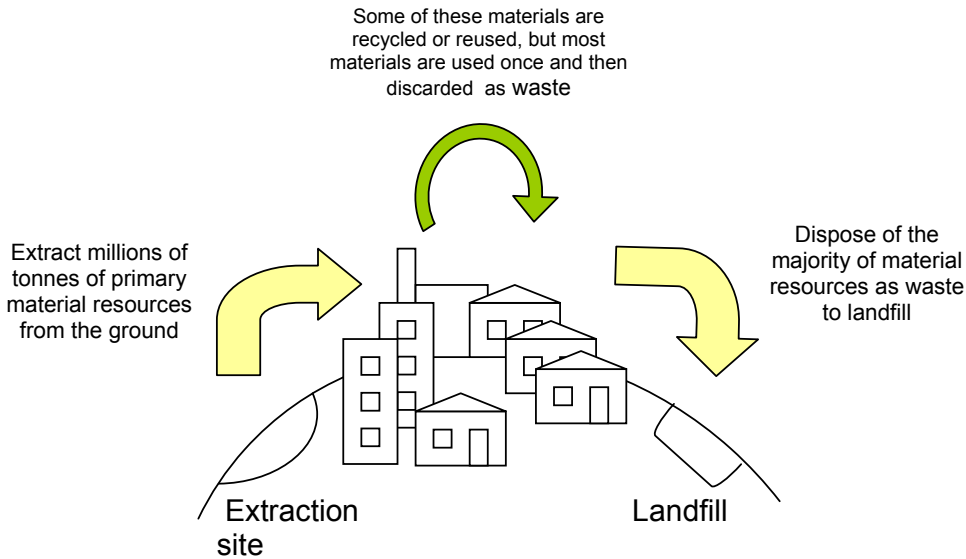


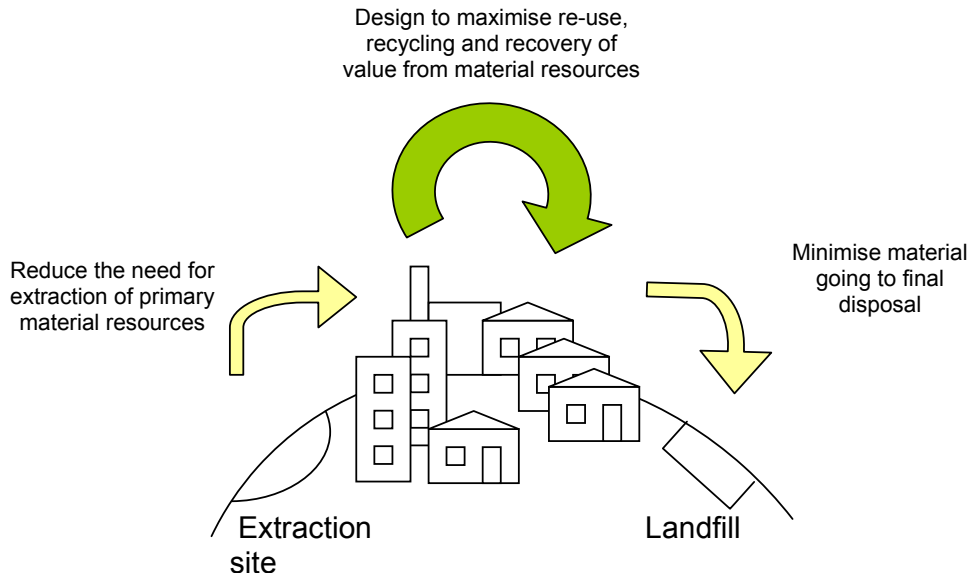
The diagrams below help to define what the Material Resources Strategy aims to achieve.

The first diagram shows the current situation. The second diagram shows that by implementing sustainable production, management and consumption of resources we are able to reduce the amount of material we take from the ground and reduce the amount of material we dispose of in the ground.

Current Picture: Waste Management



Future Picture: Material Resources Management





MRS Principles

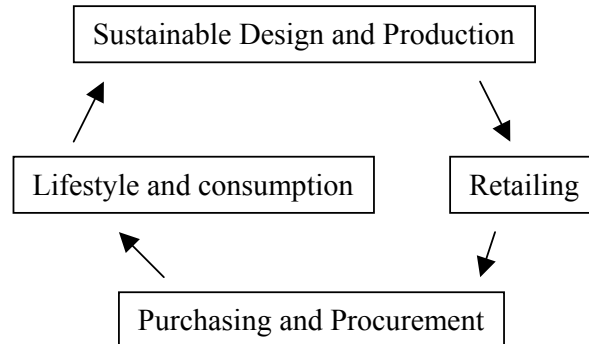
The aims, and the strategic objectives, which follow, will be delivered with the following guiding principles in mind:

1. Change attitudes and behaviour towards material resources using the most appropriate and effective means available, e.g. awareness raising, education, financial incentives and/or legislation.
2. Inform and influence local, National and European debates, practice and legislation to promote sustainable material resources management in the community, private, and public sectors.
3. Ensure that material resources management is guided by social, economic and environmental best practice.
4. Ensure that material resources management is ethically grounded in terms of global markets and material standards and qualities.
5. Make decisions based on the best available scientific research and data, cost, and economies of scale. Adopt a precautionary approach in the assessment and management of risks.
6. Manage materials close to their extraction or point of use to reduce the need to transport them, whilst recognising the need for sustainable markets.
7. Involve all those likely to be affected. Create transparency and ownership in the decision-making process through honest and inclusive consultation.
8. Monitor and review implementation and achievements under the MRS regularly, and amend policies and practices accordingly.
9. Ensure compliance with central government and regional requirements impacting on the MRS.

MRS Strategic Objectives

Element 1: Engaging the Process Chain

The Process Chain refers to all activities associated with the lifecycle of goods and products. It can be shown in simple terms as:



Identify opportunities, priorities and targets for local action and partnerships with national and regional organisations to:

1. Raise awareness of the importance of materials segregation in the community, public and private sectors including a schools education programme.
2. Maximise participation and achievement in thoughtful consumption, and reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, and segregation of key resource streams.
3. Promote best practice within the public and private sectors and the wider community.
4. Establish innovation and demonstration projects in the public and private sector.
5. Actively influence the EC/Government over changes to legislation, regulations, material quality specifications and financial measures.
6. Develop a co-ordinated approach to preventing waste at all stages in the manufacture, retailing and consumption of goods and products through sustainable product design, green purchasing and changing consumer behaviour.
7. Help businesses take advantage of opportunities, new markets and new processes, to realise the commercial benefits of material resources management.
8. Promote sustainable production and consumption where, as far as practicable, the use of primary material resources is reduced and the use of secondary material resources is maximised.
9. Create new, and develop existing markets for secondary material resources, by seeking to supply materials of the right quantity and quality to secure viable end uses.



Element 2: Establishing Material Recovery Systems

Establishing Material Recovery Systems means to establish recycling and recovery targets and to identify at a strategic level the facilities, sites, infrastructure and systems needed to maximise recycling and recovery, and to meet the unavoidable need for virgin minerals and waste management.

To identify opportunities, priorities and targets for local action and partnerships with national and regional organisation to:

1. Identify ways to move the waste industry from the concept of ‘waste origins’ to ‘resource streams’.
2. Research, predict and quantify future material resource streams requiring management in Hampshire.
3. Identify the requirements for the extraction of primary material resources in Hampshire (mainly sand and gravel).
4. Identify the realistic potential for segregating key resource streams for reuse, recycling and/or recovery.
5. Identify the preferred options for management of the segregated resource streams, mixed materials and residual waste.
6. Identify infrastructure required to manage the segregated resource streams, mixed materials and residual waste in terms of collection, transportation, processing and viable markets.
7. Identify opportunities/synergies between the household, commercial and industrial resource streams to maximise reuse, recycling and recovery.
8. Develop a long term plan for the final disposal of material resources that can not be used in any other way.



Element 3: Delivery on the Ground

Delivery on the ground means establishing how the facilities, infrastructure and sites necessary for resource management can be best provided through the land use planning system.

To identify opportunities, priorities and targets for local action and partnerships with national and regional organisation to:

1. Maximise the use of existing facilities for extraction, management and disposal of materials.
2. Identify the most appropriate sites for primary materials extraction.
3. Assess the scale of infrastructure required and the options for premises (e.g. resource recovery parks) to reduce the need for traditional waste disposal sites - landfill.
4. Identify and appraise locations for infrastructure needed for resource management operations with regard to environmental, social and economic impacts and needs.
5. Identify detailed site proposals for key facilities.
6. Produce a set of criteria for smaller, local sites to be assessed.
7. Utilise flexibility in transportation methods, particularly in securing distant markets and outlets for recycled/recovered products, by identifying sites with opportunities for movement by water and rail.
8. Produce a Minerals and Waste Development Framework flexible enough to allow for delivery of a variety of resource management facilities and to take into account changes in technology.
9. Identify opportunities to kick start new infrastructure development for managing material resources.