



National Certificate of Educational Achievement
TAUMATA MĀTAURANGA Ā-MOTU KUA TAEA

Exemplar for Internal Achievement Standard Geography Level 3

This exemplar supports assessment against:

Achievement Standard 91428

Analyse a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective

An annotated exemplar is an extract of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade boundaries.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

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| | Grade Boundary: Low Excellence |
| 1. | <p>For Excellence, the student needs to analyse comprehensively a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating the planning and decision making involved in the event • evaluating the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event showing insight. <p>This student has demonstrated comprehensive analysis through evaluation of the most relevant components of the planning process and the impacts of the <i>Rhythm and Vines</i> festival.</p> <p>The planning and decision making is approached logically beginning with the initial planning, site selection, compliance with legislation etc.</p> <p>Sieve analysis (2) and swat analysis (3) are two evaluative techniques used by the organising committee which the student explains and evaluates.</p> <p>The student evaluates the environmental impacts when they judge them to be potentially 'huge' (4). Aspects evaluated include recycling (4) and the ten year plan (5) both judged to be effective responses to mitigate the environmental impacts. The evaluation of these methods is supported with specific examples (6).</p> <p>The conclusion (7) links the planning, decision making, and impacts to demonstrate a cohesive and comprehensive analysis of the <i>Rhythm and Vines</i> festival. The response demonstrates effective use of geographic terminology and concepts.</p> <p>For a more secure Excellence, the student could use more event specific examples when evaluating the planning and decision making process. For example, how or why early planning of the festival (1) is important could include meetings with support services such as police. These meetings would ensure that their needs can be addressed and wider expertise used in the planning.</p> |

Planning and decision making

Regular contact is maintained with the Gisborne District Council and support services such as health and safety advisors, Police and security companies ... The planning also changed again in 2008 when the festival became a three day event, 29th December – 1st January; considerably increasing the complexity of the planning required...

Before the event, organisers would have to plan (1) how many people the festival can accommodate, this is crucial as it will determine the amount of accommodation, size of site, accessibility, availability of food, toilets etc as well as the number of support people like medical and security personnel, number of the stages etc...

...A sieve analysis technique was used to determine a favourable site in 2002, the success of this process can be assessed against the continuing suitability of the site at Waiohika Estate Vineyard as the festival has evolved in to a three day event attended by over 25,000 people (2)...

The Building Act 2004 states that for an event that includes over 800 people, a minimum of four toilets must be established.... Compliance with this piece of legislation is vital to ensure the safety of the people attending the event and protect the environment...

Analysis of the 2010 and 2011 events showed deficiencies with several areas, namely parking, toilets and number of doctors available. Resulting from this evaluation a swat analysis was completed to assess alternative actions necessary to remedy these issues. This approach has proven successful as these issue have not been a problem for more recent events (3).

Sound planning based on analysis and evaluation of past R & V festivals to amend and update strategies helps to ensure systems are effective...

Environmental impacts

The potential environmental impacts are huge with the increasing number of people attending this festival. Rhythm and Vines environmental conservation practices, specifically separating different types of waste to enable recycling are commendable and some of which will be explained below. I believe this one relatively simple action significantly limits the impact on the natural environment (4)...

It is inevitable that land will be damaged during the three day event...However, due to the ten year plan formulated by the BW campground and Gisborne District Council, these environmental effects are mitigated (5)... Money earned by the festival is being reinvested to remedy the impacts e.g. aerating the soil ... These funds help with the cost of rehabilitating the site ensuring its primary use and productivity as a vineyard is unhindered... the long term investment may lead to improvements (6)...

The evaluation of the impacts and methods used, encouraged or enforced by the District Plan, RMA and the thorough planning undertaken by the R & V management team ensure that the environmental impacts are minimal. The actions taken clearly demonstrate the organisers understanding of the environmental impacts... they endeavour to demonstrate that the event can be a viable partner with the vineyard and that both are sustainable uses of this environment (7).

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| | Grade Boundary: High Merit |
| 2. | <p>For Merit, the student needs to analyse in depth, a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining in detail, the planning and decision making involved in the event • explaining in detail, the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event. <p>This student has analysed the <i>Rhythm and Vines</i> festival from a geographical perspective.</p> <p>This student approaches the planning aspect of this activity in a logical, sequential manner: beginning with pre-event planning (2); analysing requirements to secure the site (3) and the legal requirements imposed by the RMA (4). The explanation of the planning and decision making ends with post event analysis.</p> <p>In the explanation the student selects the relevant components of the Resource Management Act that must be complied with for the running of the event. These include discharge of contaminants (4), District Land Use Consents (5) and Restricted Discretionary Activity Consents (6) etc. Other legal requirements such as building regulations (7) and liquor licenses are also explained in detail.</p> <p>The student explains in detail the environmental and economic impacts of the event. Statistical detail is used (8) and specific reference to strategies used to manage the impacts are explained (9) (10).</p> <p>To reach Excellence, the student could include evaluations with the detailed explanations. For example, in the planning and decision making section the student could explain why it is '<i>essential to ensure that all parties are aware of decisions</i>' (1).</p> <p>To evaluate the environmental impacts the student could, for example, consider to what extent soil damage is an important concern (11).</p> |

Planning and decision making with Rhythm and Vines event

The key people involved in the planning of the R & V event are diverse including event managers, a range of consultants including Insight Resource Management Consultancy, marketing experts etc., and since the first R & V festival a representative from the Waiohika Estate Vineyard has also been on the planning team.

Regular contact is maintained with the Gisborne District Council and support services such as ...this is essential to ensure that all parties are aware of decisions...(1)

The planning also changed again in 2008 when the festival became a three day event considerably increasing the complexity of the planning required.

Before the event, organisers would have to plan how many people the festival can accommodate, (2) as well as available sewerage, power, water... over the entirety of the holiday. Transport from BW to the Waiohika Estate for the thousands of people ...

Since the first festival in 2003 when the site was secured after being selected using a sieve analysis technique, *(3) it has been necessary to obtain consent to increase the size of the festival site, this is negotiated with Waiohika Estate....

There are several aspects the R & V organisers needed permission for. Under the RMA, they must get district land consent, to discharge contaminants to land in a manner that may enter the water and noise level legislation (4) etc. They also need permission to sell alcohol so a Liquor License is required.

District land use consent: R & V must secure consent to use the property at ...for the event, and adjoining properties. The lease of the land needs to be discussed, taking into account size of the land, legal description, potential environmental implications and ... They need to provide an outdoor entertainment venue, to create a temporary campground and to provide suitable waste management facilities...(5)

Consent must be obtained when land is being used in a way not designated in the district plan. As the land where the R&V festival will be held is not zoned for festivals land use consent is mandatory. Under the District Plan car parks are required to be sealed, consequently R & V needed to apply for an exemption...

Restricted Discretionary Activity consent was also required due to the number of people attending the festival, this is essential to ensure that the Gisborne District Council has systems in place to cope with and control the methods of waste disposal... (6)

The Building Act states that for an event that includes over 800 people, a minimum of four toilets must be established, plus 1 toilet per every 350 people. As the BW campgrounds and Waiohika Estate is fairly rural, permanent ablution blocks are unavailable for the party-goers; *(7) hence ...

Environmental Impact:

The potential environmental impacts are huge with the increasing number of people attending this festival. It was estimated that more than ... tonnes of rubbish was generated by 25,000 festival-goers over five days of partying in 2010. It is estimated that in 2010, over ... tonnes of waste was produced every day at the BW campground this was much less than in previous years (8). BW Campgrounds started a recycling programme and this dealt with large volumes of waste, especially the cardboard, so removing that from the waste stream was effectively saving ...tonnes of recyclable material from the landfill. This action has remedied a potentially major negative impact on the environment and is one response to meet the requirements of the resource consent application, which states the festival must minimise any environmental effects anyway they can* (9). A follow up to this action includes a post clean-up scheme. Groups who helped this clean-up scheme include local maraes, churches and Gisborne Boys' High School, who used this opportunity to start fundraising campaigns.

The fire and glass ban for the entirety of the concert, for both BW campgrounds and R&V festival decreases the potential for any sort of fire or glass hazard which could cause environmental implications (10)...

It is inevitable that land will be damaged during the three day event, due to tent pegs and general wear of the ground due to the 25,000 plus attendees and a large number of vehicles. Soil quality of the Waiohika Estate Vineyard is an especially important environmental concern, as this area is first and foremost a working vineyard. The impact of large numbers of people and vehicles could cause major damage to the soil quality, causing it to become compacted and hinder drainage capabilities (11).

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| An * indicates where a related evaluation from the Student 1 exemplar could be added to meet the Excellence requirement. |
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| | Grade Boundary: Low Merit |
| 3. | <p>For Merit, the student needs to analyse in depth, a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining in detail, the planning and decision making involved in the event • explaining in detail, the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event. <p>This student demonstrates understanding of the planning and decision making process for Mystery Creek field days as a logical sequence with the <i>'planning process divided into three parts'</i> (2).</p> <p>Some event specific detail is used to add depth to the explanation of the planning and decision making process (1) (3) (4).</p> <p>A range of environmental impacts have been explained using location detail, which demonstrates an understanding of different risks. Impacts on the cultural environment are explained through traffic congestion (5), and impacts on the natural environment focus on the risks to the Waikato River (6).</p> <p>The economic impacts include local, regional and national evidence and some statistical detail (7).</p> <p>For a more secure Merit, the student could use more detail throughout the response. Each of the major components should be explained with specific event details; for example, the resource consent is granted by the Waipa District Council.</p> <p>More detailed explanation of the impacts could be achieved through use of event specific statistical data. A map could also be used to show the proximity of the river, the airport and main traffic routes.</p> |

Planning and decision making for the Field Days

There is a lot of planning involved in the Mystery Creek Field Days. It takes approximately 15 months to plan the event. So when the event is underway they are currently planning for the next year, meaning that the resource consent process is almost always occurring. The consent process, granted by the local council involves completing a range of environmental assessment reports to ensure ... Since the Mystery Creek Event Centre is a registered official event site this includes many of requirements for the consent process. However, it is necessary to identify specific issues relating to this type of event e.g. waste disposal, length of the event, numbers of people and animals involved (1).

After the consent process is complete and more direct event planning occurs. The planning process can be divided into three parts. The first part involves communication with the exhibitors (2). Designing the prospectus and communicating with potential exhibitors like FMG, Steel and Tube (3) must occur early as this is a crucial part of the planning process.

Initial literature is sent to the exhibitors which highlights the current theme and outlines the site application process...

The second stage includes the land site of 94 ha being divided into 1,400 small plots (4). Businesses can buy as many plots of land as they want depending on the size and nature of their display. The organisers try and put similar businesses and displays together, like the rural living area and... The exhibitors are responsible for setting up, manning and dismantling their display...

Major events have a voluntary committee made up of people who know about the event to set up, such as fencing. The committee works to deadlines set by the Field Days Board...

Impacts of the Field Days

The Field Days impact on the region socially, economically and environmentally. One example of the environmental impacts of this event is that although it is held outside of a main centre – Hamilton, thousands of people attend every day, meaning that there are thousands more cars on the road increasing air pollution and congestion... The site of this event is adjacent to the main highway from Hamilton to Cambridge, State Highway 3 and the airport which can cause traffic congestion which is also a negative impact (5)...

The location of Mystery Creek Events Centre close to the Waikato River means that any liquid waste purposely or accidentally released around the event site will flow on into the river. This also relates to polluted runoff and seepage from the site (6)... Waste disposal is also an issue that needs to be monitored...

The economic impacts of this event include businesses being able to offer products at discounted prices which benefit the consumer. There is a big economic impact on the region with the influx of people requiring accommodation and food thereby benefitting hotels, motels, restaurants and petrol stations. This would increase the regions' economic earnings e.g. in 2010 the Field Days generated \$129 million for the Waikato economy and \$529 million nationally(7) which came about through equipment sales and over flow effects...

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| | Grade Boundary: High Achieved |
| 4. | <p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse a significant event from a geographic perspective.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlining the nature of the event • explaining the planning and decision making involved in the event • explaining the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event. <p>This student has clearly outlined the nature of the event incorporating a map (3) which provides evidence of the spatial dimension and links to the 'impacts' aspect. The overview of the nature of the event directly states the purpose (1) of the event and indicates the significance through visitor numbers (4). The depth of geographic understanding is shown through reference to the relevant people-environment interaction (2).</p> <p>The explanation shows understanding of planning as a process, with key components selected and logically explained. For example, the resource consent (5) is followed with the communication with exhibitors (6), and the student explanation includes reasons for this sequence.</p> <p>The student provides explanations for two impacts, traffic congestion (7) and risk of river pollution (8), with some event detail provided on the map (3).</p> <p>To reach Merit, the student could explain more components of the planning process, such as liaison with other organisations like police for traffic management and post event analysis.</p> <p>Overall more event specific detail is needed. For example, in the planning section the Waipa District Council and exhibitors could be named and other legislation identified. The 'impacts' section could include location detail such as distance and highway names, plus evidence of traffic volumes etc.</p> |

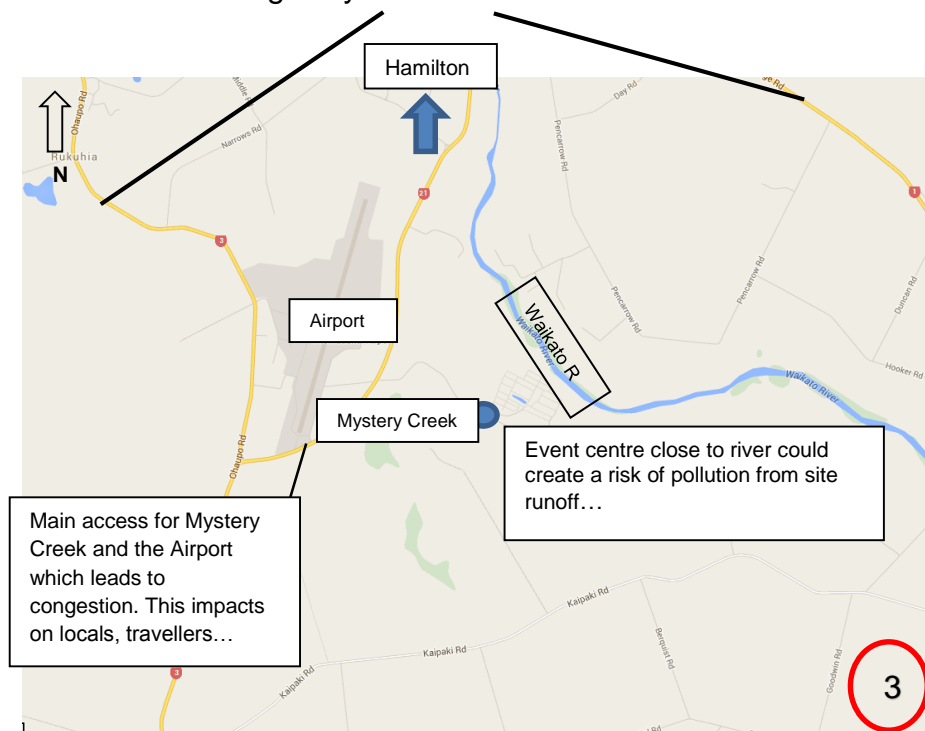
The nature of the event

The Mystery Creek Field Days are run by a non-profit making society... The event raises money for various charities including the Westpac helicopter...

It is basically a agricultural and farming trade show... The purpose is to display the innovations in agriculture including machinery, technology, strategies etc. It provides an opportunity for agricultural suppliers to meet with the farmers in an annual event or for farmers "a farming expo" (1). It includes demonstrations for all types of farming from dog trials, to ploughing and fencing...

Since it is an agricultural field day there is a direct focus showing a people-environment interaction which is crucial to successful and sustainable farming...(2)

This event was originally set up in 1969 to provide a link between rural and urban businesses. Prior to 1971 they were held at the Te Rapa racecourse but since then they have been at Mystery Creek. This is a larger site 94 ha aimed to reduce traffic congestion within the city. It has relatively easy access as it is close to Hamilton airport and close to State Highways 3 and 1



It is the largest rural event of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere... attracting over 120,000 visitors a year (4)... it is held annually usually in June...

The planning and decision making involved in the Field Days:

The planning committee is made up of several groups who are responsible for different tasks. These groups report regularly to ensure that the process is on track and issues can be resolved.

Resource consent is one of the major parts of planning large events. This firstly requires compliance with the RMA... However, unlike many other events, the resource consent/site application process, follows on from previous Field day events and the site 'Mystery Creek' is already registered as an official event centre. This makes this aspect of the planning relatively quick because the environmental impact reports which cover... are completed by people familiar with both the process and the event (5).

Designing the prospectus and communicating with exhibitors occurs early in the planning process as this step provides information needed for more detailed planning. Who the exhibitors are and their needs such as access and space, are needed before a layout of the actual event can be designed (6).

This is followed by the allocation of sites and overall layout which includes parking, access...

Impacts of the event:

The Field days are held south of Hamilton and attract thousands of people, this leads to heavy congestion on the highways. The Mystery Creek Event site is between two state highways and the main linking road also provides access to the airport (7). Most of the length of this linking road is relatively narrow which means airport traffic cannot avoid the Field Day visitors and delays can result in missed flights... Another problem with this narrow road is access for emergency vehicles...

The event site is very close to the Waikato River which means that any waste can result in river pollution. This is a problem mostly with liquid wastes which can enter the river with the normal runoff or through infiltration (8). This is a problem because it can be difficult to detect and remedy... Another pollution problem can result from the soil erosion and as the event is in winter this can lead to increased runoff in to streams and finally into the river...

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| | Grade Boundary: Low Achieved |
| 5. | <p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse a significant event from a geographic perspective.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlining the nature of the event • explaining the planning and decision making involved in the event • explaining the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event. <p>This student has clearly outlined the nature of the Rhythm and Vines event. Evidence shows understanding of both the spatial dimension (2) and the people and environment interaction with both the economic (1) and natural (3) environments being considered.</p> <p>The explanation of the planning and decision making clearly identifies some of the key components including securing a site (4) and council consents (5). The council consents are explained through reference to RMA and AEE.</p> <p>Social impacts of the event are explained by the student using event specific references (6).</p> <p>For a more secure Achieved, the student could include more event specific evidence to show the significance of the event. This could include numbers of people attending, revenue earned, etc.</p> <p>The explanation of the planning and decision making could include more about relevant legislation, for example noise levels, liquor licences, land zoning and requirements for discretionary consent, etc.</p> <p>The standard requires explanation of social, economic and/or environmental impacts. Consequently, the student needs to provide an explanation for either economic or environmental impacts in addition to the explanation of social impacts.</p> |

The nature of the event

The objective for R & V is to provide a successful and enjoyable music festival to have the ultimate New Year's Eve party.

Rhythm and Vines is significant for people in Gisborne because it is a huge contribution to their local economy. The increase in population over the New Year period contributes to the local economy by increasing sales in local retail stores (1). This provides temporary employment for a lot of the population and since the population is relatively small it is significant for people in the Gisborne region.

Size of the Rhythm and Vines site is 11km away from the inner city and around 480km away from Auckland city (2)...

The concert is aimed at university aged students around New Zealand with 87% being under 25. It is unique by being strictly R18 and being over the New Year period.

This event clearly show people-environment interaction as it is an outside music festival with multiple stages. A huge amount of waste needs to be removed daily and recycling is encouraged. With such a large temporary population there is a lot of pressure on water supplies (3)...

Planning the event

One of the first actions needed with planning the R & V festival was finding a suitable location to hold the festival. This was selected in 2002 at Waiohika Estate Vineyard, and this has been the home of the festival ever since. It met key criteria like available space, located away from neighbouring properties, good road access (4)...

Council consent was required and this involved meeting the regulations of the Resource Management Act (RMA) and completing an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE). The key focus of the AEE was related to the increasing number of people attending the festival and this resulted in the need to ensure that systems were in place to cope with increasing noise, waste, etc... (5)

Impacts of the event

There are several negative impacts resulting from the R & V event which concern locals. These include increasing number of drug related incidents and drunkenness. A combination of drugs, alcohol, holiday spirit, and large numbers of youth has led to an increase in crime...

In 2011 a brawl involving dozens of young people...

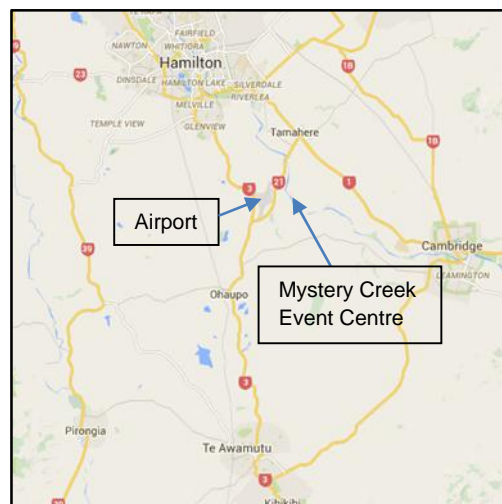
Another issue for locals is the traffic congestion. . Most of the visitors drive to Gisborne and many of the roads cannot cope with the increased traffic... There is also a shortage of parking which results in illegal parking inconveniencing locals when driveways are blocked (6) etc. During the festival detours are used in an attempt to keep traffic flowing but this also affects residents...

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| | Grade Boundary: High Not Achieved |
| 6. | <p>For Achieved, the student needs to analyse a significant event from a geographic perspective.</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlining the nature of the event • explaining the planning and decision making involved in the event • explaining the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event. <p>This student has outlined the nature of the Mystery Creek field day event. Included in this section is a map (2) which provides evidence for the spatial dimension (1), the significance of the event (3) and the impacts of the event.</p> <p>Components of the planning and decision making process are identified such as resource consent, public relations and promotion (4).</p> <p>The student develops the explanation of the economic impacts of the event (5) which are introduced earlier in the response.</p> <p>SW</p> <p>To reach Achieved, the student could further develop ideas to ensure the response is more explanatory rather than descriptive. For example, the explanation of the environmental impacts needs to explain how river pollution will be reduced and how soil structure is improved (6).</p> <p>The student could use more event specific evidence to show application of theory and generic planning information, which would result in a stronger analysis of the significant event. For example, when explaining the event planning, the student could include details of the legislation that must be considered, the names of groups involved, and the swspecific promotional activities undertaken.</p> |

The nature of the event

The aims of the Field Days are: promotion of agricultural research and innovations, to unify town and country, to attract significant events and exhibitions from NZ and overseas.

The Field Days are held over 4 days each June attracting in excess of 130,000 visitors from around NZ and internationally. The site of the Field Days is at Mystery Creek Events Centre which is in the heart of the Waikato, near Hamilton Airport, close to State Highways 1 and 3, and just 10 minutes drive from Hamilton, Te Awamutu and Cambridge... (1)



Mystery Creek Location

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The organising committee is the Field Days Society which is a non-profit organisation who plan the largest event of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere (3). Key sponsors are the ANZ Bank and University of Waikato...

The **planning process** takes place over 15 months. It is necessary to complete the requirements of the council like resource consent. This must show how the committee intend to deal with the issues arising e.g. traffic control etc. The local people directly affected by the event must be informed. The local community is affected by the noise and huge volumes of traffic on the local roads...

Planning includes working with the Police to ensure that the security is effective and that the traffic congestion is minimised...

Promotion and organisation of exhibitors (4) is a big job that requires finalising before a lot of the actual event planning can continue.

The Field Days event has a positive economic impact on both the local Waikato region and nationally, and a positive impact of the environment, but it has negative social impacts as well.

The Field days generate over \$500 million for the whole of NZ and locals businesses benefit from an increase in sales and more people using accommodation etc...

The Field Days also have economic impacts on several charities who receive financial support from the profits gained by the Field Days Society, e.g. Westpac Ambulance, Waikato Hospice (5)...

The Field Days give farmers ideas about new farming techniques and chemicals. This knowledge can be used to reduce pollution from farms in the future, especially the pollution of rivers from dairy farming. New ploughing methods also improve soil structure (6)...

Traffic congestion is a negative social impact, especially for people trying to get to the airport...