

The Impact of the Smoke Free Legislation on Litter



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1. Background

On 1st July 2007, smoke free legislation brought England in line with Scotland, Wales and Ireland when elements of the Health Act 2006 came into effect and virtually all enclosed public spaces and workplaces became smoke free environments.

Indoor smoking rooms in virtually all public places (including offices, pubs, bars, restaurants and others) are no longer permitted, and managers of smoke free premises now have legal responsibilities to prevent people from smoking.

It is likely that the introduction of this legislation will have implications for local environmental quality in England, particularly outside those areas which are now smoke free indoors.

2. Research Objectives

ENCAMS conducted a study in the months following the introduction of the ban to evaluate the effects on local environmental quality – particularly upon smoking related litter (cigarette ends and other related smoking materials that have been discarded). This report brings together the results of this research, and aims to create a clear picture of the situation that now exists in the wake of the smoke free legislation.

3. Methodology

- A postal questionnaire was sent to local authorities to discover how they have attempted to deal with some of the issues raised by the smoke free legislation through the provision of cigarette receptacles, cleansing, enforcement action, partnerships and campaigns.
- A survey of the amount of cigarette ends and other smoking related litter on the ground was conducted following the ban, and compared with previous surveys in order to identify any changes since the introduction of the new legislation.
- An omnibus survey with members of the public was conducted to discover their views on smoking and smoking related litter.
- In-depth interviews were conducted with several licensees of pubs, bars and restaurants. They were asked for their perceptions of the ban, about the provisions they have made, the reaction of customers, and enforcement measures.

NB: DUE TO ROUNDING, SOME TOTALS IN THIS REPORT DO NOT ADD TO 100%

4. Summary of Findings

Below is a summary of some of the main findings of this research project. For more detail on these, and for other findings, please refer to the main body of the report and conclusions.

- 98% of local authorities believe that smoking related litter (SRL) is a problem. 31% regard it as a major problem, and 67% as a minor problem. 30% believe there has been a significant increase in SRL since the ban, and 55% believe there has been a slight increase.
- ‘On the ground’ research in 2007 shows that there is now some form of SRL in 34% of sites surveyed, compared to 27% in 2004. The average amount of SRL in each area surveyed has also increased.
- The vast majority of local authorities believe that SRL has increased outside pubs and bars.
- Almost two thirds (60%) of local authorities have seen an increase in complaints about discarded cigarette butts since the ban, and 41% have seen an increase in complaints about noise.
- Over half (56%) of local authorities have at some time run publicity campaigns on SRL (not necessarily after the ban).
- Only 16% of local authorities said they required extra resources (i.e. for cleansing) since the introduction of the ban, and only 11% said they required extra training for cleansing operatives.
- Over half (55%) of local authorities have installed stubber plate receptacles for SRL since the introduction of the ban. 37% have installed wall mounted ashtrays, and 33% have installed extra cigarette bins.
- The majority of the public felt that discarded cigarette ends were a problem, with 44% regarding them as a minor problem, and 32% stating that they are a major problem. 22% of people were ‘not bothered’ about discarded cigarette ends.

- Almost half (47%) of the public who responded to the omnibus survey had not noticed a change in the number of discarded cigarette ends on the ground. However, almost a quarter felt that there had been an increase in SRL since the ban, with 14% stating that the number of discarded cigarette ends had greatly increased, and 10% saying that it had slightly increased. There were negligible differences in opinion between males and females. However, older people were more likely to believe that SRL had increased since the ban (22% of over 65s thought it had ‘greatly increased’, compared to just 8% of 16-24 year olds).
- Those members of the public who did think of cigarette ends as a major problem were much more likely to have noticed an increase. 26% of those who regarded them as a major problem also thought that the number of discarded cigarette ends had greatly increased, compared to only 9% of those who were ‘not bothered’ about the issue.
- The majority of licensees perceive the smoking ban as a positive piece of legislation, with a small minority feeling it is draconian. All of the licensees surveyed have installed self-funded receptacles for SRL. The new legislation means that licensees must undertake more cleansing outdoors, but they believe this is compensated for by a large reduction in the necessity for indoor cleansing.

5. Local Authority Questionnaire

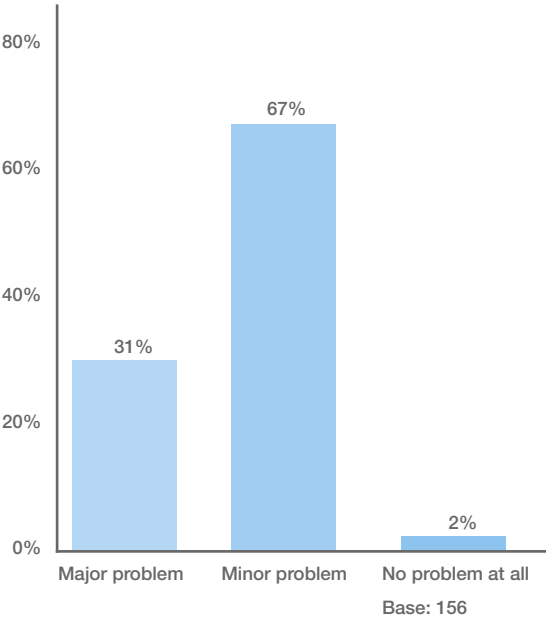
ENCAMS posted a self-completion questionnaire to all local authorities in England six weeks after the introduction of the smoking ban, a copy of which can be found in Appendix 1. A total of 156 local authorities responded to the questionnaire, giving an overall response rate of 44%.

Throughout this report, bases are shown under each figure and table. This base is the number of local authorities that responded to that particular element of that question.

5.1 Extent of the Problem

Local authorities were asked how much of a problem smoking related litter is in their area. Figure 1 - illustrates the results obtained.

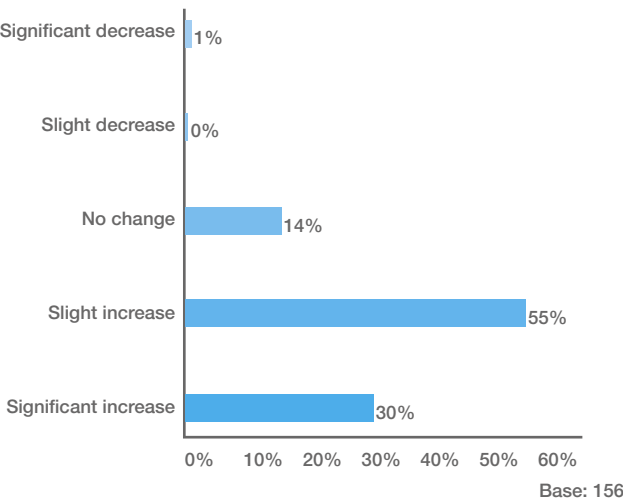
Figure 1 – How much of a problem is SRL in your local authority?



Of the local authorities that responded, 98% stated that SRL is a problem in their area, with almost a third (31%) stating it is a major problem. Only 2% stated it is no problem at all, with the remaining 67% believing SRL to be a minor problem.

Respondents were then asked if they perceive that the amount of SRL had changed since the introduction of the ban. Figure 2 illustrates the results.

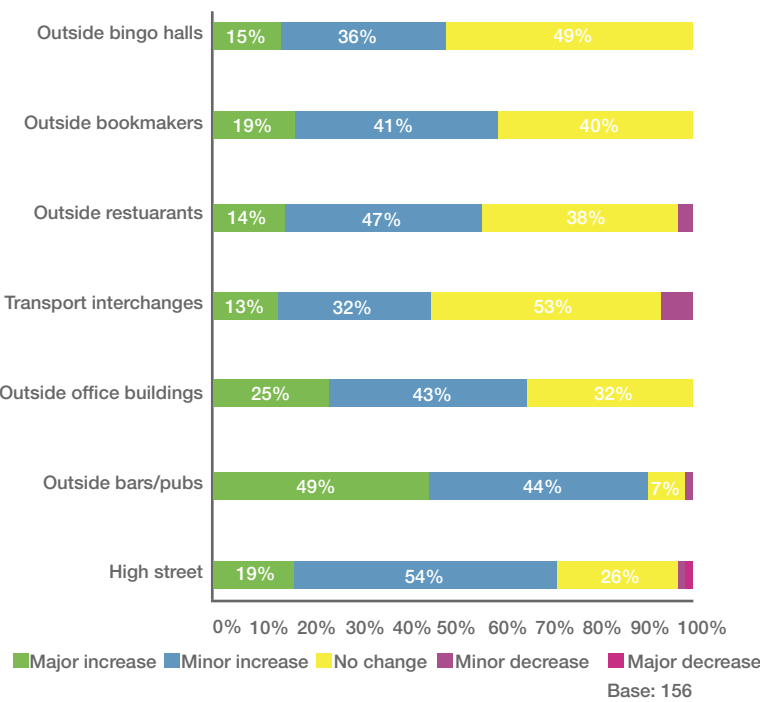
Figure 2 - Please indicate any change you may have noticed in the amount of SRL since the smoking ban was introduced.



Almost a third (30%) of local authorities perceived the amount of SRL in their area to have significantly increased since the introduction of the smoke free legislation. Just over half (55%) believed there had been a slight increase, whereas 14% of local authorities thought there had been no change.

All local authorities were then asked where the biggest changes in SRL had occurred from a given set of locations. Figure 3 - illustrates the results obtained.

Figure 3 – How have the following areas been affected by SRL?



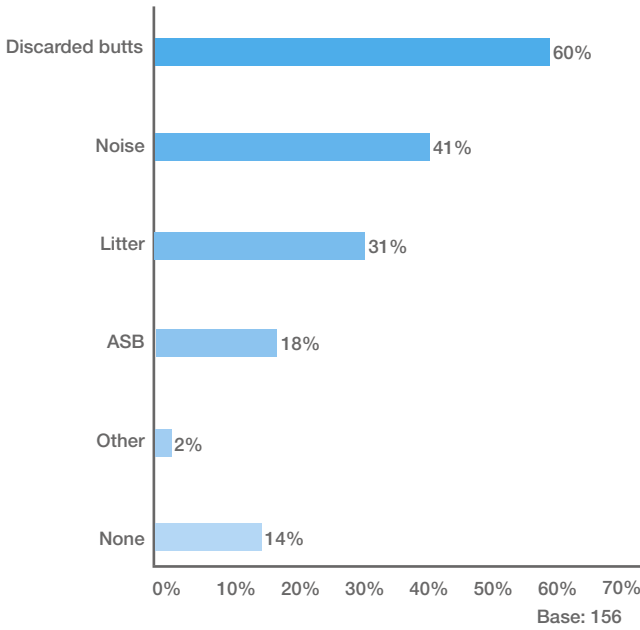
Just under half (49%) of local authorities indicated that they have seen a major increase in SRL outside bars and pubs. A further 44% stated that there had been a minor increase outside pubs and bars, whilst 7% were of the opinion that there had been no change.

On the high street was another location that had seen an increase in SRL in the majority of local authorities. Just over half (54%) said there had been a minor increase, whilst 19% said there had been a major change.

A quarter (25%) of local authorities believed that there had been a major increase in SRL outside office buildings, with a further 43% stating there had been a minor increase outside this location. There was thought to be no change in SRL outside office buildings by 32% of local authorities.

Respondents were then asked if they had seen an increase in the number of complaints they had received from the public since the introduction of the smoke free legislation. Figure 4 below illustrates the results.

Figure 4 – Has there been an increase in the number of complaints from the public with regards to the following [since the ban]?



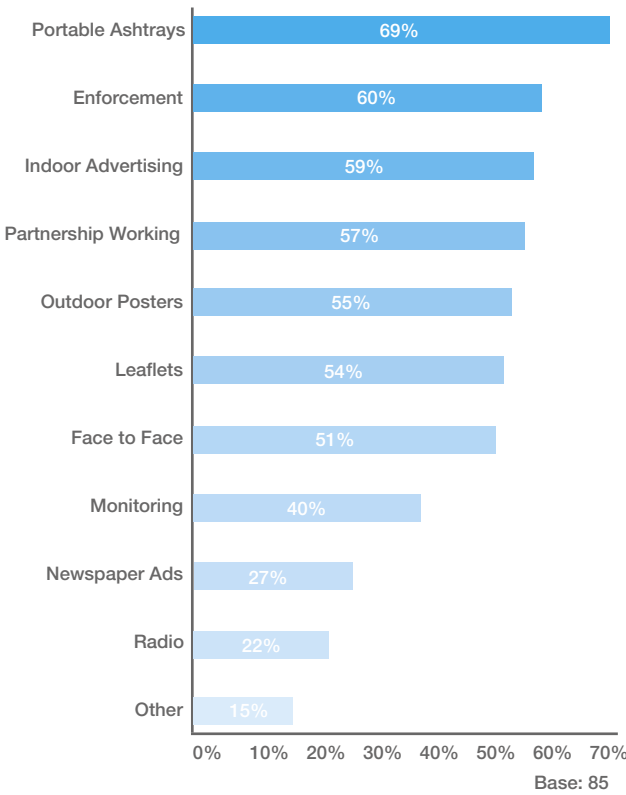
The majority (60%) of local authorities had seen an increase in the number of complaints from the public about discarded cigarette butts since the introduction of the ban. Noise complaints and general litter complaints also increased, with 41% and 31% of local authorities respectively stating that there had been an increase in these types of complaints. Only 14% of local authorities said there had been no change in the number of complaints of any type.

5.2 Campaigning and Education

When asked if they had run any campaigns or initiatives on smoking related litter (at any time), just over half (56%) of local authorities had done so, with the majority (78%) of these campaigns being aimed at both the public and at businesses.

Those local authorities who ran a campaign or initiative were then asked what kind of campaigning they did. Figure 5 illustrates the results.

Figure 5 – What did the campaign entail?



Handing out portable ashtrays was the most common campaigning tool, which was used by 69% of local authorities. The next most common methods of campaigning used by local authorities included enforcement (60%); indoor advertising (59%); partnership working (57%); outdoor posters (55%); and leaflets (54%). Half (51%) incorporated some sort of on-street face to face initiatives in their campaigns.

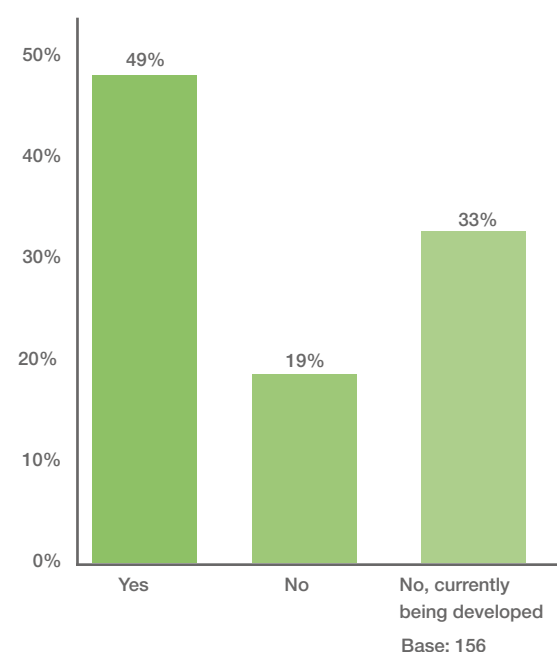
Other campaigning initiatives deployed by local authorities include visiting businesses to give advice, holding seminars, media releases and sending out newsletters.

Of those local authorities who had conducted campaigns, 45% had conducted pre or post-campaign monitoring. For those who did conduct monitoring, for 46% it showed an increase in SRL, for 24% it showed a decrease, and for 30% it showed no change (at any time, not necessarily following the ban).

5.3 Enforcement and Legislation

Local authorities were asked if they implemented an enforcement strategy to deal with smoking related litter. Figure 6 below illustrates the results.

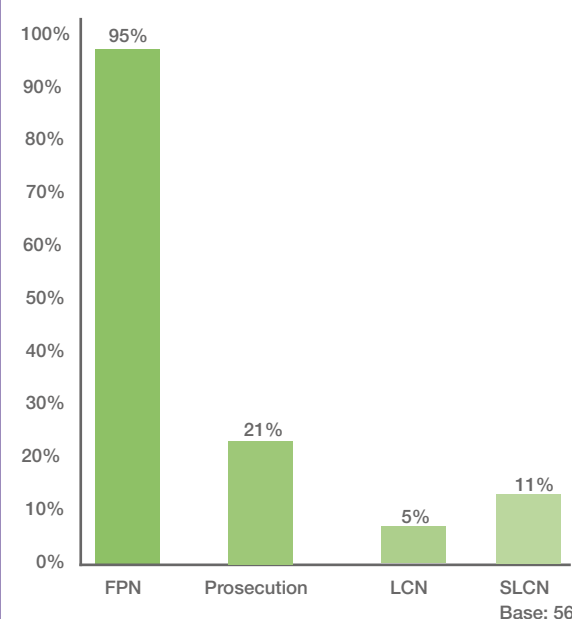
Figure 6 - Does your authority have an enforcement strategy to deal with smoking related litter?



Just under half (49%) of local authorities already have an enforcement strategy on smoking related litter in place, a third are in the process of developing one whilst 19% do not have one.

When asked if they had used any enforcement powers to tackle smoking related litter since the introduction of the smoke free legislation, 37% of local authorities stated that they had done so. The powers these authorities said they have deployed are shown in Figure 7 below.

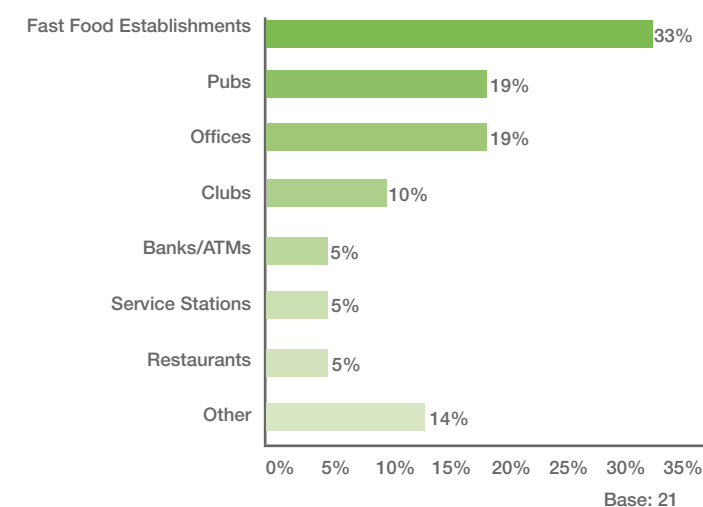
Figure 7 - Which powers have been used?



The vast majority (95%) of local authorities who have used enforcement powers issued Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN). Prosecution was the next most common tool which was used by 21% of local authorities, followed by Street Litter Control Notices (SLCN) which were employed by 11%. Only 5% used Litter Clearing Notices (LCN).

When asked if the number of Street Litter Control Notices (SLCN) issued had changed since the introduction of the ban, the majority (87%) of local authorities said that there had been no change. Only 2% stated there had been a significant increase, whereas 11% said that there had been a slight increase. Respondents were then asked who Street Litter Clearing Notices (SLCNs) had been issued against (for any reason). The results are shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8 - Who are the SLCNs being issued against?

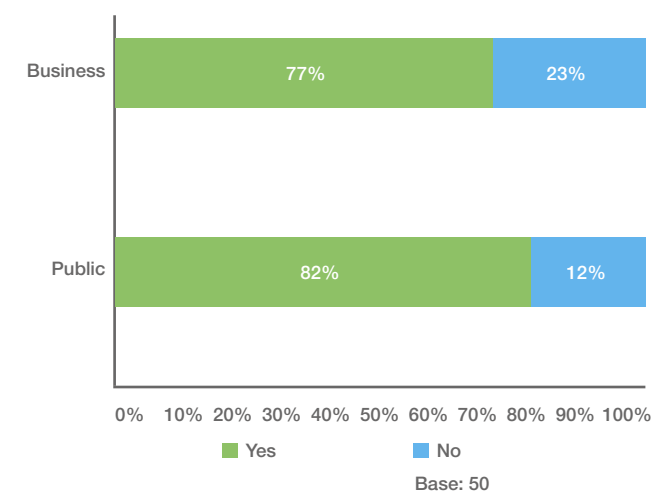


A third of those local authorities who responded had issued SLCNs against fast food establishments. Pubs and offices were issued SLCNs by 19%, whereas 10% had issued SLCNs to clubs.

Other establishments that SLCNs have been issued against include businesses and supermarkets.

Local authorities who have used enforcement powers were then asked if they had communicated the fact that they were using them since the introduction of the ban. Figure 9 below shows who they had communicated to.

Figure 9 - Has the use of litter enforcement been communicated since the introduction of the ban, if so to whom?



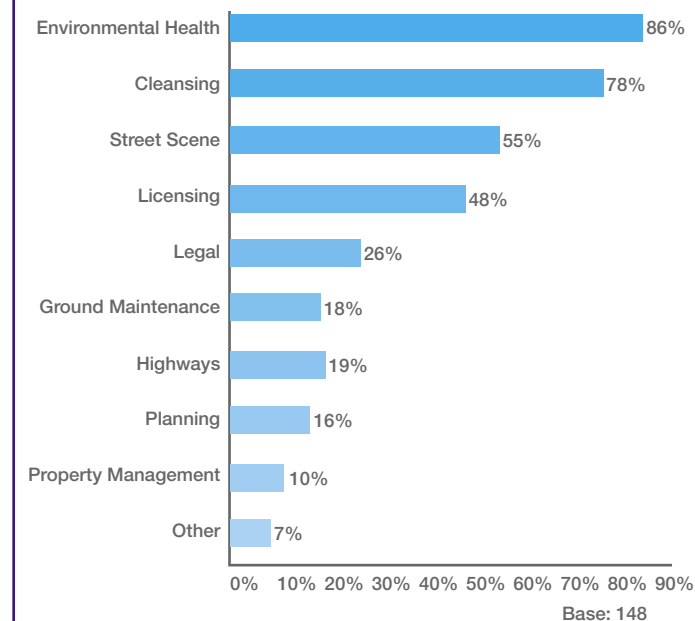
Of the respondents who had used enforcement powers since the ban came into place, the majority had conveyed the fact that they were using litter enforcement to both the public (77%) and to businesses (82%). Only 12% had not informed the public whilst 23% had not informed businesses that enforcement powers were being deployed.

Local authorities who have used enforcement powers were then asked if they had required extra training or guidance with regard to enforcement since the introduction of the ban. The majority (60%) stated that they had not required extra training, with the remaining 40% saying that they had done so.

5.4 Partnerships

Local authorities were asked which other departments they were working with to deal with smoking related litter. Figure 10 below illustrates the results.

Figure 10 - Which other departments do you work with to tackle smoking related litter?

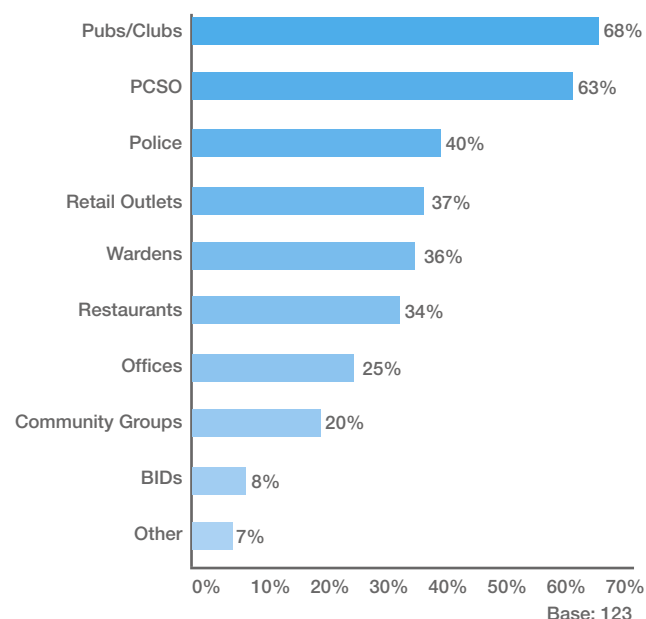


The most common departmental partners were the environmental health (86%) and cleansing (78%) departments. Around half of the local authorities stated street scene (55%) and licensing (48%) departments, with a quarter stating the legal (26%) department.

Other departments mentioned include crime prevention, community safety and trading standards.

Respondents were then asked which external partners they are working with. The results are shown in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11 – Which external partners are you working with to tackle smoking related litter?



The most common partners that local authorities are working with are pubs and clubs, as stated by 68% of respondents. This was followed by Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) as stated by 63%. Other common responses included the police (40%), retail outlets (37%), wardens (36%) and restaurants (34%).

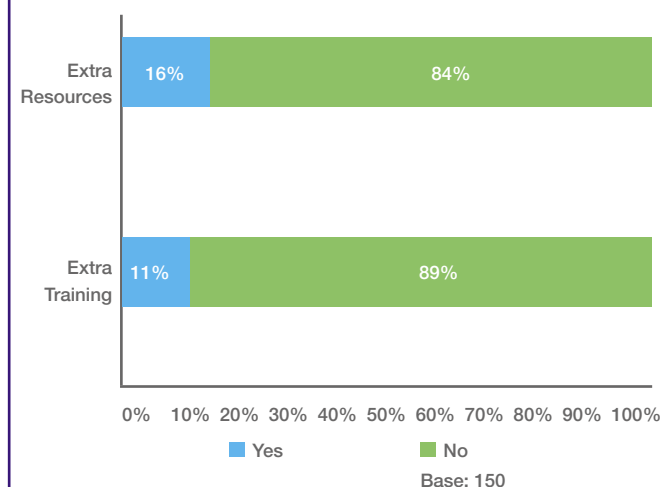
Other partners mentioned by local authorities include neighbouring authorities and town and parish councils.

The most common partners that local authorities are working with are pubs and clubs...Other partners mentioned by local authorities include neighbouring authorities and town and parish councils.

5.5 Cleansing and Receptacle Provision

Local authorities were asked if they had required extra resources in cleansing due to the ban or if extra training was required for operatives. Figure 12 illustrates the results.

Figure 12 – Has your authority required extra resources/extra training for operatives since the introduction of the ban?

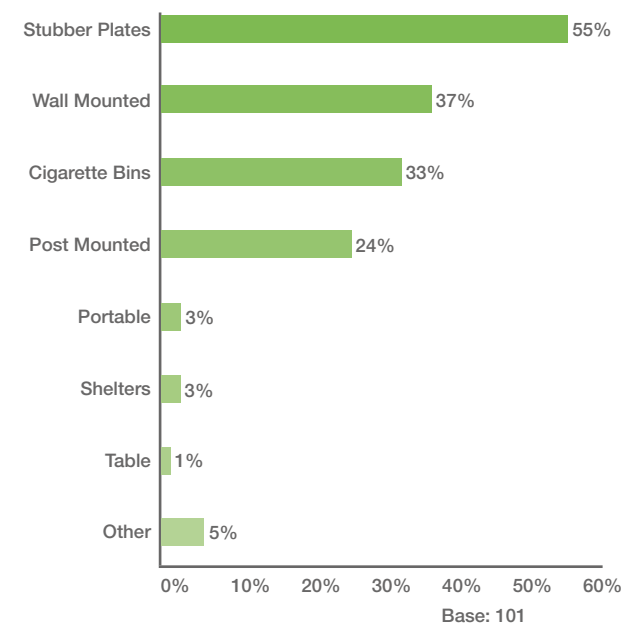


Only 16% of local authorities had required extra resources in cleansing due to the ban, and an even smaller number required extra training (11%).

Reasons given for local authorities making use of extra resources included hiring a part-time environmental health officer, the introduction of butt bins/litter bins, and hiring full-time operatives/wardens.

Respondents were then asked if they had installed any receptacles for smoking related litter within their authority as a result of the smoking ban. Figure 13 below illustrates the results.

Figure 13 – Have you installed any of the following [receptacles] within your authority as a result of the smoking ban?



The most common SRL disposal receptacles installed were bins with stubber plates, which 55% of local authorities have installed. A further 37% have installed wall mounted ashtrays, 33% have installed dedicated cigarette bins and 24% have installed post mounted ashtrays.

Other disposal methods mentioned by local authorities include putting stubber plates on existing bins and handing out free stubbies (portable ashtrays).

Indoor smoking rooms in virtually all public places (including offices, pubs, bars, restaurants and others) are no longer permitted, and managers of smoke free premises now have legal responsibilities to prevent people from smoking.



6. Omnibus with the Public

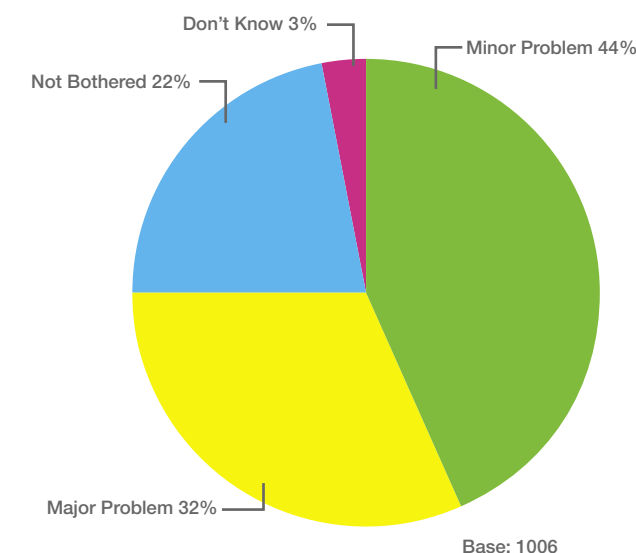
An omnibus survey was conducted on behalf of ENCAMS, which was designed to gauge whether the public, both smokers and non-smokers, felt that the amount of smoking related litter had changed since the introduction of the smoking ban in July 2007. A sample of 1006 people was surveyed during September 2007.



An omnibus survey was conducted on behalf of ENCAMS, which was designed to gauge whether the public, both smokers and non-smokers, felt that the amount of smoking related litter had changed since the introduction of the smoking ban in July 2007. A sample of 1006 people was surveyed during September 2007.

The results from this survey are summarised below. Members of the public were asked how they felt about the level of discarded cigarette ends. The results are shown in Figure 14 below.

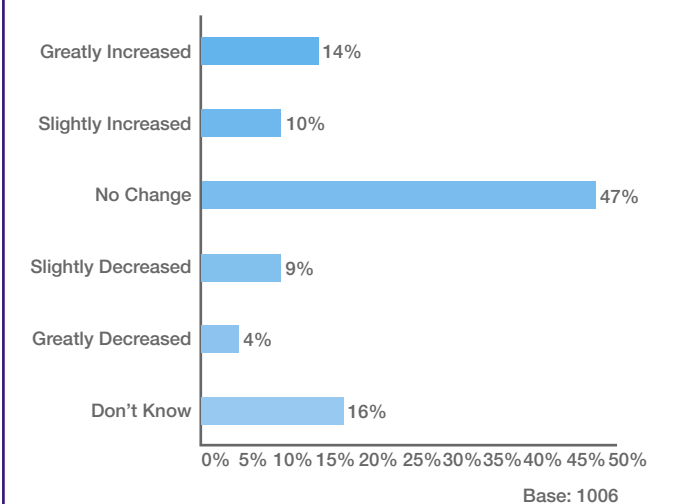
Figure 14 - Which of the following most describes how you feel about discarded cigarette ends on the ground?



The majority of people felt that discarded cigarette ends are a problem, with 44% stating that it is a minor problem, and 32% stating that it is a major problem. Almost a quarter (22%) of people were 'not bothered' about discarded cigarette ends. Females were more likely than males to feel that cigarette ends are a major problem; 38% of females said this, compared to 25% of males. Older people were also more likely to regard cigarette ends as a major problem; 37% of over 65s said this, compared to only 20% of 16-24 year olds.

Members of the public were then asked whether they had noticed any change in the amount of discarded cigarette ends on the ground. The results are shown in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15 - Following the introduction of the new smoking ban in July 2007, to what extent have you noticed an increase or decrease, if at all, in the number of discarded cigarette ends seen on the ground?



Almost half (47%) of the respondents had not noticed a change in the number of discarded cigarette ends seen on the ground. Almost a quarter felt that there had been an increase, with 14% saying the number of discarded cigarette ends had greatly increased, and 10% saying that it had slightly increased. There were negligible differences in opinion between males and females. However, older people were more likely to believe that SRL had increased since the ban (22% of over 65s thought it had 'greatly increased', compared to just 8% of 16-24 year olds).

Those members of the public who did think of cigarette ends as a major problem were much more likely to have noticed an increase. 26% of those who regarded them as a major problem also thought that the number of discarded cigarette ends had greatly increased, compared to only 9% of those who were 'not bothered' about the issue.

7. On the Ground Research

ENCAMS carried out a series of ‘on the ground’ surveys following the introduction of the smoking ban in public places on the 1st July 2007. The dataset used for comparison with the post-ban situation is derived from the 2004 litter-count, which ENCAMS carried out on behalf of INCPEN, using the same methodology. The 2004 litter-count was conducted at the same time of year as the start of the smoking ban and so offers a direct comparison. As the 2004 litter-count was undertaken before the smoking ban legislation had been tabled, this dataset was uncontaminated by preparations or provisions for the ban, which makes this dataset an ideal control.

The 2004 litter-count on behalf of INCPEN recorded the actual volume of individual items of litter, including cigarette ends. The Local Environmental Quality of England which ENCAMS undertakes on behalf of Defra shows that the incidence of SRL has remained constant over the last four years – SRL was recorded as being present on 78% or 79% of all sites surveyed. We were, therefore confident that any increase in the volume of cigarette ends especially outside certain locations (e.g. outside work places and licensed premises) was due to the ban on indoor smoking.

The recent litter count includes two types of litter, cigarette ends and smoking-related litter (matches, lighters, packaging etc).

As per the INCPEN methodology, each survey transect (a sample survey area) was divided into tenths, and cigarette ends were counted on one tenth of the transect. This raw score was then multiplied by ten to obtain an estimate of the number of cigarette ends per transect.

The survey produced a representative overall assessment of the composition of cigarette litter in England, and indicative information about the variations in composition that may exist between different sites.

Initial Findings

The number of transects that were completely free of cigarette ends has increased since 2004 from 5% to 10%. However, the average number of cigarette ends found has risen substantially from an average of 88 per transect in 2004 to 127 per transect in 2007.

The amount of transects that have some form of smoking related litter excluding cigarette ends has increased from 27% in 2004 to 34% in 2007. There has also been an increase in the average number of items of smoking related litter on individual transects, from 1 item per transect in 2004 to 8 items per transect in 2007.

Data Tables

Data Table 1: 2007 Survey Results for Cigarette Ends

	CIGARETTE ENDS	
	Average number per transect	Percentage of transects affected
All Areas	126.6	90%
Primary Retail	166.6	98%
Secondary Retail	147.8	98%
Transport	120.8	79%
Industry	62	84%

Data Table 2: 2004 INCPEN Survey Results for Cigarette Ends

	CIGARETTE ENDS	
	Average number per transect	Percentage of transects affected
All Areas	88	95%
Primary Retail	102.1	97%
Secondary Retail	129.7	100%
Transport	63.2	87%
Industry	47.2	94%

As part of the 2007 survey, premises which had been affected by the smoke free legislation were noted. Outside all buildings, the average number of cigarette ends per transect was 127, outside targeted areas the average number was 140 and outside normal sample the number was 117. Targeted areas included offices, which had on average 141 cigarette ends outside, and pubs/ restaurants/cafes which had on average 210 cigarette ends.

8. Interviews with Licensees

Eight licensees were recruited on behalf of ENCAMS in order to conduct unstructured qualitative telephone interviews (teledpths), to discover the views of licensees on the effects of the new smoking legislation. Licensees were recruited via the Yellow Pages business directory.

The sample consisted of:

- three restaurant owners
- three pub landlords
- two bar owners

The licensees spanned 4 different Local Authorities across the North, Midlands and South of England: Birmingham City Council (Midlands), Westminster City Council (South), Kingston-upon Hull City Council (North), and Harrogate Borough Council (North). Incentives of £30 cash were paid to each respondent as a thank you for participating, and each teledpth lasted between 1/2 and 3/4 hour.

The results of the interviews are described below. Please see Appendix 2 for the discussion guide and questions used during the interviews.

8.1 Overall Perceptions

There were mixed views on the effects of the smoking ban on trade:

“We have 3 big TV screens and people would rather sit at home with beer from the supermarket to watch football and be able to smoke”

“When you have a die hard smoker going into a pub for thirty years and someone tells him he can’t smoke in there any more, it causes problems”

“We are predominantly a food provider and people prefer to eat in a no smoking environment”

“We have more people coming in now than we ever have”

Licensees said that there were numerous benefits as a result of their premises being smoke free, including a cleaner and brighter atmosphere, reduced need for decorating, a ‘nicer’ clientele, a more pleasant smell, an increased number of women in some bars, a lack of smelly clothes, and generally happier staff.

However, licensees also mentioned some potential problems, including possible non adherence to the ban during winter months:

“People are not going to be happy standing out in the cold”

“The new tax on patio heaters will cause problems”

There has also been a need in some cases to employ extra staff, and concerns about the ‘spiking’ of drinks:

“There is a restriction by the bar on taking drinks outside and people are wary of leaving their drinks unattended inside, so we’ve had to employ a drinks monitor to watch their drinks while they go out for a cigarette”

Another concern was noise pollution:

“We’ve had complaints by neighbouring houses about the noise from smokers outside the restaurant”

“People pull up outside in cars to have a chat to their smoking mates”

Overall, however, the smoking ban is perceived as a positive piece of legislation by the majority of licensees, with a small minority feeling the legislation is draconian.

8.2 Preparations / Provisions for the Ban

All licensees spoken to had displayed posters inside their establishments prior to 1st July 2007:

“It was important to say don’t worry you are still welcome, you can still smoke outside”

Posters were provided by breweries for public houses free of charge, however other licensees were forced to buy their own e.g. from a local cash and carry.

Some pubs provide patio heaters and all provide smoking bins outside their establishments (self funded):

“We spent one hundred and fifty pounds on bins and two hundred on heaters”

A small number of licensees provide gazebos or umbrellas outside their establishments. Apart from posters, none of these items were funded by local authorities, breweries or any other body:

“I didn’t expect to get anything; I just assumed if we wanted to provide them, we would have to pay”

The slight increase in cleaning requirements outside each establishment is a trade off for the reduced level of cleansing inside – cleansing is not an issue

“There are no cigarettes stuck to the bar area floor now after each night and it only takes fifteen minutes to brush and clean outside”

8.3 Adherence by Customers

Male customers tended to complain about the ban more than female ones, particularly in public houses as opposed to restaurants.

Often licensees were blamed:

“They said we should just let them smoke anyway, they didn’t understand the legal element”

After a short period of implementation and explanation, most were accepting of the policy:

“They were all up in arms about it and said they wouldn’t come in, but as soon as the ban was in place they still came in”

A minority of customers did not adhere to the legislation in the early days, however this was always due to force of habit and not antagonism.

There were mixed views from licensees on whether customers had given up smoking or not:

“If anything they smoke more because they smoke quicker to get in from the cold and they smoke more often because they go out every time someone else goes out”

“We had an old guy just stop smoking after forty years!”

8.4 Support from Local Authorities

All licensees received a pack from their local authority explaining the smoking ban, and public houses also received packs from their brewery:

“The brewery packs were a lot more comprehensive, easier to read, less information, more informative”

The packs covered all relevant issues and none of the licensees could suggest anything missing. Some licensees received beer mats promoting no smoking classes from the NHS. However, there has been no face-to-face contact or support from local authorities:

“They should come and introduce themselves as the person responsible for enforcement and talk about potential problems and provide a number to ring etc.”

8.5 Enforcement

All the licensees interviewed were aware it is a criminal offence not to comply with the smoking ban legislation, and all were also aware of the £2,500 fine for licensees and £50 fine for the offending customer.

Licensees are unsure as to who is responsible for enforcing the legislation. Most would initially try to deal with any problems themselves, with a second stage being to contact the police. There has been little communication from local authorities about enforcement, with the exception of fine amounts. No licensees reported that they have been threatened with enforcement action to date.

9. Conclusions

Smoking related litter remains a problem for almost all (98%) local authorities, and a large majority (85%) think that there has been at least some increase in the levels of SRL since the ban was introduced. Evidence of an increase in the volume of cigarette butts is also provided by the on the ground survey results – in 2007 there was an average of 127 cigarette ends in the sites surveyed, compared to 88 in 2004. However the number of sites that were completely free of cigarette ends has slightly increased since 2004 from 5% to 10%.

Many local authorities believe that a major increase in SRL has taken place outside bars and pubs in particular. This increase may be even more noticeable due to the fact that offices, shops and many other public places not regarded as ‘entertainment’ venues tended to already have significant no smoking policies in place before the ban. Smoking, however, was still widespread throughout the night-time economy.

Around half of local authorities (56%) have run campaigns on the issue of SRL since the ban. Around half have enforcement strategies in place, and where enforcement powers are used, the vast majority of these are Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs). Of those who use enforcement, a large majority of local authorities had informed both the public and businesses since the ban that they would be using these measures. Over half of local authorities have installed stubber plate receptacles since the ban, and around a third have installed wall-mounted ashtrays and cigarette bins. However, very few have put any extra resources into cleansing or into training for cleansing operatives – this may indicate that authorities are mainly relying on receptacles to deal with any increase in SRL. However, the fact that they themselves report an increase in this type of litter suggests that this strategy is not completely effective.

Research with licensees suggests that overall, the majority regard the smoking ban as a positive development. However, they do foresee problems getting customers to adhere to the legislation during colder winter months.

There is also a suggestion that there may well be an increase in noise pollution as a result of people being forced to go outside to smoke. This is supported by 41% of local authorities who report that there has been an increase in noise complaints. This suggests that enforcing the smoke free legislation may become a greater problem during the winter or bad weather, and that the ban could have an effect on other local environmental quality issues such as noise. Licensees are very aware of their responsibilities regarding enforcement, and report that the ban has in fact reduced their need for cleansing measures – they report that an increase in cleansing outdoors is compensated for by the need to cleanse less indoors. All licensees reported that they provide their own self-funded outdoor smoking bins. The general picture is one where licensees take their responsibilities seriously, but the fact that the biggest increases in SRL appear to have taken place outside licensed premises demonstrates that there is still much more to be done.

Many local authorities (60%) have seen an increase in the number of complaints about SRL from the public. The survey with the public, however, reveals that only a quarter feel that there has been an increase in SRL – around half feel there has been no change. One third (32%) of the public, however, believe SRL to be a major problem. This suggests that there is still more progress to be made in combating smoking related litter.

Appendix 1 – Copy of Local Authority Questionnaire

Smoking Related Litter Survey

Contact Name	
Authority Name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email Address	

Please be assured that any published results will not disclose responses from individual authorities.

The Issue

1. How much of a problem is smoking related litter in your local authority?

Major problem Minor problem No problem at all

2. In your perception, please indicate any change you may have noticed in the amount of smoking related litter since the smoking ban was introduced on 1st July?

Significant increase in SRL litter
Slight increase in SRL litter
No change
Slight decrease in SRL litter
Significant decrease in SRL litter

3. How have the following areas been affected by smoking related litter? Please tick all that apply.

	Major Increase	Minor Increase	No Change	Minor Decrease	Major Decrease
High Street					
Outside bars / pubs					
Outside office buildings					
Transport interchanges					
Outside restaurants					
Outside bookmakers					
Outside bingo halls					
Don't know					

4. Has the amount of smoking related litter in your authority been monitored since the ban was implemented?

Yes

No

5. Since the introduction of the smoking ban, has there been an increase in the number of complaints from the public with regards to the following: Please tick all that apply

Noise

Anti-Social Behaviour – crowds, intimidation

Litter

Discarded cigarette butts

Other_____

Campaigning and Education

6. Has your local authority run any campaigns or initiatives on the subject of smoking related litter?

Yes

No

If yes please continue, if no go to question 11

7. Who was the campaign aimed at?

Public

Businesses

Both

8. What did the campaign entail? (Please tick all that apply)

Outdoor posters

Leaflets

Radio

Monitoring

Partnership working

Other_____

On-street face to face campaigns

Newspaper ads

Handing out portable ashtrays

Enforcement

Indoor advertising e.g. posters, leaflets

9. Did your authority do any pre-campaign or post campaign monitoring for this campaign?

Yes

No

If yes please continue, if no please go to question 11

10.What results did the campaign monitoring show?

Increase in SRL

Decrease in SRL

No change to SRL

If you would like to provide details of the campaign and/or monitoring please use the space below:

Enforcement and Legislation

11. Does your authority have an enforcement strategy to deal with smoking related litter?

Yes

No

No, currently being developed

12. Have any enforcement powers been used to tackle smoking related litter since the introduction of the smoking ban?

Yes

No

If yes please continue, if no please go to question 18

13. Which powers have been used? Please tick all that apply

Street Litter Control Notice

Fixed Penalty Notice

Prosecution

Litter Clearing Notice

14. How has the number of Street Litter Control Notices (SLCN) issued changed since the introduction of the ban?

Significant increase

Slight increase

No change

Slight decrease

Significant decrease

15. Who are SLCNs being issued against? Please tick all that apply

Fast food establishments

Service stations

Pubs

Offices

Restaurants

Banks / ATMs

Clubs

Other_____

16. Has the use of litter enforcement been communicated since the introduction of the ban and if so to whom?

Yes

No

Public

Businesses

17. Has the ban required extra training/guidance of officers with regards to enforcement?

Yes

No

Partnerships

18. Which other departments do you work with to tackle smoking related litter?
Please tick all that apply.

Cleansing	Environmental Health	Highways
Planning	Ground Maintenance	Streetscene
Licensing	Property Management	Legal
Other	_____	

19. Which external partners are you working with to tackle smoking related litter?
Please tick all that apply.

Police	Community Wardens	Police Community Support Officers	Retail
Outlets	Community Groups	Business Improvement District	
Pubs / Clubs	Restaurants	Offices	Other_____

Cleansing and Provisions

20. Has your authority required extra resources in cleansing due to the ban?

Yes No

If yes, please describe briefly _____

21. Has extra training been required for operatives since the introduction of the ban?

Yes No

If so, please describe briefly _____

22. Have you installed any of the following within your authority as a result of the smoking ban?
Please tick all that apply.

Wall mounted ashtrays	Portable freestanding ashtrays
Post mounted ashtrays	Bin with stubber plates
Table ashtrays	Smoking shelters
Dedicated cigarette bins	Other_____

If you would like to provide further comments regarding smoking related litter following the smoking ban on 1st July 2007, please use the space below:

If you would like to receive a copy of the results of our research once it is completed, please tick this box:

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE
Please return it by 7th September 2007 to:
Market Research Team, ENCAMS, Elizabeth House, The Pier, Wigan, WN3 4EX
Fax: 01942 824778, Tel: 01942 612610

INTRODUCE SELF (3 MINUTES)

Background

- Research is to assess the impact of the smoking ban on bars, pubs and restaurants
- Conducting a series of interviews across the country with establishment owners
- Session will be around 1/2 to 3/4 hour
- Have a guide of questions to ask - informal

STRESS confidentiality – recording for own use only!

OVERALL PERSONAL PERCEPTIONS OF THE BAN (5 MINUTES)

- What are your general feelings towards the smoking ban?
- Is it a good or bad piece of legislation?
- Why do you say that?
- What type of customers use your establishment?
- Did your customers welcome the ban or not? Why?
- Do you think the ban has had different effects on different types of establishments/ customers? Why?

PROVISIONS FOR THE BAN (5 MINUTES)

- How did you prepare for the ban prior to 1st July?
- What provisions have you put in place since the smoke free legislation e.g. smoking bins, patio heaters etc.?
- Have you funded these yourself or have you had any funding? If so what? How much?
- Have you required any extra resources for cleaning? How much resource? How much has this cost? Again have you funded this yourself?

ADHERENCE BY CUSTOMERS (5 MINUTES)

- Have your customers adhered to the smoking ban?
- Have you had any protests? What?
- Where do your smoking customers now smoke?
- If provisions. Do your customers use the smoking bins provided by you?
- Do you think the ban has encouraged your customers to give up?

SUPPORT FROM LOCAL AUTHORITY (5 MINUTES)

- Have you received any information from your local authority about the smoking ban?
- If so, what have you received?
- Was it helpful? How? Why?
- What information or support would you like to receive from your LA?
- How would this help?

ENFORCEMENT (5 MINUTES)

- Is it a criminal offence not to comply with the new law?
- Do you know who is responsible for enforcing the new law?
- If don't know, say LAs.
- Have you had any communication from your LA about enforcement? What?
- Have you ever been threatened with enforcement? When? What for? What was the result?

FINALLY (2 MINUTES)

- Any further comments about the smoking ban

THANK RESPONDENTS & CLOSE

