

Section 32 Report

Part 2

Temporary Activities

Prepared for the
Proposed Kaipara District Plan

Prior to Notification

28 April 2025

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Kaipara District Council Operative District Plan	KDP
Proposed Kaipara District Plan	PDP
Proposed Northland Regional Plan	PRP
Resource Management Act 1991	RMA
Section 32 of the RMA	s32

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1. This report details the pre-notification evaluation undertaken by Kaipara District Council (**KDC**) in relation to Temporary Activities chapter for the Proposed Kaipara District Plan (**PDP**). The report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 32 of the RMA (**s32**).
2. This report should be read in conjunction with the Section 32 Overview Report for the PDP which provides a detailed overview of the statutory context and the process to prepare the PDP.

1.2 Topic Description

3. Temporary Activities contribute to the economic, social, and cultural wellbeing of people and communities across the Kaipara District. Some examples of temporary activities in the Kaipara District include community events such as concerts, fishing competitions, cultural events, markets, food trucks, sporting events, and art and craft displays. The District Plan also needs to provide for temporary military training activities for the New Zealand Defence Force purposes, and temporary buildings and structures associated with general construction works to support development across the Kaipara District.
4. Although temporary activities benefit communities, they can also generate temporary noise, traffic, or other adverse effects and these need to be appropriately managed. Adverse effects associated with temporary activities can include:
 - a. Adverse effects on the amenity and character of the surrounding environment, for example activities that enable buildings or structures of a size, scale, location and duration inappropriate for a zone;
 - b. The safety and efficiency of the transport network, for example, activities that could cause high levels of traffic congestion impacting residents in the local area; and
 - c. The health and safety of people and communities, for example activities that cause adverse noise, vibration, odour, or a combination of these.
5. Currently, the Operative Kaipara District Plan (**KDP**) provides for temporary activities for up to five days with no more than 500 attendees (as either an isolated event or a series of events where the period of operation is less than 12 consecutive days a year) for galas, sports events, festivals, hui or other community activities as a permitted activity if the proposed activity complies with the performance standards of the applicable zone.
6. The KDP also provides for temporary military training activities involving the New Zealand Defence Force regular and territorial force personnel and N.Z. Cadet Force personnel and associated air and road transport as a permitted activity, where such activities do not require the construction or erection of any permanent structure, and the proposed activity complies with the performance standards of the applicable zone.

7. The KDP does not provide a stand-alone chapter for Temporary Activities, rather provisions controlling these activities are instead spread across several chapters. As the KDP is an effects-based plan (as opposed to an activities-based plan or hybrid), a temporary activity is a permitted activity if the proposed activity complies with the performance standards set out in the zone chapters. Where the proposal does not meet the performance standards, the activity may become a controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, or non-complying activity depending on the effects of the activity and the applicable zone
8. Since the KDP came into force, the National Planning Standards 2019 (**NPS**) require the management of temporary activities, buildings and events to be located in the Temporary activities chapter in Part 2 – District-Wide Matters of the District Plan. The NPS does not provide a definition for temporary activities but does provide a definition for temporary military training activities.
9. The PDP defines temporary activities as follows: *“Temporary activity means activities and their ancillary buildings and structures that are intended to have a limited duration and incidence, with a start and end date and time, and are not part of a permanent activity that occurs on the site. They include: fairs; festivals and special events; commercial filming or video production activities; public firework displays; site offices, scaffolding, fencing, offices or storage sheds ancillary to construction projects; temporary farmers or crafts markets.”* The proposed temporary activities provisions are included as a standalone chapter in the PDP in accordance with the requirements of the NPS and the definitions of the PDP adopt the same definition of temporary military training activities in accordance with the NPS definition. The PDP provides a broader definition of temporary activities than the KDP.
10. In summary, the proposed key changes in the PDP to the management of temporary activities from the KDP are:
 - a. Allowing for a wider range of temporary activities including festivals and special events, commercial filming or video production activities, public firework displays, temporary farmers or craft markets and short-term ancillary activities to construction projects including site offices, fencing, storage sheds and scaffolding.
 - b. Giving effect to the NPS definition of temporary military training activities.
 - c. Providing a clear policy framework including objectives and policies that enables temporary activities where they contribute to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of Kaipara and how the adverse effects of temporary activities are managed.
 - d. Requiring a restricted discretionary resource consent for temporary motorsport events in general rural or industrial zones where adverse effects are appropriately managed through performance standards on the frequency and duration of the event, removal of temporary structures post event and any earthworks required. Where these matters are not met, a discretionary activity resource consent is required.

- e. Enabling temporary military training activities as defined by the NPS for a limited duration as a permitted activity where performance standards are met and clearly states what matters of discretion Council is restricted to when assessing resource consents that exceed the permitted performance standards.
- f. Clearer permitted activity standards for traffic generation for temporary activities in zones across the district.

1.3 Scale and significance of effects

11. The s32 evaluation must contain a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal. To determine the scale and significance, the following criteria have been used:

TABLE 1: ASSESSMENT OF SCALE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS		
Criteria	Summary of effects	Evaluation
Reason for change	<p>The current KDP is 10 years old and does not give effect to the National Planning Standards (NPS) as required by Section 75(3) of the RMA.</p> <p>The NPS requires District Plan's to locate all provisions to manage temporary activities in a standalone temporary activities chapter¹ and provides a definition of temporary military training activities.</p>	2
Degree of shift from status quo	Minor amendments to give effect to the NPS and to address an existing resource management issue.	2
Who and how many will be affected, geographic scale of effects	The degree of public interest and engagement on Temporary Activities was minimal. The feedback received from the general public and government organisations such as Waka Kotahi on the Exposure Draft Kaipara District Plan supports the proposed provisions for Temporary Activities.	1

¹ National Planning Standards (Updated 2022) Ministry for the Environment. District-Wide Matters Standard, Paragraph 37, page 35.

	<p>Temporary Activities are largely welcomed by the public for their social and economic contribution and any effects are typically tolerated by the public if managed well.</p> <p>The degree of impact on private property will be minor due to the temporary nature of Temporary Activities.</p> <p>Most effects caused by Temporary Activities are localised.</p>	
Degree of impact on or interest from Māori	The overall degree of impact on and interest from Māori regarding temporary activities was minor, however, underlying environmental values outlined in Iwi Management Plans were taken into account during the preparation of the Temporary Activity chapter.	1
Timing and duration of effects	The timing and duration of effects of temporary activities will be temporary (weeks or months), for example The PDP permits temporary activities to occur no more than three times on a site within a year for a maximum duration of 72 hours per activity.	1
Type of effect:	The type of temporary effects resulting from temporary activities include noise, vibration, odour and increased traffic volumes, or a combination of these.	2
Degree of risk or uncertainty:	There is minimal degree of risk and uncertainty regarding the proposed provisions for Temporary Activities. The inclusion of specific provisions provides more certainty for the managing the effects of Temporary Activities and the provisions are consistent with other district plans.	2
Total (out of 35):		11

12. Overall, the scale and significance of the effects from the Temporary Activities chapter are assessed as low therefore the level of detail in this evaluation report is appropriate for the level of effects anticipated.

2. SUMMARY OF ADVICE RECEIVED FROM IWI

13. S32(4A) requires evaluation reports to summarise all advice concerning the proposal received from iwi authorities under Clauses 3(1)(d) and 4A of Schedule 1 of the RMA. The s32 evaluation reports must summarise the response to the advice received, including any provisions of the proposal that are intended to give effect to the advice. The table below summarises the consultation undertaken, and advice received from iwi authorities in relation to temporary activities.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF ADVICE RECEIVED FROM IWI		
Details of the consultation process	Summary of advice concerning the proposal received from iwi authorities	Summary of the response to the advice received
Discussion Document engagement 2021	<p>No written feedback received from Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust.</p> <p>Written feedback received from Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust highlighted that the adverse impacts of land use on the Kaipara and Mangawhai Harbour has affected Te Uri o Hau people, from a metaphysical, spiritual, commercial and cultural perspective</p>	The feedback emphasised the need to ensure provisions for Temporary Activities appropriately manage adverse impacts from land use on the Kaipara and Mangawhai Harbours.
Exposure Draft District Plan Engagement 2022	<p>Joint written feedback was provided from Te Roroa Whatu Ora Trust and Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust.</p> <p>No specific feedback was provided relating to temporary activities however general feedback included simplifying the plan with active voice and reducing jargon and complexity within the provisions. Many provisions were viewed as</p>	The proposed chapter for Temporary Activities has limited the use of jargon and complex language and has been written in active voice (where possible).

	overcomplicated and unlikely to achieve the purpose of the RMA.	
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3. EVALUATION OF OBJECTIVES

3.1 Appropriateness in Terms of Purpose of RMA

14. Council must evaluate in accordance with s32 of the RMA the extent to which each objective proposed in the PDP is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA. The following objectives are proposed for Temporary Activities.

TABLE 3: S32 ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES OBJECTIVES	
Proposed Temporary Activities Objectives	
TEMP-O1	Enabling temporary activities to contribute to wellbeing
Temporary activities are enabled where these contribute to the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the communities in the Kaipara District.	
TEMP-O2	Managing the adverse effects of temporary activities
Temporary activities are enabled while managing adverse effects on:	
1. The amenity and character of the surrounding environment; and 2. The safety and efficiency of the land transport network.	

15. Part 2 of the RMA outlines the purpose and principles of the RMA, and Table 4 identifies the relevant sections of Part 2 of the RMA for each of the objectives in Temporary Activities

TABLE 4: RELEVANCE OF PROPOSED TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES OBJECTIVES WITH PART 2 OF THE RMA			
Proposed Temporary Activities Objectives			
		TEMP-O1 Enabling temporary activities	TEMP-O2 Managing the adverse effects of temporary activities
RMA Part 2 Sections	5(2)	✓	
	5(2)(a)	✓	
	5(2)(c)		✓
	7(b)	✓	✓
	7(c)		✓
	8	✓	✓

Section 5 RMA

16. The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, which is defined in section 5(2) as managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing while achieving the matters set out in clause (a)-(c). In particular, section 5(2)(c) requires adverse effects of activities on the environment be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
17. TEMP-O1 enables temporary activities where they contribute to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of communities across the Kaipara District in accordance with s5(2). TEMP-O2 ensures any adverse effects of temporary activities on the amenity and character of the surrounding environment and safety and efficiency of the land transport network are effectively managed in accordance with Section 5(2)(c).
18. Overall, the objectives are assessed as being an appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA.

Section 6 RMA

19. There are no section 6 matters directly relevant to Temporary Activities.

Section 7 RMA

20. The following provisions in section 7 'other matters' are relevant to the management of temporary activities:
 - a. Section 7(b) the efficient use and development of natural and physical resources.
 - b. Section 7(c) The maintenance and enhancement of amenity values.
21. Temporary activities and events play an important role in bringing communities across Kaipara together, providing social, cultural and sporting events for residents to enjoy. TEMP-O1 supports these temporary activities across all zones throughout the district to enable the efficient temporary use of appropriate locations where these activities contribute to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of Kaipara's communities.
22. Temporary activities and events can cause short-term adverse effects on the amenity values and environmental qualities valued by the community of a surrounding area. This includes noise and lighting effects generated by the activity, effects on the transport network, and the effect of the movement of people to and from temporary events and activities taking place in sensitive environments such as residential areas.
23. TEMP-O2 will ensure any adverse effects on the amenity and character of the surrounding environment and the safety and efficiency of the land transport network are managed while enabling temporary activities take place.

Section 8 RMA

24. The objectives align with and help give effect to, Section 8 of the RMA, which requires the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi to be taken into account. Objective TEMP-O1 seeks to enable temporary activities where these contribute to the cultural wellbeing of Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua across the Kaipara District. Objective TEMP-O1 ensures Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua can hold hui, tangi and other important short-term events such as Matariki celebrations across the district to provide for their cultural wellbeing. Accordingly, it is not expected that these provisions will raise any significant issues in terms of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

3.2 Conclusion - objectives

25. Based on this assessment of the proposed General District wide Matters – Temporary Activities objectives against the relevant matters in Part 2 of the RMA, it is considered that they are an appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA.

4. EVALUATION OF THE PROVISIONS

4.1 Introduction

26. S32(1)(b) of the RMA requires the evaluation report to examine whether the proposed provisions are the most appropriate way to achieve the proposed objectives by:
- (i) identifying other reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives; and*
 - (ii) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions in achieving the objectives; and*
 - (iii) summarising the reasons for deciding on the provisions*
27. As outlined above, the General District wide Matters – Temporary Activities chapter proposes two objectives. The next step of the evaluation is to assess whether the proposed provisions are the most appropriate way to achieve those objectives in accordance with s32(1)(b) of the RMA set out above. In accordance with Section 32(2) of the RMA, the assessment of efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions must include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the economic, social, environmental and cultural effects of the provisions, including whether opportunities for economic growth and employment are reduced or increased. The risk of acting or not acting where there is insufficient or uncertain information on the provisions must also be considered.
28. The General Districtwide Matters - Temporary Activities proposes several new provisions, including policies, rules, standards, and matters of discretion. The following sections of this evaluation report provide an overview of the reasonably practicable options to achieve the objectives that were identified, followed by an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the preferred provisions in achieving the objectives.
29. To identify other reasonably practicable options, the Council has undertaken the following:

- a. Reviewed the KDP provisions;
- b. Reviewed other relevant district plan provisions; and
- c. Considered community and iwi feedback.

4.2 Reasonably Practicable Options

- 30. Two options to achieve the objectives of the General District wide Matters – Temporary Activities have been identified and are set out below:

Option 1 – Maintain the Status Quo

- 31. This option would retain the existing temporary activity provisions in the KDP. The KDP currently manages temporary activities and its effects throughout various zone and overlay chapters. KDP provides for temporary activities for up to five days with no more than 500 attendees (as either an isolated event or a series of events where the period of operation is less than 12 consecutive days a year) for galas, sports events, festivals, hui or other community activities. It provides for training activities for the New Zealand Defence Force regular and territorial force personnel and N.Z. Cadet Force personnel and associated air and road transport, where such activities do not require the construction or erection of any permanent structure.
- 32. The KDP does not include specific objectives and policies for temporary activities, rather it regulates temporary activities through permitted activity rules. A temporary activity is a permitted activity if the proposed activity complies with the performance standards set out in the zone chapters. Where the proposal does not meet the performance standards, the activity may become a controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, or non-complying activity depending on the effects of the activity and the applicable zone.
- 33. Since the KDP came into force, the NPS now require the management of temporary activities, buildings and events to be located in the Temporary activities chapter in Part 2 – District-Wide Matters of the District Plan. The NPS provide a definition of temporary military training activities which differs from the KDP definition. In accordance with Section 75(3)(ba) of the RMA the district plan must give effect to the NPS.
- 34. Retaining the existing temporary activities provisions in the KDP is not considered an appropriate or feasible option as it would not meet the statutory requirements set out in the NPS.
- 35. Although the KDP provisions provide some support for temporary activities, they do not allow for a range of temporary activities across zones to meet the needs of Kaipara's communities. The KDP does not provide a policy framework (objectives and policies) to support temporary activities and how any short-term adverse effects are managed. Furthermore, rules, standards and matters over which council has discretion in decision making on resource consents for temporary activities are not

consistently applied across the plan and do not enable temporary activities across zones where short-term adverse effects can be managed.

Option 2: The Proposed General District wide – Temporary Activities chapter

36. The proposed Temporary Activities provisions are included as a standalone chapter in the PDP in accordance with the requirements of the NPS. The proposed PDP also adopts the same definition of temporary military training activities in accordance with the definition in the NPS. The PDP provides a broader definition of temporary activities than the KDP to ensure these activities are enabled to meet the needs of Kaipara's communities across the district.
37. In summary this option proposes the following Temporary Activities policies and rules:
 - a. Enable temporary activities to contribute to the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of people and communities in the district (TEMP-P1).
 - b. Manage the adverse effects of temporary activities including effects on the character and amenity values of a locality and any sensitive receiving environments and adverse effects on adjacent zones and the land transport network. Ensuring the size, scale and locality of a temporary activity is appropriate for a zone, consideration of the functional and operational needs of the activity, control of the frequency and duration of events and the number of people attending and any adverse health and safety effects (TEMP-P2).
 - c. Enable temporary motorsports to occur in General Rural, or industrial zones where adverse effects are appropriately managed (TEMP-P3).
 - d. Enable temporary military training activities (as defined by the National Planning Standards) for a limited duration (TEMP-P4).
 - e. Enable temporary activities as permitted activities in all zones except the Natural Open Space Zone (TEMP-R1), enable temporary military training (TEMP-R2) and temporary buildings and structures ancillary to construction work (R3) as permitted activities in all zones where they comply with permitted activity standards.
 - f. Where compliance with the permitted activity standards is not achieved a restricted discretionary activity resource consent is required. When assessing resource consents Council's discretion is generally restricted to assessing effects on character and amenity, bulk, scale and location, noise, dust and vibration effects and effects on the transport network for these activities.
 - g. Require a restricted discretionary activity resource consent for Temporary motorsports events (TEMP-R4). Council's discretion is restricted to matters including the scale and duration of the event, noise effects, traffic management, dust and sediment control and setbacks from site boundaries. Where compliance is not achieved, a discretionary activity resource consent is required.

- h. Require a discretionary activity resource consent for Temporary activities in the Natural Open Space zone (TEMP-R5).
 - i. Set specific standards for traffic generation (TEMP-S1), temporary activities in residential zones (TEMP-S2) and temporary military training (TEMP-S3). Where these standards are not complied with a restricted discretionary activity resource consent is required in accordance with the applicable rule.
38. In summary Option 2 is considered to be the most appropriate way to achieve TEMP-O1 and TEMP-O2 because the proposed provisions:
- a. Provide a clear policy framework including objectives and policies to enable temporary activities where they contribute to the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of Kaipara and how the adverse effects of temporary activities are managed.
 - b.** Allow for a wider range of temporary activities to that of the KDP (the status quo) including festivals and special events, commercial filming or video production activities, public firework displays, temporary farmers or craft markets and short term ancillary activities to construction projects including site offices, fencing, storage sheds and scaffolding to ensure these activities are enabled to meet the needs of Kaipara's communities across the district whilst any short-term adverse effects from these activities are managed.
 - c. Enable temporary motorsport events in general rural or industrial zones where adverse effects are appropriately managed.
 - d. Enable temporary military training activities as defined by the National Planning Standards for a limited duration as a permitted activity where performance standards are met and clearly states what matters of discretion council is restricted to when assessing resource consents that do not comply with these standards.
 - e. Provide clearer permitted activity standards for traffic generation for temporary activities in zones across the district.
 - f. Sets specific standards for traffic generation, temporary activities in residential zones and temporary military training (TEMP-S3) to ensure any adverse effects from these activities are appropriately managed.
 - g. Give effect to the NPS.

4.3 Evaluation of provisions

39. Table 5 contains the provisions cascade for the preferred Option 2 to be evaluated in Table 6.

Table 5: Preferred option to be evaluated
<p>Objective: TEMP-O1 Enabling temporary activities to contribute to wellbeing</p> <p>Policies: TEMP-P1 Enable temporary activities to contribute to wellbeing</p> <p>Rules: TEMP-R1 Temporary activities (excluding any temporary activity listed below as permitted, restricted discretionary or discretionary activity)</p>
<p>Objective: TEMP-O2 Managing the adverse effects of temporary activities</p> <p>Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEMP-P2 Managing the adverse effects of temporary activities • TEMP-P3 Temporary motorsport events • TEMP-P4 Temporary military training activities <p>Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TEMP-R1 Temporary activities (excluding any temporary activity listed below as permitted, restricted discretionary or discretionary activity) • TEMP-R2 Temporary military training activities • TEMP-R3 Temporary buildings and structures ancillary to construction work • TEMP-R4 Temporary motorsport events

TABLE 6: EVALUATION OF PROVISIONS

Option(s) & Package of Proposed Provisions	Option 2: The Proposed General District Wide Matters – Temporary Activities chapter
Benefits	<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling temporary activities attracts more visitors to local areas helping to support the local economy as well as enabling local communities to gain economically from holding temporary events, such as markets, stalls, auctions etc. Larger events can often bring economic benefit for not just the district, but also the region (i.e. Northland Field days, Northern Base). Temporary Events often have flow on positive economic effects in terms of accommodation, food outlets, service stations etc. Reduced consenting costs also contribute economic wellbeing. The proposed approach allows for a wider range of temporary activities and in more locations for additional benefits beyond the status quo. <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling temporary activities foster community morale by bringing the community together and can help facilitate socially focused initiatives in the community such as fundraising. The proposed approach enables a greater frequency and duration of temporary activities and events across a wider range of locations throughout the district to better realise these social benefits when compared to the current status quo. <p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed provisions recognise there is a variety of temporary activities that can create adverse effects on the environment such as noise, traffic and loss of amenity values. TEMP-P2 and the chapters rules and activity standards directly manage

TABLE 6: EVALUATION OF PROVISIONS

	<p>adverse effects from temporary activities on the surrounding environment ensuring clear standards are in place to manage the duration, hours of operation, maximum noise and traffic levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricting the frequency and duration through hours of operation will reduce any adverse short-term environmental effects from these activities, depending on which zone they are undertaken in. Generally, residential zones are more sensitive to temporary activities, and the PDP sets greater controls to manage these short-term effects to ensure amenity values of the zone environment are maintained. Greater controls are also included for temporary activities in the Natural Open Space Zone, recognising the sensitivity of that zone to potential short-term adverse effects from temporary activities. <p>Cultural:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEMP-P1 explicitly enables temporary activities that positively contribute to the cultural wellbeing of Kaipara's communities. This will enable Tangata Whenua/Mana Whenua to undertake hui, tangi and other important short-term events such as Matariki celebrations to provide for their cultural wellbeing.
Costs	<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a cost to the Council in administering the new provisions, particularly in relation to processing consent applications; albeit the fair and reasonable costs of this can be recouped from the applicant. <p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic, noise and loss of amenity values from temporary activities can create safety issues, commuting delays, and general nuisance.

TABLE 6: EVALUATION OF PROVISIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may also be reduced opportunities for leisure and recreation associated within parks, reserves and other public places because of temporary events and activities occurring in these sites. However, an objective of the temporary activities chapter is to manage the adverse effects of temporary activities (TEMP-O2), and this is supported by TEMP-P2 which ensures adverse effects associated with temporary activities are managed (TEMP-P2). • The proposed provisions set specific standards for traffic generation, temporary activities in residential zones and temporary military training activities to ensure any short-term adverse effects from these activities are appropriately managed. • Temporary activities in residential zones will typically be subject to resource consent process, to ensure amenity values are maintained. <p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for increased and varied temporary activities to occur across the district compared to the status quo which may generate a greater potential for short-term adverse effects to occur. However, it is considered this increase in temporary costs on the environment will be marginal when compared to the status quo. Any potential adverse effects are temporary and cease when the activity stops. • The proposed provisions will ensure any temporary adverse effects on the environment are assessed and appropriate restrictions and mitigations measures are in place where resource consent is required. <p>Cultural:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural costs are anticipated.
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TABLE 6: EVALUATION OF PROVISIONS

Opportunities for economic growth	<p>The provisions for temporary activities recognise the positive benefits of temporary events and activities which can include increased economic activity. Temporary events and activities can result in increased localised economic activity and 'low entry' markets for small scale or start-up businesses. Enabling temporary activities will help for fundraising and continued provision of community services. Temporary events and activities can additionally create access to employment opportunities. A clearer regulatory framework will reduce costs for those groups and businesses involved in temporary events and activities. The provisions will contribute to the vibrancy of the Kaipara District, including urban centres.</p>
Opportunities for employment	<p>Temporary events and activities can create access to employment opportunities and provides opportunities for those who live outside of the Kaipara District to experience the Kaipara District in an effort to promote employment opportunities.</p>
Certainty and sufficiency of information	<p>As temporary events have been largely unregulated in the KDP, it is difficult to gauge the number of temporary activities that have been operating across the Kaipara District causing issues for local residents. KDC's monitoring team do not have sufficient record of these instances and therefore information is lacking. The new provisions will enable Council to generate information on the number and type of temporary activity resource consents in the district to support the monitoring of the PDP and the effectiveness of these provisions.</p>
Risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertainty or insufficient information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk of acting to provide a greater range of temporary activities throughout the Kaipara District at a greater frequency and duration than the status quo where the effects are short-term and temporary and can be managed through the proposed provisions is low. • Not acting would put in place barriers to temporary activities that may be unnecessary when the likely effects are known and can be effectively managed in most circumstances and will be for a short duration.

TABLE 6: EVALUATION OF PROVISIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A risk of not acting is that the community will not tolerate the effects of temporary activities where they directly affect landowners and will likely notify Council of their concerns. • A further risk of not acting is that Council will not meet its obligations under s31 of the RMA and the plan will not give effect to the NPS under section 75(3)(ba) of the RMA.
Effectiveness in achieving the objective(s)	The provisions are assessed as being effective to achieve the proposed objectives as they recognise and provide for temporary events and activities, while ensuring the appropriate management of their adverse effects. The proposed provisions recognise the social, economic and cultural benefits to the community of temporary events and activities, but with necessary safeguards to manage environmental and nuisance effects. This regulatory regime directly addresses the positive benefits of temporary events activities, and the adverse effects of temporary events and activities.
Efficiency in achieving the objective(s)	The provisions will achieve the objectives at the highest net benefit to the community. Overall, the direct and indirect benefits, as set out above, outweigh the costs to sections of the community, landowners and business owners. The provisions will provide a clearer regulatory framework, than the status quo, to manage temporary activities and events across the Kaipara District.

4.4 Reasons for deciding on the provisions

40. The proposed provisions in the Temporary Activities chapter are assessed as being an appropriate way to achieve the proposed objectives. The provisions appropriately give effect to higher order policy documents, including being consistent with the purpose and principles of the RMA and giving effect to the NPS. The provisions enable a wider range of temporary activities across the district for a greater duration and frequency compared to the status quo. The identified costs are acceptable, while providing benefits, particularly indirect social and economic benefits. The provisions best recognise and provide for the positive effects of temporary events and activities, while managing their potential adverse environmental effects. The provisions provide certainty for applicants and the community. This is achieved through a regulatory regime with clear policy direction and appropriate activity status settings. The rules and standards implement these policies to ensure the short-term temporary adverse effects temporary activities and events will be acceptable.
41. The proposed provisions are considered to be the most efficient and effective means of achieving the proposed objectives as together they will:
 - a. Enable Council to fulfil its statutory obligations under the RMA namely sections 5(2), 5(2)(a), 5(2)(c), 7(b), 7 (c), 8 and ensure the plan will give effect to the NPS in accordance with section 75(3)(ba) of the RMA.
 - b. Promote and enable temporary activities by providing criteria for permitted activity status, subject to standards.
 - c. Manage and minimise the effects of temporary activities through activity statuses.
 - d. Enable the Council to effectively administer its District Plan and to monitor the outcomes of the proposed provisions in a clear and consistent manner.

5. CONCLUSION

42. Pursuant to s32 of the RMA, the proposed Temporary Activities objectives have been analysed against Part 2 of the RMA and are considered to be an appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA.
43. The proposed provisions have been compared against reasonably practicable options. The proposed provisions are considered to be an appropriate way to achieve the proposed objectives.