

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL TO AMEND

THE LIQUOR CONTROL BYLAW

STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL

Wellington City Council Liquor Control Bylaw 2008

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Have your say
3. Reason for Proposal
 - 3.1 Problem Definition
 - 3.1.1 Public Place liquor consumption outside the control time of the existing Liquor Control Bylaw
 - 3.1.2 Public awareness and perceptions of safety
 - 3.1.3 Awareness of the Liquor Control Bylaw
 - 3.2 Aro Valley Park
4. Is a Bylaw the most appropriate way to deal with the problem?
5. Assessment of options for Local Government Act 2002 decision making requirements
 - 5.1 Options
 - 5.2 Most Appropriate form of Bylaw
 - 5.3 NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 – Implications
 - 5.4 Relationship to the Council's Strategies
6. Implementation Issues
 - 6.1 Enforcement
 - 6.2 Publicity and Signage
 - 6.3 Timeline

APPENDIX 1 - Proposed bylaw: Liquor Control Bylaw

1. Introduction

The objective of the Liquor Control Bylaw amendment is to:

- address growing concerns about the escalation of public place liquor consumption, associated anti-social behaviours, and alcohol-related harm outside the current control area and control times of the existing Bylaw
- improve perceptions of Wellington as a safe and vibrant city.

The current Bylaw:

- prohibits the consumption and possession of liquor in the Wellington Central Area, Oriental Parade and Mt Victoria (the control area) on each Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 5.00 pm until 8.00am the following day
- prohibits the consumption and possession of liquor on Christmas Eve, the 24th of December and New Years Eve, the 31st of December in the control area from 5.00pm to 8.00am the following day
- enables the Council to invoke a prohibition for special events anywhere in Wellington.

It is proposed that the Bylaw is amended so that:

- the possession and consumption of liquor is prohibited in the control area 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- the control area is extended to include Aro Valley (as shown on the map attached to the Bylaw)
- enables the Council to invoke a prohibition for special events anywhere in Wellington.

The process to obtain prior written permission from the Council to authorise events that would otherwise breach the Bylaw will remain.

Section 147 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provides for the Council to make a bylaw for liquor control purposes in relation to any public place under the control of the Council. The current Liquor Control Bylaw was adopted in June 2007 and came into effect in July 2007.

The LGA requires that a special consultative procedure is used when it is proposed to make or amend a bylaw. This Statement of Proposal has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 86 of the LGA for the adoption of the special consultative procedure.

It includes:

- the reasons for the proposal
- consideration of whether a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address the perceived problem
- whether the proposed bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw
- implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990
- a draft of the proposed bylaw.

2. Have your say

Wellington City Council is keen to know what you think about the matters covered by this review. Anyone can make a submission on the issues covered by the review. If you wish to make a submission, please ensure you include the following information:

- your name, postal address, phone number, fax number and email address (if applicable)
- your submission, with reasons for your views
- any changes you would like considered
- whether you wish to speak to the Council in support of your submission.

A submission form is attached to help you.

Councillors will consider all the submissions and take account of the issues raised before deciding on whether to adopt the bylaw. The process and timetable for conducting this review is shown in section five of this document.

Please fill in the attached submission form or make a submission on line at www.wellington.govt.nz or email your submission to policy.submission@wcc.govt.nz.

Submissions can be sent to:

Freepost WCC
Liquor Control Bylaw Review Consultation
Policy Unit
Wellington City Council
P O Box 2199
Wellington

The consultation period is as follows:

[03 April 2008]	Consultation commences
[08 May 2008]	Written submissions close
[22 May 2008]	Strategy and Policy Committee hear any oral submissions.

3. Reasons for proposal

There are growing concerns about the escalation of public place liquor consumption, associated anti-social behaviours and alcohol-related harm outside the current control time and control area of the existing Bylaw. Public place liquor consumption and associated disorder are adversely affecting perceptions of Wellington as a safe, healthy, vibrant city.

3.1 Problem Definition

The Liquor Control Bylaw is an early intervention tool that prohibits the possession and consumption of liquor in public places, and reduces the negative downstream effects of liquor consumption. It is recognised that liquor consumption can fuel a range of anti-social behaviours including intimidating and threatening behaviour, disorder and criminal activity. Early intervention reduces the incidence of these behaviours and associated activity. The Bylaw was adopted on 30 October 2003 and amended in 2006 and 2007.

This statement of proposal does not re-litigate the premise for prohibition.

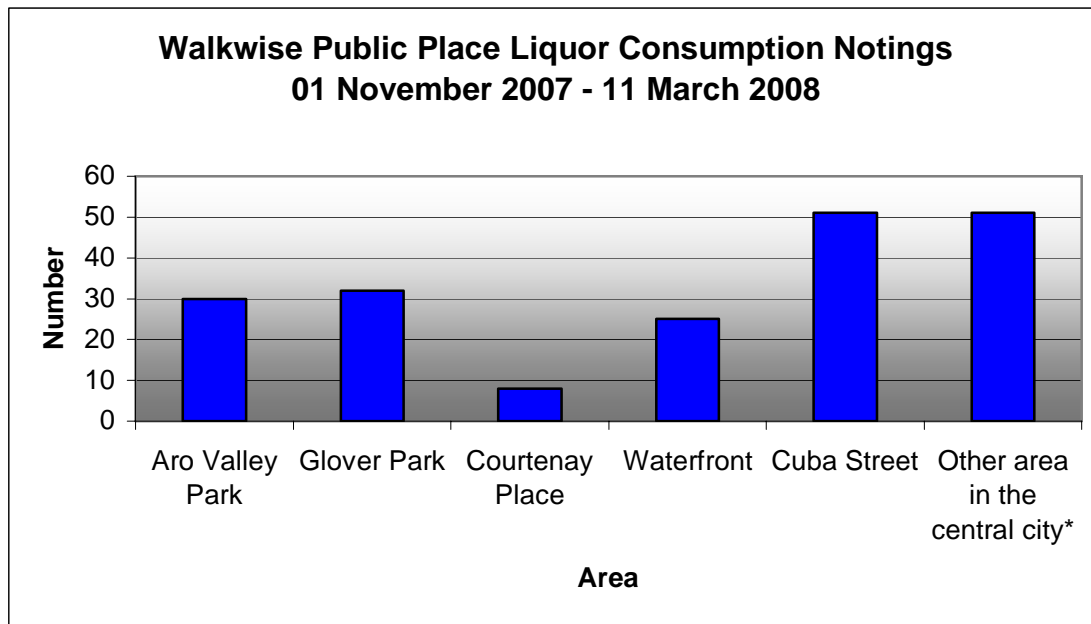
3.1.1 Public Place liquor consumption outside the control time of the existing Liquor Control Bylaw

Previously, perceived problems associated with public place liquor consumption (escalation of criminal offending and anti-social behaviour impacting on people's perceptions of Wellington as a safe city) have centred on hotspots in the city/ numbers and types of offences on particular days of the week.

However, an increasingly busy inner city and changing drinking habits are resulting in more people drinking liquor in public places, regardless of the time of day or day of the week.

In the five-month period from 01 November 2007 – 11 March 2008, Walkwise have noted 197 instances of public place drinking in the central area (currently within the existing control area of the Bylaw) and Aro Valley (outside the control area). This equates to approximately 39 notings per month. Of the total number of notings, 138 (70%) are outside the current control time of the liquor control bylaw. Attendant problems associated with public place liquor consumption noted by Walkwise included anti-social behaviours, intimidation and littering.

Table 1: Walkwise Public Place Liquor Consumption Notings



* Other areas in the central city include Manners, Dixon, Taranaki and Vivian Streets.

There is evidence that public place drinking occurs in the current control area outside the hours of the current Bylaw. Public place drinking contributes to the incidence of violence, disorderly conduct and anti-social behaviours making people feel intimidated and threatened. Concerns have been raised about the negative impact alcohol-related harm is having in the control area. A continued increase in alcohol-related disorder could result in patrons choosing to stay away from the area because they perceive it to be unsafe.

Concerns associated with public place liquor consumption in the Cuba Street Precinct have also been raised with the Council, however the problems appear to be more acute in this area during the daytime and evenings. Public place liquor consumption and an escalation in anti social behaviours related to public place drinking are creating an increasingly volatile environment for business owners and customers.

In February 2008, Council received a petition from 113 retailers in the Cuba Street area, requesting a twenty-four hour, seven day a week (24/7) alcohol ban in Cuba Mall, Glover Park and surrounding areas.

Signatories to the Cuba Street petition¹ noted a range of ongoing concerns regarding anti social behaviour often linked to the consumption of liquor, including:

- intimidating, aggressive and abusive behaviour toward staff and customers
- theft and vandalism
- lewd behaviour
- escalation of violence
- staff and customer safety concerns.

¹ *Zero Tolerance on Alcohol*; Petition; Presented to the Wellington City Council Strategy and Policy Committee; 14 February 2008.

Cuba Street retailers and residents have also noted the presence of gang members in the inner city, regardless of the time of day or day of week, drinking in public places and exhibiting a range of anti-social behaviours.

3.1.2 Safety Issues

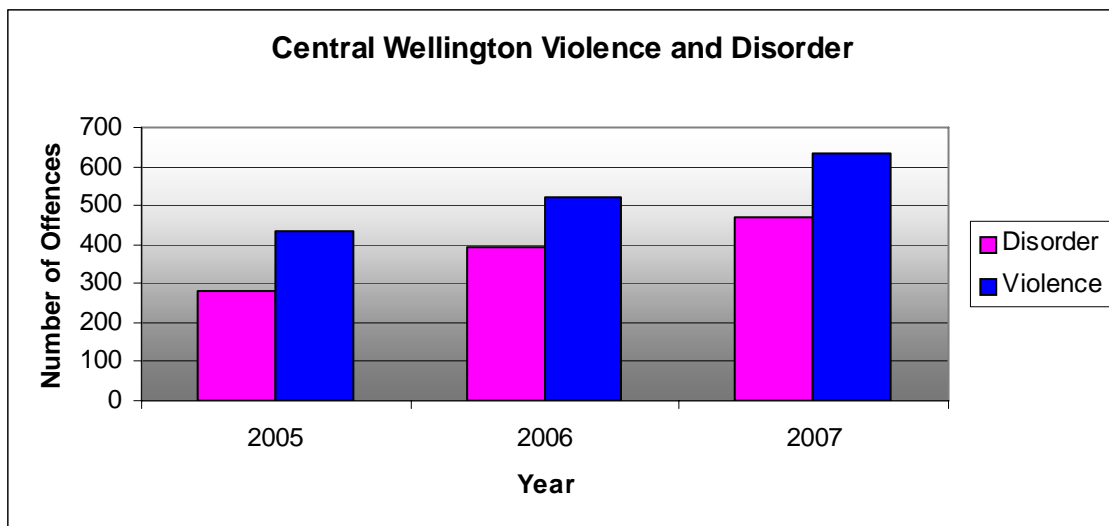
Public place liquor consumption and negative perceptions of safety in Wellington have escalated and are adversely affecting the Council's strategic outcomes – that Wellington is a safe, healthy, vibrant city.

Research shows that people feel less safe when alcohol is consumed in public places, regardless if criminal offending occurs. The 2007 Annual Residents Satisfaction Survey recorded a drop in the number of residents who feel safe in the city at night. The leading issue that made respondents feel less safe was a perceived increase in alcohol and drug related problems in the city.

Similar concerns were also reflected in the results of a 2007 TNS – Dominion Post election poll. Crime and safety was listed as one of the top ten issues for the city; underage drinking, safety in the streets, and removing intoxicated people from Cuba Mall were also commonly cited concerns.

Public perception about the escalation of alcohol-related harm is warranted. Table 2 illustrates the escalation in disorder and violence offences in the central city over the past three years.

Table 2: Violence and Disorder Offences in the Central Wellington



The Police report that:

- the peak hours for criminal offending are between 10pm and 6am on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights
- 92% of these offences are alcohol related.

Although a high proportion of violence and disorder offences in the central city occur between the hours of 10pm and 6am on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights, other hours of the day/days of the week are not immune from disorder and violence. Tables 3 and 4 records violence and disorder activity in the central city by the time of day and day of the week during 2007.

Table 3: CBD Violence and Disorder 2007 – Time of Day

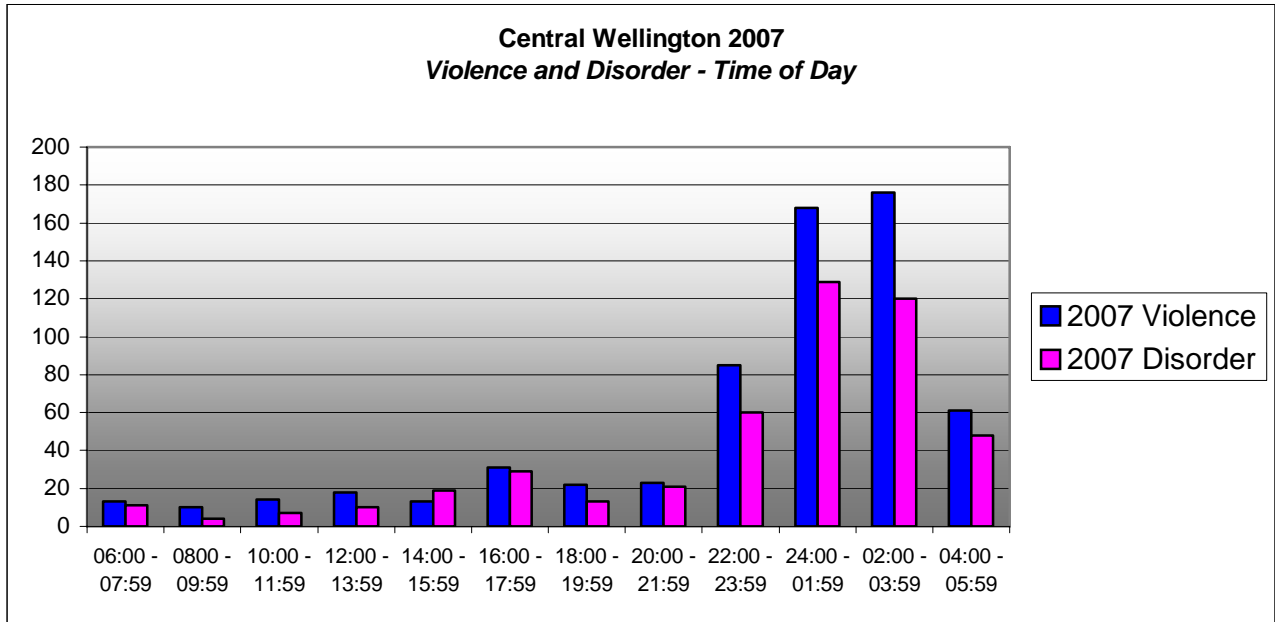
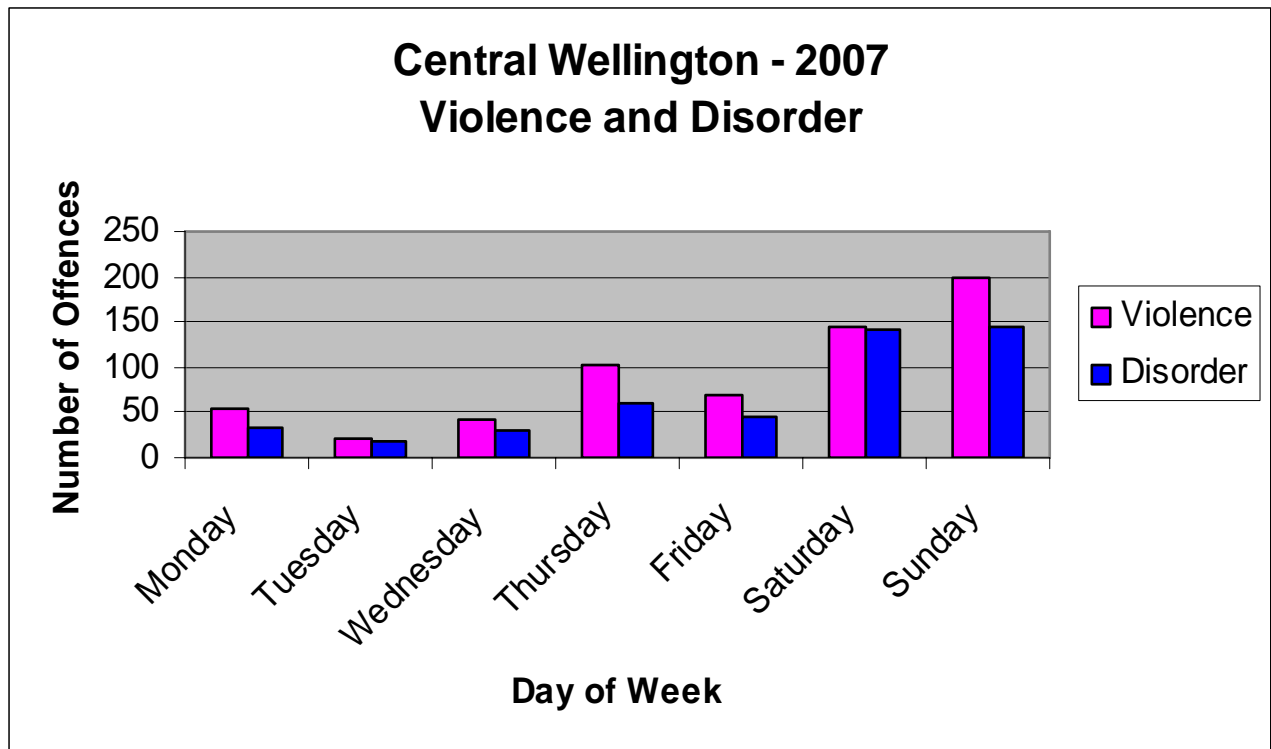


Table 4: CBD Violence and Disorder 2007 – Day of Week



Attached as Appendix C is a break down of violence, disorder and theft offences in the Liquor Control Area from 2005 – 2007.

3.1.3 Awareness of the Liquor Control Bylaw

A 2005 evaluation of the Liquor Control Bylaw² concluded that there was a general awareness of the Liquor Control Bylaw but confusion around the days and hours it is in effect. The Courtenay Place Project also noted a number of reasons why public place drinking occurs³, including confusion over the hours and days of the liquor ban and what constitutes a public place.

In response to these issues associated with alcohol- related harm, the Courtenay Place Project Report recommended a 24/7 liquor control across the entire city. The reasons for the recommendation focused on the negative downstream effects of public place liquor consumption, their impact on perceptions of Wellington as a safe and vibrant city, and confusion associated with the control time of the existing Liquor Control Bylaw.

The introduction of a 24/7 liquor control applied consistently across the control area of the Bylaw will likely eliminate public confusion, and increase public awareness and compliance with the Bylaw.

A continuous 24/7 liquor control in the central area is warranted to address the volatility associated with public place liquor consumption affecting the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the central city. The combination of a consistent, continuous prohibition, as well as enforcement, education and signage, will likely counter the recent escalation in negative perceptions of safety in Wellington.

3.2 Aro Valley Park

Aro Park, located in Aro Valley, is currently not included in the control area of the Liquor Control Bylaw.

Since December 2006, there has been a regular group of people drinking alcohol in Aro Valley Park. While to date, at the request of the Aro community, they have moved off-site further up Aro Street when students of Te Aro School make their way through the park after school, it appears their drinking has signalled the Park as a good spot for younger and less orderly groups to join them and drink in this area.

Walkwise have noted 30 instances of public place liquor consumption in Aro Park since 01 November 2007. Public place drinking in the Park occurs during the day and early evening and is often accompanied by intimidating and aggressive behaviour, littering, vandalism and, in one instance, a small fire. Liquor consumption and anti-social behaviour in the park are not occurring as a result of displacement from the central area due to the existing Liquor Control Bylaw.

² *Liquor Control Bylaw Evaluation*; Wellington City Council; Baretta G; 01 December 2005. The Liquor Control Bylaw in operation at that time prohibited the consumption and possession of liquor in public places in Wellington Central on Friday and Saturday nights till 6.00am the following day. From May to October the prohibition began at 5pm and from November to April it began at 8.00pm.

³ Ibid 1.

While the Aro community have tried to manage much of the behaviours associated with liquor consumption, the Police have also been called to the Park on occasions when workers in the Aro Park precinct and members of the public have felt vulnerable and threatened by alcohol related disorderly behaviour.

The Park is located next to the Community Centre and Aro Valley Community Crèche, and is also used by children as they make their way home from Te Aro School. Anti-social behaviour in this populated area has had a negative impact on perceptions of Aro Park as family friendly and community orientated space.

4. Is a Bylaw the most appropriate way to address the problem?

The Liquor Control Bylaw provides for early intervention to manage the downstream effects of liquor consumption in public places. It is a city safety initiative which:

- reduces alcohol-related crime and disorder
- provides a safe city environment
- enhances the quality of the city environment.

The community consultation process involved in creating and amending the Liquor Control Bylaw underlies that fact that the Bylaw is a local solution to local problems associated with alcohol consumption.

While the Police focus on ensuring compliance with the Sale of Liquor Act by licensees and patrons of licensed premises, uncontrolled and unregulated use of alcohol in public places can frustrate goals of inner city safety and crime reduction - especially main public thoroughfares and inner city parks.⁴

The Summary Offences Act 1981, Crimes Act 1961 and Sale of Liquor Act 1989 establish offences for some liquor-related behaviour. However, it is appropriate to pre-empt situations arising before offending occurs, and the Liquor Control Bylaw provides the requisite tool to do this.

The recent escalation in public place drinking, associated anti-social behaviours and harm, and negative perceptions of safety in the central city justifies consideration of a continuous 24/7 liquor control. There are no other low level tools to manage the escalation of public place drinking, other than extending the control time and control area of the existing Bylaw. For example, education is not a practicable option while people are drinking in public places although there are a range of education and information programmes available as early intervention tools. Education is unlikely to be helpful at the time public place drinking is occurring.

The inclusion of Aro Valley Park in the control area of the Liquor Control Bylaw is also justified. The escalation of public place liquor consumption and associated anti-social behaviour in the Park has had a negative impact on perceptions of this area as safe, family friendly community space.

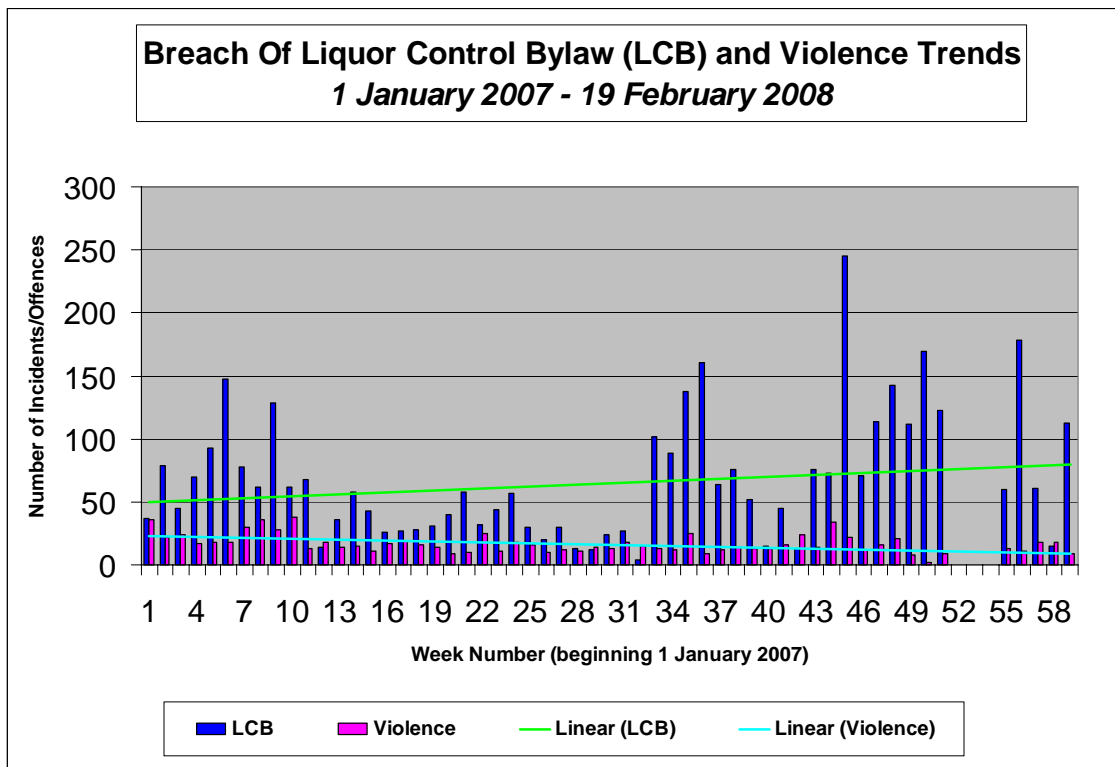
⁴ Webb, M; Marriot-Lloyd, P; Grenfell, M. *Banning the bottle: Liquor bans in New Zealand*. (2004).

Should alcohol-related harm (disorder, anti-social behaviour, and criminal offending) continue to increase, negative perceptions of safety in Wellington will likely escalate. As there are no other practicable options to manage the public place drinking and associated safety concerns outside the current hours of the existing bylaw, consideration of a continuous 24/7 liquor control is warranted.

The Police support a 24/7 Liquor Control Bylaw as it will allow for better management of an increasingly active inner city, and help them deal with bad behaviour and crime related to alcohol.

In 2005, the Council undertook an evaluation of the Liquor Control Bylaw. The review concluded that there was no evidence that offending related to public place alcohol consumption is reduced. However, Police statistics show that violent offending relating to alcohol consumption decreases when enforcement of the Liquor Control Bylaw increases. Table 5 illustrates the corresponding decrease in violence when Bylaw enforcement increases.

Table 5: Breach of Liquor Control Bylaw and Violence Trends



A Liquor Control Bylaw prohibition is not a panacea however, and does not on its own:

- reduce alcohol related harm associated with risky and unsafe practices
- reduce alcohol related offending where the liquor has been consumed on licensed premises
- provide a response to offending
- address issues associated with homelessness (those issues often arise from

mental health problems or from abuse of substances not captured within the definition of liquor, for example methylated spirits, drugs or glue).

What the bylaw does though is compliment the range of initiatives that contribute to a safe and vibrant city, including Walkwise, CCTV, Liquor Licensing Policies and the City Communities community interaction programme. “Evidence suggests that liquor bans are most effective when introduced alongside a range of other initiatives, policing practices and complementary strategies such as CCTV, host responsibility/server intervention policies on licensed premises, controlled purchase operations and regulatory enforcement of poorly performing licensed premises.”⁵

5. Assessment of Options for LGA decision making requirements

In adopting the Bylaw, the Council must agree that the proposed bylaw is the most appropriate form to address the perceived problem of drinking in public places. The following are a suite of options to address these issues:

5.1 Options

Option 1: Status Quo (not recommended)

The current bylaw prohibits the consumption and possession of liquor in the Wellington Central Area, Oriental Parade and Mt Victoria (the control area) on each Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 5.00 pm until 8.00am the following day.

Public place liquor consumption is increasing in the Wellington Central Area; specifically in Cuba Street and Courtenay Place, as well as Aro Park regardless of the time of day/day of week. Residents, retailers and the Police have identified a range of concerns linked to an increase in public place liquor consumption which negatively affect people’s perceptions of safety in Wellington city.

This option is not recommended as it will not:

- address the escalation of public place drinking and associated anti-social behaviours outside the current control area and control time of the existing Bylaw;
- improve perceptions of Wellington as a safe and vibrant city.

Option 2: Impose a 24/7 control in the Wellington Central Area Only (not recommended)

This option proposes that the Wellington Central Area operate under a continuous 24/7 liquor control, while Mt Victoria and Oriental Parade continue to operate under the current public place liquor restriction - each Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 5.00 pm until 8.00am the following day.

⁵ *Liquor Control Bylaw Evaluation*; Wellington City Council; Bareta, G; 01 December 2005.

Extending the Liquor Control Bylaw to a continuous 24/7 liquor control is the only low level tool available to prevent anti-social behaviour associated with public place liquor consumption and negative perceptions of safety from escalating outside the current control time. It provides a mechanism to address the gaps in current measures that contribute to a safe and vibrant city.

There is strong support for a 24/7 liquor control across the central city from the Courtenay Place Resident Group, Courtenay Quarter Accord, and Cuba Street business owners.

The Police have indicated that they would support a 24/7 public place liquor control, and would support the introduction of a continuous control across the entire control area – Wellington Central Area, Mt Victoria, Oriental Parade. Having parts of the city included in the Bylaw with different control times will likely cause confusion, and the control area boundaries would be harder to enforce.

The 2005 evaluation of the Liquor Control Bylaw⁶ concluded that there was a general awareness of the Liquor Control Bylaw but confusion around the days and hours it is in effect. Confusion and boundary issues associated with the Bylaw are likely to escalate if control times vary across the control area.

Furthermore, the compact nature of Wellington city (suburbs bordering the central area with limited geographically distinct boundaries) means that the risk of displacement to other control areas not included in a 24/7 control time is likely – specifically from Courtenay Place (contained in the Wellington central control area) to Oriental Parade.

Option 3: Impose a continuous 24/7 control across the entire Liquor Control Bylaw area – the Wellington Central Area, Mt Victoria and Oriental Parade (recommended)

This option proposes a continuous 24/7 control across the entire Liquor Control Bylaw control area.

As per Option 2, extending the Bylaw to a continuous 24/7 control is the only low level tool available to prevent anti-social behaviour associated with public place liquor consumption and negative perceptions of safety escalating outside the current Bylaw control time. It provides a mechanism to address the gaps in current measures that contribute to a safe and vibrant city.

From an enforcement perspective, the Police advise that they would endorse a 24/7 liquor control that consistently operates across the control area for the following reasons:

- having parts of the city with differing hours will likely cause confusion

⁶ *Liquor Control Bylaw Evaluation*; Wellington City Council; Baretta G; 01 December 2005. The Liquor Control Bylaw in operation at that time prohibited the consumption and possession of liquor in public places in Wellington Central on Friday and Saturday nights till 6.00am the following day. From May to October the prohibition began at 5pm and from November to April it began at 8.00pm.

- the boundaries are harder to enforce when different parts of the city are affected by the Liquor Control Bylaw at different times
- it is a positive step towards keeping a lid on anti social behaviour
- displacement is likely to occur if only part of the control area operates under a 24/7 control.

Education about the Bylaw is also likely to be improved with the introduction of a consistent 24/7 control across the bylaw area. Currently, signage educating the public about where and when the Bylaw operates is complex. Signage depicting a continuous and consistent 24/7 control is clear, consistent and can be immediately put into action.

A consistent control across the entire bylaw area will likely result in an increased awareness of and compliance with the Liquor Control Bylaw - providing clarity for people in understanding when and where public place drinking is prohibited. People will be less likely to become accustomed to drinking in public places if a consistent and continuous control time operates across the control area. Furthermore, the combination of education, signage and enforcement will likely counter the recent escalation in negative perceptions of safety in Wellington city.

Option 4: Include Aro Valley in the Liquor Control Bylaw (recommended)

The existing control area of the Bylaw does not include Aro Park, located in Aro Valley.

This option proposes that Aro Valley be included in the amended Bylaw to:

- address the ongoing escalation of public place liquor consumption and associated anti-social behaviours in Aro Park; and
- counter the recent escalation of safety concerns and improve perceptions of this area as a family friendly community oriented space.

Given that public place liquor consumption and the subsequent downstream effects of this occur in Aro Valley Park predominately in the day time and early evening, Aro Park would need to be included in a continuous 24/7 control time.

If Aro Valley Park is not included in the control area of the Bylaw, there is significant risk that liquor consumption and corresponding anti-social behaviours will continue to escalate.

There is also an inherent risk that if Aro Valley Park is excluded from a 24/7 liquor control imposed on the central area, displacement to the Park will occur because:

- i) it is already a spot for public place drinking; *and*
- ii) of its close proximity to the Wellington Central Area.

The revised control area of the Bylaw incorporating Aro Valley Park is depicted in the map attached to the draft bylaw amendment. The inclusion of Aro Park is, in effect, an extension to the Wellington Central Area currently covered by the existing Bylaw. The Police support this recommendation.

Option 5: Include Central Park in the Amended Liquor Control Bylaw (not recommended)

The current control area of the Liquor Control Bylaw does not include Central Park. This option proposes that the control area of the Bylaw be extended to include Central Park.

If a 24/7 liquor control is imposed in the existing control area of the Bylaw, there is an inherent risk that a displacement to Central Park will occur because of its close proximity to the central area. Furthermore, if Aro Valley Park is included in the control area of the Bylaw, again there is a risk of displacement to Central Park may occur because of close proximity to Aro Valley.

However, there have been no known issues of public place liquor consumption, associated anti-social behaviours/harm or safety issues associated with public place liquor consumption in Central Park to date. Therefore, the exclusion of Central Park in the control area of the amended Bylaw is justified for the time being.

If a 24/7 control operates in the control area of the Bylaw, any potential displacement of public place drinking must be monitored to surrounding areas - including Central Park.

5.2 Most appropriate form of Bylaw

The proposed bylaw attached as Appendix 1 is regarded as being in the most appropriate form to address the perceived problem of drinking in public places.

The proposed bylaw:

- Prohibits the possession and consumption of liquor in the Wellington Central Area, Aro Valley, Mt Victoria, and Oriental Parade (the control area) 24 hours a day, seven days a week (24/7).
- Enables the Council to invoke a prohibition for special events anywhere in Wellington.
- Includes a process to obtain prior written permission from the Council to authorise any activity that would be in breach of any prohibition under this part of the Bylaw.

There are some events in public spaces for which consumption of liquor is an integral part of the event. For such events, there is provision for events organisers to apply to the Council for dispensation from the Liquor Control Bylaw on those occasions when those events fall within ban times. To date, only one exemption has been sought from the Liquor Control Bylaw⁷.

The Liquor Control Bylaw does not apply to encroachments or to licensed premises with pavement leases. The Bylaw does not prohibit carrying unopened liquor from licensed premises or to licensed premises provided the liquor is removed from the public place promptly.

⁷ The exemption was sought by, and granted for, a private business hosting a Christmas function for staff in Waitangi Park in 2007.

5.3 NZ Bill of Rights Act 1990 - Implications

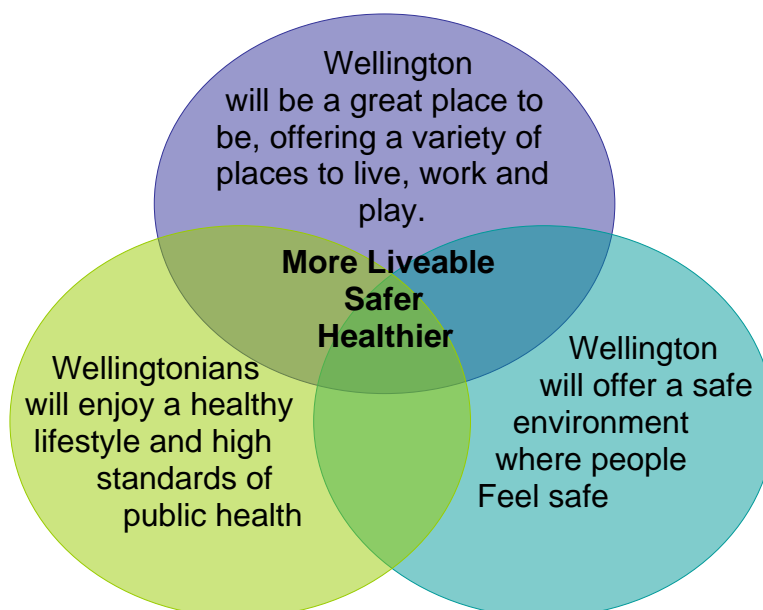
The New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (NZBORA) sets out the fundamental freedoms and rights of all New Zealanders, including freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. Under the NZBORA, these rights and freedoms are subject only to reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.⁸

The Liquor Control Bylaw is consistent with the specific empowering provisions prescribed by law in the Local Government Act 2002.⁹ Furthermore, the rights contained in the BORA, (freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association) are not specific to alcohol or reliant on alcohol. Therefore these rights are not impinged except to the extent that alcohol is involved.

5.4 Relationship to the Wellington City Council's Strategies

The proposed Bylaw, attached at Appendix 1, will contribute to Wellington City Council's Strategic outcomes; that Wellington will be safer, healthier and more liveable. Table 6 illustrates that the Liquor Control Bylaw has relationships with three of the Council's Strategic outcomes.

Table 6: Relationship to Outcomes



⁸ Section 5; New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

⁹ Section 147; Local Government Act 2002 - provides for the Council to make a bylaw for liquor control purposes in relation to any public place under the control of the Council.

6. Implementation

6.1 Enforcement

As provided in section 169 of the LGA, the Police will continue to be responsible for the enforcement of the bylaw. The Police can:

- search a container or vehicle entering a public place
- seize and remove the liquor if the liquor is in breach of the bylaw
- arrest a person who has been asked and refused to either leave a public place or surrender liquor that is in breach of the bylaw.

The Police advise that the bylaw will continue to be used as an early intervention tool. That is, people breaching the bylaw will be given ample opportunity to comply either by relinquishing the alcohol or by leaving the public place.

6.2 Publicity and Signage

The signage in place for the current bylaw will be updated as required following Council's final decision.

6.3 Process and timeline

The proposed bylaw has been developed through internal consultation with Council officers and through consultation with the Police.

External consultation will be undertaken in terms of the special consultative procedure required under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The timeline for the bylaw review from this point is as follows:

27 March 2008	The Council considers the proposed bylaw and initiates the special consultative procedure as required under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002.
03April – 08 May 2008	Consultation period.
15 May 2008	Strategy and Policy Committee hears the oral submissions.
05 June 2008	Strategy & Policy Committee consider report on the special consultative procedure.
26 June 2008	The Council will reflect on the report from the Strategy and Policy Committee and consider the adoption of the proposed bylaw.

