

regional plan, a logical step if integrated management of natural and physical resources was its mission, or a series of plans. At the outset there were regional plans dealing with single issues such as water quality but by the beginning of this century more regional councils had moved to produce regional plans addressing all resources. In 2005 the Horizons Regional Council (the name used by the Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council) produced One Plan, the first plan to integrate the RPS with a single regional plan. The act then went on to specify a quite complex process for the formulation of regional and district plans that followed a common process. The issues the regions were to address in their plans within the overarching goal of achieving integrated management of natural and physical resources can be summarised as:

- 1 control of the actual or potential effects of the use, development or protection of land that is of regional significance;
- 2 control of the use of land for:
  - (a) soil conservation
  - (b) maintenance and enhancement of water quality
  - (c) maintenance of water quantity
  - (d) avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards
  - (e) prevention or mitigation of adverse effects of the storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances;
- 3 control of the taking, use, damming or diversion of water;
- 4 control of the quantity, level and flow of water, including maximum or minimum flows of water;
- 5 control of the taking or use of geothermal energy;
- 6 control of the discharge of contaminants in or onto land, air or water;
- 7 introduction or planting of exotic plants on the beds of a lake or river;
- 8 control of activities on the surface of the water;
- 9 objectives, policies and methods for maintaining indigenous biological diversity – included by amendment in 2005;
- 10 identification and monitoring of contaminated land – included by amendment in 2005;
- 11 the strategic integration of infrastructure with land use – included by amendment in 2005.

Diverse as the list is, it was very firmly focused on the natural environment and logically related more directly to the concerns of sustainable management.

The coast was again subject to a separate system through the compulsory requirement for a regional coastal plan, which was to provide for the integrated