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# 3

91427



914270



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## Level 3 Geography 2022

### 91427 Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s)

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of how a cultural process shapes geographic environment(s).

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–8 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in any cross-hatched area (X). This area may be cut off when the booklet is marked.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Excellence**

**TOTAL**

**08**

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Identify a **cultural process** that shapes one or more **geographic environments**, in the space below.

Cultural process: Tourism Development

Geographic environment(s) that are shaped by this cultural process:

Oahu, Hawaii - Waikiki

You may use the space below to plan your response. Begin your answer on page 3.

*Hawaii located 3200 km SW of mainland U.S.*

**PLANNING**

*reaches full exposure and saturation point*  
*more fac*  
*initial attraction recognised*  
*visitation low*  
*more people come bc increased facilities*  
*tourist area starts to become more known*  
*no increase*

**Spatial**

concentration of attractions & facilities

primary weather conditions

- less rainfall
- hotter climate
- more sheltered from the beach

Only had less than 1000 visitors

meant Waikiki became the catalyst & primary attraction

Waikiki aquarium (1904) → 200 1947

In response

(1942 Pearl Harbor) tourism came to halt

WW2 RNR centres exposed and increased notoriety

1950's commercial flights became available

*10.3 million annually*

*Dispersal: Oahu = SE of Hawaii*

As transport strengthened were able to access fixed, natural attractions made it viable for other attractions to situate themselves outside eg. Polynesian cultural centre

Type of tourist

Private, sunlust having diff demands

Price & availability of land meant that wet & wild can't afford

strengthened transport links like continual development from 1959

close proximity to international gateway provided a competitive advantage over other areas

Advantage over other areas

Therefore tourism development begun

pattern sub linear along Kalakaua due to tourists demand

Sea views, no availability of land so build up for economic productivity. Close proximity to all other attractions & facilities

morphological land use pattern & Bid-rent curve, only large rich corporate companies owning hotels can afford therefore dominate those areas. low availability of land, build up

*Geography 91427, 2022*

*04939*

mean concentration solely in Waikiki



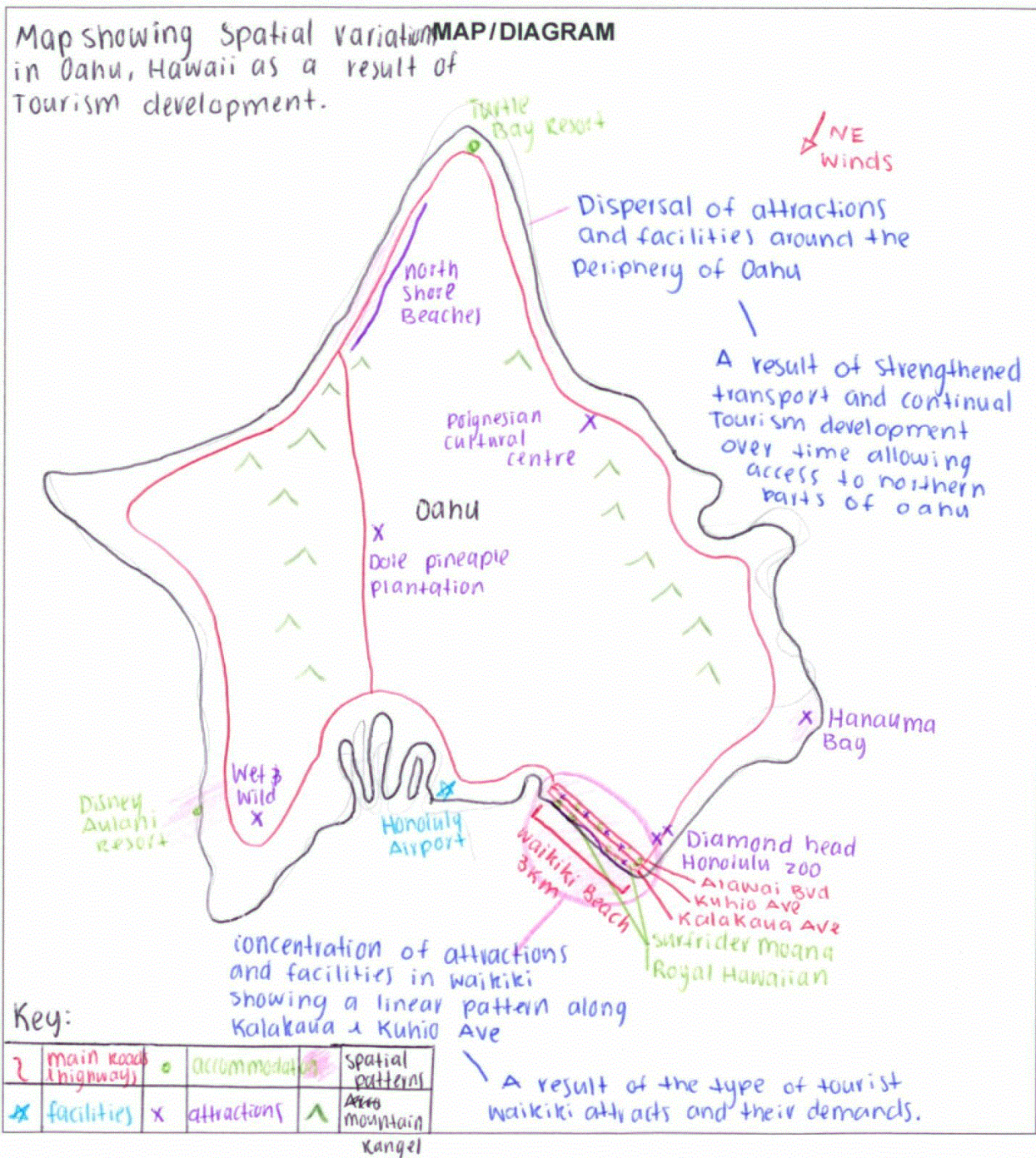
## QUESTION

Analyse how the operation of your cultural process creates either spatial OR temporal variations.

Your analysis should include:

- what the spatial or temporal variations are in your geographic environment
- how the operation of the process has created variations in the environment
- links between the elements of the process to draw conclusions
- integrated comprehensive supporting case study evidence.

Use the space below to construct a map or diagram to support your written response. You may also include additional diagrams and maps in your response.





Tourism development is a cultural process that operates in the geographic environment of Oahu, Hawaii in Waikiki. Hawaii, Oahu is located in the Pacific ocean, approximately 3200 km South-west of mainland USA. Waikiki is a 3km<sup>2</sup> area located on the South east coastline of Oahu and stretches 3 km from Waikiki marina to Kaipolani park and 1 km inland from the beach front. The operation of Tourism development<sup>(TD)</sup> has created spatial variations as a result of the interactions between the 4 elements of TD. These include Facilities (accommodation, Retail, transport & services) Attractions, Regulators and tourists where they have worked together to create spatial change and variation in Oahu. These variations include the concentration of attractions and facilities in Waikiki and the sub patterns of linear & land use as well as the dispersal of other attractions and facilities around the periphery of the island.

There is a clear pattern that can be identified of the concentration of attractions and facilities in Waikiki. This is due to the favourable weather and climatic conditions that Waikiki initially held over other parts of Oahu when tourism development was first beginning in the early 1900's. Waikiki had a slightly warmer climate, less rainfall and more sheltered beach which made it the most attractive and favorable place for tourists to visit on Oahu. Its initial conditions made Waikiki beach the primary attraction for the region and therefore the catalyst, exposing the region to catalytic development (figure 1). Catalytic development refers to the tourism development that an area can go through centered around the primary attraction/catalyst which was Waikiki beach. Although tourism rates were low during the beginning



Of Waikiki's tourism development (1000 per year in 1900), the area was becoming more known and tourism numbers were increasing (50,000 in 1950). As a result, attractions and facilities started to be set up to cater for the increase in tourists. An example of this is the construction of the first hotel, The Surfrider Moana in 1901, patronised by a few wealthy tourists. This was soon followed by the opening of Waikiki aquarium in 1904 which provided tourists with activities to do. As the area became more known and tourists kept coming to the region, tourism facilities had to proportionally develop to keep up with demand. This is when the Royal Hawaiian opened in 1927 as well as Honolulu Zoo in 1947, all located within Waikiki. However, future tourism development started to become hindered due to mosquitoes in the wetlands, so locals lobbied to get the wetlands drained which resulted in the construction of the Alawai Canal in 1922. Waikiki saw a large increase in development and construction after WW2 where existing hotels were set up as rest and rehabilitation centres which exposed soldiers to the beauties of Waikiki and increased notoriety of the region. Additionally, the availability of commercial flights in 1950 meant that travel was available to the masses for lower costs allowing more people to travel to Oahu. Waikiki's location being within close proximity to the international gateway provided another competitive advantage over other areas of Waikiki making it easily accessible and increasing favourability of Waikiki. The primary attractiveness of Waikiki beach meant that it quickly became the catalyst and therefore tourist numbers started to increase. As a response, facilities had to be constructed to cater for the tourists creating a concentration of hotels and attractions centered around Waikiki beach. Catalytic development and the relationship between tourists and facilities is the reason why we see such an intense concentration centered in the core of tourism development, Waikiki.



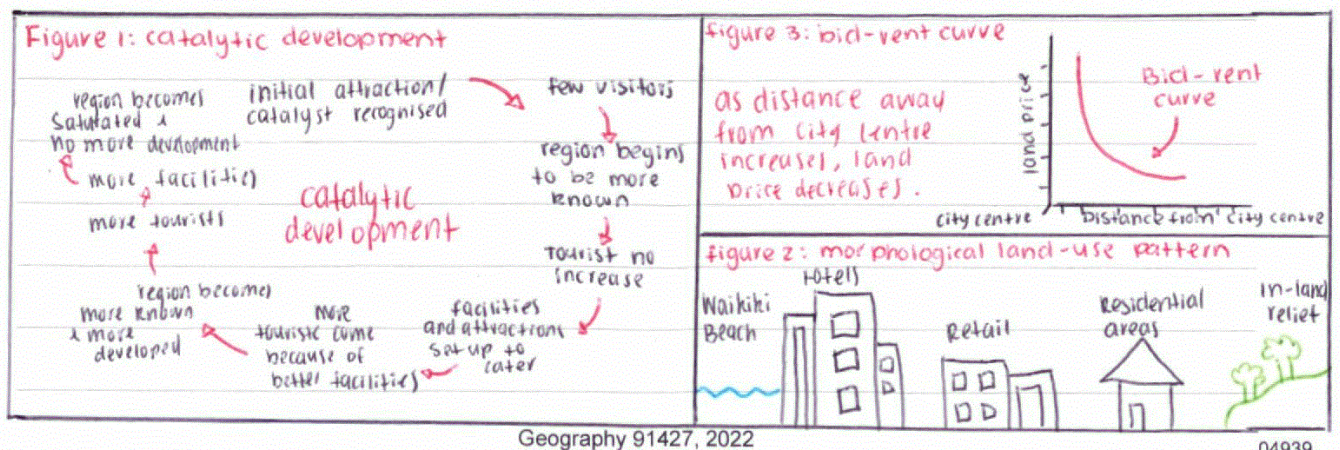
A linear pattern which is a sub-pattern of concentration can be seen along the main streets of Kalakaua and Kuhio Ave in Waikiki, where most hotels and other facilities are intensely concentrated. This is due to the type of tourist that Waikiki attracts and their demands. The main type of tourist that Waikiki attracts is Sunlust (physiocentric) tourists who enjoy low-level activities and demand to be located near the primary attraction of Waikiki beach and all other activities being within walking distance. Because of this as well as their demands for sea views, luxury & mid-range hotels have situated themselves along these main streets to provide sea views and to be in close proximity to all activities to cater to the needs of the tourists. Tourist demands have helped shape the environment into the linear concentration of facilities that we see today.

Similarly, another ~~sub~~ sub-pattern of morphological land use and type can be seen within Waikiki (figure 2). This pattern represents the different usage of land & height of construction as infrastructure moves away from the catalyst (Waikiki beach). This pattern also relates to the bid-rent curve <sup>model</sup> ~~theory~~ which shows the relationship between land price and distance away from the city centre. As distance away from the city centre increases, land price decreases. Due to tourist demands for sea views, there is high demand for beachfront land and it is at a high price. Therefore, only large, wealthy hotel businesses are able to sustain and afford the high land premium which is why we see a domination of hotels along the main streets of Waikiki. Because of low land availability and high price, hotels build upwards for economic productivity, to preserve land and to preserve sea views. As a result we see high-rise infrastructure closest to Waikiki beach. Other large facilities such as retail who require large amounts of space, still need to be located within close proximity ~~to~~ to meet demand from tourists but do not require sea views are generally located in the next bracket. Following, cheaper, lower star accommodation



Such as condos and backpackers are generally found further back to provide cheaper accommodation still within close proximity. Further out is residential areas where locals live, this is because they are unable to afford the high price of land in Waikiki and have been pushed out to make way for tourism development. The next bracket of land-use is in-land relief and mountain ranges moving further into the centre of Oahu. These sub-patterns are a clear consequence of the interrelationship between tourist demands and needs and therefore facilities being developed to cater for these needs. The limited land availability and high price of land near Waikiki beach has caused the ~~linear~~ concentrated pattern that we can see along Kalakaua and Kuhio & dominated by luxury 5-star hotels and resorts, driving land price up and consequently showing a change of land use as you move further away from Waikiki beach.

The second spatial variation seen in Oahu as a result of tourism development is the dispersal of attractions and facilities around the periphery of Oahu. Initially, Oahu had limited transport around the island, however the continual development of SH1 & SH72 from 1959 and the development of the Nimitz highway has provided links to ~~4~~ fixed, natural attractions such as the North Shore Beaches and Hanauma Bay located in the Northern and eastern area of Oahu ~~who~~ <sup>that</sup> were initially inaccessible. This has meant that other attractions & facilities have been able to situate themselves around these natural attractions and still remain successful as tourists have been able to access them. Additional benefits <sup>Developing the dispersal pattern of attractions around periphery.</sup> such as the Honolulu city council subsidizing a \$2.50 flat rate for the public bus around Oahu has increased accessibility for these locations.





Extra space if required.  
Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
NUMBER

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The high price of land and lack of availability of land due to high levels of construction in Waikiki has meant that attractions that require large pieces of land ~~can~~ such as Wet & Wild and the Polynesian Cultural Centre have been forced to situate outside of Waikiki. As the last piece of undeveloped land sold in 1990 for \$45 million, Waikiki has reached saturation point in terms of development and means newly constructed attractions and facilities will no longer be able to be in Waikiki, pushing them out to the periphery of the island creating the pattern that we see today. However, the strengthened transport around the island has made it still viable to remain successful outside of Waikiki. The type of tourist that ~~was~~ Oahu attracts has also contributed to the placement of accommodation facilities such as Turtle Bay Resort on the north of the island and Disney Aulani around the periphery. These resorts have been placed here to cater for more private sunlust tourists who prefer to stay in a more private and quiet area on Oahu. These tourists have different demands and therefore must be catered for. The high land price & low accessibility has meant that facilities have had to spread to other areas of Oahu, naturally <sup>situating</sup> ~~breathing~~ around the coastline. A result of tourist demand has also influenced this pattern along with strengthened facilities/transport to cater to needs and keep tourists entertained and satisfied. The pattern is a result of the interaction between tourists and facilities.

Overall, the process of tourism development has created spatial variations over Oahu. With the favourable conditions of Waikiki opening Waikiki up to catalytic development, they saw a concentration of attractions and facilities in the region. However as land became less available and more expensive, transport strengthened and needs of tourists changed, a dispersal pattern around <sup>the periphery of</sup> Oahu has resulted. Interactions between the four elements of TD have contributed significantly to the changes over space in Oahu.



## Excellence Exemplar 2022

Subject	Level 3 Geography		Standard	91427	Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E8	<p>The candidate constructed a map that clearly identified their chosen focus of the question within the title. The map drawn was appropriate to a spatial variation response and contained sufficient case study detail and annotations to clarify spatial patterns they would be discussing.</p> <p>The written response is clearly focused on variations created over space in their chosen geographic environment, with comprehensive and detailed reasoning of how the operation of the process created each variation described.</p> <p>Evidence of an insightful analysis is provided through their use of interactions between elements to draw conclusions, the logical progression of their ideas, and use of technical language/geographic models throughout. Furthermore, the candidate integrated detailed case study evidence throughout the written response, along with additional relevant diagrams/maps that were referenced to help prove their usefulness.</p> <p>Overall, this candidate gained Excellence as they demonstrated an exemplary understanding both within their visual and written response. Their visuals both on page 3 and throughout their written response provided sound evidence of understanding of the operation of the process by explaining interactions between elements. The focus of the written response made insightful connections between the operation of the process as the reason for the variations in their environment over space. Their answer was logically organised and technical understanding was demonstrated through their use of subject-specific language and relevant geographic theory. Variations over space were clearly identified within their response, and reasoning for variations were clearly linked via a comprehensive and insightful explanation of the operation of the process and subsequent links between elements.</p>				