

16.8 TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES AND RELOCATED BUILDINGS

16.8.1 Scope of Section

This section deals with temporary activities, temporary military training activities and relocation of dwellings throughout the District. Chapter 19 details information required with resource consent applications (*refer, in particular, to 19.2.13*).

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16.8.2 Temporary Activities

16.8.2.1 Permitted Activities (Temporary Activities)

Temporary activity ancillary or incidental to building and construction work limited either to the duration of the project or for a period not exceeding 12 months, whichever is the lesser and the activity complies with the following conditions:

- (a) The activity and building are readily movable.
- (b) The activity complies with the transport rules in section 16.2.
- (c) The Environment and Planning Manager of the Council is notified prior to commencement of the project.

16.8.2.1A Permitted Activities (Temporary Activities that are Construction, Maintenance, or Demolition Work)

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Temporary activity that is construction, maintenance, or demolition work, and associated overnight parking, storage, repair or maintenance is a permitted activity if it complies with the following conditions:

- (a) The activity meets the noise limits provided for in NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – *Construction Noise*.

16.8.2.2 Permitted Activities (Temporary Military Training Activities)

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Temporary military training activity is a permitted activity that may be undertaken without a resource consent, if it complies with the following conditions:

- (a) Noise standards set out in Figure 16.8A which replace the applicable zone noise standards.
- (b) Any temporary building or structures that are used are removed at the end of the activity.

Figure 16.8A: Noise and Fire Risk Controls

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Type of Military Noise Sources	Standards			
<p>1. Weapons Firing and/or the Use of Explosives</p>	<p>(a) Notice is provided to Council, and where the use of live ammunition or pyrotechnics is proposed to the Waimea Fire and Emergency New Zealand, at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the activity, specifying whether the activity involves live firing, the use of explosives or firing of blank ammunition; the location of the activity and the boundaries within which the activity will take place; and distances to buildings housing noise sensitive activities; and the timing and duration of the activity.</p>			
	<p>(b) Compliance with the standards below:</p>			
		<p>Time (Monday to Sunday)</p>	<p>Separation Distance required between the Boundary of the Activity and the Notional Boundary to any Building housing a Noise Sensitive Activity</p>	
	<p>(i) Live firing of weapons and single or multiple explosive events</p>	<p>0700 to 1900 hours</p>	<p>At least 1500m</p>	<p>Less than 1500m if conditions (a) and (c) below are complied with</p>
		<p>1900 to 0700 hours</p>	<p>At least 4500m</p>	<p>Less than 4500m if conditions (b) and (c) below are complied with</p>
	<p>(ii) Firing of blank ammunition</p>	<p>0700 to 1900 hours</p>	<p>At least 750m</p>	<p>Less than 750m if conditions (a) and (c) below are complied with</p>
		<p>1900 to 0700 hours</p>	<p>At least 2250m</p>	<p>Less than 2250m if conditions (b) and (c) below are complied with</p>
	<p>Conditions to be complied with if minimum separation distances for sources 1(b)(i) and 1(b)(ii) above cannot be met:</p>			
	<p>Condition</p>	<p>Time (Monday to Sunday)</p>	<p>Noise Level at the Notional Boundary to any Building housing a Noise Sensitive Activity</p>	
	<p>(a)</p>	<p>0700 to 1900 hours</p>	<p>Peak sound pressure level of 120 dBC</p>	
<p>(b)</p>	<p>1900 to 0700 hours</p>	<p>Peak sound pressure level of 90 dBC</p>		
<p>(c)</p>	<p>The activity is undertaken in accordance with a Noise Management Plan prepared by a suitably qualified expert and provided to Council at least 15 working days prior to the activity taking place. The Noise Management Plan shall, as a minimum, contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the site and activity, including times, dates, and nature and location of the proposed training activities. • Methods to minimise the noise disturbance at noise sensitive receiver sites such as selection of location, orientation and timing of noisy activities to limit noise received at sensitive receiver sites. • A map showing potentially affected noise sensitive sites and predicted peak sound pressure levels for each of these locations. 			

Type of Military Noise Sources	Standards		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A programme for notification and communication with the occupiers of affected noise sensitive sites before the activities commence, including updates during the event. <p>A method for following up any complaints received during or after the event, and any proposed debriefing meetings with Council.</p>	
	(d)	<p>For temporary military training activities where the use of live ammunition or pyrotechnics is proposed, the activity is undertaken in accordance with a fire preparedness and management plan prepared by a suitably qualified expert and provided to the Waimea Fire and Emergency New Zealand and the adjacent landowners at least 15 working days before the activity commences. The fire preparedness and management plan shall as a minimum contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of the site and activity, including times, dates, nature and location of the proposed training activities. An evacuation plan. Provision for on-site fire equipment that will be in a complete state of readiness at all times. 	
<p>2. Mobile noise sources¹, excluding sources 1(i) and 1(ii)</p>	<p>Compliance with the noise limits set out in Tables 2 and 3 of <i>NZS6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise</i>, with reference to “construction noise” taken to refer to other, mobile noise sources ⁽³⁾</p>		
<p>3. Fixed (stationary) noise sources², excluding sources 1(i) and 1(ii)</p>	<p>Time (Monday to Sunday)</p>	<p>Noise Level at the Notional Boundary to any Building housing a Noise Sensitive Activity³</p>	
	<p>0700 to 1900 hours</p>	<p>55 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)</p>	<p>n.a</p>
	<p>1900 to 2200 hours</p>	<p>50 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)</p>	<p></p>
	<p>2200 to 0700 hours the next day</p>	<p>45 dB L_{Aeq} (15 min)</p>	<p>75 dB L_{AFmax}</p>
<p>4. Helicopter landing areas</p>	<p>Compliance with noise limits set out in <i>NZS6807: 1994 Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas</i>⁽³⁾</p>		
<p>Footnotes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile noise sources (other than firing of weapons) include sources such as personnel, light and heavy vehicles, self-propelled equipment and earthmoving equipment. Fixed (stationary) noise sources (other than firing of weapons and explosives) include noise sources such as power generation, heating, ventilation or air conditioning systems, or water or wastewater pumping/treatment systems. Noise levels shall be measured in accordance with <i>NZS6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Sound</i>. 			

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16.8.2.3 Controlled Activities (Temporary Military Training Activities)

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Temporary military training activity that does not comply with the permitted conditions of rule 16.8.2.2 is a controlled activity.

A resource consent is required and may include conditions on the following matters over which the Council has reserved control:

- (1) Noise effects.
- (1A) Risk of wildfire.
- (2) Timing, location and duration of the consent.
- (3) Administrative charges pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act.

16.8.3 Relocation of BuildingsC73 12/20
Op 6/23**16.8.3.1 Permitted Activities (Relocation of Buildings)**

The relocation of any building to a new site, or the new position within a current site, is a permitted activity, if it complies with the following conditions:

- (a) The building complies with any rules applicable to the construction or alteration of buildings at the new site or new position within the current site; and

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For a building which is, or is intended to be, used as a dwelling:

- (b) A relocated building intended for use as a dwelling must have previously been designed, built and used as a dwelling.
- (c) A report shall accompany the application for a building consent for the destination site, or new position within the current site, that identifies all reinstatement works that are to be completed to the exterior of the building.
- (d) The Council is notified in writing no later than 48 hours prior to the building being relocated to its destination site, or new position within the current site.
- (e) The building shall be located on permanent foundations approved by building consent, no later than 2 months from when the building is moved to the site.
- (f) All other reinstatement work required by the report referred to in (c) and the building consent to reinstate the exterior of any relocated dwelling shall be completed within 12 months of the building being delivered to the site or new position within the current site.

Note: The requirements of the Building Act and the New Zealand Building Code also apply.

Item (a resource consent is required) to be removed as part of plan change 73

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Op 6/23**16.8.3.2 Discretionary Activities (Relocation of Buildings)**C73 12/20
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The relocation of a dwelling to a new site, or new position within the current site, that does not comply with the conditions of rule 16.8.3.1 is a discretionary activity. Relocated buildings, other than dwellings, that may not comply with rules applicable to the construction or alteration of buildings at the new site as per rule 16.8.3.1(a) will be considered under those specific zone rules with no particular resource consent required due to its relocated nature.

A resource consent is required and may include conditions.

16.8.20 Principal Reasons for Rules**Relocated Buildings**C73 12/20
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Relocated dwellings have the potential to adversely affect the visual amenity of the area in which they are intended to be relocated. The rule addresses this by ensuring the dwelling is placed on permanent foundations and have external reinstatement completed within set time periods. The rule also requires that a building to be used as a dwelling was previously designed, built and used as a dwelling. This is to ensure that to be permitted, the building already appears and functions as a dwelling, which improves compatibility with the destination site or location. Relocated buildings which are not currently a dwelling but are intended to be converted for this purpose require a discretionary activity resource consent. This enables consideration of the visual appearance, appropriateness for the site and neighbourhood, and the timeframe for the conversion to occur.

Other bulk and location matters are controlled through zone and area-based rules in the Plan. Relocated buildings which are not to be used as a dwelling are permitted if they meet these other rules. Other relocated buildings that may not comply with rules applicable to the construction or alteration of buildings at the new site, or new position within the current site, will be considered under those specific zone rules with no particular resource consent required due to its relocated nature.

Temporary Military Training Activities

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Noise effects from temporary military training activities need to be appropriately controlled within the District Plan. To this end, the New Zealand Defence Force has commissioned professional acoustic advice on appropriate standards to control noise effects from temporary military training activities. Based on this advice, the New Zealand Defence Force developed revised noise control permitted activity standards that it is seeking to have included in district plans nationwide.

The standards divide noise sources from temporary military training activities into three categories: (i) weapons firing and explosions; (ii) other mobile source such as vehicles and earthmoving equipment; and (iii) fixed noise sources such as power generators and water pumping. Each of these noise sources has different noise characteristics and, therefore, a different set of standards applies for controlling noise. The division allows a more comprehensive and appropriate method for controlling noise from temporary military training activities.

For weapons firing and explosives, the noise control standard used is separation distances between the activity and any sensitive receiver (dwelling, residentially zoned site, or building used for residential, educational or healthcare purposes). Four separation distances are specified – a night-time and daytime distance for firing of live ammunition and explosives, and a night-time and daytime distance for firing of blank ammunition, which is less noisy than live firing. The distances have been arrived at after review and analysis of data measured from real military activities to ensure that the sound levels received at the specified distance will be reasonable (generally less than 55 dBA for daytime and less than 45 dBA for night-time). Using separation distance as a standard has the advantage of being an easy-to-comply-with and easy-to-monitor standard.

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Compliance with the construction noise standard NZS6803:1999 *Acoustics – Construction Noise* is considered the most appropriate method for controlling mobile noise sources (other than weapons firing).

Compliance with standards in line with NZS6802:2008 *Acoustics – Environmental Noise* is considered the most appropriate method for controlling noise levels from fixed sources (other than weapons firing and explosives).

Compliance with NZS6807:1994 *Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas* is considered the most appropriate method for controlling noise from helicopters associated with temporary military training activities. The risk of fire from temporary military training activities which involve the use of live ammunition or pyrotechnics needs to be appropriately controlled within the District Plan.

