

Responsibilities

Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	Relevant legislation or policy	Existing Management
Local Planning Authority dealing with Local Development Plan production and Development Control	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations 2017	All planning applications and strategic plans will be subject to a Habitat Regulations Assessment, where required.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) and the Coast Protection Authority (CPA) for North Tyneside, responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing flood risk from local sources • controlling erosion and managing the coastline 	Flood Risk Regulations 2009 Flood and Water Management Act 2010	North Tyneside Council has produced a local flood risk management strategy, which outlines how flooding in the authority area will be managed and how the Council will work with other authorities to manage all sources of flooding https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/web-page-related-files/Local%20Flood%20Risk%20Management%20Strategy%202014.pdf
Emergency response planning for oil and chemical spills	Civil Contingencies Act 2004 Local Government Act 1972	North Tyneside Council is covered by the North East Standing Group's Contingency Plan for coastal and marine pollution incidents https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/527850/North_East_Standing_Environment_Group_Contingency_Plan.pdf

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Beach cleaning and beach management	The Environmental Protection Act 1990	Amenity beaches are mechanically cleaned during the summer months. No cleaning takes place outside of this period to protect wintering birds
Waste collection	The Environmental Protection Act 1990	The Council will remove large items from beaches if they are reported
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

		<p>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</p>
<p>Statutory duty as a public authority to have regard to conserving biodiversity as part of decision making</p>	<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>	<p>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.'</p>