

Market Research “ Telemarketing Opt-Out Reports

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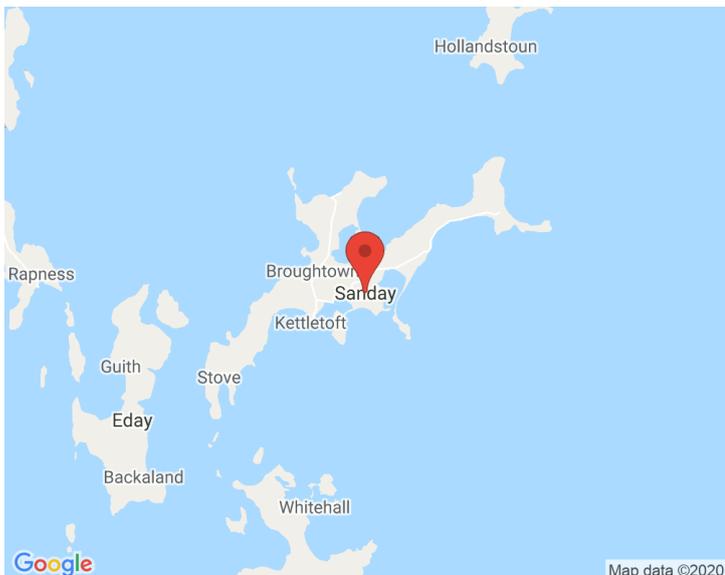
Registration numbers by region and area code

The Telephone Preference Service (TPS) is a central opt out register whereby individuals can register their wish not to receive unsolicited sales and marketing telephone calls. The Corporate Telephone Preference Service (CTPS) is a list of organisations (limited companies, public limited companies and Scottish partnerships) who have registered their wish not to receive unsolicited direct marketing calls. It is a legal requirement that companies do not make such calls to numbers registered on the TPS.

Phone numbers with the standard code 1857, associated with Sanday, appear in the following registers:

- 829 in the Telephone Preference Service (TPS)
- 1 in the Corporate Telephone Preference Service (CTPS)

There are 18,061,096 numbers registered on TPS, and 2,867,663 numbers registered on CTPS (figures correct as of 04/12/2020).



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Selectabase Ltd
The Archive Centre, Honeywood Road,
Whitfield, Dover, Kent CT16 3EH

01304 382 211 • www.selectabase.co.uk • info@selectabase.co.uk

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Sanday is one of the inhabited islands of Orkney that lies off the north coast of mainland Scotland. With an area of 50.43km², it is the third largest of the Orkney Islands. The main centres of population are Lady Village and Kettletoft. Sanday can be reached by Orkney Ferries or by plane from Kirkwall on the Orkney Mainland. On Sanday, an on-demand public minibus service allows connecting to the ferry.

The Picts were the pre-Norse inhabitants of Sanday but very few placenames remain from this period. The Norse named the island Sandey or Sand-y because of the predominance of sandy beaches and this became "Sanday" during the Scots and English speaking periods. The similarly named Sandoy is in the Faroe Islands.

Many names of places and natural features derive from Old Norse. According to Dorward, the placename Kettletoft means "Kettil's croft" although "toft" in this context may mean "abandoned site of house" from the Norse topt. The suffix -bister found in Sellibister and Overbister is from blstar meaning "dwelling" or "farm". Other common suffixes are -wick and -ness from the Norse vik and nes and meaning "bay" and "headland" respectively. According to Frances Groome, Otterswick was originally known as Odinswic.

Sanday lies south of North Ronaldsay and east of Eday and Westray. It is divided naturally into two roughly equal halves by Otterswick, a bay which runs in from the north, and Kettletoft Bay in the south. The narrow isthmus between them formed the boundary between the historic parishes Cross and Burness to the west and Lady to the east. The novelist Eric Linklater described Sanday's shape seen from the air as being like that of a giant fossilised bat.

Changing post-glacial sea levels will have much altered the shape of this low-lying island since the last ice age. William Traill described a gale in 1838 which removed 20 hectares of sand in Otterswick Bay. This revealed a dark layer of decayed vegetation under fallen trees up to 60 centimetres in diameter. The trees lay "as if felled by a storm" and were visible under the sea for 6.5 kilometres. A search for these tree remains in the 20th century was unsuccessful.

Source: Wikipedia