

Responsibilities

Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	Relevant legislation or policy	Existing Management
Licencing the deposition or removal of materials from the seabed	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	An assessment of impact on nature conservation designations is be carried out by the MMO before a Marine Licence is granted
Issuing of licences for activities likely to disturb a marine protected species	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	Before granting a wildlife licence, the MMO assesses the likely impacts of the proposed actions. Actions will not be authorised if they will be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.
Making of bylaws for Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs)	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	No MMO Bylaws are in place for MCZs in Northumberland but the legal power exists to create them if they are needed in future
Making of bylaws for European marine sites	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	No MMO Bylaws are in place for European sites in Northumberland but the legal power exists to create them if they are needed in future
Preparation of Marine Plans in England	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	North East Marine Plan is currently in production https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/north-east-marine-plan
Fisheries management (6-12 nm), including ensuring compliance with fisheries regulations (fishing vessel licences, time at sea and quotas for fish and seafood)	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	MMO employs local fisheries enforcement staff. These work in partnership with local fisheries officers at Eyemouth and the Northumberland Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority,

		sharing resources where possible, to ensure effective cross-border fisheries management.
Advice on the use of dispersal agents and chemicals in the event of marine pollution emergencies	The UK National Contingency Plan	Advice provided as needed.
Competent Authority with a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive and Wild Birds Directive	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017	Any competent authority authorising a plan or project that may (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), have a significant effect on the protected site, must undertake an appropriate assessment of the implications for that site in view of that site's conservation objectives
Statutory duty as a public authority to take reasonable steps to conserve and enhance the special features of sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended	Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended) imposes a duty on public bodies in exercising their functions to take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to further conservation and enhancement of the special features on a SSSI. This applies where the public body is exercising its statutory functions on a SSSI or on land outside the SSSI where those functions affect a SSSI.
Statutory duty as a public authority to consider the effect of proposed activities on MCZs before issuing any authorisation	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Section 125) places a general duty on public authorities in regard to MCZs. Public authorities must exercise their functions (so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of the functions) in a manner which best furthers - or where that is not possible, least hinders - the conservation objectives for MCZs

Statutory duty as a public authority to have regard to conserving biodiversity as part of decision making	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, there is a duty on all public authorities have regard, in exercising its functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The Act states that ‘conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.’
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