

<b>Title:</b> Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel Mixed Flatfish Fisheries Management Plan <b>Date:</b> 22/06/2023 <b>BRU No:</b> <i>Provided by the BRU on sign-off</i> <b>Lead department or agency:</b> Defra		<b>De-Minimus Assessment (DMA)</b>	
		<b>Stage:</b> Consultation	
		<b>Source of intervention:</b> Domestic	
		<b>Type of measure:</b> Other	
<b>Summary: Rationale and Options</b>		<b>Contact for enquiries:</b> bavi.sarma@defra.gov.uk	
<b>Total Net Present Value</b> £0.00m	<b>Business Net Present Value</b> £0.00m	<b>Net cost to business per year</b> £0.00m	

**Rationale for intervention and intended outcomes**

The Fisheries Act 2020<sup>1</sup> places an expectation on the UK's Fisheries Policy Authorities to publish Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS)<sup>1</sup> 2022 sets this out in practice and lists 43 proposed FMPs. The flatfish FMP sets out the road map to manage stocks in English waters and protect the wider environment. Once published, the policies and measures in the FMP will be implemented separately through appropriate mechanisms such as statutory instruments, licensing conditions or voluntary measures.

This is a multi-species FMP, covering 9 flatfish species in the Southern North Sea and Easter Channel. Stocks currently have a variety of data levels and are managed in both quota and non-quota systems. Current evidence suggests the need to ensure the stocks are being exploited within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and to improve the data for some of these stocks as flatfish fisheries are highly valuable to the UK. Fish are a common good - they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. These characteristics mean government intervention is often needed to avoid fisheries being overexploited and overconsumed. Government intervention is also required to protect the marine environment, as a healthy marine environment has positive externalities. Market agents have minimal incentive to protect the marine environment, as actions will not be beneficial in the short run and, there may be free riding.

Whilst most of the stocks within this FMP are managed through international negotiations with other coastal states and managed through quota systems, further principles and protection is needed to ensure future stock sustainability. The FMP brings together and builds on existing management measures and research with the purpose of achieving MSY. The plan highlights where information gaps exist and what is required to fill those gaps. The FMP will also consider impacts on the flatfish fishery to the wider marine environment and also acknowledge the social and economic importance.

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**Describe the policy options considered**

**Option 0:** Do Nothing - No FMP or related management measures developed

- Lack of strengthened/ new, evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment and be legally non-compliant.

**Option 1:** Self- Regulation – No formal Government FMP but industry introduces voluntary management measures

- The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures developed and introduced by industry, would unlikely go far enough to ensure stocks are being fished sustainably and the wider marine environment is protected. This is because financial incentives would not align as illustrated in the rationale.
- Voluntary measures are unenforceable so there's no guarantee they provide increased protection to stocks.

**Option 2 (preferred option):** Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel Mixed Flatfish FMP  
Sets out the policies designed to restore stocks to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels.

**Rationale for DMA rating**

A DMA has been produced because the FMP itself will have no direct monetised impacts and as such fall below the £5m threshold necessary for an IA. When individual measures are specifically implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impact assessment.

Will the policy be reviewed? Yes		If applicable, set review date:		
Are these organisations in scope?	<b>Micro</b> Yes	<b>Small</b> Yes	<b>Medium</b> Yes	<b>Large</b> Yes
Senior Policy Sign-off: <b>Bavi Sarma</b>	✓	Date:	20/06/2023	
Peer Review Sign-off: <b>Bypassed</b>	✓	Date:	N/A	
Better Regulation Unit Sign-off: <b>Nadia Tiwana</b>	✓	Date:	22/06/2023	

<sup>1</sup> [Joint Fisheries Statement \(JFS\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

<sup>2</sup> [Fisheries Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk)

# 1.0 Policy Rationale

## Policy background

1. The Fisheries Act 2020 provides the framework to manage our fisheries as an independent coastal state outside of the EU Common Fisheries Policy. The Act requires the UK fisheries policy authorities (Defra, and the devolved administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) to prepare and publish fisheries management plans (FMPs) to help deliver our ambition for sustainable fisheries. The Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS), published in November 2022 sets out how the ambition of the Fisheries Act 2020 will be achieved in practice and lists 43 proposed FMPs to be published, one of which is the flatfish FMP in English waters. The fisheries policy authorities have a statutory obligation to prepare and publish any FMP on that list in accordance with the timescales set out in the JFS
2. FMPs set out the policies designed to restore one or more stocks of sea fish to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels. Each plan will specify the stock(s), type of fishing and the geographic area covered. Each FMP will also identify the measures that will be used to deliver its policies. Such measures may include both existing or new regulations, statutory instruments, technical measures, or non-statutory routes such as research plans, voluntary agreements, or codes of conduct. The precise mechanisms used will depend on the policies set out in the plan and, where appropriate, will be enforced by the relevant national fisheries authority.

## Problem under consideration

3. Both non-quota and quota species fisheries, including flatfish, are of significant interest to both UK and EU vessels, given the high monetary value of flatfish, and their importance to local communities. In 2021, the total landed weight of flatfish, in the scope of this FMP, was 1,984 tonnes (liveweight) with a first sale value of £5.5m. <sup>3</sup>Flatfish are a valuable fisheries but, despite this, have a variety of data levels in terms of stock status, estimates of MSY and other biological indicators. This FMP covers both quota and non quota stocks. Any mismanagement of these stocks could leave them vulnerable to unsustainable levels of fishing activity.
4. This is a multi-species FMP, covering 9 flatfish species in the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel (ICES area 4b, 4c and 7d). This includes:
  - Plaice
  - Sole
  - Turbot
  - Brill
  - Lemon sole
  - Witch
  - Dab
  - Flounder
  - Atlantic halibut
5. 8 of the 9 species in scope are assessed by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). The link to their advice is here [Latest advice \(ices.dk\)](#) . However, 4 of the stocks assessed, have a lower-level standard of advice, meaning they are less data

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<sup>3</sup> [UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

rich. For Atlantic halibut, no stock assessment is produced by ICES. As such, additional research and data gathering are required to better understand these species, with the long-term aim to close the data gaps, in order to conduct an MSY assessment or suitable proxy.

6. The FMP aims to ensure that for the stocks that are provided with ICES advice, that they fished within sustainable limits and are at or below MSY. Therefore, the flatfish FMP aims to ensure the stocks within scope are managed to ensure their long-term sustainability and long run economic profitability from MSY.

### **Rationale for intervention**

7. Flatfish were prioritised for early development of a Fisheries Management Plan because they met the following criteria:
  - Non-quota stocks risk of over-exploitation without management action.
  - The variety of data levels for the stocks and the need to improve them.
  - Need to establish stock assessment or data collection opportunities for some stocks.
  - High economic value contributing to coastal communities.
  - Wider social and economic importance of the stock and its associated fisheries, considering factors such as employment levels, local income, recreational fishing interest, contribution to coastal communities, and legal or governance and institutional structures.
  - Ecosystem significance of the stock, including factors such as its fisheries' impact on the ecosystem and interactions with non-target species including protected species.
8. The flatfish FMP sets out the policy framework for managing stocks in English waters to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and includes the complete portfolio of existing management measures in inshore and offshore waters in addition to all available science and evidence. The FMP also highlights where gaps exist and what is required to fill those gaps and provide the necessary protection for stocks now and in the long term.
9. The FMP will also consider evidence of the wider impacts the fishery has on the marine environment and will set out a long-term plan to improve data that will inform mitigation and management actions. The ecosystem management measures outlined in the FMP will aim to support the fishery to operate harmoniously within the wider marine environment.
10. Government intervention is required as fish stocks, including flatfish, are a common pool resource. That is, that they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. Rivalrous here means anyone can catch a fish but once a fish is caught and retained it cannot be caught again. They are non-excludable because it is not possible for one actor to exclude another from catching fish. These characteristics would lead to the classic economic problem of 'the tragedy of the commons', were the government not to intervene. This is because market agents would only consider the benefits of catching. They would not weigh it against the impact it will have on the stock health, overall, leading to overexploitation of the stock. Government intervention would prevent this overexploitation of fish stocks, and this FMP provides the framework through which government intervention would work.

11. Furthermore, a thriving marine environment has positive externalities to society which would not be captured by the market mechanism. For example, a healthy marine environment can capture carbon emissions, helping reduce the impact of climate change for all individuals, which would provide social benefit far greater than the private benefit of an individual taking actions to protect the marine environment. Industry alone would not be able to provide adequate protection of the marine environment as this requires coordination and enforcement that is not possible within markets. Government intervention is therefore required to ensure that this optimal social benefit is achieved.

## Policy objective

12. The objective of this policy, in accordance with the Fisheries Act 2020<sup>4</sup>, the Joint Fisheries Statement<sup>5</sup> and the 25 Year Environmental Plan<sup>6</sup>, is to contribute to the health and abundance of key commercial species and promote healthy seas and economic stability.

13. Management of flatfish fisheries in the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel aims to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability, benefitting coastal communities and wider society. A key priority of the FMP is to ensure that flatfish stocks in English waters are being fished sustainably by ensuring fishing effort is responsive to stock status and does not exceed the ability of the stocks to regenerate. Ensuring effective, adaptable, evidence-based fishery management measures are in place is crucial to protecting the long-term sustainability of flatfish stocks.

14. The FMP contains and builds on the existing management measures and research for flatfish. The FMP aims to highlight where evidence is limited and identifies the requirements to improve research to provide the necessary protection for stocks now and in the long term. The FMP sets out to guide flatfish fisheries to the point where management is driven by a comprehensive harvest strategy underpinned by a reliable stock assessment methodology. The management objectives detailed in this FMP set out the shared commitment that industry and government will have for these important fisheries.

15. Stakeholder engagement and evidence provided informed us to what actions could be taken to improve the management of the flatfish fishery, for example, opportunities to improve the evidence base which supports ICES stock assessments. To achieve the vision of the FMP, the plan sets out 5 objectives across 4 themes which are: evidence, sustainable fisheries (fisheries management and wider environment), social and economic, and climate change. Each objective sets out a summary of actions need to deliver the goals, an evidence plan backs the actions needed and a summary of performance indicators to monitor the FMP delivery. The 5 goals are:

- Develop an improved evidence base for quota and non-quota flatfish in the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel mixed flatfish fishery.
- Deliver effective management of the harvesting of flatfish stocks within the Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel area.

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<sup>4</sup> [Fisheries Act 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

<sup>5</sup> [Joint Fisheries Statement JFS 2022 Final.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk)

<sup>6</sup> [25 Year Environment Plan - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

- To support wider environmental sustainability by understanding how the fishing activities within this FMP impact on the wider marine environment and identify options to minimise negative impacts.
- To better understand the social and economic value of the fisheries to the coastal communities within the FMP area.
- Explore options for mitigating risk onto the fishery from the changing climatic conditions.

16. These multiple objectives contribute towards the overarching aim of the FMP is to provide long term sustainable management for flatfish fishery, that also achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability.

### **Options considered**

**Option 0:** Do Nothing - No FMP or related management measures developed

The Government would fail to meet commitments under the Fisheries Act 2020 and Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) to publish FMPs, increasing risk of legal challenge.

Lack of strengthened/ new, evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment.

**Option 1:** Self- Regulation – no formal Government FMP but industry introduces voluntary management measures

No legally recognised FMP which would result in above commitments not being met and associated legal risks.

The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures developed and introduced by industry, would unlikely go far enough to ensure stocks are being fished sustainably and the wider marine environment is protected. This is because it relies too heavily on the industry's desire to commit to and put resources to applying and observing voluntary measures.

As voluntary measures are unenforceable, there is no guarantee they will be consistently adhered to and provide a high enough level of protection to stocks.

**Option 2 (preferred option):** Southern North Sea and Eastern Channel Mixed Flatfish FMP

Meets the above commitments under the Fisheries Act and JFS sets out the legal framework to achieve “a more competitive, profitable and sustainable fishing industry across the whole of the UK” and complies with the statutory obligation in the Fisheries Act to prepare and publish the flatfish FMP (the FMP having been included in the JFS which was published in November 2022).

Sets out the policies designed to restore stocks to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels, by bringing together information on existing measures and available evidence, mapping where there are gaps and opportunities to fill them, setting a clear pathway to developing and introducing improved, evidence-based management (both regulatory and non-regulatory) in collaboration with industry/ stakeholders.

## 2.0 Rationale for De Minimis Rating

17. The purpose of this de-minimis assessment is to:
- Assess the impact of the flatfish FMP as a new policy according to the better regulation framework
  - Demonstrate that, at this stage, there are no monetary impacts to business
  - Allow Defra to formally consult on and publish the flatfish FMP
  - Begin to assess proposed approaches and measures as set out in the draft FMP (specific measures will be assessed separately as and when they are developed and implemented)
18. Whilst the flatfish FMP includes a variety of proposed approaches and measures that will be used to deliver its policies, these actions will not be implemented immediately when the plan is published. Instead, specific measures must be developed through the appropriate processes before being implemented; such development may require further evidence and/or stakeholder, legal and policy input. The appropriate process will depend on whether the measures being introduced are statutory or non-statutory.
19. The flatfish FMP does not result in direct measurable impacts at this stage because the FMP does not result in new regulation upon publication. Therefore, this document is a narrative assessment and does not include monetised costs to business. It is also a de-minimis assessment rather than a full impact assessment because the impact is less than £5m.
20. As specific measures are implemented, further impact assessments or de-minimis assessments will be completed that include the monetised costs to business of that measure.

## 3.0 Costs and Benefits

21. Whilst the Flatfish FMP identifies measures that could be introduced post-consultation, these proposed measures will be developed further and do not currently have sufficient detail for any economic analysis to be done. The proposed measures could be regulatory or deregulatory, and positive or negative to business, hence it is not possible to estimate impacts. As detailed costs and benefits cannot be provided in this DMA, background figures to understand the potential scale of impact and scope have been provided. When individual measures are specifically implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impacts assessed in the appropriate manner.
22. This FMP covers 9 species in English waters in ICES divisions 4.b, 4.c and 7.d. The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2021, the total landed weight of flatfish, in the scope of this FMP, was approximately 2,000 tonnes (liveweight) with a first sale value of approximately £6m<sup>7</sup>. Full breakdown of sales value and landings by species can be found in the Annex.
23. This FMP covers 9 species in English waters in ICES divisions 4.b, 4.c and 7.d. The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2021, the total landed weight of flatfish, in the scope of this FMP, was approximately 2,000 tonnes (liveweight)

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<sup>7</sup> UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - [GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

with a first sale value of approximately £6m<sup>8</sup>. Full breakdown of sales value and landings by species can be found in the [Annex](#).

24. This FMP covers 9 species in English waters in ICES divisions 4.b, 4.c and 7.d. The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2021, the total landed weight of flatfish, in the scope of this FMP, was approximately 2,000 tonnes (liveweight) with a first sale value of approximately £6m<sup>9</sup>. Full breakdown of sales value and landings by species can be found in the [Annex](#).

25. This FMP covers 9 species in English waters in ICES divisions 4.b, 4.c and 7.d. The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2021, the total landed weight of flatfish, in the scope of this FMP, was approximately 2,000 tonnes (liveweight) with a first sale value of approximately £6m<sup>10</sup>. Full breakdown of sales value and landings by species can be found in the [Annex](#).

#### Small and Micro Business Assessment

26. The majority of these landings are done by vessels over 10 metres, accounting for 75% of landings<sup>11</sup>, but the 25% of landings by under 10m vessels are still worth approximately £3.3 million in 2021<sup>12</sup> so they are still economically significant to small businesses and any policy changes could still have significant impact. As small businesses represent a relatively small proportion of landings, it could be possible to make and regulatory changes with an exemption to small businesses, without significantly impacting the efficacy. This will need to be determined during the formation of any new regulatory policy. Full breakdown of landings and sales value by vessel length can also be found in the [Annex](#).

## 4.0 Post implementation review

27. When producing policy and determining the need for regulatory impact assessments, the Better Regulation Framework guidance and the better regulation principles of robust evidence, transparency and proportionality are taken into consideration. Where policies require legislation, a regulatory impact assessment is undertaken and submitted to the Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) for independent scrutiny. Such scrutiny will be in advance of introducing any secondary legislation for all measures that are above the £5 million per annum threshold for net costs to business. Analysis to support these changes is produced in line with HMT Green Book methodology and includes consideration of the impact on small and micro businesses. This analysis is not required for measures below the £5 million equivalent annual net direct costs to business (EANDCB) threshold. For measures below this threshold Defra will, if appropriate, produce de-minimis assessments.

28. When new measures are introduced and result in new or changed regulation, Defra will complete a monetised impact, or de-minimis assessment for the specific measures, depending on the monetised cost to business.

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<sup>8</sup> UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - [GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

<sup>9</sup> UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - [GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

<sup>10</sup> UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - [GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

<sup>11</sup> UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - [GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

<sup>12</sup> UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - [GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://GOV.UK (www.gov.uk))

## FMP review

29. The Fisheries Act requires the effectiveness of the FMP is regularly assessed. The FMP must be reviewed at least every six years or sooner if relevant evidence, international obligations, or wider events require a change in the policies set out in the FMP.
30. The results from the individual FMP assessments will contribute to the formal report on the Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) that will be published every three years. The JFS reports will be laid before the UK's legislatures. The report will set out the extent to which the policies contained in FMPs have been implemented and have affected stock levels in the UK.

1. **Review status:** Please classify with an 'x' and provide any explanations below.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sunset clause	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other review clause	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political commitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other reason	<input type="checkbox"/>	No plan to review
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The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the flatfish FMP to be reviewed at least every 6 years to assess the extent to which the policies in the plan have been implemented and how the stock has been affected.

2. **Expected review date** (month and year, xx/xx):

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Five years from when the Regulations come into force
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3. **Rationale for PIR approach:**

### Formal review:

- The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the flatfish FMP to be reviewed at least every 6 years to assess the extent to which the policies in the plan have been implemented and how the stock has been affected.
- Depending upon the outcome of the review, the FMP could be revoked, amended, replaced or remain the same.
- This formal review is independent of the post implementation review process.

### Independent evaluation:

- A 3-year independent process, impact and value for money evaluation of the FMP programme and individual FMPs is underway currently due to run to March 2025. The evaluation will:
- generate key learning to support adaptive management and provide an independent and objective assessment of the FMP programme objectives.
- capture lessons learnt by the FMP to inform the design and implementation of future FMPs
- Contribute to monitoring and evaluation plans to generate the evidence needed to assess performance to support the 6-yearly reviews of FMPs.

### Implementing measures:



- The FMP sets out the policies and measures needed to achieve its stated objectives. It does not implement those measures upon publication. When proposed new measures are implemented, they will require separate impact assessments, monitoring regimes and post implementation reviews.
- The FMP will have an associated action plan that will set out the actions, timelines and milestones for effective implementation. Progress against this action plan will be routinely monitored and reported through Defra's normal corporate reporting functions.
- The FMPs are listed in the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 as key measures to achieve the headline targets. FMPs will be part of the EIP23 reporting process.

#### **FMP post implementation review:**

- A post implementation review for the flatfish FMP will coincide with the formal review to assess the wider impacts of the FMP and its associated measures. This review will include wider impacts to business and unintended consequences.
- This review will also collate the impacts of individual measures where they have been implemented and provide a holistic assessment of the impact of the FMP.

#### **Monitoring:**

- The FMP must set out the indicators and specify the monitoring required to assess its effectiveness.
- Stock status will be monitored using available stock assessment data.
- Compliance with harvesting rates will use the data on fish landings collected by the MMO.
- Information will be drawn from on-going data collection by the MMO and Seafish to assess progress against social and economic objectives in the FMP.
- The ongoing monitoring of the wider environment through the UK Marine Strategy and MPA programmes will provide information to assess the impact of the FMP' policies to mitigate the impact of the fishery on the wider environment.

#### **Stakeholder Views**

- Stakeholder views will be sought by Defra through existing stakeholder channels throughout the development of the FMP. Such collaboration will be ongoing with a commitment to increased engagement as the FMP is published and implemented.
- Stakeholder views will also be sought through the independent FMP Evaluation Programme
- Stakeholder views will be sought through any public consultation on specific management measures in the FMP and through and through public consultation during the formal review process if the FMP is amended, revoked or replaced.

## 5.0 Annex

Landings by tonne (t) and value (£) for UK vessels within the FMP area for all nine species and the respective totals.

			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brill	UK	t	85	56	43	34	34	29
		£	386,566	291,814	240,778	156,059	109,532	151,708
Dab	UK	t	79	112	149	109	136	156
		£	56,513	81,753	76,166	40,962	73,745	99,768
Flounder	UK	t	43	25	26	22	13	24
		£	23,177	13,606	12,755	11,360	7,257	15,201
Halibut	UK	t	18	29	27	31	16	16
		£	137,753	246,418	223,851	259,071	135,142	170,208
Lemon Sole	UK	t	173	159	97	87	62	75
		£	453,611	449,005	271,389	201,663	94,443	135,346
Plaice	UK	t	4,872	4,709	2,731	1,559	1,212	1,405
		£	6,317,478	6,122,751	5,291,791	2,404,194	1,416,638	1,441,803
Sole	UK	t	732	596	570	405	355	404
		£	5,524,860	4,179,429	4,406,260	3,408,832	2,397,926	3,463,274
Turbot	UK	t	151	145	91	80	74	69
		£	989,466	987,278	709,255	531,643	363,139	425,689
Witch	UK	t	22	13	17	25	11	16
		£	21,291	12,331	18,633	26,123	9,628	14,604
TOTAL	UK	t	6,175	5,844	3,751	2,352	1,913	2,194
		£	13,910,715	12,384,385	11,250,878	7,039,907	4,607,450	5,917,601

Landings by vessel length, categorised as per <10m and >10m for UK vessels within the FMP area for all nine species and the respective totals.

			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brill	<10m	t	35	24	17	15	14	12
		£	145,118	114,144	95,293	75,710	51,583	70,779
	>10m	t	51	33	26	19	20	17
		£	241,446	177,670	145,485	80,349	57,949	80,929
Dab	<10m	t	14	10	9	11	4	4
		£	6,838	5,574	4,058	4,468	2,147	1,520
	>10m	t	65	102	139	98	131	152
		£	49,675	76,180	72,107	36,494	71,598	98,248
Flounder	<10m	t	33	20	21	16	9	10
		£	18,641	11,062	9,913	7,640	3,926	4,136
	>10m	t	10	5	5	6	5	14
		£	4,535	2,544	2,842	3,720	3,331	11,065
Halibut	<10m	t	5	6	5	2	1	3
		£	36,701	47,282	42,235	20,981	8,425	27,967
	>10m	t	13	23	22	29	15	13
		£	100,976	199,136	181,617	238,090	126,717	142,241
Lemon Sole	<10m	t	36	21	12	12	5	5
		£	78,614	42,613	26,347	27,971	9,460	7,869
	>10m	t	138	138	85	75	58	70
		£	374,994	406,391	245,042	173,692	84,984	127,477
Plaice	<10m	t	541	575	601	490	239	189
		£	546,274	667,118	935,734	752,459	329,704	293,392
	>10m	t	4,332	4,134	2,130	1,069	973	1,215
		£	5,771,182	5,455,632	4,356,056	1,651,735	1,086,935	1,148,411
Sole	<10m	t	447	453	442	297	231	306
		£	3,161,152	3,030,239	3,336,635	2,549,006	1,826,077	2,696,713
	>10m	t	285	144	128	109	125	99
		£	2,363,702	1,149,190	1,069,625	859,826	571,849	766,561
Turbot	<10m	t	49	50	29	27	21	18
		£	323,975	359,339	244,527	220,107	154,145	181,946
	>10m	t	102	95	61	53	53	51
		£	665,227	627,939	464,729	311,536	208,994	243,744
Witch	<10m	t	1	1	0	1	0	1
		£	983	890	468	851	273	527
	>10m	t	21	12	16	25	11	16
		£	20,308	11,441	18,165	25,271	9,355	14,077
TOTAL	<10m	t	1161	1160	1136	871	524	548
		£	4,318,296	4,278,261	4,695,210	3,659,193	2,385,740	3,284,849
	>10m	t	5,017	4,686	2,612	1,483	1,391	1,647
		£	9,592,045	8,106,123	6,555,668	3,380,713	2,221,712	2,632,753