

Relationships between spatial layers

This plan uses spatial layers on the planning maps including:

Zones - the spatial application of zones identifies where similar uses and activities are anticipated. There are twelve zones in this plan.

Precincts – these provide detailed place-based provisions which can vary the outcomes sought by the zone or district-wide provisions. There are seven precincts in this plan – five within zones and two multi-zone precincts.

Overlays, scheduled sites and features – used where the protection, maintenance or enhancement of particular values associated with an area or resource requires management in a different manner from the underlying zone provisions.

Coastal hazard areas and hazard areas – identify areas where specific provisions are required to address the risk associated with a natural hazard.

Specific controls - where a site or area requires provisions that are different from other spatial layers or district-wide provisions, a spatial component is identified on the planning maps. These include the flightpath height restrictions associated with Te Kūiti Aerodrome, the extent of the coastal marine area, the Upper Waipa catchment and the rural production zone indicative areas.

Designations – where the provision for a public work or project has been made as a designation, these are shown spatially on the planning maps.

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas – these areas are shown spatially on the planning maps.

The [general approach chapter](#) explains the different spatial layers and their purpose, including how they relate to each other. Additional details are also included in the overview section of the applicable chapters.