

AI_4_06 Grid Connection: Further Clarification

Electricity Act 1989

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997

The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017

Glen Earrach Energy Pumped Storage Hydro (PSH) Project

Response to THC Planning Officer correspondence dated 31 July 2026

ECU Ref: ECU00005121

THC Ref: 25/01599/S36

1. Context

The Applicant has reviewed the correspondence from The Highland Council Planning Officer dated 31 July 2026, which sought further clarification regarding the indicative grid connection associated with the Proposed Development. The matters raised included the current level of definition of the indicative overhead line (OHL), potential tower parameters and visibility, the relationship with other proposed grid infrastructure in the area, and the availability of further landscape and visual information.

This response provides focused clarification on those matters, taking account of the current status of the grid connection process and the information reasonably available to the Applicant at this stage. It should be read alongside the Grid Connection Assessment submitted as part of the June 2026 Additional Information. The supporting drawings referred to in this response are appended to the document and are listed at the end of the response.

Since that correspondence, RSPB Scotland responded on 5 August 2026 raising a related matter concerning potential collision effects on Slavonian grebe associated with the indicative grid connection. As that matter also concerns the indicative connection, the Applicant has taken the opportunity to address it at Section 4 of this response.

By way of context, the Applicant has a Gate 1 grid offer from the National Energy System Operator (NESO). This has been awarded as part of the ongoing grid reform process, superseding the previously received grid connection offer. NESO has confirmed that the connection point identified in the previous grid connection offer is now indicative only, pending a future Gate 2 offer through the CMP434 process, the timing of which remains uncertain. This means there is no fixed route, design or connection solution capable of detailed assessment at present.

The EIA Regulations recognise there is always a degree of uncertainty in assessing the environmental impact of a project, and assessments should be realistic and focus on “likely significant effects” using the best available information. Accordingly, the Applicant has sought to provide a reasonable and proportionate assessment of the potential environmental effects capable of assessment at this stage, recognising that route-specific assessment and mitigation will necessarily be refined through SSEN Transmission’s subsequent route development, survey and consenting process.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the route, design or connection solution for the grid connection, the Applicant’s Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Supplementary Environmental Information and

Additional Information have presented a reasonable assessment of the likelihood of significant effects on the environment arising from a reasonable indicative grid connection route.

The Applicant has sought to respond constructively and proportionately to the further points raised by The Highland Council. The response below is provided to assist understanding of the matters raised.

2. Illustrative OHL visibility assessment

2.1 Existing landscape and visual assessment

The Grid Connection Assessment submitted as Additional Information identified a reasonable indicative route between the Glen Earrach GIS switchyard and the indicative connection point at Bingally Substation. The actual grid connection route, tower design, tower locations and detailed specification will be developed by SSEN Transmission and will be subject to its own consenting and environmental assessment process.

The original LVIA did not exclude the grid connection from its assessment. Chapter 6 assessed a worst-case direct OHL connection between the Glen Earrach GIS switchyard and Bingally and included the connection within cumulative Scenario 2. The subsequently assessed indicative route follows a less direct alignment through the more screened east-west valley corridor and is therefore less exposed. The LVIA author subsequently reviewed that indicative route and confirmed that it remained within the envelope of the landscape and visual effects previously assessed and that no further landscape and visual assessment was required.

2.2 Illustrative visibility exercise

The Applicant's position remains that the landscape and visual effects associated with a reasonable indicative overhead line connection have already been assessed on a worst-case basis and that no further landscape and visual assessment is required at this stage. Without departing from that position, and solely to assist The Highland Council in understanding the potential visibility of an indicative connection, the Applicant has undertaken the simple and deliberately conservative sensitivity exercise set out below using the indicative route previously submitted. The exercise is provided as additional context and does not constitute a replacement for, or extension of, the submitted LVIA, nor does it represent further development of the grid connection design.

For this exercise:

- a nominal tower height of 60 m above ground level has been adopted;
- illustrative tower points have been distributed along the previously submitted indicative OHL route;
- no attempt has been made to undertake detailed tower spotting, distinguish between suspension and angle towers, or replicate an SSEN engineering design; and
- the assessment is based on Ordnance Survey digital terrain and does not account for additional screening from vegetation, woodland or built structures.

The outputs should therefore be understood as a high-level indicative GIS sensitivity exercise based on preliminary route and tower assumptions, rather than as a precise prediction of visibility from a designed overhead line.

The nominal 60 m tower height used in this sensitivity exercise reflects the approximate height raised by THC and is an assessment assumption only; it is not a proposed Applicant or SSEN Transmission tower parameter. No reliable estimate of the final number of towers can be provided at this stage. Tower numbers would depend on the selected tower and conductor system, practical span lengths, angle and terminal tower requirements, topography and electrical clearances, the detailed route alignment and route optimisation. Ground conditions would influence local tower siting and foundation design, and potentially span optimisation, but do not themselves determine tower numbers. Any tower count provided at this stage would therefore imply a level of design definition that does not presently exist. The Applicant notes that this staged approach is also consistent with the Historic Environment Scotland response referred to by THC, which reserves detailed comment on the OHL until support types and dimensions become available.

The resulting indicative viewshed is provided in the **Glen Earrach OHL 60m Tower Indicative Viewshed (Viewshed Output 2m TH - Localised Visibility)**. It identifies the theoretical geographical extent from which some part of a nominal 60 m tower could be visible on this deliberately conservative basis.

As a further sense-check, the nominal 60 m tower viewshed has been reviewed against the existing LVIA viewpoint locations. The purpose of this review is simply to identify whether any part of one or more illustrative towers would theoretically be visible from those established viewpoints. It does not constitute a new viewpoint assessment or significance appraisal.

The viewshed exercise considers theoretical visibility within approximately 10 km of the indicative OHL. Viewpoints beyond that distance have not been assessed through this exercise. The analysis is deliberately conservative and based on terrain only, without allowing for additional screening from vegetation, woodland or built development.

Viewpoint Location		Relationship to study area	Nominal 60 m tower visibility
VP1	Meall Fuar-mhonaidh summit	Within viewshed study area	Yes. At least part of 15 of the 49 illustrative towers would theoretically be visible. Meall Fuar-mhonaidh is one of the highest points in the local area and provides an elevated outlook across the surrounding landscape. It is therefore not unexpected that the terrain-screening benefit associated with the indicative valley route is reduced from this elevated receptor, although intervening terrain continues to screen parts of the route and towers. This viewpoint is considered separately in greater detail in the appended Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment drawings.
	Settlement of Foyers	Within viewshed study area	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.

Viewpoint Location		Relationship to study area	Nominal 60 m tower visibility
VP3	Foyers Campsite	Within viewshed study area	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.
VP4	Great Glen Way and Bunloit Road near Bunloit	Within viewshed study area	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.
VP5	Beach near to Loch Ness View off the B852	Within viewshed study area	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.
VP6	Great Glen Way near Urquhart Castle	Within viewshed study area	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.
VP7	Dores Beach	More than 10 km from the indicative OHL	Not assessed within the 10 km viewshed study. This is a low-lying viewpoint and theoretical visibility is considered unlikely, but has not been directly tested by the present analysis.
VP8	Suidhe Viewpoint off the B862	More than 10 km from the indicative OHL	Not assessed within the 10 km viewshed study.
VP9	Loch Ness, canoeists and pleasure craft	Approximately 10 km from the closest part of the indicative OHL	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.
VP10	B862 and Loch Ness 360 Trail near Fort Augustus	More than 10 km from the indicative OHL	Not assessed within the 10 km viewshed study. The viewpoint is relatively low-lying and theoretical visibility is considered unlikely, but has not been directly tested by the present analysis.
VP11	Core Path to the north-west of Fort Augustus	Immediately beyond the extent of the viewshed mapping	Visibility is not expected. VP11 itself falls just outside the area considered by the viewshed mapping. However, the adjacent mapped area shows no theoretical tower visibility, and there is no indication from the available analysis that the viewpoint would fall within the tower viewshed.

Viewpoint Location		Relationship to study area	Nominal 60 m tower visibility
VP12	Local walking users off the Core Path network and Glen Coiltie Walking Loop	Relatively close to the indicative OHL	Marginal. VP12 lies very close to a transition between areas of theoretical visibility and no visibility. The mapping does not allow a robust conclusion as to whether a small part of one or more illustrative towers would theoretically be visible from the exact viewpoint location.
VP13	A82 layby	Within viewshed study area	No. No part of any illustrative tower is indicated as visible.

The review indicates that visibility from the established LVIA viewpoints is limited. Of the viewpoints assessed within the 10 km viewshed study area, VP1 at Meall Fuar-mhonaidh is the only viewpoint from which theoretical visibility of more than one of the illustrative towers is definitively identified. This is consistent with its elevated position as one of the highest local viewpoints, from which the screening effect of intervening terrain is necessarily reduced when looking across the wider surrounding landscape.

VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP9 and VP13 show no visibility of the illustrative towers. VP12 lies at a transition between areas of visibility and no visibility and is therefore treated as marginal. VP11 lies immediately beyond the mapped study extent, but the absence of theoretical visibility in the adjoining mapped area indicates that visibility from that viewpoint is not expected. VP7, VP8 and VP10 lie beyond the approximately 10 km study area and have therefore not been directly assessed through this exercise.

A more detailed sensitivity check has been undertaken from **Meall Fuar-mhonaidh**, reflecting THC's particular interest in this viewpoint. Rather than preparing a wireline or photomontage for a transmission line which has not been designed, the assessment considers the illustrative tower positions individually and identifies:

- whether each nominal tower would theoretically be visible from the summit;
- its approximate distance from the summit; and
- the approximate extent of the nominal 60 m tower that would be visible above intervening terrain.

The results are shown in the Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment drawings, including the Tower Visibility Table, and indicate that of the 49 illustrative towers assessed, 15 have some degree of theoretical visibility from VP1, while 34 are not visible. Three towers are theoretically visible in full, the closest being approximately 5.7 km from the viewpoint. The remaining 12 theoretically visible towers are only partially visible, with the extent above intervening terrain ranging from approximately 40 m of the nominal 60 m tower to approximately 1 m. The closest of these partially visible towers is approximately 5.3 km from the viewpoint.

These outputs are intended solely as an illustrative sensitivity assessment based on the assumptions described above and should not be interpreted as a detailed assessment of a final OHL design. Detailed landscape and visual assessment of the final connection will be undertaken as part of the future grid connection consenting process once that project is sufficiently defined.

A separate wireline or photomontage from a new viewpoint in the vicinity of Bingally Substation has not been prepared. Unlike VP1, which is an established LVIA viewpoint, this would require selection and agreement of a new viewpoint together with the creation of a hypothetical tower model, tower positions, conductor arrangement and alignment for infrastructure that has not yet been designed. The **Glen Earrach OHL 60m Tower Indicative Viewshed** provides the appropriate indicative visibility context for the Bingally area at the present stage. Detailed viewpoint assessment of the final connection will be undertaken through the future grid connection consenting process once the route and infrastructure are sufficiently defined.

A formal ZTV of the future OHL connection has not been prepared because there is no defined OHL design or final tower schedule at this stage. The **Glen Earrach OHL 60m Tower Indicative Viewshed** drawing instead presents a deliberately conservative terrain-based viewshed using nominal 60 m illustrative tower positions and is provided to give additional context on potential visibility; it is not put forward as a ZTV of the final grid connection.

3. Relationship with other proposed grid infrastructure

The Applicant has reviewed the Loch Liath Wind Farm grid connection appraisal referred to by THC. That appraisal was issued after the Glen Earrach grid connection assessment had been prepared. Both connections remain indicative and subject to subsequent transmission operator route development, detailed design and consenting, and the assumed infrastructure is materially different.

The Loch Liath Wind Farm appraisal itself did not provide an OHL ZTV or new grid-connection viewpoint visualisations, instead relying on existing EIAR viewpoints, desk-based information and professional judgement, with detailed survey, mapping and visualisation to be undertaken as part of the future transmission connection process. The appraisal concluded that the indicative Loch Liath grid connection would not give rise to significant landscape or visual effects.

On the information presently available, the Applicant considers that the indicative relationship between the connections does not identify a likely significant cumulative landscape or visual effect requiring further detailed assessment at this stage. Detailed cumulative assessment can be undertaken when the respective connection routes and designs are sufficiently defined through the relevant consenting processes.

4. Slavonian grebe

The Applicant has also considered RSPB Scotland's response of 5 August 2026 concerning the potential for collision effects on Slavonian grebe associated with the indicative grid connection.

RSPB's concern is understood. In particular, RSPB notes that avoidance of known breeding waterbodies by 350 m would not, of itself, avoid collision risk where an OHL crosses a flight path, and questions the effectiveness of line marking for a species known to fly at night.

The indicative route used for assessment does, however, reflect avoidance of sensitive ornithological receptors. In particular, the first approximately **2 km of the connection has been assumed as underground 400 kV cable**, before the route transitions to overhead line. This removes overhead infrastructure from the particularly sensitive eastern part of the indicative connection and represents an important avoidance assumption within the indicative assessment.

The April 2026 Ornithology Assessment also expressly recognises collision mortality as a potential OHL impact pathway and assumes that a full suite of project-specific ornithological surveys, including vantage point surveys, would inform the subsequent detailed connection design. The stated approach is first to avoid confirmed Slavonian grebe breeding waterbodies and identified flight paths through route refinement, with further measures considered where risks cannot be avoided.

More widely, the Applicant has already developed and submitted a **Slavonian Grebe Management Plan** for the Proposed Development following engagement with RSPB. This is a live management document which develops the pre-construction, construction and operational mitigation established through the EIAR and has subsequently incorporated enhanced measures for Slavonian grebe.

The detailed OHL route and the associated assessment of flight paths cannot reasonably be fixed in advance of SSEN Transmission's route development and project-specific survey work. The Applicant therefore considers that the information presently available provides a reasonable and proportionate assessment of the potential impact pathway at this stage and identifies the appropriate avoidance hierarchy, while the detailed assessment and mitigation of any route-specific collision risk will be undertaken when the final grid connection is developed.

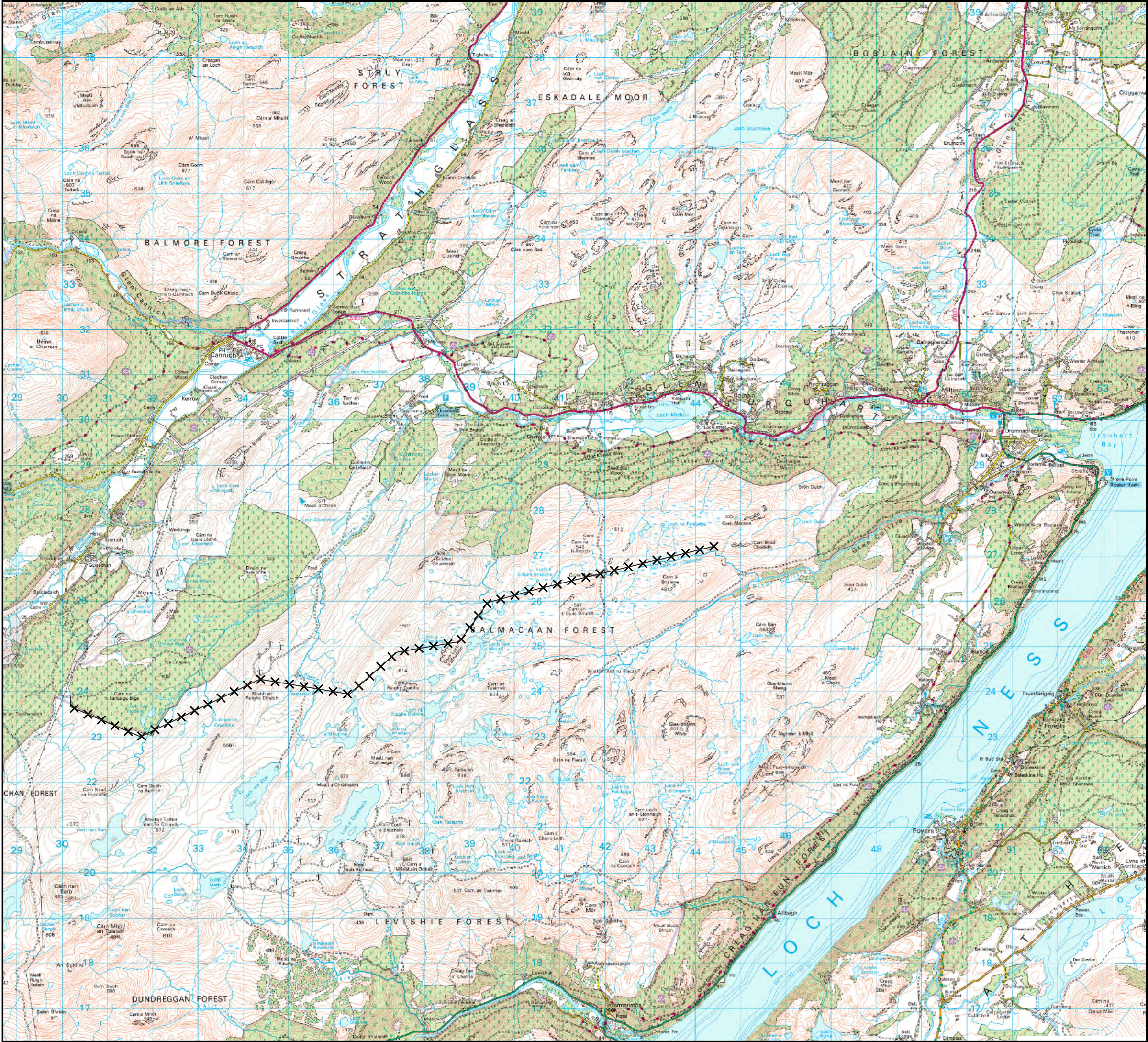
5. Conclusion

The Applicant considers that the information submitted to date, together with the further clarification and illustrative visibility exercise provided in this response, provides an appropriate and proportionate basis for understanding the likely significant effects associated with a reasonable indicative grid connection at the present stage.

The final route, tower design and other detailed parameters remain matters for SSEN Transmission and will be subject to the relevant future consenting and environmental assessment process once the grid connection is sufficiently defined.

Appended Drawings

- Glen Earrach OHL Route (60m Towers)
- Glen Earrach OHL 60m Tower Indicative Viewshed (Viewshed Output 2m TH - Localised Visibility)
- Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (OHL Indicative Route Part 1)
- Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (OHL Indicative Route Part 2.1)
- Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (OHL Indicative Route Part 2.2)
- Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (Theoretical Tower Visibility)
- Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (Tower Visibility Table)



LEGEND

×

 Indicative OHL Towers (60m)

—

 Indicative OHL Route

NOTES

Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters:
- 49 approximately equidistant 60m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility.

00.51 km

LOCATION: Loch Ness

PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach

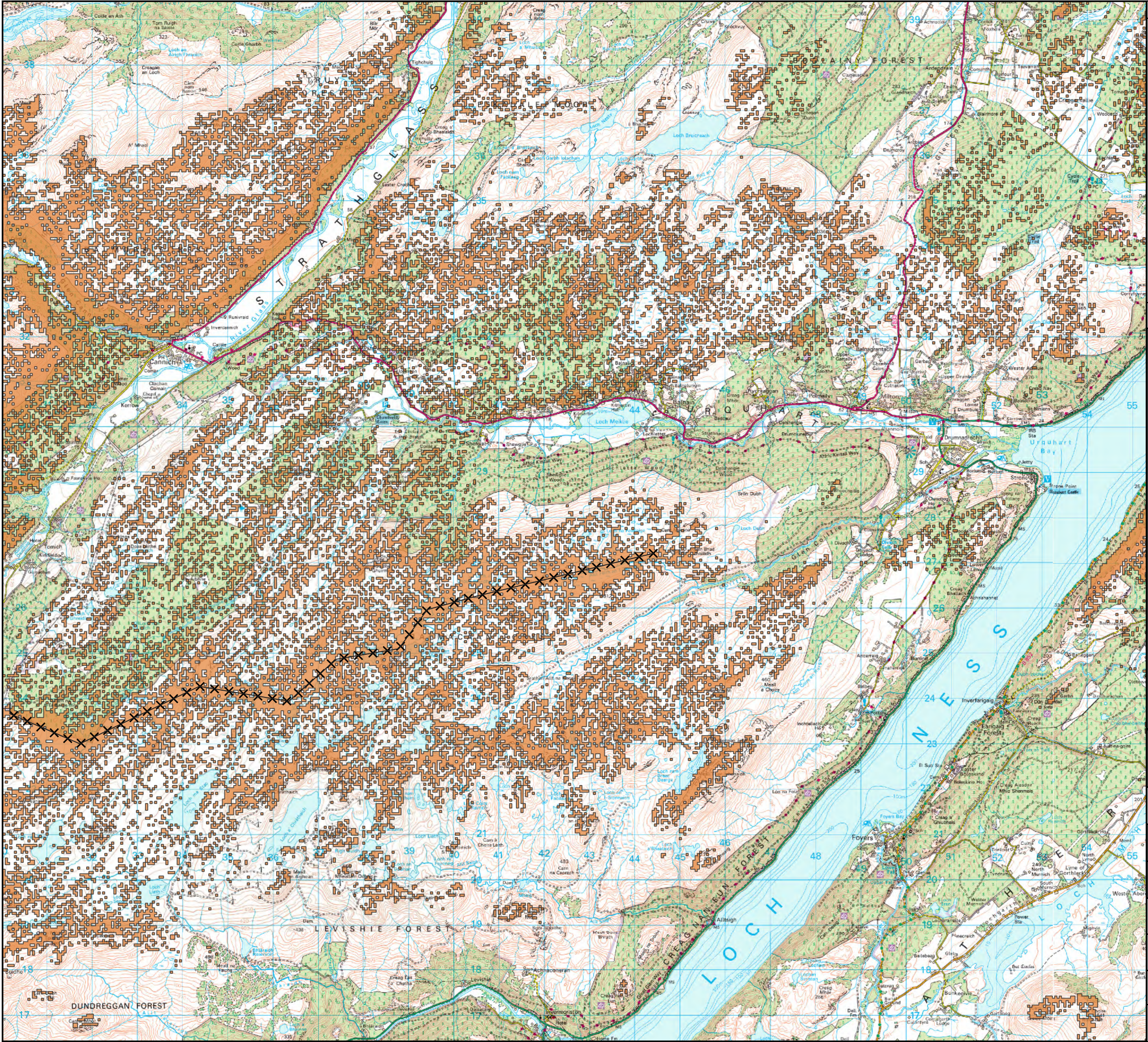
DRAWING TITLE: Glen Eerrach OHL Route (60m Towers)

Date27/08/2026

Scale80000(@A3)

CRSEPSG:27700

© Crown copyright and database rights
2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122



LEGEND

×

Indicative OHL Towers (60m)

—

Indicative OHL Route

2m Target Height Theoretical Viewshed

NOTES

Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters:

- 49 approximately equidistant 60m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility.
- The assessment considers a perspective of 60m (the indicavtive tower tips).
- The assessment tests a target viewshed height 2m.
- The assessment is representative of a computer generated viewshed considerate of an OS 50m digital terrain model. This assessment does not consider screening from vegetation or man-made structures.

How to read this plan:

Orange shading indicates areas from which some part of at least one of the illustrative 60 m towers is theoretically visible from a receptor height of 2 m above ground level. The shading does not indicate that the full tower, multiple towers or the full OHL route would be visible. The number and extent of towers theoretically visible will vary by location.

00.51 km

LOCATION: Loch Ness

PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach

DRAWING TITLE: Glen Earrach OHL 60m Tower Indicative Viewshed (Viewshed Output 2m TH - Localised Visibility)

Date

27/08/2026

Scale

80000

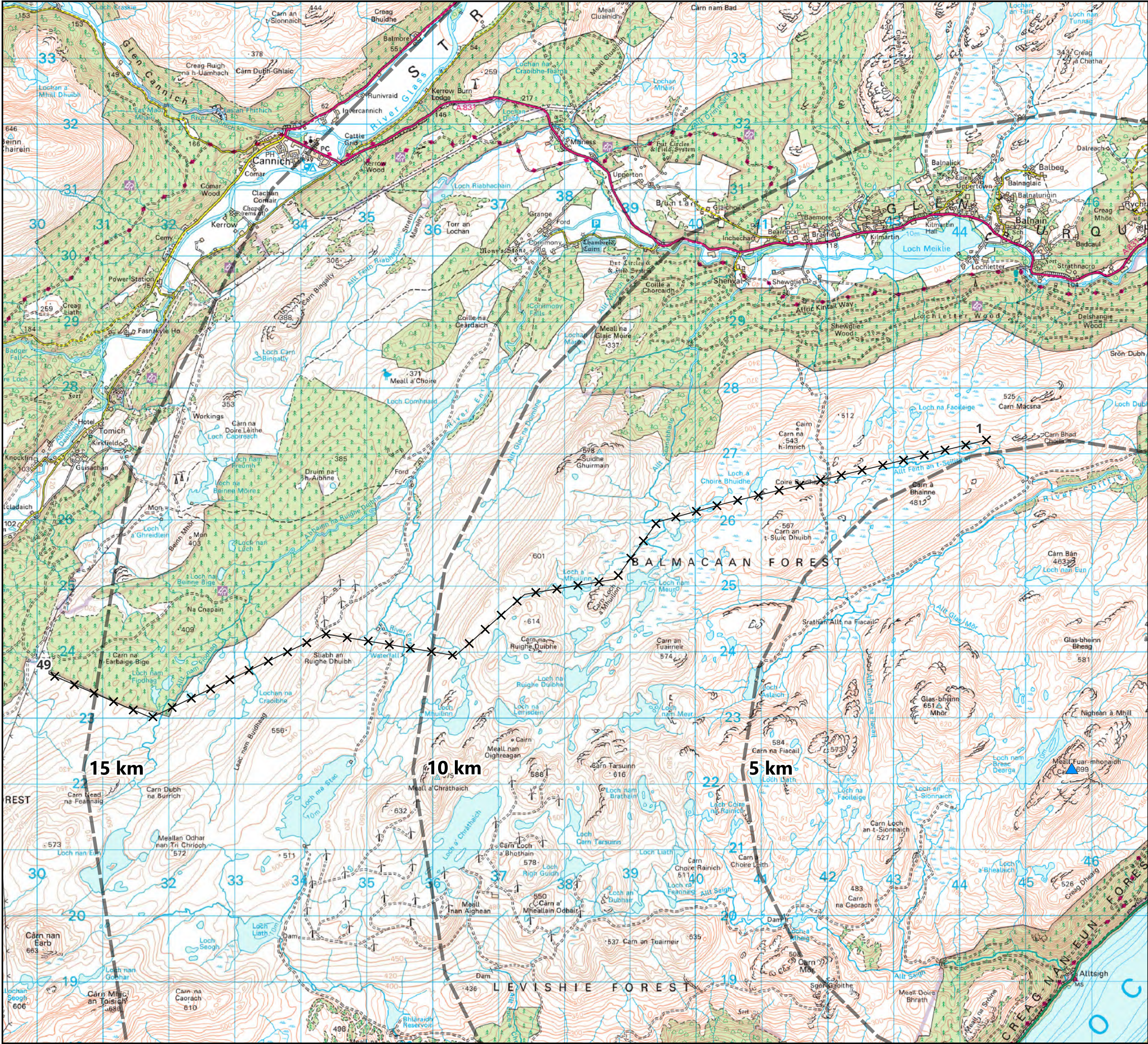
(@A3)

CRS

EPSG:27700

ReAmpp

© Crown copyright and database rights
2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122



LEGEND

×

 Indicative OHL Towers (60m)

—

 Indicative OHL Route

▲

 Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit (699m AOD)

Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit Buffer

NOTES

Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters:

- 49 approximately equidistant 60 m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility.

How to read this plan:

- Towers are numbered 1 - 49 from east to west.
- Distance from Meall Fm summit is visualised through 5, 10 and 15km buffer boundaries

00.51 km

▲

LOCATION: Loch Ness

PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach

DRAWING TITLE: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (OHL Indicative Route part 1)

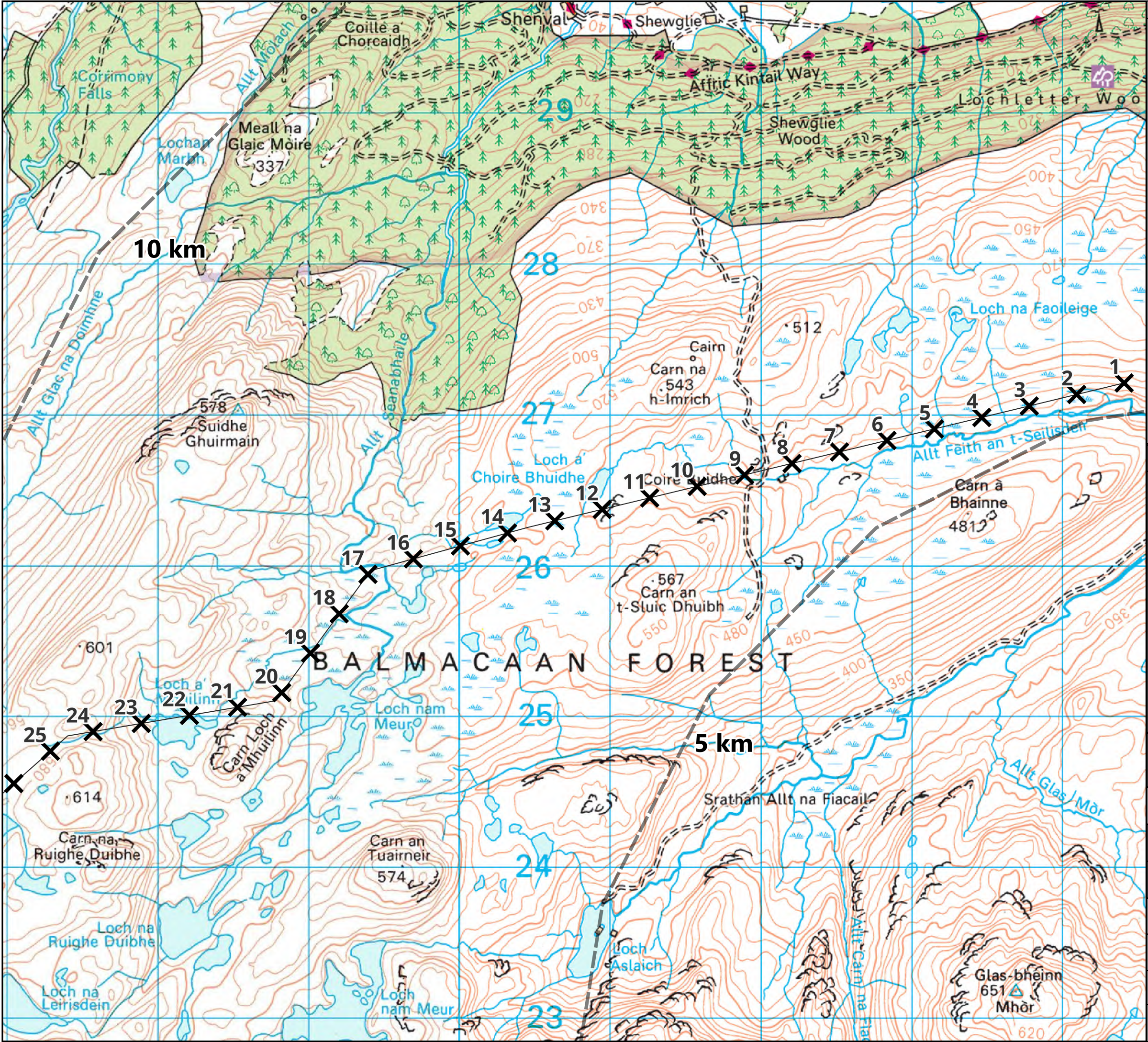
Date28/08/2026

Scale55000(@A3)

CRSEPSG:27700

© Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122

ReAmp



LEGEND

✕

Indicative OHL Towers (60m)

—

Indicative OHL Route

Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit Buffer

NOTES

Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters:

- 49 approximately equidistant 60 m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility.

How to read this plan:

- Towers are numbered 1 - 49 from east to west.
- Distance from Meall Fm summit is visualised through 5, 10 and 15km buffer boundaries

00.51

km

LOCATION: Loch Ness

PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach

DRAWING TITLE: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (OHL Indicative Route part 2.1)

Date

28/08/2026

Scale

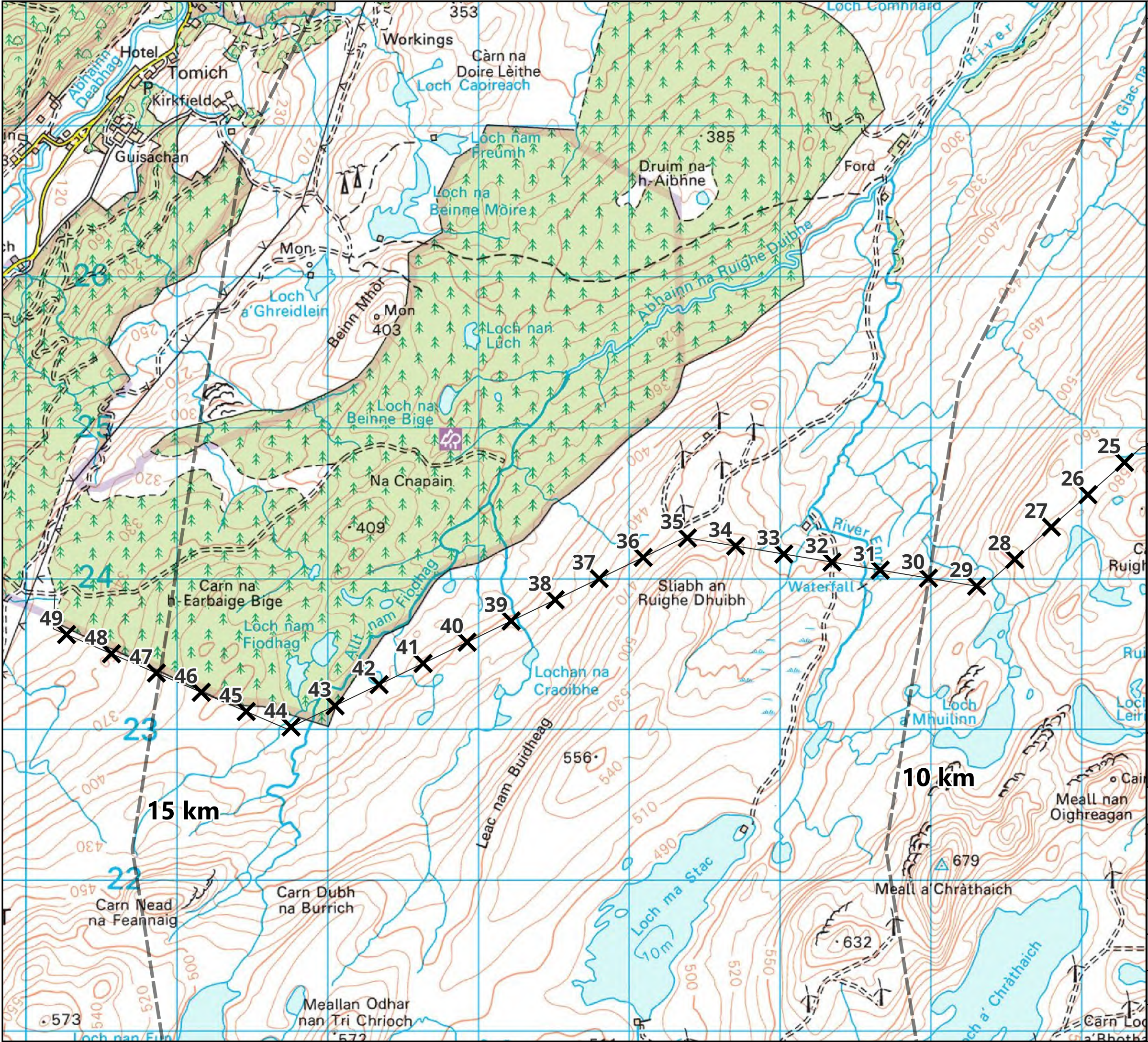
24000 (@A3)

CRS

EPSG:27700

ReAmp

© Crown copyright and database rights
2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122



LEGEND

✕

Indicative OHL Towers (60m)

—

Indicative OHL Route

Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit Buffer

NOTES

Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters:

- 49 approximately equidistant 60 m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility.

How to read this plan:

- Towers are numbered 1 - 49 from east to west.
- Distance from Meall Fm summit is visualised through 5, 10 and 15km buffer boundaries

00.51km

LOCATION: Loch Ness

PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach

DRAWING TITLE: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (OHL Indicative Route part 2.2)

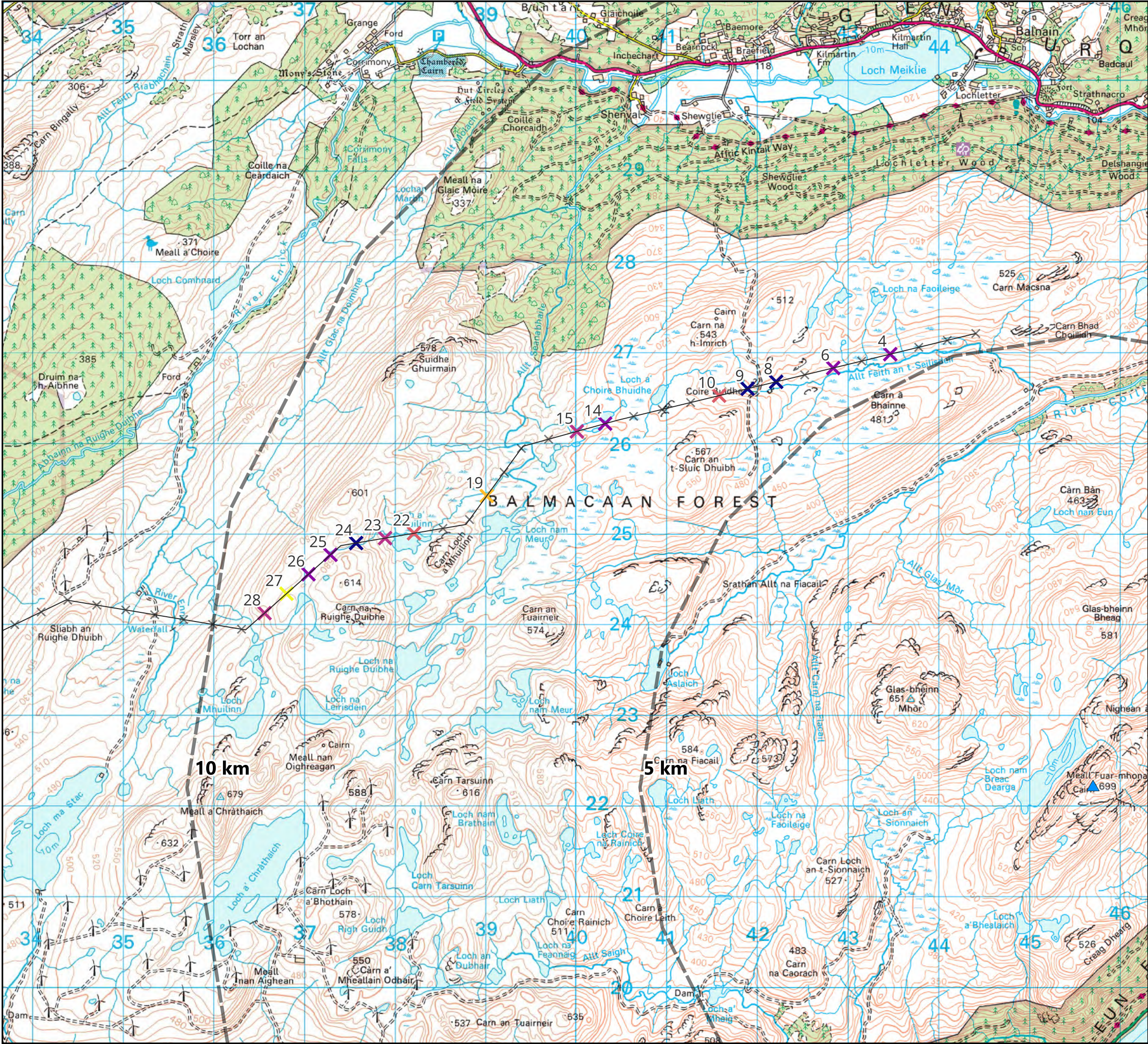
Date28/08/2026

Scale24000(@A3)

CRSEPSG:27700

ReAmp

© Crown copyright and database rights
2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122



LEGEND

×

Indicative OHL Towers (60m) (Not Visible from Meall Fm Summit)

—

Indicative OHL Route

▲

Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit (699m AOD)

▬▬

Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit Buffer

Tower Visibility from Meall Fm Summit

✖

Full tower visible

✖

Top 50m visible

✖

Top 40m visible

✖

Top 30m visible

✖

Top 20m visible

✖

Top 10m visible

✖

Top 5m visible

✖

Top 1m visible

NOTES

Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters:

- 49 approximately equidistant 60m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility.

- The assessment considers a perspective of 2m AGL from the summit of Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (699m).

- The assessment tests target viewshed heights of 60m, 55m, 50m, 40m, 30m, 20m, 10m & 0m AGL.

- The assessment is representative of a computer generated viewshed considerate of an OS 50m digital terrain model. This assessment does not consider screening from vegetation or man-made structures.

How to read this plan:

Theoretically visible towers from the Meall Fm summit are represented by a colour gradient indicating theoretical visibility extent.

00.51 km

▲

LOCATION: Loch Ness

PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach

DRAWING TITLE: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (Theoretical Tower Visibility)

Date27/08/2026

Scale40000(@A3)

CRSEPSG:27700

ReAmp

© Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122

Tower NumberDistance from Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit (km)Extent of nominal 60m tower visible			Tower NumberDistance from Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Summit (km)Extent of nominal 60m tower visible			NOTES		
1	5.17	Not Visible	25	8.8	Top 40m Visible	Illustrative sensitivity assessment parameters: - 49 approximately equidistant 60m towers positioned along the indicative OHL route. Tower locations and heights do not represent a developed transmission-line design and are adopted solely to provide a conservative assessment of theoretical visibility. - The assessment considers a perspective of 2m AGL from the summit of Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (699m). - The assessment tests target viewshed heights of 60m, 55m, 50m, 40m, 30m, 20m, 10m & 0m AGL. - The assessment is representative of a computer generated viewshed considerate of an OS 50m digital terrain model. This assessment does not consider screening from vegetation or man-made structures.		
2	5.19	Not Visible	26	8.97	Top 40m Visible			
3	5.22	Not Visible	27	9.16	Top 1m Visible			
4	5.28	Top 40m Visible	28	9.34	Top 30m Visible			
5	5.35	Not Visible	29	9.56	Not Visible			
6	5.44	Top 40m Visible	30	9.88	Not Visible			
7	5.55	Not Visible	31	10.21	Not Visible			
8	5.68	Full Tower Visible	32	10.53	Not Visible			
9	5.82	Full Tower Visible	33	10.86	Not Visible			
10	5.97	Top 20m Visible	34	11.18	Not Visible			
11	6.14	Not Visible	35	11.5	Not Visible			
12	6.32	Not Visible	36	11.77	Not Visible			
13	6.52	Not Visible	37	12.04	Not Visible			
14	6.71	Top 40m Visible	38	12.31	Not Visible			
15	6.92	Top 30m Visible	39	12.58	Not Visible			
16	7.13	Not Visible	40	12.85	Not Visible			
17	7.33	Not Visible	41	13.13	Not Visible			
18	7.37	Not Visible	42	13.41	Not Visible			
19	7.42	Top 5m Visible	43	13.69	Not Visible			
20	7.49	Not Visible	44	13.97	Not Visible			
21	7.72	Not Visible	45	14.27	Not Visible			
22	8	Top 20m Visible	46	14.58	Not Visible			
23	8.28	Top 30m Visible	47	14.89	Not Visible			
24	8.57	Full Tower Visible	48	15.19	Not Visible			
			49	15.5	Not Visible			
						LOCATION: Loch Ness		
						PROJECT NAME: Glen Earrach		
						TITLE: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh Sensitivity Assessment (Tower Visibility Table)		
						Date	28/08/2026	
						Scale	(@A3)	
						CRS		
						© Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey AC0000808122		