



Rediscover Peterhead

Business Improvement District

Independent Validation Audit

April 2017

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Introduction

Keep Scotland Beautiful conducted an Independent Validation Audit (IVA) of the Rediscover Peterhead BID area using the Keep Scotland Beautiful methodology. The cleanliness of streets was assessed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and its attendant Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006. This audit is the first IVA to be undertaken for the Rediscover Peterhead BID. The sample size selected for this audit was **100% of street transects**. The audit was conducted during April 2017.

Keep Scotland Beautiful assessed the cleanliness and environmental standards of the Rediscover Peterhead Business Improvement District (BID). The area consists of 20 streets, resulting in 30 transects being audited. The audit reflects the standard of cleanliness of these areas achieved at the time of the audit.

The 30 transects were assessed for the following criteria:

- **Cleanliness grade**
- **Sources of litter**
- **Types of litter**
- **Adverse Environmental Quality Indicators (AEQIs)**
- **Litter bins**

Percentages of all these attributes are calculated overall. A cleanliness index (CI) is also calculated based on the range of cleanliness grades awarded. This CI is used as an indicator when measuring street cleanliness standards throughout Scotland.

Additional comments were made where relevant, and supporting photographs were taken throughout the audit.

Executive Summary

Standard of Cleanliness

- The overall cleanliness index achieved in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area was **65**. This result is 2 index points below the minimum acceptable standard of cleanliness of 67 adopted by local authorities in Scotland

Grade of Transects and Zones

- 3% of transects were of a grade A standard.
- 10% of transects were of a B+ standard.
- 70% of transects were of a grade B standard.
- 17% of transects were of a grade C standard.
- 0% of transects were recorded as a grade D standard.

Sources of Litter

- Pedestrian/Individual litter was the most common source of litter within the BID area, recorded on 97% of all transects audited.

Litter Types

- Smoking related litter was the most common litter type, recorded on 93% of transects audited.
- Confectionery related litter was observed on 17% of transects.
- Drinks related litter was recorded on 17% of transects audited.
- Fast Food Litter was found on 10% of transects.
- Dog fouling was present on 10% of transects.
- Other litter was recorded on 37% of transects.

Adverse Environmental Quality Indicators

- Animal faeces were recorded on every transect.
- Gum was recorded on 53% of transects
- Weeds were recorded on 33% of transects.
- Vandalism was recorded on 10% of transects.
- Flyposting was recorded on 3% of transects.
- Graffiti was recorded on 3% of transects audited.
- Pavement damage was recorded on 3% of transects.

There were no occasions where Detritus, Flytipping, Trade Waste or Vegetation growth were present.

During April 2017, **Keep Scotland Beautiful** assessed the cleanliness and environmental standards of the Rediscover Peterhead Business Improvement District (BID). The area agreed consisted of 20 streets being audited. The audit reflects the standard of cleanliness that these areas achieved at the time of the audit.

The 20 streets resulted in 30 transects being assessed for the following criteria: cleanliness grade, types of litter, sources of litter, litter bins and overall local environmental quality. Percentages of the presence of these are calculated overall. A cleanliness index (CI) is also calculated based on the range of cleanliness grades awarded. This CI is used as an indicator when measuring street cleanliness standards throughout Scotland.

The overall CI was found to be 65. This result is 2 index points below the minimum acceptable standard of cleanliness of 67 adopted by local authorities in Scotland. This figure is based on the standards in the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006.

Pedestrians were found to account for most of the litter within the Rediscover Peterhead BID area. Given the high concentration of visitors and residents in the area this is unsurprising. 97% of transects recorded a presence of litter left by pedestrians.

Smoking related litter is the main litter type affecting streets in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area. However, drinks, confectionery, fast food and 'other' litter types also had an impact on the cleanliness standards within the area.

1. Cleanliness Indices

During the cleanliness audit carried out in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area during April 2017, 30 transects were audited. Each transect was assessed for the presence of litter, graded as A, B+ or B (acceptable), C or D (unacceptable), standards which are set out in the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006. The range of grades recorded is then used to calculate the index, with a score of 67 set as the minimum acceptable standard.

Overall Cleanliness

The CI of the Rediscover Peterhead BID area was **65**. This result is 2 index points below the minimum acceptable standard of cleanliness of 67 adopted by local authorities in Scotland.

Figure 1. Comparison of cleanliness standards

<i>Audit</i>	<i>Cleanliness Index</i>	<i>Acceptable Transects %</i>	<i>Unacceptable Transects %</i>	<i>No of transects acceptable</i>	<i>No of transects unacceptable</i>
April 2017	65	83	17	25	5

Figure 1, above highlights that, when audited, **83%** of transects in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area were of an **acceptable standard** (grade A, B+ or B) whilst **17%** of transects were considered an **unacceptable standard** (grade C or D).

2. Adverse Environmental Quality Indicators (AEQIs)

Using the broken window theory, small problems that are detrimental to the local environment can create more significant problems if not tackled quickly. This section looks at the presence levels of common issues affecting the local environment.

Figure 2. Distribution of AEQIs within the BID area

AEQI	April 2017
Animal faeces	100%
Chewing Gum	53%
Weeds	33%
Vandalism	10%
Pavement Damage	3%
Graffiti	3%
Flyposting	3%
Vegetation growth	0%
Flytipping	0%
Trade waste for collection	0%
Staining	0%
Detritus	0%

Figure 2 shows that Animal faeces (100%) is the most persistent problem on transects audited in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area. Whilst three of the transects recorded a presence of dog fouling, every transect was affected by bird droppings. This is not uncommon in ports and seaside towns and the prevalence of seagulls was noted by the auditor.

Gum (53%) is a common issue in town centres and is generally expensive to remove and, even when removed, usually leaves unsightly stains.

Weeds (33%) was the third most significant problem indicates a lack of sweeping.

Vandalism (10%) was seen on three transects where benches and a telephone box had been affected. Other Indicators were either not present or not significantly present.

3. Litter Sources

Determining where litter originates is a key factor when planning strategies to improve standards. The following section breaks down sources into six main categories.

Figure 3. Distribution of litter sources within the BID area

Sources of litter	April 2017
Pedestrian	97%
Business	0%
Domestic	0%
Construction	0%
Animal Faeces	0%
Other	0%

Pedestrians and individuals

Pedestrians were the only contributing factor which, for a town centre area, is not surprising. However, to have identified pedestrians as having contributed litter on 97% of transects is less usual and demonstrates that there is an issue which needs to be addressed. Litter that was recorded, whilst affecting every street, was small in quantity and often small in size. (e.g. cigarette ends rather than newspapers.)

4. Litter Types

The composition of litter found on the streets within the Rediscover Peterhead BID area was monitored and broken down into five main types. By collating these statistics, the impact of a campaign on litter abatement can be analysed.

Figure 3. Identification of litter types within the BID area

Types of litter	April 2017
Smoking related	93%
Drinks related	17%
Confectionery related	17%
Fast food related	10%
Dog fouling	10%
Other (e.g. small pieces of paper, till receipts, tissues etc.)	37%

Smoking related

Smoking related litter was most often observed in the pavement channel or at the back line.

Drinks related

Cans and bottles were the most common type of drinks litter in evidence although there were a number of single use coffee cups observed.

Confectionery related

Instances of confectionary litter were found on 17% of all transects.

Fast food related

Fast food related litter in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area affected 10% of transects. There is not a large number of obvious fast food outlets, but the incidence of fast food litter is close to the national average of 8% that relates to urban fast food litter.

5. Litter Bins

When public use litter bins exceed three quarters capacity, this is termed as exceeding the maximum serviceable limit. At this point, a litter problem in the area is likely to result. Therefore, monitoring the level of bin use can assist in managing servicing schedules.

Figure 5. Number of litter bins present in area of audit.

	April 2017	percentage
Total number of litter bins	21	
Overflowing bins	0	0%

Figure 5 above shows that of the 21 bins audited, none was overflowing which suggests that servicing of the bins is adequate. The audit commenced mid-morning and was completed mid-afternoon.

Conclusions

The Rediscover Peterhead BID area achieved an overall CI of **65** during the April 2017 audit. Most transects audited were a grade B standard, 70%. 10% of transects were a grade B+ standard and 3% were a grade A. 17% of transects were a grade C standard and none were recorded as a grade D. This means that 83% of transects in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area met an acceptable standard whilst 17% of transects were found to be of an unacceptable standard.

The audit highlights the public as the biggest contributor to litter on the streets in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area. This is not an unexpected result and shows why almost all campaigns on litter abatement are directed at this audience.

The most consistent type of litter dropped is smoking related litter, 93%. This is not unique to the Rediscover Peterhead BID area and mirrors audits in other urban areas. In some instances, the make-up of roads and pavements does not help the issue as the litter can fall between stones which makes cleaning difficult and time consuming.

Drinks and Confectionary litter each affected 17% of transects. Other items, at 37%, included receipts, small pieces of paper, tissues, pieces of plastic, cotton buds etc. This displays the need for a regular cleaning regime in and around the Rediscover Peterhead BID area.

The servicing of public use litter bins in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area is acceptable with none of the 21 public litter bins found to be overflowing.

Although the presence of AEQIs does not affect the overall cleanliness standard awarded to a transect, it does have an impact on the appearance and public perception of a street.

The main indicators that adversely affected the local environmental quality in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area during the audit were bird droppings, chewing gum and weeds.

A lack of flower displays in the main thoroughfares was noted. Planters seemed only to include green vegetation, some of which was in poor condition. This also applied to the garden areas in Drummers Corner.

Recommendations

The incidence of adverse environmental quality indicators was low except for bird droppings. As mentioned previously, this is not unusual for port/seaside towns and is an issue that is difficult to resolve. The RSPB is quite specific on what is permitted in law and their advice on discouraging gulls is useful:

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/get-involved/community-and-advice/garden-advice/unwantedvisitors/gulls/discouragingulls.aspx>.

It should be noted that the flying of raptors, which has been used in some problem areas, is controversial and their efficacy is doubtful.

The overall appearance of litter was not obvious since most was of small items such as cigarettes and sweet papers. It was noted that litter bins were well maintained so these were not a source of litter.

More than half of the transects in the area were affected by gum. The removal of gum from pavements is costly and can result in staining. Campaigns to encourage gum users to dispose of their gum responsibly can have a positive effect.

There are several empty shops that are unsightly on the main thoroughfares of Broad Street, Chapel Street, Drummers Corner and Marischal Street.

Empty shops, peeling paintworks and protruding for sale/to let signs have been tackled in other areas with good success. It makes a considerable difference to the overall appearance of an area and should be a priority when these occur. Empty shops in other areas have had windows covered on the inside with attractive scenes.

Encouragement of landlords, shop owners/managers to make their frontages more attractive is required. In some cases, small grants to assist with painting or signage should be considered. If a shop is one of a chain of shops it is likely that their head office would like to be made aware that the state of a frontage might be detracting from the overall attractiveness of an area or, indeed, deterring potential customers. For instance, the travel agent on Marischal Street, Thomson, has a dilapidated frontage that needs attention. The parent company, TUI, has a 17 billion euros' turnover and

14 billion euros of assets. It would not be beyond the bounds of reason to expect a little money to be spent on their shopfront.

Building a relationship with local estate agents will be necessary to relocate 'For sale/To let' signs from protruding boards to window displays.

Although there are several planters in the Rediscover Peterhead BID area, some were empty of vegetation, others had greenery that looked a little weary. This was repeated in the garden areas in Drummers Corner. Below, a recommendation is made to set up an 'environmental quality working group' which should address the subject of planters, flower boxes, hanging baskets and so on. The presence of colour in a town centre will have a positive effect. A comparison may be made with the town centre of Inverurie which has many such baskets and planters. However, it is accepted that a cost will be involved and the BID will need to prioritise changes that might need to be made in the area.

It is important that links are made with Aberdeenshire Council to address other potential poor environmental indicators. As soon as these occur they need to be drawn quickly to the council's attention. There may, in the future, be incidents of pavement damage, vandalism, graffiti etc which will affect streets within the BID area, together with the more usual detritus, weeds, flyposting and flytipping.

Throughout the BID area there were limited opportunities for recycling. Recycle on the Go (RotG) facilities enable people to recycle "valuable" materials like newspapers, bottles and cans while away from home or the workplace. RotG has been identified as an opportunity to encourage more recycling across the UK, and an increase in the provision of RotG facilities is underway across Scotland and elsewhere in the UK.

There are good reasons to implement RotG facilities, such as:

- Achieve organisational improvement through cost-savings and enhanced competitive advantage.
- Demonstrate commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and environmental improvement.
- Protect the environment.
- Comply with legislation.

This final point is critical for all organisations, particularly as the EU Waste Framework Directive (WFD) has become national law in Scotland, requiring waste producers to apply the WFD disposal hierarchy to their waste management activities. KSB recommends that the provision of more recycling facilities is investigated.

Rediscover Peterhead BID should consider the establishment of an 'environmental quality working group' to look at areas of improvement from this report and to carry forward any actions. It is advised that members of this working group should include staff from the BID management team & key businesses who contribute to the BID. This represents a great opportunity for partnership working and exchanging of best practices within the organisation. Keep Scotland Beautiful would be delighted to engage with the group in an advisory capacity to assist the organisation in any matters arising.

Rediscover Peterhead BID should also consider developing a campaign to encourage retailers, shoppers and visitors to take greater pride in the environmental quality of the area. The creation and management of a series of activities intended to produce behaviour change through individual nudges can add value to the installation of new infrastructure and improved waste management practices. Identifying the key issues which need addressing, clear objectives, and target audiences would help to identify campaign messages. Keep Scotland Beautiful can provide support with tailor made campaigns.

KSB recommends that further audit of the Rediscover Peterhead BID area is conducted in 12 months' time to measure progress and allow the organisation the opportunity to implement the recommendations from this report.

Appendix One - Photographs



Broad Street – weeds



Broad Street – flyposting



Broad Street – unattractive aspect



Broad Street – poor signage



Bus Station – heavily littered



Bus Station – broken and stained bin



Bus Station – staining on bench



Chapel Street – unattractive shop front



Chapel Street – vandalised and graffitied telephone box



Drummers Corner – neglected flower beds



Drummers Corner – unattractive shop fronts



Marischal Street – unattractive shop front



Outside Town House – unattractive bench



Queen Street – bird droppings



Queen Street – litter outside library



Queen Street – unattractive shop front

Appendix Two – About Keep Scotland Beautiful

As one of Scotland's leading environmental charities Keep Scotland Beautiful has been active in Scotland for over 50 years and for most of that time our work has focussed, particularly, on litter, waste and campaigning for a clean and tidy country.

We have a long track record of auditing for Local Environmental Quality Excellence with a range of clients including all 32 local authorities, 12 Business Improvement Districts, McDonalds, BEAR, Scottish Canals, First ScotRail, and both National Parks. We have recently completed Environmental Excellence Audits at all 346 First ScotRail stations using an auditing system and accreditation methodology devised by KSB

We work in partnership with all of Scotland's local authorities, 3800+ schools, 1000+ community groups and organisations, a variety of Scotland's leading businesses and have empowered in excess of 250,000 people into community action. We place a high value on partnerships and are committed to working with those organisations and individuals who share our vision of a clean, green, sustainable Scotland.

Our award schemes are nationally and internationally recognised indicators of best practice and include the Green Flag Award for parks and green spaces, Blue Flag and Seaside Awards for beaches, and the Eco-Schools award for environmental action in Scotland's schools

Keep Scotland Beautiful products and services

Keep Scotland Beautiful Business Support

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-services/private-sector-services/business-support/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful Community Support

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-services/community-support/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful Public Body Support

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-services/public-sector-services/public-body-support/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful Training

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-services/public-sector-services/public-body-training/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful Our Impact

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-impact/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful Our Services

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-activities/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful LEQ Network

The Local Environmental Quality Network (LEQ Network) has an established track record in delivering for its members by providing training and support in local environmental quality. The network is open to all organisations who have an interest in improving their local environmental quality.

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/our-services/public-sector-services/public-body-support/leq-network/>

It's Your Neighbourhood

It's Your Neighbourhood is a community environmental improvement campaign run in conjunction with the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS). It runs alongside the Beautiful Scotland campaign but, unlike Beautiful Scotland, It's Your Neighbourhood is non-competitive and has a greater emphasis on community participation than on horticultural achievement.

<http://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/local-environmental-quality/its-your-neighbourhood/>

Keep Scotland Beautiful Campaigns – current and planned.

- [#2MinuteCleanUp](#)
Individuals and groups are invited to order a free Clean Up bag for short litter pick events, and to tweet about it, tagging @CleanUpScotland
- Sign the pledge at www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/pledge

- Create your own tailored campaign to the problems you are experiencing in your local community by using [our toolkit](#).

List of reference / guidance documents

Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2006/12/13125718/0>

Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2003/12/contents>

Environmental Protection Act 1990

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1978/3>

Appendix Three – Audit Methodology

Cleanliness Grades

Each area of study (transect) was graded according to the system outlined in the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006, which relates to Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA).

There are four grades of cleanliness, which are defined as follows:

- Grade A** No litter or refuse
- Grade B** Predominantly free of litter and refuse - apart from small items
- Grade C** Widespread distribution of litter and refuse with minor accumulations
- Grade D** Heavily littered with significant accumulations

This grading system is based on research into standards of cleanliness that most people regarded as being acceptable or unacceptable. Under this system Grade C and Grade D are unacceptable and must be cleaned (in most cases to a Grade A condition) within a specified period of time (see section 1.3). Grade A is the standard which a thorough conventional sweeping/litter-picking should achieve. The overall aim, however, should be to operate a management system where acceptable standards of cleanliness (Grades A and B) are maintained at all relevant times.

Zones

In addition to ascertaining the grade of each transect, each street is assigned a zone category as follows:

- Zone 1** Town centres, shopping centres, major transport centres, central car parks
- Zone 2** High-density residential areas, land laid out as recreational areas, suburban car parks and transport centres, high density industrial estates
- Zone 3** Low-density residential areas, low density industrial estates
- Zone 4** All other areas, i.e. rural and semi-rural areas

A more detailed description of zones is given in the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006. [Litter Code](#).

The zone has an implication on the cleansing response time, as shown in the following section.

Cleanliness Standards

The Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006 defines maximum response times required when a litter problem is reported within or to a local authority. For example, when a Grade D in Zone 1 is reported to the relevant officer in a local authority, that council has 1 hour to respond and to return the Grade D to a Grade A. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

These maximum response times will only ensure minimum standards as defined by The Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2006.

Figure 1: Cleanliness Standards Table (Extract)

Category Zone	Description	CLEANLINESS STANDARD			
		A	B	C	D
1	TOWN CENTRES	← 6hrs			
		← 3hrs			
		← 1hr			
2	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	← 12hrs			
		← 6hrs			
		← 3hrs			
3	LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	← 2 weeks			
		← 12hrs			
		← 6hrs			
4	AREAS NOT FALLING INTO ZONES 1-3	← 2 weeks			
		← 1 week			
		← 60hrs			

Cleanliness Index

The method of measurement of litter used in this audit is the Cleanliness Index Measurement, developed by Keep Scotland Beautiful and used widely by local authorities throughout Scotland to monitor their performance and set themselves targets for improving services. The Cleanliness Index (CI) provides an indication of the standards of cleanliness experienced in an area. Total counts of Grades A, B, C, D transects achieved throughout the audit are used to calculate a CI between 0 and 100. An area with a CI of 0 would consist of all heavily littered (grade D) transects, whereas an index of 100 would represent an area completely free of litter or refuse (all grade A transects).

Figure 2: Cleanliness Index Calculation

Points are awarded as follows for each cleanliness grade: A=3 B+=2.7 B=2 C=1 D=0

Calculate the actual points scored:

(Count of Grade A) x3 +(Count of Grade B+) x2.7 (Count of Grade B) x2 + (Count of Grade C) x1+ (Count of Grade D) x 0

Calculate the maximum score possible (i.e. if all transects were Grade A):
(Total count of transects audited) x3

Cleanliness Index = $\frac{\text{Actual Score}}{\text{Maximum Score}} \times 100$

Sources of Litter

During the audit each transect containing litter had the sources of litter identified as follows:

- **Pedestrian / individual** - e.g. drinks cans, sweet wrappers, fast food packaging, lottery tickets, cigarette ends, matches. This also includes litter dropped by motorists.
- **Business waste** - any waste that has come directly from a business, e.g. headed paper, envelopes, and advertising flyers. This category also includes elastic bands dropped by the postman.
- **Domestic waste** - any waste that has escaped from domestic refuse, e.g. household packaging.
- **Construction waste** - any waste that has been left over from construction work, e.g. builders' rubble, sandbags, cones.
- **Animal faeces** - any type of animal faeces including dog, horse and pigeon fouling etc.
- **Other** - any other litter which does not fit into the above categories, e.g. vehicle parts.

Types of Litter

Keep Scotland Beautiful audits carried out throughout Scotland have shown that, of the above litter sources, pedestrian/individual is the most commonly found. The materials found are frequently those associated with eating, drinking and smoking. The four most commonly found types of litter are:

- **Smoking related litter** - cigarette ends, matches, matchboxes, cigarette packaging
- **Drinks related litter** - including cans, bottles, cups, straws and lids
- **Sweet wrappers** - includes chewing gum wrappers and crisp packets
- **Fast food packaging** - fish & chip wrappers, polystyrene cartons, burger wrappers, plastic cutlery, etc.

Throughout the audit the presence of these four types of litter within transects was recorded.

Adverse Environmental Quality Indicators

In addition to the cleanliness of streets, absence or presence of the following Adverse Environmental Quality Indicators (AEQIs) will play an important part in forming an image of a place in the minds of residents, business people, visitors and investors:

- **Dog-Fouling** - the only AEQI audited that must be considered alongside other litter and refuse when determining the cleanliness grade.
- **Vandalism** - defined as wilful and senseless damage of property which adversely affects the quality of life and the environment, e.g. damaged street furniture.
- **Graffiti** - defined as unauthorised drawing or writing on surrounding buildings or street furniture such as benches, lampposts, litter bins, etc.
- **Weeds** - the presence of weeds in the transect April indicate poor / infrequent sweeping and can trap litter.
- **Detritus** - any natural debris causing visual defacement of an area and which April trap or conceal litter, typically mud, grit, twigs, leaves and blossom.
- **Chewing Gum** - defined as the presence of discarded chewing gum that causes poor visual amenity on pavements and roads.
- **Fly-posting** - defined as stickers or posters placed in unauthorised places and not on billboards. Unauthorised places refer to buildings, bus shelters, fence posts, etc. within the transect.
- **Flytipping** - the presence of dumped waste (from domestic, commercial or construction sources) is also recorded.
- **Staining** - defined as discolouration of the footway or road surface.
- **Pavement damaged** - any broken or damaged footway or poor road surface.
- **Trade waste placed out for collection** - waste that has been placed out for collection by commercial premises.

The presence of each of the above within transects was recorded throughout the audit.

Litter Bins

The number of litter bins within each transect was noted during the audit. If a litter bin within a transect was overflowing, this was also recorded. Overflowing litter bins are defined as litter bins, used by the public, which are over 75% full. The transect is graded according to the litter from the bin and elsewhere which has fallen within the transect.

Comments and Photographs

Comments were made on the audit form to gain an insight into the specific problems being observed, for example if a large amount of chewing gum was seen, to describe what kind of business waste was found, or if an abandoned vehicle was encountered – and also to note good practice, such as a privately sponsored litter bin.

Photographs were taken where this would support audit findings, for example of Grade C and D transects, when AEQIs were present, if accumulations of litter were present adjacent to the transect and so on.

Keep Scotland Beautiful is Scotland's leading force acting, campaigning and training others to clean up local environments and to change the behaviour which blights our urban and rural landscape; it is part of its work to help make Scotland clean and green, today and tomorrow.

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