

GTech Surveys Limited

Post-Construction Television Signal Survey

Oldham Street

Planning Condition 24

CHANGE HISTORY

Issue	Date	Details of Changes
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Author: G Phillips		Reviewer: O Lloyd

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GTech Surveys Limited

GTech Surveys Limited is a Midlands based broadcast and telecommunications consultancy conducting projects throughout the entire UK. We undertake mobile phone network, television and radio reception surveys (pre- and post-construction signal surveys), conduct broadcast interference and reception investigations, and support telecommunications planning work for wind energy developers, construction companies, architects, broadcasters and Local Planning Authorities.

In addition to radio interference modelling services and television reception surveys, we produce EIA and ES Telecommunications Chapters (also known as an 'Electronic Interference Chapter'); satisfying the requirements of Part 5, Regulation 18 (Parts 5a and 5b) of The Town and Country Planning EIA Regulations 2017. We peer review ES and EIA work, liaising with telecommunications providers (Arqiva, BT etc.) and advise developers with respect to associated Section 106 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) and Section 75 (Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997) agreements.

GTech Surveys Limited is a consultant member of the Trade Association for Content Delivery - (Confederation of Aerial Industries Ltd - CAI) and the RDI - the digital sector's professional body and trade organisation. We are listed on Constructionline and verified as a Safety Schemes in Procurement (SSIP) member by Safety Management Advisory Services (SMAS), making us compliant with the industry standard PAS 91:2013 + A1:2017.

Professional broadcast trained project engineers deliver, and supply QBE insured technical products to support planning applications, discharge planning conditions (including S106 Agreements) and for due diligence. For more information about GTech Surveys Limited please visit our website - www.gtechsurveys.com



GTech Surveys Ltd.
Accountancy House,
4 Priory Road,
Kenilworth,
Warwickshire,
CV8 1LL.

T: +44(0) 1926 744771



Executive Summary

A post-construction signal survey and reception impact assessment has been undertaken to determine the effects on local television reception arising from the completed Oldham Street development. The work has been conducted to discharge the associated planning condition (number 24);

The impact of the development on television signal reception within the potential impact area identified in the Desktop Study by GTech Surveys Limited, the submitted letter dated 11th May 2018 and the Baseline Television and Television Reception Impact Assessment as approved by the City Council as local planning authority under application reference CDN/19/0327 on 19 October 2018 shall be assessed within one month of the practical completion of the development or before the development is first occupied, whichever is the sooner, and at any other time during the construction of the development if requested in writing by the City Council as local planning authority in response to identified television signal reception problems within the potential impact area. The study shall identify such measures necessary to maintain at least the pre-existing level and quality of signal reception identified in the approved assessment. The measures identified must be carried out either before the building is first occupied or within one month of the study being submitted to the City Council as local planning authority, whichever is the earlier.

During August 2015, a pre-construction reception study was undertaken and concluded that television interference was unlikely to occur as a result of the proposed development.

During April 2022, the survey area was visited to assess the post-construction reception conditions and to determine if the Oldham Street development had caused any signal or reception degradation. Whilst it has not been possible to compare the pre-construction reception data to the post-construction reception data (because all the Winter Hill transmitter parameters have changed since the August 2015 broadcast situation), it has been concluded that in its current form, through the assessment of available signal levels and qualities, the development has had a neutral effect upon the reception of television services for local residents. No interference has been identified and consequently no mitigation measures for the restoration of television reception is required.

The post-construction survey and television reception assessment was undertaken to discharge planning condition 24.

1 - Introduction

This report details the findings of a comprehensive study to determine the effects the Oldham Street development has had on local television reception to satisfy the requirements of an associated planning condition;

24. The impact of the development on television signal reception within the potential impact area identified in the Desktop Study by GTech Surveys Limited, the submitted letter dated 11th May 2018 and the Baseline Television and Television Reception Impact Assessment as approved by the City Council as local planning authority under application reference CDN/19/0327 on 19 October 2018 shall be assessed within one month of the practical completion of the development or before the development is first occupied, whichever is the sooner, and at any other time during the construction of the development if requested in writing by the City Council as local planning authority in response to identified television signal reception problems within the potential impact area. The study shall identify such measures necessary to maintain at least the pre-existing level and quality of signal reception identified in the approved assessment. The measures identified must be carried out either before the building is first occupied or within one month of the study being submitted to the City Council as local planning authority, whichever is the earlier.

A signal reception survey has been conducted to assess the post-construction reception conditions around the site.

During August 2015, a pre-construction television reception impact assessment was undertaken by GTech Surveys Limited to assess the possible reception impacts within the study area.

During April 2022, the study area was visited to assess the post-construction reception conditions and to determine if the development had caused any signal or reception degradation. During the survey, signal measurements were undertaken to record the current reception conditions and signal levels. Analysis has been undertaken to assess the differences between the pre-construction and post-construction survey data and to determine the impacts of the development upon local television reception conditions. The effects on digital terrestrial television and digital satellite television reception have been assessed. This report concludes summing the overall effects the development has had on television reception for local residents.

This report follows the following structure:

Chapter 1 introduces the work and the associated planning requirement

Chapter 2 describes the pre-construction and post-construction television services in the survey area; the locations of local transmitters, the situation regarding the ongoing digital television upgrade project, the orientation of incoming signals etc.

Chapter 3 describes the pre-construction and post-construction television reception conditions around the development and within the survey area from the results of the April 2022 post-construction survey and August 2015 pre-construction assessment

Chapter 4 identifies any differences between the pre-construction and post-construction survey data

Chapter 5 identifies any suitable mitigation circumstances and measures for any potentially affected television user

Chapter 6 presents the conclusion

This study was undertaken in April 2022. The report also details the existing reception conditions for future reference.

2 - Pre-Construction and Post-Construction Television Services

Pre-Construction Television Broadcast Services

Terrestrial Television Services

The area around the Site is no longer served by analogue television transmissions due to the completed Digital Television Switchover. All analogue services were switched off in the Granada television region during 2009.

Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) - Freeview

The survey area was served by DTT services (Granada TV region) from the Winter Hill transmitter (grid reference SD 66053 14463), on a bearing of 310° (with respect to true north) and 24km away. The transmitter is shown with respect to the proposed development in Figure 1. Technical transmission information for each service at the aforementioned transmitter site is detailed in Table A, found in the Appendix - *Television Transmission Frequencies*.

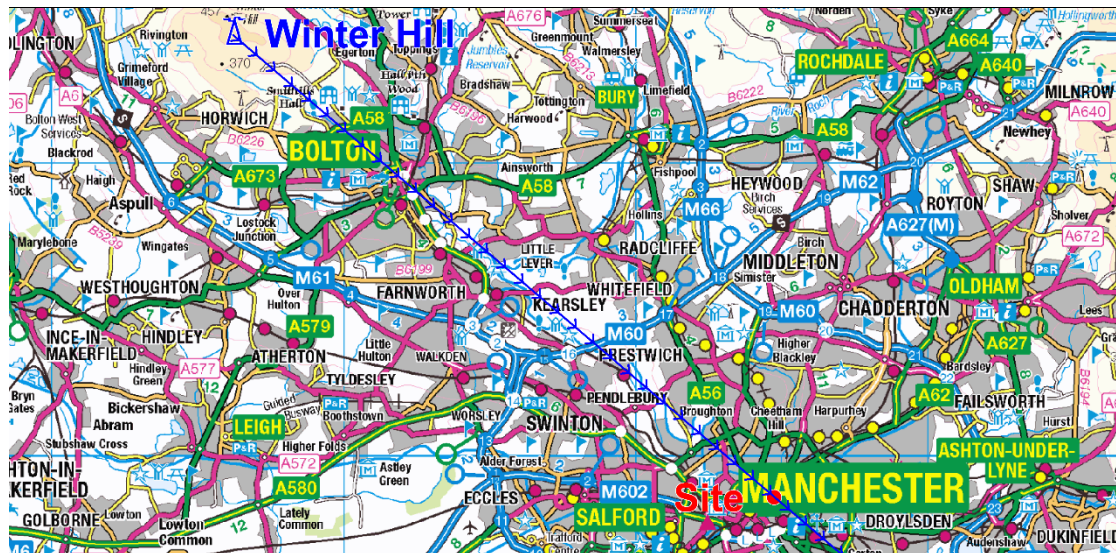


Figure 1 - The Location of the Winter Hill Transmitter, the Site and the direction of the incoming DTT signals at the Site

Non-Terrestrial Television Services (Digital Satellite Television)

For the reception of the 28.2 degrees east ASTRA satellite cluster (Freesat and Sky services), dish elevations of 22.9 degrees are required at this latitude. Optimal receive dish azimuths are 143.8 degrees with respect to true north.

Post-Construction Television Broadcast Services

Analogue Terrestrial Television

The area around the development is still not served by analogue television transmissions.

Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) - Freeview

The area is still served by DTT services from the Winter Hill transmitter. Since the pre-construction study, significant changes occurred to terrestrial television transmissions from the Winter Hill transmitter due to the introduction of new 4G mobile phone networks. Technical transmission information for each service at the aforementioned transmitter site is detailed in Table B, found in the Appendix - *Television Transmission Frequencies*.

Up to date technical information regarding the Granada TV region and Winter Hill transmitter group can be found on the Digital UK website - <http://www.digitaluk.co.uk>

Non-Terrestrial Television Services - Freesat & Sky

For the reception of the 28.2 degrees east ASTRA satellite cluster, dish elevations of 22.9 degrees are still required at this latitude. Optimal receive dish azimuths are still 143.8 degrees with respect to true north.

3 - Pre-Construction and Post-Construction Signal Surveys and Findings

Pre-Construction Survey Overview

During August 2015, a pre-construction television reception impact assessment was undertaken by GTech Surveys Limited to assess the possible reception impacts within the study area. No baseline survey was conducted. The findings of the assessment concluded that;

Due to proximity of the transmitter with respect to the study area, reception conditions are expected to be optimal. Whilst the study area is densely cluttered, reception conditions around the proposed development are expected to be excellent and interference is likely to be minimal. Freeview's coverage checker indicates that coverage throughout the area is excellent and the technical quality of the received signals would be very good. In this location, all terrestrial antenna systems will be orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, on a bearing of 311 degrees with respect to true north.

It is expected that digital satellite television reception around the proposed development if is currently free from interference, on the provision that any satellite dishes are mounted in locations where line of sight views to the serving satellites are clear. During the installation of dishes, signals levels would have been assessed to ensure that good reception is possible.

Post-Construction Survey Overview

The survey was undertaken during April 2022. 10 locations were visited in areas identified in Figure 2 and signal measurements were undertaken to assess the quality and availability of terrestrial television services. These locations are identified in Figure 2 and the measurements are detailed in Appendix - *Post-Construction Signal Survey Measurements*. The following data was recorded:

Field strength and technical signal measurements of DTT transmissions from the Winter Hill transmitter

Viewing preference (choice of television transmitter) of residents in all areas visited

All television measurements were carried out using a log-periodic receive antenna, mounted on GTech Surveys's broadcast survey vehicle, at a receive height of 10m AGL (industry standard height for such work - used to mimic standard aerial installation height on domestic properties).

During the survey, no assessment was made of reception conditions within viewers' homes. Survey procedures, signal measurements and the survey equipment used are detailed in the Appendix.

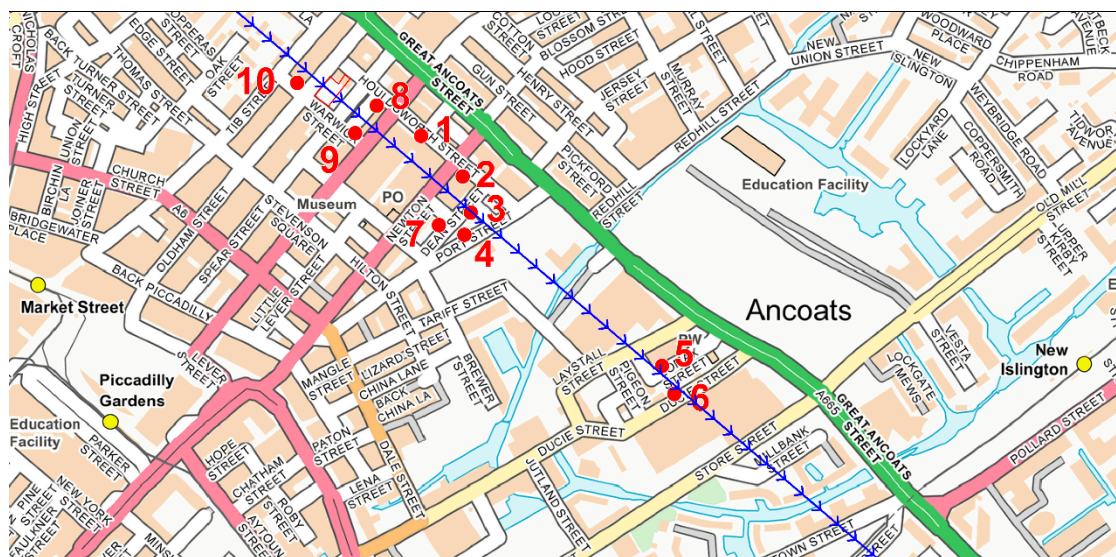


Figure 2 - Surveyed Locations. The blue arrow indicates the direction of the incoming DTT signals from the Winter Hill transmitter

Survey Results and Observations

In general, building use around the development was mainly for commercial and residential use. Whilst at times not easily viable from street level, all signal receive antenna systems are mounted on rooftops, ensuring optimal reception conditions. All terrestrial television antennas are directed towards the Winter Hill transmitter.

Analogue Terrestrial Television

Due to the completed Digital Television Switchover, analogue television signals are no longer available in the study area.

Digital Terrestrial Television - Freeview

DTT services were available at all surveyed locations from the Winter Hill transmitter. At all locations, received signal levels were well in excess of recommended minimum amounts and the technical quality of received signals was found to be good¹. DTT services currently provide good coverage and service throughout the study area.

Digital Satellite Television - Freesat & Sky

During the survey, it was noted that approximately 30% of households in the survey area had satellite signal receiving antenna equipment in place.

¹ - Signal levels as specified by the *Code of Practice Confederation of Aerial Industries (CAI) COP 01 - Installation of Terrestrial and Satellite TV Reception Systems (MDU & Commercial)*, CAI, January 2021

Additional technical information regarding the Freeview signal can be found in the Appendix - *An Overview of Signal Measurements*

4 - Analysis between Pre-Construction and Post-Construction Survey Reception Data

No baseline data exists from the 2015 reception impact assessment, but possible reception impacts and effects are discussed below.

Analogue Television Services

A comparison between pre-construction and current analogue reception conditions was not possible because no analogue services were present during the 2015 pre-construction assessment work.

Digital Terrestrial Television Services

Due to the complex and widespread changes that have been made at the Winter Hill transmitter as a result of spectrum clearance for 4G mobile phone use, no assessments can be made with respect to how the reception environment has changed since the pre-construction and post-construction time period; the entire suite of digital television transmissions from the Winter Hill transmitter changed in 2018. However, based on signal measurements, levels are above recommended minimum amounts and as such the development has had a neutral effect upon the quality of received television signals within the survey area.

Overall, the survey work has indicated that digital terrestrial television services have not been disrupted by signal interference generated by the development.

Digital Satellite Television - Freesat & Sky

Unless interference has been reported, it is unlikely that the development has adversely impacted the reception of digital satellite television services such as Sky and Freesat.

Overall, the survey work has indicated that digital satellite television services have not been disrupted by signal interference generated by the development.

Summary of Post-Construction Survey Findings after Data Analysis

Broadcast platform	Has interference occurred?	Mitigation required?
Analogue TV	N/A	N/A
DTT - Freeview	No	No
Digital Satellite TV - Freesat & Sky	Not possible to verify, but unlikely	No

Table 1 - Summary of Television Interference

Actual Effects on Television Reception - Conclusions

Interference to analogue television reception was not possible

Interference to DTT service reception has not occurred

Interference to digital satellite television reception is unlikely to have occurred

5 - Mitigation Measures

With respect to the requirement of mitigation, planning condition 24 states;

The impact of the development on television signal reception within the potential impact area identified in the Desktop Study by GTech Surveys Limited, the submitted letter dated 11th May 2018 and the Baseline Television and Television Reception Impact Assessment as approved by the City Council as local planning authority under application reference CDN/19/0327 on 19 October 2018 shall be assessed within one month of the practical completion of the development or before the development is first occupied, whichever is the sooner, and at any other time during the construction of the development if requested in writing by the City Council as local planning authority in response to identified television signal reception problems within the potential impact area. The study shall identify such measures necessary to maintain at least the pre-existing level and quality of signal reception identified in the approved assessment. The measures identified must be carried out either before the building is first occupied or within one month of the study being submitted to the City Council as local planning authority, whichever is the earlier.

However, as no television interference has been identified, no mitigation measures are required to restore the reception of television services.

6 - Conclusions

A post-construction signal survey has been performed to assess the possible effects and impacts on the reception of television broadcast services from the Oldham Street development, as required in planning condition 24.

The impact of the development on television signal reception within the potential impact area identified in the Desktop Study by GTech Surveys Limited, the submitted letter dated 11th May 2018 and the Baseline Television and Television Reception Impact Assessment as approved by the City Council as local planning authority under application reference CDN/19/0327 on 19 October 2018 shall be assessed within one month of the practical completion of the development or before the development is first occupied, whichever is the sooner, and at any other time during the construction of the development if requested in writing by the City Council as local planning authority in response to identified television signal reception problems within the potential impact area. The study shall identify such measures necessary to maintain at least the pre-existing level and quality of signal reception identified in the approved assessment. The measures identified must be carried out either before the building is first occupied or within one month of the study being submitted to the City Council as local planning authority, whichever is the earlier.

The study has focused on the television broadcast platforms that could possibly be affected by the development; digital terrestrial television and digital satellite television services. During the survey work, to assess the possible impacts to local television reception, 10 locations were visited which were located in and near to the theoretical signal shadow zone.

Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) - Freeview

DTT reception is robust and coverage is good in the survey area. All services received were above minimum required levels for coverage. The survey work has indicated that Freeview services have not been disrupted by signal interference generated by the development.

Digital Satellite Television

The development is unlikely to have had any adverse effect upon the reception of digital satellite television services such as Freesat and Sky.

Overall, from this assessment it has been concluded that the development (in its current state) has had a neutral effect upon the reception of television broadcast services for local residents. No mitigation measures are required, and no interference has been created for any television broadcast platform. This report can be used to discharge planning condition 24.

APPENDIX

Television Transmitter Frequency Tables

Post-Construction Signal Survey Measurements

An Overview of Signal Measurements

Survey Equipment

Calculation of Received Field Strength

Survey Equipment

Mapping Data

Television Transmitter Frequency Tables

Digital TV Multiplex	Multiplex Operator	UHF Channel Number *	Channel Frequency Fc (MHz) **	Transmitter Power (kW)
BBC A	BBC	62-	802.000	100.0
D3&4	Digital 3 & 4	59	778.000	100.0
BBC B	BBC	54-	737.833	100.0
SDN	SDN	58	770.000	100.0
Arqiva A	Arqiva	61-	793.833	100.0
Arqiva B	Arqiva	55	746.000	100.0
COM7 (HD)	Arqiva	31	554.000	25.7
COM8 (HD)	Arqiva	37	602.000	22.6

Table A - 2015 Winter Hill Digital Terrestrial Television Services

Digital TV Multiplex	Multiplex Operator	UHF Channel Number *	Channel Frequency Fc (MHz) **	Transmitter Power (kW)
BBC A	BBC	32	562.000	100.0
D3&4	Digital 3 & 4	34	578.000	100.0
BBC B - HD	BBC	35	586.000	100.0
SDN	SDN	29	538.000	100.0
Arqiva A	Arqiva	49	698.000	100.0
Arqiva B	Arqiva	37	602.000	100.0
COM7 (HD)	Arqiva	55	746.000	22.9

Table B - 2022 Winter Hill Digital Terrestrial Television Services

Public Service Broadcaster (PSB) Digital Multiplexes
Commercial (COM) Digital Multiplexes

* - Digital multiplexes with a "+" or "-" sign operate with a frequency offset making the channel frequency + or - 167 kHz.

** - The nominal channel frequency, Fc (in Megahertz) of the multiplex can be calculated using $F_c = 8n + 306$, where 'n' is the UHF channel number.

Post-Construction Signal Survey Measurements

Measurement Point Number	Channel Frequency Service	32	34	35	29	49	37	55
		562.00	578.00	586.00	538.00	698.00	602.00	746.00
		BBC A	D3&4	BBC B	SDN	Arqiva A	Arqiva B	COM7
1	FS	92.0	98.7	93.7	98.3	96.2	96.6	86.2
	CSI	23.2	21.4	-	20.2	21.8	24.7	-
	MER	32.9	31.7	-	31.2	31.6	31.3	-
2	FS	97.1	95.8	95.9	97.9	93.2	94.2	86.7
	CSI	20.7	18.8	-	25.3	26.5	19.4	-
	MER	33.0	33.1	-	32.3	33.9	33.3	-
3	FS	96.9	96.8	96.3	96.7	95.5	99.2	90.4
	CSI	24.2	29.4	-	25.2	23.3	21.7	-
	MER	31.8	31.0	-	32.9	31.8	32.3	-
4	FS	94.9	90.2	94.6	95.6	94.4	89.6	90.7
	CSI	27.0	26.0	-	21.3	21.0	28.4	-
	MER	32.6	33.3	-	32.6	32.3	32.4	-
5	FS	93.8	93.8	98.8	91.3	95.3	97.0	88.0
	CSI	22.7	28.1	-	23.1	21.1	30.4	-
	MER	32.2	33.0	-	33.2	30.2	31.2	-
6	FS	96.2	92.3	96.5	96.1	94.9	97.6	85.9
	CSI	20.4	19.9	-	23.8	25.3	24.2	-
	MER	32.4	32.8	-	33.3	30.7	31.9	-
7	FS	92.8	99.0	96.5	97.8	95.7	96.4	85.7
	CSI	21.1	21.3	-	16.8	20.6	23.7	-
	MER	32.2	32.8	-	31.1	30.4	30.2	-
8	FS	97.6	96.0	97.7	92.7	100.5	94.7	86.8
	CSI	21.1	19.8	-	24.4	23.7	18.3	-
	MER	33.4	32.0	-	32.2	32.9	32.2	-
9	FS	96.0	97.0	99.5	98.6	96.3	102.7	88.7
	CSI	24.2	29.2	-	23.1	21.8	20.5	-
	MER	31.8	32.1	-	32.2	31.1	32.4	-
10	FS	92.9	92.5	94.5	96.5	100.5	90.2	90.4
	CSI	26.8	23.9	-	20.4	20.3	27.6	-
	MER	33.2	32.4	-	33.0	30.5	31.3	-

Table C - 2022 Technical Measurements of Winter Hill Digital Television Services

Key -

Frequencies listed in MHz

Field strength (FS) values indicated in dB μ V/m

Channel Status Information (CSI) %

Modulation Error Ratio (MER) dB

An Overview of Signal Measurements

The first and easiest parameter to check is signal level (also referred to as amplitude or terminated signal strength). In many cases this gives a good indication of the available decoding margin, or the extent of any shortfall.

At the receiver input, the terminated level of a DTT signal is measured in the usual units of dB μ V (a maximum signal level of 70 dB μ V and a minimum signal level of 50 dB μ V). It is helpful to understand that the level of a DTT signal represents the total power of all the carriers in the Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (COFDM) signal and not the level of each individual COFDM carrier. For satisfactory reception of digital signals, it is important the signals applied to the receiver are within these ranges. These maximum and minimum levels define a so-called window of operation for the receiver.

Common practice dictates that in order to measure the quality of a received DTT signal we have to look at one or more of the following parameters: Bit-Error Rate (BER), Channel BER (CBER), Carrier-to-Noise Ratio (CNR) and Modulation Error Ratio (MER). The Channel State Information (CSI) feature available in DTT measurement equipment is a very valuable tool providing additional insight into the quality of reception in a typical domestic or professional DTT installation.

Using the BER alone is an ill-advised “hit-or-miss” strategy because of the 'cliff-edge effect' characteristic of any digital TV system. A BER reading below the reference quasi error free (QEF) value of 2×10^{-4} might wrongly lead us to conclude that the receiving conditions are satisfactory.

However, the BER provides a very narrow signal measurement range. Even for vanishingly small BER readings, a small drop in the level of received DTT signal can push the DTT receiver over the digital cliff edge beyond the point of system failure. The CBER is closely related to the BER providing a wider signal measurement range. Depending on the type(s) of unknown disturbance(s) affecting our DTT installation (noise, co-channel or adjacent PAL, co-channel DTT, etc.), the CBER corresponding to the reference QEF BER of 2×10^{-4} varies between 4 and 7 in 100 [1]. Unfortunately, the CBER is not a reliable indicator of how far the digital cliff edge is.

DTT engineers need a tool with a wide measurement range that solves the shortcomings of the BER and CBER. This measurement tool should provide some estimate of the noise margin of the DTT installation. A first candidate comes to mind: CNR or, alternatively, its sibling the MER.

The CNR is defined as the ratio of the average RF power of the DTT signal to the power of the noise present in the UHF channel. Similarly, the MER is defined as the ratio of the average power of the DTT signal to the average power of the constellation errors. It can therefore be used to give a more direct indication of decoding margin when, as is often the case, there is co-channel

interference as well as noise in the channel. The higher the MER value, the **better** the reception conditions. Our measurement equipment provides a maximum MER measurement value of up to 35 dB.

In situations where there is no multipath propagation so that the channel frequency response remains reasonably flat, CNR and MER are in principle the same thing. In practice, the accuracy of the measured CNR is limited by the noise floor of the measurement equipment and by the presence of other disturbances on adjacent UHF channels. Likewise, both the receiver's noise floor and other issues resulting from its practical implementation degrade the MER estimate.

Channel State Information (CSI)

Some flavour of CSI is used internally by all commercial DTT receivers to achieve the recommended target system performance². The CSI counts the effect of both the noise present in the channel and the shape of the transmission channel itself. In other words, the CSI gives a measure of the reliability of the received DTT signal. We measure the average of the CSI across the UHF channel occupied by the DTT signal. The higher the percentage value of CSI, the **less** reliable DTT reception is.

As explained, the CSI can be used as a means to measure the noise margin in a DTT installation. Let us call CSI_{QEF} the percentage CSI measured at the point where the measurement equipment displays the reference QEF BER. The noise margin in dB is then approximately given by –

$$NM \text{ (dB)} = \frac{CSI_{QEF} - CSI}{2.6}$$

This empirical approximation represents a good estimate for NM below 8dB. The CSI alone, on the other hand, has a wider measurement range, providing meaningful results for NM of up to 15dB.

² - J. Lago-Fernández, "Using Channel State Information (CSI) to Characterize DVB-T Reception", IBC, Amsterdam, 12-17 September 2002

Survey Equipment

1 x Promax Prolink 4C Premium – Serial Number PK4COPAB11B /
060419030005 Running firmware version 2.47

1 x Sony Wide screen CRT Reference Receiver KV-16TIU – Serial Number
4014480

1 x Professional Broadcast Wideband Log Periodic 8 element antenna –
Amphenol Jaybeam (details below)

**Amphenol JAYBEAM**

468-860 MHz

A Log Periodic antenna designed for UHF Broadcast, TETRA and Cellular communications applications. This antenna is often used in a stacked array to form a rugged, high power, extended range antenna. Produced to the highest quality standards, these robust antenna designs will insure reliable operation in harsh environmental conditions.

Replace "x" with desired model number option.

LPU/Rx
V-Pol or H-Pol | Log Periodic | 70° | 7.9 dBd

Electrical Characteristics		
Frequency band	468-860 MHz	
Model number options (x)	Model Number LPU/R-N LPU/R-7/16	Connector type N-Female 7/16-DIN Female
Polarization	Vertical or Horizontal	
Horizontal beamwidth	70°	
Gain	7.9 dBd	
Impedance	50Ω	
VSWR	<1.3:1	
Maximum power	250 W	
Connector type	see model number options above	
Lightning protection	DC grounded	
Mechanical Characteristics		
Materials	Aluminium Alloy	
Dimensions (Length x Width)	1210 x 320 mm	47.6 x 12.6 in
Weight without bracket	3.5 kg	7.7 lbs
Mounting Options		
Mounting	Mounting bracket included to fit 38-50 mm dia. pipe.	



Technical Specification for an Amphenol Jaybeam Professional Broadcast Wideband Log Periodic 8-Element Antenna

All RF cables, interconnects and systems of professional quality and calibrated to determine feeder losses and antenna gains. These are factored into the results, providing accurate descriptions of actual field strength values at 10m AGL for each surveyed location – see *Calculation of Received Field Strength*

Calculation of Received Field Strength

The Field Strength (dBμV/m) is derived from the Terminated Level (dBμV) as measured at the input of the Promax measurement receiver in the survey vehicle.

Field Strength (dBμV/m) = Terminated Level (dBμV) – Aerial Gain (a) + Dipole Factor (b) + Feeder Loss (c)

where -

Dipole Factor (to matched load)	(b)	$20\text{Log}\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)$ <i>Where λ = Transmission Wavelength (m)</i>
Feeder Loss	(c)	3 dB
Aerial Gain (dB _{dipole})	(a)	10 dB

Mapping Data

This report includes mapping and mapping data provided by Ordnance Survey (OS), under the terms of the Open Government Licence, OS data Crown copyright and database copyright (2021).

DISCLAIMER

This Report was completed by GTech Surveys Limited on the basis of a defined programme of work and terms and conditions agreed with the Client. We confirm that in preparing this Report we have exercised all reasonable skill and care taking into account the project objectives, the agreed scope of works, prevailing site conditions and the degree of manpower and resources allocated to the project.

GTech Surveys Limited accepts no responsibility to any parties whatsoever, following the issue of the Report, for any matters arising outside the agreed scope of the works. This work was conducted under GTech Surveys Limited's standard terms and conditions which can be found on our website.

This Report is issued in confidence to the Client and GTech Surveys Limited have no responsibility to any third parties to whom this Report may be circulated, in part or in full, and any such parties rely on the contents of the report solely at their own risk.

The UK's terrestrial television networks are highly complex engineering systems and are constantly being modified, re-designed, upgraded and maintained. The reception conditions detailed in this report were those prevailing at the time of the survey in the survey area. Engineering work at transmitter sites, weather conditions and the time of the year will influence the quality and coverage of terrestrial services and their susceptibility to interference. Whilst every effort was made to accurately measure and assess the available television transmissions and services at the time of the survey, GTech Surveys Limited cannot assume that any part of the television broadcast network or transmission from any transmitter was operating in required specification or correctly to any design criteria. The signal measurements undertaken during the survey work were used to define the possible impacts to television reception for this project. Although best practice has been applied in understanding the potential impacts, due to the complex nature of the subject, GTech Surveys Limited is not accountable in anyway whatsoever if unpredicted impacts occur at any location anywhere in the survey area.

Modelling parameters assume that all installed UHF antenna systems are mounted at least 10m AGL and installed to a modern standard, with all components meeting CAI quality standards. Antennas mounted at lower heights and poor-quality installations will be more prone to the effects of interference from external sources and as such, reception conditions to installations with the aforementioned characteristics have not been accounted for in any impact modelling. Consequently, properties with such installations may be prone to interference effects that have not been identified. Such installations are commonly found in camping and caravan parks, on bungalows and properties where it is not possible to attach an antenna to the exterior roof. Antennas mounted in lofts are also more prone to interference effects arising from the signal attenuation caused by roofing materials. Again, reception conditions to properties with the aforementioned antenna installation characteristics have not been accounted for in any impact modelling and as such, properties with these installations may be prone to interference effects that have not been identified.

Digital terrestrial television (Freeview) coverage may vary as a result of engineering works or any frequency changes authorised by Ofcom. We advise that consumers always check future reception predictions (<http://www.digitaluk.co.uk/coveragechecker/>) before buying TV equipment. GTech Surveys Limited, Ofcom and Digital UK are not responsible for household TV reception arrangements.

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