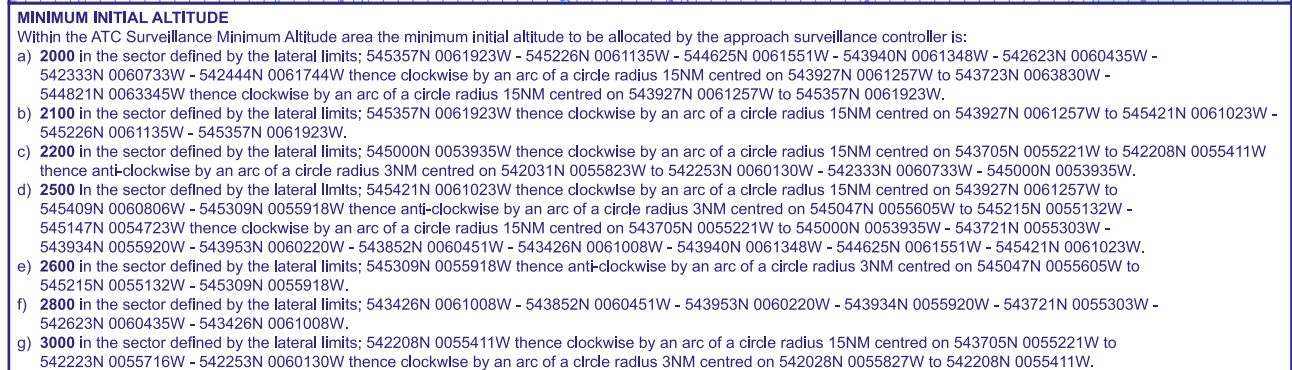


BELFAST ALDERGROVE



The minimum altitude to be allocated by the approach surveillance controller will be either the Minimum Sector Altitude, or **1000** above any fixed obstacles:

- within 5NM of the aircraft, and
- within the sector 15NM ahead of and within 20° either side of the aircraft's track.

Initial Approach
Continue visually or by means of an appropriate approved final approach aid. If not possible proceed at **3000**, or last assigned level if higher to **BEL VOR†**.

Intermediate and Final Approach
Continue visually or by means of an appropriate final approach aid. If not possible follow the Missed Approach Procedure to **BEL VOR†**.

† In all cases where the aircraft returns to the holding facility the procedure to be adopted is the Radio Failure Procedure detailed at ENR 1.1.3.4.

1. Levels shown are based on QNH.
2. Only significant obstacles and dominant spot heights are shown.
3. The minimum levels shown within the ATC Surveillance Minimum Altitude Area are in conformance with the Standard European Rules of the Air - SERA.5015.
4. Minimum Sector Altitudes are based on obstacles and spot heights within 25NM of the Aerodrome Reference Point.
5. Controlled airspace with a base in excess of **5000** or FL55, as appropriate, is not shown.
6. **This chart may only be used for cross-checking of altitudes assigned when in receipt of an ATC Surveillance service.**
7. **When vectoring an aircraft within the Final Approach Vectoring Area descent clearance below the SMAA to the FAVA altitude may only be issued if the aircraft is either established on the final approach track or on an intercept of 40° or less, and in the case of instrument approaches other than SRA is cleared to intercept the final approach track.**
8. Detailed description of FIR, UIR, CTA and TMA see ENR 2.1.
9. Detailed description of ATS airspace organized at the aerodrome see AD 2.17.