Volume 1 – Non-Technical Summary

Dupplin Solar EIA Report

TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHIA	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ha	Hectares
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt Hours
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OBEMP	Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PKC	Perth & Kinross Council
PV	Photovoltaic
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
sHRA	Shadow Habitats Regulations Appraisal
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPP	Species Protection Plan

1. Introduction

1.1.1 Dupplin Solar is being proposed by TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP and is located near Tibbermore, Perth (refer to **Figure 1: Site Location Plan**). The development comprises of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array with a maximum generating capacity of 97.5 MW (and export capacity of 75 MW), that will contribute to Scotland's transition to net zero.

1.1.2 The application for Section 36 consent is supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report prepared in line with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an accessible overview of the key findings of that assessment.

1.1.3 The Site covers approximately 175 hectares (ha) across thirteen land parcels and is currently in agricultural use. The solar PV array and supporting infrastructure will be installed to ensure minimal environmental impact, with decommissioning planned after a 40-year operational life.

1.1.4 The project is expected to generate approximately 108,000 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity per year. This is equivalent to the annual consumption of around 40,000 average Scottish homes, or c.52% of households in Perthshire[1].

1.1.5 The EIA identifies the likely environmental effects from construction, operation, and decommissioning, and proposes mitigation to reduce or avoid impacts. The findings demonstrate that, with mitigation in place, the Proposed Development is not predicted to result in unacceptably adverse effects on the environment.

[1] (https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/council-area-profiles/perth-and-kinross/

2. Site Selection and Design Iteration

2.1.1 The Site at the Dupplin Estate was identified as a suitable location for a solar PV array project following feasibility studies and engagement with landowners. A range of environmental, technical and planning considerations were assessed, including landscape sensitivity, proximity to dwellings, grid connection potential, topography and existing infrastructure. The total Site area comprises approximately 175 ha of primarily agricultural land (of which 126 ha would comprise the solar array), located north of the A9 at Dupplin Estate, Tibbermore at approximately 2.7 km west of Perth, within the Perth and Kinross Council (PKC) administrative area.

2.1.2 The design of the project followed an iterative approach informed by detailed environmental surveys, consultation with stakeholders and community engagement. The goal was to balance optimal energy generation with minimising potential environmental and visual effects.

2.1.3 Three principal layout stages were developed:

Layout 1 (Concept Layout - August 2025)

2.1.4 Layout 1 was informed by preliminary desktop environmental studies, and was the layout presented at initial community consultation events in August 2025. This layout represents maximum coverage of the Site with solar PV panels based on maximising generating capacity of the Site whilst taking into consideration of known site constraints. This initial layout also included a 15 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The BESS was later removed following feedback from the local community at the August 2025 exhibition – concerns on noise and fire risk were acknowledged by the Applicant. With the removal of the BESS, it was concluded that a noise assessment was not required as part of the EIA.

Layout 2 (Preliminary Layout - September 2025)

2.1.5 Layout 2 was informed by additional survey work, thorough pre-application consultation with PKC and local community councils, and feedback from community engagement, including the August 2025 public exhibition. This layout reflects changes to the location of the supporting electrical infrastructure – namely the substation, impermeable compound hardstanding and associated drainage. Given the increasing elevations across the north of the Site, the initial proposed location of the substation to the north east would be too visible to residential receptors north of the Site. The revised substation location to the south west of the Site near the site access at Roman Road, was deemed more suitable as it reduced visibility as is screened by intervening woodland.

Layout 3 (Final Layout - November, 2025)

2.1.6 Layout 3 is the layout which is subject to the application for Section 36 consent (refer to **Figure 2**). Layout 3 was refined based on consolidated constraints from further Site surveys and baseline assessments including:

- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (i.e. with a focus on bat, badger, pine marten and other protected species including great crested newt);
- flood risk extents (i.e. mapped worst-case flood risk events);
- archaeological protection buffers (for undesignated assets);
- potentially buried (unknown) pre-historic assets;
- Site access requirements (i.e. utilities crossings, proximity to any core paths, visibility splay extents, avoiding well utilised local routes);
- viewshed of Zone of Theoretical Visibility; and
- proposed planting and vegetative screening – specifically along the boundary adjacent to the A9 carriageway, along the Tibbermore Road boundary, and along the north near Old Gallows Road.

2.1.7 This iterative design process has helped ensure the final layout of the Proposed Development, as shown on **Figure 2** appended**,** responds sensitively to both the Site context and environmental considerations.

3. Proposed Development Description

3.1.1 The Proposed Development comprises of a ground-mounted solar PV array and associated infrastructure, with a maximum generating capacity of 97.5 MW (and export capacity of 75 MW) , situated at the Dupplin Estate in Perth and Kinross.

3.1.2 The Site comprises thirteen distinct agricultural fields enveloped by woodland to the west and east. The existing land use is predominantly agricultural (arable) farmland. There is one overhead line running north west – south east through the eastern extent of the Site. Scottish Water maintain and operate a water tank immediately south of the Proposed Development.

3.1.3 The PV array outlined in **Figure 2 Site Layout** will consist of rows of panels mounted on frames fixed into the ground using steel piles. These rows will be spaced to allow access and avoid shading, with panels reaching a maximum height of 2.67 metres above ground level. Inverters and transformers will convert the electricity generated for export to the local electricity distribution network.

3.1.4 Additional infrastructure includes onsite substations and control building, temporary construction compound, communications and spares containers, access tracks, fencing and CCTV.

3.1.5 Construction is expected to take eight to twelve months and will include the installation of access tracks, security fencing, cable trenches, solar mounting frames and electrical infrastructure. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be implemented to minimise impacts such as noise, dust and pollution. Construction is anticipated to commence in early 2030 and conclude in 2031.

3.1.6 Once operational, the solar array will require limited maintenance and will operate for an estimated 40 years. At the end of this period, the Site will be fully decommissioned and restored to agricultural use. A detailed Decommissioning and Restoration Plan will be agreed with PKC before construction begins.

3.1.7 The Proposed Development has been designed to connect via a buried cable to the electricity network via Burghmuir substation to the west of Perth. Grid connection works are not part of this application and will be considered separately.

4. Environmental Impact Assessment

4.1.1 The EIA process for Dupplin Solar has been carried out in line with relevant legislation, guidance and best practice. Its purpose is to identify potential environmental effects from the development and to propose measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate them. The EIA also supports informed decision-making by the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit (ECU) and other stakeholders.

4.1.2 The scope of the EIA has been determined from baseline studies and through consultation with PKC, NatureScot, non-statutory consultees such as Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, and the ECU.

4.1.3 The assessment considered the construction, operation and decommissioning phases, as well as the likely evolution of the environment if the project does not proceed. Each environmental topic was assessed for potential impacts, both in isolation and cumulatively with other nearby developments. Where necessary, mitigation was identified and either incorporated into the project design or set out in specific management plans.

4.1.4 Topics assessed within the EIA are Landscape and Visual Impact; Ecology and Ornithology; Cultural Heritage and Archaeology; and Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology. Consultation with stakeholders and the public helped shape the final design, and a separate Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report details the consultation process.

4.1.5 The EIA was undertaken by a team of qualified experts, with assessment methods tailored to each topic. Baseline surveys were carried out from March to October 2025, and, where necessary, professional judgement was used to account for uncertainties and assumptions.

4.1.6 The results of the assessment are presented in the EIA Report, and this Non-Technical Summary provides a concise overview of the findings.

5. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

5.1.1 The Proposed Development has been the subject of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment to identify the potential effects on the landscape, and the views experienced by people who live in, travel through and visit the local area. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with recognised guidance, and consultation with PKC.

5.1.2 The Site is located in gently sloping arable farmland, which is bordered in the east by existing woodland and established shelterbelts. The Proposed Development would result in the introduction of a solar array and associated infrastructure to the Site, as well as landscape planting to assist with screening and to improve habitats. This includes new areas of native hedgerows, woodland and species-rich grassland.

5.1.3 In terms of landscape change, the main effects resulting from the introduction of the Proposed Development would be localised and predominantly restricted to the Site and adjoining land within approximately 400-500 m, to the south, south east and north east of the Proposed Development. The character of the wider landscape would not be significantly changed. This is due to the relatively low-lying nature of the development, and the screening provided by the existing landform. In addition, views from the east and west would be contained by blocks of forestry and woodland, which results in reduced visibility at a local level.

5.1.4 The Site is not located within a designated landscape (a landscape that has been recognised for its outstanding beauty or uniqueness). There would be localised effects associated with parts of the Green Belt to the south and south east of the Site within 500m.

5.1.5 Visual effects would also be restricted based on the Site location, the undulating landform and tree cover. In terms of nearby residences, these comprise Windyedge Cottage, Newbigging Farm, Windyedge Farm and East Cultmalundie Farm Cottage, where residents may experience significant effects (in the absence of mitigation).

5.1.6 There would be no significant effects attributed to recreational receptors. There would be significant effects associated with three transport routes (from localised sections), including:

- the U47 Tibbermore Loan (at Windyedge);
- the A9; and
- unclassified road between the A9 and Findo Gask.

5.1.7 However, the views would reduce over time as the proposed planting within the Site steadily establishes after approximately 10 years. Views from localised sections of the U47 (the A9 to Tibbermore Road) would remain significant due to distance and the proportion of the view occupied.

5.1.8 The potential cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in combination with other relevant developments have been considered as part of the EIA. An application for the proposed Kinnon Solar development c.2.25 m north of the Site at Methven, was

submitted to PKC (24/01188/FLM) and is awaiting decision (refer to **Figure 3 Cumulative Developments**).

5.1.9 Kinnon Park was specifically assessed in terms of potential cumulative landscape and visual effects. The LVIA (**Volume 2, Chapter 5** of the **EIA Report**) concluded that the potential cumulative effects of the Kinnon Park solar development would not be significant due to the projects' spatial separation and the effect of intervening landform.

6. Ecology and Ornithology

6.1.1 An assessment of the ecological, ornithological and nature conservation effects arising from the Dupplin Solar project was carried out through a combination of desktop study, field surveys, and consultation with key stakeholders.

6.1.2 Assessment considered statutory and non-statutory sites for nature conservation present within 10 km of the Site, and 20 km in the context of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) with geese and / or swan populations. Potential connectivity of foraging resources associated with South Tayside Goose Roosts, Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary and Loch Leven SPA / Ramsar sites were also considered.

6.1.3 The Site primarily consists of arable fields bordered by hedgerows and coniferous woodland. Evidence of protected species was recorded across the Study Area, including evidence of badger, red squirrel, pine marten, bats and breeding birds. In addition, there is suitable habitat for herptiles (i.e. reptiles and amphibians) and wintering birds, including pink-footed goose.

6.1.4 Potential impacts associated with the construction phase include habitat loss and/ or fragmentation, potential disturbance, injury or death to protected species, and construction related pollution impacts. Potential impacts associated with the operational phase include disturbance due to vegetation management required for routine maintenance, infrastructure maintenance activities, displacement of species due to loss of habitat, and displacement due to glint and glare from panels.

6.1.5 The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid and minimise impacts on important habitats and protected species where practicable. This has been achieved through an iterative design process and commitment to embedded mitigation (i.e. application of a site-wide 30 m woodland offset buffer from solar arrays). This process is combined with further commitments to the implementation of mitigation measures both prior to construction and throughout the construction period.

6.1.6 The **Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA)** concluded that following the successful implementation of mitigation measures, guided by the development of **Species Protection Plans (SPPs)**, an **Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (OBEMP)**, and **CEMP**, there will be no residual effects anticipated on Important Ecological Features (IEFs) arising from the Proposed Development, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Successful implementation of mitigation measures and those included as part of the **OBEMP** will be assessed by operational monitoring.

6.1.7 A detailed assessment of the impacts on the qualifying features of the River Tay SAC and South Tayside Goose Roosts and Loch Leven SPA / Ramsar sites has been undertaken in a **shadow Habitats Regulations Appraisal (sHRA)** provided as **Technical Appendix 6.3** of the **EIA Report**. The Proposed Development therefore meets the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the 2017 Habitat and Species Regulations).

6.1.8 In-combination and cumulative effects were also assessed as part of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) – specifically in relation to potential impacts on nearby designated sites.

6.1.9 The HRA concluded that the Proposed Development, in-combination with other projects (i.e. Kinnon Park) will not undermine conservation objectives in relation to avoiding significant disturbance and maintaining population of pink-footed and greylag geese of the assessed European/ international sites, and therefore cumulative impact is considered Not Significant.

7. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

7.1.1 The Proposed Development was the focus of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) to assess any impacts that may arise from the project on archaeological and cultural heritage receptors. This assessment was carried out in accordance with recognised guidance and in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

7.1.2 Desk-based studies and fieldwork were employed to identify and corroborate the existence and significance of any cultural assets both within the footprint of the Proposed Development, and within a 10 km radius of the Site. One designated asset was present within the Site boundary, an inventoried Battlefield (the Battle of Tippermuir). In a 2 km radius there are two Scheduled Monuments, two Inventory Battlefields, one Garden and Designed Landscape and eight Category B and C listed buildings.

7.1.3 The assessment considered the effects of the Proposed Development during its construction, operation and decommissioning. The scope of the assessment included the single designated asset within the Site boundary, as well as 12 non-designated heritage assets that have the potential for direct or indirect impact. The other designated assets within 2 km were excluded from the assessment due to topography of the landscape and resulting lack of visibility of the Proposed Development.

7.1.4 Potential impacts associated with the construction of the development were related to ground disturbance resulting from the creation of tracks and potential piling of infrastructure. Impacts are largely assessed as negligible due to a combination of the potential for impact and the significance of many of the assets themselves.

7.1.5 The areas of the Site associated with the Battle of Tippermuir are not associated with any of the special qualities of the battlefield. The nearest surviving physical feature is c.0.3 km north of the Proposed Development. Archaeological remains could exist, though if present they would be unsorted / lacking definition and subsequently be of low cultural significance. A minor level of significance is therefore attributed to this asset.

7.1.6 The potential for Roman remains present on the Site, is considered to be of medium significance. Geophysical survey is recommended subject to ground conditions, and archaeological monitoring /reporting followed by an appropriate means of mitigation (agreed with PKC) once the full extent of remains are known.

7.1.7 The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid and minimise impacts on assets within the Site. The iterative design process and inclusion of embedded mitigation will avoid potential impacts on the majority of the assets (i.e. the site layout allows for archaeological protection buffers within the array area whereby construction is not permitted, essentially designing-out any archaeological risk associated with existing un-designated assets within the red line boundary) Where mitigation through design has not been possible, suitable measures including micro-siting, a programme of archaeological work and the presence of an Archaeological Clerk of Works is recommended and will ensure the Proposed Development is compliant with relevant policy and guidance.

8. Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology

8.1.1 An assessment was conducted of the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon hydrology, geology and hydrogeology. It considered the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.

8.1.2 Information on the study area was compiled using baseline information from a desk study that was verified by fieldwork prior to completion of the assessment. The assessment considered the sensitivity of receptors identified during the baseline study and mitigation measures incorporated in the development design. It has also considered potential future changes to baseline conditions.

8.1.3 It has been shown that the Proposed Development is not considered to be a risk of flooding and that surface water attenuation (temporary storage) measures in accordance with sustainable drainage principles can be provided to control both the rate and quality of discharge from the Proposed Development, so that flood risk to downstream land and property is not increased.

8.1.4 Subject to good practice measures and a site-specific CEMP, it has been shown that the Proposed Development would have no adverse effects on the water environment. The final CEMP would include good practice measures which will be adopted and would be agreed with the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and PKC prior to construction.

8.1.5 Notwithstanding these safeguards, a programme of pre-development, construction-phase and post-construction water quality monitoring is also proposed. Monitoring results would be used to confirm that the Proposed Development does not have a significant adverse effect on the water environment and would be used to ensure the effectiveness of any good practice or remedial measures implemented.

9. Land Capability for Agriculture

9.1.1 SLR undertook a detailed Land Capability for Agriculture (LCA) survey on approximately 171 ha of agricultural land within the Site. The comprehensive soil-profiling and analysis survey ensured one soil observation pit per hectare was excavated, sampled and assessed. Samples were processed and issued to a soil laboratory for assessment. SLR subsequently interpreted the soil laboratory results in terms of LCA soil parameters. Full calculations and descriptions are available in Volume 4 of the EIA Report.

9.1.2 The purpose of this assessment was to establish the LCA grading, to provide sufficient Site-specific soil information to inform the LCA report and any necessary soil management plans.

9.1.3 LCA Classes 1, 2 and 3.1 are 'prime agricultural land'; Classes 3.2 and below are non-prime.

9.1.4 The soils were found to be limited either by climate, wetness or droughtiness (i.e. soil moisture) in terms of agricultural capability. Where a combined wetness and droughtiness limitation to Class 3 was noted, the soils were downgraded to Class 3.2. Some areas of the Site were limited to Class 3.2 due to low soil depths (i.e. of less than 45 cm).

9.1.5 The Site consists of 148.86 ha (86.8%) of Class 3.1 land and 22.69 ha (13.2%) Class 3.2 land. The Site therefore consists mainly of prime agricultural land. For Perth and Kinross Council, the entirety of the Site is generally considered "good agricultural land", as this classification includes LCA Class 3.2 land.

9.1.6 This should be considered in the context of the Site under the Proposed Development – i.e. the Site will continue to be managed under agricultural use, through rotated sheep-grazing regimes. Land within the red line boundary will not be ploughed or worked for arable crop production throughout the 40-year operational period - nor will pesticides, herbicides or inorganic fertilizer be applied during this period, therefore soil ecosystem services and natural capital would be retained and improved over time. Some examples of existing ecosystem services which would otherwise be degraded through continued arable production include:

- carbon sequestration and storage, and associated climate regulation;
- water and air purification;
- nutrient cycling;
- flood regulation; and
- organism habitat, biological activity and genetic resource.

9.1.7 As the Proposed Development is largely on prime agricultural land, it is recommended that a Soil Management Plan (OSMP) is conditioned post-determination in support of the proposal. The SMP would set out the best management practices to prevent soil damage and loss, which is a core requirement of the LDP and support soil quality improvement.

10. Site Access and Transport

10.1.1 A Transport Statement (TS) supports the application for the Proposed Development. It provides an estimation of construction loads and trip numbers to assess the potential impact of construction and operational traffic upon the local road network.

10.1.2 The TS concludes that the Proposed Development would have satisfactory vehicle access from the C411 Roman Road during both operation and construction. No construction or operational access will be provided from the U47 road (the road between the A9 and Tibbermore).

10.1.3 Construction is expected to last for around 8-12 months and generate, during the busiest month, around 92 vehicle movements per working day.

10.1.4 Those additional vehicle movements are unlikely to cause any noticeable effects on users of the C411.

10.1.5 Only the occasional maintenance and inspection vehicle would be generated once operational, likely to be approximately a single vehicle per month.

10.1.6 During construction, best practice measures for construction traffic would be implemented via a Construction Traffic Management Plan in agreement with PKC. Examples of recommended measures suitable to the Site would cover:

- Suitable parking and turning facilities;
- Control of mud and debris;
- Site arrival procedures;
- Car sharing; and
- Traffic signage.

11. Glint and Glare

11.1.1 A Glint and Glare (G&G) assessment considered the effects of G&G arising from the proposed solar farm on receptors around the Proposed Development. For glare to occur there must be viable weather conditions, the geometrical alignment for glint (i.e. reflected light must physically arrive at the receptor, given the relative position of the sun in the sky and the panels), and there must be visibility of the panels (i.e. no intervening landform, or surface features (buildings/trees/hedgerows etc)).

11.1.2 The assessment demonstrates that only one fixed residential receptor located within the wider Dupplin Estate (i.e. OP13, refer to **Graphic 4-1** in **Volume 4 Technical Appendix: Glint and Glare Assessment**) is predicted to experience any potential glint and glare effects. These effects are minor. When account is taken of gaps within the PV array footprint, existing and proposed screening, and local climatic conditions, the potential effect on this receptor is considered negligible.

11.1.3 Road receptors including the A9, C411 Roman Road and the U47 Tibbermore Loan (at Windyedge) were assessed. Even under worst-case modelling assumptions, predicted glare effects are limited - with the A9 experiencing a maximum of up to 8 minutes per day of glare affecting only a short section of carriageway. Road users are transient receptors and exposure would be brief. The lower traffic volumes on C411 Roman Road and the rural Tibbermore road further reduce the likelihood of exposure.

11.1.4 A cumulative assessment considering the proposed Kinnon Park Solar Development, located approximately 2.5 km to the north, indicates that cumulative effects are limited to small, discrete sections of the A9 and U47 Tibbermore Loan (at Windyedge) distinct from those affected by the Proposed Development alone. The effect of predicted cumulative glare is minor and limited in duration. No additional receptors are affected, and cumulative effects are assessed as minimal to negligible.

11.1.5 With the inclusion of existing and proposed landscape screening, the establishment of new hedgerows, the residual glint and glare effects of the Proposed Development are considered low. On this basis, the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant or unacceptable glint and glare impacts and is considered to be acceptable in glint and glare terms.

12. Summary of Mitigation

12.1.1 Mitigation and enhancement measures for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development are set out in each technical chapter and relevant technical appendices and presented in **Chapter 9** of the **EIA Report**. A short summary of the proposed standard mitigation is set out below:

- An outline Construction Environmental Management Plan to incorporate general mitigation and other relevant plans (i.e. Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), and Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)) as identified prior to construction;
- Appointment of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW);
- Delivery of a Landscape Mitigation Plan (LMP);
- Delivery of Species Protection Plan(s);
- Delivery of a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan (OBEMP);
- A programme of archaeological works to be agreed with Perth and Kinross Council; and
- Implementation of best practice measures for construction traffic including sheeting of HGVs to prevent dust and requiring all HGVs leaving the Site to utilise the wheel wash to reduce the risk of dust, mud or other debris being deposited on the public road.

13. Next Steps

13.1.1 The Applicant recognises the need to present the findings of the EIA Report as a matter of public record and in the interests of public engagement and transparency has made the EIA Report available in digital format at the following web address:

https://www.blcenergy.com/projects/dupplin/

13.1.2 Any representations on the application may be submitted directly to the Scottish Government via the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) portal (refer to https://www.energyconsents.scot); or by post to the Scottish Government, Energy Consents Unit, 4th Floor, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, G2 8LU, identifying the proposal and specifying the grounds for representation.

13.1.3 Digital copies of complete application submissions are available at cost on data sticks. Hard copies of the application documents may be obtained at a charge reflecting the cost of printing a full set of documents. Printed copies will be available to view at Perth and Crieff Libraries.

13.1.4 To request a copy of the application submission please contact:

c/o Neil Lindsay, TRIO Dupplin Solar LLP, Mullion House, Enterprise Park, Maidenplain Place, Aberuthven, PH3 1EL. Email: info@blcenergy.com