

# ENBR - Bergen Flesland

## Overview

Bergen Airport Flesland is the airport of the 2nd biggest city in Norway and covers most of the population in the western side of Norway. The most popular routing is flying over the mountain to Norways main airport at Oslo, but short commuter routes to Stavanger, Bodø, Trondheim, Kristiansand and other cities in Norway are common too. Bergen airport is also serving several European routes to popular vacation routes and important routes to the big hubs in central Europe.

## Available stands

<https://stands.vatsim-scandinavia.org/?icao=ENBRframeless=true>

## Use of stands

Area	Stands	Assigned to
Terminal	15-20 28-32	Domestic flights
	23-32	International schengen flights
	23-27	International non-schengen flights
North Remote Apron	41-46	Passenger remote stands
	47-48	Ambulance flights
South Remote Apron	1-11	Cargo & passenger remote stands
	1	ARC E+ aircraft
Helicopter Terminal	50-56	Offshore helicopter flights

Area	Stands	Assigned to
Technical Apron		Local VFR club, Airlift, Widerøe Hangar
GA Apron		General Aviation
De-Ice Platform	81-84	Business Jets

## IFR clearance

Initial contact is with Clearance Delivery, reporting callsign, stand number, and latest ATIS identification letter and QNH. If unable to follow SID, please advise on initial contact.

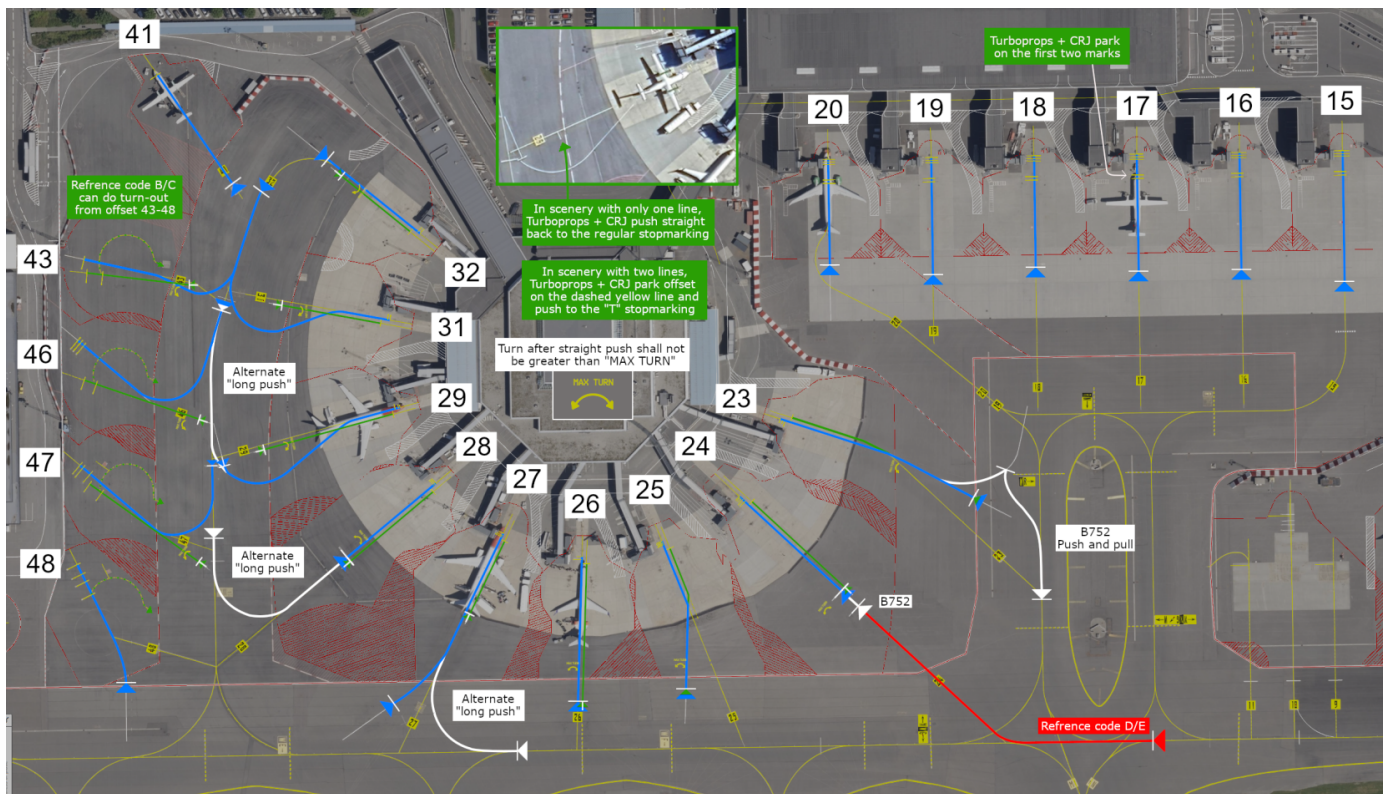
IFR departures with destination ENZV or ENHD shall use BEGOD as first (and only waypoint) in the route on FPL

## Push-back

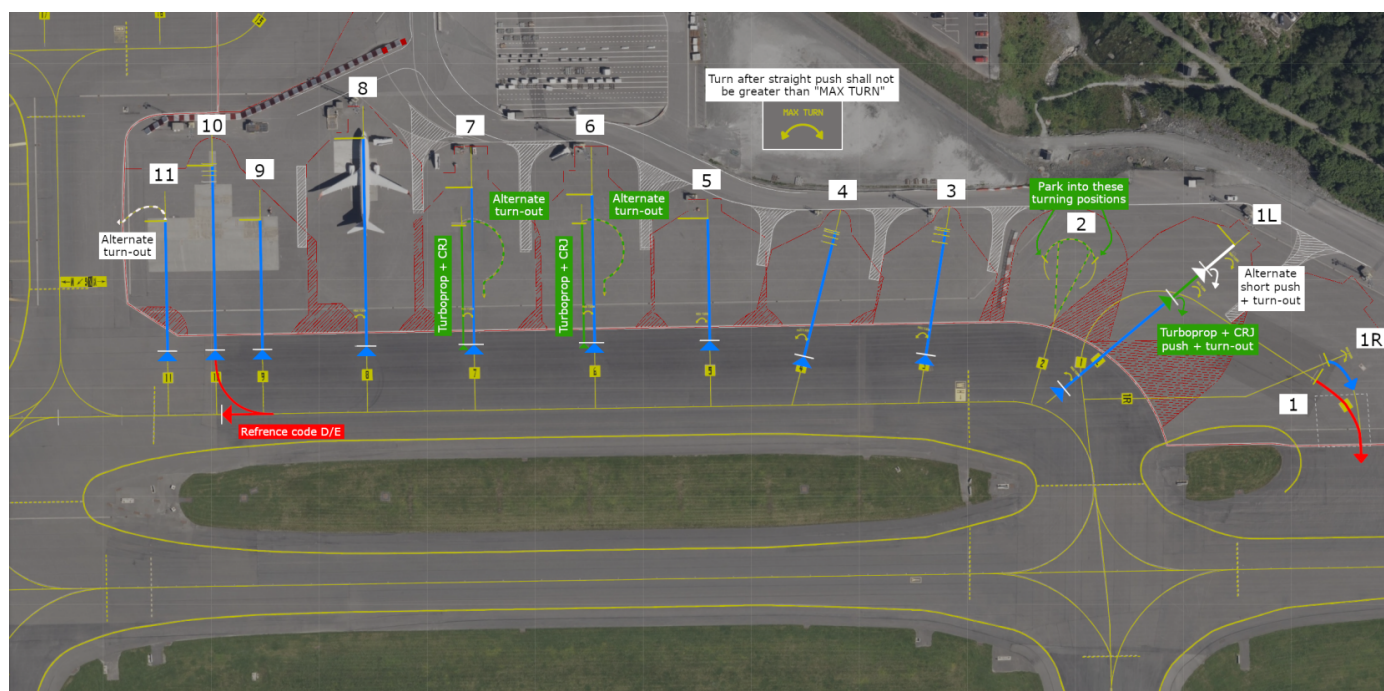
Most of the terminal gates require straight-back pushes. However, a few have turn pushes. In the map overview below, you will access all information:

### Map Overviews

**Terminal + Apron North (Stand 15-48)**



## Apron South (Stand 1-11)



If the stand is not mentioned in the maps, ask the ground controller if you're unsure how to execute the pushback

ATC can deviate from standard procedures if it's more optimal for the current traffic situation. If it's the case you can expect pushback instructions once the pushback clearance is given.

## Taxi

Taxi instructions include the full taxi route, however the runway intersection will normally not be specified. Pilots are expected to taxi to the beginning of the runway; A1 (RWY 17) and A9 (RWY 35).

Aircraft with wake turbulence category light can expect taxi to intersection A2 (RWY 17) and A8 (RWY 35) during busy periods, and A4 (RWY 17) and A6 (RWY 35) when traffic permits.

Helicopters on Heli Apron can expect taxi to intersection A5 (RWY 17) and A6 (RWY 35).

Pilots are encouraged to state (preferably when on TWR frequency):

- Ready (or not ready) for departure, e.g.  
READY [FOR DEPARTURE] (or NOT YET READY)
- Acceptable or desired intersection for departure, e.g.  
ABLE FROM A3 (or A2) (or [REQUIRE] FULL LENGTH)

*Make sure to double-check if you are able to use the runway length from the intersection before requesting it.*

## Runways

There is a single runway available at ENBR, which is runway 17/35.

Helicopters may land on taxiway Y (parallel to the runway) if there are low traffic levels and good visibility conditions.

Important note when landed:

Please vacate the runway fully. This means the whole aircraft has crossed the stop bar line. If the aircraft is partly over and not fully, the consequences are that we might have to send aircraft around or delay them as the runway is not free.

## SIDs

All SIDs are individually numbered for each runway. When receiving your clearance, know that the SID stated is only valid for one runway, in case the controller forgets to state the departure runway. RNAV SIDs at Bergen have an initial climb altitude of 6000ft. If you are unable to follow the published SIDs (old AIRAC, default or non-database freeware aircraft, etc.), request an Omni-directional departure. Omni-directional departures have their own designated SIDs as OMNI3D and OMNI3C. Although it sounds like a normal SID, it's a omni-directional departure. You will find the omni-departure procedures on the chart databases. It is important that you NEVER climb above the initial climb without ATC clearance, as STARs and SIDs cross each other at different altitudes.

## Arrival and STARs

Before or at the initial phase of your descent, you will recessive your clearance for STAR and arrival. The arrivals contain many waypoints and restrictions. We recommend preloading the expected STAR and crosschecking so the correct fixes and restrictions have been loaded before descending. This helps you and the aircraft to plan the optimum descend profile and the start of the desende. Although remember to not start on the STAR unless you have been cleared by the controller.

Do not descend until cleared by the controller. If you receive the arrival clearance or the STAR clearance, this does not mean you have been cleared for descend.

Flesland is using a “Point Merge System”, or PMS. This means that all STARs end up in a “fan” made out of waypoints (RIVIP, GODID, GILVA, NEPAM), in which pilots should always be prepared for a direct routing towards the merge waypoint, 4 in total, in order to ease the workload of approach ATC.

If traffic situation permits, you might get directs along the STAR or at the terminating/transition point. Be prepared to execute direct routings when instructed to.

Study the approach charts, and make sure to always follow altitude and speed restriction, unless otherwise instructed by ATC.

## Approach



All aircraft can expect ILS W approach, unless it has been instructed to expect another type of approach. If unable to perform the ILS approach, advise the approach controller on initial contact.

The last fix of the STAR (or Merge Point) is followed by a transition to the ILS approach for each runway. ATC often replaces these with vectoring, but always be prepared to fly the transition, and do NOT fly direct from the merge point to the Final Approach Fix. If you have no transitions available, inform ATC and request vectoring.

When you are cleared for the approach via GILVA, NEPAM, GODID or RIVIP transition, you are also cleared to continue the descent as long as the restrictions are followed. Usually, the restriction is 4000 feet or above at the transition point, but we recommend as always looking at your chart for the most precise information.

*Following approach types is available in ENBR:*

Runway	Approach types
17	ILS W, LOC W, RNP Z, RNP (AR) E/N/S/W, VOR Helicopter only: ILS Y, LOC Y, RNP 139
35	ILS W, LOC W, RNP Z, RNP (AR) E/N/W, VOR Helicopter only: ILS Y, LOC Y, RNP 043

Unless other instructions have been given from ATC, it's expected that pilots maintains minimum 160 KT IAS until 4 NM from THR. ATC shall be informed if you are unable to comply with this.

- Notes:
- 1. RNP (AR) approaches are only to be considered to be used at a low-traffic level. RNP Z is available on request.
  - 2. Visual approaches are also available and shall not fly below 2000 feet until established on final. Expect direct to respective points in the visual approach chart when planning for visual approach.

## Direct routings

In Norway, direct routings are often used. Both arriving and departing traffic should be prepared to fly direct the end of SIDs, STAR Merge Points, and airspace border fixes. Make sure you have your filed route and waypoint page available to quickly accommodate direct routings.

# Communications

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You can always check online positions and sectors by visiting [vatglasses.uk](https://vatglasses.uk)

ENBR\_ATIS - Flesland ATIS - 125.250

ENBR\_DEL - Flesland Delivery - 123.400

ENBR\_GND - Flesland Ground - 121.900

ENBR\_TWR - Flesland Tower - 119.100

ENBR\_W\_APP - Flesland Approach West - 121.000

ENBR\_E\_APP - Flesland Approach East - 125.000

ENBR\_D\_APP - Flesland Director - 118.850

ENSV\_CTR - Polaris Control (Stavanger ACC) - 120.655

ENSV\_N\_CTR - Polaris Control (Stavanger ACC north) - 124.705

ENOR\_CTR - Polaris Control (Bandbox) - 125.500

ENOR\_S\_CTR - Polaris Control (Bandbox South/Covering ENOS+ENSV AoR) - 121.550

ENOR\_SC\_CTR - Polaris Control (Bandbox South Central/Covering

ENOS+ENSV+ENBD\_S - 134.515

ENRC\_S\_CTR - Flesland Tower (Bodø Remote Tower Center) - 118.425

Note: Other sectors and frequencies could be used during major events for a more sufficient sector splits in Polaris ACC

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