

Easington / Dimlington Reef Nr Spurn Point
East Yorkshire
Survey Report



Seasearch North East
December 2009

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Seasearch North East

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Acknowledgements

The Seasearch survey of the Holderness Coast in September 2009 was organised by Carrie Pillow, Seasearch North East.

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Seasearch Divers:

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Alison Holmes	Ruth Sharratt
Paul Holmes	Greg Knapton
Paul Webster	Rebecca Webster

Skipper of Lady Nicola: **Chris Fyson**

Photographs:

- Paula Lightfoot (PL)**
- Carrie Pillow (CP)**
- Chris Wood (CW)**
- Paul Holmes (PH)**



Cover photograph: **Chris Wood (CW)**

Seasearch is co-ordinated by the Marine Conservation Society on behalf of the Seasearch Steering Group which comprises the Marine Conservation Society, Wildlife Trusts, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Natural England, Countryside Council for Wales, Scottish Natural Heritage, Environment and Heritage Service Northern Ireland, Environment Agency, Marine Biological Association, Nautical Archaeological Society, British Sub Aqua Club, Sub Aqua Association, Professional Association of Diving Instructors, Scottish Sub Aqua Club, Irish Underwater Council and independent marine life experts.

Financial support is provided by the following organisations:



Introduction

The area off Easington near Spurn was chosen following the publication of the Wildlife Trusts TLC report, within which it described a reef of „Easington-Dimlington made from chalk. The reef was first reported in a geological survey dated 1998, then mentioned in two separate Natural England reports dated 2005, both of which discussed areas which could potentially be designated as SACs. The NESFC is aware of the reef as a productive fishing mark. None of the afore mentioned reports could give a firm position of the reef, therefore the dive sites chosen using the bottom composition information provided on the current admiralty charts.



Easington-Dimlington Reef

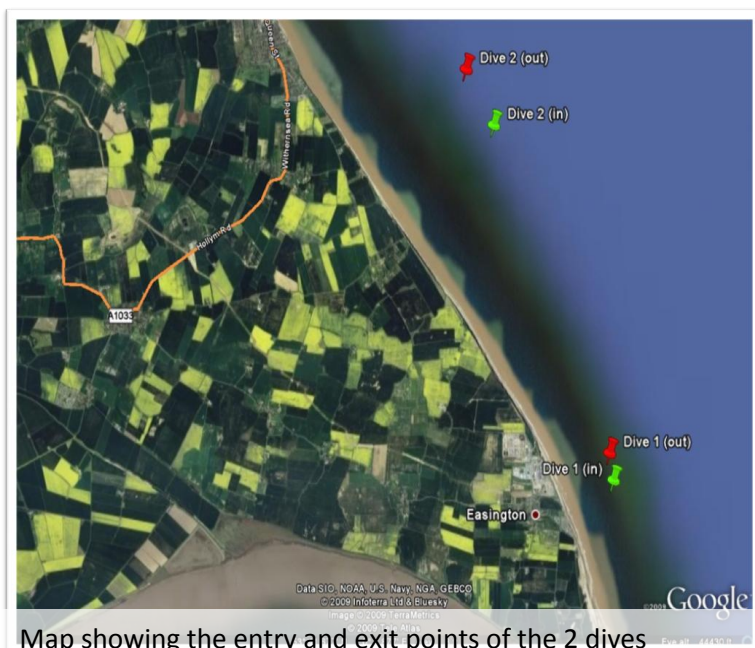
The Easington-Dimlington Reef, off Spurn Head in Yorkshire, is the only known area of reef in a vast expanse of sand and gravel. It is known to attract a range of wildlife that would otherwise be absent from the region. For this reason, it is considered to be important to the region and potentially worthy of protection. The reef is thought to consist of boulders and pebbles, possibly made of chalk (a rare underwater habitat). However, there is no detailed information about the reef complex, how big it is and what lives there. Current uses include commercial fishing, and there may be a risk of damage from oil and gas production, submarine cables and pipelines.

Other factors relevant to this site:



Seagrass bed. Photo by Paul Naylor. www.marinephoto.org.uk

Seasearch North East organised the survey and were supported by Surveyors of other areas and Chris Wood the National Coordinator. Two days of diving, 4 dives were planned; unfortunately the second day was cancelled due to adverse weather conditions.



The Seasearch divers have recorded numerous species including common lobsters, nine species of crab, humpback prawns, sea slugs, a variety of species of starfish, and colourful anemones. Various types of fish have also taken up residence including lemon sole, plaice and the aptly named slippery looking butterfish.

The Seasearch data will help to inform the establishment of Marine Conservation Zones under the new

Marine and Coastal Access Act. Seasearch North East is not only providing an invaluable service by gathering much needed data on our area's marine fauna and flora but is also raising awareness of local marine life by engaging directly with local divers and other users.

Methodology

Survey dives were carried out on the 12th September 2009 from aboard the vessel Lady Nicola. The divers adopted the standard Seasearch methodology of using slates and digital cameras to record information on habitats, species, notable features and human impacts. On completion of the dives, these data were entered into either Observation forms or more detailed Survey forms.

The list of Observation and Survey forms completed during this survey is attached as Appendix 2. On 12th September 2009, a team of 12 divers visited the following sites:

	<u>Easington</u>	<u>Dimlington</u>
Time of Dive:	11.15 to 12.15	14.57 to 15.57
Location:	From: 53° 39.203 N, 000° 08.395 E To: 53° 39.460 N, 000° 08.366 E	From: 53° 42.590 N, 000° 06.288 E To: 53° 43.126 N, 000° 05.788 E
Depth:	13.1 to 16.4 metres below sea level	15.0 to 16.0 metres below sea level

The locations of the dive sites are shown in Figure 1.

On the 12th September 2009, the underwater visibility ranged from around 3-5 metres.

The tidal current was very moderate (2-3kt), making the conditions suitable for recording habitats and species with a good degree of confidence.

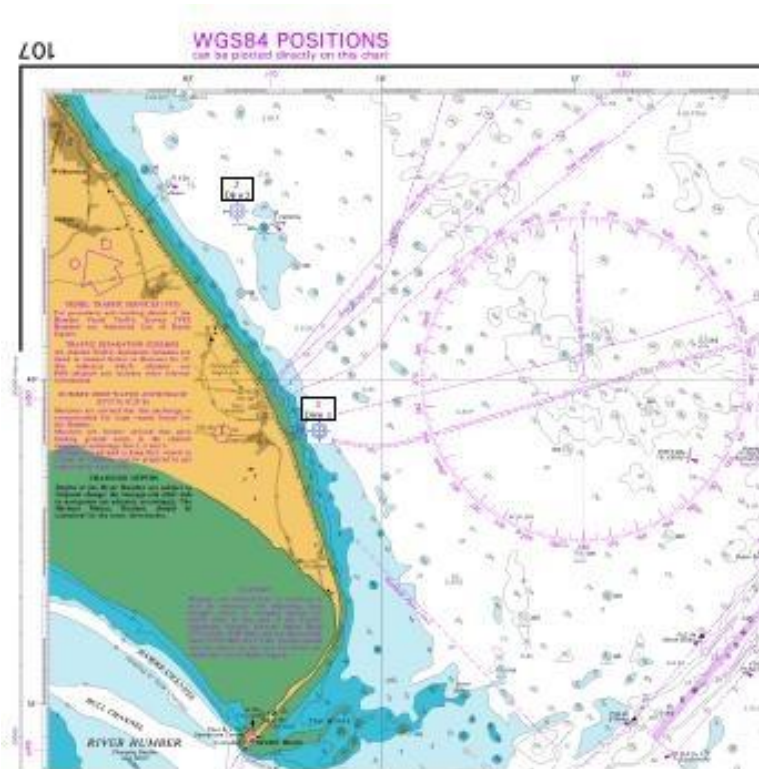


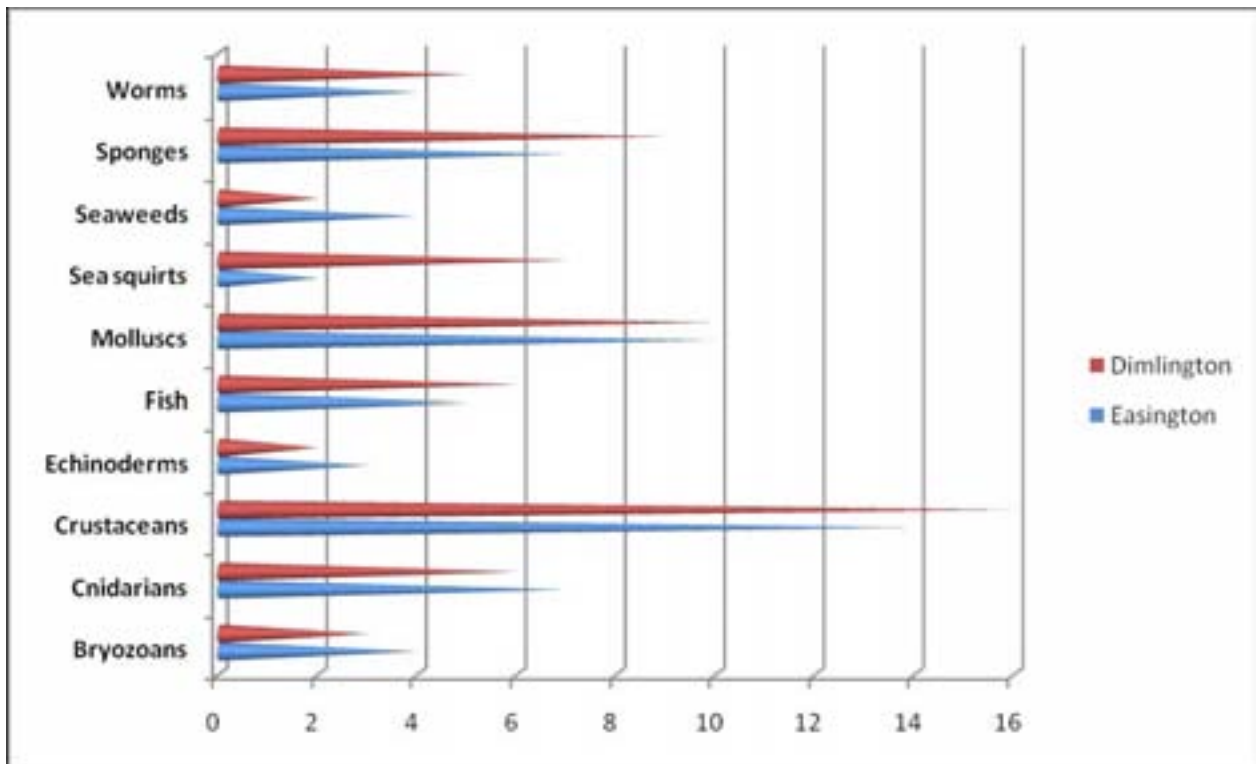
Figure 1: Chart of Spurn Point showing the location of the 2 dive sites
(Reproduced from Admiralty Chart 107 by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the UK Hydrographic Office (www.ukho.gov.uk). Not to be used for navigation)

Results

The habitats and species recorded at each site are described below, with the sites listed in order from north to south.

	Easington	Dimlington
Bryozoans	4	3
Cnidarians	7	6
Crustacean	14	16
Echinoderm	3	2
Fish	5	6
Molluscs	10	10
Sea squirts	2	7
Seaweeds	4	2
Sponges	7	9
Worms	4	5
Total	60	66

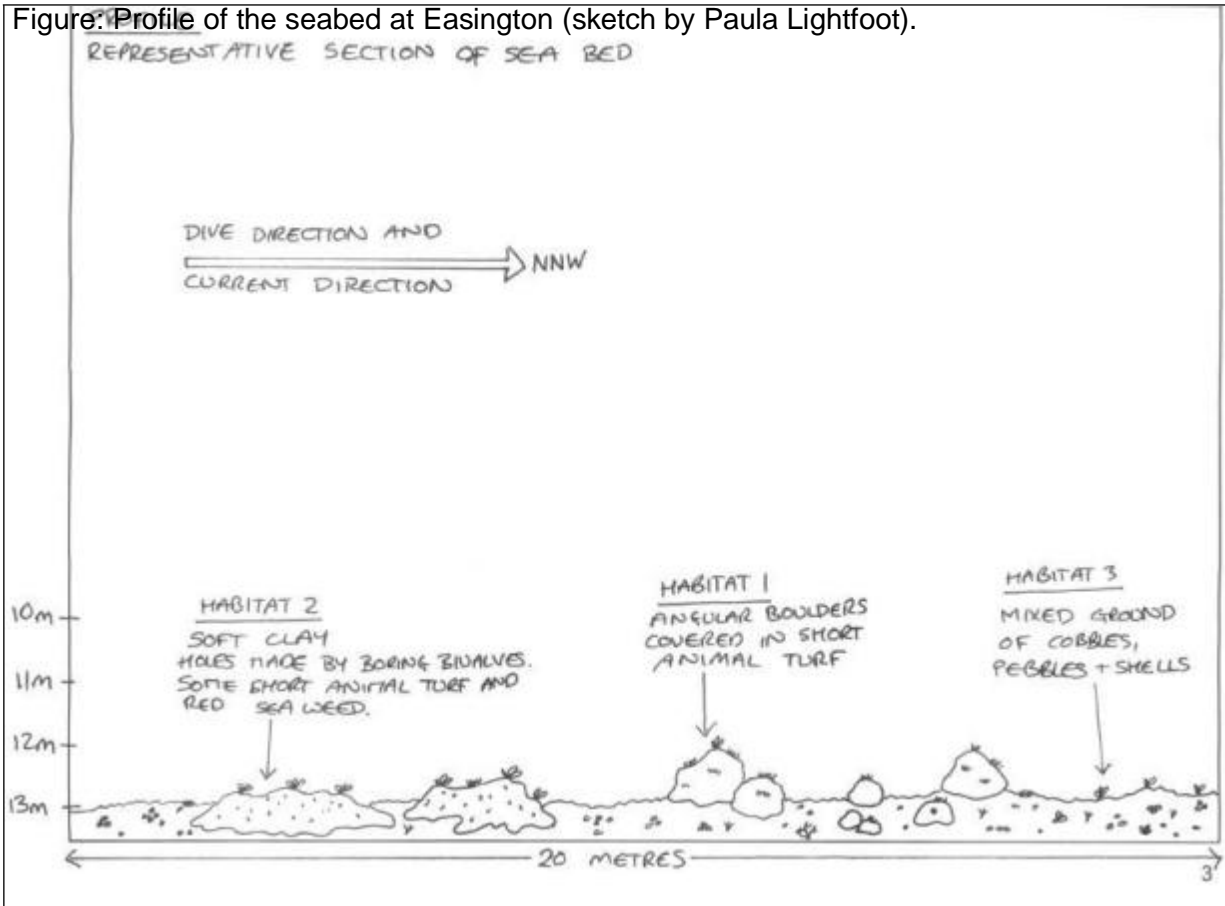
No. of Species found per site (See Appendix 3 for full Species List)



Survey Form Site Sketch

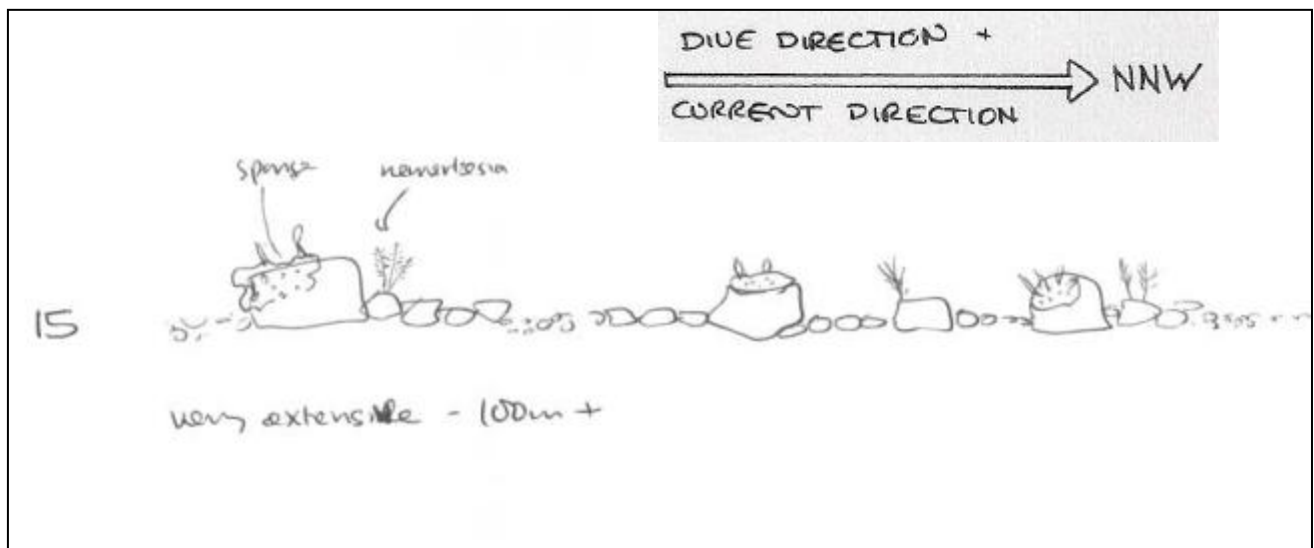
Easington

Figure: Profile of the seabed at Easington (sketch by Paula Lightfoot).



Dimlington

Figure: Profile of the seabed at Dimlington (sketch by Chris Wood)





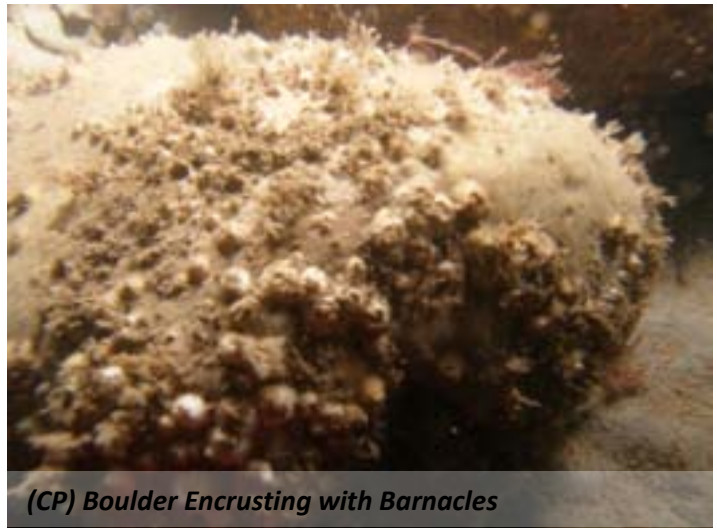
(CP) Clay Ridge

Summary of habitats and species recorded

The main habitats were mixed ground (cobbles, pebbles and abundant shell pieces) with scattered large boulders and ridges of clay. Opinion amongst the divers differed, as to if these clay ridges were a natural phenomenon or spoil resulting from dredging to lay pipes. The boulders and cobbles were covered in animal turf, mostly sponges and hydroids.

The soft clay was home to lots of „boring“ animals, such as piddocks, which we saw in abundance. The one habitat we were expecting to find but didn't, was sand.

The area seems very productive, with large lobsters and edible crabs. We only saw one piece of litter (car tyre) and no fishing debris. There was an incredible abundance of crystal sea slugs on the second dive.



(CP) Boulder Encrusting with Barnacles

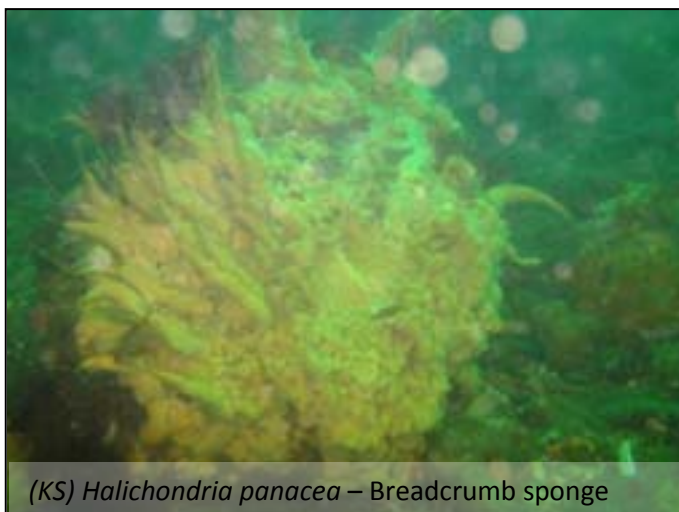
The sea bed was covered in redundant horse mussel shells; unfortunately we did not record any live specimens. The presence of mussel debris indicates that there was a living horse mussel bed at



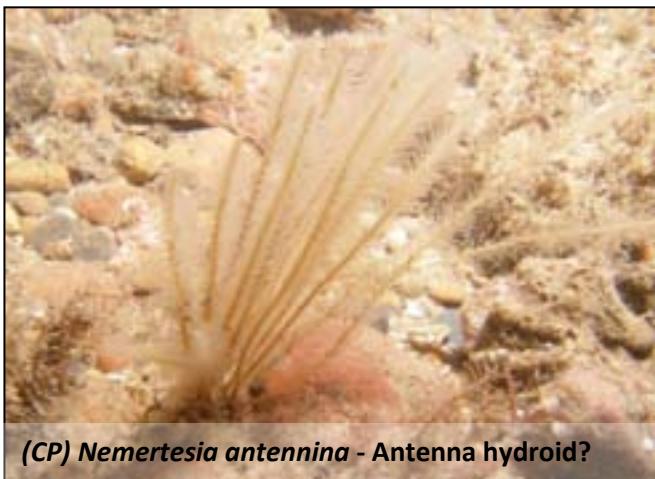
(CP) Cobbles & Pebbles

some time. Living horse mussel beds have been identified by the UK government as a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat as many have been lost as a result of trawling on the seabed in the areas where they used to occur. This may well have also happened here. There are also records of old horse mussel beds off Flamborough and Whitby which indicates that there could still be some productive areas nearby which could be recorded through repeat surveys.

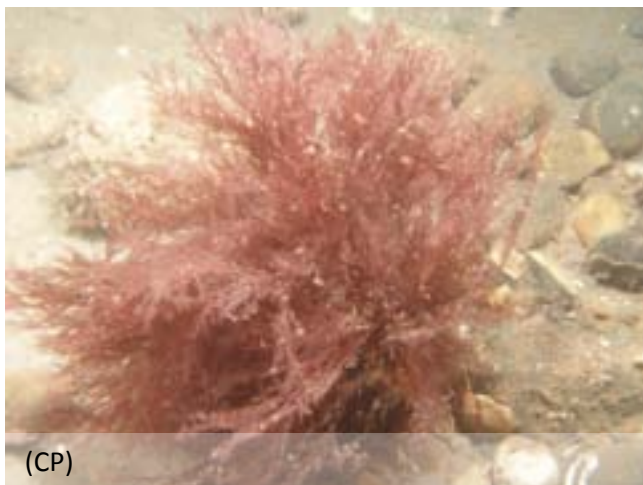
Sponges



Cnidarians - hydroids, anemones, corals and jellyfish



Seaweeds



Crustaceans – barnacles, isopods, crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, amphipods



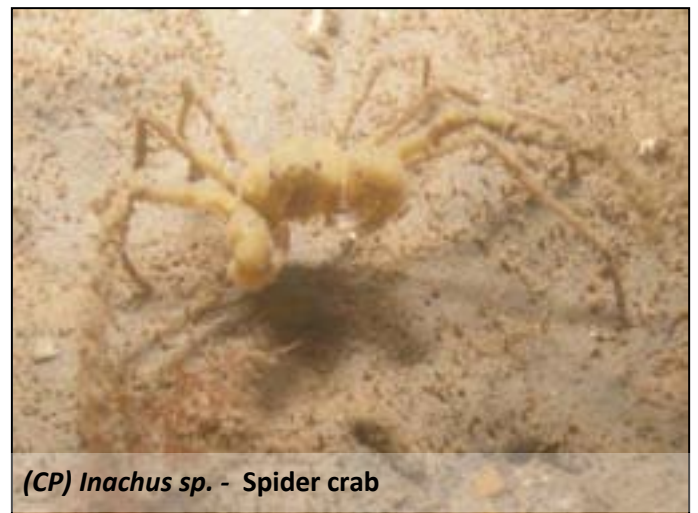
(PH) *Macropodia* sp. – Spider crab



(CP) *Liocarcinus depurator* – harbour crab



(PL) *Hysaraneus* – Sea toad



(CP) *Inachus* sp. - Spider crab



(CP) *Homarus gammarus* - Common lobster



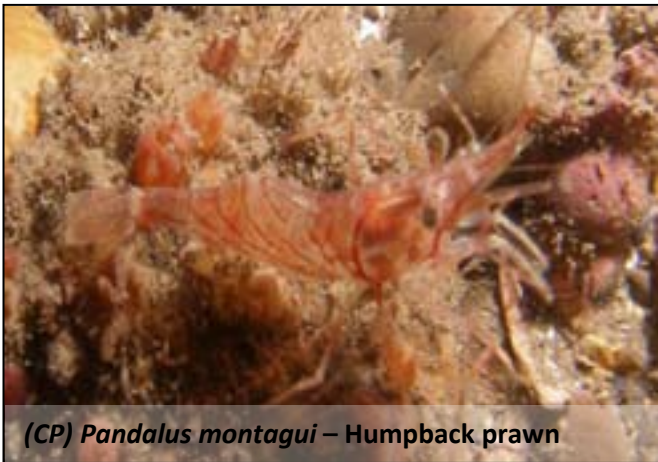
(CP) *Cancer pagurus* - Edible crab



(PL) *Liocarcinus depurator* – harbour crab



(CP) *Pagurus bernhardus* - Common Hermit Crab.



(CP) *Pandalus montagui* – Humpback prawn



(PL) *Ebalia tumefacta* – Bryers nut crab



(PL) Hermit crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*) in painted topshell

Molluscs – shells, sea slugs, bivalves and cephalopods



(PL) Flabellina pedata – Violet sea slug



(PL) Acanthodoris pilosa (sea slug)



(PL) Horse mussel shell



(PL) Janolus cristatus – Crystal Sea Slug



(PL) Painted Topshell

Sea Squirts



(CP) Colonial sea squirt

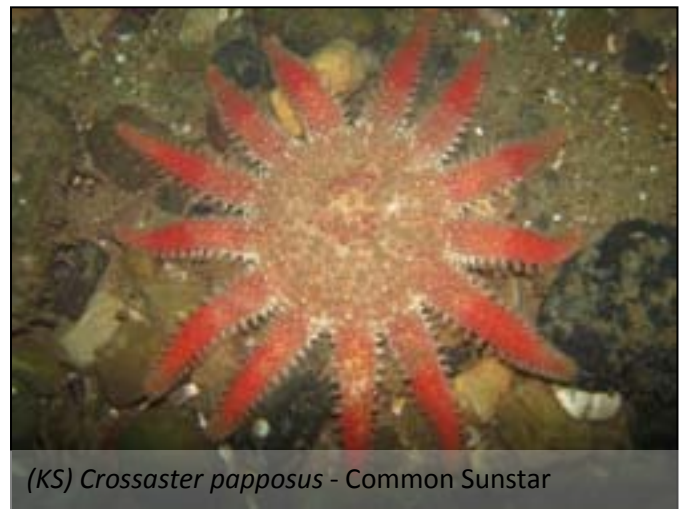


(CP) *Dendrodoa grossularia* –
Gooseberry seas quirt

Echinoderms – featherstars. Brittlestars, starfish, sea urchins & sea cucumbers



(CP) *Henricia* sp. – Bloody Henry



(KS) *Crossaster papposus* - Common Sunstar

Worms (right)



(CP)

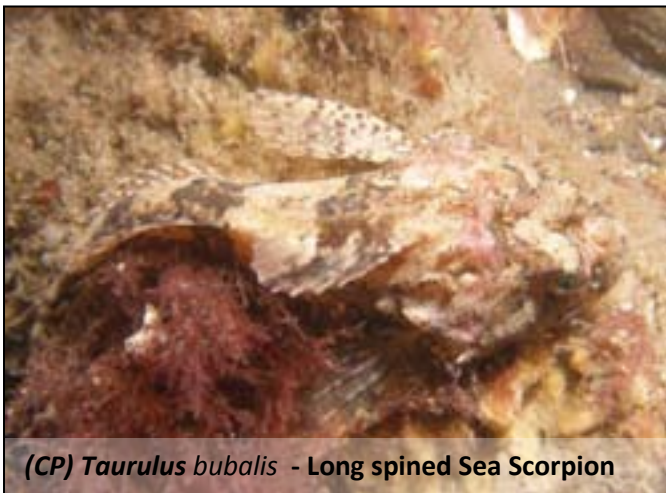
Fish



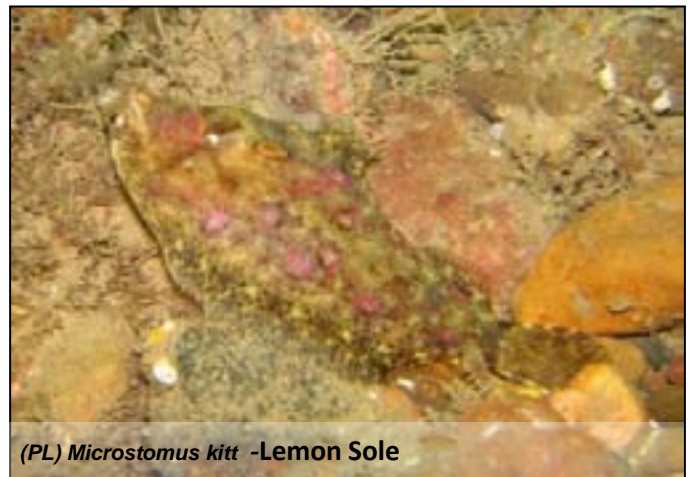
(PL) *Gobius niger* - Black goby



(CP) *Pholis gunnellus* - Butterfish



(CP) *Taurulus bubalis* - Long spined Sea Scorpion



(PL) *Microstomus kitt* - Lemon Sole



(PL) *Pomatoschistus pictus* - Painted goby



(PH) *Callionymus lyra* - Dragonet

Background

The dives Seasearch NE undertook on 12th September were a first. Not only was it a new site for seasearch but it also presented a unique opportunity to dive an area seldom visited by any dive club or individuals. It's proximity to Spurn point and the Humber Estuary whose waters are heavily laden with sediment from the eroding boulder clay of the Holderness coast indicated that the visibility of the waters further north could have also been very poor.

The suspended sediment in the water keeps extensive inter tidal flats and forms mud and sand bars that make semi-permanent islands along the shores. It was these feature which we expected to find reference to during the dives but in fact were surprised to find a predominantly hard substrate of cobbles and pebbles; also contributing to fair visibility of 4-5m.

The divers entered the water in an area directly off the coast from Easington; where the Langeled gas pipeline brings natural gas from Norway to the England from where it is processed to supply the UK. This heavy industrial use of the area is one reason the dives were so intriguing and proved to be especially exciting when such a variety of marine life was recorded.

The Gas Terminal at Easington is one of three main gas terminals in the UK, and is situated on the North Sea coast. The whole site consists of three plants: two run by BP and one by Centrica.

The Easington gas terminal opened in March 1967 and was the first time that North Sea Gas had been brought ashore in the UK from the West Sole gas field. The Dimlington site opened in October 1988. The sites are run by and the gas is produced by BP, although gas is eventually transferred to a separate Centrica Storage plant at Easington, who control the UK mainland gas network. The control of the whole site actually takes place at the Dimlington site.

Since October 2006, gas has been brought into the UK direct from the Norwegian Sleipner gas field via the Langeled pipeline, the world's longest subsea pipeline. The pipeline was constructed from over 2 million tonnes of concrete and steel. It stretches 750-miles and provides around 20% of the UK's demand for natural gas.

The southern section runs between the Sleipner Platform and Easington. It is 44-inch diameter pipe which is 540 km long and was laid in 2005. The northern section from Nyhamna to Sleipner is a 42-inch diameter pipeline which is 626 km long and was laid in 2006. It is controlled at the UK end by Centrica, can transfer up to 2500m cubic feet of gas per day.

Discussion and recommendations

By far the most abundant habitat type recorded during these dives was cobbles/pebbles and mixed ground with intermittent areas of clay reef. The underwater landscape we observed was not anticipated following prior research on the area which largely referred to chalk reef or sand. The hard seabed found off Easington supports a range of benthic species which are likely to be uncommon or absent elsewhere in this part of the North Sea. The survey has recorded the unexpected presence of hard and reasonably stable seabed in an area of generally shifting sediments, which makes it of local conservation importance. It has also raised some interesting questions, not only from the perspective of biodiversity, but also in light of the coastal processes of the area. The Holderness coast is one of the most dynamic areas of coastline in the UK and in certain areas is eroding at an extremely rapid rate threatening land, homes and businesses. The results of the Seasearch surveys may also assist local authorities" such as East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the Environment Agency in their ongoing efforts to understand and predict what sediment movements are occurring in the inshore areas.

- Further survey dives in the area;
 - a) to establish the extent of the hard features and identify if chalk reef is present,
 - b) at different times of year to monitor any seasonal changes
 - c) to locate and record level of marine life on pipeline structures.

- Establish baseline data for site (and where possible obtain any existing data) and monitor over time.
- Work in partnership with Centrica and BP to provide updated information and data for pipeline areas.
- Further recording of both benthic and mobile species associated with the hard seabed.
- To establish if there are any live *Modiolus* habitats in the area and provide input to relevant Biodiversity Action Plans.
- Further surveys to enable the assessment of the environmental impact of the proposed offshore wind farm.
- To record the sediment type and extent to assist with ongoing management of coastal processes in the area (the Shoreline Management Plan is currently undergoing its review and subject to extensive consultation).
- Establish comprehensive data set to enable recommendations and information to be fed into the MCZ process (Net Gain) for this area of the North Sea.

- 1995 Barne JH, et al. Coasts and seas of the United Kingdom. Region 6 Eastern England: Flamborough Head to Great Yarmouth. JNCC, Peterborough.
- 2004 Connor DW, et al The Marine Habitat Classification for Britain and Ireland Version 04.05. JNCC, Peterborough
- 1998 Covey R Chapter 6 Eastern England (Bridlington to Folkestone) (MNCR Sector 6). In: Marine Nature Conservation Review. Benthic marine ecosystems of Great Britain and the north-east Atlantic (K. Hiscock,ed.) pp 179–198. JNCC, Peterborough.
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- 2001 Dipper, F British Sea Fishes (2nd edn.) Underwater World Publications Ltd, Middlesex
- 1998 Evans, C, et al. Inshore seabed Characterisation of selected sectors of the English coast: British Geological Society.
- 2001 Gibson, R, et al. Photographic Guide to the Sea and Shore Life of Britain and North-West Europe Oxford University Press, Oxford
- 2005 Gubbay S, et al Subtidal sandbanks and reef features as potential Special Areas of Conservation in the 0-12 nm zone around the coast of England. English Nature, Peterborough.
- 1996 Hayward, P. J. et al. Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North-West Europe Oxford University Press, Oxford
- 2005 Jones L Identification of marine habitats relevant to Special Area of Conservation. English Nature Research Reports, No. 659. English Nature, Peterborough.
- 1994 Picton, B. E. et al. A Field Guide to the Nudibranchs of the British Isles Immel Publishing Ltd, London
- 2005 Rudall Blanchard Ass BG Group Channon Exploration Well: Environmental Impact Assessment. DTI Project Reference No. W/2471/2005
- 2005 Wood, C. Seasearch Guide to Sea Anemones and Corals of Britain and Ireland Marine Conservation Society, Ross-on-Wye
- 2007 Wood, C Seasearch Observer's Guide to Marine Life of Britain & Ireland. Ross-on-Wye: Marine Conservation Society
- 2007 Wildlife Trusts Marine Reserves, TLC for our seas and sea life. The Wildlife Trusts Newark

DATA PROCESSING & VALIDATION

Field data held by:	
Seasearch (MCS HQ)	Other (please state):
Seasearch North East (Paula Lightfoot)	
No. of <i>Survey</i> forms submitted with this form: 6	
Have these forms been validated? Yes / No	Validated by: Paula Lightfoot Date: 29/11/09
No. of <i>Observation</i> forms submitted with this form: 12	
Have these forms been validated? Yes / No	Validated by: Paula Lightfoot Date: 29/11/09
Photographs held by:	
Paula Lightfoot	Kat Sanders
Greg Knapton	Carrie Pillow
Allison Gleadhill	Chris Wood
Paul Holmes	

The following details are not essential. If complete they will provide additional information for entry onto Marine Recorder. See Survey Summary Guidance Notes for more information on these fields. **Do not complete these fields if you are at all unsure of them.**

LOCATION DETAILS

Marine landscape Open Coast	Salinity Full (30-35 ppt)
Wave exposure Exposed	Tidal currents Moderately strong 1-3 kt
Geology Soft (Clay)	Designations None for dive site.
Uses & impacts Pipelines Commercial shipping Fishing Aggregate extraction Fishing debris (line, lure) Some litter (bicycle tyre, car tyre, electric cable)	But Humber Estuary is SPA, SAC and RAMSAR Dimlington Cliff and The Lagoons are SSSI

This form should be returned with the raw data forms either to the Local Data Entry Point or to Seasearch, Marine Conservation Society, Unit 3 Wolf Business Park, Alton Road, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 5NB.

Appendix 2: List of Observation and Survey Forms

Form No	Date	Site Name/Location	Recorder	ObsSurv Form
NE9/099	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Carrie Pillow	Observation Form
NE9/109	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Paul Webster	Observation Form
NE9/111	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Rebecca Webster	Observation Form
NE9/116	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Kat Sanders	Observation Form
NE9/118	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Allison Gleadhill	Observation Form
NE9/153	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Greg Knapton	Observation Form
NE9/123	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Chris Wood	Survey Form
NE9/125	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Paula Lightfoot	Survey Form
NE9/145	12-Sep-09	Dimlington Drift	Paul Holmes	Survey Form
NE9/098	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Carrie Pillow	Observation Form
NE9/108	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Paul Webster	Observation Form
NE9/110	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Rebecca Webster	Observation Form
NE9/115	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Kat Sanders	Observation Form
NE9/117	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Allison Gleadhill	Observation Form
NE9/152	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Greg Knapton	Observation Form
NE9/122	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Chris Wood	Survey Form
NE9/124	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Paula Lightfoot	Survey Form
NE9/144	12-Sep-09	Easington Reef	Paul Holmes	Survey Form

Appendix 3: Species List

			Easington	Dimlington
			Average Abundance SAC FOR P	Average Abundance SACFOR P
Group	Scientific name	Common name	SACFOR P	SACFOR P
Sponges	<i>Amphilectus fucorum</i>	Shredded carrot sponge		C
Sponges	<i>Dysidea fragilis</i>	Goosebump sponge		F
Sponges	<i>Halichondria panicea</i>	Breadcrumb sponge	F	C
Sponges	<i>Haliclona oculata</i>	Mermaids glove	O	O
Sponges	<i>Hemimycale columella</i>	Crater sponge		O
Sponges	<i>Myxilla incrustans</i>	Encrusting yellow sponge	R	O
Sponges	<i>Polymastia penicillus</i>	Chimney sponge	P	R
Sponges	<i>Porifera</i>	Encrusting yellow sponge (unidentified)	O	O
Sponges	<i>Porifera</i>	Yellow branching sponge (unidentified)	P	
Sponges	<i>Porifera</i>	Encrusting orange sponge (unidentified)	O	O
Cnidarians	<i>Hydroida</i>	Feather hydroids	O	F
Cnidarians	<i>Nemertesia antennina</i>	Antenna hydroid	C	O
Cnidarians	<i>Nemertesia ramosa</i>	Branched antenna hydroid		O
Cnidarians	<i>Tubularia indivisa</i>	Oaten pipe hydroids	R	O
Cnidarians	<i>Obelia geniculata</i>	Kelp fir	R	
Cnidarians	<i>Sagartia troglodytes</i>		O	
Cnidarians	<i>Urticina eques</i>	Horseman anemone	O	O
Cnidarians	<i>Urticina felina</i>	Dahlia anemone	O	O
Worms	<i>Bispira volutacornis</i>	Double spiral worm		R
Worms	<i>Filograna implexa</i>	Vermicelli worm	F	O
Worms	<i>Lanice conchilega</i>	Sandmason worm	O	
Worms	<i>Pomatoceros sp.</i>	Keel worm	C	P
Worms	<i>Salmacina dysteri</i>	Coral Worm		R
Worms	<i>Annelida</i>	Worm Tubes	O	O
Crustaceans	<i>Balanus perforatus</i>	Barnacle	F	F
Crustaceans	<i>Balanus balanus</i>	Greater acorn barnacle	R	
Crustaceans	<i>Cirripedia</i>	Barnacles (unidentified)	O	F
Crustaceans	<i>Cancer pagurus</i>	Edible crab	O	O
Crustaceans	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	Shore crab	R	
Crustaceans	<i>Ebalia tumefacta</i>	Bryers nut crab		R
Crustaceans	<i>Galathea intermedia</i>	Squat lobster		R
Crustaceans	<i>Galatheidae</i>	Squat lobster		R
Crustaceans	<i>Galathea strigosa</i>	Spiny squat lobster		R
Crustaceans	<i>Homarus gammarus</i>	Common lobster	O	O
Crustaceans	<i>Hyas araneus</i>	Sea toad	R	R
Crustaceans	<i>Inachus sp</i>	Small spider crab	O	R
Crustaceans	<i>Inachus phalangium</i>	Small spider crab		R
Crustaceans	<i>Macropodia sp.</i>	Long-legged spider crab	R	
Crustaceans	<i>Liocarcinus depurator</i>	Harbour crab	R	R
Crustaceans	<i>Liocarcinus pusillus</i>	Swimming crab		R
Crustaceans	<i>Necora puber</i>	Velvet swimming crab	C	R

Crustaceans	<i>Pagurus bernhardus</i>	Hermit crab	O	O
Crustaceans	<i>Caridea</i>	Shrimp	O	
Crustaceans	<i>Pandalus montagui</i>	Humpbacked prawn	O	F
Molluscs	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	Common welk	F	
Molluscs	<i>Calliostoma zizyphinum</i>	Painted topshell	O	R
Molluscs	<i>Gibbula cineraria</i>	Grey topshell	R	R
Molluscs	<i>Nucella lapillus</i>	Dog whelk	R	R
Molluscs	<i>Trivia sp.</i>	Cowry		O
Molluscs	<i>Acanthodoris pilosa</i>	fluffy white Nudibrach		R
Molluscs	<i>Flabellina pedata</i>	Violet sea slug		R
Molluscs	<i>Janolus cristatus</i>	Crystal sea slug	R	O
Molluscs		Nudibranch eggs	P	R
Molluscs	<i>Aequipecten opercularis</i>	Queen scallop		R
Molluscs	<i>Barnea candida</i>	White piddock	P	
Molluscs	<i>Pholas dactylus</i>	Common piddock	P	
Molluscs	<i>Pholadidae</i>	Piddocks (unspecified)	P	
Molluscs	<i>Modiolus modiolus</i>	Horse mussel (<i>empty Shells</i>)	C	F
Bryozoans	<i>Bugula sp.</i>	Spiral bryozoans	R	R
Bryozoans	<i>Electra pilosa</i>	Frosty sea mat	O	
Bryozoans	<i>Flustra foliacea</i>	Hornwrack	F	O
Bryozoans	<i>Bryozoa</i>	Encrusting white bryozoan (unidentified)		R
Bryozoans	<i>Bryozoa</i>	Encrusting orange bryozoan (unidentified)	F	
Echinoderms	<i>Crossaster papposus</i>	Common sunstar	R	O
Echinoderms	<i>Henricia sp.</i>	Bloody henry	R	O
Echinoderms	<i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i>	Common brittle star	R	
Sea squirts	<i>Dendrodoa grossularia</i>	Gooseberry sea squirt	O	O
Sea squirts	<i>Didemnum maculosum</i>	Colonial sea squirt		P
Sea squirts	<i>Asciacea</i>	Orange sea squirt	R	P
Sea squirts	<i>Asciacea</i>	Red sea squirt		O
Sea squirts	<i>Perophora listeri</i>	Dwarf sea squirt		P
Sea squirts	<i>Polycarpa scuba</i>	Teapot sea squirt		P
Sea squirts	<i>Asciacea</i>	Hairy yellow sea squirt		R
Fish	<i>Callionymus lyra</i>	Common dragonet	O	
Fish	<i>Gobius niger</i>	Black goby	F	
Fish	<i>Pomatoschistus pictus</i>	Painted goby		O
Fish	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	Lemon Sole		R
Fish	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Plaice		R
Fish	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Short-spined sea scorpion		R
Fish	<i>Taurulus bubalis</i>	Long-spined sea scorpion		R
Fish	<i>Solea solea</i>	Common sole	R	
Fish	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	Butter fish	R	R
Fish	<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	Bib	R	
Seaweeds	<i>Delessaria sanguinea</i>	Sea beech	O	
Seaweeds	<i>Heterosiphonia plumosa</i>	Red sea weed	C	
Seaweeds	<i>Plocamiun cartilagineum</i>	Red comb weed	R	
Seaweeds	<i>Rhodophyta</i>	Mixed red seaweed	R	O
Seaweeds	<i>Lithophylloideae</i>	Pink algae (unidentified)		O
Total number of species			60	66