Environmental Conservation 24 (3): 296–300 © 1997 Foundation for Environmental Conservation

BOOK REVIEWS

Scientific Uncertainty and Environmental Problem Solving

ED. JOHN LEMONS

x + 433 pp., 15 figs, 26 × 18 × 3 cm, ISBN 0 86542 476 4
hardback, £59.50 (UK), Cambridge, MA, USA: Blackwell Science Inc., 1996

One of the central debates in the field of environmental policy is whether scientific knowledge is good enough to permit reasonably confident decision-making. This substantial book, by 16 authors, sets out to address that issue. As John Lemons says in the introduction (which also serves as an excellent summary of the whole volume), there are three central problems. First, uncertainty is not made explicit in many calculation of risk and advantage, so that statements may appear unjustifiably factual. Second, uncertainty means that the standard of proof required by many decisions is not met. Third, uncertainty can impede precautionary action and delay decisions.

This book looks at what is happening, depending especially on case studies of specific problems. But it opens with a well-argued (if somewhat daunting) conceptual chapter by Kristin Shrader-Frechette on the nature of scientific uncertainty. She examines, in particular, problems in framing uncertainty, modelling uncertainty, statistical uncertainty and 'decision-theoretic' uncertainty. The chapter suggests some basic rules to guide scientists, and concludes that, in formulating science policy, epistemologic errors may have been overestimated and ethical errors underestimated (the Brent Spar case, not discussed in this volume, would seem to bear that one out!).

John Lemons presents the first down-to-earth case study as an analysis of uncertainty in the disposal of high-level nuclear waste in the United States. That country has a very detailed legal procedure to govern such decisions, but it assumes that scientific procedures will allow hazards to human health and the environment to be judged fairly objectively. Yet the judgemental process inevitably involves values which, when combined with scientific uncertainty, threaten the capacity of the system to delivery rigours decisions. There are parallels here with a later essay by Larry W. Cantor on scientific uncertainty and environmental impact assessment in the United States, in which the needs for the procedure to recognize the causes of uncertainty, and to incorporate means to reduce them, are emphasized.

The problems of 'large-scale' ecosystems, or ecocomplexes, are notoriously difficult to solve because their behaviour is so difficult to predict. Carl F. Jordan and Christopher Miller review the limitations of management in a range of situations, and conclude (as did Shrader-Frechette) that science alone cannot provide the solutions which society is demanding. Richard A. Carpenter carries the argument forward by addressing the now-familiar issue of the nature of sustainable management. He makes the important point that *even* sustainable management imposes stress on ecosystems because the aim is the sustainable yield of outputs demanded by people, and this means interference with ecosystem processes: uncertainty demands that management be adaptive.

Pollution control policies have been a familiar arena for such arguments. Judith S. Weis points to the inevitable tension between the demand for certainty before expensive controls are imposed, and the inevitability of uncertainty, leading to demands for precaution (which can mean expensive over-insurance). She concludes that the best solution lies in monitoring, to detect subtle changes ahead of severe ecological damage. A rather similar conclusion could well apply in relation to biodiversity conservation, examined later by John Lemons. Dose-response relationships are the foundation of many pollution-control standards, and John Cairns and Eric P. Smith debate uncertainty in extrapolation from laboratory toxicology to field ecotoxicology.

Charles F. Cole jumps right into a heated pool of argument by asking 'Can we resolve uncertainty in marine fisheries management?' He reviews the disastrous gulf between science, legislation, and practical management but comes no closer than others to cracking the problem. Larry W. Canter has a somewhat easier task in reviewing the various approaches to water-resources management, and outlines a range of practical tools.

Two chapter look at environmental impact assessment, Larry W. Canter in the USA and Mahmoud Kh. El-Sayed in an Egyptian context, where the interplay of the Aswan High Dam and the Nile Delta and Mediterranean coasts is assessed against the overriding background uncertainty of climate change. Again, monitoring and adaptive management emerge as the best way of confining uncertainty.

The volume concludes with three chapters dealing with social processes. James Perry and Elizabeth Leigh Vanderklein emphasize that the information superhighway will not solve our 21st century environmental problems. Communications will not eliminate the impact of different learning styles, and the internet may boost pressures for action rather than enhance the quality of decisions. Uncertainty also poses problems for environmental law, addressed by Donald A. Brown and Patrick Zaepfel, who acknowledge that the law relating to scientific uncertainty in environmental matters is inconsistent and often incoherent. Courts may demand high scientific certainty and uphold the dicta of official agencies, so that the result is to impede application of the precautionary principle. A new approach is urged.

Lynton K. Caldwell draws it all together in the final chapter. His conclusion? That science-based problem-solving analysis has too often been misdirected because uncertainty was neglected. Society needs to review its institutional arrangements and to make sure that the parties involved in a decision share a common understanding of the assumptions that are defensible on the basis of the evidence.

This is a useful collection of well-referenced essays, which relate to one another more closely than the contents of such multi-author volumes often do. There is a substantial index. The book will be most useful to academics and to advanced students in this crucial and fast-evolving field of environmental decision analysis.

MARTIN W. HOLDGATE
35 Wingate Way, Trumpington
Cambridge CB2 2HD
UK

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892997210386 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Forest Politics. The Evolution of International Cooperation

BY DAVID HUMPHREYS

xix + 299 pp., 2 figs, 23 × 15 × 2.5 cm, ISBN 1 85383 378 9 paperback, £15.95, London UK: Earthscan Publications Ltd, 1996

Forests are at the forefront of international attention in 1997, as the special session of the United National General Assembly reviews the actions taken in the five years following the Rio 'Earth Summit' of 1992, and in particular considers the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests which the Commission on Sustainable Development established to follow-up such action on forests and forest-related issues. So this book is timely, at least by way of background. David Humphreys' stated intention is to provide a critical analysis of global forest policies from 1983, when the first International Tropical Timber Agreement was concluded, up to the creation of the Intergovernmental Panel in the mid-1990s (actually in 1995).

The book succeeds in this task. It is clearly and succinctly written. The text is based on a thorough review of documents, and on interviews with key actors. It commences with a good analysis of how global concerns emerged in an area that had previously been seen largely as of national interest, and where national sovereignty remains dominant. The chapters describing the history of the Tropical Forest Action Plan and the International Tropical Timber Organization are comprehensive and provide an excellent overview. The book also gives a good account of events at the United National Conference on Environment and Development – termed by Stanley Johnson in his introduction 'Rio's forest fiasco'. It presents the latter in terms of a north–south confrontation – rather like that which surrounded attempts to broaden ITTA to take in all types of forest and address global issues of trade.

The author is surely right to conclude that genuine co-operation is unlikely unless there is some kind of balanced recognition of the conservation concerns of the North and the development concerns of the South. But it is the more unfortunate that the book went to press just as there were signs of that trade-off unfolding in the debates of the Intergovernmental Panel. As it stands, it is an excellent study of a part of the recent past, but it is weakened by omitting the most crucial latest episode that may in turn prove a gateway to a new future. Perhaps the author will offer us a second volume covering that part also of history at some future date.

MARTIN W. HOLDGATE
35 Wingate Way
Trumpington
Cambridge CB2 2HD
UK

Environment and the Law: An Introduction for Environmental Scientists and Lawyers

BY JOHN F. MCELDOWNEY AND SHARRON MCELDOWNEY

xiii + 302 pp. + index, ISBN 0 582 22712 7 paperback, £22.99, Harlow, England, UK: Addison Wesley Longman, 1996

This book was apparently written as an introduction to the subject of environmental law for scientists, as well as for lawyers. In doing so, the authors have contrived to write an eminently readable and informative text, which will undoubtedly appeal to anyone interested in the law relating to the environment. Indeed, few books have been able to combine the legal and scientific issues raised by environmental problems with the clarity and succinctness of this volume. For this achievement alone, the authors are to be commended for their efforts.

The book is divided into five parts, comprising an introduction (I), and separate sections on land (II), water (III), and the atmosphere (IV), followed by conclusions (V), which incorporate predications for future directions of environmental law as the authors see them. There are 14 chapters in all. The rather traditional division of the subject matter, along sectoral lines that are, in themselves, loosely based on three of the four ancient 'elements' that composed the known universe, namely earth, water, air and fire, is in keeping with the prevailing trend among textbooks of this genre.

This approach may be subject to the criticism that it fails to take into account the inherent inter-connectedness of environmental problems. However, this is a difficult point to take on board in such an endeavour, bearing in mind that the legal framework for environmental protection itself tends to be constructed along just such sectoral lines. In this case, the sectoral approach adopted is leavened somewhat by chapter six of the introduction, which focuses on overall environmental impact assessment and integrated pollution control. On the other hand, chapter five, on the environmental implications of the privatization of UK utilities, is a useful inclusion in this volume, and not generally to be found in environmental-law textbooks. The authors rightly point out that the previous UK Conservative government's privatization policy raises interesting questions in respect of the regulatory bodies' longer-term strategy for environmental protection.

Chapters one and two are good examples of the academic merits of this book. The first, a general introduction to the subject matter of environmental law, contains a useful discussion on the scientific aspects of environmental pollution and associated problems of definition, as well as a good description of the sources and techniques utilized in environmental law, where these are deemed to differ from other areas of law. The second, an introduction to the domestic UK legal system, provides a concise description of UK legal institutions and procedures for enforcing environmental law through the courts, including the role of scientific evidence and experts in such cases. Chapter four completes the discussion of the overall framework of laws and legal institutions in the UK as they pertain to the environmental issues, being an account of the various regulatory bodies at different levels of government that have environmental responsibilities. The UK Environment Act 1995, which amongst other things establishes the Environmental Agency for England and Wales, and the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, is also discussed here and elsewhere, thus bringing the book up to date with the latest major piece of environmental legislation. The use of figures, diagrams and tables throughout are also very useful tools for a better understanding of the subject matter.

Chapter three deals with international and European environmental law. It is here that certain deficiencies are discerned, not least in an international section which is largely devoid of any in-depth discussion of well-established and newly-emerging principles of environmental law. Amongst these are the Principle of Sustainable Development, the Preventative Principle, the Precautionary Principle, the Polluter-Pays Principle, the Principles of Inter- and Intra-Generational Equity, and the Principle of Consultation and Participation in environmental issues. The evolution and acceptance of these Principles is arguably intrinsic to the emergence of environmental law as a discrete legal sub-discipline. The authors

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892997210386 Published online by Cambridge University Press

allude to the development of these general principles of environmental law at the international level, but there is insufficient sense in the narrative of their relative importance in this expanding area of law, or their translation beyond the EC/regional level to the national/domestic UK legal system. The problems that an unadulterated application of these principles are deemed to cause for the present-day UK economy, leading to cost-benefit qualifications for most of these principles in the UK context, are also not explicated.

Apart from this general point, a few specific points about the international legal system and its sources of law need to be made. For example, before providing the general customary rule of international law relating to state liability for transboundary environmental damage, it may be pertinent first to describe what constitutes a rule of customary international law, namely the practice of states which they accept as both required by and binding in law (*opinio juris*). The 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, on the other hand, is excellent example of international 'soft' law, which does not of itself create legally-binding obligations between states, but contributes to the acceptance of general principles of international environmental law in other treaty instruments. It was the Rio 'Earth Summit' Conference, and not the Rio Declaration, which succeeded in adopting the Biodiversity Convention and Framework Convention on Climate Change (p. 41). Also, while the problems of compliance by states to international and environmental obligations are described, the methods by which recent treaty mechanisms attempt to rectify this poor compliance record are not discussed. On the other hand, the particular attraction of this book, combining as it does the legal and scientific perspectives, is again shown to good effect in its discussion of the global-warming problem (pp. 38–9).

Moving on to yet another environmental problem with international implications, it is gratifying to note that the authors have included within the geographical scope of the book, not only the coastal and riparian environments within the UK's territorial jurisdiction, but also those areas of the marine environment that are subject to varying degrees of UK maritime jurisdiction, as is the UK's 200-nautical-mile exclusive fishing zone and continental shelf. In doing so, however, the authors need to tighten up on their usage of international legal terms of art, such as the continental shelf. While the coastal state has sovereign rights over the resources of the seabed and sub-soil of the continental shelf and margin under this concept, these rights do not include the superjacent waters and should not be equated to territorial sovereignty in the way that the authors appear to do here (p. 236).

Within this extended geographical coverage, it is also commendable to see that the authors have not limited themselves to a discussion of the various sources of marine pollution, but have included the conservation of fishery resources within the overall subject of marine environmental protection (pp. 238–9). Indeed, the ecosystem approach that the authors have adopted in this book takes into account current thinking, writing and policy-making, if not quite yet law-making, on this subject. Again, both the legal and scientific dimensions of such issues as bathing-water quality, deep-sea dumping and marine oil-pollution are explained clearly and succinctly.

Overall, therefore, this book is highly recommended, not only to its intended audience of environmental scientists and lawyers, but also to students of environmental issues from any academic discipline, as well as the interested lay person. Its accomplishment as a book, which successfully encompasses both legal and scientific disciplines, is unrivalled. It should certainly be compulsory reading within these disciplines on the legal issues surrounding the protection of the environment.

DAVID M. ONG
School of Law
University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park
Colchester
Essex CO4 3SQ
UK

Environmental Pragmatism

ED. ANDREW LIGHT AND ERIC KATZ

vii + 352 pp., 13.8 × 21.2 × 2.8 cm, ISBN 0 415 12237 6 paperback, US$ 19.95, ISBN 0 415 12236 8 hardback, no price given, New York, NY, USA: Routledge, 1996

This book is greatly to be welcomed for its fresh insight into the environmental ethics debate. As a new path for environmental theory, environmental pragmatism proposes that environmental ethicists adopt a moral pluralism to enable debates of the environmental movement to move beyond the deadlock imposed by theoretical quandary.

Environmental Pragmatism is a collection of essays edited by Andrew Light and Eric Katz, the latter of whom is, interestingly, the contributor of the sole chapter that is critical of a pragmatist approach. The book is organized into four sections that take the reader on an enlightening journey from introduction of pragmatist theory to its practical application.

The first section of the book provides an overview of American pragmatism and establishes links between the pragmatist philosophy and environmental philosophy on one hand and environmentalism as practised by activists on the other. The section concludes by determining that pragmatism is a useful tool in resolving controversies in both environmental philosophy and practical environmental issues.

The second section of the book criticizes traditional approaches to environmental philosophy for prematurely imposing moral monism on environmental debates. Pragmatists argue that an ethical theory evolves over time and that a new environmental ethic should not be applied abstractly to debates of the issues involved but that, on the contrary, the theory should instead be derived from environmental confrontations and debate. The pragmatist argument is reminiscent of that which H. Bressers and M. Honigh (1986) argue for in the field of environmental decision-making, based on analysis of the decision-making processes regarding the environmental impact of a brickyard using all three decision-making models, namely pluralist, elitist, and structuralist. Though these are traditionally taken as individual theories, Bressers and Honigh argue that a combined approach, namely a moral pluralism, provides a more complete analysis, as even within one 'decision', different theories more aptly explain different phases of the decision.

Section three of *Environmental Pragmatism* demonstrates the use of the pragmatist approach with reference to specific environmental issues. The section moves from demonstrating how theory freezes debate in practice, to the practical application of pragmatism in the debate surrounding the Bush administration's definition of wetlands and in the Norwegian whaling debate. Ending with an account of a research project attempting to determine how stakeholders' knowl-

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892997210386 Published online by Cambridge University Press

edge of the various positions within environmental ethics will influence practical debate, this section demonstrates how a moral pluralism breaks the stalemate often affecting environmental debates.

The final section of the book is a reprint of an exchange in the environmental ethics debate between Anthony Weston and Eric Katz. This debate centres on the role of the anthropocentric versus non-anthropocentric values within environmental ethics. This section is a bit tiresome for the reader as the issues and the articles relate to the early phase of the pluralist debate and the book has, by this time, moved the reader beyond this initial state. Katz and Light foresee this problem and defend the section in the introduction by, weakly, asserting that this exchange was the impetus for the collection.

Aside from the detour at the end, *Environmental Pragmatism* takes the reader on a smooth journey from introduction of the theory to its defence and application, making a coherent argument for the place of pragmatism in modern environmental theory. With its generally helpful index and clear delineation of argument, this book should serve as a useful source for those desiring a more accepting and more applicable theoretical guide than this reviewer has otherwise encountered.

Reference

Bressers, H. & Honigh, M. (1986) A comparative approach to the explanation of policy effects. *International Social Science Journal* 38(2): 267–87.

ANDREA ATHANAS
31, 3E Rue de Moillebeau
Geneva 1209
Switzerland

The Ecology of Java and Bali. The Ecology of Indonesia Series. Volume II

BY T. WHITTEN, R.E. SOERIAATMADJA, & S.A. AFIFF

xxiii + 1028 pp., 114 maps, 130 illustr. (plus 65 colour), 23 × 16 × 6 cm, ISBN 962 593 072 8 hardback, no price, Singapore: Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd, 1996; £50.00, Oxford, UK, Europe, Middle East, Africa, India: Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1996

This is an important major reference work, bringing together in one volume a synthesis of the huge literature on the two most densely-populated and best-studied islands of Indonesia. There are over 2500 references, dating from Dutch Colonial times to the present day. It is the second to be published in a series of seven volumes which will cover all of Indonesia and her territorial seas. These books are a component of the collaborative Environmental Management Development Project between Indonesia and Canada, to which Canadian aid contributed Canadian $47.5 million. Publication is simultaneously being made in English and Indonesian. The book is divided into five parts. Part A contains basic geography and statistics, then a long chapter describing the twelve most critical ecological issues facing Java and Bali (and indeed Indonesia). Part B describes the physical background, flora, fauna and humans. Part C describes the ecosystems, both natural and man-made (including plantations, fish ponds and urban areas). Part D discusses conservation issues, and covers human attitudes to nature, biogeography, biodiversity and extinctions, the general state of conservation, followed by brief descriptions of important conservation areas. The book ends with section E, 'Paths to the future'. The basic biological and ecological information is of inestimable usefulness, not only for students in Indonesian universities, but also, as a well-indexed, well cross-referenced, well-illustrated source, for all Indonesians and others concerned with biological and conservation issues. Besides summarizing what is known for these islands there is full reference made to the considerable corpus of modern international literature. Java and Bali have 115 and 3 million inhabitants respectively. Java is expected to reach 120 million by the millennium and at 830 persons/km^2 (range 0–40 000) is one of the most densely populated places on Earth. In addition to its value as a source of facts and theories, an important underlying thread through the book, and the whole final section, is the treatment in a thoughtful way of the serious issue of the place of Man in Nature. Nowhere else on Earth is a very rich and diverse natural biota under such immense pressure from *Homo sapiens*, an invasive species in danger of degrading and simplifying the rest of Creation, out of balance, yet with the potential for self-control. The problems faced by Java and Bali today are a harbinger of what lies in store for other places tomorrow. It has to be hoped that this well-written, well-presented and easily read, yet vast, compendium does indeed come to play the pivotal role to which it aspires (p. 4), namely to be as influential in changing attitudes in Java, Bali and Indonesia, as was Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* in the western world.

The well-researched books in this series (so far Sumatra, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, soon Maluku) are all excellent value for an international audience, and unique sources on their biota and environment for Indonesians. This book, in addition, grasps the nettle of human degradation of the natural world, which gives it an extra importance. The authors and their team of researchers, assistants and informants are all to be warmly congratulated, as are the Canadian and Indonesian governments for supporting such an important project.

T.C. WHITMORE
Department of Geography
University of Cambridge
Downing Place
Cambridge CB2 3EN

The Ecology of Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo. The Ecology of Indonesia Series. Volume III

BY KATHY MACKINNON, GUSTI HATTA, HAKIMAH HALIM & ARTHUR MANGALIK

Foreword by Sarwono Kusumaatmadja (Indonesian State Minister of Environment), xxiv + 802 pp., 44 colour plates, 219 illustr. 8 appendices, bibliography, index, 23.5 × 16 × 5 cm, ISBN 0 945971 73 7 hardback, available in English and Indonesian, no price, Singapore: Periplus Editions, 1996; £50.00, Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; US$ 49.95, Vermont, USA: Charles Tuttle, 1996

This is the third volume of the *Ecology of Indonesia* book series, a stupendous research and writing effort by Indonesian and inter-

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892997210386 Published online by Cambridge University Press

national scientists that has already yielded volumes on Sumatra and Sulawesi, with Java/Bali just published and others forthcoming on Maluku/Nusa Tenggara, Irian Jaya and the Indonesian Seas. We owe all this to the Environmental Management Development in Indonesia (EMDI) Project, a long-term joint effort of the Indonesian Ministry of the Environment, the Canadian International Development Agency, and Dalhousie University of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Like the others in the series, *The Ecology of Kalimantan* is published both in Indonesian and English, and aims to meet the needs of users ranging from university students to government officials, scientists, and development workers in Indonesia and abroad. It does so by giving a comprehensive, accessible, and readable, review of information on Bornean natural history and geography, and on the interaction between people and the island's ecosystems and resources. The book ends in a flurry of conservation wisdom distilled from the authors' lifetime of experience in Borneo and elsewhere, an emphasis that is widely needed by the people and wild species of the great island involved.

At nearly 750 000 km^2, Borneo is the world's third-largest island, and its natural resources have long attracted the interest of outside powers. A quest for trade and adventure in the 18th and 19th centuries led to the colonial projects of the Netherlands, Great Britain, and (briefly) Japan. The only part of Borneo to retain its independence was the Sultanate of Brunei, on the north-west coast, which continues as a separate nation to this day. Elsewhere, the post-World-War II restoration of Dutch and British rule led swiftly to the integration of Dutch Borneo (73% of the total) within Indonesia as the four provinces of Kalimantan, and of British Borneo within Malaysia as the states of Sabah and Sarawak. The details differ from place to place, but the net result is that decisions on how to use Borneo's natural resources have often been influenced by the priorities of people living elsewhere, or alternatively by local élites who owe their position at least partly to support from outside the island.

Sustainable management of ecosystems depends on decision-makers experiencing directly, and understanding, the impacts of their decisions, and making them in the context of a transparent and accountable system of governance. Thus many of Borneo's ecosystems, and especially the timber-rich lowland and hill dipterocarp forests, have suffered greatly from economic demands placed upon them by people who had no means of obtaining feedback, or who had little ecological knowledge. It is this last weakness that *The Ecology of Kalimantan* is designed to correct. The book begins with an overview of the island as a whole, situating it in geological, biological, and human, time. It continues by sweepingly reviewing the great ecosystems, with chapters on those of coastal, freshwater, lowland forest, limestone, and mountain, habitats. It then describes the peoples and human ecology of Borneo, with chapters on traditional lifestyles, forest, wetland, and coastal resources and their uses, and on the expansion of modern agriculture.

The final two chapters, on development, the environment and conservation, are about the causes and consequences of recent changes to natural ecosystems, and how to avoid or correct mistakes within the economic development process. The book therefore explains how and why to manage environmental impacts and to conserve Borneo's biological diversity for the future. With some 15 000 species of plants, 1000 of butterflies, and 500 of birds, there is plenty of biodiversity to describe (and to worry about).

At almost every turn of its 800 pages, the book rewards the reader with boxes and figures that expand on, clarify, or enliven, the data-packed and narrative-rich text. After its user-friendly appendices, a bibliography of some 1600 entries, and a comprehensive index, the book gives a final treat in a 44-page series of colour plates. You can imagine how useful these will be in starting conversations with government officials and others in the Bornean context!

Although oriented to Kalimantan, the book also draws heavily on research from Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei. The result is the first truly island-wide record, giving a perspective that should be of compelling interest and must be of practical value to anyone visiting, living or working anywhere in the huge island of Borneo. No such book can be completely up to date and this one has had a difficult publishing history, being first written in 1988–90 and then extensively revised and completed in 1993. Much has happened in Borneo since then, both good and bad. Nor will the story ever be complete: as this review was being written, new species of sharks were discovered in Sabah, the immense Bakun dam continued to be built in Sarawak, and plans continued to be laid in Jakarta for clearing a 10 000 km^2 block of peat-swamp forest in Central Kalimantan.

The need for this book is limitless, and donor agencies should take note of how useful it would be to distribute a few thousand copies to where they belong, namely among the stakeholders of the great island of Borneo, particularly in Kalimantan, but also elsewhere.

JULIAN CALDECOTT
Melbury, Wardour Castle
Tisbury, Salisbury
Wiltshire SP3 6RQ, UK

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892997210386 Published online by Cambridge University Press