



Department
for Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs

Consultation on the proposed wrasses complex Fisheries Management Plan

February 2026

We are the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. We're responsible for improving and protecting the environment, growing the green economy, sustaining thriving rural communities and supporting our world-class food, farming and fishing industries.

We work closely with our 33 agencies and arm's length bodies on our ambition to make our air purer, our water cleaner, our land greener and our food more sustainable. Our mission is to restore and enhance the environment for the next generation, and to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.



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Introduction

The United Kingdom has some of the best wild seafood resources in the world. Our fish stocks are a public asset which generate food and create jobs, and recreational opportunities in a sector with a strong sense of identity and pride for their communities. These fish stocks also form a vital part of our marine ecosystems.

Many of our fish stocks are under a range of pressures such as fishing and climate change. Fishing can also have impacts on our marine environment, for example, through accidental bycatch or the effect of fishing gears on the seabed. It is therefore important to consider both the positive and negative effects of fishing as part of our overall management of our fisheries and the marine environment.

The [Environmental Improvement Plan \(EIP\) 2025](#) sets out how we will improve our environment here in the UK and around the world and sets a plan for a decade of delivery with target-led actions towards leaving our environment in a better state than when we inherited it.

The [Joint Fisheries Statement \(JFS\)](#) as amended, sets out how the UK fisheries policy authorities (The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), and the devolved governments in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales) will prepare and publish 43 Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) by 2028. The plans will bring together the evidence on the state of the stocks and identify measures and actions necessary to improve the evidence base and manage our fisheries in a sustainable way. Policies in an FMP will set out both the short-term actions and longer-term vision for the management of the fishery. The plans must also consider relevant wider legal obligations including the environmental principles under the [Environment Act 2021](#) and the need for strategic environmental assessment under the [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#).

FMPs are evolving documents, developed collaboratively with commercial and recreational fishing interests and other stakeholders. They enable opportunities for growth through a profitable and more sustainable fishing and seafood industry.

The complete list of FMPs that are being prepared by each of the fisheries authorities is set out in the JFS.

The wrasses complex FMP

The proposed wrasses complex FMP covers only English waters.

This consultation is seeking your views on:

- the draft wrasses complex FMP as required by Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Fisheries Act 2020; prepared by Defra
- the draft wrasses complex Environmental Report which describes the likely environmental impacts of the FMP, as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This has been drafted by Defra

A de-minimis regulatory impact assessment has also been developed, which describes the anticipated economic impact of the plan on the fishing sector and associated businesses. We would welcome additional economic evidence to update our assessment as we implement the plan.

This consultation is particularly relevant to:

- individuals, groups, or businesses who are engaged in the fishing, seafood, or aquaculture sectors, including individuals, groups or businesses from the UK or from outside the UK who fish in UK waters
- other individuals, groups or businesses who are sea users, for example, marine industries such as offshore renewables and sailing bodies
- national and local interest groups such as environmental and recreational non-governmental organisations, and industry federations

Using and sharing your information

How we use your personal data is set out in the FMP consultation privacy notice which can be found in the related documents section on the consultation page.

This consultation is being conducted in line with the Cabinet Office 'Consultation Principles' and can be found at: [Consultation principles: guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles)

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process, please send them to consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk

Background: Fisheries Management Plans

Why are we publishing FMPs?

The [Fisheries Act 2020](#) (the Act) sets out the legal framework to manage fisheries in the UK, including the provision to prepare and publish FMPs. FMPs will protect and recover

stocks, support a sustainable fishing industry and safeguard the environment. The JFS lists 43 proposed FMPs tailored to specific stocks and locations, aiming to reform and redefine domestic fisheries management.

What are FMPs?

FMPs are evidence-based action plans designed to achieve sustainable fisheries. Each FMP outlines short-term actions and long-term visions, aiming to restore or maintain fish stocks at sustainable levels. These plans apply to both commercial and recreational fishing, addressing broader environmental, economic, and social concerns. Where appropriate, FMPs may identify actions to address wider issues identified during their development such as environmental or social and economic considerations.

How FMPs work

Fisheries are a devolved competency, currently managed through regulation, byelaws, licence conditions and voluntary measures. FMPs may lead to changes to these legal instruments and voluntary agreements.

National Fisheries Authorities (in this case Defra and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO)) are legally required to act in accordance with the policies set out in the plans and will work with the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) on implementation.

FMPs identify a range of short and longer-term actions. Plans will be adaptive and develop over time as further evidence is gathered, and measures are implemented. Whilst each FMP will focus on specific stock(s), it will also be important to ensure they work together and recognise the needs of fishermen, or stakeholders who are affected by more than one FMP.

Each FMP must be reviewed within six years of its publication or sooner, if required. An FMP can also be replaced or amended at any time following a consultation allowing the plan to be kept up to date.

FMP actions will need to be implemented iteratively over their lifetime to have an impact on how fisheries are managed. It may therefore take some time to show benefits in terms of improving the sustainability of stocks and fisheries.

FMPs and other coastal States

The UK, whilst having regulatory autonomy over its fisheries, is committed to working with other coastal States, building on our strong and constructive relationships, to ensure

sustainable management of shared fisheries resources. In order to deliver the objectives of the Fisheries Act, the policies and actions in current and future FMPs will be implemented, and iterated where necessary, to reflect commitments made through annual consultations with the EU and other coastal States as well as negotiations in multilateral and bilateral forums.

FMPs provide a long-term framework for managing fishing activity, ensuring stock sustainability and a healthy marine environment. These plans will inform multi-year strategies for conservation and management of shared stocks including those proposed by the UK and EU under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA).

Regulatory measures to implement FMPs will apply to all vessels fishing in UK waters. The UK will notify the EU of any changes affecting EU vessels. We will also work closely with our partners in the North East Atlantic and beyond to promote the sustainable management of international fisheries through bilateral and multilateral forums.

Approach to the development of the FMPs

Developed in a collaborative and transparent way, we continue to ensure that FMPs are relevant to the fishery or fisheries and support a more practical and flexible approach to fisheries management tailored to species, locations, and fishing activities.

Development of the FMPs and engagement with stakeholders has been tailored according to the specific needs of each plan and balancing variable views across sectors. We have worked to bring some sectors into the process at an earlier stage ensuring genuine collaboration.

In response to earlier FMP consultations, we are working to ensure greater consistency across the FMPs and all future plans. Having more simplified, concise language where possible, fewer consultation questions and supporting material available in tandem with launching the consultation aims to help stakeholders provide informed responses.

We are learning valuable lessons from the implementation of our published plans and recognise stakeholder involvement and ongoing collaboration underpins successful delivery of the FMPs. This approach will continue with delivery partners working closely with industry groups and other stakeholders to ensure co-design of management actions.

Summary of wrasses complex FMP

The FMP was developed in collaboration with the MMO and a working group made up of fisheries stakeholders, including commercial and recreational fishers, and wider engagement with coastal communities, scientists and environmental non-governmental

organisations. Further detail on the survey and in-person engagement can be found in the supporting engagement report.

Wrasse species were prioritised for an FMP due to their significance to recreational fishers and their use providing live wrasse for Scottish salmon aquaculture. Following consultation on amendments to Annex A of the JFS in 2024, and in response to stakeholder feedback, cuckoo wrasse was added to the FMP species list. This FMP therefore covers 5 species of wrasse, namely: ballan wrasse, corkwing wrasse, cuckoo wrasse, goldsinny wrasse and rock cook wrasse. It applies to English waters in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) divisions 4b, 4c, 7a, 7d, 7e, 7f, 7g, 7h, and 7j.

Commercially there is no significant market for wrasse, however they are known to be popular amongst recreational anglers as part of a catch-and-release fishery. They are also known to be valued by recreational divers as an interesting species to observe due to their diverse colouration. Stakeholders have reported the use of wrasse as pot bait within commercial fisheries however, the levels of this activity are currently unquantified as there is currently no mechanism or requirement for recording it. Since 2015 some wrasse species have been taken as part of a fishery to provide live wrasse for Scottish salmon farms, though this fishery seems to have dwindled in the recent past.

Wrasse species are data poor, and to date no formal stock assessment has been conducted for populations in English waters. Furthermore, there is insufficient available scientific evidence to assess them at maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Trawl surveys, localised surveys, commercial landings data and recreational catch reporting indicate that these are all spatially discrete, inshore species that are primarily concentrated in the south and southwest of the British Isles (ICES divisions 7f, 7e and 7d).

The overarching aim of the FMP is to deliver viable management of wrasse species supported by consistent data collection and research programmes, as well as seeking to ensure the long-term social and economic viability of fisheries contributing to Good Environmental Status (GES). The goals set out in the FMP suggest how this can be achieved. This includes seeking to increase or maintain stock in English waters through the introduction of handling guidelines and consideration of management measures. Furthering our understanding of wrasse populations by reviewing landings data and improving species-specific reporting. Identifying ecosystem-based fisheries management approaches to mitigate ecological and environmental impacts through exploring the potential impacts of climate change and human-induced habitat degradation. And finally, the FMP will deliver a framework to support the FMP in realising the social and economic importance of wrasse to coastal communities.

Q1. Do you have any comments on the engagement process for developing the draft FMP? See FMP engagement report for details.

Evidence

On average, in the period 2016 to 2023, the FMP area accounted for ~20% of all landings of FMP wrasse species caught within the UK EEZ by weights an annual average landed weight of 17.22 tonnes and annual average value of £216,855. UK vessels account for almost all of the landed value of wrasse, £213,308 (98%).

Within English waters, commercial fishing for wrasse occurs primarily across the south and southwest coast with 67.5% of landed live weight recorded in ICES division 7e.

UK vessels landed the highest annual averages of wrasse by live weight to Plymouth (3.1 tonnes), Weymouth (2.4 tonnes) and Brixham (1.0 tonnes). UK vessels landed the highest annual averages of wrasse by value to Weymouth (£120,139), Plymouth (£35,626) and Mylor (£27,029).

Drift and fixed nets (8.2 tonnes, 48%) and demersal trawls (3.8 tonnes, 22%) accounted for the greatest amount of wrasse landed annually by live weight. In contrast, the annual average value of wrasse landed was greatest for pots and traps (£100,763, 46%), drift and fixed nets (£83,825, 39%).

With regards to vessel sizes, 46% of EU vessel landings were from vessels 24 to 40 metres in length, followed by 18 to 24 metre vessels (39%). Wrasse landed by the UK fleet were predominantly by vessels 0 to 10 metres in length (70%).

Data from 2016 to 2023 indicates that between 50% and 68% of wrasse landed (by total annual live weight), are by vessels that only earn less than 5% of their total income from this fishery.

ICES do not assess stock status or provide catch advice for wrasse species, and no assessment units or indicators are currently defined for any of the FMP species. Current scientific evidence is insufficient to enable an assessment of MSY for FMP stocks. Current trends show a decline in the live wrasse fishery, with Devon & Severn IFCA having recently closed theirs. However, potential remains for this to change, and high levels of uncertainty surrounding the amount of wrasse being used as pot bait means there is an emphasis on data collection required.

Further evidence used to help produce the draft FMP can be found in the supporting [Evidence Statement](#).

Q2. Do you have any comments on the evidence used in the draft FMP?

Policy goals for the management of wrasses complex fisheries

To ensure effective management of wrasse fisheries within English waters, the FMP will address three wider thematic areas:

1. sustainable fisheries
2. evidence gathering
3. social and economic interests

The goals and actions associated with these themes are subject to consideration of consultation responses and may be re-prioritised appropriately to reflect stakeholder input and ensure realistic and measurable outputs.

The following policy goals have been formulated to deliver the vision for the FMP:

1. Increase or maintain wrasse stocks within English waters
2. Further our understanding of fisheries for wrasse in English waters
3. Identify ecosystem-based fisheries management approaches to mitigate wider ecological and environmental impacts
4. Deliver a framework to support the role of the FMP in realising the social and economic benefits of wrasse to coastal communities

ICES do not assess stock status or provide catch advice for wrasse species in English waters. No assessment units or indicators are currently defined for any of the FMP species. Current scientific evidence is insufficient to enable an assessment of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) for FMP stocks. MSY assessments, and the use of MSY as a management goal, are not considered appropriate for wrasse stocks and consequently will not be pursued under this iteration of the FMP. Under Section 6(3)(b) of the Act, the reasons for not developing MSY assessments for the FMP species are:

- the data poor status of wrasse stocks
- limited and declining commercial targeting of wrasse, with most wrasse landed as bycatch in other fisheries
- limited recreational retention of wrasse
- complex life histories, including, but not limited to, hermaphroditism, sexual dimorphism, and limited stock connectivity leading to isolated populations of wrasse

Q3. Do you have any comments on the policy goals in the draft FMP?

Proposed management of wrasses complex fisheries

Actions and measures proposed to achieve the four policy goals of this FMP are set out below.

Policy goal 1: Increase or maintain wrasse stocks within English waters

Short term (actions within the next 2 years)

- use the best available scientific evidence to inform management actions for all wrasse species in scope of the FMP
- introduce voluntary commercial and recreational handling guidelines for all FMP species aiming to increase post-release survival, including techniques for gear removal and avoidance of or recovery from barotrauma
- consider the suitability of a standardised, species-specific MCRS for wrasse in English waters, including a male/female specific MCRS to protect nest guarding/breeding behaviours in some species
- consider exploration of options for the introduction of appropriate conservation reference sizes
- collaborate with relevant stakeholders to assess the current and future demand for live wrasse and monitor the fishery's longevity and economic viability

Medium to long-term (actions over the next 2 years or more)

- consider collecting information regarding the impacts of fishing, transportation and husbandry practice, and survival
- evaluate stock-conservation benefits of management measures and identify environmental predictors for spawning, including the identification of important habitat areas relevant for conservation
- consider the feasibility of future wrasse stock assessments

Policy goal 2: Further our understanding of fisheries for wrasse in English waters

Short term (actions within the next 2 years)

- identify priorities to improve the understanding of wrasse fisheries in English waters
- develop identification guides for all FMP species, including differences between juvenile, female and male wrasse to improve landings data
- consider using the Catch App to record information on species-specific length, bait use and discards and quantify species-specific landings of FMP species in all gears
- consider using CPUE assessments to provide insight into wrasse populations in the short term
- consider the development of a research plan to fill data needs to develop suitable stock assessment (this could include biological studies to provide contemporary data relating to age and growth parameters, maturity and fecundity estimates)
- support participation in fishery-science partnership schemes to address evidence and knowledge gaps

Medium to long-term (actions over the next 2 years or more)

- consider if the use of alternative data collection channels is appropriate
- explore conducting further research on post-release survival of wrasse caught by various fishing methods and in different environments
- consider developing an evidence base on sexual maturity and growth rates for wrasse species, including consideration of regional variations
- consider development of a research plan to understand what an appropriate stock unit for wrasse looks like, considering appropriate spatial scales for such assessments and noting the high variability between wrasse populations

- consider collaboration with various research institutions, including universities, to develop suitable methodologies for stock assessments that account for the hermaphroditic nature of certain wrasse species

Policy goal 3: Identify ecosystem-based fisheries management approaches to mitigate wider ecological and environmental impacts

Short term (actions within the next 2 years)

- consider bringing together existing information into a report on the ecosystem role of wrasse, explore the impacts of wrasse fishing practices on the wider ecosystem and how they can be minimised (including CO₂ emissions)
- explore the contribution of wrasse fisheries to marine litter and how this could be reduced
- consider data collection and trials through the continuation and expansion of existing bycatch mitigation programmes and initiatives (such as [the UK Bycatch Mitigation Initiative](#) - [Bycatch Monitoring Programme](#) (BMP) and [Clean Catch UK](#))
- support participation in fishery-science partnership schemes to address evidence and knowledge gaps

Medium to long-term (actions over the next 2 years or more)

- consider how to improve monitoring distribution and abundance in light of climate change and predicted impacts and risks
- consider development of a research plan to collect data on habitat use and spawning sites of wrasse and understand their recruitment, and research peak spawning periods
- consider approaches to researching and seeking to minimise or eliminate the impact that human-induced habitat degradation (including sediment smothering) has on reef ecosystems which support wrasse to contribute towards the achievement of GES
- consider researching the trophic role of wrasse and using ecosystem modelling to simulate the impact of removing wrasse from the trophic system

Policy goal 4: Deliver a framework to support the role of the FMP in realising the social and economic benefits of wrasse to coastal communities

Short term (actions within the next 2 years)

- engage with industry, recreational, aquaculture and wider seafood industry stakeholders to identify any barriers to the realisation of economic viability to the coastal communities within the FMP area
- consider how to engage with industry and recreational sector to benefit the long-term suitability of the fishery and improve its management
- consider engagement with the angling community to inform on the social and economic importance of the wrasse fishery to local communities

Medium to long-term (actions over the next two years or more)

- support and encourage industry participation in initiatives to reduce CO₂ emissions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- collaborate with relevant stakeholders to assess the fishery's long-term economic viability
- consider how to adapt the FMP to reflect relevant findings from an economic assessment and when new or improved measures are developed as appropriate
- consider assessing the impact of potential modifications to existing technical measures for wrasses and the communities relying on the fishery

Q4. Do you have any comments on the measures and actions in the draft FMP?

Implementation

Once formally published, the plan will need to be implemented. This will be a phased process, and Defra will be working closely with the commercial and recreational fishing sector and wider stakeholders to develop implementation plans. Publishing the FMP is the start of a multi-year cycle, and we will ensure that the plans strike the balance between building momentum for short-term actions and setting direction for the longer term. This can be further iterated as the evidence base is improved. The plans must be reviewed at least every six years.

Cross regulator, government and industry groups have been central to the development of the draft FMPs. Stakeholder involvement and ongoing collaboration underpins successful delivery of the FMPs will continue beyond their publication.

Conclusion

In summary, the wrasses complex FMP describes existing management measures and the available science and evidence to assess the status of wrasse stocks (ballan wrasse, corkwing wrasse, cuckoo wrasse, goldsinny wrasse, rock cook wrasse) around England in 2026 to determine the level of exploitation. It sets out policies and proposes actions to manage the fishery.

The overarching aim of this FMP is to deliver viable management of FMP species to a position driven by scientific evidence, supported by consistent data collection and research programmes. The management measures and actions linked to delivering the goals detailed in this FMP describe the key stages.

Q5. Do you have any additional comments on the draft FMP?

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Defra is legally required to consider the environmental impact of policies, plans and programmes. The Environment Act 2021 sets out environmental principles to guide policy making. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations 2004) require any qualifying public plans, programmes, and strategies to undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) during their preparation and prior to publication if they are likely to have a significant effect on a European marine site (either positively or negatively). FMPs are plans or programmes for the purposes of the SEA Regulations 2004.

What is the Environmental Report and how was it developed

The SEA considers the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the policies and actions set out in the draft wrasses complex FMP. The Environmental Report (ER) sets out the findings of this process. The report describes the current state of the environment (the baseline) and the likely significant effects of proposals in the draft FMP to the baseline. The assessment identifies where the draft FMP could make a positive impact on the baseline and hence our marine environment. Where the FMP may have negative effects on the baseline, the report suggests actions to mitigate and/or monitor these effects. Defra developed the ER for the draft FMP. The scope and level of detail was informed through an early consultation with our statutory Consultation Bodies: Natural England, Environment Agency, and Historic England together with further advice from the JNCC, as an advisor to the UK government and devolved governments on UK-wide nature conservation. We drew on published information on the state of the environment and the potential impact of fishing on environmental features.

Summary of the wrasses complex FMP Environmental Report

The wrasses complex ER has been produced in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The following issues (from Schedule 2 paragraph 6 of the SEA Regulations 2004) were scoped into the assessment: Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Geology, and sediments (soil), Water, Climatic factors, Cultural heritage, Landscape, and seascape. This report assesses the likely significant effects of the draft wrasses complex FMP on these issues.

The assessment was conducted against a baseline that primarily used existing evidence on the state of the marine environment set out in the updated [UK Marine Strategy Part 1](#) published in 2019. Additional sources of evidence were used to establish the current status of environment in relation to issues, such as climatic factors, not covered by the UK

Marine Strategy (UK MS). The historical impact of fishing activity on the marine environment has been considered part of the baseline. The assessment has been undertaken using the best available evidence to reach a suitable judgement on the environmental effects of the draft FMP.

Existing environmental effects of wrasse fishing on those issues scoped into this assessment, in relation to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), the UK MS descriptors and the wider environment, have been acknowledged and considered in this report. The potential positive and negative environmental effects of the draft FMP's policies and proposed measures alone and in-combination have also been assessed.

Our SEA concluded that current evidence shows the targeted FMP fisheries have a minimal impact on the marine environment. Targeted wrasse fishing is small, currently limited to a few vessels supplying live wrasse to Scottish Salmon farms or recreational sea anglers. Commercial wrasse fishing is managed by IFCA byelaws, with any potential impacts from 0 to 6 nautical miles managed. The contribution of wrasse fishing to climate change related issues were also considered.

The FMP has considered these impacts and sets out proposals to monitor and, where required, mitigate these impacts.

The assessment of likely negative effects identified a low risk of significant adverse effects from implementing individual policies and actions. Where appropriate, these policies and actions will be developed, to avoid any potential negative effects identified by the assessment process. The environmental effects of implementing the policies and actions will also be closely monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage, allowing appropriate remedial action to be undertaken.

The assessment also recommends that future iterations of the FMP consider how to develop the cultural heritage of each fishery, and how fisheries management can contribute to reducing potential negative interactions with submerged prehistoric landscapes or seascapes.

Q6. Do you have any comments on the assessment of the environmental effects of the draft FMP, as set out in the Environmental Report?

Regulatory Impact Assessments

Defra is completing regulatory impact assessments to assess the economic impacts of FMPs on businesses and the fishing sector.

For the purposes of the wrasses complex FMP consultation, we have drafted a de-minimis assessment (DMA) that outlines our rationale and approach to assessing the potential impact of the plan on business. This DMA is a supporting document.

Whilst the 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. These proposed measures could be regulatory or deregulatory, and positive or negative to business, hence it is not possible to estimate impacts.

When individual measures are implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impacts assessed in the appropriate manner.

How to respond to this consultation

The consultation will run primarily via the Citizen Space online portal. However, we will accept email and hard copy responses for those unable to access the online survey. A response form to use for email and hard copy responses is included as a related document on the Citizen Space website.

The consultation questions are in bold throughout this document. They also appear in the response form and citizen space portal. Space is also provided for general comments.

Large print and braille versions of this document are available on request.

Defra has a statutory requirement to seek public views on the proposed FMP and its accompanying Environment Report.

The consultation survey has three parts:

1. Personal details and confidentiality (required)
2. Questions on the wrasses complex FMP, Environmental Report and stakeholder engagement report
3. Consultee feedback on the online survey (required)

You only need to respond to the questions that you wish to. However, all respondents must complete the required 'Consultee feedback on the online survey' and 'personal details and confidentiality' sections before you are able submit your response to the online survey.

Duration of the consultation

The consultation starts on 10 February 2026 and will end on 5 May 2026. Responses must be received by 23:59 on 5 May 2026.

Responses

Responses can be:

- submitted via the [Citizen Space online portal](#).
- sent via email to: FMPconsultations@defra.gov.uk
- sent via post to:

Consultation – Wrasses complex FMP
FMP team – Marine and Fisheries
Seacole Building, 2 Marsham St
London
SW1P 4DF

At the end of the consultation period, we will summarise the responses and place the summary on the UK Government's website.

Enquiries

If you want to submit a consultation response, please contact:

FMPconsultations@defra.gov.uk

If you have any general enquiries, please contact: FMPs@defra.gov.uk