



Department
for Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs

Consultation on the proposed seabream 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 viable 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 interested 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 seabream FMP

The proposed seabream FMP covers only English waters.

This consultation is seeking your views on:

- the draft seabream FMP as required by Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Fisheries Act 2020; prepared by Defra

- the draft seabream 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
- 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 (IFCAs), Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), Natural England (NE) 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 the draft seabream FMP

Black seabream were originally prioritised for an FMP because they are a significant species for commercial and recreational fishers alike. Following consultation on amendments to Annex A of the JFS in 2024, and in response to stakeholder feedback on a developing fishery for gilthead bream, this species was added and the name changed to the Seabream FMP. This FMP 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.

The FMP was developed in collaboration with the Marine Management Organisation (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 can be found in the supporting engagement report.

Many vessels land black seabream in English waters, though few commercial vessels rely on them for their income. Gilthead bream is becoming more viable as a commercial species. Both gilthead bream and black seabream are important recreational species, being a popular target for sea anglers, and supporting charter vessel businesses. Furthermore, while current fishing activities for the FMP species are concentrated in the south and southwest of the British Isles, rising water temperatures have initiated a northward migration of both seabream species. Gilthead bream is increasingly reported across the English Channel, whilst black seabream is anticipated to spread into more north-eastern regions of the United Kingdom (UK). Shifts in seabream distribution could impact the current fisheries landscape in the coming years, with more commercial fishers looking to exploit this stock and in more areas. Furthermore, other seabream species with high commercial value, such as Couch's bream and pandora bream, are becoming more abundant in English waters. Therefore, the effects of temperature changes, food availability, and migration patterns need to be considered to ensure effective management. Given these challenges, a comprehensive FMP is essential to manage these fisheries to ensure they remain ecologically and economically viable to coastal ecosystems and communities in the long-term.

Black seabream and gilthead bream are both considered to be data poor, and ICES do not assess stock status or provide catch advice for either species. No assessment units or indicators are currently defined for either of the FMP species, and current scientific evidence is insufficient to enable an assessment of maximum sustainable yield (MSY).

The vision of this FMP is to manage black seabream and gilthead bream stocks in English waters, ensuring the long-term social and economic viability of fisheries and contribute to achieving the good environmental status (GES) of the marine environment.

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

Evidence

From 2016 to 2023, an average of 497 tonnes of seabream (were landed from English waters per year. This equates to an annual average value of £1,231,850. EU vessels account for much of the landed value of seabream, comprising of 77% (£943,835) of the total annual average value.

In England, commercial fishing for seabream occurs across primarily the south and southwest coast. The annual average landings by live weight and value were substantially higher in ICES division 7d and 7e, with, 98% of all seabream landings coming from these two ICES divisions.

Data from 2016 to 2023 showed that the top three ports in which the UK vessels landed the highest annual averages of seabream by live weight and value were Shoreham by the Sea (33 tonnes; £74,849), Weymouth (5.96 tonnes; £37,018) and Brixham (4.60 tonnes; £17,255).

From 2016 to 2023, 45% of EU seabream landings in English waters were from vessels 18 to 24 metres in length. Seabream landed by the UK fleet were predominately by vessels 12 to 18 metres in length.

Most vessels landing seabream species generated less than 5% of their total fishing income from this fishery.

ICES do not assess stock status or provide catch advice for black seabream or gilthead bream. No assessment units or indicators are currently defined for either of the FMP species. Current scientific evidence is insufficient to enable an assessment of MSY for black seabream and gilthead bream stocks. There is also uncertainty surrounding the landings of potential juvenile bream, which may be impacting stock levels. There is an expectation that numbers of bream will continue to increase due to warmer waters induced through climate change. This fishery is therefore likely to expand and therefore increased understanding of the stocks will be required to ensure they are managed sustainably.

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 seabream fisheries

To ensure effective management of seabream fisheries within English waters, the FMP 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 this FMP:

1. Increase or maintain stocks of seabream within English waters.
2. Further our understanding of fisheries for seabream 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 seabream to coastal communities.

ICES do not assess stock status or provide catch advice for black seabream or gilthead bream. No assessment units or indicators are currently defined for either of the FMP species. Current scientific evidence is insufficient to enable an assessment of MSY for black seabream and gilthead bream stocks. Therefore, in line with Section 6(3)(b) of the Act, the FMP will:

- outline the key steps to obtain the scientific evidence necessary to enable a stock assessment for black seabream and gilthead bream in English waters, as well as the indicators needed to monitor both black seabream and gilthead bream population trends. Initially, a stock assessment for black seabream is a priority

under the FMP. The feasibility of obtaining the evidence necessary for an MSY assessment or a suitable proxy may need to be appraised. Furthermore, a cost-benefit analysis will be considered before developing a stock assessment for the FMP species

- suggest actions to manage stocks of black seabream and gilthead bream at precautionary levels in the absence of stock assessments for these species

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

Proposed management of seabream fisheries

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

Policy goal 1: Increase or maintain stocks of seabream within English waters

Short term (within the next 2 years)

- use the best available scientific advice to inform management actions for black seabream and gilthead bream fisheries
- consider how to engage with industry and the recreational sector to benefit the long-term sustainability of the fishery and improve its management
- introduce commercial and recreational fishery handling guidelines for seabream aimed at increasing post-release survival, for example the use of circle hooks and upgrading
- monitor the voluntary code of conduct already in place for Kingmere MCZ to assess its impact on seabream stocks
- explore working with coastal State partners and sharing data with the aim of achieving sustainable harvesting of the stock informed by the best available scientific evidence
- consider the steps necessary to include black seabream and gilthead bream in existing biological data collection programs

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

- explore conducting further research on post-release survival of seabream caught by various fishing methods and in differing environments
- on a fishery-by-fishery basis, consider a review of current and potential technical measures (for example MCRS and bag limits) as appropriate management options for black seabream
- on a fishery-by-fishery basis, consider a review of potential technical measures (for example MCRS and bag limits) as appropriate management options for gilthead bream
- evaluate stock-conservation benefits of management measures and identify environmental predictors for spawning, including the identification of important habitat areas relevant for conservation
- ensure management of black seabream and gilthead bream fisheries will be guided by the best available scientific advice, should MSY based advice not be available

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

Short term (within the next 2 years)

- use the evidence statement to prioritise where to improve the understanding of black seabream and gilthead bream fishery in English waters
- consider development of a research plan to fill evidence gaps required for stock assessments, including improved understanding of stock structure and boundaries of black seabream and gilthead bream populations in English waters
- develop identification guides to support species-specific landings data for all seabream species in scope of the FMP
- review, and where required, improve internal data processing methods to support species specific analysis of SBX aggregated landings
- analyse species composition, discard survival data and differences of CPUE between gear types to help inform seabream abundance
- support participation in fishery-science partnership schemes to address evidence and knowledge gaps

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

- consider benefits of discussing stock assessments at an international level
- consider the steps to assess the status of black seabream and gilthead bream in English waters in relation to MSY principles

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

Short term (within the next 2 years)

- consider bringing together existing information into a report on the ecosystem role of seabreams
- support participation in fishery-science partnership schemes to address evidence and knowledge gaps
- 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](#) and [Clean Catch UK](#))
- consider how best to maintain collaboration and involvement across stakeholders in initiatives to reduce environmental impacts of seabream fisheries (including CO₂ emissions)

Medium to long-term (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
- explore the potential for using remote electronic monitoring (REM) to improve estimates of bycatch within seabream fisheries, either as part of the Defra REM program or as a standalone research project
- consider how to undertake additional targeted evidence and collection (including self-reporting and the potential for remote electronic monitoring (REM) programmes) to improve estimates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds and designated fish for gear types used to target FMP species
- consider the development of policy seeking to minimize, or eliminate the impact of seabream fisheries on the designated features of MPAs to contribute towards the achievement of GES

- consider identifying the impacts that fisheries for black seabream and gilthead bream have on the marine environment (including CO₂ emissions) through collaborative studies
- consider research into how an ecosystem-based approach could inform future iterations of the seabream FMP

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

Short term (within the next 2 years)

- support industry to explore options promoting the value, consumption and long-term sustainability of seabream fisheries
- consider engagement with the angling community to inform on the social and economic importance of the species to local communities

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

- consider engagement with the commercial sector and wider seafood industry stakeholders to identify any barriers to the realisation of economic viability to the coastal communities within the FMP area
- support and encourage industry participation in initiatives to reduce CO₂ emissions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- consider assessing the impact of potential modifications to existing technical measures both for seabream species and the communities relying on the fishery
- consider how to adapt the FMP to reflect relevant findings from an economic assessment and when new or improved measures are developed as appropriate

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 and will continue beyond their publication.

Conclusion

In summary, the seabream FMP describes existing management measures and the available science and evidence to assess the status of seabream stocks (black seabream,

gilthead bream) around England in 2026 to determine a viable level of exploitation. It sets out policies and proposes actions to manage the fishery effectively.

The FMP uses the available evidence to assess the status of the stocks, identify existing management measures, and set out policies and actions to manage the fisheries in English waters.

The overarching aim of this FMP is to deliver management of FMP species to a position driven by robust stock assessments, 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 Seabream 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 draft seabream FMP Environmental Report

The seabream 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 seabream 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 the 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 as 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 seabream 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 seabream fishery in its current state has a relatively small environmental impact. This is largely attributed to the small scale of its current commercial operations, with both black seabream and gilthead bream not largely targeted. However, the seabream fisheries in English waters are anticipated to expand in the coming years as more seabreams migrate into our waters and the projections of other fish moving away from English waters in response to climate change. Black seabream is a popular target for recreational fishing, with survey data showing high retention rates. Beyond the impact of high retention on seabream populations, rod and line gear present minimal bycatch risk and align well with the good environmental status (GES) of UK MS descriptors due to their highly selective nature.

The SEA assesses the risk of static and drift nets, demersal and pelagic trawls, demersal seines (under towed gear), and rod and lines on the marine environment. Apart from rod and line, these gear types pose moderate to high risks towards bycatch of MPA designated features and GES of UK MS descriptors, with four MPAs within the 0 to 6 nautical miles zone listing black seabream nesting sites as designated features. Further work is required to minimise any future impacts of targeted seabream fishing on habitats beyond MPAs to support aims to achieve GES targets. The contribution of black seabream and gilthead bream fishing to climate change related issues were also considered. The FMP will set out proposals to monitor and, where required, introduce mitigation to address these impacts.

The assessment of likely negative effects identified a low risk of significant adverse effects on the environment 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 policies will also be monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects, allowing remedial action to be undertaken.

In addition, the SEA assessment recommends that future iterations of the FMP should 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 seabream 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 seabream 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 – Seabream 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