

Responsibilities

Organisational Roles and Responsibilities	Relevant legislation or policy	Existing Management
Maintaining and conserving the port facilities at Blyth	Blyth Harbour Acts and Orders 1858 to 1986	Harbour works are subject to various consents – planning permission, marine licence. An assessment of impact on nature conservation designations is carried out by the consenting body with advice from Natural England
Ensuring safe and efficient marine operations	Port Marine Safety Code (2016) The Harbours Act 1964 The Merchant Shipping Act 1995, as amended The Pilotage Act 1987	Capital and maintenance dredging is subject to subject to a marine licence from the MMO. An assessment of impact on nature conservation designations would be carried out by the MMO with advice from Natural England.
Maintenance of lights and navigational markers	The Merchant Shipping Act 1995, as amended Marine Navigation Act 2013 Port Marine Safety Code (2016)	The Port of Blyth is a Local Lighthouse Authority with responsibility for maintenance of aids to navigation (including buoys, beacons and electronic aids) Aids to navigation maintained by Local Lighthouse Authorities must be maintained in accordance with criteria laid down by Trinity House and are subject to periodic review.
Development of a Harbour Oil Spill Contingency Plan	Merchant Shipping (oil pollution preparedness, response and co-operation convention) Regulations 1998	A Pollution Incident Contingency Plan is in place for the Port. The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) ensures that plans are developed and kept up to date in line with

	Port Marine Safety Code (2016)	the national contingencies plan produced by the MCA.
Provision of waste disposal facilities	The Merchant Shipping (Port Waste Reception Facilities) Regulations 1997 Port Waste Reception Facilities Regulations 2003	The Port of Blyth provides facilities for the disposal of vessel generated waste in accordance with the Port Waste Reception Facilities Regulations 2003 & Category 1 food waste from ports outside the EU. The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) ensures that plans are developed and kept up to date.
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.

<p>Statutory duty as a public authority to consider the effect of proposed activities on MCZs before issuing any authorisation</p>	<p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p>	<p>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</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>