Household waste recycling, municipal waste and fly-tipping (2018/19)
Key findings for the Lancashire-12 area
David Jenks, Business intelligence analyst

January 2020

For further information on the work of Business Intelligence, please contact us at:
Business Intelligence
Lancashire County Council
2nd floor Christ Church Precinct
County Hall
Fishergate Hill
Preston
PR1 8XJ
E: BusinessIntelligence.insight@lancashire.gov.uk
W: www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight
Follow us on Twitter @lancsinsight
## Contents

1 Overview .................................................................................................................. 1  
  1.1 Definitions of terms used in this report .......................................................... 1  
2 Key findings for the Lancashire-12 area ................................................................. 2  
  2.1 Household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting ............................... 2  
  2.2 Collected household waste per person ............................................................. 2  
  2.3 Percentage of waste sent to landfill ................................................................. 2  
  2.4 Fly-tipping ......................................................................................................... 2  
3 Background information ........................................................................................... 2  
4 Description of the geographies used in this report .................................................. 3  
5 Analysis of the Lancashire-14 figures ...................................................................... 3  
  5.1 Household waste sent for recycling, reuse and composting ............................... 3  
  5.2 Residual household waste per household ........................................................ 5  
  5.3 Collected household waste per person ............................................................. 5  
  5.4 Landfill tax ....................................................................................................... 5  
  5.5 Percentage of waste sent to landfill ................................................................. 5  
  5.6 Total tonnage of waste sent to landfill ............................................................. 6  
  5.7 Energy from waste (municipal waste) ............................................................... 6  
6 Fly-tipping .................................................................................................................. 6  
  6.1 Fly-tipping cases in the Lancashire-14 area ....................................................... 6  
7 Related websites ...................................................................................................... 8  
  7.1 National websites .............................................................................................. 8  
  7.2 Planning policy and recycling centres in Lancashire ......................................... 8  
  7.3 Selected recycling specialists in Lancashire ..................................................... 8
1 Overview

The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) publishes waste and recycling statistics. This report deals with waste collected by local authorities, but does not include figures for commercial waste collected by private or public operators. Landfill sites accept private and municipal waste, but we have only considered the rate of municipal waste sent for landfill. This report therefore differs somewhat from a number of other articles on Lancashire Insight in that the local authorities responsible for the geographic areas covered can directly influence the results analysed here. The article on local government employees is similar in this respect.

1.1 Definitions of terms used in this report

Lancashire County Council is regarded as a 'disposal' authority in that it disposes of waste collected within the 12 districts that it covers. The districts are 'collection' authorities which mainly collect household waste deposited in their householders’ bins or by special appointment in the case of bulky items such as furniture. The collection authorities also provide rubbish bins for waste in public places and collect litter from street surfaces. The districts can provide small recycling facilities known as 'bring sites' but often as a result of vandalism and arson these facilities have been withdrawn. The unitary authorities, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool, are both collection and disposal authorities. All 15 authorities work together as partners (the Lancashire Waste Partnership) and have adopted a single Municipal waste management strategy.

Most of the collected waste is regarded as 'household' waste, on which the results in Table 1 are based. The newer, narrower definition of 'waste from households' is not relevant to the figures shown here. Local authorities collect some waste from other sources, or generate waste as a result of their own activities which cannot be classed as 'household waste' and is not included in the figures on recycling rates. This waste is often of a type unsuitable for recycling, reuse or composting. This waste combined with household waste is known as ‘municipal waste’ and is relevant to the sections on waste sent to landfill and energy from waste.

As well as disposing of all this collected municipal waste the disposal authorities also provides a number of household waste recycling centres, where the public can bring their own household waste, often bulky items, to the centres and bypass the districts' kerbside collections. This is why the total waste collected by the twelve districts is a lot less than the amount disposed of by the County Council. Some categories of waste accepted at these centres are not regarded as household waste, but fall under the wider 'municipal waste' definition.

The definition of 'household waste' sent for recycling, which is produced for each financial year and analysed in this report, differs from the narrower 'domestic waste' sent for recycling definition, which was introduced by Defra in 2014. The article lists types of waste which were previously ‘Non-household waste’ and which therefore only come under the definition for municipal waste. Statistics relating to the narrower definition are produced by calendar year. See the fuller explanation in the Background section.
2 Key findings for the Lancashire-12 area

2.1 Household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting

The 2018/19 statistics on household waste sent for recycling, reuse and composting reveal that the rate for the Lancashire-12 area of 44.6% was under the North West rate of 45.3%, but above the England rate of 43.5%. The Lancashire-12 percentage rose by 2.5 percentage points (pp) over the previous year. This is higher than rises of 0.3 pp for England and 0.6 pp regionally over the year.

At the district/unitary level, recycling, reuse and composting rates varied between lows of just 28.5% in Blackburn with Darwen to 44.7% in Fylde.

Eight of the authorities in the Lancashire-14 area saw improvements in their recycling rates over the past 12 months. Conversely Rossendale, Fylde and South Ribble saw large falls of -2.6 pp, -2.8 pp and -3.8 pp respectively.

2.2 Collected household waste per person

South Ribble borough and Lancaster City councils were in the best 20 councils in England for reduction of household waste per head. In 10th place, with a reduction per head from 392.7 kg in 2017/18 to 365.9 kg in 2018/19 (-6.8%), was South Ribble. Lancaster had a smaller decrease (-5.9%) to 317.2 kg per head for a mention at 17th place in England.

2.3 Percentage of waste sent to landfill

In 2018/19, 10.8% of 'local authority collected' waste for England was sent to landfill (down -1.7 percentage points from 12.5% in 2017/18). For the North West region, the rate was higher at 12.6% (but down -6.8 pp from 19.4% in 2017/18).

The percentage of municipal waste that was sent to landfill in 2018/19 was 39.0% for the Lancashire-12 area, 15.9% for Blackpool and 41.5% for Blackburn with Darwen. The figure for Lancashire-12 was down from 49.5% in 2017/18.

2.4 Fly-tipping

A total of just over one million fly-tipping incidents were dealt with by local authorities in England in the year to March 2019, which represented a yearly increase of 7.5%. The results for Lancashire authorities reveal quite a volatile pattern with some very large increases and decreases from one year to the next. For the Lancashire-12 area, there were 19,176 reported incidents of fly-tipping during the year to March 2019.

3 Background information

The household waste and fly-tipping results contained in this research article are produced by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) but have been obtained from the GOV.UK website. The website has a section on waste and recycling statistics. This includes the statistical dataset ENV18 - Local authority collected waste: annual results tables, including the file 'Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2019 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2018 to March 2019'. The
fly-tipping data are available within statistical dataset ENV24 – Fly-tipping incidents and actions taken in England and the file 'Fly tipping incidents and actions taken, reported by local authorities in England 2012/13 to 2018/19'.

The household waste recycling data analysed in this report is a broader version of the 'waste from households' measure introduced by Defra in May 2014. The 'waste from households' data is used to report household recycling rates under the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). It provides a harmonised UK level indicator across the four UK countries. Data is produced on a calendar year basis.

The document 'Statistics on waste managed by local authorities in England in 2018/19', published by Defra on 28th November 2019, contains further information on the composition of household waste recycling, waste from households recycling and associated residual waste definitions within the glossary of terms and measures section.

A complementary piece of work is the recycling in the UK web page published by Sita. The page allows the performance of each local authority to be ranked against all other authorities across the UK.

4 Description of the geographies used in this report.

The Lancashire-12 area is comprised of the 12 local authorities that fall within the Lancashire County Council disposal authority boundary. The Lancashire-14 area incorporates the two additional unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool, which are both collection and disposal authorities, and has a joint Minerals and Waste Development Planning authority. Please refer to the Geographies web page on Lancashire Insight.

The 12 collection authorities within the LCC boundary are Burnley Borough Council, Chorley Borough Council, Fylde Borough Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, Lancaster City Council, Pendle Borough Council, Preston City Council, Ribble Valley Borough Council, Rossendale Borough Council, South Ribble Borough Council, West Lancashire Borough Council and Wyre Borough Council.

5 Analysis of the Lancashire-14 figures

5.1 Household waste sent for recycling, reuse and composting

Table 1 details the percentages of household waste arisings that have been sent by a local authority for reuse, recycling or composting. Please note that that household waste does not include the clearance of fly-tipped waste (see table 2).

Lancashire has, within a generation, undergone a step change in how it deals with household waste. The amount of household waste either recycled or composted was a miserly 1% in 1990. The 2018/19 figures reveal that the rate for the Lancashire-12 area of 44.6% was under the North West rate of 45.3%, but above the England rate of 43.5%. The Lancashire-12 percentage rose by 2.5 percentage points (pp) over the previous year. This is higher than rises of 0.3 pp for England and 0.6 pp regionally over the year.
At the district/unitary level, recycling, reuse and composting rates varied between lows of just 28.5% in Blackburn with Darwen to 44.7% in Fylde.

There is an EU target for the UK to recycle 50% of waste generated by households by 2020. In 2017/18, no Lancashire-12 or Lancashire-14 authority achieved the target. In 2013/14 South Ribble was the first Lancashire authority to hit the target when it achieved 50.5%, however, percentages have largely fallen back since. Limits for the percentage of organic material being landfilled were relaxed in 2013.

Table 1: Local rates for percentage of household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting and residual household waste (kilograms)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste collection authorities</th>
<th>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2017/18 (%)</th>
<th>Residual household waste per household 2017/18 (kg)</th>
<th>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2018/19 (%)</th>
<th>Residual household waste per household 2018/19 (kg)</th>
<th>Change in percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting 2017/18 to 2018/19</th>
<th>Change in Residual household waste per household (kg) 2017/18 to 2018/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>469.6</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>469.1</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>489.0</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>478.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>-10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>431.5</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>446.4</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>406.3</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>391.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>482.9</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>454.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>-28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>556.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>553.7</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>-2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>576.9</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>556.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribble Valley</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>621.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>586.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossendale</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>497.2</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>506.4</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ribble</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>473.2</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>470.4</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>502.5</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>488.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyre</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>459.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>449.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire-12</strong></td>
<td><strong>42.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>572.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>44.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>546.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>-26.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn with Darwen</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>632.2</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>647.6</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpool</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>567.4</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>531.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>-36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>519.7</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>529.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>543.6</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>537.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Please refer to the background information section of this report*
Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) – Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2019 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2018 to March 2019.

Eight of the authorities in the Lancashire-14 area saw improvements in their recycling rates over the past 12 months. Conversely Fylde and South Ribble saw large falls of -2.8 pp and -3.8 pp respectively, but these were from the highest recycling rates in the area. The falls in
Rossendale and Blackburn with Darwen of -2.6 pp and -1.5 pp respectively were to much lower new recycling rates.  
(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_3))

5.2 Residual household waste per household

In 2018/19, the amount per household in the Lancashire-12 area of 546.4 kg was not far above the England average of 537.2 kg. Hyndburn district, with under 400 kg per household, had the lowest figures in the Lancashire-12 area, and seven other Lancashire authorities recorded per household figures of below 500 kg. Ribble Valley (586.1 kg) had the highest household average in the Lancashire-12 area, despite a -35.1 kg per household annual decrease. Blackburn with Darwen (647.6 kg) was higher, this following a major increase per household of 15.4 kg.

Lancaster and Preston also experienced large falls in residual waste per household.  
(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_3))

5.3 Collected household waste per person

South Ribble borough and Lancaster City councils were in the best 20 councils in England for reduction of household waste per head. In 10th place, with a reduction per head from 392.7 kg in 2017/18 to 365.9 kg in 2018/19 (-6.8%), was South Ribble. Lancaster had a smaller decrease (-5.9%) to 317.2 kg per head for a mention at 17th place in England.

(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_4))

5.4 Landfill tax

The HM Revenue and Customs website contains a number of tax and duty bulletins that are updated on a regular basis. The landfill tax bulletin reveals the long-term decline in the tonnage sent to landfill. The amount of tax receipts (total cash receipts) for the UK declined for the fifth consecutive year. By the 2018/19 financial year the receipts had fallen to £690 million. The standard Landfill Tax rate from 1st April 2019 is £91.35 per tonne (+VAT), whilst the lower rate, for inert or inactive was £2.90 per tonne (+VAT). Figures from 2016 are not directly comparable to earlier years, owing to the devolution of Landfill Tax in Scotland from April 2015.

5.5 Percentage of waste sent to landfill

Nationally and in the North West region, the amount of household waste sent to landfill has declined sharply during the 21st Century. In 2018/19, 10.8% of ‘local authority collected’ waste for England was sent to landfill (down -1.7 percentage points from 12.5% in 2017/18). For the North West region, the rate was higher at 12.6% (but down -6.8 pp from 19.4% in 2017/18). The North West figure was well above the lowest regional percentage of 5.6% recorded in Yorkshire and the Humber (down by -4 pp from 9.6% in 2017/18) but falling below the South West (19.3%), East Midlands (16.2%) and East (14%) region rates.

(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_2a))

The percentage of municipal waste that was sent to landfill in 2018/19 was 39.0% for the Lancashire-12 area, 15.9% for Blackpool and 41.5% for Blackburn with Darwen. For Lancashire and Blackburn with Darwen, The figure for Lancashire has consistently
remained above 30% in recent years, but the rates for Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool have fluctuated more since 2012/13, see Table 2 below.  
*(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_3))*

**Table 2: Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill (2012/13 to 2018/19)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire-12 area</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn with Darwen</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpool</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) – Local authority collected waste generation from April 2000 to March 2019 (England and regions) and local authority data April 2018 to March 2019.  
*(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_3))*

### 5.6 Total tonnage of waste sent to landfill

In terms of total tonnage of municipal waste sent to landfill, at 221,625 tonnes Lancashire's figure was far greater than any other disposal authority, the next highest being Gloucestershire at 142,072 tonnes.  
*(Specific source: (LA_and_Regional_Spreadsheet_1819, Table_2))*

### 5.7 Energy from waste (municipal waste)

Figure (a) in the summary page of this article on Lancashire Insight tracks the replacement of landfill as the main method of disposal by other methods: Recycling, composting and reuse; Incineration with Energy from Waste; and Incineration without Energy from Waste. This is for years beginning in 2000/01 and is for England and the North West Region only. This lengthy time-series is not available for local authority statistics. To open in a new window, click here.

The latest published figures from Defra for amounts of municipal waste from the Lancashire-12 area sent for Energy from Waste give a misleading picture. The Lancashire disposal authority sends waste material as fuel but virtually no waste material goes just for incineration.

### 6 Fly-tipping

#### 6.1 Fly-tipping cases in the Lancashire-14 area

Fly-tipping is the illegal deposit of waste on land contrary to the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The types of waste fly-tipped range from 'black bags' to large deposits of materials such as industrial waste, tyres, construction material and liquid waste. Reducing the incidents of illegal fly-tipping can help to create safer and greener communities, because environmental quality can influence people’s perceptions of personal safety. In addition, optimising recycling and re-use is a core part of government policy to protect the environment. Fly-tipping is also associated with problems of anti-social behaviour.
Information about fly-tipping is published at the local authority level by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Table 2 has the total incidents per Lancashire authority, whilst additional details for actions taken and costs incurred can be obtained from the original data release on the Defra website.

A total of 1,072,431 fly-tipping incidents were dealt with by local authorities in England in the year to March 2019, which represents a yearly increase of 7.5%. Nearly two-thirds of the total involved household waste.

The results for parts of the Lancashire-12 area reveal quite a volatile pattern, with some very large increases and decreases from one year to the next. Without local knowledge, it is difficult to formulate an understanding of what is behind these particular results.

For the Lancashire-12 area, the 19,176 reported incidents of fly-tipping during the year to March 2019 represented a substantial -18.3% decrease over the previous 12-month period. The number of incidents fell back to fewer than there were in 2014/15 and this is the first time the total is less than 20,000 based on available figures. There were over 2,500 incidents in Preston, Lancaster, Burnley and Hyndburn and over 2,000 in Pendle. Compared to 2017/18 a number of authorities saw the number of incidents fall dramatically, these included Pendle (-58.9%), Lancaster (-32.4%) and Chorley (-16.2%). Incidents were up in Hyndburn by 17.2% and in South Ribble by 18.6%, while other districts saw smaller variations.

In the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities, fly tipping incidents remained more stable, and both had more incidents than any of the Lancashire-12 authorities. Their combined total for 2018/19 was just over 7,000 which represents a small decrease from 7,281 in 2017/18.

### Table 3: Fly-tipping cases (total incidents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burnley</td>
<td>3,932</td>
<td>5,201</td>
<td>4,663</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>2,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorley</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyndburn</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td>1,462</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>2,232</td>
<td>2,983</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>2,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>8,975</td>
<td>6,341</td>
<td>3,717</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>3,765</td>
<td>4,006</td>
<td>2,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>5,065</td>
<td>4,369</td>
<td>2,762</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>5,704</td>
<td>5,244</td>
<td>2,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>3,040</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>2,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribble Valley</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossendale</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Ribble</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lancashire</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyre</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>2,229</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>1,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire-12 area</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,130</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,326</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,669</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,023</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,460</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,176</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn with Darwen</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>3,467</td>
<td>3,034</td>
<td>3,817</td>
<td>3,883</td>
<td>3,857</td>
<td>3,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpool</td>
<td>3,979</td>
<td>4,656</td>
<td>4,328</td>
<td>4,190</td>
<td>3,920</td>
<td>3,424</td>
<td>3,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lancashire-14 area</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,847</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,253</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,688</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,676</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,826</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,741</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,238</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>105,201</td>
<td>113,596</td>
<td>108,536</td>
<td>117,529</td>
<td>128,193</td>
<td>111,920</td>
<td>112,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>711,493</td>
<td>852,036</td>
<td>899,763</td>
<td>936,090</td>
<td>1,002,154</td>
<td>997,553</td>
<td>1,072,431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - Waste and recycling statistics – local authority data
District authorities provide collection services for household waste from wheelie bins and recycling boxes. Most authorities also have a policy whereby household waste left out for collection in a bin bag next to a wheelie bin is not collected as part of the normal collection service and is likely to be gathered separately and classified as fly-tipping.

Fly-tipping forms part of the much wider issue of waste management in general. The major focus is that legislative changes and landfill tax rates have placed attention towards moving away from the traditional method of Landfill disposal and on to finding more innovative methods.

7 Related websites

7.1 National websites

A complementary piece of work is the recycling in the UK web page published by Sita. The page allows the performance of each local authority to be ranked against all other authorities across the UK.

7.2 Planning policy and recycling centres in Lancashire

The county council's website contains information on the authority's strategic role in local planning policy for minerals and waste.

There are a number of recycling centres in the Lancashire County Council area. In addition, there are two more in Blackburn with Darwen and one in Blackpool.

7.3 Selected recycling specialists in Lancashire

SITA UK (or SUEZ as it is now known) is a national company that specialises in waste disposal and associated services. The company's website mentions the contracts it has with local authorities and other enterprises.

Norpol is a recycling specialist, which also carries out waste management consultancy and separation services. Its Nelson base was the first licensed and accredited polymer recycling centre in the North West. The firm states that it is their policy is to divert the maximum amount of waste away from landfill and recycle as much as possible.

Shirley's Ltd is a long established firm in Darwen that specialises in the recycling of waste paper.

Neales Waste Management Ltd in Blackburn offers waste disposal services, waste recycling and site management. The company provides full recycling facilities to cater for materials such as paper, wood, plastics, metals, rubber and non-hazardous waste arising from civic amenity sites and municipal household wastes. All waste materials undergo segregation, be it screening, shredding, compaction or baling, to maximise their future value.

Recycle Works Ltd in Ribchester focuses on recycling organic waste. The company manufactures many of the products it sells and the main product groups cover home composting, vermicomposting, kitchen waste recycling, water recycling and sorting waste.
Waste management companies in Lancashire that are focused on providing services to the business community include Remsol and Silverwoods.

The waste electrical and electronic public registers mentions one Lancashire organisation. Recycling Lives Ltd in Preston is well established organisation that offers a wide range of recycling and waste management solutions, including metal and plastic recycling, waste electrical and electronic equipment, and scrap car salvaging. It has a subsidiary, Advantage Waste Brokers, which offers a WEEE (waste electrical and electronic equipment) compliance scheme that operates across the UK.