

Waste Crime Innovation Programme

Situational Crime Prevention Guidance to the construction industry.

This guidance is purely to address the crime prevention measures that construction and demolition sites can take to prevent their waste arisings being deposited or handled illegally.

Situational Crime Prevention is the practice of addressing crimes all the way from their source by:

Increasing the effort needed to commit an offence

Increase the risks of being caught

Reduce the benefits of the offence

Reduce the provocation to commit the offence

Reduce the excuses

The offences targeted through this guidance are:

Fly-tipping

Waste being deposited at exempt sites when their classification demands deposit at licensed facilities.

Waste being deposited at inappropriate licensed facilities

Misdescription of waste.

All drivers of waste collection vehicles to have photographic identification cards

One of the techniques of SCP is to 'reduce anonymity'. The mechanism through which this reduces offending is to increase the risk of being caught by immediately identifying the offender or providing an audit trail to identify an offender. Currently a waste haulage driver only identifies himself to an employer though showing a driving licence. On site when picking up waste or at disposal/recycling point the driver is anonymous.

There is a scheme in place to do this, the CSCS (Construction Standards Certification Scheme). The registration needed is as a 'Haulier'. An operative test (cost £17.50) and card fee (£24.47) are required. The registration lasts 5 years.

Recommendation

Stipulate that waste haulage drivers all be compelled through the haulage contract to hold CSCS card identification.

Subcontracting of waste haulage from the main contract be reported to the main contractor (and all DOC checks/CSCS card check carried out on sub-contractor)



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This technique again aims to 'reduce anonymity' through the same mechanism as above. Current experience shows that the main waste contractor will win a bid for a job then sub-contract to actually fulfil it. The sub-contractor may then further sub-contract and this might happen multiple times. With no requirement to report any sub-contraction of the job, anonymity is assured for all but the main contractor.

Recommendation

Write into the waste contract that any sub-contracting is reported including full details of: Company, Carriers authorisation number, Drivers (CSCS cards) and number of vehicles involved. The duty to report these details extends to any subsequent sub-contractor.

Competent individual on site dealing with Waste Management, including checking compliance on dispatch

The SCP technique employed here is 'screen exits' The mechanism through which this reduces offending is to increase the effort needed to offend by making it harder to get off site with misdescribed waste, or to leave the site without appropriate paperwork, or controls to prevent the escape of waste. It will also act as a mechanism to verify the contractor and check on CSCS card.

Recommendation

Include in the SWMP dispatch procedures for waste vehicles. If no SWMP needed then dispatch procedures written in to work plan. Have dispatch point on site where load and load security is checked against waste transfer note.

Specific Waste Management information briefed to all site personnel

The SCP techniques employed here are 'set rules' and 'extend guardianship'. The mechanism through which this reduces offending is to make everyone on site aware of issues surrounding waste management. Items to include; description of wastes, segregation, recycling, identification of contractors involved, site competent persons.

Recommendation

Include in the SWMP 'toolbox' talks more detailed and site specific information about waste management.

Pay for waste removal only once proof of legal deposit has been obtained

The SCP technique employed here is 'deny benefits'. The mechanism through which this reduces offending is to reduce the rewards from offending, the benefit for most illegal waste activity is money. Payment for waste services prior to proof of legitimate disposal facilitates the realisation of this benefit.



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Recommendation

Pay waste disposal contractors only when waste transfer note deposit copies are matched against waste transfer note dispatch copies and dispatch log.

Audit of waste haulage contractors

The SCP technique employed here is an extension of 'screening exits'. The mechanism through which this reduces offending is to increase the risk of being caught by the employer and risk losing the job and therefore denial of benefits.

Audits should be unannounced and random to include:

Checks on disposal site and cross reference details in contract. Possible follow off of waste vehicles disposal site.

Recommendation

Waste Haulier audits to be carried out routinely. Minimum suggested audits are:

Where no SWMP required (due to being below cost threshold)- 1 audit for demolition phase and one for construction phase.

SWMP £30000 band- 1 audit per phase.

SWMP £50000 band- 2 audits per phase

SWMP £1000000- 3 audits per phase

SWMP ≥£5000000- 5 audits per phase.

Waste information signage on sites

The SCP measure employed here is to set rules/post instructions. The mechanism by which it works is to give full compliance information to potential offenders to remove excuses and change peer pressure to compliance rather than risk taking and offending.

Suggestions for signage include:

'No disposal ticket- no payment'

'Be aware of your duty of care- is that load secured'

'Site staff are WASTE AWARE'

'Random Waste Audits carried out on this site'

The signage should be striking and different from the H & S signage on site to have impact.

Recommendation

Site signage erected at entrance and exit of site. Signage also present around dispatch point.

