

APPENDIX 12.2: SUMMARY OF FEATURES OF INTEREST AT STATUTORY DESIGNATED SITES AND CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Appendix has been prepared to provide a summary of the details of the statutory designated sites for nature conservation relevant to the Cherryfield Drive site.

2.0 LIVERPOOL BAY SPA

2.1 Citation and Qualifying Features

- 2.1.1 The marine SPA covers an area of 170,292.94 hectares and is located off the coast of Merseyside, Lancashire, Cheshire and Lancashire.

- 2.1.2 Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl Special Protection Area (SPA) was originally classified in 2010 for common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*), red-throated diver (*Gavia stellata*) and waterbird assemblage. In 2017, the SPA was reclassified by the UK and Welsh Governments. At this time, three more bird features were added. These are non-breeding Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*), breeding Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*) and breeding Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). As part of the reclassification in 2017, the boundary of the SPA was extended to the north and west to support the addition of Little Gull.

- 2.1.3 The features of Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl SPA are:

- Non-breeding red-throated Diver (*Gavia stellata*);
- Non-breeding Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*);
- Non-breeding Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*);
- Breeding Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*);
- Breeding Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*); and
- Non-breeding waterbird assemblage.

- 2.1.4 Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl SPA qualifies under Article 4 of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) for the following reasons:

- Species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive: the site regularly supports more than 1% of the Great Britain populations of two breeding species and one non-breeding species.
- Regularly occurring migrants not listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive: the site regularly supports more than 1% of the biogeographical populations of one nonbreeding species.
- Assemblages: the site regularly supports an assemblage of more than 20,000 individual waterbirds.
- Species for which stage 1 guidelines cannot be applied: the site regularly supports one non-breeding species which is on Annex I of the Birds Directive but which cannot be selected at stage 1.1 because there is no national population estimate for comparison (Table 1). The site is identified as supporting the second largest aggregation of little gulls in the UK, and therefore qualifies for SPA classification in accordance with the UK SPA selection guidelines (stage 1.4: JNCC 1999).

2.2 Conservation Objectives

- 2.2.1 The conservation objectives are set out in the document available at:

<https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3236717?category=3229185>

3.0 MERSEY NARROWS AND NORTH WIRRAL FORESHORE SPA AND RAMSAR AND MERSEY NARROWS SSSI

3.1 Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA and Ramsar

Citation and Qualifying Features

3.1.1 Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SPA is located on the northwest coast of England at the mouths of the Mersey and Dee estuaries. The site comprises intertidal habitats at Egremont foreshore, man-made lagoons at Seaforth and the extensive intertidal flats at North Wirral Foreshore. Egremont is most important as a feeding habitat for waders at low tide whilst Seaforth is primarily a high tide roost site, as well as a nesting site for terns. North Wirral Foreshore supports large numbers of feeding waders at low tide and also includes important high tide roost sites.

3.1.2 The SPA covers an area of 2078.41 hectares.

3.1.3 The site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I:

Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

3.1.4 In addition it is one of the most important locations in the UK for:

Little Gull (*Hydrocoloeus minutus*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

3.1.5 The site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season:

Knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*).

3.1.6 The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (2009/147/EC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 32,366 individual waterbirds (5 year peak mean 2004/05 - 2008/09), including: Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Sanderling (*Calidris alba*), Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) and Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).

3.1.7 Further information is available at:

<https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6521906232557568>

3.2 Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore SSSI

3.2.1 The SSSI is notified for its large areas of intertidal sand and mudflats, which support internationally important populations of Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), Redshank (*Tringa tetanus*) and nationally important populations of Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

3.2.2 The SSSI citation is available at:

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000436.pdf>

4.0 RIBBLE AND ALT ESTUARIES SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) CITATION AND QUALIFYING FEATURES

4.1 Citation

4.1.1 Available at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4868920422957056>

Qualifying Features¹

Qualifying Species

4.1.2 The site qualifies under article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season:

- A037 *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* Bewick's swan (Non-breeding)
- A038 *Cygnus cygnus*; Whooper swan (Non-breeding)
- A040 *Anser brachyrhynchus*; Pink-footed goose (Non-breeding)
- A048 *Tadorna tadorna*; Common shelduck (Non-breeding)
- A050 *Anas penelope*; Eurasian wigeon (Non-breeding)
- A052 *Anas crecca*; Eurasian teal (Non-breeding)
- A054 *Anas acuta*; Northern pintail (Non-breeding)
- A130 *Haematopus ostralegus*; Eurasian oystercatcher (Non-breeding)
- A137 *Charadrius hiaticula*; Ringed plover (Non-breeding)
- A140 *Pluvialis apricaria*; European golden plover (Non-breeding)
- A141 *Pluvialis squatarola*; Grey plover (Non-breeding)
- A143 *Calidris canutus*; Red knot (Non-breeding)
- A144 *Calidris alba*; Sanderling (Non-breeding)
- A149 *Calidris alpina alpina*; Dunlin (Non-breeding)
- A151 *Philomachus pugnax*; Ruff (Breeding)
- A156 *Limosa limosa islandica*; Black-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)
- A157 *Limosa lapponica*; Bar-tailed godwit (Non-breeding)
- A162 *Tringa totanus*; Common redshank (Non-breeding)
- A183 *Larus fuscus*; Lesser black-backed gull (Breeding)
- A193 *Sterna hirundo*; Common tern (Breeding)

Waterbird Assemblage

4.1.3 The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 waterbirds (waterbirds as defined by the Ramsar Convention) in any season: In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 323,861 individual waterbirds (5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98), including Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Bewick's Swan (*Cygnus columbianus bewickii*), Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*), Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Teal (*Anas crecca*), Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Scaup (*Aythya marila*), Common Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*), Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), Ringed Plover (*Charadrius dubius*), Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), Lapwing (*Vanellus*

¹ Extracted from <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4868920422957056>

vanellus), Knot (*Calidris canutus islandica*), Sanderling (*Calidris alba*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) and Redshank (*Tringa totanus*).

Seabird Assemblage

- 4.1.4 The site qualifies under article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by over 20,000 seabirds in any season.
- 4.1.5 In the breeding season, the area regularly supports 29,236 individual seabirds (count period ongoing), including Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus graellsii*) and Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

European Site Conservation Objectives for Ribble and Alt Estuaries Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9005103⁹

- 4.1.6 Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring;
- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;
 - The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;
 - The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;
 - The population of each of the qualifying features; and,
 - The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

4.2 Ribble and Alt Estuaries Ramsar site

- 4.2.1 Reasons for the designation are available at:

<https://rsis.ramsar.org/RISapp/files/RISrep/GB325RIS.pdf>

4.3 Summary of Qualifying Species

- 4.3.1 **Table 1** presents a summary of the qualifying species / species of special interest at the relevant designated sites:

Table 1: List of Bird Species Named in the Ribble and Alt Estuaries SPA and Ramsar Site Citations

Scientific Name	Common Name	R&AE Ramsar	R&AE SPA
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed godwit	✓	✓
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Bewick's swan	✓	✓
<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>	Black-tailed godwit	✓	✓
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scoter		✓
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common tern	✓	✓
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew		✓
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	✓	✓
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden plover	✓	✓
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey plover	✓	✓
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Knot	✓	✓
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing		✓
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser black-backed gull	✓	✓
<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher	✓	✓
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed goose	✓	✓
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail	✓	✓
<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Redshank	✓	✓
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed plover	✓	✓
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	✓	✓
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	✓	✓
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Scaup		✓
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	✓	✓
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal	✓	✓
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel		✓
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper swan	✓	✓
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	✓	✓

5.0 SEFTON COAST SSSI

5.1 Citation

- 5.1.1 The site is of special interest for intertidal mud and sandflats, embryonic shifting dunes, mobile dunes, dunes with Creeping Willow (*Salix arenaria*), humid dune slacks, fixed dunes, dune grasslands and dune heath. Small areas of saltmarsh are also present. Its assemblages of vascular and non-vascular plants, in particular the nationally rare grey hair grass (*Corynephorus canescens*), nationally scarce Petalwort (*Petalophyllum ralfsii*) and nationally rare moss (*Bryum neodamense*), are also of special interest.
- 5.1.2 The site is of special interest for its populations of internationally important wintering waterfowl and its nationally and, in some cases, internationally important populations of individual waders. Its populations of sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*), natterjack toad (*Bufo calamita*) and great-crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) are also of special interest, along with the populations of the Red Data Book species, sandhill rustic moth (*Luperina nickerlii gueneei*).
- 5.1.3 The Sefton Coast is also of special interest for coastal geomorphology, in particular for the large, mobile dune system and the multiple sand bars that occur on the foreshore. Relatively stable bar features occur in the intertidal zone and many different bedforms are represented on the foreshore.
- 5.1.4 The SSSI citation is available at:
<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000426.pdf>

6.0 SEFTON COAST SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC)²

6.1 Citation and Qualifying Features

Area

4591.59 hectares

General Site Character

- Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins) (50%)
- Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair (30%)
- Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana (10%)
- Coniferous woodland (10%)

Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes

The Sefton Coast in north-west England displays both rapid erosion and active progradation. Embryonic shifting dunes are of the northern, lyme-grass *Leymus arenarius*, type

² Extracted from <https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/site/UK0013076>

and are mainly associated with the areas of progradation, though vegetation dominated by lyme-grass is also found associated with areas of persistent, heavy disturbance further inland.

2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes")"

A substantial stretch of the Sefton Coast dune system in north-west England is fronted by about 163 ha of shifting dunes. Marram *Ammophila arenaria* usually dominates the mobile dunes, amidst considerable areas of blown sand. Where rates of sand deposition decline, lyme grass *Leymus arenarius*, sea-holly *Eryngium maritimum* and cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata* occur, with red fescue *Festuca rubra* and spreading meadow-grass *Poa humilis* present on the more sheltered ridges. Sea spurge *Euphorbia paralias* and the nationally scarce dune fescue *Vulpia fasciculata* are frequent, while sea bindweed *Calystegia soldanella* is very local. Formby Point is the hinge point between two coastal sub-cells. The zone around the Point has been eroding since 1906 while areas north and south of this zone are accreting (where the nature of the coast allows). The rapid erosion is therefore reducing the area of shifting dunes at Formby, and high, steep eroding dunes abut the beach with extensive areas of blown sand immediately inland.

2130 "Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")" * Priority feature

Sefton Coast is a large area of predominantly calcareous dune vegetation in north-west England. The sequence of habitats from foredunes to dune grassland and dune slack is extensive, and substantial areas of open dune vegetation remain. There are large areas of semi-fixed and fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation exhibiting considerable variation from calcareous to acidic. In the calcareous areas common restharrow *Ononis repens* is prominent. There are small but significant areas of decalcified sand with grey hair-grass *Corynephorus canescens*, a species more characteristic of decalcified fixed dunes in the east of England and around the Baltic.

2170 Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*)

At Sefton Coast on the north-west coast of England there are extensive dune slacks dominated by creeping willow *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea*, making this site particularly important for dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea*. Radley (1994) estimated that 99 ha, or 43% of the total English resource of the main dune slack community dominated by creeping willow occurred here. The species also dominates areas of free-draining dune grassland to a much greater extent than at most other UK sites. Despite some urban and recreational development, both successional and geomorphological processes are still active and the structure and function of the site as a whole is still well-conserved. Management, including partial removal of planted conifers, has taken place in recent years to maintain and enhance these processes.

2190 Humid dune slacks

Sefton Coast is a large area of predominantly calcareous dune vegetation, containing extensive areas representative of Humid dune slacks in north-west England. Some active slack formation can still be seen and a variety of successional stages are represented. The sequence from foredunes to dune grassland and dune slack is extensive. The site contributes to the range and variation of humid dune slack vegetation, being a large and representative base-rich system towards the northern limit for some humid dune slack communities along the west coast of Britain.

Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site:

*2150 Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea) * Priority feature*

Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site:

*1395 Petalwort *Petalophyllum ralfsii**

A large population of petalwort *Petalophyllum ralfsii* occurs at Sefton Coast, the only site chosen for this species in north-west England. The plant was first recorded on the Sefton Coast at Ainsdale in 1861 and it is still found within the dune system between Southport and Ainsdale. It seems to prefer damp ground around the edges of dune slacks of fairly recent origin, with the largest populations found in slacks of less than 25 years old. The plant is often found in association with footpaths, where light trampling keeps the ground vegetation sparse; infrequently-used paths or less-trampled edges of pathways seem to be favoured. Although the preferred habitat is short damp turf with plenty of bare patches, populations have been found growing amongst dense marram *Ammophila arenaria* with few other associated species.

Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection:

*1166 Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus**

European Site Conservation Objectives for Sefton Coast Special Area of Conservation Site Code: UK0013076⁸

Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;

- The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;
- The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats;
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species;
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely;
- The populations of qualifying species; and,
- The distribution of qualifying species within the site.

7.0 MERSEY ESTUARY SPA, RAMSAR AND SSSI

7.1 Mersey Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA)³

- 7.1.1 The Mersey Estuary is located on the Irish Sea coast of north-west England. It is a large, sheltered estuary which comprises large areas of saltmarsh and extensive intertidal sand- and mud-flats,

³ Extracted from <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5790848037945344>

with limited areas of brackish marsh, rocky shoreline and boulder clay cliffs, within a rural and industrial environment. The intertidal flats and saltmarshes provide feeding and roosting sites for large populations of waterbirds. During the winter, the site is of major importance for ducks and waders. The site is also important during the spring and autumn migration periods, particularly for wader populations moving along the west coast of Britain. The SPA covers an area of 5,023.35ha.

Qualifying Species

- 7.1.2 The site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season:

Wintering Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), 3,040 individuals representing at least 1.2% of the wintering population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8)

- 7.1.3 The site qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the biogeographical populations of the following regularly occurring migratory species (other than those listed in Annex I) in any season:

On passage:

Redshank (*Tringa totanus*), 4,513 individuals representing at least 3.5% of the *britannica* population (5 year peak mean, 1993-1997)

Over winter:

Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*), 6,476 individuals representing at least 2.2% of the wintering North-western Europe population (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8)

Teal (*Anas crecca*), 11,723 individuals representing at least 2.9% of the wintering North-western Europe population (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8)

Pintail (*Anas acuta*), 1,169 individuals representing at least 1.9% of the wintering Northwestern Europe population (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8)

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina alpina*), 48,789 individuals representing at least 3.7% of the wintering *alpine* Western Europe population (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8)

Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa islandica*), 976 individuals representing at least 2.8% of the *islandica* population (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8)

Redshank (*Tringa totanus*), 4,993 individuals representing at least 3.8% of the wintering *britannica* - wintering population (5 year peak mean 1993/4 - 1997/8).

Assemblage Qualification: A wetland of international importance.

The area qualifies under **article 4.2** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl

In the non-breeding season, the area regularly supports 104,599 individual waterbirds (5 year peak mean 1993/94 - 1997/98), including Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, Shelduck

Tadorna tadorna, Wigeon *Anas penelope*, Teal *Anas crecca*, Pintail *Anas acuta*, Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*, Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*, Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*, Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*, Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa islandica*, Curlew *Numenius arquata* and Redshank *Tringa totanus*.

Non-qualifying species of interest: Bewick's swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*, Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*, Merlin *Falco columbarius*, Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, Ruff *Philomachus pugnax*, Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica* and Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* (all Annex I species) occur in non-breeding numbers of less than European importance (less than 1% of the GB population).

7.2 Mersey Estuary Ramsar Site (UK11041)⁴

7.2.1 The Mersey Estuary Ramsar site meets Ramsar Criterion 5 and 6 as outlined below:

Ramsar Criterion 5: Assemblages of International Importance

"89576 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)"

Ramsar Criterion 6: Species / Populations Occurring at Levels of International Importance

"Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:

Common shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna*, NW Europe:

12676 individuals, representing an average of 4.2% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3);

Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica*, Iceland/W Europe:

2011 individuals, representing an average of 5.7% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3);

Common redshank, *Tringa totanus tetanus*:

6651 individuals, representing an average of 2.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3).

"Species with peak counts in winter:

Eurasian teal, *Anas crecca*, NW Europe:

10613 individuals, representing an average of 2.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3);

Northern pintail, *Anas acuta*, NW Europe:

565 individuals, representing an average of 2% of the GB population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3);

Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina*, W Siberia/W Europe;

48364 individuals, representing an average of 3.6% of the population (5 year peak mean 1998/9-2002/3)."

⁴ Extracted from <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/RIS/UK11041.pdf>

7.3 Mersey Estuary SSSI

7.3.1 The Mersey Estuary is an internationally important site for wildfowl and consists of large areas of intertidal sand and mudflats. The site also includes an area of reclaimed marshland, salt-marshes, brackish marshes and boulder clay cliffs with freshwater seepages. The Manchester Ship Canal forms part of the southern boundary of the site and separates a series of pools from the main estuary. These pools together with Hale Marsh are important roosting sites for wildfowl and waders at high tide. Throughout the winter the estuary supports large numbers of wildfowl and waders. The birds feed on the rich invertebrate fauna of the intertidal sediments as well as plants and seeds from the salt-marsh and adjacent agricultural land. The estuary is also a valuable staging post for migrating birds in spring and autumn

7.3.2 The citation is available at:

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1001398.pdf>

8.0 FIGURE

