

Relationships between spatial layers

The District Plan uses a range of spatial layers that are shown on planning maps including zones, overlays, site-specific controls, development areas and designations. The function of each spatial layer is set out in the National Planning Standards, November 2019, as follows:

Zones

A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common environmental characteristics or where environmental outcomes are sought, by bundling compatible activities or effects together, and controlling those that are incompatible. The spatial area of each zone is shown on the planning maps. Every part of the district (except for roads) is in one zone and the zones do not overlap.

Overlays

As well as zones, there are various overlays (such as Outstanding Natural Landscapes and Significant Natural Areas) and sites/features (such as Historic Heritage buildings). An overlay spatially identifies distinctive values, risks or other factors which require management in a different manner from underlying zone provisions.

Site-specific controls

Site-specific control spatially identifies where a site or area has provisions that are different from other spatial layers or district-wide provisions that apply to that site or area.

Precincts

A precinct spatially identifies and manages an area where additional place-based provisions apply to modify or refine aspects of the outcomes anticipated in the underlying zone(s).

Designations

A designation is a provision in a district plan for a public work or project. Only a requiring authority can give notice of a requirement for a designation.