

Press release: £600 penalty for man fishing without licence and removing fish

A 29-year old Nottingham man has been fined almost £600 for fishing without a licence on the River Trent at Colwick, near Nottingham, and found with a bag full of Perch which he had removed from the water.

The case was brought to Northampton Magistrates Court by the Environment Agency on 3 June 2019 where Constantinos Florin of Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham was proved guilty in absence and was ordered to pay a total penalty of £597.47. An annual fishing licence would have cost him just £30.

The penalty includes a fine of £220 for fishing without a licence contrary to the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1975), a fine of £220 for removing fish contrary to the Environment Agency National Byelaws (2010), costs of £127.47 and a victim surcharge of £30.

Following the verdict, Lee Watts, Fisheries Enforcement Officer for the Environment Agency, said:

This case shows how seriously the courts take these offences and we hope the high penalty will act as a deterrent to any angler who is thinking of fishing without a licence. It also shows we are catching and prosecuting people for removing fish from waters, which is an offence under our national byelaws.

We work 24/7 and carry out our enforcement duties throughout the evening and night. We have the same powers and liabilities as a police constable to uphold the legislation and can arrest and detain offenders, enter land, stop and search, seize boats, vessels, vehicles and equipment, and ask people to show them their fishing licences.

Money raised from fishing licence sales is used to protect and improve fish stocks and fisheries, benefitting anglers and, for those caught cheating the system, we will always prosecute.

Every year across the country, thousands of anglers are prosecuted for not having a fishing licence. As well as cheating other anglers, fishing illegally can carry a hefty penalty. Getting caught without a licence could land a fine of up to £2,500.

Anglers who wish to buy their licence online should buy it directly from GOV.UK as they will receive a reference number allowing them to go fishing on the same day. Customers who use third party sites may be charged more and might not get added to the official database as quickly.

Any angler aged 13 or over, fishing on a river, canal or still water needs a licence. A 1-day licence costs from just £6 and an annual licence costs from just £30 (concessions available). Junior licences are free for 13-16 year olds. Licences are available from www.gov.uk/get-a-fishing-licence or by calling the Environment Agency on 0344 800 5386 between 8am and 6pm, Monday to Friday. Alternatively you can purchase a licence from your local Post Office branch.

The Environment Agency carries out enforcement work all year round and is supported by partners including the police and the Angling Trust. Fisheries enforcement work is intelligence-led, targeting known hot-spots and where illegal fishing is reported.

Anyone with information about illegal fishing activities can contact the Environment Agency Incident Hotline 24/7 on 0800 80 70 60 or anonymously to Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111.

[Press release: Child rapist has minimum sentence increased to 12 years](#)



A man who systematically sexually abused and raped children has had his sentence increased after the Attorney General referred his sentence for being too lenient.

70 year old Peter Daniels was known as Uncle Pete to a number of families he befriended in his local area. From 2008 to 2017, he abused several children aged between 3 and 14 years, grooming them by taking them on day trips and giving them gifts including money.

During this time, Daniels sexually abused 20 young girls, filmed some of the offences and filed them on his computer.

He was originally sentenced to life imprisonment with a minimum term of 9 years. Today the Court of Appeal decided to increase the minimum term to 12 years.

After the hearing the Attorney General, Geoffrey Cox QC MP, said:

“A life sentence offers the public protection against the risks the offender poses to the community. While the maximum term in this case reflects the seriousness of the crime, I came to the view that the minimum sentence was unduly lenient. I am grateful the Court of Appeal agreed and increased it.”

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1. 12 June 2019 Updated age of offender
2. 12 June 2019 First published.

[News story: Family of World War 1 soldiers attend their relatives' funeral a century after they gave their lives](#)

The niece of Private (Pte) Henry Wallington and 2 great nephews of Pte Frank Mead have finally been able to attend their relatives' funeral 100 years after they were killed during World War 1. Margot Bains, Paul Mead and Chris Mead attended a moving service for the 2 soldiers of the 23rd (County of London) Battalion, and a third Unknown Soldier who served in the same Regiment, at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) Hermies Hill British Cemetery in France.

Private Frank Mead (Copyright Mead family) All rights reserved

The 23rd Battalion present the Union Flags to the family, Crown Copyright, All rights reserved

The service was conducted by the Reverend Martin Wainwright CF, reserve Chaplain to the 4th Battalion, The Princess of Wales' Royal Regiment (PWRR), whose current serving members formed the bearer parties for their 3 former comrades.

Family members lay flowers for their loved ones, Crown Copyright, All rights reserved

The MOD's Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC), part of Defence Business Services, who are also known as the 'MOD War Detectives' organised the commemoration and funeral with full military honours, after they successfully identified Pte's Wallington and Mead and traced their surviving relatives.

Great nephew Paul Mead and niece Margot Bains conduct a reading, Crown

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Nicola Nash, JCCC, who led the work to identify the soldiers said:

It has been a very moving ceremony and a great honour to name these two men and it has been fantastic to see the families here too.

Nicky added:

We will continue with our research to name the third soldier.

Research shows that Pte Wallington and Pte Mead were killed on 3 December 1917, during the Battle of Cambrai, the battle which marked the first large scale use of tanks. The only artefact found with these men that gave a clue to their identity was a single 23rd (County of London) Battalion shoulder title. After painstaking historical research, the JCCC narrowed the candidates down to 9 possible names and used genealogy to trace surviving members for DNA analysis to be conducted. Two DNA samples returned positive results, identifying Henry Wallington and Frank Mead. Although the third soldier was found with the other 2 men, all other DNA tests have come back negative, but the JCCC will continue investigating in the hope a future identification for him can still be made.

Margot Bains, niece of Pte Wallington said:

We have never been to a military funeral before. It was beautifully done with military precision and it was so moving and to see the French people here too.

Chris Mead, great nephew of Pte Mead said:

I am absolutely amazed the time and the trouble the MOD JCCC, the soldiers, everybody involved have gone to has been fantastic. We couldn't have asked for any more. It has been emotional.

The CWGC have now provided 3 new headstones at the Hermies Hill British Cemetery bearing the names of Pte Wallington, Pte Mead and an Unknown Soldier of the 23rd (County of London) Battalion.

The burial service for the three soldiers, Crown Copyright, All rights reserved

Paul Bird, CWGC Recovery Officer said:

It was a great honour to recover these 3 casualties from the

battlefield when they were discovered near Anneux in 2016. It is a privilege to be here today to see them laid to rest in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission's Hermies Hill British Cemetery alongside their comrades from the 23rd Battalion, London Regiment. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission will proudly mark and care for their graves, together with all of those who served and fell, in perpetuity.

Speech: The tip beneath the iceberg

Thank you.

The picture on the cover of May's National Geographic last year, was of a plastic bag.

But, looking at it, you didn't necessarily see that straight away.

A small corner of the white bag poked out over the surface of, what looked like, the deep blue sea.

At the same time, you could see much more of it submerged beneath the waves.

It looked – at first glance – as if you were looking at an iceberg.

It's a powerful – and deceptively simple – piece of political art.

But, if we thought last May that the tip of an iceberg was a fitting metaphor for our plastic waste problem, then this year we discovered that it goes even deeper than the icebergs themselves.

In May this year, a plastic bag was found at the bottom of the Marianna Trench – the world's deepest ocean trench – during a deep submersible expedition.

And is it any wonder, when in this country alone, the Canal and River Trust has said that 14 million items of plastic end up in waterways every year.

I suspect that many members of the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management, the Environmental Services Association, the Resource Association, and experts at the Waste and Resources Action Programme have been crying out for our waste problems to receive this level of attention for a long time.

And, although everyone in this room brings a professional practicality to managing society's waste, we cannot afford to become inured to the shocking images we see in the media.

Public awareness has exploded since the airing of Blue Planet 2 about 18

months ago.

And if, like me, you tuned in to watch the BBC's War on Plastic on Monday night, you'll know that waste is still in the spotlight.

Where it should be.

The fact that this moment of recognition continues to endure today is testament not only to scale of the problem...

But – I think – a very primal fear that we may have reached a point of no return; of irrevocable damage; of sadness, and danger.

We cannot afford to think like that for too long either.

We must all see this moment as an opportunity to drive the changes we have wanted for a long time.

Many of you will be familiar with the Environment Agency's work in this area, but for those that aren't – here's a brief overview.

We regulate businesses that manage, treat, recycle, and dispose of waste.

We ensure waste sites don't harm people or the environment.

For example, our waste permits make sure that litter doesn't escape from landfill sites.

We promote waste as a resource, and have helped divert 61 million tonnes of waste from landfill since 2007, saving businesses £466 million.

And, we tackle waste crime.

Which – unfortunately – is a lucrative industry, often driven by criminal groups also involved in theft, modern slavery, fraud, drugs, smuggling, conspiracy, firearms, and money laundering.

The ways we deal with waste crime have been changing in recent years, and as a result we've become much more successful at identifying illegal activity, catching the offenders, and stopping the crime.

Just last week, our work meant that three waste criminals have been given prison sentences – and told to pay back nearly a quarter of a million pounds – after fly-tipping “on a commercial scale” across Barking, Havering, Hertfordshire and Essex between 2012 and 2014.

This approach to waste crime has provided an opportunity to share information and data much more effectively across the law enforcement community, and to adopt a risk-based, targeted selection of priorities for action.

In 2017/18 the Environment Agency stopped over 800 illegal waste sites – more than two a day, and over 50% within 90 days.

But, for every one we were closing down, we found more than one new site –

over 850 more.

We are in the process of setting up a Joint Unit for Waste Crime, with our partner law enforcement agencies, to further develop our collaborative approach to intelligence and operational enforcement activity.

Our work has produced a lot of good results, and put a lot of criminals in the dock.

But, we often see where regulation isn't able to deliver what is needed to meet the overarching challenges of a circular economy, such as the build-up of plastics in the environment, or – more recently and suddenly – the Chinese export ban of low-grade recyclates.

Up until now, various regulations have impacted on different waste streams.

The Landfill Directive reduced untreated waste to landfill without really setting a very clear picture of where the waste should go.

As the years have gone by, a more complex network of waste sites has sprung up.

The operators have not always been capable enough or funded adequately for 21st century waste treatment.

This has resulted in:

- unpredictable market fluctuations making recycling a challenge
- incomplete data
- lack of information
- fridge mountains
- flytipping
- and, illegal waste sites.

We have tried to deal with the symptoms but what we really needed was a coherent strategy.

That's why the cultural shift of the last 18 months, led by celebrities, NGOs, and even government itself is to be welcomed.

Because even though most people outside the waste and environmental sectors probably still don't know what we mean by term "the circular economy"...

Many members of the public will have seen the images in the news and reasoned that we need to move towards a system that looks something like it.

Launching the government's Resources and Waste Strategy in December, the Secretary of State, Michael Gove, said:

Our goal is to move to a more circular economy which keeps resources in use for longer – for that to happen, we must all reduce, reuse and recycle more than we do now.

More specifically, the government says the strategy will:

- ensure producers pay the full net costs of disposal or recycling of packaging by extending producer responsibility – (up from just 10% now)
- it will review producer responsibility schemes for items that can be harder or costly to recycle, including cars, electrical goods, and batteries
- it will introduce a consistent set of recyclable materials collected from all households and businesses – and consistent labelling on packaging so consumers know what they can recycle

(Household waste recycling rates in England rose from around 11% in 2000/1 to about 45%, but since 2013 rates have plateaued.)

They also say it will:

- ensure weekly collections of food waste for every household
- introduce a deposit return scheme, subject to consultation, to increase the recycling of single-use drinks containers
- explore mandatory guarantees and extended warranties on products, to encourage manufacturers to design products that last longer, and encourage repair and re-use
- introduce annual reporting of food surplus and waste by food businesses

And,

- clamp-down on illegal movements of waste at home and abroad by introducing compulsory electronic tracking of waste, and tougher penalties for waste criminals.

As with the 25 Year Environment Plan, the Environment Agency helped the government to draft the strategy and we have many important roles within it – for Producer Responsibility, Waste Crime, and Waste Tracking.

The circular economy must be the way forward – and this strategy presents a huge opportunity to turn rhetoric into action.

It deals with everything from design to end point.

It encourages information e.g. mandatory waste tracking, and informed choice driving different behaviour.

It has a focus on preventing waste crime.

It also drives the polluter pays principle by extending producer responsibility. Those who create plastic will have to fund its recycling and re-use.

It is about natural capital and ensuring we conserve natural resources.

All of that said: this strategy is not the whole answer.

We need tougher regulations on Duty of Care, waste exports and technical

competence.

We need to underpin this strategy by ensuring those who we licence to operate within the waste sector are both technically capable, and financially able, to discharge their obligations.

We need to ensure that waste exports are properly described and don't allow an easy and cheap route to avoid UK regulation.

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To address the root causes of our waste problems, waste producers must do the right thing, not just do the minimum as all too often happens now.

We need to see a change in attitude: waste isn't something to be got rid of, but something to be valued.

So, markets need to work better to ensure more demand for secondary raw materials.

It is no longer good enough to pass your waste to someone else and assume or hope that it is recycled or disposed of properly; or worse just not care.

The UK must have the right waste infrastructure in the right places to make it easier for businesses and others to do the right thing, collecting, moving, reprocessing and recycling wastes into consistently good quality secondary materials.

In February, Defra consulted on the consistency in collection of recyclable materials from households and businesses.

Current legislation has led to diverse recycling collection across the country leading to confusion.

This leads to contamination of dry recyclates with food and glass, non-recyclable materials being presented, and – worryingly – it de-motivates people from recycling at all.

Defra propose to legislate for all local authorities in England to be required to collect a minimum or core set of 'dry' recyclable materials from kerbside households and flats.

This will ensure that every householder is able to recycle a consistent set of materials.

The proposals would also put in place requirements to collect food and green waste separately from the dry recyclables.

There are parallel proposals to introduce a similar range of materials to be collected from businesses.

In terms of innovation, Electronic Waste Tracking is a transformational digital services project to better understand how waste is generated,

handled, recovered, or disposed of.

We need reliable and accurate data on where waste goes, leading to more effective waste regulation and policy, which will in turn help to drive improved business productivity and investment in waste infrastructure and systems, as well as reducing waste crime.

Over the coming months, the government will also be considering legislative changes that will be needed to implement a waste tracking service, this could include powers in the forthcoming Environment Bill and work around charging.

The changes we need to see are profound and won't be met by a government strategy alone.

A key part of this is education – and encouraging young people to pursue a career in the waste sector.

I'm pleased to know that we have been working with CIWM on this at university level, holding lectures and providing resources at Plymouth University.

As the values of society change, the way we spend our money follows. Getting ahead of that is a business opportunity.

The 5p plastic bag charge has seen 13 billion bags taken out of circulation in the last 2 years. And, it is interesting to see Waitrose trialling groceries without packaging – I hope it catches on.

We also need to see this in the investment community.

I celebrate WRAP's work to show businesses how moving to new business models, and encouraging transparency in the supply chain, actually makes businesses a more stable investment proposition in the long run.

Ultimately, when consumers can see trusted company logos in amongst the waste piling up around them, it's damaging for a brand.

I began by talking about the extraordinary public support for change we have seen in the last 18 months.

We must surf the wave of enthusiasm for change.

I see that enthusiasm every day as I meet colleagues at the Environment Agency and our partners – businesses like yours.

I see that enthusiasm in Greta Thunberg, Extinction Rebellion, and the youth movements all over the world.

We know how passionate young people are across the country about tackling complacency in the face of catastrophe and taking action now to safeguard their environment for the future.

I'm delighted to see today the Prime Minister set a legal target for the UK to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2050 – and establish a Youth Steering

Group which will advise them and review progress against their commitments.

Our individual actions count too, no matter how small – from the amount of water we use at home to the products we recycle and reuse.

The new Resources and Waste Strategy gives us the framework to begin.

It is important that we make full use of it – from the cradle to the grave.

Thank you.

Press release: Foreign flagged ships detained in the UK during May 2019

During May, there were three new detentions of foreign flagged vessels in a UK port.

1. In response to one of the recommendations of Lord Donaldson's inquiry into the prevention of pollution from merchant shipping, and in compliance with the EU Directive on Port State Control (2009/16/EC as amended), the Maritime and Coastguard agency (MCA) publishes details of the foreign flagged vessels detained in UK ports each month.
2. The UK is part of a regional agreement on port state control known as the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU) and information on all ships that are inspected is held centrally in an electronic database known as THETIS. This allows the ships with a high risk rating and poor detention records to be targeted for future inspection.
3. Inspections of foreign flagged ships in UK ports are undertaken by surveyors from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. When a ship is found to be not in compliance with applicable convention requirements, a deficiency may be raised. If any of their deficiencies are so serious they have to be rectified before departure, then the ship will be detained.
4. All deficiencies should be rectified before departure.
5. When applicable, the list includes those passenger craft prevented from operating under the provisions of the EU Directive on Mandatory Surveys for the safe operation of regular ro-ro ferry and high speed passenger

craft services (1999/35/EU).

Notes on the list of detentions

- Full details of the ship. The accompanying detention list shows ship's International Maritime Organization (IMO) number which is unchanging throughout the ship's life and uniquely identifies it. It also shows the ship's name and flag state at the time of its inspection.
- Company. The company shown in the vessel's Safety Management Certificate (SMC) or if there is no SMC, then the party otherwise believed to be responsible for the safety of the ship at the time of inspection.
- classification society. The list shows the classification society responsible for classing the ship only.
- recognised organisation. Responsible for conducting the statutory surveys: and issuing statutory certificates on behalf of the flag state
- white (WL), grey (GL) and black lists (BL) are issued by the Paris MoU on 01 July each year and shows the performance of flag State.
*deficiencies The deficiencies listed are the ones which were detainable. Further details of other deficiencies can be provided on request.

SHIPS DETAINED IN MAY 2019

Vessel Name: MOTIVATION D

GT: 8971

IMO: 9301108

Flag: Liberia (white list)

Company: Drevin Bereederungs

Classification society: BV

Recognised organisation: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: BV

Date and place of detention: 2nd May 2019

Summary: eleven deficiencies with five grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
11101 – Lifeboats	Not ready for use	Yes
03103 – Railings, gangway, walkway and means for safe passage	Not as required	Yes
01140 – Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance (Part I and II)	Missing	Yes

01113 – Minimum Safe Manning Document	Not as required	Yes
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes

This vessel was released on 5th May 2019

Vessel Name: GIULIO VERNE

GT: 10674

IMO: 8302014

Flag: Italy (white list)

Company: V Ships Monaco SAM

Classification society: RINA

Recognised organisation: RINA

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: N/A

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: N/A

Date and place of detention: 19th May at Teesport

Summary: thirteen deficiencies with one ground for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes

This vessel was released on 23rd May 2019

Vessel Name: MAGDALENA

GT: 3493

IMO: 943451

Flag: Belgium (white list)

Company: Exmar Shipmanagement NV

Classification society: BV

Recognised organisation: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: BV

Date and place of detention: 23rd May at Teesport

Summary: fourteen deficiencies with five grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes
07103 – Division – decks, bulkheads and penetrations	Not as required	Yes
11124 – Embarkation arrangement survival craft	Not properly maintained	Yes
17105 – Firedoors/openings in fire-resisting divisions	Not as required	Yes
07103 – Division – decks, bulkheads and penetrations	Not as required	Yes

This vessel was released on 23rd May 2019

DETENTIONS CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS MONTHS

Vessel Name: KUZMA MININ

GT: 16257

IMO: 7721263

Flag: Russian Federation (Grey list)

Company: Murmansk Shipping Co

Classification society: RMRS

Recognised organisation: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: RMRS

Date and place of detention: 18th December 2018 at Falmouth

Summary: thirteen deficiencies with six grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
01220 – Seafarers' employment agreement (SEA)	Expired	Yes
18314 – Provisions quantity	Insufficient	Yes
01139 – Maritime Labour Certificate	Expired	Yes
01101 – Cargo Ship Safety Equipment (including exemption)	Survey out of window	Yes
10104 – Gyro compass	Inoperative	Yes
01104 – Cargo Ship Safety Radio 9 (including exemption)	Survey out of window	Yes

This vessel was still detained on 31st May 2019

Vessel Name: POSEIDON

GT: 1412

IMO: 7363217

Flag: Iceland (White list)

Company: Neptune EHF

Classification society: NA

Recognised organisation: NA

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: DNV-GL

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: DNV-GL

Date and place of detention: 19th July 2018 at Hull

Summary: ten deficiencies with two grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
02106 – Hull damage impairing seaworthiness	Holed	Yes
07113 – Fire Pumps	Insufficient Pressure	Yes

This vessel was still detained on 31st May 2019

Vessel Name: TECOIL POLARIS

GT: 1814

IMO No: 8883290

Flag: Russian Federation (Grey list)

Company: Tecoil Shipping Ltd

Classification society: RMRS

Recognised organisation: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM DOC: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: RMRS

Date and place of detention: 6th June 2018 at Immingham

Summary: twenty-seven deficiencies with eight grounds for detentions

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
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10105 – Magnetic compass	Inoperative	Yes
10104 – Gyro compass	Inoperative	Yes
11129 – Operational readiness of lifesaving appliances	Not as required	Yes
10127 – Voyage or passage plan	Not as required	Yes
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes
11104 – Rescue boats	Not properly maintained	Yes
11101 – Lifeboats	Not ready for use	Yes
01117 – International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP)	Invalid	Yes

This vessel was still detained on 31st May 2019

Vessel Name: CIEN PORCIENTO (General Cargo)

GT: 106.

IMO No: 8944446.

Flag: Unregistered.

Company: Open Window Inc.

Classification society: Unclassed.

Recognised organisation: Not applicable.

Recognised organisation for ISM DOC: Not applicable.

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: Not applicable

Date and place of detention: 4 March 2010, Lowestoft

Summary: thirty deficiencies including seven grounds for detention

This vessel was still detained on 31st May 2019

Notes to Editors • The MCA is a partner in the Sea Vision UK campaign to raise awareness and understanding of the sea and maritime activities. Sea Vision promotes the importance and economic value of the sector and works to highlight the exciting range of activities and career opportunities available to young people within the UK growing maritime sector.

• Follow us on Twitter: @MCA_media

For further information please contact Maritime and Coastguard Agency Press Office, on: +44 (0) 2380 329 401 Press releases and further information about the agency is available [here](#).