



Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2017

Statutory guidance on keeping
land free of litter and refuse
and to keep roads clean

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (COPLAR) provides practical guidance on fulfilling the duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (“the Act”), Section 89 (1) to keep land clear of litter and refuse and (2) to keep certain roads clean. Bodies which are subject to the duties should have regard to this code which:

- outlines the standard required for each duty
- supports prioritisation of where and when to tackle problems
- provides maximum timescales for restoring areas to the standard.

Bodies are also encouraged to undertake robust monitoring.

There are three main changes, compared with the previous code¹:

- 1) an emphasis on the role of prevention (particularly for duty 1)
- 2) revised grades and response times for each duty
- 3) greater clarity about where litter/refuse should be removed from.

A benefit of the prevention focus is that it provides bodies with the flexibility to shift from reactionary measures to more sustainable approaches. The conclusion that prevention in public services is more efficient than treatment was identified by the Commission on the Future Delivery of Public Services (The ‘Christie Commission’)².

This code also aligns with the Scottish Government’s national litter strategy, Towards a Litter-Free Scotland, which encourages personal responsibility in order to reduce the need for expensive clean-up or enforcement action.

This code is primarily for practitioners. It is admissible evidence in court proceedings relating to the dereliction of duties under sections 91 and 92 of the Act (as amended by the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004). If any provision of this code appears to the court to be relevant to a question in the proceedings, the court shall take this code into account. However, it is for the court to decide what is appropriate in any individual cases.

This is the 4th COPLAR issued under Section 89 (7) of the Act. The first (in 1991) was replaced in 1999, and covered Scotland, England and Wales. The third (2006) applied exclusively to Scotland. This version replaces it. Its development was informed by a stakeholder steering group³.

Further advice, for practitioners and the public, about Section 89 and litter and flytipping more generally can be obtained from Zero Waste Scotland

www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

¹ Code of Practice on Litter & Refuse 2006 <http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/160549/0043662.pdf>

² The ‘Christie Commission’ was established by the Scottish Government to develop recommendations for the future delivery of public services . It published its report in 2011 <http://www.gov.scot/About/Review/publicservicescommission>

³ Comprised of Scottish Government, APSE, COSLA, Zero Waste Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful, Network Rail, Scottish Canals, Transport Scotland, CIWM and a former Christie Commission member

2.0 UNDERSTANDING SECTION 89

2.1 THE TWO DUTIES (WHAT ACTION IS REQUIRED)

The Act places duties on certain organisations to, **so far as is practicable**:

Duty 1: ensure that their land (or land which is under their control) is **kept clear** of litter and refuse.

Duty 2: ensure that public roads (for which the body is responsible) are **kept clean**

The organisations that must comply with the duties are covered at [2.3](#).

These duties apply seven days a week throughout the year. This code supports the duties by setting a standard for each. It also provides the maximum timescales that an area should be restored to the standard within.

Understanding that the code covers two duties, and that the expected outcome of duty fulfilment is that land is clear of litter and refuse, and roads are also clean supports bodies' identification and understanding of what applies to them, and what they should aim to achieve.

2.2 MATERIALS IN SCOPE OF THE DUTIES (WHAT IS COVERED?)

To understand the duties, and this code fully, it is necessary to consider:

- what materials fall within the meaning of “litter” and “refuse”
- which materials the obligation of “keeping clean” relates to.

With no comprehensive definitions of these terms in the Act, the following descriptions reflect the words’ ordinary meaning and apply in the context of the code.

Duty 1 requires an explanation of litter and refuse.

Litter

Litter is considered to be “waste in the wrong place” where individual or a small number of items are thrown down, dropped or deposited in a public place by any person.

Materials which could be considered as litter are wide ranging. They include but are not limited to: food packaging, drink containers, smoking related materials including cigarette ends, chewing gum, food items, paper and plastic bags.

Refuse

Refuse should be regarded as waste material or in general terms rubbish, including household and commercial waste, flytipped waste and dog faeces⁴. Refuse generally tends to be larger items than those categorised as litter.

Duty 2 requires that roads (as well as being kept clear of litter and refuse) should be kept clean. In essence, this means they should be free of detritus.

Detritus

Detritus includes dust, mud, soil, grit, gravel, stones, rotted leaf and vegetable residues, and fragments of twigs, glass, plastic and other materials which can become finely divided. Leaf and blossom falls are to be regarded as detritus once they have substantially lost their structure and have become mushy or fragmented.

Identifying which materials are relevant to each duty supports bodies’ understanding of what to target in order to keep land clear of litter and refuse, and roads clean.

⁴[The Litter \(Animal Droppings\) Order 1991 \(SI 1991/961\)](#) was made under Section 86(14) and (15) of the 1990 Act and applies the provisions in Part IV of the 1990 Act on refuse to dog faeces on most types of public land. No further orders have been made with regards to animal droppings

2.3 WHO HAS TO TAKE ACTION?

Bodies which are subject to each duty⁵ are categorised within the following table.

Duty 1: To Keep Land Clear of Litter and Refuse
Local authorities - for land for which they are responsible
Crown authorities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Scottish Ministers o Ministers in charge of UK government departments o any body which occupies or manages the land on the Crown's behalf, including (but not limited to) Forestry Commission, Historic Environment Scotland, Ministry of Defence, national parks, NHS.
Crown Estate Commissioners
Educational institutions including: universities, publicly-funded colleges and schools.
Any operator of a relevant railway asset (such as a railway station and track)
Light railway/tramway operators
Road transport operators, other than taxi or other hire cars
Canal operators
Port/dock/harbour/pier operators
Airport operators
Occupiers of relevant land within a Litter Control Area

Duty 2: To Keep Roads Clean
Local authorities - in respect of roads for which they are responsible
Scottish ministers - in respect of motorways, and other special roads which are also trunk roads and certain other roads for which they are responsible

Action may be undertaken on the body's behalf, for example outsourced to road maintenance contractors for clean-up operations or other organisations for prevention activities.

Bodies which are subject to each duty, and therefore need to take action, are identified within the tables above.

Further advice can be obtained from Zero Waste Scotland
www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

⁵ The original definitions for bodies are provided in section 86 and 98 of the Act, and are supplemented by [the Litter \(Statutory Undertakers\) \(Designation and Relevant Land\) Order 1991](#) and the Litter (Designated Educational Institutions) Order 1991

2.4 WHERE DO THE DUTIES APPLY?

Various factors determine whether land or roads are covered by the duties.

The first is that the land or roads must be directly associated with one of the bodies in [2.3](#) It must be:

- under their direct control and/or
- a road they are responsible for and/or
- occupied or managed on behalf of the Crown.

The further considerations then apply and these are outlined for each duty below.

Duty 1

To be within the scope of duty 1, land must also be publically accessible and open to the air. This means land which is open to the air on at least one side.⁶

Duty 1 applies to:

- hard-standing surfaces – roads, walkways, concreted land or
- soft surfaces – grass, bushes, trees, bare-earth surfaces, verges embankments and open space or
- unsurfaced roads or
- land covered by water – canals, streams/rivers and ponds

In addition, duty 1 extends to land which is open to the air yet is not publically accessible for:

- education authorities
- railway operators – for example tracks and track sides near stations and in urban areas.⁷

For the purpose of fulfilling the duty local authorities and Crown Authorities are not required to consider land that is below the high tide (tidal limit of Mean High Water Springs). However, it is recommended that all bodies with coastal and marine boundaries take a practical approach and, where appropriate, include such land in their prevention and cleansing activities.⁸ This applies particularly in relation to beaches which are used as public spaces such as bathing beaches/public amenity space. Scotland's [National Marine Plan](#) contains policy about tackling marine litter.⁹

⁶ [86 \(13\)](#)

⁷ As made by the [The Railways Act 1993 \(Consequential Modifications\) Order 1999](#)

⁸ the [Litter \(Relevant Land of Principal litter authorities and Relevant Crown Land\) Order 1991 \(S.I.1991/476\)](#).

⁹ Scotland's National Marine Plan. 2015. <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/03/6517>

Duty 2

Duty 2 applies to public roads which are the responsibility of either local authorities or Scottish Ministers.

Describing where each duty applies allows bodies to target the roads and land that should be clean and clear of litter and refuse.

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3.0 FULFILLING THE DUTIES – CONSIDERATIONS FOR BOTH DUTIES

This chapter explains factors which apply to both duties. Subsequent chapters focus on specifics for each duty.

3.1 THE STANDARD

In order to fulfil the duties, each body's areas should be clear of litter and refuse and/or clean (debris free). This is 'the standard'.

Where there is deterioration from the standard, a body is expected to restore it. There are three points to consider:

- the scale of an area's decline
- the area's character and use
- how quickly a body should restore the area to the standard

This code provides a series of grades to determine how well an area meets the standard, which is A-grade, or how significant its deterioration is. The COPLAR grades are:

Duty 1: six grades, A-F

Duty 2: four grades, A-D

These are set out in chapters [4.1](#) and [5.1](#) using photographic examples and descriptions.

Subsequent chapters explain that by combining the grades with action to zone land and roads (to take account of its character, use and any additional circumstances) bodies can prioritise how quickly they should restore an area to the standard.

Defining the standard as an A grade supports duty holders in demonstrating fulfilment of each duty. Other grades indicate how far from that standard a zone is. The grades provide bodies with a way to measure attainment or deterioration, and evidence their progress.

3.2 ZONING (HOW SHOULD DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAND AND ROADS BE TREATED?)

The first step towards fulfilling either duty is for bodies to categorise their land/roads as one of six zones - based on how busy each area is, and how many potential sources of litter it has. [Annex A](#) provides full details.

This code links the zone categories to the maximum time a body has before it should restore an area to the standard. (The maximum response time is determined by how far from the standard a zone has deteriorated, see [4.3](#) and [5.3](#).)

The zoning process also provides valuable insight into sources and root causes of litter and refuse – which helps bodies to decide which preventative tactics to deploy.

Allocating zones

It is considered that two factors affect the rate an area declines which are common to all land and road types:

1. **Footfall/vehicle intensity** is defined as the average hourly footfall over a seven-day period within the specific zone boundary. It is not expected that footfall/vehicle movement will be known for all areas of land. [Annex A](#) therefore provides a guide, which allows local knowledge to be applied in considering how busy an area is.

2. **Potential Litter Sources (PLSs)** are considered to be premises or sites which are a potential source of litter. PLSs have varying degrees of risk of litter being generated and therefore have been split into two groups (high risk and moderate-low risk) based on the type of premises and types of litter associated with the premises. This includes but is not limited to:

High Risk

- Fast food/food on the go outlets
- Major regular event locations
- Public houses/nightclubs
- Secondary schools

Moderate – Low Risk

- Betting establishments
- Bank ATMs
- Leisure facilities
- Primary schools

Where a combination of sources exists, four moderate-low risk PLSs should be regarded as one high risk PLS e.g. four high risk and eight moderate-low risk would become six high risk for the purpose of assigning a zone category.

Areas subject to a significantly higher volume of footfall/traffic than normal for a short period of time, such as one-off events, should be upgraded to the appropriate zone classification on a temporary basis. The original zone classification would resume thereafter.

Transparency

Categorising zones in this manner will standardise the measurement of intensity of land/road use and potential litter sources across all bodies with responsibility for fulfilling these duties. This shared starting point (and the COPLAR grades) supports comparison of results, and the sharing of good practice, across bodies.

Bodies should assess and allocate their land/roads to the appropriate zone/s and make their findings easily accessible to members of the public - ideally by publishing the results digitally and online. Publication should also identify which duty response times, and for Duty 1 which band, applies. (See point [4.3](#)).

Zoning should be completed within one year of this code coming into effect and thereafter reviewed in every two-year period to continue to reflect the use of an area.

Other requirements

When allocating land or roads to zones, bodies should take account of any factors which would make it impossible to remove litter, refuse and detritus accumulations within a zone's normal response times. 'Special consideration' response times then apply. (These are relevant to all zones with the exception of Zone 6). Examples include:

- health and safety requirements to help keep the staff safe before they litter pick: such as roads where traffic management needs to be installed.
- specialist equipment is required for removal/access: for example, accumulations of chewing gum, restricted access canal embankments, railway tracks within 100m of platform end.

The purpose of zoning is to take account of differences in footfall/or activities which influence how quickly an area can become littered. For example, within a town centre, a B grade area could rapidly become a D while on a country lane it could remain as a B for several days. By allocating zones, a body can adjust for this (which will help when planning how to meet its duty and restore zones to standard.)

Further advice can be obtained from Zero Waste Scotland
www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

3.3 MONITORING

To fulfil their duty/ies, bodies will wish to know that their zones are retaining an A grade standard or if areas have deteriorated that restorative action is required.

Bodies should therefore have a monitoring regime which is robust and:

- identifies the scale of deterioration (using the COPLAR grades)
- supports restoration to standard within the appropriate response time (see chapter [4.3](#) and/or [5.3](#))
- takes account of where litter is most likely to occur i.e. (urban areas are more likely to be affected than rural ones).

Monitoring will help bodies to understand the effectiveness of their tactics in meeting the standard for each duty. For example areas which are consistently graded as a C or D are not close to meeting the standard, and its intervention tactics should be reviewed and adjusted.

By monitoring, each body will build evidence that its land/road is correctly zoned, it is complying with the code and its duty/ies are being fulfilled.

In line with Environmental Information (Scotland) Regulations¹⁰, details collected by Scottish public bodies should be publically accessible. Bodies are therefore encouraged to regularly publish the findings of their approaches to inspect and quantify progress.

This supports consistency across bodies and helps them to compare approaches, share good practice and benchmark.

The purpose of monitoring is to:

1. Identify how often areas being monitored are likely to need to be restored
2. Identify what action will help areas being monitored to meet or maintain the standard
3. Measure the level of deterioration from the standard - using the COPLAR grades
4. Restore areas being monitored to the standard within the appropriate response time.

Further advice can be obtained from Zero Waste Scotland
www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

¹⁰The Environmental Information (Scotland) Regulations 2004
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2004/520/regulation/4/made>

4.0 FULFILLING DUTY 1

4.1 COPLAR GRADES

These are set as grades from A to F, with A reflecting that no litter or refuse is present and F that potentially dangerous materials need to be removed as early as practicable. Bodies should draw on the photographed examples, provided on pages 14 to 15, to assess their land and roads.

These grades should be used when monitoring. The guideline number of items should be applied to areas of 100m².

Note that:

- Large items (larger than a credit card) includes but is not limited to drinks containers, food packaging, carrier bags, newspapers, crisp packets/large sweet packets, cigarette packaging items, food waste (banana skin, sandwich etc.), dog faeces.
- Small items includes but is not limited to cigarette ends, receipts, tickets, individual sweet wrappers, small food waste items (e.g. individual crisps).
- Where a combination of both exists, six small items should be regarded as one large item e.g. 13 large items and 30 small items - would become 18 large items making it a grade D. Where the number of small items is not easily divisible by six the total should be rounded up to the next number to produce the grade.
- Flytipping is the illegal disposal of controlled waste - from a single bag of waste to large quantities of domestic, commercial or construction waste.

A body should be able to justify its grades and have evidence to prove that it is fulfilling its duty/ies.

Further information and high resolution photographs can be found at www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

Grade A: No litter or refuse is present on any type of land



Grade B: Small amounts of litter and refuse



As a guide, fewer than 5 large items or fewer than 30 small items of litter and refuse

Grade C: Moderate amounts of litter and refuse, with small accumulations



As a guide, 5-15 large items or 30-90 small items of litter and refuse

Grade D: Significant amounts of litter and refuse, with consistent distribution and accumulations



As a guide, 16-30 large items or 91-180 small items of litter and refuse

Grade E: Substantial amounts of litter and refuse with significant accumulations



As a guide, more than 30 large items or more than 180 small items of litter and refuse

Grade F: Incidents of flytipping and hazardous/special waste (drug related waste, broken glass, chemicals, spillages)



4.2 TACTICS - HOW PREVENTION CAN BE USED TO MEET THE STANDARD

An area which has no litter or refuse does not need to be cleaned. Bodies should therefore consider what they can do to encourage people not to litter in the first place. By implementing a sustainable approach to meeting the duty, bodies will have a greater degree of flexibility to allow resources to be used in a proactive manner.

The zoning exercise will help bodies to determine where its litter and refuse problems are, and how it might influence people to prevent these. Drawing on its zone assessment findings, bodies should then find ways to influence positive litter/refuse behaviours.

The decisions bodies make about appropriate preventative measures should be tailored to their zone's particular circumstances and may include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- Improved monitoring – understanding where and why a zone is not meeting the standard can help make decisions about further tactics to use
- Communications – signs, news stories, marketing materials, social media
- Engagement – stakeholder and community engagement
- Partnership working – with other bodies/businesses/community groups to address problems across boundaries
- Infrastructure – facilities/services including smart bins and recycle on the go containers
- Service optimization – cleansing schedules, action to reduce waste escaping from kerbside collections, deployment of temporary resources (such as for a short-life event), upskilling staff, litter pick grass areas before mowing.
- Enforcement – where, when and how enforcement teams are deployed or to create Litter Control Areas
- Demand management – focus resources according to needs, for example one-off events or better weather means more visitors to parks.

In deciding the appropriate mix of tactics to develop and deploy, bodies may find the National Litter Strategy's content about [influencing people's behaviour](#)¹¹ helpful. It is based on research and evidence that people's choices and behaviours are influenced by three contexts: individual, social and material.

¹¹ National Litter Strategy: Towards a Litter-free Scotland <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/6565/6>

Preventing litter and refuse from being dropped means that:

1. A-grade zones should meet the standard for longer - as it should take longer for a zone's grade to deteriorate.
2. The speed and frequency of restorative action to meet the standard can therefore reduce – meaning expensive clean-up operations can be focused on priority areas.

The way that prevention contributes to fulfilling duty 1 is that when people dispose of materials responsibly, rather than letting them become litter or refuse, there is less for a body to remove in order to meet the standard.

How far prevention goes towards fulfilling the duty will be determined by the effectiveness of the tactics that each body decides to use.

Further advice can be obtained from Zero Waste Scotland
www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

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4.3 RESPONSE TIMES

Zones which do not meet the standard need to be restored. The principle behind how quickly this should happen is that significant deterioration should be restored as a priority - to prevent accumulations occurring. So the bigger or more dangerous a litter or refuse problem is, the faster it should be tackled. For minor deteriorations, longer response times are acceptable.

This code sets the maximum times that bodies have to restore their zones to the standard when their COPLAR grades deteriorate. Bodies are free to set themselves more challenging response time targets. They should take account of complaints about zone cleanliness.

In most zones, the standard can be restored within a body's normal operational hours. If the standard in zones 1-3 falls in the evening, this code recognises that it may not be practical to restore to an A grade within the response times identified. The time between midnight and 06:00 the following day can therefore be discounted for assessing compliance.

Exceptional circumstances such as severe weather conditions or special events may make it impracticable to clear land within the timescales.

Work schedules should be co-ordinated where responsibilities for different tasks are divided between departments or different organisations. For example, where responsibility falls to two separate bodies (or internal teams) for litter picking and cutting grass responsibilities or for duty 1 (to keep land clear) and duty 2 (keeping roads clean).

Once an area is restored, prevention tactics should support maintaining the standard.

Duty 1 response times are structured as four bands which recognise bodies' investment in prevention. It reflects that effective measures increase the likelihood of zones being cleaner for longer, which reduces the need for rapid restoration.

The basic response times (band 1) are based on a body allocating between 0 and 10% of its overall litter and flytipping spend on prevention tactics. The response times (bands 2 to 4) increase in proportion to prevention spend.

Note that litter and refuse clearance should not count as prevention spend. Although it supports preventing further problems, the motivation for deploying it is to restore zones to the standard. However, activities that improve local environmental quality would be considered preventative spend. Bodies must be able to clearly demonstrate how they allocate their spend if asked by a court to do so.

To justify moving up the extended response time bands a body must continue to invest in prevention and the body must be able to demonstrate the success of its

preventative measures in meeting the standard. Consideration should be given to how this can be evidenced e.g. through regular monitoring.

It is expected that each body's response times will reflect its preventative spend in the previous financial year, unless it has certainty and evidence of its finance within a current financial year.

Duty 1 response times

The bands and percentage of overall litter and flytipping spend on prevention tactics are:

Band 1: basic response times, based on 0-10% spend on prevention

Grade							Special Considerations
Zone Category	F	E	D	C	B	A	
1	At the earliest practicable opportunity	1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	8 hours	Clear of litter and refuse	14 days
2		2 hours	4 hours	5 hours	10 hours		21 days
3		6 hours	8 hours	9 hours	12 hours		28 days
4		24 hours	36 hours	48 hours	3 days		35 days
5		48 hours	60 hours	3 days	5 days		42 days
6		14 days	21 days	28 days	42 days		n/a

Band 2: Response times based on 11-20% spend on prevention

Grade							Special Considerations
Zone Category	F	E	D	C	B	A	
1	At the earliest practicable opportunity	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	10 hours	Clear of litter and refuse	21 days
2		4 hours	6 hours	8 hours	12 hours		28 days
3		8 hours	10 hours	12 hours	16 hours		35 days
4		36 hours	48 hours	3 days	5 days		42 days
5		3 days	4 days	5 days	8 days		49 days
6		21 days	28 days	35 days	49 days		n/a

Band 3: Response times based on 21-30% spend on prevention

Grade								Special Considerations
Zone Category	F	E	D	C	B	A		
1	At the earliest practicable opportunity	4 hours	5 hours	7 hours	14 hours	Clear of litter and refuse	28 days	
2		6 hours	8 hours	12 hours	18 hours		35 days	
3		12 hours	14 hours	18 hours	36 hours		42 days	
4		3 days	4 days	5 days	7 days		49 days	
5		5 days	6 days	8 days	12 days		56 days	
6		28 days	35 days	42 days	56 days		n/a	

Band 4: Response times based on >30% spend on prevention

Grade								Special Considerations
Zone Category	F	E	D	C	B	A		
1	At the earliest practicable opportunity	8 hours	10 hours	12 hours	24 hours	Clear of litter and refuse	42 days	
2		12 hours	14 hours	18 hours	36 hours		49 days	
3		24 hours	48 hours	60 hours	3 days		56 days	
4		5 days	6 days	7 days	10 days		63 days	
5		7 days	9 days	10 days	14 days		70 days	
6		35 days	42 days	49 days	70 days		n/a	

As examples:

- For an organisation that allocates 0-10% (band 1) of its overall spend on litter and flytipping to prevention tactics when its category 1 zone is of a D standard it has two hours to restore it to an A.
- For an organisation that allocates >30% (band 4) of its overall spend on litter and flytipping to prevention tactics when its category 1 zone is of a D standard it has 10 hours to restore it to an A.

As effective prevention tactics reduce the scale of a zone's litter and refuse problem, the need for rapid and frequent restoration to standard also reduces.

Extended response time bands recognise this principle and reward bodies for investing in appropriate preventative tactics. A body can only progress through the bands when it can demonstrate that its tactics are effective and support meeting the standard.

Further advice can be obtained from Zero Waste Scotland
www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/COPLAR

5.0 FULFILLING DUTY 2

5.1 COPLAR GRADES

The grades are A to D - with A reflecting that surfaces are free from detritus and D that surfaces are obscured or at high risk of hazard caused by detritus. A body should be able to justify its grades and have evidence to prove that it is fulfilling its duty/ies.

Bodies should draw on the following photographed examples to assess their roads. These grades should be used when zoning and monitoring.



5.2 TACTICS

Regular sweeping and maintenance schedules should be prepared by the bodies to allow the duty to be met. This approach can prevent small problems from escalating and ultimately becoming more expensive to fix.

Where a hard surface of a road ends without a clear edge, for example a grass verge alongside a road, a logical judgement as to its definitive edge should be made. It should be regarded as good practice to cut back or remove any surface vegetation that infringes upon any hard surface of the road.

The tactics to support detritus-free roads should be deployed regularly to prevent small accumulations from becoming more significant, and expensive, problems to address.

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5.3 RESPONSE TIMES

Zones which do not meet the standard need to be restored. The principle behind how quickly this should happen is that a significant deterioration should be restored as a priority - to prevent accumulations occurring. So the bigger or more dangerous a detritus problem is, the faster it should be tackled. For minor deteriorations, longer response times are acceptable.

This code sets the maximum times that bodies have to restore their zones to the standard when their COPLAR grades deteriorate. Bodies are free to set themselves more challenging response time targets.

Exceptional circumstances such as severe weather conditions or special events may make it impracticable to clean roads within the timescales.

The scale of detritus accumulations can be reduced through regular sweeping and maintenance. However, it cannot be reduced by influencing people as is the case for litter and refuse. Therefore, response times are not banded in the same way.

Duty 2 response times

Grade Zone Category	D	C	B	A	Special Considerations
1	1 day	5 days	14 days	No detritus	28 days
2	2 days	10 days	21 days		35 days
3	3 days	14 days	28 days		42 days
4	4 days	28 days	42 days		56 days
5	5 days	35 days	56 days		70 days
6	7 days	42 days	84 days		

For example, this means that when a category 1 zone is of a D standard it should be restored to an A within one day.

The response times reflect the ongoing need for sweeping and maintenance in order to meet the standard.

ANNEX A

Zone	Description	Location Type	Example (Relevant in 2017)
1	Areas subject to extremely high footfall and/or vehicular movement and/or very high number of potential litter sources.	This means areas which have the highest risk of litter regularly occurring or accumulating such as:	
		Major city centres	Edinburgh Glasgow
		Very busy visitor attractions	The Helix/Kelpies Edinburgh Castle Strathclyde Country Park
		Areas in and around regular event locations	SECC Hampden
		Primary commercial and retail areas in city centres	Princes Street Edinburgh Buchanan Street Glasgow
		Major transport hubs	Waverley Train Station, Edinburgh Buchanan Bus Station, Glasgow
		Land of designated educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities	University of Strathclyde Aberdeen College City Campus
		Other land, roads of 40mph or less, waterways and embankments, railway land and track within 100 metres of a railway station platform end, all within and around these areas with equivalent footfall/vehicle movements	
		As a guide this should include areas where the average hourly footfall/vehicle movements is more than 1,000 over a 7 day period and/or 20 or more high risk potential litter sources.	

2	Areas subject to high footfall and/or vehicular movement and/or high number of potential litter sources.	This means areas which have a high risk of litter regularly occurring or accumulating such as:	
		Small city centres and large town centres	Perth Hamilton Falkirk
		High density residential areas mixed with retail premises	Gorgie Road Edinburgh
		Popular visitor attractions	Stirling Castle
		Primary commercial and retail areas in large towns/city suburbs	Livingston Designer Outlet
		Large, heavily used industrial estates	Tullos Industrial Estate, Aberdeen
		Busy recreational land - beaches, parks, walks, cycle paths, canal paths etc.	Glasgow Green Aberdeen Beach boulevard
		Transport interchanges in busy public areas - car parks, bus stations, railways stations, ports, harbours, airports.	Aberdeen Airport Seagate Bus Station, Dundee
		Land of designated educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities	Holyrood Secondary School
		Other land, roads of 40mph or less, waterways and embankments, railway land and track within 100 metres of a railway station platform end, all within and around these areas with equivalent footfall/vehicle movements	

As a guide this should include areas where the average hourly footfall/vehicle movements is 601-1000 over a 7 day period and/or 15-19 high risk potential litter sources.

3

Areas subject to moderate footfall and/or vehicular movement and/or a moderate number of potential litter sources.

This means areas that have a moderate risk of litter regularly occurring or accumulating such as:

Medium town centres

Kirkintilloch
Stonehaven

High density residential areas - predominately terraced, flatted, where more than 50% of the dwelling have no off road parking

Seaton, Aberdeen
Merkinch, Inverness

Moderately used visitor attractions

Nevis Range

Secondary retail, office and commercial areas

St Catherine's retail park, Perth

Moderately used Industrial estates and business parks

Dryburgh Industrial Estate Dundee

Moderately used recreation land - beaches, parks, walks, cycle paths, canals paths

Callander Park

Transport interchanges with moderate usage – car parks, bus stations, railway stations, ports, harbours

Falkirk Bus Station

Land of designated educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities

Inverclyde Academy
Mearns Primary School

Other land, roads of 40mph or less, waterways and embankments, railway land and track within 100 metres of a railway station platform end, all within and around these areas with equivalent footfall/vehicle movements

As a guide this should include areas where the average hourly footfall/vehicle movements is 301-600 over a 7 day period and/or 10-14 high risk potential litter sources.

4	Areas subject to low footfall and/or vehicular movement and/or low number of potential litter sources.	This means areas that have a low risk of litter regularly occurring or accumulating such as:	
		Small town/village centres	Huntly Duns
		Moderate to Low density residential areas - 50% or more dwellings have off road parking	Kinnaird Village, Larbert
		Suburbs of towns	Monkton Hall
		Low use industrial estates, business parks	Tillybrake Industrial Estate Banchory
		Low usage recreational land - beaches, parks, walks, cycle paths, canal paths	Lunan Bay, Angus
		Transport interchanges with low usage – car parks, bus stations, railway stations, ports, harbours	Alloa railway station
		Land of designated educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities	Ullapool High School Machanhill Primary School
		Other land, roads of 40mph or less, waterways and embankments, railway land and track within 100 metres of a railway station platform end, all within and around these areas with equivalent footfall/vehicle movements	
As a guide this should include areas where the average hourly footfall/vehicle movements is 20-300 over a 7 day period and/or 5-9 high risk potential litter sources.			
5	Areas subject to very low/no footfall and/or vehicular movement and/or	This means areas that have little risk of litter regularly occurring or accumulating such as:	
		Land which is publically accessible subject to infrequent or little use, includes remote beaches	Large parts of Highlands where land is publically accessible but infrequently visited

	few/no potential litter sources.	Land of designated educational institutions - schools, colleges, universities	Gartmore Primary School
		Other land, roads of 40mph or less, waterways and embankments, railway land and track within 100 metres of a railway station platform end, all within and around these areas with equivalent footfall/vehicle movements	
As a guide this should include areas where the average hourly footfall/vehicle movements is less than 20 over a 7 day period and/or 0-4 high risk potential litter sources.			
6	Roads over 40mph and Operational Railway Land	Any road/ above the 40 mph speed limit including all surfaces within the road boundary. Operational railway land including the track, tracksides through to the fence line, excluding land and track within 100 metres of a railway station platform.	

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