

Relationships Between Spatial Layers

Spatial layer name	Function	Location of spatial layer provisions
Zones	A <i>zone</i> spatially identifies and manages an area with common <i>environmental</i> characteristics or where <i>environmental</i> outcomes are sought, by bundling compatible activities or <i>effects</i> together, and controlling those that are incompatible.	Zone chapters or sections
Overlays	An overlay spatially identifies distinctive values, <i>risks</i> or other factors which require management in a different manner from underlying <i>zone</i> provisions.	District-wide matters chapters
Precincts	A precinct spatially identifies and manages an area where additional place-based provisions apply to modify or refine aspects of the policy approach or outcomes anticipated in the underlying <i>zone(s)</i> .	If apply to only one <i>zone</i> , in the associated <i>zone</i> chapter or section If apply to multiple <i>zones</i> , in the multi-zone precincts chapters
Development areas	A development area spatially identifies and manages areas where plans such as concept plans, <i>structure plans</i> , outline <i>development</i> plans, master plans or growth area plans apply to determine future <i>land</i> use or <i>development</i> . When the associated <i>development</i> is complete, the development areas spatial layer is generally removed from the plan either through a trigger in the development area provisions or at a later plan change.	Development area chapters
Designations	Spatially identifies where a <i>designation</i> is included in a plan under section 168 or section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the <i>RMA</i> .	<i>Designations</i> chapters