

Terrestrial Television and Radio Baseline Survey Report

C2 The Birtles

Muse Places Limited and Wythenshawe Community Housing Group

November 2025

PLANNING SOLUTIONS FOR:

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ADMINISTRATION PAGE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Report Purpose

Pager Power has been commissioned to investigate the potential impact of the proposed building development, C2 The Birtles, upon terrestrial television and radio reception in the surrounding area. The proposed development will be located in Wythenshawe, Manchester.

Findings

Terrestrial Television

- The development is within the coverage area for the Winter Hill television transmitter. The baseline survey confirmed it was the main transmitter serving the area.
- Any interference would be due to shadowing effects i.e. the weakening of the transmitted signal due to the physical presence of the buildings.
- A site survey was undertaken on the 14th of October 2025 to confirm the relevant transmitter and record the signal quality.
- The average terrestrial signal strength is moderate in the development shadow zone for the main multiplexes and low on average for the local (lower power) multiplexes.
- Negative effects upon signal strength are typically limited to within 1km of the development and within its shadow zone based on Pager Power's industry experience.
- Predominantly commercial properties and housing developments are located from 150m to 1km of the development. The signal strength within this range was recorded as very good for the main multiplexes. A reduction in signal strength is possible based on the proximity to the development and the height of receiving aerials; however, effects may not be noticeable considering the attenuation from existing buildings and the baseline signal strength. Interference is possible for local multiplexes, considering the baseline signal strength.
- Beyond this distance, significant effects are not predicted due to the current signal strength.

Radio

- The area surrounding the proposed development receives radio services from the Winter Hill transmitter. The strength and quality of the signal from Winter Hill near the proposed development is generally good with no signs of interference.
- Some degradation of the radio signal at close range to the proposed development is likely. The effects are unlikely to be noticeable in practice due to the variability of services in an urban environment.

Mitigation

No requirement for pre-emptive mitigation has been identified.

In the event that effects are reported, it is recommended that a reception measurement is undertaken (post-construction) to investigate the likely cause of the interference.

Mitigation measures should be installed if reported effects are found to be attributable to the development. Solutions are likely to be readily available if required, the most common options are presented in Section 6.

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ABOUT PAGER POWER

Pager Power is a dedicated consultancy company based in Suffolk, UK. The company has undertaken projects in 63 countries within Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Australasia.

The company comprises a team of experts to provide technical expertise and guidance on a range of planning issues for large and small developments.

Pager Power was established in 1997. Initially the company focus was on modelling the impact of wind turbines on radar systems. Over the years, the company has expanded into numerous fields including:

- Renewable energy projects.
- Building developments.
- Aviation and telecommunication systems.

Pager Power prides itself on providing comprehensive, understandable and accurate assessments of complex issues in line with national and international standards. This is underpinned by its custom software, longstanding relationships with stakeholders and active role in conferences and research efforts around the world.

Pager Power's assessments withstand legal scrutiny and the company can provide support for a project at any stage.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Pager Power has been commissioned to investigate the potential impact of the proposed building development, C2 The Birtles, upon terrestrial television and radio reception in the surrounding area. The proposed development will be located in Wythenshawe, Manchester.

The development will introduce a new tall structure into the area, which could interact with wireless terrestrial television signals and cause interference in the surrounding area. This report produces the results of a television baseline survey along with a prediction of the expected impact.

1.2 Development Details

The proposed development site plan¹ is shown in Figure 1 below.

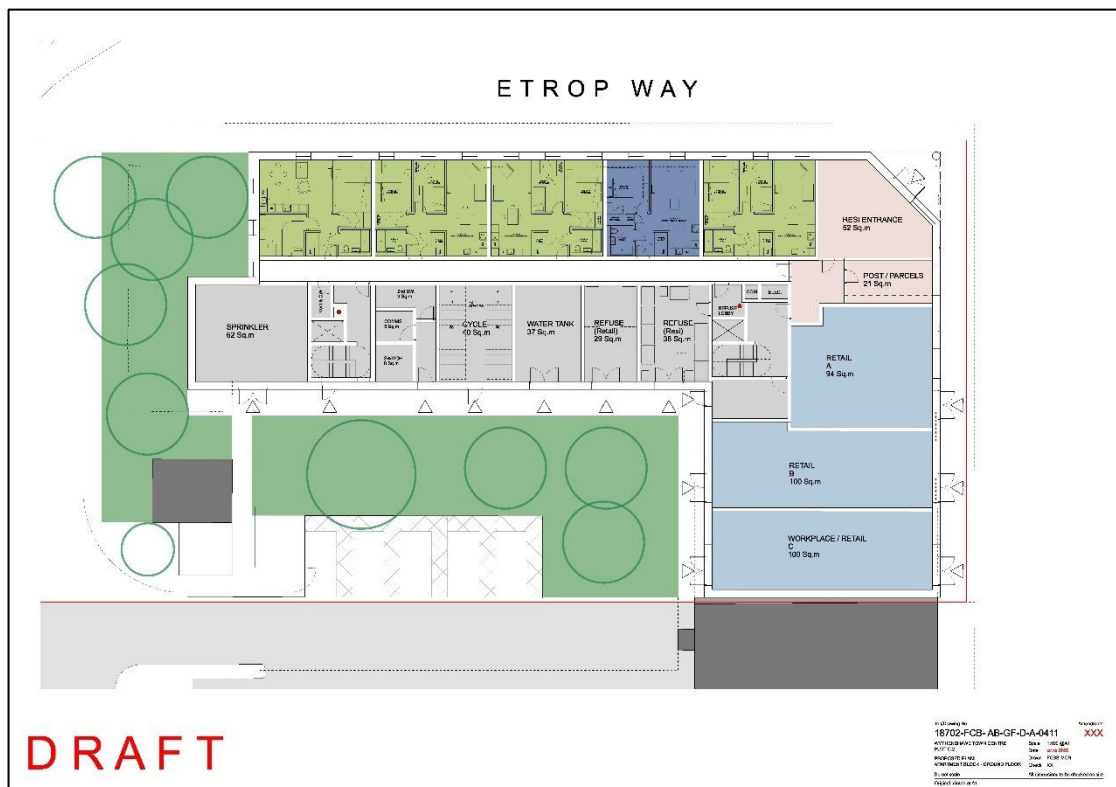


Figure 1 Proposed development ground floor plan

¹ Source: 18702-FCB-AB-GF-D-A-0411 - Proposed Plan - Apartment Block - Ground Floor.pdf

1.3 Development Site Layout – Aerial Image

The approximate development footprint (red) overlaid on aerial imagery is shown in Figure 2 below.



Figure 2 Proposed development site layout (red) – aerial image

2 TELEVISION TRANSMITTER DETAILS

2.1 Relevant Transmitter

Winter Hill is one of the UK's main television transmitters located approximately 31.6km northwest of the development. The Winter Hill transmitter serves the area around the development.

Digital television services are broadcast via Ultra High Frequency (UHF) signals; no analogue television signals are broadcast. The transmitter information is presented below².

2.2 Winter Hill Main Transmitter

The main Winter Hill transmissions are shown in Table 1 below.

	Public (PSB)			Commercial (COM)		
Service	BBC A	Digital 3&4	BBC B	SDN	Arqiva A	Arqiva B
Channel	32	34	35	29	31	37
Power	100 kilo-Watts (kW)					

Table 1 Winter Hill main transmissions

Additional Winter Hill transmissions are shown in Table 2 below.

	Local Multiplexes	
Service	LTVmux	Glmux
Channel	24	27
Power	2 kW	1 kW

Table 2 Winter Hill additional transmissions

² Source: Ofcom

Winter Hill radio transmissions are shown in Table 3 below.

	Digital				FM
Service	CE Manchester	Digital One	Bauer Central Lancashire	BBC National DAB	Various Services
Frequency	220.352 MHz	222.064 MHz	223.936 MHz	225.648 MHz	88.6 – 105.4 MHz
Block	12C	11D	10C	12B	N/A
Power	3.5 kW	10 kW	1.2 kW	10 kW	Max 219.8 kW

Table 3 Winter Hill radio transmissions

3 BUILDINGS AND TELEVISION INTERFERENCE

3.1 Technical Overview

Terrestrial television services are provided by means of UHF radio waves which propagate from transmitters to receiving aerials which then relay the signal to a television set.

The quality of the image and sound on a television set is dependent on both the strength of the signal received directly from the transmitter (carrier signal) and the strength of any interference signals from other sources.

To achieve good quality reception an aerial must receive a strong carrier signal but weak interference signals.

3.2 Interference mechanisms

There are two ways that buildings can cause interference to television reception, these are described below.

3.2.1 Obstruction of the Signal

This is caused by the building physically blocking the transmitted television signal, reducing the strength of the carrier signal in the shadow of the building. In the case of Winter Hill transmissions, this would affect residences to the southeast of the development. Specifically:

- The highest losses (greatest interference) will be located immediately behind the building.
- Losses near the edge of the shadow zone will be less significant due to diffraction effects (bending of the signal).

The Ofcom document states that:

"In general, there will be three 'zones' behind the structure:

Zone A - close behind the structure (typically a few tens of metres) there may be a large reduction in signal level with a possible complete loss of reception

Zone B - further away (typically a few hundred metres) the signal reduction is less severe and the shadow will be smaller as diffraction effects partially fill in the shadow. Depending on the size of the structure, some locations could still lose reception completely

Zone C - some distance away (1-5km) the shadow will effectively have disappeared."

The zones mentioned are illustrated in Figure 3 on the following page³, taken from Section 3.2 of an Ofcom paper⁴ regarding the impact of buildings on broadcast signals.

³ Source: Ofcom (2009): Tall Structures and their impact on broadcast and other wireless services.

⁴ Reference as above.

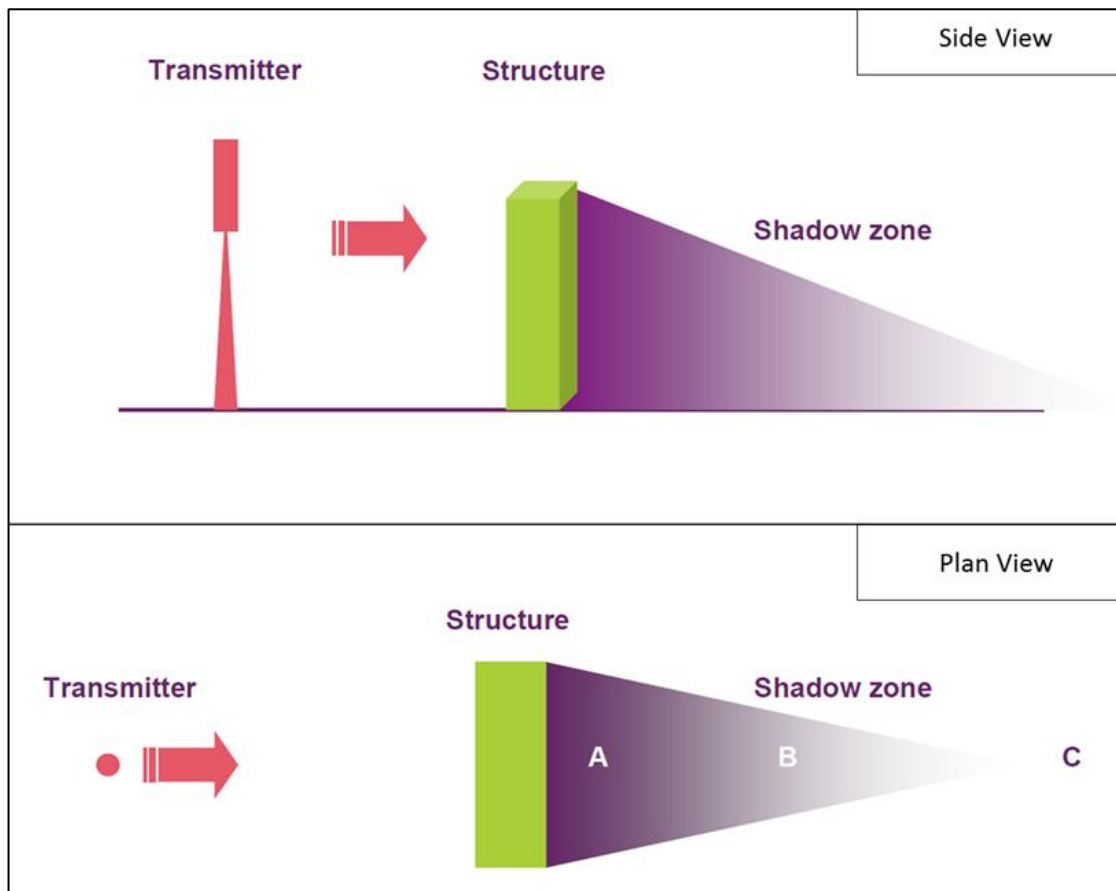


Figure 3 Diffraction loss zones

3.2.2 Reflection of the Signal

For large developments with straight edges, the transmitted signal can be reflected by the building itself. This causes an effect known as 'multipath interference' whereby the signal is received twice by an aerial at different times. The direct signal arrives first because it has a shorter distance to travel.

Figure 4 on the following page (taken from Section 3.3 of the Ofcom document referenced above) illustrates this effect.

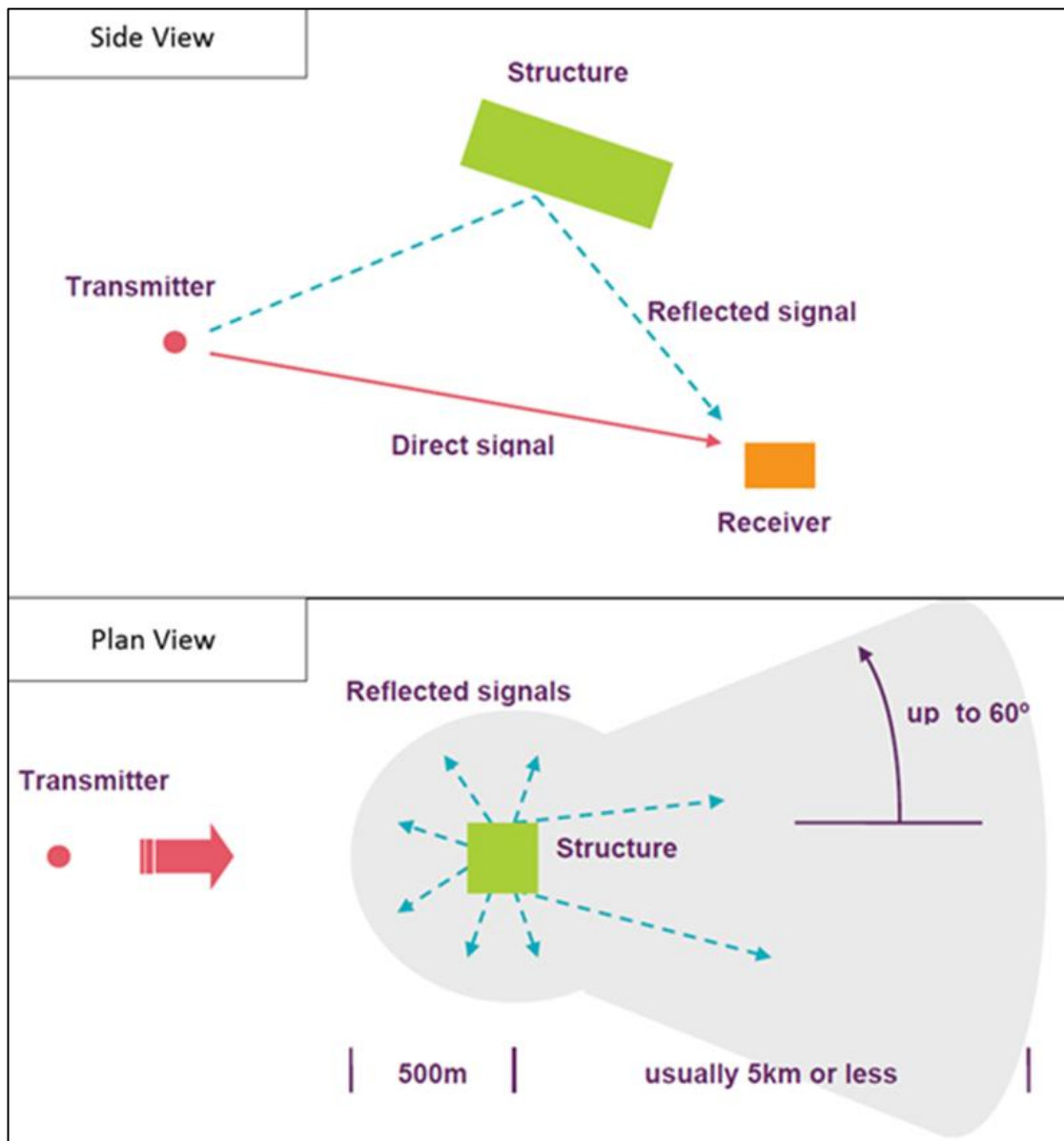


Figure 4 Reflection zones

In practice, it is considered highly unlikely that reflections will have an effect for receivers in front of the building or on either side when viewed from the location of the transmitter. For digital transmissions in particular, it is unlikely that issues will occur if the angle between the direct signal and the reflected signal is more than 30 degrees⁵.

The reflection zone has been constructed in accordance with the Ofcom approach, however the angle considered is 30 degrees rather than 60 degrees. This is in order to represent a more realistic scenario for digital transmissions.

⁵ This is known to be the angle that Arqiva considers when safeguarding its Television Re-Broadcast Links with regard to reflections from wind turbines – whilst wind turbines cause issues that are different to buildings this particular issue is similar for the two.

Reflection issues are most likely to cause a noticeable impact if:

- The direct signal from transmitter to receiver is weak (e.g. obstructed by terrain or buildings).
- The reflected signal from the building is strong (e.g. clear radio line of sight from the transmitter to the building and the building to the receiver).

The worst-case scenario is for both of the above conditions to be satisfied. The best-case scenario is for neither of the above conditions to be satisfied.

4 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Potential Interference Areas

The shadow and reflection zones have been defined based on the geometry as set out in the previous section. Both zones extend to a distance of 5km beyond the development location in accordance with the Ofcom guidance.

In the case of the shadow zone, this has been modelled as having straight sides in order to be conservative. In actuality, due to diffraction effects, the zone would have a more triangular shape as shown in Figure 3 in the previous section. Figure 5 below shows the potential interference areas associated with the development.

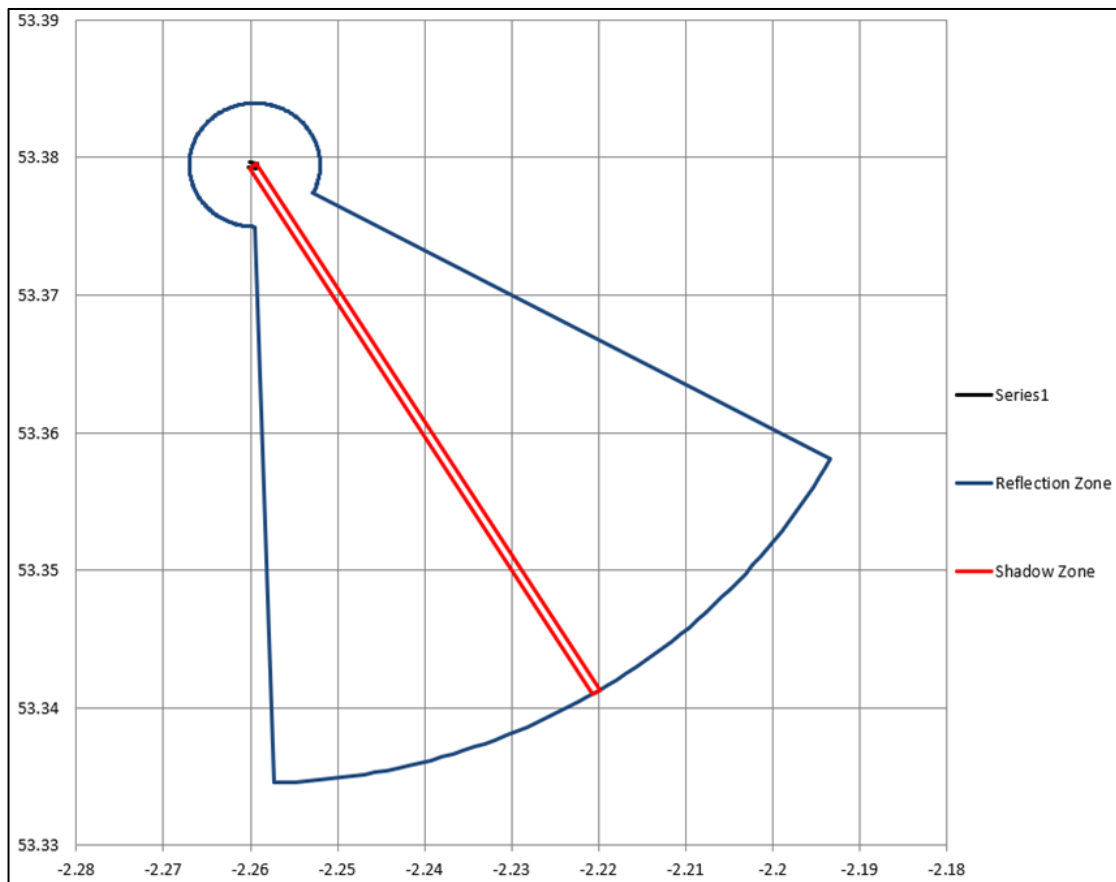


Figure 5 Interference areas

Figure 6 below shows the interference zones overlaid onto an aerial image of the area.

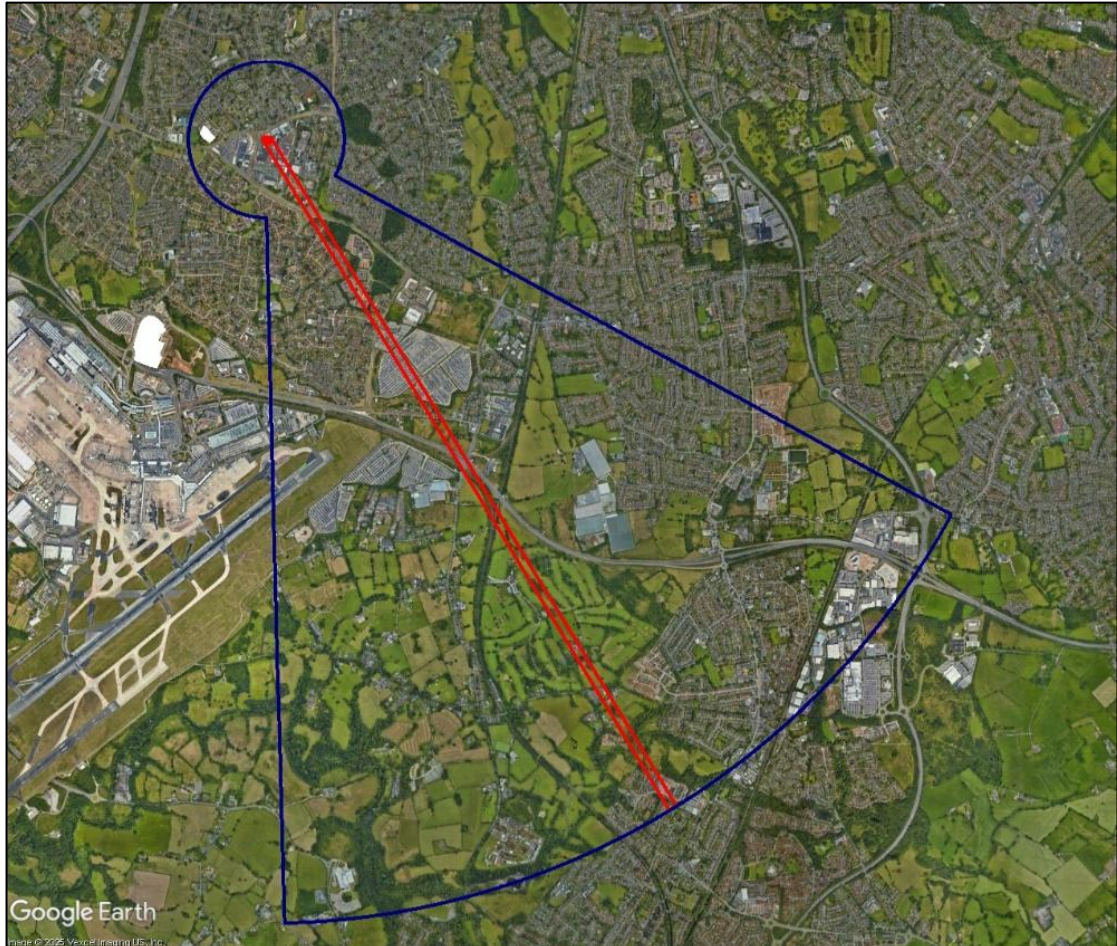


Figure 6 Interference zones map

4.2 Potential Diffraction Issues

The shadow zone passes over urban areas that contain commercial and residential buildings. Areas closest to the development are at the highest risk of experiencing television interference. This is typically limited to 1km based on Pager Power's assessment experience. Commercial buildings and multi-storey flats are located within 1km of the development shadow zone.

4.3 Potential Reflection Issues

Reflection effects are most likely if the transmitter does not have direct radio line of sight to the receiving aerial.

The predicted coverage of the Winter Hill transmitter is generally good in the surrounding area. Interference due to reflections are most likely when:

- The receiving aerial is unobstructed by existing obstacles.
- The reflected signal path via the development is unobstructed.
- The angle between the reflected signal via the development and the direct signal is small.

Interference is most likely if all of the above criteria are met. Interference is least likely if none of the above criteria are met.

In practice it is unlikely that all of the above criteria would be met for the development. In particular locations that are below radio line of sight from the transmitter are unlikely to have an unobstructed path to the development, due to their relative heights. Impacts due to reflections are considered unlikely.

5 TELEVISION BASELINE SURVEY

5.1 Overview

The purpose of a baseline survey is to establish current signal strength and quality in the area. The baseline survey serves three purposes these are:

1. It confirms which transmitter is serving most homes in the areas surveyed (for television).
2. It provides an indicator regarding the likelihood of interference. If current signals are of good quality, minor degradation is less likely to have a noticeable effect.
3. It allows a 'before and after' comparison to be made in the event that a complaint is received.

A baseline television reception survey was undertaken for the development on the 14th of October 2025.

Survey measurements were taken using Pager Power's custom survey vehicle with a wideband UHF aerial extended to a height of 10 metres above ground level. This was connected to television analyser to record the signal strength and stability.

The strength of the recorded signals is categorised in accordance with Table 4 below.

Average Signal Strength (dB)	Subjective Signal Strength Definition
<35	Low
35-45	Moderate
45-55	Good
55+	Very Good

Table 4 *Signal strength categories*

5.2 Survey Locations

Figure 7 below shows the survey locations overlaid onto aerial photography. The development location and the shadow zone are also shown. More readings are typically carried out closer to the building. This is because interference is generally more likely the closer the location is to the obstruction. Survey locations were chosen pre-survey (within the shadow zone); however, safe and available access influenced the specific position on the day. Figure 7 shows the actual survey locations. Television measurements were taken at survey locations 1 to 7, and radio measurements were taken at survey locations R1 to R5. No suitable survey locations within the shadow zone that were accessible during the survey were found between locations 5 and 6, and 6 and 7.



Figure 7 Survey locations

5.3 Survey Results (Television)

A summary of the television survey results is presented in Table 5 below. Full survey results are shown in Appendix A. Survey photographs are shown in Appendix B.

Location	Average Measured Signal Strength (dB)	Remarks	High Level Conclusion
1	<p>Average: 60.2 (Very Good)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 65.5 (Very Good)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 44.3 (Moderate)</p>	<p>Multiple HP⁶ UHF⁷ aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on commercial properties adjacent to location 1 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of very good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.3dB.</p> <p>All local multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of moderate signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.3dB.</p>	<p>The survey location was within 100m of the development and within its shadow zone.</p> <p>Predominately commercial properties are located adjacent to location 1.</p> <p>A reduction in signal strength is possible based on the proximity to the development. Effects are not predicted experienced in practice due to the height (or existence) of any aerials in the area and very good signal strength of the main multiplexes.</p>

⁶ Horizontally Polarised

⁷ Ultra-High Frequency

Location	Average Measured Signal Strength (dB)	Remarks	High Level Conclusion
2	<p>Average: 63.9 (Very Good)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 69.0 (Very Good)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 48.5 (Good)</p>	<p>Multiple HP UHF aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two to three-storey residential properties adjacent to location 2 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of very good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p> <p>All local multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.3dB.</p>	<p>The survey location was within 500m of the development and within its shadow zone.</p> <p>Predominately residential buildings are located adjacent to location 2.</p> <p>A reduction in signal strength is possible based on the proximity to the development. Effects are not predicted experienced in practice due to the height (or existence) of any aerials in the area and very good signal strength of the main multiplexes.</p>

Location	Average Measured Signal Strength (dB)	Remarks	High Level Conclusion
3	<p>Average: 64.9 (Very Good)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 70.2 (Very Good)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 49.1 (Good)</p>	<p>Multiple HP UHF aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two to three-storey residential properties adjacent to location 3 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of very good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p> <p>All local multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p>	<p>The survey location was within 700m of the development and within its shadow zone.</p> <p>Predominately residential buildings are located adjacent to location 3.</p> <p>A reduction in signal strength is possible based on the proximity to the development. Effects are not predicted experienced in practice due to the height (or existence) of any aerials in the area and very good signal strength of the main multiplexes.</p>

Location	Average Measured Signal Strength (dB)	Remarks	High Level Conclusion
4	<p>Average: 47.6 (Good)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 51.4 (Good)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 36.3 (Moderate)</p>	<p>Multiple HP UHF aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two to three-storey residential properties adjacent to location 4 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p> <p>All local multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of moderate signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p>	<p>The survey location was within 850m of the development and within its shadow zone.</p> <p>Predominately residential buildings are located adjacent to location 4.</p> <p>A reduction in signal strength is possible based on the proximity to the development. Effects are not predicted experienced in practice due to the height (or existence) of any aerials in the area.</p>

Location	Average Measured Signal Strength (dB)	Remarks	High Level Conclusion
5	<p>Average: 45.5 (Good)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 47.5 (Good)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 39.50 (Moderate)</p>	<p>Multiple HP UHF aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two to three-storey residential properties adjacent to location 5 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p> <p>All local multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of moderate signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p>	<p>This location is approximately 1.1km from the development. Effects at this range are likely to be relatively small based on previous experience.</p>

Location	Average Measured Signal Strength (dB)	Remarks	High Level Conclusion
6	<p>Average: 68.1 (Very Good)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 73.1 (Very Good)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 53.0 (Good)</p>	<p>Multiple HP UHF aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two to three-storey residential properties adjacent to location 6 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of very good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p> <p>All local multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p>	<p>This location is approximately 2km from the development. Effects at this range are likely to be relatively small based on previous experience.</p>
7	<p>Average: 40.0 (Moderate)</p> <p>Main TV MUX: 44.0 (Moderate)</p> <p>Local TV MUX: 28.0 (Low)</p>	<p>No aerials were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.</p> <p>All main multiplexes displayed fine picture and audio quality. An average of good signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.2dB.</p> <p>One local multiplex displayed fine picture and audio quality, the other did not decode. An average of low signal strength and signal fluctuations of less than or equal to 0.5dB.</p>	<p>This location is approximately 4.9km from the development. Effects at this range are likely to be relatively small based on previous experience.</p>

Table 5 Television baseline survey results

5.4 Survey Results (Radio)

Three of the four digital radio services showed good to moderate signal strength at close range to the proposed development, the remaining digital radio service did not decode. FM services were variable but were mainly of very good signal strength. Detailed results are shown in Appendix A.

Overall, some degradation of the radio signal at close range to the proposed development is likely. The effects are unlikely to be noticeable in practice due to the variability of services in an urban environment.

6 MITIGATION

6.1 Mitigation Requirement

If an adverse effect on television services occurs and is attributable to the development, mitigation may be required. The most effective form of mitigation is dependent on the specific impact. Common options are shown below.

Mitigation options include:

- Replacement of receiving aerial with a more directional or higher gain aerial.
- Repositioning the receiving aerial so that the received signal is stronger.
- Directing the receiving aerial to an alternative transmitter that covers the area and retuning the television accordingly.
- Upgrading antenna cabling and connections.
- Installation of signal amplifiers.
- Development of a bespoke local solution using a receiving aerial some distance from the dwelling.
- A combination of the above.
- Replacing terrestrial reception equipment with satellite reception equipment or cable.

6.2 Recommended Options

If interference were to occur for a small number of dwellings, it is likely that the installation of a satellite television receiver would be the most suitable option.

If effects are experienced for dwellings with poor quality or low receiving aerials, the best option may be to upgrade and/or elevate the existing aerial.

6.3 Recommended Process

It is possible that no adverse effects will occur due to the current reception quality in the surrounding area and the scarcity of residential receptors at a low height in the immediate shadow zone.

It is therefore recommended to investigate any reports of interference in order to determine whether these are attributable to the development. If this is found to be the case, mitigation can be applied.

There is no reason to install pre-emptive mitigation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Findings

- The development is within the coverage area for the Winter Hill television transmitter. The baseline survey confirmed it was the main transmitter serving the area.
- Any interference would be due to shadowing effects i.e. the weakening of the transmitted signal due to the physical presence of the buildings.
- A site survey was undertaken on the 14th of October 2025 to confirm the relevant transmitter and record the signal quality.
- The average terrestrial signal strength is moderate in the development shadow zone for the main multiplexes and low on average for the local (lower power) multiplexes.
- Negative effects upon signal strength are typically limited to within 1km of the development and within its shadow zone based on Pager Power's industry experience.
- Predominantly commercial properties and housing developments are located from 150m to 1km of the development. The signal strength within this range was recorded as very good for the main multiplexes. A reduction in signal strength is possible based on the proximity to the development and the height of receiving aerials; however, effects may not be noticeable considering the attenuation from existing buildings and the baseline signal strength. Interference is possible for local multiplexes, considering the baseline signal strength.
- Beyond this distance, significant effects are not predicted due to the current signal strength.

Radio

- The area surrounding the proposed development receives radio services from the Winter Hill transmitter. The strength and quality of the signal from Winter Hill near the proposed development is generally good with no signs of interference.
- Some degradation of the radio signal at close range to the proposed development is likely. The effects are unlikely to be noticeable in practice due to the variability of services in an urban environment.

7.2 Mitigation

In the event that effects are reported, it is recommended that a reception measurement is undertaken (post-construction) to investigate the likely cause of the interference.

Mitigation measures should be installed if reported effects are found to be attributable to the development. Solutions are likely to be readily available if required, the most common options are presented in Section 6.

No requirement for pre-emptive mitigation has been identified.

APPENDIX A – DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

Location R1

Coordinates: Lon: -2.265359°, Lat: 53.381766°			
Radio			
Frequency (MHz)	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	Audio
220.352	CE Manchester	59.5 +/- 0.5	Fine
222.064	Digital One	54.5 +/- 0.5	Fine
223.936	Bauer Central Lancashire	26.0 +/- 1.0	Fine
225.648	BBC National DAB	55.4 +/- 0.5	Fine
88-106 (91.5)	Various FM	61.5 +/- 1.0	Fine

Location R2

Coordinates: Lon: -2.260456°, Lat: 53.381077°			
Radio			
Frequency (MHz)	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	Audio
220.352	CE Manchester	73.5 +/- 0.5	Fine
222.064	Digital One	46.5 +/- 0.3	Fine
223.936	Bauer Central Lancashire	24.0 +/- 0.5	DND ⁸
225.648	BBC National DAB	50.4 +/- 0.2	Fine
88-106 (91.5)	Various FM	51.7 +/- 0.2	Fine

⁸ Did Not Decode

Location R3

Coordinates: Lon: -2.267276°, Lat: 53.379363°			
Radio			
Frequency (MHz)	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	Audio
220.352	CE Manchester	48.8 +/- 0.5	Fine
222.064	Digital One	55.0 +/- 0.5	Fine
223.936	Bauer Central Lancashire	30.0 +/- 0.4	Fine
225.648	BBC National DAB	58.0 +/- 0.4	Fine
88-106 (91.5)	Various FM	62.6 +/- 0.1	Fine

Location 1 (R 4)

Coordinates: Lon: -2.261377°, Lat: 53.379729°			
Radio			
Frequency (MHz)	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	Audio
220.352	CE Manchester	65.3 +/- 0.2	Fine
222.064	Digital One	34.6 +/- 0.5	Fine
223.936	Bauer Central Lancashire	18.5 +/- 0.5	DND
225.648	BBC National DAB	40.2 +/- 0.3	Fine
88-106 (91.5)	Various FM	59.4 +/- 0.0	Fine

Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	46.0 +/- 0.3	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
27	Glmux	42.5 +/- 0.3	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
29	SDN	66.1 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
31	Arqiva A	66.6 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	65.066- 0.3	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	65.5 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	65.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	65.0 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine

Notes: Multiple HP⁹ UHF¹⁰ aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two storey residential properties adjacent to location 1 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.

⁹ Horizontally Polarised

¹⁰ Ultra-High Frequency

Location 2

Coordinates: Lon: -2.258769°, Lat: 53.377172°					
Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	50.3 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	fine
27	Glmux	46.6 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
29	SDN	69.1 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	fine
31	Arqiva A	69.5 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	68.8 +/- 0.3	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	69.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	69.4 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	68.3 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine

Notes: Multiple HP UHF aerials, orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two storey residential properties adjacent to location 2 were observed. Multiple satellite dishes were observed.

Location 3

Coordinates: Lon: -2.257298°, Lat: 53.375474°					
Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	50.7 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁸	Fine	Fine
27	Glmux	47.5 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
29	SDN	70.2 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
31	Arqiva A	70.3 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	70.4 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	70.5 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	69.5 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	70.2 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine

Notes: Multiple HP UHF aerials orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two storey residential properties adjacent to location 3 were observed, multiple satellite dishes were observed.

Location 4 (R 5)

Coordinates: Lon: -2.255633°, Lat: 53.374211°			
Radio			
Frequency (MHz)	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	Audio
220.352	CE Manchester	32.3 +/- 0.2	Fine
222.064	Digital One	40.6 +/- 0.5	Fine
223.936	Bauer Central Lancashire	23.5 +/- 0.5	DND
225.648	BBC National DAB	42.2 +/- 0.3	Fine
88-106 (91.5)	Various FM	59.4 +/- 0.0	Fine

Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	39.0 +/- 0.2	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine
27	Glmux	33.5 +/- 0.2	1×10^{-3}	Fine	Fine
29	SDN	50.1 +/- 0.1	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine
31	Arqiva A	48.6 +/- 0.2	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	49.1 +/- 0.3	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	54.5 +/- 0.1	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	53.0 +/- 0.1	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	53.0 +/- 0.2	1×10^{-7}	Fine	Fine

Notes: Multiple HP UHF aerials orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two storey residential properties adjacent to location 4 were observed, multiple satellite dishes were observed.

Location 5

Coordinates: Lon: -2.253305°, Lat: 53.371602°					
Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	42.5 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
27	Glmux	36.5 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁵	Fine	Fine
29	SDN	43.2 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁴	Fine	Fine
31	Arqiva A	49.3 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	48.4 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	50.8 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	48.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	45.2 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁴	Fine	Fine

Notes: One HP UHF aerial orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on a commercial property adjacent to location 5 was observed, no satellite dishes were observed.

Location 6

Coordinates: Lon: -2.246284°, Lat: 53.364700°					
Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	54.5 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
27	Glmux	51.4 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
29	SDN	74.1 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
31	Arqiva A	73.7 +/- 0.3	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	73.4 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	73.3 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	72.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	72.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine

Notes: Multiple HP UHF aerials orientated towards the Winter Hill transmitter, located on two storey residential properties adjacent to location 6 were observed, multiple satellite dishes were observed.

Location 7

Coordinates: Lon: -2.224111°, Lat: 53.343137°					
Channel	Service	Signal Strength (dBμV)	BER	Picture	Audio
24	LTVmux	29.9 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
27	Glmux	26.1 +/- 0.1	DND	DND	DND
29	SDN	46.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
31	Arqiva A	46.0 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
32	BBC A	44.4 +/- 0.1	1x10 ⁻⁸	Fine	Fine
34	Digital 3&4	43.3 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁸	Fine	Fine
35-	BBC B	43.3 +/- 0.3	1x10 ⁻⁷	Fine	Fine
37	Arqiva B	40.7 +/- 0.2	1x10 ⁻⁴	Fine	Fine

Notes: Multiple satellite dishes were observed. No aerials were observed.

APPENDIX B – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS

Location R1



Location R2



Location R3



Location 1 R4



Location 2



Location 3



Location 4



Location 5 R5



Location 6



Location 7





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