

Fisheries in EMS Habitats Regulations Assessment for Amber and Green risk categories

NWIFCA-MB-EMS-013

Date completed: 24/05/2016

Completed by: J. Haines

Site: Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary

European Designated Sites: UK0013027 Morecambe Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
UK 9005031 Morecambe Bay Special Protection Area (SPA)
UK11045 Morecambe Bay Ramsar
UK9005031 Duddon Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA)
UK11022 Duddon Estuary Ramsar
Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary pSPA

European Marine Site: **Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary**

Qualifying Feature(s):

SAC and Ramsar

H1110. Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks
H1130. Estuaries
H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
H1150. Coastal lagoons
H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays
H1170. Reefs
H1220. Perennial vegetation of stony banks; Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves (NON MARINE)
H1310. *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Pioneer saltmarsh
H1330. Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
H2110. Embryonic shifting dunes (NON MARINE)
H2120. Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ("white dunes"); Shifting dunes with marram (NON MARINE)
H2130. Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes"); Dune grassland (NON MARINE)
H2150. Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); Coastal dune heathland (NON MARINE)
H2170. Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); Dunes with creeping willow (NON MARINE)
H2190. Humid dune slacks (NON MARINE)
S1166. *Triturus cristatus*; Great crested newt (NON MARINE)
Natterjack Toad (NON MARINE)

SPA and Ramsar

A026 *Egretta garzetta*; Little egret (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*; Wigeon - (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
A054 *Anas acuta*; Northern pintail (non-breeding)
A063 *Somateria mollissima*; Common eider (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
A067 *Bucephala clangula*; Goldeneye - (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
A069 *Mergus serrator*; Red-breasted merganser - (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
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)
A142 *Vanellus vanellus*; Lapwing - (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
A143 *Calidris canutus*; Red knot (non-breeding)
A144 *Calidris alba*; Sanderling (non-breeding)
A149 *Calidris alpina alpina*; Dunlin (non-breeding)
A151 *Calidris pugnax*; Ruff (non-breeding)
A156 *Limosa limosa*; Black-tailed godwit (non-breeding)
A157 *Limosa lapponica*; Bar-tailed godwit (non-breeding)
A160 *Numenius arquata*; Eurasian curlew (non-breeding)
A162 *Tringa totanus*; Common redshank (non-breeding)
A169 *Arenaria interpres*; Ruddy turnstone (non-breeding)
A176 *Larus melancephalus*; Mediterranean gull (non-breeding)
A183 *Larus fuscus*; Lesser black-backed gull (Breeding, non-breeding)
A184 *Larus argentatus*; Herring gull (Breeding)
A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*; Sandwich tern (Breeding)
A193 *Sterna hirundo*; Common tern (Breeding)
A195 *Sterna albifrons*; Little tern (Breeding)
Phalacrocorax carbo; Cormorant – (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
Podiceps cristatus; Great crested grebe - (non-breeding – Ramsar only)
Seabird assemblage
Waterbird assemblage

Site sub-feature(s)/Notable Communities:

SAC and Ramsar

Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time – Subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, subtidal mud.

Estuaries - Intertidal mud, intertidal sand and muddy sand, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal rock, intertidal stony reef, intertidal biogenic reef: mussel beds, intertidal biogenic reef: Sabellaria spp., subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, subtidal mud, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*).

Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats – Intertidal mud, intertidal sand and muddy sand, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal seagrass beds, intertidal coarse sediment.

Coastal lagoons

Large shallow inlets and bays – Intertidal mud, intertidal sand and muddy sand, intertidal mixed sediments, intertidal seagrass beds, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal rock, intertidal stony reef, intertidal biogenic reef: mussel beds, intertidal biogenic reef: Sabellaria spp., subtidal stony reef, circalittoral rock, subtidal coarse sediment, subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, subtidal mud, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*).

Reefs – Circalittoral rock, intertidal biogenic reef: mussel beds, intertidal biogenic reef: Sabellaria spp., intertidal rock, intertidal stony reef, subtidal stony reef.

Perennial vegetation of stony banks: Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves

Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand: Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Pioneer saltmarsh

Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*) (referred to as Saltmarsh)

Embryonic shifting dunes

Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (“white dunes”); Shifting dunes with marram

Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (“grey dunes”); Dune grassland

Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*); Coastal dune heathland

Dunes with *Salix repens* spp. *Argentea* (*Salicion arenariae*); dunes with creeping willow

Humid dune slacks

Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*)

Supporting habitat: Great crested newt (NON MARINE) – coastal sand dunes
Natterjack Toad (NON MARINE)- coastal sand dunes

SPA and Ramsar

Annual vegetation of drift lines, Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-puccinellietalia maritima*), coastal lagoons, freshwater and coastal grazing marsh, intertidal biogenic reef: mussel beds, intertidal coarse sediment, intertidal mud, intertidal rock, intertidal sand and muddy sand, intertidal seagrass beds, intertidal stony reef, Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand, water column.

Generic sub-feature(s):

Intertidal mud and sand, Intertidal mud, Seagrass, Saltmarsh spp., Brittlestar beds, Subtidal muddy sand, Intertidal boulder and cobble reef, Subtidal boulder and cobble reef, *Sabellaria* spp. reef, Intertidal boulder and cobble reef, Surface feeding birds, Estuarine birds, Intertidal mud and sand, Intertidal boulder and cobble reef, Saltmarsh spp., Coastal lagoons.

High Level Conservation Objectives:

Morecambe Bay SAC

With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the ‘Qualifying Features’ listed above), and subject to natural change;

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.

Morecambe Bay SPA

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified and the Ramsar Site and the wetland habitats and/or species for which the site has been listed (the ‘Qualifying Features’ listed above), and subject to natural change;

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 and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the wise use of wetlands across the UK, 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

Duddon Estuary SPA

With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified and the Ramsar Site and the wetland habitats and/or species for which the site has been listed (the 'Qualifying Features' listed above), and subject to natural change;

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 and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the wise use of wetlands across the UK, 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.

Fishing activities assessed:

Gear type(s):

Seine nets & other: Shrimp push nets

1. Introduction

1.1 Need for an HRA assessment

In 2012, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) announced a revised approach to the management of commercial fisheries in European Marine Sites (EMS). The objective of this revised approach is to ensure that all existing and potential commercial fishing activities are managed in accordance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive.

This approach is being implemented using an evidence based, risk-prioritised, and phased basis. Risk prioritisation is informed by using a matrix of the generic sensitivity of the sub-features of EMS to a suite of fishing activities as a decision making tool. These sub-feature-activity combinations have been categorised according to specific definitions, as red, amber, green or blue.

Activity/feature interactions identified within the matrix as red risk have the highest priority for implementation of management measures by the end of 2013 in order to avoid the deterioration of Annex I features in line with obligations under Article 6(2) of the Habitats Directive.

Activity/feature interactions identified within the matrix as amber risk require a site-level assessment to determine whether management of an activity is required to conserve site features. Activity/feature interactions identified within the matrix as green also require a site level assessment if there are “in combination effects” with other plans or projects.

Some European Sites within the NWIFCA District consist of features that are not fully marine (eg. sand dunes) and therefore fall outwith of the EMS Review process. They have not been included in the original risk matrix. Due to the nature of some of the fisheries in the District, particularly intertidal fisheries, the NWIFCA has adopted the approach of carrying out full HRA on all the features (including non-marine) within European Sites to ensure that any potential risk from fishing activity has been identified and assessed.

Site level assessments are being carried out in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive, that is to determine that fishing activities are not having an adverse effect on the integrity of the site, to inform a judgement on whether or not appropriate steps are required to avoid the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species as well as disturbances of the species for which the areas have been designated, in so far as such disturbance could be significant in relation to the objectives of this directive.

If measures are required, the revised approach requires these to be implemented by 2016.

The purpose of this site specific assessment document is to assess whether or not in the view of NWIFCA the fishing activity of shrimp push netting has a likely significant effect on the qualifying features of the Morecambe Bay European Site, and on the basis of this assessment whether or not it can be concluded that shrimp push netting will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of this European Site.

1.2 Documents reviewed to inform this assessment

- Natural England's risk assessment Matrix of fishing activities and European habitat features and protected species¹
- Reference list² (Annex 1)
- Natural England's consultation advice (Annex 2)
- Site map(s) – sub-feature/feature location and extent (Annex 3)
- Fishing activity data (map(s), etc) (Annex 4)

2. Information about the EMS

(See cover pages).

3. Interest feature(s) of the EMS categorised as 'Red' risk and overview of management measure(s) (if applicable)

The Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary European Site interest features, boulder and cobble reef, *Sabellaria alveolata* reef and Seagrass beds are protected from all bottom towed gears, in addition Seagrass beds are protected from bait collecting or working a fishery by hand or using a hand operated implement through a prohibition under [NWIFCA Byelaw 6](#), introduced in May 2014.

4. Information about the fishing activities within the site

Local IFCOs report the only area in which commercial shrimp push netting occurs in the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary European Site is in the Fleetwood area. There are 5 operators who fish on a commercial basis. Fishing generally occurs between late March to July, and late August to December. The amount of effort depends on the weather conditions and the numbers of shrimp present. The areas fished are at Fleetwood around the seawall at Rossall and along the edge of mouth of the River Wyre.

Fishing is carried out at low water when tidal height uncovers the target areas, for 1.5 hours at a time due to the tide. Push nets vary between 5 and 6ft wide with a wooden bar across the bottom that bounces along the sand substrate without digging in to it. Access to fishing areas is by established access routes.

¹ See Fisheries in EMS matrix:

http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/protecting/conservation/documents/ems_fisheries/populated_matrix3.xls

² Reference list will include literature cited in the assessment (peer, grey and site specific evidence e.g. research, data on natural disturbance/energy levels etc)

5. Test for Likely Significant Effect (LSE)

The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is a step-wise process and is first subject to a coarse test of whether a fishery will cause a likely significant effect on an EMS³.

Is the activity/activities directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site for nature conservation? NO

5.1 Table 1: Assessment of LSE

Features: Commercial push netting only occurs on intertidal mud and muddy sand. Annex 4 maps where the fishing activity occurs on the broad-scale habitat mapping. The access to the fishery is from the sea wall / road directly onto the feature. All SAC features and sub features and SPA sub features (supporting habitats) have been screened out other than intertidal mud and muddy due to there being no interaction with the fishing activity. All SPA features (bird species) have been screened in.

Pressures: All pressures from the Advice on Operations table provided in the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Conservation Advice package have been screened out, other than the pressures in the following table, due to the nature of the fishing activity.

Qualifying Feature	Sub-feature	Potential pressure(s)	Sensitivity	Potential for Likely Significant Effect?	Justification and evidence
H1130. Estuaries H1140. Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats H1160. Large shallow inlets and bays SPA Supporting Habitats	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Abrasion/disturbance of the substrate on the surface of the seabed	Sensitive	No	The natural environment in which the fishing activity occurs is a highly dynamic and changeable environment. The areas which are targeted by the operators are constantly changing and the sand moving. The shrimp push nets which are used are relatively small, lightweight and move across the surface of the sediment without penetrating into the substrate. The activity is seasonal (March – July and August – December), at very low levels (5 operators), limited to 1.5hrs on limited low water tides and small scale. It is therefore unlikely to have a significant effect on the extent, distribution, structure or function of the qualifying features.
A026 <i>Egretta garzetta</i> ; Little egret A038 <i>Cygnus Cygnus</i> ; Whooper swan A040 <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ; Pink-footed goose A048 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ; Common shelduck A050 <i>Anas Penelope</i> ; Wigeon A054 <i>Anas acuta</i> ; Northern pintail A063 <i>Somateria mollissima</i> ; Common eider (Breeding)	Supporting Habitats assessed above	Collision above and below water with static or moving objects not naturally found in the marine environment (e.g., boats, machinery, and structures) Removal of target species (Shrimps)	Sensitive Sensitive	No No	Due to the nature of the activity collision above and below water is extremely unlikely and It is therefore unlikely to have a significant effect on the population or distribution of the qualifying features. The levels in which shrimp push netting occurs and the nature of the fishing activity (small lightweight gear pushed by human force) is unlikely to have a significant impact on the shrimp population. It is not likely to significantly reduce shrimp for the

³ Managing Natura 2000 sites: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/guidance_en.htm

A067 Bucephala clangula; Goldeneye	Removal of non-target species (Shrimp push net bycatch)	Sensitive	No	bird species that use shrimp as prey and therefore shrimp push netting at current activity levels is unlikely to have a significant effect on the population or distribution of the qualifying features.
A069 Mergus serrator; Red-breasted merganser				
A130 Haematopus ostralegus; Eurasian oystercatcher				
A137 Charadrius hiaticula; Ringed plover				
A140 Pluvialis apricaria; European golden plover				
A141 Pluvialis squatarola; Grey plover				
A142 Vanellus vanellus; Lapwing				
A143 Calidris canutus; Red knot				
A144 Calidris alba; Sanderling				
A149 Calidris alpina alpina; Dunlin				
A151 Calidris pugnax; Ruff				
A156 Limosa limosa; Black-tailed godwit				
A157 Limosa lapponica; Bar-tailed godwit				
A160 Numenius arquata; Eurasian curlew				
A162 Tringa totanus; Common redshank				
A169 Arenaria interpres; Ruddy turnstone	Visual disturbance	Sensitive	No	Due to the scale and intensity of the fishing activity being very low, the activity being seasonal (March – July and August – December), at very low levels (5 operators) and limited to 1.5hrs at low water it is unlikely that visual disturbance from the fishing activity at current activity levels will have a significant effect on the population or distribution of the qualifying features.
A176 Larus melancephalus; Mediterranean gull				
A183 Larus fuscus; Lesser black-backed gull (Breeding)				
A184 Larus argentatus; Herring gull (Breeding)				
A191 Sterna sandvicensis; Sandwich tern (Breeding)				
A193 Sterna hirundo; Common tern (Breeding)				
A195 Sterna albifrons; Little tern (Breeding)				
Phalacrocorax carbo; Cormorant				
Podiceps cristatus; Great crested grebe				
Seabird assemblage				
Waterbird assemblage				

<p>Is the potential scale or magnitude of any effect likely to be significant?⁴</p>	<p>Alone</p> <p>No</p> <p>Comments :</p>	<p>OR In-combination⁵</p> <p>Uncertain</p> <p>Comments :</p> <p>These activities also occur at the site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beam trawl (whitefish) • Beam trawl (shrimp) • Light otter trawl • Fixed nets (gill, trammel, entangling) • Longlines • Pots and creels • Fyke and stakenet • Hand working (cockles and mussels) <p>In combination effects will be assessed when all initial TLSEs for a site are completed.</p>
<p>Have NE been consulted on this LSE test? If yes, what was NE's advice?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

7. Conclusion⁶

Taking into account the information detailed in the Test of Likely Significant Effect, it can be concluded that at current activity levels fishing using shrimp push-nets has no likely significant effect on the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary European Site interest features.

8. In-combination assessment¹⁴

In combination effects will be assessed in a separate document when all initial TLSEs for a site are completed.

9. Summary of consultation with Natural England

See attached advice from Natural England (Annex 2).

10. Integrity test

As this assessment has concluded no likely significant effect on the interest features of the Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary European Site, there is no need to conduct an integrity test for this activity.

⁴ Yes or uncertain: completion of AA required. If no: LSE required only.

⁵ If conclusion of LSE alone an in-combination assessment is not required.

⁶ If conclusion of adverse affect alone an in-combination assessment is not required.

Annex 1: Reference list

Natural England Marine Conservation Advice for Morecambe Bay EMS (Regulation 33) published January 2000. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3101791?category=3212324>

Natural England Marine Interim Conservation Advice for Special Protection Area (UK9005081),
UK9005081_Morecambe_Bay_SPA_Advice_on_Operations
UK9005081_Morecambe_Bay_SPA_Generic_SAT_Birds

Natural England Marine Interim Conservation Advice for Special Area of Conservation (UK0013027),
UK0013027_Morecambe_Bay_SAC_Advice_on_Operations
UK0013027_Morecambe_Bay_SAC_Generic_SAT_Habitats
UK0013027_Morecambe_Bay_SAC_Generic_SAT_Species

Personal communication from IFCA local fisheries officers

Annex 2: Natural England's consultation advice

Date: 03 June 2016
Our ref: 185004
Your ref: Formal Sign Off – MB EMS



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BY EMAIL ONLY

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Dear Jon

Formal Advice to NWIFCA. Review of Fisheries in Marine Protected Areas. Assessments for Solway Firth European Marine Site

Thank you for your consultation on the above which was received by Natural England on 24 May 2016.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

In 2012, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) announced a revised approach to the management of commercial fisheries in EMSs¹. The objective of this revised approach is to ensure that all existing and potential commercial fishing activities are managed in accordance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive. This document states that for 'green' risk activities a site level assessment will be required if there are 'in combination effects' with other plans or projects. The Department's strong preference is that site level assessments be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive. Appropriate management measures should be put in place to ensure that the fishing activity or activities either 1) have no likely significant effect on a site in view of its conservation objectives or 2) following assessment, can be concluded to have no adverse effect on the integrity of the site.

Natural England has considered the two Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs) prepared by North Western Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA) for the purposes of making an assessment consistent with the provisions of Article 6(3). Please accept this letter as Natural England's formal advice on the assessment and the conclusions it makes. The assessments consider the effects of the following fishing activities in the Morecambe Bay European Marine Site which includes Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsars, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary pSPA and Morecambe Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) :

- NWIFCA-MB-EMS-009 - Shrimp Push Nets
- NWIFCA-MB-EMS-013 - Potting

¹ Defra revised approach:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revised-approach-to-the-management-of-commercial-fisheries-in-european-marine-sites-overarching-policy-and-delivery>



Natural England is accredited to the Cabinet Office Service Excellence Standard

We are content that the best available and most up to date evidence has been used to carry out the HRAs by North Western IFCA officers to determine whether management of an activity is required to conserve site features, and thus to ensure the protection of the features, from direct and indirect impacts, from the collection of marine fisheries resources.

We note that in combination effects will be assessed in a separate document when all initial Tests of Likely Significant Effects (tLSEs) for a site are completed.

Subject to the outcomes of the in combination assessments, it is Natural England's view that through their two HRAs, North Western IFCA officers appear to have appropriately identified those activities that are likely to have a significant effect in view of the site's conservation objectives, and whether management measures are required in order to ensure that the assessed fishing activity or activities will have no adverse effect on the integrity of the EMS.

It is Natural England's view that any foreseeable risk, or harm to the site has been appropriately assessed; and a robust mechanism for re-assessing that risk is in place. This view is based on our current knowledge of the impacts of these fishing activities on the designated features.

If you require any further comments or have any queries regarding the above please contact me to discuss them further.

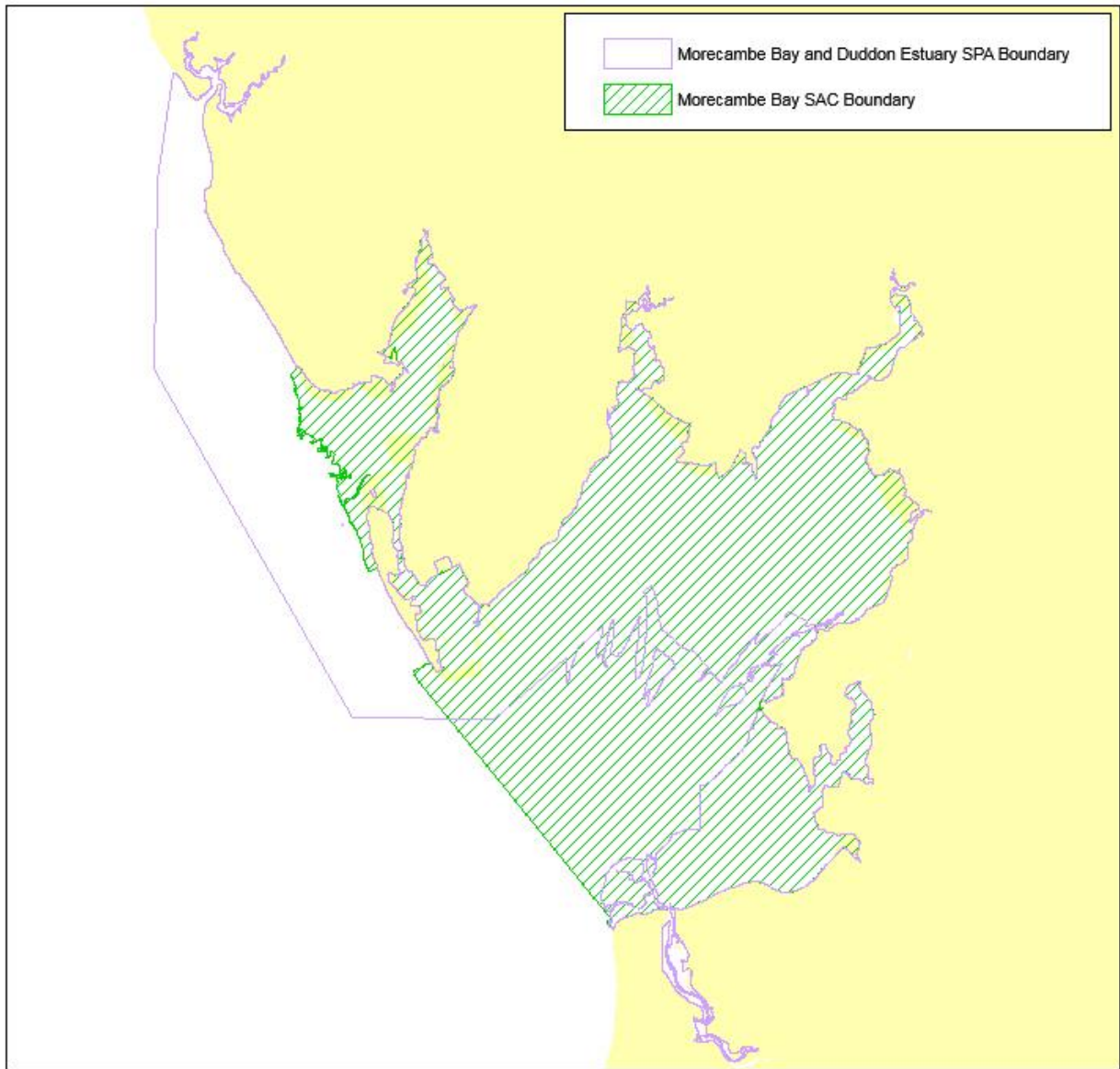
Yours sincerely



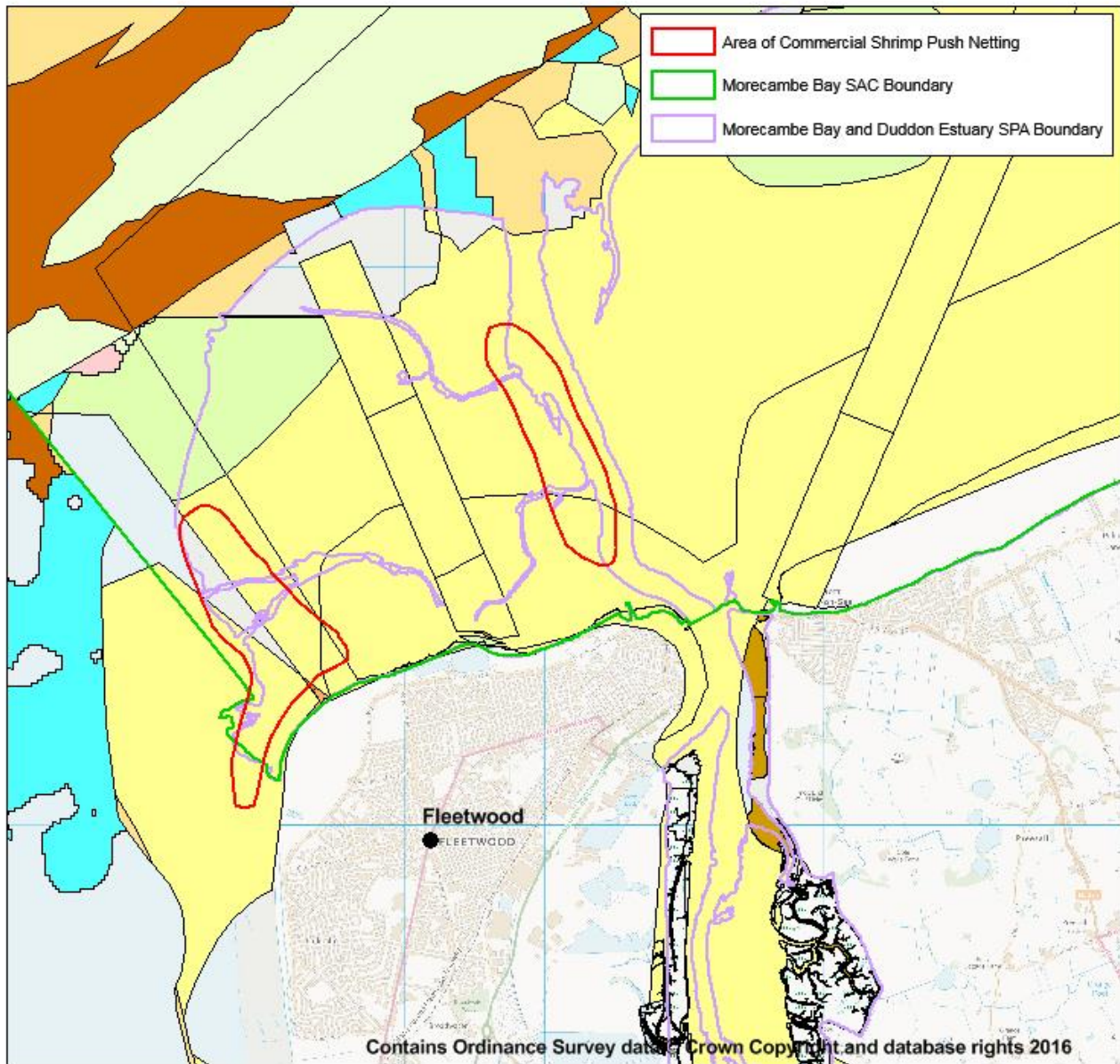
Helen Ake
Cumbria Area Team
Email: Helen.Ake@naturalengland.org.uk
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Annex 3: Site Map



Annex 4: Fishing Activity / Broad-scale Habitat Map



Broad scale habitat data from Natural England November 2015 release

Broad Scale Habitats		Broad Scale Habitats	
Eunis Code	EMS Subfeature Common Name	Eunis Code	EMS Subfeature Common Name
A1	Intertidal rock	A3	Infralittoral rock
A2.1	Intertidal coarse sediment	A4	Circalittoral rock
A2.2	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	A5.1	Subtidal coarse sediment
A2.3	Intertidal mud	A5.2	Subtidal sand
A2.4	Intertidal mixed sediments	A5.3	Subtidal mud
A2.5	Saltmarsh	A5.4	Subtidal mixed sediments
A2.61	Intertidal seagrass beds	SF_SH_5	Intertidal biogenic reef: mussel beds
A2.71	Intertidal biogenic reef: Sabellaria spp.	SF_SH_6	Subtidal biogenic reef: mussel beds