

Perception Planning Ltd  
www.perceptionplanning.co.nz

Level 1, 20A Jellicoe Street, PO Box 259, Martinborough 5741  
Level 1, 127 Tongariro Street, Taupō 3330



# Report

Regional Policy Statements and the  
consideration of Future Generations.

Prepared for:  
Fish and Game New Zealand  
March 2017

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared using information and data that is sourced from external documents and information from third parties. Where possible, we have attempted to verify the accuracy of this material but accept no responsibility or liability for any inaccuracies or omissions from that material that may affect the accuracy of the assessment or recommendations made in this report. It should not be construed that we have conducted an audit of any of the information used in this report or any of the individuals, companies or organisations consulted during the course of preparing the document.

We reserve the right, but are under no obligation, to revise or amend our report if any additional information (particularly regarding the assumptions we have relied upon) which exists on the date of our report, but was not drawn to our attention during its preparation, subsequently comes to light.

©Perception Planning, 2017

Report prepared by: .....

Debbie Donaldson LLB, BSc

Planner

Contents1 .....	Overview
6	
1.1 Methods .....	6
1.2 Scope of Review.....	7
1.3 Why Future Generations? .....	7
1.4 Sustainable Management, Future Generations and Regional Policy Statements ..	10
2. Data Summary .....	11
3. Conclusion .....	13
4. Where to from here?.....	13
APPENDIX A - Summary of References to 'future generations' within Regional Policy Statements.....	15
APPENDIX B - References to 'future generations' within Regional Policy Statements. ....	21
APPENDIX C - References to 'reasonably foreseeable needs', 'reasonably foreseeable future needs' and 'future needs' within Regional Policy Statements. ....	45

# Executive Summary

*The purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 'is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources', which includes 'sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations'. There is a clear obligation for councils to consider and provide for the needs of future generations through their Regional Policy Statements and Regional and District Plans.*

Fish and Game New Zealand engaged Perception Planning Limited to undertake a high-level review of New Zealand's Regional Policy Statements (RPS) to identify where there is explicit inclusion of the term 'future generations'. This research is intended to be used as a starting point in establishing the extent to which Regional Councils have, through their planning documents, considered and implemented this obligation under the Act.

This research reviewed whether and how the term 'future generations' has been used in all 20 operative and proposed Regional Policy Statements across New Zealand.

If the term 'future generations' was included in an RPS, we investigated the extent to which the reference gave an explicit policy direction to consider the needs of 'future generations'. 'Explicit policy direction' in this case means:

- a) the term 'future generations' was specifically referred to within a strategic direction, vision, objective, policy or method in the RPS, and
- b) there was clear direction about how the needs of future generations should be considered and applied.

After reviewing all the RPS's, we identified:

- Of all references to the term 'future generations', only 11% both appeared in an objective, policy or method and provided a clear policy direction about how the needs of future generations should be considered.
- Of all references to the to the term 'future generations', 79% appeared only in the introductory text or policy explanations; providing no direct requirement to consider 'future generations'.

- Explicit policy direction to consider the needs of future generations was included in only five (5) of the RPS's.
- Explicit policy direction, when given, only applied to one or two resources in an RPS. This indicated that the needs of future generations may not be being considered throughout an RPS, rather only in relation to specific resources.
- Explicit policy direction for future generations were made only in relation to Land Management (3 RPS's), Infrastructure (2 RPS's) and Water Quantity (1 RPS).
- 21% of all references to 'future generations' also referred to the needs of 'current generations', and subsequently did not provide a targeted consideration of future generations.
- 'Future generations' was referenced in several RPS's in the explanation and application of Kaitiakitanga.
- Four Regional Councils (Nelson, West Coast, Marlborough and Southland) have both Operative and Proposed RPS's. Three of the Operative RPS's provided explicit policy direction for future generations in relation to at least one resource. None of the Proposed RPS's provided explicit policy direction.
- In addition to a word search of the term 'future generations,' searches on the phrases 'reasonably foreseeable needs', 'reasonably foreseeable future needs' and 'future needs' were also carried out for all RPS's. This search did not uncover any additional explicit policy direction relating to the needs of future generations.
- This high-level assessment has only identified *explicit* references to 'future generations' in the RPS's. There may be *implicit* consideration of the needs of future generations within RPS's that have not been identified in this report.

# 1. Overview

Section 5 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) contains an obligation to 'sustain the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations'. Fish and Game New Zealand engaged Perception Planning (PPL) to undertake a high-level review of New Zealand's Regional Policy Statements (RPS) to determine the level of explicit inclusion of the term 'future generations'. This research is intended to be used as a starting point in establishing the extent to which Regional Councils have, through their planning documents, considered and implemented this obligation under the Act.

## 1.1 Methods

A word search of the term 'future generations' was conducted for all operative and proposed RPS's of the 15 Regional Councils across New Zealand. The data collected is in Appendix A.

A word search was determined to be an appropriate 'first step' to establish the extent to which Regional Councils consider the needs of future generations in their RPS's. An explicit reference to the term 'future generations' within policy phrasing demonstrated that the particular policy was developed with future generations in mind.

If the term 'future generations' appeared in an RPS, we looked for the extent to which it directed councils to consider the needs of future generations. Each appearance of the term was ranked into one of three categories:

- **Reference** - where the term 'future generations' is used in the RPS, but only in introductory text or explanations to a Strategic direction, vision, objective, policy or method, and provides no explicit policy direction.
- **Within Policy** - where the term 'future generations' is specifically used within a Strategic direction, vision, objective, policy or method, however no further explicit policy direction is provided about how the needs of future generations are to be considered and applied.
- **Explicit Policy Direction** - where 'future generations' is specifically used within a Strategic direction, vision, objective, policy or method of the RPS, and there is clear explicit policy direction provided about how the needs of future generations are to be considered and applied.

Where an explicit policy direction about future generations was contained within an RPS, the relevant Regional or District Plan<sup>1</sup> was then assessed to see if the direction within the RPS had been applied.

In addition to a word search of the term 'future generations', searches of the phrases 'reasonably foreseeable needs', 'reasonably foreseeable future needs' and 'future needs' were undertaken for all RPS documents. These searches did not result in any additional explicit policy directions for the needs of future generations. The data collected from these additional searches is in Appendix B.

## 1.2 Scope of Review

The review of the RPS's was restricted to searching for the terms/phrases:

- future generations
- reasonably foreseeable needs
- reasonably foreseeable future needs
- future needs

Because the terms are extracted from the Act (or are a derivative of key words) and there is not a commonly used alternative phrase that conveys the meaning of s5(2)(a), these were the most appropriate search criteria to assess whether an RPS *explicitly* meets the s5(2)(a) future generations requirement.

There may be other provisions within the RPS's that *implicitly* consider the needs of future generations without using the terms 'future generations', 'reasonably foreseeable needs', 'reasonably foreseeable future needs' and 'future needs'. For example, water allocation frameworks with clear limits, a strong policy and rule framework, and provision to review allocation at regular intervals may (if appropriately set out) provide for the needs of future generations' access to water resources. A more in depth analysis of RPS's, regional plans and district plans to determine whether they have *implicitly* addressed future generations would be useful future work.

## 1.3 Why Future Generations?

The concept of sustainable development and its consideration of future generations first emerged from United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. At this

---

<sup>1</sup> Where the reference was contained in a unitary plan.

conference, the Stockholm Declaration<sup>2</sup> stated 26 principles to help guide nations toward environmental preservation. Two of them relate to future generations in particular:

*Principle 1 - Man has the fundamental right of freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations.*

*Principle 2 - The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.*

Following this introduction, The World Commission on the Environment set out principles for environmental and sustainable development within the Brundtland report<sup>3</sup>. The Brundtland report defined sustainable development as:

*"... development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."<sup>4</sup>*

The Brundtland report contained two concepts; the concept of needs, and the idea of limitations. Rather than viewing 'development' and 'environment' as competing values, one to be sacrificed to the other, the Brundtland report approached the two as inseparable – needs that could only be met within the limitations in the environment:<sup>5</sup>

*Failures to manage the environment and to sustain development threatened to overwhelm all countries. Environment and development are not separate challenges; they are inexorably linked. Development cannot subsist on a deteriorating environmental resource base; the environment cannot be protected when growth leaves out of account the costs of environmental destruction. These problems cannot be treated separately by fragmented institutions and policies. They are linked in a complex system of cause and effect.<sup>6</sup>*

---

<sup>2</sup> "Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment" In Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment A/CONF.48/14/REV.1 at 3 (1973), (1972) 11 ILM 1416

<sup>3</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1987) ("Brundtland Report")

<sup>4</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1987) ("Brundtland Report"), Chapter 1, paragraph 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Setting the scene for the 'New Thinking on Sustainability' Conference*, Sir Geoffrey Palmer QC, (2015) 13 NZJPL, Victoria University of Wellington Legal Research Paper No. 5/2016

<sup>6</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1987) ("Brundtland Report"), paragraph 40.

On the international stage, sustainable development as a principle was affirmed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, with Principle 4 of the Rio Declaration stating:

*In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protections now constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.*

This principle was subsequently reaffirmed at Rio+20 in 2012<sup>7</sup>.

Sustainable development remains a central principle on the international environmental stage since its introduction over 50 years ago. Recognising the needs of future generations is pivotal to the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development relies on a commitment to equity with future generations.<sup>8</sup>

Intergenerational equity is made of three main parts:

1. Each generation must conserve options
2. Each generation should be required to maintain the quality of the planet so that it is passed on in a condition no worse than in which it was received
3. Each generation should provide its members with equitable rights of access to the legacy of past generations and conserve this access for the future.<sup>9</sup>

It is within the role of sustainable management to give due consideration to intergenerational equity.

In the New Zealand context, the Resource Management Act 1991 introduced the concept of sustainable development into New Zealand law, derived from the Brundtland report.

Section 5 - Purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) states (emphasis added):

*(1) The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management<sup>10</sup> of natural and physical resources.*

*(2) In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables*

---

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development *The Future We Want* GA Res 66/288, A/Res/66/288(2012).

<sup>8</sup> Weiss, Edith Brown. "In Fairness To Future Generations and Sustainable Development." *American University International Law Review* 8, no. 1 (1992): 19-26

<sup>9</sup> *ibid* 22-23

<sup>10</sup> The Act uses the term 'sustainable management' as opposed to sustainable development as the later broad concept includes social inequities and global redistribution of wealth, both of which fall outside of the scope of the Act.

*people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while–*

- (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
- (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
- (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.*

In addition to the purpose of the Act, section 7 requires that in achieving the purpose of the Act, *particular regard* shall be given to other matters, including kaitiakitanga and the ethic of stewardship.<sup>11</sup> Both of these concepts encompass sustainable management. Kaitiakitanga means guardianship or trusteeship, and entails the active protection and responsibility for natural and physical resources by tangata whenua (the inhabitants of New Zealand). The responsibility of kaitiakitanga is twofold: first, there is the ultimate aim of protecting mauri (life force, vital essence), and second, there is a duty to pass the environment to future generations in a state which is as good as, or better than, the current state.<sup>12</sup>

## **1.4 Sustainable Management, Future Generations and Regional Policy Statements**

Section 59 of the Act states:

*The purpose of a regional policy statement is to achieve the purpose of the Act by providing an overview of the resource management issues of the region and policies and methods to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the whole region.*

In preparing and implementing an RPS there is a clear statutory obligation on councils to achieve the purpose of the Act. The RPS is therefore required to set out what sustainable management means in a region and how to achieve integrated management. As a result, councils are obliged to consider the needs of future generations, and direct that resources are managed to meet these needs through policies and methods within RPS's. This, by its nature, requires Regional Councils to develop and implement regional policy with a future focus.

If guidance is provided at a regional level about how the needs of future generations are to be provided for, it will be followed by district councils. If, however no such guidance is

---

<sup>11</sup> Section 7(a) and 7(aa) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

<sup>12</sup> Canterbury Regional Policy Statement 2013 (Revised February 2017), Section 2.2.4, pg 2-7

provided, it becomes less clear if there will be any meaningful provision for future generations at district level.

We do acknowledge that Regional Plans and District Plans may contain provisions that directly consider the needs of future generations. District and regional plans were not explored as part of this high-level report, but may be the subject of further research.

## 2. Data Summary

The following table provides a summary of the data collected for all RPS's within each Regional Council area. An overview of each region's RPS and its contents is included in appendix A. The data collected from the word searches of the RPS's is contained in Appendices B and C.

Regional Council	Regional Policy Statement	Is 'Future Generations' referred to within the RPS	Nature of reference: Within Policy/Explicit policy direction	Subject
<b>Northland</b>	Regional Policy Statement for Northland (May 2016)	Yes	Explicit policy direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Auckland</b>	Auckland Council Regional Policy Statement (August 1999)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Direction</li> </ul>
<b>Waikato</b>	The Waikato Regional Policy Statement (May 2016)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geothermal</li> </ul>
<b>Bay of Plenty</b>	Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (October 2014)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Quantity</li> </ul>
<b>Gisborne</b>	Gisborne District Council Regional Policy Statement (August 2002)	No - Reference only		
<b>Hawkes Bay</b>	Regional Resources Management Plan (August 2006)	No - Reference only		
<b>Taranaki</b>	Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki (January 2010)	No - Reference only		
<b>Manawatu-</b>	Horizons	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable</li> </ul>

Regional Council	Regional Policy Statement	Is 'Future Generations' referred to within the RPS	Nature of reference: Within Policy/Explicit policy direction	Subject
<b>Whanganui</b>	Regional Council One Plan (2014)			Energy Resources
<b>Wellington</b>	Regional Policy Statement for Wellington (April 2013)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Quantity and Quality</li> </ul>
<b>Tasman</b>	Tasman Regional Policy Statement (July 2001)	Yes	Explicit policy direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land of High Production Value</li> </ul>
<b>Nelson</b>	DRAFT Nelson Regional Policy Statement (for discussion May 2016)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of Water Quality and Quantity providing for Maori Values</li> </ul>
	OPERATIVE Nelson Regional Policy Statement (March 1997)	Yes	Explicit policy direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Development</li> </ul>
<b>Marlborough</b>	Marlborough Regional Policy Statement (August 1995)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision for Activities</li> </ul>
	Proposed Marlborough Environmental Plan	No - Reference only		
<b>West Coast</b>	OPERATIVE West Coast Regional Policy Statement (March 2000)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soils</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>
	PROPOSED West Coast Regional Policy Statement (March 20015)	No - Reference only		
<b>Canterbury</b>	Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (January 2013)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development</li> </ul>
<b>Otago</b>	Regional Policy Statement for Otago (October 1998)	Yes	Explicit policy direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land- High Class Soils</li> </ul>

Regional Council	Regional Policy Statement	Is 'Future Generations' referred to within the RPS	Nature of reference: Within Policy/Explicit policy direction	Subject
<b>Southland</b>	OPERATIVE Southland Regional Policy Statement (1997)	Yes	Explicit policy direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Quantity</li> <li>• Infrastructure (Transportation)</li> </ul>
	PROPOSED Southland Regional Policy Statement (2012)	Yes	Within Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Quality and Quantity</li> <li>• Rural Land</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> </ul>

### 3. Conclusion

Considering the needs of future generations is required to achieve the purpose of the Act. It is evident from the data collected during this study that regional councils overall are giving limited explicit consideration to future generations in their RPS's.

In all cases, no attempt was made in the policies of the RPS's to explicitly identify what the foreseeable needs are likely to be, nor how they are to be specifically provided for.

While all RPS's contained references to future generations, the regional councils fall short on demonstrating explicitly that the needs of future generations to use and benefit from natural resources has been considered and provided for equally to that of the needs of current generations.

References to future generations in introductory and explanatory text, as well as the 'within policy' references, do little more than parrot the purpose of the Act. These types of reference do not guide resource users and managers about how to achieve the purpose of the Act for future generations, either in their regions or in relation to a particular resource. Paraphrased references and 'within policy' references do not explicitly implement the requirement to sustain resources for future generations.

### 4. Where to from here?

This research may demonstrate that the needs of future generations should be taken more seriously in policy development and subsequent resource management decision making.

One way of doing this may be to construct a National Policy Statement (NPS) that requires decision makers to go through an express analytical process of considering future

generations. This could involve requiring decision makers to assess and give full consideration to the international principles of intergenerational equity<sup>13</sup> and to apply those principles to a New Zealand context at regional and district levels. The international principles of intergenerational equity are:

- **Options** - Each generation must conserve [resource] options, with future generations entitled to a diversity comparable to that which has been enjoyed by previous generations.
- **Quality** - Each generation shall be required to maintain the quality of the planet so that it is passed on in a condition no worse than in which it was received.
- **Access** - Each generation should provide its members with equitable rights of access to the legacy of past generations and conserve this access for future generations.

It should be noted that no principle shall require councils to identify and predict the values of future generations; rather, the principles should be used to provide future generations sufficient flexibility to achieve their own goals according to their own values.<sup>14</sup> Predicting the preferences of future generations is an impossible feat. These principles are intended to achieve a reasonable secure and flexible resource base for future generations, which they can use for their own needs and preferences.<sup>15</sup> Future generations have an equal claim with the present generation to use and benefit from the natural environment.<sup>16</sup>

*"Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations"* is one of the leading tenets of sustainable management in the RMA. Highlighting the requirement to consider the 'needs of future generations' in policy development and decision making and examining the ways that this can be done well within the New Zealand regional context is fundamental in achieving the purpose of the Act.

---

<sup>13</sup> Weiss, Edith Brown. "In Fairness To Future Generations and Sustainable Development." American University International Law Review 8, no. 1 (1992): 19-26

<sup>14</sup> Ibid 23

<sup>15</sup> Ibid 23

<sup>16</sup> Ibid 25

## APPENDIX A – Summary of References to ‘future generations’ within Regional Policy Statements.

### Northland

The only explicit policy direction within the Northland RPS for future generations is in relation to Infrastructure. Method 5.2.4 directs “*regional and district plans to give weight to the extent to which infrastructure can be operated, maintained and upgraded with minimal adverse effects to meet the reasonable foreseeable needs of future generations (for example to meet change as anticipated by regional/sub-regional growth strategies)*”.

Northland Regional and District Plans provide no reference to ‘future generations’, nor do they provide any direction to plan users to consider the needs of future generations in applications for resource consent or plan changes for infrastructure as directed by the RPS.

### Auckland

‘Future generations’ is included in chapter is included in the Strategic Direction of the RPS (chapter 2.6), stating that it is necessary to “*remedy or mitigate degraded natural resources which are life-supporting (air, water, soils and ecosystems), and protect those significant natural and physical resources which provide for the foreseeable needs of future generations*”.

Although ‘future generations’ is not specifically referred to within the RPS’s strategic objectives, Objective 1 provides direction to ensure that the region’s growth is accommodated in a way that gives effect to the ‘purpose of the Act’ (sustainable management under s5 of the Act).

Policy 2.6.17 in the Strategic Policies for Rural Areas requires that rural land is managed in an integrated manner what “*maintains the ability of rural resources to meet the needs of future generations*”. This merely paraphrases the Act and the RPS provides no direction as to how this is to be achieved.

## **Waikato**

The Waikato RPS identifies within its vision *"a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, for generations to come"*.

Objectives in the chapter for Integrated Management seek that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that recognises the needs of current and future generations. However, the chapter provides no explicit direction on how this should be achieved.

Objectives and policies in the Geothermal and Infrastructure chapters identify the need to provide for current and future generations, however once again no explicit direction is provided as to how this is to be achieved.

## **Bay of Plenty**

The Bay of Plenty RPS only has one 'within policy' reference to 'future generations' in relation to water quantity, requiring that the quantity of available water meets the needs of future generations, however no explicit policy direction is provided to identify how this is to be achieved.

## **Gisborne**

There is no 'within policy' or 'explicit policy direction' to 'future generations' within the Gisborne RPS.

## **Hawkes Bay**

There is no 'within policy' or 'explicit policy direction' to 'future generations' within the Hawkes Bay RPS.

## **Taranaki**

There is no 'within policy' or 'explicit policy direction' to 'future generations' within the Taranaki RPS.

## **Manawatu - Whanganui (Horizons)**

There is one 'within policy' reference to 'future generations' that requires councils, in relation to renewable energy resources, to have particular regard to the security and supply of current and future generations. The remainder of the RPS gives no direction as to how this is to be achieved.

## **Wellington**

One 'within policy' reference to 'future generations' is included in the Wellington RPS in relation to water quality and quantity. Objective 12 seeks that *"the quantity and quality of fresh water meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations"*. The RPS fails to give further explicit policy direction as to how this is to be achieved.

## **Tasman**

Objectives 5.1 and 6.1 in the Tasman RPS provide 'explicit policy direction' references to future generations in relation to Urban Development and Land Resources. The RPS directs councils to avoid the loss of land of productive value, and in particular to avoid loss of productive land to urban development, to ensure that the needs of productive land for future generations are met.

### Regional Plan

Objective 6.2.2 in the Tasman Regional Plan seeks *"Urban growth that avoids or mitigates the loss of land of high productive value and the risks of extending onto land subject to natural hazards"*. The explanation of the Plan Objective states that *"Land with high productive value is a scarce resource in the District (estimated at only 5.4 percent of the land area of the District) that should be kept available to meet the needs of future generations"*.

## **Nelson**

### Operative RPS

The Operative RPS gives an 'explicit policy direction' through Policy DH.1.3.1 in relation to urban expansion to consider the effects of the availability of land for future generations as part of a cost/benefit assessment for urban expansion verses urban intensification.

### Regional Plan

Objective DO13A.5 of the Nelson Resource Management Plan seeks *"Urban development that meets the community's current needs without compromising future needs"*. Policy 13A.5.1 requires development to be environmentally responsive by considering opportunities to manage resources to take into account the needs of present and future generations.

### Draft RPS

The Draft RPS provides a 'within policy' reference to 'future generations'. Policy 11.1 states that water quality and quantity is managed to provide for Maori values and rituals and ceremonies which include values that encompass consideration of future generations (i.e. Kaitiakitanga and Tuku iho).

## **Marlborough**

### Operative RPS

The Marlborough RPS provides one reference to 'future generations' in Objective 7.9.1 – Provision of Activities. The Objective is *"to enable present and future generations to provide for their wellbeing by allowing use, development and protection of resources provided any adverse effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated."* The objective basically paraphrases the Act, and there are no policies that provide guidance about how this objective is to be achieved in relation to future generations.

### Proposed RPS

The proposed RPS makes numerous 'references' to 'future generations' but provides no 'within policy' or 'explicit policy direction' references.

## **West Coast**

### Operative RPS

The Operative RPS contains an 'explicit policy direction' in Policy 7 for councils to manage soil and water resources to meet the needs of future generations. Objective and Policy 8.1.1 direct the council to consider the foreseeable needs of future generations when making decisions on water levels, river flow or water allocations.

### Regional Plan

The Regional Plan does not contain specific objectives or policies directing the council to manage water quality or water quantity with the needs of future generations taken into consideration, as directed by the RPS.

### Proposed RPS

The proposed RPS only refers to 'future generations'. It does not provide any 'within policy' or 'explicit policy direction' references.

## **Canterbury**

The Canterbury RPS only makes one 'within policy' reference to 'future generations' in Chapter 5 – Land and Infrastructure. Objective 5.2.1 seeks *"that development is located and designed so that it functions in a way that enables people and communities, including future generations, to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety"*. There are no policies that give direction as to how this is to be achieved specifically in relation to future generations.

## Otago

Objective 5.4.1 and Policy 5.5.2 in the Otago RPS provide an 'explicit policy direction' for the consideration of 'future generations', but only in relation to land; in particular the retention of Otago's high class soils to meet the needs of future generations. The RPS identifies "*Otago's communities being able to utilise the region's land resources in order to provide for their well-being, health and safety, and also for the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations*" as an anticipated environmental result from objective and policy outcomes.

## Southland

### Operative RPS

Objectives 4.1 and 5.1 seek to sustain water quality and quantity to meet a range of uses "*including the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations*'. Policies for water quantity provide direction as to how this is to be achieved by encouraging water conservation and efficient allocation and use, but there is no future focused policy direction for water quality.

Within the Transportation chapter of the RPS, 'future generations' is specifically referred to in issues, objective and policies. There is a broad direction for District and Regional Plans to include provisions that mitigate adverse effects of regional transport infrastructure to avoid effects on natural and physical resources, to meet needs of future generations.

### Regional Plan

Objective 5 of the Regional Water Plan for Southland seeks "*To have sufficient water to support the reasonably foreseeable needs of current and future generations and enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing while protecting aquatic ecosystem health, life supporting capacity, natural character and historic heritage values of surface water bodies*". There is no policy direction in the plan as to how this is to be achieved in relation to future generations.

There are no specific references in the Regional or District Plans that direct how the 'future generations' are to be considered regarding transport infrastructure.

### Proposed RPS

Objectives WAL1 and WAN1 seek that water quality and quantity are managed to '*meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations*', however the RPS provides no policy direction as to how this is to be achieved in relation to future generations.

Policy RURAL 4 (Loss of high value soils from productive use) has no specific reference to future generations, however the policy explanation gives guidance to avoid irreversible losses to retain productive use capacity for future generations.

Objective BIO2 (Biodiversity) seeks to maintain habitats for present and future generations, however there is there no policy directive about how this is to be achieved specifically in relation to future generations.

## **APPENDIX B – References to ‘future generations’ within Regional Policy Statements.**

Local government's role and responsibility - Local government plays an important role in managing Northland's natural and physical resources and the competing interests and values. It enables the use, development and protection of those resources to meet the needs of people and safeguards the environmental bottom lines, Northland's special places and the things we value. In doing so, it maintains Northland's capacity to generate benefits for future generations.

Reference

5.2.4 Method - Statutory Plans and Strategies

The regional and district councils shall, through regional and district plans, use assessment criteria or other suitable provisions to ensure that when a resource consent application, plan change, or notice of requirement for development is proposed that includes new or upgraded community infrastructure or infrastructure proposed by a network utility operator, weight will be given to the following:

(a) The extent to which infrastructure can be operated, maintained, and upgraded efficiently with minimal adverse effects to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations (for example, to meet change as anticipated by regional / sub-regional growth strategies); EXPLANATION: This method encourages the regional and district councils to take future-proofing into account when considering proposals for infrastructure through a criteria-based assessment or other suitable provisions.

'Explicit policy direction' referred in relation to Infrastructure. Me plans to give weight to the extent operated, maintained and upgraded the reasonable foreseeable needs to meet change as anticipated by

Auckland	Auckland Council Regional Policy Statement (ACRPS) (August 1999)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference
		Introduction	There is now a need to consider whether today's actions will leave an environment for <u>future generations</u> which is, at least, as good as that which was inherited from the past.	Reference
		Issue 2.4.4	Rural resources enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety. However, the effects of some activities on the resources and the environment of rural areas, including cumulative effects, can be significantly adverse. EXPLANATION: Rural land also has the potential to provide for urban settlement in the future, and it is important to ensure that this potential, <u>which provides for the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> , is not unnecessarily or prematurely compromised. Section 5 of the RM Act requires that rural resources be managed to meet present needs while maintaining options for future generations to meet their social, economic and cultural needs.	Reference
		Issue 2.4.5	Regionally significant physical resources, including infrastructure, are essential for the community's social and economic wellbeing. The location, development and redevelopment of infrastructure is of strategic importance in its effects on the form and growth of the region. However, the long term viability of regionally significant infrastructure and physical resources can be compromised by the adverse effects, including cumulative effects, of these activities. These regionally significant resources can	Reference

	<p>by:</p> <p>(a) managing future growth and development to achieve sustainable outcomes;</p> <p>(b) ensuring the Region has the capacity to accommodate growth and development;</p> <p>(c) enabling the providers of significant regional resources to meet economic and social needs of the community while ensuring that adverse environmental effects are avoided remedied or mitigated;</p> <p>(d) improving urban efficiency.</p> <p>Guiding development in a way which avoids foreclosing future options ensures that future generations will be in a position to make appropriate resource use choices in order to meet their own needs.</p>	
2.6 - Strategic Direction	<p>it is necessary for the Strategic Direction to: remedy or mitigate degraded natural resources which are life-supporting (air, water, soils and ecosystems), and protect those significant natural and physical resources which <u>provide for the foreseeable needs of future generations</u>;</p>	Within Policy' use of 'future generations' in Strategic Direction.
2.6.1 Strategic Objectives	<p>1. To ensure that provision is made to accommodate the Region's growth in a manner which <u>gives effect to the purposes and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991</u> and Section 40 of the Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004, and is consistent with these Strategic objectives and with the provisions of this RPS.</p>	Although 'future generations' in Strategic Objectives, Objective 1, the region's growth is accommodated in the strategic direction that identifies sustainable management under
2.6.17 Strategic Policies - Rural Areas	<p>The use, development and protection of natural and physical resources and the subdivision of land outside of the Metropolitan Urban Limits and the limits of rural and coastal settlements are to be managed in an integrated manner, that: (iv) <u>maintains the ability of rural resources to meet the needs of future generations</u>;</p>	'Within policy' use of 'future generations' in Policies for Rural Area in relation to
2.6.19 Reasons - Rural Areas	<p>Some activities may be necessary for the social, economic or cultural well-being of people and communities, but may preclude alternative future uses and <u>may reduce the options available to future generations</u>. It is important that options for the future are not narrowed prematurely or unnecessarily. Activities which fail to have appropriate regard to the value and vulnerability of soil and water resources, may not only deplete the potential of those resources to <u>provide for the needs of future generations</u>, but may also fail to safeguard their life-supporting capacity and adversely affect environmental quality. If the life supporting capacity of soils in rural areas and the versatility and productive potential of rural land is <u>valued for future generations</u>, current resource management policy and practice should ensure that such soils continue to be available for rural production activities, <u>as well as the potential needs of those future generations</u>.</p>	Reference
Chapter 6 - Heritage Introduction	<p>Auckland's heritage involves those aspects of both the natural and cultural environment that have been inherited from the past, define the present and <u>will be handed on to future generations</u>. This chapter addresses the preservation and protection of heritage resources and is based upon the requirements of sections</p>	Reference

6.4.24 Reasons - Landscape	<p>limit or restrict access. Priority will be given to enhancing access to heritage resources of recognized value in order to ensure the enjoyment and realization of the amenity, ecological, recreational, educational, scientific and cultural value of those resources, <u>for both present and future generations.</u></p>	Reference
Chapter 7 - Coastal Environment 7.4.15 Reasons	<p>In the Auckland Region, the most significant adverse cumulative effect on rural, coastal and island landscapes has been the increasing expansion and density of countryside living subdivision and an accompanying increase in the size and visual presence of rural and coastal houses and related development. This means that areas that were previously sparsely populated by buildings are fewer and the rural, coastal and island landscapes are becoming increasingly similar in terms of the presence of rural residential buildings. This has led to a reduction in the naturalness of the Region's landscapes and a loss of district and regional landscape diversity. This not only affects the ability of the Region's community to use and enjoy its natural and physical environment, <u>but also does not take account of the needs of future generations.</u></p>	Reference
Chapter 8 - Water Quality - Issue 8.2.4	<p>The mechanisms, and the circumstances where esplanade reserve, esplanade strip and access strip provisions should be used are described in Chapter 18. Preference is given in Chapter 18 to the setting aside of esplanade reserves on subdivisions, thus placing land in public ownership. <u>This preference acknowledges that the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> must be recognized and provided for, and that access across the land/sea boundary is particularly important for Auckland, given the Region's strong identification with maritime activities.</p>	Reference
Chapter 10 - Air Quality - Introduction	<p>Water quality is a significant resource management issue for Tangata Whenua. EXPLANATION: Matters of concern to Tangata Whenua include protecting the mauri of water. Tangata Whenua state that mauri is the essence within water that ensures the continuation of life that dwells within it. In order for <u>future generations to gain benefits</u> from both the sea and freshwater, the mauri of water must not be defiled.</p>	Reference
Chapter 12 - Soil Conservation - Introduction	<p>Air of an acceptable standard is a prerequisite for the personal health and wellbeing of individuals, and for the functioning of all organisms. Maintaining and, where necessary, enhancing this resource is imperative in order to ensure its <u>sustainability for present and future generations.</u></p> <p>For all practical purposes soils are a non-renewable resource. Soil forming processes occur over thousands of years to produce a suitable medium for plant growth. Soil resources are very difficult to replace. Once soils are lost they may be gone forever. It is therefore of key importance to prevent soil loss; that is, to conserve it in the first place.</p> <p>For these reasons it is essential to protect soils from both natural and induced forms of degradation, and ensure that they are managed in a sustainable way so that their productivity and versatility can be preserved for future generations. Soil conservation may be defined as "the management of land to</p>	Reference

Introduction - Policy Horizon	This Regional Policy Statement looks 100 years into the future. This accords well with the <u>purposes of sustainable management of our natural and physical resources, and meeting the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations....</u> Notwithstanding the 100 year policy horizon applying generally to the management of resources in the Waikato Region, a shorter policy horizon typically applies when modelling Development Geothermal Systems. <u>However, it must be acknowledged that the Regional Geothermal Resource should be sustained for future generations.</u>	Reference
Chapter 2	Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010 gave effect to the 2009 deed of settlement in respect of the raupatu claims of Waikato-Tainui over the Waikato River. The overarching purpose of the <u>settlement is to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the river for future generations.</u>	Reference
Chapter 2.5.1 Vision for the Waikato River	Our vision is for a future where a healthy Waikato River sustains abundant life and prosperous communities who, in turn, are all responsible for restoring and protecting the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River, and all it embraces, <u>for generations to come.</u>	'Within policy': The vision for the restoring and protecting the health both currently and for <u>future generations</u>
Chapter 3.1 Objectives - Integrated Management	Natural and physical resources are managed in a way that recognises: (d) <u>the needs of current and future generations;</u>	'Within Policy' inclusion of 'future' of the needs of future generations physical resources.
Objective 3.17 Geothermal	Sustainable management of the Regional Geothermal Resource is promoted by: (b) allocating some of the geothermal resource for take, use and discharge <u>in a way that enables current energy needs and the reasonably foreseeable energy needs of future generations to be met,</u> while avoiding, remedying or mitigating significant adverse effects on the Regional Geothermal Resource;	'Within Policy' inclusion of future resources managed in a way to generations.
Chapter 6.6 Implementation Methods - Plan Provisions (for significant infrastructure and energy resources)	Regional and district plans shall include provisions that give effect to Policy 6.6, and in particular, that management of the built environment: (f) provides for infrastructure in a manner that: (ii) enables the ongoing operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of <u>municipal water supply infrastructure so as to provide for the justified and reasonably foreseeable needs of current and future generations;</u>	'Within Policy' inclusion within provisions to provide for infrastructure provide for needs of future generations
Policy 6.7	Protect the Mangatawhiri and Mangatangi municipal water supply bodies and associated infrastructure by: (c)providing for the ongoing operation, maintenance, upgrading and development of municipal water supply infrastructure so as to provide for the <u>justified and reasonably foreseeable needs of current and future generations.</u>	'Within Policy' inclusion within provisions to provide for infrastructure provide for needs of future generations
Policy 9.3 Development Geothermal Systems	Development Geothermal Systems shall be managed in a way that enables large-scale use and development of geothermal energy and water and: (c) recognises and allows for controlled depletion of energy so as to <u>provide for the energy needs of current and future generations;</u>	Within Policy
Policy 9.8 Geothermal characteristics valued by tangata whenua	Explanation: Māori have a special relationship with geothermal resources and consider them as taonga. This places an <u>obligation</u>	Reference

(October 2014)

Introduction 1.6 A Sustainable Region	<p><u>If we allow resources to be depleted, if sustainable management is not achieved, the number of future generations and their quality of life may be limited by our action or inaction. Our descendants may be deprived of well-being because of our lack of consideration now.</u></p>	Reference
2.4 Geothermal Resources	<p>“Sustainable use” acknowledges that a reduction in enthalpy (heat energy available for use) of the accessible part of the geothermal system could occur, due to extractive use. <u>The extraction rates required for economic use mean that the resource could be used at a rate that could deplete it over a small number of future generations, making it economically unavailable for a few generations until the heat supply recovers.</u></p>	Reference
2.6.1 The Maori environmental resource management system	<p>The Māori environmental resource management system requires the healthy existence of mauri within individual natural, physical and metaphysical resources. The correct maintenance of this mauri guarantees the ongoing life of that resource. As traditionally practiced, it ensures that resources are <u>sustainably managed for future generations.</u></p>	Reference
2.7 Matters of National Importance	<p>Tangata whenua connections with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga means that <u>future generations of tangata whenua, as part of their identity, will have enduring, intergenerational connections with their taonga.</u> In recognition of the wider appreciation of those values and places, the Bay of Plenty Regional council, city and district councils, along with other heritage protection agencies, contribute specialist knowledge, expertise and other resources to promote the management of historic heritage and natural features and landscapes and their <u>protection for future generations.</u> The enhancement of public access to the coastal marine area, lakes, rivers and their margins (refer section 6(d)) is a key resource management issue <u>for present and future generations.</u></p>	Reference
2.9.1 Water quality and Land use	<p>The The Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006 established the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group. The group comprises Te Arawa Lakes Trust, Rotorua District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council. The purpose of the Group is to contribute to the promotion of the sustainable management of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes and their catchments, for the use and enjoyment of <u>present and future generations,</u> while recognising and providing for the traditional relationship of Te Arawa with their ancestral lakes.</p>	Reference
2.9.2 Soil health and productivity	<p>Much of the wealth of the region derives from its primary production which, in turn, is dependent on the productive capacity of the region’s soils. Sustaining the <u>potential of soil to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations and safeguarding its life-supporting capacity</u> are essential to enabling people and communities to provide for their well-being.</p>	Reference
Water Quantity Objectives - Objective 30	<p>The quantity of available water: (d) <u>meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</u> Anticipated Environmental Result: <u>The quantity of available water meets the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</u></p>	Within Policy Inclusion for Cour available meets needs of future

		Policy MN 3B: Using criteria to assess values and relationships in regard to section 6 of the Act	need to be more reliably assessed. EXPLANATION: Policy MN 3B: Using criteria to assess values and relationships in regard to section 6 of the Act	Reference
		Policy UG19B Providing for rural lifestyle activities	EXPLANATION: It is important to protect the natural productivity of the region's land. Soil and its life-supporting capacity are a finite resource, which need to be <u>managed and sustained for future generations.</u>	Reference
Gisborne	Gisborne District Council Regional Policy Statement (August 2002)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference
		2. Resource Management Issues, Objectives, Polices and Methods of Implementation. 2.1.4 Reasons for Objectives, Polices and Methods	REASONS: Government involvement is considered necessary in recognition that the huge scale of the problem is beyond the resources of landowners and the Council, past Government policies which have contributed to it, and potential benefits to the nation and <u>to future generations.</u> While farming and forestry are major land uses in the region, the promotion and encouragement of a diversification of uses will assist in the development of sustainable systems to ensure the needs of <u>future generations are met.</u> The emphasis is on encouraging appropriate land use activities while protecting and preserving the best and most versatile areas and controlling the adverse effects of activities on the most vulnerable areas. This will ensure that land use choices are kept open <u>for future generations.</u>	Reference
		Heritage Values	There is a responsibility to record the past for the <u>benefit of future generations.</u>	Reference
		Chapter 2.5 - LOSS OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AND VERSATILE SOILS THROUGH CLOSER SUBDIVISION AND SETTLEMENT, PARTICULARLY AROUND THE URBAN AREA OF GISBORNE AND LOSS OF HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE AND VERSATILE SOILS THROUGH UNSUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	EXPLANATION: The Resource Management Act requires the Council to safeguard the life supporting capacity of soils and to sustain their potential to meet reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.	Reference
		5. Energy Management - Introduction	The extent of this role is, however, limited by s5(2)(a) of the Act which excludes minerals from that part of the definition of sustainable management which relates to sustaining the potential of resources to meet the reasonably <u>foreseeable needs of future generations.</u>	Reference
Hawkes Bay	Regional Resources Management Plan (August 2006)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference

			needs of future generations. Wairuatanga means spirituality based on the notion that natural and physical resources are “taonga tuku iho” (God Given Gifts”), the sustainable use of which must encompass all of the elements of “kaitiakitanga” (sustainable stewardship) while recognising the heritage of future generations. Rangatiratanga is the right and responsibility for the exercise of kaitiakitanga for the benefit of present and future generations. Within the framework of the Treaty of Waitangi it provides for a partnership with HBRC.	
		ISS UD2	The adverse effects from urban development encroaching on versatile land (particularly in the Heretaunga Plains sub-region where the land supports regionally and nationally significant intensive economic activity), and ultimately the adverse effects of this on the economic wellbeing of the Region’s people and communities <u>both now and for future generations.</u>	Reference
		Chapter 3.2 - Explanation and Reasons (for Issues and Objectives)	Avoiding permanent development in areas prone to coastal erosion or inundation and taking into account the risk associated with global sea level rise is necessary to achieve the purpose of the Act. This approach enables people to provide for their safety and <u>recognises the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.</u>	Reference
		Definitions - Kaitiakitanga and Sustainable Management	Kaitiakitanga - The exercise of guardianship; and, in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself. It recognises the origins of taonga tuku iho and the <u>rights of future generations.</u>	Reference
Taranaki	Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki (January 2010)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference
		URD Policy 1 - Use and Development of Resources	EXPLANATION: This will mean enabling people and communities to provide for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while meeting the requirements section 5 (2) (a), (b), and (c) of the Act to meet the <u>reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> , safeguard life-supporting capacity of resources and avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.	Reference
		UZC Policy 6 - Avoiding new contaminated sites	EXPLANATION: Policy 6 ensures that no new contaminated sites are created in Taranaki, as a liability for <u>current or future generations.</u>	Reference
		Freshwater Objective - WAL Objective 1	To sustainably manage the taking, use, damming or diversion of fresh water in the Taranaki region to enable people and communities to meet their needs for water while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of water and related ecosystems and avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment arising from that use.	Reference to sustainable mana
		Environmental Results Anticipated WAL ER 2	Provision for the needs of water users consistent with allocation priorities and maintenance of the <u>potential to meet the needs of future generations.</u>	Reference
Manawatu-Whanganui	Horizons Regional Council One Plan (2014)	2.1.3 An understanding of Maori Values	Therefore, the ethics that underpin hapū and iwi responsibility to practice kaitiakitanga are based on spiritual and cultural practices	Reference

		<u>current and future generations</u>		
		3.7.2 Urban growth and residential subdivisions on versatile soils	<p>EXPLANATION: The RMA requires those with functions under it to have regard to resource costs and benefits of development. For example, directing urban growth and rural residential subdivision onto less versatile soils may increase travel distances, costs of service provision or other economic or environmental costs of land development. However, allowing urban expansion onto versatile soils adjacent to urban areas will result in a reduction of options for their future productive use, which is a <u>cost to future generations</u>. There are a range of factors required to enable land to be used for productive use. Territorial Authorities need to weigh all relevant matters when making land use decisions.</p>	Reference
Wellington	Regional Policy Statement for Wellington (April 2013)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference
		2.1 A sustainable region	<p>People and our institutions are central in this dynamic, underpinning the role we have as guardians of resources for <u>current and future generations</u>. In other words, natural and physical resources may be used and developed by people and communities to provide for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing, and health and safety, but only in such a way that ensures the potential of these resources are <u>sustained for future generations</u>, and the life-supporting capacity of ecological systems is retained or restored.</p>	Reference
		3.4 Fresh Water	<p>The region's fresh water has to meet a range of uses valued by the community. There is a range of differing uses and values associated with fresh water. The resource needs to be available to meet the needs of both <u>current and future generations</u>.</p>	Reference
		Objective 12	<p>The quantity and quality of fresh water: (c) meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of <u>future generations</u>.</p>	'Explicit Policy Direction' for Co freshwater meets the need for
		Policy 49: Recognising and providing for matters of significance to tangata whenua - consideration	<p>When preparing a change, variation or review of a district or regional plan, the following matters shall be recognised and provided for: (a) the exercise of kaitiakitanga; EXPLANATION: Kaitiakitanga (guardianship) involves the protection of mauri and a duty to care for the environment so that it remains in <u>as good as, or better, state for future generations</u>.</p>	Reference
		Policy 59: Retaining highly productive agricultural land (Class I and II land) – consideration	<p>When considering an application for a resource consent, notice of requirement, or a change, variation or review of a district plan, particular regard shall be given to safeguarding productive capability on Class I and II land. Explanation: Resource management decision-making needs to consider the irreversible effects of losing Class I and II land, which is highly productive agricultural land, suitable for multiple uses such as for growing a wide range of crops, pasture and forest, and for supporting grazing animals. <u>It is important to retain the productive capability of this land for future generations</u>. The use</p>	Reference

			Allocation of periurban land for urban expansion rather than for high value production activities is an irreversible community cost. Urban expansion should minimise the extent of encroachment onto land with such qualities unless there are significant community benefits.	
		6.3 Land Resource Objectives - Objective 6.1	Avoidance of the loss of the potential for land of productive value to meet the <u>needs of future generations</u> , particularly land with high productive values. REASONS: The production of stock and crops relies on soil and other site qualities of land, and provides significant economic support to both rural and urban communities. High quality lands are a valuable, scarce and finite resource. The irreversible loss of productive values can arise through continued land fragmentation or conversion to non-productive land uses. This loss needs to be avoided or limited.	See Above
		6.4 Land Resource Policies and Methods Policy 6.1 - Explanation and Reasons	Council wishes to ensure that continued productive uses of rural land result in an appropriate proportion of the area of the District remaining available for a range of productive activities on a sustainable basis. It wishes to ensure that the <u>needs of future generations</u> for the productive land resource will continue to be able to be met.	Reference
		7.2 Fresh Water Resources Issue 7.1 - Establishing Sustainable Water Allocation Limits for Abstractive Uses	In promoting sustainable water management under the Act, the Council is responsible for establishing sustainable limits to the allocation of water for water abstractions. The Act requires that sustainable allocation of water allows for the <u>needs of future generations</u> , the life supporting capacity of the water and the avoiding remedying or mitigating of adverse effects on the environment.	Reference
Nelson	DRAFT Nelson Regional Policy Statement (for discussion May 2016)	Vision	Our streams and rivers provide a key natural and physical link from the mountains to the sea. The water in our rivers and streams is healthy and sustainably managed and will be available for <u>use by future generations</u> .	Reference
		Issue	The responsibility of kaitiaki includes the aim of protecting the mauri as well as the duty to pass the <u>environment onto future generations</u> in a state which is as good as, or better than, the current state.	Reference
		I.6 Significant Resource Management Issues: Historic Heritage	Issue 6.1 Whakatū Nelson's distinctive historic heritage is integral to the region's identity, and needs active stewardship to retain it for <u>future generations</u> .	Reference
		I.9 Significant Resource Management Issues: Land	Issue 9.2 Some historical and current land uses have the potential to contaminate soil and receiving waters and impact on human health. EXPLANATION: Soil contamination therefore has the potential to restrict the residential and recreational use of land now and into the future. The potential for the <u>current community and future generations</u> to live and play safely on land and in water in Whakatū Nelson needs to be retained.	Reference
		I.10 Significant Resource Management Issues: Coastal Environment	Issue 10.2 Natural character, natural landscapes and other natural features can be adversely affected by inappropriate use and development. EXPLANATION: Natural character, landscapes and features have been affected by past activities and development	Reference

			are made of wai and wai unites all living things. Tika, pono, aroha, kaitiakitanga, rangatiratanga (governance), utu (reciprocity), kotahitanga (unity of purpose) and ki uta ki tai (mountains to the sea) are principles should apply across the management of water.	
		Policy 11.1	Water quality and quantity for surface water and activities in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands shall be managed to provide for the following Values: Value Group: Cultural Values. Individual Values: Kaitiakitanga and Mauri, Wairua and Wai Tapu. Outcomes: Ritual and ceremonies include tohi (baptism), karakia (prayer), waerea (protective incantation), whakatapu (placing of raahui), whatnoa (removal of raahui), tuku iho (gifting of knowledge and resources for <u>future generations</u> ).	'Within Policy' reference to 'future generations' and quantity is managed to provide for values that encompass consideration of future generations.
	OPERATIVE Nelson Regional Policy Statement (March 1997)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference
		6. Development and Hazards - DH1 Urban Expansion - Issue DH1.1	Adverse effects on natural and physical resources as a result of urban expansion. The Act requires the potential of physical and natural resources to meet the <u>reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> to be sustained, the life supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems to be safeguarded, and any adverse effects of activities on the environment to be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.	Reference
		Policies DH1.3.3	Where urban expansion is considered to have greater net benefit than intensification, to provide for the most appropriate form of urban expansion for Nelson. In determining what is most appropriate, to assess the costs and benefits of various options according to the following criteria: (xvii) <u>effects on availability of land resources for future generations</u>	'Explicit Policy Direction' to consider future generations in relation to urban expansion.
		NA5 Management of Riparian and Coastal Margins - Issue NA5.1	Matters referred to in Part II of the Act include: Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.	Reference
		CO1 Management of the Coastal Environment - Issue CO1.1	Maintenance of the natural character of the coastal environment. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement was gazetted in May 1994. It provides a national set of policies guiding management of the coast, based on a list of general principles which are as follows: 8. Cultural, historical, spiritual, amenity and intrinsic values are the <u>heritage of future generations</u> and damage to these values is often irreversible.	Reference and paraphrasing of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.
Marlborough	Marlborough Regional Policy Statement	Introduction	Successful implementation of the agreed concepts within this Statement will form the basis of Council actions and rules to ensure the protection of the environment, the health and safety of the community, and the well-being of the region.	Reference

	Policies- Natural Character and Amenity Values - Policy 5.1.14 (b)	precedence. (b) Maintain and enhance public access and recreational use of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins. EXPLANATION: The wetlands, lakes and rivers within Marlborough provide a range of valuable recreational opportunities. These need to be maintained and enhanced for the benefit of the community, <u>including future generations</u> .	Reference
	7.1.9 - Objective - Provision for Activities	To enable present and <u>future generations</u> to provide for their wellbeing by allowing use, development and protection of resources provided any adverse effects of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated.	Within Policy
	7.3.2 Objective - Cultural and Heritage Values	Buildings, sites, trees and locations identified as having significant cultural or heritage value are retained for the continued benefit of the community. EXPLANATION: Occupation of land and coastal areas in Marlborough has left a rich legacy of important links to our past. Maintenance of these links <u>allows future generations</u> to understand the past.	Reference
	7.5 Energy - 7.5.1 Description of Issue	Efficient use of energy reduces the demand for energy resources and in turn, any adverse environmental effects associated with its production. To ensure that energy is <u>available to future generations</u> , the use of renewable energy resources is required today. Renewable energy resources include water, solar, wind and biogas.	Reference
	7.5.4 Method	EXPLANATION: By promoting both energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources, dependence on non-renewable energy sources (fossil fuels) is reduced. Sustainable energy production ensures that energy is <u>available for future generations</u> .	Reference
	8.1.8 Visual Character - Anticipated Environmental Result	EXPLANATION: The features which make the landscape special need to be recognised and protected to ensure that what we enjoy now is <u>available for future generations</u> to also enjoy.	Reference
	9.1.3 Policies - Hazardous Substances	(a) Address the issue of existing potentially hazardous substances within Marlborough. EXPLANATION: The past and present use of hazardous substances present concerns in the environment and a threat to the function of ecosystems and the <u>wellbeing of future generations</u> .	Reference
Proposed Marlborough Environment Plan	1. Introduction	We need to be concerned with the long-term implications of how we respond to change, ensuring that <u>future generations</u> and their quality of life is not limited by the decisions or actions (or inaction) we make today.	Reference
	3. Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi - Environmental Management Concepts	Mauri - The preservation of the mauri of natural resources is paramount to Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi to ensure that resources may be used sustainably by present and <u>future generations</u> ... For example, a rāhui may be used to safeguard the mauri of a particular resource, by enforcing a temporary restriction on use of the resource to protect the overall health and availability of the resource for both present and <u>future generations</u> .	Reference
	3. Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi - Environmental Management Concepts	Kaitiakitanga - Kaitiakitanga includes the right to access resources but also includes the responsibility to ensure that the resource is available and in a fit state to be passed onto future	Reference

5. Allocation of Public Resources - Issue 5E	<p>first, the ultimate aim is to protect mauri; secondly, there is a duty to pass the environment to <u>future generations</u> in the same or better condition than the current state.</p> <p>EXPLANATION: In summary, such abstraction is unsustainable as it threatens the life-supporting capacity of the water resource and, where the adverse effect is long-term, the ability of the water resource to sustain <u>future generations</u>.</p>	Reference
5. Allocation of Public Resources - Objective 5.10	<p>Equitable and sustainable allocation of public space within Marlborough's coastal marine area. EXPLANATION: The objective is therefore intended to ensure that these resources and their associated qualities remain available for the use, enjoyment and benefit of <u>future generations</u> in a way that minimises adverse effects on the environment, avoids conflicts between users and ensures efficient and beneficial use.</p>	Reference
9. Public Access and Open Space - Objective 9.3	<p>A wide range of reserves and open space areas are available that contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of residents and visitors. EXPLANATION: The existing network of reserves of varying types and open space areas, including the coastal marine area, make a significant contribution to the social and economic wellbeing of residents and visitors to Marlborough. It is important to ensure that this continues to be the case for <u>future generations</u>.</p>	Reference
10. Heritage Resources and Notable Trees - Issue 10A	<p>EXPLANATION: The existing network of reserves of varying types and open space areas, including the coastal marine area, make a significant contribution to the social and economic wellbeing of residents and visitors to Marlborough. It is important to ensure that this continues to be the case for future generations.</p>	Reference
10. Heritage Resources and Notable Trees - Objective 10.2	<p>Retain and protect trees that make a notable contribution to Marlborough's character. EXPLANATION:Retaining such notable trees ensures that current and <u>future generations</u> can continue to appreciate and benefit from these trees.</p>	Reference
13. Use of the Coastal Environment - Issue 13B	<p>EXPLANATION: Recreation is one of the most extensive uses undertaken within Marlborough's coastal environment, especially within the Marlborough Sounds. Recreational activities range from active to passive pursuits. Much of the value placed on the coastal marine area is derived from the fact that it is the largest area of public open space in Marlborough and the public have a long held expectation that they have a right to use and enjoy this area for a variety of purposes. They place significant amenity value on the coastal environment and its use for recreation. This environment therefore needs to be safeguarded for <u>future generations</u>.</p>	Reference
13. Use of the Coastal Environment - Policy 13.16.2	<p>Recognise and provide continued access to and use of traditional coastal resources in Tory Channel and Queen Charlotte Sound for Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi and in particular, recognise the value of Tory Channel for Te Atiawa, in terms of the mauri, mana and manaakitanga that this area brings to iwi. EXPLANATION: The need for Marlborough's tangata whenua iwi to practice kaitiakitanga and ensure that Queen Charlotte Sound and Tory Channel are available for <u>future generations</u> is very important. In addition, the Council will support the initiatives of</p>	Reference
13.14.22 Monitoring	In addition, the Council will support the initiatives of	Reference

		Objective 15.5	use of the controls detailed here will ensure that soil and water resources are conserved for current and <u>future generations</u> .	
			Existing and foreseeable uses of the soil resource are not reduced as a result of soil contamination. EXPLANATION: This objective recognises the significant constraint to resource use that soil contamination creates and seeks to retain the potential for current and <u>future generations</u> to use the land.	
West Coast	PROPOSED West Coast Regional Policy Statement (March 20015)	2. Resource Management Issues of Significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu	Poutini Ngāi Tahu have indicated that there are a number of cultural and spiritual values, which are matters of resource management significance to iwi authorities. Their views include: The obligation to preserve the <u>environmental integrity of the natural world for future generations</u>	Reference
		5. Use and Development of Resources	Policy 1: Recognition will be given in resource management processes to the role of resource use and development on the West Coast and its contribution to enabling people and communities to provide for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing. EXPLANATION: This will mean enabling people and communities to provide for their economic, social and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while meeting the requirements of section 5(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the RMA to meet the <u>reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> , safeguard life-supporting capacity of resources, and avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects on the environment.	Reference
		7. Biodiversity and Landscape Values	PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR ADOPTING OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND METHODS; Part 2 is an overall broad judgement seeking to balance: a) Enabling people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, health and safety; with b) <u>Meeting resource needs of future generations</u> , safeguarding life-supporting capacity of ecosystems, and avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of activities on the environment. IN FOOTNOTE: The 'enabling' and 'management' functions of section 5(2) are of equal importance. The purpose is to ensure present people and communities do not, in pursuit of their own wellbeing, consume or destroy the existing stock of natural and physical resources, so as to improperly deprive <u>future generations</u> of the ability to meet their needs.	Reference
		Definition of Sustainable Management		Reference
	OPERATIVE West Coast Regional Policy Statement (March 2000)	Definition of Sustainable Management		Reference
		5. Matters of Significance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu	Poutini Ngāi Tahu have indicated that there are a number of cultural and spiritual values, which are matters of resource management significance to iwi authorities. Their views include: The obligation to preserve the <u>environmental integrity of the natural world for future generations</u>	Reference
		Issue 5.2(b)	The role of kaitiakitanga in resource management on the West	Reference

		7. Soils and Rivers - Policy 7	<p>resource; and to maintain or restore the soil quality factors that contribute to its life supporting capacity including: a) Soil depth, structure and fertility; b) Soil fauna; c) Organic matter; and to retain soils of ecological, scientific or cultural value.</p> <p>To <u>sustain the potential of the soil and water to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u>, activities will be managed so that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated, including those effects caused by:</p> <p>(a) Erosion, soil loss or the potential for soil loss; (b) Instability of river channels, land and structures;</p> <p>(c) Contamination of soil, groundwater and surface water;</p> <p>(d) Long term decline in life supporting capacity of soil and land;</p> <p>(e) Decline in the quality of aquatic ecosystems and other instream values; (f) Damage to the relationship of Poutini Ngai Tahu and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga;</p> <p>(g) Damage to ecosystems, including the quality of aquatic ecosystems and other instream values, landscapes and habitats;</p> <p>(g) Increased flooding and runoff.</p>	'Explicit Policy Direction' require and Water meet needs for future
		8. Water - Objective 8.1.1	<p>To manage the quantity of the Region's water resources so as to:</p> <p>(a) Meet the needs of a range of uses, including the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and( b) Safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water and related ecosystems.</p>	'Explicit Policy Direction' Object meet needs of future generatio
		8. Water - Policy 8.1.1	<p>When making decisions over water levels or river flows, or allocating water, the Regional Council will consider the following matters: (b) <u>The existing and reasonably foreseeable future demands on water resources.</u></p>	'Explicit Policy Direction' for Co water when making decisions o
Canterbury	Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (January 2013)	Introduction	The RMA promotes the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. This involves managing the resources of the Canterbury region in ways which <u>provide for the needs of current and future generations.</u>	Reference
		1.3.1 Legislative context	<p>" 'Sustainable management' is defined in Section 5(2) of the RMA. It means managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources, (including water) in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their economic, cultural and social well-being and their health and safety, while sustaining the potential of water resources to <u>meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u>; safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of water and ecosystems; and any adverse effects of activities on the environment are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p>	Reference
		2. Issue of Resource Management Significance to Ngai Tahu	<p>2.2.3 Mauri - The preservation of the mauri of natural resources is paramount to Ngāi Tahu to ensure that resources <u>maybe used sustainably by present and future generations.</u> 2.2.4 Kaitiakitanga- Kaitiakitanga is fundamental to the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and the environment. The responsibility of kaitiakitanga is twofold: first. there is the ultimate aim of protecting mauri and.</p>	Reference

Objective 5.2.1 - Location, design and function of development (Entire Region)

necessary to enable people and communities (including future generations) to meet community well-being and provide for people's health and safety.

Development is located and designed so that it functions in a way that: (2) enables people and communities, including future generations, to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and health and safety; EXPLANATION: Primary production from Canterbury's rural areas is of significance to the economic and social well-being of Canterbury's people and communities. It is foreseeable that the well-being of future generations will also be strongly influenced by the ability to continue with such primary production.

'Within Policy' Objective restated

Policy 5.3.3 - Management of development (Wider Region)

EXPLANATION: Well designed urban and rural-residential development provides for the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities and will meet the foreseeable needs of future generations.

Reference

Policy 5.3.12- Rural Production (Wider Region)

EXPLANATION: The rural productive base of Canterbury is essential to the economic, cultural and social well-being of its people and communities. Enabling the use of natural and physical resources to maintain the rural productive base is a foreseeable need of future generations.

Reference

6. Recovery and Rebuilding of Greater Christchurch - Objective 6.2.2 - Urban form and settlement pattern  
7. Fresh Water - Objective 7.2.2 - Parallel processes for managing fresh water

EXPLANATION: The demolition and ageing of housing stock provides an opportunity for redevelopment at higher densities and an increased range of housing types that provides not only choice for those needing to relocate, but also for future generations.

Reference

EXPLANATION: Parallel processes effects the concepts in the definition of sustainable management in Section 5(2) of the RMA; using and developing resources while sustaining them for future generations and addressing any adverse effects that result.

Reference

Objective 7.2.3 - Protection of intrinsic value of waterbodies and their riparian zones

EXPLANATION: Objective 7.2.3 addresses the value of water itself. This value underpins many of the other values that are derived from freshwater, and it is important that the overall quality of water is safeguarded for present and future generations.

Reference

Policy 7.3.3 – Enhancing fresh water environments and biodiversity

EXPLANATION: The declining health of lakes, rivers, wetlands and their surroundings, and the associated effects on biodiversity and amenity values, is an issue in the region. For Ngāi Tahu, the habitat of tāonga species and mahinga kai resources within the region needs to be improved, so that the environment can continue to provide the necessities of life as well as ensuring that traditional practices are not lost to future generations.

Reference

13. Historic Heritage - Policy 13.3.4 Appropriate management of historic buildings

EXPLANATION: Providing for adaptive re-use of historic buildings can enable the social, economic and cultural well-being of people and communities and ensure that historic heritage is conserved and maintained for use and enjoyment by both current and future generations

Reference

15. Soils - Policy 15.3.2 – Avoid and remedy significant induced soil erosion

EXPLANATION: Soil erosion reduces the life-supporting capacity and/or mauri of the land, thereby reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Reference

Issue 4.3.6

intricately linked with the Otago region. The present day descendants are known as Kai Tahu whanui (the large family of Kai Tahu), the custodians of the tribal lore and history. The way in which they relate to their environment is influenced by the very earliest of their ancestors and in turn by their actions which will influence the welfare of future generations.

Whenua Papakaika (Ancestral Land)

Inappropriate laws controlling papakaika Maori Reserves have resulted in the inability of Kai Tahu to utilise lands in a manner consistent with their cultural, spiritual and economic needs.

EXPLANATION: Whenua Papakaika are places of traditional settlement. They are ancestral lands available to Kai Tahu for social, economic and cultural development. This is land inherited from the ancestors. It is the life blood of the people and the springboard of the generations that have gone before. It is for the present and future generations to determine the appropriate means by which these resources can benefit the people.

Reference

Issue 5.3.4

Otago's outstanding natural features and landscapes are threatened by inappropriate subdivision, use and development. EXPLANATION: Much of Otago's natural character is derived from its natural features and landscapes. The Resource Management Act 1991 requires that in achieving the purpose of the Act, recognition and provision shall be made for the protection of Otago's outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. This protection is required in order to ensure that those features and landscapes will always be a part of Otago and that they will be there for future generations to enjoy and as the basic resource for recreation and tourism.

Reference

5. Land - Objective 5.4.1

To promote the sustainable management of Otago's land resources in order: (a) To maintain and enhance the primary productive capacity and life-supporting capacity of land resources; and (b) To meet the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's people and communities. EXPLANATION: In order to meet the present and reasonably foreseeable needs of Otago's communities, sustained regional growth and development relies inherently on the sustainable management of land resources. Maintaining and enhancing the primary productive capacity and life-supporting capacity of Otago's land resource is necessary to ensure that the needs of future generations are able to be met while safeguarding existing primary productive systems.

'Explicit Policy Direction' - see b

Policy 5.5.3

that have the effect of removing those soils or their life-supporting capacity and to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on the high class soils resource where avoidance is not practicable.

EXPLANATION: High class soils are limited within Otago and should be retained, as far as practicable, for present and future primary productive purposes in order to protect their primary productive capacity and to meet the needs of future generations. The retention of high class soils is considered to be a significant resource management issue of the region because of their limited nature, their vulnerability to loss and the importance in productive terms for future generations. Safeguarding their life-supporting capacity and their potential for future generations is essential to integrated management of the regions natural and physical resources and the effects of the use, development and the protection of land containing high class soils are therefore of regional significance. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that alternatives are fully considered before high class soils are selected for a use that will result in their loss. The policy is intended to enable Otago to enjoy the benefits of development but also to retain the primary productive and life-supporting capacity of the high class soil resource for future generations. For example, uses which have the effect of removing the soil, its primary productive capacity, or life-supporting capacity, should avoid locations on high class soil where there are alternatives that can accommodate the use within reasonable proximity.

To maintain and enhance Otago's land resource through avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects of activities which have the potential to, among other adverse effects:

- (a) Reduce the soil's life-supporting
- (b) Reduce healthy vegetative cover
- (c) Cause soil loss
- (d) Contaminate soils
- (e) Reduce soil productivity
- (f) Compact soils
- (g) Reduce soil moisture holding capacity.

EXPLANATION: The concept of sustainable land use requires adopting a long-term perspective which allows for today's needs while providing for those of the future. While Otago has many abundant land resources, today's resource use must be managed to ensure future generations are not disadvantaged by present day development.

Reference

Policy 5.5.4

To promote the diversification and use of Otago's land resource to achieve sustainable land use and management systems for future generations. EXPLANATION: While the existing primary productive use of Otago's land resource is an important component of Otago's economy, promoting and encouraging a diversification of use will assist in the development of sustainable systems to ensure that the needs of future generations are met.

Reference

6. Water - Policy 6.5.3	To promote efficient consumptive water use through: (a) Promoting water use practices which minimise losses of water before, during and after application; and (b) Promoting water use practices which require less water; and (c) Promoting incentives for water users to use less water. EXPLANATION: Traditional management techniques and methods of irrigation or reticulation, including urban and rural domestic uses, may not provide the most efficient method of water use. Casual attitudes towards water conservation may not encourage efficient use, further reducing the amount of available water among competing users. Attitudes towards water wastage will eventually impact on the ability of Otago's water supplies to <u>meet the needs of future generations.</u>	Reference
9. Built Environment - Introduction	The well being, safety and health of people and communities is closely linked to the built environment. The built environment meets basic human needs such as shelter and warmth, provides a system of mobility and access to services, infrastructure for economic activity, contributes to the community's quality of life and protects its assets. For this reason, it is essential that the built <u>environment is managed in a sustainable way for current and future generations.</u>	Reference
10. Biota - Objective 10.4.1	To maintain and enhance the life-supporting capacity and diversity of Otago's biota. EXPLANATION: Otago's biota must be maintained and enhanced to ensure that the ecological diversity and the productive potential of the region is <u>sustained for the benefit of Otago's future generations.</u> To maintain and enhance the natural character of areas with significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. EXPLANATION: As is the case throughout New Zealand, most of Otago's indigenous fauna is endemic to this country and some species, such as the Otago skink and the Cromwell chafer beetle, are found only in Otago. Such fauna has been threatened by the removal and modification of indigenous vegetation and habitat, and also by biological and natural threats. It is therefore important that those significant habitats which remain are protected, in order that indigenous fauna species may be <u>sustained for future generations to experience and appreciate.</u>	Reference
12. Energy - Issue 12.3.2	Otago's dependence on non-renewable energy resources in unsustainable in the long term. EXPLANATION: Continued dependence on non-renewable sources of energy, such as oil, gas and coal, is unsustainable in the long-term. The development of and transition to renewable minimum impact energy sources will <u>allow future generations to meet their energy needs with least adverse environmental impact.</u>	Reference
Policy 12.5.2	To promote the sustainable management and use of energy through.... EXPLANATION: This policy promotes sustainable and environmentally friendly energy production, use and development. It recognises that the sustainability of non-renewable energy sources can be assisted by reducing the region's relative dependence on finite energy resources and promotes <u>the aim that the energy needs of future generations can be met by</u>	Reference

2.1 Processes for resolving cross-boundary issues and inter-agency coordination of processes	that will provide for the <u>needs of current and future generations</u> . The processes the Southland Regional Council will promote include: decision-making that takes account of the <u>needs of current and future generations</u> and environmental, social, economic and cultural outcomes	Reference
3. Tangata Whenua	Kaitiakitanga is the means by which the mauri (life force) of taonga (treasures) is restored, maintained and <u>enhanced for present and future generations</u> . Tikanga, or customary practices, are followed in order to protect mauri.	Reference
4. Water - Introduction	To tangata whenua, water is a taonga for which they hold the kaitiaki responsibility to <u>ensure it is passed on to future generations in as good as, if not better, condition than it was received by the current generation</u> .	Reference
Objective WQUAL.1 - Water quality goals	Water quality in the region: (a) safeguards the life-supporting capacity of water and related ecosystems; (b) safeguards the health of people and communities; (c) is maintained, or improved in accordance with freshwater objectives formulated under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014; (d) is <u>managed to meet the reasonably foreseeable social, economic and cultural needs of future generations</u> . EXPLANATION: WQUAL.1 recognises that water quality affects how people use water and recognises the importance of safeguarding, maintaining and <u>improving water quality to provide for the needs of future generations</u> . The objective also recognises that people make use of water to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing, and that this should be recognised in its management.	'Within Policy' - Objectives seek to meet needs of future generations in the direction on how this is to be achieved
Policy WQAL.10 - Sources of community water supplies	Avoid, as far as practicable, remedy or mitigate the risks that the adverse effects of land use activities and discharges of contaminants have on the sources of community water supplies. EXPLANATION: Community water supplies are a value of surface water and groundwater that needs to be recognised in order to ensure that the <u>needs of existing and future generations can be met</u> , as sought by Objective WQUAL.1.	'Within Policy' - see above
Objective WQAN.1 - Sustainably managing the region's water resources	Flows, levels and allocation regimes of surface water and groundwater in the region are developed in accordance with the National Policy for Freshwater Management 2014 to: (a) safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water, catchments and related ecosystems; (b) support the maintenance or improvement of water quality in accordance with Policy WQUAL.1; (c) <u>meet the needs of a range of uses, including the reasonably foreseeable social, economic and cultural needs of future generations</u> ; (d) comply with limits or targets set to achieve freshwater objectives.	'Within Policy' - see above

	consider the irreversible effects of losing high value soils from productive use, and the need <u>to retain the productive capability of the soil resource for future generations</u> . To achieve this, land use change and land development must take place in a way that protects and sustains the productive value of high value soil, while also recognising that there are some land uses that require a location proximate to high value soils and which may therefore be considered appropriate within these areas. To give effect to Policy RURAL.4, it is appropriate to:	capacity for future generations.
6. Biodiversity - Objective BIO.2 - Maintain and Protect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· avoid activities that permanently remove high value soils from food production;</li> <li>· avoid the break-up of contiguous areas of high value soils;</li> <li>· recognise that there may be land uses that require a location within areas of high value soils and may therefore be considered appropriate.</li> </ul>	
	Maintain indigenous biodiversity in Southland and protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna <u>for present and future generations</u> .	'Within Policy' Objective to maintain indigenous biodiversity for present and future generations, but no policy direction specifically in relation to future generations.
14. Historic Heritage - Introduction	Historic heritage can also enrich the experiences of visitors to Southland. Tangata whenua, Southlanders' and visitors', connections with historic heritage in Southland assists in the management of these <u>values for future generations</u> , as it raises awareness of the value of historic heritage.	Reference
Objective HH.2 Protection of historic heritage	Historic heritage values are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. EXPLANATION: Historic heritage supports the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the community. For example, many community activities celebrate the historical characters, industries and other activities in the region. Protecting this resource will ensure that the opportunity to benefit from historic heritage is open to <u>both current and future generations</u> . Historic heritage in Southland also contains knowledge about the past not recorded elsewhere. Research can assist in the identification and protection of historic heritage values. Identification and protection of historic heritage <u>allows current and future generations</u> to understand and connect with their social and cultural past.	Reference
Objective HH.2 – Built heritage	The built heritage of Southland is appropriately recognised and where possible utilised in a sustainable manner. EXPLANATION: Southland's built heritage supports community identity and wellbeing and is integral to the character of the region. Recognising Southland's built heritage and utilising it in a manner that integrates the resource into the streetscape and landscape, yet ensures that the values of the resource are retained, will increase the community's understanding and appreciation of built heritage and enable <u>the resource to be protected for future generations</u> .	Reference
Policy HH.1 – Public awareness and appreciation	Promote public awareness and appreciation of Southland's historic heritage. EXPLANATION: Raising public awareness and increasing the understanding of historic heritage will help <u>protect the resource for future generations</u> .	Reference

	Policy ENG.2 – Benefits of renewable energy	<p>communities will ensure there is a suitable supply of energy into the future and <u>will not reduce future generations’ ability to provide for their energy needs.</u></p> <p>Recognise and make provision for the development of renewable energy activities, and their benefits, which include....</p> <p>EXPLANATION: Preferring the development and use of renewable energy resources over non-renewable energy resources <u>when forming policy and making decisions on resource consents will provide for future generations</u> by maintaining the resource and help reduce the risks associated with climate change.</p>	Reference
OPERATIVE Southland Regional Policy Statement (1997)	Inclusion of s5 of RMA		Reference
	4.9 Review and Changes	The Objectives and Policies of this Statement will not meet the needs of <u>future generations</u> and be relevant to the environmental circumstances and considerations of the Region for an indefinite period. For this reason, there is a need to indicate how the Regional Policy Statement itself will be changed and reviewed. A full review is required by Section 79 of the Act within 10 years of this Regional Policy Statement becoming operative.	Reference
	5.4 Water Quantity - Objective 4.1	To sustain the quantity of the Region's water resources so as to - (a) meet the needs of a range of uses, including the <u>reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> (b) safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water and related ecosystems.	‘Explicit Policy Direction’ Object to meet a range of uses including <u>future generations</u> . Policy direction for water conservation and efficient direction for water quality.
	Policy 4.4	Encourage the conservation of water and its efficient allocation and use. EXPLANATION: The availability of water for the needs of aquatic organisms and <u>present and future generations can be enhanced by conservation</u> . Efficient allocation and use will ensure that present and future generations gain greater benefit from the water resource.	‘Explicit Policy Direction’ - see a
	5.5 Water Quality - Objective 5.1	To sustain the quality of the Region's water resources so as to: (a) meet the needs of a range of uses, including the <u>reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations</u> (b) safeguard the life-supporting capacity of water and related ecosystems.	‘Explicit Policy Direction’ - see a
	5.6 Lakes, Rivers and Wetlands - 5.6.2 Resource Management Issues	1. The intrinsic values of water bodies and wetlands require protection and better understanding if they are to be <u>retained for future generations</u> .	Reference
	5.7 Soils - Introduction	Under the provisions of the Act it is now necessary to consider this	Reference

	Southland is dependent upon its natural soil resources. The soil resource of the Southland Region, especially the most versatile soils, needs to be managed in such a way that the <u>aspirations of future generations will be able to be met.</u>	
Method 8.1	Information, education and public awareness EXPLANATION: If the land occupiers consider themselves as the guardians, or <u>Kaitiakitanga, of the land for future generations</u> then sustainability of the soil resource will be easier to achieve.	Reference
5.10 Built Environment - Introduction	Without the built environment society would not be sustainable, and, for that reason, it is necessary to <u>ensure that it is available for existing and future generations.</u>	Reference
5.10.2 Resource Management Issues	2. <u>Patterns of development can constrain future generations</u> from meeting their needs.	'Explicit Policy Direction' for Tra specifically referred to in Issues Plans to include provisions that transport infrastructure, while ; resource so to meet needs of fu
Objective 10.1	To achieve the sustainable management of the built environment in such a way that the <u>needs of future generations are met.</u>	'Explicit Policy Direction' see ab
5.11 Transportation - Objective 11.1	To minimise the adverse effects of transportation modes and infrastructure on natural and physical resources, so that these resources can be managed in such a way that they are able to <u>meet the needs of future generations.</u>	'Explicit Policy Direction' see ab
Objective 11.2	To minimise the adverse effects on the region's transportation infrastructures, so that these physical resources are managed in such a way that they are able to <u>meet the needs of future generations.</u>	'Explicit Policy Direction' see ab
Policy 11.3	Require statutory resource management documents to include provisions that avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects on the Region's transportation infrastructures, so that these physical resources can be managed in such a way that they are able to <u>meet the needs of future generations.</u>	'Explicit Policy Direction' see ab
Policy 11.4	Require district and regional plans to include provisions that avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of transportation and transportation infrastructure on natural and physical resources, so that these resources can be managed in such a way that they are able to <u>meet the needs of future generations.</u>	'Explicit Policy Direction' see ab
5.13 Coastal Environment - Policy 13.25	Identify the values of the coastal marine area which require protection: the degree of protection of each value to be commensurate with the significance of the value. EXPLANATION: The values of the coastal marine area, identified either within the Regional Coastal Plan or as a consequence of public participation with resource consents, may require protection. These values are very diverse and include habitats, natural character, amenity, open space, landscape, biodiversity and cultural, historical,	Reference

6. Monitoring (i) Suitability of the Plan or Statement

dependence on fossil fuels and better enable the needs of future generations to be met and avoid the adverse effects associated with such dependence.

Suitability means that any Objectives and Policies within documents must enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:

- sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
- safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems;
- and
- avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment

Reference

**APPENDIX C – References to 'reasonably foreseeable needs', 'reasonably foreseeable future needs' and 'future needs' within Regional Policy Statements.**

Northland	Regional Policy Statement for Northland (May 2016)	None	
Auckland	Auckland Council Regional Policy Statement (ACRPS) (August 1999)	2.6 Strategic Direction - 2.6.7 Reasons - Urban Structure	Intensification can enable the more efficient use of physical resources including infrastructure and also shift development of metropolitan Auckland toward an urban form which is more efficient in transport and energy, which enables an integrated multimodal transport network including walking, cycling, motor vehicles and public services. Such development has the potential to play a greater part in meeting Auckland's <u>future needs</u> for housing services, and also to bring about a more varied supply of housing types and densities, thus achieving a better housing supply and need.
		13 Minerals - 13.4.1.2 Policies	The development and use of land in the Region will be managed so as to: (ii) Protect areas of minerals which have the potential to provide cost-effectively for the <u>Region's future needs</u> from activities which may compromise the integrity or provide access to, those deposits.
Waikato	The Waikato Regional Policy Statement (May 2016)	18 Esplanade Reserve and Strips - 18.1 Introduction	This chapter outlines the mechanisms for identifying present and <u>future needs</u> for the setting aside of esplanade strips and related access strips.
		18.5 -Reasons - Natural Hazards	The need for provision to be made for esplanade reserves or strips can and should be assessed before development or redevelopment is initiated. It is best done at the time that provision is made in district plans enabling change in magnitude to occur, as part of the structure plan process (See Appendix A). In assessing <u>future needs</u> , the long-term future must be considered, and provision made to cater flexibly for <u>future generations</u> .
Bay of Plenty	Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (October 2014)	2.10 Water Quantity - Introduction	Water management provisions seek to provide for conflicting values and potential opportunities, while meeting the need for maintaining the life-supporting capacity of water, and minimising inappropriate or inefficient use.
Gisborne	Gisborne District Council Regional Policy Statement (August 2002)	7 - Transport and Infrastructure - 7.1.3.1 Methods	The Gisborne District Council will: Prepare a Regional Land Transport Strategy in accord with the Transit New Zealand Act to identify <u>future needs</u> and options for meeting them.
Hawkes Bay	Regional Resources Management Plan (August 2006)	None	
Taranaki	Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki (January 2010)	WAL OBJECTIVE 1	To sustainably manage the taking, use, damming or diversion of fresh water in the Taranaki region to enable communities to meet their needs for water while safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of water and related ecosystems and avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects on the environment arising from that use.
		WAL POLICY 1	Subject to Policies 2 to 5 below, surface water will be made available for the existing and <u>reasonably foreseeable</u> needs of domestic and community supplies, agricultural, industrial, hydroelectric power generation and other uses, to enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.

		WAL POLICY 3	The in-stream values and life supporting capacity of water bodies will be maintained, and the natural character of streams, and lakes and their margins protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. Matters to be considered in determining the quantities, levels or flow of water necessary to maintain in-stream supporting capacity and to protect natural character will include: (a) the natural character, ecological and amenity values associated with the water body and its margin, including indigenous biodiversity values, fishery values of trout; (b) the relationship of tangata whenua with the water body; (c) the importance of the water body to meet <u>existing or reasonably foreseeable needs</u> for domestic and commercial supplies, agricultural, industrial, hydroelectric power generation and other uses;
		WAL POLICY 6	Subject to the requirements of Part 2 of the RMA allocation of surface water will generally be on a "first-come first-served" basis but will take into account the reasonable needs of water users including consent applicants, <u>reasonable future needs of current or potential water users</u> , and the efficiency of the proposed use.
		WAL METH 2	When reviewing the Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki (2001), consider the inclusion of provisions relating to allocation matters as follows: (d) limiting the rates and/or volumes of water take <u>to balance the reasonably foreseeable needs of the applicant with the reasonably foreseeable future needs</u> and to encourage the most efficient use of the resource;

Manawatu-Whanganui	Horizons Regional Council One Plan (2014)	None	
Wellington	Regional Policy Statement for Wellington (April 2013)	None	
Tasman	Tasman Regional Policy Statement (July 2001)	None	
Nelson	DRAFT Nelson Regional Policy Statement (for discussion May 2016)	Resource Management Responses - Freshwater - Principle Reasons	In some parts of the region, waterbodies are fully allocated and in some catchments are currently over allocated and use of water means that those resources under pressure will be better able to provide for the community, while also maintaining intrinsic values which are important to Nelson.
	OPERATIVE Nelson Regional Policy Statement (March 1997)	WA2.4.4 Methods	Council will continue to educate the public on the need for water conservation and will continue to monitor and assess the <u>future needs</u> of the community and ways of meeting these needs in an environmentally sustainable manner.
Marlborough	Marlborough Regional Policy Statement (August 2001)	None	

		17. Transport - Anticipated Environmental Results and Monitoring Effectiveness	17.AEAR.4 Activities are able to safely and efficiently access the road network. Monitoring Effectiveness - Review hierarchy five yearly to ensure long term <u>future needs</u> for access are regularly addressed.	
West Coast	PROPOSED West Coast Regional Policy Statement (March 20015)	6. Regionally Significant Infrastructure - Policy 1	Recognise the importance of an adequate supply of energy resources to meet the needs of people and communities in the West Coast, and to meet the foreseeable <u>future needs</u> of economic growth in the region	
		OPERATIVE West Coast Regional Policy Statement (March 2000)	8. Water - Preamble	Water also has high recreational and habitat values so it is important to safeguard or protect future needs for its life supporting capacity and avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse environmental effects arising from its use
		8. Water - Method 8.3.1	Consult with potential users of geothermal water to determine foreseeable <u>future needs</u> and concerns as to its use and environmental sensitivity.	
Canterbury	Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (January 2013)	Policy 7.3.4 Water Quantity	In relation to the management of water quantity: (d) provide for any existing or <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> for individual, marae or community drinking water or stockwater supplies;	
		Policy 7.3.4 Water Quantity - Method 4	Ensure provision is made in all surface and ground water allocation regimes for water to meet actual and <u>reasonable foreseeable needs</u> for individual, marae, community and stockwater supplies.	
		5. Land Use and Infrastructure - Policy 5.3.3 Management of Development (wider Region) - Principle Reasons and Explanation	Resilient development is able to respond to the <u>foreseeable future needs</u> of people and communities with climate change and reinvestment.	
		6.2.2 Urban Form and Pattern - Principle Reasons and Explanation	Following the earthquakes and the subsequent damage and rezoning of properties, a number of Māori have had to leave and live on the Māori Reserves set aside by the Crown in the 19th century for the then present and <u>future needs</u> of Ngāi Tahu.	
		8.3.10 Maori Reserves - Principle Reasons and Explanation	This policy recognises the original intent of the land purchase deeds of the 19th century to provide for the <u>needs</u> of local Ngāi Tahu landowners and their descendants.  obtaining and analysing a range of information to assist with the understanding and prediction of <u>future needs</u> and information on market behaviour and social and economic trends.	
Otago	Regional Policy Statement for Otago (October 1998)	6.3.11 Monitoring and Review - Methods Objective 5.4.1	To promote the sustainable management of Otago's land resources in order to meet the present and <u>reasonable foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's people and communities. EXPLANATION: In order to meet the present and <u>reasonable foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's communities, sustained regional growth and development relies inherently on the sustainable management of land resources.	
		Objective 5.4.5	To promote the sustainable management of Otago's mineral resources in order to meet the present and <u>reasonable foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's communities.	
		Anticipated Environmental Results 5.7.11	Otago's communities are able to utilise the region's mineral resources for their present and <u>reasonable foreseeable needs</u> .	

Objective 6.4.1	EXPLANATION: To be able to meet the economic, social and cultural well being of Otago's people and communities for their present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> of those people and communities for suitable quantities of quality water to be met. The demands placed on available water resources are increasing and must be managed to ensure that water of high quality is available for the <u>future needs</u> of the Otago region. In some cases, where water is in short supply, it will require careful allocation decisions.
Anticipated Environmental Results 6.7.1	Otago's people and communities have access to suitable supplies of high quality water for their present and <u>foreseeable needs</u> .
Anticipated Environmental Results 7.7.1	Otago's communities have suitable supplies of acceptable quality air for their present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> .
Objective 8.4.1	To promote the sustainable management of Otago's coastal resources in order to meet the present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's people and communities.
Anticipated Environmental Results 8.7.1	Otago's communities are able to utilise the region's coastal environment for their present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> .
Objective 9.4.1	To promote the sustainable management of Otago's built environment in order to: (a) Meet the present and <u>foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's people and communities. EXPLANATION: The built environment must be sustainably managed for the present and <u>future needs</u> of Otago's communities. This will be achieved by promoting sustainable development and settlement while allowing for amenity values.
Objective 9.4.2	To promote the sustainable management of Otago's infrastructure to meet the present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's communities.
Anticipated Environmental Results 9.7.1	The built environment meets the present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> of Otago's communities.
Anticipated Environmental Results 13.7.1	Otago's communities are able to meet their present and <u>reasonably foreseeable needs</u> for the use, transport and disposal of wastes.

Southland	PROPOSED Southland Regional Policy Statement (2012)	Objective WQUAN.1 - Sustainably managing the region's water resources	EXPLANATION: The challenge is to provide for current needs in such a way that <u>future needs</u> are not compromised. Environmental needs are provided for. The objective has been adopted to give effect to Section 5 of the Act.
		Policy WQUAN.3 - Regional Plans	Recognise the finite nature of water resources and catchments and identify management regimes in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 that: (c) provide for the current and <u>reasonably foreseeable future needs</u> , and the social, economic and cultural wellbeing, of people and communities;
		Policy INF.1 Regional, national and critical infrastructure	EXPLANATION: It is essential that provision be made for continued operation, maintenance and upgrades of critical infrastructure services, including the region's lifeline infrastructure. This should include targeted planning for <u>future needs</u> because robust infrastructure underpins the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the region.

OPERATIVE Southland  
Regional Policy Statement  
(1997)

5. Mineral and Energy 5.14.2 Resource  
Management Issues

The central issue surrounding energy resources arises from the need for sustainable management of the energy resources of the Region, and the Region's dependence on non-sustainable (that is, taken at a rate faster than able to be replaced by international, national and regional energy sources to meet present and future needs).