

# HUMBER



Management Scheme

## Part 1: Introduction to the Humber Management Scheme



# 1. Introduction

## Overview

The Humber Estuary is internationally important for wildlife, the economy and for people. The Humber Management Scheme (HMS) is a partnership for the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site (EMS), designated under the Habitats Regulations. The established HMS partnership has worked together for ten years to meet the requirements of the conservation objectives and will continue to do so into the future. Bringing estuary stakeholders together, the partners will deliver joint management actions from habitat management to awareness raising and education to ensure a long term joined up approach for the sustainable management of the estuary.

## How the updated action plans were developed

Since its launch in 2005, the Humber Management Scheme has been successfully delivering the management of activities which may impact on the features designated as part of the European Marine Site. Much of this management is covered by statutory activities and part of the day to day programme of works for Relevant Authorities.

Through consultation during 2010 and 2011, Humber Management Scheme has updated the action plans, adding value to those activities which statutory organisations undertake. The action plans have been broadened to encompass management of the estuary as well as the management of activities. Of course, there is a limit to what can be managed as natural factors need to be taken into account. However, by having a focus on managing the whole estuary rather than just activities, we can look at what is required more broadly for the conservation and management of the estuary to meet the conservation objectives for the European Marine Site.

The HMS will deliver actions for the Humber Estuary EMS and its hinterlands, especially when these actions are seen as important for the functioning of the Site. Over the coming years the partnership will build on the success of the Scheme with a focus on habitat and species management, recreation and tourism, communication, monitoring, information and research and partnership working towards the integrated management of the estuary.

## Purpose of this document

This document provides a summary of:

- The importance of the Humber Estuary for wildlife, people and the economy
- Information about the Humber Estuary European Marine Site
- Details of the Humber Management Scheme, aims, objectives and delivery plan

# 2. About the Humber Estuary European Marine Site and Humber Management Scheme

## About the Humber Estuary

The Humber Estuary is a valuable resource for wildlife and people. Located on the northeast coast of England, it drains around 20% of the total land surface of England. Water collected from this catchment flows into the estuary from many rivers and tributaries including the Aire, Derwent, Don, Ouse, Trent and Wharfe.

The Humber is the second largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, formed when a pre-existing valley was flooded at the end of the last glaciations. Carrying millions of tonnes of suspended sediment, it is a muddy estuary. This sediment supplies the ever changing mudflats which are important habitats for numerous plants and countless invertebrates, providing an important food source for the huge variety of wildlife including birds in internationally important numbers and over 80 species of fish.

For more information on the designated habitats and species see <http://www.humberems.co.uk/resources/>

## What habitats are protected under the EMS designations?

### The estuary including the water column & subtidal (sandbanks)



Environment Agency

### Intertidal mud and sandflats



Tania Davey

### Saltmarsh



Tania Davey

### Saline lagoons



Emma Giles

### Tidal reed beds



## Humber Estuary; internationally important for wildlife

The Humber Estuary supports a rich variety of habitats and species and is recognised as one of the most important estuaries in Europe for overwintering birds as well as supporting nine species of international importance. It is due to the presence of these important habitats and species that the Humber has been given a number of nature conservation designations under UK, European Law and International Conventions.

The key pieces of legislation to protect the Humber Estuary are the European Union's Habitats and Birds Directives, which set out a number of actions to be taken for nature conservation. These are transposed into the UK in The Conservation Habitats and Species Regulation 2010. The Humber is designated as the following :

- **Special Area of Conservation (SAC):** European designated to protect areas for valuable habitats and species
- **Special Protection Area (SPA):** European designation to protect areas that support internationally important numbers of birds
- **Ramsar site:** International designation for wetlands of international importance
- **European Marine Site:** Land covered continuously or intermittently by tidal waters (marine areas) of the Humber. This is the marine area of the SAC, SPA and Ramsar Site
- **Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI):** designation for important features in England and Wales

## What species are protected under the EMS designations?

### Migratory, passage, wintering and 3 breeding bird species



Golden Plover, Allkborough.  
Graham Catley

### River and sea lamprey

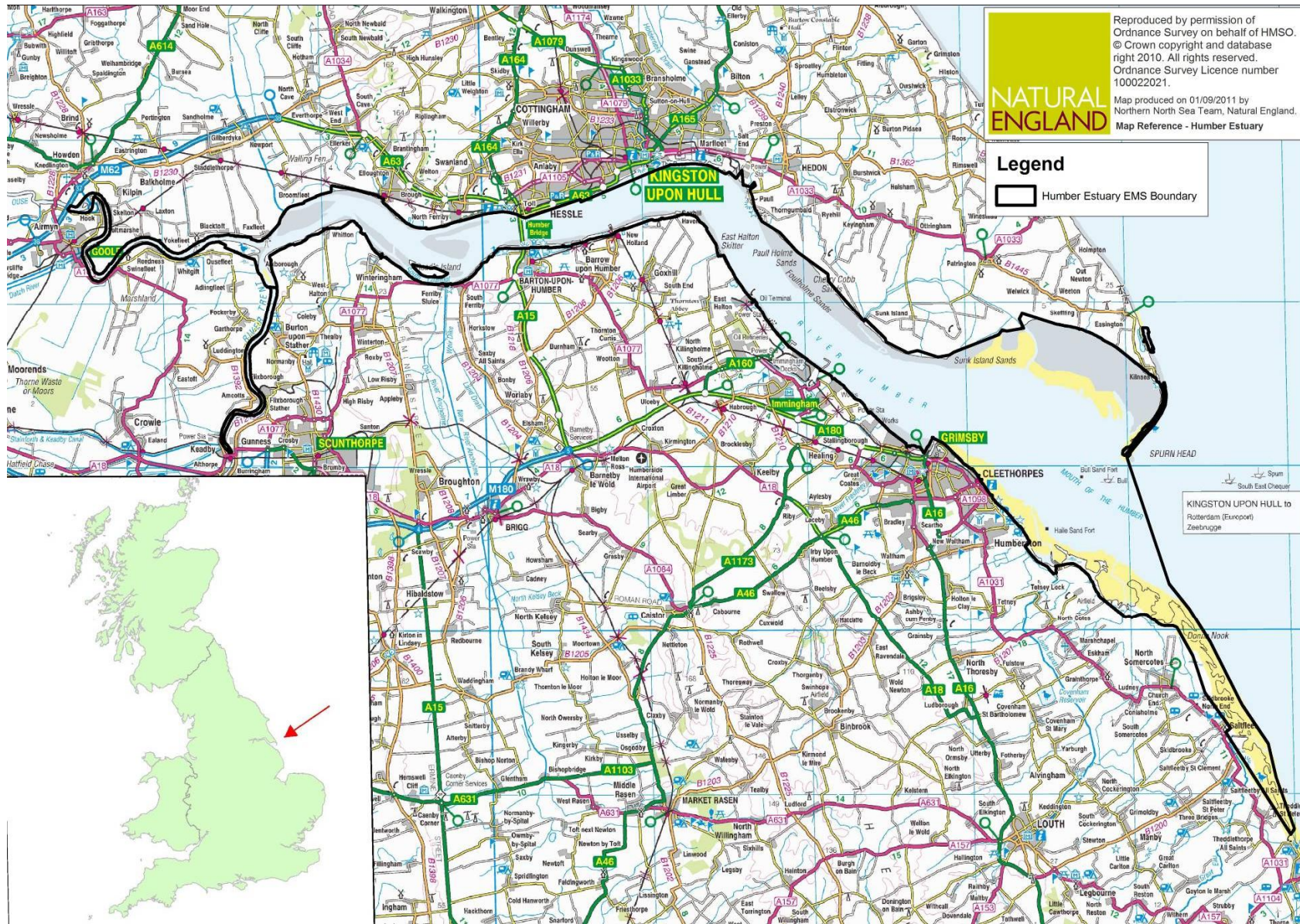


Brian Morland

### Breeding grey seal population



Clare Langrick



Map 1: Humber Estuary European Marine Site Designation

### Humber Estuary; important for the economy and people

The Humber Estuary has a long history of human settlement which has resulted in a wide range of urban and industrial developments.

The Humber Estuary as well as being important for wildlife, is also important for the local and national economy

- **Ports and Shipping:** The Humber ports form the largest port complex in the country. Almost a quarter of UK seaborne trade passes through the Humber.
- **Oil and gas:** 25% of the country's natural gas and 25% of its refined petroleum products passes through the Humber.
- **Industry:** Industry around the Humber Estuary is key to the local economy and includes chemical, food and beverage manufacture, metals and engineering and construction and construction products. The Humber is highlighted as a growth area for the manufacture of renewable energy.

The Humber Estuary is also important for people as a place to live, with around 400,000 people living in the floodplain area. The estuary is an important resource for recreational and tourism activities ranging from seaside visits to sailing.

### 3. Delivering the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site

#### About the Humber Management Scheme

The Humber Management Scheme is a partnership for the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site. It also allows statutory organisations to demonstrate the discharge of their duties in relation to the Habitats Regulations.

The Humber Management Scheme is made up of two partnerships; the Humber Estuary Relevant Authorities Group (HERAG) and the Humber Advisory Group (HAG). For the full HMS structure see figure 1.

HERAG is made up of over 30 organisations with statutory duties for the Humber Estuary European Marine Site (table 1). HERAG is an equal partnership which makes decisions and guides the management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site through the Humber Management Scheme. They also provide core funding for the Humber Management Scheme.

HAG is an open membership voluntary group with wide and varied membership from NGOs, industry, academics, recreational users and people with an interest in the estuary. This group provides the link to non-statutory organisations for HERAG. HAG seeks to represent stakeholders of the Estuary equally and fairly and to work with HERAG in ensuring the sustainable future of the area and to encourage and where appropriate undertake actions (e.g. awareness raising) to fulfil the remit of the HMS

Type of Authority	Name of Authority
<b>Local Authorities</b>	East Lindsey District Council East Riding of Yorkshire Council Hull City Council Lincolnshire County Council North East Lincolnshire Council North Lincolnshire Council
<b>Harbour Authorities</b>	Associated British Ports Associated Petroleum Terminals British Waterways Conoco Phillips Humber Sea Terminal
<b>Internal Drainage Boards</b>	<p><u>Managed by Lindsey Marsh Drainage Board</u> Lindsey Marsh Drainage Board Isle of Axholme and North Nottinghamshire Water Level Management Board</p> <p><u>Managed by Shire Group of IDBs</u> Ancholme IDB Goole Fields IDB Gainsborough and Scunthorpe Water Management Board Reedness and Swinefleet DB</p> <p><u>To amalgamate to Ouse and Humber Drainage Board from April 2012</u> Lower Ouse Internal Drainage Board Market Weighton Drainage Board</p> <p><u>Managed by Frank Hill and Sons</u> Ottringham IDB Preston IDB Skeffling IDB Thorgumbald IDB</p> <p><u>North East Lindsey Drainage Board</u></p> <p><u>Managed by Lower Aire and Don Consortia of Internal Drainage Boards</u> Dempster Goole and Airmyn</p>
<b>Other Authorities</b>	Anglian Water Environment Agency Eastern IFCA Marine Management Organisation Ministry of Defence Natural England North Eastern IFCA Yorkshire Water

**Table 1: Humber Estuary Relevant Authorities Group**

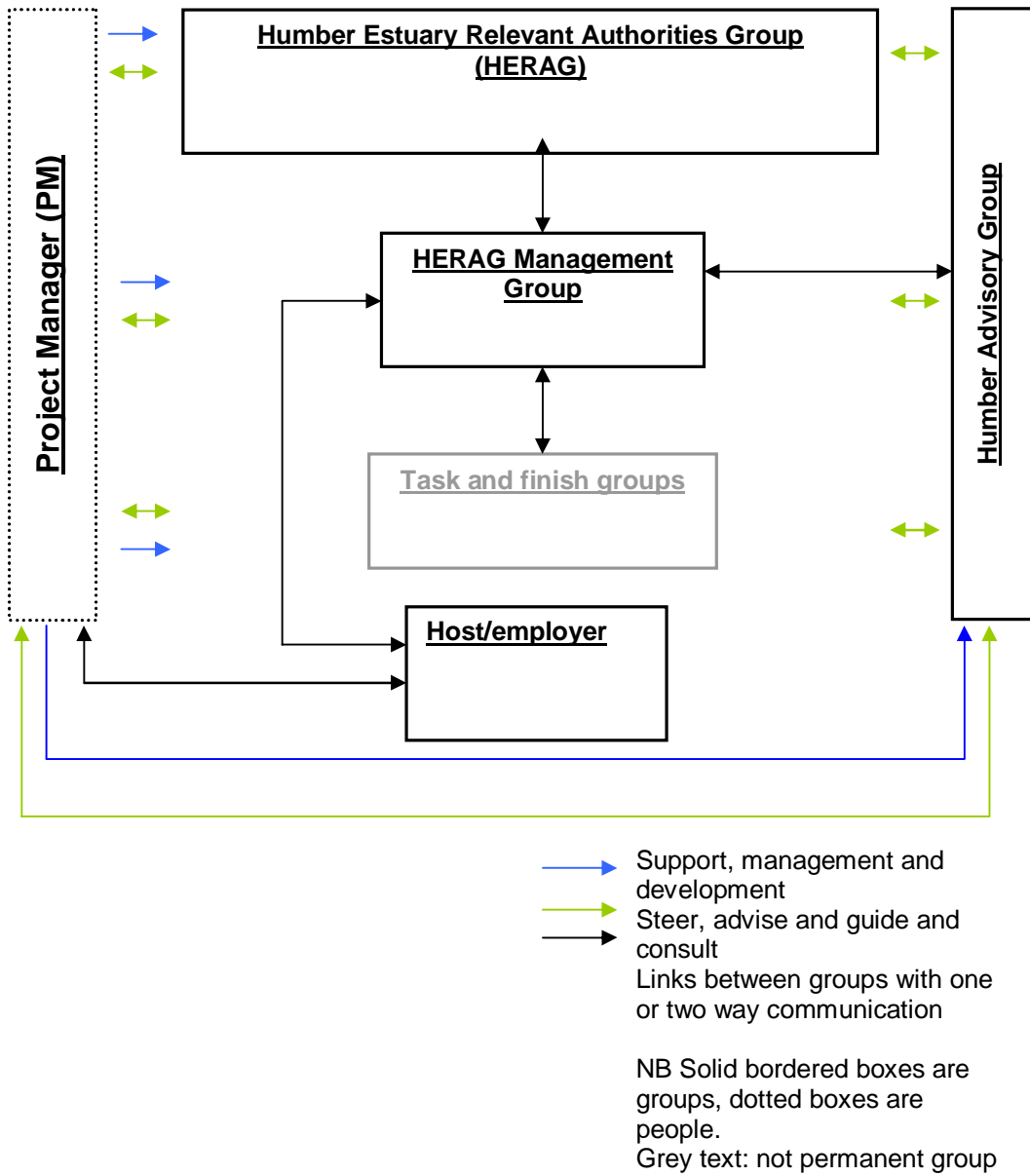


Figure 1: HMS set up

## Humber Management Scheme aims and objectives

### Aim

To deliver the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site

### Objectives

1. To manage the estuary to meet the requirements of the conservation objectives
2. To bring people and organisations together to deliver the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site
3. To raise awareness and educate stakeholders about the Humber Estuary European Marine Site and increase participation in its management
4. To identify information gaps and research requirements and to promote sharing and availability of data for the management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site
5. To ensure a coordinated approach to the management of the estuary and its hinterlands including planning for the future

### How will this be achieved?

The Humber Management Scheme is managed through statutory and voluntary measures. These are outlined in figure 2.

### HMS action plans

The HMS action plans were developed for the sustainable management of the Humber Estuary European Marine Site through consultation with stakeholders during 2010 and 2011. The actions will be delivered by both statutory and non-statutory organisations individually or as a partnership through HERAG and HAG. Some actions will also be lead by the Humber Management Scheme Project Manager. For the HMS action plan see part 2.

### Ongoing management

Ongoing management includes actions which have already been identified and are being delivered by mainly statutory organisations. Impacts of over 100 activities on the Humber Estuary European Marine Site were evaluated when the first Humber Management Scheme plan was published in 2005. This information can be viewed at <http://www.humberems.co.uk/resources/reports.php>.

The ongoing management section also includes key strategies and management plans which are lead by individual Relevant Authorities. For details of ongoing management, including the role and responsibilities of statutory organisations, see part 3.

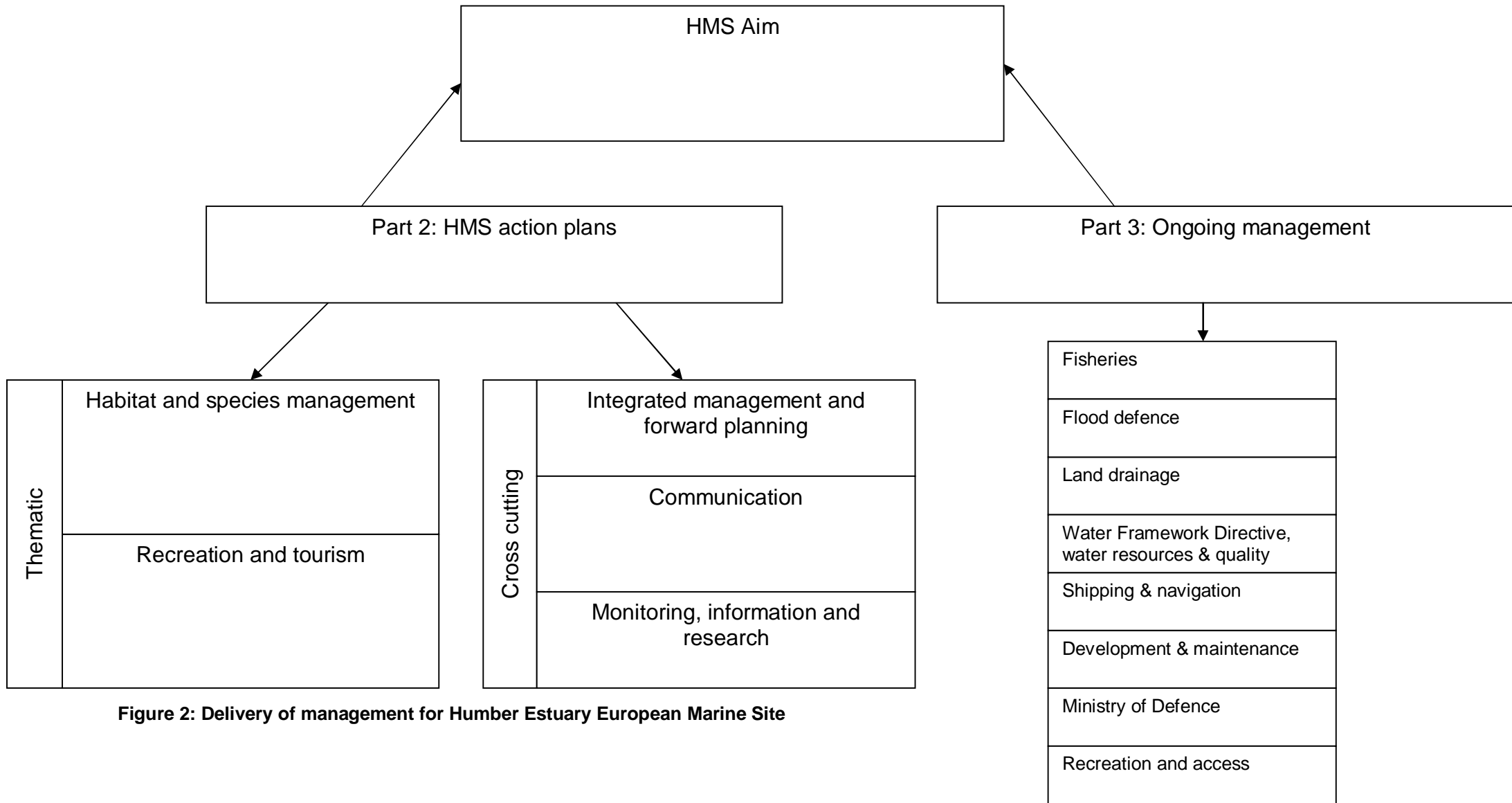
### Developing the Humber Management Scheme, review and monitoring

The updated Humber Management Scheme has been developed to be flexible, allowing the HMS to explore new opportunities as they arise.

Progress against the Humber Management Scheme action plans will be monitored quarterly by the HERAG Management Group. The action plans will also be reviewed and updated annually at the beginning of each year by the HERAG Management Group. Progress reported in the HMS annual report.

### Further information

For further information on the Humber Estuary European Marine Site please see the [first Humber Management Scheme document](#) or the [English Nature Regulation 33 advice](#) (now regulation 35 advice).



**Figure 2: Delivery of management for Humber Estuary European Marine Site**



## References

- <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1379>  
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33362.aspx>  
<http://www.hecag-smp2.co.uk/whatissmp.htm>  
<http://www.humber.com/Estuary-Information/index.asp>  
<http://www.humberems.co.uk/>  
<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/protectandmanage/act/default.aspx>  
[http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-about-about-ramsar/main/ramsar/1-36%5E7687\\_4000\\_0](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-about-about-ramsar/main/ramsar/1-36%5E7687_4000_0)  
Humber Estuary European Marine Site Regulation 33 advice  
Humber Management Scheme, 2005  
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust 2010 grey seal report.  
The Humber Flood Risk Management Strategy Summary Document: planning for the rising tides. March 2008.  
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature, Defra 2011.

## Abbreviations

ABP	Associated British Ports
APT	Associated Petroleum Terminals
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BASC	British Association for Shooting and Conservation
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
BW	British Waterways
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CHaMP	Coastal Habitat Management Plan
Defra	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
E IFCA	Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
EMS	European Marine Site
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
HA	Harbour Authority
HAG	Humber Advisory Group
HECAG	Humber Estuary Coastal Authorities Group
HERAG	Humber Estuary Relevant Authorities Group
HESMP	Humber Estuary Shoreline Management Plan
HINCA	Humber Industry and Nature Conservation Association
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
HMS	Humber Management Scheme
HST	Humber Sea Terminal
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IECS	Institute of Estuarine & Coastal Studies (Hull University)
LA	Local Authority
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWT	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
MARPOL	International convention for the prevention of pollution from ships 73/78
MCA	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MOD	Ministry of Defence
N2K	Natura 2000 Site
NE IFCA	North Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RA	Relevant Authority
S106	Section 106 agreement
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SHG	South Humber Gateway
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SPA	Special Protection Area
TBT	Tributyltin
WeBS	Wetland Bird Surveys
WFD	Water Framework Directive
YWT	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

## Glossary

Birds Directive	The abbreviated term for Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the Conservation of Wild Birds. This Directive aims to protect bird species within the EU through the conservation of certain birds populations and the habitats used by these species.
Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the total variety of life on earth. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Coastal Habitat Management Plan (CHaMP)	A plan to balance habitat losses and gains that are likely to occur in response to 'coastal squeeze'.
Coastal squeeze	Process by which natural coastal habitats are 'squeezed' by rising sea levels and the installation/maintenance of sea defences.
Conservation objective	A statement of the nature conservation aspirations for the features of interest on a site, expressed in terms of the favourable condition that the species and/or habitats for which the site has been selected should attain. Conservation objectives for European marine sites relate to the aims of the Habitats and Birds Directives.
Ecosystem services and benefits	Ecosystem Services are the products of a natural system from which people derive benefit e.g. food, water, cultural benefit
European Marine Site (EMS)	A European site (SAC, SPA, Ramsar Site) which consists of marine areas
Favourable condition	The target condition for an interest feature in terms of abundance, distribution and/or quality of that feature within a site. A measure of the contribution that the site makes to the favourable conservation status of the feature. Interest features may be considered to be in: favourable condition; unfavourable-recovering; unfavourable-no change; or unfavourable-declining.
Forward planning (in relation to the Humber EMS)	Considering long term management requirements for the Humber EMS
Habitats Directive	The abbreviated term for Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. It is the aim of this Directive to promote the conservation of certain habitats and species within the EU.
Habitats Regulations	The abbreviated term for The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 which consolidates the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 regulations transposed the Habitats Directive and the Bird Directive.
HERAG	The Humber Estuary Relevant Authority Group partnership includes 34 organisations with statutory duties in relation to the Humber Estuary European Marine Site. HERAG make overall decisions with regards to the HMS and financially contribute towards core funding.
HAG	The Humber Advisory Group is a voluntary open membership group. HAG seeks to represent stakeholders of the Estuary equally and fairly and to work with HERAG in ensuring the sustainable future of the area and to encourage and where appropriate undertake actions (e.g. awareness raising) to fulfil the remit of the HMS. The group represents a wide range of expertise.
Hinterlands	Areas beyond the EMS boundary which are important for the functioning of the site e.g. High tide roosts
Interest feature	A natural or semi-natural feature for which a European site has been selected. This includes any Habitats Directive Annex I habitat and any Annex II species and any population of a bird species for which an SPA has been designated under the Birds Directive.
Intertidal	The area between the lowest tide mark and highest tide mark
Managed	Creation of new habitat to replace loss by building a new sea defence behind the

realignment	original sea defence which is the breached to allow land between to be flooded on most tides
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	The Marine and Coastal Access Act seeks to improve management and increase protection of the marine environment and improve recreational access to England's coasts.
Marine planning	Marine planning is a new approach to the management of our seas. The aim is to ensure a sustainable future for our coastal and offshore waters through managing and balancing the many activities, resources and assets in our marine environment. Marine planning is following a similar approach to terrestrial planning; setting the direction for decision making at a local level to lead to efficient and sustainable use of our marine resources. The Humber Estuary is included in the East inshore marine plan which will be complete during 2013.
Relevant authority	A Relevant authority is an organisation which has local powers or functions relating to EMS and adjacent areas.
Regulation 35	Originally Regulation 33 of the Habitats Regulations which provides advice from the conservation body on conservation objectives and operations which may cause deterioration. Current advice can be found at <a href="http://humberems.co.uk/downloads/English%20Natures%20Reg%2033%20Advice.pdf">http://humberems.co.uk/downloads/English%20Natures%20Reg%2033%20Advice.pdf</a>
SMP	Shoreline Management Plans provide a large scale assessment of the potential risk of flood and coastal erosion along the coast and present policies to guide future decision making about coast defence management.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A site designated under the Habitats Directive by the Member States where appropriate steps are taken to protect the habitats for which the Site is designated
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A site designated under the Birds Directive by the Member States where appropriate steps are taken to protect the bird species for which the site is designated.
SSSI	Designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, a Special Site of Scientific Interest is a designation for important features in England and Wales
Sub-tidal	Area continuously covered by water
Sustainable management of the Humber EMS	To manage the use, development and protection of the Humber EMS whilst allowing people and communities now and into the future to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety.
Ramsar Site	The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, Iran 1971) called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that embodies the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the sustainable use of all wetlands in their territories.
WFD	The European Water Framework Directive (WFD) came into force in December 2000 and became part of UK law in December 2003. It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment, focussing on ecology.

## Appendix 1: Relevant Authority Role and Responsibilities

Relevant/Competent Authority	Area of Jurisdiction, role and responsibilities (relating to specific regulations in the Habitats regulations 2010)
Anglian Water Service Ltd	Water Authority. Treatment & supply of potable water. Management and maintenance of sewage treatment works, sewers. Upgrade of sewage treatment works.
Associated British Ports. (ABP)	Harbour Authority. Ownership and management of Ports of Goole, Immingham, Hull and Grimsby. Duty to review consents (Reg 61-63). Safety of Navigation (responsible for ensuring safe passage of vessels entering, transiting and leaving the Humber area). Communications (responsible for operating 24 hour continuous service for all river users, monitoring/regulation of river, collation/dissemination of information, link between vessels and those concerned with their movements conservancy (management of work below the level of mean high water springs). Hydrography (production and distribution of a variety of charts) Buoyage & Beaconage. Dredging & Depositing (overall control of dredging and depositing in Humber (excl. ports). Pilotage Examinations & Inquiries.
Associated Petroleum Terminals (Immingham) Ltd	Harbour Master for South Killingholme jetty reporting to the Oil and Pipelines Agency. Manager and operator of marine terminal facilities at South Killingholme Jetty, Immingham Gas Jetty and Immingham Oil Terminal of the import and export of crude oil and petroleum products.
British Waterways	Harbour Authority Navigation of the river by all craft (no land holdings in this section of the river). Powers to make Byelaws under various legislation. Pilotage powers from Pilotage Act 1987.
Crude Oil Terminals (Humber) Conoco Philips Ltd	Harbour Master for the Tetney marine facilities. Responsible for management of operations at the Ocean Terminal and LPG Storage Caverns sites that border the areas and the nearby Humber Oil Refinery.
DEFRA (Competent Authority)	Department for the Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs: Flood and coastal defence. Agricultural policy and management. Waste disposal
East Lindsey District Council	Elected local government. Duty to assess implications for European site, review extant permissions and carry out appropriate assessments (Regs. 61 & 63). Local Planning Authority, granting of planning permission (Reg. 54). Review planning permission (Reg 69). Approval under General Development Orders (Reg.75). Determination of planning applications and development of land use to mean low water. Preparation of local Plan. Various Local Government Acts. Contaminated Land. Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (Environmental Protection Act).
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Elected local authority. Duty to assess Duty to assess implications for European site, review extant permissions and carry out appropriate assessments (Regs. 61 & 63). Unitary planning authority, granting of planning permission (Reg. 68). Review planning permission (Reg 69). Approval under General Development Orders (Reg.75). Determination of planning applications and development of land use to

	<p>mean low water.  Preparation of local Plan.  Preparation of Joint Structure Plan.  Preparation of Minerals and Waste Local Plan.  Maritime Authority under Coast Protection Act 1949.  Management of foreshores, council harbours and launch sites.</p>
Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA)	<p>Enforcement of UK &amp; European fisheries legislation to 6 nautical miles.  Power to create own byelaws for fisheries conservation or environmental purposes, subject to confirmation by DEFRA.</p>
English Heritage (Competent Authority)	<p>Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment.  Officially known as the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.  Executive Non-departmental Public Body sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)  Powers and responsibilities are set out in the National Heritage Act (1983).</p>
Natural England	<p>Statutory nature conservation body for England out to 12 nautical mile territorial limits.  Launched 02/10/06 after the merging of organisations, English Nature as was, the environment activities of the Rural Development Service and the Countryside Agency's landscape, access and recreation division  Power to enter into Management Agreements (Regs 16-23, 28 and WCA, 1981 (as amended)).  Powers to create byelaws to assist development of management within European sites where no other relevant authority has the power to create a suitable byelaw (Regs 30, 31, 33).  Duty to provide advice on conservation objectives and operations for European Marine Sites (Reg 35).  Duty to review consents (Regs 23).  Provide advice to relevant and competent authorities (Regs 61-63, 74 &amp; 75).  Consultee on development of local plans and planning applications.  Statutory consultee for permissions granted within and adjacent to the European Marine Site.  Power to notify SSSIs (WCA, 1981, as amended).  Power to designate NNRs (NPAC, 1949 as amended) and WCA, 1981 as amended).  Power to consent /assent/advice/refuse operations listed as likely to damage the special interest features on SSSIs (WCA, 1981 as amended).</p>
Environment Agency	<p>The Environment Agency is a non-departmental public body established by the Environment Agency in 1995. The Agency covers England and Wales.  Several main functions: flood defence, water resources, pollution control, fisheries, navigation, recreation and conservation.  Guiding legislation is the Environment Act 1995 and associated legislation.  Power to make byelaws covering fisheries and land drainage activities.  Competent and relevant authority under the Habitats Regulations 1994, duty to review consents under Reg, 61 &amp; 63.  A duty to consider the Habitats Directive when authorising discharges or emissions under the Water Resources Act 1991, the Environmental Protection emissions under the Water Resources Act 1991, the Environmental Protection Act as part of Environment Agency's statutory duties.</p>
Government Office for Yorkshire & the Humber (Competent Authority)	<p>GOYH co-ordinates government programmes and policies at a local level.</p>
Humber Sea Terminal Ltd	<p>Harbour Authority for North Killingholme Jetty</p>

Internal Drainage Boards	Internal drainage boards are statutory authorities with permissive powers under the Land Drainage Act 1991 to manage the water levels in their respective districts. [No statutory powers with regard to the quality of the discharge from their districts: responsibility of the Environment Agency]
Kingston upon Hull City Council	Elected local authority Duty to assess implications for European site, review extant permissions and carry out appropriate assessments (Regs. 61 & 63). Unitary planning authority, granting of planning permission (Reg. 68). Review planning permission (Reg 69). Approval under General Development Orders (Reg.75). Construction of improvements of highways (Reg 84). Emergency Planning Authority (emergency plans & actions) Waste Management Authority. Highway Authority. Pollution Control Authority (consents under EPA). Harbourmaster for the River Hull and marina. Represented on and provides support to Port Health (Hull & Goole).
Lincolnshire County Council	Elected local government. Strategic planning authority for Lincolnshire via the County Structure Plan. Minerals and waste disposal planning. Highway Authority. Emergency planning and public protection. Byelaw making powers.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO)	The MMO is an executive non-departmental public body established under the Marine and Coastal Act 2009. Responsibilities include marine planning, marine licensing, marine nature conservation, fisheries management, enforcement and marine emergencies. Power to make byelaws for nature conservation to protect European Marine sites out to 12nm (Reg 30) in England. This is triggered by data/evidence from stakeholders. Responsibility for issuing wildlife licences (under WCA, 1981; CoSA, 1970 and Reg 53) in England below mean low water mark. The MMO consults with Natural England on any wildlife licence applications for activities within and adjacent to the European Marine Sites. Responsible for issuing marine licences (FEPA 1985; CPA 1949 and the Marine and Coastal Access Act which will be in force as of April 2011). The MMO consults with Natural England on applications for activities within and adjacent to the European Marine Site. The MMO will have the power to enforce byelaws and the above legislation, taking action against licensed and non licensed activities should the need arise.
Ministry of Defence	Secretary of State for Defence. Owns and Defence Training Estate (DTE) operates, DTE Donna Nook Air Weapons Range at Donna Nook, North Somercotes. Control of waters/access in 'Danger Areas' Secretary of State for Defence has byelaw making powers.
North East Lincolnshire Council	Elected local authority. Duty to assess implications for European site, review extant permissions and carry out appropriate assessments (Regs 61 & 63). Unitary planning authority, granting of planning permission (Reg 68). Review of planning permission. (Reg 69)
North Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority (IFCA)	Enforcement of UK & European fisheries legislation out to 6 nautical miles. Power to create own byelaws for fisheries conservation or environmental purposes, subject to confirmation by DEFRA.

<p>North Lincolnshire Council</p>	<p>Elected local authority.  Duty to assess implications for European site, review extant permissions and carry out appropriate assessments (Regs 61 &amp; 63)  Unitary planning authority, granting of planning permission (Reg 68)  Review planning permission (Reg 69)  Approval under General Development Orders (Reg 75)  Construction of improvements of highways (Reg 84)  Emergency Planning Authority (emergency plans and actions).  Waste Management Authority.  Pollution Control Authority (consents under EPA).</p>
<p>Trinity House Lighthouse Service (Competent Authority)</p>	<p>Competent Authority as defined by the Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c. Regulations 1994.  Responsibility for the superintendence and management of “all lighthouses, buoys and beacons” in England, within and beyond territorial waters.  Responsibility to deliver a modern, reliable and economical aid to navigation service to assist the safety of all classes of mariners in general navigation.</p>
<p>Yorkshire Water Services Ltd</p>	<p>Water Authority.  Water and sewage undertaker Yorkshire region.</p>