

2024 annual regulatory report

Executive summary

As Wales' environmental regulator, we play a critical role in protecting communities, ecosystems, and how we minimise the risk of pollution that harms human health, damages nature, and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.

Our regulatory remit spans a wide range of businesses and industries - from water companies to waste management sites. We remain at the forefront of responding to the increasing number of incidents driven by the climate and nature emergencies. Unfortunately, we are attending a growing number of incidents, which highlights the significant impact these challenges are having on the natural world and our communities.

We are committed to regulating to high standards. Effective regulation is not about eliminating all risk, but about proactively managing and reducing it to minimise environmental harm wherever possible. We strive to achieve this by ensuring businesses meet legal requirements, assessing permit applications, monitoring compliance, and using a range of enforcement tools to address non-compliant or illegal activities and to prevent or minimise pollution.

In 2024, we:

- Delivered 3,769 compliance assessments (a 55% increase from 2023), including sharp rises in water discharge (up 91%) and water resource assessments (up 92%).
- Issued 1,145 pieces of advice and guidance to businesses (159% increase) helping them go beyond minimum compliance and contribute to environmental protection.
- Recorded nearly 2,500 enforcement breaches, which in response we took proportionate action to uphold the principle that “the polluter pays”.

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

As part of our commitment to transparency, this report provides a comprehensive overview of our regulatory and enforcement activities. This year's report covers key areas such as incident response, permitting and licensing, compliance monitoring, environmental crime, enforcement, and the use of sanctions.

As an organisation, we have made changes to sharpen our focus on areas where we can deliver the greatest impact for people and nature. We streamlined operations to concentrate resources on delivering essential services only we can provide. This has allowed us to invest in priority areas that will generate long-term benefits for Wales' natural environment and strengthen our ability to meet the objectives of our corporate plan: supporting nature's recovery, tackling climate change, and minimising pollution.

Supporting this report are a series of visual summaries covering: Waste and Industry; Land, Biodiversity and Fisheries; Water Quality and Water Resources; and Flood, Reservoirs and Marine.

Incident response

We are a Category 1 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act, with a legal duty to maintain robust arrangements to manage and respond to environmental incidents and emergencies. We provide a 24/7, 365-day service covering flooding, air, land and water pollution, fisheries, wildlife crime, land damage, and other incidents where we advise the emergency services.

This work is central to our Corporate Plan to 2030 and Well-being Objective 3: minimising pollution, ensuring that both our preventative and responsive actions protect the environment and public health.

Our priorities and approach

We prioritise incidents that pose the greatest risk to people and nature. Our officers will respond rapidly to significant events to reduce the risk of harm. Lower-risk pollution incidents may not require an immediate, on-site response; these are managed through regulatory, enforcement or prevention work, guided by triage, data, and environmental risk.

We introduced a more targeted, risk-based approach to incident response so we can focus our finite resources where they have the biggest impact. This includes handling some reports remotely (for example by telephone or email) when that is the proportionate action. We have also removed routine individual feedback to reporters to release officer time for prevention and compliance work, while retaining the option to contact reporters where further detail is needed.

How we assess incidents

When assessing any incident, we consider:

- risks to public health (including air quality, odour, noise, and radioactivity);
- risks to NRW assets and the land and water bodies we manage;
- the severity of impacts to Wales' natural resources (air, land, water, fisheries, and biodiversity) and consequences for conservation and the economy;
- actual or potential flooding;
- multi-agency involvement; and

- media or reputational impacts.

2024 activity and performance

- We received 12,922 incident reports in 2024, a 46% increase on 2023. Around 20% (2,539) were not in our remit or were passed to partner organisations. The remaining 10,383 were within remit (up 22% on 2023).
- Of the in-remit incidents, 976 were assessed as high level and 9,407 as low level. We physically attended 2,118 incidents overall (20%): 45% of high-level incidents and 18% of low-level incidents. We responded to 95% of high-level incidents within four hours.
- Waste and water-related incidents accounted for 80% (8,288) of all in-remit reports in 2024; reported fisheries incidents decreased by 11% compared to 2023.

These figures reflect our intention to prioritise incidents that present the greatest environmental or public health risk and to respond proportionately, including through remote action where appropriate. Not attending an incident does not mean it did not receive a response.

We will continue to refine our systems and processes to ensure that our responses are proportionate, risk-based and targeted where they can make the biggest difference.

Working with the public

Incident reports from the public and partners remain essential. We encourage people to continue reporting environmental incidents to us at any time, 24 hours a day, seven days a week (online or by calling 0300 065 3000). Reports provide the intelligence we need to identify impacts, tackle regulatory breaches, and disrupt criminal activity, helping us prevent pollution at its source.

Incident tables

Table 1: 2024 incidents by regime

Regime	Total reported incidents 2024	%	Number of high level incidents	High level incidents attended	Number of low level incidents	Low level incidents attended
Fisheries	309	3%	55	26	254	45
Flood	260	2%	61	2	199	14
Forestry	423	4%	25	6	398	141
Other	1,103	11%	168	56	935	162
Waste	4,688	45%	40	12	4,648	501
Water	3,600	35%	627	332	2,973	821
Total	10,383	100%	976	434	9,407	1,684

Table 2: incident reports and attendance 2020 to 2023

Incident category per year	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of high level incidents	1,788	2,051	1,674	1,290
Attendance at high level incidents	374	55	515	512
Percentage of total	21%	27%	31%	39%
Number of low level incidents	6,176	6,909	5,581	7,215
Attendance at low level incidents	1,314	1,850	1,557	1,936
Percentage of total	21%	28%	28%	27%
Not in remit	162	371	1,093	435
Total	8,126	9,331	8,348	8,940

Percentages demonstrate attendance for category of incident

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, we then work with people and businesses all around Wales to monitor how legislative standards are being met. When 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.

Permitting

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 and are active in 2024. 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. In 2024, 89% of permits were processed within statutory timescales or service levels - this is up from 86% in 2023.

Regime	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Flood risk	n/a	n/a	n/a	218	205
Forestry	551	498	481	490	467
Installations	288	349	242	232	232
Intensive farming (Pig/Poultry)	n/a	n/a	130	127	118
Marine	n/a	84	157	173	178
Medium Combustion Plant/Specified Generator	n/a	n/a	n/a	47	53
Radioactive substances/ Nuclear	135	110	113	112	113
Species	1,729	1,844	1,637	1,892	1,898

Regime	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Waste	641	669	748	741	745
Water resources	1,927	2,074	2,051	2,053	2,008
Water quality	235	331	507	384	651

Consents and licensing

As part of our role in issuing consents and assents for protected sites, we issued 471 consents in 2024 to owners or occupiers and 408 assents to statutory undertakers, for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) sites under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

At the end of 2024, we held 16,577 waste carrier, broker and dealer registrations on our [public register](#), an increase of eight percent from 2023. This includes 7,010 Upper Tier registration holders and 9,567 Lower Tier registration holders.

Exemptions

A recent review of the exemptions regime has resulted in [Welsh Government and DEFRA proposing significant changes](#) 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](#).

At the end of 2024, there were 37,359 waste exemptions registered with us at 10,887 different locations. This represents an 18% decrease from the exemptions registered with us in 2023. The majority of these are located at agricultural premises (23,989), with the remainder split between non-agricultural premises (6,414) and a combination of both agricultural and non-agricultural (6,935).

Compliance and operator performance

Compliance checks are essential to ensure that regulations, 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 target our resources to better 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 between 2020 and 2024.

Compliance assessments

Regime	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Waste and industry	828	1,096	1,155	1,119	1,237
Waste operations	402	506	414	377	427
Industry installations	426	590	679	650	697
Intensive farming (pig/poultry)	n/a	n/a	62	92	113
Forestry	93	417	312	337	390
Statutory Plant Health notices	48	326	186	157	205
Licence inspections	30	82	118	165	161
Notice inspections	15	9	8	15	24
Water	1,128	1,023	587	834	2,083
Resources	111	334	113	99	190
Discharges	1,017	689	474	649	1,243
Water resources CoAPR	n/a	n/a	n/a	86	650
Flood	n/a	n/a	n/a	144	59
High risk Flood Risk Activity Permits	n/a	n/a	n/a	144	59

Under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, we record our findings in a compliance assessment report. This identifies any breaches of licence conditions and specifies actions to remedy and/or minimise the risk of reoccurrence.

All documents relating to Environmental Permitting Regulation permitting and compliance, including compliance assessment reports, can be found on our Environmental Permitting Regulations [public register](#).

In 2024, we recorded:

- 697 compliance assessment report assessments at installations sites. These assessments resulted in us identifying 690 non-compliances recorded against installations permits, with 87% having minor or no environmental impact.
- 113 compliance assessment report assessments at 94 intensive farming sites. These assessments resulted in us identifying 88 non-compliances against intensive farming permits, at 27 sites (29% of sites). Of these non-compliances, 99% had minor or no environmental impact.
- 190 water resources licence compliance assessments, a 92% increase compared to 2023. Through these assessments, 63% (120) were found to be compliant.
- 1,243 water discharge permit compliance assessments, representing a 91% increase compared to 2023. We found 50% (626) to be non-compliant. We recorded 763 breaches and categorised these based on their potential environmental impact. We deemed 21 non-compliances as category 1, which could have a major environmental effect, and 97 as category 2, which could have a significant environmental effect. The remaining 645 were deemed category 3 or 4, which could have a minor or no environmental effect.

- 59 compliance checks completed on Flood Risk Activity Permits. We deemed three operators to be non-compliant with their permit conditions.
- 1,560 rod licence checks. These comprised 1,034 coarse and trout licences, 474 salmon licences and 52 junior licences. There was an evasion rate of three percent. In addition, our enforcement officers carried out ten net checks, consisting of three Coracle net and seven Seine net checks.
- 650 Control of Agriculture Pollution Regulations compliance inspections. We found 53% of these to be non-compliant with one or more of the Control of Agriculture Pollution Regulations requirements, with 29 farms identified to have 10 or more non-compliances.
- We carried out more than 1,500 registration checks on waste carrier, broker and dealers. We also undertook over 60 audits of duty of care, to ensure operators are [complying with their duties](#). These focussed on permitted and exempt waste sites, in particular skip operators, scrap metal dealers and those advertising waste services online. These checks resulted in an increase in uptake of registration and uncovered a number of illegal waste operators.
- We completed 427 compliance assessment report assessments at 316 waste sites. We recorded 124 non-compliances with permit conditions at 34% of the waste operation we assessed.

We prioritise our regulatory effort on poor performers and where there is a potential risk of impact on the environment. We have a number of tools to bring poor performers and illegal operators into compliance or to reduce their offending. Our [Enforcement and Sanctions Policy](#) explains how we use these tools.

Those waste and industry operators deemed poor and persistent poor performers are listed in Annex 1. Poor performers are sites that have been a band D, E or F for at least two years. Persistent poor performers are sites which have been in bands, D, E, or F for two years or more.

Case Study

This case started on 28 November 2018 with the illegal deposit of 5,000 tonnes of inert waste deposited on land at Ynysgeinon Farm in Ystalyfera, Swansea.

The defendant, Darrell Hopkins, had previously been provided with advice and guidance by NRW on the permit requirements to comply with relevant waste legislation for his proposed activities on his farm. He did not follow the advice and guidance given and was issued a warning for the deposit of the waste and also served an enforcement notice to remove the waste with a compliance deadline of 28 November 2019. The enforcement notice was modified several times through court appeals, but when NRW officers again inspected the site on 19 October 2023, the defendant had not complied with the notice. In addition, no application had been made for an environmental permit and no evidence could be found to suggest any of the waste deposited in 2018 had been removed.

On 22 November 2024 at Swansea Magistrates Court, the defendant pleaded guilty to failing to comply with an enforcement notice issued under section 59 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and was fined £3,000, with costs of £5,927 with a victim surcharge of £1,200.

Tackling Waste Crime (TWC)

NRW receives £500k through a Welsh Government Grant to fund Tackling Waste Crime activities. The funding has been used to create 6 full time officer posts based in waste regulation Place teams, whose role is to develop and test innovative approaches that can help to prevent and disrupt waste crime

TWC Officers were involved in nearly 20% of all waste crime incidents that were substantiated. TWC undertook interventions at 23 sites where offences were identified. The most frequently reported activity was the burning of waste which accounted for 35% of reports across Wales, followed by illegal waste sites (32%). Construction and demolition waste was the most frequently identified pollutant at substantiated incidents. Over the year, 25% of substantiated incidents took place at agricultural premises.

Fly Tipping Action Wales

Fly tipping Action Wales is a Welsh Government sponsored initiative that is coordinated by NRW. The partnership includes a range of key organisations including the 22 Welsh Local Authorities, Natural Resources Wales, Keep Wales Tidy, Fire Services, and the Police. Fly tipping Action Wales supports local authorities in many ways, including enforcement support and sharing of best practice.

There are two enforcement officer posts in Fly tipping Action Wales – one post was recruited in June 2025. NRW assists local authorities achieve enforcement outcomes, although this support has only been available in North Wales most recently. Outcomes for Fly tipping Action Wales' work is reflected in the local authorities statistics published annually by Welsh Government: [fly-tipping](#).

Fly tipping Action Wales 2024 prosecution outcomes are listed in the “individual waste prosecutions” section at the end of this report.

Radioactive substances regulation

NRW is the regulator for both the nuclear and non-nuclear radioactive substances sector in Wales.

Nuclear

There are two nuclear licensed sites in Wales: Wylfa and Trawsfynydd. Both sites are operated by the UK Government subsidiary Nuclear Restoration Services (NRS). While no longer generating power, there is ongoing work required to decommission these sites that will take many years.

We recognise that these sites are of a high public interest, and we work closely with our regulatory partners and stakeholders to ensure that the appropriate standards are met and that the environment is protected. We carry out regulatory checks that are driven and

aligned with the Environment Agency's Nuclear Outcome Deliver Plan under a Service Level Agreement to deliver nuclear regulation in Wales. In addition, we undertake joint regulatory site inspections with the Environment Agency and the Office for Nuclear Regulation to ensure NRS are compliant with their environmental permits for these sites. In 2024, we completed a series of themed inspections that included a focus on gaseous waste emissions at the Trawsfynydd site. We also formed a Trawsfynydd site project team to ensure we have the relevant experts at-hand to assess the waste management and groundwater protection strategies proposed for the planned decommissioning projects for the site. These include the Ponds Complex demolition project, which will involve novel in-situ disposals of low-level solid radioactive waste onsite, and height reduction project of the two legacy reactor buildings. We received environmental permit applications to enable these works, and we are currently engaged with NRS with the determination of these permits.

For new nuclear, ongoing Generic Design Assessment and engagement work continued with our joint regulatory partners through 2024 for the Rolls-Royce Ltd Small Modular Reactor, Holtec International Small Modular Reactor-300, and the GE Hitachi BWRX-300 Small Modular Reactor designs. We also worked on a joint-regulators programme of early engagement with Last Energy, who are proposing to site four micro-reactors at the Llynfi site in Bridgend. Last Energy are not intending to enter the Generic Design Assessment process and are currently engaged with nuclear site licensing and Preliminary Design Review feedback with the regulators.

We provided consultation feedback to Welsh Planning (Planning and Environment Decisions Wales) who will be assessing Last Energy's environmental impact scoping report that identifies site-specific likely environmental effects from the proposal. Last Energy are expected to engage with us in pre-application discussions in the near future and intend to submit an application for an operational environmental permit in the summer of 2026 (to be determined).

Non-nuclear

There are currently 113 permits issued to 87 sites across Wales, which use either open (unsealed) or sealed radioactive sources. Open sources are commonly used in the medical sector for both diagnosis and treatment of illnesses. Sealed sources may be used in both the medical and industrial sectors, but more commonly in industrial settings. We regulate these under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016. In 2024 we received 14 permit applications for Radioactive Substances Regulation activities on non-nuclear sites. These included two new permits, two full surrenders, two transfers and eight variations.

Our officers undertake compliance inspections at facilities using, holding or disposing radioactive substances. Sites are inspected on a risk-based frequency depending on the type of operation. We completed 35 permit inspections in 2024, which is approximately 55% of the planned programme. The main areas of non-compliance related to source security and management.

Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH)

In 2024, there were 51 COMAH sites in Wales: 24 upper-tier and 27 lower-tier. Changes in 2024 included new entities to the regime, status changes within the regime and two sites de-notifying. The sites we regulate range from large complexes such as chemical plant, oil refineries and steelworks, to facilities like chemical warehouses and small LPG gas storage serving rural Wales.

In 2024 we:

- completed the assessment of three Upper Tier safety reports.
- participated with the Health and Safety Executive in inspections of both Upper Tier and Lower Tier sites and carried out some interventions in our own right. Overall, 38 interventions were conducted, comprising 31 planned and seven unplanned. Eleven of those interventions were focused on flooding assessment work.
- Investigated five significant events at four COMAH sites, alongside the Health and Safety Executive.
- Completed 38 interventions in 2024, compared to 14 in 2023.
- Concluded three safety report assessments, compared to six in 2023.
- Carried out 647 hours of chargeable COMAH work in 2024.

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.

Operator self-monitoring

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 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, 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 water company pollution incident report](#)
- [View our assessment of Water Quality report](#)
- [View our annual environmental performance reports for Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water](#)
- [View our annual environmental performance reports for Hafren Dyfrdwy](#)
- [View our water company storm overflow spill data reports](#)

Reservoir safety

There are 405 Large Raised Reservoirs (LRR) in Wales, which are subject to regulation by us under the Reservoirs Act 1975. We report to the Welsh Ministers on a biennial basis about our work to regulate and enforce the Reservoirs Act 1975. The table below shows the percentage of large raised reservoirs compliant with each principal requirement of the law on 31 March 2025.

Reservoir activity	Compliance
Construction	100%
Supervision	98.6%
Inspection	99.3%
Safety Measures	92.1%
Maintenance	98.9%
Monitoring	91.7%
Decommissioning	100%

The level of compliance varies across the different types of owners. The table below shows the number of compliant and non-compliant LRRs for each owner type on 31 March 2025. Non-compliance does not equate to a reservoir dam being unsafe, but reflects the overall approach to management and operation by the undertaker.

Owner type	Compliant LRRs	Non-compliant LRRs
Water company	145	4
Limited company	89	11
Private owner	61	6
Public body	32	17
NRW	38	0
Orphan (ownerless)	0	2

Our full biennial reports with more information are published on our website: [Natural Resources Wales / Biennial reports on reservoir safety](#).

Enforcement and sanctions

We know that compliance does not always happen - often by accident, but sometimes not. When the rules are broken, we 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 2024, we concluded 876 cases, a 98% increase from 2023 (442), with a further 417 still ongoing, an increase of 7% (2023; 389). This is due to the nature of investigative and enforcement work, given the time that it can take to investigate an incident, identify offenders, obtain legal advice and update our systems. 34% of enforcement cases were generated by attending incidents and 7% of cases were from fisheries rod and line cases. The remaining 59% resulted from regulated (compliance) activity.

We took enforcement action against 619 companies and 636 individuals, resulting in 80 successful prosecutions. At the end of 2024, we closed 1,717 cases. We also had an additional 84 cases listed as “legal in progress” and 476 “under further investigation”. A breakdown of this information for 2024 is set out below.

Case type	Concluded cases	Open cases	2024 total	% of total
Fisheries	69	24	93	7%
Flood	42	9	51	4%
Forestry	27	36	63	5%
Agriculture (<i>inc CoAPR/other legislation</i>)	296	118	414	32%
Biodiversity*	23	17	40	3%
Industry**	9	12	21	2%
Waste	182	92	274	21%
Water	228	109	337	26%
Total	876	417	1,293	100%

* The biodiversity (including protected sites and species) was renamed from ‘Other’ in the 2023 report.

** Industry and waste have been separated for the 2024 reporting period.

Our enforcement activity in 2024 resulted in 2,427 separate enforcement breaches of legislation, a 92% increase compared to 2023. The increase in charges can largely be explained by our inspections programme under the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) Regulations 2021. The Welsh Government introduced these regulations to reduce losses of pollutants from agriculture to the environment. Our inspections programme led to us taking 1,047 enforcement breaches under this legislation in 2024, compared to 260 in 2023.

It is important to note that our enforcement data excludes the issuance of informal advice that we might offer, and any other type of advice or guidance that does not form part of an enforcement action; for example, if it is offered proactively or pre-emptively. This approach emphasises the importance of working collaboratively with people and businesses to prevent environmental offences from occurring in the first place or ensure an environmentally protective response to any offence committed. It is worth noting that our success in offering proactive responses and early engagement is less obvious and harder to measure.

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

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cases	562	981	905	886	1271
Total breaches	796	1,292	1,284	1,353	2,427
Agriculture	12	9	27	260	1,123
Biodiversity	49	68	52	66	49
Fisheries	68	92	153	102	104
Flood	7	27	49	33	54
Forestry	64	128	161	112	76
Industry	17	35	29	24	39
Waste	322	540	458	429	477
Water	257	393	355	327	505

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.

Outcome	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Advice and guidance*	180	376	318	442	1145
Warning letters	324	556	514	418	477
Formal caution	30	44	34	26	36
Prosecutions: cases	46	34	64	87	80
Prosecutions: charges	85	74	153	143	112
Prosecutions: fines	£124,062	£332,594	£659,025	£692,189	£146,949**
Prosecutions: costs	£69,8956	£177,9516	£148,690	£113,612	£86,661
Enforcement notice	37	79	84	40	55

Outcome	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fixed penalty notice	0	1	8	1	0
Civil sanctions***	12	12	10	5	5
Permit revocation	0	2	0	2	0
No further action	97	94	53	53	55

* 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.

** Fines do not include Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water fine listed in below case study. This will be included in 2025 Annual Regulatory Report figures.

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

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.

The details of those individuals and companies prosecuted in 2024 are listed at the end of this report.

Case Study

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water was fined £120,000 (on appeal) and ordered to pay £70,237.70 costs after pleading guilty to over 800 breaches of its environmental permits to discharge sewage. The charges related to Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water's self-monitoring data submitted to us as part of its 2020 and 2021 annual reports. Due to the volume of non-compliances, the charges were summarised into 18 offences for the court's benefit. This fine was reduced to £120,000 on appeal.

On 16 October 2024 at Llandudno Magistrates Court, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water pleaded guilty to 15 out of the 18 charges. On 17 December 2024, the company accepted the remainder of the Taken into Consideration charges.

Since 2010 there has been a requirement on water companies to carry out self-monitoring of their effluent discharges from their sewage works and water treatment works. Upon receiving its 2020 annual report, we noted that the quality of the information provided had noticeably deteriorated compared to previous years, with over 600 breaches recorded. These were spread across some three hundred sites across Wales and Herefordshire.

In interviews conducted, and in their defence in court, Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water explained that an internal restructure of the sampling team and IT-related scheduling issues, coupled with the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, were the main factors in the deterioration.

Proceeds of Crime

By using legislation such as Proceeds of Crime Act (PoCA) we are able to obtain additional funds, to further improve our enforcement capabilities and ensure the detection and prevention of environmental crime.

In 2024, we used Proceeds of Crime Act money to implement our Body Worn Video Camera programme for frontline environment officers and other warranted staff. The programme has enabled us to protect its staff through the use of body worn video to capture evidential footage of offenders and their associated criminality for the benefit of the courts when we prosecute offenders. This has, and will continue to, enhance the best available evidence of environmental offending to ensure offender are brought to justice, with suitable and proportionate prosecutions. We also invested Proceeds of Crime Act funds into the recruitment of eight enforcement apprentices, and into two seconded police officer posts to work collaboratively with us.

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 2024 in relation to cases brought by us:

Single Justice Procedure (SJP):

- 53 (rod and line)

Custodial Sentences:

- 0

Disqualification of directors:

- N/A

Confiscation orders & Proceeds of Crime Act (PoCA)

- Thomas Jeffrey Lane; Criminal Benefit £78,614.60, Confiscation Order for £11,280.77, uplifted on the 31st of March 2025

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) orders

- N/A

Forfeiture of equipment:

- N/A

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 relevant incident date.

Vehicle seizure

- N/A

Community orders

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

Case Study

Thomas Jeffrey Lane – Swansea Crown Court (31 March 2024)

During a long-running case against Jeff Lane, 74 from Cartersford, Gower, was found guilty of illegally felling more than 8 hectares of native woodland within the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Swansea.

On 14 June 2024, the Crown Court made a confiscation order under the Proceeds of Crime Act against Mr Lane, and he was ordered to pay £11,280.77, based on the Court's assessment of his available assets at that time.

In December 2024, NRW became aware that Mr Lane was about to come into additional assets from the sale of property. Acting on this information, NRW made an application to the Crown Court to increase the amount that Mr Lane must pay under the original confiscation order. Mr Lane did not oppose NRW's application and, on 31 March 2025, in the Swansea Crown Court, he was ordered to pay an increased amount of £78,614.60.

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 we 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 2023 and 2025 financial years.

Action	2023 to 2024	2024 to 2025
No further action	8	5
Advice and guidance	5	0
Warning letter	0	1
Ongoing	2	4
Statutory notice	1	0
Total	16	10

Forward look

We remain firmly committed to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of our regulatory activities in collaboration with individuals, communities, and businesses, with the overarching aim of preventing and reducing pollution. This objective is pursued through the rigorous and proportionate application of our statutory powers and duties. Our specialist teams are dedicated to utilising the full scope of legislative tools and available resources to address the increasingly complex and dynamic environmental challenges we face.

As we look ahead, we remain focused on enhancing our regulatory effectiveness and resilience in the face of growing environmental pressures. The coming period will see a number of important legislative and operational developments that will strengthen our ability to protect Wales's natural resources and respond more decisively to environmental harm.

One of the most significant forthcoming developments is the introduction of the Water (Special Measures) Act. This legislation is expected to enhance our regulatory oversight and intervention powers in cases of persistent non-compliance with environmental permit conditions, particularly in relation to water quality. Once enacted, the Special Measures framework will enable us to place failing operators under targeted regulatory controls, with bespoke improvement plans and greater transparency around performance. This will be a key tool in our efforts to restore the health of Wales' rivers, lakes, and coastal waters and will include:

- A new legal requirement under the Water Special Measures Act, Pollution Incident Reduction Plans (PIRPs) will require water companies to set out how they will reduce pollution from all assets, including storm overflows. We are developing guidance for water companies and will publish it by the end of 2025. Water companies must have PIRPs in place by April 2026. These plans will set them targets to deliver annual improvements.
- We are working towards Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs) becoming statutory in Wales. They will form a key part of long-term planning and investment decisions. We will ensure water company DWMPs are ambitious, evidence-based, and aligned with wider environmental and climate goals. They will

enable water companies to plan effectively for the next 25 years, addressing challenges such as population growth, drainage capacity, climate change, and asset resilience.

- We are focused on ensuring water companies deliver their AMP8 investment commitments (2025 to 2030), guided by the priorities set through PR24, which is the price review process led by Ofwat that sets performance targets and funding for water companies. These priorities include reducing pollution, protecting water quality, increasing resilience to climate change, and improving services for customers and the environment. Our role is to hold companies to account and ensure that delivery is timely, transparent, and achieves real environmental outcomes.

We also anticipate the introduction of, or reforms to, wider regulatory and policy frameworks that will support our objectives, including:

- UK and Welsh Government legislative reforms relating to environmental permitting, nutrient management, and the circular economy, which will have implications for how we regulate waste, water, and land use activities.
- Further development of the Environment (Air Quality and Soundscapes) (Wales) Act 2024, which will shape our responsibilities in relation to air quality monitoring, noise management, and public health.
- Continued integration of the Sustainable Farming Scheme, which will bring new opportunities for collaborative working and nature-based solutions in partnership with the agricultural sector.
- Our work with partner organisations to produce guidance for water companies to self-report a wide range of types of pollution incidents. This will enable us to continue to assess the performance of water companies in Wales, with those in England. We will record and respond to pollution incidents consistently.
- In conjunction with the Environment Agency in England, we will tighten the framework for the annual Environment Performance Assessments from January 2026 onwards.
- We will create a new team to increase monitoring of water company discharges, compliance checks and audits. This team will take a pan-Wales approach to operational issues to improve our regulatory consistency. The team will identify water company performance trends and common causes of non-conformances. The new team will enable us to focus on a company wide basis rather than a site by site one, which will improve the water companies approach to protect the environment.
- Where an operator proposes to incorporate nature-based solutions (NBS) as part of their regulatory compliance and operation, we will ensure that NBS are: planned and designed in an appropriate way to deliver the environmental benefits sought that they are maintained to deliver those environmental benefits in the long term.
- We will assess how we can reduce the amount of nutrients, in particular dissolved organic nitrogen, that is discharged from our rivers into the marine environment to support the sustainability of the features within Marine SACs in Wales.
- In Autumn 2024, the Welsh Government confirmed its commitment to addressing the recommendations made by Professor Balmforth in his report into how reservoir safety is regulated. There are 15 recommendations and 52 sub-recommendations to be addressed. We have actively engaged in this programme to support the Welsh Government, Defra, and the Environment Agency. The programme of reform

will emphasise that regulation needs to help assure public safety and not just compliance with the law, as reported in this document, and is therefore an important initiative in the progression of reservoir safety work. We continue to develop these proposals to enable a public consultation in due course.

We are also progressing work to improve how we prioritise and allocate our regulatory resources, with a sharper focus on risk-based decision making and the use of digital tools to enhance efficiency and transparency. This includes the continued development of data-driven approaches to targeting compliance activity and the use of dashboards and mapping tools to inform operational planning.

We continue to improve our regulation and permitting web pages. This includes digital application forms for permitting applications to make it easier for applicants to apply for relevant permissions, improve application efficiency, quality and to reduce determination times.

Together, these changes represent significant steps forward in our ability to deliver effective, transparent, and outcomes-focused environmental regulation. As the demands on our services increase, we remain committed to adapting and evolving, in line with the principles of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources to secure long-term environmental, social, and economic benefits for Wales.

Prosecutions

These are the cases that resulted in a prosecution in 2024, Many of these cases started in previous years and in some cases, we prosecuted more than one charge.

Waste and Industry

Company

Result date	Company	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
17 May 2022	Befesa Salt Slags Limited	Industry	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	4	£3,660	£4,240
5 Jan 2024	Ammanford Recycling Limited	Waste	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	2	£42,000	£4,652

Individual

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
12 Jan 2024	Gareth Evan Richards	Waste	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	2	£373	£4,762
16 Feb 2024	Timothy Washbourne	Industry	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	2	£810	£2,885
20 Feb 2024	Joseph Frederick Jason Thomas	Waste	Environment Act 1995	1	£660	£900
1 Mar 2024	Steven Billings	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990	3	n/a	£500
5 Mar 2024	Jeremy Wells	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990	3	£320	£1,500
10 Jul 2024	Mohammed Zishan Ali Hassan	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990	8	£11,000	£8,506
16 Jul 2024	DANIEL FRENCH	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)	3	£400	£500
23 Sep 2024	Kieran PRICE	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)	2	£281	£160
9 Oct 2024	Christian Craig Astill	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990	1	n/a	£1,200
22 Oct 2024	Darrell Hopkins	Waste	Environmental Protection Act 1990	1	£3,000	£5,927
8 Nov 2024	James Jones	Waste	Control of Pollution (amendment) Act 1989	1	£660	£2,522
10 Dec 2024	Alan Seymour	Waste	Environment Act 1995	1	£180	£450
19 Dec 2024	Luke David Powell	Waste	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£120	£650

Forestry

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
14 June 2024	Thomas Jeffrey Lane	Forestry	Forestry Act 1967	2	£1,500	n/a

Biodiversity

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
29 Nov 2024	Darren Michael Coles	Biodiversity	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	2	£3,800	£11,758

Fisheries

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
17 Jan 2024	Christopher Saunders	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£107	£100
17 Jan 2024	James Thomas	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£100
17 Jan 2024	Daniel Monk	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
05 Mar 2024	Sergej Sutov	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
05 Mar 2024	Craig Rees	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
06 Mar 2024	ROLANDS BARTKEVICS	Fisheries	Salmon Act 1986	2	£300	£650
13 Mar 2024	Calum SMITH	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
13 Mar 2024	Andrew Edwards	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£100
18 Mar 2024	Jordan Brown	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£50	£100
04 Apr 2024	Kyle CAMPBELL	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
04 Apr 2024	Andrew CAMPBELL	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£130	£127
04 Apr 2024	Nicholas NASH	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
18 Apr 2024	Sam Penny	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
22 May 2024	Anthony Mccarthy	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
22 May 2024	Liam John Enright	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£127
22 May 2024	Geraint Parry	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
22 May 2024	IAN MARTIN DAVIES	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£127
22 May 2024	Shaun Dorrington	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£138	£127
04 Jun 2024	Ashley DAVIES	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£100	£127

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
11 Jun 2024	Daniel Hook	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1		£127
18 Jun 2024	JAROSLAW ZYGMUNT	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
18 Jun 2024	SEBASTIAN OBREBSKI	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£116	
18 Jun 2024	Kyle Paul Enos	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
18 Jun 2024	Rhys Mcaley	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127.
12 Jul 2024	Stephen Samuel	Fisheries	Salmon Act 1986 (as amended by section 229 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009)	1	£414	£2,000
16 Jul 2024	Tomasz Gorczyca	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
16 Jul 2024	Steven Bradley	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£100	£127
16 Jul 2024	Cian Roome	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£20	
16 Jul 2024	Danny Morgan-Pearce	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
16 Jul 2024	Joe Owens	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
22 Aug 2024	Stefan SWISTUN	Fisheries	Marine And Coastal Access Act 2009	2	£345	£500
03 Sep 2024	Stephen McGlinchey	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£163
03 Sep 2024	Angharad Clarke	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£194	£127
03 Sep 2024	Matthew Whelan	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£115	£127
03 Sep 2024	Terance Powell	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
03 Sep 2024	Randall Flye	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
03 Sep 2024	Paul Lewis	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
03 Sep 2024	Christopher Rowland	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
03 Sep 2024	Jenny Rowland	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
03 Sep 2024	Stephen CHARD	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£220	£127
03 Sep 2024	Jordon Boddy	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127.30
09 Sep 2024	Jamie Jessett	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£440	£127
30 Oct 2024	Daniel Flynn	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£128

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
30 Oct 2024	John Wadley	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£73	£127
30 Oct 2024	Gabriel Burcea	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£440	£127
30 Oct 2024	Cristin NICOLAE	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£440	£127
30 Oct 2024	Gareth Davies	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	2	£220	£127
30 Oct 2024	Jamie Thomas Davies	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£126	£127
30 Oct 2024	Corey Webster	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	n/a
30 Oct 2024	Tyrone Selby	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
09 Dec 2024	Michael Humphreys	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£132	£127
09 Dec 2024	Reece Thomas Evans	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£127
09 Dec 2024	Robert Pluskota	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£132	£127
09 Dec 2024	COREY LEE JAMES FUGE	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£220	£127
10 Dec 2024	RHYS CHARLES JONES	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£146	£128
10 Dec 2024	Ashley Beecham	Fisheries	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	1	£40	£128

Water Quality

Company

Result date	Company	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
09 Jan 2024	Edenstone Homes Limited	Water	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£48,000	£6,572
25 Jun 2024	Rhydsais Cyf	Water	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	2	£5,000	£7,845
18 Jul 2024	Enzos Homes Ltd	Water	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£20,000	£7,389

Individual

Result date	Offender name (individual)	Offence type	Main charge	Number of charges	Fines	Costs
09 May 2024	BRIAN PARRY	Water	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£265	£4,442
31 Jul 2024	Huw D H Pritchard	Water	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016	1	£250	£850

Annex 1

Waste Poor Performers

Permit	Site name	Area	Band
HP3938RN	Fenestration Recycling Company Limited	SW	F
BB3298HN	Green Steel Works Ltd	SE	E
QB3093HE	Alexandra Docks	SE	E
BB3796FA	The Scrapyard	SW	E
UP3794FZ	Worldcare Wales Ltd	NW	E
HB3490HK	Abertawe Metals Recycling Ltd	SW	E
CB3091ZE	Bryncir Quarry	NW	E
CB3237AP	Gwynedd Skip And Plant Hire Ltd	NW	E
BB3794ZH	Ty Mawr West Recycling	NW	E
RP3098FM	Ammanford Metal Recycling	SW	E
ZP3899FX	Merthyr Borough Recycling Centre Ltd-transfer Station	SC	E
QP3194FY	David Neil	NW	D
BB3296CU	Frongoch Lead Mine	Mid	D
XB3893HN	Taybrite Works	SW	D
AB3998CJ	Worldcare Recycling	NW	D
KP3095FE	Woodstock Waste Transfer Station	SE	D
AB3090CC	Argoed Farm AD Facility	Mid	D
BP3330LS	Ty Mawr Farm Landfill	NW	D
AB3698CV	Airfield Metals	SW	D
LB3933AE	Thomas Skip And Plant Hire Ltd	NW	D
VP3494FK	Melin Plas Du	NW	D
CB3495FF	Kings Dock	SW	D
CB3593HF	Parry and Evans Ltd	NE	D
JP3894FM	The Windmill Site	NW	D
BB3793ND	Nevills Dock	SW	D
MB3333DG	The Old Forge	SW	D

Waste Persistent Poor Performers (PPP)

Site name	Area	Band	Years as a PPP
Ammanford Metal Recycling	SW	E	At least 9
Worldcare Wales Ltd	NW	E	4
AMG Resources Ltd	SW	D	4
Jonathan Mark Rees	SW	D	3
Green Steel Works Ltd	SE	E	3
Merthyr Borough Recycling Centre Ltd	SC	E	3
Gwilym Eirwyn Williams	SE	D	3
Abertawe Metal Recycling Limited	SW	E	2
Worldcare Recycling Limited	NW	D	2
South West Wood Products Limited (Kings Dock)	SW	D	2

Industry Poor Performers

Site name	Area	Band
Withyhedge Landfill	SW	F
Palleg Landfill	SW	F
Alyn Works	NE	F
PB Gelatins	SC	F
Wrexham Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	NE	E
Tremorfa Melt Shop	SC	E
Port Talbot Steel Works	SW	E
Sandycroft Poultry Processing	NE	E
Brookhill Landfill Site	NE	E
Chirk Particleboard Factory	NE	E
Hafod Quarry Landfill Site	NE	E
Maelor Foods Limited	NE	E
Bryn Posteg Landfill	NE	E
Tir John Landfill	SW	E
The Creamery	SW	E
Llangadog Pet Foods Plant	SW	E
Barry Silicone Plant	SC	E
Shotton Paper Mill	NE	D
Queensferry Mineral Fibre Works	NE	D
Docksway Landfill	SE	D
Llanddulas Landfill	NW	D

Industry Persistent Poor Performers (PPP)

Site name	Area	Band	Years as a PPP
Port Talbot Steel Works	SW	E	At least 9
Hafod Quarry Landfill Site	NE	E	At least 9
Brookhill Landfill Site	NE	E	At least 9
Bryn Posteg Landfill Site	NE	E	At least 9
Queensferry Mineral Fibre Works	NE	D	At least 9
The Creamery	SW	E	7
Palleg Landfill	SW	F	4
Wrexham Clinical Waste Treatment Facility	NE	E	4
Alyn Works	NE	F	3
PB Gelatins	SC	F	3
Maelor Foods	NE	E	3
Barry Silicone Plant	SC	E	3
Withyhedge Landfill	SW	F	2
Tremorfa Melt Shop	SC	E	2
Chirk Particleboard Factory	NE	E	2
Shotton Paper Mill	NE	D	2
Docksway Landfill	SE	D	2