

**Team**  
**NEW ZEALAND SERT**

<b>Team Hours</b>	<b>473</b>
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<b>Team activity overview</b>	<b>Hours</b>
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Holly Fenner	98
Lydia Staines	98
Megan Byrne	90
Charlotte Daniels	95
Katie Hearn	92

	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Holly Fenner</b>		<b>Hours completed so far:</b>
	<b>Project:</b>	<b>NEW ZEALAND SERT</b>		
	<b>Role:</b>			
		<b>Activity Log</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Work completed</b>	<b>Skills and personal attributes gained or used</b>	<b>Hours worked</b>	
5/12/2016	Planning for entire month in New Zealand	Time management, location awareness and travel planning.	8	
4/2/2017	Meeting with head of Geography at Auckland University (David Hayward)	Understand requirements to study geography at Auckland University and the different units of work that are offered to these students. Also compared the trips offered to students to the ones at BU.	3	
4/4/2017	Attend geography lecture at Auckland university	To assess the different styles of teaching and content at university level on the opposite side of the world	2	
4/4/2017	Attend university meeting regarding improvements to the course due to student feedback	This informed us on the way other universities like to constantly improve based on student feedback - which ultimately appeared similarly to systems much like systems at BU	3	
5/4/2017	Visited Hot water Beach and learnt about the geothermal processes that occur there.	Understood how during low tide if the sand is dug up it releases water that is geothermally heated by fractures in the Earth's crust.	4	
6/4/2017	Arrived in Rotorua abundant in volcanic activity and explored the town.	Due to the amount of sulphur caused by the volcanic activity the area had a very pungent smell and common hot springs that erupt with hot water and sprays regularly. Being from the UK the smell was something in particular that came as a surprise to me and wasn't aware of just by reading about.	4	
6/4/2017	Also in Rotorua was a native Maori village which offers evening entertainment and food to visitors in the area.	Here we learnt about traditional dances and rituals that Maori tribes perform including welcoming ceremonies to other nationalities. In this evening we learnt the famous Haka dance and ate "Hangi" dinner that was cooked for us in the ground, the same way it was done thousands of years ago adapting to the heat of the geothermal activity underground.	5	
7/4/2017	Visited Hobbiton - the famous Lord of the Rings film set	One main attraction to New Zealand is the unique film set known as 'Hobbiton' for both the film hits "Lord of the Rings" and "The Hobbit". It is a very remote location like no other that contains over 20 'hobbit holes' used as houses in the films. Being such a unique place it's a tourist hot spot for New Zealand and brings in a large profit.	4	
8/4/2017	Visited the Waitomo caves glowworms and learnt about it as a tourist attraction but also the glowworms protection and how they are carefully monitored.	In terms of monitoring, during times of flood a lot of glow worms are washed away and numbers decrease so making sure when visitors come to see the caves, they follow strict regulations in order to manage the habitat and protection of these rare species. Since glow worms have such a short life span, it really highlighted the importance of such regulations. Learnt the importance of the balance between the tourism industry and the protection and conservation of glowworms in New Zealand and thought about how we might apply this to glowworms elsewhere.	5	
9/4/2017	Went on a hike through the Tongariro National park.	Here we saw the compound volcano, Mount Tongariro, Mount Ngauruhoe and Mount Ruapehu, both active stratovolcanoes as well as many other geographical features like the fluvial Taranaki Falls waterfall. Being able to see these volcanoes first hand really made me appreciate the scale and extent of volcanic activity in just a small part of the New Zealand's North Island. Having 3 active volcanoes in the same area would put this area at high risk and so it is not surprising that there were very minimal residents living here except its visitors.	5	
10/4/2017	Spent a night at 'River Valley' which was the most remote part of New Zealand we visited as a great example of ecotourism.	We learned that due to their remoteness and lack of technology they had to grow their own fruit and veg, keep their own livestock. They also did all the watersports themselves like the white water rafting and charged a price that would go back into their family business making a sustainable cycle and eco tourism attraction.	4	
12/4/2017	Visit to Lake Taupo and the Spa Park Hot Pools along the Otumuheke Stream	Having seen the geothermal activity in Rotorua and learnt about the theory behind its existence and occurrence, Lake Taupo provided us with an opportunity to submerge ourselves in this geothermally heated water at the pools adjacent to the Otumuheke Stream. The temperatures of the water here reached 40 degrees, all heated by the geothermal activity which we found fascinating. After speaking to locals it also appeared that this was a very popular spot for families and as a relaxing visit being referred to a 'natural hot tub'	5	
14/4/2017	Visited the Punakaiki Pancake Rocks and blowholes. These were thought to have formed 30 million years ago from minute debris of dead marine life and plants. Their unique appearance of hundreds of thinly stacked layers of rocks is what gives them their name.	Gained an understanding about the processes and formation of this natural geographical phenomenon whilst also learning how it attracts many tourists from all over the world. Unlike the UK, it was very beneficial to learn about new and exciting natural geographical formations and the related processes.	4	

16/4/2017	Arrived in Franz Joseph, home of one of the only remaining glaciers in the country. We explored the town at the foot of the glacier and learned the geography behind it.	Despite the glacier being situated far up in the mountains, it further displayed to us just how extensive the range of environments in New Zealand really are. Through discussions with locals we learned that in the past 10 years temperature rises seem to have been related to rapid glacial retreat. It is estimated within the next century it is predicted to lose up to 40% of its current mass which raises questions of potential floods from meltwater and got us thinking about management strategies and how it might impact tourism once it had retreated completely. As one of our group members had previously visited this site, she informed us that even just 3 years ago the glacier was far more advanced than the current date. This exhibits the impact climate has had on a part of the world that may not be as obvious to us in the UK but can be seen first hand here.	3
17/4/2017	Kayak tour on Lake Mapourika which overlooked the Franz Joseph glacier and the surrounding mountain range. Lake Mapourika is a glacial lake and was formed over hundreds of thousands of years as the Franz Joseph glacier slowly retreated leaving a valley behind it.	During this tour we learned a lot about the glacier and how it has changed in recent years. We learned about the flora and fauna found in the glacial valley and its adaptations to different climatic pressures. In terms of the locations ecology we learnt about the endangered famous 'kiwi birds' and how they would be extremely hard to spot in the wild however in the town Franz Josef there is a kiwi protection center which helps to breed the birds and increase the numbers in the wild.	4
18/4/2017	Visited Lake Matheson in Westland National Park, which is a mirror lake meaning the completely still water provides a perfect mirror-like reflection of the behind mountains and forest areas.	The lake is famous for its reflections which we discovered was water being extremely dark in colour. This is down to tannins from the surrounding soil leeching into the water as it is entirely fed by rain water, rather than glacial melts flowing into it.	3
19/4/2017	Queenstown is known as the adrenaline capital of the world and therefore attracts this tourist element to the town.	The most noticeable thing about Queenstown was the abundance of younger generations. This also included more pubs and bars where students are likely to hang out. This is a complete contrast to most of New Zealand that tends to be more rural with the opposite demographic.	4
22/4/2017	Bus Tour around Thundercreek Falls and Haast Pass (train tunnel)	The Haast Pass is a mountain pass in the Southern Alps of the South Island of New Zealand, which gets its name from Julius von Haast, a 19th-century explorer who also served as Provincial Geologist for the Provincial government of Canterbury. The road through Haast Pass (State Highway 6) was converted from a rough track to a formed road in 1966.	4
24/4/2017	Overnight stay at rural Lake Tekapo	Visited Lake Tekapo, a rural town on the South Island. We walked around the town and the lake, and due to its remote location, at night we were able to star gaze. As New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere, we were able to see constellations that are not visible in the UK. Visited the Church of the Good Shepherd	6
25/4/2017	Visit to Christchurch known as 'Quake City'	Christchurch is a town on the South Island of New Zealand and is home to 389,700 residents. Unfortunately the city has previously suffered a series of tragic earthquakes between 2010 and 2012 which caused hundreds of building collapses and deaths, 185 deaths in the 2011 earthquake which is an usual death toll for an MEDC. By late 2013, 1,500 buildings in the city had been demolished and, even to this day they are still undergoing recovery and rebuilding project to get the city back to where it was. One of the most eye opening sights we saw was the church in the city centre which has completely collapsed on one side. Similarly, their central shopping centre was in shipping containers while the shopping centre is still being rebuilt.	8
1/5/2017	Putting together the follow up video containing clips from the trip.	Throughout the trip in New Zealand, we used a GoPro to take video footage and photos of the sights we saw and visited. This allowed us to create the video upon our return in order to attract prospective students of Geography to undertake a trip similar to ours in another part of the world. We learnt and developed such a variety of skills whilst travelling around due to us being on our own and dependent on ourselves that we would encourage others to do the same in the future. It aided our studies much more than we could have imagined at the start of the planning stage.	6
2/5/2017	Writing our reflective reports.	The placement report gave us a chance to take a step back and reflect on our trip as a group discussing further in detail and what we had learnt while we were there. Having created the video once we returned from the trip this helped us greatly when looking back at the places we visited and experienced.	4
			98

	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Katie Hearn</b>		
	<b>Project:</b>	<b>NEW ZEALAND SERT</b>	<b>Hours completed so far:</b>	<b>92</b>
	<b>Role:</b>			
		<b>Activity Log</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Work completed</b>	<b>Skills and personal attributes gained or used</b>	<b>Hours worked</b>	
5/12/2016	Planning our trip in terms of finance, itinerary etc. through the month	Organisation, team work, time management	8	
4/4/2017	Meeting with the senior lecturer of the Environmental school at the University of Auckland, David Hayward, to discuss opportunities and compare their degree in Geography to our degree in Geography at Bournemouth University.	Building up international relations, communication, social skills. Understanding the differences in our Geography degrees in terms of fees, requirements, structure and opportunities offered to students. I thought it might be worth putting forward the opportunity of exchange students as that is something the University of Auckland is yet to exercise.	3	
4/4/2017	Attended a lecture at Auckland University.	Recognise the different styles of teaching within a specific learning environment and similarly how the lecture interacts and engages their students and how it differs to that of Bournemouth University. Also assess the content covered and in what medium.	3	
4/4/2017	Attended a student council type meeting in regards to student feedback on improvements, queries and lecturer responses to these.	This gave us an insight into how another university on the other side of the world likes to address students ideas and issues but also encourage students to put forward their concerns in order to improve their higher education and learning environment, similar to the Rep system at BU.	2	
5/4/17	Visited Hot water Beach and learnt about the geothermal processes that, during low tide if the sand is dug up it releases water that is geothermally heated by fractures in the Earth's crust.	Application of the theory of tectonic activity to experience. Enhances our understanding to see the theory side of tectonics in a real life setting.	4	
6/4/17	Visited Rotorua and experienced the Maori culture's traditions of eating food cooked in a hangi, singing and learning the famous Haka.	Enhanced our understanding and acknowledgement of another culture in current day as well as in the past. Respecting another cultures traditions and activities and becoming involved enabled me to understand and learn a great deal of the native Maori culture and the reasons behind their traditions such as their warrior dance, the haka.	4	
6/4/17	Explored the town of Rotorua and its occupying Sulphur dioxide filled air as a result of volcanic activity.	Learned how the residents of Rotorua live and adapt to a place with high geothermal and volcanic activity.	5	
7/4/17	Hobbiton	Tourist site	5	
8/4/17	Visited the Waitomo caves glowworms and learnt about it as a tourist attraction but also the glowworms protection and how they are carefully monitored. For example during times of flood alot of glow worms are washed away and numbers decrease so making sure when visitors come to see the caves, they follow strict regulations in order to manage the habitat and protection of these rare species. Since glow worms have such a short life span anyway, it really highlighted the importance of such regulations.	Learned the importance of the balance between the tourism industry and the protection and conservation of glowworms in New Zealand and thought about how we might apply this to glowworms elsewhere	5	
9/4/17	Explored the Tongariro National park and walked along its track seeing, the compound volcano, Mount Tongariro, Mount Ngauruhoe and Mount Ruapehu, both active stravo-volcano as well as many other geographical features like the fluvial Taranaki Falls waterfall.	Being able to see these volcanoes first hand really made me appreciate the scale and extent of volcanic activity in just a small part of the New Zealand's North island. Having 3 active volcanoes in the same area would put this area at high risk and so it is not surprising that there were very minimal residents living here except its visitors.	4	
12/4/17	Visit to Lake Taupo and the Spa Park Hot Pools along the Otumuheke Stream	Learned about the geothermal activity that takes place in this area and how each layer of the waterfall pools varied in temperature depending on the level of rising of hot magma under the earth's crust.	2	
14/4/17	Walked along a coastal path on the Cape Foulwind headland which is situated on the West Coast of the South island. We also saw the tourist favourite Punakaiki Pancake Rocks and Blowholes, which are a series of coastally eroded limestone rock formations.	This example of ecotourism demonstrated to us how a natural phenomenon can be preserved whilst still being enjoyed by visitors, and reading the information boards dotted along the coastal path taught us about how a mixture of pressure, seismic action and millions of years of weathering has caused such uniquely shaped rocks.	5	
16/4/17	Arrived in Franz Joseph - the home of one of the only remaining glaciers in the country still over 10km. We explored the town at the foot of the glacier and learned about the history of the glacier.	Despite it being situated far up in the mountains, seeing a glimpse of the glacier further displayed to us just how extensive the range of environments in New Zealand really is. Through discussions with locals we learned that in the past 10 years global warming has caused the glacier to rapidly retreat and within the next century it is predicted to lose up to 40% of its current mass.	3	
17/4/17	Kayak tour on Lake Mapourika, overlooking Franz Joseph glacier and the surrounding mountain range. Lake Mapourika is a glacial lake and was formed over hundreds of thousands of years as the Frans Joseph glacier slowly retreated leaving a valley behind it.	During this tour we learned a great deal more about the glacier and how it has changed in recent years, and we also learned about the flora and fauna found in the glacial valley. For example, the lake is extremely dark in colour due to tannins from the surrounding soil leeching into the water as it is entirely fed by rain water, rather than glacial melts flowing into it.	5	

18/4/17	Visited Lake Matheson in Westland National Park, which is a mirror lake meaning the completely still water provides a perfect mirror-like reflection of the behind mountains and forest areas.	Seeing the natural beauty reflected in the lake showed us what nature can offer if it is left undisturbed.	3
19/4/17	Queenstown	Queenstown was completely different to any other place we had visited in New Zealand, and this was mainly due to the young demographic making up most of the population. It was refreshing to go there and speak to others around our age - many of which were actually Brits working abroad, about their opinions on the comparison between the UK and New Zealand. It was interesting to see how the adrenaline fuelled activities (eg. bungy jumping and sky diving) attract tourists alongside the incredible natural wonders.	6
22/4/17	Thundercreek Falls & Haast Pass (old train tunnel)	The Haast Pass is a mountain pass in the Southern Alps of the South Island of New Zealand, which gets its name from Julius von Haast, a 19th-century explorer who also served as Provincial Geologist for the Provincial government of Canterbury. The road through Haast Pass (State Highway 6) was converted from a rough track to a formed road in 1966.	3
24/4/2017	Overnight stay at rural Lake Tekapo	Visited Lake Tekapo, a rural town on the South Island. We walked around the town and the lake, and due to its remote location, at night we were able to star gaze. As New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere, we were able to see constellations that are not visible in the UK. Visited the Church of the Good Shepherd	5
25/4/2017	Visit to Christchurch known as 'Quake City'	Christchurch is a town on the South Island of New Zealand and is home to 389,700 residents. Unfortunately the city has previously suffered a series of tragic earthquakes between 2010 and 2012 which caused hundreds of building collapses and deaths, 185 deaths in the 2011 earthquake which is an usual death toll for an MEDC. By late 2013, 1,500 building in the city had been demolished and, even to this day they are still undergoing to recovery and rebuilding project to get the city back to where it was. One of the most eye opening sights we saw was the church in the city centre which has completely collapsed on one side. Similarly, their central shopping centre was in shipping containers while the shopping centre is still being rebuilt.	6
1/5/17	Making a follow up video using photos and video clips	Throughout the trip in New Zealand, we used a GoPro and our phones to record video footage and photos of all the places we visited and all of the amazing sights we saw. Our aim for creating the video was to promote the opportunities SERT placements can offer to prospective students by displaying all of the incredible things we had seen. It also creates a permanent documentation of the trip that ourselves and others can go back and watch again as many times as we like.	3
2/5/17	Writing the reflective placement report	The placement report gave us a chance to look back at all we had achieved on our trip. We discussed as a group what skills we had learned and developed and what we could have potentially done differently. Due to the trip being completely independently organised without the aid of any lecturers and us travelling around by ourselves, it meant we could not afford to depend on anyone outside of our group. This aspect of the trip was very new to a lot of us but we would definitely encourage others to do the same.	8
		Total hours	92

	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Lydia Staines</b>		
	<b>Project:</b>	<b>NEW ZEALAND SERT</b>	<b>Hours completed so far:</b>	<b>98</b>
	<b>Role:</b>			
		<b>Activity Log</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Work completed</b>	<b>Skills and personal attributes gained or used</b>	<b>Hours worked</b>	
5/12/2016	Planned our trip - booked flights and accomodation and organised itinerary and finances	Organisation, time management, working as a team to plan a month long trip that all students wished to participate in	8	
4/12/17	Attended a meeting with David Hayward, a senior lecturer within the School of Environment at Auckland University to learn about how Auckland University's Geography course differs from our course at Bournemouth University. During the meeting we discussed how both courses differed in terms of structure, fieldwork opportunities, university fees and entry requirements	Meeting with David Hayward allowed us to develop international relationships and contacts within Auckland University. Our social skills were further developed when talking to senior members of staff at Auckland University, as we were representing BU	3	
4/4/17	Attended a lecture at Auckland University to determine how lecture styles and content differed between the universities	Internaional contacts developed when meeting lecturer, concentration and comprehension skills used	2	
4/4/17	Attended a student council meeting at the university that addressed any issues students have found within the courses in the School of Environment. A number of lecturers were there to address these issues and develop improvements and solutions with the students	Further international relations were established when meeting new lecturures and students	3	
5/4/17	Visited Hot Water Beach, a site of geothermal activity. Its name comes from the underground hot springs which filter up through the sand. Here, we learnt about these processes and got to dig in the sand to allow the hot water to escape the surface	Learnt about the unique tectonic activity of the site and got to experience it first hand. Our previous knowledge of geothermal processes was enhanced by this experience	4	
6/4/17	Arrived in Rotorua, a town renowned for its Maori culture and geothermal activity. We explored the town and discovered its potent sulphur smell which is a cause of the volcanic activity in the area. This activity has also caused a number of hot springs to form which regularly shoot hot water	Learnt about the area's distincitve geothermal activity which developed our current knowledge of processes associated with volcanic activity	4	
6/4/17	Whilst in Rotorua, we visited Tamaki Maori Village, an authentic cultural experience that educated visitors on Maori life. We took part in ancient rituals, such as the Hakka, and learnt about Maori traditions. Our dinner was cooked in a traditional Hangi, an unerground pit dug by hand	We learnt about the ancient Maori culture, developing our understanding, knowledge and respect for their way of life and traditions. We also developed international relations as we participated in the evening experience with about 100 oher guests who came from various countires around the world	5	
7/4/17	Visited Hobbiton, the site on which famous scenes in the Lord of the Rings and The Hobbit triologies were filmed. We were taken on a tour around the sets, and learnt about the history of the site and how it became one of the most famous locations in the franchise. Hobbiton is a very popular tourist attraction in New Zealand, and the huge number of visitors the site attracts continue to bring in profit	Witnessed how the site markets itself in order to become a widely popular and famous tourist attraction	4	
8/4/17	Visited Waitomo Glowworm Caves, a series of underground cave systems carved by the Waitomo River that are now home to thousands of glowworms (Arachnocampa luminosa) that are unique to New Zealand. We had a tour through the caves and also we able to take a boat trip through one of the larger, darker caves in which the majority of the glowworms inhabit. This site mixes both tourism and education, as tourists are informed on the protection of the glowworms and what to do to make sure they are not disturbed	We learnt how the caves are formed by the hydraulic action of the Waitomo River, and also got to see a number of stalagmites and stalagites resulting from this activity. Seeing these geographical features first hand enhanced our current understanding. We also got to learn about the glowworms that inhabit Waitomo and the importance of the balance between the tourism industry and the protection and conservation of the glowworms	5	
9/4/17	Explored Tongariro National Park by walking along various hiking trails through native bush to see three active volcanoes; Mount Ruapehu, Mount Ngauruhoe and Mount Tongariro, which are all located in the centre of the park. The trails also enabled us to visit other geographical features, such as the Whanganui River and the Taranaki Falls waterfall	Seeing the features within the National Park first hand really developed my understanding of them as prior to the trip I had not seen volcanoes and landscapes of that in Tongariro before	5	
10/4/17	Visited River Valley - a remote adventure lodge surrounded by cliffs and hills. The lodge is family run, and activites such as white water rafting are run by the staff within the lodge. In the evening we were able to have a roast dinner, with the meat being locally sourced from the surrounding farms	We got to learn about how the lodge is sustainable, furthering our understanding of eco tourism as we got to witness it first hand	4	
12/4/17	Visited Lake Taupo and the Spa Park Hot Pools along the Otumuheke Stream. We explored the town of Taupo and saw a number of local shops selling jade jewellery, a stone that has a huge significance within Maori culture. This greenstone is now very popular amongst tourists as it is unique to New Zealand	Learnt about more unique geothermal activity in New Zealand. Visiting the Spa Park Hot Pools enabled us to see how the underground magma activity effects surface water, as each pool got significantly hotter with rising altitude. Social skills developed when talking to tourists of different nationalities at the pools	5	

14/4/17	Visited the Punakaiki Pancake Rocks and blowholes. We went on a short walk around the tops of the pancake rocks that included a number of informative signs that gave tourists information on how the rocks were formed and their geological science. The rocks were thought to have formed over 30 million years ago from minute debris of dead marine life and plants. The layers of sediment represent different times when the organisms died, therefore giving the rocks their name	Gained an understanding of the processes that caused the rocks to form and also learnt about the geological composition of the sediment. Visiting the rocks also allowed us to see why the area attracts a large number of tourists, as this formation of rock is unique to its location and scientists are still not sure exactly how they were formed	4
16/4/17	Visited the town of Franz Josef, which is situated at the foot of the Franz Josef glacier. We explored the town and spoke with locals and learnt that over the past 10 years an increase in atmospheric temperature has led to rapid retreat. I visited the town 2 years ago and could see that the glacier had decreased vastly in size	Visiting the town enabled us to see how the glacial retreat has impacted the locals in terms of tourism and reducing numbers of tourists. Speaking to the locals made us think about the further impacts of glacial retreat and how potential flood waters could impact the town. This made us think of possible management strategies and developing our skills in practical and critical thinking. We also gained social skills when interacting with the local people	3
17/4/17	Kayak tour on Lake Mapourika, a glacial lake overlooking the Franz Josef glacier	During the tour we learnt about the glacier and how it has changed over recent years. We were also informed of the flora and fauna of the area, and learned about the native and endangered kiwi bird	4
18/4/17	Visited Lake Matheson in Westland National Park, and walked along a trail around the perimeter of the mirror lake	Visiting this lake made me appreciate nature in more depth as many significant geographical features were in the same location - Lake Matheson, Franz Josef Glacier, Fox Glacier and the Southern Alps mountain range	3
19/4/17	Visited Queenstown, labelled as the 'adrenaline capital of the world'. Extreme sports such as skydiving, bungee jumping and white water rafting are on offer here, attracting a large amount of younger tourists from different nationalities. We explored the town and met a number of people similar to our age from all over the world, enabling us to find out what attracted them to visit New Zealand	Gained social skills and international relations from talking to people we met in restaurants, hostels and bars. Talking to these people allowed us to take a trip up a gondola which overlooked the town and its surrounding lakes and were able to appreciate its natural beauty and geography	4
22/4/17	Bus tour through Haast Pass and Thundercreek Falls	Learnt about the Haast Pass, a road which crosses over and through the Southern Alps, and its Maori history as a pass in pre-European times	4
24/4/17	Visited Lake Tekapo, a rural town on the South Island. We walked around the town and the lake, and due to its remote location, at night we were able to star gaze. As New Zealand is in the Southern Hemisphere, we were able to see constellations that are not visible in the UK. Visited the Church of the Good Shepherd	We learnt about the Southern Lights that can be seen from Lake Tekapo. Visiting the Church of the Good Shepherd allowed us to learn about its history, being the first church built in the Mackenzie Basin	6
25/4/17	Visited the city of Christchurch, also known as 'Quake City' due to the number of earthquakes that strike the city as a result of nearby tectonic activity. Christchurch has suffered from numerous devastating earthquakes, and we walked around the city to find evidence of them. Most of the shopping district was destroyed in the 2011 earthquake, and now shops are in large shipping containers and the city has still not recovered. The original cathedral was partially destroyed, and is still being rebuilt. We also spoke to a resident of Christchurch who told us his recount of when the 2011 earthquake hit, and how the city is still recovering but keeps being set back by more earthquakes	Seeing the effects of the earthquakes first hand really made us appreciate the devastation these natural disasters can cause, therefore broadening our geographic knowledge. We also gained social skills when talking to residents of Christchurch	8
1/5/17	Creating the video documenting our trip. We filmed the majority of our trip using a GoPro, allowing us to create a video upon our return to inform and attract prospective Geography students to really make the most of their degree and opportunities by doing a SERT placement. We all had an amazing time and felt we grew as individuals as we were on our own on the other side of the world and developed a number of skills when travelling in our group, and would encourage other students to do the same	Developed computer skills when creating the video and cutting down many hours of footage to just a few minutes	6
2/5/17	Writing reflective placement reports	Writing the report gave us the opportunity to look back at the trip and think about how it really benefited us in terms of broadening our understanding of geography and also in terms of the number of personal skills we gained and developed on the trip	4
		Total hours	98

	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Megan Byrne</b>			
	<b>Project:</b>	<b>NEW ZEALAND SERT</b>	<b>Hours completed so far:</b>	<b>90</b>	
	<b>Role:</b>				
	<b>Activity Log</b>				
<b>Date</b>	<b>Work completed</b>	<b>Skills and personal attributes gained or used</b>		<b>Hours worked</b>	
12/5/2016	Planning the trip, including flights, intinery, finances etc for the month	Organisation, team work, time management		7	
4/2/2017	Arranged meeting with the Head of Geography, David Hayward, at Auckland University to talk and discuss the nature of a degree in Geography there compared to at Bournemouth University.	The aim of the meeting was to dicuss the differences in the course at Auckland University in order to get a greater understanding of life as a student here compared to Bournemouth. We also discussed the variations in fees, requirements and structure of the degree, discovering that students are offered much wider variety and choice within the course rather than being confined to just Geography.		3	
4/4/2017	Attended a lecture at Auckland University.	Recognise the different styles of teaching within a specific learning environment and similarly how the lecture interacts and engages their students and how it differs to that of Bournemouth University. Also assess the content covered and in what medium.		2	
4/4/2017	Attended a student council type meeting in regards to student feedback on improvements, queries and lecturer responses to these.	This gave us an insight into how another university on the other side of the world likes to address students ideas and issues but also encourage students to put forward their concerns in order to improve their higher education and learning environment, similar to the Rep system at BU.		3	
5/4/2017	Visited Hot water Beach and learnt about the geothermal processes that, during low tide if the sand is dug up it releases water that is geothermally heated by fractures in the Earth's crust.	Application of the theory of tectonic activity to the experience. Seeing this geothermal activity was an environment that we would struggle to find in the UK. This meant that infomrstion we have learnt about in the past with relation wo tectonic actovty could now be seen in a real-life setting.		4	
6/4/2017	Visited Rotorua and experienced the Maori culture's traditions of eating food cooked in a hangi, singing and learning the famous Hakka.	Enhanced our understanding and acknowledgement of another culture in current day as well as in the past. Resepcting another cultures traditions and activities and becoming involved enabled me to understand and learn a great deal of the native Maori culture and the reasons behind thier traditions such as their warrior dance, the hakka.		4	
6/4/2017	Explored the town of Rotorua and its occupying Sulphur dioxide filled air as a result of volcanic activity.	Here we learnt how the residents of Rotorua live in an area with high geothermal activity.		4	
7/4/2017	Visit to Hobbiton village, a popular tourist attraction.	Hobbiton village is the movie set known from the films, Lord of the Rings and the Hobbit. The geology of the Hobbiton set is that of the Hinuera Formation which is a mixture of alluvial silts, sands and gravels which were laid down in the last glacial period. Originally largely marshland, it was transformed in the 19th century by a large-scale drainage scheme and is now fertile agricultural land that is also a major racehorse breeding area. It was owned by The Alexander family, and once Peter Jackson started searching for sets through aerial search he came across this land, negotiated with the owners and then began work to transform it to a land of hobbit holes and rolling hills.		4	
8/4/2017	Visited the Waitomo caves glowworms and learnt about it as a tourist attraction but also the glowworms protection and how they are carefully monitored. For example during times of flood alot of glow worms are washed away and numbers decrease so making sure when visitors come to see the caves, they follow strict regulations in order to manage the habitat and protection of thses rare species. Since glow worms have such a short life span anyway, it really highlighted the imporance of such regulations.	Learnt the importance of the balance between the tourism industry and the protection and conservation of glowworms in New Zealand and thought about how we might apply this to glowowrms elsewhere.		5	
9/4/2017	Explored the Tongarira National park and hike along its track seeing, the compound volcano, Mount Tongariro, Mount Ngauruhoe and Mount Ruapehu, both active stravo-volcano as well as many other geographical features like the fluvial Taranaki Falls waterfall.	Seeing three active volcanoes in one place and reading all the information in the information centre about their eruptions has made us realise how devastating this cluster of active volcanoes can be to a small part of New Zealand. This explains why there are no residents living in this area and the only people present are visitors in general.		5	
10/4/2017	River Valley is a family run business which is home to rafting experinces and horse treks	We visited a small area called River Valley which was secluded from any type of civilisation, wihtout any signal or internet access. This was a business run by three generations of a family who run all the tours themselves. This was a chance to talk to the owners about their experience and development of the business and how successful it has become over the recent years. Due to its remote location this is an appealing place to tourists to escape the typical travelling and tourist experience in towns and cities and support a small family run business rather than an international/ nationally run company.		3	
12/4/2017	Visit to Lake Taupo and the Spa Park Hot Pools along the Otumuheke Stream	Having seen the geothermal acitivity in Rotorua and learnt about the theory behind its existence and occurrence, Lake Taupo provided us with an oppourtunity to submerge ourselves in this geothermally heated water at the pools adjacent to the Otumuheke Stream. The temperatures of the water here reached 40 degrees, all heated by the geothermal activity which we found facinating.		5	







