



Isle of Man
Government

Reiltys Ellan Vannin

GD 2025/0123

Waste Strategy

2025-2035





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FOREWORD

We are proud to present the **Waste Strategy 2025–2035**, a forward thinking plan that sets the course for a cleaner, greener and more sustainable future for our Island.

This Strategy reflects our shared commitment to protecting the environment, reducing carbon emissions and promoting a circular economy, where resources are valued and reused rather than discarded. It aligns with our climate goals and supports the Island's ambition to lead by example in sustainable living.

This Strategy plans to deliver practical solutions that minimise waste, improve recycling, and encourage behavioural change. By investing in modern infrastructure, embracing new technologies, and fostering partnerships, we will ensure that waste management becomes a cornerstone of environmental stewardship.

The landscape of waste management is ever changing and a Strategy that can adapt over time is needed. This Strategy is not positioned to address every potential waste scenario we face, instead the principles in this Strategy will enable us to make informed decisions to achieve the best outcomes for our Island.



HON. CLARE BARBER, MHK



HON. MICHELLE HAYWOOD, MHK

Both the Department of Infrastructure and the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture have a strong role to play in delivering this Strategy and effective waste management. This Strategy brings to together an aligned vision and provides a clear plan for delivery. The success of this Strategy depends on collective action and shared responsibility. Together, we can create a future where waste is not a problem, but an opportunity to build resilience and sustainability for generations to come.

Hon. Clare Barber, MHK

Minister for Environment, Food and Agriculture

Hon. Michelle Haywood, MHK

Minister for Infrastructure

PART 1

1.0 Introduction

The Isle of Man faces growing challenges in managing waste sustainably, efficiently and responsibly. Waste is created by every resident, business and sector on the Island, and waste management has direct implications for public health, environmental protection, economic development and climate resilience.

This Waste Strategy has been developed to ensure that the Island has a clear, coordinated and forward-looking approach to waste management over the next decade. This Strategy sets out how we will:



Protect our environment by reducing pollution, emissions and the negative impact of waste on natural resources.



Support our economy by enabling cost-effective waste services, encouraging innovation and creating opportunities for green growth.



Meet our legal and international obligations including commitments under the Basel Convention and the Climate Change Act 2021.



Improve public services by ensuring consistent, accessible, and high-quality waste collection, recycling and disposal options.



Plan for the future by investing in infrastructure, data and regulation that will support long-term sustainability and resilience.

The Strategy responds to the direction set out in *Our Island Plan: Building a Secure, Vibrant and Sustainable Future for Our Island*, approved by Tynwald in January 2022. It reflects the need for a waste system that is financially viable, environmentally sound, and tailored to the unique context of Island life.

Our overarching vision is:

AS AN ISLAND WE AIM TO BE AS SELF-SUFFICIENT AS POSSIBLE IN MANAGING OUR WASTE IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE WAY.

This Strategy provides the framework to achieve that vision, guiding decision-making, investment and collaboration across Government, industry and the community.

2.0 Wastes covered by the Waste Strategy

UK legislation, including section 75(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, defines waste as:

"Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".

Waste streams are used to classify types of waste from individuals or organisations in this Waste Strategy:

- Household and similar commercial waste
- Industrial and other commercial waste
- Construction and demolition waste
- Hazardous waste from any source

3.0 Roles and Responsibilities in Waste Management

This table compares the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Infrastructure (DOI) and the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA) in relation to waste management. Local Authorities are primarily responsible for household waste collection under the Public Health Act. Some collect commercial wastes voluntarily via the Civic Amenity Sites and charge for this service.

Function	Department of Infrastructure (DOI)	Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA)
Strategic Planning	Leads the development and implementation of the Waste Strategy, including infrastructure planning and service delivery models.	Develops environmental policy and legislation to support sustainable waste management and regulatory compliance.
Infrastructure Management	Oversees key waste infrastructure (EfW facility, landfills, transfer stations), ensuring operational efficiency and future capacity.	Provides planning decisions for waste infrastructure and ensures environmental risks are managed.
Service Oversight	Coordinates with Local Authorities on household waste collection and can apply performance standards and service levels.	Supports policy development with the DOI to promote waste prevention, reuse, and recycling, particularly in the commercial sector.
Market Intervention	Intervenes where market failure exists (e.g. small scale, monopolies) to ensure essential services are delivered.	Encourages compliance and innovation through proportionate regulation and guidance eg. difficult wastes such as AWCCT
Environmental Regulation	Ensures waste is directed to appropriate facilities and supports emissions reduction through EfW, reuse and recycling policies.	Issues waste licences, enforces environmental standards, and monitors compliance with waste regulations.
Hazardous Waste	Develops infrastructure for on-Island hazardous waste treatment and disposal.	Oversees classification, licensing, and safe handling of hazardous waste, including transfrontier shipment compliance.
Data and Monitoring	Collects and analyses waste data to inform strategic decisions and track progress.	Supports waste audits and data collection to evaluate environmental outcomes and policy effectiveness.
Legislation and Standards	May develop legislation to enforce service standards and waste acceptance criteria.	Leads on waste legislation, including adoption of European Waste Codes and classification of waste materials. <i>See appendix 2</i>
Public and Industry Engagement	Works with Local Authorities and contractors to deliver services and improve efficiency.	Consultation for legislation, regulations and guidance documents.

Nothing within this strategy prevents the Department of Environment Food & Agriculture (DEFA) from undertaking its role as a regulator.

4.0 Waste arisings

The term “waste arisings” refers to the total quantity of waste from a particular source over a period of time.

The waste arisings assessment consolidates information on the current extent, nature, and sources of waste which is necessary to underpin decisions for waste management.

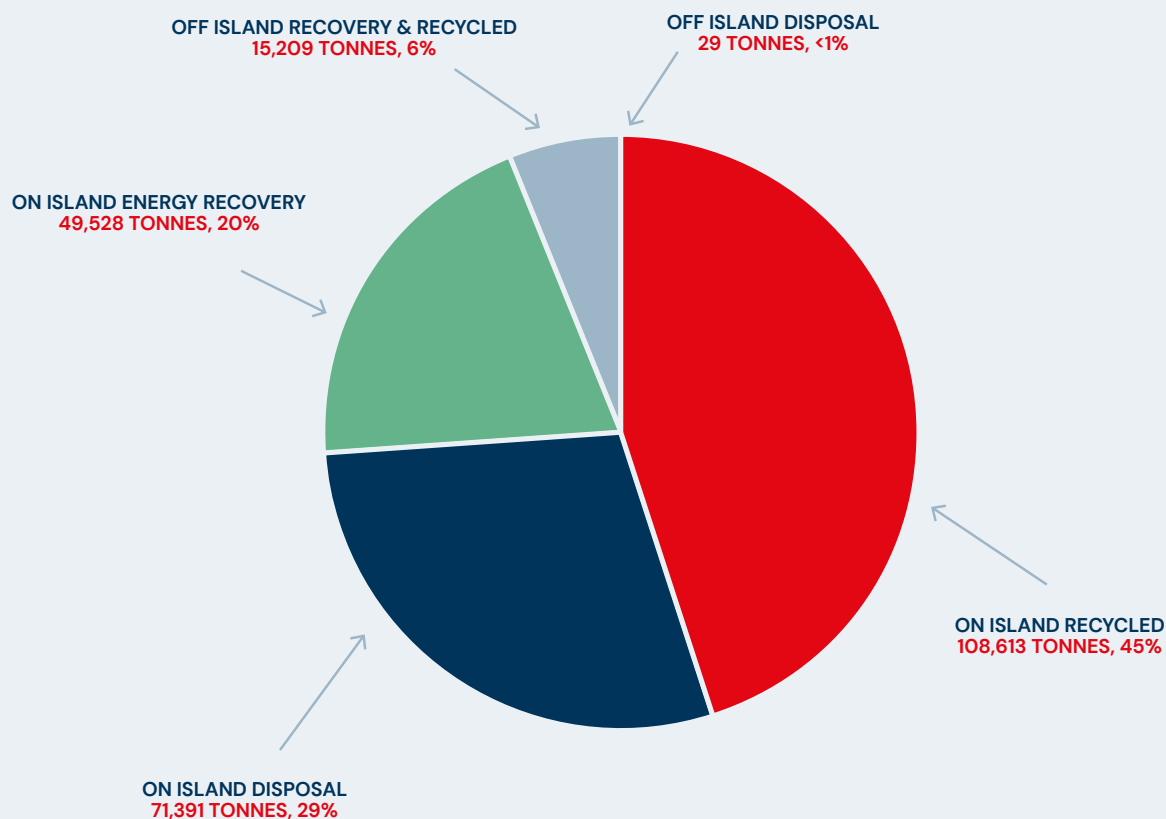
In 2024, the Island disposed of 244,770 tonnes of waste through the Island’s waste facilities operated and owned by either the Isle of Man Government and Local Authority operated Civic Amenity Sites or the private sector. A Waste Audit will be conducted Government prior to implementation of this Strategy, and then periodically after to monitor its effectiveness.

2024 DEFA Isle of Man Waste Returns Report - [Isle of Man Waste Statistics](#).

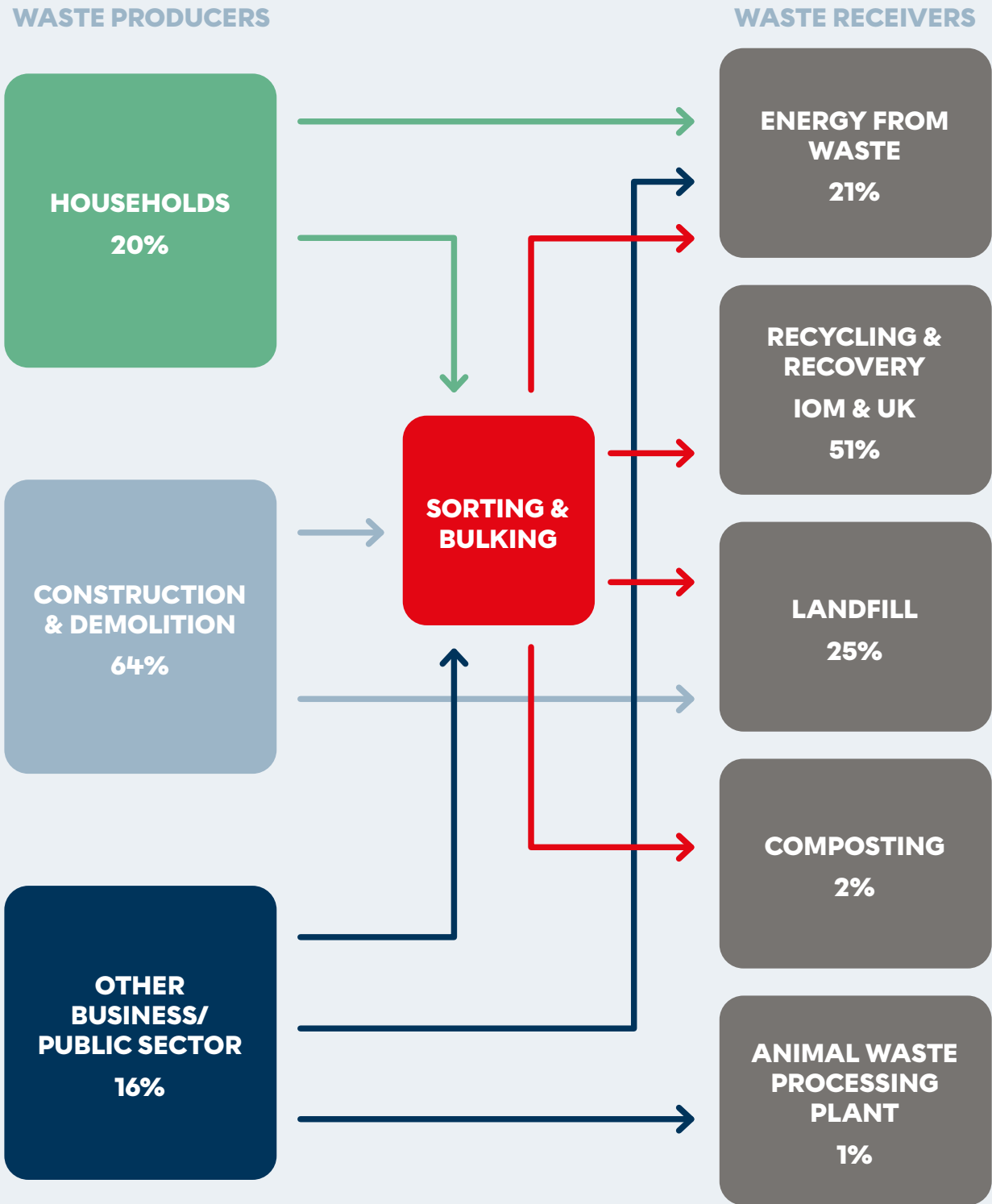
Not included in this tonnage are several unmonitored, legal recycling routes such as:

- Businesses back loading waste back to UK parent company for recycling.
- Demolition waste re-used on site for construction; and
- Demolition waste sent to alternative site for immediate re-use.

WASTE DESTINATIONS 2024



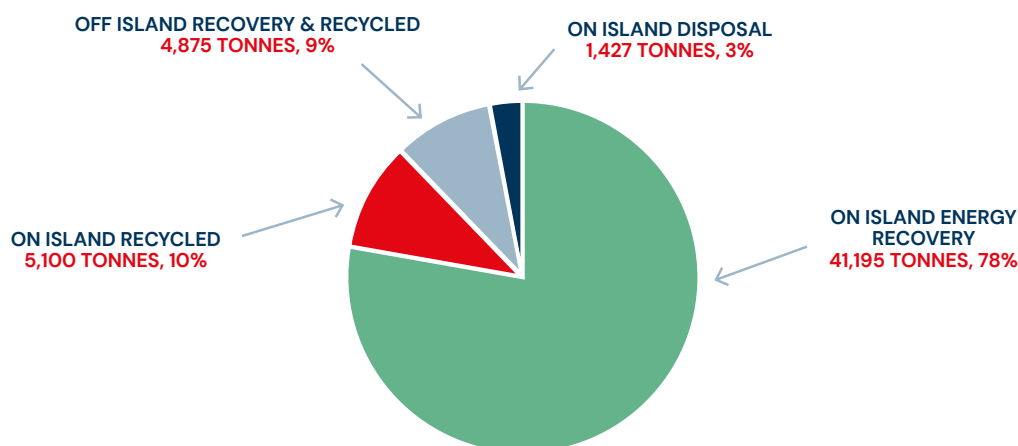
Isle of Man Waste Flows & Infrastructure



4.1 Waste from households

In 2024, 20% (equating to 49,528 tonnes) of the Island's waste was classified as Household Waste. This includes waste collected from Households as refuse, kerbside recycling and waste from the Civic Amenity Sites. Of this, 78% of Household waste was sent to the Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, 19% was recycled and 3% of the waste was sent to landfill.

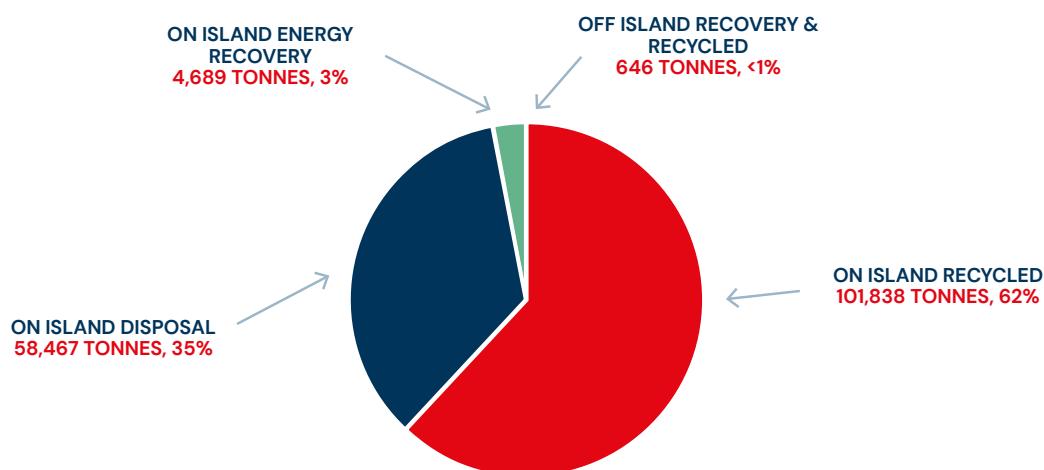
HOUSEHOLD WASTE DESTINATIONS 2024



4.2 Construction & demolition

The construction and demolition sector is the largest contributing sector to the total waste generation. This sector generated 165,641 tonnes of waste in 2024, accounting for almost two thirds (64%) of total waste generation. Of this tonnage 68% of the construction and demolition waste was recycled.

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE DESTINATIONS 2024



4.3 Other waste arisings

The remaining 16% of waste arising was produced by the Island's commercial and industrial activities, sent to landfill, the Energy from Waste Facility, the Animal Waste Processing Plant or privately operated waste Transfer Stations for onward disposal or recycling.

5.0 Approach towards revising the Island's Waste Strategy for 2025-2035

The Isle of Man's Waste Strategy must consider waste streams from all sources; households, businesses, agriculture and industry. There is a significant opportunity to:

- Maximise the use of the existing waste infrastructure
- Review options to obtain the best value from recyclables
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Encourage new business to grow our green economy.

The Waste Strategy implementation is a 3-stage process that follows from the Waste Strategy Principles established following Public Consultation in 2024. These Principles will support a set of policies that are underpinned by the implemented Waste Strategy.

PRINCIPLE AND GOVERNMENT POLICIES

The Strategy has been guided by Our Island Plan, the Isle of Man's international commitments such as the Basel Convention and legal requirements such as the Public Health Act and Climate Change Act. The Principles identified in the waste consultation and the response to that consultation have also played a part in the development of the strategy.

WASTE STRATEGY

The Strategy sets out, in broad terms, the current waste management position and broad direction of decision making and our strategic objectives. The Strategy is informed by understanding the current waste industry and the Isle of Man economy. Good practice from other jurisdictions has shaped the Strategy ensuring good alignment with European and UK best practice whilst taking into consideration the uniqueness of delivering a comprehensive waste management system in an Island context.

DEPARTMENT POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

The approval of the Strategy will inform decision making, policy development and the development of primary and secondary legislation within Government Departments.

The DoI will ensure that waste services are as cost effective as possible. This may require financial support from Central Government for essential waste services and associated infrastructure to support them. The Department will evaluate the overall climate impact of dealing with different waste streams to ensure that we make the best economic and environmental decisions about waste streams.

5.1 Operational Considerations

The Isle of Man Government will monitor the waste industry to ensure the social and economic requirements of the Isle of Man are met. Our general approach is that Government may invest to develop the infrastructure required for the good management of waste on the Isle of Man, however it is intended that Local Authorities and the private sector will continue to be the principal delivery partners.

5.2 Waste Strategy Principles

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FIRST

Waste management decisions will prioritise the protection of the Island's natural environment, biodiversity public health and minimising pollution.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND RESILIENCE

The Island will aim to manage as much of its waste as possible locally, reducing reliance on off-Island disposal and building resilience into waste infrastructure.

WASTE HIERARCHY COMMITMENT

The Strategy will follow the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal—ensuring that landfill is always seen as the last resort.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY ENABLEMENT

Waste will be viewed as a resource. The Strategy will support the development of circular economy models that keep materials in use and reduce the need for virgin resources.



POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE

Those who generate waste will bear the cost of waste management, encouraging more responsible production behaviours.

DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING

Waste audits and performance monitoring will underpin policy development, infrastructure investment and service improvements.

EQUITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Waste services will be designed to be accessible to all residents and businesses, regardless of location or sector, with consideration for rural and hard-to-reach areas.

INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Strategy will support innovation in waste technologies and services, and promote green economic growth through reuse, recycling and energy recovery.

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY AND COLLABORATION

Waste management is a shared responsibility across Government, Local Authorities, businesses and the public. The Strategy will foster collaboration and engagement to achieve its goals.

COMPLIANCE AND BEST PRACTICE

The Strategy will align with international obligations and adopt best practice standards, modified where necessary to suit the Island's scale and context.

EMISSION REDUCTION

Waste Management will work towards the emissions reduction targets in the five-yearly Climate Change Plans and the Climate Change Act 2021, considering whole lifecycle emissions for waste materials and waste management pathways.

PART 2

6.0 Household Waste

Local Authorities are under a legal obligation through the Public Health Act 1990 to provide household waste collections to households and without exception this is undertaken. There is no legal requirement for Local or Central Government to collect recyclable waste or to provide a place for the deposit of household waste such as Civic Amenity Sites.

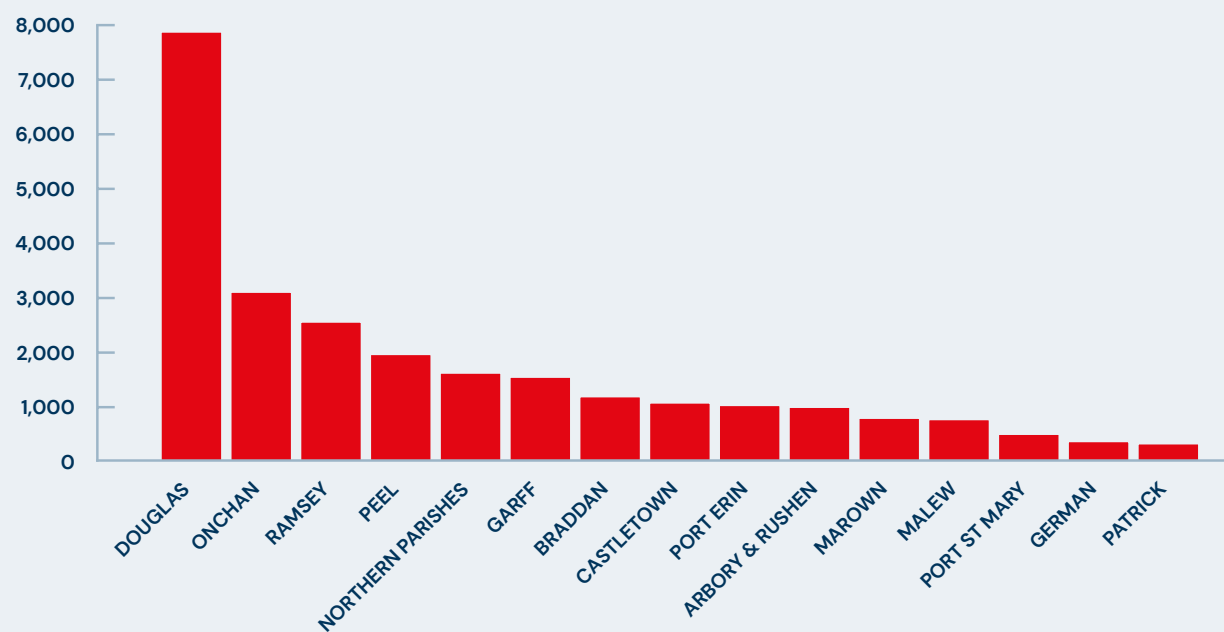
The Waste Strategy supports timely general waste & recycling collections either from the kerbside or via the provision of places for the deposit of waste in regions not suitable for kerbside collection such as Civic Amenity Sites and local drop banks.

Household waste collection is undertaken by Local Authorities through a combination of in-house and contracted out services. A few Authorities undertake kerbside recyclable collections mainly focused on materials that they have evaluated to hold a commercial economic value. The Local

Authorities provide regional Civic Amenity Sites. The four regional sites offer some opportunities for recycling, but the provision varies at different sites, is often targeted at economically advantageous recyclates, not necessarily focussed on environmental protection and emission reduction, and faces challenges to be accommodated operationally.

The economic and environmental outcomes of dealing with waste streams on the Isle of Man are not always straightforward and are frequently conflicting. This is particularly apparent for off-Island recycling pathways where the economic benefit of payments for recyclables results in emissions associated with transportation and reprocessing. Producing energy for the Island through the Energy from Waste facility and displacing the use of fossil fuels in some cases may be the best outcome. Work needs to be done to understand the optimal pathways for recyclable waste products arising on the Island when considering these variables.

2023 TONNAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE COLLECTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES



6.1 Household General Waste Collection Services

Collection of general household waste from the kerbside is the legal responsibility of individual Local Authorities. They remain accountable for ensuring value for money for their rate payers. It is likely that rationalisation and combining of services would achieve further economies of scale, efficiencies and emissions reductions but this would be a matter for individual Authorities to negotiate with other Local Authorities.

There is limited governance of Local Authority functions in respect of efficiency and service, and no performance standards. The Department of Infrastructure has responsibility to accept the waste collected for disposal and, in this respect, it can instruct the Local Authorities where to deliver the waste (the Energy from Waste Facility).

WASTE STRATEGY

- Local Authorities to remain responsible for kerbside household waste collection.
- In collaboration with Local Authorities, the Department of Infrastructure to explore the introduction of set service levels, waste acceptance criteria, and performance standards. This may include bringing forward new legislation to include powers to intervene if the services or standards are not being provided.
- Development of a waste service oversight model to report on compliance with defined performance standards

6.2 Civic Amenity Site Service

There is currently no statutory requirement for the provision of Civic Amenity Sites on the Isle of Man. The Local Authorities have traditionally undertaken this service through 4 regional organisations. Two sites are overseen by Joint Committees which are not legal entities and cannot enter contracts or employ staff. Two sites are operated by Boards that are legal entities, able to enter contracts and employ staff.

Service standards and provision differ at the four civic amenity sites. In some instances, recycling is undertaken where it is economically advantageous to do so, or there is a legal or regulatory requirement to do so e.g. to comply with Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulations. Recycling of some

materials may be a suboptimal outcome for the Isle of Man either economically or environmentally.

The provision of reuse centres is seen as an important facility for our communities. Reuse centres align closely with the principles of the waste hierarchy, which supports reuse over recycling. However, not all Civic Amenity Sites currently provide Reuse Centres.

The Department of Infrastructure believes that if the provision of Civic Amenity Sites is to be secured, then the provision of the service should be made a legal duty for the Local Authorities and measures put in place to ensure performance levels are being achieved.

In the UK, the cost of disposing of electrical goods is built into the purchase price through Producer Responsibility schemes. However, the Isle of Man does not currently receive any of these funds. This presents a challenge in managing Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). To address this, the Strategy proposes that Civic Amenity Sites incorporate reuse centres where electrical goods are collected separately for reuse, recovery or recycling either on or off island. Funding for this service should be built into the local authority rates system and reflected in the Amenity Site service standards.

KEY WASTE STRATEGY PROPOSALS

- Department of Infrastructure to introduce service levels for civic amenity sites.
- Development of a waste service governance and oversight model to report on compliance with defined performance standards.

6.3 Enabling household recycling

Local Authorities are responsible for developing local recycling services which enable and encourage householders across the Island to recycle household waste items that should not be entering the household waste stream into the EfW.

There are currently some kerbside collection services undertaken by Local Authorities, but the service is not available across the Island. The service focuses on items that are of economic advantage to the Local Authority and, in some cases, the result for the Isle of Man may be environmentally suboptimal. One example of this is paper recycling, as whilst the Local Authority gains some income from collecting and transporting paper for recycling, the Island loses calorific value from the Energy from Waste plant and therefore operates less effectively increasing the carbon emissions associated with waste recovery.



Furthermore, the recyclate market price is highly volatile and so the perceived economic benefit can be miscalculated as markets fluctuate. The Department supports the use of kerbside recycling to increase the proportion of household waste being recycled by making it more convenient. The products collected should be reviewed to maximise the opportunity to protect the environment by taking out of the waste stream undesirable items such as batteries and vapes and other small WEEE.

Recycling can be problematic in apartments and flats that do not have appropriate communal facilities for storing recycled materials. Consideration should be given to how facilities can be retrospectively provided and building standards amended to ensure adequate facilities in new builds and renovations wherever possible.

For areas that are not suited to kerbside recycling collections, especially those in rural areas or where the street layout precludes the use of kerbside bins or collecting vehicles, Local Authorities should consider the use of drop banks for key recyclates, to encourage behavioural changes that can lead to an increase in recycling.

KEY WASTE STRATEGY PROPOSALS

- Local Authorities to remain responsible for delivering schemes to encourage the recycling of materials by householders
- Department of Infrastructure to introduce service levels, waste acceptance criteria and performance standards.
- Development of a waste service governance and oversight model to report on compliance with defined performance.

- A review to be undertaken of the appropriate items to be collected at the kerbside to minimise environmental damage. The outcome of the review to be used to inform service levels and performance standards.

7.0 Waste Strategy for Waste Prevention & Reuse

By reducing or eliminating waste generation, the Waste Strategy supports efforts to promote a more sustainable society. Waste minimisation involves redesigning waste processes and/or changing societal patterns of consumption and waste production where necessary and relates to processes based on the Island. Waste minimisation is also driven by process changes in the UK, especially for goods brought to the Island.

Businesses that generate waste will usually seek to minimise waste as waste disposal is a business overhead. Previous versions of our Waste Strategy have focussed more on the handling of household waste than commercial waste. This strategy seeks to include commercial waste in the future and DoI will work with DfE to support waste prevention and waste reuse measures within the business and construction sectors.

KEY WASTE STRATEGY PROPOSALS

- DEFA and the DoI to consider tools to promote waste prevention and reuse including financial such as subsidised recycling for some waste streams, gate fees, landfill tax and supporting legislation.

- Re-establishment of a Waste Forum to engage and collaborate with industry and the community.
- DoI to work with DfE to ensure appropriate guidance is provided for commercial businesses regarding reduction of waste, use of available waste streams and to develop reuse pathways.

8.0 Waste Recycling

The Strategy supports and encourages creating less waste for disposal by increasing awareness of the need to recycle materials that have an environmental benefit in the context of the Isle of Man. Most recycling and reuse material is construction and demolition waste and metal. This is undertaken by the private sector in the main and it appears to be a functioning market without the need for significant intervention by Government. Government does have a role in regulating these activities. This strategy commits to maintaining up to date regulations advice and enforcement.

DEFA WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE REGULATION OF WASTE STREAMS, SUCH AS SINGLE USE PLASTICS.

In respect of some construction and inert waste, there are still however some economic incentives to landfill.

There are some demand-side drivers that have been implemented in the UK that may help increase the value of recycled materials, for example large construction projects in the UK are legislatively required to use a percentage of recycled materials. Materials such as recycled aggregate products displace the use of virgin materials being quarried from the ground.

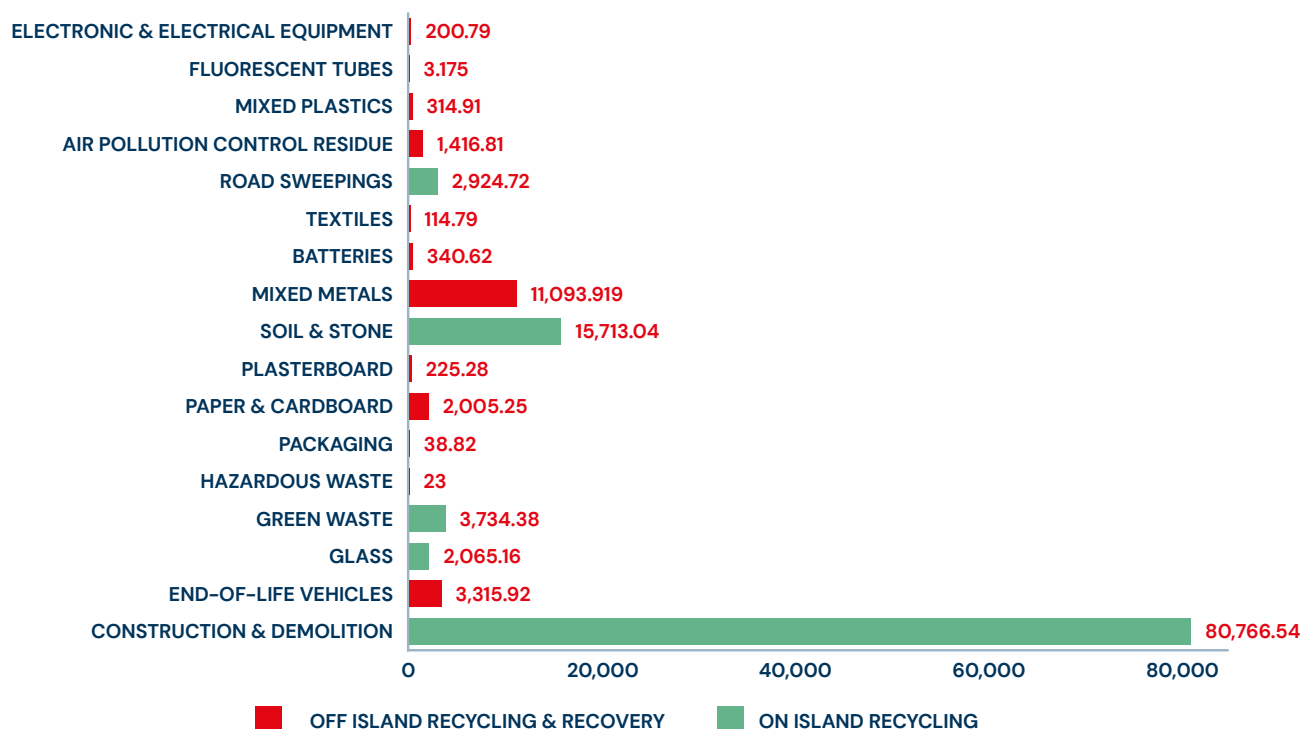
Expansion of recycling from both households and businesses across the Island will support the collection of waste streams that should not enter the EfW plant (metals, batteries and glass) and of waste streams that have a high circular economy value such as textiles.

Bottom ash from the Energy from Waste Facility is routinely landfilled and we will move to a future where this ash is recycled and reused on the Island.

WASTE STRATEGY AIM

- We will work to make it easier for recycling to be the first choice after reuse providing improved recycling options for households, businesses and industry.

2023 TONNAGE AND TYPES OF WASTE RECYCLED



KEY WASTE STRATEGY PROPOSALS

- Expand recycling provision, either kerbside or local drop banks to all areas by making it a duty for Local Authorities to recycle materials that have an environmental and economic benefit in the context of the Isle of Man.
- Review the most appropriate materials for recycling collection, targeting those which present the greatest environmental risk and/or carbon footprint.
- Tools to be developed by the DOI and DEFA requiring construction projects to increase the use of recycled materials.
- DOI to consider the introduction of a land fill tax to promote separation and recycling of challenging materials such as mixed demolition waste.
- DOI to recycle incinerator bottom ash for use as an aggregate replacement.

9.0 Waste Strategy for Energy from Waste

The Waste Strategy supports efficient energy recovery from residual waste. Energy from waste is recognised as the best management option for our household waste. Using this waste as a fuel plays a crucial role in reducing the requirement to landfill waste and reduces

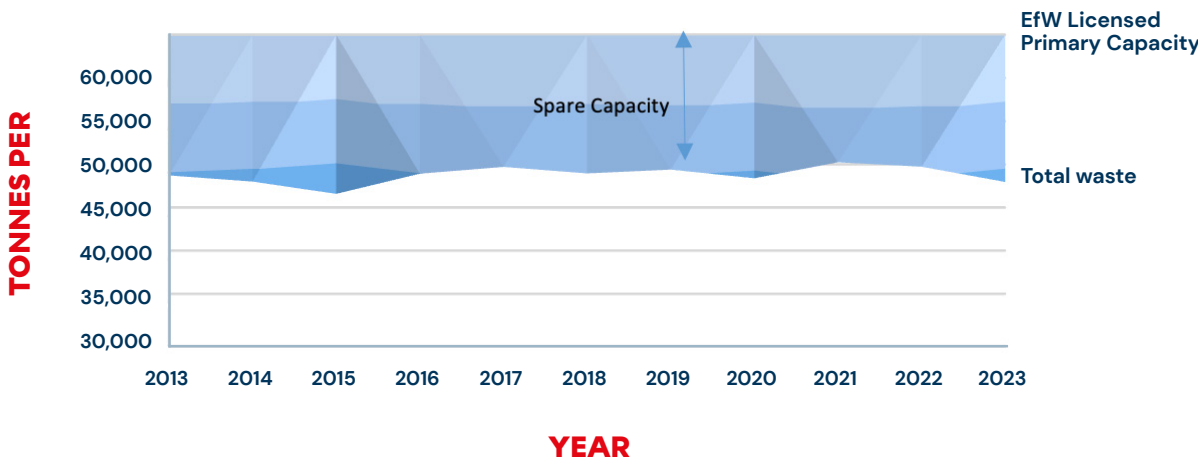
fossil fuel use. The EfW operators comply with current best available practice for environmental compliance and emissions from energy from waste continue to be treated, monitored and publicly reported.

Last year the EfW waste plant produced 25,500 megawatt-hours or 10% of the Island’s electrical energy supply through energy recovery of residual waste, this equates to 50,000 tonnes of waste. This annual amount of residual waste diverted from landfill, in terms of volume, would be 100,000m³ based 2m³ per compacted tonne. Energy recovery from waste reduces the use of fossil fuel required for electricity generation. Using our waste for electricity has saved not only landfill capacity but also resulted in a saving of 13,260 tonnes of coal or 7.7 million litres of petroleum or 5.36 million m³ of natural gas.

As a strategically important asset, the Government will operate the primary incinerator at the Energy from Waste Plant until at least 2039. This operation model has worked well for the past 20 years.

This strategically important facility has been traditionally underutilised. The Government will take steps to ensure that the facility is maximised to produce as much green energy as possible. This will be achieved both by ensuring that appropriate waste streams are directed to the facility, and using sustainable biomass derived from the Island’s plantations.

ENERGY FROM WASTE RESIDUE WASTE LEVELS 2013 TO 2023



WASTE STRATEGY

- Fully exploit the capacity of the Energy from Waste Facility by increasing the amount of on-Island waste being incinerated and burning sustainable biomass waste from the Island's plantations.
- Extend the operational life of the primary Energy from Waste facility until at least 2039.
- As an interim position we will continue to landfill waste derived bottom ash at a fully engineered and lined landfill site.
- Develop an on-Island process for stabilising incinerator bottom ash for use as aggregate replacement in the construction sector.

10.0 Hazardous Waste

Several hazardous wastes are produced by industry and schools (from lab work) on the Island. Most of this waste is liquid, and it is currently shipped off Island for treatment, reuse or disposal. This is undertaken through a UK Transfrontier Shipment Notice, which is expensive for industries and schools. Though our international commitments allow shipment off the Island, this is only allowed in cases when it is unreasonable for the Island to deal with the waste locally.

It will be practical to deal with some of these wastes locally at the Energy from Waste Plant's proposed new hazardous waste incinerator. Industry and the Government will seek to use this waste disposal route to reduce the need for waste export. This will require a change to the Braddan Planning Scheme Order. The Basel Convention includes a clear principle that countries should manage and dispose of their own hazardous and other wastes within their own territory wherever possible. It is important to comply with international treaties and non-compliance may result in restrictions of waste export to the UK. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government to plan to be as self-sufficient as reasonably possible and secure alternative disposal routes.

This strategy seeks to expand hazardous waste processing on Island. The Hazardous Waste Facility will be replaced with a new facility that will ensure a safe disposal route to until at least 2039. The replacement of this facility will bring a further opportunity for the Island to comply with its obligations under the Basal Convention.

End of life and damaged electric vehicles are a relatively new waste stream on the Isle of Man. Battery recovery requires capital intensive purpose-built industrial facilities. The Isle of Man will not have the numbers of vehicles required to support

the construction of such a facility at this time. In some circumstances the batteries, and possibly the whole car, will have to be shipped off Island for reprocessing. However, ongoing training is being provided to allow technicians to assess and make safe EVs for easier transport. This Strategy recognises this pressing issue. The Department will continue to work with the industry to identify appropriate measures to address current and future need in this emerging waste sector for the Island.

There are an increasing number of household items that contain lithium-ion batteries. Many of these are small and easily discarded into household waste, which presents safety and environmental risks. It is necessary for us to provide clear and easy to access alternative routes for disposal. As we move towards an electrified future, the use of batteries will increase and demand for these routes will increase. The need for recovery of rare earth metals from electronic goods will also continue to grow.

As Transfrontier Shipments of mixed waste becomes increasingly more challenging, it will be necessary to develop the capacity to separate key materials from general household waste.

Coal Tar Waste contaminated material is present in many locations around the Island. The Department is developing treatment protocols for Asphalt Containing Coal Tar Waste (ACCTW) that will allow this material to be safely reused as an aggregate substitute. To support both Government and the construction industry, we will provide a suitable storage facility at Turkeylands that allows for safe management of ACCTW prior to specialist processing and reuse.

WASTE STRATEGY

- Develop the new Hazardous Waste Incinerator to safely dispose of appropriate hazardous materials and clinical waste on Island, operational until at least 2039.
- Develop schemes for households to dispose of hazardous household wastes and recycle rare earth metals away from the general waste stream.
- Identify hazardous waste that can be incinerated in the new hazardous waste incinerator and apply to amend the Braddan Planning Scheme Order accordingly.
- DOI and DEFA's Environmental Protection Unit to implement appropriate waste operations licences or directions as required to support modern current regulations and best practice.
- DOI and DfE to support industry in the development of a storage and disposal route for end-of-life electric vehicles.



- DOI and DfE to support industry in the development of a storage and disposal route for end-of-life batteries.
- DOI to develop Coal Tar Waste storage and reprocessing to support infrastructure projects and construction industry.

11.0 Waste Landfill

The Strategy recognises that we will continue to need landfill facilities for some hazardous, non-hazardous, and inert waste. Such materials are likely to include:

- Hazardous wastes – eg. asbestos
- Pre-treated industrial wastes from which no further resources can be recovered.
- Waste for which the alternatives to landfill cannot be justified on economic, environmental or resource efficiency grounds.

The Island has two operational landfill sites owned by the Department of Infrastructure; Wrights Pit North accepts asbestos, plasterboard and contaminated soil

and stones, and Turkeylands landfill which accepts non-hazardous and inert wastes such as construction and demolition waste and the Energy from Waste Incinerator Bottom Ash. Both Wrights Pit North and Turkeylands will be full within the next 5 years.

The Isle of Man Government will ensure that the Island has appropriate landfill capacity for the appropriate disposal of solid wastes, which cannot be recovered, or recycled. The Government will construct a new landfill facility at Turkeylands, which will be engineered to modern European standards. Some of the cells will be fully lined. This will create a site which does not leave a dilute and disperse legacy issue for future generations. The new landfill facility at Turkeylands is anticipated to have a lifespan of around 20 years. However, implementation of measures contained in this strategy will increase the lifespan by diverting material from landfill through recycling and re-use. An inert waste landfill facility will remain available at Turkeylands.

In respect of bottom ash from the Energy from Waste Facility, Government will look to recycle the ash and use it in suitable construction projects as

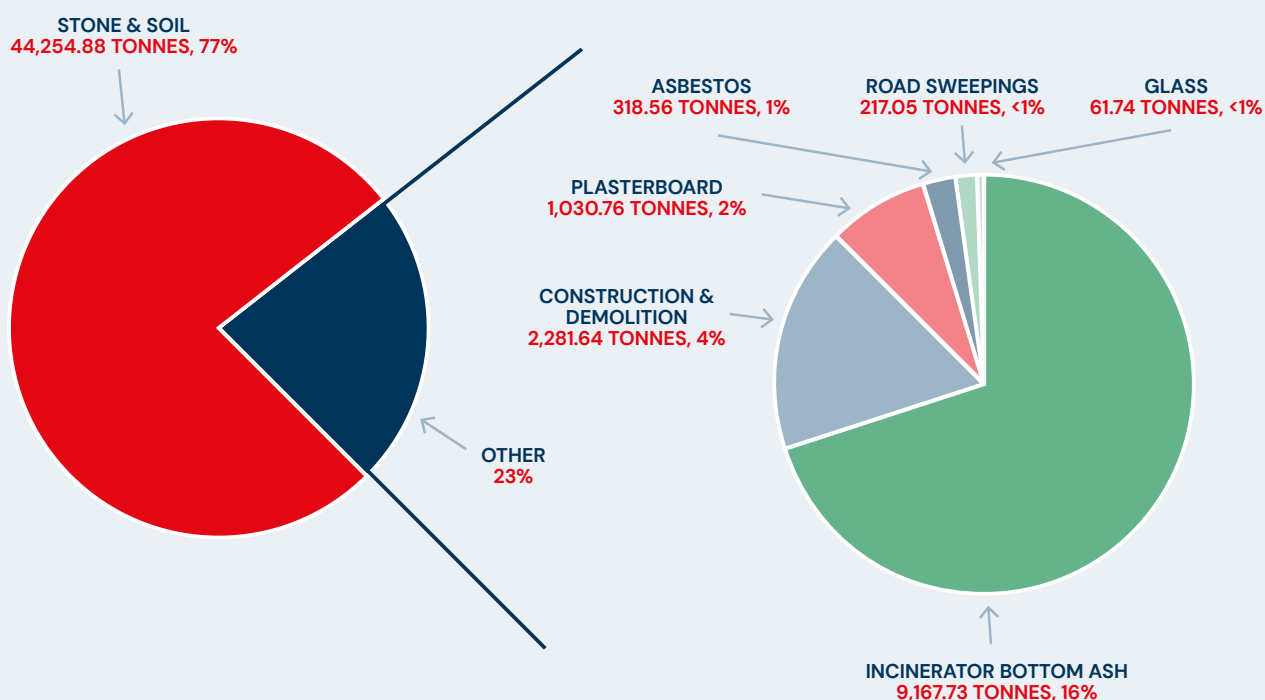
a virgin aggregate replacement. Until the process is established, we will continue to store the waste in the Old Turkeylands Landfill Site where it has been held for the last 20 years. In time, this facility will be used for treatment and storage ahead of reuse. Following a recent consultation with DEFA a Certificate of Lawful use will be requested by the Department of Infrastructure.

We have limited space available for landfill, so it is critically important that it is only used for materials where there is no other option. In the short term the Department of Infrastructure will use disposal prices to encourage reuse and recycling. Mixed waste is a particular problem, but one that must be addressed by the construction and demolition industries who need to be encouraged to separate

waste streams. If required, some waste will be restricted from being deposited at Government facilities. The Department of Infrastructure will consider where waste can be re-used, recycled or recovered and how this could be encouraged by the introduction of a landfill tax to ensure that waste producers are financially incentivised to maximise recovery and recycling over landfill.

Additionally, the Isle of Man Government will implement changes to Regulations and working practices to seek innovative methods to encourage the processing of waste into new products after appropriate processing. For example, the sediment from Peel Harbour will be processed to lock in the heavy metal content and the residual material used to remediate industrial sites.

2023 TONNAGE AND TYPES OF WASTE SENT TO LANDFILL



WASTE STRATEGY

- Development of new landfill and recovery storage and processing facilities at Turkeylands Quarry.
- Process incinerator bottom ash for reuse in construction projects.
- Implement restoration and closure plan for Wrights Pit North.
- Impose higher disposal fees on waste that could be recovered or recycled.
- Investigate the creation of a Landfill Tax to ensure that there is an economic drive for reuse, recovery, and recycling over landfill.

12.0 Waste Strategy for Waste Regulation

The Strategy supports a regulatory framework for the waste sector to protect human health and the environment. Regulations should provide a level playing field for a market in which legitimate businesses can operate and invest with confidence. Regulation and enforcement will be proportionate to the risks. Regulatory standards will only be introduced following consultation. The Island's geographical remoteness and size mean that implementing good practice legislation from the UK or Europe can be disproportionately expensive and/or challenging. Government will consider the economic impact and time required for implementation as part of any policy being approved by the Council of Ministers to implement new best practice.

Government will adopt the use of European Waste Codes in all waste-related work. Consideration will be given to tracking waste from creation to final treatment or disposal. This work will underpin the development of future policies to address waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

The adoption of Best Available Technology will be modified to reflect both the risk and Island's economic situation. Cost will be an allowable consideration in terms of the appropriate technology to be deployed, but on a risk-based basis.

Consideration will be given to legislatively ensuring that end of life remediation funding is ringfenced through the operational life of landfill facilities, such that those funds cannot be controlled or used for any other purpose by the business.

Legislation will be brought in to enable waste material to be classified as non-waste after undergoing an appropriate treatment and being available to be reused. We will continue to monitor evolving methods and treatments for hazardous waste.

UK LEGISLATION

The UK legislation that may be appropriate for adoption into Manx law includes:

- Environment Act 2021
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Waste Regulations 2011
- Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

These legislative items would allow waste management standards to be improved in the Isle of Man to match those in place in the UK.

The following provisions in UK legislation may be relevant for inclusion in Manx waste legislation:

- Waste Strategy
- Waste Management Plan
 - ◊ Analysis of current waste management situation
 - ◊ Contents
 - ◊ Periodic review
- Waste hierarchy
- Waste Reduction, & Prevention
 - ◊ Waste authority requirements
 - ◊ Measures to prevent waste generation
 - ◊ Waste prevention programme – monitoring & evaluation
- Waste Management responsibility
 - ◊ Treatment of waste responsibility
 - ◊ Cost of waste management
 - ◊ Polluter-pays principle
- Waste collection
 - ◊ Duties of waste authority
 - ◊ Receptacles for household waste
 - ◊ Recyclable household waste collected separately
 - ◊ Separate collection of recyclables from industrial and commercial waste
 - ◊ Payment for collection, recycling, and disposal of waste
 - ◊ Non-compliance fines
- Hazardous Waste
 - ◊ Provisions for specific types of hazardous waste
 - ◊ Measures for waste oil
 - ◊ Coal Tar Waste



WASTE STRATEGY REGULATION

- DEFA, working with the DoI, is to strengthen waste legislation in an appropriate and proportionate way.
- Extend statutory responsibilities with respect to waste and clearly define these responsibilities with appropriate consequences for failure.
- Work with Local Authorities and Civic Amenity sites to set service standards for waste, this may be accompanied by legislative powers to intervene if services or standards are not being provided.
- DEFA to provide clear standards and guidance for planning approval in relation to size, space requirements, risk, and other constraints for waste operations.
- Strategic and Local Area Plans to ensure future waste facilities are identified and accommodated.
- DEFA will produce a legislative route which will include guidance on processing and using waste such that it becomes a by-product at the point of use.
- DEFA to consider introducing a Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice.
- Legislation to require provisions to be ringfenced for landfill site remediation to be developed and implemented.
- Government to adopt the use of European Waste Codes in all appropriate approvals, licences, permissions, and directions.

PART 3

3.0 Delivery Framework

To realise the vision of a sustainable and self-sufficient waste management system, the Delivery Framework will outline how strategic objectives will be implemented across the Island. This framework ensures that actions are coordinated, resourced, and tracked effectively.

3.1 Key Delivery Components

Infrastructure Development

- Investment in essential infrastructure such as Civic Amenity Sites, recycling centres, reuse hubs and hazardous waste facilities will be prioritised based on the Annual Statement of Need and waste flow data.

Local Authority Collaboration

- Delivery will be coordinated with local authorities to ensure consistent service standards, equitable access to facilities and alignment with national targets.

Public Engagement and Education

- Campaigns and educational programmes will be delivered to promote waste reduction, reuse and recycling behaviours.

Policy and Legislative Support

- Delivery will be underpinned by updated legislation and technical guidance to support innovation, compliance, and enforcement.

Operational Efficiency

- Waste collection, sorting, and processing systems will be optimised to reduce costs, improve service quality and minimise environmental impact.

Funding and Resource Allocation

- Delivery will be supported by a clear funding strategy, ensuring resources are allocated to priority areas and projects with measurable impact.

Partnerships and Innovation

- Collaboration with private sector, third sector, and academic institutions will be encouraged to pilot new approaches and technologies.

3.2 Next Steps

To ensure the successful implementation of the Waste Strategy, the following next steps are recommended:

Establish Governance Structures

- Define oversight responsibilities and reporting mechanisms.

Initiate Baseline Assessments

- Conduct a comprehensive Island-wide Waste Audit.
- Launch a Household Waste Survey to inform service design and future targets.

Legislative Preparation

- Continue drafting necessary legislative changes, including updates to planning schemes, service standards, and other proposals.
- Review UK and EU waste legislation for potential adoption into Manx law.

Infrastructure Planning

- Finalise plans for the new hazardous waste incinerator and landfill facility at Turkeylands.
- Develop proposals for reuse centres and expanded Civic Amenity Site services.

Engage Stakeholders

- Coordinate with Local Authorities to agree waste standards and uniform services, expanding kerbside recycling where practical.
- Engage with businesses and industry to promote waste minimisation and circular economy practices.

Public Communication

- Launch public education campaigns to raise awareness of recycling, reuse, and hazardous waste disposal.
- Promote behavioural change through accessible services and clear messaging.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Define key performance indicators (KPIs) and reporting frameworks.
- Schedule periodic waste audits (e.g., at years 1, 5, and 10) to assess progress and inform strategy updates.

Innovation and Adaptation

- Explore emerging technologies such as bioreactors and district heating systems.
- Monitor evolving waste streams and adjust the strategy to remain responsive and effective.

Annex 1 – Waste disposal options and destinations

Waste Type	Household			Public Sector		Business		Isle of Man				UK		
	Refuse Collection	Kerbside	Civic Amenity Site	Refuse Collection	Other ¹	Refuse Collection	Other ¹	EFW ²	AWPP ³	Recycle	Transfer Station	Landfill	Recycling/ Recovery	Disposal
Animal							X	X	X					
APCR4							X							
Asbestos			X		X		X				X	X		
Batteries					X		X				X		X	
C&D5					X		X			X	X	X		
Cardboard					X		X				X		X	
Clinical					X			X						
Electrical goods					X		X				X		X	
End of Life Vehicles			X		X		X				X		X	
Fluorescent Tubes					X		X				X		X	
Food	X			X		X		X						
Gas cylinders			X ⁶		X ⁶		X ⁶						X	X
Glass			X		X		X			X	X			
Green waste					X		X			X	X			
Hazardous Waste			X		X	X								
IBA7			X											
Metals		X	X		X		X					X	X	
General waste	X			X		X		X						
Oil					X		X	X	X ⁸					
Packaging					X		X				X		X	
Paper					X		X				X		X	
Plasterboard					X		X				X	X	X	
Plastics		X			X		X				X		X	
Sludge					X			X						
Soil & Stone					X		X			X	X	X		
Textiles										X				
Tyres					X		X	X			X			
Wood					X		X	X		X	X			

REFERENCES:

1 Waste operators and waste types accepted can be found: https://www.gov.im/media/1387057/wdl_register_2025_v1.pdf

2 Energy from Waste
3 Animal Waste Processing Plant

4 Air Pollution Control Residue
5 Construction & Demolition

6 Gas cylinders to be returned to supplier
7 Incinerator Bottom Ash

8 Accepts cooking oil
9 Only Isle of Man Creamery milk carton



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