

BEFORE THE HEARINGS PANEL

PORIRUA CITY COUNCIL

IN THE MATTER of the Resource Management Act 1991

AND

IN THE MATTER of the Proposed Porirua District Plan (General District-Wide
Matters: Amateur Radio, Earthworks, Light, Noise, Signs
and Temporary Activities)

**STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF ALEX GIFFORD (PLANNING) ON BEHALF
OF THE NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCE**

SUBMITTER 124

21 JANUARY 2022

INTRODUCTION

- 1 My full name is Alexander Richard Gifford. I am a Senior Planner at Tonkin & Taylor Limited and have over 7 years of planning experience in New Zealand. I have been employed as a planning consultant at Tonkin + Taylor since April 2019. Prior to this I was employed as a planning consultant for Jacobs and as a Resource Officer at Waikato Regional Council where I processed resource consents and undertook compliance monitoring and enforcement. I have a Bachelor of Resource and Environmental Planning (honours) degree from Massey University and am a full member of the New Zealand Planning Institute (MNZPI).
- 2 My experience to date spans most aspects of planning including the preparation of submissions on plan changes and the preparation of resource consent applications. As a planning consultant I have assisted a range of clients with planning related matters, including the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF), KiwiRail, Tegel and Nelson City Council.
- 3 I have been engaged by NZDF to provide expert planning evidence in relation to the NZDF's submission on the Proposed Porirua District Plan (pPDP). I did not assist with the preparation of NZDF's original submission on this Plan review, however, I have reviewed the original submission in full.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- 4 I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2014 and have complied with it in preparing this evidence. Except where I state that I am relying on the evidence of another person, I confirm that the issues addressed in this evidence are within my area of expertise and I have not omitted material facts known to me that might alter or detract from my evidence.

SCOPE OF EVIDENCE

- 5 My evidence addresses NZDF's submission as it relates to Hearing 4 which includes temporary military training activities (TMTA). It outlines:
 - a The statutory context as it applies to this evidence;
 - b Provides an outline of key features of TMTA that are relevant to this evidence;

- c Discusses how TMTA have been provided for within the pPDP and the recommendations within the section 42A (Temporary Activities) report, identifying provisions that are supported, issues with the provisions and recommendations, and amendments to resolve these issues.
- 6 I am familiar with the pPDP to which these proceedings relate. In preparing my evidence I have read:
- a The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) prepared by Mr Michael David Rachlin;
 - b The statement of evidence prepared by Mr Nigel Lloyd as it relates to NZDF's submission; and
 - c The section 42A report (Noise) report prepared by Mr Rory Smeaton.
- 7 Ms Rebecca Davies has explained the background to NZDF's original submission, the varied nature of TMTA and the importance of these activities to enable NZDF to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990.
- 8 Mr Darran Humpheson has presented technical noise evidence explaining the noise standards requested by NZDF and addressing the section 42A reports prepared by Council. I have read the evidence statements of both Ms Davies and Mr Humpheson and my evidence relies on these.

STATUTORY CONTEXT

- 9 The objectives and policies within the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and pPDP form the statutory context for the consideration of rules and permitted activity standards for TMTA. I also note that, section 16 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 contains a '*duty to avoid unreasonable noise*' which is relevant to all noise generating activities including TMTA.
- 10 The RPS does not contain objectives or policies that provide direction on the management of noise from TMTA.
- 11 The pPDP does not contain an objective covering the issue of TMTA. It does however contain policy TEMP-P3, which is worded as follows:

TEMP-P3: Provide for temporary military training activities, where they remedy or mitigate their significant adverse effects on the amenity values of the site and the surrounding area.

- 12 In addition to District Plan provisions, section 16 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 places a duty on occupiers of land or persons undertaking an activity in, on, or under a water body or coastal marine area to adopt the best practicable option to ensure that the emission of noise from that land or water does not exceed a reasonable level.

FEATURES OF TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES

- 13 Ms Davies has provided a description of the nature of TMTA in her evidence. I would like to draw your attention to the following points in Ms Davies evidence.
- 14 Ms Davies states that it is important that training is undertaken in a range of environments and locations throughout New Zealand, and not just at NZDF facilities, in order to maintain capability for real-life situations. The importance of NZDF personnel being well trained was seen in NZDF's natural disaster and civil defence emergency responses described in Ms Davies' evidence. Proper 'real world' training is critical to providing this assistance and relief in a responsive and effective manner to people and communities in a time of need.
- 15 Ms Davies has explained that live and blank firing activities are much less likely to take place than other essential, but rather more mundane, activities and are only carried out subject to very stringent and site-specific safety controls. Ms Davies states that it is standard practice to provide notice to neighbouring landowners prior to the activity occurring, so that landowners are aware that the activity is for training purposes and so that any noise generated is not unexpected.
- 16 As Ms Davies has outlined, NZDF is undertaking a nationwide project to achieve consistency in TMTA provisions in District Plans. To this end, NZDF has submitted on approximately 30 council plan changes and plan reviews over the past 8 years.

TMTA WITHIN THE pPDP

- 17 NZDF's submission sought the inclusion of a new objective specific to TMTA to accompany TEMP-P3 as the policy did not appear to support an objective in the pPDP. The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) has recommended the inclusion of the following objective:

TEMP-O3: Temporary military training activities contribute to local and national security and provide for the wellbeing of the community, while adverse effects are mitigated.

- 18 The wording is the same as that proposed by NZDF with the addition of the phrase ‘*while adverse effects are mitigated*’. Mr Rachlin’s reasoning for the inclusion of this wording is that the objective must describe the full outcome (including the management of adverse effects) for TMTA and not just their benefit¹. I support the additional wording as it provides clear direction that the adverse effects of TMTA need to be mitigated. This is consistent with NZDF’s submission, in which standards were proposed to mitigate noise effects. In my opinion, the proposed wording is also consistent with the direction of policy TEMP-P3 in the pPDP.
- 19 The pPDP as notified provides for TMTA across all zones and at all times as a permitted activity under rule TEMP-R6.1, subject to:
- a. no permanent structures being constructed;*
 - b. the duration of the activity not exceeding 31 consecutive days (excluding set up and pack down); and*
 - c. the noise standards listed in APP2-Table 1 being met.*
- 20 If these standards are not complied with, TMTA require a resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity under rule TEMP-R6.2.
- 21 In its submission, NZDF supported the inclusion of permitted activity rule TEMP-R6.1 for TMTA across all zones and a restricted discretionary activity status should the permitted activity rule not be met. NZDF also requested that the standards within APP2-Table 1 of the pPDP be updated to reflect the latest standards² that supersede those contained within the pPDP.
- 22 The updated standards divide noise sources into four categories, being mobile noise sources, fixed (stationary) noise sources, helicopter landing areas and weapons firing and explosive use. Each of these noise sources has different noise characteristics, and therefore, a different set of activity-specific standards is proposed by NZDF for controlling noise.
- 23 In the section 42A report (Temporary Activities), Mr Rachlin recommends that the noise standards proposed by NZDF are accepted for three of the four categories,

¹ Section 42A report (Temporary Activities), paragraph 14.

² As Mr Humpheson notes in his evidence (paragraph 28), the standards have been updated as the howitzer weapon system is no longer used by NZDF.

being mobile noise sources, stationary noise sources and helicopter landing areas.³ Therefore, NZDF, Mr Rachlin and Mr Nigel Lloyd are in agreement on the appropriate noise standards and limits for these noise sources.

- 24 Mr Rachlin also recommends that pPDP Appendix APP2-Table 1 be updated to outline what mobile noise sources include and exclude, and what stationary noise sources include. These descriptions are consistent with those included in NZDF's proposed noise standards and as proposed in its submission. I support these additions as they provide clarity to Plan users on what these noise sources include/exclude. In turn, this will facilitate interpretation, and therefore, efficient and effective implementation of the standards and associated TMTA rules.
- 25 I note that APP2-Table 1 within the section 42A report (Temporary Activities) refers to "Other mobile noise sources" and "Other stationary noise sources" under the "Noise source" column. There are no additional mobile or stationary noise sources included elsewhere within APP2-Table 1. However, the inclusion of 'other' implies there are additional mobile and stationary noise sources that sit outside of this standard. Therefore, in my opinion the "other" is not required and the "Noise source" should be updated as follows:

~~Other m~~Mobile noise sources.

~~Other S~~Stationary noise sources.

- 26 This will reduce confusion for Plan users and therefore improve the efficient interpretation of APP2-Table 1.
- 27 Also, I note that for stationary noise sources, APP2-Table 1 does not include the requested reference to measurements being made at the 'notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity'. The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) and Mr Lloyd's evidence does not comment on why this has not been included, therefore, I assume it is an unintended omission.
- 28 As explained in Mr Humpheson's evidence, measurements should be taken at the notional boundary. Based on the expert opinion of Mr Humpheson, I consider wording

³ Section 42A report (Temporary Activities), paragraph 38.

to the following effect is required in APP2-Table 1 for both mobile and stationary noise sources:

Noise shall be measured at the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity.

- 29 I note that permitted activity standards for helicopter landing areas are included within APP2-Table 1 within the body of the s42A report (Temporary Activities) (at paragraph 38), however, the standards are missing from Appendix A – ‘Recommended Amendments to TEMP-Temporary Activities chapter and APP2’ of the s42A report. This omission in Appendix A will require a correction.
- 30 In terms of weapons firing and explosive use, the section 42A report (Temporary Activities) recommends that weapons firing and explosive use at night-time requires resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity and that the setbacks proposed by NZDF to assist the implementation of permitted activity rule TEMP-R6 should be removed from APP2-Table 1. I address each of these recommendations in turn below.

APP2-Table 1 setback standards

- 31 The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) recommends the removal of the setback distances in APP2–Table 1 as a permitted activity standard and to rely solely on the permitted noise limits⁴. The rationale for this recommendation is that there are limited locations within the Porirua District where the setbacks could be applied to determine compliance. However, as outlined in Mr Humpheson’s evidence there are in fact areas within the District where both the daytime and night-time setbacks could be applied.
- 32 The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) also notes that through the introduction of the Future Urban Zone and Rural Lifestyle Zone, the pPDP provides for residential growth in areas currently rural in character. Therefore, residential activity can be expected to increase in these areas further removing the ability of setbacks to achieve the desired mitigation of noise effects.⁵
- 33 It is correct that further noise sensitive activities will inevitably be established resulting in a reduction of the areas where setbacks can be applied. However, large areas of the district will remain as General Rural Zone and the proposed General Rural Zone

⁴ Section 42A (Temporary Activities), paragraph 35

⁵ Section 42A (Temporary Activities), paragraph 32

generally aligns with the areas where the setbacks can currently be applied. I have reproduced Figure 1 from Mr Rachlin's report below and an image of the pPDP zoning from PCC's online maps to illustrate this. Therefore, while the areas where the setbacks can be applied may be eroded around the edges of the General Rural Zone, there will continue to be reasonably sized areas within the District where the setbacks can be applied.

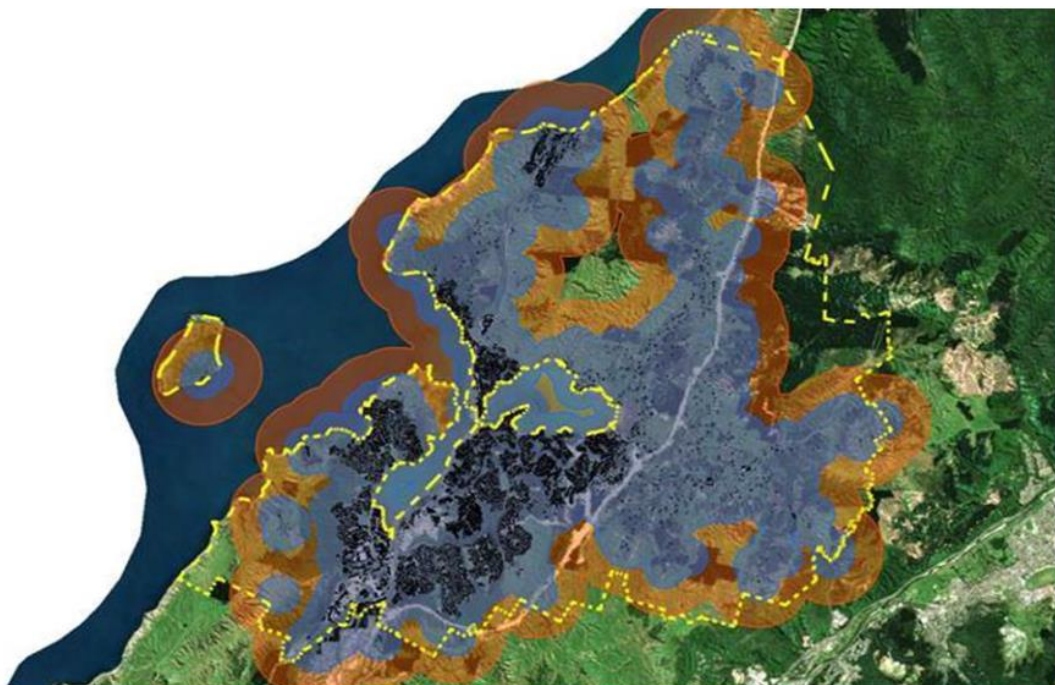


Figure 1: Map of Porirua showing 500m and 1250m setbacks from residential properties

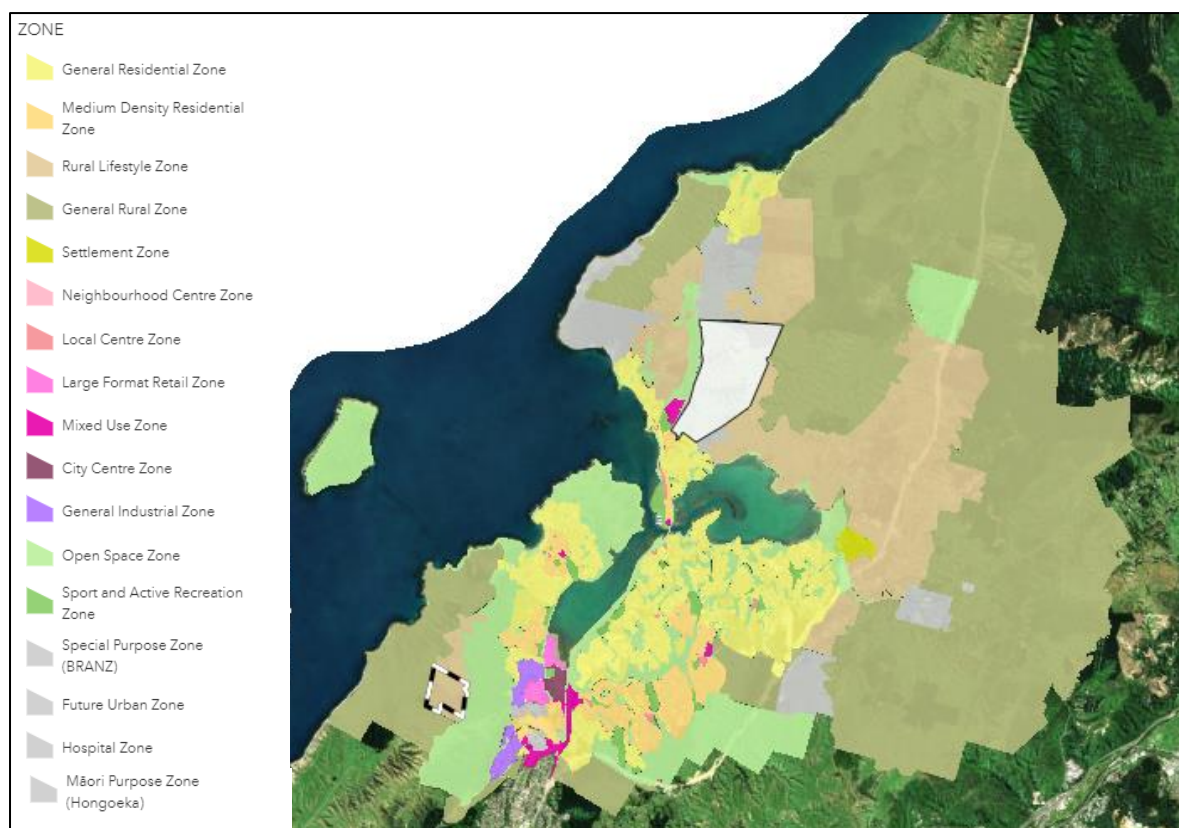


Figure 2: pPDP zoning

Source: PCC online maps

- 34 For ease of reference, the TMTA noise provisions proposed by NZDF for weapons firing and the use of explosives are set out below:

Weapons firing and/or the use of explosives

- a. *Notice is provided to the Council at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of the activity.*
- b. *The activity complies with the following minimum separation distances to the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity:*
 - *0700 to 1900 hours: 500m*
 - *1900 to 0700 hours: 1,250m*
- c. *Where the minimum separation distances specified above cannot be met, then the activity shall comply with the following peak sound pressure level when measured at the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity:*
 - *0700 to 1900 hours: 95 dBC*
 - *1900 to 0700 hours: 85 dBC*

- 35 These standards work by using separation distances from sensitive receivers to ensure that the sound levels received at the specified distances will be reasonable. As set out in Mr Humpheson's evidence, the minimum setback distances are based on modelling of data from military activities which shows the relevant noise limits set out

above can be comfortably met with a factor of safety/conservatism built into modelling to allow for weather conditions and site differences.

- 36 NZDF is effectively requesting a tiered approach to managing noise from weapons firing and the use of explosives, where the first tier is a separation distance from sensitive receivers. Where these distances are met, then the activity automatically complies with the relevant noise limits. As described by Ms Davies, when NZDF is devising a training activity involving weapons firing or explosives use, the exercise co-ordinators generally prefer to select a location that complies with the setback distances. This is not only easier for the exercise co-ordinators but is also straightforward for Council or a member of the public to determine whether the activity complies with the district plan rules, based simply on the location of the activity.
- 37 For activities that are not able to meet the setback standards, or if the site location conditions mean that the setback could be reduced (i.e. where a hill separates a sensitive receiver from the TMTA), then the second tier - the peak sound pressure levels - would apply, noting that an assessment from an acoustic professional would be required to determine compliance. Where these peak sound pressure levels can be met, then the TMTA would be a permitted activity.
- 38 In my opinion, the setbacks represent a practical tool to managing the noise effects of weapons firing and the use of explosives. No specialist knowledge is required to determine compliance and given the simplicity of measuring a distance on a map, compliance could be assessed by the majority of Plan users. Also, as specialist acoustic input is not required there will be monetary savings for both NZDF and Council in determining compliance with the standard.
- 39 As such, the use of minimum setback distances as an alternative to actual noise measurement creates a tool for planning and compliance that is both effective and efficient. Therefore, in my opinion, the setbacks should be retained as a permitted activity standard within APP2-Table 1.

Weapons firing and explosive use at night-time (1900-0700 hours)

- 40 The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) recommends that permitted activity rule TEMP-R6 is amended to include the following permitted activity standard:

No live firing weapons and single or multiple explosive events occur between 7pm and 7am in any 24-hour period.

- 41 Mr Rachlin's recommendation to include this wording is based on the expert evidence of Mr Nigel Lloyd who considers weapons firing, explosives and battle simulation noise even below 85 dBC peak to be disturbing and inappropriate between the hours of 7pm and 7am⁶.
- 42 By way of comparison, and as explained by Mr Humpheson, New Zealand Standard *NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics - Construction Noise* sets out noise limits for impulsive noise and blasting activities, specifically an absolute peak sound pressure level limit of 120 dBC is recommended. As Mr Humpheson notes, weapons firing and explosive use are an 'impulsive noise' and the proposed noise standards of 95 dBC and 85 dBC for weapons firing and explosive use at daytime (0700-1900 hours) and night-time (1900-0700 hours), respectively, are more stringent (lower) than the 120 dBC recommendation in *NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics - Construction Noise*. I note that construction and demolition activities (which can include blasting activities) are included in the pPDP as a permitted activity in all zones (rule NOISE-R2) subject to compliance with *NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics - Construction Noise*, which includes the 120 dBC maximum peak sound level. This provides guidance on what level of noise is inappropriate and should require resource consent.
- 43 As Ms Davies has explained, NZDF commissioned professional acoustic advice to develop the proposed noise limits for weapons firing and explosive use. In Mr Humpheson's expert opinion, the proposed daytime limit is sufficient to preserve residential amenity when experienced either indoors or outdoors and the proposed night-time limit is sufficient to prevent loss of sleep quality across all zones.
- 44 What's more, as Ms Davies has noted it is standard practice for NZDF to provide prior notice to neighbouring landowners, and as explained by Mr Humpheson, if people are aware of the presence of a noise source and expect it to occur, they are much less likely to be startled when it occurs.
- 45 In determining whether a resource consent is the appropriate pathway for night-time weapons firing and explosive use, consideration should be given to whether further assessment through the resource consent process is necessary to better understand the activity and to manage adverse noise effects. It is evident from Mr Humpheson's evidence that the activity is well understood with specific standards developed to mitigate effects. Mr Humpheson has also concluded that the proposed noise limit will

⁶ Mr Lloyd's evidence, para 68

result in acceptable noise effects that appropriately protect amenity values. Therefore, relying on Mr Humpheson's evidence, in my opinion, a resource consent process is not necessary to better understand the activity or to develop mitigation to acceptably mitigate adverse noise effects. As such, based on Mr Humpheson's expert opinion, obtaining a resource consent would add little benefit in terms of managing environmental effects. However, it would create an administrative and financial cost to NZDF and is therefore, in terms of s32(1(b(ii))) of the RMA⁷, in my opinion is less efficient than a permitted activity pathway.

- 46 Consideration should also be given to whether a resource consent or permitted pathway would best achieve objective TEMP-O3⁸. As Mr Davies notes, TMTA are important to ensure that NZDF personnel are trained to respond to real world scenarios, including being trained in night-time weapons firing and explosive use. A permitted activity status enables training to occur, while a resource consent pathway creates a cost for NZDF, with little benefit in terms of the management of adverse noise effects, for an activity that, as explained by Ms Davies, is necessary for NZDF to be prepared to deploy. A resource consent pathway also creates uncertainty as to whether TMTA, an activity that is in the nations interest (as explained by Ms Davies), can occur due to the risk of a resource consent not being granted.
- 47 As night-time weapons firing and explosive use would be enabled by a permitted activity pathway, in my opinion, this better facilitates TMTA to contribute to local and national security and to provide for the wellbeing of the community. Also, as Mr Humpheson notes, the adverse noise effects will be acceptably mitigated through the proposed noise limits. Therefore, in my opinion, providing for night-time weapons firing and explosive use as a permitted activity subject to permitted activity standards would better achieve objective TEMP-O3.
- 48 Overall, in considering paragraphs 42-47 above, in my opinion night-time weapons firing and explosive use should be provided for as a permitted activity as requested by NZDF, subject to the permitted activity standards proposed by NZDF which ensure that effects are appropriately managed and mitigated such that amenity values are

⁷ RMA section 32(1(b(ii))): assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives.

⁸ pPDP objective TEMP-O3: Temporary military training activities contribute to local and national security and provide for the wellbeing of the community, while adverse effects are mitigated.

protected and prevent loss of sleep quality. This represents as more efficient planning provision and it is also consistent with the direction of pPDP policy TEMP-P3⁹.

Additional comments on APP2-Table 1

- 49 The proposed notice standard¹⁰ for weapons firing and the use of explosives has not been included within APP2-Table 1 in the section 42A report (Temporary Activities). Depending on the nature and extent of weapons and explosives use, this notice may include details such as the location, timing, duration and the particular nature of the activity. Prior notice will assist Council in confirming compliance with the permitted activity standards and also in responding to any enquiries that may be received from the public. Therefore, in my opinion the notice standard should be included within APP2-Table 1 for weapons firing and the use of explosives.
- 50 The section 42A report (Temporary Activities) APP2-Table 1 differentiates between the firing of live ammunition and blank ammunition but applies the same noise standard. Both live and blank weapons firing are captured under the standards proposed by NZDF for weapons firing. As the noise standard is the same, in my opinion, it is better from a Plan usability perspective to combine the two as proposed by NZDF.
- 51 NZDF's requested provisions for TMTA have been incorporated into the operative planning documents for a number of territorial authorities (with or without minor modifications), including the South Taranaki, Horowhenua, South Waikato, Rotorua, Napier, Southland, and Whangarei District Councils as well as the Auckland Unitary Plan. Further, some councils such as the Thames-Coromandel and Queenstown Lakes District Councils have decided not to regulate TMTA at all in their District Plans on the basis that the activity does not warrant a regulatory approach.
- 52 Aside from the operational difficulties created by variations in TMTA provisions nationwide, from a planning perspective I consider there to be little merit in each City or District Plan having its own set of rules for TMTA given that TMTA are a consistent activity across New Zealand. Nationally consistent provisions also align with the

⁹ pPDP policy TEMP-P3: Provide for temporary military training activities, where they remedy or mitigate their significant adverse effects on the amenity values of the site and the surrounding area.

¹⁰ Proposed NZDF Standard for weapons firing and explosive use: Notice is provided to the Council at least 5 working days prior to the commencement of the activity.

general approach promoted through the National Planning Standards¹¹ to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system.

OTHER MATTERS – NOISE CHAPTER

- 53 The introduction section of the pPDP Noise Chapter states that other than expressly provided for, noise levels arising from activities must be assessed in accordance with NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental noise. As Mr Humpheson has explained, NZS6802:2008 was not designed to assess impulse sound such as gunfire and blasting.
- 54 The pPDP (Noise Chapter) also states that noise from TMTA is addressed in the Temporary Activities chapter¹². It is not clear whether this overarching statement excludes TMTA from the application of NZS6802:2008. Therefore, based on Mr Humpheson's recommendation, and for clarity, I consider a statement to the following effect to be required in APP2-Table 1 for weapons firing and single or multiple explosive events:

“Noise from weapons firing and use of explosives shall not be assessed using NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise”

CONCLUSION

- 55 The intent of NZDF's submission is to provide for TMTA as a permitted activity in all zones in the District, subject to compliance with noise standards that have been specifically developed for the different types of noise generated by TMTA. While the Council's section 42A report (Temporary Activities) recommends the majority of TMTA are permitted activities, it recommends that weapons firing and use of explosives at night-time (1900-0700 hours) require resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity. Also, the recommended permitted activity standards do not fully reflect those proposed by NZDF in its submission.
- 56 As Ms Davies has explained in her statement, for the most part TMTA comprise a broad range of activities many of which are not distinguishable in terms of effects from day-to-day activities, with the use of weapons and explosives a limited and infrequent component of TMTA.

¹¹ Part 1. Foundation Standard

¹² Section 42A Report (Noise), Appendix A, page 3

- 57 Based on the expert opinion of Mr Humpheson, I consider the noise standards and limits in APP2-Table 1 for mobile and stationary noise sources and for helicopter landing areas in relation to TMTA appropriate for insertion into the pPDP as permitted activity standards, subject to the amendments as shown in Attachment 1 of my evidence.
- 58 As per Mr Humpheson's expert opinion, the proposed noise standards are appropriate to protect amenity values and more stringent than those for construction activities permitted by the pPDP, and in my opinion, a permitted activity status would be more efficient, best achieve objective TEMP-O3 and be consistent with policy TEMP-P3. Therefore, my opinion is that TMTA involving weapons firing and the use of explosives at night-time should be provided for as a permitted activity, rather than a restricted discretionary activity.
- 59 Use of minimum setback distances to manage the noise effects of weapons firing and the use of explosives represents a practical tool for planning and compliance that is both effective and efficient. These standards specifically respond to, and adequately manage, the potential noise effects of TMTA. As outlined by Mr Humpheson, these provisions appropriately reflect relevant New Zealand Standards and protect amenity values. They also represent a consistent approach with a number of other plans throughout New Zealand. Therefore, in my opinion, the setbacks should be included within APP2-Table 1 as a permitted activity standard.
- 60 TMTA undertaken by NZDF contribute to maintaining the nation's security and ultimately provide for the well-being, health and safety of people and the community. I consider that the provisions of the pDPD should be amended, as shown in Attachment 1, to:
- a. Provide an appropriate set of permitted activity standards for TMTA across all zones and at all times in the pPDP; and
 - b. Provide for TMTA that do not comply with the permitted standards as a restricted discretionary activity across all zones in the pPDP.
- 61 In my opinion these amendments will enable NZDF to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990 while achieving the objectives and policies of the pPDP and achieving the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Alex Gifford

21 January 2022

Attachment 1: Amended TMTA rules and noise standards

TEMP-R6	Temporary military training activities
All zones	<p>1. Activity status: Permitted</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>a. No permanent structures are constructed;</p> <p>b. The duration of the activity does not exceed a period of 31 consecutive days (excluding set up and pack down activities); and</p> <p>c. No live firing weapons and single or multiple explosive events occur between 7pm and 7am in any 24-hour period;5 and</p> <p>d.c. Noise does not exceed the levels in APP2 - Noise Standards for Temporary Military Training Activities.</p>

APP2 - Noise Standards for Temporary Military Training Activities		
APP2- Table 1 Noise standards for temporary military training activities		
Noise source	Time	Noise standard
<p>Live firing wWeapons firing and single or multiple explosive events</p> <p>Noise from weapons firing and use of explosives shall not be assessed using NZS 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.</p>	7.00am to 7.00pm	<p>A peak sound level of 95dBC measured at or within the notional boundary of a noise sensitive activity.</p> <p>a. Notice is provided to the Council at least 5 working days prior to the commencement of the activity.</p> <p>b. The activity complies with the following minimum separation distances to the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0700 to 1900 hours: 500m • 1900 to 0700 hours: 1,250m <p>c. Where the minimum separation distances specified above cannot be met, then the activity shall comply with the following peak sound pressure level when measured at the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0700 to 1900 hours: 95 dBC • 1900 to 0700 hours: 85 dBC
Firing of blank ammunition	7.00am to 7.00pm	A peak sound level of 95dBC measured at or within the notional boundary of a noise sensitive activity
<p>Other mMobile noise sources</p> <p>This includes: Personnel, light and Heavy vehicles, Self-propelled equipment; and Earthmoving equipment.</p> <p>But excludes: The firing of weapons and explosives.</p>		<p>Shall comply with the noise limits set out in tables two and three in NZS 6803:1999 Acoustics – Construction Noise with reference to 'construction noise' taken to refer to mobile noise sources.</p> <p>Noise shall be measured at the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity.</p>
<p>Other sStationary noise sources</p> <p>This includes: Power generation Heating, ventilation or air conditioning systems, Water and wastewater pumping/treatment systems.</p>	7.00am to 7.00pm	55 dB LAeq(15 min)
	7.00pm to 10.00pm	50 dB LAeq(15 min)
	10.00pm to 7.00am	45 dB LAeq(15 min) 75 dB LAm _{ax}

<u>Noise shall be measured at the notional boundary of any building housing a noise sensitive activity.</u>		
Helicopter Landing Areas	Helicopter landing areas shall comply with NZS 6807:1994 Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas ¹³ .	

¹³ This document will be incorporated into the PDP and as such the Council will need to hold a certified copy in accordance with Part 3, Schedule 1 to the RMA.