

## [Guidance: Use of clay in slurry lagoons or irrigation reservoirs: RPS 91](#)

If you comply with the conditions of this regulatory position statement (RPS) you can use waste clay to construct slurry lagoons or irrigation reservoirs without an environmental permit for a waste operation.

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## [Research and analysis: Seasonal impacts of activities](#)

### **Requirement R113**

#### **Requirement detail**

The timing of marine works is generally driven by measures to mitigate risks to seasonable birds / migrating fish. This often means that works take place during summer months which could potentially lead to a larger impact on social and economic factors (for example tourism) than might occur during other seasons. This work would outline a process to balance the risks of an activity (environmental, social and economic) against the benefits and potentially propose approaches to mitigate the risk within the licensing framework.

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## [Research and analysis: Standard methods](#)

### **Requirement R104**

#### **Requirement detail**

Human use of the marine environment exerts a range of pressures on marine species. Depending on the pressure type, pressure intensity, and sensitivity of the species to that pressure, significant negative impacts may occur.

To ensure robust, transparent and integrated decision making, the MMO seeks to identify and agree standardised methods applicable across scales that describe and define; the types of pressures generated by marine activities, pressure intensity and distribution in space and time, sensitivity of habitats and species to pressures in space and time and ranges and thresholds at which pressures impact species ultimately to support decision making.

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## Research and analysis: Social baseline

### **Requirement R103**

#### **Requirement detail**

MMO requires social baseline information on communities adjacent to marine plan areas in England. Information required includes:

- social value of marine activities to communities adjacent to or which gain significant benefit from the marine area
- drivers of change that affect the social value of marine activities
- social impacts of predicted changes to marine activities on beneficiary communities

It is suggested that the work will be carried out in a two stage process; firstly to prioritise appropriate required social evidence for planning including those social issues that planning could influence and secondly to carry out evidence gathering and research identified as a priority evidence gap from the first stage. This information should be provided in forms that are easy to use, include economic and social metrics and including displaying them spatially where relevant.

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## Research and analysis: Co-location displacement in the marine area

*Updated:* Updated report

### **Requirement R016**

## **Requirement detail**

A key issue in all marine plan areas is the optimisation of space through promoting compatibility and encouraging co-existence between different activities. As such co-existence or displacement of activities should be considered within marine planning.

An evaluation approach providing integrated consideration of the environmental, social and economic impacts of co-location/displacement has been proposed in research project [MMO 1049](#). Some of the recommendations have been implemented. There is a need to create a coherent Coexistence Assessment process, consisting of interaction tables and assessments tools which will inform the development of marine plan policies on colocation. This will help applicants in the marine licensing process to formalise their response by accounting for the impact of their project in terms of activities that can collocate or displace others.