

# 2023 Annual Regulatory Report

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## Introduction

Expectations to protect the natural environment have never been higher.

As Wales' environmental regulator, Natural Resources Wales is facing increasing scrutiny on how we enforce the rules that minimise the risks of pollution that harms human health, nature, and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.

Our remit is extensive, overseeing the regulation of businesses and industries across a wide range of sectors, from water companies to waste management sites. We are also at the forefront of responding to the growing number of incidents driven by the climate and nature emergencies.

These interlinked crises are severely impacting nature and communities. In response, we hold those we regulate to the same high standards that are placed on us. Effective regulation cannot be about eliminating all risks, but about managing and reducing them, so that the risk of harm caused by pollution is prevented or minimised as much as possible.

We strive to achieve this by ensuring businesses meet legal requirements, issuing permits and monitoring compliance of these conditions, and using a range of enforcement tools for non-compliant or illegal activities to prevent or minimise pollution. We also provide education, advice, and guidance to encourage businesses to go beyond compliance for the benefit of the environment and public well-being in Wales.

When environmental incidents occur, we work around the clock to respond — stopping the damage, identifying the cause, and ensuring the impacts are cleaned up. If there are breaches and severe or deliberate damage is done, we take proportionate enforcement action to ensure the polluter pays.

As part of our commitment to transparency, we publish an Annual Regulation Report, offering a comprehensive overview of our regulatory and enforcement activities. Our 2023 report, our seventh, summarises our incident response, permitting and licensing, compliance, crime and enforcement and sanctioning actions, reflecting our statutory regulatory duties. This is based on data from our key incident, permitting, compliance and enforcement systems during the 2023 calendar year. Supporting this report are a series of additional infographics by regulatory regime: Waste and Industry; Land, Biodiversity and Fisheries; Water Quality and Water Resources, and Flood, Reservoirs and Marine

## Incident response

We respond to incidents and emergencies 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The incidents we deal with range from flooding, air pollution, land and water

pollution, fisheries, wildlife crime and land damage to other incidents where we act as advisors to the emergency services.

We are a Category One responder under the terms of the Civil Contingencies Act. This means we have a legal responsibility to ensure that robust incident management arrangements are in place to respond to incidents and emergencies.

In 2023, we saw a 17% increase in incident reporting from 2022 levels. We logged 8,940 incident reports, with 435 deemed not in our remit or passed to partner organisations. This meant a final total of 8,505 incident reports in 2023, up from 7,255 in 2022.

We assess these incidents as either a:

- High Level Impact Incident: an incident whose impact requires an immediate response on a 24-hour basis, to mitigate the impact of the incident. This type of incident has either a significant adverse effect or serious, persistent and/or extensive adverse effect or damage to the environment, people, or property, or to NRW's assets, operation, or reputation
- Low Level Impact Incident: an incident whose impact does not require an immediate response, within normal office hours or if received outside office hours, the response can be delayed to normal office hours and dealt with as normal operational work. This type of incident has either no environmental or organisational impact, or has minor or minimal adverse effect or damage to the environment, people or property, or to NRW's assets, operation or reputation

The principal, generic criteria considered when we assess any incident are:

- Risk to public health, including impacts to air quality, odour, noise, radioactivity, and impact upon amenity.
- Risk relating to one of our assets, the land or water bodies we manage.
- Serious impact to the natural resources of Wales (including impacts to air, land, water, fisheries, and biodiversity) and the effect on conservation and economy.
- Actual or potential flooding of property or infrastructure.
- Our involvement in a multi-agency incident response; and,
- Media interest and/or risk to our reputation.

All incidents that we receive are assessed to the above criteria. As the below table shows, 1,290 incidents reported to us were categorised as 'high level', with 7,215 incidents categorised as 'low level'. In 2023, we attended 2,448 (29%) of all incidents. While we received 17% more incidents in 2023 compared to 2022, our attendance percentage remained the same as 2022.

However, just because we did not attend, it does not mean that they did not receive a response. A number are dealt with remotely either by email or telephone, and after assessment some incidents are deemed to be of a lower priority for us to dedicate resource to. Therefore, not all incidents, High or Low will require attendance.

## Recorded incidents

Regime	Total incidents	%	High Level Number	High Level Attended	Low Level Number	Low Level Attended
Fisheries	347	4%	93	33	254	49
Flood	229	3%	60	18	169	15
Forestry	524	6%	24	11	500	220
Other	1,036	12%	195	72	841	195
Waste	3,051	36%	294	46	2,757	566
Water	3,318	39%	624	332	2,694	891
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,505</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>7,215</b>	<b>1,936</b>

We are currently looking to adapt our Incident Management and Response processes to support our commitment to achieving our Corporate Plan under Wellbeing Objective 3: Pollution is minimised, through developing a risk-based approach to incidents by:

- Minimising harm from environmental pollution incidents;
- Minimising harm within specific sectors and geographic areas;
- Minimising harm from serious environmental crime;
- Minimising harm from illegal waste.

## Permits, licences and exemptions

Permits and licences are a vital part of the delivery of effective regulation, to provide a minimum standard as a foundation to prevent environmental harm.

We are responsible for determining applications and issuing a wide range of permits. This involves assessing and issuing permits with conditions to protect the environment, and working with people and businesses all around Wales to monitor how legislative standards are being met. When their conditions are complied with, appropriate permits enable permit holders to safely carry out their operations without harming the environment, and maintaining a level playing field for legitimate businesses by preventing them from being undercut by irresponsible or illegal operators.

Information on [how we manage permitting applications and how long it takes us to process them is available on our website](#). Our [environmental permitting decisions](#) are published monthly. The below table shows the number of permits NRW issued in 2023. This includes a range of application types, such as applying for a new permit, renewing a permit, making changes to an existing permit, transferring a permit to somebody else, or surrendering a permit that is no longer needed.

## Permitting numbers

Permitting regime	Total in 2023
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Flood risk	218
Forestry	490
Installations	232
Intensive farming	127
Marine	173
Radioactive substances/Nuclear	112
Species	1,892
Waste	741
Water resources	104
Water quality	283

In addition to our permitting role, we also have responsibility in Wales for the designation of protected sites - areas which we have determined are of national or international importance for nature conservation (habitats or species) or geological features, on land, fresh or marine waters. In 2023, we issued 519 consents to owners or occupiers, and 441 assents to statutory undertakers, for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. We also notified two new sites and renotified one existing site:

- Bodwigiad a Nant y Deri SSSI – a new 81.99 hectare site (notified 14 September 2023);
- Gwel y Coed SSSI – a new 5.96 hectare site (notified 3 May 2023);
- Coedwig Dyfi SSSI – an enlargement (increase of 383.35 hectares) of an existing SSSI (renotified 11 December 2023).

Together, these notifications help us to protect grassland, heath and woodland habitats, and plant, lichen and bryophyte species.

At the end of 2023 there were 15,308 waste carrier, broker and dealer registrations on our [public register](#). The number of registrations has increased by 20% from 12,767 in 2022. In addition, at the end of 2023 there were 45,549 waste exemptions registered with us at 13,568 different locations. This is a 31% increase from the 34,841 exemptions registered with us in 2022.

In July 2023, we introduced new charges for applications for new and amended permits, to:

- species licences
- industry regulation
- site based waste
- water quality
- water resources
- reservoir compliance

[More information on charges can be found on our website.](#)

# Compliance and operator performance

Compliance checks are essential to ensure that permits and licences are complied with. We assess compliance with permit conditions through physical inspections, but we also gather intelligence remotely, analyse operator reports, procedures, plans and data, and through our own monitoring and sampling, in order to assess performance. Used together, these activities provide us with a rich picture from which we can assess regulatory compliance and protect the environment, our communities, and legitimate industry.

These actions are also essential in our work to engage with regulated entities, to educate and enable compliance, to offer information and advice, and to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy or costs. We encourage prioritising positive environmental practices in daily operations, working with individuals and businesses to put the environment first and to integrate good environmental practices into normal working methods.

The below table highlights our compliance assessments across several legislative remits in 2023. This is compared to our compliance work in 2022. This is the first year we have included information relating to Flood Risk Activity Permits, so comparisons are not possible.

## Compliance assessments

Regime	2022	2023
<b>Environmental Permitting Regulations</b>		
<i>Waste operations</i>	414	377
<i>Installations</i>	679	650
<i>Intensive farming</i>	62	92
<b>Forestry</b>		
<i>Statutory Plant Health Notices</i>	255	216
<i>Licence inspections</i>	118	165
<i>Notice inspections</i>	8	15
<b>Water</b>		
<i>Resources</i>	113	99
<i>Discharges</i>	474	649
<b>Flood</b>		
<i>High risk Flood Risk Activity Permits</i>	N/A	144

Following a compliance assessment, we record our findings in a Compliance Assessment Report (CAR), identifying any breaches of licence condition and specifying actions to remedy and/or minimise the risk of reoccurrence. In 2023, we recorded:

- Assessments at 192 different installations sites in 2023, which is 83% of all sites. These assessments resulted in us identifying 616 non-compliances recorded against installations permits, with 95% having minor or no environmental impact.

- 92 CAR forms at 68 intensive farming sites. This is an assessment rate of 74% of all sites. These assessments resulted in us identifying 75 non-compliances against intensive farming permits. All of these were deemed as having minor or no environmental impact.
- 99 CAR forms relating to an assessment of water resources licence conditions, with 55.5% (55) found to be non-compliant. These figures are very similar to 2022. Through these assessments, we recorded 80 breaches against licence conditions, with 97% of these breaches having minor or no environmental impact.
- 649 compliance assessments of water discharge permit conditions and found 52% (338) to be non-compliant. Through these 338 assessments, we recorded 439 breaches and categorised these as Category 1-4, based on their potential environmental impact. 15 of these were deemed Category 1 non-compliances, which could have a major environmental effect, and 56 were deemed Category 2, which could have a significant environmental effect. The remaining 84% were deemed minor or no environmental effect.
- Compliance checks on 144 Flood Risk Activity Permits classed as 'high risk'. Some 81 operators complied with the conditions of their permits, with 55 operators confirming that works were either currently being undertaken or due to the fisheries embargo period in place at the time (Mid-October to Mid-April) had not yet started their works. There were eight operators who were deemed to be non-compliant.
- On 31 March 2024, we recorded unresolved non-compliances at 41 reservoirs, which represents 89.9% overall compliance. Non-compliance does not necessarily equate to a decline in structural dam safety, but reflects the overall approach to management and operation by the undertaker.
- 2,008 rod licence checks. These comprised 1,476 coarse and trout licences, 489 salmon licences and 43 junior licences. There was an evasion rate of four percent. In addition, our enforcement officers carried out 24 net checks, consisting of 12 Coracle net and 12 Seine net checks.
- 377 non-compliances with permit conditions were recorded against waste operation permits in 2023, compared with 308 in 2022. Just over two-thirds of the non-compliances were minor. Only one major non-compliance was recorded.
- Band D, E and F sites are poor performers and are the priority waste sites for our regulatory effort. There were 24 poor performers in 2023. This accounts for 4% of operational waste sites. These sites are detailed below.

## Poor performers

Permit	Site Name	Band
KP3594VE	Trade Effluent Services Limited	F
RP3098FM	Ammanford Metal Recycling	F
UP3794FZ	Worldcare Wales Ltd	F
WP3395FT	Twyn Dismantlers Ltd	F
AB3092FR	Llantrisant Recycling	E
AB3296HT	Install Waste Management Limited	E
BB3793ND	AMG Resources Ltd	E
EB3893HR	Cox Skip And Waste Management	E
HB3490HK	Abertawe Metals Recycling Ltd	E
JB3531AB	Enviroventure Waste Solutions Recycling Facility	E
MB3333DG	Jonathan Mark Rees	E
AB3095ZY	Associated British Ports	D
AB3998CJ	Worldcare Recycling	D
BB3298HN	Green Steel Works Ltd	D
BB3299FN	SL Recycling Ltd	D
BB3394CL	Morris & Co (Handlers) Ltd	D
CB3495FF	South West Wood Products Limited, Kings Dock	D
CB3797CA	New Horizon Biofuel and Animal Bedding Co Ltd	D
FB3390HM	Griffiths Waste Solutions	D
GP3193MV	M & R Commercials Vehicle Dismantling & Recycling Facility	D
KP3095FE	Gwilym Eirwyn Williams	D
XB3393HM	Project Red Recycling	D
ZB3593HH	SL Recycling Ltd	D
ZP3899FX	Merthyr Borough Recycling Centre Ltd	D

In 2023, NRW commenced a new compliance role under the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (CoAPR). These regulations were introduced by the Welsh Government to reduce losses of pollutants from agriculture to the environment by setting regulations for certain farming practices.

Implementation of the regulations has been transitioned over a four-year period and the final set of measures, relating to closed periods for spreading, with subsequent limits for nitrogen loading and associated storage requirements come into force in late-2024. NRW has a funded service level agreement with the Welsh Government to undertake a prioritised programme of compliance inspections of higher risk agricultural activities across Wales, with 800 inspections planned during 2024. We have two teams of trained officers dedicated to undertaking this programme of inspections.

Our visits are recorded by financial year. At the end of March 2024, we found 133 (63%) to be non-compliant with one or more of the regulations and 77 (37%) fully compliant with the regulations currently in force. At the end of March 2024, 15 farms (11% of non-compliant farms) were brought back into full compliance and a further 18 (16%) are reporting active progress towards full compliance. We are continuing to constructively work with all inspected farms to move them into compliance within agreed timeframes.



As well as our own monitoring and compliance assurance, we continue to work collaboratively across with sector representatives and through the Public Services Boards to optimise opportunities, and build meaningful partnerships to drive the transformational change we need.

In our role in regulating nuclear and non-nuclear radioactive substances, we work with user groups including the medical and industrial sectors and jointly with other UK regulators on UK wide projects. This saw us complete the assessment of six Upper Tier safety reports, participated with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in 14 inspections of both Upper Tier and Lower Tier sites, and investigated three significant events at Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) sites, which we jointly investigated with the HSE.

In 2023, our collaborative work between regulators, local communities and regulated sectors, in addition to funded projects such as our Tackling Waste Crime project, has been key to preventing environmental offending from occurring in the first place.

In addition, our role in regulating the waste carriers, brokers and dealers regime has enabled us to work with partner organisations including Local Authorities, the Police, and the Driver Vehicle Standards Agency to assess waste operators and registered carriers, to ensure waste is handled correctly. Illegal waste activity and fly tipping can cause pollution, impact on human health and our communities, and undermine legitimate businesses.

Our duty of care work has seen NRW assess over 2,000 organisations and waste carriers on behalf of others during the 2023 calendar year. This offers one explanation for a 20% increase in the number of waste carrier registrations made to NRW in 2023 compared to the previous year.

In addition, Operator Self-Monitoring has been part of our regulation of industry, including water companies, since 2010. This approach has aimed to ensure companies take greater responsibility for their own performance by collecting and analysing samples of permitted discharges, securing accreditation for analysis and reporting and notifying breaches of permit conditions to us. This approach was introduced to help reduce the regulatory burden on business and make effective use of reduced regulatory resources, whilst strengthening and improving compliance overall.

Approximately 60% of water discharge permits are held by two water companies; Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water and Hafren Dyfrdwy. Since 2010, the water companies carry out Operator Self-Monitoring. We also carry out annual compliance assessment on the water companies' environmental performance, producing external reports and providing Ofwat with data returns they used to monitor their performance.

- [View our annual environmental performance reports for Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water](#)
- [View our annual environmental performance reports for Hafren Dyfrdwy](#)

Since 2022 we have also produced an annual Storm Overflow Spill data report. These are listed in the [Water Reports](#) area of our website.

In addition, we saw the new Water Resources online returns service go live in March 2023. This new online system allows water abstraction licence holders and agents/returns

contacts to enter and submit their abstraction returns information (information on how much water they have abstracted) by using a computer, tablet or smartphone throughout the year. These are submitted directly to us at the end of the return period. Licence holders and agents can also view, download and print any information that has previously been recorded on this service. NRW has requested returns data back to 2019 and we are encouraging water abstraction licence holders to sign up to the system to enter their returns data and to keep contact information up to date and notify us of any changes. We will provide updates on this work in future reports.

## **Case study 1 – Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH)**

Fillcare in Pontyclun had a process safety intervention on their bulk ethanol storage facility in 2022. This intervention generated a significant number of actions and an improvement notice issued to address legal non-compliance, to use all measures necessary to prevent and limit the consequences of a major accident (COMAH Regulation 5(1)).

Follow up interventions in 2023 verified that numerous improvements to primary and secondary containment infrastructure and its management have been implemented. However, there remains further improvements that need to be completed by the end of 2024.

## **Case study 2 – Tackling Waste Crime initiative on construction waste**

Tackling Waste Crime team's work in mid-Wales identified that NRW could work more closely with Local Authorities and give developers clear and consistent messages about the appropriate management of their construction waste.

To help develop this partnership approach, presentations were given to six Local Authorities aimed at raising awareness about the work of NRW's Tackling Waste Crime officers, with a particular focus on the issues surrounding construction and demolition waste, and its improper disposal.

Following on from this engagement, NRW provided guidance for all Local Authorities in Wales to use in their correspondence with developers, which aimed to inform them about the correct use of waste exemptions and best practices for waste disposal. Local Authorities are seeking to include this information alongside planning permission approvals.

The engagement with Local Authorities established closer working links. This has already led to reports being made to NRW about contractors and landowners misusing U1 exemptions resulting in environmental damage. In one instance, information received from a Local Planning Authority, raising concerns regarding the disposal of soils from a residential development, led to NRW to find and investigate a site with 3,500 tonnes of

construction and demolition waste that had been illegally disposed of, misusing a U1 exemption.

NRW continues to consider the best enforcement response for this matter, and are working with the Welsh Revenue Authority with regard to the unauthorised disposal.

## Case study 3 – partnership waste carrier checks in Carmarthenshire

Michael Mochan, of Giants Wharfe Caravan Park, Briton Ferry pleaded guilty to transporting controlled waste without registering as a waste carrier at Swansea Magistrates' Courts on 27 November 2023. Michael Mochan was fined £1,000, ordered to pay a victim surcharge of £400 and NRW's full investigation costs of £2,025.

On 13 April 2023, a Dyfed-Powys Police officer seconded to NRW, and a NRW officer conducted a roadside waste carriers licence check on two men who were calling house to house in Carmarthenshire, collecting waste scrap metal as part of the business they were operating.

Michael Mochan was unable to produce a waste carriers' licence at the time of the stop check and agreed to register with NRW as a waste carrier and as a scrap metal dealer with the Local Authority. We followed up after the incident and supplied relevant information to assist him with his application. However, Michael Mochan ignored the advice given and failed to become a legally registered waste carrier. The Police also enforced defects to his vehicle and having no vehicle insurance.

The cost of the waste carriers licence with NRW is £154 for three years. The cost of a scrap dealers licence with the relevant Local Authority is £260 for three years. Following a successful prosecution, Michael Mochan must instead pay a total of £3,420 in fines and costs. In addition, this conviction also means neither the company nor the director are likely to obtain a waste carriers licence from NRW in the future.

## Enforcement and sanctions

We know that compliance does not always happen - often by accident but sometimes not. When the rules are broken, we need to take effective and proportionate enforcement action to protect the environment and support efforts against climate and nature emergencies.

Our enforcement approach and resources are prioritised where they have the impact to:

- stop the offence or securing compliance.
- change behaviour.
- deter future offences.
- protect and reinstate our environment.
- maintain regulatory integrity.

During 2023, we concluded 442 enforcement cases, with a further 389 still ongoing. This is due to the nature of our investigative and enforcement work, given the time it can take to investigate an incident, identify potential offenders, obtain legal opinion, and update our systems on progress and enforcement outcomes. Out of the 831 cases in 2023, 46% were generated from our incident response and 45% from regulated (compliance) activity, while 9% were fisheries cases. A breakdown of the open and closed cases for 2023 is set out below.

<b>Incident type</b>	<b>Concluded cases</b>	<b>Open cases</b>	<b>2023 total</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Fisheries	52	21	<b>73</b>	9%
Flood	10	1	<b>11</b>	1%
Forestry	26	56	<b>82</b>	10%
Agriculture	42	19	<b>61</b>	7%
Other	59*	181**	<b>240</b>	29%
Waste	125	49	<b>174</b>	21%
Water	128	62	<b>190</b>	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* The 'Other' category includes incidents such as biodiversity (including protected sites and species).

\*\* The number of 'other' open cases is normally high due to some incident types not being determined or recorded at the time of publication.

Our enforcement activity in 2023 resulted in 1,267 separate charges. A breakdown of our enforcement charges by regulations can be found below.

<b>Act</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	432	34%
Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021	260	21%
Environmental Protection Act 1990	197	16%
Forestry Act 1967	101	8%
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	91	7%
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	58	5%
Water Resources Act 1991	36	3%
Charges under other legislation	92	7%

Our enforcement activities in 2023 were taken against 799 offenders, comprising 304 companies and 495 individuals. The below table shows how our enforcement activity compares to the previous year.

## Enforcement totals

Year	Cases	Offenders	Charges	Companies	Individuals
2023	831	799	1,267	304	495
2022	890	926	1,255	315	611

It should be noted that our enforcement activity can, in some cases, span several reporting periods. This becomes more evident when officers are drawn into complex investigations, particularly those with links to other enforcement agencies such as the Police and Local Authorities. This can lead to a prolonged period between the original incident and the conclusion of the enforcement response. Caution should therefore be taken if measuring our enforcement performance on the number of outcomes and prosecutions alone.

The table below shows the number of charges identified by incident type over the past two years. The reason why there are more charges than case numbers is because, in some cases, an offender is faced with multiple charges.

## Enforcement charges by regime

Regime	2022	2023
Agriculture	19	263
Biodiversity	50	62
Fisheries	160	94
Flood	47	25
Forestry	142	113
Industry	27	11
Waste	462	399
Water	342	341

### Totals:

Cases/Charges	2022	2023
Cases	893	854
Charges	1,249	1,308

We have a wide range of enforcement and sanctioning tools at our disposal, as highlighted in our [Enforcement and Sanctions Policy](#). The choice of tool depends on the severity and nature of the offence, the willingness of the offender to comply with regulatory requirements, the evidential threshold and public interest factors. Our [Offence Response Options](#) outline

the range of enforcement tools available to us, including advice, warnings, enforcement notices, civil sanctions, and prosecution.

For offences that are minor, our focus may be on education, as we often find greater efficacy in returning to compliance by providing advice and guidance. The aim is to establish restorative actions and prevent the same thing happening again. By providing advice and referring to guidance, we aim to help companies and individuals understand their obligations, proactively encourage voluntary compliance and inspire initiative-taking steps from companies and individuals in addressing the environmental impact of their actions. Also, these improvement actions can be delivered more effectively. We can also issue formal notices, such as improvement notices, requiring specific actions within specified time limits, or formal cautions to emphasise compliance expectations.

The below table highlights our use of the full range of enforcement and sanctioning tools available to us, in combination if necessary, to achieve the best outcomes for the environment and communities.

<b>Enforcement output</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
Advice and Guidance*	310	430
Warning Letters*	484	375
Formal Caution	34	28
Prosecutions		
Cases	62	85
Charges	127	131
Fines	£659,025	£648,320
Costs	£148,690	£113,862
Enforcement notices	65	24
Fixed penalty notices	8	1
Civil sanctions**	5	2
Permit revocation	2	0
No further action	51	48

\* This refers to advice and guidance or warning letters issued as an enforcement action. It therefore does not include informal advice, or advice, guidance or warnings we issue during a compliance and monitoring activity.

\*\* NRW has a limited range of civil sanctions available currently.

In addition, we assessed six waste carrier, broker and dealer registrations with relevant convictions in 2023 and refused or revoked three of these. This helps to reduce the opportunities for criminal operators to carry out illegal waste activities.

When serious breaches or illegal activities occur, we will utilise justifiable, proportionate and necessary enforcement, which may include prosecution. To ensure that these actions are successful, we follow stringent processes. We must be proportionate and test that our actions are in the public interest. We do not undertake prosecution lightly, but it is an

important deterrent and protective approach for the most serious crimes that pose the greatest risk to the environment.

<b>Total Prosecutions</b>	<b>Total Charges</b>	<b>Total Fines</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>
85	126	£648,320	£113,612

Our enforcement work in 2023 resulted in 85 successful prosecutions, comprising 126 charges. The details of those individuals and companies prosecuted in 2023 are listed at the end of this report.

## Case study 1 - Unpermitted activity on the Afon Elwy, Abergele

NRW were notified of works undertaken by a landowner at a site on the Afon Elwy, near Abergele. The landowner had constructed a flood bank, removed gravel from the riverbed and placed this along the right bank of the river and placed concrete slabs along the left bank of the river to combat erosion.

Each of these activities required a Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP) under Schedule 25 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016. In consequence, NRW issued a Remediation Notice on the landowner to cease any further works within the channel and flood plain. A further Remediation Notice was issued detailing the actions required to address flood risk and environmental concerns. This included removal of the flood embankment, reintroducing the gravel back into the river channel and removal of concrete bank protection. NRW's primary concern was the loss of natural floodplain.

On receiving the second notice, a site meeting with NRW was requested by the landowner's farming union. From the meeting it became apparent that a low-level bund had been in place from 2002 and photographs dating back to 2013 were provided. However, it was apparent that the more recent works had raised the flood bank (to around 1 to 1.5m higher). The farm buildings had flooded during November 2012.

It was agreed that, as the concrete blocks were in place for several years, their removal would cause further environmental harm and accelerate erosion. It was therefore agreed that they could remain in position. However, the Notice stipulated that remediation works to the flood bank had to be completed by 1 August 2023. The landowner also agreed to reintroduce the gravel back into the channel and photographic evidence was provided to demonstrate this had been completed.

Further correspondence from the landowner was received in February 2023 asking if the flood bank could be relocated closer to the farmhouse and associated buildings. While no hydraulic modelling was undertaken to demonstrate the impact of moving the flood bank, consideration was given to the historic defence in-situ since 2002 along with the history of flooding to the buildings. NRW agreed this would be the best outcome and enable reconnection of the river to the floodplain.

NRW received confirmation that the work had been carried out, which was followed by a site visit on 14 July 2023. NRW officers were satisfied the unpermitted works were remediated and a warning letter was issued, with agreement that any future flood risk activities would be discussed prior to works taking place and any required FRAP applied for.

## Case study 2 – prosecuting waste and pollution offences in the Vale of Glamorgan

Following a major investigation spanning several years, NRW successfully prosecuted three separate waste and pollution offences in the Vale of Glamorgan. Nigel England and his two companies were fined a total of £81,950, with a further £27,857 in costs and victim surcharges, at the sentencing hearing at Cardiff Crown Court on 2 June 2023.

SiteServ Recycling (SW) Limited faced offences in relation to breaching environmental permits and the illegal storage of unpermitted and hazardous waste at Llandow Trading Estate, following a very large fire at the site in 2017. The hazardous waste found on site by NRW officers were flammable and being stored within a waste transfer station building that contained combustible wastes such as plastics, cardboard and paper. Some of this illegal waste had been deliberately hidden on site in curtain sided lorries since 2017. Despite NRW issuing an enforcement notice in August 2017 to rectify breaches and comply with permit conditions, the waste remained on site. NRW issued another notice in January 2019 with a removal deadline of September 2019, which was also unmet.

England Environmental (Northern) Limited was prosecuted for offences in relation to work on Nigel England's land in Welsh St Donats causing pollution of the Nant Aberthin. Between January 2020 and February 2021, NRW investigated multiple pollution incidents, which NRW officers traced back to Pwll y Darren farm, where improper waste management and a lack of mitigation measures led to brown water and high levels of suspended solids entering the watercourse. Heavy machinery and inadequate drainage exacerbated the issue, causing significant environmental damage over this period.

The third sentencing was for Nigel England's offences in relation to the treatment, spreading and burying of waste at Pwll y Darren farm in Welsh St Donats. On 22 July 2019, NRW officers found large piles of shredded plastics and soil, at a site without an environmental permit to allow any waste treatment activity. Despite NRW issuing a notice to remove the waste and dispose of it at a permitted site, subsequent visits revealed the waste had been relocated but not removed as required.

SiteServ Recycling (SW) Ltd were fined £70,650 and ordered to pay NRW costs of £24,216 and a £170 victim surcharge, England Environmental (Northern) Ltd were fined £6,300 and ordered to pay £2,100 in costs and a £190 victim surcharge, and Nigel England was fined £3,000 and ordered to pay £1,000 in costs and a £181 victim surcharge.



## Case study 3 – prosecuting illegal water discharges on the Afon Llwyd, Torfaen

In May 2023, Taylor Wimpey were ordered to pay a total of £488,772 after failing to implement appropriate measures to prevent multiple pollution incidents which impacted the River Llwyd and its tributaries in Pontypool in 2021.

The construction company was found guilty of a charge relating to breaches in Environmental Permitting Regulations at Cwmbran Magistrates Court in May 2023. Multiple pollution offences caused by illegal water discharge activities occurred at the Edlogan Wharf site, situated along Bevan Road in Sebastopol, near Pontypool, between January and October 2021.

Inspections carried out by NRW officers revealed that the pollutant on each occasion was caused by water run-off from the site, which had been contaminated with silt. NRW officers met on site with the representatives of Taylor Wimpey in February 2021, to discuss the necessary permit application requirements and mitigation measures that needed to be implemented in order to minimise the risk of pollution.

A warning letter was served to Taylor Wimpey on 23 February and the 13 May yet, over the following months, there were a further six confirmed incidents and five unconfirmed incidents relating to pollution caused, or allegedly caused, by silty water discharging from the Edlogan Wharf development site.

During a follow up visit on 29 October, water samples obtained and analysed by officers, revealed a significant increase in the levels of suspended solids (small solid particles which remain in suspension in water) in the watercourse.

This can have a negative impact on fish and other invertebrates, clogging their gills and reducing light penetration in the water. Silty water from construction sites can also contain chemicals - such as fuel and oil from machinery or generators which can also have a detrimental impact on the environment. As a result, Taylor Wimpey were fined £480,00, and ordered to pay a £181 surcharge and £8,591.40 in costs, bringing the total to £488,772.40.

## Code for Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

Listed below are the ancillary orders that a court may make following a conviction along with their usage in 2023 in relation to cases brought by us:

### **Single Justice Procedure (SJP)**

77 (rod and line)

### **Custodial Sentences**

4

### **Disqualification of Directors**

N/A

### **Confiscation Orders & Proceeds of Crime Act (PoCA)**

Karl Anthony Jones	Confiscation order made in the sum of £1.00
Gavin Taylor	Confiscation Order made in the sum of £1.00
Anthony Park	Confiscation Order made in the sum of £7,705, Compensation Order £7,705.00 – The court directed that the sum of £7,705 subject of the confiscation order was payable in satisfaction of the compensation order.
Samuel Gordon	Confiscation of £7,000
Emlyn Rees	Confiscation Order made in the sum of £61,791.50

## **Case study – forfeiture for Salmon poaching on the Teifi**

A Proceeds of Crime Act hearing took place at Swansea Crown Court on 28 July 2023. This was, what is believed to be the first of its kind in England and Wales, for Salmon poaching.

The ringleader of prolific Teifi poaching operation had £18,524.25 confiscated to pay for a portion of the gains he made from his criminal activity. The money was confiscated from Emlyn Rees, of Cenarth in Ceredigion after a Swansea Crown Court Judge granted the application for confiscation.

Mr Rees was found guilty of illegal fishing charges in 2022 after charges were brought forward by us. We then made a successful application under the Proceeds of Crime Act to confiscate Mr Rees' ill-gotten financial gains from his poaching activities. In July 2022, a Swansea Crown Court Judge ordered that £61,791.50 should be confiscated from him.

As Mr Rees was unable to pay the sum for confiscation, he was made to pay a nominal sum of £1. The remaining debt would be confiscated if he came into money or assets in the future.

As Mr Rees was due to inherit some money, NRW made an application to confiscate that money to pay towards his court ordered obligation. Mr Rees was given three months to pay the £18,524.25 as well as a nine-month prison sentence in default.

The amount confiscated from Mr Rees does not cover the entirety of the court ordered confiscation amount, and the remaining debt will be confiscated from Mr Rees if he again comes into money or assets in the future.

Mr Rees kept a detailed ledger of his illegal catches. Over a seven-year period, 373 dated entries of fish capture were made detailing the number and weights of the fish caught, which included 989 sea trout and 302 salmon. The illegal fishing undertaken by Mr Rees and his associates between 2013 to 2020 has led to the loss of an estimated 686,534 salmon eggs and an estimated loss of 2,285,164 sea trout eggs. This represents a massive loss in breeding potential.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) orders**

N/A

### **Forfeiture of Equipment**

14 cases of fishing equipment seized

### **Disqualified from driving**

N/A

### **Other Compensation (other than PoCA)**

Total of £590 in compensation orders as a result of licences not being purchased after the incident date.

### **Vehicle Seizure**

N/A

### **Community Orders**

Phillip Johns; Ordered to pay £13,000 costs, and complete 200hrs voluntary work.

## **Permitting our own activities**

In some cases, the legislation prescribes the process for permitting our own activities. While most of the applicable legislation does not specifically cover self-permitting, compliance and enforcement, the *Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2013* ("the Functions Order") imposes a duty on us to have a publication scheme, part of which relates to self-permitting.

Where we are responsible for a regulatory regime, then we will apply the following standards to our application for a permit, determination of permit applications, participation in internal consultation, compliance assessment and investigation of potential offences in relation to our own activities. The standards also apply to permitting, compliance and enforcement activities in relation to works conducted by contractors on our behalf.

Our standards ensure that:

- We apply equivalent scrutiny and standards to our own activities as those required for external individuals and businesses. In particular, we seek to apply this approach as far as is practicable, in the context of our published enforcement and prosecution policy, including following relevant public interest considerations.
- We follow clear and transparent decision making processes that are robust to challenge and clearly documented.
- There is an appropriate degree of separation between the business unit being regulated and the team undertaking the regulation. This is to help demonstrate fairness and transparency, and to support public and Welsh Government confidence in our decision making.

In addition, if we fail to comply with conditions or cause an environmental incident, we take appropriate enforcement action as with would with any other environmental offending. We maintain a functional and management line separation between the operational unit responsible for the issue and the regulating and enforcing team. The below table shows the action taken against NRW since the 2022/2023 financial year.

<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>
No further action	9	8
Advice and Guidance	2	5
Warning Letter	1	0
Ongoing	0	2
Statutory Notice	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>

## Forward look

We continuously strive to improve our work with people and businesses to prevent and minimise pollution, using the statutory powers and duties in our armoury. Our teams are dedicated to doing everything with those powers, and the resources available to us, to address these challenges.

In a rapidly changing world, we must rise to the challenge of regulating both existing and emerging industries. Embracing innovation is also crucial to how we respond effectively to new environmental issues, how we limit harm, and how we maintain public trust. To achieve this, we need to ensure our legislative tools are fit for the challenges Wales faces. We are advocating for effective legislative and policy changes at Welsh and UK Government levels to drive the transformational change our natural environment needs in Wales.

Looking ahead, our focus will remain on the climate and nature emergencies, and minimising pollution. Our corporate plan to 2030 deliberately focuses on addressing this triple threat, while pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR). The plan outlines where we can make the most impact, and where we must adapt, innovate, and collaborate to meet the 2030 and 2050 global targets for climate and nature.

But like all public bodies, our resources are finite. Our enforcement activity is predominantly funded through Welsh Government Grant in Aid, in accordance with the Managing Welsh Public Money principles, though we also seek to recover costs of any enforcement action, where possible. We must also bear in mind that the fines levied by the courts, whilst a great deterrent, do not go directly to fund environmental improvement in Wales. Instead, they go to the UK Treasury, meaning that money is in effect taken out of the environment whilst the pollution issues remain.

Therefore, like many others, we are having to make informed decisions about how and where to focus our efforts, prioritising actions that deliver the best outcomes for people and nature and that deliver the improvements to our natural environment that we all want to see. Changing the way we intervene – using efficient, more cost recovering enforcement tools – offer the potential to give us the right outcomes while making our resource go further.

With this in mind, we are pursuing several opportunities to help increase and strengthen our enforcement and regulatory activities, to ensure individuals and businesses understand and take ownership and responsibility for complying with regulations and any permissions they have. For example, we have set up a Waste Regulatory Reform Programme team to support the Welsh Government's programme of legislative waste reforms as set out in the Beyond Recycling and Net Zero Wales strategies. We are

designing and implementing regulatory delivery models to ensure we can fulfil our new statutory duties. The reforms will change the landscape of waste regulation and help move Wales towards a more circular economy.

In 2024, we have seen the implementation of several new legislative frameworks and regulatory decisions that will be reported next year. In April 2024, we saw the implementation of the Welsh Government's new workplace recycling regulations, which require all businesses, public and third sector premises in Wales to separate certain wastes ready for collection. We also saw the implementation of the Agricultural Bill for Wales 2022 on 1 April 2024. This new Bill includes an amendment to the existing Forestry Act 1967, which grants us new powers to amend, suspend or revoke a felling licence, to help better safeguard habitats and species and provide protection from environmental harm. The Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 slurry storage requirements came into force on 1 August 2024. Our work against these requirements will be provided in next year's report.

Some regulatory requirements remain in transition. A recent review of waste exemptions regime has resulted in the Welsh Government and Defra proposing changes to the regime to tackle waste crime and poor performance in the waste industry. Some exemptions will be removed, others will have new conditions and the rules around registering will also change for all exemptions. We are expecting these changes to be implemented over the next few years. We will continue to support those with Waste exemptions to keep them updated and provide further information when required.

We are aware of the increased public interest on our environment – and rightly so. Voices across every part of society are resolute that the status quo is not good enough. And we agree. We face ongoing pressures on our natural environment, with non-compliance, crime, and pollution causing significant, avoidable damage, affecting communities, and undermining legitimate businesses.

For us, maintaining and enforcing a regulatory baseline for a sustainable future is key. There is no doubt that meeting the 2030 and 2050 international targets and milestones will demand urgent and innovative action at every level. We will continue to striving towards a place where pollution is prevented from happening in the first place, where our regulated sectors prioritise their environmental responsibilities, and where nature and people thrive together.

# Prosecutions

## Waste and Industry

### Company

Result Date	Company	Main Charge	Charges	Fines	Costs
28-Apr-23	Euro-Worldwide Trading Limited	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	4	£1,500	£5,000
19-Jun-23	Siteserv Recycling (SW) Ltd	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	4	£66,000	£24,216.66
19-Jun-23	Siteserv Recycling (SW) Ltd	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£3,325	£0
19-Jun-23	Siteserv Recycling (SW) Ltd	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	2	£6,650	£0
19-Jun-23	Siteserv Recycling (SW) Ltd	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£3,325	£0
26-Jul-23	Whites Recycling Ltd	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	5	£28,000	£13,120
06-Dec-23	Asbestos North West & Wales	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	4	£20,000	£11,853.25

## Individual

Result Date	Name	Main Charge	Charges	Fines	Costs
28-Feb-23	Philip Mickeli	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)	3	£320	£1,840.50
18-Apr-23	Jordan Jay Vatsaloo	Environment Act 1995	1	£500	£500
19-Apr-23	Samuel Gordon Nookie Burton	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)	1	PoCA	£0
11-May-23	Amanda Kane	Environment Act 1995	1	£660	£1,058.06
19-Jun-23	Nigel Evan Fisher England	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)	1	£3,000	£0
27-Jun-23	Philip Johns	Environmental Protection Act 1990	3	Comm. Order	£13,915.09
19-Oct-23	John Rhys Bray	Environmental Protection Act 1990	1	£7,000	£1,000
15-Nov-23	Neville Pike	Environmental Protection Act 1990	1	£625	£4,316.58
21-Nov-23	Daniel Johnathan Jenkins	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)	4	£7,000	£3,125
28-Nov-23	Micheal Rhys J Mochan	Control of Pollution (amendment) Act 1989	1	£1,000	£2,025

## Biodiversity

Result Date	Name	Main Charge	Charges	Fines	Costs
24-Aug-23	Adrian McLoughlin	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	2	£180	£1,500

## Fisheries

Result Date	Individual Name	Offence Type	Main Charge	No of Charges	Fines	Costs
11-Jan-23	Robert Simpson	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£525	£877.50
12-Jan-23	Arkadiusz Kazimiers Banachowicz	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£200	£500
23-Jan-23	Catalin Neagu	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	3	£990	£500
26-Jan-23	Peter Nicholls	Cockling	Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act 1967	2	£520	£3,400
01-Feb-23	Leszek Piotr Mitosek	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£275	£0
01-Feb-23	Pawel Mitosek	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£183	£150
08-Mar-23	Justin Rayne Davies	Rod and Line	Theft Act 1968	2	£200	£127.30



<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Individual Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>No of Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>23-Mar-23</b>	Nicholas Roger Bonham	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£105	£400
<b>23-Mar-23</b>	Andrew "Mark" Davies	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£220	£400
<b>30-Mar-23</b>	Mark Williams	Fisheries	Water Resources Act 1991	1	£100	£85
<b>30-Mar-23</b>	Paul Hughes	Fisheries	Water Resources Act 1991	2	£166	£85
<b>31-Mar-23</b>	Christopher Thomas Lloyd	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£127.30
<b>31-Mar-23</b>	Craig Ware	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>31-Mar-23</b>	Tyler Davidson	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>31-Mar-23</b>	Jamie Ellis	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£660	£127.30
<b>31-Mar-23</b>	Ronald Gerrard Francis Clamp	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>31-Mar-23</b>	Milton Davies	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
<b>21-Apr-23</b>	Terrance Purvey	Fisheries	Water Resources Act 1991	2	£280	£1,000

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Individual Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>No of Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>25-Apr-23</b>	John D Simister	Fisheries	Water Resources Act 1991	1		£200
<b>22-May-23</b>	Gerald Morris	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£100
<b>14-Jun-23</b>	Thomas J Bond	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>14-Jun-23</b>	Geraint Higgins	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£120	£127.30
<b>26-Jun-23</b>	Kurtis Dalton	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>28-Jun-23</b>	Thomas Anthony Hill	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	Fined	£127.30
<b>28-Jun-23</b>	Paul Anthony Davies	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£97	£127.30
<b>28-Jun-23</b>	Nigel Doubler	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£127.30
<b>18-Jul-23</b>	Daniel Anthony John	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
<b>18-Jul-23</b>	Jordan Howe	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
<b>31-Jul-23</b>	Micheal Glyn Thomas	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£143	£127.30

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Individual Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>No of Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>31-Jul-23</b>	Benjamin Howells	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£112	£127.30
<b>31-Jul-23</b>	Dean Wilson	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£157.30
<b>31-Jul-23</b>	Brian Wilson	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£157
<b>31-Jul-23</b>	David Wilson	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£157.30
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Lee Nash	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Martyn Smith	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£115	£127.30
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Joshua Averis	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Guus Ramackers	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£127.30
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Ashley Graham Watters	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Ian Cox	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£127.30

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Individual Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>No of Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>06-Sep-23</b>	Nicky James	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£115	£127.30
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	John Paul Kelly	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Ross Williams	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£220.00
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Ashley Cunliffe	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£133
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Alan Craig Evans	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Eduard Vagasi	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£133	£127.30
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Daniel Anthony John	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Richard Adam Davies	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£133
<b>12-Oct-23</b>	Jordan William Brown	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£133
<b>17-Oct-23</b>	Callum Way	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£100	£100

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Individual Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>No of Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>17-Oct-23</b>	Daniel Ogelsby	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
<b>17-Oct-23</b>	Nathan Davies	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	3	£660	£100
<b>17-Oct-23</b>	Grant Howells	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
<b>19-Oct-23</b>	Steffan John Davies	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£150	£100
<b>25-Oct-23</b>	Marcus Perry	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£96	£127.30
<b>02-Nov-23</b>	Glynn Ford	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1		£100.00
<b>15-Nov-23</b>	Grant Quincey	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£120	£127.30
<b>15-Nov-23</b>	Christian Byrne	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>15-Nov-23</b>	Jay Matthews	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>20-Dec-23</b>	Cory Lee	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Individual Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>No of Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>20-Dec-23</b>	Lee David Farrar	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>20-Dec-23</b>	Rhys Harries	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
<b>20-Dec-23</b>	William Sean Bates	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>20-Dec-23</b>	Mohammad Zeinali Koooor	Rod and Line	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.30
<b>20-Dec-23</b>	Behoad Hamzhloo	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	3	£440	£127.30

## Water Quality

### Company

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>03-May-23</b>	Taylor Wimpey UK Limited	Water Quality	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£480,000	£8,591.40
<b>19-Jun-23</b>	England Environmental (Northern) Limited	Water Quality	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£6,300	£2,100

## Individual

<b>Result Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>Main Charge</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Fines</b>	<b>Costs</b>
<b>26-May-23</b>	Carl Bryan Platel	Water Resources	Water Resources Act 1991	4	£400	£4,500