



LEGEND

- Tree canopy/hedgerow/foilage. Heights where given are to nearest meter.¹
- Tree shapes for use in PVcase. These do not represent exact tree locations, but rather, entities which will be automatically recognised and converted to appropriate shading elements by PVcase. Areas of forest are therefore filled with trees of appropriate height. Height to nearest meter.¹
- Water (dashed for apparent drainage feature or approx. path)
- Sealed road
- Unsealed track
- Power-line (or other overhead line) with utility post
- Fence, gate
- Railway track
- Public footpath/bridleway
- Apparent field boundary (As seen from aerial survey. NOT official boundary.)
- UAV mapping boundary (approx.)
- Building or other permanent structure
- Stone wall

ELEVATIONS

- Elevation of point above vertical datum (see 'COORDINATE REFERENCE SYSTEM AND DATUM' at bottom).²
- Contours (0.25 m) of digital surface model (dashed when over areas of obvious crop or vegetation).^{3,4}

G.I.S. DATA

- 100m grid in OSGB36 map projection
- LAT. LONG.** The specific lines of latitude and longitude which pass through the site are marked in degrees, minutes, seconds (WGS84).
- NORTH** Grid North follows the direction of the North-South lines of the OSGB36 grid. True North follows lines of longitude, which converge on the axis of rotation of the Earth. True South points to the equator. The convergence angle (precision 2 d.p.) between Grid North and True North for this specific location is given. Magnetic North is not shown (but will be different again).

Third-party data

- Site boundaries from client. Approx. public footpath routes from OS map.

- ### NOTES
1. Heights of hedgerows and dense trees are marked alongside the foliage. All tree/hedge heights given are approximate heights above nearby ground, based on the Digital Surface Model.
 2. It is important to note that this grid is from a Surface Model, not a Terrain Model, and therefore point-heights can only be interpreted as terrain when on areas of earth or hardstanding.
 3. Likewise, the Contours are surface contours, not terrain contours, so should be interpreted carefully. Where contours are obviously not on earth or hardstanding, they are dashed.
 4. Contours are generated from a subsampled (10m) terrain model to provide smooth but representative contour lines. Where contours cross trees, the path of the contour below the tree(s) is approximated.
 5. Lat./long. lines are precisely calculated, but should be considered approximate because they represent a spherical coordinate system on a map projection. Locations and dimensions are accurate in the underlying map projection. But conversion of coordinates from the map projection to lat./long. (if required) should be performed using the appropriate transformation, not by inference from this plot.
 6. Features hidden under dense vegetation (e.g. walls, fences) are only marked if visible from drone footage (or location otherwise provided or noted).

REVISIONS

2.0	24 Feb. 2022	Renamed [TMH]
1.0	31 Oct. 2021	Published to client [TMH]


PROJECT
Enso - UAV SURFACE TOPOGRAPHY
Burstead Solar Farm Project in Essex, U.K.

TITLE
BURSTEAD SOLAR FARM LINEWORK ("CAD") - EAST AREA

DETAILS

LOCATION
South of Billericay, Essex, CM11 2UD

COORDINATE SYSTEM AND DATUM
OSGB36, British National Grid Map Projection (EPSG: 27700). Units: meters
Elevations relative to sea level as height in meters above Ordnance Datum Newlyn (ODN) (EPSG: 5101). Grid model, OSGM15.



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SCALE OF MAIN DRAWING:
1:2000 when printed 100% on A0
Do not scale from this plot. All dimensions to be checked on-site.