



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 a sample of student evidence, with a commentary, to explain key aspects of the standard. It assists teachers to make assessment judgements at the grade.

New Zealand Qualifications Authority

To support internal assessment

Grade: Achieved

For Achieved, the student needs to analyse a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective.

This involves:

- 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.

The context of the National Agricultural field days is compatible with this standard.

The nature of the event has been clearly outlined. The evidence includes an annotated map which provides evidence of the spatial dimension. The overview of the nature of the event shows the purpose and indicates the significance through visitor numbers and sales revenue.

The planning and decision making involved in the event is explained, showing understanding of planning as a process. Key components are selected such as the venue, alcohol considerations, sustainability considerations, traffic, security and sponsorship.

Further evidence and explanation of reasons for the sequential nature of the planning process would be required for Merit. This could include a flow chart to show the timeline and order of the key components of the planning process, or additional detail such as what roads were managed and how the traffic management plan took the state highway and the Hamilton Airport into consideration.

The impacts of the event are explained simply, with some event specific evidence. A Merit response would include a detailed explanation of the impacts of the event.

Achieved

NZQA Intended for teacher use only

91428 Analyse a significant event from a geographic perspective
Fieldays

Part A:



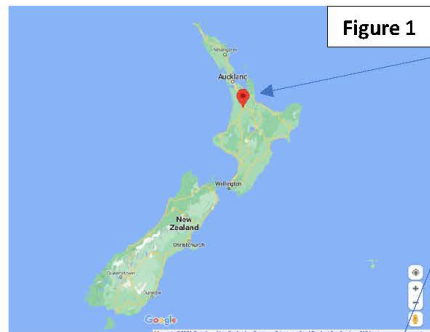


Figure 1

The Fieldays is held in the Waikato region of the north island of New Zealand (shown by the red pin on figure 1)

The Fieldays is located at Mystery Creek, 125 Mystery Creek Road Ohaupo, New Zealand, (this can be seen by the red pin shown on figure 2)

The Waikato region is New Zealand's 4th largest region and is home to 9.5% of NZs population. It is known for its natural features such as, the Waikato River, Lake Taupo, native and exotic bush and of course farmland. By the Fieldays being located in the Waikato region it is somewhat reflecting the way of which the region is about as the region is very much known for – farming, and the primary sector.

The Fieldays being located in New Zealand is significant as New Zealand as a country is very well known for its 'primary sector' as New Zealand's primary industries earn billions of dollars each year from exports and is the world's largest exporter of milk, sheep meat and wool. Thus, the Fieldays main purpose being to advance the primary industries it is significant that the event is located in a location with large values of the primary sector.

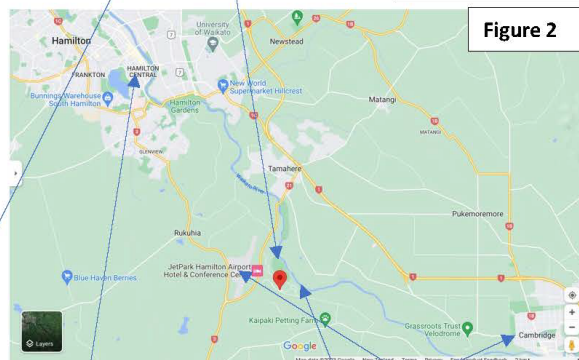


Figure 2

The location of the Fieldays allows for great accessibility.

The location allows for nearly all forms of transport with the roads allowing you to drive your car and park it at the venue or take a bus. The Waikato River being located on the outskirts of the events venue allows for other form of transport such as jet boat. The Hamilton airport being a 2-minute drive from the venue also allows easy access to fly, the Fieldays is also known for helicopter rides into the venue – this is seen as very convenient as you skip all the traffic.

The location of the event is 15 minutes from Hamilton CBD, Cambridge and Te Awamutu – this is impactful as the short distance between the Hamilton CBD and the event allows for easy access for those businesses attending the event, but also the short distance between the towns of Cambridge and Te Awamutu allows easy access for agricultural people to come to the event, as Cambridge and Te Awamutu are known to be service towns to agriculture people, families and businesses. This location of the event and the easy accessibility will mean it is more likely for people to come to the event.

Mystery Creek is a 2-minute drive from Hamilton airport which also allows for easy accessibility for visitors and exhibitors to come from anywhere in the country and world – this will impact the amount of people attending the event significantly.

The Waikato River is also located on the outskirts of the property, which allows for alternative form of transport into the event such as jet boat rides – these jet boat ride allow people to skip the 'Fieldays traffic' and will impact the event positively as the jet boat ride may appeal to a different group of people.

Part B:

The first step to holding an event is to plan. When planning an event there are four stages that must be done to ensure a smoothly run event: Planning/development, event and post event.

Planning/development

The planning stage of the event life cycle is where initial planning and decision making is done, this involves the type of event, venue, who is going to be involved, who is going to be impacted, budgets, permits, etc... Planning an event like the fieldays take a long time (15 months) – this means before the event for that year has happened, they are already planning for the next year. After this there is the event stage (when the event is held) and the post event stage which is after the event.

According to the Hamilton City Council, the field days is a high impact event because there are road closures and major infrastructure. The application for the event must be submitted a minimum of 90 days before the event. Every event requires a site plan, an event programme, a health and safety plan, and a waste management plan. These are needed before permission is given. These include insurance, plans for traffic management, building and resource consents, and alcohol and other licences.

Mystery creek is a licensed venue for alcohol and doesn't allow for outside parties such as exhibitors, contractors and attendees to bring their own alcohol or consuming alcohol on site except for society approved and specially licensed areas.¹ If an outside party wants to host with alcohol or even drinks such as water and food, they need to have their own caterers Alcohol licence that is shown to NZNFS. The Fielddays make this decision about drinks and alcohol as they need to comply with the law and to be able keep their reputation. I think this is a good decision that they have made as it will mean that the society is complying with the law but is also letting exhibitor to be able to have more choice and 'free reign' on what they do at their site. The Fielddays complies with the Privacy Act 2020 this means that when the fielddays collect information from any outside parties e.g., visitors, exhibitors they commit to ensuring personal information is safe against loss, unauthorised access, unauthorised modification and unauthorised disclosure.² The Fielddays would have to oblige with other consents, permits and compliance requirements to be able to hold the Fielddays legally and safely, unfortunately The Fielddays complies with these regulations and requirement as it means they are following the laws which will keep them out of trouble but it also means that it is less likely for things to go wrong for example if they did not follow the privacy act then they are not only not following the law but if the information they had was leaked, and it was found they were not following the act then people would see the event in a bad light and give them a bad reputation, which can also have flow on effects to people not coming to the event the event not making as much money, etc... this decision and planning is good as it means that things like the event getting a bad reputation is less likely to happen.

Event:

The Fielddays values itself on being environmentally responsible. One way one showing that they value sustainability it that at the fielddays plan to have and have had a site called the 'Fieldays Sustainability Hub', this is a collaboration between fielddays and the environmental protection authority (EPA), supported by the Ministry for the Environment. Their aim is to "provide accurate information and facilitate conversation between visitors, exhibitors, and sector research agencies."³ The Fielddays try to be as sustainable as possible with having wheelie bin stations, making sure that waste is going to be recycled (38% in 2021) instead of going to landfill, waste going to compost (7% in

¹ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/exhibit-at-fieldays/info-for-existing-exhibitors/outdoor-exhibitor-handbook>

² <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/privacy-policy-and-terms-and-conditions-of-entry>

³ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/attend-fieldays/explore/sustainability-hub>

2021), use less electricity (21% less electricity was used in 2021 compared to 2019). The Fieldays work closely with Instep and Closed Loop so they ensure they have the best practices for ISO 20121 Sustainable Event Management.⁴ The Fieldays carries out a Sustainable event report which informs us about the sustainable and unsustainable practices performed at the event. Currently online the latest report that I have been able to find is 2019 (4 years ago), the fieldays had been consistent with these reports for 8 years prior but as of the 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 fieldays event they have not published a sustainable event report online. All this planning and decisions around sustainability and environment is a good thing and is made because the event values the environment and want to try and be as sustainable as possible, meaning the event can happen but it does not impact the environment so that it changes for the future generations. All this is good planning and decision making for the event and shows that they are thinking about the environment.

Many different people are affected by this event, some being exhibitors, visitors, neighbours of Mystery Creek, nearby towns, etc...

Exhibitors are obviously impacted by the fieldays as they are going and taking time, money and resources to be at the fieldays. Think about some of the exhibitors such as Fonterra their site is always very extravagant and would cost them a lot of money to put together along with all the costs with labour. These exhibitors may have high cost, but they have the ability and opportunity to gain a large customer base and sales from going to the fieldays. This is all managed by the exhibitors themselves publicising their stall.

Visitors will be impacted by the fieldays as they are opened up to a range of new and innovative products, this can impact their way of thinking or their choices on day-to-day decisions e.g., maybe a visitor sees a new tractor, they may purchase this tractor and it can impact the way the visitor runs their farm. Visitors may be impacted by the event in other ways such as making new connections to suppliers and people.

Neighbours of Mystery Creek are going to be impacted mainly by traffic. The fieldays cause a large amount of traffic with large numbers of people coming through the gate. Ways that the fieldays plan and manage this large amount of traffic is by urging and encouraging people to use other forms of transport such as, park and ride, jet boat and helicopter. The fieldays use traffic management in the past Traffic Management New Zealand (TMNZ) has managed traffic for the Fieldays. In the most recent 2021/2022 annual report the president report "we have seen traffic volumes in the Mystery Creek are increase significantly, bringing a fresh set of challenges."⁵ This impact of the increase in traffic requires a lot of planning, they also state they are still addressing the car parking issues. To help with traffic management NZNFS has closed certain roads to help with traffic flow into the venue. New Zealand transport agency published an article and statement about the road closures, traffic management on the 9th of June 2023 for the 14th to 17th of June event, this means the public is informed about this planning by the government agency about a week ahead of time.⁶

It is stated by Te Waka "The value that Fieldays brings to the Waikato region is immense – Fieldays 2021 generated an estimated \$400 million in economic activity for the region."⁷

⁴ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/further-afield/education/sustainability>

⁵ <https://nznfs.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2022-Annual-Report-v6.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/media-releases/waikato-and-bay-of-plenty-state-highway-works-for-june-2023/>

⁷ <https://www.waikato.com/whats-on/news/article/2023/04/26/fieldays#:~:text=The%20value%20that%20Fieldays%20brings,economic%20activity%20for%20the%20region.>

Insurance companies are also impacted by the event. The fieldays need insurance for the event and also need exhibitors to also have insurance. In the exhibitors guide they state that they strongly recommend taking out personal and other appropriate insurances to cover displays, employees, and unforeseen events.⁸ It is important that the Fieldays plan to have insurance and make sure the exhibitors also have insurance and it will mean if something were to happen then it will not cost any nearly as much money.

Security and emergency services are also impacted by the fieldays. It is important that the Fieldays plan to have security as security may be needed in various kinds of events. The Fieldays have planned to have a lot of security in place with their team being on-site and patrolling during the pack in period, having exhibitor gates patrolled, and persons checked in and out of the venue, have security cameras operating in selected areas,⁹ the fieldays also provide exhibitors extra security (at an added cost) through their exclusive supplier 'Allied Security'.¹⁰ Throughout the whole event emergency services are on site and ready to help when needed.¹¹

In the past from the first fieldays event in 1969 they had a budget of \$10,500¹². The Fieldays do have a budget as in the annual report for year 2020 – 2021 they NZNFS state the objectives and purpose of it finance, audit and risk committee (FAR) one being to “overview and approval of (draft) annual budget/capex before formula board approval.”¹³ I was unable to find the budget for recent years of the fieldays.

To help lower costs of running the event, The New Zealand National Fieldays Society's (NZNFS) main sponsors that help them to run the event of the fieldays is Hyundai New Zealand, One NZ, Ministry for Primary Industries and Case ih. NZNFS states “the society is grateful to the many individuals, organisations and firms that have so generously assisted with donations, sponsorship, support and preparations for Fieldays and other events held at Mystery Creek.”¹⁴ How the fieldays plans for it sponsors it that they let the companies contact them and from there they then work out a deal and contract, these contracts are usually over a long period of time (years). One sponsor that is new for the fieldays is Stoney Creek, Stoney Creek is a regular exhibitor at the fieldays, and one of their ways that they are sponsoring the Fieldays is “As part of this three-year agreement, Stoney Creek will provide apparel for the entire Fieldays team, ensuring they are equipped with high-quality clothing that caters to their diverse roles.”¹⁵

⁸ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/exhibit-at-fieldays/exhibitor-guide/health-safety-and-site-planning>

⁹ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/exhibit-at-fieldays/exhibitor-guide/health-safety-and-site-planning>

¹⁰ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/exhibit-at-fieldays/exhibitor-guide/services>

¹¹ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/exhibit-at-fieldays/exhibitor-guide/emergency-services>

¹² <https://www.waikato.com/whats-on/news/article/2023/04/26/fieldays>

¹³ <https://nznfs.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2021-Annual-Report.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://nznfs.co.nz/our-sponsors/>

¹⁵ <https://www.fieldays.co.nz/further-afield/news-from-further-afield/we-re-gearing-up-for-fieldays-with-a-new-look>

Post event:

The Fieldays have conducted cost benefit analysis, and this can be seen in their annual report in 2020 – 2021 report they use what they call the quadrant model of fielddays success, we can see below in figure 3 an event performance score which shows the event areas they are not doing as great in and areas they are doing very good in. We can see by the summary metrics that the area that is the Fielddays strong point is economy and economic wellbeing (0.96) and the weakest area is sustainability and environmental wellbeing (0.84).¹⁶ This evidence is used post-event to review what happened and inform the next fielddays event.

Figure 3**Overall Event Performance Score**

The Fieldays Performance Score for 2021 provides a benchmark for measuring improvements in future years. Areas that can be worked on, and areas that should be celebrated. Although there is variation in scores between the individual quadrants it is clear significant success is being achieved across all quadrants and no quadrant has been left behind.

*Part C:***Social/economic impacts:**

One short-term impact being that the community has a positive outlook on the event. The NZNFS state that the community is at the heart of what they do, and this can be proven by the 'Community, Connectivity and Social well-being', being one of the four main areas, they focus on. Chief Executive Officer, Peter Nation states in his report with the annual report of 2020 to 2021 that, they are "grateful for the support the community provides" – this provides evidence that the community has a positive outlook of the event.

One other social impact of the Fieldays is that it provides employment and opportunities for people to volunteer over a short period of time. This gives people the ability to earn money but over a short period of time as a seasonal job. Employment at the fielddays can also impact as the jobs for the fielddays are also full time as there is all the planning that goes into it throughout the year that provides jobs. From this employment and the money made by the employee it will positively impact their quality of life and can have bigger impact such as helping a family get out of the poverty cycle. The Fieldays also provides people with education as the event holds many information meetings and engagement sessions and can educate people, this will have long term impacts as the information that these people now know because of the session can be used for the long term.

There is a wellness hub where basic health checks can be done for free. Tests like diabetes can improve people's health as people can learn if they have this disease and learn how to manage it. This has social impacts, but also economic impacts as people are healthier so that would mean less sick days off work. At the last field days, there were 1200 tests for diabetes.

There are other economic benefits as not only do people have jobs there, but people visit the fielddays and buy products. So businesses make money. Many of these businesses are not located in the Waikato region, so other parts of NZ benefit as these businesses make the products elsewhere, employing people, and then take these products to the fielddays. The profits from selling these things go back to the businesses, so there are many benefits. It's not just farmers buying things like farming equipment and tools, people going to the fielddays will often buy food, so a wide range of businesses benefit from this event. The fielddays are a big event and the economic benefits are

¹⁶ <https://nznfs.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/2021-Annual-Report.pdf>

huge. A study shows that the benefits are \$400 million for the whole of NZ, and \$180 million of this benefits the Waikato region.

Environmental impacts:

An environmental impact is that the fieldays put plans in place to be environmentally sustainable and try to mitigate being environmentally unsustainable. Ways the fieldays does this is by using sustainable practices and is certified by the Instep Sustainable Event Programme. Waikato Chambers of Commerce states, "The 2019 Fieldays was the most sustainable physical event to date with NZNFS recording a standardised carbon footprint of 31st per person – its lowest ever. Sustainability is becoming more of a focus each year, as farmers and the public become more interested in this. Many exhibitors feature sustainable practices which they can educate the farmers/public and sell these products too. Examples are electric farm equipment rather than petrol/diesel machines, and organic sprays rather than ones which destroy pests but also can affect the natural environment. This is a benefit as people learn more about how to care for the environment, but also the farmers can make more money from organic and sustainable practices because they can charge more for these products.

NZNFS also reduced the amount of waste sent to landfills by 10,285kgs and saved 45,000 litres of water in comparison to 2018's event". The event even with the NZNFS using sustainable practices still does cause negative environmental impacts. An impact being the waste and rubbish that the event would create, with there being a lot of food wrappers, flyers and information booklets. All this waste that is created causes harm to the environment that would not have been caused if the event was not on. There are bins for people to put their rubbish in. This system reduces waste to the landfills which is a positive because there are bins for recycling and also bins for compostable waste. There are bins for the rest of the waste.

There is a large amount of people that attend field days. To help the environment, sustainable transport is encouraged to reduce traffic jams but also emissions from these cars etc. There are several busses that can be used. This is a benefit to the environment because people using the busses will result in less petrol being used and fumes which are harmful to the environment. But, people will benefit because going to the fielddays will be quicker if more people used busses (less traffic) which will also benefit their time. To further encourage people to use the bus, there are park and ride places where people who do not live near a bus stop can drive to a park and ride, and bus from there. This will still impact the environment, but less than if these people all drove to the event in their cars. People can also get to the fielddays by boat, which is another form of shared transport. It would have similar benefits to the bus. There is also a helicopter that people can take to the field days, but this would impact the environment as only a small amount of people can be in one, so would be more harmful. The news reported that "14,000 people taking the bus, and about 1100 visitors arriving via the Waikato River Explorer ferry", so the impact on the environment is lower as so many use this public transport.

Grade: Merit

For Merit, the student needs to analyse, in depth, a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective.

This involves:

- outlining the nature of the event
- 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.

The context of the Soundsplash music festival is compatible with this standard.

Depth of understanding of the event is shown in the outline of the nature of the event. The analysis considers the people-environment interaction and spatial features like the beach, location of the reserve, accessibility, etc., as they need to be considered in the planning and decision making required for the event. This evidence demonstrates a geographic perspective.

The explanation of the planning and decision is clearly structured. focusing on before, during and after the event. This approach demonstrates understanding of planning as a process and the detailed event related evidence adds depth to the analysis as required for Merit. Detail specific to the 'Soundsplash' event is included: a range of costs, the time frame, building consents such as "*stages, pedestrian bridges...marquees over 100m²*", as well as shuttle bus schedules and routes.

The detailed explanation of the environmental and economic impacts of the event maintains a geographic perspective, with discussion of sustainability, recycling, zero waste and pressure on the environment resulting from the additional 10,000 visitors to Raglan. The impacts are explained as positive or negative and short term or long term.

For Excellence, the planning and decision making involved in the event would be evaluated. The social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event would also be evaluated, showing insight. Evaluation strategies could include social cost benefit analysis, sieve analysis or an environmental impact assessment.

Merit

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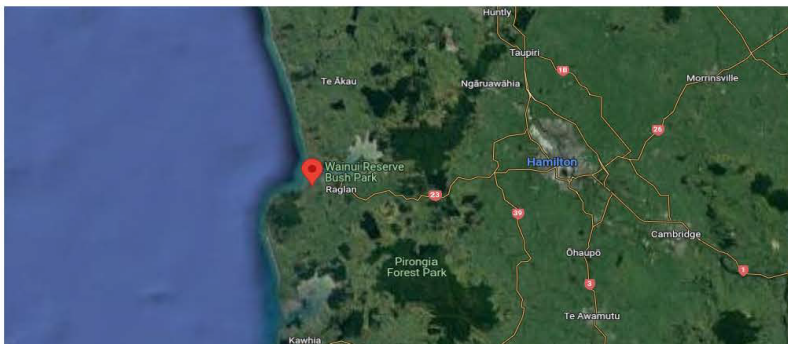
Introduction

Soundsplash Music festival is held annually in Raglan at Wainui reserve at the end of January. Soundsplash occurred last on the 21st -23rd of January 2022. Soundsplash is a music festival where anyone from the age of 16+ can attend without a parent or guardian, which makes it a significant festival among teenagers as most festivals are R18. Soundsplash typically takes place in Raglan's Wainui reserve as its natural amphitheatre and beautiful beach make it an ideal place to host a festival. In 2021 around 10,000 people attended Soundsplash to celebrate its 20th anniversary.

The purpose and significance of the event

Soundsplash is a music festival held in the prime of New Zealand's summer and takes place over two nights at Raglan's Wainui reserve. Soundsplash originated in 2001 and was originally called the Soundsplash Eco Reggae Festival.

Although many music festivals are popular among teenagers, soundsplash can be attended by anyone over the age of 16 without a guardian which makes it very popular for teenagers who otherwise cannot attend other festivals as most of them are R18. Soundsplash occurs in the midst of New Zealand's summer and is located near the beach which makes it a perfect place to spend three days of summer and for people to create lasting memories. Soundsplash says "We strive to create a unique environment bringing together live music, art and culture with a talent-packed line-up, performance art, workshops and speakers.



Map from google maps accessed 16/08/22



Map from google maps accessed 16/08/22

The spatial nature of the event

Soundsplash is held in Raglan's Wainui reserve. Raglan is located in the North island of New Zealand. Raglan is part of the Waikato region and is west of Hamilton. Wainui reserve is on the west coast of Raglan near Ngarunui Beach and the Tawatahi river. It is north east of Manu Bay. Shuttles to the festival run from Raglan's Airfield which is south of Raglan's Pancake rocks and east of Wainui Reserve. Raglan is a 35 minute drive from the busy city of Hamilton. Raglan is a small town with a population of 3,280 (June 2020). Wainui Reserve is 140 hectares or 345 acres which means that there is plenty of space for multiple stages,

camping zones and food trucks. Only a small part of the reserve is used for the Soundsplash festival however. Soundsplash moved to mystery creek in Hamilton in 2022 due to Covid - 19 as mystery creek has 114 hectares of land but again not all of this land was used. The roots of soundsplash are in Raglan and the festival organisers have moved back to Wainui reserve for 2023.

Soundsplash is a significant event because of the amount of people who go there. There are about 10,000 who attend, and because it is one of the few festivals where 16 year olds can attend, it is significant to these people. The event makes a lot of money from ticket sales and other purchases eg food and drinks, which makes this event important. The event has been around since 2001, which also makes it significant.

Specific features or characteristics of the event (geographical) (environmental) (cultural)

Soundsplash occurs in Raglans Wainui Reserve which is within walking distance of Ngarunui Beach where festival goers can swim and enjoy the ocean during the day. Raglan is on the west coast of New Zealand and the soundsplash festival experiences beautiful coastal views during the day. There is an option to camp at Soundsplash and from the campsites you can see Ngarunui Beach and Raglans coastline.



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An image from Waikato district Council of the planned site for Soundsplash

How the event shows interaction between people and the environment

The environment affects people as the reserve is large enough for the event to be held. It is also not too close to other houses so that the noise pollution does not affect a lot of people. But the festival also affects

the environment at the reserve, with a lot of people walking, dancing, camping on the ground which can damage the trees and the grass. People produce a lot of waste at the event, and this is a negative for the environment.

Explain in detail and evaluate the planning and decision-making involved in the event

There are many permits and red tape around planning and organising a festival. These are before, during, and after the event.

Before:

The organisers of soundsplash need to apply for a permit for "Resource Consent under the resource management act to hold the festival on the festival site (Wainui Reserve) and to provide a park and ride at the parking site (Raglan Airfield)" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The most recent resource consent was granted for the soundsplash organisers in 2021 which grants them permission for 10 events to take place between 2022 and 2034. Previously from 2016-2021 there was a previous resource consent. (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). This resource consent permit takes 20 working days but can be "extended for a number of reasons and the timeframe 'clock' gets paused when a request for further information is sent out and only un-paused when the information is provided" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The resource consent granted for Soundsplash in 2021 was lodged on 22nd September 2021 and granted on 6 December 2021" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The resource consent has no fixed fee but costs the soundsplash organisers \$10,000 for the 2021 permit (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The permits are granted by Waikato district council. The resource permit also allows the soundsplash organisers to organise parking at the Raglan airfield.

Building consent is required for each event, for stages, pedestrian bridges, toilets and showers. Building consent is also required for marquees over 100m² (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The timeframe for building consent is 20 days under the building act however "the time frame 'clock' gets paused when a request for further information is sent out and is only un-paused when the information is provided" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The building consent requires final inspections taken once stages, bridges and marquees are set up, which is typically the day or two before the festival begins (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). In order for pyrotechnics to be used during the festival Soundsplash organiser must obtain their pyrotechnics from a professional company (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). They must also submit a plan to the Waikato district Council and finally the local fire department must sign off after receiving a site specific setup and a safety plan (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022).

The soundsplash organisers must gain permission from Waikato district Council to use council owned land for the festival site and car parking site "This application is required to include Management plans including specific site maps, health and safety and waste management plans" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). This is because Waikato district Council is the landowner of Wainui reserve and the carparking site. Waikato Councils event team work with the soundsplash organisers throughout the year and the soundsplash organisers begin submitting their plans to be approved in August (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The council does not grant permission for the festival site until the final building consent is signed off which is typically the day before the festival (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The Waikato Council events team takes "feedback from the Community Board into consideration for their Land Owner Approval" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022).

Soundsplash organisers have to pay a bond which is calculated on a case by case basis and is dependent on the type of impact on Wainui reserve (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5

2022). The bond is estimated to be \$30,000 to ensure any potential damage has no cost on Raglan ratepayers for repairs (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The bond is tailored to each event and is based on the costs for repairs to "fencing, grass restoration damaged bollards and includes the footprint of the event to ensure full and true costs are covered" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The bond set for Soundsplash in 2021 was \$10,000 (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022).

During:

Although many people camp inside Soundsplash's festival, many people also choose to stay in accommodation outside the festival in Raglan. This means they need a way to get from Raglan airfield to the top of Wainui reserve which is about 4km away. The organisers of soundsplash organise shuttle buses that run on the Friday and Saturday from 10am - 2am and on Sunday from 9am - 4pm (Soundsplash, 2019). These shuttle buses are free and are also used by campers at the festival to enter on the Friday and leave on the Sunday. There is also a bus that runs from the Caro street bustop in Hamilton at 9am and 11am on Friday and takes passengers directly to Wainui reserve. The bus then departs on Sunday at 4pm and costs \$35 return. When purchasing tickets for soundsplash you can also buy a parking pass that allows you to drive up to Wainui reserve. The shuttles are helpful for people travelling in and out of the festival but can cause wait times of up to 6 hours on the Friday when everyone including the campers wants to enter the festival. There has been negative feedback by members of the public about this as there is lots of traffic on the Friday of soundsplash (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). "Stuff has received messages from concerned parents of attendees on Friday evening, saying their children were waiting between five and six hours to enter" (O'Dwyer & Lines, 2021). I believe that the soundsplash organisers should be discussing better ways for transport in and out of the festival to cut down on the wait times experienced by people and to reduce the traffic in Raglan.

A large issue with Soundsplash are the time that the attendees wait to catch a shuttle to the festival. "people were having to wait over six hours to get into the popular venue" (O'Dwyer & Lines, 2021) this was due to rigorous search policies as well as inadequate staffing and only one shuttle running from the Raglan airfield to Wainui Reserve which is 4km away. There is an option to drive into the festival to either drop people off or to park your vehicle up at Wainui Reserve however this can cost extra money when purchasing tickets. Although many people choose to camp at Soundsplash, many other people choose to stay outside of the festival which means they go into Raglan and spend money on food, drinks and other items they may need for the festival. There are many small locally owned shops in Raglan which would benefit greatly during the time Soundsplash is on. Before or after the festival campers will come into the town to purchase food and clothes or other items they may need as well, further injecting more money into the local economy.

Soundsplash cannot exceed certain limits of sound when playing music and is also permitted from doing any soundchecks before 9am. They must also have no music playing past 1am which is all to ensure that residents of Raglan are kept happy and that soundsplash can continue year after year. These rules are important as many people are bothered by loud music and this takes into consideration people outside of the festival. The local lifeguards at Raglan surf life saving club are also alerted about the festival so that they can ensure they have adequate members to supervise crowds at Ngarunui beach over the sound splash weekend. The organisers of sound splash also have security guards and first aid readily available to ensure everyone visiting the festival is safe. No drugs, alcohol or weapons are allowed inside the festival and rigorous search policies are in place to prevent these prohibited items from being smuggled into the festival. All of these measures are put in place to ensure the festival is as safe as possible and the town of Raglan is also happy.

Soundsplash aims to be a zero waste festival and encourages festival goers to bring no plastic into their festival. Clearly labelled recycling bins are located around the festival to encourage people to recycle and use bins. These are planned before the event. In 2022 Soundplash diverted 82% of their waste from landfill. By having a zero waste policy in place Soundsplash helps reduce the amount of waste being

brought into their festival in the first place and in turn reducing the amount of litter and rubbish in Wainui Reserve. Many campers at Soundsplash purchase a cheap tent at Kmart or the Warehouse and abandon their tents at the end of the festival which creates a lot of rubbish and waste. To combat this soundsplash offers "Tepee life village" and in the past Bookatent which are pre set up tents that you hire for the duration of the festival and will be packed up for you when you leave. This helps reduce the amount of tents left behind after the festival and helps look after the environment at Wainui reserve.

During the event at soundsplash there are onsite showers available from 7am-11am and 3pm - 7pm due to cleaning purposes. These are very limited hours when 8,000 people camping want a shower. There are only about 30 showers for all 4 of the main campsites at soundsplash which means that there are big lines for the showers. There are portaloos available around the festival that are always open and apart from usually being quite dirty there are many available in many different locations. Waikato district councils resource permit says "During each event,a minimum of one (1) toilet is provided per 100 for all people(not just limited to ticket holders) on site at any one time. This number includes all people on site including ticket holders and personnel working on the site.The units are to be maintained in a clean and hygienic manner." (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). There are also plenty of water fountains scattered around the festival to ensure everyone has access to fresh drinking water to help prevent dehydration. In 2022 when the festival relocated to mystery creek the temperatures were around 25°C during the day (AccuWeather, 2022) so festival volunteers sprayed water on the crowds and also had a "splash zone" where festival goers could walk through a tunnel filled with sprinklers to cool down. Soundsplash also has sunblock stations where attendees can use the provided sunblock to protect from sunburn. From the age 16 you are able to attend and camp at soundsplash without a guardian. This makes it different from many other festivals such as bay dreams and rhythm and vines.

Soundsplash has a few different spaces in the festival to help support and care for anyone who may be in need during the event. They have many medics around the festival and one big medical tent where they can take care of minor cuts and scrapes as well as major injuries. Waikato district council says that Soundsplash must have first aid available on site (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022). The wellbeing hub at soundsplash is an area where festival goers can charge their phones, relax, refresh and speak to a soundsplash "guardian" if they need someone to chat to. These soundsplash guardians also roam around the festival are check in with people who may look like they need someone to chat with. Soundsplash also has KnowYourStuffNZ on site to provide drug harm reduction and drug checking to anyone who may need it at the festival. These programmes are available to help festival goers have a safe and good time at the festival.

Why location was chosen

Wainui reserve was chosen to host soundsplash for a few reasons. " Its familiarity, suitability, and lack of alternative suitable sites is the reason the festival has been held there many times. The Wainui reserve has a natural amphitheatre which acts as the ideal location for the main stage. There are no other reserves in the district that Council manage that would be suitable or able to support the footprint and impact of Sound Splash" (Waikato District Council, personal communication, August 5 2022).

Who makes final decisions

The final decisions on sound splash planning and permits are decided by Waikato district Council and their event management team.

After the event, a review is held of the event. This information is then used to improve things for the next event. One example is the transport issues for the shuttle bus. One stuff online news article said "we will be revisiting the transport logistics for next year's festival to ensure a better experience for all our attendees." This shows that problems from the bus have been reviewed and improvements were planned for the next festival.

Explain in detail and evaluate the social, economic, and/or environmental impacts of the event.

Environmental:

It aims to be a zero-waste event and to embrace and inspire all people". (Soundsplash, 2022). The event is also focused on sustainability and aims to be a zero waste event while also supporting up and coming artists. Soundsplash also has a market area " where you'll find unique, handcrafted goods and cultural taonga (treasures) and ethically sourced products with a focus on fair-trade, homegrown, creative products" (Soundsplash, 2022).

All the food trucks inside the soundsplash festival use biodegradable, recyclable packaging which is better for the environment as it means this packaging can be recycled but it also means that if people are dropping their rubbish on the ground in places that may not be cleaned up it is biodegradable and in most instances cardboard so it will decompose quickly. The R18 area at soundsplash also uses recyclable biodegradable cups and aluminium cans when serving drinks. However soundsplash highly encourages recycling and has many clearly labelled bins scattered around their festival to help decrease the amount of litter.

Because soundsplash aims to be a zero waste festival they try to minimise the effect on the natural environment at Wainui reserve as much as possible. By being aware of the environment and actively advertising their zero waste policy they can help support the sustainability of Wainui reserve in the short term time the festival takes place. Each year soundsplash tries to divert more waste into recycling and as the years continue I am sure they will create more ways to help the environment at Wainui reserve so it can remain the way it is long term. This continued improvement is part of the planning process.

However with a festival it is hard to closely monitor everybody and their waste. A lot of rubbish is dropped at the festival and although it is cleaned afterward there will be bits of rubbish scattered around Wainui Reserve and Ngarunui Beach. Having 10,000 people spend the weekend camping and dancing on grass does cause damage to the grass and surrounding trees and bushes which affects the natural environment in the short term as it looks unpleasant after the festival and in the long term as the grass and trees and bushes may begin to die after being trampled year after year. The stages and food trucks at soundsplash as well as the marquee and tents will severely damage the grass causing muddy patches all over Wainui reserve.

In 2019 so many tents were left behind after the event, that it was called a tent-pocalypse by the news. Many broken tents and tent poles were left behind, all of which needed to be removed and was put into landfill, and taking tens of thousands of years to break down. Soundsplash organisers said they "were really pleased that this year the community group collected approximately 20m3 of tents and camping equipment for repurposing and reusing". This shows that even though waste is a problem, it is improving.

Recently they went into partnership with community enterprise Xtreme Zero Waste to reduce the affect on the environment. They achieved an 86 per cent waste diversion from this year's event. In 2018, it was accredited as a plastic bag free event. It is part of the planning process and review that the impacts of the environment are reduced because of its focus on zero waste.

Economic:

Soundsplash is an event which is a business, so it needs to make money for it to be held each year. There are a lot of costs in holding this event, all of which must be made back through sales of tickets, merchandise, food etc.

During the weekend of soundsplash there is a huge boost in Raglan's economy as 10,000 people visit the small town spending money at local businesses and shops. People who are not camping inside the festival pay money to stay at an airbnb or a bookabach and the Raglan campsite is full during the weekend of soundsplash which means that many locals living in Raglan benefit incredibly during soundsplash. This is a short term effect as the festival takes place over three days. However people may enjoy Raglan so much they continue to visit throughout the year meaning more money is spent during the year having a long term

positive economic impact. So the economic benefits are not just for the owners of the event, the region benefits by people spending money in the area around the event. People from the area are employed at the event, which means people make money for a short time, but also learn skills which they could use in future jobs. People can also volunteer at the event. Although they don't make money from this, they can learn skills which can help employment in the future.

Soundsplash 2022 took place in Mystery Creek Hamilton due to Covid 19 restrictions and to allow for more space for social distancing. This had a negative short term economic impact on the town of Raglan as many people who typically rent out properties over that weekend would not have had that income. The Raglan campground would have also been negatively affected as Soundsplash is one of the busiest times each year for them with the campground being fully booked on a Soundsplash weekend. The local business in Raglan would not have had their boost of income over the soundsplash weekend as well. The local businesses eg food and uber would also not have made money at this time. So the area of Raglan depends on this event being held each year.

Grade: Excellence

For Excellence, the student needs to analyse, comprehensively, a significant contemporary event from a geographic perspective.

This involves:

- outlining the nature of the event
- explaining in detail, and evaluating, the planning and decision making involved in the event
- explaining in detail, and evaluating showing insight, the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event.

The context of Rhythm and Vines is compatible with this standard.

Depth of understanding of the event is initially conveyed in the outline of the nature of the event, where detailed event specific evidence is used. The analysis is clearly from a geographic perspective, with frequent reference to both natural and cultural environments, interactions between people and the environment, impacts of these interactions and consideration of key geographic ideas. For example, environmental pollution, significance of different natural resources, accessibility and location, sustainability, use of biodegradable materials, etc.

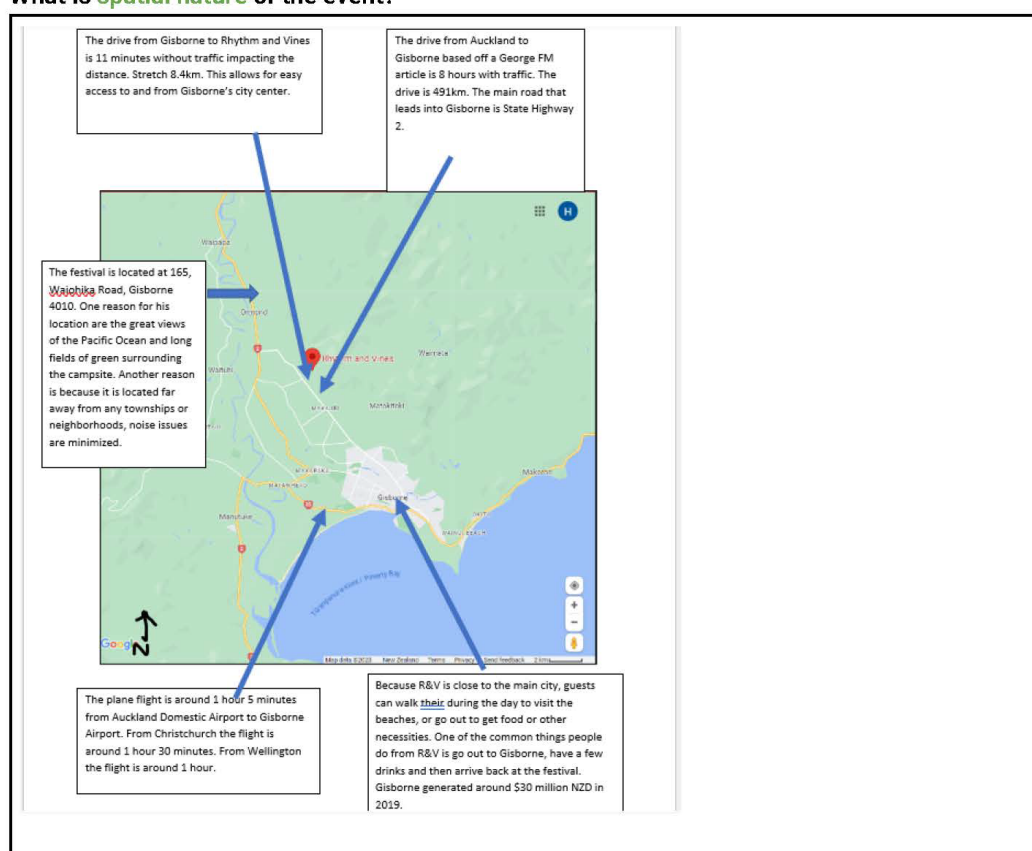
The planning and decision making is explained logically, demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of the process with well selected supporting evidence. A SWOT analysis is used to evaluate the planning and decision making involved in the event. From this the student concludes that while there are some weaknesses and threats, these are addressed through a review process, resulting in a planning and decision-making process that is effective, and a sustainable and successful event that has been running since 2003.

The economic and environmental impacts of the event are examined using detailed evidence which has enabled an informed evaluation. Short and long term, local and regional impacts are considered, including strategies taken to mitigate a range of impacts. The evaluation shows insight when despite the event injecting “\$12 million into the local economy every year” and publicity for the region being a positive long-term impact, negative environmental impacts are evaluated as the most significant.

Outline the nature of the event.

What are the specific features or characteristics of the event?

The festival takes place in the Waiohika Estate in Gisborne where the first-ever Rhythm and Vines festival began in 2003 attended by an audience of 1800 and was originally intended as just a party for friends and family as a new year's party in January. The first band invited to rhythm and vines was the black seeds which was a reggae/dub style band but over the years the festival has expanded their demographic and lineup to more streamlined-based music and more popular acts to attract a larger audience. Nowadays, there are audiences of 18,000 people who attend rhythm and vines who stay for three days in Gisborne to attend the festival, most of the festival-goers come from the Auckland Region. Tickets are now sold starting and \$580.

What is spatial nature of the event?

How does the event show interaction between people and the environment?

The Rhythm and Vines Festival interacts between the people and the cultural environment because it has a positive impact on the economy on a local scale for the town and the residents of Gisborne. This is because when the people come down from all over the place and are around your town for a couple of days, they will spend money, which influences the economy and helps both large and smaller businesses. The environment also influences the people and the festival as it limits its size as it is located in a valley which also acts as a natural amphitheater, increasing the decibel sound of the noise and encapsulating it within the valley. This limits the amount of noise that reaches the nearest towns. The landscape prevents crowding at the front of the main stage, as the people at the back of the crowd can also see what is happening due to the gentle slope further back from the stage allowing the view to be maximized.

How do people influence the environment?

There is an interaction between the people and the natural environment, however, the impact the festival has on the environment is fairly negative. Factors affecting the air quality for festivals generally can be traffic congestion and fumes created by the food trucks around the festival. What most festivals do to minimize this is control the amount of traffic going to the festival by organizing transport e.g. buses because more people can fit into a bus than a car, limiting traffic and air fumes. Factors affecting land pollution in festivals are damage to the soil (is a small negative impact because the land used for festivals is generally never farmed on). There is rubbish waste, festivals do provide bins but not everyone follows the rules and people will litter. This is controlled by providing biodegradable cutlery and plates and materials made out of wood. A factor that affects water pollution is the excrement waste left after the festival is over. Festival organizers are careful to ensure the waste is not dumped into the water. Festival organizers plan for this and slowly mix in the waste left from the festival into the local town's sewage over a few weeks to safely contain it and minimize any threat to the local rivers and lakes and the local water eco-system.

Significance

Every New Year since 2003 Gisborne's population swells, as much as doubling in size as tens of thousands of partygoers flock in from out of town for Rhythm and Vines. Every year the festival injects about \$12 million into the local economy according to the region's most recent economic impact report, taken in 2010. The town mayor Meng Foon reckons each festivalgoer spends between \$600 and \$100 each, 80 percent of which he estimates lands back in the pocket of Gisborne locals. The social significance of the festival is also positive as every year it brings a thriving buzz to the community and brings positive vibes to the huge region as well as putting Gisborne on the map. Some former festivalgoers were inspired to move into Gisborne to start families because they liked the region so much, showing that the festival not only increases the town population temporarily but in some cases permanently.

Explain and evaluate the planning and decision making involved in the event

Describe and EXPLAIN the planning and decision-making BEFORE the event.

Before the festival of Rhythm and Vines, the event organizers must create a proposal for the event, stating and describe the nature and type of event they are wishing to host. Their proposal must state the key characteristics of the event, for instance, the main features of Rhythm and Vines include; a

crowd of approx 35,000 attendees, the festival will last from a period of 3-5 days, there will be seven main stages, four campsite areas, Alcohol will be served in the bar and on sight with no exceptions of BYO alcohol, and throughout the site, there will be rubbish bins to keep up with the waste the festival. The event organizers must state the site which is the Waiohika Estate, Gisborne, a 6.7-hectare estate It has a valley which acts a natural amphitheater, and it is considered farmland/a rural area. The organizers create a resource consent application that must abide by the Resource Management Act(RMA). Essentially, the RMA is the overarching legislation that promotes the sustainable use of the NZ environment and natural and physical resources such as land, air, and water. The principles of the RMA are reflected in the Gisborne District Council's (GDC) planning process. Rhythm and Vine's planning application must meet the set standards and criteria set by the GDC if they are to be given consent each year to hold a three-day event. It is important that the planning application follows the RMA for negative environmental impact to be minimized and mitigated. This process requires an application to be submitted to the GDC, who then refer to the district plan and notify the affected parties and consult the local Iwis received submission, conduct a hearing, and inform parties who can appeal the decision and the environmental court.

When the event organizers are filling out their resource consent application they determine the date they wish to hold the event as well as the location and specify whether the land is privately owned or council-owned. Event activities are considered such as food and drink sales, and it's up to the event organizers to ensure the safety of the food at the festival. If alcohol is sold they need to obtain a special liquor license whilst also acknowledging smoke-free areas. As it is a large event, it will require a noise management plan as well as traffic plans, a site plan, structure and service plans, and health and safety procedures. These are the key features organizers must consider before actually organizing the event.

The council needs to be notified if there will be any amplified sound will be produced at the event, and since it is a large event, Rhythm and Vines will require a noise management plan where event organizers must provide information about the noise being produced e.g PA systems, DJ's, Live Bands, etc. Noise will be controlled to levels stated in the district plan for rural zones. The event organizers must ensure that the distance of the camps from the nearest dwellings provides a buffer from a normal camp noise such as voices and vehicle noise. Event organizers also have to account for the location and timing of any noise-generating events activities so they can design them to minimize noise effects for neighboring residents.

Another factor that must be considered is the management of waste water. This requires a Toilet Plan. The planning application recommends 1 toilet for every 350 people. The organizers consider what shower facilities will be available and how many provided. The location of any holding tanks must allow access for service vehicles to avoid any containment issue and portable toilets on sight will also be regularly serviced as well to avoid any adverse environmental effects maintaining trucks on sight to pump out tanks as required. Service trucks will also be stationed at the ready for emergency issues. After the event is over, the waste will be reticulated into the local sewage system via an approved discharged point.

When planning for medical facilities, the event organizers plan so that the camping and main event areas have main routes for emergency vehicle access. This is done in consultation with emergency service providers such as St Johns, NZ Police, and NZ Fire Service. Evacuation plans are put in place for the rapid movement of people from the campsites to the main car parks and plans are distributed to staff. First-aid details will be included in the escape plan. A suitable provision is made for first aid on sight to ensure that medical services are able to provide for emergency medical requirements. First-aid medical kits are stationed around each campsite for immediate medical emergencies, this way medical professionals can respond quickly enough to any injuries on sight.

To significantly mitigate traffic congestion, the organizers provide a traffic management plan. This is because the two large urban populations of Auckland and Wellington are massive supporters of the festival with 51% of RnV are from Auckland and 11% of RnV attendees are from Wellington. Before this is done, the GDC are informed and they must apply for a traffic control permit to enable efficient traffic management prior, during, and post-event. Road closure is not necessary, but the organizers are required to pay for at least two different billboard advertisements informing the citizens of Gisborne about the expected number of attendees (35,000 people approx), the estimated number of vehicles, as well as the number of traffic support and marshalls. Due to the large number of vehicles used to transport the attendees to the event, as part of the planning procedure the traffic management team cater to the need for parking, approximately 2500 parking spaces. To enforce further health and safety regulations, and to remove any extra unnecessary risks, Police are present in and around the parking boundaries. This car park will uphold a strict alcohol ban which is aimed to prevent those who are intoxicated and potentially incapable of appropriate decision making (driving whilst intoxicated) from getting into the car and making themselves a risk to themselves. Temporary signs and police checkpoints will also be put in place which are key tools for traffic and road safety in the holiday period.

Over the years, the policy of BYO Alcohol has changed, and currently this is banned. The measures come as an answer to curb intoxicated campsite antics, after riots broke out among festival-goers at BW campgrounds on New Year's Eve in 2014, ending in 63 arrests and more than 80 people injured. The campgrounds have now come under Rhythm and Vines management, with organizers banning BYO alcohol at the Treble, Lakeside, and Beachfront sites, opting to set up camp bars in their place and now campers must consume alcohol in specific bar areas. This is superior to the initial plan where campers could bring unlimited amounts of alcohol to the BW campsites. The festival requires a special liquor license to sell alcohol on the premises. This allows the holder to sell, and supply alcohol on the premises or conveyance named on the license, to any person attending as approved by the license for the duration of the occasion or event. They also have a certified manager on duty at all times when liquor is being supplied to the public.

Food can be bought on sight at the festival. To sell food at a market, an event, or online in the Gisborne district you need to register a food business and meet the same requirements as other registered food businesses unless you're exempt. The Animal Products Act 1999 states that home-kill and recreationally caught food such as fish and game, must not be sold. Food must be safe and suitable to eat and must meet the health and safety requirements. Event organizers monitor food sellers and facilitate food safety at the event. All registered operators are able to provide a copy of their registration. These protocols are in place to protect the health and safety of the attendees of the festival by preventing the risk of food poisoning.

The organizers are aware of the waste Rhythm and Vines have created in past, and have now become more sustainable and environmentally aware, by practicing the recycling and reduction of waste. Before any waste management, the festival produced 65 tonnes of general waste. To maximize recycling at the festival, the organizers placed a ban on single-use plastic bags and have over a hundred recycling and rubbish bins throughout the site. Organizers have encouraged festival-goers to check out the local tip's second-hand charity shops for supplies. BOOKATENT is an organization that offers sustainable pre-set tent solutions, reducing single-use tents. It is estimated that 30% of festival-goers still use single-use tents. This response was needed as in 2018 there was 39 tonnes of single use tent waste and in 2019 there was 59 tonnes. For water, wine, and cocktail consumption, organizers will provide Globllet reusable cups (approx 20,000). Will also provide additional compostable cups available for wine and cocktail beverages. Food vendors are required to provide compostable cutlery and plates. Before this, the festival used over 100,000 disposable cups each year. Again, these methods of recycling are both innovative and have positive impacts on the local Gisborne environment in the long term because the city and the surrounding area will not have to deal with the

aftermath of the tremendous amount of rubbish invading the area. By doing this, the festival organizers have reduced the negative impacts Rhythm and Vines usually have on the environment.

One of the most important things the event organizers must consider is the security of their attendees. They ensure this by installing security fencing to regulate movement in and out of the camp, and to provide a secure and safe location. The event organizer employs security staff members and locates them around the perimeter of the premises to check that only authorized persons are allowed in the festival and that they are not trying to smuggle contraband such as drugs and outside alcohol. Safe egress from the site in the event of an emergency will be provided, with staff instructed in the procedure for opening exit points to patrons as part of site evacuation procedures. The police service will provide a response service for any incidents as required, to support security operations. Ongoing consultation with the police will ensure that adequate response is available for events and camping operations. This is to mitigate the risk of injury and even death in the event of an emergency and increase the safety of the festival-goers.

These are the vital factors the event organizers must consider when they are filling out the Resource Consent Application.

Describe and EXPLAIN the planning and decision-making DURING the event.

It is the duty of the event organizers to maintain the temporary facilities up to standard. Facilities such as shower/laundry, toilets, and water disposal facilities. During the event, potable water will be provided on-site at all times, either supplied directly through a water tanker, or held in an on-site water tank with suitable tap supply points. Water that has not been classified as potable may be used for ablution facilities and will be indicated as not suitable for drinking. During the event, ablution, laundering facilities will be regularly supplied and serviced, with effluent being disposed to the reticulated sewage system via an approved vantage point. Greywater (wastewater generated from showers, laundry, and toilet flushing) from shower facilities will be drained in an approved manner, or collected for later disposal to land, or an approved disposal site. The proper disposal of waste is an important aspect the event organizers have to consider because disposing of wastewater in a proper manner will mitigate any negative effects on any environmental areas, including natural waterways, in the Gisborne area.

Refuse from the site will be managed by the provision and regular servicing of refuse containers, secure storage of collected refuse in a manner that it will not attract vermin or create a nuisance form odor for the festival-goers. Disposal of waste and recycling from the site must be shipped to approved disposal or recycling facilities.

Given that the Waiohika farmland estate is a massive, remote, rural area which makes it subjectable to adverse weather which has the potential to increase the risk of injury of the attendees at the festival. Rhythm and Vines has been known for having torrential rain in the years 2012, 2017 and 2018. The remote nature of the event can make it difficult for emergency services to reach the site location, in the event of an unexpected and adverse weather event and due to poor planning of the festival. To plan for emergencies like this, each year the event organizers request for around 30 St Johns Medics to attend on-site each day of the festival for an immediate medical emergency response to mitigate the risk of death at the event. As well as this, two medical clinics were also established on-site along with a number of 'Four-Wheel Drive' vehicles for patient transport out of the remote and rough terrain.

The event organizers have planned on responding to health and safety issues that occur during the event. A text helpline was implemented in previous years proving to be a success as it was an efficient method of responding to medical emergencies on-site as the attendees were able to reach out

directly to the festival's Operations Team. The Zoned Areas and signs around the Festival Site will let the Operations Team know where the emergency is, and they will be able to send the appropriate response teams to the location to assist. The campsites around the festival are designed for emergency services to easily access and maneuver around. Evacuation plans have been integrated into the camp plan and each festival-goer and each staff member has been provided a camp map for easy coordination around the camps. First aid and medical sites have been located around each campsite for immediate response to injury that occurs on sight. Cases commonly treated at RnV include skin injuries, sprains/strains, fractures/dislocations, intoxication, skin inflammation, abdominal pain, eye injuries, hyperventilation, asthma, and a few drug or alcohol overdose cases. The St John team also tended to blisters, headaches/migraines, and a range of pre-existing medical conditions.

Describe and EXPLAIN the planning and decision-making AFTER the event.

Gisborne is a "zero waste council" this means that they take particular care of the environment. The organizers of Rhythm and Vines took care when handling rubbish and had labeled bins for General waste and Recycling. They also used environmental practices as all the packaging products used by food vendors (Coffee cups, Plates, etc) were biodegradable, which means that it will not harm the environment as it will break down much faster inside a landfill. This allows for a more efficient clean-up of the area as fewer non-biodegradable materials are being used at Rhythm and Vines, further lowering the risk of any inverse environmental effects occurring after the clean-up of the site. All the food waste is to be fed to nearby livestock or put into worm farms. The organizers placed "Green Police", which are people who would monitor the bins to help others know what bin they should place their rubbish in. This helps not only the environment but to educate those attending the festival. Rhythm and Vines Recycle 2/3 of all rubbish meaning that the planning for disposal of rubbish is very effective. This is due to having green police as mentioned above to help with pre rubbish selection, this helps to decrease the effect that this event has on the environment.

The transportation of people leaving the event is one of the key factors the event organizers consider ensuring everyone can get home efficiently and safely. Buses can carry more people than regular cars which eases traffic congestion for people wishing to leave the site location. To further protect the safety of the people leaving Gisborne after the festival, police are stationed on the north and south roads leading out of Gisborne to breathalyze drivers and check that drivers are not speeding along the roads but instead driving safely.

EVALUATION of the planning and decision making involved in the event.

A SWOT analysis can be used to evaluate the event.

A strength that has occurred from the effective planning process of the Rhythm and Vines event laid out by the Gisborne Council is that the festival has been successful. Environmental sustainability principles such as land air and water were incorporated into the planning process and the RMA has also been managed successfully. RnV's success can be measured by how long it has been running, as the first festival debuted in 2003 and has continued to run for the past 19 years and the event is sold out each year. The long-term impact is that the festival funds itself so has positive effects on the Gisborne economy as local businesses are injected with an economic boost every January.

A weakness that has occurred from the planning process, as well as the decision-making process, is the excessive drinking of BYO (Bring Your Own Alcohol). In 2015, mob mentality took over a minority of festival-goers which sparked a massive New Years' Eve riot in Gisborne which led to 63 arrests and 83 people injured. It was estimated that more than 30 tents were torched and many others were flattened by people jumping over them. The Tairāwhiti area commander was quoted saying "It was

pure luck someone did not lose their lives." Various projectiles were thrown at the police and frightened festival-goers were hiding under their mattresses for protection. There were some significant short and long impacts for the minority who were convicted and injured during the 2015 riots. This did not give Rythym and Vines a positive reputation and the event planners were forced to change their BYO policy by putting a ban on any outside alcohol, a decision that was not received well with attendees.

An opportunity the festival can try to improve on is the existing traffic management plan. The festival organisers should consider; lift share programs, where the festival organizes various car share companies to provide vehicle transport from Gisborne to the Waiohika Estate, and giving people free access to public transport. Event planners should consider charging people to park around the festival site, this will influence the festival-goer's decision to travel via public transport. These suggestions would reduce congestion.

A threat is the cancellation of the festival due to weather. Recently the festival has struggled to apply for permission due to the presence of COVID-19, and in 2021 the festival was canceled finally after months of postponement. The decision to cancel mitigates the spread of the virus and potentially any deaths caused by the virus.

Using the SWOT analysis, I can see the planning for the event is successful because the weaknesses are mitigated every year due to the strengths of the planning process. Because of this, there are not many opportunities to improve the planning and decision making of the event, and the threats are unavoidable as they are natural events. Because the planning is successful, the event is held every year to large numbers and is sold out.

Explain and evaluate the social, economic and/or environmental impacts of the event.

Describe, explain, and evaluate the economic impacts of the event

The festival injects \$12 million into the local economy every year. It is estimated that each festival goer spends around \$100-\$600 each and is that 80% of this money will land back into the Gisborne locals. An example of this economic impact is that in 2008, small businesses, as well as corporate businesses run out of stock, such as BP which ran out of pies and petrol, and the McDonalds in the area had recorded their highest turnover in years. Even though supply had struggled to keep up with demand, there is a clear example of the economic influence Rhythm and Vines has on Gisborne. While being a short-term positive economic effect, the festival also creates a long-term positive effect from an economic viewpoint because the festival acts as a promotion for the town of Gisborne as a popular holiday destination. The festival gives people a reason to go and experience the things there are in Gisborne.

The Economic impacts are on a local scale and short-term as the money circulating within the Gisborne economy does not have a lasting effect for the locals. However, a long term impact which is economically beneficial is that the festival gives the Gisborne region long lasting publicity. So overall, the economic impacts of the festival are significant they are short term and are not the most significant impact of the festival.

Describe, explain, and evaluate the environmental impacts of the event

The environmental impacts of the event are negative and short term impacts because methods have been taken by the event organizers have been planned in order to mitigate the environmental impacts before, during and after the festival has taken place. But every year the festival does create some short-term negative environmental effects such as noise, water, air and land pollution. Noise pollution is short-term. This is implied because although there is noise projected by the music and the traffic, it only lasts

over a period of 3-5 days. They can mitigate the effects of noise pollution because they have planned their festival within the confines of a natural amphitheater (valley) which both increases the decibel sound of the music within the valley and conceals any noise from escaping the area which creates a minimal nuisance for dwellings outside of the Waiohika Estate. Water pollution is also a short-term environmental impact but is mitigated to the point that any environmental effects are minimal. This is largely due to the well-managed wastewater distribution plan and Toilet Plan. The plan states that any wastewater holding tanks must allow access for service vehicles to avoid any containment issue and portable toilets on sight will also be regularly serviced as well to avoid any adverse environmental effects by maintaining trucks on sight to pump out tanks as required. Service trucks will also be stationed at the ready for emergency issues to respond to emergencies. After the event is over, the distribution of the remaining wastewater and greywater will be reticulated into the local sewage system via an approved discharged point leaving a minor, short-term environmental impact. One of the aspects the event organizers need to improve is the traffic management plan as festival-goers leave a significant carbon footprint with a large number of vehicles on the road in Gisborne at one time. The land pollution rhythm and vines pollution is reduced every year due to innovative and useful methods from the event organizers such as changing certain aspects like 100,000 disposable cups to now using approx 20,000 reusable goblet cups. Single-use plastics have all been banned and the festival and all cutlery and plates are compostable. An example of how these methods have mitigated the environmental land impact is that in 2014, 38 tonnes of waste were produced and then in 2016, 14 tonnes were produced. However, it was reported that in 2018 there were 39 tonnes of single-use tent waste and in 2019 there was an increase of 58 tonnes of single-use tent waste. Although there are methods in place to mitigate the amount of land pollution, land pollution is still a significant long-term impact because each year the festival contributes to the worldwide pollution problems every year as the amount of waste left from the festival still adds up from the 17 years the festival has been running.

The environmental effects of the festival have is what I consider to be the most significant impact to the Gisborne region and the Waiohika Estate. Unfortunately, this is a negative effect towards Gisborne and the surrounding environment because of the general waste that is produced. And although there is a decrease in the amount of waste produced every year by the festival, it still adds up over time. Each year the festival contributes to the increase in landfill and the carbon footprint no matter what methods are taken to mitigate these adverse affects. But over the course of 17 years the impact has been significant and long-term on the environment. This is why I consider the environmental impacts of the rhythm and vines festival to be the most significant.