Boarding

According to Boeing, for many airlines the largest factor in turnaround time is the passenger boarding process; and as Telegraph Travel has pointed out previously, the way we currently board planes is slower than it needs to be.

According to various studies, from sources as varied as Northwestern University in Illinois and the Discovery Channel's TV series MythBusters, the following simple approach could save airlines – and passengers – up to 20 minutes of runway faffing on every return flight.

Which method is quickest to board an aircraft?						
Method	Time 🌲	Satisfaction 🛊 🛔				
Back-to-front: Business boarded first, then the zones were boarded starting in the back and moving to the front of the plane.	24:29	19				
Random with assigned seats: Business boarded first, then all rows and all passengers were allowed to board.	17:15	12				
WilMA*: Business boarded first, followed by all window seats, then all middle seats, then all aisle seats.	14:55	102				
WilMA with blocks: Business boarded first, followed by a combination of the back-to-front and WilMA methods; each zone was boarded with the WilMA method, starting in the back.	15:07	105				
No assigned seats: Business boarded first, then all other passengers chose their own seats. $ \\$	14:07	-5				
Reverse pyramid: Business boarded first, followed by a sophisticated cascade of zones spreading from the rear windows.	15:10	113				
* WilMA: Window, Middle then Aisle seats Source: Mythbusters						

Instead of getting passengers to board according to their row, they should board according to their column. Those with a window seat first, followed by those in the middle and, finally, those in the aisle. The "WilMA" method, as it has been dubbed – window, middle, aisle – could cut boarding times by more than 35 per cent, according to Northwestern. Similar savings could be made if WilMA is used to disembark the plane, too, it said.

This could prove lucrative. According to a study conducted on airlines in Europe by AirInsight, for every minute a carrier saves on the ground, operating profit margins increase 0.43 per cent. And according to Boeing, since 1970 the speed at which passengers board planes has actually slowed by more than 50 percent - mainly due to increased passenger carry-on luggage, and what a fiddle it is to stow.

Some airlines have made changes when it comes to boarding in order to accelerate the process, Ryanair - surprise, surprise - being one at the forefront. "Most airlines use air bridges, and customers can only board and disembark through one door, which is a slower process," said a spokesman. "There are a set of airstairs built into the front of our aircraft, which the crew extend and retract, and we use a wheeled set of airstairs at the rear ensuring we can turn our aircraft around in 25 minutes."

Back to the loading crew's procedure. As passengers board the plane, a "loadsheet" is produced to chart the cargo weight and fuel requirements, and to ensure that luggage is evenly

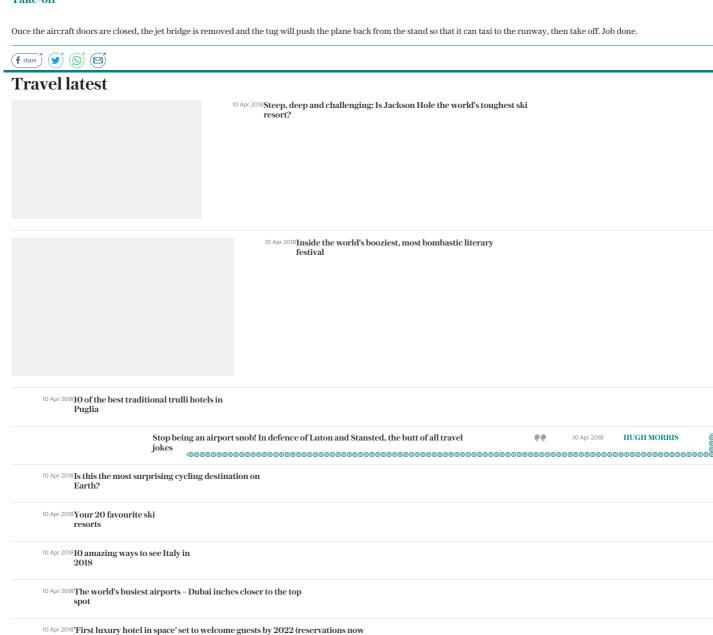
distributed.

Once fuelling has finished, a document is signed confirming that all baggage loaded is accounted for and authorised for travel.

 $The turn around \, manager \, takes \, a \, signed \, copy \, of \, the \, papers \, from \, the \, captain \, and \, leaves \, the \, aircraft.$



Take-off



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